

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



Economic and Financial Review

Volume 32 Number 3 September 2012

EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK



ADDRESS

Headquarters: P O Box 89
Basseterre
St Kitts and Nevis
West Indies

Cable: CENTRAL BANK, ST KITTS
Telephone: (869) 465-2537
Facsimile: (869) 465-5615
Email: rd-sec@eccb-centralbank.org
Website: www.eccb-centralbank.org

The ECCB welcomes your questions and comments on this publication.

CONTENTS

ECONOMIC REVIEW:

International Economic Developments 1

Domestic Economic Developments 6

Country Performances:

Anguilla 14

Antigua and Barbuda 21

Dominica 27

Grenada 33

Montserrat 39

St Kitts and Nevis 45

Saint Lucia 53

St Vincent and the Grenadines 60

STATISTICAL TABLES 67

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

The global economy showed signs of further weakening in the third quarter of 2012, as financial markets and sovereign stress in the Euro zone remained largely unresolved. The Euro zone retreated into recession for the first time in three years, as the deepening sovereign debt crisis in peripheral nations dragged down the core northern economies of the 17-member bloc. In the United States of America, economic growth was better than expected as consumer spending remained healthy and government spending increased. Data from the housing sector indicated a sustained recovery and consumer sentiment has revived, though labor market trends remain more uncertain. In China, the economy has avoided a hard landing, but it is clearly still slowing under pressure of domestic and external factors. Global consumer confidence increased one index point in third quarter to a score of 92 as consumers are caught between very slow improvement in some regions, and the threat of further crises posed by economic volatility. In view of the persistent global economic weakness, central banks' policy rates in the developed world have remained close to the zero bound and are likely to be so for an extended period of time. In the near-term, the global economy is expected to slowdown in the face of considerable headwinds particularly emanating from the advanced economies.

Output

In the **United States of America**, economic activity accelerated in the third quarter of 2012 when compared to the previous quarter's outturn. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), real GDP increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.7 per cent following a

1.3 per cent expansion in the second quarter. The increase in real GDP in the third quarter primarily reflected positive contributions from personal consumption expenditures (PCE), private inventory investment, federal government spending, residential fixed investment, and exports that were partly offset by negative contributions from nonresidential fixed investment and state and local government spending. Equally promising is the continued recovery in the housing sector. U.S.A. house prices rose by 1.1 per cent from the second quarter to the third quarter of 2012, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) seasonally adjusted purchase-only house price index (HPI). Seasonally adjusted house prices rose 4.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2012, compared with the outturn for the third quarter of 2011. FHFA's seasonally adjusted monthly index for September 2012 was up 0.2 per cent from August. The past year has seen consistent price increases, but a number of factors continue to affect the recovery in home prices such as stagnant income growth, high unemployment levels, lingering uncertainty about the macro economy, and the large number of homes in the foreclosure pipeline. The unemployment rate which declined by 0.3 percentage point to 7.8 per cent in September 2012, remained relatively high. For the first 8 months of 2012, the rate held within a narrow range of 8.1 to 8.3 per cent.

The **United Kingdom** third quarter GDP increased by 1.0 per cent, representing the strongest growth in five years, and confirming that the economy had left three consecutive quarters of contractions after experiencing a double-dip recession. The progress is largely attributed to the London 2012 Olympic Games which were estimated to have added 0.2 percentage points to GDP. However, the annual reading indicated a mild contraction of 0.1 per



cent. Details of the expansion showed that exports led the advance with 1.7 per cent growth in contrast to decline of 1.1 per cent in the second quarter in 2012, and contributing 0.7 percentage points to total growth. On the other hand, imports fell 0.4 per cent, contrasting with 1.4 per cent advance in the second quarter. Consumer spending increased by 0.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2012, the highest rate of increase since the second quarter of 2010. Regarding sectors, services advanced 1.3 per cent during the review quarter and industrial production rose by 0.9 per cent, while services declined by 2.6 per cent. The UK unemployment rate was 7.8 per cent of the economically active population, down 0.2 per cent from the April to June quarter, and representing 0.4 per cent fall the year earlier. This drop is primarily due to a decrease in youth unemployment, in part resulting from the hosting of the 2012 Olympic Games.

GDP for the 17-member currency union **Euro area** as a whole contracted by an annualized rate of 0.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2012, compared with the same quarter in 2011 when seasonally adjusted GDP fell by 0.6 per cent. The decline in GDP was limited by Germany and France performances which combined, account for half the region's output. Both economies recorded growth at an annualized rate of 0.9 per cent over the second quarter of 2012, driven by increases in consumer spending and exports. Stagnation and contraction in much of the euro bloc have pushed unemployment to 11.6 per cent, a record. It is more than 25.0 per cent in Spain and Greece.

Japan's GDP on a yearly basis, declined by 3.5 per cent in the July-September quarter of 2012, the biggest drop since the country was hit by the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami. By contrast, in the second quarter GDP expanded by 3.7 per cent. Private consumption - which accounts for roughly 60.0 per cent of the economy - was

down by 0.5 per cent. In addition, the data showed that there was a sharp decline in capital expenditure in the third quarter of 2012.

In **Canada**, the third quarter GDP expanded marginally by an annualized rate of 0.6 per cent; while the second quarter growth was revised down to 1.7 per cent. Domestic demand was restrained as weakness in investment, government spending, and residential construction offset healthy gains in consumption spending. Consumers were able to spend more due to improvements in disposable income. Given the weakness of the global economy trade was a drag on growth, as real exports contracted by 7.8 per cent, their worst decline since the 2009 recession. For a third quarter in a row, inventories helped boost GDP, with final sales actually retreating 1.0 per cent in the period under review.

Emerging market economies continue to grow but at a reduced pace. Specifically, economic activity in **China**, the world's second-largest economy, has slowed to its lowest growth rate since early 2009, with GDP growth slowing to an annual rate of 7.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2012, compared with 8.1 per cent and 7.6 per cent growth in the first and second quarters, respectively. The data showed that total retail sales in September rose to 1.82 trillion Yuan, up by 14.2 per cent year-on-year; with the growth rate 1.46 percentage points higher than in August 2012. Fixed asset investments rose by 20.5 per cent, year-on-year, to 25.69 trillion Yuan in the first nine months, with the growth rate accelerating slightly by 0.1 percentage point from the first half of 2012. Industrial output grew by 10.0 per cent in the first nine months of the year, 0.5 percentage point lower than growth in the first six months of 2012. Of the other key emerging market economies, overall economic activity moderated further in **Brazil** with some stabilisation in manufacturing



conditions. Activity in **India** and **Russia** decelerated marginally.

Developments in Oil and Consumer Prices Oil Prices

The global economy continued to be volatile in the third quarter, particularly with respect to commodity prices. Both Brent and WTI crude oil recorded average increases compared with the same period last year. Average realized oil prices in the third quarter increased by 4.0 per cent to \$96.75 per barrel (bbl) from \$92.76 per bbl a year earlier. Average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil price was \$92.27 per bbl, compared with \$89.70 a year ago, while average Brent oil price was \$109.61 per bbl.

Consumer Prices

Global inflation was on a general upward trajectory during the review period. Annual inflation in the OECD area rose by 2.2 per cent in the year to September 2012, up from 2.1 per cent in the year to August 2012. This slight increase in the annual rate of inflation was driven by higher energy prices which accelerated to 5.1 per cent in September, up from 3.5 per cent in August, while food price inflation slowed to 2.1 per cent in September, compared with 2.2 per cent in August. By contrast, in several emerging markets, annual rates of inflation continued to decline or remain flat through to September 2012.

The **United States of America**, inflation advanced in September 2012 for a second month, as higher energy costs again lifted consumer prices. Consumer prices rose by 0.6 per cent in September, representing the biggest advance since mid-2009. For the second month in a row, the substantial increase in the all items index was mostly the result of an increase in the gasoline index, which rose

by 7.0 per cent in September after increasing by 9.0 per cent in August of 2012. Food prices were higher by 0.1 per cent, but the rate was slower than the previous month's 0.2 per cent increase. USA consumers also paid 2.0 per cent more for shelter in September, similar to the increase in August 2012. Core inflation also advanced by 2.0 per cent for the year through September compared with 1.9 per cent for the year through August 2012. In the **United Kingdom**, annual CPI inflation stood at 2.2 per cent, down from 2.5 per cent in August. The year-on-year comparison of the CPI rate of inflation was at its lowest rate since November 2009. The majority of the downward pressure to the change in the CPI came from the housing & household services sector with September 2011's utility bill rises falling out of the index calculation. There were significant upward pressures from the transport (predominantly motor fuels), recreation & culture and miscellaneous goods & services sectors.

The **Euro zone** headline inflation accelerated in September 2012 as energy costs soared, but core prices stayed low. Consumer prices rose by 2.7 per cent year-on-year, compared with a 2.6 per cent rise in August 2012. Energy prices increased by 9.2 per cent, following an 8.9 per cent rise in the previous month. Core inflation, excluding both energy and unprocessed foods, fell to its lowest level in a year to 1.7 per cent in August, the latest month for which the data has been published. In **Japan**, falling durable goods prices continue to depress the overall CPI inflation rate. The core CPI (which excludes fresh foods) fell by 0.1 per cent year-on-year in September 2012, to mark a fourth successive month of decline. Positive contributions from energy sub-index were offset by a moderate decline in non-fresh foods prices. **China's** inflation rate was slightly lower in September 2012, compared with the previous month. Consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent from a year earlier;



a reading that was down from a rate of 2.0 per cent in August 2012.

The unadjusted all-items **Canadian** consumer price index (CPI) edged up by 0.2 per cent in September 2012, with the annual inflation rate holding at 1.2 per cent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, consumer prices also rose by 0.2 per cent. The annual core inflation rate dropped to 1.3 per cent from 1.6 per cent in August 2012, which was the slowest pace of increase since June 2011. In the month of September 2012, prices for gasoline, clothing, and tuition fees increased relative to August. Partially offsetting those increases were lower prices for fresh vegetables and fruit, traveller accommodation, and mortgage interest costs.

Monetary Policy Developments

In an effort to bolster faltering economic fortunes in their respective countries, leading central banks have opted to either engage in additional quantitative easing or adjust their policy rates. The US Federal Reserve at its meeting on 13 September 2012 decided to keep its target for the federal funds rate unchanged at 0 to 0.25 per cent, citing the weak economic recovery and the need for a highly accommodative monetary policy stance over an extended period of time. The Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) on 5 July 2012 decided to cut the key ECB interest rates by 25 basis points. The interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the marginal lending facility were therefore changed to 0.75 per cent, 1.50 per cent per cent, respectively. This policy position remained unchanged throughout the third quarter of 2012.

In the **United Kingdom**, the Bank of England (BoE) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained Bank Rate at 0.5 per cent throughout the review period. The MPC voted on 5 July to increase the size of its asset

purchase programme, financed by the issuance of central bank reserves, by £50 billion to a total of £375 billion. The Committee judged that without this additional monetary stimulus it would have been more likely than not that inflation would undershoot the target in the medium term.

Outlook

The prospects for global economic growth for the rest of the year and for 2013 have dimmed somewhat across all regions as headwinds slow macroeconomic performances. In its latest World Economic Outlook, unveiled in Tokyo ahead of the IMF-World Bank 2012 Annual Meetings, the IMF stated that growth forecasts for the global economy was cut to 3.3 per cent for this year and 3.6 per cent for next year, from 3.5 per cent and 3.9 per cent estimated in July respectively. Furthermore, advanced economies are projected to grow by 1.3 per cent this year, compared with 1.6 per cent last year and 3.0 per cent in 2010, with public spending cutbacks and the still-weak financial system weighing on prospects.

In emerging market and developing economies which have so far bolstered global output, growth was marked down compared with forecasts in July and April to 5.3 per cent, against 6.2 per cent last year. Leading emerging markets such as China, India, Russia, and Brazil are expected to record slower growth. IMF posited that low growth and uncertainty in advanced economies are affecting emerging market and developing economies, through both trade and financial channels, adding to homegrown weaknesses. In China, the challenge of a sluggish external market and sluggish global economic growth, influenced China to lower its full-year growth target for 2012 to 7.7 per cent and to 8.2 per cent in 2013. The economy grew by 9.2 per cent, year-on-year, in 2011.



Meanwhile, growth in the volume of world trade is projected to slump to 3.2 per cent this year from 5.8 per cent last year and 12.6 per cent in 2010.

In the advanced economies, the **United States of America** continues to show positive signs of recovery, albeit gradually, but the near-term outlook is complicated by the effects of Hurricane Sandy and the looming 'fiscal cliff'. Real GDP growth is expected to average 2.2 per cent in 2012, rising to 2.8 per cent later in 2013. Weak household balance sheets and confidence, relatively tight financial conditions, and continued fiscal consolidation stand in the way of stronger growth. In the **Euro area**, real GDP is projected to decline by 0.4 per cent in 2012 overall—about 0.8 per cent (on an annualized basis) during the second half of 2012. With lower budget cuts and domestic and euro area-wide policies supporting a further improvement in financial conditions later in 2013,

real GDP is projected to stay flat in the first half of 2013 and expand by about 1.0 per cent in the second half. Meanwhile, in Japan, growth is projected to be 2.2 per cent in 2012. The pace of growth will diminish noticeably as post-earthquake reconstruction winds down. Real GDP is forecast to stagnate in the second half of 2012 and grow by about 1.0 per cent in the first half of 2013. Thereafter, growth is expected to accelerate further.

Global growth outturns are continuing to undershoot expectations and downside risks abound for the global economy in the coming months. ECB's intervention has eased tail risks in the Euro zone, however, it has so far failed to arrest economic stagnation. In addition, the looming 'fiscal cliff' could tip the USA economy into recession, while China faces a challenging transition towards a more balanced growth model.



DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

Economic activity in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) is estimated to have contracted in the first nine months of 2012 relative to the corresponding period of 2011, reflecting lower output in most of the productive sectors, construction, transport, storage and communications, hotels and restaurants and financial intermediation. The fall in output was tempered somewhat by increases in value added in, real estate, renting and business activities, manufacturing and agriculture, livestock and forestry. On an individual country basis, declines in economic activity were recorded in all the member countries except Antigua and Barbuda and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Consumer prices rose on average during the period under review, influenced mainly by increases in the prices of food, clothing and alcohol related products and the cost of education. The merchandise trade account of the ECCU recorded a smaller deficit, associated with lower import payments. The overall fiscal deficit of the central governments narrowed in the first nine months of 2012, relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2011, mainly attributable to reduced outlays on capital expenditure. The total outstanding debt of the public sector rose, fuelled by the efforts of some of the territories to provide fiscal stimulus through higher current expenditure. Developments in the banking system were characterised by growth in monetary liabilities, domestic credit and net foreign assets. Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

The ECCU economy is estimated to contract in the fourth quarter of 2012, constrained by lower value added in the

construction, wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications sectors. A modest expansion in hotels and restaurants is anticipated based on intensified marketing and additional airlift in some of the jurisdictions. Lower construction, activity, will largely reflect reduced activity in the public sector partly offset by some tourism related private sector construction activity. The outlook for the ECCU hotels and restaurants sector is expected to improve during the final quarter of 2012 as tourism activity accelerates in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, and Grenada. Potential downside risks include a sluggish recovery in the USA and the threat of gridlock on the “fiscal cliff” issue, continued weakness in the UK and global uncertainty associated with the euro-zone sovereign debt crisis and the protracted threat of rising petroleum prices.

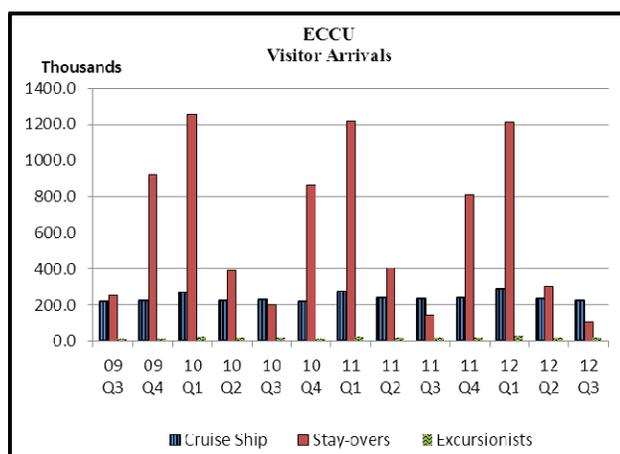
Output

Activity in the construction sector contracted, reflecting lower activity in all of the countries of the ECCU with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda which recorded a marginal increase. The lower performance of the construction sector reflected a reduction in value added both in the private and public sectors. It is estimated that on-going challenges in sourcing private capital to fund tourism related construction projects adversely impacted private sector construction. Additionally, residential construction is estimated to have been adversely impacted due to more stringent underwriting procedures by banks, further contributing to lower value added in the construction sector.

Value added in the hotels and restaurants sector declined by 0.3 per cent in contrast to an expansion for January to



September 2011. The weakened performance partly reflected reduced demand, attributable to higher airfares for regional travel combined with reduced airlift out of the USA. Notwithstanding the reduction in value added, tourism data for the ECCU revealed that the number of stay-over visitors rose by 0.1 per cent to 747,525. Of this total, arrivals from the USA amounted to 297,684, reflecting a 1.8 per cent increase, above the total recorded in the corresponding period of 2011. Arrivals from Canada rose by 5.7 per cent to 67,601, mirroring the strong performance of the Canadian market in most of the individual ECCU territories.



The overall performance was moderated somewhat by lower arrivals from the Caribbean (6.0 per cent), compared with a 1.2 per cent decline in the first nine months of 2011. Value added declined in the transport, storage and communications sector consistent with the reduction in real sector activity, primarily in the construction and hotels and restaurants sectors. The performance of the sector was constrained by a decline in all of the sub-categories, transportation by sea, road and air. Sea transport was lower associated with the reduced value of imports and cruise passengers, while the decline in road and air transport largely reflected lower stay-over visitors. All of the countries recorded lower value added

in this sector, with the exception of St Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda and Anguilla.

Value added declined in the wholesale and retail trade sector, consistent with lower levels of economic activity in the ECCU region. The decline was attributable to lower performances in all of the territories with the exception of Saint Lucia, Grenada and Montserrat. The overall decline in economic output was slowed by value added increases in the manufacturing, agriculture and real estate, renting and business activities sector. Manufacturing output is estimated to have increased during the review period, associated with increases in output in the territories where the manufacturing base is relatively larger. Of the major producers of manufactured goods, in St Kitts and Nevis the export of telecommunications equipment, and electrical machinery increased. In Saint Lucia the production of metal and paper products as well as food and beverages expanded. St Vincent and the Grenadines recorded increases in the output of major manufactured goods including beer, flour and feeds. The expansion in beer output was partially buoyed by the transfer of production to St Vincent and the Grenadines following the closure of a brewery in Antigua and Barbuda.

Agricultural output rose during the period January to September 2012, largely reflecting an estimated recovery in banana output in all the banana producing countries with the exception of Dominica. Developments in the banana sector were associated with recovery from the effects of Black Sigatoka disease in Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada, the effects of hurricane Tomas in Saint Lucia, coupled with more favourable weather conditions. Expansions were also recorded for other crops and livestock in most of the agricultural based territories, moderated somewhat by

declines in the production of nutmeg associated with the annual crop cycle.

Prices

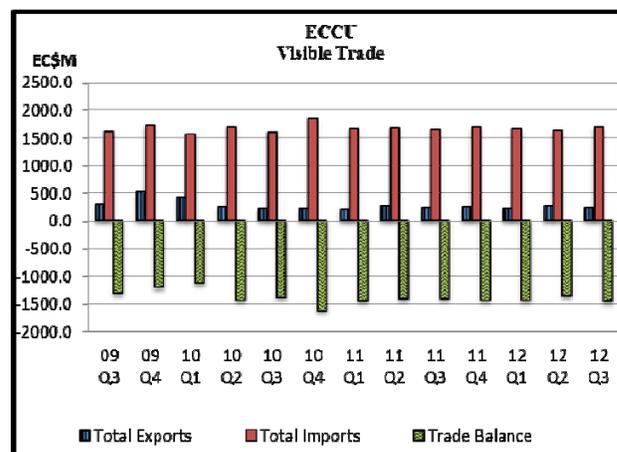
Consumer prices rose by 1.2 per cent on average, compared with a 3.2 per cent rise in the first nine months of 2011. The overall index was fuelled by increases in the sub-indices for food (2.1 per cent), clothing and footwear (3.8 per cent), alcoholic drink and tobacco (2.1 per cent) and education (4.8 per cent). The pace of consumer price inflation slowed in all of the member countries with the exception of Montserrat, where the rate of price increases accelerated. Consumer price increases rose ranged from 0.2 per cent in St Kitts and Nevis and St Vincent and the Grenadines, respectively to 3.1 per cent in Montserrat. The sustained increase in consumer prices in Montserrat was influenced by upward movements in a broad range of sub-indices including, food, clothing, services, household goods and alcohol and tobacco. This upward movement in the CPI was moderated by slower price increases for food except in Antigua and Barbuda and St Kitts and Nevis.

Trade and Payments

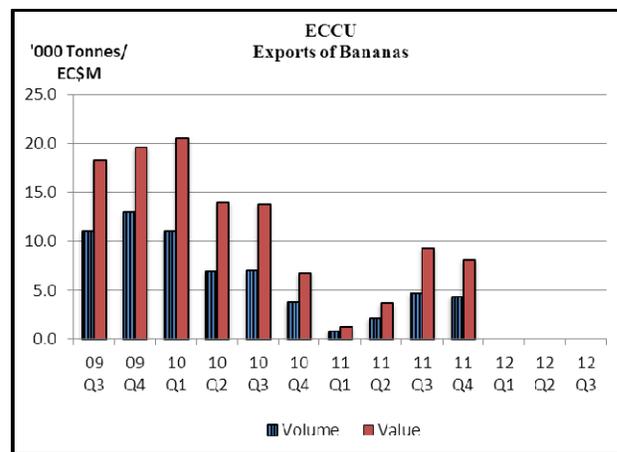
The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have contracted as imports fell, largely based on declines in real sector activity primarily in the construction and hotels and restaurants sectors.

Domestic exports remained essentially flat during the period under review compared with the first nine months of 2011. However, receipts from bananas exports is estimated to have increased, relative to the first nine months of 2011, largely predicated on a near-doubling of the value of banana exports in Saint Lucia, the largest

regional producer. Of the other major regional exports, increases were recorded in earnings from fish and cocoa in Grenada, flour and beer in St Vincent and the Grenadines, soap in Dominica, and electronics in St Kitts and Nevis. Gross travel receipts rose by 1.7 per cent to \$2,395.2m, reflecting the increase in stay-over arrivals.

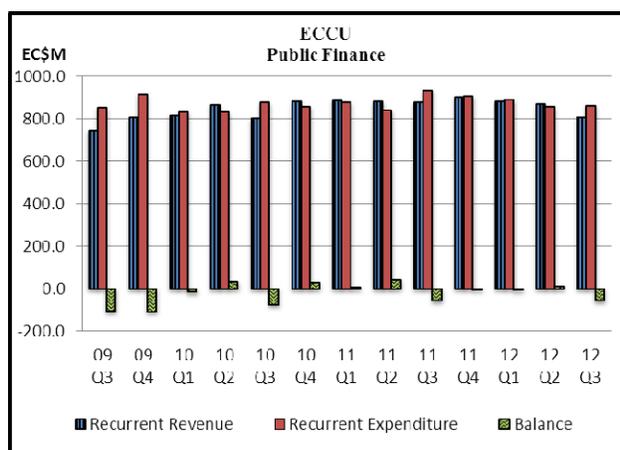


Gross external disbursements to the central governments amounted to \$273.3m, while debt repayment totalled \$158.3m, contributing to net inflows of \$115.0m in official long term capital, compared with inflows of \$33.4m in the first nine months of 2011. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$105.1m in short term capital, in contrast to an inflow of \$184.0m in the corresponding period of 2011.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The consolidated fiscal operations of the central governments resulted in an overall deficit, of \$325.3m in the first nine months of 2012, below the \$404.3m in the corresponding period of 2011. The fiscal outturn reflected sharp declines in capital expenditure as the deficit on the current account increased. A primary surplus of \$18.0m was recorded in contrast to a deficit of \$68.9m in the first nine months of 2011. Of the member countries, smaller overall deficits were recorded for Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda and St Vincent and the Grenadines. In St Kitts and Nevis the overall balance moved to a surplus from a deficit. The decline in the ECCU overall deficit was moderated somewhat by higher overall deficits in Saint Lucia, Montserrat and Grenada coupled with a lower surplus in Anguilla.



The central governments realised a current account deficit of \$77.7m, substantially higher than the \$7.3m recorded in the first nine months of 2011, as a reduction in current revenue outpaced that of current expenditure. Current revenue decreased by 3.4 per cent to \$2,559.4m, attributable to lower receipts of non-tax and tax revenue. Non-tax revenue fell by 15.6 per cent to \$286.1m, attributable to reduced collections in all of the territories

except Saint Lucia and Montserrat. Lower tax revenue receipts reflected reductions in the collection of taxes on international trade and transactions (4.8 per cent), income and profits (1.2 per cent) and domestic goods and services (0.1 per cent). The reduction in tax receipts was moderated by an increase in property tax receipts (17.3 per cent), attributable mainly to higher collections in Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, and Anguilla.

Current expenditure declined by 0.7 per cent to \$2,637.1m in the first nine months of 2012 in contrast to a 4.4 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2011. Outlays on goods and services fell by 9.1 per cent (\$49.3m), primarily reflecting a sharp decline in outlays in St Kitts and Nevis. The reductions were partially offset by increases in expenditure on personal emoluments (1.0 per cent), transfers and subsidies (1.7 per cent) and interest payments (2.3 per cent). Capital spending declined by 22.6 per cent to \$505.2m, reflecting lower spending in Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Grant receipts amounted to \$200.6m, a 15.8 per cent increase over the total in the first nine months of 2011, fuelled by higher receipts in Anguilla, St Kitts and Nevis and Dominica.

Public Sector Debt

At the end of September 2012 the total disbursed outstanding debt of the ECCU's public sector stood at \$12,757.3m, representing a 1.5 per cent increase compared with the outstanding debt at the end of 2011. Of the individual countries, increases in public sector debt were recorded in Saint Lucia, Dominica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada and Montserrat. The largest increase in the debt stock was for the government of Saint Lucia (9.3 per cent, \$221.2m), largely reflecting an

increase in the issue of bonds and Treasury bills. The increase in the public sector debt of the ECCU generally, was driven by a 1.9 per cent expansion to \$10,867.5m in central governments' debt, which accounts for approximately 85.2 per cent of the entire debt portfolio. By contrast, the outstanding debt of public corporations decreased by 0.3 per cent to \$1,889.7m. Debt service payments for the first nine months of 2012 amounted \$820.9m, compared with \$1,122.9m during the corresponding period of 2011. Principal repayments represented 57.9 per cent while interest payments accounted for the remaining 42.1 per cent of total debt servicing. Lower debt service payments were recorded for St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

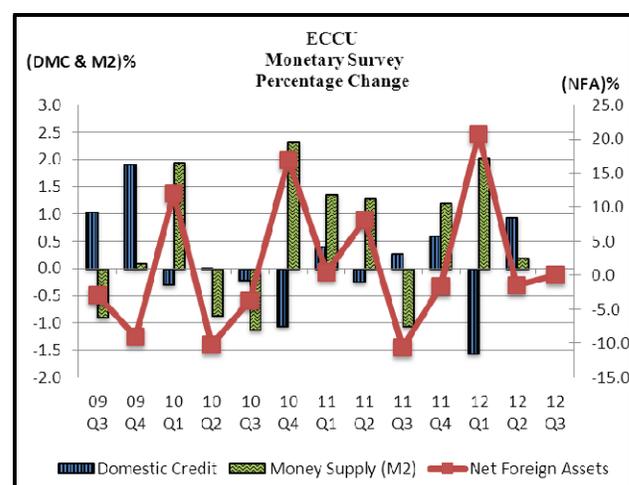
Financial Developments

Monetary and Credit Developments

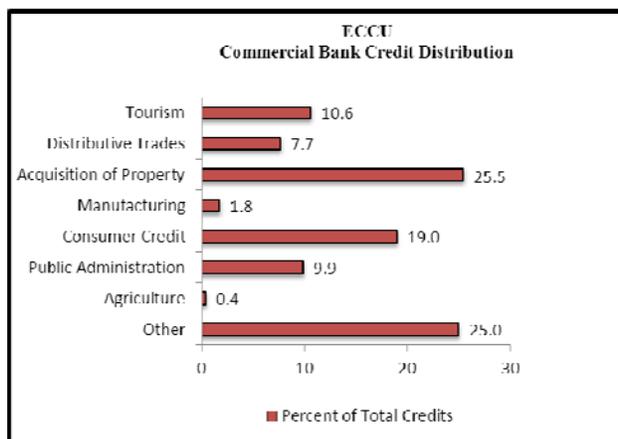
Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 2.3 per cent to \$13,134.6m, attributable to an expansion in both quasi money and narrow money. Quasi money rose by 2.8 per cent to \$10,423.8m, influenced by growth in savings deposits (6.1 per cent) and foreign currency deposits (0.2 per cent). Narrow money increased by 0.7 per cent to 2,710.8, reflecting a rise in demand deposits (2.8 per cent sector) as well as in EC\$ cheques and drafts (6.3 per cent). The expansion in narrow money was moderated by a 14.4 per cent reduction in currency in circulation.

Domestic credit rose by 0.9 per cent, compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent during the first nine months of 2011. Credit to the central governments, rose by 1.5 per cent while deposits were reduced by 0.1 per cent. Consequently, net credit to the central governments rose by 2.6 per cent, in comparison to a 4.2 per cent decline in

the first nine months of 2011. Outstanding credit to the private sector increased by 1.6 per cent, compared with 1.4 per cent in the same period last year, driven by increases in credit to both households and businesses. The net deposits of non-financial public enterprises rose by 9.3 per cent fuelled by an increase in deposits (6.2 per cent) coupled with a contraction in credit (0.9 per cent). Outstanding credit to non-bank financial institutions grew by 20.2 per cent, mainly attributable to an expansion in loans.



The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity shows that credit for distributive trades, agriculture and fisheries and mining and quarrying tourism and construction received the largest increases of 1.9 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. By contrast, outstanding loans for tourism and construction, two sectors in which economic activity has declined, fell by 4.6 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. Lending for personal uses represented the largest allocation of credit accounting for 44.5 per cent of outstanding credit. Of credit for personal use, 15.4 per cent was for home construction and renovation.



The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 11.4 per cent to \$2,287.5m, sustained by developments in the monetary authority and in the commercial banking system. The Central Bank's net foreign assets rose by 4.8 per cent to \$2,847.4m, largely influenced by an increase in externally held assets. Commercial banks' net foreign liabilities position decline by 15.8 per cent to \$559.9m, reflecting an increase in foreign assets partly moderated by an increase in externally held liabilities. Commercial bank liquidity increased during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 2.0 percentage points to 32.0 per cent and the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits decreased by 1.3 percentage points to 85.1 per cent. The spread between the average weighted interest rate on deposits and loans decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 5.40 percentage points. The average weighted deposit interest rate was 3.09 per cent and the average weighted lending rate was 8.49 per cent at the end of the first nine months of 2012.

Developments on the RGSM

The pace of activity on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) accelerated during the first nine months of 2012. Gross issuance on the RGSM rose

by 38.4 per cent to \$721.0m, compared with a 2.9 per cent increase during the first nine months of 2011. The Government of St Vincent and Grenadines was the largest issuer on the market during the nine-month period of 2012, accounting for 36.8 per cent of overall activity. Other major participants included Saint Lucia and Grenada accounting for 27.9 per cent and 20.1 per cent of overall activity respectively. Notably, the Government of Dominica participated in the RGSM for the first time issuing a \$15.0m T-bill in February 2012 with subsequent reissues every three months the most recent of which occurred on 30 August 2012. By contrast there was a reduction in issuance by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda during the third quarter of 2012. Gross issuance by that the Government of Antigua and Barbuda declined by 41.7 per cent to \$30.0m. The market continued to show a preference for short dated securities, as issuance in that tenure increased by approximately 32.5 per cent to \$721.0m. Notwithstanding, the increase in short dated securities the proportion of these securities to gross issuance declined to 84.7 per cent from 88.5 per cent during the first nine months of 2011.

Market conditions in the third quarter of 2012 eased for issuing governments, fuelled by relatively ample regional liquidity and a more competitive intermediary network. Consequently, the level of subscriptions rose in the nine-month period to \$983.0m, which was equivalent to a bid-to-cover ratio of 1.4, compared with a ratio of 1.5 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increased demand by investors led to a sharp decline in average weighted rates on all short term offerings during the period. The average weighted rate on 91-day Treasury bills widened by 24 basis points to 4.36 per cent in the third quarter. The average rate on a 91-day Treasury bill for the first nine months of 2011 had

narrowed by 71 basis points to 4.69 per cent. Meanwhile, rates for the 180-day segment, rose by 50 basis points to 6.0 per cent, while the 365-day segment, rose by 25 basis points to 6.0 per cent. Activity in the secondary market was lower during the first nine months of the 2012, when compared with the corresponding period of 2011. Trading fell sharply in the third quarter to less than \$0.1m compared with a significant increase in the previous quarter. This contraction in the third quarter contributed to an overall decline in January to September trading which was valued at \$0.4m as at end September 2012.

Prospects

The prospects for the global economy have dimmed somewhat, attributable to the on-going crisis in the Euro area combined with the “Fiscal cliff” problem faced by policy makers in the USA. The need to reduce high public debt in advanced economies has adverse implications for public investment and international financial flows, with its associated knock on effects on emerging economies and small developing states.

Based on the foregoing coupled with the outturn during the first nine months of 2012 and the expectations for the fourth quarter, economic activity is estimated to decline in 2012. This projected contraction represents a fourth consecutive year of decline in economic output in the ECCU. The reduction in economic activity will largely reflect developments in the construction, transport, storage and communications, wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants sectors. A reduction in cross border financial flows attributable to heightened pessimism and uncertainty about the ability of a number of sovereign states to deleverage, including the USA, will adversely impact FDI inflows in the ECCU and constrain construction sector activity in particular. Notwithstanding the negative impacts of lower FDI inflows on the sector

activity in construction will be sustained by major public sector projects including work on the airport expansion project in Antigua and Barbuda, completion work on two hospitals in Saint Lucia as well as intensified work on the terminal building of the new international airport in St Vincent and the Grenadines. In the private sector continued work on a number of hotels and resorts in Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis as well as residential construction in Antigua and Barbuda, will moderate the rate of contraction in the sector. Activity in transport, storage and communications as well as wholesale and retail will be adversely affected by developments in the real sector, given the subdued spinoffs from lower construction sector activity. Protracted vulnerabilities in the UK economy along with the enforcement of the Air Passenger Duty (APD) by the policy makers in that source market will continue to negatively impact the performance of the UK market for stay-over visitors to the ECCU. It is therefore, likely that value added in the hotels and restaurants sector will decline, attributable to generally tepid demand from the UK and Caribbean markets, associated with weak economic developments and the high cost of regional travel respectively. The impact of the contraction in the sector may be mitigated somewhat by intensified marketing efforts in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, additional airlift in Antigua and Barbuda and St Kitts and Nevis. In contrast however, the agricultural sector is projected to continue along the recovery path albeit at a reduced rate as the industry approaches output levels prior to the effects of disease infestation and hurricane damage. Receipts from manufacturing exports also likely to record marginal increases in output, based on buoyant domestic and international demand. Developments in the real sector will adversely impact the demand for international, therefore merchandise imports are likely to decline in 2012 consistent with the weak economic indicators.



The overall fiscal deficit of the central governments is estimated to decrease, largely as a result of a reduction in capital expenditure, which offset a decline in current revenue. Continued efforts to contain spending, have lowered current expenditure overall, however weakness in the economies of the ECCU has reduced revenue collection increasing the deficit on the current account. Notwithstanding, developments in the current account, the reduction in capital outlays will likely contribute to the reduction in the overall balance. The risks to the

economic projections in the Currency Union, therefore are heavily tilted to the downside. This assessment reflects the heightened uncertainty in the global economy associated with sovereign debt issues in the Euro-zone, the fiscal impasse in the USA, adverse price competitiveness in the UK market associated with the ADP and persistently high petroleum prices. The economies of the ECCU face a protracted period of low growth further stymied by uncertain global prospects.



ANGUILLA

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in Anguilla contracted in the first nine months of 2012, compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2011. This performance was attributed to lower activity in key sectors such as; construction, hotels and restaurants, wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation. Reduced value added in the aforementioned sectors was partly offset by growth in the transport, storage and communications and public administration, defense & compulsory social security sectors. The rate of inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, slowed to 1.6 per cent on an end-of-period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, attributable to a contraction in imports coupled with a marginal increase in exports. The fiscal operations of central government resulted in a smaller overall surplus, attributable to lower collection of revenues from stamp duties. Total outstanding public sector debt fell during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets rose, while domestic credit fell. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

Economic activity is expected to contract in the final quarter of 2012, albeit at a reduced rate relative to the preceding nine months. This assessment is premised on the expectation of limited construction activity and continued declines in the wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation sectors. In construction, private sector activity is expected to be sluggish, largely centered on the completion of a villa for the Zemi Beach resort, while in the public sector, higher capital expenditure will

be insufficient to offset lower capital outlays by the private sector. The overall decline in economic activity will be mitigated somewhat by the performance of the tourism industry. Stay-overs visitors are anticipated to improve in the final quarter of 2012, relative to the final quarter of 2011. The uncertain macroeconomic conditions both domestically and internationally, mean banks continue to be risk averse. As a consequence, the resulting stagnation in credit extension is expected to constrain the performance of the financial sector and its contribution to economic growth.

The outlook for the fiscal performance of the central government appears mixed; reflecting anticipated continued weaknesses in the collection of domestic trade taxes and continued expenditure restraint. The net effect on the fiscal position would depend on which of those two developments was more impacting by the end of the year.

Major downside risks to this outlook include protracted sluggishness in global economic growth, based on a potential recession in the Eurozone and sluggish growth in the USA, the world's largest economy. The main risk to the tourism industry involves the possible negative impact on the performance of the UK travel market associated with the Air Passenger Duty, as well as the uncertain prospects for that economy.

Output

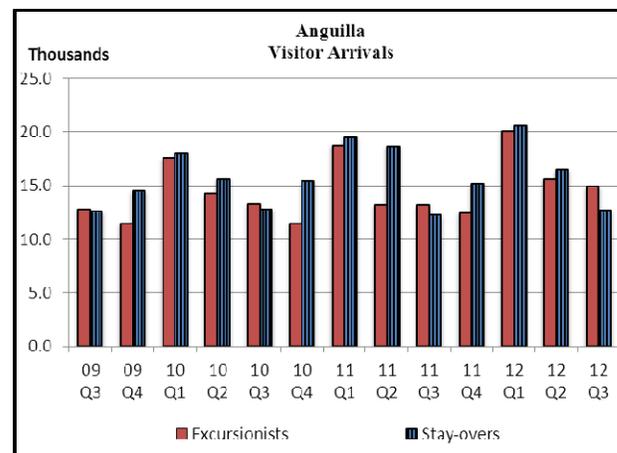
Construction activity in the first nine months of 2012 is estimated to have declined relative to the comparable 2011 period, due to reduced activity in the private sector notwithstanding the marginal improvement in the public sector activity. The private sector is estimated to have recorded lower activity during the period under review.



This is evidenced by a 12.0 per cent reduction in the number of building permits approved and a 4.1 per cent decline in credit to the construction sector. Major work undertaken in the private sector was limited to completion work on a display villa for the Zemi Beach resort development. Government outlays on capital projects increased marginally during the period under review, however, remained well below pre-crisis levels, constrained by its limited fiscal space and restrictions on borrowing. The increase in capital outlays relative to the comparable 2011 period, is due to the receipt of grant funds from the European Development Fund coupled with disbursements from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). The disbursements from CCRIF were designated for the construction of an emergency operations space and storage room for the police force. Other public sector projects included; renovations to schools, the purchase of IT equipment and renovations to government buildings.

The performance of the tourism industry was mixed, influenced by marginal improvements in conditions in some of the external markets, partly constrained by ownership changes involving a number of resorts. Total visitor arrivals were estimated to have increased by 5.0 per cent to 100,612 in the first nine months of the year, compared with a 4.4 per cent increase in the comparable period of 2011. Notwithstanding the increase in total visitor arrivals, the relatively more important stay-over visitors' category is estimated to have contracted by 1.3 per cent to 49,896. This performance was largely attributable to declines in the visitor arrivals from most of the major markets including; the Caribbean (12.5 per cent), UK (15.4) and USA (1.0 per cent) respectively. Developments in the Caribbean market were influenced by the negative impact of the high cost of intra-regional travel. Lower visitor arrivals from the UK partly reflected

the adverse effects of the Air Passenger Duty applied to airline tickets to the Caribbean, coupled with the anaemic performance of that economy. An increase of 23.7 per cent in stay-over visitors from the Canadian market was recorded, consistent with the fairly robust performance of that economy relative to other major economies. The number of excursionists rose by 12.0 per cent to 50,716.



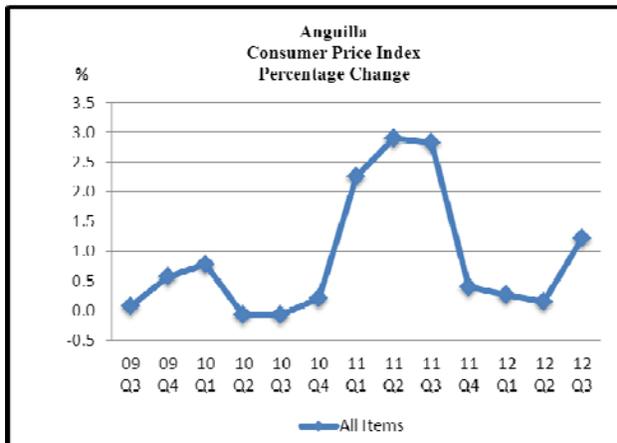
Value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have declined, as evidenced by lower amounts of real imports, which serves as a proxy of this sector's performance. Value added in the financial intermediation sector also declined in the first nine months of 2012, on account of lower levels of loans and advances combined with weak deposit growth. This development reflected heightened risk aversion on the part of commercial banks to the granting of credit coupled with still weakened balance sheets of consumers.

The contractions in those sectors were partly offset by higher value added in the transport, storage and communications and public administration sectors. Increased value added in transport and storage sub-sector was attributable to increases in the sea transportation sub-component, while the assessment of higher value added for public administration reflected a 26.7 per cent increase

in real pensions (26.7 per cent) which more than offset a 1.1 per cent reduction in personal emoluments.

Prices

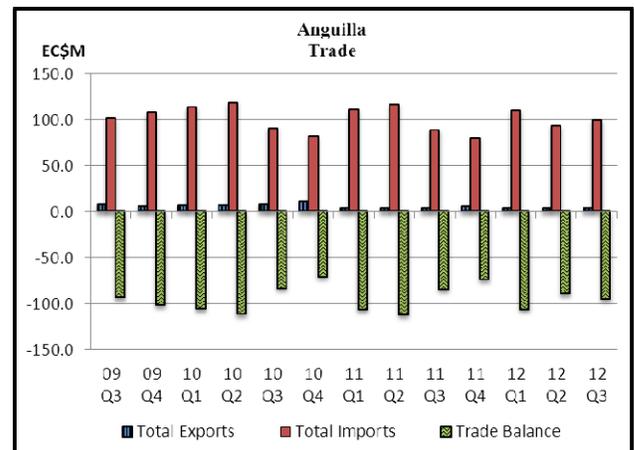
The consumer price index grew by 1.6 per cent on an end of period basis during the first nine months of 2012 compared with an increase of 8.2 per cent in the corresponding 2011 period. The main sub-indices contributing to this increase were; transport and communications (1.3 per cent), food (0.2 per cent) and fuel and light (0.1 per cent). The movement in the fuel and light sub-index can be attributed to higher electricity cost, reflecting increases in the fuel surcharge which commenced in the first half of 2011. Higher food prices were driven by the higher cost of flour and cereal products. The increase in the overall index was mitigated by the indices for the remainder of the sub-categories, including housing, household furnishings and medical care and expenses, registering “no change”.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$289.6m was estimated in the first nine months of the year compared with one of \$302.7m in the corresponding 2011 period. The

narrowing of the deficit reflected a decline in imports and a small expansion (0.6 per cent) in exports. Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 2.3 per cent to \$233.3m, consistent with an improvement in total visitor arrivals, notwithstanding the decrease in stay-over visitors. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$27.8m in short term capital, compared with an outflow of \$46.3m in the comparable 2011 period. There were no external disbursements in the first nine months of 2012; however external principal repayments totalled \$0.8m.



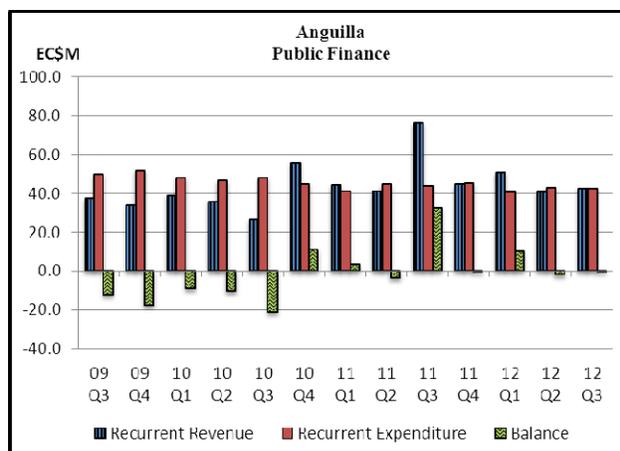
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus of \$2.5m in the first nine months of the year, compared with one of \$28.1m in the corresponding period of 2011. Similarly, a primary surplus of \$20.4m was recorded in the review period, below that of \$35.1m realised in the corresponding period of 2011. This favourable fiscal outturn reflects the effects of continuous expenditure restraint notwithstanding depressed revenue collections.

The decline in the overall surplus of the central government was mainly attributable to reduced current



revenue partly offset by lower current expenditure, consistent with efforts on the part of the authorities to curtail expenditure. Current expenditure declined by 2.8 per cent to \$125.4m, attributable to reduced outlays for all categories of current expenditure, especially for goods and services as well as transfers and subsidies. Spending on goods and services declined by 4.0 per cent (\$1.1m), while payment of transfers and subsidies fell by 3.0 per cent; due to reduced transfers to statutory bodies. Personal emoluments, the largest expenditure component, declined by 1.1 per cent (\$0.7m), reflecting the effects of a freeze on wages and public sector hiring. Interest payments declined by 11.3 per cent on account of lower outstanding obligations on both external and domestic debt. Capital expenditure rose by 45.8 per cent to \$5.4m, driven by increased outlays largely on the construction storage facilities for the police force and the renovation of public buildings.



Current revenue declined by 17.1 per cent (\$27.4m) to \$133.3m, attributable to reduced yields from tax and non-tax revenue. Lower tax revenue collections reflected reductions in revenue intake from taxes on domestic goods and services. The yield from this tax category was adversely impacted by a 77.7 per cent decline in stamp duty receipts, compared with collections the same period

in 2011 when receipts were boosted by the one-off collection of stamp duties on the auction of the Viceroy hotel. Of the other main sub-categories declines were recorded for accommodation tax (11.3 per cent), bank deposit levy (1.8 per cent) and communication levy (16.2 per cent), respectively. Lower tax receipts for taxes on domestic goods and services were partly offset by increased collections for taxes on income, on international trade and transactions and on property. Income tax receipts more than doubled associated with greater yields (\$5.8m) from the stabilisation levy, while a 40.6 per cent (\$3.0m) rise in collections of customs service charge buoyed a 10.9 per cent increase in tax receipts on international trade and transactions. The improved performance of the customs service charge reflected an increase in the rate to 6.0 per cent from 3.0 per cent in April 2011 as well as an increase in the importation of high value items such as automobiles, in response to duty concessions granted on the importation of automobiles commencing in April 2012. A reduction in non-tax revenue of 3.6 per cent, mainly attributable to lower earnings from government departments, partly influenced the reduction in current revenue.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$226.5m at the end of September 2012, 1.3 per cent lower than the level recorded at the end of 2011. Of the total outstanding debt, central government borrowings and that of statutory bodies accounted for 92.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent of the total debt portfolio, respectively. External debt obligations accounted for 76.5 per cent of the total stock. The decline in the total outstanding debt was attributable to the continued servicing of the debt stock by both the central government and statutory bodies, since the Government of Anguilla



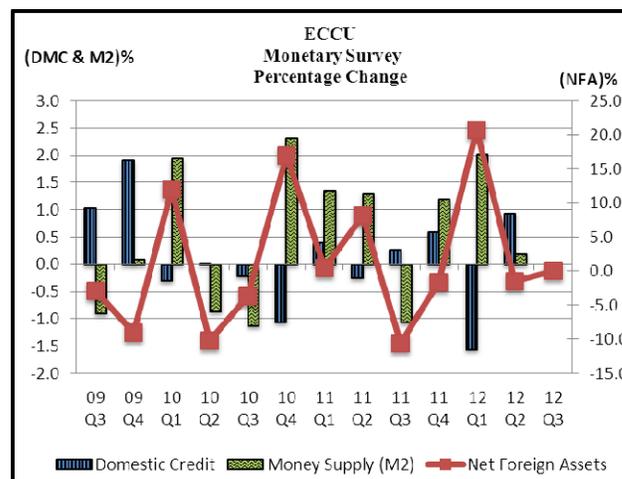
has to comply with the UK borrowing guidelines which forbid new borrowing.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) rose by 0.3 per cent to \$1,017.9m during the first nine months of the year, in contrast to a reduction of 2.9 per cent during the corresponding period of 2011. The expansion in M2 reflected increases in quasi money, partly constrained by a contraction in narrow money. All the sub-components of quasi money recorded increases, primarily savings deposits (9.8 per cent). The narrow money supply (M1) declined by 16.2 per cent to \$38.1m largely on account of lower levels of private sector demand deposits (16.4 per cent) and EC dollar cheques and drafts (62.1 per cent). A reduction in currency with the public also contributed to the reduction in the narrow money supply.

Domestic credit contracted by 3.9 per cent to \$1,152.2m during the period under review compared with a 2.9 per cent decline during the corresponding period of 2011. Decreased lending to the private sector and increases in the net deposit position of statutory bodies and the central government, were the main contributing factors to this downturn. Reductions in credit to the private sector (1.6 per cent) were reflected in a 3.7 per cent (\$22.1m) fall in loans to households, consistent with more stringent loan underwriting requirements by commercial banks. The net deposits position of general government increased by 13.5 per cent (\$7.3m), largely on account of a 16.4 per cent (\$9.5m) rise in its deposits with the commercial banking system. The increase in those deposits was associated with the receipt of grant funds from the European Development Fund to finance capital projects. Similarly, the net deposit position of statutory bodies increased by

10.2 per cent, due to growth in their deposits at commercial banks.



An analysis of the distribution of credit by economic sectors indicated that there was growth in credit for professional and other services (\$7.4m) and utilities, electricity and water (\$1.1m). Credit for personal activities, the largest lending category, fell by 2.5 per cent, on account of reduced credit for purchase of durable consumer goods and the acquisition of property by 21.2 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively. In addition, credit for construction activity declined by 4.1 per cent as did credit to tourism (4.1 per cent).

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 17.2 per cent to \$218.7m in the first nine months of the year, as a result of the transactions of commercial banks. Commercial banks increased their assets by 14.8 per cent and reduced their liability positions by 3.7 per cent outside of the currency union, resulting in a 32.6 per cent (\$27.8m) increase in their net asset position to \$113.2m. Their transactions with other ECCB territories resulted in a 17.4 per cent (\$13.5m) reduction in their net asset position, influenced mainly by a decline (5.1 per cent) in



assets with other ECCB territories. Anguilla's imputed share of ECCB reserves rose by 4.2 per cent to \$105.6m largely on account of an increase in its imputed assets. Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the first nine months of 2012, as evidenced by a 2.0 percentage points increase in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities to 29.5 and a decrease of 1.5 percentage points in the loans and advances to total deposits ratio to 101.7.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 4.36 per cent at the end of September 2012, from 7.89 per cent at the end of 2011. A 2.26 percentage points decline in the weighted average interest rate on loans to 7.57 per cent, moderated by a 0.65 percentage point increase to 3.53 per cent in that for deposits, contributed to the narrowing of the spread.

Prospects

The economy of Anguilla is expected to contract in 2012 based on continued declines in key sectors, such as construction, hotels and restaurants, and wholesale and retail trade. This assessment is premised on projections of minimal foreign direct investment inflows during the course of the year and domestic constraints, related to restrictions on borrowing by the government, which together are likely to adversely impact domestic private and public sector investments. In particular, the construction sector, historically a major contributor to economic growth, will be negatively impacted by low private sector investment and lower residential construction activity. The Zemi Beach Resort remains the only major construction project being undertaken in the private sector and the pace of activity will continue to be constrained by adverse financial developments in global markets. The contribution of the tourism industry, as

proxied by the hotels and restaurants sector, is anticipated to decline based on the performance up to September 2012 and protracted uncertainty associated with some of the flagship properties. An improvement in the number of stay-over visitors during the final three months of 2012, which coincides with the commencement of the "high season" may not be sufficient to offset the decline observed during the previous nine months of 2012. The wholesale and retail trade sector which is heavily influenced by the imports of goods and the income earning potential of consumers, is expected to contract in 2012 consistent with generally depressed economic activity.

The fiscal operations of central government are expected to generate an overall surplus below that of 2011, consistent with significantly reduced inflows of stamp duty. Government expenditures are expected to be lower in 2012 relative to the previous year, due to measures to contain discretionary expenditures and balance the fiscal budget. Capital expenditure is expected to increase largely based on grant funding from the European Development Fund. On the external accounts the merchandise trade deficit is projected to narrow in line with lower imports and virtually unchanged exports. Notwithstanding estimates of lower stay-over visitors, gross visitor expenditure is expected to rise buoyed by increases in the number of excursionists relative to the performance in 2011. Developments are contingent on the continued economic growth of the USA and other major industrialized countries, particularly the UK.

Major downside risks to the projections include worsening of economic conditions in the Eurozone, heightened uncertainty about the resolution of the fiscal impasse in the USA and a resumption of oil price increases as major economies record improvements in



performance. Other second order risks include possible storm damage by hurricanes and increasing instability in the Middle East.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Overview

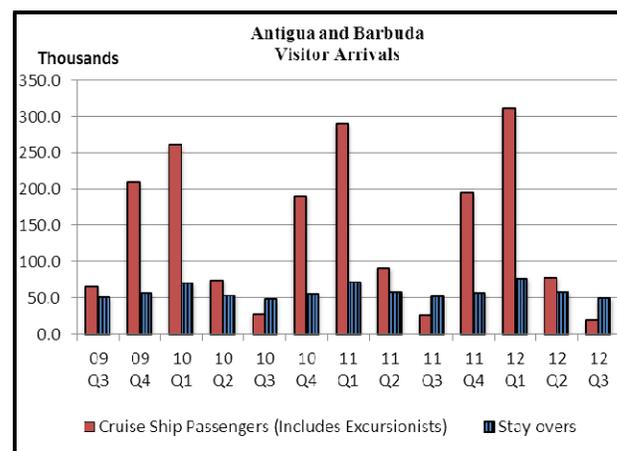
Antigua and Barbuda's economy is estimated to have improved in the first nine months of 2012, relative to its performance in the corresponding period of 2011. This improvement in economic activity was supported by an increase in value added by key sectors such as; construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation as well as the tourism industry. The consumer price index rose by 1.1 per cent, on an end-of-period basis. The fiscal operations of the central government yielded a smaller overall deficit, as revenues increased and expenditure fell. The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector decreased compared with the level at the end of December 2011, attributable to a reduction in the external debt stock. Monetary liabilities and domestic credit declined while the net foreign assets of the banking system increased. Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained high and the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed.

Economic indicators for the first nine months of 2012 suggested that economic activity has begun to improve in Antigua and Barbuda. This momentum is expected to be sustained through last quarter of 2012. Activity is expected to continue strengthening in the two largest sectors of the economy - construction and hotels and restaurants. In the construction sector strengthening is anticipated, as the work intensifies around the extension of the airport. Also, several public sector projects are expected to come on stream and residential construction is estimated to remain buoyant. In the tourism industry, the prospects for the upcoming winter season are positive and with the introduction of West Jet airlines out of Canada, stays-over arrivals are expected to increase. Overall, the risks to the outlook are largely on balance. However,

downside risks abound, stemming from the tepid and uncertain global economic recovery, which could negatively impact the outlook.

Output

Construction activity is estimated to have improved through the first nine months of 2012, as evidenced by an increase in the value of importation of construction materials and growth in credit for home construction. The real value of construction materials increased by 2.5 per cent while credit extended for home construction and renovation rose by 9.1 per cent (\$45.1m). This development is indicative of a strengthening in the pace of private residential construction activity, as initiatives such as the Construct Antigua and Barbuda gain traction. While private residential construction is improving, private non-residential construction has yet to make a full recovery. In the public sector, activity remained subdued as indicated in the fall in total capital expenditure to \$12.9m for the period under review, compared with \$34.6m spent in the same period of 2011.



Activity in the hotels and restaurants sector registered growth as evidenced by the estimated increase in all



categories of visitor arrivals. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 1.4 per cent to 617,057 in the first nine months of 2012, compared with growth of 9.6 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2011. Stay-over arrivals rose by 1.7 per cent to 186,626 reflecting a mixed performance among the major source markets. Stay-over arrivals from the USA, which constitutes roughly 39.3 per cent of all stay over visitors, increased by 11.8 per cent while those from Canada, which account for roughly 10.0 per cent of stay over visitors, increased by 0.7 per cent. By contrast stay-over visitors from Europe and the Caribbean recorded declines. Arrivals from Europe, which account for 33.5 per cent of all stay visitors, declined by 7.9 per cent to 62,585 attributable to a fall 2.3 per cent in arrivals from the U.K, which accounts for 78.6 per cent of all stay-over arrivals from Europe. Meanwhile, Caribbean stay-over arrivals declined by 15.3 per cent.

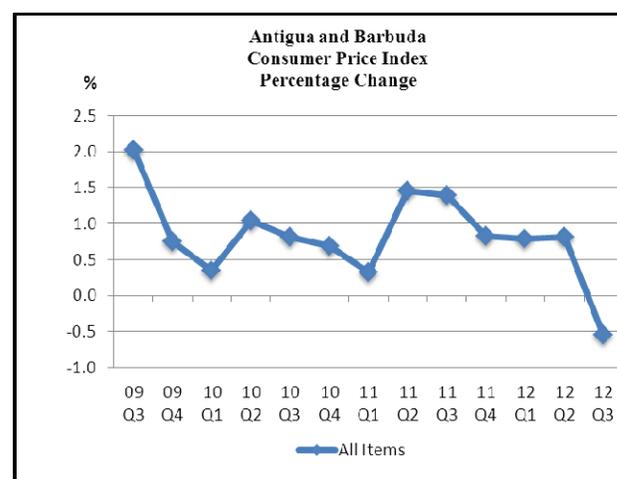
The number of yacht passengers increased by 33.6 per cent to 21,135 in contrast to a decline of 3.6 per cent in the same period of 2011, as yachts repositioned from Guadeloupe to Antigua and Barbuda. The increase was reflected in the higher number of yachts visiting the island. Of the other main category, cruise ship passengers visiting the island grew marginally to 409,296; a much slower pace than the increase of 11.9 per cent recorded in the period January to September 2011.

Wholesale and retail trade activity is estimated to have increased as the level of imports rose, and value added for transport is estimated to have improved marginally as construction and tourism activity increased. Those increases were moderated by a decline in value added in the financial intermediation sector, which represent banks

and insurance, attributable to a fall in both deposits and loans and advances by the banking sector. Among the other economic sectors, declines were also recorded in value added for manufacturing and communication.

Prices

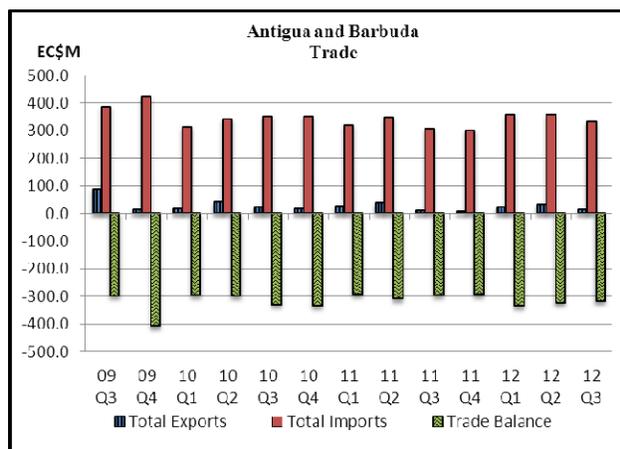
The rate of inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, slowed as the CPI grew by 1.1 per cent at the end of September 2012, compared with a 3.2 per cent increase in the comparable period of 2011. The price of food increased by 1.9 per cent compared with growth of 1.1 per cent in the similar period of 2011. An increase in the price of dairy products and meats was primarily responsible for a higher food price index. The household furnishings and supplies index rose by 5.3 per cent compared with a 3.9 per cent increase in the first nine months of 2011. Other notable increases were also recorded for the transport & communications (1.7 per cent) and medical care & expenses indices. Those increases were partly moderated by contraction in indices for clothing & footwear (1.2 per cent) fuel & light (4.4 per cent) and personal service (3.8 per cent), respectively.



Trade and Payments

An estimated merchandise trade deficit of \$977.6m was recorded in the first nine months of 2012, compared with one of \$899.2m in the corresponding period of 2011. The widening of the deficit was due primarily to a 7.5 per cent (\$72.4m) increase in the value of imports, largely reflecting an increase in the value of oil related imports. By contrast exports fell by 8.4 per cent (\$6.1m) in the review period.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 2.6 per cent to \$649.4m, consistent with the expansion in the number of tourists. Transactions by commercial banks resulted in an inflow of \$16.8m in short-term capital compared with an inflow of \$46.4m in the first nine months of 2011. There was a \$57.9m in external disbursements to the government primarily attributed to funds received from the IMF under the Stand By Arrangement programme.



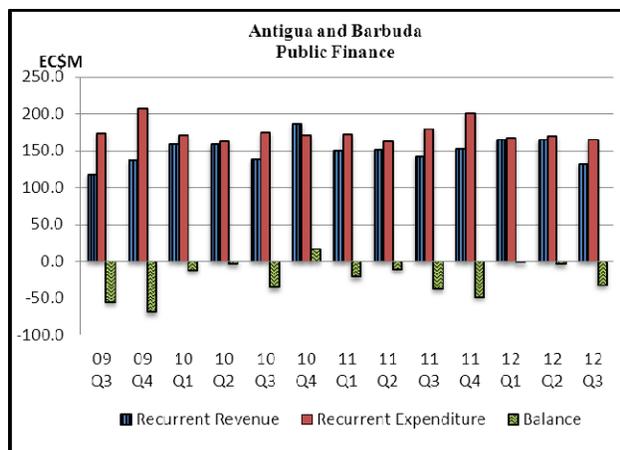
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$50.5m, compared with one of \$79.2m recorded in the corresponding period of 2011.

Notwithstanding the lower deficit, it fell short of the targeted deficit of \$32.0m for the period January to September 2012 established by the IMF under the Stand By Arrangement. A primary surplus of \$4.6m was recorded in the review period, in contrast to a revised deficit of \$17.2m in the first nine months of 2011. The current account deficit totalled \$39.2m compared with a \$69.9m deficit in the same period of 2011.

The overall fiscal performance improved as revenues increased and expenditure declined. Preliminary data indicate that current revenue increased by 4.0 per cent (\$17.7m) to \$461.7m, supported by a 6.9 per cent (\$28.3m) increase in tax revenue to \$436.2 while non-tax revenue decreased by 29.4 per cent (\$10.6m). All categories of tax revenue rose, with the exception of taxes on international trade and transactions. Taxes on income, property and domestic goods and services increased by 1.3 per cent, 25.0 per cent and 17.8 per cent, respectively. Offsetting the increase in tax revenue was a decline of 3.8 per cent (\$6.4m) in taxes on international trade and transactions, due to an increase in tax concessions.

Current expenditure decreased by 2.6 per cent (\$13.1m) to \$500.8m, on account of lower outlays for interest payments and transfers and subsidies. Interest payments declined by 10.9 per cent (\$6.8m) due to a decrease in external interest payments. Expenditure for transfers and subsidies declined by 8.7 per cent (\$14.6m) as the government reduced subventions to overseas missions and organisations bodies. Outlays for personal emoluments, which constitute 40.9 per cent of current expenditure, increased by 4.0 per cent (\$8.0m) as the Government assumed the responsibility for the payment of Port Authority workers' salaries and increased outlays for overtime. Spending on goods and services rose marginally (\$0.3m) to \$86.8m, in the review period.



Capital expenditure totalled \$12.9m, approximately \$21.7m less than the amount spent in the corresponding period of 2011. The decline in capital spending reflected the lower level of public sector construction activity and associated financing difficulties.

Public Sector Debt

Estimates of the total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector indicate a 1.6 per cent increase to \$2,783.4m during the first nine months of 2012. The reduction in the outstanding debt of the public sector is attributable to a 3.0 per cent (\$71.1m) decline in the outstanding debt of the central government while there was a 6.0 per cent (\$27.2m) rise in the debt of public corporations. The reduction in the central government's debt stock is attributable to a \$81.0m decline in external debt, resulting from debt write offs with the Stanford Financial group and debt restructuring operations with the Kuwaiti Government. While the external debt position of the central government improved, the domestic debt increased by \$10.0m, reflecting increased issuance of Treasury bills. The debt of the public corporations rose by \$27.2m, due to a disbursement from the Exim Bank of

China to the Airport Authority for the airport project.

Money and Credit

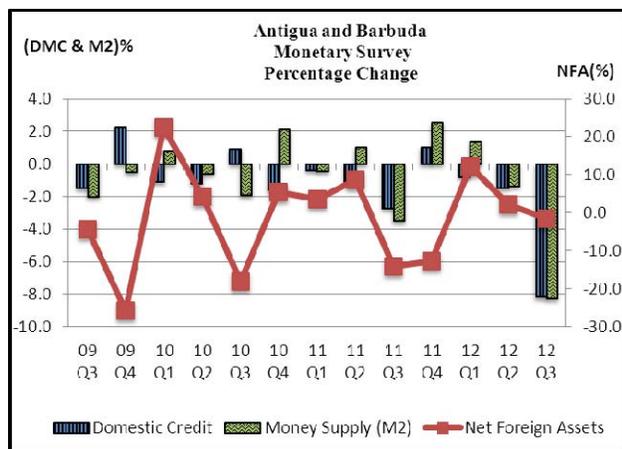
Broad money (M2) fell by 2.0 per cent to \$2,744.9m during the period January to September 2012 as a result of a 13.9 per cent decline in narrow money (M1). The decrease in narrow money was influenced by a 16.0 per cent and 10.2 per cent contraction in private sector demand deposits and currency with the public, respectively. By contrast, quasi money rose by 1.3 per cent to 2,225.9m, influenced by a 5.9 per cent increase in private sector saving deposits.

Domestic credit fell by 3.5 per cent to \$2,746.1m, mainly reflecting an improvement in the net deposit position of public corporations and a reduction in private sector credit. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises improved by 45.9 per cent, largely attributable to a 19.4 per cent increase in their deposits. Private sector credit fell by 1.8 per cent, reflecting declines in credit to businesses and subsidiaries and affiliates of 5.8 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively. Credit to households and non-bank financial institutions rose by 1.0 per cent and 67.8 per cent respectively. Net borrowing by the government from the banking system rose by 0.4 per cent (\$2.0m), primarily influenced by an increase in loans and advances from commercial banks (\$1.4m) while deposits declined by \$2.4m.

The distribution of bank credit by economic sectors showed that credit extended for personal and distributive trades increased while credit extended for the other major economic sectors declined. Credit extended for personal use rose by \$35.4m, as a result of a \$46.7m increase in



credit extended for the acquisition of property, while credit for consumer durables fell by \$21.6m. The outstanding stock of credit for the distributive trades increased by 5.9 per cent (\$14.7m). Loans and advances extended to the tourism industry, construction and other sectors all recorded substantial declines of \$16.3m, \$33.6m, and \$71.2m respectively.



The banking system's net foreign assets rose by 13.0 per cent to \$398.8m at the end of September 2012. Antigua and Barbuda's imputed share of ECCB's reserves rose by 15.8 per cent to \$459.8m. The net liability position of commercial banks increased by \$16.8m, as banking institutions increased their liabilities with banks inside the currency union and also reduced their assets held outside of the currency union.

An analysis of commercial banks' liquidity indicators showed that liquidity in the banking system improved. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 1.7 percentage points to 50.3 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio decreased to 81.8 per cent at the end of September 2012, from 85.9 per cent at the end of December 2011.

The spread between weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed by 1.13 percentage points to 5.96 per cent during the first nine months of 2012. The weighted average interest rate on loans decreased by 1.12 percentage points to 9.04 per cent, whereas that on deposit remained the same at 3.08 per cent.

Prospects

Based on the positive developments for the first nine months of 2012 and assuming the trend continues over the remainder of the year, Antigua and Barbuda's economy is expected to record growth in 2012. Value added in the construction sector is expected to improve, based on continued robust activity in residential construction and should be further enhanced by an improvement in non-residential construction activity in the coming months, as work intensifies around the airport expansion project. Despite a weak and uncertain global economy, intensified marketing efforts and additional airlift, especially from non-traditional markets, are expected to proffer a positive outlook for the tourism sector. Gross visitor expenditure is likely to grow as tourism arrivals increase. Given the weak domestic demand and the fact that increases in international commodity prices has abated in recent months, inflationary pressures are likely to remain subdued.

The fiscal position of the government is expected to continue improving as revenue reform measures gain traction and real economic activity increases. The authorities' commitment to expenditure restraint is also expected to support the fiscal improvements.

The projections are mainly predicated on developments in the external economic environment; where downside risks are abound. While the global economy has shown some signs of improvements, it is still very tepid, uncertain and uneven across countries. Uncertainty across the global economy, especially the post-election ‘fiscal cliff’

dilemma in the USA, the Chinese leadership transition and reforms in the Euro Area, could led to continued global sluggish trade and tepid foreign direct investment flows. In light of the foregoing, the downside risks, while on balance, should they intensify, poses a risk to the outlook for the domestic economy.



DOMINICA

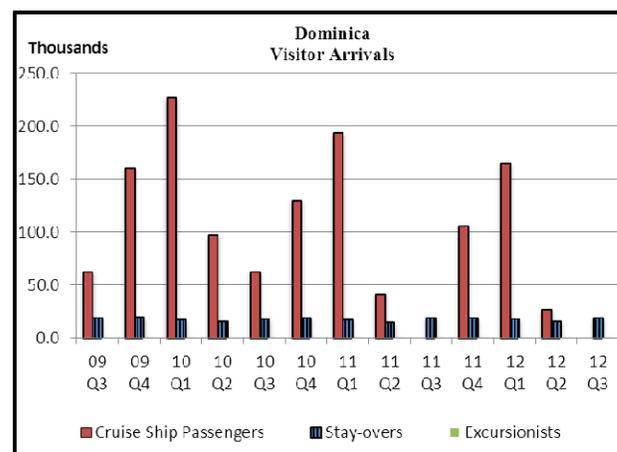
Overview

Preliminary data for the first nine months of 2012 indicate that economic activity in Dominica declined relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2011. Value added in most economic sectors is estimated to have decreased, with the contraction being more acute in wholesale and retail trade, construction and tourism. Consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent, on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, mainly attributable to a decline in imports. Preliminary data indicate that the central government generated a larger overall fiscal deficit, mainly associated with a falloff in capital grants and an increase in current expenditure. Consequently, total outstanding debt of the public sector rose. In the banking system, there were increases in monetary liabilities, domestic credit and net foreign assets. Liquidity in the banking system fell marginally, while the spread between weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits widened.

Economic activity in Dominica is likely to remain weak in the remainder of 2012, as no significant turnaround is anticipated in construction, tourism and agriculture. Construction is likely to slow as large public infrastructure projects near completion. The tourism industry will continue to be impacted by the reduced cruise ship visits, while agricultural production will remain constrained by among other things, plant disease. The weaknesses in these sectors may be tempered by growth in the education and manufacturing sectors. Risks to the macroeconomic outlook are tilted to the downside, amid the backdrop of heightened global uncertainty.

Output

Construction activity is estimated to have contracted in the review period, influenced largely by developments in the public sector. Public sector construction slowed based on the observed decline (17.1 per cent) in capital spending. Construction works continued on public sector projects such as the Roseau Melville Hall Road Upgrade (Lot 2), Point Michel Sea Defence, the State House Renovation and Extension Project, State College, Moroccan Hotel Project and the geothermal initiative. The decline was partially offset by an increase in private sector construction activity. The number and value of construction starts in the private sector rose by 28.1 per cent and 54.6 per cent respectively. The overall slowdown in the local construction sector influenced a contraction in the output of the mining and quarrying industry.



The performance of the tourism industry remained lacklustre, reflecting developments in the cruise ship sub-sector. The number of cruise ship calls declined by 2 to

127, leading to a reduction of 18.6 per cent to 191,761 in passengers. The cruise industry continues to be negatively impacted by reduced calls and visits by smaller vessels. The reduced cruise ship activity caused a fall in total visitor arrivals of 13.3 per cent to 256,885. With regard to the stay-over arrivals, increases in arrivals from the USA (5.1 per cent) and the Caribbean (1.2 per cent) led to growth of 3.2 per cent to 53,632 in this category. The performance of those two major source markets was strengthened by intense marketing efforts. In the remainder of the industry, there was an almost fourfold increase in the number of excursionists to 1,784, largely associated with additional ferry services introduced during the review period. The number of yacht passengers increased by 18.7 per cent to 9,708, influenced by public and private efforts to improve the quality and safety of marine facilities.

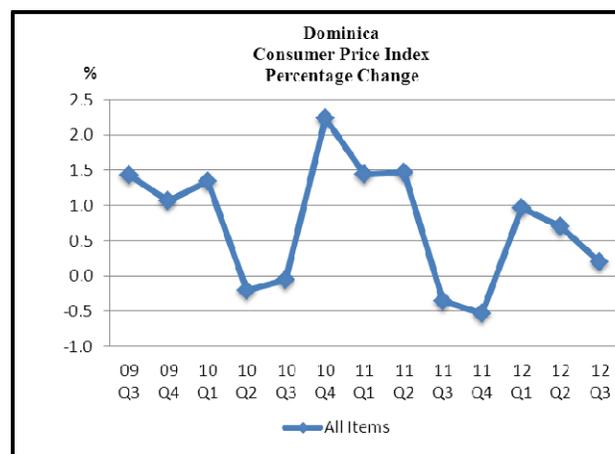
Output of the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector is estimated to have contracted, based largely on a decline in banana production. Banana output fell by 29.0 per cent to 2,205 tonnes in the first nine months of 2012, impacted by the effects of the Black Sigatoka crop disease and reduced export demand. This decline was tempered by increases in the production of non-banana crops, livestock and forestry, which have benefitted from increased public investment in farm inputs and infrastructure. Fish production is estimated to have increased during the review period.

Weak developments in agriculture and tourism coupled with low domestic demand are likely to have contributed to declines in the transport, storage and communications sector and the wholesale and retail trade sector. A continued recovery was observed in the manufacturing sector, buoyed by increased soap production. The output of soap expanded by 28.9 per cent to 4,501 tonnes,

supported by firm export demand. In the rest of the sector, declines were observed in the production of paint and varnishes (24.6 per cent) and beverages (0.8 per cent). In the rest of the economy, marginal increases were registered for education; real estate, renting and business; and financial intermediation sectors.

Prices

The rate of increase in consumer prices slowed during the first three quarters of 2012, largely on account of the moderation in international fuel prices. The consumer price index (CPI) is estimated to have risen by 1.9 per cent, compared to a rate of 2.6 per cent in the first nine months of 2011. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the three largest sub-indices. The housing, utilities, gas and fuels sub-index, the highest weighted sub-index, rose by 3.9 per cent, influenced by higher prices for electricity, the provision of water supply and related services to household, and to a lesser extent by maintenance and repair of dwellings.



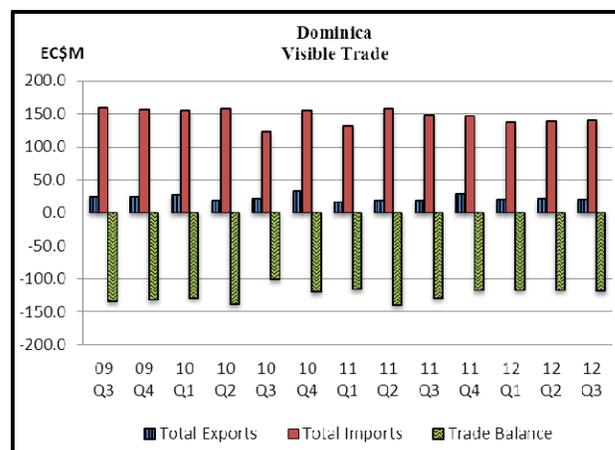
The food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 2.0 per cent, stemming from rising prices for a number of food products including bread and cereals, meat, vegetables, milk, cheese, eggs, and oils. The transport sub-index

grew by 1.4 per cent, mainly attributed to higher costs for air transport and the maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment. The rate of increase in inflationary pressure was tempered by declines in the sub-indices for clothing and footwear (1.3 per cent), household furnishings, supplies and maintenance (0.8 per cent), recreation and culture (0.7 per cent) and health (0.1 per cent).

Trade and Payments

The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed to \$353.1m from \$385.0m in the corresponding period of 2011. The lower deficit was largely on account of a reduction in the value of imports, reflecting the reduced domestic demand. Import payments were down by 5.2 per cent (\$22.7m), mainly resulting from a fall in imports of mineral fuels and manufactured goods. The narrowing of the deficit was further influenced by a 17.4 per cent (\$9.2m) rise in export earnings, reflecting an increase of \$5.7m in the value of soap exports. There were declines in receipts from bananas (\$1.9m) and paints and varnishes (\$1.2m). The value of re-exports is estimated to have risen by \$7.8m to \$14.4m.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have contracted by 1.9 per cent to \$224.1m, consistent with the decline in total visitor arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$48.3m in short-term capital during the period under review, in contrast to an inflow of \$31.8m in the period January to September 2011. External loan disbursements to the central government more than doubled to \$56.5m, largely representing disbursements from agencies such as the Peoples' Republic of China, the Agence Francaise de Developpement, the Caribbean Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.



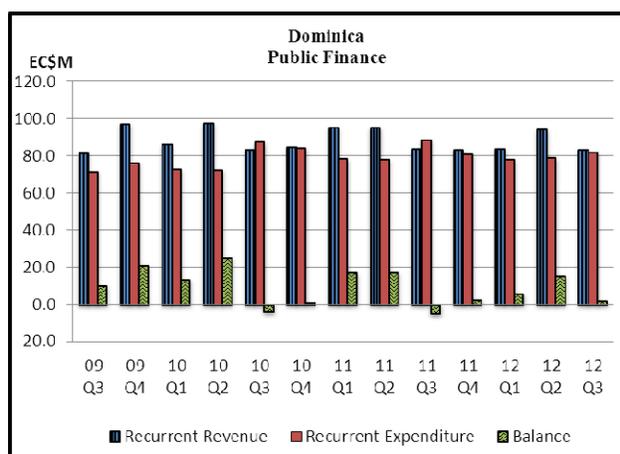
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$154.6m in the first nine months of 2012, compared with one of \$123.7m in the corresponding period of 2011. The outturn was on account of reduced grants and developments on the current account. The deficit was partly financed by loan disbursements from the bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies; issuance of securities on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM); and a drawdown on government foreign assets. A primary deficit of \$113.7m was registered, compared with one of \$104.8m in the comparable period of 2011. A current account deficit of \$2.9m was recorded in the first three quarters of 2012 in contrast to a surplus of \$28.9m in the corresponding period of 2011.

Current revenue fell by 4.7 per cent to \$261.3m, indicative of weak economic activity. Tax receipts contracted by 3.6 per cent to \$230.7m, mirroring declines in most sub-categories. The yield from taxes on international trade and transactions was down by 17.0 per cent (\$9.1m), primarily associated with reduced earnings from the import duty, environmental levy and customs surcharge. The lower yield from the latter three taxes was



consistent with the decline in imports. Revenue from taxes on property fell by 18.5 per cent (\$1.1m), associated with lower intake from taxes and duties on land transactions. Earnings from taxes on domestic goods and services rose marginally (\$0.8m), supported by improved collections from the Value Added Tax (VAT) which grew by 7.0 per cent. Receipts from taxes on income, profit and capital gains grew by 1.7 per cent (\$0.7m), resulting from higher earnings from the corporation tax. Non-tax revenue fell by 11.7 per cent (\$4.0m), partly reflecting reduced receipts from the economic citizenship programme.



Current expenditure rose by 7.8 per cent to \$264.2m, largely on account of an increase in interest payments. Interest payments more than doubled to \$40.9m, reflecting the fulfilment of interest obligations for debt which was contracted in 1999 and repaid in July 2012, based on the terms and conditions of the 2004 debt restructuring exercise. Marginal increases were registered for spending on goods and services (\$0.4m) and transfers and subsidies (\$0.9m), reflecting efforts by the authorities to contain these types of expenditure. Those increases were partly moderated by a 4.0 per cent (\$4.2m) decline in expenditure on personal emoluments, relative to the amount recorded in the corresponding period of 2011

when retroactive salary increases were awarded to public servants.

Capital expenditure fell by 17.1 per cent (\$31.7m) and capital grants contracted by 94.6 per cent to \$1.7m. The reduced grant inflows coincided with the scheduled end of certain financing instruments from the European Development Fund and the completion of other grant financed projects such as a fisheries facility.

Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector rose by 8.0 per cent to \$993.2m at the end of September 2012. The outstanding debt of the central government rose by 10.4 per cent to \$822.6m, influenced by the external loan disbursements as well as other domestic developments such as, the increased use of the local overdraft facility, and the issuance of a \$20.0 m 91-day treasury bill on the RGSM in August 2012; following the redemption of the \$20.0m 91-day treasury bill which was issued in May 2012. The outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have declined by 1.9 per cent to \$170.6m, reflecting scheduled amortization payments. The total external debt of the public sector rose by 4.5 per cent, while the domestic debt moved up by 16.7 per cent.

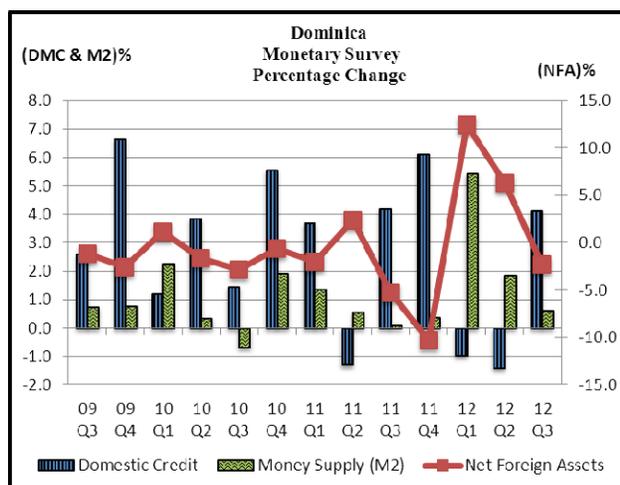
Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) rose by 8.0 per cent to \$1,116.8m during the period January to September of 2012, largely attributable to growth in quasi money. Quasi money rose by 7.0 per cent (\$58.8m), resulting from increases in private sector savings deposits (\$57.7m) and time deposits (\$1.4m). The other component of quasi money, private sector foreign currency deposits, fell by 1.6 per cent (\$0.4m) reflecting the lower earnings from



tourism. Narrow money (M1) grew by 12.7 per cent (\$24.0m), mainly associated with an increase in private sector demand deposits (\$28.7m).

The net foreign assets of the banking system expanded by 16.8 per cent to \$533.4m at the end of September 2012, in contrast to a contraction of 5.0 per cent during the first nine months of 2011. The net foreign assets of commercial banks grew by 18.9 per cent to \$303.9m, largely associated with a contraction of 34.7 per cent in liabilities with banks and institutions in other ECCB territories. Dominica's imputed share of the ECCB's reserves rose by 14.2 per cent to \$229.5m.



Domestic credit grew by 1.7 per cent to \$663.7m, mainly influenced by increased borrowings by the central government and the private sector. Outstanding credit of the central government expanded by 52.6 per cent, while its deposits fell by 2.6 per cent, leading to a net credit position of \$2.2m. Credit to the private sector rose by 4.0 per cent, largely on account of a 3.2 per cent growth in loans to households and a little more than threefold increase in credit to non-bank financial institutions. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of non-financial

public enterprises grew by 69.7 per cent, on account of growth of 55.5 per cent in deposits in the banking system.

An analysis of the data on the distribution of credit by economic activity indicated that there were increases in credit for public administration (78.3 per cent); construction (75.2 per cent); transport and storage (60.9 per cent); financial institutions (34.8 per cent); and personal use (2.4 per cent). Declines were observed in credit for tourism (35.6 per cent); entertainment and catering (21.2 per cent); manufacturing, mining and quarry (21.0 per cent); utilities, electricity and water (11.4 per cent); agriculture and fisheries (9.4 per cent); and distributive trades (3.3 per cent).

Liquidity in the commercial banking system fell marginally as the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 0.6 percentage points to 38.5 per cent at the end of September 2012. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits rose to 65.1 per cent, from 64.3 per cent at the end of December 2011.

The interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened to 5.90 per cent at the end of September 2012, from 5.63 per cent at the end of December 2011. The weighted average interest rate on loans rose by 0.17 percentage points to 8.94 per cent and that on deposits fell by 0.1 percentage points to 3.04 per cent.

Prospects

The economy of Dominica will continue to be faced with challenges posed by the protracted weaknesses of the global recovery. Real economic activity is projected to be weak in the remainder of 2012, as no significant turnaround is anticipated in construction, tourism and



agriculture. The winding up of large public sector infrastructural projects will continue to lead to a slowdown in construction activity. The winter tourist season may not disappoint with regard to the stay-over visitor category; however, the prospects for cruise tourism in the remainder of the year are unfavourable, and an overall contraction in value added in the hotels and restaurants is expected for 2012. Gains which are anticipated in the production of non-banana crops, livestock and fish, are likely to be offset by constrained banana production in 2012. Critical to the realisation of any marginal growth in 2012 is more robust growth in education; real estates, renting and business activities; financial intermediation and manufacturing.

Fiscal pressures are likely to continue in the remainder of the year. Despite efforts to contain current expenditure, interest payments made in the third quarter of the year based on the terms of the debt restructured will reverse gains made in current savings in the first half of the year. Capital spending and grants are likely to be reduced in 2012, the latter of which will negatively impact the central government's fiscal position. Furthermore, given the weaknesses in the economy and the likely negative impact on tax revenues, the fiscal operations of the central

government are projected to result in an overall deficit. The deficit is anticipated to be financed in part by the continued issuance of securities on the RGSM and borrowing from commercial banks.

The merchandise trade balance is likely to improve, contingent on lower import demand. However, the balance on the services account is likely to deteriorate on account of lower gross receipts from travel as total visitor arrivals are projected to decline.

Inflationary pressures are projected to remain mild; however other downside risks to the near-term outlook have intensified with heightened global uncertainty. The external environment remains very difficult for the local economy. More subdued developments in advanced economies and slower growth momentum in emerging market economies can create further macroeconomic challenges for the economy. Furthermore, macroeconomic conditions in the local economy could deteriorate further if efforts are unsuccessful in creating a recovery in the banana sector; attracting more stay-over arrivals and secure and expand markets for manufacturing.



GRENADA

Overview

Economic activity in Grenada contracted in the first nine months of 2012 compared with the level in the corresponding period of 2011. Most major economic sectors, including construction, manufacturing and tourism contracted. The decline occurred within an environment of marginally higher prices, as the consumer price index rose by 1.7 per cent, on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit narrowed slightly, as growth in export receipts outpaced import payments. The fiscal operations of the central government remained virtually unchanged relative to that recorded in the corresponding period of 2011 while the outstanding debt of the public sector rose. Monetary developments were marked by an expansion in monetary liabilities and domestic credit. Liquidity in the commercial banking system tightened marginally and the spread between weighted average interest rates of commercial banks on loans and deposits narrowed.

The economic outlook for the rest of 2012 points to a marginal contraction in economic activity, as a result of projected continued declines in key sectors such as construction, transport, storage and communication and manufacturing and considerable slowdown in the pace of growth of other areas – the tourism industry and real estate. Strong projected performance in the agriculture sector is expected to mitigate the overall contraction. Risks to the projections are biased to the downside, with the adverse economic developments in the Eurozone and a tentative USA economy likely to weaken demand for local goods and services.

Output

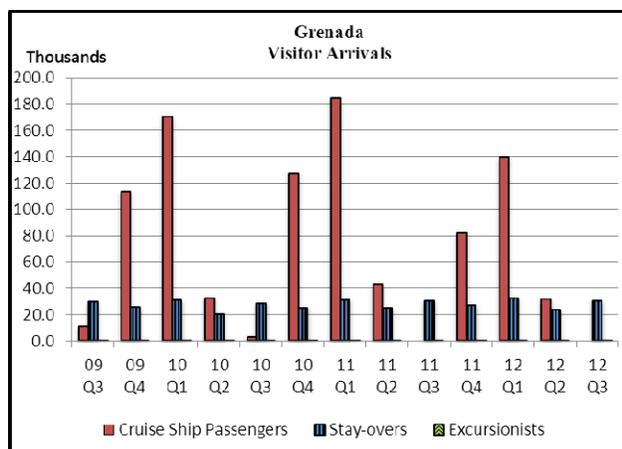
The level of construction activity is estimated to have continued to decline in the period under review, as reflected by the reduction in the total value of construction related materials imported and a decline in credit for construction purposes. Imports of construction materials were down by 16.3 per cent. In the private sector, activity was centred on residential construction, while large commercial construction projects remained inactive. Public sector construction works continued on the Grenville Market Square Project and the St George's Market Square Re-development Project; while works also proceeded on school rehabilitation and road repairs.

Activity in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have declined, underscored by contractions in industrial production, largely on the basis of falling internal demand. Of the major commodities, output of flour fell by 4.6 per cent and beer production decreased by 10.2 per cent. Similarly, production of stout, paint and toilet paper all recorded declines of 19.1 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively during the review period. However, tempering the overall decline in manufactured output were increases in rum production that expanded by 27.7 per cent, output of soft drinks which grew by 17.9 per cent and poultry feed which increased by 4.9 per cent.

The performance of the tourism industry weakened during the period under review, as reflected by a 17.5 per cent reduction to 263,708 in total arrivals. Cruise ship activity accounted for the contraction in total arrivals, as cruise



passenger arrivals fell by 24.8 per cent to 171,236, in contrast to an increase of 10.5 per cent in the first three quarters of 2011. This was as a result of a decline in cruise ship calls by 8 to 132, relative to the number of calls in the first nine months of 2011. The category with the most significant economic impact, stay-over visitors, recorded a negligible increase of 0.2 per cent (145) to 86,675 in arrivals over the outturn in the same period of 2011. Estimates of stay-over arrivals by country of origin indicated decreases in the number of visitors from Europe and the Caribbean by 6.8 per and 5.1 per cent respectively. These declines were however mitigated by increased visitor arrivals from the United States (10.9 per cent) and Canada (2.2 per cent), on account of relatively stronger economic fundamentals in these markets relative to the Caribbean and Europe. The number of excursionists and yacht passengers rose by 343 and 78 persons respectively.

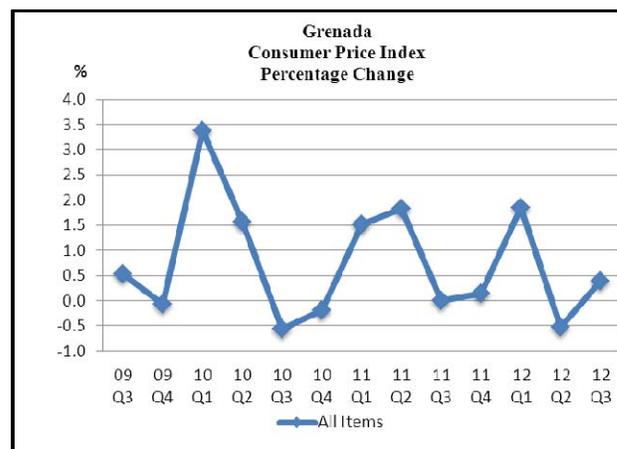


Agricultural output continued to expand during the first nine months of 2012, benefiting from comparatively good weather conditions, the recovery in banana production and the increased output of cocoa and short crops. Banana production rebounded from the effects of diseases in the comparable period of 2011, to more than doubling its output to 5,004.7 tonnes. Output from cocoa

production rose by 33.1 per cent to 686.2 tonnes. Meanwhile, other crops yield, such as fruits and vegetables, expanded by 20.1 per cent. By contrast, nutmeg production fell by 38.9 per cent to 258.1 tonnes, indicative of the crops cyclical yield patterns.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 1.7 per cent during the first nine months of 2012, reflecting marginally higher prices in most sub-indices. An increase in the average cost of food led to a 1.0 per cent rise in the second heaviest weighted sub-index, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages while higher prices, particularly for gas and fuel drove the Housing, Utilities, Gas & Fuels index marginally higher by 0.5 per cent. Consequently, the cost of transport increased leading to a rise of 4.4 per cent in the Transport sub-index. Declines in the Hotel and Restaurants (1.5 per cent) and Recreation and Culture (0.1 per cent) sub-indices tempered the overall increase in the price level.



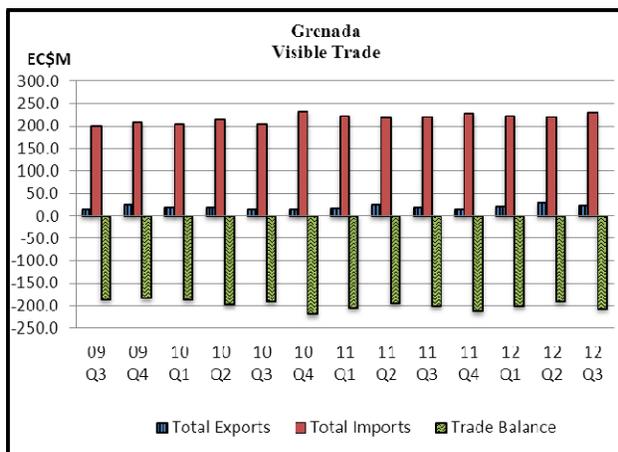
Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$598.1m was recorded in the first nine months of 2012, roughly 0.2 per cent (\$1.3m) below the deficit in the corresponding period of



2011. The narrowing of the deficit was associated with an 18.3 per cent (\$11.5m) rise in export receipts to \$74.3m which outpaced the 1.5 per cent (\$10.2m) increase in import payments (f.o.b.) to \$672.4m. The growth in the value of total exports was mainly attributable to a 16.2 per cent (\$9.1m) rise in the value of domestic export earnings. Supporting this expansion were increased receipts from fish (\$5.9m) and cocoa (\$1.7m), due to increased external demand for these commodities on the international market. Receipts from manufactured exports rose by 4.3 per cent (\$1.1m).

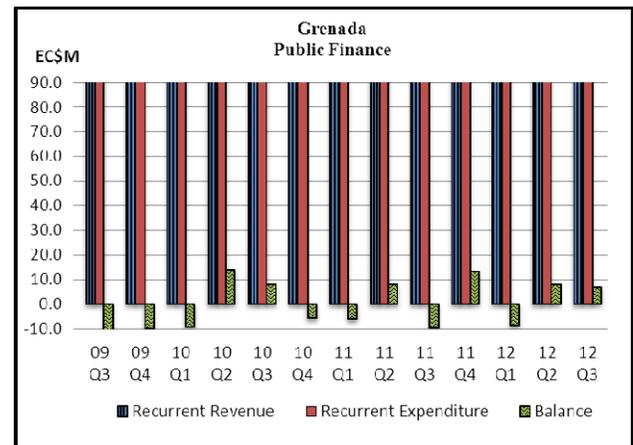
Gross receipts from travel are estimated to have declined by 2.4 per cent to \$232.1m, influenced by the decline in cruise ship passenger arrivals. Transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net inflow of \$23.9m in short-term capital, considerably lower than the inflow of \$59.3m realised during the first nine months of 2011. External disbursements to the central government doubled to \$18.0m; concurrently, external amortisation fell by 53.3 per cent to \$11.5m.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government in the first nine months of 2012 generated an overall deficit of

\$63.2m, relatively unchanged from the \$63.0m recorded in the corresponding period of 2011, as cuts in expenditure compensated for lower revenue yields. The current account balance shifted to a surplus position of \$6.0m, from a deficit position in the comparable period of 2011, on account of reduced current expenditure. The primary deficit expanded to \$28.9m, from \$21.3m in the corresponding period of 2011.



Current revenue receipts amounted to \$309.4m, representing a 3.4 per cent fall over the total for the period January to September, 2011. The decline in current revenue resulted from a reduction in tax receipts from all major categories of taxes. Taxes on domestic goods and services recorded the largest contraction of 5.1 per cent (\$7.4m); associated primarily with a 4.8 per cent (\$5.7m) fall off in VAT collections. All the other categories recorded marginal losses. Receipts from taxes on international trade and transaction were down by 0.5 per cent (\$0.5m); for taxes on property, revenues collected were comparatively less by 3.1 per cent (\$0.4m), while receipts from income and profit were lower by \$0.1m relative to the same period in 2011. Non-tax revenue fell by 16.3 per cent (\$2.8m) reflecting reduced collections of administrative fees and charges.



Current expenditure contracted by 7.7 per cent to \$303.4m, driven by reductions in outlays for all major expenditure types. A 19.9 per cent (\$11.8m) decline in spending on goods and services, due to on-going consolidations, dominated the fall in current expenditure. Interest payments were down by 17.6 per cent, mainly reflecting a 20.1 per cent (\$6.2m) fall in external interest payments. Expenditure on transfers and subsidies fell by 8.6 per cent (\$4.9m), partly due to on-going efforts to reform spending particularly on social transfers. Outlays for personal emoluments were marginally lower by 0.7 per cent (\$1.1m) to \$169.7m.

On the capital account, grant receipts were \$5.0m, representing an 87.9 per cent (\$36.3m) decline compared with the total in the first nine months of 2011. Capital expenditure totalled \$74.2m, a decline of 22.9 per cent relative to the amount spent in the corresponding period of 2011.

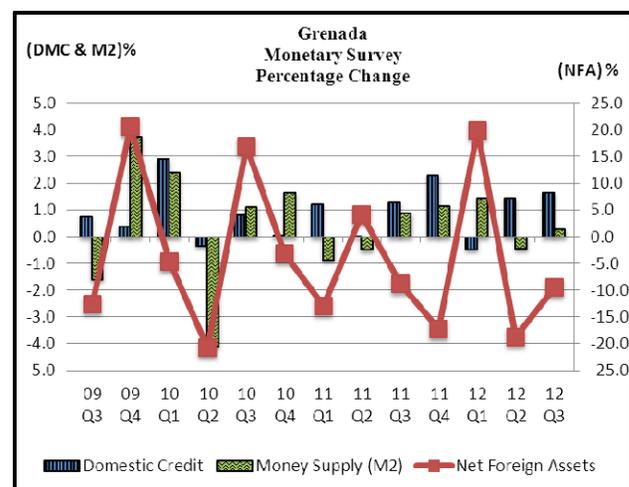
Public Sector Debt

The total outstanding debt of the public sector rose by 2.5 per cent to \$2,106.1m at the end of September 2012. Disbursed outstanding debt of the central government amounted to \$1,891.6m, 3.0 per cent higher than the end of December 2011 total, with increases in both domestic and external debt. The outstanding debt of public corporations fell by 1.7 per cent to an estimated \$214.5m at the end of September 2012.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) totalled \$1,873.4m at the end of September 2012, approximately 1.3 per cent above the level at the end of December 2011, in contrast to a decline 0.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 2011. The

increase reflected a 3.9 per cent growth in narrow money (M1) and a 0.7 per cent rise in quasi money. The increase in M1 was influenced by an 8.6 per cent expansion in private sector demand deposits which was offset a 4.4 per cent decline in currency with the public and a 1.2 per cent fall in EC cheques and drafts used. Meanwhile, the rise in quasi money can be attributed to growth of 5.1 per cent (\$51.8m) in private sector saving deposits. The build-up of quasi money was countered by reductions in private sector time deposits of 10.1 per cent (\$38.6m) and private sector foreign currency deposits of 1.7 per cent (\$2.1m).



Domestic credit increased by 3.9 per cent to \$1,851.7m, mainly reflecting a reduction in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises fell by 46.9 per cent (\$78.9m) as companies draw down resources to support operational costs. Private sector credit rose by 0.5 per cent (\$8.3m), associated with a 2.9 per cent (\$17.7m) increased borrowing by businesses which was offset in part by a 0.7 per cent (\$8.2m) reduction in credit to households. At the same time, credit to non-bank financial institutions was lower by 7.4 per cent (\$1.4m). Net claims on the central government fell by 12.0 per cent, mainly attributable to decreases in borrowings from



the commercial banking system and an increase in deposits.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that personal loans marginally declined by 0.2 per cent (\$2.2m) consistent with the contraction in household credit. Outstanding loans for construction fell by 9.6 per cent (\$7.3m), consistent with the sector's continued decline in activity; while lending for manufacturing (including mining and quarrying) remained largely unchanged. On the other hand, lending for distributive trade increased by 9.0 per cent (\$12.4m), as businesses borrowed to maintain their operations. Outstanding loans to the tourism industry rose by 2.6 per cent (\$4.1m), reflecting increased demand for working capital by select industry players, while credit extended for agriculture and fisheries increased by \$2.0m.

The banking system's net foreign assets fell by 25.0 per cent to \$124.4m. This reduction was primarily influenced by a 20.4 per cent (\$23.9m) fall in commercial banks' foreign assets, as they mainly drew down resources, in part to finance the expansion in domestic credit. Most of these funds (95.0 per cent) were obtained from other ECCB territories. In addition, Grenada's imputed share of ECCB's reserves decrease 6.2 per cent (\$17.5m).

Commercial banks liquidity marginally declined. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell slightly by 0.2 percentage points to 25.0 per cent. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits stood at 84.1 per cent at end of September 2012, y higher by 0.7 percentage points than the ratio at end of December 2011.

The spread between deposit and lending rates was narrowed to 6.56 percentage points from 7.47 percentage points at the end of December 2011. The weighted

average interest rate on deposits moved to 2.67 per cent from 2.86 per cent at end December 2011, while the weighted average rate on loans was reduced to 9.23 per cent from 10.33 per cent at the end of December 2011.

Prospects

The near-term prospects for the Grenadian economy remain challenging. The economy is estimated to record a marginal uptick in economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2012, supported largely by the continued good performance in the agriculture sector. Possible declines in stay-over arrivals following the closure of a major hotel plant in October, and the persistent weakness in the construction sector could mitigate the gains. The construction sector is likely to remain in decline, as no change is expected in either public or private sector activity for the remainder of the year. Other sectors such as transport, manufacturing and wholesale and retail could also make positive contributions to growth given the time of the year. The projected fourth quarter outturns are however, not expected to be sufficient to prevent a slight decline in overall economic activity for the 2012 year.

On the fiscal side, projections for 2012 indicate that the overall fiscal position is likely to improve above the line, relative to the outturn in 2011, on account of lower current and capital spending in line with a projected reduction in revenues and grants. A small current account surplus is projected in contrast to a deficit in 2011. Notwithstanding, financing government operations will continue to be particularly onerous.

The merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen as import payments increase, associated with increased imports for domestic consumption. Nonetheless domestic export receipts are also likely to increase on account of



higher external demand for agricultural produce. Gross inflows from travel are expected to remain relatively subdued, consistent with the expected decline in stay-over visitors.

Risks to the projections are skewed heavily to the downside and include, though not limited to, the

persistent weaknesses in the Eurozone economies and the continued slow growth and high unemployment situation in the US economy. These developments can potentially adversely impact the demand for Grenada's exports, including tourism and derail any prospects of positive economic activity for the rest of the year.



MONTSERRAT

Overview

Preliminary economic data indicate that economic activity in Montserrat declined over the first nine months of 2012 when compared with the corresponding period in 2011. Contractions were recorded in the construction and mining and quarry sectors and the tourism industry, primary drivers of economic activity. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened as imports increased, due to importation of a greater volumes of petroleum fuels. The Consumer Price Index increased by 3.1 per cent on an end of period basis. The overall fiscal deficit widened on account of a decline in inflows of budgetary aid and an increase in spending levels. In the banking system, total monetary liabilities, net foreign assets and domestic credit increased while liquidity decreased but remained high. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

The general level of economic activity is expected to remain weak for the rest of 2012. Private sector activity in construction, mining, and services are projected to remain sluggish based on observed trends for the January to September 2012 period. The pace of activity in the tourism industry may pick-up as the authorities have forecasted an increase in the number of total visitor arrivals on account of the 50th anniversary of the Festival. The fiscal account is projected to record an overall deficit. Further weakening could be spurred by the realisation of major downside risks which include the possibility of lower budgetary grants from the United Kingdom, continued fragilities in the global economy, unfavourable weather and significant seismic activities.

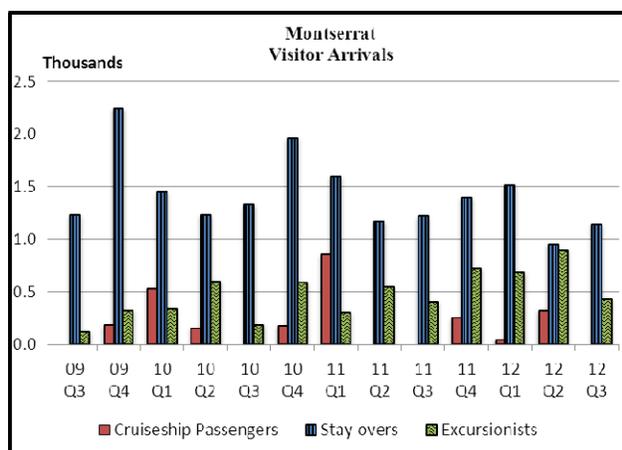
Output

The level of activity in the construction sector declined in the period January to September 2012 relative to the corresponding period in 2011. The value of reported construction starts totalled \$10.0m compared to \$13.2m in 2011. The decline was largely attributed to a 61.9 per cent fall in private sector (residential and commercial) activity. In addition, the number of construction starts, including additions and renovations, fell sharply to 15 from 41. Two-thirds of the starts were in the residential subsector, which was supported by a 13.7 per cent increase in bank lending for home construction and lending. The decline in private sector activity was moderated by an almost quadrupling of public sector spending on new construction projects, which totalled \$5.6m in the review period. Public sector projects included construction of government offices, housing development and school extension. The performance of the construction sector impacted output in the allied mining and quarrying sector as activity also contracted. Production volume in the first nine months of 2012 was estimated to be 64.0 per cent below the level recorded in the first nine months of 2011.

Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have declined in the period January to September 2012, compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2011. Total visitor arrivals declined by 5.5 per cent to 7,136. Stay-over visitors, which accounted for slightly more than half of total visitor arrivals, dropped by 9.2 per cent to 3,623 as a result of declines in visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (24.7 per cent) and the United States



of America (15.0 per cent). There were increases in stay-over arrivals from the Caribbean (0.8 per cent), the single largest source market; the Canadian market (14.0 per cent); and other countries (4.0 per cent), which moderated those declines. The number of excursionists increased by 58.8 per cent to 2,012. Travellers who arrived by yacht declined by 21.7 per cent to 1,125; this was influenced by an 8.6 per cent decrease in the number of yachts that visited the island. Cruise ship passengers totalled 376 in the period under review compared with 858 in the period January to September 2011.

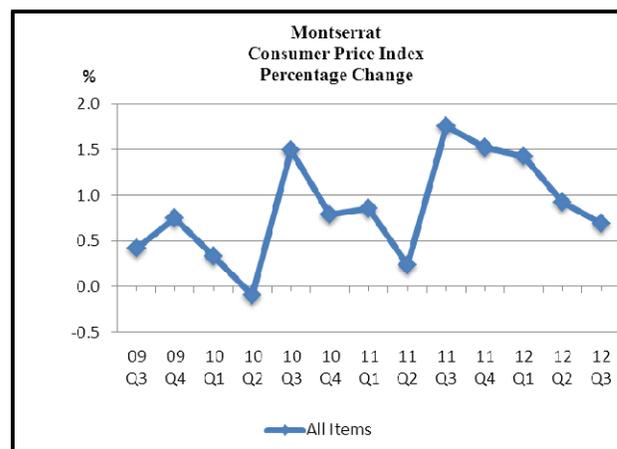


Output in the agricultural sector was estimated to have increased during the period under review, largely on the performance of livestock production which grew by 91.7 per cent to 75,745 pounds. Drought conditions affected crop production, which fell by 23.3 per cent to 75,314 pounds. The output of the fishing sector increased, with catch load recorded at 61,607 pounds compared with 53,590 pounds in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent on an end of period basis. This was higher than the inflation rate of 2.9 per

cent recorded for the first nine months of 2011. There were increases in most sub-indices: food (2.6 per cent) clothing (4.8 per cent); services (3.0 per cent); household goods (5.6 per cent) and alcohol and tobacco (4.5 per cent). The sub-index of gas, electricity and water fell by 5.3 per cent, reflecting recent declines in the imported prices of petroleum fuel, while rental prices remained unchanged.



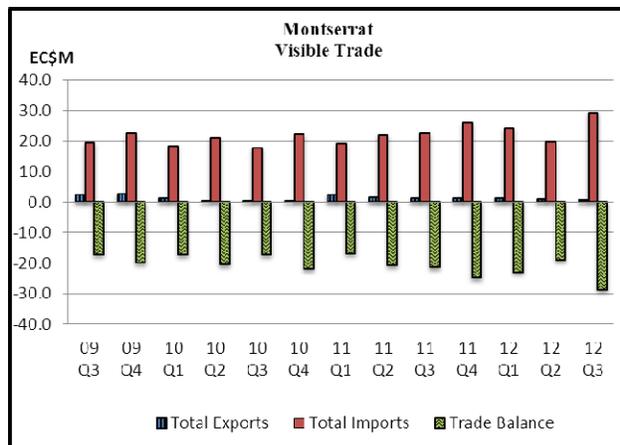
Trade and Payments

The trade deficit widened to \$70.4m during the first nine months of 2012 compared with a deficit of \$58.8m recorded in the corresponding period in 2011. The value of imports increased by 14.3 per cent to \$73.3m, reflecting mainly a rise in the volumes of mineral fuel and other related products imported, while the value of exports declined by 44.9 per cent to \$3.0m. Of total exports, domestic export earnings fell by 51.7 per cent to \$1.9m.

On the services account, travel receipts decreased by 11.5 per cent to \$9.5m in line with the 5.5 per cent decline in total visitor arrivals. The commercial banks’ transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$25.6m of short-term capital, in contrast to an outflow of \$18.5m in the January to



September period of 2011. Official inflows in the form of external grants totalled \$55.9m compared with \$61.0m in the corresponding period of 2011.

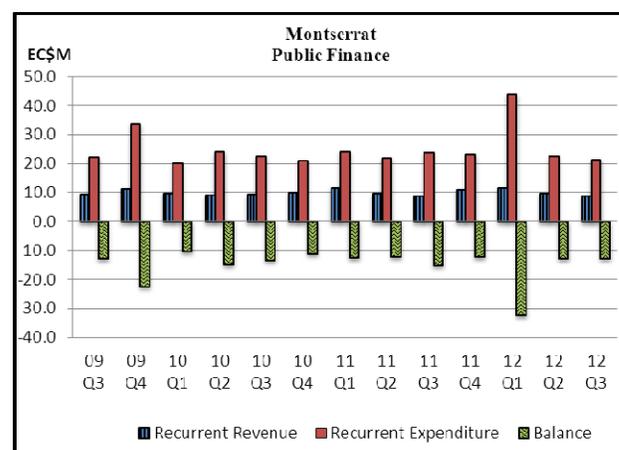


Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal accounts of the government deteriorated in the period January to September 2012 relative to the outturn in the same period in 2011, due to a decline in inflows of budgetary aid (current grants) and an increase in spending levels. The overall balance (after grants) recorded a deficit of \$28.5m compared with one of \$1.2m in the first nine months of 2012. The primary deficit (after grants) also widened to \$28.5m from \$1.2m, and the current account balance moved into a deficit position of \$31.1m from a surplus of \$4.6m.

Current expenditure increased by 25.7 per cent to \$88.0m, primarily due to the payment of \$17.7m in owed contributions to the Social Security Fund. As a result, outlays for transfer and subsidies category rose by 71.3 as pension payments jumped to \$26.7m from \$8.2m in the comparable period of 2011. Of the other expenditure categories, outlays on goods and services increased by 12.8 per cent to \$16.4m, personal emoluments marginally declined by 1.5 per cent to \$31.6m on account of unfilled

positions and interest payments totalled \$0.02m compared with \$0.03m for the corresponding period in 2011. A higher level of capital grants, amounting to \$29.3m compared with \$16.7m in 2011, allowed the government to increase capital expenditure by 18.5 per cent to \$26.6m.



Current revenue collections totalled \$30.3m, virtually the same amount collected in the corresponding period last year. Tax revenue declined marginally by 0.7 per cent to \$26.4m. The collection from incomes and profits declined by 9.0 per cent, reflecting a 5.8 per cent drop in receipts from the personal income tax. The decline was tempered by a 10.1 per cent increase in revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions. In particular, the consumption tax yield grew by 35.3 per cent to \$6.0m, a consequence of the changes made to the import tariff regime that were introduced in June 2012. The revised tariff regime provided for the increase of taxes on some items, including luxury items. The intake from the Customs Service Charge (CSC) decreased by 49.1 per cent to \$1.3m. This result followed the abolition of the CSC that took effect on June 1, 2012.

Grant inflows totalled \$55.9m, less than the \$61.0m received in the first nine months of 2011. The inflows,



consisting of \$26.6m in budgetary support and \$29.3m for capital projects, financed 48.7 per cent of total expenditure; thereby helping to reduce the government's financing needs to \$28.5m. The government closed its deficit position by drawing down on its deposits and obtaining advances from the banking system.

Public Sector Debt

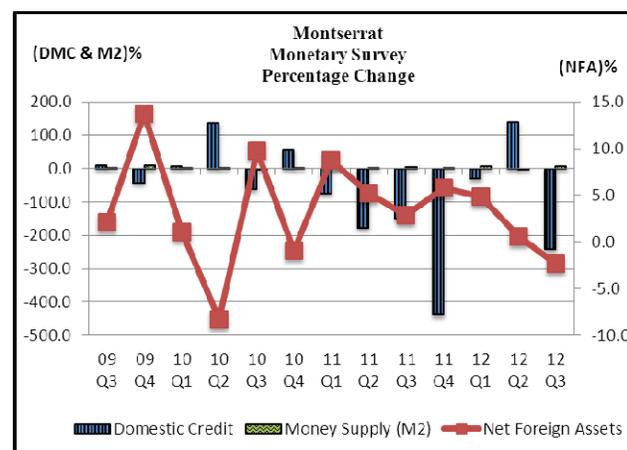
At the end of the third quarter of 2012, the public sector debt stock stood at \$9.4m compared with \$8.0m at the end of December 2011. The amount of debt held by the central government at the end of September 2012 was \$3.7m, with the balance of \$5.7m held by other public sector entities. Domestic debt increased to \$2.0m from \$0.2 m, while the external debt declined to \$7.4m from \$7.8m. The total debt service expenses of the central government totalled \$0.1m at the end of September 2012, compared with \$0.2m at the end of December 2011.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) of the banking system increased by 10.3 per cent to \$212.4m, compared with a 10.0 per cent increase during the first nine months of 2011. Narrow money (M1) grew by 12.8 per cent to \$46.4m, reflecting growth in private sector demand deposits of 32.3 per cent (\$6.3m). Quasi money increased by 9.6 per cent to \$165.9m on account of an expansion in private sector savings deposit (\$11.3m), private sector time deposits (\$2.1m) and private sector foreign currency deposits (\$1.1m).

With respect to domestic credit, the banking system moved to a net credit position (\$12.0m) at the end of the third quarter of 2012 from a net deposit position (\$5.1m) at the end of 2011. This reversal was influenced by two

main factors. Firstly, central government drew down heavily on its deposits to help meet its financing requirements. At the end of September 2012, the deposits of the central government fell to \$32.0m from \$54.8m at end December 2011. The represented a 41.7 per cent decline (\$22.9m) in its deposits, mainly held at commercial banks, in contrast to growth of 57.7 (\$16.1) in the comparable period of 2011. Secondly, credit to the private sector grew by 8.8 per cent (\$6.0m) to \$74.4m, reflecting higher borrowing by households while loans to businesses declined. The developments in the rest of public sector helped to moderate the reversal as the net deposit position of the non-financial public enterprises and statutory boards improved by 71.6 per cent to \$32.3m, as a result of a payment of \$17.7m by the Government to the Social Security Fund to settle outstanding contributions.



At the sectoral level, the distribution of credit was concentrated in the personal sector. Personal loans increased by 11.5 per cent to \$62.3m. Within this category, lending for house construction and renovation, which accounted for 47.7 per cent of bank credit, increased by 13.7 per cent (\$4.5m). In contrast, loans for house and land purchases, which make up 10.6 per cent of lending, declined by 8.1 per cent. Other personal loans,



representing 20.3 per cent of total lending, increased by 21.5 per cent (\$2.8m). Credit to the manufacturing and construction sectors increased by 27.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively. Financing for services more than doubled to \$2.5m. There were declines in credit made available to the distributive trades (10.3 per cent), tourism (2.3 per cent) and durable consumer goods purchases (13.8 per cent).

The net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system increased by 3.1 per cent to \$236.5m, largely due to a 48.6 per cent increase in Montserrat's share of the imputed reserves held by the Central Bank. The NFA of the commercial banks, however, declined by 15.7 per cent to \$136.9m mainly as a result of a drawdown on their external assets held outside of the Currency Union.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system tightened during the review period but remained relatively high. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits was 27.0 per cent compared with 25.1 per cent at end December 2011, but remained far below the ECCB's recommended benchmark of 80.0 per cent. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities marginally declined to 87.2 per cent from 87.6 per cent at the end of 2011.

The spread between the weighted average interest rate on loans and deposits narrowed to 5.76 per cent at the end of September 2012 from 6.26 per cent at the end of December 2011. The weighted average lending rate declined to 8.15 per cent from 8.45 per cent, and the average deposit rate increased to 2.39 per cent from 2.19 per cent.

Prospects

Based on the trends of the past nine months, the economy of Montserrat is expected to decline in 2012 as private

sector activity remains sluggish. A few major public sector projects, including the construction of a new hospital, are scheduled to commence in the fourth quarter of the year, but these are not expected to give a major boost to economic activity in the latter months of 2012. Most of the effects will be felt in 2013. Tourism arrivals for the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Festival in December are not likely to be affected by recent air travel incidents. The authorities are confident that the number of visitors in 2012 will exceed that of 2011, on account of the celebrations. An additional ferry service has been introduced from Nevis, and the ferry service from Antigua has been extended to accommodate the anticipated increase in travel to the island during the Christmas and Festival seasons. Fly Montserrat has resumed flight operations, and SVG Air continues to provide three flights a day into the island.

The performance of the fiscal accounts will continue to depend to a large extent on the timely receipt of pledged aid to help finance the government's budget and spur spending in the economy. For the first half of the financial year (April-September 2012), total receipts have fallen short of projections by 34.0 per cent. The main factor for this outturn is the delay in the receipt of grant funds. Grants received only amounted to 49.0 per cent of the amount budgeted for the period. There have also been shortfalls in tax revenues, especially taxes on income and profits, licences and fees. On the expenditure side, spending has been limited to 93.0 per cent of the recurrent budget. The principal factors accounting for this are cash flow constraints and unfilled vacancies. Based on these developments, an overall deficit is projected for the fiscal account balance in 2012.

The economic and fiscal challenges of the United Kingdom, slow implementation of reforms tied to the



disbursement of budgetary aid, weak external demand, and natural disasters continue to be major downside risks to the prospects for economic growth and development in Montserrat.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic output in St Kitts and Nevis declined in the first nine months of 2012. This decline resulted from continued lower level of activity in the construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Consumer prices rose by 0.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. The fiscal operations of the Federal Government, which are presented on an accrual basis, resulted in an overall surplus. The total outstanding public sector debt of the Federal Government declined during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased while domestic credit declined. Commercial banks liquidity rose and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

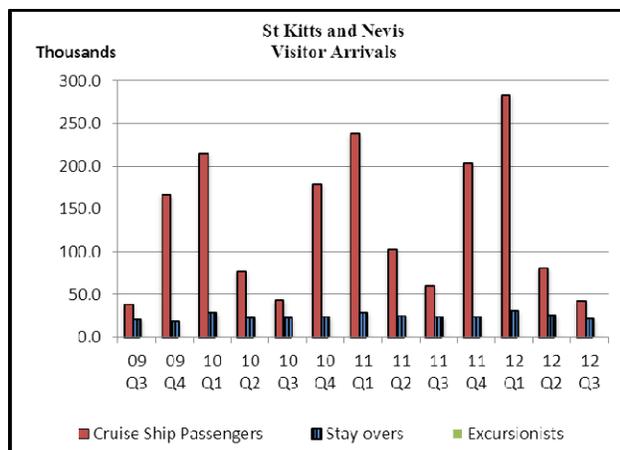
Economic activity is projected to contract in 2012, based on expectations of continued declines in the value added of the agricultural, construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors as well as in the tourism industry. Annual agricultural output is anticipated to be lower in 2012, due to the negative spill-over effects associated with late replanting and inadequate refrigeration capacity, earlier in the year. The expected contraction in the construction sector is predicated on projections of low public sector outlays tempered by some positive developments in private sector construction. Projections of weak international trade and business activity influence the anticipated contraction of value added by the wholesale and retail trade sectors. The decline in the tourism industry is predicated on a lower number of cruise ship calls and consequently passenger arrivals. Those declines are expected to be mitigated by projections of a continued positive contribution by the manufacturing sector due to exports of electrical components.

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government are projected to benefit from the receipt of IMF disbursements (\$90.5m) under the Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) and the receipt of grant funding under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP) with the European Union. In addition on the expenditure side, the successful completion of the debt exchange offer on 18 April 2012 is expected to have a positive impact as it should lead to lower debt servicing payments.

Output

Activity in the construction sector is estimated to have declined in the first nine months of 2012, relative to that in the corresponding 2011 period. The decline is attributed to reduced public sector spending as capital outlays declined by 38.1 per cent in the review period, consistent with on-going fiscal consolidation efforts by the government under the IMF SBA. Construction activity was limited to road improvements and disaster mitigation works in St Kitts and a water enhancement project, coupled with renovation of sporting facilities in Nevis. The decline in construction activity in the public sector was partly mitigated by positive developments on the private sector side, with work intensifying on projects such as, the new private Jet Port terminal at the Robert Llewellyn Bradshaw International Airport and three condominium units. Work also continued on existing private sector projects such as the Kittitian Hill tourism project. Indicative of the fall off of activity in the sector was an 11.7 per cent decline in the importation of construction related materials, which is used as a proxy for developments in the sector.





Developments in the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector were also negative, as production declined due to lower levels of output of both crops and livestock. Total crop yield fell by 5.7 per cent, attributable to decreases in the production of pumpkin (44.8 per cent), sweet potato (18.1 per cent) and cabbages (10.4 per cent). Those were partially tempered by improved production of watermelons (42.5 per cent) and onions (20.5 per cent). Agricultural output has been impacted by unusually heavy rains in the fourth quarter of 2011 which adversely affected planting efforts. Similarly, livestock production is estimated to have fallen with lower levels of mutton (52.9 per cent), pork (28.9 per cent) and beef (22.5 per cent) output being recorded. This outturn in livestock production was mainly due to inadequate storage and refrigeration for the products, as maintenance issues negatively impacted capacity at key storage sites. The output of fish also declined by 13.5 per cent to 219.5 thousand kilograms, partly due to the presence of predatory lion fish.

Value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector is also estimated to have declined, in the first nine months of 2012. This decline was influenced by a fall in the real value of imports of consumer goods, which serves as the main proxy for developments in the sector. Additionally,

value added in the real estate, renting and business sector is also estimated to have contracted, largely due to declines in the business services and computer related sub-components, as several businesses including a large call center were closed.

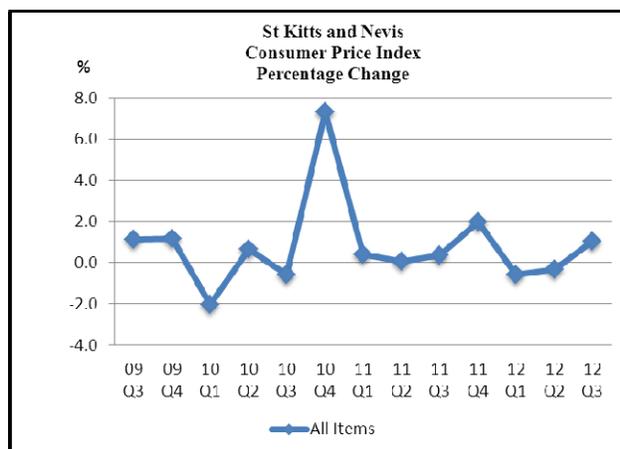
Those declines however, were partially mitigated by positive growth in the tourism industry and the manufacturing sector. Value added in the hotels and restaurants sector, a proxy measure of tourism activity, is estimated to have increased in the first nine months of 2012, consistent with improvements in arrivals from both the cruise and stay-over categories. Stay-over arrivals rose by 1.2 per cent, driven by an estimated 1.8 per cent growth in the number of visitors from the USA and a 13.5 per cent increase in those from Canada. The improved performance of the stay-over visitor category, particularly from the United States of America, was consistent with an increase in flights from that market by major USA carriers such as American Airlines. In terms of the Canadian market, the introduction of direct airlift from that destination in late 2011 continues to positively impact the performance of this market. In the cruise sector, the number of cruise ship calls fell by 4.3 per cent resulting in a deceleration in the growth of cruise ship passenger arrivals which rose by 1.3 per cent to 410,880, compared with an expansion of 19.6 per cent in the comparable period of 2011. Meanwhile, the number of excursionists fell by 9.3 per cent to 2,579, while the number of yacht passengers rose slightly by 0.8 per cent to 3,743.

Value added in the manufacturing sector expanded in the review period. This outturn was supported in part by growth in exports of telecommunications apparatuses and electrical machinery produced by major domestic manufacturers.



Prices

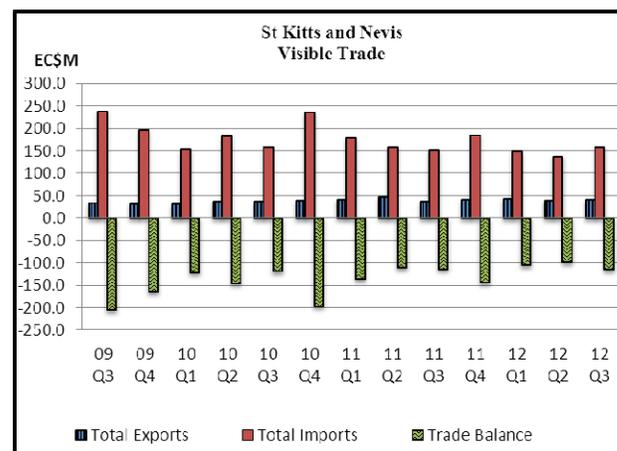
Inflation pressures rose slightly during the first nine months of 2012 as the consumer price index (CPI) recorded an increase of 0.2 per cent, compared with an increase of 0.9 per cent in the corresponding period of 2011. The largest contributing factor was a 2.3 per cent increase in the food and non-alcoholic sub-index, the third largest weighted index in the CPI basket. Higher prices were also recorded in the education (11.4 per cent) and household furnishings, supplies and maintenance (3.0 per cent) sub-indices. Higher cost of tuition and boarding at regional universities, led to the increase in the education sub-index while increased prices of household furnishings such as bed frames, led to the rise in the household furnishings, supplies and maintenance index. However, price declines in the transportation (3.1 per cent) and communications (0.1 per cent) sub-indices tempered the overall price inflation pressures.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$320.5m was estimated in the first nine months of the year compared with one of 361.9m in the corresponding 2011 period. This narrowing of the deficit largely resulted from a decline in

the level of imports. The fall in imports was driven primarily by reduced imports of industrial machinery, consistent with tepid economic activity and increased utilization of inventory in the manufacturing sector. Developments in the export sector partially tempered the narrowing of the deficit as total exports fell by 1.6 per cent \$121.0m, influenced by lower re-exports (43.5 per cent), as domestic exports rose (9.4 per cent).



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 1.8 per cent to \$194.0m in the first nine months of 2012, in line with growth in stay-over arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$234.0m in short term capital compared with an outflow of \$21.3m in the corresponding 2011 period. External disbursements in the first nine months of the year amounted to \$80.3m, mainly associated with funds received from the IMF, following the successful completion of the first (end December 2011), second (end March 2012) and third (end June 2012) reviews of the Stand-By Arrangement (SBA). Meanwhile, external principal repayments totalled \$8.1m compared with \$87.7m in the comparable 2011 period, which partially reflected the impact of the debt forgiveness that the Federal government received in the first half of 2012. This development is in keeping with



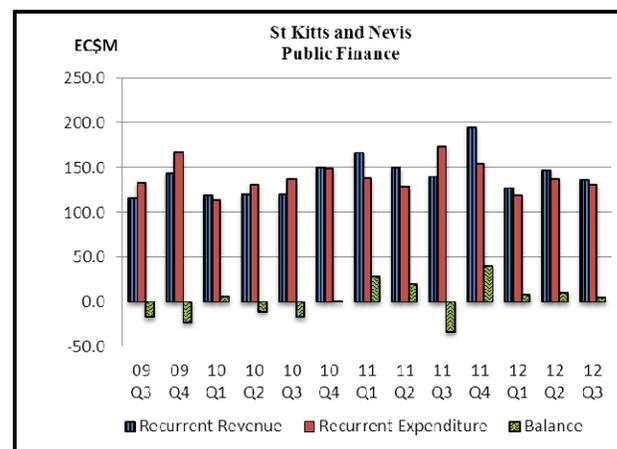
the successful completion of a debt exchange offer by the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis with creditors.

Federal Government Operations

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an overall surplus of \$137.4m in the first nine months of 2012, in contrast to a deficit of \$17.6m in the corresponding 2011 period. A primary surplus of \$220.2m was recorded, compared with \$78.6m in the first nine months of 2011. Those improvements in the fiscal balances were influenced primarily by debt forgiveness (\$117.9m), associated with the successful conclusion of a debt exchange offer in April 2012. Lower current and capital expenditure, consistent with fiscal consolidation efforts, also contributed to the outturn on the balances. Current expenditures declined by 12.1 per cent (\$53.4m) to \$386.9m and thereby contributed to the positive fiscal performance observed in the review period. The decline in expenditure outlays reflected contractions in the outlays on goods and services (33.2 per cent) and interest payments (13.9 per cent). The fall in goods and services outlays was consistent with the cancellation of outlays associated with the St Kitts Electricity Department following its successful corporatization in the third quarter of 2012 while the decline in interest payments reflect successful restructuring of segments of the debt portfolio. Personal emoluments and wages, which form the largest expenditure item, also contracted 0.6 per cent.

Current revenue fell by 10.1 per cent to \$409.6m in the first nine months of 2012, due largely to lower non-tax revenue receipts. Non-tax revenue contracted by 29.2 per cent (\$46.1m) to \$112.0m, as revenue collections from the previously central government operated St Kitts Electricity Department ceased. Tax revenue rose by 0.1 per cent (\$0.3m) to \$297.6m, attributable to a 75.1 per

cent (\$4.7m) increase in the collection of taxes on property, consistent with a public awareness and compliance drive undertaken by the Inland Revenue Department at the beginning of 2012. Receipts of taxes on incomes and profits also increased (1.8 per cent) on account of growth in the collection of the personal social services levy. Those increases were partly mitigated by declines in the receipt of taxes from the other categories. Tax receipts on domestic goods and services fell by 2.1 per cent (\$3.3m), largely due to lower receipts from VAT (2.3 per cent). The intake from taxes on international trade also fell, declining by 3.7 per cent (\$2.8m), mainly as a result of lower collections of import duty (5.9 per cent); in line with lower levels of importation in the first nine months of 2012.



On a disaggregated basis, the overall surplus of the central government rose to \$136.6m, compared with a \$3.4m surplus recorded in the first nine months of 2011 benefiting from debt forgiveness following a successful debt exchange offer. The current account balance also improved to a surplus of \$21.1m, from \$6.2m in the corresponding period of 2011 due to a decline in expenditure. Current expenditure fell by 16.1 per cent (\$58.0m) to \$302.7m, largely on account of lower outlays on goods and services by 40.6 per cent (\$44.3m) and a



16.7 per cent (\$13.3m) reduction in interest payments. The decline in goods and services reflects the discontinuation of spending for fuel and other supplies and materials for the now corporatized St Kitts Electricity Department while reduced interest payments is in line with the successful efforts made at restructuring segments of the debt portfolio. Meanwhile, recurrent revenues fell by 11.7 per cent to \$323.8m, mainly due to lower collections on all major sub-components with the exception of collections of taxes on property and receipts from taxes on income and profits. Collections of taxes on international trade and transactions fell by 0.6 per cent due mainly to lower intakes from import duties. Revenues from taxes on domestic goods and services fell by 2.8 per cent (\$3.2m), attributable in large part to lower VAT receipts. VAT collections totalled \$84.2m in the first nine months of 2012, compared with \$86.0m in the corresponding 2011 period; mainly indicative of weak economic conditions. Non-tax revenue intake also declined, falling by 32.9 per cent (\$44.9m) to \$91.7m, due mainly to the successful corporatization of the Electricity Department in August 2011. Notwithstanding, the decline in non-tax revenues was tempered by increased receipts associated mainly with the Citizenship by Investment Programme. Capital expenditure declined by 8.2 per cent to \$31.2m.

The fiscal operations of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) resulted in an overall surplus of \$0.8m in the first nine months of the year in contrast to a deficit of \$21.0m in the corresponding 2011 period. This turnaround in performance was mainly as a result of a 72.2 per cent (\$21.5m) fall in capital outlays with activity being concentrated on renovation of sporting facilities and a water enhancement project. On the current account, expenditures rose while revenue fell, resulting in an 82.4 per cent contraction in the current account surplus to

\$1.6m. Current revenue declined by 3.1 per cent to \$85.8m, largely on account of reduced collections of taxes on international trade (15.0 per cent), consistent with a reduction in imports. Current expenditure grew by 5.7 per cent, due mainly to increases in spending on goods and services (21.1 per cent).

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector declined by 5.6 per cent to \$2,704.5m, in the first nine months of 2012. The outstanding debt of the Central Government, which accounted for 80.1 per cent of total debt, fell by 6.2 per cent to \$2,166.2m and was the largest contributing factor to the decline in total disbursed outstanding debt. External debt, which represents 32.0 per cent of public sector debt, fell by 7.9 per cent to \$855.4m. The overall decline in the debt position of the Federal Government is also consistent with efforts to limit debt accumulation, as part of fiscal consolidation reforms under the 'home grown' IMF supported programme. The total outstanding debt of public sector corporations fell by 3.1 per cent to \$538.3m.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) rose by 6.1 per cent to \$2,230.4m in the first nine months of 2012, compared with growth of 9.3 per cent in the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in M2 was due to growth in both the narrow money supply (M1) (12.1 per cent) and quasi money (4.3 per cent). The outturn in M1 was driven primarily by growth in private sector demand deposits (\$45.6m). Increases in currency with the public (3.7 per cent) and EC dollar cheques and drafts issued (86.8 per cent) also contributed to this development. The increase in the other component of M2, quasi money, was

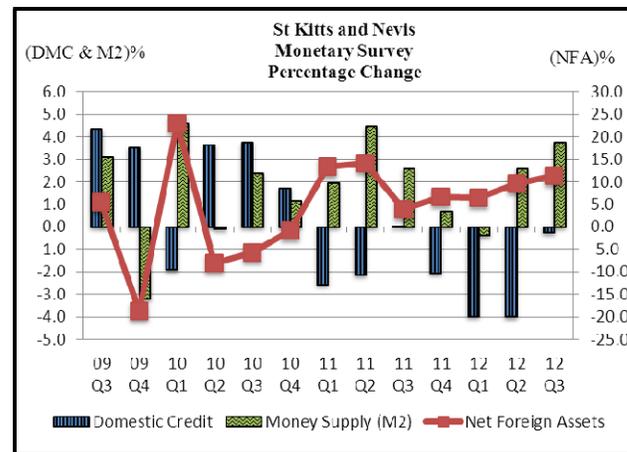


influenced by an expansion in private sector savings deposits (8.4 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits (6.5 per cent).

Domestic credit continued to contract, falling by 8.1 per cent in the review period to \$1,574.2m, compared with a decline of 4.6 per cent in the first nine months of 2011. This decline was influenced primarily by a 16.6 per cent fall in the net credit position of the Federal Government, on account of the combined effects of a 5.8 per cent (\$60.0m) fall in credit extended and a 20.0 per cent (\$60.5m) increase in its deposits in the banking system, principally at commercial banks. The decline in credit extended to the Federal Government, is in keeping with policy efforts aimed at restricting debt accumulation as prescribed under the SBA. The net credit position of the Central Government (St Kitts) fell by 22.2 per cent on account of a decline in borrowing (4.2 per cent) and an expansion in deposits (20.0 per cent). Similarly, the net credit position of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) with the banking system also fell (1.9 per cent), on account of a 1.7 per cent fall in credit extended to the NIA and a 12.7 per cent increase in its deposits with the banking system. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises rose by \$43.2m during the review period, due mainly to increased deposits. The overall decline in domestic credit was mitigated by an increase of 1.8 per cent in lending to the private sector, reflecting expansions in loans to businesses (\$24.4m) and non-bank financial institutions (\$4.1m).

The distribution of credit by economic activity showed that the decrease in domestic lending was driven by reductions of 3.8 per cent (\$30.2m) in credit extended for public administration and 11.4 per cent (\$16.9m) for distributive trades. There was also a notable decline of 4.9 per cent (\$4.9m) in credit to the tourism industry.

Those declines however were partly tempered by increased lending for construction (\$10.2m) and other personal uses (\$17.1m).



Net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 29.9 per cent to \$1,196.6m in the first nine months of 2012, compared with growth of 34.7 per cent in the corresponding 2011 period. This development was largely influenced by a 28.2 per cent (\$165.7m) increase in the level of commercial banks' assets with other ECCB territories, contributing to their net asset position rising by 79.1 per cent to \$529.8m. Central Bank imputed reserves also increased, rising by 6.7 per cent to \$666.8m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased in 2012. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits rose by 3.4 percentage points to 72.3 per cent, while the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities also increased by 3.1 percentage points to 58.3 per cent. Further supporting evidence included the decline in the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits by 5.2 percentage points to 67.8 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 4.43 percentage points during the first nine months of 2012, from 5.73 percentage points



at end of 2011. This outturn was the result of the weighted average interest rate on loans falling by 1.1 percentage points to 8.1 per cent, while that on deposits increased by 0.25 percentage points to 3.62 per cent.

Prospects

Economic growth in the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis is expected to contract in 2012 led by expectations of continued declines in the construction sector and tourism industry. This projection is consistent with downward revisions to growth projections of St Kitts and Nevis's largest trading partner, the United States of America and continued weakness in the economic outlook for the Eurozone. However, expected increased output from the manufacturing sector should mitigate the overall decline in economic activity for the remainder of the year.

Construction activity is expected to remain depressed and will be largely driven by a few private sector projects, given projections of tepid public sector outlays. Public sector outlays are expected to be lower than historical averages and centered mainly on road works in St Kitts and continuation of the water enhancement project in Nevis. Meanwhile in the private sector, work on the private Jet Port terminal at the Robert Llewellyn Bradshaw International Airport and the condominium projects of Manor International and Scotch Bonnet is expected to continue. It is anticipated that the tourism industry will contract in 2012 based on soft growth in stay-over arrivals and projections of lower cruise ship passenger arrivals due to a reduction in scheduled cruise ship calls. Notwithstanding this development stay-over arrivals will be positively impacted by the resumption of weekly direct Air Canada flights to St Kitts in the fourth quarter. In the absence of mitigating factors the positive value added contribution of the manufacturing sector is

expected to continue. Efforts by local manufacturers particularly of electrical components, to move into the production of higher valued electronic communications equipment ahead of the eventual ratification of Partial Scope Agreement should bode well for the sector. In the agricultural sector, expectations are that value added will contract relative to 2011 as projections show that agricultural output in the final quarter of the year will not be sufficient to compensate for the weak performance in first nine months of 2012.

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government are expected to result in a higher overall surplus relative to that of 2011. This however will be driven mainly by the positive impact of the debt forgiveness on the fiscal accounts of government. In the remaining quarter of the year, the second phase of the government's debt restructuring, which involves a debt for land swap, is expected to be completed and therefore should contribute to lower interest and principal payments relative to 2011. On a disaggregated basis, the fiscal operations of the Central Government are expected to benefit from several inflows of funds in the fourth quarter namely; the receipt of EU grants funds (€1.2m), associated with the 2008 variable and 2009 fixed tranches under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP), the receipt of \$14.1m in disbursements under the IMF SBA, should the Federation successfully pass the fourth review, and grant transfers from the Sugar Industry Diversification Fund (SIDF). In addition, the expenditure restraining efforts, via wage and hiring freezes, are expected to continue in 2012. An overall balance ceiling, which serves as a performance criteria under the SBA, should also help to limit expenditure growth. The fiscal operations of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) should improve on account of expectations of the receipt



of budgetary support funds (\$2.0m per month) beginning in the fourth quarter from the SIDF.

Downside risks to these projections stem from a possible delay in the debt for land swap which could increase economic uncertainty and delay the sale of lands. In

addition inflationary pressures stoked by rising food prices due to the drought conditions in the United States could further weaken consumer spending. The government also needs to ensure continued adherence to the SBA to avoid delays in receipts on funds under the programme.



SAINT LUCIA

Overview

Preliminary data indicate that economic activity in Saint Lucia increased slightly in the first three quarters of 2012 compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2011. The overall assessment reflected mixed performances in a number of the major sectors including agriculture and construction. The consumer price index (CPI) grew by 1.5 per cent, on an end of period basis. The fiscal operations of the central government yielded a larger overall deficit, associated with higher current expenditure. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit narrowed, mainly on account of a reduction in the value of imports. The total disbursed outstanding public sector debt stock rose during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities (M2) and domestic credit expanded, while liquidity at commercial banks eased. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed during the review period.

Economic prospects for the remainder of 2012 are favourable, however risks to the annual performance remain biased toward the downside. Activity in the final quarter of 2012 is expected to accelerate based largely on the outlook for the construction, agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The pace of construction activity is projected to pick up as works continue on the financial center, the two hospitals and infrastructural development. Private sector activity is likely to add momentum to construction through the renovation of hotel plants. Agricultural output is estimated to increase supported by the recovery in the banana industry, contingent on the effectiveness of the programmes implemented to control and eradicate the Black Sigatoka disease. Manufacturing activity is expected to improve, as demand for paper and

paperboard products increase consistent with the recovery in the banana industry. Some widening of the fiscal deficit is expected as government increases spending. On-going tax reforms, including the implementation of the Value Added Tax (VAT) are likely to positively impact the current account, but large anticipated expenditures are expected to contribute to the larger deficit. On balance, the risks remain tilted to the downside, reflecting the uncertainties in the global economy, especially the intensifying of the European sovereign debt crisis, the increasing debt level, the black sigatoka disease and adverse weather.

Output

Construction activity is estimated to have declined in the period January to September 2012, mirrored by a fall in imports of construction related materials. In the private sector, construction activity was mainly centred on the Jalousie Plantation and The Landings resorts, as well as a number of residential properties. In the public sector, lower capital expenditure by the central government reflected the slowdown in activity. On-going projects in the public sector consisted of the New National Hospital, the new financial complex, St. Jude Hospital and continued road rehabilitation and construction. Partly indicative of the fall in construction activity was a 2.0 per cent decline in commercial bank lending for construction. The weak performance of the construction sector negatively impacted activity in the mining and quarrying sector, which also declined in the first nine months of 2012 relative to the comparable period of 2011.

In the agricultural sector, output is estimated to have rebounded largely associated with a recovery in banana production. The output of bananas more than doubled to



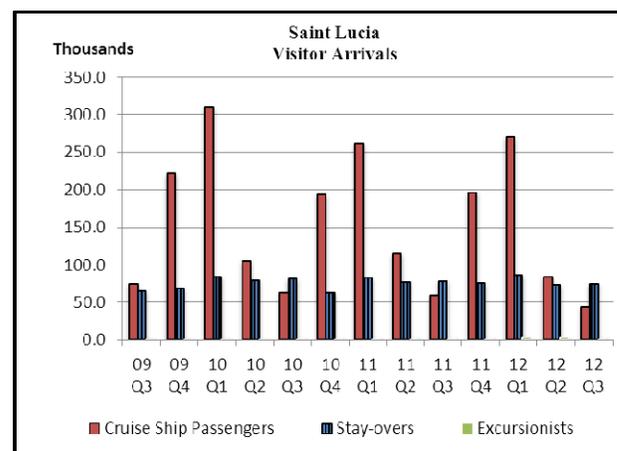
9,211 tonnes, as the industry recovered from the effects of hurricane damage, as well as the impact of the Black Sigatoka disease. Performance in the remaining subsectors was mixed as the production of other crops is estimated to have declined while the outputs of the livestock and fishing increased.

Manufacturing output is provisionally estimated to have expanded in the period under review compared with the level recorded in the first nine months of 2011. The outturn primarily reflected increases in the output of metal products, corrugated paper and paper products, food and beverages and electrical products. By contrast, declines were estimated in the output of rubber products, printed materials and chemicals.

Tourism activity in the first nine months of 2012 is estimated to have continued its downward trajectory, partly reflecting the economic conditions in the major source market. Total visitor arrivals fell by 6.3 per cent to 667,409, largely attributable to reductions in the number of cruise passengers and stay-over visitors. The number of cruise passengers declined by 8.9 per cent to 395,731 compared with a 9.0 per cent contraction in the corresponding nine months of 2011. The contraction in the number of cruise ship passengers partly reflected a decline in the number of cruise ship calls, which fell by 2.2 per cent to 225 in the review period.

Of greater significance is the 2.1 per cent contraction in the number of stay-over arrivals, to 232,213, largely associated with US market developments. Stay-over arrivals from the USA declined by 6.6 per cent to 88,262, on account of reduced airlift capacity out of that market. There were also decreases in passenger arrivals from the Caribbean (5.6 per cent) and French markets –France (26.4 per cent) and the French West Indies (20.4 per

cent). By contrast, the number of visitors from Canada rose by 7.3 per cent to 28,690, the result of more targeted marketing efforts and increased airlift out of that market. Increases were also recorded for stay-over arrivals from the UK (5.5 per cent) and the rest of Europe (25.7 per cent). Of the other categories, yacht visitor arrivals fell by 6.5 per cent to 30,870 while there was a 9.7 per cent rise in the number of excursionists to 8,595.

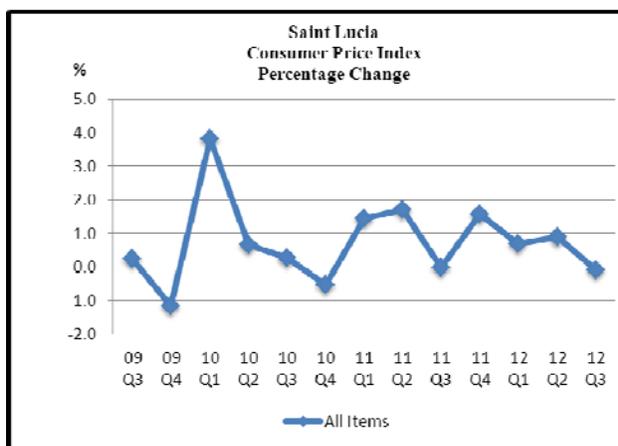


Prices

The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 1.5 per cent during the first nine months of 2012 compared with an increase of 3.2 per cent in the comparable period of 2011. The increase in the CPI was influenced primarily by upward price movements in the sub-indices for food and non-alcoholic beverages and transport. Prices in the food and non-alcoholic sub-index, the largest weighted in the basket of goods and services, rose by 2.8 per cent compared with growth of 4.5 per cent in the first three quarters of 2011. Higher prices for fish, dairy products, oils and fats were largely responsible for the increase in the food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index. The increase in the transport sub-index (2.2 per cent) was mainly influenced by higher airfares. Other notable price increases were in the sub-indices for communication (1.7



per cent), miscellaneous goods and services (2.8 per cent) and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (3.9 per cent). Those increases more than offset marginal declines in the sub-indices for housing, utilities, gas and fuels (0.9 per cent), health (0.5 per cent) and education (0.6 per cent).

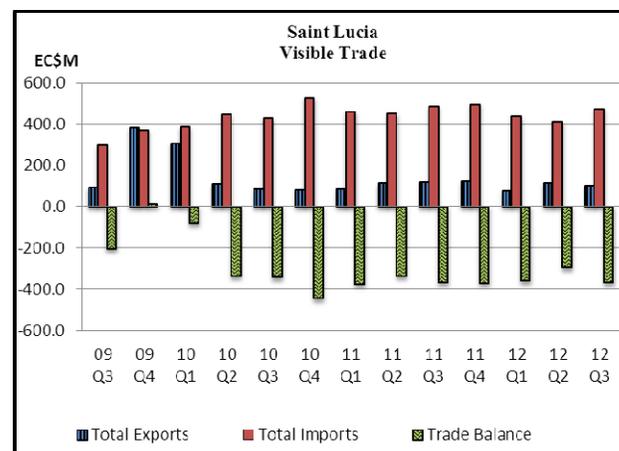


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$1,025.7m was recorded at the end of September 2012, compared with one of \$1,082.6m at the end of the third quarter of 2011. The narrowing of the deficit was mainly the result of a 5.5 per cent (\$76.8m) fall in the value of imports to \$1,317.6m. The decline in the value of imports largely reflected a fall in import payments for manufactured goods and articles (15.3 per cent), commodities and transactions (18.3 per cent), beverages and tobacco (19.3 per cent), chemical and related products (9.7 per cent) and minerals, fuel and related lubricants (3.1 per cent). Notwithstanding a 96.1 per cent increase in the value of banana exports, total earnings from domestic exports fell marginally to \$171.6m, primarily attributable to smaller receipts from beverages and tobacco. The value of re-exports declined by 13.4 per cent (\$18.6m), mainly on account of a 25.7

per cent fall in the re-export of minerals, fuel, lubricants and related materials.

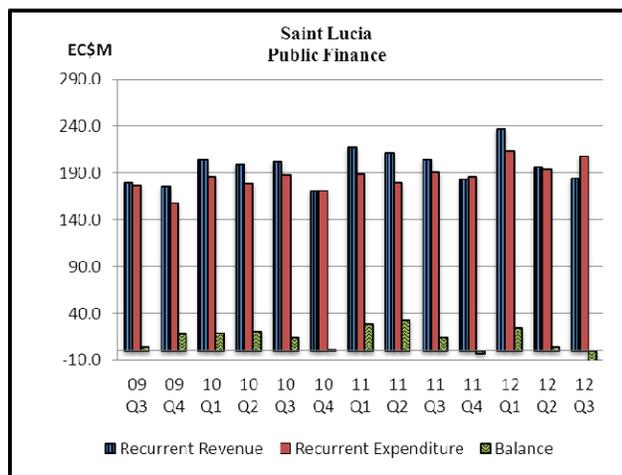
Despite the decline in the total number of stay-over visitors, gross travel receipts were estimated to have risen by 3.1 per cent to \$659.4m, influenced largely by the increase in arrivals from Canada and the UK. Since visitors from these two markets on average stay longer and spend more daily, the resulting increase in expenditure more than offset the fall in spending from the other sub-categories of stay-over arrivals. The external transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$38.0m in short-term capital during the first nine months of 2012, in contrast to a net inflow of \$162.6m recorded during the corresponding period of 2011. Net external loan disbursements to the central government totalled \$29.6m in the period under review compared with \$39.3m in the comparable period of the prior year.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government yielded an overall deficit of \$151.2m in the first nine months of 2012, compared with one of \$108.6m recorded in the corresponding period of last year. The larger deficit was

primarily associated with a worsening of the current account position. A primary deficit of \$57.0m was incurred, up from one of \$30.9m in the first three quarters of 2011.



The central government recorded a current account surplus of \$3.2m, compared with one of \$74.5m in the corresponding period of 2011. The smaller surplus stemmed from a combination of an increase in current expenditure and a fall in current revenue. Current expenditure rose by 9.9 per cent (\$55.3m) to \$614.2m, influenced by growth in all of the major components, particularly outlays on transfers and subsidies and interest payments. Outlays on transfers and subsidies grew by 20.6 per cent (\$23.7m), largely reflecting increased payments for social assistance, as well as higher pension and social security contributions consistent with retroactive salary payments. Interest payments rose by 21.2 per cent (\$16.5m), impacted by increased borrowings by the central government, primarily from domestic sources and to a lesser extent from external institutions. Spending associated with goods and services rose by 7.7 per cent (\$8.3m), as the price of a number of goods increased and more was expended on utilities. Outlays on personal emoluments rose by 2.7 per cent (\$6.9m) driven

in part by a retroactive salary payment made to top management in June 2012 and an increase in employment in the civil service.

Current revenue fell by 2.5 per cent (\$16.0m), largely attributable to a decline in collections from taxes, which more than offset an improvement in non-tax yields. Tax receipts fell by 5.9 per cent (\$35.2m), associated with decreases in collections from taxes on international trade and transactions and income and profits. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 9.1 per cent (\$26.4m), attributable to reductions in receipts from the excise tax (23.7 per cent), the consumption duty (12.3 per cent) and the import duty (5.8 per cent), consistent with the lower value of imports. The 9.0 per cent (\$18.6m) fall in the yield from taxes on income and profits was largely influenced by a decline in the yield from the corporation tax (\$21.5m), mirroring the adverse impact of the sluggish pace of economic activity on the profits of the large companies. Those declines were partially offset by increases of 9.6 per cent (\$9.0m) and 29.1 per cent (\$0.8m) on collections from taxes on domestic goods and services and the property tax, respectively. Non-tax revenue rose by 46.8 per cent, primarily attributable to higher collections of accrued investment income.

On the capital account, expenditure fell by 20.1 per cent to \$171.3m in the first nine months of 2012, in contrast to growth of 75.1 per cent in the comparable period of the previous year. This outturn can be explained by the completion of some of the major infrastructural projects, coupled with delayed implementation of the new projects, which are likely to significantly impact economic activity. Work continued, however, on the New National Hospital, the reconstruction of the St Jude hospital, road rehabilitation and construction.



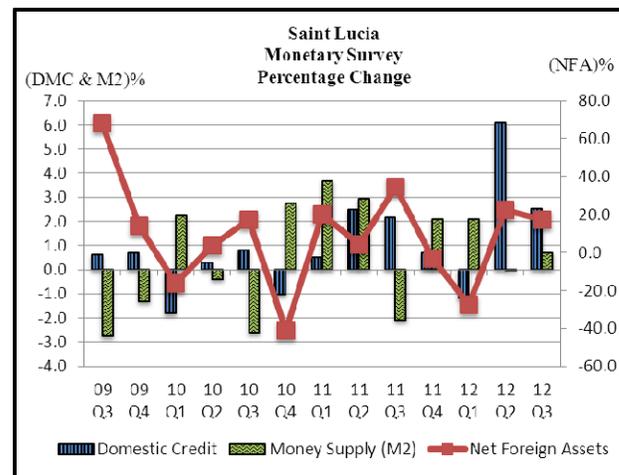
Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$2,593.8m at the end of September 2012, roughly 9.3 per cent above the amount at the end of December 2011. This development primarily reflected growth in the debt stock of the central government, which represents 90.2 per cent of the total debt. The central government's total debt rose by 10.9 per cent to \$2,339.3m, largely influenced by a 13.4 per cent increase in its domestic debt stock, partly reflecting an uptick in the issuance of instruments such as bonds and Treasury bills. The external debt stock of the central government, which makes up an estimated 40.0 per cent of total debt, declined marginally (1.7 per cent) to \$1,029.0. The disbursed outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have contracted by 3.5 per cent to \$254.6m during the review period.

Money and Credit

The broad money supply (M2) grew by 2.8 per cent to \$2,805.6m during the first three quarters of 2012, compared with growth of 4.5 per cent during the corresponding period of 2011. The expansion in M2 was associated with increases in both quasi money and narrow money (M1). Quasi money rose by 3.0 per cent, led by a 3.8 per cent increase in private sector savings deposits, supported by growth of 1.2 per cent (\$5.9m) in time deposits and 2.5 per cent (\$4.2m) in foreign currency deposits. Narrow money grew by 2.0 per cent to \$688.3m, influenced by an increase of 5.0 per cent in private sector demand deposit. By contrast, declines were recorded in the other components of narrow money - currency with the public (\$10.4m) and cheques and drafts issued in EC dollars (\$1.1m).

Domestic credit grew by 7.4 per cent to \$3,865.4m during the first three quarters of 2012, reflecting increased lending to the private sector and the central government. Credit to the private sector rose by 4.2 per cent, attributable to increases in outstanding loans to households (15.5 per cent), businesses (1.7 per cent) and non-bank financial institutions (24.5 per cent). The central government recorded a net credit position in contrast to a net deposit position at the end of December 2011. This turn around was a result of a 12.9 per cent (\$37.9m) increase in the government's indebtedness to the banking system, coupled with a decline in its deposits. By contrast lending to the non-financial public enterprises fell by 6.7 per cent, largely influenced by an increase in their deposits.



The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity indicates that outstanding loans increased by 6.8 per cent, compared with growth of 0.9 per cent during the comparable period of 2011. Increased lending for personal use (18.6 per cent), accounted for the largest proportion of the expansion - mainly for house and land purchase. Outstanding credit for distributive trades

increased by 1.8 per cent (\$5.5m), while credit for agriculture and fisheries grew by 6.3 per cent (\$2.2m), consistent with the improved performance of these sectors. Credit for other uses also rose by 4.0 per cent (\$44.7m). Those declines were partially offset by reductions of 1.4 per cent (\$11.0m) and 2.0 per cent (\$8.0m) in outstanding credit for tourism and construction respectively.

The net foreign liabilities position of the banking system stood at \$515.6m at the end of September 2012, up from \$494.7m at the end of December 2011. This development was partly associated with growth of 3.8 per cent in the net liability position of commercial banks as they increased their liabilities to institutions both external (11.9 per cent) and within the ECCU region (7.1 per cent). Saint Lucia's imputed share of the reserves of the Central Bank declined by 11.5 per cent to \$453.5m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the review period, but remained relatively tight. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities was 25.4 per cent at the end of September 2012, about 2.9 percentage points above the level at the end of 2011. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio grew by 1.9 percentage points to 115.9 per cent.

The weighted average deposit and lending rates both declined marginally from their positions at the end of December 2011. The weighted average interest rate on deposits fell by 0.18 percentage points to 2.89 per cent, while the weighted average lending rate declined by 1.10 percentage points to 7.95 per cent. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates fell by 92 basis points to 5.06 per cent during the period under review.

Prospects

The global economy continued its sluggish recovery, largely attributable to developments in the advanced economies, especially the Euro Area and the USA. Real growth projections were revised downwards and downside risks were estimated to be more elevated. Given the openness of the ECCU economies, the slowdown in global growth forebode major headwinds for the region and for Saint Lucia in particular. Notwithstanding these challenges global activity is projected to reaccelerate in the latter part of the year and consequently economic activity in Saint Lucia is expected to gain some traction towards the end of 2012. This uptick is likely to be driven by increased activity in a number of sectors, including construction, manufacturing and agriculture.

Construction growth is likely to be fuelled by continued work on the Financial Administrative Complex, a government construction stimulus package, the reconstruction of bridges and other physical infrastructure and to a lesser extent, the completion of the New General Hospital and the St Jude Hospital. Private sector, activity, though contained, will be underscored by continued renovation and expansions of hotel plants - The Landing and the Tides Sugar Beach, as well as planned work on a number of commercial and residential properties.

Activity in the tourism industry is projected to improve, associated with intensified marketing efforts, especially in the budding Canadian market. Efforts to secure additional airlift out of existing markets are also being strengthened and are likely to positively impact the performance of stay-over arrivals and negate the losses incurred earlier this year. These efforts are likely to be



constrained by the lingering unemployment woes in the USA and the dismal economic forecast for the advanced economies. Also, the high cost of intra- regional travel continues to be a challenge for arrivals from the Caribbean, especially the French neighbours.

Activity in the agricultural sector is estimated to rebound, associated with recovery in the banana industry, as well as anticipated improvement in the output of other crops. The major concern of the Black Sigatoka disease remains, as farmers fear that the recent heavy rains create the necessary conditions for re-infestation of banana fields, particularly those which were not adequately irrigated. It is estimated that value added in the manufacturing sector will continue to increase based on the relative buoyancy of the domestic market.

A larger overall deficit is projected for the central government fuelled by increases in current expenditure, which is expected to outpace any gains in revenue. An increase in tax revenue is projected, supported by the implementation of the VAT in the last quarter of 2012. However planned expenditures, including a one-time payment to public servants in December are expected to outweigh the revenue boost. The debt level of the central government is expected to rise, as major planned capital projects are financed primarily through the contraction of loans, which will in turn inflate debt service costs.

It is anticipated that the merchandise trade deficit will widen to facilitate, inter alia, the forecasted increase in imports for construction activity for the rest of the year. Pressures on the balance of payments from a wider trade deficit may be offset by higher external loan disbursements and inflows from travel. On the other hand, foreign direct investment inflows are likely to remain subdued, given the global economic conditions.

The global economic recovery remains vulnerable as the crisis in the Euro Area intensifies. Down-side risks persist as the global economic recovery hinges on the ability of US and European policy makers to address their main short-term economic challenges. In light of this, growth prospects for Saint Lucia remain dependent on how things unravel on the international front. In the meantime, policy makers in Saint Lucia are challenged to drive growth through domestic initiatives, while simultaneously trying to keep their debt on a sustainable path. Based on developments in the first nine months of the year and the expectations for the last quarter, Saint Lucia's economy is projected to expand in 2012, albeit at a slower pace than the last year. Other risks to these projections include inflationary pressures on the price of food and other commodities, stemming from external developments, the negative effects of lower foreign direct investment, the capacity to control the Black Sigatoka disease and adverse weather.



ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Overview

Economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated to have increased moderately in the first nine months of 2012, relative to the corresponding period in 2011. This increase was driven by higher output from sectors such as wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and manufacturing. Consumer prices rose by 0.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened attributable to an increase in imports. The central government's overall fiscal position improved mainly due to contractions in both current and capital expenditure. The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector increased during the review period primarily related to an increase in central government's domestic debt. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and domestic credit rose while net foreign assets declined. Commercial bank liquidity tightened while the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

Marginal growth is expected in 2012, largely associated with improvements in the agricultural, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and, transport, storage and communications sectors. Ongoing efforts to control the Black Sigatoka disease, which debilitated the banana sub-sector in 2011, will augur well for the agricultural sector and lead to an increase in output. Manufacturing output is expected to remain strong for the rest of the year. Downside risks to this outlook include the slow pace of recovery in the USA economy, the Euro-zone sovereign debt crisis and the likelihood of inflationary pressures stemming from higher prices of food and fuel.

Output

Value added in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have increased in the first nine months of 2012, relative to the comparable period in 2011. This was attributed to increases in the production of beer, flour and feeds, which are the main manufactured products. The volume of beer production increased by 10.7 per cent to 24,796 hectoliters, partly associated with the closure of the production plant in Antigua and Barbuda by Brewery Ltd which transferred its production to St Vincent and the Grenadines. The production of feeds increased by 9.3 per cent to 12,258 tonnes and that of flour rose by 4.7 per cent to 14,500 tonnes, mainly on account of stronger demand. By contrast, the output of rice fell by 9.4 per cent to 3,254 tonnes.

Real output in the agricultural sector is estimated to have increased during the review period mainly driven by higher output of crops and livestock. Crop production rose by 1.9 per cent reflecting increased production of fruits and vegetables. Livestock production is also estimated to have increased by 1.5 per cent while output from forestry contracted by 1.0 per cent.

Economic activity is also estimated to have expanded in other sectors such as wholesale and retail trade; transport, storage and communications; real estate, renting and business activities; and public administration.

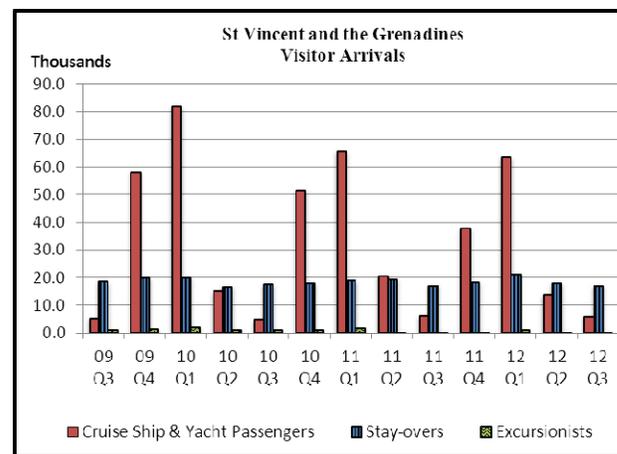
Value added in the construction sector is estimated to have contracted by 5.7 per cent in the first nine months of 2012, compared with the outturn in the corresponding



period in 2011. This decline in construction activity was supported by indicative evidence such a 13.0 per cent reduction in the value of imported building materials and a 22.7 per cent decline in credit extended to the sector. In the public sector, construction activity remained subdued evidenced by a 33.5 per cent reduction in capital spending relative to the comparable period last year. In the private sector, work continued, albeit at a slower pace, on tourism developments such as the Buccament Bay Resort, Canouan Development and Tribu Resort. Residential construction is estimated to have contracted, as reflected in the 4.3 per cent decline in commercial bank credit extended for home construction and renovation. Consequently, the decline in construction activity contributed to contractions in the related mining and quarrying sector.

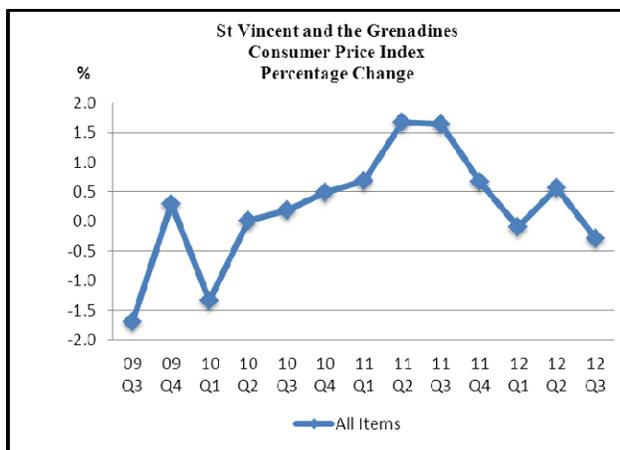
Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have increased in the period under review, relative to the comparable period last year, despite a 5.9 per cent decline in the number of total visitors. Stay-over arrivals from all of the main source markets increased, with the exception of the Caribbean as high airfares placed a damper on regional travel. However, the growth of stay-over arrivals slowed to 1.6 per cent to 56,368 in the first three quarters of 2012 compared with growth of 2.1 per cent in the corresponding period in 2011. The number of stay-over visitors from the USA, the second largest source market, rose by 3.2 per cent. Stay-over visitors from the Canadian market grew by 7.4 per cent, the largest increase observed. In addition, arrivals from Other Countries which include Latin American countries and Switzerland rose by 1.4 per cent, and those from the UK grew by 0.8 per cent. In the other sub-categories, yacht passengers rose by 1.1 per cent to 34,080, which was lower than the increase of 7.4 per cent recorded for the corresponding

period in 2011. By contrast, cruise ship passenger arrivals declined by 16.1 per cent to 49,248 reflecting visits by smaller cruise vessels.



Prices

The consumer price index rose by 0.2 per cent during the first three quarters of 2012, compared with an increase of 4.1 per cent during the comparable period of 2011. The clothing and footwear sub-index rose by 3.1 per cent reflective of the higher cost of textile materials. Increases were also recorded for the transport sub-index (1.6 per cent) and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics sub-index (1.4 per cent), on account of higher passenger airfares and rising prices for table wine, respectively. The highest weighted sub index, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, increased by 0.5 per cent reflective of higher costs for electricity associated with an increase in the fuel surcharge. Marginal increases were also recorded in the sub-indices of health (0.4 per cent) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.3 per cent). Those increases were partly tempered by declines in the sub-indices for recreation and culture (0.8 per cent) and restaurants and hotels (0.2 per cent).



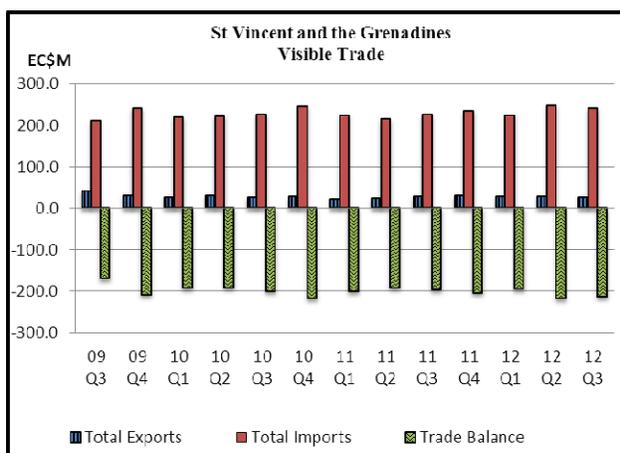
Gross travel receipts increased by 3.4 per cent to \$193.5m, consistent with the growth in stay-over arrivals and yacht passenger arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net inflow of \$56.0m in short-term capital compared with one of \$13.1m during the first three quarters of 2011. External loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$31.1m, up from \$26.3m recorded for the corresponding period in 2011, while external principal repayments decreased by 0.4 per cent to \$37.5m.

Trade and Payments

The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have expanded by 6.6 per cent to \$626.8m for the first nine months of 2012 from \$588.2m in the corresponding period of 2011. The widening of the trade deficit was mainly associated with a 7.3 per cent (\$48.6m) increase in imports payments to \$710.5m. The greater value of imports reflected higher import payments for food and live animal, and mineral fuels. The value of exports also rose by 13.4 per cent (\$9.9m) to \$83.7m influenced by greater exports of domestically produced goods such as flour and feeds.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$29.0m in the first nine months of the year, compared with one of \$39.2m in the corresponding period in 2011. The narrowing of the overall deficit reflected the policy stance of the government to contain expenditure amid the realization of lower than budgeted growth in revenue. A primary surplus of \$0.8m was realised during the period under review, reversing the deficit of \$7.1m reported in the corresponding period in 2011.

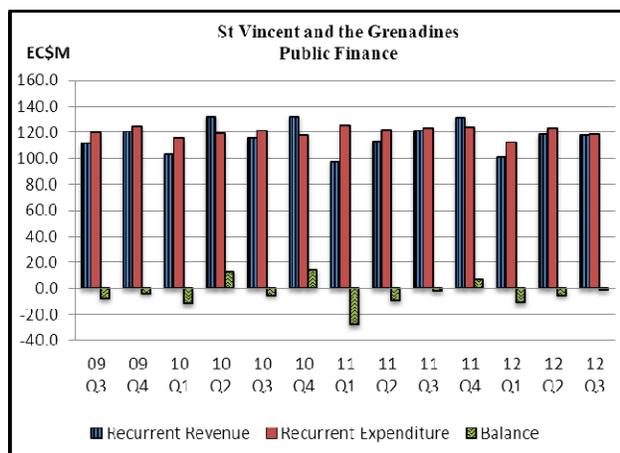


The current account deficit narrowed to \$17.8m in the first nine months of 2012 from \$39.8m in the comparable period in 2011. The improvement in the current account was fueled by higher current revenue coupled with lower current expenditure. Current revenue grew by 1.7 per cent to \$336.6m, attributed to a 4.5 per cent growth in tax revenue to \$313.5m. Increases were recorded in all sub-categories of tax revenue except property taxes. The largest component, taxes on domestic goods and services, recorded growth of 5.0 per cent primarily due to higher collections from VAT, which grew by 2.0 per cent to



\$100.4m. Receipts from taxes on income and profits rose by 5.5 per cent to \$86.2m while those from property taxes declined by 11.3 per cent to \$2.0m, due to lower compliance. The yield from taxes on international trade and transaction grew by 2.5 per cent to \$58.1m, mainly as a result of higher receipts from import duty consistent with the increase in imports.

Current expenditure declined by 4.5 per cent to \$354.4m influenced by lower outlays on all the major spending categories with the exception of personal emoluments. Personal emoluments, which accounted for 49.3 per cent of current spending, rose by 2.3 per cent to \$174.9m. Interest payments declined by 7.4 per cent to \$29.8m reflecting lower payments on domestic obligations while foreign obligations remained virtually constant. Spending on transfers and subsidies declined by 10.6 per cent to \$101.6m, and that on goods and services fell by 11.3 per cent to \$48.1m.



On the capital account, capital revenue declined to \$5.2m from \$8.5m in the corresponding period in 2011 and capital grants fell to \$6.0m from \$25.7m. Those declines together with other capacity constraints contributed to the amount spent on the capital programme falling by 33.5 per cent to \$22.3m.

Public Sector Debt

At the end of September 2012, the total public sector disbursed outstanding debt was estimated at \$1,330.9m, 4.1 per cent higher than the amount recorded at the end of December 2011. The outstanding debt of the central government, which accounted for 84.3 per cent of total public debt, increased by 4.8 per cent to \$1,121.4m mainly due to larger domestic borrowings. The outstanding debt of public corporations rose by 0.40 per cent to \$209.5m.

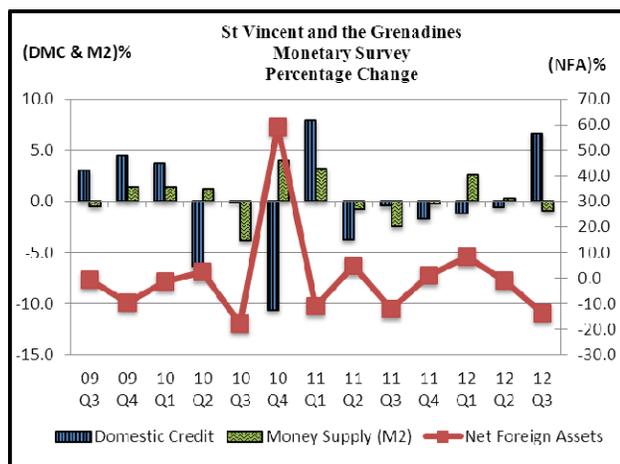
Money and Credit

The monetary liabilities (M2) of the banking system grew by 1.9 per cent to \$1,131.0m during the first three quarters of 2012, in contrast to a decline of 0.1 per cent during the corresponding period in 2011. The rise in M2 was the result of an increase in quasi money which represented 71.0 per cent of total monetary liabilities. Quasi money rose by 3.2 per cent to \$803.4m driven by a 6.1 per cent increase in private sector saving deposits, while private sector time deposits and private sector foreign deposits contracted by 4.7 per cent and 11.0 per cent, respectively. The other main category of M2, narrow money (M1), contracted by 1.2 per cent to \$327.5m, mainly associated with a 22.1 per cent decline in currency with the public. The contraction of M1 was partly tempered by a 3.2 per cent expansion in private sector demand deposit, the largest component of M1.

Domestic credit expanded by 4.8 per cent to \$950.1m during the review period compared with growth of 3.4 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. This was largely influenced by an increase of 4.3 per cent in private sector credit, attributable to growth in borrowing by both households (4.4 per cent) and businesses (4.9 per

cent). Commercial bank credit to the central government expanded, resulting in a 13.4 per cent increase to \$50.4m in the net credit position of the central government. The net deposit position of the non-financial public enterprises (NFPEs) rose by 4.2 per cent to \$142.9m, primarily associated with a decline in credit extended from the banking system.

The distribution of credit by economic activity showed that outstanding loans increased by 4.8 per cent mainly associated with an expansion of 4.2 per cent in credit for personal use, the largest component. Of personal loans, credit outstanding for other personal purposes increased by 11.5 per cent while credit extended for acquisition of property and durable consumer goods fell by 0.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. Credit extended for professional and other services and public administration rose by 17.5 per cent and 24.1 per cent respectively. There were also increased lending for agriculture and fisheries (13.4 per cent), distributive trades (7.2 per cent) and manufacturing including mining and quarrying (6.2 per cent). In contrast, lending for tourism and construction contracted by 29.2 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively.



The net foreign assets of the banking system amounted to \$362.3m at the end of September 2012, a decrease of 7.9 per cent from the amount recorded at the end of December 2011. The decline was largely associated with a decline in commercial banks net foreign assets which fell by 35.9 per cent to \$100.2m. The outturn was mainly the result of a reduction in the assets held with banks and other financial institutions within other territories of the Currency Union. By contrast, St Vincent and the Grenadines imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves rose by 10.6 per cent to \$262.1m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system tightened during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities declined by 1.9 percentage points to 37.7 per cent, but remained substantially above the regulated limit of 25.0 per cent. The ratio of loans and advances to deposits rose by 2.1 percentage points to 76.3 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened by 0.25 percentage point to 6.43 per cent at the end of September 2012. The weighted average interest rate on deposits fell by 0.06 percentage points to 2.84 per cent while the weighted average lending rate increased by 0.19 percentage points to 9.27 per cent.

Prospects

Economic activity is likely to improve marginally in 2012 on the basis of positive developments in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications. In the agricultural sector, output is expected to improve as the diseases which affect crop production are expected to be



controlled. Livestock production is also expected to improve in the last quarter as demand strengthens. Output in the manufacturing sector is projected to be sound as the demand for manufactured goods such as flour, feeds and beer remains strong. The wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications sectors are projected to improve as imports continue to increase and stay-over arrivals are likely to increase during the winter season. Construction activity is expected to improve in the last quarter but will not be sufficient to reverse the negative trend observed in the first nine months of the year. Work should intensify on the Terminal Building of the Argyle International Airport and the Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project. In the private sector, work will progress on phase 2 of the Buccament Bay Resort, Canouan Development and Tribu Resort. These construction developments are expected to catalyze activity in other auxiliary sectors such as mining and quarrying.

The central government fiscal operations are expected to yield a lower overall deficit on account of an increase in revenue coupled with a fall in expenditure. Efforts are being made to control the wage bill which is the highest component of current expenditure. However, the payment of a 1.5 per cent salary increase owed to public servants since 2011 is expected to be made in the last quarter of 2012 and is likely to put additional pressure on the fiscal position of central government. Spending on transfers and subsidies is expected to continue on a downward trajectory as steps are taken to improve the efficiency of social welfare programmes and state owned enterprises. Efforts are also being made to enhance tax compliance, improve the collection of arrears and address other weaknesses in tax administration. These efforts are expected to improve revenue performance.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is forecasted to widen as import payments are expected to rise to support construction activity and the wholesale and retail trade sector. Export earnings from manufactured goods such as beer and feeds are also expected to rise, though not at a substantive pace to temper the increase in import payments. The slow pace of the global recovery will continue to have adverse effects on foreign direct investment inflows and remittances and thereby reduce the surplus on the financial and capital account.

In 2012, the economies of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the main trading partners of St Vincent and the Grenadines, are expected to grow by 2.2 per cent and -0.4 per cent respectively. Notwithstanding, the unemployment rates are expected to remain elevated for the rest of the year which means that demand for goods and services produced by St Vincent and the Grenadines will remain weak. In addition, the lackluster performance of remittances and foreign direct investment inflows stemming from slow global growth will likely put pressure on the external account. On the domestic front, the current fiscal situation limits the ability of the authorities to spur economic activity. Other downside risks include the volatility of commodity prices and the possibility of adverse weather.

Despite positive growth prospects for the USA economy and slower growth contraction in the Euro area, a still sluggish and unresponsive labour market may translate to low tourism demand and foreign direct investments in St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Domestically, limited fiscal space hinders the introduction of any stimulus to spur growth. Other downside risks include high food and energy prices and the possibility of adverse weather.



NOTES FOR STATISTICAL TABLES AND MONETARY SURVEY

STATISTICAL TABLES

All figures have been rounded to either the nearest whole number or the first decimal place (except in cases where values are small and need to be rounded off at two decimal places instead).

--	denotes 'nil'
0.0	denotes 'negligible'
n.a.	denotes 'not available'
**	denotes 'not applicable'
R	denotes 'revised'
P	denotes 'provisional'
E	denotes 'ECCB estimates'

Some figures may differ from those in previous publications because of subsequent revision based on more accurate data.

MONETARY SURVEY

1. Central government represents central and local government.
 - 1.1 Domestic Credit to Central Government (net)
 - Central Bank and commercial banks' total holdings of Treasury Bills and Debentures
 - plus Central Bank and commercial banks' loans and advances to central government
 - plus Central Bank interest due on Securities
 - minus Total central government deposits held with the Central Bank and commercial banks
 - minus Sinking Fund Call Account and Government Operating Account held with the Central Bank
2. Other Public Sector represents national insurance (social security scheme) and non-financial public enterprises.
3. Private Sector represents households, private businesses, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates.
4. Money Supply (M1) = currency plus total private sector demand deposits plus EC cheques and drafts issued.
5. Currency = total currency liabilities of the Central Bank less commercial banks' holdings of local currency cash.
6. Demand Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' demand deposits.
7. Savings Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' savings deposits.
8. Time Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' time deposits.
9. Foreign Currency Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' foreign currency deposits.



STATISTICAL TABLES

	PAGE
ECCU	
Table 1	Selected Tourism Statistics 69
Table 2	Monetary Survey 69
Table 3	Central Government Fiscal Operations 70
Table 4	Total Public Sector Disbursed Outstanding Debt 71
Table 5	Central Government Disbursed Outstanding Debt 71
Table 6	Total Central Government Debt Service Payments 71
Table 7	Regional Government Securities Market Listed Securities 72
Table 8	Regional Government Securities Market Auction Results 72
Table 9	Regional Government Securities Market Secondary Market Activity 72
ANGUILLA	
Table 10	Selected Tourism Statistics 73
Table 11	Consumer Price Index 73
Table 12	Central Government Fiscal Operations 74
Table 13	External Trade 75
Table 14	Monetary Survey 75
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	
Table 15	Selected Tourism Statistics 76
Table 16	Consumer Price Index 76
Table 17	Central Government Fiscal Operations 77
Table 18	External Trade 78
Table 19	Monetary Survey 78
DOMINICA	
Table 20	Selected Tourism Statistics 79
Table 21	Consumer Price Index 79
Table 22	Central Government Fiscal Operations 80
Table 23	Selected Trade Statistics 81
Table 24	Monetary Survey 81



GRENADA

Table 25	Selected Tourism Statistics	82
Table 26	Consumer Price Index.....	82
Table 27	Central Government Fiscal Operations.....	83
Table 28	Selected Agricultural Production.....	84
Table 29	Selected Trade Statistics	84
Table 30	Monetary Survey.....	85

MONTserrat

Table 31	Selected Tourism Statistics	86
Table 32	Consumer Price Index.....	86
Table 33	Central Government Fiscal Operations.....	87
Table 34	Selected Trade Statistics	87
Table 35	Monetary Survey.....	88

ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Table 36	Selected Tourism Statistics	89
Table 37	Consumer Price Index.....	89
Table 38	Federal Government Fiscal Operations.....	90
Table 39	Selected Trade Statistics	91
Table 40	Monetary Survey.....	91

SAINT LUCIA

Table 41	Selected Tourism Statistics	92
Table 42	Consumer Price Index.....	92
Table 43	Central Government Fiscal Operations.....	93
Table 44	Banana Production.....	94
Table 45	Selected Trade Statistics	94
Table 46	Monetary Survey.....	95

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Table 47	Selected Tourism Statistics	96
Table 48	Consumer Price Index.....	96
Table 49	Central Government Fiscal Operations.....	97
Table 50	Selected Trade Statistics	98
Table 51	Monetary Survey.....	98



Table 1
ECCU - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	416,320	1,098,764	1,588,067	589,913	368,813	2,677,125	2,546,793
Stay-Over Visitors	234,249	238,527	287,771	232,823	226,931	746,726	747,525
Of which:							
USA	83,393	84,992	114,043	100,462	83,179	292,411	297,684
Canada	13,655	19,901	38,757	15,081	13,763	63,941	67,601
UK	42,931	55,874	59,381	44,250	41,932	145,616	145,563
Caribbean	72,142	50,655	42,814	50,573	65,275	168,794	158,662
Other Countries	22,128	27,105	32,776	22,457	22,782	75,964	78,015
Excursionists ^{1/}	18,661	18,259	27,516	21,657	20,735	62,413	69,908
Cruise Ship Passengers	146,379	813,045	1,214,892	305,097	104,796	1,768,285	1,624,785
Yacht Passengers ^{2/}	17,031	28,933	57,888	30,336	16,351	99,701	104,575
Number of Cruise Ship Calls ^{3/}	51	516	850	164	41	1,021	1,055
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	670.93	797.69	1,021.59	717.20	656.40	2,355.70	2,395.19

Sources: Central Statistics Offices, OECS and ECCB

^{1/} Excursionists includes Sea Arrivals for Saint Lucia and excludes Antigua and Barbuda.

^{2/} Cruise ship passengers excludes Anguilla but includes Antigua and Barbuda.

^{3/} Cruise ship calls excludes Anguilla and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Data available as at 08 April 2013

Table 2
ECCU - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	2,334.83	2,086.83	2,052.89	2,479.20	2,440.36	2,287.51
Central Bank (net)	2,583.72	2,621.71	2,717.94	2,944.52	2,969.62	2,847.44
External Assets	2,608.88	2,625.46	2,720.52	2,950.34	2,976.66	2,854.62
External Liabilities	25.15	3.75	2.58	5.81	7.03	7.19
Commercial Banks (net)	(248.89)	(534.88)	(665.05)	(465.33)	(529.26)	(559.93)
External Assets	3,348.81	3,143.15	3,863.51	3,958.80	3,926.19	4,000.83
External Liabilities	3,597.70	3,678.03	4,528.56	4,424.13	4,455.45	4,560.75
Net Domestic Assets	10,485.41	10,595.27	10,783.27	10,621.12	10,678.95	10,847.06
Domestic Credit	12,526.31	12,560.65	12,635.81	12,438.43	12,550.57	12,748.00
Central Government (net)	1,219.56	1,236.33	1,258.06	1,154.09	1,140.36	1,291.05
Other Public Sector (net)	(1,382.52)	(1,448.10)	(1,394.80)	(1,450.97)	(1,568.62)	(1,524.68)
Private Sector	12,689.27	12,772.43	12,772.55	12,735.30	12,978.83	12,981.64
Households	6,253.97	6,391.83	6,406.87	6,421.40	6,670.16	6,642.38
Business	6,033.25	5,968.97	5,960.29	5,902.92	5,967.80	6,004.49
Non-Bank Financial Institution	158.27	172.36	146.53	162.99	178.03	176.17
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	243.77	239.27	258.86	247.99	162.85	158.59
Other Items (Net)	(2,040.90)	(1,965.38)	(1,852.54)	(1,817.30)	(1,871.61)	(1,900.95)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	12,820.25	12,682.10	12,836.17	13,100.32	13,119.32	13,134.57
Money Supply (M1)	2,574.63	2,565.19	2,692.94	2,645.28	2,645.82	2,710.76
Currency with the Public	570.69	590.23	634.59	606.84	598.70	593.05
Demand Deposits	1,935.27	1,915.37	1,983.80	1,966.88	1,967.13	2,038.51
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	68.67	59.59	74.54	71.57	79.99	79.21
Quasi Money	10,245.61	10,116.91	10,143.23	10,455.03	10,473.50	10,423.80
Savings Deposits	5,438.53	5,448.72	5,483.56	5,694.01	5,771.41	5,819.06
Time Deposits	2,968.36	2,981.60	2,982.94	2,942.20	2,947.22	2,925.00
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,838.73	1,686.59	1,676.73	1,818.83	1,754.88	1,679.74

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 14 November 2012



Table 3
ECCU - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	877.93	905.47	882.93	869.24	807.20	2,649.25	2,559.38
Tax Revenue	763.94	757.96	779.42	767.62	726.26	2,310.24	2,273.30
Taxes on Income & Profits ¹	161.13	149.40	172.88	170.18	172.97	522.54	516.04
Of Which:							
Personal ¹	71.21	76.55	82.85	80.64	76.09	225.18	239.58
Corporation ²	67.60	46.79	69.28	73.84	72.72	241.22	215.84
Taxes on Property	13.07	11.96	19.84	21.78	12.55	46.20	54.18
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	328.91	306.99	332.99	316.56	300.26	950.58	949.81
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	11.17	7.47	23.48	14.67	12.07	46.70	50.22
Licences	19.86	30.22	31.39	22.72	20.07	73.47	74.18
Sales Tax ³	40.99	53.06	53.25	58.42	48.02	144.28	159.69
Value Added Tax ⁵	133.55	143.62	138.47	144.01	134.60	417.18	417.08
Consumption Tax ⁴	1.88	1.71	2.20	1.70	1.46	5.93	5.37
Stamp Duties	68.81	33.56	39.23	31.11	30.24	116.14	100.58
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	260.83	289.62	253.70	259.10	240.47	790.92	753.27
Of Which:							
Import Duties	103.35	118.29	97.59	103.25	97.75	306.82	298.59
Consumption Tax ⁶	39.46	41.70	30.87	38.27	25.07	112.46	94.22
Customs Service Charge	49.69	55.76	48.09	48.46	50.36	144.85	146.91
Non-Tax Revenue	113.99	147.51	103.51	101.62	80.94	339.01	286.08
Current Expenditure	935.01	907.48	890.04	857.40	889.67	2,656.53	2,637.11
Personal Emoluments	382.89	386.68	388.74	392.51	389.55	1,159.43	1,170.81
Goods and Services	217.50	203.68	155.14	165.53	174.89	544.86	495.56
Interest Payments	118.33	97.60	121.72	93.06	128.52	335.42	343.30
Domestic	64.06	61.97	68.44	60.06	71.75	184.01	200.25
External	54.27	35.62	53.28	33.00	56.77	151.40	143.05
Transfers and Subsidies	216.29	219.52	224.43	206.30	196.71	616.82	627.43
Of Which: Pensions	58.14	65.91	89.01	70.66	60.36	187.37	220.03
Current Account Balance	(57.08)	(2.01)	(7.10)	11.84	(82.47)	(7.27)	(77.73)
Capital Revenue	10.52	5.66	3.41	4.98	6.76	19.06	15.15
Grants	41.31	36.03	24.28	138.89	37.42	173.21	200.59
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	197.24	190.96	155.99	208.33	142.28	652.50	506.61
Of Which: Capital Expenditure	197.35	163.95	155.87	208.17	141.19	653.12	505.23
Overall Balance	(174.67)	(76.99)	(122.32)	(37.95)	(165.05)	(404.26)	(325.32)
Financing	174.67	76.99	122.32	37.95	165.05	404.26	325.32
Domestic	68.58	(99.92)	131.60	(130.02)	171.76	315.39	173.35
ECCB (net)	(11.56)	25.28	(22.04)	(26.78)	90.79	42.92	41.96
Commercial Banks (net)	28.32	(3.55)	(81.92)	13.04	59.91	7.14	(8.97)
Other	51.82	(121.65)	235.56	(116.28)	21.07	265.33	140.36
External	89.91	207.57	(8.94)	154.02	101.18	75.25	246.25
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	90.32	209.15	(8.47)	162.34	(38.86)	33.40	115.01
Disbursements	157.93	263.39	105.04	137.74	30.55	284.24	273.33
Amortisation	(67.61)	(54.24)	(113.52)	24.60	(69.41)	(250.84)	(158.32)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.42)	(1.58)	(0.47)	(8.33)	38.71	41.85	29.92
Arrears ⁷	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.32	0.00	101.32
Domestic	16.18	(30.65)	(0.33)	13.95	(107.89)	13.62	(94.27)
External	8.80	(11.06)	(3.03)	14.47	(7.21)	(5.21)	4.23

Source: Ministry of Finance and ECCB

¹ Taxes on Income & Profits include stabilization levy collected in Anguilla and Social Services Levy in St Kitts and Nevis

² Excludes Anguilla

⁵ Excludes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat

³ Includes Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica

⁶ Excludes St Vincent and the Grenadines

⁴ Excludes Montserrat

⁷ Excludes Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis and Saint

Data available as at 08 April 2013



Table 4
ECCU - Total Public Sector Disbursed Outstanding Debt (DOD)*
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars at end of period)

	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^R	2011 ^R	Sep 2012 ^P
Anguilla	170.9	191.6	235.1	229.5	226.5
Antigua and Barbuda	2,979.1	3,136.4	2,709.4	2,827.4	2,783.4
Dominica	883.3	850.0	927.2	919.3	993.2
Grenada	1,777.1	1,883.8	1,943.1	2,054.9	2,106.1
Montserrat	11.1	9.3	8.7	8.0	9.4
St Kitts and Nevis	2,550.2	2,640.3	2,753.3	2,863.8	2,704.5
Saint Lucia	1,884.8	1,911.6	2,119.4	2,372.7	2,593.8
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1,102.4	1,173.8	1,215.3	1,278.8	1,330.9
TOTAL ECCU	11,358.7	11,796.7	11,911.5	12,554.4	12,757.3

Source: ECCB

* Includes arrears of principal

Data available as at 28 January 2013

Table 5
ECCU - Central Government Disbursed Outstanding Debt (DOD)
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars at end of period)

	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^R	2011 ^R	Sep 2012 ^P
Anguilla	149.6	172.3	217.4	213.1	210.4
Antigua and Barbuda	2,683.6	2,630.4	2,278.8	2,374.1	2,303.0
Dominica	734.3	700.9	762.5	745.4	822.6
Grenada	1,580.2	1,684.3	1,746.7	1,836.8	1,891.6
Montserrat	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.7
St Kitts and Nevis	1,941.9	2,018.6	2,127.4	2,308.5	2,166.2
Saint Lucia	1,616.2	1,642.2	1,835.4	2,109.0	2,339.3
St Vincent and the Grenadines	860.8	930.1	1,022.5	1,070.1	1,121.4
TOTAL ECCU	9,570.7	9,781.3	9,992.9	10,659.0	10,867.5

Source: ECCB

Data available as at 28 January 2013

Table 6
ECCU - Total Central Government Debt Service Payments
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^R	2011 ^R	Sep 2012 ^P
Anguilla	40.3	51.0	215.8	10.2	7.8
Antigua and Barbuda	243.5	182.7	222.6	176.6	153.5
Dominica	53.8	29.2	33.5	48.8	40.7
Grenada	79.2	117.5	90.9	252.3	171.5
Montserrat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
St Kitts and Nevis	212.0	204.3	218.3	326.8	219.4
Saint Lucia	156.7	173.3	290.7	192.2	147.5
St Vincent and the Grenadines	107.6	115.7	166.6	115.9	80.4
TOTAL ECCU	893.4	874.0	1,238.6	1,122.9	820.9

Source: ECCB

Data available as at 28 January 2013



Table 7
Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)
Activity on the Primary Market (EC\$M)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr
Total Bid Amount	350.4	144.9	308.6	348.9	325.5
Total Offer Amount	278.0	140.0	252.0	232.0	237.0

Source: ECCB

Data available as at 28 January 2013

Table 8
Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)
Weighted Average Interest Rates

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr
91-day Treasury Bills	4.69	4.12	4.76	4.77	4.36
180-day Treasury Bills	4.00	6.50	4.25	5.00	6.00
365-day Treasury Bills	6.75	5.75	5.99	6.50	6.00
5-year Bond	**	7.50	**	**	**
6-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
7-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
8-year Bond	**	**	**	7.10	**
10-year Bond	**	7.75	**	7.40	7.50

Source: ECCB

Data available as at 28 January 2013

Table 9
Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)
Secondary Market Activity on the RGSM (EC\$M)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr
Volume	0.2	7.4	0.4	**	0.01
Value	0.2	12.0	0.4	**	0.01

Source: ECSE

Data available as at 28 January 2013



Table 10
Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	25,500	27,737	40,769	32,185	27,658	95,821	100,612
Stay-Over Visitors	12,285	15,243	20,642	16,547	12,707	50,540	49,896
Of which:							
USA	6,419	6,419	10,004	14,182	11,323	32,825	32,490
Canada	321	734	1,506	656	421	2,089	2,583
UK	795	764	803	570	618	2,354	1,991
Italy	438	178	319	186	382	1,048	887
Germany	56	93	148	103	70	279	321
Caribbean	3,314	2,284	2,102	2,462	3,019	8,670	7,583
Other Countries	942	1,186	1,582	1,247	1,212	3,275	4,041
Excursionists	13,215	12,494	20,127	15,638	14,951	45,281	50,716
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	64.45	73.56	97.80	69.96	65.51	228.14	233.27

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism
Data available at 12 November 2012

Table 11
Anguilla - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2012	Percentage Change*						2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
			2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr			
All Items	100.0	156.30	2.82	0.39	0.26	0.15	1.21	8.19	1.63	
Food	32.1	156.40	2.23	0.19	1.47	0.63	(1.88)	4.85	0.19	
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.3	150.20	2.46	-	1.00	2.04	(2.97)	21.03	-	
Housing	17.2	123.60	(0.65)	0.90	0.08	0.32	(0.40)	10.66	-	
Fuel and Light	6.9	176.10	13.05	0.06	-	-	0.06	28.86	0.06	
Clothing and Footwear	3.1	94.70	(1.67)	0.42	(0.32)	(1.80)	2.16	(10.62)	-	
Household Furnishings and Supplies	9.7	172.40	(1.81)	(0.52)	(0.41)	(3.67)	4.23	6.06	-	
Transport and Communications	23.5	163.53	6.26	1.25	(0.87)	1.19	0.94	11.62	1.26	
Medical Care and Expenses	3.1	218.60	(0.36)	-	0.14	-	(0.14)	(0.32)	-	
Education	1.0	220.60	1.94	-	(1.00)	0.18	0.82	1.94	-	
Personal Services	1.6	136.20	(2.08)	-	0.66	-	(0.66)	0.44	-	
Miscellaneous	1.5	72.40	(4.12)	(2.69)	(2.07)	1.27	0.84	(6.65)	-	

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism
*at end of period

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 12
Anguilla - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	75.76	44.33	50.33	40.62	42.33	160.71	133.28
Tax Revenue	70.53	37.29	44.10	35.08	37.45	143.42	116.63
Income Tax	2.62	3.40	4.06	3.42	3.08	4.81	10.56
Stabilisation Levy	2.62	3.40	4.06	3.42	3.08	4.81	10.56
Taxes on Property	0.38	0.62	1.51	0.98	0.36	2.22	2.85
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	51.94	14.10	21.04	12.99	17.79	90.06	51.83
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	2.40	2.24	7.93	3.34	4.93	18.27	16.20
Bank Deposit Levy	3.62	-	-	2.49	3.55	6.15	6.04
Licences	2.21	1.67	5.77	2.37	2.25	9.55	10.39
Stamp Duties	41.15	8.05	4.63	1.86	4.06	47.35	10.54
Communication Levy	0.83	0.70	0.84	1.10	0.96	3.46	2.90
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	15.58	19.17	17.49	17.68	16.22	46.33	51.39
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.39	14.98	13.76	13.52	11.83	38.43	39.11
Customs Surcharge	2.98	3.96	3.63	3.46	3.26	7.36	10.35
Embarkation Tax	-	-	-	0.45	0.85	-	1.31
Non-Tax Revenue	5.23	7.05	6.23	5.54	4.88	17.28	16.65
Current Expenditure	43.56	44.94	40.23	42.66	42.46	128.90	125.35
Goods and Services	10.14	10.84	7.90	9.95	8.96	27.91	26.81
Personal Emoluments	20.00	20.16	19.94	19.80	19.90	60.30	59.63
Interest Payments	2.43	2.12	2.02	2.07	2.11	7.00	6.21
Domestic	0.80	0.66	0.57	0.56	0.59	1.99	1.73
External	1.62	1.46	1.45	1.51	1.52	5.01	4.48
Transfers & Subsidies	10.99	11.83	10.37	10.84	11.49	33.70	32.70
Of Which: Pensions	1.57	2.20	2.09	2.07	2.06	5.91	6.22
Current Account Balance	32.20	(0.61)	10.10	(2.04)	(0.13)	31.80	7.93
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants							
Of which: Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	11.64	-	11.64
Capital Expenditure	2.42	5.86	2.37	1.70	1.33	3.70	5.39
Of which: Capital Expenditure	2.42	5.86	2.37	1.70	1.33	3.70	5.39
Primary Balance (before grants)	32.21	(4.35)	9.76	(1.67)	0.66	35.11	8.75
Primary Balance (after grants)	32.21	(4.35)	9.76	(1.67)	12.30	35.11	20.39
Overall Balance	29.78	(6.47)	7.74	(3.74)	(1.46)	28.11	2.54
Financing	(29.78)	6.47	(7.74)	3.74	(10.18)	(28.11)	(14.18)
Domestic	(28.27)	6.95	(9.74)	3.75	(9.73)	(28.53)	(15.72)
ECCB (net)	(7.66)	4.10	(3.85)	3.07	2.75	(7.23)	1.97
Commercial Banks (net)	(22.28)	6.01	(4.17)	(0.10)	(5.04)	(10.34)	(9.30)
Other	1.68	(3.16)	(1.73)	0.78	(7.45)	(10.97)	(8.40)
External	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.75)	(0.80)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.75)	(0.80)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	0.27	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.75	0.80
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	(1.24)	(0.18)	2.26	0.25	(0.17)	1.18	2.34

Source: Treasury Department, Government of Anguilla

Data available at 12 November 2012



Table 13
Anguilla - External Trade
(EC\$M)

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Exports	4.37	6.25	4.24	4.06	4.39	12.63	12.70
Total Imports	88.78	79.97	110.09	93.11	99.06	315.32	302.25
Trade Balance	(84.41)	(73.72)	(105.84)	(89.05)	(94.66)	(302.69)	(289.55)

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism and ECCB Estimates for 2011 and 2012

Data available at 12 November 2012

Table 14
Anguilla - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	210.34	218.88	186.68	259.27	237.00	218.72
Central Bank (Net)	108.19	83.89	101.32	128.58	107.52	105.56
Commercial Banks (Net)	102.15	134.99	85.36	130.69	129.48	113.16
External (Net)	48.15	39.94	7.70	57.32	36.64	48.97
Assets	281.64	276.42	224.86	273.65	255.71	258.19
Liabilities	233.49	236.48	217.16	216.33	219.07	209.22
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	54.00	95.05	77.66	73.37	92.84	64.18
Assets	189.34	217.29	195.69	184.44	207.22	185.68
Liabilities	135.33	122.24	118.03	111.08	114.38	121.50
Net Domestic Assets	847.18	812.94	827.87	807.76	824.38	799.22
Domestic Credit	1,225.11	1,196.02	1,199.04	1,160.66	1,168.14	1,152.23
Central Government (Net)	(34.49)	(64.43)	(54.32)	(62.33)	(59.36)	(61.64)
Other Public Sector (Net)	(148.91)	(154.71)	(160.81)	(169.10)	(175.05)	(177.18)
Private Sector	1,408.50	1,415.16	1,414.16	1,392.09	1,402.55	1,391.05
Household	617.97	613.21	594.13	580.91	586.40	572.06
Business	765.33	775.79	794.05	787.36	792.90	795.78
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	6.19	7.14	6.96	6.14	5.58	5.52
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	19.02	19.02	19.02	17.68	17.68	17.69
Other Items (Net)	(377.92)	(383.08)	(371.17)	(352.89)	(343.76)	(353.01)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,057.52	1,031.81	1,014.55	1,067.04	1,061.37	1,017.94
Money Supply (M1)	34.96	36.76	45.43	39.67	35.49	38.09
Currency with the Public	9.33	10.65	11.22	12.44	9.54	10.62
Demand Deposits	22.86	25.43	31.78	26.55	25.22	26.55
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	2.76	0.68	2.43	0.68	0.73	0.92
Quasi Money	1,022.57	995.06	969.12	1,027.37	1,025.88	979.85
Savings Deposits	100.48	101.02	98.41	103.05	106.30	108.07
Time Deposits	122.27	121.68	124.48	125.17	126.76	124.80
Foreign Currency Deposits	799.82	772.36	746.24	799.15	792.81	746.98

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 15
Antigua and Barbuda - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	79,820	261,690	404,590	142,428	70,039	608,550	617,057
Stay-Over Visitors	52,075	57,752	77,330	59,131	50,165	183,579	186,626
Of which:							
USA	17,717	19,297	28,816	25,902	18,565	65,535	73,283
Canada	2,866	4,756	11,529	3,588	2,660	17,647	17,777
Europe	18,689	24,140	26,706	19,396	16,483	67,957	62,585
UK	13,803	18,843	20,777	15,284	13,144	50,341	49,205
Germany	241	841	1,063	618	276	2,058	1,957
Switzerland	117	309	429	285	97	795	811
Italy	3,466	2,021	2,723	2,248	2,426	9,027	7,397
France	317	504	603	386	312	1,243	1,301
Other Europe	745	1,622	1,111	575	228	4,493	1,914
Caribbean	12,050	8,609	6,780	7,647	10,362	29,278	24,789
South America	240	215	351	328	220	867	899
Other Countries	513	735	3,148	2,270	1,875	2,295	7,293
Cruise Ship Passengers	26,822	195,352	311,554	78,634	19,108	409,154	409,296
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	10	110	184	43	9	218	236
Yacht Passengers	923	8,586	15,706	4,663	766	15,817	21,135
Number of Yacht Calls	201	801	1,814	1,042	165	2,379	3,021
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	168.39	208.70	288.47	199.36	161.56	633.08	649.38

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Antigua and Barbuda

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 16
Antigua and Barbuda - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep-12	Percentage Change*						
			2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
All Items	100.00	130.25	1.39	0.82	0.78	0.82	(0.54)	3.20	1.06
Food	21.42	149.87	1.40	2.71	(1.63)	2.62	0.96	1.07	1.92
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.16	134.11	(1.23)	1.50	(0.34)	(1.43)	0.10	0.08	(1.66)
Housing	21.83	109.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fuel and Light	6.39	143.50	(4.06)	(2.55)	2.61	6.79	(12.72)	13.52	(4.36)
Clothing and Footwear	11.06	96.65	4.25	0.49	1.19	(0.35)	(1.97)	(1.82)	(1.16)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	12.60	135.71	1.32	2.96	5.32	(0.08)	0.02	3.88	5.26
Transport and Communications	15.35	132.65	1.92	(0.05)	(0.87)	0.96	1.58	6.30	1.66
Medical Care and Expenses	2.76	132.23	4.44	(0.98)	4.11	0.00	0.69	9.28	4.84
Education	2.34	187.69	11.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	11.89	4.55
Personal Services	4.30	149.44	1.38	0.00	4.72	(8.16)	0.00	1.32	(3.82)
Miscellaneous	1.79	123.14	1.65	(0.43)	0.11	0.49	0.14	2.25	0.74

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance, The Economy and Public Administration, Antigua and Barbuda

*at end of period

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 17
Antigua and Barbuda - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^p 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	142.19	152.36	165.05	164.38	132.22	443.96	461.65
Tax Revenue	123.61	143.41	156.11	155.84	124.28	407.95	436.23
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taxes on Income and Profits	14.83	14.71	16.37	20.51	18.81	54.96	55.69
Of Which:							
Personal	8.34	7.51	9.86	11.29	11.22	26.88	32.37
Company/Corporation	6.44	6.44	6.49	9.22	7.59	27.87	23.30
Taxes on Property	2.75	1.81	7.56	7.47	2.75	14.23	17.79
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	53.29	64.35	74.94	69.18	56.56	170.30	200.67
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	10.79	9.64	19.15	8.67	6.47	19.38	34.30
Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax	40.91	52.96	53.16	58.41	48.01	144.02	159.58
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	52.74	62.54	57.24	58.68	46.16	168.46	162.08
Of Which:							
Import Duty	17.10	22.27	18.54	19.69	18.24	56.10	56.47
Consumption Tax	9.28	10.02	3.22	9.04	1.69	23.18	13.95
Revenue Recovery Charge	15.26	19.30	16.30	17.06	16.10	48.96	49.46
Embarkation Tax	3.97	2.81	5.37	4.52	4.20	13.73	14.10
Non-Tax Revenue	18.58	8.94	8.94	8.54	7.94	36.01	25.42
Current Expenditure	179.53	200.80	167.29	168.73	164.77	513.87	500.79
Personal Emoluments	66.15	67.16	66.93	69.35	68.41	196.73	204.68
Other Goods and Services	36.25	39.20	24.52	31.39	30.93	86.54	86.84
Interest Payments	21.49	15.34	21.26	13.98	19.92	61.92	55.16
Domestic	11.40	9.62	17.36	9.97	16.72	35.13	44.05
External	10.09	5.72	3.90	4.00	3.21	26.79	11.11
Transfers and Subsidies	55.64	79.10	54.59	54.02	45.50	168.69	154.10
Of Which: Pensions	13.64	13.54	20.91	20.64	13.35	51.27	54.91
Current Account Balance	(37.34)	(48.44)	(2.24)	(4.35)	(32.55)	(69.92)	(39.15)
Capital Revenue	0.63	0.52	0.51	0.35	0.64	2.46	1.50
Grants	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.86	0.00
Of which: Capital Grants	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.86	0.00
Capital Expenditure	13.82	32.99	2.10	5.06	5.71	34.56	12.88
Primary Balance	(22.49)	(65.57)	17.43	4.91	(17.70)	(17.23)	4.64
Overall Balance	(43.98)	(80.91)	(3.83)	(9.07)	(37.62)	(79.15)	(50.52)
Financing	43.98	80.91	3.83	9.07	37.62	79.15	50.52
Domestic	23.99	93.15	6.21	(33.27)	37.15	58.51	10.09
ECCB (net)	(14.05)	34.17	2.16	(15.60)	15.80	3.58	2.37
Commercial Banks (net)	(1.35)	20.69	7.55	(10.33)	4.14	15.65	1.36
Other	39.39	38.29	(3.50)	(7.34)	17.20	39.27	6.36
External	12.42	24.13	(3.52)	46.70	108.34	23.37	151.52
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	12.48	24.13	(3.38)	48.79	(4.09)	23.72	41.32
Disbursements	29.30	28.28	1.35	56.52	0.00	58.25	57.87
Amortisation	16.82	4.15	4.73	7.73	4.09	34.53	16.55
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(2.09)	11.11	(0.34)	8.88
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.32	0.00	101.32
Arrears	7.57	(36.37)	1.14	(4.36)	(107.86)	(2.73)	(111.08)
Domestic	(0.13)	(16.43)	(1.90)	(3.84)	(7.18)	(21.89)	(12.93)
External	7.70	(19.94)	3.04	(0.51)	(100.68)	19.16	(98.16)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Antigua and Barbuda
Data available as at 13 March 2013



Table 18
Antigua and Barbuda - External Trade
(EC\$M)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Visible Trade Balance	(296.02)	(294.42)	(335.72)	(324.40)	(317.51)	(899.17)	(977.62)
Total Exports	8.92	6.24	21.91	31.46	12.71	72.14	66.07
Total Imports	304.94	300.65	357.62	355.85	330.22	971.31	1043.69

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance, The Economy and Public Administration, Antigua and Barbuda
Data available as at 09 November 2012

Table 19
Antigua and Barbuda - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	470.87	404.83	352.93	396.25	404.80	398.79
Central Bank (Net)	349.31	400.74	397.21	481.87	515.59	459.84
Commercial Banks (Net)	121.56	4.09	(44.28)	(85.61)	(110.79)	(61.05)
External (Net)	(121.29)	(175.70)	(222.01)	(199.21)	(261.06)	(217.75)
Assets	505.56	491.41	1,331.69	1,246.88	1,208.57	1,234.33
Liabilities	626.85	667.11	1,553.70	1,446.09	1,469.63	1,452.08
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	242.85	179.79	177.73	113.60	150.27	156.70
Assets	1,172.08	1,207.96	1,189.23	1,165.07	1,240.56	1,232.67
Liabilities	929.23	1,028.17	1,011.50	1,051.48	1,090.28	1,075.97
Net Domestic Assets	2,361.28	2,320.96	2,447.23	2,444.33	2,394.71	2,346.07
Domestic Credit	2,895.76	2,816.97	2,845.00	2,822.05	2,780.77	2,746.05
Central Government (Net)	494.89	479.49	534.35	544.06	518.13	536.41
Other Public Sector (Net)	(89.83)	(122.50)	(122.60)	(134.79)	(143.58)	(178.87)
Private Sector	2,490.70	2,459.98	2,433.24	2,412.77	2,406.22	2,388.52
Household	1,307.64	1,275.95	1,277.63	1,311.52	1,323.21	1,289.86
Business	1,119.82	1,110.44	1,076.09	1,014.86	991.47	1,013.92
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	18.83	29.09	20.55	30.53	35.98	34.47
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	44.41	44.51	58.98	55.87	55.56	50.27
Other Items (Net)	(534.47)	(496.01)	(397.77)	(377.72)	(386.06)	(399.98)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,832.16	2,725.79	2,800.15	2,840.58	2,799.51	2,744.86
Money Supply (M1)	570.60	523.73	603.09	610.10	552.12	519.02
Currency with the Public	119.48	120.44	130.06	126.02	119.03	116.79
Demand Deposits	423.99	379.67	447.29	452.32	400.53	375.68
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	27.13	23.62	25.74	31.75	32.57	26.55
Quasi Money	2,261.56	2,202.06	2,197.06	2,230.49	2,247.39	2,225.85
Savings Deposits	987.67	979.03	995.61	1,027.72	1,053.99	1,054.23
Time Deposits	988.37	997.10	995.61	993.13	1,007.18	984.72
Foreign Currency Deposits	285.52	225.93	205.84	209.64	186.22	186.90

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 20
Dominica - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	20,463	127,154	190,215	45,579	21,091	296,270	256,885
Stay-Over Visitors	19,518	18,874	18,199	16,109	19,324	51,947	53,632
Of which:							
USA	3,213	3,111	3,741	3,386	3,366	9,984	10,493
Canada	698	707	908	651	681	2,279	2,240
UK	1,225	1,172	1,378	874	1,124	3,450	3,376
Caribbean	12,616	11,471	8,806	9,090	12,190	29,739	30,086
Other Countries	1,766	2,413	3,366	2,108	1,963	6,495	7,437
Excursionists	142	257	597	161	1,026	507	1,784
Yacht Passengers	803	2,158	6,365	2,602	741	8,180	9,708
Cruise Ship Passengers	-	105,865	165,054	26,707	-	235,636	191,761
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	-	67	112	15	-	129	127
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	74.84	85.02	86.22	66.33	71.53	228.44	224.08

Sources: Discover Dominica Authority and ECCB Estimates

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 21
Dominica - Consumer Price Index
June 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2012	Percentage Change*						2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
			2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr		
All Items	100.00	103.08	(0.35)	(0.53)	0.96	0.69	0.19	2.57	1.86	
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	18.08	107.60	0.88	1.27	(0.05)	0.11	1.94	2.84	2.01	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	0.77	102.12	0.16	(0.53)	0.71	0.02	(0.21)	0.83	0.52	
Clothing and Footwear	5.08	99.51	0.83	(0.16)	1.14	(2.54)	0.12	(0.50)	(1.31)	
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	30.62	101.07	(1.71)	(2.55)	2.43	1.19	0.27	4.94	3.93	
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	5.23	102.45	1.33	0.57	(0.02)	(0.37)	(0.40)	2.00	(0.78)	
Health	3.36	101.12	(0.10)	0.18	(0.31)	0.21	0.00	0.65	(0.10)	
Transport	20.11	102.85	(0.40)	(0.25)	0.69	1.84	(1.13)	1.07	1.38	
Communication	3.95	99.93	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	0.00	(0.41)	0.00	
Recreation and Culture	3.74	110.18	(0.01)	0.08	0.11	(0.39)	(0.43)	6.78	(0.71)	
Education	1.33	103.74	0.88	1.28	0.00	1.13	0.00	1.28	1.13	
Hotels and Restaurants	2.88	104.43	(0.02)	2.83	1.21	(0.56)	0.04	(0.17)	0.68	
Miscellaneous	4.85	101.88	(0.08)	(0.76)	(0.44)	1.69	(0.08)	0.52	1.16	

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Dominica and ECCB Estimates

*at end of period

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 22
Dominica - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	83.64	83.40	83.73	94.19	83.38	274.04	261.30
Tax Revenue	73.73	72.59	75.72	81.89	73.08	239.39	230.69
Taxes on Income, Profit and Capital Gains	12.60	11.66	15.26	15.80	13.83	44.16	44.89
Of Which:							
Personal Income	7.47	7.50	9.20	7.79	7.50	26.02	24.49
Company/Corporation	5.55	4.54	6.68	8.94	6.80	19.99	22.42
Taxes on Property	1.85	2.27	1.64	1.69	1.37	5.77	4.70
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	41.50	42.02	44.29	49.71	42.80	136.05	136.80
Of Which:							
Licences	2.71	3.15	4.82	6.28	3.43	14.49	14.53
Value Added Tax	29.48	29.57	29.75	34.71	30.53	88.82	95.00
Excise Tax	8.58	8.76	9.13	8.07	8.23	30.68	25.43
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	17.77	16.65	14.53	14.68	15.09	53.40	44.30
Of Which:							
Import Duty	9.33	9.89	7.87	7.89	8.33	28.49	24.10
Customs Service Charge/Customs Surcharge	3.81	3.86	3.24	3.27	3.48	11.53	9.99
Environmental Levy	2.04	2.03	1.79	1.76	1.93	7.53	5.49
Non-Tax Revenue	9.91	10.81	8.01	12.30	10.29	34.65	30.61
Current Expenditure	88.62	81.12	78.20	78.82	107.12	245.09	264.15
Personal Emoluments	34.82	34.42	32.73	33.29	34.22	104.44	100.24
Goods and Services	25.05	26.74	21.95	25.50	23.13	70.20	70.57
Interest Payments	8.55	4.15	6.03	4.44	30.42	18.87	40.89
Domestic	2.94	1.21	3.97	2.73	2.76	5.65	9.46
External	5.62	2.94	2.06	1.71	27.67	13.22	31.43
Transfers and Subsidies	20.19	15.80	17.51	15.59	19.35	51.59	52.45
Of Which: Pensions	4.13	4.12	4.26	4.17	4.18	12.46	12.61
Current Account Balance	(4.98)	2.29	5.53	15.37	(23.74)	28.94	(2.85)
Capital Revenue	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.27	0.30	1.24	0.74
Grants	0.67	1.34	1.55	-	0.10	30.30	1.65
Of which: Capital Grants	0.67	1.34	1.55	-	0.10	30.30	1.65
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	9.46	7.82	36.24	103.11	14.79	184.20	154.14
Of which: Capital Expenditure	9.39	7.81	36.14	103.07	13.84	184.70	153.05
Primary Balance (after grants)	(5.07)	0.18	(22.98)	(83.02)	(7.71)	(104.84)	(113.71)
Overall Balance	(13.63)	(3.97)	(29.00)	(87.47)	(38.13)	(123.71)	(154.60)
Financing	13.63	3.97	29.00	87.47	38.13	123.71	154.60
Domestic	11.50	(14.88)	9.70	77.03	19.46	107.89	106.18
ECCB (net)	(0.53)	1.55	(11.75)	(19.42)	17.43	0.66	(13.74)
Commercial Banks (net)	10.17	22.30	(9.04)	57.25	0.29	(5.59)	48.50
Other	1.86	(38.74)	30.48	39.20	1.74	112.82	71.42
External	3.09	14.49	23.55	6.52	22.35	16.76	52.43
Net Amortisation	3.45	16.06	23.88	12.76	(5.25)	11.06	31.39
Disbursements	7.21	18.41	27.70	20.31	8.50	21.62	56.52
Amortisation	3.76	2.34	3.82	7.55	13.76	10.56	25.13
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.36)	(1.57)	(0.33)	(6.23)	27.61	5.69	21.04
Other Foreign Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	(0.96)	4.36	(4.24)	3.92	(3.68)	(0.94)	(4.01)
Domestic	(0.33)	0.35	(0.35)	-	-	(0.33)	(0.35)
External	(0.63)	4.01	(3.89)	3.92	(3.68)	(0.61)	(3.66)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Dominica
Data available as at 13 November 2012



Table 23
Dominica - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
Visible Trade Balance	(129.48)	(117.96)	(116.78)	(117.07)	(119.27)	(385.00)	(353.12)
Total Imports	148.44	146.27	137.06	138.93	139.35	438.02	415.34
Total Exports	18.96	28.31	20.27	21.85	20.09	53.01	62.22
Re-Exports	3.57	8.60	5.04	5.44	3.90	6.61	14.38
Domestic Exports	15.39	19.71	15.24	16.41	16.19	46.40	47.84
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Value	1.98	1.91	1.33	1.23	0.89	5.30	3.46
Volume	1,123.16	1,055.53	842.32	781.86	580.46	3,104.14	2,204.64
Soap							
Value	7.44	8.84	9.21	8.88	9.46	21.87	27.55
Volume	1,126.46	1,416.83	1,528.00	1,441.87	1,575.48	3,637.11	4,545.35

Source: Central Statistical Office, Dominica Coconut Products, WINFRESH and ECCB Estimates
 Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 24
Dominica - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 ^P 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	537.85	509.46	456.73	513.66	545.91	533.42
Central Bank (Net)	174.75	184.37	201.03	227.12	229.20	229.48
Commercial Banks (Net)	363.09	325.09	255.69	286.54	316.71	303.94
External (Net)	41.09	(1.92)	(17.76)	(25.82)	(15.26)	(21.30)
Assets	213.09	168.44	166.40	164.70	168.81	169.53
Liabilities	172.00	170.36	184.16	190.52	184.06	190.84
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	322.00	327.02	273.45	312.36	331.96	325.24
Assets	439.79	448.23	393.05	383.82	405.39	403.36
Liabilities	117.79	121.21	119.60	71.46	73.43	78.13
Net Domestic Assets	491.60	520.74	577.23	576.24	564.14	583.37
Domestic Credit	590.62	615.26	652.86	646.56	637.38	663.66
Central Government (Net)	(66.08)	(56.43)	(32.58)	(53.37)	(15.54)	2.18
Other Public Sector (Net)	(76.09)	(80.49)	(77.92)	(76.60)	(134.74)	(132.23)
Private Sector	732.78	752.18	763.35	776.53	787.65	793.71
Household	414.73	419.74	422.83	425.29	430.97	436.25
Business	310.00	321.42	329.52	340.31	334.20	336.17
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	1.48	4.46	4.44	4.35	15.91	14.73
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Other Items (Net)	(99.02)	(94.52)	(75.63)	(70.32)	(73.23)	(80.30)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,029.45	1,030.20	1,033.96	1,089.90	1,110.05	1,116.78
Money Supply (M1)	195.84	194.27	189.77	212.90	210.27	213.79
Currency with the Public	42.29	43.44	47.00	43.63	45.58	42.09
Demand Deposits	149.72	148.80	140.17	166.30	161.83	168.88
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	3.83	2.04	2.60	2.98	2.86	2.82
Quasi Money	833.61	835.93	844.19	877.00	899.78	902.99
Savings Deposits	544.60	555.57	564.18	594.29	610.10	621.91
Time Deposits	263.38	260.85	256.21	252.43	259.73	257.65
Foreign Currency Deposits	25.62	19.51	23.80	30.28	29.94	23.43

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 25
Grenada - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	31,509	110,309	174,826	57,127	31,755	319,678	263,708
Stay-Over Visitors	30,299	27,422	32,410	23,512	30,753	86,530	86,675
Of which:							
USA	8,055	5,509	8,921	6,140	9,159	21,847	24,220
Canada	1,664	1,625	2,989	1,016	1,732	5,612	5,737
Europe	6,959	9,069	10,695	6,340	6,626	25,389	23,661
Of which:							
Germany	214	463	576	256	127	1,559	959
United Kingdom	5,984	7,031	8,205	5,372	5,532	20,205	19,109
Caribbean	7,925	5,841	5,837	6,512	7,230	20,635	19,579
Other Countries	5,696	5,378	3,968	3,504	6,006	13,047	13,478
Excursionists	549	450	927	628	328	1,540	1,883
Cruise Ship Passengers	-	81,802	139,598	31,638	-	227,772	171,236
Yacht Passengers	661	635	1,891	1,349	674	3,836	3,914
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	-	58	116	16	-	140	132
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	73.39	77.41	96.58	61.10	74.46	237.92	232.14

Source: Grenada Board of Tourism
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 26
Grenada - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2012	Percentage Change*						
			2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
All Items	100.0	109.59	-	0.14	1.85	(0.53)	0.38	3.37	1.70
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.4	113.87	0.87	1.05	0.75	(0.12)	0.41	4.43	1.04
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.8	115.08	0.24	0.09	1.25	(1.06)	(0.10)	1.16	0.08
Clothing and Footwear	3.7	105.08	(0.18)	0.67	0.84	(0.55)	0.58	(0.40)	0.87
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	29.1	105.71	(0.21)	(0.16)	0.76	(0.16)	(0.09)	1.17	0.50
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	4.5	112.41	0.17	(0.13)	8.37	0.16	(0.84)	(0.14)	7.63
Health	1.9	126.14	2.32	0.39	0.20	0.06	1.01	19.96	1.28
Transport	18.7	109.67	(1.18)	(0.53)	5.71	(2.34)	1.15	2.43	4.43
Communication	10.0	115.41	-	-	-	-	-	13.83	-
Recreation and Culture	2.7	102.11	1.50	-	0.45	-	(0.54)	(1.61)	(0.09)
Education	0.8	113.99	1.39	(0.01)	4.50	-	4.15	1.34	8.83
Hotels and Restaurants	1.8	105.09	-	-	-	-	(1.46)	0.10	(1.46)
Miscellaneous	4.6	101.62	0.25	1.12	(1.15)	0.44	2.62	(0.08)	1.87

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
*at end of period
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 27
Grenada - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012
	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	Jan - Sept	Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	102.77	105.22	107.13	98.73	103.50	320.49	309.35
Tax Revenue	96.14	99.66	102.05	93.87	99.10	303.37	295.02
Taxes on Income and Profits	16.60	16.86	18.32	16.45	22.15	57.04	56.92
Of Which:							
Personal	5.78	6.50	8.23	5.75	7.14	18.77	21.13
Company/Corporation	10.82	10.35	10.08	10.70	15.00	38.27	35.79
Taxes on Property	3.23	2.32	4.74	4.99	2.47	12.59	12.20
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	47.52	45.51	49.07	43.86	43.98	144.28	136.91
Of Which:							
Value-added Tax	37.87	40.52	40.29	36.62	36.82	119.42	113.73
Stamp Duties	0.93	0.89	1.32	1.12	0.79	2.94	3.23
Licences	5.61	2.15	4.92	3.23	4.77	13.60	12.91
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	28.80	34.98	29.92	28.56	30.51	89.45	88.99
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.52	13.89	11.26	11.52	12.55	35.63	35.33
Customs Service Charge	8.95	10.76	9.23	8.24	7.33	26.79	24.79
Non-Tax Revenue	6.62	5.55	5.08	4.86	4.40	17.12	14.33
Current Expenditure	112.41	92.23	115.89	90.85	96.66	328.53	303.39
Personal Emoluments	55.84	50.79	57.03	56.31	56.34	170.80	169.67
Goods and Services	19.57	15.71	18.59	15.24	13.74	59.38	47.57
Interest Payments	18.92	9.99	21.37	2.96	9.97	41.62	34.30
Domestic	6.41	7.09	2.75	2.51	4.52	10.93	9.78
External	12.51	2.90	18.62	0.45	5.45	30.69	24.53
Transfers and Subsidies	18.07	15.75	18.89	16.34	16.61	56.73	51.84
Of Which: Pensions	6.43	6.46	6.52	6.52	6.72	18.88	19.76
Current Account Balance	(9.64)	12.99	(8.76)	7.88	6.85	(8.04)	5.96
Capital Revenue	0.01	-	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.07
Grants	15.20	18.80	1.30	1.66	2.04	41.28	4.99
Of which: Capital Grants	15.20	18.80	1.30	1.66	2.04	41.27	4.99
Capital Expenditure	34.23	35.24	23.84	27.32	23.05	96.30	74.21
Primary Balance (after grants)	(9.74)	6.54	(9.92)	(14.83)	(4.12)	(21.34)	(28.87)
Overall Balance	(28.67)	(3.45)	(31.30)	(17.79)	(14.09)	(62.95)	(63.18)
Domestic	32.53	1.08	31.04	14.97	10.70	78.62	56.71
ECCB (net)	0.01	17.26	(1.86)	1.38	(16.16)	18.34	(16.64)
Commercial Banks (net)	(4.91)	(15.53)	(11.67)	(2.60)	(8.91)	20.32	(23.19)
Other	37.43	(0.65)	44.57	16.19	35.78	39.97	96.54
External	(3.87)	2.37	0.25	2.82	3.39	(15.67)	6.46
Net Amortisation	(3.87)	2.37	0.25	2.82	3.39	(15.67)	6.46
Disbursements	1.97	7.48	4.91	7.34	5.70	8.96	17.96
Amortisation	5.84	5.11	4.66	4.52	2.31	24.63	11.49
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 28
Grenada - Selected Agricultural Production

		2011	2011	2012	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012
	Unit	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	Jan - Sept	Jan - Sept
Bananas	(tonnes)	1,217	1,875	1,540	1,357	2,107	2,252	5,005
Cocoa	(tonnes)	60	143	423	214	50	515	686
Nutmeg	(tonnes)	111	64	93	84	82	422	258
Mace	(tonnes)	7	3	8	7	6	31	21

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 29
Grenada - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012
	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	Jan - Sept	Jan - Sept
Visible Trade Balance	(200.59)	(212.97)	(200.80)	(190.62)	(206.68) -	599.38 -	598.09
Total Imports	220.21	228.80	221.90	220.50	229.97	662.18	672.37
Total Exports	19.62	15.84	21.10	29.88	23.30	62.79	74.28
Re-Exports	1.25	1.63	3.36	2.10	3.76	6.82	9.22
Domestic Exports	18.38	14.21	17.74	27.78	19.54	55.98	65.06
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutmeg							
Volume	130.89	74.48	64.92	104.21	67.70	345.09	236.83
Value	5.90	3.25	3.77	5.82	4.05	12.87	13.64
Mace							
Volume	3.94	8.29	2.17	8.87	2.46	23.65	13.50
Value	0.29	0.66	0.16	0.61	0.15	1.30	0.92
Cocoa							
Volume	68.76	74.16	417.44	216.08	98.22	575.28	731.74
Value	0.72	0.75	4.13	2.17	0.99	5.64	7.29
Manufactured Exports							
Value	8.08	7.41	7.61	9.43	9.54	25.47	26.57

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 30
Grenada - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	219.60	200.38	165.83	198.76	161.43	124.42
Central Bank (Net)	252.35	294.84	282.87	283.46	255.76	265.36
Commercial Banks (Net)	(32.76)	(94.46)	(117.04)	(84.70)	(94.33)	(140.94)
External (Net)	(213.31)	(242.30)	(245.57)	(221.54)	(213.11)	(246.76)
Assets	280.02	252.42	255.14	278.30	281.34	253.31
Liabilities	493.33	494.72	500.71	499.83	494.44	500.07
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	180.56	147.84	128.54	136.84	118.78	105.83
Assets	303.91	282.34	256.73	229.49	224.61	236.40
Liabilities	123.35	134.50	128.19	92.65	105.83	130.58
Net Domestic Assets	1,593.15	1,628.39	1,683.84	1,677.73	1,706.62	1,749.02
Domestic Credit	1,720.32	1,742.22	1,782.54	1,774.24	1,800.12	1,851.66
Central Government (Net)	153.57	148.67	150.40	136.87	135.65	132.37
Other Public Sector (Net)	(199.06)	(195.91)	(168.17)	(160.65)	(142.73)	(89.29)
Private Sector	1,765.82	1,789.47	1,800.32	1,798.02	1,807.20	1,808.58
Household	1,150.39	1,167.34	1,176.17	1,170.26	1,174.87	1,167.95
Business	601.87	608.09	608.24	611.33	616.95	625.90
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	13.56	14.03	15.91	16.42	15.38	14.73
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (Net)	(127.17)	(113.83)	(98.70)	(96.51)	(93.50)	(102.64)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,812.75	1,828.77	1,849.67	1,876.49	1,868.05	1,873.45
Money Supply (M1)	309.24	311.37	324.53	329.28	316.55	337.10
Currency with the Public	97.97	102.21	108.66	106.25	101.17	103.92
Demand Deposits	203.12	201.55	204.06	214.50	206.45	221.51
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	8.15	7.62	11.81	8.53	8.92	11.67
Quasi Money	1,503.51	1,517.40	1,525.14	1,547.21	1,551.50	1,536.35
Savings Deposits	1,035.73	1,021.39	1,023.07	1,049.25	1,063.18	1,074.91
Time Deposits	361.54	377.76	381.44	373.58	364.82	342.87
Foreign Currency Deposits	106.24	118.26	120.63	124.38	123.50	118.57

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 31
Montserrat - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011	2011	2012 ^R	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012 ^P
	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	Jan - Sept	Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	1,729	2,918	2,958	2,494	1,684	7,554	7,136
Stay-Over Visitors	1,219	1,403	1,521	958	1,144	3,992	3,623
Of which:							
USA	328	376	461	305	211	1,150	977
Canada	27	99	165	36	51	221	252
UK	295	330	374	158	220	999	752
Caribbean	525	483	416	386	607	1,398	1,409
Other Countries	44	115	105	73	55	224	233
Excursionists	404	730	686	893	433	1,267	2,012
Cruise Ship Passengers	-	256	51	325	-	858	376
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	-	2	1	2	-	1	3
Yacht Passengers	106	529	700	318	107	1,437	1,125
Number of Yachts	26	50	158	96	22	302	276
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	2.77	3.29	4.71	2.33	2.44	10.72	9.49

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat and ECCB Estimates
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 32
Montserrat - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep-12	Percentage Change*						
			2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 ^P Jan - Sept
All Items	100.00	267.57	1.75	1.53	1.43	0.92	0.69	2.86	3.07
Food	49.50	286.11	2.16	5.29	0.01	0.88	1.68	3.68	2.59
Alcohol and Tobacco	4.60	252.85	(0.08)	0.71	3.19	1.46	(0.16)	(0.62)	4.53
Household Goods	10.20	187.28	3.24	(4.06)	1.20	3.76	0.54	2.30	5.57
Gas, Electricity and Water	1.80	229.57	(1.51)	(2.22)	1.62	(3.98)	(2.94)	14.95	(5.29)
Rent	0.70	955.73	-	-	0.00	-	-	(0.00)	0.00
Clothing and Footwear	17.90	222.60	-	(2.84)	4.54	0.25	-	(1.03)	4.80
Services	15.30	291.06	2.51	(2.65)	3.16	0.95	(1.10)	4.47	2.99

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat
*at end of period
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 33
Montserrat - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 ^P Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	8.77	10.97	11.64	9.79	8.86	30.26	30.29
Tax Revenue	7.61	10.05	9.97	8.42	8.02	26.59	26.42
Taxes on Income and Profits	4.23	4.69	4.33	3.98	3.94	13.46	12.25
Of Which:							
Personal	3.70	3.91	3.56	3.07	2.63	9.83	9.25
Company/Corporation	0.41	0.66	0.51	0.67	1.31	2.40	2.50
Taxes on Property	0.12	0.50	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.28	0.30
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	0.48	0.30	1.87	0.59	0.43	2.88	2.89
Of Which:							
Hotel Occupancy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Insurance Company Levy	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.14	0.27
Licences and Stamp Duties	0.29	0.09	1.22	0.34	0.21	1.86	1.77
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	2.78	4.56	3.64	3.76	3.59	9.98	10.98
Of Which:							
Import Duty	0.84	1.37	0.99	1.14	1.17	2.87	3.31
Consumption Tax	1.20	2.08	1.56	2.22	2.18	4.41	5.96
Customs Service Charge	0.74	1.11	0.87	0.27	0.12	2.50	1.27
Non-Tax Revenue	1.16	0.92	1.66	1.37	0.83	3.67	3.87
Current Expenditure	23.89	23.19	43.99	22.51	21.49	69.98	87.99
Personal Emoluments	10.76	10.61	10.66	10.51	10.46	32.12	31.63
Goods and Services*	4.75	5.27	7.23	4.60	4.54	14.51	16.37
Interest Payments	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Domestic	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
External	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Transfers and Subsidies	8.38	7.30	26.10	7.39	6.48	23.33	39.97
Of Which: Pensions	2.77	2.90	21.03	3.02	2.68	8.20	26.74
Current Account Balance (before grants)	(15.12)	(12.21)	(32.35)	(12.72)	(12.63)	(39.72)	(57.70)
Current Account Balance (after grants)	(1.40)	19.72	(19.53)	1.05	(12.63)	4.63	(31.11)
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	21.12	31.93	22.95	24.58	8.31	61.00	55.85
Of which: Capital Grants	7.40	-	10.13	10.81	8.31	16.65	29.26
Capital Expenditure	6.54	5.34	10.45	8.22	7.94	22.47	26.62
Primary Balance (after grants)	(0.53)	14.38	(19.86)	3.65	(12.24)	(1.16)	(28.45)
Overall Balance	(0.54)	14.37	(19.86)	3.64	(12.25)	(1.19)	(28.47)
Financing	0.54	(14.37)	19.86	(3.64)	12.25	1.19	28.47
Domestic	0.57	(14.34)	19.89	(3.61)	12.28	1.28	28.56
ECCB (net)	0.07	(0.22)	(0.09)	0.02	(0.05)	0.15	(0.12)
Commercial Banks (net)	2.33	(10.66)	18.15	(6.40)	12.97	(16.36)	24.72
Other	(1.83)	(3.46)	1.83	2.78	(0.65)	17.49	3.96
External	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Montserrat

*Goods and Services include Miscellaneous Payments

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 34
Montserrat - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 ^P Jan - Sept
Visible Trade Balance	(21.35)	(24.82)	(22.90)	(18.85)	(28.63)	(58.83)	(70.38)
Total Imports	22.71	26.05	24.15	19.82	29.36	64.18	73.32
Total Exports	1.37	1.23	1.25	0.97	0.72	5.34	2.95
Total Domestic Exports	1.35	1.22	0.65	0.47	0.72	3.82	1.85
Total Re-Exports	0.02	0.01	0.60	0.50	0.00	1.52	1.10

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat and ECCB Estimates
 Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 35
Montserrat - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	210.92	217.00	229.49	240.59	242.03	236.49
Central Bank (Net)	48.31	59.60	67.00	82.61	81.42	99.55
Commercial Banks (Net)	162.61	157.40	162.50	157.98	160.61	136.94
External (Net)	47.70	35.86	34.99	24.88	16.68	11.47
Assets	81.68	72.08	73.13	65.69	57.03	52.04
Liabilities	33.98	36.22	38.15	40.81	40.34	40.58
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	114.91	121.54	127.51	133.10	143.93	125.47
Assets	226.46	235.70	242.92	245.78	257.29	241.48
Liabilities	111.55	114.16	115.41	112.68	113.36	116.01
Net Domestic Assets	(32.90)	(29.39)	(36.93)	(36.94)	(41.53)	(24.11)
Domestic Credit	(2.99)	1.51	(5.10)	(3.56)	(8.52)	12.01
Central Government (Net)	(46.14)	(43.74)	(54.62)	(36.56)	(42.95)	(30.02)
Other Public Sector (Net)	(18.85)	(20.40)	(18.84)	(36.83)	(35.98)	(32.33)
Private Sector	62.00	65.65	68.36	69.83	70.40	74.35
Household	52.18	55.65	57.93	59.57	60.28	64.27
Business	9.81	10.00	10.43	10.26	10.13	10.09
Non-Bank Financial Institutions Subsidiaries & Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (Net)	(29.91)	(30.90)	(31.84)	(33.38)	(33.01)	(36.12)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	178.02	187.60	192.56	203.65	200.50	212.38
Money Supply (M1)	35.77	39.95	41.17	47.50	41.11	46.44
Currency with the Public	15.83	18.69	21.63	23.26	18.60	20.49
Demand Deposits	19.84	21.05	19.41	24.04	22.14	25.69
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	0.10	0.22	0.13	0.20	0.37	0.26
Quasi Money	142.24	147.65	151.39	156.15	159.39	165.94
Savings Deposits	122.07	127.62	129.84	132.92	135.64	141.17
Time Deposits	11.61	12.68	13.23	14.73	15.09	15.31
Foreign Currency Deposits	8.56	7.35	8.32	8.50	8.66	9.46

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 36
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 ^R	2011 ^R	2012 ^R	2012 ^R	2012 ^P	2011 ^R	2012 ^P
	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	Jan - Sept	Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	85,620	229,274	318,169	108,517	65,265	485,976	491,951
Stay-Over Visitors	23,644	24,133	30,968	25,635	21,889	77,568	78,492
Of which:							
USA	14,518	13,541	21,344	16,946	13,337	50,704	51,627
Canada	1,329	1,618	2,719	1,047	1,165	4,343	4,931
UK	1,754	2,360	2,265	1,731	1,653	5,687	5,649
Caribbean	5,271	5,016	3,461	4,653	4,720	13,877	12,834
Other Countries	772	1,598	1,179	1,258	1,014	2,957	3,451
Excursionists	1,110	838	1,003	698	878	2,844	2,579
Cruise Ship Passengers	60,866	204,303	286,198	82,184	42,498	405,564	410,880
Yacht Passengers	396	748	2,374	1,294	75	3,712	3,743
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	21	103	169	42	13	234	224
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	54.62	63.54	83.06	60.33	50.59	190.52	193.98

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts and Central Statistics Office, Nevis and ECCB Estimates
Data available at 12 November 2012

Table 37
St Kitts and Nevis - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2012	Percentage Change*						
			2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 ^P Jan - Sep
All items	100.00	110.73	0.38	1.99	(0.59)	(0.31)	1.06	0.87	0.15
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	15.98	117.57	0.35	2.63	0.44	0.17	1.70	0.96	2.32
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	2.71	119.55	(0.20)	0.17	(0.20)	1.97	0.04	0.63	1.81
Clothing and Footwear	4.20	113.99	-	(0.08)	0.85	0.01	(0.08)	1.58	0.78
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	27.56	103.09	-	0.07	0.03	-	0.02	1.72	0.05
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	6.10	110.49	(0.13)	0.09	0.04	0.53	2.39	1.40	2.97
Health	2.38	107.15	-	(0.30)	0.87	(0.11)	0.75	-	1.52
Transport	16.14	118.73	0.81	9.48	(2.98)	(2.60)	2.57	(0.76)	(3.07)
Communication	8.47	104.48	-	(0.30)	(0.12)	-	-	0.18	(0.12)
Recreation and Culture	2.92	110.74	(0.26)	-	0.89	0.76	(0.89)	(0.34)	0.76
Education	2.41	125.83	9.10	1.00	(7.71)	0.74	19.83	7.37	11.40
Hotels and Restaurants	5.60	117.31	0.05	-	(0.60)	-	0.74	0.12	0.14
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.54	111.17	(0.14)	0.44	(0.22)	0.39	0.66	(0.17)	0.83

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts
*at end of period

Data available at 12 November 2012



Table 38
St Kitts and Nevis - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 ^P Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	139.35	194.69	127.31	146.70	135.54	455.30	409.55
Tax Revenue	91.72	110.80	95.76	97.37	104.45	297.24	297.59
Taxes on Income and Profits	18.18	25.69	20.77	20.31	21.59	60.95	62.67
Of Which:							
Personal (Social Services Levy)	8.15	11.93	9.53	9.68	8.67	25.92	27.87
Company/Corporation	8.53	9.72	10.41	9.82	8.23	28.64	28.46
Taxes on Property	2.52	2.48	2.48	4.99	3.51	6.28	10.99
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	46.35	54.52	51.22	50.31	48.96	153.75	150.49
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	7.19	6.61	5.73	8.95	8.49	22.45	23.17
Value Added Tax	33.40	39.71	37.67	35.86	34.38	110.46	107.91
Licenses	0.78	4.12	2.83	0.91	1.03	4.80	4.77
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	24.68	28.11	21.29	21.76	30.39	76.27	73.44
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.11	12.92	10.20	10.66	12.66	36.95	33.52
Customs Service Charge	7.67	8.39	6.62	6.98	11.25	23.63	24.86
Excise Tax	2.67	3.21	1.71	2.30	2.99	6.99	7.00
Non-Tax Revenue	47.63	83.89	31.55	49.33	31.09	158.05	111.97
Current Expenditure	172.92	154.58	119.46	136.80	130.65	440.35	386.91
Personal Emoluments	54.78	55.76	54.93	54.91	55.45	128.90	129.82
Goods and Services	66.54	52.25	21.11	31.85	29.74	123.83	82.71
Interest Payments	30.36	29.59	25.10	29.95	27.74	96.16	82.79
Domestic	21.81	23.35	13.78	25.12	22.92	68.58	61.81
External	8.55	6.25	11.32	4.84	4.83	27.59	20.98
Transfers and Subsidies	21.25	16.97	18.32	20.08	17.71	54.11	56.11
Of Which: Pensions	6.00	6.16	6.29	6.22	4.74	17.97	17.25
Current Account Balance	(33.57)	40.11	7.85	9.90	4.89	14.94	22.64
Capital Revenue	1.76	2.87	2.44	4.12	1.12	6.40	7.68
Grants	15.57	43.96	2.19	119.56	25.11	24.34	146.86
Of which: Capital Grants	1.46	1.61	1.92	0.73	9.58	5.45	12.24
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	17.06	20.36	8.40	15.79	15.59	63.25	39.78
Of which: Capital Expenditure	17.68	20.38	8.38	15.66	15.44	63.80	39.48
Primary Balance	(2.95)	96.18	29.18	147.74	43.27	78.60	220.20
Overall Balance	(33.31)	66.58	4.09	117.79	15.53	(17.56)	137.40
Financing	33.31	(66.58)	(4.09)	(117.79)	(15.53)	17.56	(137.40)
Domestic	(60.14)	(59.18)	7.14	(200.13)	(16.57)	(61.01)	(209.56)
ECCB (net)	(11.21)	(8.47)	(19.96)	(10.10)	21.60	(38.54)	(8.46)
Commercial Banks (net)	(11.02)	(35.56)	(52.47)	(34.90)	(24.69)	(41.54)	(112.06)
Other	(37.91)	(15.15)	79.57	(155.13)	(13.48)	19.07	(89.04)
External	93.44	(7.41)	(11.23)	82.34	1.04	78.57	72.16
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	93.44	(7.41)	(11.23)	82.34	1.04	42.07	72.16
Disbursements	103.09	3.56	52.60	13.82	13.82	129.74	80.25
Amortisation	9.64	10.97	63.83	(68.52)	12.78	87.66	8.09
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	36.50	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, St Kitts and Nevis and ECCB Estimates
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 39
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 ^P Jan - Sept
Visible Trade Balance	(114.24)	(144.37)	(105.67)	(99.07)	(115.77)	(361.89)	(320.52)
Total Imports	150.71	184.85	147.61	137.32	156.56	484.83	441.49
Total Exports	36.48	40.49	41.93	38.25	40.79	122.93	120.97
Total Domestic Exports	32.78	34.24	38.02	34.65	34.65	97.43	106.55
Total Re-Exports	3.69	6.24	3.91	3.61	6.91	25.51	14.42

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 40
St Kitts and Nevis - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	830.28	863.22	920.88	980.87	1,074.52	1,196.61
Central Bank (Net)	542.72	621.21	625.15	699.27	700.27	666.83
Commercial Banks (Net)	287.57	242.01	295.73	281.60	374.25	529.78
External (Net)	571.57	496.40	470.38	487.87	454.77	513.15
Assets	1,442.36	1,376.66	1,317.90	1,351.72	1,326.53	1,401.32
Liabilities	870.80	880.26	847.52	863.86	871.76	888.17
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	(284.00)	(254.39)	(174.65)	(206.27)	(80.52)	16.62
Assets	542.65	558.46	587.61	579.05	688.37	753.33
Liabilities	826.65	812.86	762.26	785.31	768.90	736.71
Net Domestic Assets	1,205.16	1,225.10	1,182.20	1,114.15	1,074.86	1,033.76
Domestic Credit	1,748.01	1,748.05	1,712.10	1,644.09	1,578.19	1,574.20
Central Government (Net)	792.46	770.22	726.20	653.77	610.12	605.71
Other Public Sector (Net)	(419.44)	(424.47)	(420.49)	(437.20)	(463.59)	(463.70)
Private Sector	1,375.00	1,402.30	1,406.38	1,427.52	1,431.67	1,432.19
Household	766.11	889.45	891.60	894.23	897.39	888.41
Business	519.35	425.86	427.50	440.56	441.59	452.05
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	49.58	48.17	48.33	53.69	54.26	51.43
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	39.96	38.83	38.95	39.04	38.43	40.30
Other Items (Net)	(542.85)	(522.96)	(529.89)	(529.94)	(503.33)	(540.45)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,035.44	2,088.31	2,103.09	2,095.03	2,149.38	2,230.37
Money Supply (M1)	392.14	481.31	480.18	390.67	485.42	538.25
Currency with the Public	94.24	98.52	101.99	99.00	104.56	105.78
Demand Deposits	288.93	373.52	368.24	278.84	368.47	413.88
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	8.97	9.27	9.96	12.83	12.39	18.60
Quasi Money	1,643.30	1,607.00	1,622.90	1,704.36	1,663.96	1,692.11
Savings Deposits	669.35	680.67	684.78	758.58	725.46	742.47
Time Deposits	578.74	578.41	581.29	557.54	572.97	569.60
Foreign Currency Deposits	395.21	347.92	356.83	388.24	365.54	380.04

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 41
Saint Lucia - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	147,768	282,692	370,600	168,916	127,893	712,269	667,409
Stay-Over Visitors	78,108	75,313	85,437	72,807	73,969	237,091	232,213
Of which:							
USA	28,439	27,822	30,237	31,099	26,926	94,534	88,262
Canada	5,627	8,664	16,564	6,573	5,553	26,729	28,690
UK	16,054	21,538	20,828	16,870	16,638	51,521	54,336
France	1,650	1,394	2,119	1,271	1,050	6,034	4,440
Germany	289	610	1,301	407	359	2,431	2,067
Caribbean	23,632	11,594	10,315	13,680	20,617	47,282	44,612
Excursionists	2,492	2,685	3,182	2,825	2,588	7,838	8,595
Cruise Ship Passengers	59,087	195,986	269,551	83,220	42,960	434,318	395,731
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	20	121	172	37	16	230	225
Yacht Passengers	8,081	8,708	12,430	10,064	8,376	33,022	30,870
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	182.95	225.72	280.52	197.47	181.38	639.78	659.36

Source: Saint Lucia Tourist Board

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 42
Saint Lucia - Consumer Price Index
January 2008 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2012	Percentage Change*						2011 Jan - Sep	2012 Jan - Sep
			2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep		
All items	99.87	112.26	(0.01)	1.57	0.68	0.90	(0.09)	3.16	1.49	
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	25.02	117.38	1.98	1.12	0.93	0.78	1.09	4.48	2.82	
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	6.53	115.17	1.01	1.42	0.50	(0.12)	3.52	1.94	3.92	
Clothing and Footwear	1.66	120.62	(11.35)	18.85	6.06	0.26	(0.41)	(10.56)	5.89	
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	17.36	106.61	0.90	0.63	(0.33)	0.00	(0.59)	3.50	(0.92)	
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	3.31	105.46	(0.22)	(0.22)	2.12	(1.32)	1.99	(0.99)	2.79	
Health	3.96	116.96	1.97	1.63	0.14	(0.05)	(0.59)	4.17	(0.50)	
Transport	16.40	113.55	(3.15)	2.48	(2.38)	6.28	(1.53)	2.67	2.16	
Communication	12.54	102.49	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.71	
Recreation & Culture	1.37	106.61	7.88	(0.61)	6.58	(1.35)	(5.58)	26.18	(0.73)	
Education	3.70	134.05	(3.67)	0.57	(1.33)	0.95	(0.17)	(3.67)	(0.56)	
Hotels & Restaurants	1.10	110.56	0.51	3.60	(1.65)	(3.61)	1.40	0.06	(3.87)	
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.92	113.98	(0.34)	0.21	2.44	0.47	(0.14)	6.02	2.78	

*at end of period

Source: Central Statistical Office, Saint Lucia

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 43
Saint Lucia - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	204.24	183.17	236.78	196.71	183.85	633.35	617.33
Tax Revenue	188.57	171.85	202.48	185.27	169.53	592.45	557.28
Taxes on Income and Profits	61.65	39.73	69.23	57.73	59.90	205.43	186.87
Of Which:							
Personal	21.36	21.10	27.00	23.44	22.06	68.49	72.50
Company/Corporation	25.22	3.53	27.61	24.18	24.45	97.72	76.24
Taxes on Property	0.72	1.35	1.39	0.98	1.02	2.62	3.39
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	29.37	31.71	39.69	34.26	29.05	94.02	103.01
Of Which:							
Consumption Duty	1.49	1.22	2.04	1.62	1.36	4.76	5.02
Licences	3.54	10.64	5.63	4.03	3.58	12.62	13.23
Excise Tax	3.51	2.67	4.14	3.04	2.61	10.30	9.80
Hotel Occupancy Tax	8.68	5.20	15.32	11.26	7.10	28.08	33.68
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	96.82	99.06	92.16	92.30	79.55	290.37	264.02
Of Which:							
Consumption Tax (Imports)	28.74	28.94	25.43	26.83	20.91	83.41	73.17
Import Duties	27.27	27.96	24.62	26.68	21.89	77.70	73.20
Customs Service Charge (Imports)	17.07	18.48	16.55	17.84	17.81	50.58	52.20
Excise Tax	14.63	15.69	17.17	12.12	11.27	53.16	40.56
Non-Tax Revenue	15.67	11.32	34.30	11.44	14.32	40.91	60.06
Current Expenditure	190.70	186.40	212.94	193.49	207.72	558.84	614.15
Personal Emoluments	83.98	87.49	88.46	89.78	86.53	257.93	264.78
Goods and Services	35.64	33.55	40.77	30.32	45.49	108.27	116.58
Interest Payments	26.99	22.50	34.80	29.03	30.32	77.68	94.15
Domestic	16.57	12.02	23.83	14.90	20.95	46.34	59.68
External	10.42	10.49	10.97	14.14	9.37	31.34	34.47
Transfers and Subsidies	44.09	42.86	48.91	44.36	45.38	114.96	138.64
Of Which: Pensions	14.20	18.81	16.97	15.29	15.47	39.41	47.74
Current Account Balance	13.53	(3.23)	23.83	3.22	(23.87)	74.51	3.18
Capital Revenue	0.32	0.20	-	-	-	0.33	-
Grants	5.57	3.72	5.95	7.28	3.68	31.01	16.91
Of which: Capital Grants	5.57	3.72	5.95	7.28	3.68	31.01	16.91
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	94.15	53.95	71.86	33.60	65.81	214.43	171.27
Primary Balance (after grants)	(47.74)	(30.74)	(7.28)	5.93	(55.68)	(30.89)	(57.03)
Overall Balance	(74.73)	(53.24)	(42.08)	(23.11)	(86.00)	(108.58)	(151.18)
Financing	74.73	53.24	42.08	23.11	86.00	108.58	151.18
Domestic	87.92	(78.03)	49.01	21.96	109.29	124.23	180.25
ECCB (net)	7.01	(52.27)	41.99	29.39	21.12	49.58	92.49
Commercial Banks (net)	39.89	45.37	(49.28)	31.06	49.46	8.38	31.25
Other	41.02	(71.13)	56.29	(38.49)	38.71	66.28	56.51
External	(13.19)	131.28	(6.93)	1.15	(23.29)	(15.66)	(29.07)
Net Amortisation	(13.19)	131.28	(6.93)	1.15	(23.29)	(15.66)	(29.07)
Disbursements	6.37	148.25	16.70	11.52	1.40	39.33	29.62
Amortisation	19.56	16.97	23.63	10.37	24.69	54.99	58.69
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Saint Lucia
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 44
Saint Lucia - Banana Production

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 Jan - Sep
Volume (tonnes)	2,968	2,715	2,427	3,581	3,202	3,842	9,211
Value (EC\$M)	6.43	5.41	4.22	6.21	5.18	7.96	15.60
Unit Price (EC\$/ tonnes)	2,166.57	1,991.15	1,738.89	1,733.65	1,616.15	3,912.38	5,088.69

Source: Winfresh Ltd

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 45
Saint Lucia - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M)

	2011 ^R 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2012 Jan - Sep
Total Exports	117.16	124.06	75.27	113.92	102.64	311.71	291.83
Total Domestic Exports	61.17	65.47	54.24	54.36	63.00	172.86	171.60
Total Re-Exports	55.99	58.59	21.03	59.56	39.64	138.86	120.23
Total Imports	484.89	494.88	436.85	410.61	470.10	1,394.33	1,317.56
Visible Trade Balance	(367.73)	(370.82)	(361.58)	(296.69)	(367.46)	(1,082.61)	(1,025.73)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Saint Lucia and ECCB Estimates

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 46
Saint Lucia - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	(380.41)	(511.72)	(494.69)	(359.68)	(440.16)	(515.58)
Central Bank (Net)	571.07	446.98	512.37	517.33	491.75	453.48
Commercial Banks (Net)	(951.48)	(958.69)	(1,007.06)	(877.01)	(931.92)	(969.06)
External (Net)	(565.49)	(582.26)	(591.97)	(508.84)	(478.42)	(549.10)
Assets	388.97	396.58	368.37	441.14	485.77	525.27
Liabilities	954.46	978.84	960.34	949.98	964.19	1,074.37
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	(385.99)	(376.43)	(415.09)	(368.17)	(453.49)	(419.96)
Assets	440.26	425.95	454.50	471.64	463.74	511.32
Liabilities	826.25	802.38	869.59	839.82	917.24	931.28
Net Domestic Assets	3,111.78	3,185.89	3,224.45	3,145.92	3,226.38	3,321.14
Domestic Credit	3,497.28	3,573.13	3,597.63	3,554.98	3,770.61	3,865.35
Central Government (Net)	(40.95)	5.94	(0.96)	(8.25)	52.20	122.78
Other Public Sector (Net)	(315.28)	(326.27)	(288.90)	(290.37)	(324.79)	(308.17)
Private Sector	3,853.52	3,893.45	3,887.49	3,853.61	4,043.21	4,050.75
Household	1,316.82	1,339.16	1,349.27	1,337.13	1,541.14	1,558.52
Business	2,361.99	2,382.28	2,384.41	2,367.72	2,438.38	2,424.47
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	40.89	41.67	22.48	23.92	23.07	27.99
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	133.82	130.35	131.34	124.83	40.62	39.76
Other Items (Net)	(385.50)	(387.24)	(373.17)	(409.07)	(544.23)	(544.21)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,731.37	2,674.17	2,729.77	2,786.24	2,786.22	2,805.56
Money Supply (M1)	692.42	652.66	675.03	670.65	664.29	688.27
Currency with the Public	146.54	155.04	165.24	156.57	155.59	154.85
Demand Deposits	531.95	487.72	496.55	505.25	495.95	521.26
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	13.92	9.90	13.24	8.83	12.75	12.16
Quasi Money	2,038.96	2,021.51	2,054.73	2,115.58	2,121.93	2,117.30
Savings Deposits	1,374.39	1,379.51	1,393.50	1,422.08	1,448.07	1,445.99
Time Deposits	499.62	488.01	490.99	487.74	472.37	496.84
Foreign Currency Deposits	164.95	153.99	170.25	205.77	201.50	174.46

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 47
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Total Visitors	23,911	56,990	85,940	32,667	23,428	151,007	142,035
Stay-Over Visitors	17,101	18,387	21,264	18,124	16,980	55,479	56,368
Of which:							
USA	4,704	5,332	6,341	5,361	4,630	15,832	16,332
Canada	1,123	1,698	2,377	1,514	1,500	5,021	5,391
UK	3,021	3,836	4,751	3,391	3,003	11,059	11,145
Caribbean	6,809	5,357	5,097	6,143	6,530	17,915	17,770
Other Countries	1,444	2,164	2,698	1,715	1,317	5,652	5,730
Excursionists	749	805	994	814	531	3,136	2,339
Yacht Passengers	6,061	7,569	18,422	10,046	5,612	33,697	34,080
Cruise Ship Passengers	0	30,229	45,260	3,683	305	58,695	49,248
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	0	55	96	9	3	69	108
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	49.51	60.45	84.23	60.32	48.93	187.10	193.49

Source: St Vincent and the Grenadines Tourism Authority

Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 48
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Index Weight	Percentage Change*							
		Index Sep 2012	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
All Items	100.0	106.30	1.64	0.66	(0.09)	0.57	(0.28)	4.05	0.19
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	21.91	109.50	2.10	1.96	(1.01)	0.37	0.92	3.68	0.27
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.87	102.20	0.59	(0.69)	1.19	0.29	(0.10)	1.10	1.39
Clothing and Footwear	3.22	105.60	1.00	0.89	0.88	1.65	0.57	1.00	3.12
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	30.06	103.90	(0.19)	-	1.64	0.10	(1.24)	3.30	0.48
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine House	6.59	99.30	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	(0.10)	(0.70)	0.10
Health	1.79	98.60	(0.81)	-	0.10	-	0.31	(1.60)	0.41
Transport	11.84	123.60	9.53	0.83	(3.86)	3.33	2.23	17.18	1.56
Communications	9.41	104.00	1.08	0.78	-	-	-	2.48	-
Recreation and Culture	3.81	101.20	(0.10)	0.69	-	(0.49)	(0.30)	0.80	(0.78)
Education	1.32	108.60	2.45	-	-	-	-	2.45	-
Restaurants and Hotels	1.87	102.60	0.98	(0.19)	(0.19)	-	-	1.48	(0.19)
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.31	100.60	0.10	0.60	0.40	0.20	(0.59)	0.20	-

Source: Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*at end of period

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 49
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Current Revenue	121.21	131.33	100.97	118.13	117.53	331.15	336.62
Tax Revenue	112.02	112.31	93.22	109.89	110.34	299.83	313.45
Taxes on Income and Profits	30.42	32.66	24.56	31.97	29.67	81.73	86.20
Of Which:							
Personal	16.41	18.10	15.47	19.63	16.86	49.28	51.96
Company/Corporation	10.64	11.55	7.49	10.30	9.34	26.31	27.13
Taxes on Property	1.49	0.60	0.37	0.59	1.01	2.21	1.96
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	58.45	54.50	50.87	55.65	60.70	159.23	167.22
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	5.05	4.21	5.05	4.82	4.12	11.50	13.99
Excise Tax	6.40	6.28	6.56	6.71	6.80	18.01	20.07
Value Added Tax	32.81	33.82	30.76	36.81	32.87	98.49	100.44
Licences	4.52	8.02	5.90	5.22	4.49	17.82	15.61
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	21.67	24.55	17.43	21.68	18.96	56.65	58.06
Of Which:							
Import Duties	12.44	15.03	10.41	12.18	11.09	32.09	33.67
Customs Service Charge	8.20	8.80	6.31	8.39	7.11	21.88	21.81
Non-Tax Revenue	9.19	19.02	7.74	8.24	7.19	31.32	23.17
Current Expenditure	123.38	124.22	112.04	123.53	118.81	370.95	354.38
Personal Emoluments	56.55	60.27	58.07	58.57	58.24	170.88	174.87
Goods and Services	19.56	20.13	13.08	16.68	18.35	54.22	48.11
Interest Payments	9.59	13.90	11.14	10.61	8.02	32.14	29.78
Domestic	4.14	8.03	6.18	4.27	3.30	15.39	13.75
External	5.45	5.87	4.96	6.34	4.73	16.74	16.03
Transfers and Subsidies	37.69	29.92	29.74	37.67	34.20	113.71	101.61
Of Which: Pensions	9.40	11.73	10.92	12.71	11.16	33.28	34.80
Current Account Balance	(2.17)	7.11	(11.07)	(5.40)	(1.28)	(39.80)	(17.75)
Capital Revenue	7.66	1.84	0.30	0.24	4.62	8.51	5.16
Grants	4.47	10.55	3.42	0.48	2.07	25.66	5.97
Of which: Capital Grants	4.47	10.55	3.42	0.48	2.07	25.66	5.97
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	19.56	29.41	0.74	13.52	8.07	33.60	22.33
Of which: Capital Expenditure	19.56	29.41	0.74	13.52	8.07	33.60	22.33
Primary Balance	(0.02)	3.99	3.06	(7.60)	5.36	(7.09)	0.83
Overall Balance	(9.60)	(9.91)	(8.08)	(18.21)	(2.67)	(39.23)	(28.95)
Financing	9.60	9.91	8.08	18.21	2.67	39.23	28.95
Domestic	0.48	(34.67)	18.35	(10.71)	9.19	34.40	16.83
ECCB (net)	(4.59)	29.15	(26.96)	(6.72)	8.25	(7.44)	(25.42)
Commercial Banks (net)	15.49	(36.18)	19.00	(20.93)	33.30	36.63	31.36
Other	(10.42)	(27.65)	26.31	16.94	(32.36)	5.22	10.89
External	(1.69)	43.04	(10.78)	14.77	(10.34)	(11.29)	(6.35)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(1.69)	43.04	(10.78)	14.77	(10.34)	(11.29)	(6.35)
Disbursements	9.99	57.41	1.78	28.22	1.12	26.34	31.12
Amortisation	11.68	14.36	12.55	13.45	11.47	37.63	37.47
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	10.81	1.54	0.50	14.14	3.82	16.11	18.47
Domestic	10.81	1.54	0.50	14.14	3.82	16.11	18.47

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, St Vincent and the Grenadines

Data available as at 12 November 2012



Table 50
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sept	2012 Jan - Sept
Visible Trade Balance	(196.39)	(203.96)	(194.97)	(218.04)	(213.84)	(588.19)	(626.84)
Total Imports	224.75	233.72	223.67	246.74	240.08	661.94	710.50
Total Exports	28.37	29.76	28.71	28.71	26.24	73.74	83.66
Re-Exports	4.82	3.77	5.10	1.58	2.92	10.70	9.60
Domestic Exports	23.55	26.00	23.60	27.13	23.32	63.04	74.05
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	0.58	0.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.61	n.a.
Value	0.86	0.79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.94	n.a.
Flour							
Volume	3.12	3.55	3.55	3.36	3.04	9.62	9.95
Value	7.30	8.30	8.34	8.21	7.39	22.25	23.94
Rice							
Volume	1.19	1.03	0.88	1.29	0.91	3.32	3.08
Value	3.59	3.15	3.16	3.86	2.76	9.99	9.79
Feeds							
Volume	2.32	2.54	2.03	2.34	2.43	7.25	6.80
Value	1.86	2.28	2.11	2.50	2.31	6.40	6.91

Source: Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Data available as at 12 November 2012

Table 51
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2011 2nd Qr	2011 3rd Qr	2011 4th Qr	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	442.67	389.16	393.15	425.05	419.90	362.25
Central Bank (Net)	222.42	226.90	236.96	245.05	285.20	262.08
Commercial Banks (Net)	220.25	162.26	156.19	180.00	134.70	100.16
External (Net)	(57.30)	(104.89)	(100.81)	(79.99)	(69.51)	(98.61)
Assets	155.49	109.16	126.02	136.72	142.45	106.83
Liabilities	212.79	214.04	226.83	216.72	211.95	205.44
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	277.55	267.15	257.00	260.00	204.21	198.78
Assets	377.50	374.30	366.69	328.94	300.77	300.55
Liabilities	99.95	107.15	109.69	68.94	96.57	101.77
Net Domestic Assets	698.59	724.00	716.99	714.09	722.07	768.72
Domestic Credit	926.52	922.40	906.67	896.04	890.66	950.06
Central Government (Net)	40.62	51.52	44.50	36.53	8.89	50.44
Other Public Sector (Net)	(115.06)	(123.36)	(137.07)	(145.42)	(148.16)	(142.87)
Private Sector	1,000.96	994.24	999.25	1,004.93	1,029.93	1,042.49
Household	628.15	631.34	637.33	642.48	655.91	665.07
Business	345.08	335.09	330.06	330.51	342.17	346.11
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	27.74	27.81	27.86	27.94	27.86	27.31
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other Items (Net)	(227.93)	(198.40)	(189.68)	(181.96)	(168.59)	(181.34)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,141.25	1,113.16	1,110.14	1,139.14	1,141.97	1,130.97
Money Supply (M1)	341.39	322.86	331.45	342.26	338.29	327.54
Currency with the Public	42.73	38.97	46.51	37.41	42.35	36.25
Demand Deposits	294.86	277.64	276.31	299.08	286.54	285.07
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	3.80	6.26	8.62	5.76	9.40	6.23
Quasi Money	799.87	790.30	778.70	796.88	803.68	803.43
Savings Deposits	604.24	603.91	594.18	606.13	628.68	630.31
Time Deposits	142.82	145.12	139.70	137.88	128.29	133.21
Foreign Currency Deposits	52.81	41.27	44.82	52.87	46.72	39.91

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data available as at 12 November 2012

