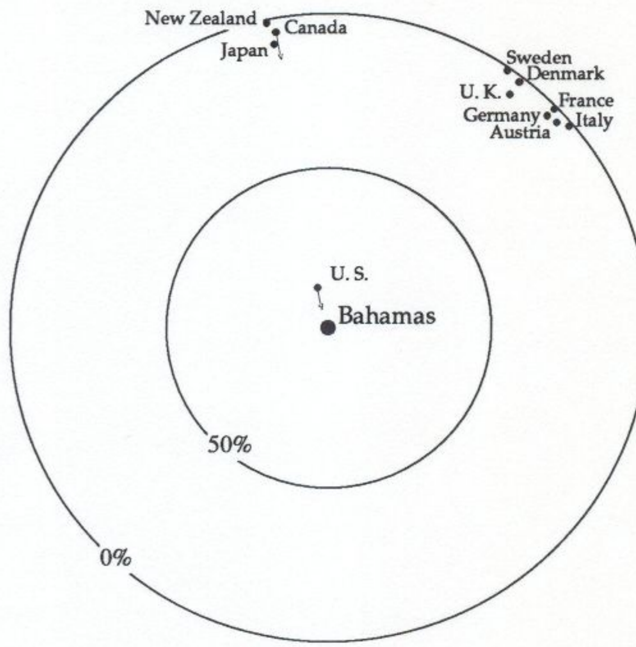


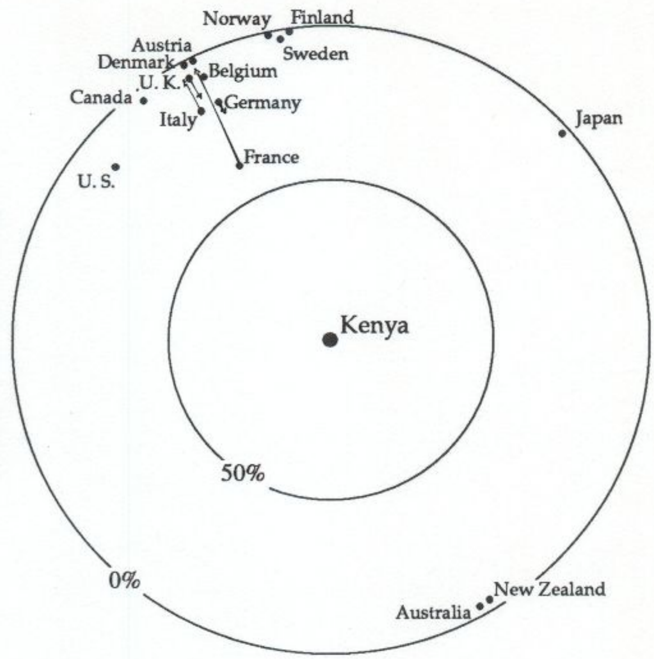
(a) *Heavy reliance on a single source for imports and tourists:* the Bahamas relies heavily on the United States for total imports as well as for tourist arrivals. Nearly all tourists arrive from industrial countries with strong curencies, particularly the U. S. and Canada. Terms of trade for the Bahamian tourist sector thus remain relatively constant and high.

Figure 10. Importance of Trade Partners of the Bahamas, Kenya, and Cyprus in terms of Tourists and Total Imports, 1985.

Trade partners of the Bahamas, Kenya, and Cyprus are shown according to approximate azimuth. Distance between countries and their trading partners is drawn proportional to the percentage of total imports (shown by dots) and the percentage of tourists (shown by arrows) sent by the respective trading partner. Ends of the arrows represent the importance of each trading partner as a source of tourists, and arrow lengths are equal to the difference between the percentage of imports and the proportion of tourists coming from the respective trade partner. In (a), for instance, the Bahamas relied on the U.S. for a majority of its total imports, and an even larger share of its tourists. Trading partners for which no dot is shown recorded no shipments; Partners for which no arrow is shown sent the same proportion of tourists as total imports (within 1%).

Source: calculated by author, based on IMF and WTO data.

(b) *Heavy reliance on industrial countries for imports, but not tourists:* Kenya relies on industrial countries for total imports, but hosts a smaller proportion of tourist arrivals from these countries with strong currencies. (Many of Kenya's tourist arrivals come from other parts of the less-developed world.) Terms of trade thus remain relatively low.



(c) *Diversified import and tourist sources:* Cyprus relies on a variety of industrial countries for total imports, and also draws its tourists from these strong-currency areas. The complex network of trade partners allows fluctuations in exchange rates between industrial currencies and changes in the proportion of arrivals to change the terms of trade facing the Cypriot tourist sector. For example, between 1985 and 1989 the proportion of arrivals from the U. K. rose from 27% to 38% as Sterling increased in (real) value from 1.49 to 1.62 SDRs.

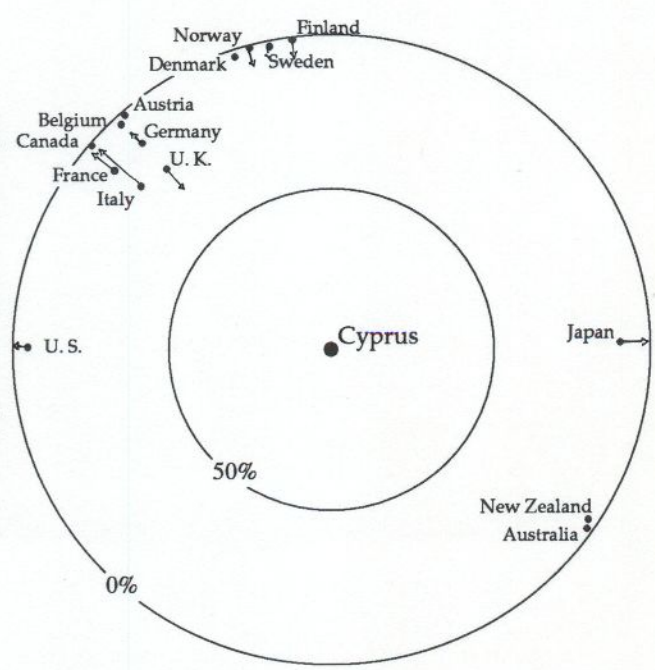


Figure 10 (continued).