

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



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EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK



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The ECCB welcomes your questions and comments on this publication.

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DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

Economic activity in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) is estimated to have contracted in the first nine months of 2011 relative to the corresponding period of 2010, reflecting lower output in most of the productive sectors, construction, transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, manufacturing and agriculture. The fall in output was tempered somewhat by increases in value added in hotels and restaurants, real estate, renting and business activities. On an individual country basis, economic activity contracted in all the member countries except Montserrat, Grenada and Dominica. Consumer prices rose on average during the period under review, influenced mainly by increases in prices of food, oil and related products, the most heavily weighted sub-indices. The merchandise trade account of the ECCU showed a larger deficit, associated with higher import payments. The overall fiscal deficit of the central governments widened in the first nine months of 2011, relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010, mainly attributable to higher capital expenditure. The total outstanding debt of the public sector rose, consistent with the expansionary fiscal stance. Developments in the banking system was characterised by growth

in monetary liabilities and contraction in domestic credit and net foreign assets. Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits increased.

The ECCU economy is estimated to expand in the fourth quarter of 2011, sustained by a recovery in output in construction and an expansion in hotels and restaurants and wholesale and retail trade. Activity in construction will largely reflect developments in the public sector as private sector construction will continue to be hampered by limited global financing in the form of FDI inflows. The outlook for the ECCU hotels and restaurants sector is expected to improve during the final quarter of 2011 as tourism activity accelerates in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, and St Kitts and Nevis. These developments will reflect increased airlifts coupled with intensive marketing in the traditional markets. However, the performance of the industry may be limited by reduced airlifts in Saint Lucia, one of the largest contributors to the ECCU hotels and restaurants industry. Potential downside risks include a stalled recovery in the USA and the UK, 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 Saint Lucia, Dominica and Montserrat. The lower performance of the construction sector mainly reflected developments in the private sector. Complete data for private sector construction in the region are unavailable. However, it is estimated that ongoing 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, further contributing to lower value added in the construction sector.

Value added fell in the transport, storage and communication sector mainly attributable to the fall in real sector activity. The performance of the sector was constrained by a decline in road transportation largely reflecting lower activity in the construction sector. The performance of the transportation sub-sector however, was partially offset by increases in both air and sea transportation. All of the countries recorded lower value added in this sector, with the exception of Montserrat, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis. 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.

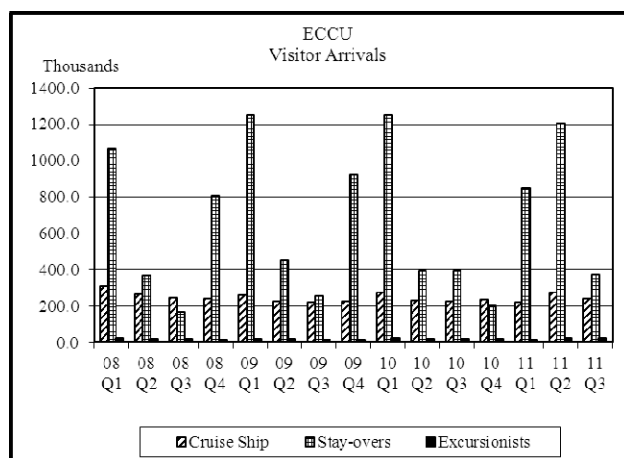
Manufacturing output is estimated to have declined during the review period. This outturn was associated with weak demand as well as a change in business model in one territory. Of the other major producers of manufactured goods, in St Vincent and the Grenadines output of feeds, beverages, rice and flour was estimated to have grown by 17.1 per cent, 15.0 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively. More galvanized sheets were also produced during the review period and coupled with the other increases these developments more than offset a decline of 11.3 per cent in the production of packaging material.

Agricultural output fell during the period January to September 2011. The reduced output in the sector largely reflected adversities impacting banana output in all banana producing countries with the exception of Grenada. These included storm damage from hurricane Tomas, the debilitating effects of black sigatoka and other adverse weather conditions.

The overall decline in economic output was slowed by value added increases the hotels and restaurants industry and real estate, renting and business activities sector. Value added in the hotels and restaurants sector rose by 2.7 per cent in contrast to a decline for January to September 2011. The improved performance for the Currency Union reflected additional airlifts out of the UK and Canadian markets as well as recovery in the major markets. A review of the tourism data for the ECCU



revealed that the number of stay-over visitors increased by 1.3 per cent to 741,367. Of this total, arrivals from the USA amounted to 294,362, reflecting a 0.2 per cent above the total recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. An increase of 5.0 per cent to 145,691 was recorded for UK visitors, reversing a 6.7 per cent decline in the first nine months of 2010. Arrivals from Canada rose by 6.8 per cent to 63,907 mirroring the strong performance of the Canadian in most of the individual ECCU territories. The overall performance was moderated somewhat by lower arrivals from the Caribbean (1.9 per cent).



Prices

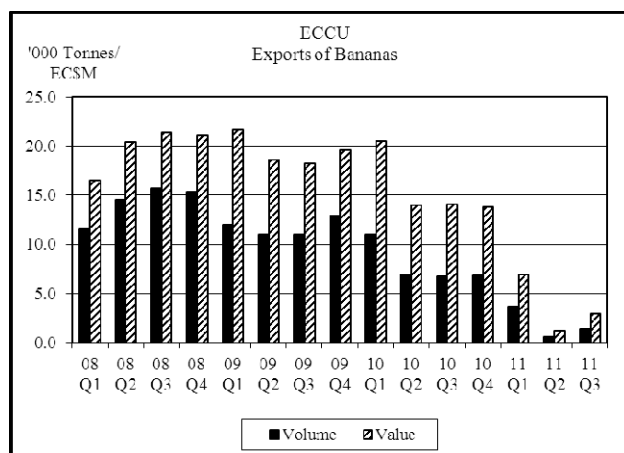
Consumer prices rose by 3.1 per cent on average, below a 3.9 per cent rise in the first nine months of 2010. The overall index was fuelled by increases in

the sub-indices for fuel and light (7.8 per cent), food (3.3 per cent), transportation and communication (5.5 per cent) and medical care and expenses (5.6 per cent). The consumer price index was higher in all the member countries and increases ranged from 0.2 per cent in St Kitts and Nevis to 8.2 per cent in Anguilla. The sharp increase in consumer prices in Anguilla was influenced by upward movements in the sub-indices for transport and communications, fuel and light and housing. Higher transportation and communication costs were attributable to higher taxes on imported fuel, while the fuel and light sub-index rose associated with a higher surcharge on fuel. Higher prices for housing were attributable to an increase in the price of building materials.

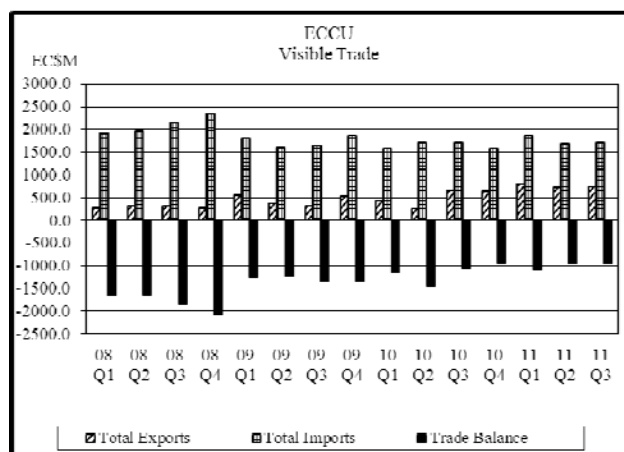
Trade and Payments

Complete trade data are unavailable for all the member countries; however the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have increased, largely based on continued activity in the major productive sectors to which imports are highly concentrated. The data on domestic exports indicate that receipts from banana declined by 74.1 per cent to \$12.6m, compared with a smaller contraction of 16.9 per cent in the first nine months of 2010, reflecting a fall in the volume exported.





Of the other major regional exports, increases were recorded in earnings from nutmeg, cocoa and mace in Grenada as well as a marginal increase in soap in Dominica, on account of higher prices for these commodities. Gross travel receipts rose by 2.8 per cent to \$2,289.5m, reflecting the increase in stay-over arrivals. Gross external disbursements to the central governments amounted to \$250.0m, while debt repayment totalled \$249.7m, resulting in net outflows of \$0.3m in official long term capital, compared with outflows of \$347.4m in the first nine months of 2010. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$220.9m in short term capital as banks increased their net liability position.

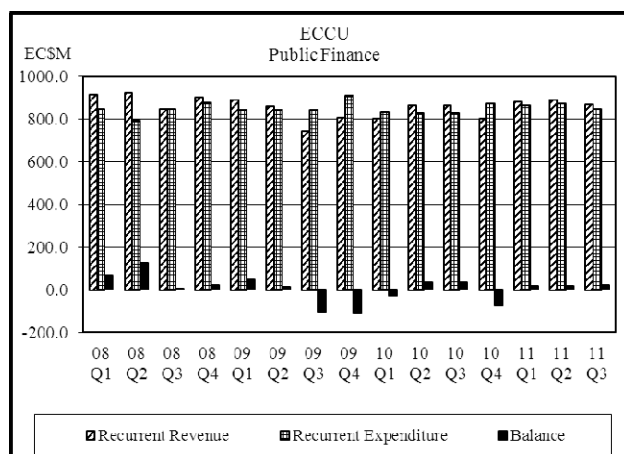


Central Government Fiscal Operations

The consolidated fiscal operations of the central governments resulted in an overall deficit, of \$375.5m in the first nine months of 2011 above the \$341.3m in the corresponding period of 2010. The fiscal outturn reflected increases in capital expenditure as the deficit on the current account declined. A primary deficit of \$41.6m was recorded compared with one of a deficit of \$22.8m in the first nine months of 2010. Of the member countries, larger overall deficits were recorded for Saint Lucia, Dominica and Grenada. In Antigua, St Kitts and Nevis and St Vincent and the Grenadines, smaller overall deficits were registered, while in Anguilla and Montserrat the overall balance deficit moved to a surplus from a deficit.

The central governments realised a current account deficit of \$13.1m, substantially lower than the \$66.8m recorded in the first nine months of 2010, as an increase in current revenue outpaced that of current expenditure. Current revenue rose by 6.8 per cent to \$2,640.1m, attributable to higher receipts of tax and non-tax revenue. Tax revenue receipts were buoyed by higher collections of taxes on domestic goods and services (21.8 per cent) and taxes on income and profits (6.1 per cent). Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 4.2 per cent (\$34.5m), largely as a result of a reduction in yields from consumption tax in St Kitts and Nevis with the advent of the Value Added Tax. Property tax receipts decline by 9.5 per cent, attributable to lower receipts mainly in Grenada,

St Kitts and Nevis and Dominica. Non-tax revenue rose by 12.0 per cent (\$35.7m), attributable to increased collections in St Kitts and Nevis and Dominica.



Current expenditure increased by 5.4 per cent to \$2,653.3m in the first nine months of 2011 compared with virtually no change in the corresponding period of 2010. The upward movement was associated with all of the major expenditure categories. Outlays on goods and services rose by 11.9 per cent (\$61.3m), reflecting sharp increases in outlays in St Kitts and Nevis. Increases were also recorded for expenditure on personal emoluments (2.6 per cent), interest payments (4.8 per cent) and spending on transfers and subsidies (1.4 per cent).

Capital outlays rose by 18.7 per cent to \$623.9m, reflecting higher spending in Saint Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat and Anguilla. Grant receipts amounted to \$243.0m, a 3.0 per cent increase over the total in the first nine months of 2010, fuelled by higher

receipts in St Vincent and the Grenadines, Montserrat and Antigua and Barbuda.

Public Sector Debt

At the end of September 2011 the total disbursed outstanding debt of the ECCU's public sector stood at \$12,177.8m, representing a 2.2 per cent increase compared with the outstanding debt at the end of 2010. Of the individual countries, increases in public sector debt were recorded in Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. The largest increase in the debt stock was for the government of Saint Lucia (6.3 per cent, \$132.5m), largely reflecting an increase debt issued on the RGSM. The government of Antigua and Barbuda recorded the second largest increase (1.7 per cent, \$44.9m) associated with an increase in the external debt portfolio as proceeds of the Caribbean Development Bank Policy Based Loan were received during the period under review. The increase in the public sector debt of the ECCU generally, was reflected in a 3.3 per cent expansion to \$10,341.6m in central governments' debt, about 84.9 per cent of the entire debt portfolio. By contrast, the outstanding debt of public corporations decreased by 3.3 per cent to \$1,836.2m.

Debt service payments for the first nine months of 2011 amounted to \$812.3m, compared with \$854.5m, a decrease of 4.9 per cent below the total recorded during the corresponding period of 2010.



Principal repayments represented 58.7 per cent while interest payments accounted for the remaining 41.3 per cent of total debt servicing. Lower debt service payments were recorded for Dominica, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis.

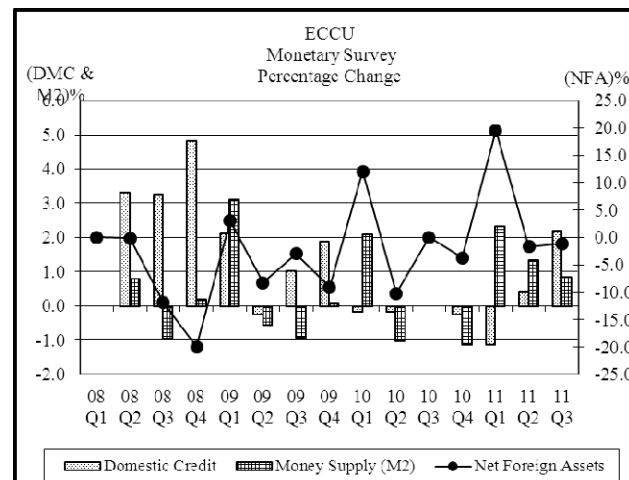
Monetary and Financial Developments

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 0.6 per cent to \$12,746.2m, attributable to an expansion in quasi money. Quasi money rose by 2.1 per cent, influenced by growth in time deposits (3.9 per cent) and savings deposits (3.2 per cent). Narrow money declined by 5.5 per cent, reflecting a reduction in currency with the public (4.2 per cent) as well as decreases in EC\$ cheques and drafts (26.4 per cent) and demand deposits (5.0 per cent).

Domestic credit declined by 0.7 per cent, compared with a decline of 0.8 per cent in the first nine months of 2010. Credit to the central governments, rose by 1.4 per cent in contrast to a decline of 3.3 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010, while deposits grew by 0.2 per cent below the 18.2 per cent rate of growth in the previous year. Consequently, net credit to the central governments rose by 3.1 per cent, in contrast to a 21.7 per cent decline in the first nine months of 2010. Outstanding credit to the private sector increased by 1.3 per cent, compared with 2.0 per cent in the previous year, driven by increases in credit to households. The net deposits of non-financial public enterprises rose by 22.0 per cent as deposit growth outpaced that of the increase

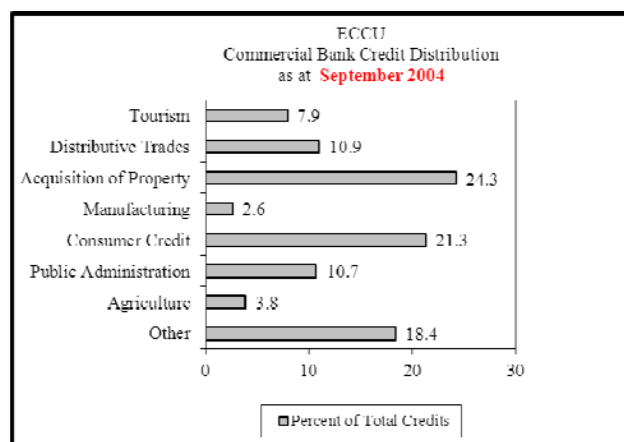
in credit. Outstanding credit to non-bank financial institutions grew by 25.6 per cent, mainly reflecting an expansion in investments.



The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity shows that credit for distributive trades, tourism and construction received the largest increases of 0.8 per cent, 0.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. By contrast, outstanding loans for manufacturing and agriculture, two sectors in which economic activity has declined, fell by 9.3 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. Lending for personal uses represented the largest allocation of credit accounting for 43.2 per cent of outstanding credit. Of credit for personal use, 36.1 per cent was for home construction and renovation.

The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 4.4 per cent to \$2,096.9m, largely reflecting developments in the commercial banking system. Commercial banks' net foreign liabilities rose by 72.7 per cent to \$524.8m, reflecting a decline in foreign assets as well as an increase in externally





held liabilities. The Central Bank's net foreign assets rose by 5.0 per cent to \$2,625.5m, influenced primarily by an increase in foreign assets.

Commercial bank liquidity remain at a high level during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 0.4 percentage points to 27.6 per cent and the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits decreased by 2.1 percentage points to 86.5 per cent.

The spread between the average weighted interest rate on deposits and loans increased by 0.1 percentage point to 6.40 percentage points. The average weighted deposit interest rate was 3.12 per cent and the average weighted lending rate at 9.52 per cent at the end of the first nine months of 2011.

Developments on the RGSM

The pace of activity on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) slowed during the first nine months of 2011. Gross issuance on the RGSM fell by 5.2 per cent to \$470.5m, compared with a

16.9 per cent decline during the first nine months of 2010. The Government of St Vincent and Grenadines was the largest issuer on the market during the nine-month period, accounting for 41.4 per cent of overall activity in the first three quarters of 2011. Notably, the Government of St Vincent increased its monthly issuance by \$5.0m to \$25.0m, beginning July 2011, as the Government sought to take advantage of the lower rates on the RGSM. A notable development during the period under review was the return of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to the market during the third quarter of 2011, after a brief exit in early 2010, with two bond offerings, with maturities of 5 and 10 years. However, the market continued to show a preference for short dated securities, as issuance in that tenure increased by approximately 20.0 per cent to \$445.0m. These securities accounted for 95 per cent of the governments' gross issuance, up from 75 per cent of gross issuances in the corresponding period of 2010. The longer dated security (10- year bond) issued by the government of Antigua and Barbuda was undersubscribed.

Market conditions in the third quarter of 2011 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 \$778.8m, which was equivalent to a bid-to-cover ratio of 1.7, compared with a ratio of 1.21 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 narrowed by 71 basis points to 4.12 per cent in the third quarter compared to 94 basis points in 2009. The average rate on a 91-day Treasury bill for the first nine months of 2011 narrowed by 71 basis points to 4.49 per cent. A similar downward trend in rates was also observed for the 180-day and 365-day segments, which fell by 50 basis points and 25 basis points respectively.

Activity in the secondary market was lower during the first nine months of the 2011, when compared with the corresponding period of 2010. Trading fell sharply in the third quarter to \$0.15m following 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 \$2.31m as at end September 2011.

Prospects

Based on the outturn during the first nine months of 2011 and the expectations for the fourth quarter, economic activity is estimated to decline in 2011, representing a third consecutive year of contraction in economic output in the ECCU. The reduction in economic activity will largely reflect developments in construction, transport, storage and communications, wholesale and retail, financial intermediation, manufacturing and agriculture. Activity in the construction sector will focus on

major projects in the public sector in Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica. The contribution of private construction will be minimal as the region continues to be hampered by a reduction in construction related FDI inflows. Activity in transport, storage and communications as well as wholesale and retail will be adversely affected by developments in the real sector, while weak demand will constrain manufacturing. The agricultural sector will remain fairly depressed as the industry rebuilds after the debilitating effects of storm damage late in 2010. In contrast however, higher value added in the hotels and restaurants sector will be driven by estimated increases in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis consistent with higher stay-over visitor arrivals, facilitated by additional airlift into those territories.

Notwithstanding the contraction in overall economic activity, developments in the hotels and restaurants sector will fuel the demand for imports and widen the merchandise trade deficit, as vital inputs to the hotels and restaurants sector are procured. Therefore, import payments are estimated to increase, in contrast to a decline in export receipts related to the sharp reduction in banana exports as a result of protracted effects of storm and flood damage during the last quarter of 2010 and throughout 2011. Receipts from manufacturing exports will also be constrained by lower output.

The overall fiscal deficit of the central governments is estimated to decrease as a result of a reduction in



capital expenditure. Despite efforts to contain spending, the current account deficit is estimated to increase as the fall in spending is not likely to outweigh that in revenue given the weak prospects for economic activity.

The risks to the economic projections in the Currency Union are heavily tilted to the downside. This assessment is influenced by the heightened uncertainty in the global economy associated with

the sovereign debt crisis in the Euro-zone, the weak economic recovery in the USA, stalled economic growth in the UK and the persistent threat of commodity price increases, particularly petroleum. International developments, compounded by the domestic fiscal challenges of the Currency Union's member territories, may blunt the efficacy of the region's policy initiatives to return the various territories to a sustained growth path.



ANGUILLA

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in Anguilla fell in the first nine months of 2011, compared with the outturn in the comparable 2010 period. This decline can be attributed to contractions in key sectors such as construction, wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation, as well as public administration. Reduced value added in the aforementioned sectors more than offset growth in the tourism industry and real estate, renting and business activities sector. Consumer prices rose by 8.2 per cent on an end-of-period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, as imports, mirroring the continued economic contraction and declining public sector wages, fell more than exports. The fiscal operations of central government resulted in an overall surplus, influenced by an increase in the collection of revenues from stamp duties on account of the successful auction of the Viceroy hotel. Total outstanding public sector debt fell during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and domestic credit fell, while net foreign assets increased. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

Economic activity is expected to contract in 2011. This outturn is premised on the expectation of limited construction activity and continued declines

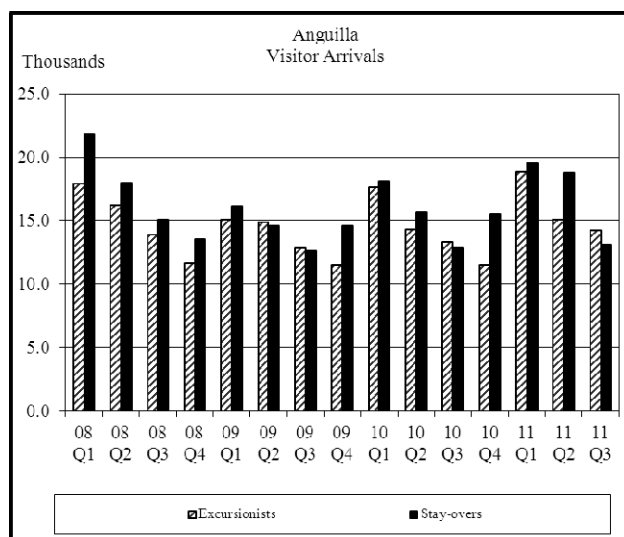
in the wholesale and retail as well as financial intermediation sectors. Strong inflationary pressures due to higher fuel and electricity prices, together with public sector wage cuts are expected to dampen consumer spending. Risk aversion by banks, caused by the uncertain macroeconomic environment and partly reflected in the stagnation in credit extension, together with anaemic deposit growth, should serve to limit the contribution by the financial sector to economic growth. Although a decline in construction activity is expected, the rate of deceleration may slow if plans, by at least one major property, to modernise and revamp its golf course and club house materialise. In addition, the intensification of work to complete the Royale Caribbean hotel, given an injection of capital by new investors should lead to further improvements in activity in the last quarter of 2011. In the public sector, despite an improved fiscal outlook due to growth in revenue collections, little countercyclical economic policy initiatives to stimulate the economy are anticipated. Downside risks to this outlook stem mainly from a deterioration in economic conditions in industrialised countries, brought on by a difficult economic outlook for the USA and the Eurozone.

Output

Construction activity in the first nine months of 2011 is estimated to have declined relative to the comparable 2010 period, due to limited activity in the public sector and little to no private sector



outlays. Government outlays on capital projects are still below the pre-crisis levels and have been severely hampered by its limited fiscal space and restrictions on borrowing. Notwithstanding this relatively lower level of capital spending, there has been an increase in capital outlays relative to the comparable 2010, period due to the receipt of Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) disaster mitigation funds following Hurricane Earl. In the private sector, however there was no construction activity on several major hotel projects that were scheduled to begin during the review period.



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. Estimates of lower cargo tonnage at port facilities relative to the levels in the comparable 2010 period, also provided evidence of the weak performance of this sector.

Value added in the financial intermediation sector also declined in the first nine months of 2011, on account of lower levels of loans and advances and deposits. This outturn is consistent with the negative effects of increased levels of risk aversion by banks and reduced consumer real incomes, on both the supply of and demand for credit. Likewise, value added in the public administration sector also declined falling by 5.6 per cent when compared with the outturn in the corresponding 2010 period. The main factors influencing this contraction were the reductions in real personal emoluments (9.6 per cent) and pensions (12.6 per cent), both of which serve as proxies of the sector's performance. This is consistent with the policy stance by the government which targets current and overall fiscal account surpluses by 2013.

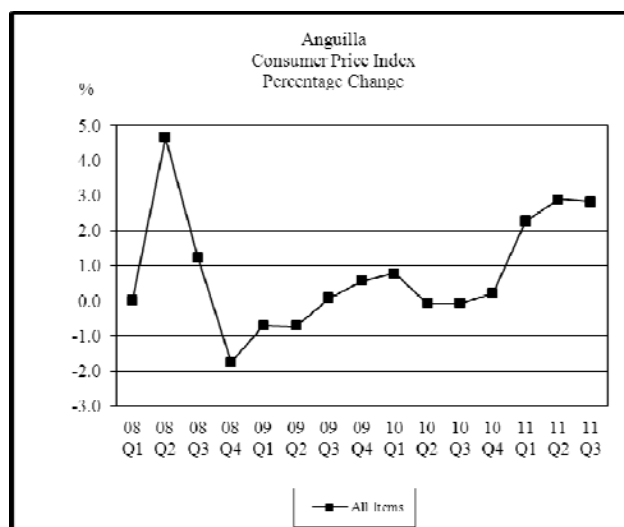
The decline in those sectors was tempered by positive developments in the tourism industry. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 5.1 per cent to 96,429 in the first nine months of the year, compared with a 6.6 per cent increase in the comparable period of 2010. Stay-over arrivals are estimated to have increased by 9.2 per cent to 50,802, led by growth in the number of visitors from the USA (13.4 per cent) and Canadian (16.7 per cent) markets. An improvement in arrivals was recorded despite tepid economic recovery in major source markets and a constrained marketing budget. Furthermore, the continued improvement in the industry's performance, is indicative of the resilience of the wealthy segment of the tourism



market which Anguilla targets. Only arrivals from the Caribbean registered a decline (3.7 per cent), possibly reflecting the continued weaknesses in regional economies and the soft labour market conditions in Anguilla.

Prices

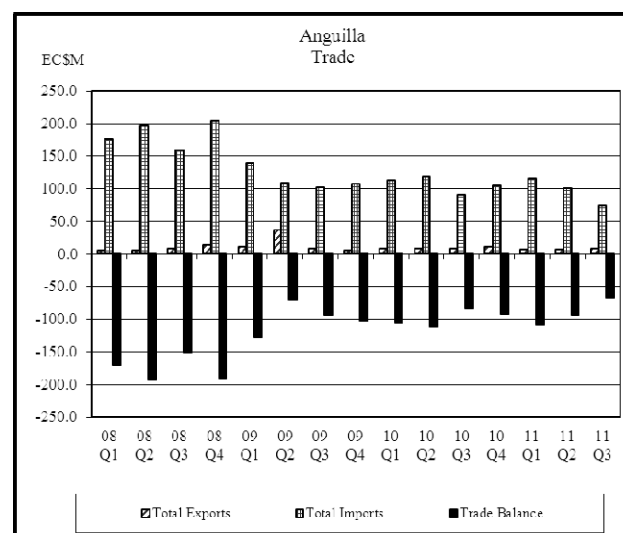
The consumer price index grew by 8.2 per cent on an end of period basis during the first nine months of 2011 compared with an increase of 0.6 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. The main sub-indices contributing to this increase were; transport and communications (11.6 per cent), fuel and light (28.7 per cent) and housing (10.7 per cent). Increases in the price of fuel at the pump, due to higher duties on fuel imports contributed to the outturn on the transport sub-index. The movement in the fuel and light sub index can be attributed to higher electricity cost, reflecting increases in the fuel surcharge during the first half of 2011.



The developments in the housing sub-index were in part due to the 87.5 per cent increase in the property tax rate to 0.00375 per cent and higher cost of building and repair materials. The increases in those sub-indices however, were partially tempered by declines in the clothing and footwear (10.6 per cent) and miscellaneous (6.7 per cent) sub-indices.

Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$268.3m was estimated in the first nine months of the year compared with one of \$299.8m in the corresponding 2010 period. This narrowing of the deficit reflects the fact that the decline in imports outpaced that in exports.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 9.7 per cent to \$206.5m, consistent with the projected improvement in stay-over arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net

outflow of \$46.3m in short term capital, in contrast to inflow of \$6.6m in the comparable 2010 period.

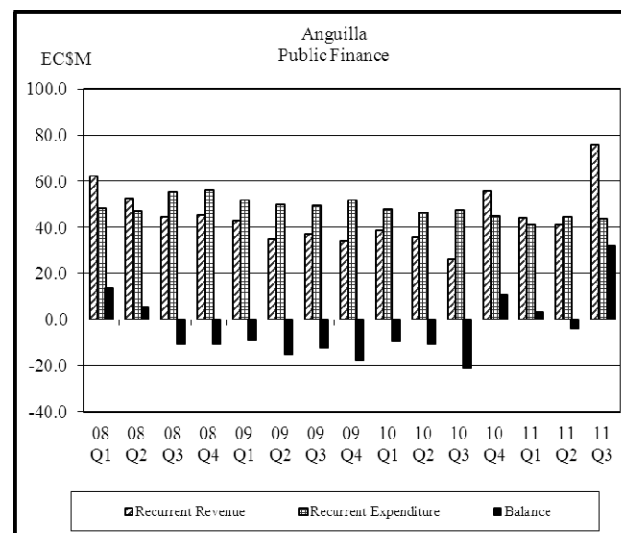
There were no external disbursements in the first nine months of 2011, however external principal repayments totalled \$2.4m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus (after grants) of \$28.1m in the first nine months of the year, compared with a deficit of \$20.4m in the corresponding 2010 period. Similarly, a primary surplus (after grants) of \$35.1m was recorded in the review period, while a deficit of \$11.1m was realised in the comparable 2010 period. This favourable fiscal outturn reflects the effects of increased revenue intake and declining expenditure outlays.

Current revenue rose by 60.0 per cent (\$60.2m) to \$160.7m, due in part to an improved yield from taxes on domestic goods and services. The revenue intake from taxes on domestic goods and services approximately tripled, on account of the receipt of \$38.4m in stamp duties associated with the successful auction of the Viceroy hotel. A notable increase of 68.9 per cent, (\$7.5m) was also recorded in accommodation tax collections, attributable to the payment of arrears by several hotel properties. Receipts from taxes on international trade increased by 3.8 per cent in the review period, partly on account of a twofold increase (\$5.4m) in customs surcharge collections influenced by an increase in the surcharge tariff from 1.0 to 6.0 per cent during

the first half of 2011. Non-tax revenue tempered the aforementioned increases as this category declined by 14.5 per cent (\$2.9m) to \$17.3m. This decline though can be attributed to the transferring of several non-tax items to the books of the Anguilla Air and Seaport Authority (AASA).



On the expenditure side there were some positive developments, as the government's policy of containing expenditures, especially the discretionary category, continues to produce results. Current expenditure declined by 9.0 per cent to \$128.9m, attributable to reduced outlays on personal emoluments and interest payments. Personal emoluments, the largest expenditure component, declined by 9.7 per cent (\$4.8m), reflecting the effects, on an average, of the 5.0 per cent cut to public sector wages which became effective in July 2010. Interest payments declined by 25.0 per cent on account of cost savings realised from the refinancing of government domestic debt with a lower rate Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)



Policy Based Loan (PBL). Expenditures on transfers and subsidies also declined in the review period, falling by 10.4 per cent, due to reduced pension payments and transfers to statutory bodies. Outlays on goods and services remained relatively unchanged from the comparable 2010 period. Capital expenditure more than doubled to \$3.7m, driven by an acceleration in outlays on disaster mitigation and recovery projects.

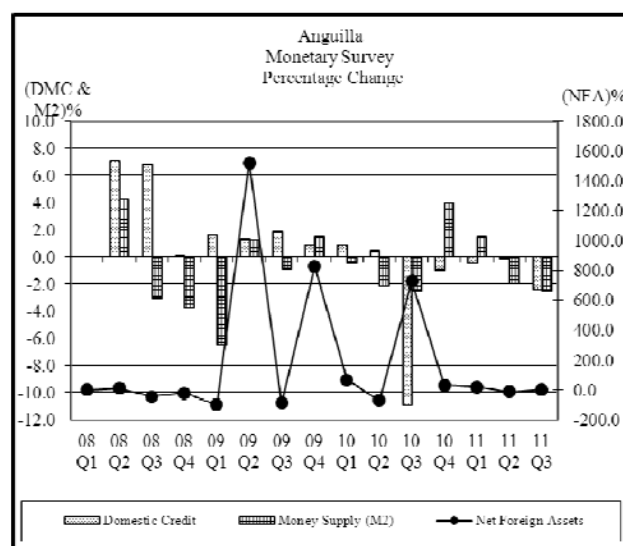
Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$229.0m at the end of September 2011, 2.6 per cent lower than the level recorded at the end of 2010. Central government debt accounted for 92.7 per cent of total disbursed outstanding debt while external debt accounted for 76.3 per cent of the estimated debt stock. The outstanding debt of statutory bodies amounted to \$16.7m. The decline in debt is a direct result of the servicing of the existing debt stock and the inability of the Government of Anguilla to incur additional debt given its breach of the borrowing guidelines which guides government policy.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) fell by 2.9 per cent to \$1,031.8m in the first nine months of the year compared with a reduction of 4.9 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. This decline in M2 can be attributed to decreases in sub-components, M1 and quasi money. M1 declined by 15.2 per cent on

account of lower levels of currency with the public (8.4 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (10.9 per cent). Quasi money, which accounts for 96.2 of M2 as at September 2011, declined by 2.3 per cent to \$992.8m as result of lower private sector savings (1.1 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits. Private sector time deposits increased by 2.5 per cent and therefore partially tempered the decline in quasi money.



Domestic credit contracted by 2.9 per cent during the review period compared with a 9.6 per cent decline in the corresponding 2010 period. This decline was due to increases in the net deposit position of both central government and statutory bodies outpacing growth in private sector credit. The net deposit position of general government increased by 37.5 per cent (\$17.6m), largely on account of a 24.4 per cent (\$13.1m) growth in its deposits with the commercial banking system. The increase in those deposits was associated with the collection of stamp duties following the successful

auctioning of a major hotel property. Similarly, the net deposit position of statutory bodies increased by 15.7 per cent, due to growth in their deposits at commercial banks. Private sector credit growth continues to be stymied as it rose by 0.2 per cent (\$2.6m), largely on account of credit extended to subsidiaries and affiliated credit institutions for investment purposes. Credit extended to the other major categories, such as household and businesses, decreased by 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

An analysis of the distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that credit for “other” activities registered the largest increase of \$13.6m (7.4 per cent), due to increase lending for utilities, electricity and, water (\$8.7m) as well as transportation and storage (\$3.9m), both of which are key sub-components. Credit for personal activities, the largest lending category, fell by 3.0 per cent, on account of reduced credit for durable consumer goods (15.3 per cent). In addition, credit for construction activity declined by 0.5 per cent.

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 11.4 per cent to \$218.9m in the first nine month of the year, as a result of the transactions of commercial banks. Anguilla’s imputed share of ECCB reserves declined by 22.1 per cent to \$84.0m largely on account of a contraction in its imputed assets. Commercial banks reduced both their assets (5.7 per cent) and liability (9.6 per cent) positions with non-ECCB territories, resulting in a 26.6 per cent (\$8.4m) increase in their net asset position.

Their transactions with other ECCB territories resulted in a 66.3 per cent (\$37.9m) increase in their net asset position, influenced mainly by growth (29.0 per cent) in assets with other ECCB territories.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the first nine months of 2011, as evidenced by a 0.9 percentage point increase in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities to 33.0 and a decrease of 1.0 percentage point in the loans and advances to total deposits ratio to 101.4. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 6.91 per cent at the end of September 2011, from 7.06 per cent at the end of 2010. A 0.3 percentage points decline in the weighted average interest rate on loans to 10.12 per cent, combined with a 0.2 percentage point decline to 3.21 per cent in that for deposits, contributed to this narrowing of the spread.

Prospects

The Anguillan economy is expected to contract in 2011 based on continued declines in key sectors, such as construction, wholesale and retail as well as transportation and storage. These developments are premised on minimal foreign direct investment flows in the remainder of 2011, limited private or public sector wage growth and subdued government expenditure.

Construction activity, historically a major driver of growth, is not expected to improve in 2011 due to the lack of implementation of any major public



sector projects during the course of the year. Some improvement however, is expected in private sector capital outlays as plans for the completion of the first phase of the Royale Caribbean hotel are expected to begin in November 2011. The owners of this project recently announced the receipt of an injection of capital by new investors and plans are to have it completed by 2013. Renovation and other ancillary works on the Viceroy property are also anticipated. The transport and storage as well as wholesale and retail trade sectors are heavily influenced by the imports of goods and the income earning potential of consumers, both of which are expected to contract in 2011, on account of minimal wage growth and a contracting economy. Tourism activity however, is anticipated to contribute positively to growth due to expectations that the observed improvement estimated in arrivals in the first nine months of the year, is expected to continue into the fourth quarter, the start of the tourist season. The fiscal operations of central government are expected to improve following the Viceroy auction which will result in stamp duties of \$39.0m being received. The interim stabilization levy, which was implemented effect 1 April 2011, was further reformed in August and the removal of a cap on eligible taxable income, should facilitate improved revenue performance. Government expenditures are expected to be lower in 2011 relative to 2010, due to measures to contain discretionary expenditures and

wage and hiring freezes. Capital expenditure is expected to increase slightly, as funds received from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) are used up for disaster mitigation and recovery projects. During the early part of 2011, the tendering process for CCRIF projects was completed. The implementation of these projects is now expected to start in the fourth quarter.

On the external accounts the merchandise trade deficit is projected to narrow given declining imports and no significant change in exports. This forecast of falling imports is premised on minimal income growth and declining credit extension within the context of an overall contracting economy. Additionally, consistent with expectations regarding tourist arrivals gross visitor expenditure is expected to increase relative to earnings in 2010.

These developments are contingent on the continued economic growth of the USA and other industrialized countries. Although most of Anguilla's tourism arrivals come from the USA market, developments in the Eurozone pose significant downside risk to the outlook, through its influence on global consumer and investor confidence, especially in advanced economies, and by extension the negative spill over effects on foreign direct investment flows into Anguilla as well demand for leisure services.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Overview

Antigua and Barbuda's economy is estimated to have contracted in the first nine months of 2011 relative to its performance in the corresponding period of 2010. Weak performance of the construction sector, along with declines in value added in other major sectors such as, the mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade, and the financial intermediation sectors, were primarily responsible for the decline in economic activity. A fairly robust performance by the hotels and restaurants sector limited the impact of the declines in other sectors on economy activity. The consumer price index rose by 3.1 per cent, on an end-of-period basis. The fiscal operations of the central government yielded a smaller overall deficit, as current and capital spending fell. The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector rose compared with the level at the end of December 2010, attributable to an increase in the external debt stock. Monetary liabilities of the banking system decreased on account of a reduction in net foreign assets. Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained high and the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed.

Preliminary indications are that economic activity will continue to decline in the rest of 2011, largely influenced by weak domestic and external demand. Recent economic events in the USA and Europe, are expected to have negative implications for value

added in the construction, hotels and restaurants and distributive trade sectors. Downside risks to the outlook have increased, stemming from the recent slowdown in the global economic recovery and unresolved sovereign debt issues in the Eurozone that threatens to derail, even further, the fragile global economic recovery. In this regard, tourist arrivals and expenditure, remittances and foreign direct investment, major contributors to growth, could all be significantly lower than anticipated.

Output

Construction activity is estimated to have contracted through the first nine months of 2011 as evidenced by the reduced volume of cement imports and supported by a reduction in credit extended for home construction and renovation, as well as for companies in construction and land development. The volume of imported cement, a key indicator of activity in the sector, fell by 17.2 per cent. Credit extended for home construction and renovation declined by 1.8 per cent indicating a slowdown in the pace of private residential construction. Public sector construction activity remained depressed, as evidenced by the \$10.0m decline in spending on capital works to \$34.1m, in the first nine months of 2011. The decline in construction activity contributed to a contraction in the output of the related sector of mining and quarrying which is used as an input in the construction sector.

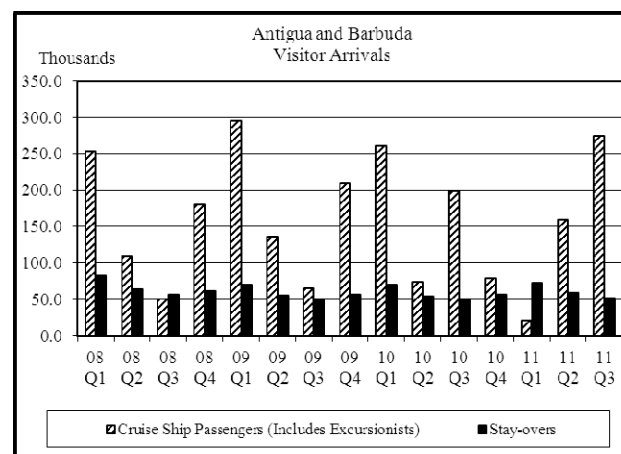


Wholesale and retail trade activity is estimated to have contracted on account of a fall in the volume of imports, and value added for transport and storage declined by 8.6 per cent in line with the reduction in construction activity. Value added in the financial intermediation sector, which represent banks and insurance, declined by 4.7 per cent as a result of 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 Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security whereas value added for real estate and housing, agriculture and electricity and water as well as hotels and restaurants increased.

Activity in the hotels and restaurants sector registered growth as evidenced by the estimated increase in both cruise ship passenger and stay-over arrivals; in contrast there was a decrease in yacht passengers. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 9.6 per cent to 608,957 in the first nine months of 2011, in contrast to a 19.7 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2010.

Estimates of stay-over arrivals show an expansion of 5.8 per cent to 183,598, in contrast to a revised 2.2 per cent reduction in the first nine months of 2010. This improved performance in stay-over visitor arrivals was attributable to increased airlift and intensified marketing. The growth in stay-over arrivals was influenced primarily by developments in the Canadian and European markets. The number

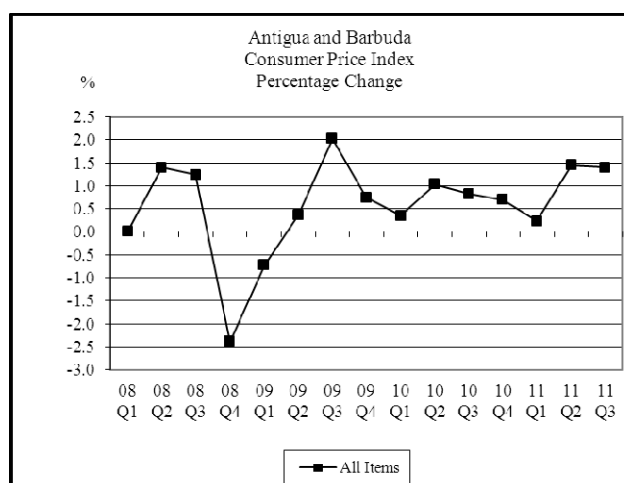
of stay-over visitors from Canada increased by 24.4 per cent, associated with the introduction of new flights out of Montreal and Toronto, while those from Europe rose by 8.1 per cent, on account of an increase in stay-over arrivals from the UK and Italy which rose by 8.8 and 10.4 per cent respectively. Arrivals from the USA, which is the largest source market, grew by 1.0 per cent, despite the introduction of additional airlifts, highlighting the fact that consumer sentiments and spending still remain depressed. Stay-over arrivals from the Caribbean recorded a 3.1 per cent increase for the first nine months of 2011 to 27,220.



There was an improvement in the number of cruise ship passenger arrivals visiting the island, cruise passengers increased by 11.9 per cent; this outturn was influenced by an increase in the number of cruise ship calls which rose by 6.9 per cent to 218. By contrast, the number of yacht passengers is estimated to have decreased by 1.2 per cent to 16,205 as the yachting season culminated.

Prices

Consumer price inflation was calculated at 3.1 per cent at the end of September 2011, mainly reflecting an increase in the prices of fuel and light, transport and communication and education sub-indices. Prices in the fuel and light sub-index rose by 13.5 per cent as a result of an increase in the fuel variation rate for electricity and the rise in fuel prices recorded during the review period. Prices for education rose by 11.9 per cent due to an increase in private school tuition.



The price of transportation and communication rose by 6.3 per cent from end December 2011, attributable to an increase in petroleum prices and vehicle parts. All the other sub-indices of the consumer price index recorded an increase in prices with the exception of clothing and footwear which recorded a decline during the period under review.

Trade and Payments

Complete merchandise trade data are not available for the first nine months of 2011. Available data on cargo throughput indicate the total volume of imports decreased by 11.1 per cent while by contrast, the total volume of exports rose by 9.4 per cent. The decline in the volume of imports is attributable to decreases in the volume of fuel and general cargo imported. The volume of fuel imports fell by 9.9 per cent, in line with the contraction in economic activity and a reduction in consumer demand due to higher prices. The volume of general cargo imported decreased by 10.4 per cent, indicative of lower domestic demand. Declines were also recorded for the volume of cement imports (17.1 per cent) consistent with the downturn in construction activity, and the number of imported vehicles (38.2 per cent). There was recorded increase in the volume of exports primarily attributed to an increase in the volume in the re-export of fuel which rose 7.9 per cent.

Gross travel receipts are estimated at \$633.6m, representing an increase of 5.9 per cent over the first nine months of 2010, consistent with the increase in stay-over visitor arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net inflow of \$50.9m in short-term capital in contrast to a 35.1m net outflow recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. External loan disbursements to the central



government amounted to \$58.3m at the end of September 2011 primarily associated with reception of the second tranche of the Policy Based Loan (PBL) with Caribbean Development Bank. Moreover, external amortisation decreased to \$28.6m from \$61.1m in the corresponding period of 2010. Consequently, there were net inflows of \$29.6m, compared with net inflows of \$93.8m received in the same period of 2010.

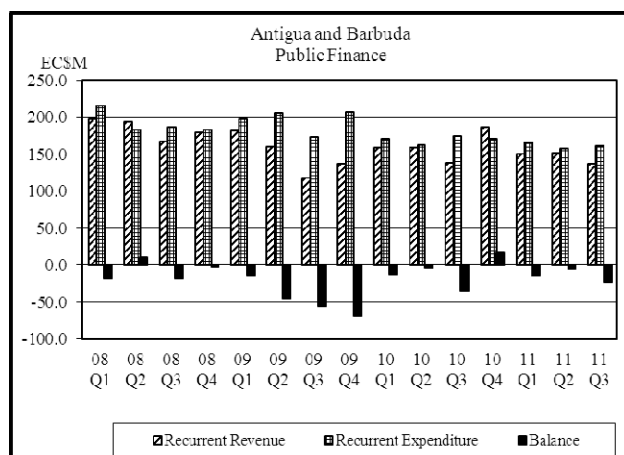
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government fiscal operations resulted in an overall deficit of \$52.9m for the period January to September 2011, compared with a revised one of \$81.6m in the corresponding period of 2010. This lower deficit was attributable to a reduction in both current and capital expenditure. A primary surplus after grants of \$8.0m was recorded in the review period, in contrast to a revised deficit of \$27.2m in the first nine of 2010. The current account deficit totalled \$44.1m compared to the \$52.5m deficit recorded in the corresponding period of 2010.

Current expenditure decreased by 4.6 per cent to \$483.0m, on account of lower outlays for all categories of expenditure, except for interest payments. The largest decline was recorded for spending on transfers and subsidies (9.9 per cent) as result of reduced transfers to statutory corporations. Spending on goods and services fell by 8.1 per cent (\$7.3m), as the government continued the implementation of stricter procurement measures. Expenditure for personal emoluments, which constitutes 40.0 per cent of current expenditure, decreased by 3.3 per cent (\$6.7m), due to a reduction in spending on overtime and allowances, as well as some attrition in the public service. By contrast, interest payments rose by 11.9 per cent (\$6.5m) for the first three quarters of 2011, in contrast to a 14.5 per cent decline in the same period last year.

Capital expenditure totalled \$34.3m, approximately \$10.0m less than the amount spent in the corresponding period of 2010. The decline in capital spending reflected the lower level of public sector construction activity as a result of financing difficulties.

Preliminary data indicates that current revenue declined by 3.3 per cent to \$438.9m. The decrease in current revenue is partially attributed to a reduction in tax revenue which declined by 2.3 per cent (\$9.7m) to 407.1m, owing largely to reduced tax revenues from income and profits and international trade and transactions. Receipt from taxes on income and profits fell by \$7.4m, due to



lower intake of taxes from corporations which declined by \$8.4m, indicative of the weak financial performance in 2010 resulting in lower taxable profit. Taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 2.9 per cent (\$4.9m), reflecting the decline in imports and level of economic activity. By contrast, there was an increase in the yield from taxes on domestic goods and services, as well as from property taxes. Collection from taxes on domestic goods and services rose 1.7 per cent (\$2.8m) in the first nine months of 2011, associated with increased compliance with the Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax.

Public Sector Debt

Estimates of the total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector indicate a 1.7 per cent increase to \$2,757.5m during the first nine months of 2011. The increase in the outstanding debt of the public sector is attributable to a 5.6 per cent increase in external debt, which was partly offset by a 1.0 per cent decrease in domestic debt. The external debt of the public sector rose, due to a 5.5 per cent expansion of external debt by central government, while that of public corporation rose by 3.6 per cent.

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) fell by 2.9 per cent to \$2,919.5m for the period January to September 2011 consistent with the decline in economic activity and net foreign assets. Narrow money (M1) was primarily responsible for the decrease in the money supply.

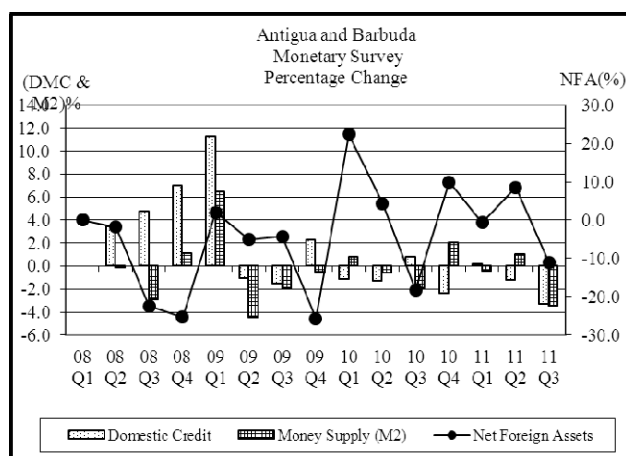
There was a 15.2 per cent decrease in narrow money (M1), influenced by declines in the main sub-components. In particular, private sector demand deposits decreased by 15.0 per cent, while both currency with the public and EC dollar drafts and cheques fell by 12.6 and 28.3 per cent respectively. By contrast there was a marginal increase in quasi money as it rose by 0.3 per cent reflecting a 1.5 per cent increase in private sector saving deposits.

Domestic credit fell by 4.4 per cent to \$2,788.1m, mainly reflecting a reduction in private sector credit. Private sector credit decreased by 3.0 per cent, reflecting declines in all the sub-categories; households (3.8 per cent), businesses (2.5 per cent), and subsidiaries and affiliates (9.1 per cent). In contrast credit to non-bank financial institutions which rose by 25.8 per cent. Net borrowing by the central government from the banking system decreased by 1.2 per cent (\$6.3m), primarily influenced by a reduction in loans and advances from commercial banks (\$8.0m) which was partially offset by a 0.6 per cent increase in credit from the Central Bank. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises increased by 25.5 per cent, largely attributable to an increase in their deposits.

The disaggregation of commercial bank lending by economic activity shows contractions in a majority of loan categories. Credit extended for personal use declined by 3.0 per cent (\$40.1m), as a result of a 16.8 per cent (\$23.1m) decline in credit for



consumer durables and a 2.4 per cent (\$18.7m) reduction in credit extended for the acquisition of property. Credit for construction, tourism and utilities all recorded substantial declines of 12.4, 5.8 and 8.4 per cent respectively. In contrast, credit for other purposes rose by \$33.5m, influenced by an expansion in credit for public administration (\$25.1m) and professional and other services (\$10.7m).



The banking system's net foreign assets fell by 4.0 per cent to \$418.5m at the end of September 2011. The net foreign assets of commercial banks decreased by 74.2 per cent (\$50.9m), as banking institutions reduced their foreign assets with banks outside the currency union. Antigua and Barbuda's imputed share of ECCB's reserves rose by 9.1 per cent to \$400.7m.

Commercial bank liquidity indicators show that the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 3.5 percentage points to 40.2 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio

decreased to 86.8 per cent at the end of September 2011, from 88.5 per cent at the end of December 2010. These indicators suggest that liquidity in the banking system improved relative to the end December period.

The spread between weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed by 12.0 basis points to 6.9 per cent during the first nine months of 2011. The weighted average interest rate on loans increased by 0.21 percentage points to 10.1 per cent, whereas that on deposits decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.1 per cent.

Prospects

The sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone has dampened global economic prospects and based on economic developments for the first nine months of 2011 in the domestic economy; Antigua and Barbuda's economy is expected to contract in 2011. Value added in the construction sector is likely to remain constrained by tight credit conditions both domestically and externally. Despite the slowdown in global economic growth, intensified marketing efforts and additional airlift especially from non-traditional markets is expected to proffer a positive outlook for the tourism arrivals. Given weak domestic demand inflationary pressures are likely to remain subdued, though oil and food prices have begun to increase once again, which could exert some upward pressure on prices if the trend continues.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the fiscal performance, the fiscal position of the government remains tenuous due to lower revenue collections amid a soft economy. Hence, in order to achieve the targets established under the Stand by Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund a tighter fiscal stance should be pursued. This is important as it would allow the debt to GDP ratio to remain stable. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to narrow as payments for imports fall, in line with the expected economic downturn. Gross visitor expenditure is likely to increase marginally in line with the increase in tourism.

The projections are mainly predicated on developments in the external economic environment;

where downside risks have risen sharply. The European debt crisis poses serious contagion risks to the global economy where economic growth has slowed already. Despite both the USA and UK economies showing signs of growth the recovery remains tepid. Additionally oil prices have begun to rise once again which would exert some pressure on the balance of payments position. In light of the foregoing, risks to the outlook are strongly biased to downside and should they intensify pose a negative risk to the domestic economy. The transmissions through which these risks can be manifested are in higher levels of unemployment, deterioration in the fiscal position of the government and stress on the financial system.



DOMINICA

Overview

Real output of Dominica's economy is estimated to have increased in the first nine months of 2011, compared to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. The agricultural and construction sectors were the principal drivers of growth. Consumer prices rose by 2.1 per cent, on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened, attributable to a decline in exports. Preliminary data indicate that the central government generated an overall fiscal deficit, largely associated with a rise in capital expenditure. At the same time, total outstanding debt of the public sector rose marginally, on account of an increase in external debt. Monetary liabilities rose, marked by an increase in domestic credit and a decline in the net foreign assets of the banking system. Liquidity in the banking system rose, while the spread between weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed.

Modest growth is anticipated in 2011, largely based on developments in agriculture and construction. Near-terms risks are tilted towards the downside, on account of a potentially stronger impact of a slow global recovery, volatility in prices and unfavourable weather.

Output

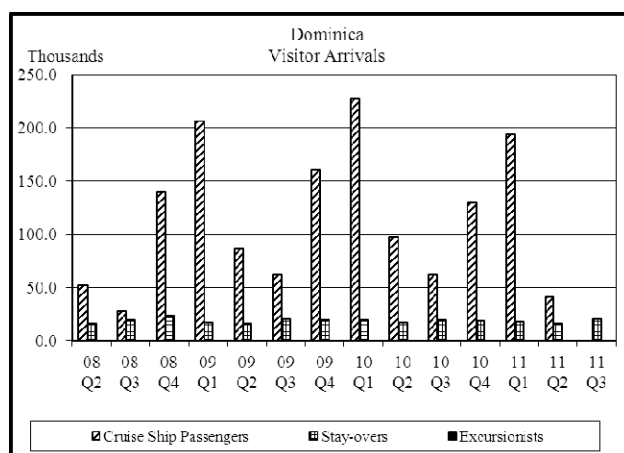
The agricultural sector recovered during the period under review, as banana output expanded by 29.7 per cent to 2,809 tonnes, compared with a decline of 54.3 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. The turnaround reflects the positive impact of replanting efforts following the effects of drought and plant disease in 2010. Likewise, output of non-banana crops is estimated to have risen.

Robust growth was observed in the construction sector supported by an expansion of 38.0 per cent in commercial bank credit for construction. The pace of public sector construction accelerated, as work intensified on projects such as the State House Renovation and Extension Project, Waitukubuli National Trail, urban centres, Roseau Melville Hall Road and the West Coast Road. In the private sector, residential construction is estimated to have increased. The heightened construction activity influenced the performance of the mining and quarrying sector which also registered growth.

Activity in the tourism industry declined during the review period, reflecting declines in all categories of visitors. The number of stay-over visitors fell by 2.6 per cent to 55,564, in contrast to growth of 4.0 per



cent in the corresponding period of 2010. Declines were recorded in arrivals from the major source markets of the Caribbean (4.1 per cent) and the USA (6.5 per cent). By contrast, stay-over arrivals from other source markets such as, the UK and Canada increased by 3.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively, supported by intensified marketing efforts. The termination of visits by Carnival Cruise lines from 1 November 2010, contributed to a 39.2 per cent fall to 235,636 in cruise ship passenger arrivals. There were 129 cruise ship calls during the review period, 67 less than the total recorded for January to September 2010. The number of excursionists declined by 44.9 per cent to 391, reflective of the absence of the large excursion groups which visited Dominica during the first nine months of 2010.



Other sectors registering growth in real output were: fishing; transport, storage and communications; and public administration, defence and compulsory social security.

Real output contracted in the manufacturing sector in the first nine months of 2011, compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. Output of beverages declined by 33.4 per cent, influenced by the decision of a beverage company in January 2011, to change its business operations from bottling to distribution. The production of soap decreased by 28.4 per cent, indicative of lower regional demand. By contrast, the production of paints and varnishes was up by 14.2 per cent, partly associated with increased residential construction and higher regional demand.

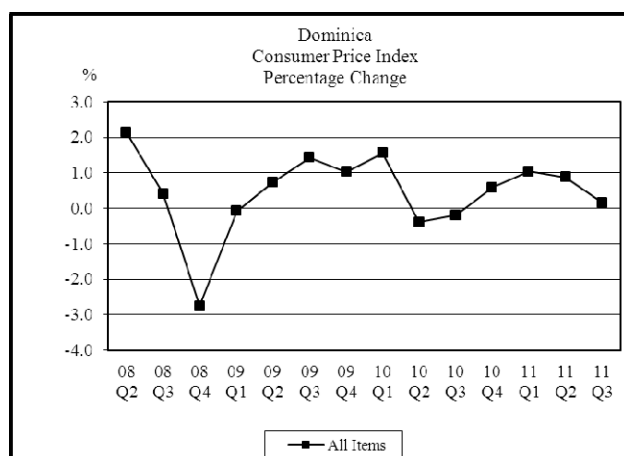
Output in the education sector is estimated to have declined, based on a contraction in the number of students arriving in Dominica during the review period. The production of electricity and water, as well as the value added of the wholesale and retail trade sector declined, partly influenced by subdued tourism and manufacturing activity.

Prices

The rebased series (the base year was changed from 2001 to 2010) for the consumer price index (CPI) indicate that the overall price index rose by 2.1 per cent. The housing, utilities, gas and fuels sub-index, the highest weighted sub-index, increased by 0.8 per cent, while the transport sub-index rose by 4.9 per cent, largely associated with a surge in fuel prices. The food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index, the



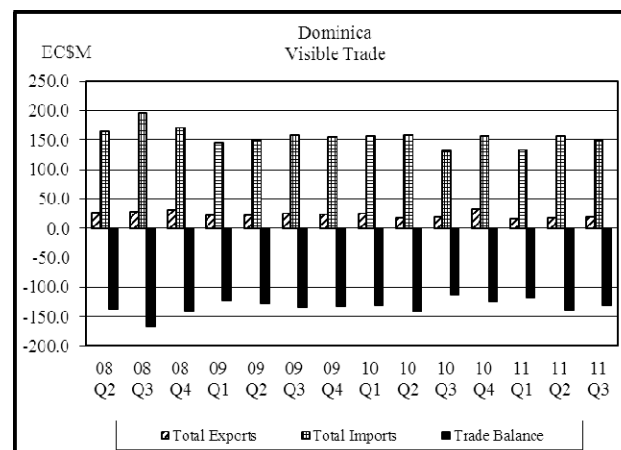
third largest index, rose by 1.1 per cent, primarily on account of higher prices of fish, seafood, oils, fats, sugar and other confectionery. The recreation and culture sub-index registered the largest increase, mainly influenced by higher costs of cultural services. Those increases were tempered by declines in the indices for communication (4.0 per cent), clothing and footwear (3.5 per cent) and hotels and restaurants (0.4 per cent).



Trade and Payments

Estimates of the merchandise trade indicate a deficit of \$386.6m for the period January to September of 2011, compared with one of \$385.5m in the corresponding period of 2010. The marginally larger deficit was attributable to a 14.2 per cent (\$8.8m) decline in export earnings, mainly resulting from a reduction in revenue from food exports. Despite a fall in its unit price, the expansion in banana output and the volume of its exports, led to a marginal increase (\$1.0m) in banana receipts. There was a marginal increase of \$0.6m in export revenue from both soap and paints and varnishes. Import

payments were down by 1.7 per cent (\$7.7m), mainly resulting from a fall in imports of machinery and transport equipment.



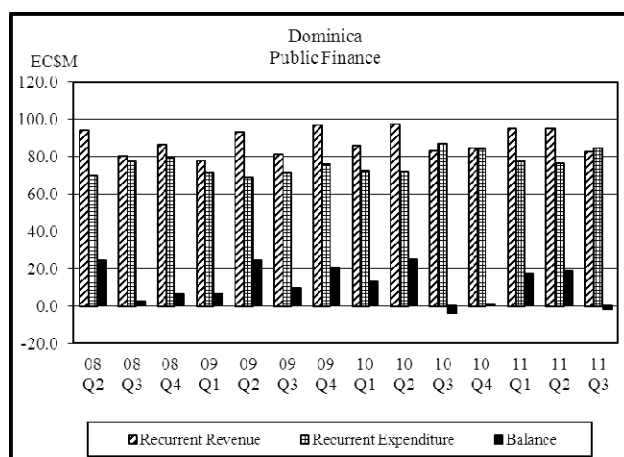
Consistent with the reduction in visitor arrivals, gross travel receipts fell by 12.7 per cent to an estimated \$165.2m. On the capital account, a net inflow of \$31.8m was registered in commercial bank short-term capital, compared with a net inflow of \$4.5m in the corresponding period of 2010.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$103.9m in the first nine months of 2011, almost double the deficit recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. The outturn was largely on account of an increase in capital expenditure. The deficit was partly financed by loan disbursements from multi-lateral agencies for investment in capital projects. A primary deficit of \$90.8m was realised, compared with one of \$41.5m in the corresponding period of 2010.

Capital expenditure expanded by 28.8 per cent to \$170.0m, as construction work strengthened on roads and other infrastructure. Against the backdrop of a slow global recovery, capital grants amounted to \$30.3m, roughly \$6.7m below the amount recorded in the first nine months of 2010. The cumulative effect of those developments was a capital account deficit of \$137.9, which was \$46.0m higher than the one recorded in the corresponding period of 2010.

The current account surplus totalled \$34.0m in the review period, relatively unchanged from the amount recorded in the first nine months of 2010.



Current revenue increased by 2.4 per cent to \$273.3m, as a result of an increase in non-tax receipts. Non-tax revenue grew by 89.7 per cent (\$16.4m), mainly due to increased collections from the economic citizenship programme. Tax revenue fell by 4.0 per cent (\$10.0m) with collections down in all sub-categories. The yield from taxes on income, profit and capital gains decreased by 12.2 per cent, largely on account of reduced revenue from

the corporation tax. Receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services contracted by 1.9 per cent, primarily resulting from lower collections from the value added tax. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 0.9 per cent, largely on account of a decline in receipts from cruise ship passenger tax, consistent with the decline in this category of visitors.

Current expenditure rose by 2.9 per cent (\$6.7m) to \$239.3m, largely associated with higher personal emoluments. Expenditure on personal emoluments rose by 11.3 per cent reflecting retroactive salary increases awarded to public servants in January 2011. Payments for goods and services rose marginally (\$0.2m), indicative of higher costs for electricity, and for professional and consultancy services. Interest payments fell by 18.6 per cent, attributable to lower domestic and external interest obligations. Spending on transfers and subsidies decreased by 2.2 per cent (\$1.2m), partly associated with reduced contributions to institutions.

Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$933.0m at the end of September 2011, roughly 0.2 per cent above the level at the end of December 2010. The outstanding debt of the public corporations rose by 6.2 per cent to \$176.1m, on account of an increase in domestic obligations. The estimated outstanding debt of central government fell by 1.0 per cent to \$756.9m, partly influenced by favourable exchange rate movements. Total external



debt rose by 1.7 per cent, partly associated with increased external disbursements for public sector investment, while total domestic debt fell by 3.3 per cent, influenced by the success of debt restructuring efforts.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) rose by 2.0 per cent to \$1,030.2m during the period January to September of 2011, consistent with the increase in economic activity. There was growth in both components of M2. Quasi money rose by 2.3 per cent, mainly influenced by growth in private sector savings deposits. Growth in quasi money was tempered by a decline of 34.0 per cent in private sector foreign currency deposits, reflecting the decline in earnings from exports of goods and services. Narrow money (M1) grew at a marginal rate (0.8 per cent), on an account of an increase of 5.6 per cent in private sector demand deposits.

Domestic credit grew by 6.6 per cent to \$616.4m, indicative of increased borrowings by the private sector. Credit to the private sector expanded by 5.0 per cent, largely on account of a 7.6 per cent growth in loans to businesses and a 2.5 per cent expansion in credit to households rose by. At the same time, outstanding credit of the central government fell by 3.0 per cent, resulting in an increase of 9.6 per cent in the net deposit position of the central government. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises declined by 8.2 per cent, reflecting an increase in their loan portfolio.

An analysis of credit by economic activity during the review period indicate increases in credit for construction (38.0 per cent); tourism (30.6 per cent); entertainment and catering (18.5 per cent); public administration (6.8 per cent); professional and other services (2.4 per cent); and personal use (2.2 per cent). Notable declines were registered in credit for agriculture and fisheries (27.3 per cent); utilities, electricity and water (17.9 per cent); and transportation and storage (12.9 per cent).

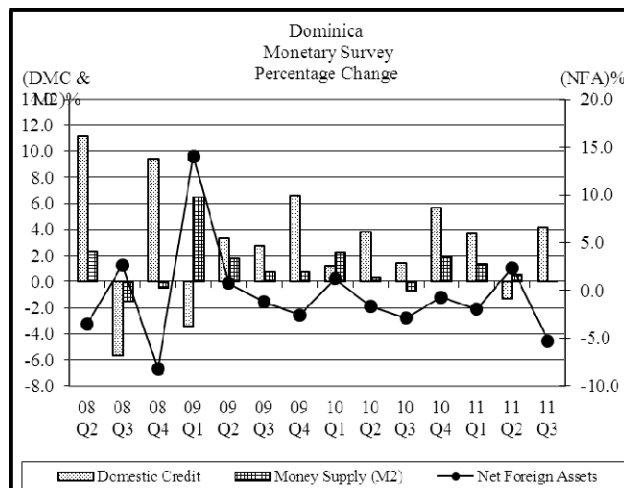
The net foreign assets of the banking system declined by 5.0 per cent to \$508.3m at the end of September 2011, compared with a contraction of 3.3 per cent during the first nine months of 2010. The net foreign assets of commercial banks fell by 8.9 per cent to \$323.9m, largely associated with an expansion of 30.1 per cent in liabilities with banks and institutions in other ECCB territories. Dominica's imputed share of the ECCB's reserves rose by 2.8 per cent.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system increased marginally as the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 0.2 percentage point to 39.4 per cent at the end of September 2011. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits fell to 63.4 per cent, from 63.6 per cent at the end of December 2010.

The interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 5.63 percentage points at the end of September 2011, from 5.69 percentage points at the end of December 2010. The weighted average



interest rate on loans declined by 0.19 percentage point to 8.76 per cent and that on deposits fell by 0.12 percentage point to 3.14 per cent.



Prospects

Economic activity in Dominica is expected to increase modestly in 2011, premised on developments in agriculture and construction. Agricultural output is forecasted to increase as replanting efforts are likely to result in higher yields of both banana and non-banana crops. The level of construction activity is estimated to remain robust, supported by rehabilitation efforts after the impact of heavy rains during the third quarter of 2011. Growth is forecasted in the mining and quarrying industry, in line with the expansion in the construction sector. The declining trends observed in manufacturing, tourism and education are likely to continue throughout the remainder of 2011, partly on account of weak global demand. These adverse

developments are likely to be a drag on economic growth prospects.

The fiscal operations of the central government are estimated to result in an overall deficit in 2011, based largely on an expansion in capital expenditure and lower inflows of grants. A surplus is projected on the current account as growth in revenue receipts is likely to outpace that of expenditure.

A merchandise trade deficit is expected on the external accounts, mainly influenced by a fall in export receipts. Export earnings from food including bananas are likely to be negatively affected by weak external demand. Gross travel inflows are expected to contract based on an anticipated downturn in the tourism industry.

The economy of Dominica still faces headwinds from weak global activity which has become more uneven across countries. A potentially stronger impact of slowing demand in the global economy can lead to a more significant fall-off in tourism, remittances, grants and foreign direct investment. Furthermore, this can result in weaker-than-expected performances in trade, agriculture and manufacturing. Adverse weather and volatility in prices also pose major risks to the outlook. On the other hand, the upside risks are associated with the increased capital investment which can possibly spur private sector development and growth in the medium term.



GRENADA

Overview

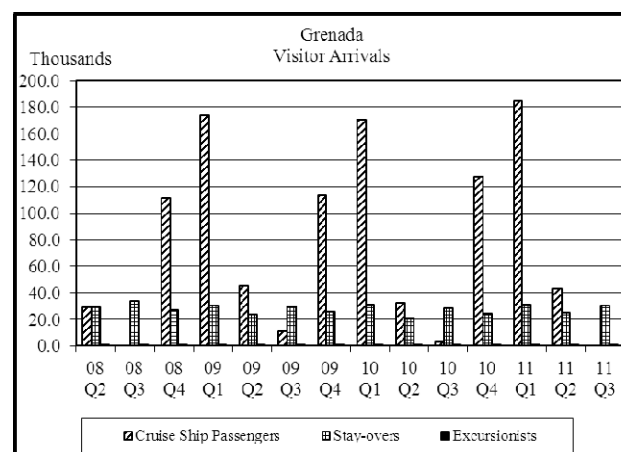
Grenada's economy is estimated to have expanded marginally in the first nine months of 2011, relative to the outcome in the corresponding period of 2010. Increased output from tourism, manufacturing and agriculture accounted for most of the expansion. By contrast, value added by the construction sector continued to decline. The consumer price index rose by 3.4 per cent on an end of period basis. A larger merchandise trade deficit was recorded, as a result of an increase in import payments which outpaced the growth in the value of exports. The central government's overall fiscal position deteriorated, mainly attributable to growth in current expenditure. The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector is estimated to have increased during the review period. In the financial sector, monetary liabilities fell, while domestic credit expanded at a slower pace relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened during the review period.

Economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2011 is projected to remain positive, albeit marginally, largely contingent upon projected improved performance by the tourism industry. However, despite preliminary indications that the USA and other industrialised economies continue to slowly emerge from the global economic recession, the

benefits of such a recovery are not likely to significantly impact growth in the short to medium term period.

Output

Activity in the tourism industry increased, premised on an 8.1 per cent rise to 86,509 in the number of stay-over visitors. The increase in stay over arrivals is in part attributable to discounting in accommodation costs. Stay-over visitors from the USA, the largest source market, expanded by 11.4 per cent to 21,833, while those from the Caribbean and the UK grew by 17.6 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively. A marginal increase (0.6 per cent) was recorded in stay-over arrivals from Canada.



Of the other categories of visitors, the number of cruise ship passengers rose by 10.5 per cent, attributable to an increase in cruise ship calls. Yacht passenger arrivals grew by 2.0 per cent, mainly due to the success of the Grenada Sailing Festival 2011

held in January and the newly introduced Oyster Regatta held in April. Conversely, the number of excursionists declined to 1,243.

Manufacturing output increased in the first nine months of 2011 relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. The production of flour rose by 4.7 per cent, on account of increased domestic demand during the period under review. Higher levels of output were also recorded for beer, stout and rum production which grew by 6.8 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively, reflecting strong domestic demand for alcoholic beverages during the carnival held in August 2011. Paint production also expanded, with growth of 14.4 per cent, mainly on account of regional demand and the output of toilet paper rose by 4.9 per cent. Those increases were partially offset by reductions in the output of macaroni (38.1 per cent), oxygen (23.4 per cent), soft drinks (6.1 per cent), and prepared animal feed (8.6 per cent).

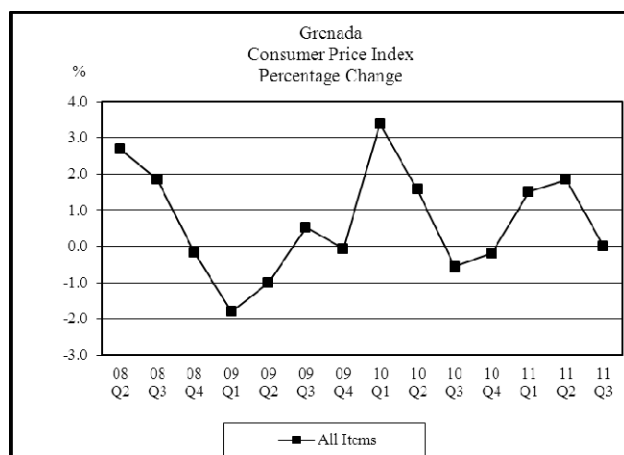
Agricultural production rose in the period under review, as more favourable weather enabled increased crop yields. Output of all major crops recorded increases. Banana production, which has previously been plagued by the presence of the Black Sigatoka disease, rebounded with output more than tripling to 2,252.3 tonnes. Cocoa production rose by 31.5 per cent to 515.4 tonnes, partly influenced by higher prices for cocoa on the international market. Nutmeg production more than doubled to 422.3 tonnes, and output of mace almost doubled to 30.8 tonnes.

Activity in the construction sector contracted further in the first nine months of 2011, albeit at a slower pace than the outturn in the corresponding 2010 review period. The decline is associated primarily with the unavailability of financing for large private sector investment projects, and challenges with the implementation of public sector projects. While some private home construction and renovation were undertaken, foreign direct investment (FDI) funded projects were practically nonexistent. The decline in the sector was also evidenced by a 10.9 per cent reduction in the importation of construction material. This fall off in construction activity contributed to a contraction in the output of the mining and quarrying sector, a major supplier of primary material and secondary products.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 3.4 per cent during the first nine months of 2011 as the major sub-indices recorded increases. The housing, utilities, gas and fuel sub-index, which has the largest weight in the goods and services basket, rose by 1.2 per cent, on account of higher fuel costs. The food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index increased by 4.4 per cent, mainly indicative of higher food costs. High fuel prices contributed to a 2.4 per cent expansion in the transport sub-index; while the communication sub-index advanced by 13.8 per cent. A decline was recorded in the clothing and footwear sub-index (0.4 per cent); while the household furnishings, supplies and maintenance sub index remained relatively unchanged.



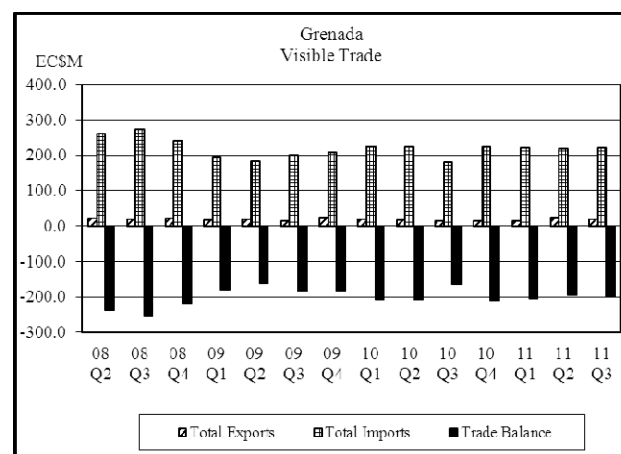


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$599.6m was recorded for the first nine months of 2011 compared with one of \$580.3m in the corresponding period of 2010. Import payments expanded by 4.7 per cent to \$660.3m, consistent with the improvement in economic activity; while exports receipts expanded by 21.0 per cent to \$60.6m, mainly on account of a rise in domestic exports. Domestic export earnings increased by 15.7 per cent to \$53.8m, primarily as a result of an expansion in export receipts from nutmeg, cocoa and mace. By contrast, manufactured exports contracted by 21.6 per cent.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have grown by 10.4 per cent to \$214.9m, consistent with the increased tourist arrivals. Commercial banks' transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$59.3m in short-term capital during the first nine months of 2011, compared with a net inflow of \$33.0m during the corresponding period of 2010. External disbursements to the central government declined by 82.3 per cent to \$8.9m and principal repayments fell

by 9.5 per cent to \$24.6m in the period under review.



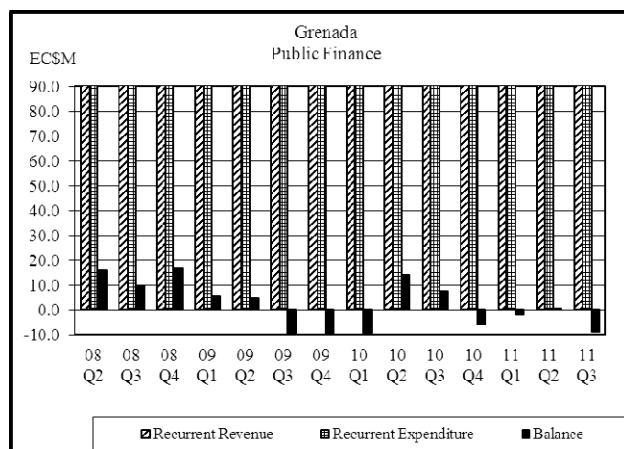
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$48.6m in the first nine months of 2011, compared with one of \$39.2m in the corresponding period of 2010. A rise in current expenditure was mainly responsible for the larger overall deficit. The current account balance shifted to a deficit position of \$10.5m in the first nine months of 2011. The primary deficit fell to \$0.7m, compared to \$5.2m in the corresponding period of 2010.

Current revenue rose marginally by 0.3 per cent to \$320.5m, influenced by an increase in receipts from tax sources. Of tax receipts, earnings for taxes on domestic goods and services grew by 8.8 per cent (\$11.7m), dominated by the value added tax (VAT), which expanded by 18.8 per cent (\$18.9m). Conversely, all other category of taxes recorded declines. Receipts from taxes on international trade



and transactions decreased by 1.0 per cent (\$0.9m), as consumption taxes, which previously boosted receipts in this category of taxes, were eliminated following the introduction of VAT. Revenues from taxes on property contracted by 15.4 per cent (\$2.3m), due to a reduction in property-related transactions. Proceeds from taxes on income and profit fell by 5.3 per cent (\$3.2m), mainly as a result of a contraction in company taxes. Non-tax revenue fell by 20.2 per cent, partly associated with a reduction in property income.



Current expenditure rose by 7.7 per cent to \$331.0m, driven by increased spending for debt servicing and personal emoluments. Interest payments grew by 41.0 per cent (\$14.0m) to \$47.9m, attributable in part to the lumping of payments on restructured loans, and the accumulation of debt. Personal emoluments, which account for the largest share of current expenditure, expanded by 18.2 per cent to \$171.4m. The increase was mainly due to a re-categorisation of some payments from good and services to this category. Consequently, expenditure on goods and services fell by 20.8 per cent (\$14.9m).

Outlays on transfers and subsidies declined by 3.1 per cent, reflecting a reduction in pension payments.

Capital expenditure fell by 13.4 per cent to \$79.5m, mainly as a result of slow project implementation. Capital grants amounted to \$41.3m in the period under review, compared with \$29.5m in the first nine months of 2010. The larger grant inflows are attributable to increased assistance from the Government of China for the housing projects and the Government of Japan for the fish market

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$1,977.6m at the end of September 2011, approximately 1.8 per cent above the level at the end of December 2010. The outstanding debt of the central government rose by 2.5 per cent to \$1,791.8m. This increase was influenced mainly by a 25.8 per cent (\$91.3m) rise in central government's domestic debt as the government increased its borrowings from the local banking system and other domestic non-financial institutions to finance the deficit. The outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have fallen by 5.0 per cent to \$185.8m during the first nine months of 2011.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) totalled \$1,828.8m at the end of September 2011, representing a 0.5 per cent contraction relative to the total at the end of

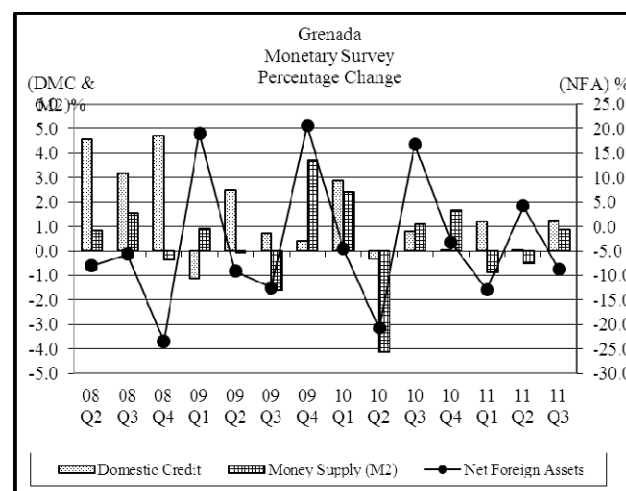


December 2010 and following a 0.7 per cent contraction for the corresponding period of 2010. The fall in M2 was influenced by decreases in private sector demand deposits and EC\$ cheques and drafts of 10.7 per cent and a 55.7 per cent respectively. On the other hand, quasi money, the other component of M2, rose by 1.5 per cent, as a result of increases in private sector savings deposits (1.0 per cent), time deposits (1.8 per cent) and foreign currency deposits (5.0 per cent).

Domestic credit rose during the period under review, albeit at a slow rate relative to that of the first nine months of 2010. Domestic credit expanded by 2.5 per cent to \$1,742.2m compared with an increase of 3.4 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010. The rise during the period under review reflected increased credit to both the central government and the private sector. Central government's net indebtedness to the banking system increased by 35.0 per cent to \$148.5m, primarily associated with growth in credit extended by both commercial bank and central bank. Private sector credit grew by 1.6 per cent to \$1,789.5m, driven by an expansion of 3.2 per cent (\$36.4m) in household credit. The net deposits of non-financial public sector enterprises rose by 13.1 per cent, on the basis of an increase in deposits.

The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity indicates that lending for personal use increased by 1.5 per cent, largely attributable to an expansion in loans for the acquisition of property. Credit for construction grew by 6.3 per cent in

support of private sector construction activity. Outstanding loans for tourism-related activity fell by 5.7 per cent, as improved tourism related income reduced the need for the industry to use credit to support its operations. Lending for manufacturing (including mining and quarrying) and agriculture and fisheries declined by 8.5 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively.



The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 17.3 per cent to \$200.4m, compared with an 11.8 per cent reduction during the first nine months of 2010. The decline was influenced by an expansion in the net liabilities position of the commercial banks, which rose to \$94.5m from \$35.2m at the end of December 2010. There were increases in liabilities to both institutions abroad and within the ECCU to meet the increased demand for credit. By contrast, Grenada's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves grew by 6.3 per cent to \$294.8m.

The liquidity position of the commercial banking system improved during the period under review.

The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose to 25.9 per cent at the end of September 2011, from 23.0 per cent at the end of December 2010. The improvement was also evidenced by the 0.6 percentage points decline the loans and advances to total deposit ratio to 83.0 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits rose to 2.95 per cent at the end of September 2011 from 2.65 per cent at the end of December 2010, while the weighted average lending rate rose to 10.29 per cent from 9.46 per cent. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread expanded by 0.52 percentage points to 7.34 per cent during the review period.

Prospects

A positive outlook for economic activity for the remainder of 2011 is anticipated, buoyed primarily by projected increased stay over tourist arrivals, which in turn is expected to have positive spin-off effects on other sectors of the economy. Additionally, agricultural output is projected to increase, enabled by favourable weather and increased banana output. Activity in the manufacturing sector is expected to improve, based on increased domestic demand. However, declining

construction activity is expected to provide significant headwinds to the growth prospects.

The overall fiscal deficit is expected to increase primarily due to higher levels of expenditure outlays particularly for personnel emoluments. Capital expenditure is however, expected to remain subdued as there are no indications that the implementation bottlenecks will ease during the last quarter of the year.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is forecasted to widen compared with the outturn in 2010, supported by a higher level of imports. However, domestic export receipts are expected to increase on account of growth in agricultural production and the increased demand for some manufactured products, as well as leisure services. Gross inflows from travel are likely to increase based on the projected growth in stay over visitor arrivals.

Significant downside risks still persist for the tentative economic growth prospects in Grenada. Although the global economy appears to be stabilising, tremendous uncertainties still abound. Moreover, given the channels of transmission, any adverse developments in the developed world can derail Grenada's fragile economic recovery.



MONTSERRAT

Overview

The economy of Montserrat is estimated to have expanded in the first nine months of 2011, relative to the outcome in the corresponding period of 2010. The improvement in activity was attributed mainly to favourable performances in a number of sectors, including transport, storage and communication, wholesale and retail trade and construction. Consumer prices grew by 2.9 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit narrowed, reflecting a decline in import payments. The central government's fiscal operations resulted in an overall surplus, in contrast to a deficit in the first three quarters of 2010. The total outstanding public sector debt declined during the period under review. Developments in the banking system were marked by a fall in domestic credit and growth in monetary liabilities influenced by an increase in net foreign assets. Commercial banks' liquidity remained at a high level and the spread between the weighted average interest rate on loans and deposits narrowed during the review period.

Growth prospects for the rest of 2011 are favourable, contingent on the outlook for a few sectors, particularly construction and wholesale and retail trade. The economic performance for the year is projected to be better than that of the previous year (2010) as the economy gains momentum from increased construction activity, supported by growth

in other contributing sectors. The sluggish pace of the global economic recovery, the financial woes of the Euro area and developments in the UK, all pose a major threat to economic growth in Montserrat. Other downside risks to the projections include limited access to the island, inflationary pressures from high international food and fuel prices, adverse weather and the active Soufriere Hills Volcano.

Output

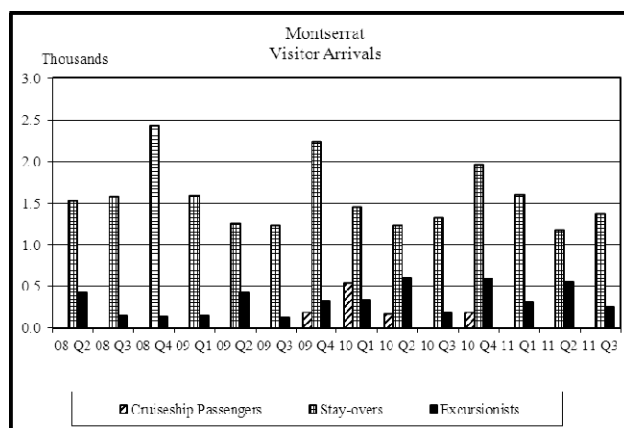
Construction activity is estimated to have expanded in the first three quarters of 2011 relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2010. The value of new construction and renovations was estimated to have risen, mainly as a result of increased activity in the private sector, which focused on building and renovation of commercial and residential properties. In the public sector, activity concentrated mainly on the government building and the Public Works Department's workshop as implementation of the Little Bay development project is still constrained by a number of factors, including the completion of building plans for the Port.

The expansion in construction activity had spill over effects on a few other sectors, particularly wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communication, which are estimated to have recorded improved performances. Output in the mining and quarrying sector more than doubled in



the first nine months of 2011, mainly on account of the sector's recovery from damage and loss of equipment caused by volcanic activity last year and higher demand for aggregate and sand, which resulted in increased mining activity. Output in a number of other sectors, including manufacturing, real estate and housing is estimated to have increased.

Activity in the agricultural sector is estimated to have increased over the period, largely based on favourable developments in crop production, particularly vegetables. Livestock production grew, partly attributed to a more than doubling in the output of chicken. These developments were supported by an initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production on the island. In the fishing subsector, the volume of fish caught increased relative to the first nine months of 2010.



Tourism activity in the first nine months of 2011 is estimated to have increased relative to the performance in the comparable period of 2010.

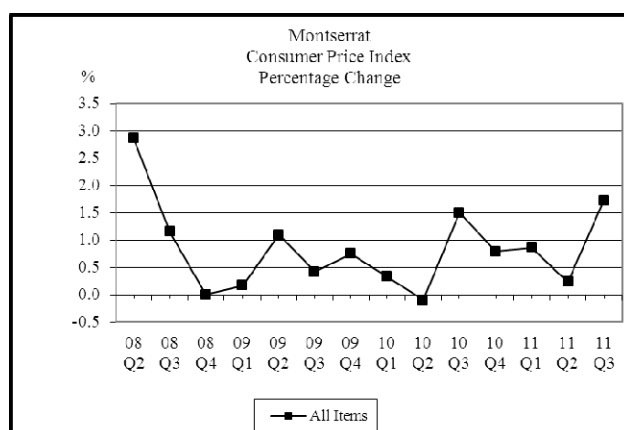
Total visitor arrivals were estimated to have risen by 1.8 per cent in the review period compared with growth of 39.3 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Growth was fuelled by increases in the number of yacht passengers and to a lesser extent, stay-over arrivals. Yacht passenger arrivals grew by 89.4 per cent, in line with an increase in the number of yachts visiting the island, due to greater collaboration with neighbouring islands. Stay-over arrivals, which accounted for approximately 61.3 per cent of total visitors, rose by 3.1 per cent, reflecting growth in the number of arrivals from the UK and the USA. That sub-category also received a boost from the state funeral of the late Chief Minister of Montserrat, held in the first quarter of 2011. Arrivals from the UK and the USA increased by 26.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively, while those from other countries grew by 5.6 per cent. Visitor arrivals from the Caribbean, the major source market, fell by 9.7 per cent, while those from Canada declined by an estimated 10.0 per cent. There were no cruise ship calls for the year thus far, hence erasing the gains recorded in the first nine months of 2010.

Prices

The consumer price index rose by 2.9 per cent on an end of period basis, compared with a 1.8 per cent rate of increase recorded during the first nine months of 2010. This outturn was influenced by growth in most of the sub-indices. The food sub-index, the largest weighted in the basket of goods and services, increased by 3.7 per cent compared with growth of



2.0 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The gas, electricity and water sub-index grew by 15.0 per cent, influenced by increasing international oil prices. Upward price movements were also recorded in the services and household goods sub-indices, which rose by 4.5 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively.

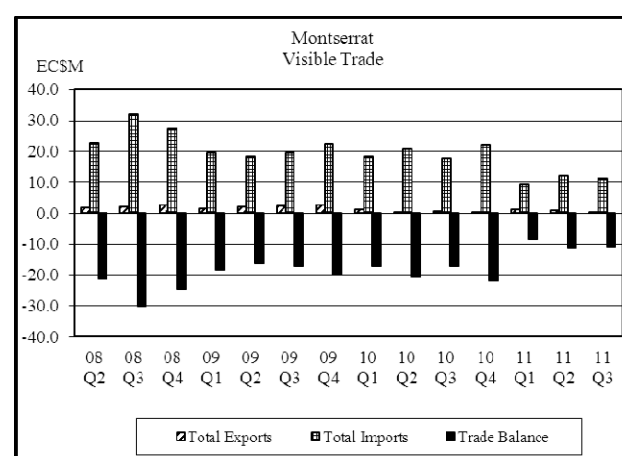


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$30.3m was estimated for the first nine months of 2011, compared with one of \$54.9m in the first three quarters of the previous year. The narrowing of the deficit was largely attributed to a 42.5 per cent (\$24.2m) reduction in import payments as well as growth of 20.6 per cent (\$0.4m) in the value of total exports. Domestic exports more than doubled, as a result of heightened mining and quarrying activity.

Gross receipts from travel were estimated to have increased by 7.7 per cent to \$11.1m, reflecting an improvement in the number of stay-over visitors. Inflows of official grants totalled \$68.5m as at

September 2011, up from \$47.1m at the end of the third quarter of 2010. The external transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$18.5m of short-term capital, compared with one of \$2.6m during the corresponding period of 2010.

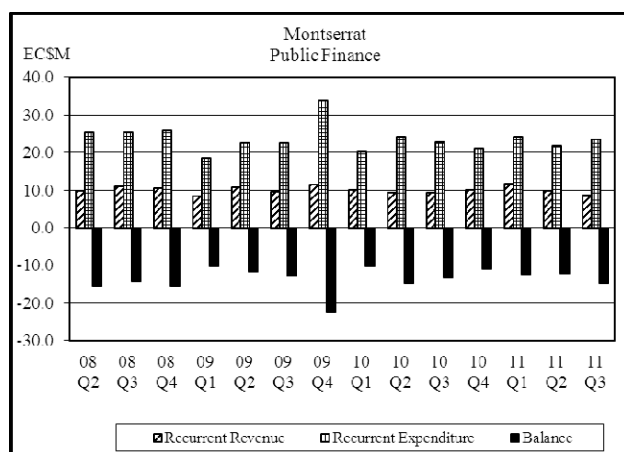


Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus (after grants) of \$6.7m in the first nine months of 2011, in contrast to a deficit of \$12.2m in the comparable period of 2010. The improvement in the fiscal position was attributed to an increase in grants, which totalled \$68.5m, compared with \$47.1m in the first three quarters of 2010. A primary surplus of \$6.7m was recorded, from a deficit of \$12.1m in the first nine months of 2010.

The current account resulted in a surplus of \$5.0m in contrast to a deficit of \$3.7m in the first three quarters of 2010. The turnaround was mainly attributed to a 27.6 per cent (\$9.6m) increase in current grant receipts, coupled with growth in

current revenue, which more than offset an increase in expenditure.



Current revenue grew by 5.6 per cent (\$1.6m), reflecting an increase 8.1 per cent (\$2.0m) in tax revenue. Receipts from taxes on income and profits increased by 8.9 per cent (\$1.1m), as collections from company taxes almost doubled. Collections from taxes on international trade and transactions rose by 7.4 per cent (\$0.7m), attributable to increases in receipts from the customs service charge (\$0.2m), the consumption tax (\$0.2m) and the import duty (\$0.2m). Revenue from taxes on domestic goods and services grew by 20.8 per cent (\$0.5m), primarily as a result of an increase of 25.3 per cent (\$0.4m) in receipts from licenses and stamp duties. By contrast, non-tax revenue declined by 9.6 per cent (\$0.4m), in contrast to an increase of 32.7 per cent (\$1.0m) in the three quarters of 2010.

Current expenditure grew by 3.7 per cent (\$2.5m) to \$69.6m, on account of increased outlays on transfers and subsidies, goods and services and personal emoluments. Outlays on transfers and subsidies rose

by 10.3 per cent (\$2.2m) partly due to an increase in support for social safety net programmes. Spending on goods and services grew by 1.8 per cent (\$0.3m) largely reflecting higher utility bills. A marginal increase of 0.5 per cent (\$0.2m) was recorded in expenditure on personal emoluments compared with one of 3.3 per cent (\$1.0m) for the first nine months of the prior year.

Capital expenditure rose by 8.1 per cent (\$1.7m) to \$22.5m in the nine months up to September 2011. The increase in capital outlays was partly attributed to the on-going construction of the building to accommodate government offices, road refurbishment from Salem to St Johns and the restructuring of the workshop at the Public Works Department. In the review period, capital grant receipts almost doubled to \$24.2m.

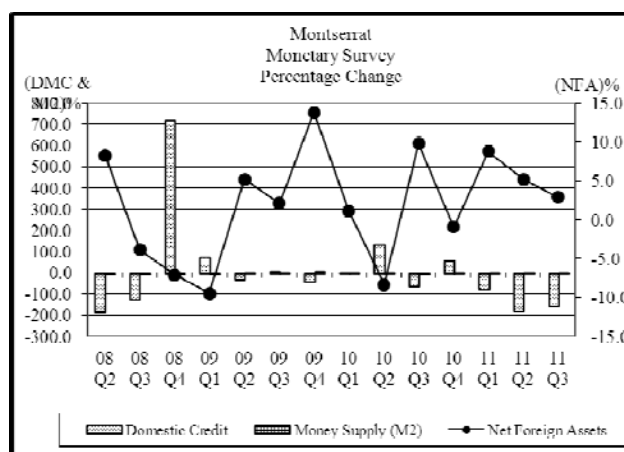
Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$8.2m at the end of September 2011, down from \$8.7m at the end of December 2010. The outturn was influenced by a decline of 8.2 per cent to \$2.1m in the stock of outstanding debt of central government. Of central government's debt stock, both external and domestic debt borrowing declined by 4.7 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. The outstanding debt of public corporations, which accounts for 73.7 per cent of the total debt stock, fell by 4.4 per cent to \$6.1m at the end of September 2011, as their external debt shrank.



Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) increased by 10.0 per cent to \$187.6m during the first nine months of 2011, compared with growth of 1.1 per cent during the period January to September 2010. This outcome stemmed primarily from growth of 9.3 per cent (\$12.5m) in quasi money, underpinned by increases of 8.2 per cent (\$9.6m) in private sector savings deposits, 21.4 per cent (\$2.2m) in private sector time deposits and 10.1 per cent (\$0.7m) in private sector foreign currency. Narrow money increased by 12.8 per cent (\$4.5m) mainly as a result of growth of 17.0 per cent (\$2.7m) in currency with the public and 9.9 per cent (\$1.9m) in private sector demand deposits.



Domestic credit more than halved to \$1.5m during the first nine months of 2011, due largely to developments on the accounts of the central government. The net deposits of the central government in the banking system grew by 57.7 per cent (\$16.1m), reflecting a 73.2 per cent (\$16.2m) increase in its deposits at the commercial banks. The net deposits of the non-financial public

enterprises grew by 6.5 per cent (\$1.2m), mirroring growth in their deposits at commercial banks. Credit to the private sector increased by 6.3 per cent (\$3.9m).

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that the majority of the increase in commercial bank credit was for personal use, which rose by 7.8 per cent (\$3.9m), during the January to September 2011 period. The expansion in credit for personal use was primarily associated with the acquisition of property, mainly for home construction and renovation. Outstanding loans for construction increased by 6.2 per cent (\$0.2m), while that for distributive trade grew by 3.1 per cent (\$0.1m), compared with growth of 35.6 per cent and 20.9 per cent respectively during the first three quarters of 2010.

The net foreign assets of the banking system stood at \$217.0m at the end of September 2011, about 17.7 per cent above the total at the end of December 2010. This outturn was partially associated with developments in the commercial banking system. Commercial banks' net foreign assets increased by 13.3 per cent (\$18.5m), as a result of growth in assets held externally, as well as with banks and other institutions within the currency union. Montserrat's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves rose by 31.2 per cent to \$59.6m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained at a high level during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid

liabilities rose marginally to 87.5 per cent from 87.4 per cent at the end of December 2010. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell by 2.0 percentage points to 25.2 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits and loans declined by 0.14 percentage points to 2.45 per cent and 0.16 percentage points to 8.53 per cent respectively. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates narrowed by 2.0 basis points to 6.08, during the period under review.

Prospects

Based on the performance thus far and the expectations for the rest of the year, economic output in Montserrat is projected to improve in 2011, relative to the performance in 2010. An improved performance is expected in a number of sectors, including construction, mining and quarrying and wholesale and retail trade. It is anticipated that construction activity in the private sector will continue to focus on residential buildings and will ultimately be higher than the level of the prior year. Although a number of factors, including further delays in the implementation of the port development project at Little Bay are likely to hamper progress in public sector activity, work on the government accommodation and road reconstruction and rehabilitation are likely to contribute to growth in construction. The forecast for the tourism industry remains positive based on the improved performance hitherto and continued

marketing and collaborative efforts by the Tourism Authority.

The fiscal operations of the central government are projected to yield an overall surplus, as grant inflows increase. Based on developments in the period January to September 2011, it is likely that current expenditure for the year will be above the level recorded in 2010. Prospects for improved revenue collections are favourable based on the success of the current tax amnesty and persistent efforts at tax reform. Capital expenditure is likely to be higher than 2010, partly attributable to an increase in the inflow of capital grants to accommodate, inter alia, on-going works on road rehabilitation and the government's building.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to continue to narrow, as an increase in export receipts is anticipated, commensurate with an expected improvement in activity in the mining and quarrying sector, the main export for Montserrat. The increase in export earnings will more than offset a forecasted rise in import payments, as imports of construction material grow and the country faces higher international prices for commodities like food and fuel.

Downside risks to the projections persist. The most recent World Economic Outlook report revised global growth downwards as the economic recovery in the advanced economies continues to be sluggish. Additionally, developments in the Euro area and the UK have the potential to adversely impact recovery



efforts in Montserrat. The problem of access undermines progress in the tourism industry and other downside risks remain - high international

food and fuel prices, adverse weather, and the continued threat of the Soufriere Hills Volcano.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in St Kitts and Nevis declined in the first nine months of 2011, compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. This decline is attributed to contractions in the construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Consumer prices declined by 0.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened, as the decline in exports outpaced that of imports. The fiscal operations of the Federal Government, which are presented on an accrual basis, resulted in an overall deficit on account of higher expenditure growth relative to that of revenue. Total outstanding public sector debt increased during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased while domestic credit fell. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

Economic activity is projected to decline in 2011, on account of continued contraction of key sectors that are the main drivers of growth. Public sector contribution to activity in the construction sector is forecasted to be minimal for the rest of the year, as capital outlays, which have been lower in the first nine months of 2011 relative to the same period in 2010, are expected to contract further in the fourth

quarter due to fiscal consolidation efforts. Similarly, in the private sector construction activity is expected to remain depressed, as the slow pace of works on some major foreign direct investment funded projects is not expected to intensify in the fourth quarter. Value added by the wholesale and retail trade, real estate, renting and business sectors is also expected to contract. Expectations of positive value added in the tourism industry, based on projections of increased numbers of visitors in both the cruise and stay-over categories, due to strong forward cruise bookings and expectations of increased airlift, should partly temper the economic contraction. Positive value added is also expected from the manufacturing sector based on expectations that the recent trend of increased exports of electrical subcomponents to the US market will continue in the absence of mitigating circumstances.

The risks to the outlook are significantly tilted to the downside. The government as part of an IMF Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) plans to restructure significant portions of its debt portfolio. The extent of the success of this thrust has implications for consumer sentiment and investor confidence in the money and capital markets and for the ability of the government to access funds to close fiscal financing gaps. Further downside risks to the economic outlook includes; the negative spill over effects associated with the continued political gridlock in



the US, the euro-zone sovereign debt crisis and the volatility of international fuel and commodity prices.

Output

Value added in the construction sector, is estimated to have declined in the first nine months of 2011 relative to the comparable 2010 period. In the public sector, construction activity remains depressed as evidenced by the 10.2 per cent decline in capital expenditures relative to the comparable period of 2010, consistent with fiscal consolidation efforts by the government under the IMF SBA. In the private sector, preliminary data suggest that construction activity on the two large tourism related projects namely, the Kittitian Hill and Christophe Harbour has been on going. Phase I of the Kittitian Hill project, which involves work on several cottages, is progressing and work on the Christophe Harbour Pavilion Beach Club is on-going and should be finished by the end of the fourth quarter 2011. Other notable private sector projects include the Ocean Edge and the Silver Reef ventures. However, the pace of implementation of these properties has been slower than planned and contributed to the overall weakness in the sector. Further evidence of the lower level of construction activity during the review period is premised on a reduction in importation of construction and building related materials and an observed decline in credit extended for construction purposes.

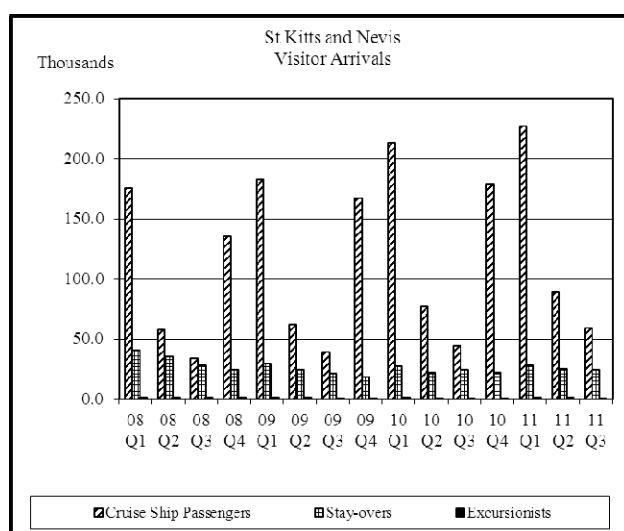
Value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have declined in the review period on account of lower real imports which is used as a proxy for developments in this sector. Lower imports are in keeping with estimates of declining overall economic activity and associated fall in aggregate demand.

Value added in the financial intermediation sector was also estimated to have declined, in the first nine months of 2011 relative to the comparable 2010 outturn. This development is based on the decline in the level of loans and advances. Meanwhile, value added in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have improved, on account of growth in exports of manufactured goods to the United States and supported by an increase in credit extended to manufacturing entities during the first nine months of 2011.

Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have expanded in the first nine of 2011, relative to the comparable 2010 period. The number of total visitors is estimated to have increased by 11.2 per cent to 454,643, compared with growth of 13.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. Positive growth was recorded in all the main categories. Stay-over visitor arrivals rose by 5.1 per cent to 76,268, attributed to growth in arrivals from the United States (12.4 per cent) and United



Kingdom (6.9 per cent) markets. A decline in stay-over arrivals was observed for Canada (8.8 per cent), the Caribbean (8.0 per cent) and other Europe (32.4 per cent). The number of excursionist increased by 7.5 per cent to 2,694 and cruise ship passengers is estimated to have increased by 12.6 per cent to 375,442, reflecting the 37.2 per cent increase in the number of cruise ship calls. The continued strong performance of the cruise industry is attributed to the fact that the St Kitts port facilities can accommodate the larger cruise vessels and the improved facilities at Port Zante.



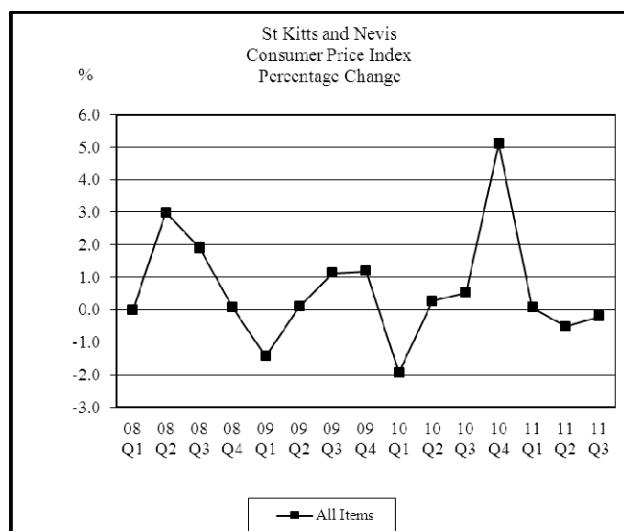
Developments in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sector were positive, as output increased in the review period relative to the corresponding 2010 period, as a result of increased production of crops. Total crop production rose by 12.4 per cent, attributable to growth in the production of cabbage

(90.3 per cent), yam (86.5 per cent) and sweet peppers (51.5 per cent). These improvements in crop production were due to the successful implementation of key government initiatives aimed at providing farmers with seeds and fertilizers. Favourable weather conditions also contributed to the increase in crop production. Livestock production is estimated to have fallen while positive developments were observed in the output of fish (19.4 per cent) and eggs (6.2 per cent).

Prices

The consumer price index declined by 0.2 per cent on an end-of-period basis during the first nine months of 2011, compared with an increase of 1.7 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. The main sub-indices contributing to this decline were; transport (4.2 per cent), clothing and footwear (4.0 per cent) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (1.1 per cent). The decline in the transport sub index reflects lower cost of air travel while downward pressure on prices for men's and women's apparels contributed to the movement in the clothing and footwear sub index. The outturn on the food sub index can be attributed to the fact that the prices of rice, cereals and non-alcoholic juices fell. The decline in these sub-indices was tempered by increases in the housing utilities, gas and fuels and miscellaneous sub-indices of 1.6 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively.





Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$394.6m was estimated in the first nine months of the year compared with one of \$386.6m in the corresponding 2010 period. This outcome was the result of the decline in exports outpacing the fall in imports. The contraction in exports was a result of reductions in the value of machinery and transport equipment exported during the period while the lower import level is indicative of continued weakness in the economy.

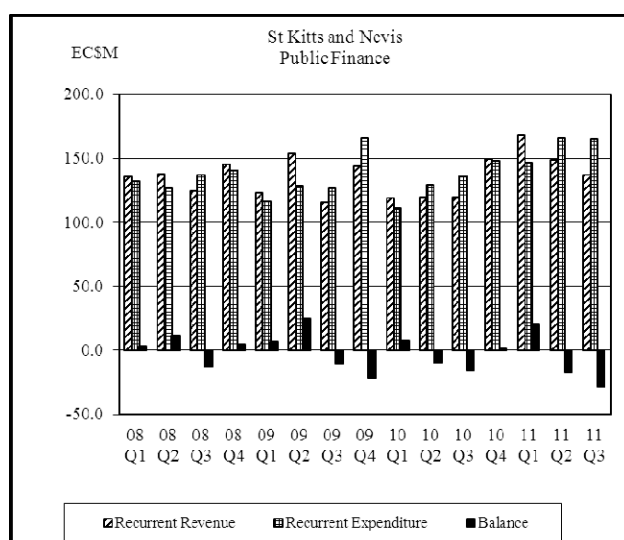
Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 4.1 per cent to \$182.7m in the first nine months of the year, in line with growth in stay-over arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$21.3m in short term capital during the review period compared with \$30.1m in the corresponding 2010 period. External disbursements received in the first nine months of the year

amounted to \$103.2m, while external principal repayments totalled \$87.3m. The disbursements received largely reflect the first tranche of funds (\$96.0m) associated with the IMF Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) signed in July of 2011.

Federal Government Operations

The developments on the fiscal accounts reflect a number of policy initiatives aimed at achieving fiscal consolidation, as part of a wider structural reform programme under a “home grown” IMF SBA which was entered into in July 2011. The fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an overall deficit of \$60.0m in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a deficit of \$60.4m in the comparable period of 2010. A primary surplus of \$35.2m was also recorded, representing a 5.7 per cent increase relative to the primary balance of the corresponding 2010 period. Developments on the current account were largely responsible for this improved performance. A current account deficit of \$24.9m was recorded in the first nine months of the year, compared with a deficit of \$18.6m in the same period of 2010. This outcome largely reflects the new accounting reporting framework employed where the revenue and expenditure data, particularly those for goods and services as well as transfers and payments, are now captured on an accrual basis. This change in practice is in keeping with one of the conditions in the IMF SBA. The accounting change partly contributed to a 27.0 per cent increase in current expenditures, driven by growth in outlays for

goods and services, which more than doubled, as well as transfers and subsidies which increased by 40.2 per cent (\$15.9m). Revenues also increased during the period on account of growth of tax and non-tax revenues, fuelled in part by receipts from VAT and the citizen by investment programme respectively. However, revenue performance was below that of expenditure and thereby contributed to the larger current account deficit.



Current revenue rose by 27.0 per cent to \$453.7m in the first nine months of 2011, due to growth in tax revenue collections of 21.0 per cent (\$51.4m) and non-tax revenue of 38.4 per cent (\$43.9m). Tax revenue's performance can be ascribed largely to growth in collections on taxes on domestic goods and services which increased twofold. This development is consistent with the classification of all VAT receipts as domestic goods and services. The VAT was implemented on 01 November 2010 and replaced several taxes such as consumption and

entertainment tax and as at the end of September 2011 collections exceeded original estimates. The performance in tax revenue collection was tempered by lower yields from taxes on income and profits which declined by 10.7 per cent (\$7.3m) on account of lower corporate income tax receipts of \$12.5m, suggesting a lower profitability in 2010 which may be attributed to a slowdown in economic activity. Yields from taxes on international trade also declined. The revenue intake from taxes on international trade fell by 37.4 per cent to \$74.6m, due to the removal of several taxes such as consumption tax and a reclassification of VAT receipts under the domestic goods and services category. Import duty collections mitigated the decline in this sub component and increased by 5.0 per cent (\$1.7m) to \$35.5m, despite lower imports suggesting that a commitment to allow duty concessions only in limited circumstances was successful. Non-tax revenue rose in the first nine months of the year, largely due to increased receipts by the St Kitts electricity department (40.0 per cent) following tariff increases of 85.0 per cent in January 2011 and growth in other non-tax revenues of 75.5 per cent (\$32.0m). Increased receipts from the citizenship by investment program contributed to this higher level of other non-tax revenue.

Current expenditure increased by 27.0 per cent to \$478.6m in the first nine months of the year due in part to the recognition of expenditure items on an accrual rather than cash basis. The outlays which contributed the most to this increase were goods and



services, interest payments and transfers and subsidies. Expenditures on goods and services, which recorded the largest increase of \$84.3m (109.4 per cent), rose largely on account of accrual adjustments on fuel expenditures (\$45.4m). Interest payments rose by 1.5 per cent (\$1.6m), also reflecting the effects of accrual adjustments. Spending on transfers and subsidies increased by 40.1 per cent reflecting accrual adjustments and efforts to reduce arrears owed to overseas missions and regional institutions. Capital expenditure amounted to \$66.8m at the end of the first nine months of 2011, 10.2 per cent lower than the \$74.4m recorded in corresponding period of 2010. This decline is a result of lower outlays in St Kitts which were tempered by increased expenditures in Nevis. Additionally in 2010 St Kitts outlays were positively skewed by the purchasing of a new generator set (\$54.0m) for the Electricity department.

On a disaggregated basis the central government realized an overall fiscal deficit of \$41.0m in the first nine months of the year, compared with a deficit of \$45.2m in the corresponding period of 2010. A primary surplus of \$38.9m was recorded, which was 0.8 per cent higher than the \$38.6m realised in the comparable period of 2010. The improvement in the overall and primary balances largely reflected the 40.2 per cent (\$25.0m) decline in capital outlays. Over the review period, the current account balance deteriorated with a deficit of \$35.7m being recorded in the first nine months of the year, compared with \$15.2m in the comparable period of 2010. Current

revenue totalled \$364.1m representing a 24.7 per cent increase above the total recorded in corresponding period of 2010, on account of the performance of the VAT which brought in revenues of \$86.0m and of non-tax revenues where \$136.6m was collected. Non-tax revenue's performance can be attributed to increased collections by the electricity department in the first eight months of the year and increased receipts from the Citizenship by Investment Program.

The fiscal operations of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) resulted in an overall deficit of \$19.0m in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a deficit of \$15.2m in the corresponding period of 2010. The deterioration in the overall balance can be attributed to growth in capital outlays exceeding the improvement in the current account. Notwithstanding the primary balance improved with a deficit of \$3.7m being recorded in the first nine months of the year in contrast to a deficit of \$5.8m in the comparable period of 2010. Capital expenditure increased by 139.0 per cent (\$17.3m) due to outlays on the construction of several community centers and a police station during the review period. Current revenues rose by 34.6 per cent to \$89.7m, driven by VAT receipts (\$25.8m) and non-tax revenue growth of \$2.6m. Current expenditures grew by 12.7 per cent (\$8.9m) reflecting growth in interest payments (\$5.4m) and outlays on personal emoluments and wages (\$3.1m).



Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$2,786.9m at the end of September 2011, approximately 1.3 per cent higher than that recorded at the end of 2010. The outstanding debt of the central government, which accounted for 79.0 per cent of public sector debt, rose by 3.6 per cent to \$2,200.8m while that of public sector corporations fell by 6.4 per cent to \$586.1m. External debt, which accounted for 29.1 per cent of public sector debt, fell by 0.5 per cent to \$811.9m. This outturn in the debt dynamics of St Kitts and Nevis is consistent with pronouncements by the government to contain and eventually restructure segments of the debt portfolio.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 9.3 per cent in the first nine month of the year to \$2,088.3m, compared with a growth rate of 7.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. The money supply grew by 35.1 per cent (\$125.3m) and was the largest contributor to growth in M2. This growth was due largely to the reclassification of deposits associated with the Sugar Industry Diversification Foundation (SIDF) from statutory bodies to the private sector during the review period. The growth in the money supply was partially mitigated by a 2.5 per cent (\$2.5m) decline in currency with the public. Quasi money, which represents on average 77.0 per cent of monetary liabilities, grew by 3.3 per cent (\$52.0m)

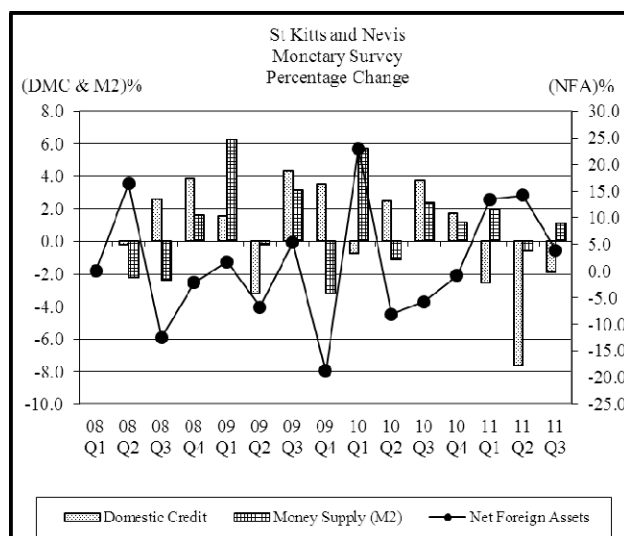
to \$1,605.6m, compared with growth of 3.7 per cent in the first nine months of 2010. This growth can be attributed to increases in private sector savings deposits (6.6 per cent) and private sector time deposits (4.7 per cent) but was tempered by a fall in private sector foreign currency deposits of (4.5 per cent).

Domestic credit contracted by 4.6 per cent to \$1,748.1m in the first nine months of the year, due to the declines in credit to central government and improvement in the net position of statutory bodies.. The net credit position of the Federal Government fell by 9.5 per cent to \$770.2m, due to the combined effects of a 2.5 per cent (\$27.1m) fall in credit extended and a 23.8 per cent (\$53.5m) increase in its deposits in the banking system. The increase in deposits reflected mainly growth in those held at the central bank, consistent with the receipt of the first tranche of funds from the IMF SBA. Commercial bank credit, to central government declined by 5.4 per cent (\$47.2m) on account of declines in all subcomponents while credit to local government increased by 10.5 per cent (\$16.8m). Deposits, meanwhile of central government rose by 26.6 per cent (\$58.1m) while that of local government fell by 71.3 per cent (\$4.6m) contributing to the net credit position of central government falling by 15.2 per cent (\$103.1m) to \$574.0m while that of local government increased by 13.0 per cent (\$22.5m) to \$196.2m. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises increased by 13.4 per cent to \$424.5m, on account of 9.2 per cent (\$54.5m)



growth in their deposits with commercial banks. Credit to the private sector rose by 3.4 per cent influenced in part by credit growth to businesses (3.8 per cent) and households (4.0 per cent).

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that the increase in lending for the acquisition of property (3.9 per cent) was the largest contributing factor to the overall growth in credit extension. The outturn mainly reflects the reclassification of business loans to household loans by several commercial banks during the review period. Increases in credit for distributive trades (9.2 per cent) and tourism (6.5 per cent) related activities also contributed to the overall improvement. There were decreases in lending for public administration (1.2 per cent), durable consumer goods (12.3 per cent) and financial institutions (22.2 per cent).



The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 34.7 per cent to \$863.2m in the first nine months of the year, compared with 6.4 per cent growth in the comparable 2010 period. This increase was largely due to growth in imputed central bank assets. Imputed reserves rose by 47.8 per cent (\$200.9m), while net foreign assets of commercial banks increased by 9.6 per cent (\$21.3m). The growth in imputed reserves can be attributed to mainly to the receipt of funds (\$46.1m), as part of the IMF SBA, for the establishment of a Banking Sector Reserve Fund for the purpose of providing emergency liquidity support to the indigenous banks in the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis, if the need arises.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total assets rose by 4.1 percentage points to 70.8 per cent, while the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities also increased by 2.5 percentage points to 55.9 per cent. Further supporting evidence include the decline in the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits by 4.4 percentage points to 73.8 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened to 5.75 per cent at the end of September 2011, from 5.0 per cent at the end of December 2010. The weighted average interest rate on loans increased to 9.15 per cent, while that on deposits declined by 0.06 percentage points to 3.4 per cent.

Prospects

Based on developments observed in the first nine months of 2011 and expectations of continued declines in the construction and wholesale and retail sectors, the St Kitts and Nevis economy is expected to contract in 2011. This outcome in turn is predicated on lower levels of real imports on account of weak income growth and minimal public and private sector construction activity in the fourth quarter of 2011. Public sector capital outlays in the fourth quarter are expected to be revised downward, while in the private sector construction activity on key tourism related projects such as: Kittitian Hill; Christophe Harbour Pavilion Beach Club; Ocean Edges and the Silver Reef Resort, are expected to remain subdued. Value added by the wholesale and retail trade sector is also expected to remain weak, given prevailing economic conditions and limited wage growth in the economy which is expected to constrain consumer spending.

These developments however, will be tempered by growth in the manufacturing and tourism sectors. The manufacturing sector, as evidenced by the increasing trade of goods to the United States has been relatively resilient despite being susceptible to prevailing economic conditions in the United States. However, in keeping with the positive economic indicators from the United States, trade is expected to be higher relative to 2010. An improvement in the performance of the tourism industry is also expected, due to positive projections regarding both

cruise and stay-over passenger arrivals. Additionally, an advertising campaign in the Wall Street and Midtown districts of New York featuring prominent billboards by the St Kitts Tourist Board in conjunction with American Airlines is expected to yield positive results. A record 650,000 forward cruise passenger bookings for the 2011-2012 tourism seasons, is expected to have positive spin-off effects for other ancillary sectors such as transport and business services and thereby boost economic activity. Global uncertainties, particularly in the Eurozone, may serve to limit the potential for an improvement in foreign direct investment flows and the sale of residential units in several existing tourism infrastructural projects.

The fiscal accounts of the Federal government are expected to weaken in 2011, on account of a deterioration in the accounts of the NIA and no change in the fiscal outturn in St Kitts relative to that of 2010. The Federal government is in the process of negotiating with creditors with the view of restructuring its public debt and thereby achieve savings on its interest cost. Expectations of St Kitts fiscal performance are premised on the offsetting effects of projections of growth in the tourism sector and the continued strong performance of non-tax revenue measures such as the citizenship by investment program but lower revenue intake due to the corporatisation of the electricity department, effective 1 August 2011. Additionally in St Kitts no significant pressures on the expenditure side are expected for the remainder of the year, given the



implementation of a wage and hiring freeze as part of a strategy of rationalization of the civil service and caps on allowances and overtime outlays. An overall balance ceiling which serves as performance criteria under the SBA also serve to limit expenditure growth. The fiscal accounts of the NIA are expected to deteriorate relative to the 2010 despite expectations of improved revenue intake and constrained expenditure growth on account of the high capital outlays incurred during the first nine months of 2011.

On the external accounts, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to widen given weak importation growth and low exports. Although an increase in the numbers of stay-over and cruise ship passenger arrivals is expected, gross inflows from travel are not anticipated to increase to the full extent suggested by the expected volume change. This outlook is influenced by data which suggest that consumer sentiment in both the United States and Europe is declining and as such the consumers may become more value conscious and curtail their

expenditures.

Downside risk to these projections include spill-over effects associated with debt restructuring activities currently taking place between the government of St Kitts and Nevis and its creditors. If the restructuring deal to be presented is not accepted by creditors, it could lead to reduced creditor confidence which in the end may lead to increasing borrowing cost with negative knock-on effects for debt sustainability and cash flow. The restructuring is expected to take place with all creditors with the exception of treasury bills and multilateral debt holders. Concerns by global investors regarding issues in the Eurozone and tepid growth in the United States, serve to limit the amount of foreign direct investment which may flow to St Kitts and Nevis. A worsening of the fiscal and debt situation in the Eurozone and/or depressed growth in the United States would have a negative impact on growth in St Kitts and Nevis, especially through the effects on real flows such as tourist arrivals and export of manufactured goods.



SAINT LUCIA

Overview

Economic activity in Saint Lucia is estimated to have contracted during the first nine months of 2011 compared with activity during the corresponding period of 2010. This assessment is based largely on lower value added in the hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, manufacturing and agricultural sectors. This contraction in economic activity was moderated by higher value added in the construction, wholesale and retail trade sectors, as well as real estate, renting and business activities. The rate of inflation on an end of period basis was 3.2 per cent and the deficit on the merchandise trade balance expanded, largely associated with a rise in the value of imports. Central government operations resulted in a larger overall deficit compared with that observed during the first nine months of 2010. Total public sector debt increased, fuelled by the activities of the central government. Monetary liabilities (M2) and domestic credit expanded while liquidity at commercial banks eased somewhat. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

Economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2011 is projected to increase, driven by an uptick in construction activity, wholesale and retail trade and an improvement in the hotels and restaurants sector. Construction activity will be buoyed by ongoing work on public sector projects

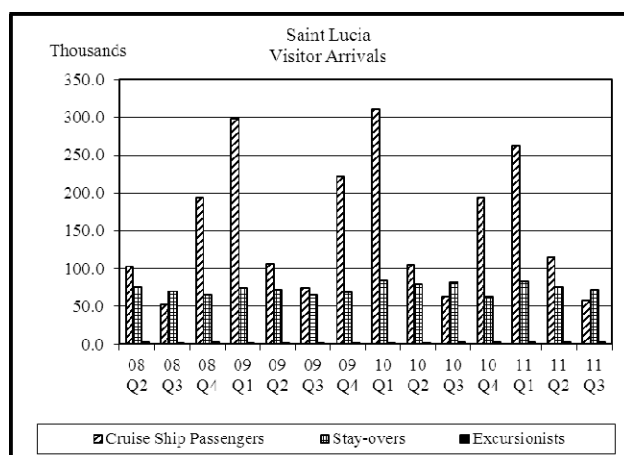
supplemented by some private sector construction. Developments in the wholesale and retail trade sector will reflect heightened real sector activity, while the gradual recovery in the USA, the major source market, will fuel higher output in the hotels and restaurants sector during the final quarter of 2011. The performance of the hotels and restaurants sector may be partially constrained by reduced marketing, owing to budgetary constraints and reduced airlifts. The overall fiscal position is projected to worsen largely reflecting higher capital expenditure, while moderated somewhat by modest increases in current revenue. Preliminary indicators show a slight improvement in the forecast for US economic growth, however, risks remain tilted mainly to the downside associated with continued sluggish economic growth in the USA, deteriorating economic conditions in the UK and the uncertainty in the Eurozone given the region's sovereign debt crisis and associated market turmoil.

Output

The tourism sector recorded a lower performance in the first nine months of 2011 compared with the corresponding period of 2010, attributable to a 7.5 per cent decline in total visitors to 702,927. The fall in the number of total visitors reflected reductions in both stay-overs and cruise passenger arrivals. Stay-over arrivals declined by 6.2 per cent to 229,009, influenced by a decline in visitor arrivals from the USA, UK and Caribbean



markets. Arrivals from the USA fell by 9.8 per cent to 93,992 reflecting sluggish economic growth in that economy and limited air access due to reduced airlift from that market. Stay-over visitor arrivals from the UK declined by 2.2 per cent attributable to ongoing economic challenges in that market coupled with the introduction of the Air Passenger Duty (APD), which raised the cost of travel to the destination. Visitors from the Caribbean fell by 8.7 per cent reflecting the high cost of intra-regional travel. Those declines were partially offset by increased arrivals from Canada (3.8 per cent), consistent with the increase in airlift out of that market and supported by generally favourable economic conditions in that source market.



The number of cruise passengers fell by 9.4 per cent to 432,591 compared with a 0.2 per cent reduction in the corresponding period of 2010. The reduction was attributable to a fall in the number of cruise ship calls by 17.0 per cent to 229, compared with 276 during the corresponding period of 2010. The number of excursionists rose

by 43.4 per cent and yacht passengers increased by 0.6 per cent.

Agricultural output fell, constrained by the performance of bananas and other non-banana agricultural produce. The production of bananas fell by 85.0 per cent to 2,893 tonnes, influenced by widespread destruction caused by hurricane Tomas in October 2010 and the continued infestation caused by the leaf spot disease. Output in the rest of the non-banana agricultural sector was mixed with declines recorded for other crops partially offset by increases in livestock production.

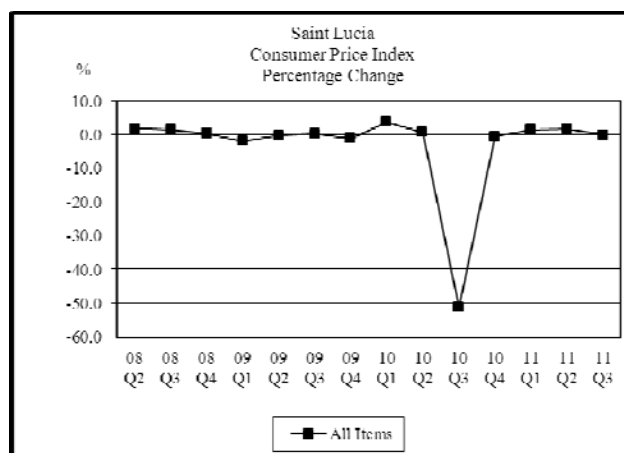
Manufacturing output is estimated to have contracted in the period under review when compared with the corresponding period of 2010. Activity in the manufacturing sector was constrained by the slow recovery in the USA the major export market, as well as weak demand in the domestic market as well.

The fall in overall economic activity was constrained somewhat by an increase in valued added primarily in construction. Activity in the construction sector was estimated to have expanded during the first nine months of 2011, largely based on developments in the public sector. Central government's capital expenditure increased by 75.4 per cent reflecting intensified work on a number of public sector projects including hospitals and infrastructural repairs. In the private sector major construction consisted of

ongoing work on the Jalousie (Tides Sugar Beach) resort development, as well as residential construction reflected in a 1.8 per cent rise in lending for home construction and renovation.

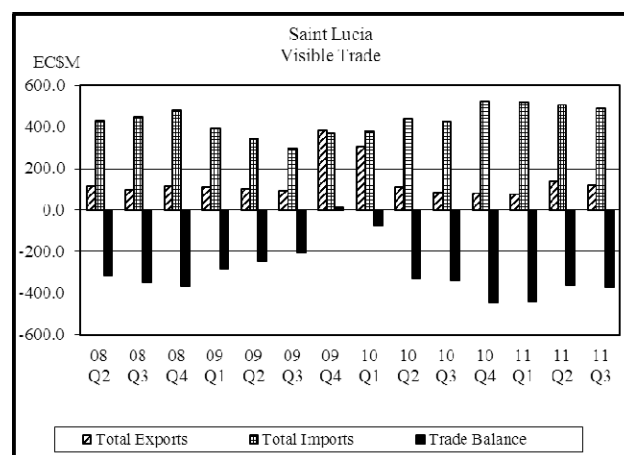
Prices

Prices of goods and services in the economy is estimated to have increased on average by 3.2 per cent, as indicated by movements in the consumer price index during the first nine months of 2011, lower than the 4.8 per cent rate of increase recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. The upward movement in prices was largely influenced by increases in the sub-indices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (4.5 per cent), housing, utilities gas and fuels (3.5 per cent), and health (4.2 per cent). The overall increase in prices however, was tempered by lower prices for clothing and footwear which fell by 10.6 per cent associated with discounts offered for the retail prices of clothing during the month of September. The cost of education also fell by 3.7 per cent.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$1,177.4m was recorded for the first nine months of 2011, higher than the \$741.1m deficit recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. The higher deficit was attributable to a 21.9 per cent rise in the value of imports to \$1,512.7m, which was influenced by an increase in the value of petroleum and machinery imports. Exports fell by 32.9 per cent to \$335.3m, reflecting a 55.7 per cent decline in re-exports, which was partly moderated by a 28.9 per cent rise in domestic exports, mainly associated with beverages.



Gross travel receipts fell by 10.9 per cent consistent with the lower numbers of stay-overs visitors. Commercial banks' transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$150.7m in short-term capital, compared with inflows of \$20.4m in the first nine months of 2010. Net external loan disbursements to the central government totalled \$35.1m in the period under review, down from \$179.2m in the corresponding period of 2010.



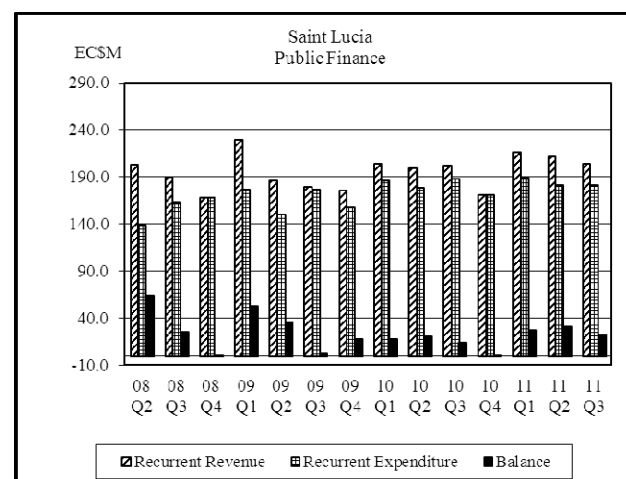
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government recorded an overall deficit of \$104.6m compared with \$29.3m recorded during the first nine months of 2010. This deterioration in fiscal performance was principally attributed to near doubling in the deficit on the capital account. A primary deficit of \$27.0m was recorded in contrast to a surplus of \$42.9m in first nine months of 2010.

Capital expenditure rose sharply by 75.4 per cent to \$214.8m, reflecting ongoing work on a number of public sector projects including two major general hospitals, as well as other infrastructural work throughout the island. Other public sector projects included work on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of various roads, the construction of feeder roads, development work under the constituency development programme and various projects under the disaster recovery programme.

Meanwhile, the performance on the current account improved as the surplus rose by 52.9 per cent to \$80.6m in the first nine months of 2011 compared with one of \$52.7m in the corresponding period of 2010. This higher surplus was due to growth in current revenue coupled with a fall in current expenditure. Current revenue rose by 4.4 per cent to \$631.7m, mainly attributable to higher yields from tax revenue. Growth in tax revenue receipts reflected increases in revenue collections from taxes on income and profits (7.4 per cent), taxes on international trade and

transactions (3.5 per cent) and taxes on domestic goods and services (2.8 per cent). Receipts from taxes on income and profits reflected the robust yields from the collection of corporate and personal income taxes. Higher tax receipts from corporations in the period were consistent with the increase in profits recorded in the corresponding period of 2010. Yields from taxes on international trade and transactions generally fuelled by higher imports, reflected increases in import duties (8.9 per cent), service charge (9.1 per cent) and consumption tax (4.6 per cent). The outturn was moderated by a fall in airport tax and excise tax receipts. Higher yields from taxes on domestic goods and services were driven by increases in the collections of cellular tax (24.8 per cent) and consumption duty (15.0 per cent), and higher receipts from hotel occupancy tax (2.4 per cent). Non tax revenue remained relatively flat (increasing by 0.1 per cent) constrained by reduced profits from the ECCB and the post office.



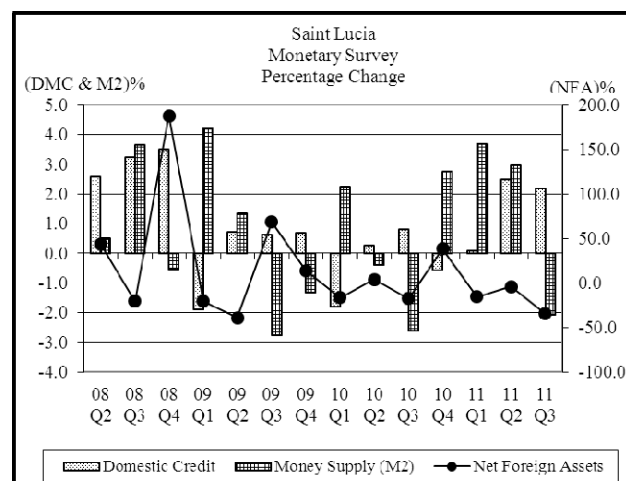
Current expenditure decreased by 0.2 per cent to \$551.1m, reflecting reduced outlays on goods and services and personal emoluments. Outlays on goods and services fell by 6.1 per cent (\$7.0m) on account of lower utility expenses. Expenditure on personal emoluments decreased by 1.3 per cent (\$3.3m). In contrast, interest payments rose by 7.3 per cent (\$5.3m), reflecting higher domestic interest payments (14.6 per cent), as external interest payment fell. Transfers and subsidies expanded by 3.5 per cent (\$3.8m) buoyed by payments to offset losses at the government's supply office, as well as the granting of a \$2.5m fuel rebate to mini-bus drivers to assist in the alleviation of the effects of higher fuel prices.

Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector increased by 6.3 per cent to \$2,251.9m during the first nine months of 2011, fuelled by an 8.1 per cent increase in central government debt. The rise in central government debt was largely attributable to the increase in the issuance of domestic bond and Treasury bill instruments on the RGSM. By contrast, the stock of external debt declined by 3.9 per cent (\$41.5m) associated with large principal repayments on outstanding debt coupled with a delay in new borrowing. The outstanding debt of public corporations fell by 5.9 per cent to \$267.3m during the period under review.

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) expanded by 4.5 per cent to \$2,674.2m during the first nine months of 2011 in contrast to a contraction of 0.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. The major contributor to the increase was growth in quasi money of 5.5 per cent (\$106.0m). All of the components of quasi money contributed to the expansion, led by private sector savings deposits (4.6 per cent) and private sector time deposits (10.0 per cent). The narrow money supply (M1) rose by a modest 1.4 per cent.



Domestic credit expanded by 4.8 per cent to \$3,573.1m, fuelled by a 2.4 per cent rise in credit to the private sector to \$3,893.5m. The central government moved to a net credit position at the end of September 2011 from a net deposit position at the end of 2010, mainly attributable to an increase in lending from the central bank.



Outstanding credit from the central bank rose more than six-fold (\$10.4m), while central government deposits held with the central bank fell by 76.1 per cent (\$39.1m). Commercial bank loans and advances to the central government fell by 7.4 per cent while deposits with those institutions declined by 2.5 per cent. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of nonfinancial public enterprises fell as a result of a reduction in deposits offsetting a smaller decline in outstanding borrowing.

An analysis of credit by economic activity indicates that of the total outstanding 28.7 per cent was concentrated in the tourism and construction sectors. Credit to tourism rose by 1.8 per cent, along with a 3.2 per cent increase in lending for construction. Loans for personal use, the largest individual category accounting for 32.5 per cent of the entire lending portfolio, rose by 4.3 per cent primarily for the acquisition of property.

The net foreign liability position of the banking system rose to \$511.7m at the end of September 2011 compared with one of \$315.7m at the end of December 2010, attributable to an increase in the net liabilities position of commercial banks. Liabilities of commercial banks held with institutions outside of the ECCU rose by 17.8 per cent while assets declined by 11.7 per cent. The increase in the net liabilities position overall was partly offset by a decline in the net liabilities position of financial institutions within the currency union. Saint Lucia's imputed share of

the reserves held at the central bank fell to \$447.0m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained virtually around the same level as it was in the corresponding period of 2010. The ratio of the loans and advances to deposits fell to 113.5 per cent from 115.8 per cent at the end of December 2010, while liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities was 22.5 per cent at the end of September 2011, compared with 23.1 per cent at the end of December 2010. The cash reserves to deposits ratio which remained at 8.4 at the end of September 2011 compared with that at the end of December 2010, provided further evidence of stability in liquidity conditions.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits declined by 0.18 percentage point to 3.07 per cent while the weighted average lending rate fell by 0.34 percentage point to 9.14 per cent which contributed to a narrowing in the weighted average interest rate spread which fell by 0.16 percentage point to 6.07 per cent end of September 2011.

Prospects

Based on developments during the first nine months of the review period and expectations for the last quarter of 2011, economic activity overall is expected to improve marginally. This assessment is based on anticipated developments in the construction sector reflecting intensified work on a number of major public sector projects.



Projects include intensified work on two hospitals, repairs to the damaged infrastructure caused by a series of natural disasters and work on a number of roads. Private sector activity consists mainly of construction work on the Tides Sugar Beach hotel project in Soufriere and work on residential and commercial properties. Developments in the construction sector will have spill-over effects on the wholesale and retail trade and real estate, renting and business activities sectors. The performance of the tourism industry however, is projected to be below that recorded in 2010 based on lower numbers of stay-over visitors and cruise passengers. The challenges that have restricted manufacturing activity during the first nine months of 2011, including sluggish demand in the USA as well as the regional and domestic markets, will persist, resulting in a contraction in output in the manufacturing sector. Output in the agricultural sector is projected to fall below the performance in the previous year.

The deficit on the merchandise trade account is projected to widen, as the gradual recovery in the domestic economy spurs increased demand for both consumer and capital goods. However, the rate at which the deficit widens will be tempered by uncertainty in the global economy and its associated impact on real sector activity in Saint Lucia. Gross inflows from travel however, are projected to fall below estimates in 2010 as the recovery in stay-over visitors in the final quarter of 2011 will be insufficient to compensate for the year-to-date decline.

The overall deficit of the central government is projected to widen as the deficit on the capital account exceeds the surplus generated on the current account. Current revenue receipts are estimated to improve steadily when compared with the performance in 2010.

Uncertainty increasingly clouds the medium term forecast for Saint Lucia as a lacklustre performance for the first nine months of the year coincides with a global macroeconomic environment that is rapidly worsening. The macroeconomic fundamentals in the USA continue to cast doubt on the sustainability of the economic recovery. Political gridlock in the US Senate coupled with a need to put the debt back on a sustainable path is limiting the policy responses of the US government and constraining the degree to which the government can intervene in addressing the high unemployment situation. Furthermore, the USA is currently in an election cycle which may limit the extent to which persons travel outside of the national borders. Additionally, the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone will also weigh heavily on the decisions and ability of visitors from those markets, creating further uncertainty. More importantly, however is the negative impact that the crisis is having on international markets and the perceptions of consumers about the future. The contagion effects of the crisis are not just limited to the Eurozone but impact global capital markets impacting FDI inflows to the region as well, limiting the strength of the global recovery. Other risks include the



deteriorating economic conditions in the UK, the second largest tourist market and the recent

imposition of the air passenger duty which serves as a disincentive to travellers to the Caribbean.



ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Overview

Economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated to have remained flat in the first three quarters of 2011 compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. Developments in some of the major contributing sectors, like wholesale and retail trade, transport and construction, contributed largely to the lacklustre performance. The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 3.1 per cent, on an end of period basis. The fiscal operations of the central government yielded a smaller overall deficit, associated with an increase in capital grant inflows. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit widened, mainly on account of lower export receipts. The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was above the level recorded at the end of December 2010. In the banking sector, the stock of monetary liabilities and net foreign assets fell, while domestic credit grew. Commercial bank liquidity declined, but remained at a high level. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed marginally.

The prospects of an improvement in economic activity for the remainder of 2011 are favourable however, risks to the annual performance remain biased toward the downside. The outlook is based largely on the expectations for the construction and education sectors, as well as the tourism industry. Works are expected to progress on the terminal

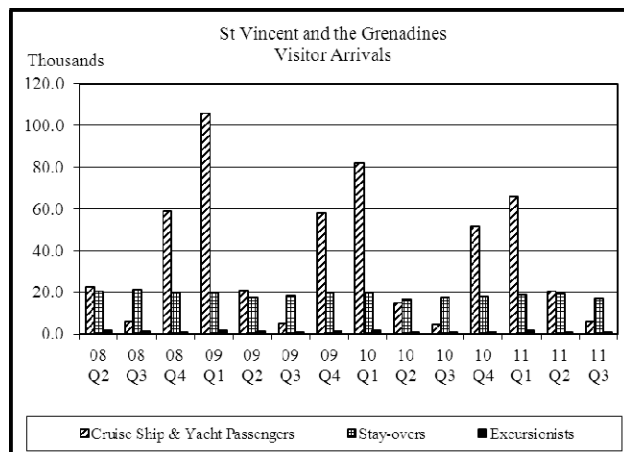
building at the Argyle International Airport and on hotel improvements on Canuoan and Petit St Vincent. These developments are expected to spur construction activity and positively impact a number of the other ancillary sectors. The operations of two new medical schools on St Vincent, All Saints and Trinity, are expected to boost the contribution of the education sector to growth, and positive forward bookings for the current tourist season are likely to boost activity in the tourism industry. The pace of recovery in the global economy and the developments in the USA, remain an inherent risk to the economy of St Vincent and the Grenadines. Other downside risks to the projections include inflationary pressures from high commodity prices-particularly food and fuel and adverse weather.

Output

In the first nine months of 2011, activity in the transport, storage and communication sector, an important contributor to real output, contracted relative to activity in the corresponding period of 2010. This outturn was a result of declines recorded in most of the sub-sectors – road, sea, air, supporting and auxiliary transport activities, partly due to a fall in total visitor arrivals and cargo loaded and landed. In the communication sub-sector however, activity is estimated to have increased, attributable to customers spending more time on their telephones. Output in the wholesale and retail trade sector,



which contributes close to 15.0 per cent of gross value added, declined, as the value of imports to St Vincent and the Grenadines fell.



Value added in the construction sector is estimated to have remained flat in the review period, relative to the performance in the first three quarters of 2010. Private sector construction focused on completion of the first segment of the Buccament Bay Resort, renovation and refurbishment work at the Canouan Resort and rebuilding efforts following hurricane Tomas and flooding. Work in the public sector was limited to road maintenance and the rehabilitation and renovation of a number of public buildings. Developments in the construction sector impacted activity in the mining and quarrying sector, which is also estimated to have remained relatively flat in the nine months to September 2011.

Manufacturing output is estimated to have been above the level of the first nine months of 2010. Output of feeds, beverages, rice and flour was estimated to have grown by 17.1 per cent, 15.0 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively.

More galvanized sheets were also produced during the review period. These increases more than offset a decline of 11.3 per cent in the production of packaging material.

Tourism activity in the first nine months of 2011 is estimated to have continued its recent downward trajectory, marked by a 5.8 per cent decline in the total number of visitors compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. This performance was driven by a fall in the number of cruise passengers and excursionists by 16.8 per cent and 21.6 per cent respectively. The decline in the number of cruise passengers largely reflected a 24.2 fall in the number of cruise ship calls to St Vincent and the Grenadines. Notwithstanding the decline in those categories, stay-over arrivals increased by an estimated 2.1 per cent to 55,479, in contrast to a decline of 2.3 per cent in the comparable period last year. This increase reflected growth of 24.7 per cent in the number of stay-over visitors from the UK, as marketing efforts were augmented in that source market. By contrast, visitor arrivals from the Caribbean, the premier source market, were estimated to have declined marginally (0.9 per cent), mainly attributable to the high cost of intra-regional airfares and reduced airlift. The number of stay-over visitors from the USA and Canada were estimated to have declined by 4.0 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively, as persistent unemployment and slow economic recovery challenged consumer spending in these advanced economies. Of the other categories of visitors, yacht passenger arrivals, a consistent contributor to activity in the sector, increased by 9.5

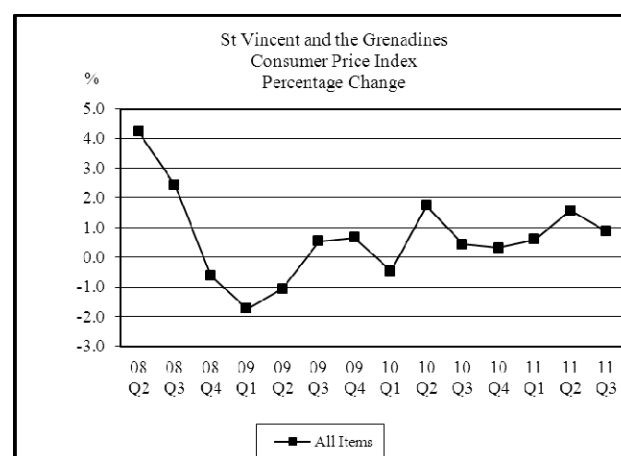
per cent during the review period, compared with 2.7 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010.

In the agricultural sector, output continued to decline mirroring contractions in activity in all sub-sectors. Crop production fell by an estimated 26.0 per cent, largely attributable to the devastating blow dealt to the banana and plantain crops by hurricane Tomas in October 2010 and heavy rains in April 2011. In addition, recovering banana plants were severely affected by the black sigatoka disease. Activity in the fishing industry fell as evidenced by a decline in the quantity of fish produced.

Prices

Consumer prices were estimated to have risen by 3.1 per cent during the first nine months of 2011, compared with growth of 1.7 per cent during the comparable period of 2010. The increase in the CPI was broad-based, influenced by upward price movements in all of the sub-indices except medical care and expenses. The transport and communications sub-index grew by 4.2 per cent, as a result of increases in the price of unleaded petrol and vehicular licenses. The housing and fuel and light sub-indices, each grew by 4.1 per cent, mainly due to increases in the cost of galvanize sheets, kerosene and electricity consumption charges. Prices in the food sub-index, the largest weighted of the CPI basket, rose by 3.1 per cent following an increase of 1.9 per cent during the first three quarters of 2010. Price hikes for some basic grocery items, including local ground provisions were mainly responsible for

the rise in food prices. Those increases more than offset a 0.5 per cent decline in the medical care and expenses sub-index, associated with a decline in the cost of drugs used in the treatment of non-communicable diseases.

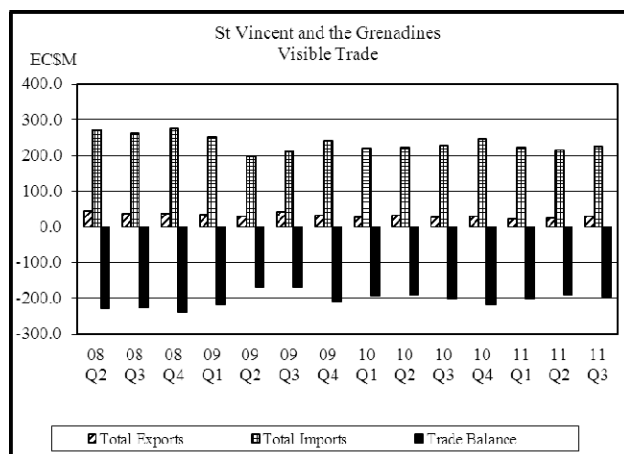


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$587.5m was recorded for the first nine months of 2011, up from one of \$583.9m in the corresponding period of 2010. The larger deficit was mainly the result of a fall in the value of exports, which more than offset a decline in total import payments. Total export earnings contracted by 10.4 per cent, driven by a fall in the value of both domestic exports and re-exports. Domestic export receipts fell by 8.4 per cent (\$5.9m), reflecting an 86.3 per cent decline in earnings from bananas, which were damaged by hurricane Tomas in the last quarter of 2010 and heavy rains in the first half of this year. The value of re-exports declined by 21.3 per cent mainly on account of a 47.2 per cent fall in the re-export of machinery and transport equipment. Import



payments fell by 0.8 per cent to \$662.2m, in contrast to growth of 1.0 per cent (\$6.4m) in the corresponding period of 2010. The decline in import payments was largely attributed to lower domestic demand for machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have risen by 9.0 per cent to \$187.9m, on account of growth in stay-over visitor arrivals. The external transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net inflow of \$13.0m in short-term capital during the first three quarters of 2011, compared with one of \$73.4m registered during the corresponding period of 2010.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

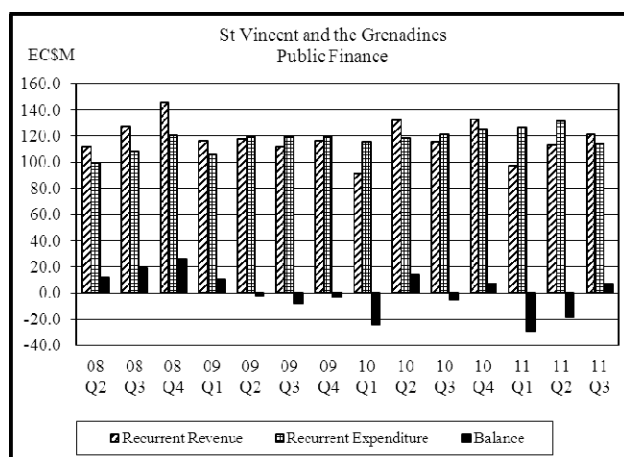
In the first nine months of 2011, the central government recorded an overall deficit of \$40.2m, compared with one of \$40.6m at the end of September 2010. The outturn was primarily associated with a decline in capital expenditure, despite an increase in capital grant inflows. A

primary deficit widened to \$8.1m from \$2.0m in the first three quarters of 2010.

On the current account a deficit of \$40.7m was recorded compared with one of \$15.5m in the first nine months of last year, as current expenditure rose and current revenue fell. Current expenditure grew by 4.8 per cent (\$17.1m) to \$371.9m, influenced by growth in outlays on transfers and subsidies, personal emoluments and goods and services. Expenditure on transfers and subsidies grew by 8.7 per cent mainly reflecting increased spending on social safety net programmes as the government responded to the property damages and displacement of a large number of households caused by hurricane Tomas and flooding. Spending on personal emoluments rose by 5.8 per cent, as public servants were granted a 2.0 per cent salary increase in December 2010. Outlays on goods and services increased by 11.6 per cent influenced by expenditure on rehabilitation and restoration works following hurricane Tomas and flood rains. Those increases were partially offset by a 16.7 per cent (\$6.5m) decline in interest payments, as government decreased its cost of debt.

Current revenue contracted by 2.4 per cent (\$8.1m), attributable to a decline in non-tax collections. Non-tax revenue was 27.1 per cent lower than the total at the end of September 2010, reflecting lower receipts from all sub-categories including dividends, interest and rents. The decline in non-tax revenue was partially offset by a 1.2 per cent (\$3.5m) increase in

tax collections. Revenue from taxes on income and profits grew by 6.6 per cent, driven mainly by a rise in collections from personal income tax, consistent with the salary increase granted to public servants. The yield from taxes on international trade and transactions grew by 8.1 per cent, primarily on account of a 15.5 per cent increase in receipts from the customs service charge, supported by growth of 6.9 per cent in collections from the import duty. These increases more than offset declines of 3.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent in receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services and property, respectively. The performance of the stamp duty, which registered a 34.9 per cent fall in collections, was mainly responsible for the decline in tax receipts from domestic goods and services.



On the capital account, expenditure fell by 7.5 per cent to \$33.6m in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a decline of 41.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. The fall in expenditure was associated with a delay in the implementation of a number of development projects on the public sector investment programme. Capital

grants receipts totalled \$25.7m at the end of September 2011, more than twice the amount received in the comparable period one year ago.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$1,233.7m at the end of September 2011, approximately 1.5 per cent (\$18.5m) above the level at the end of December 2010. This increase was occasioned by growth in the debt stock of the central government, which more than offset a decline of 6.6 per cent in the borrowing of public corporations. The total debt incurred by the central government (85.4 per cent of the total stock), rose by 3.1 per cent to \$1053.7m, primarily due to an increase of 11.9 per cent in domestic borrowing.

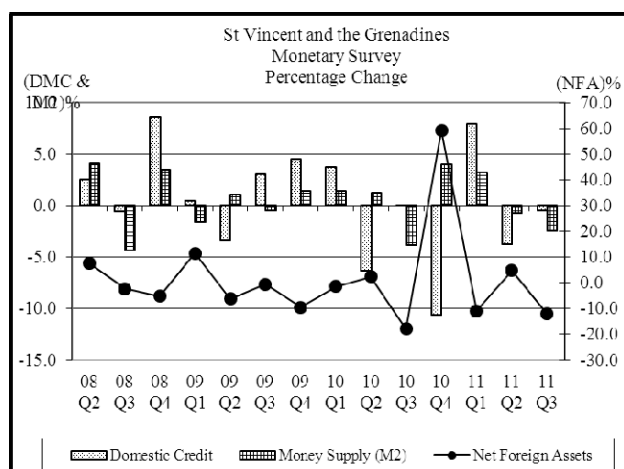
Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) fell by 0.1 per cent to \$1,113.2m, during the first nine months of 2011 compared with a decline of 1.4 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010. The contraction in M2 was associated with a decline in narrow money, as quasi money increased. Narrow money fell by 6.5 per cent to \$323.1m, influenced by reductions in two of its components - currency with the public (\$11.6m) and private sector demand deposits (\$11.5m). Cheques and drafts issued in EC dollars increased by 9.1 per cent (\$0.5m). Quasi money rose by 2.8 per cent to \$790.1m, reflecting increases



in private sector savings deposits (\$9.9m) and time deposits (\$16.0m).

Domestic credit rose by 3.4 per cent to \$922.3m at the end of September 2011, reflecting growth in loans to the private sector. Credit to the private sector grew by 3.6 per cent, reflecting an increase in outstanding loans to households and investments in non-bank financial institutions. Net credit to the central government more than doubled to \$51.5m, as government borrowed more and drew down on its deposits. Lending to the non-financial public enterprises fell by 36.5 per cent, influenced by a 14.1 per cent increase in their deposits.



An analysis of the distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity shows increased lending for personal use, distributive trades and construction. Outstanding credit for personal use grew by 5.8 per cent, mainly reflecting an increase of 7.6 per cent in lending for acquisition of property, mostly home construction and renovation. Credit for distributive trades and construction increased by 5.9 per cent and

12.8 per cent, respectively, while that for agriculture more than doubled to \$2.5m. Those increases were partly offset by declines of 27.6 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.4 per cent (\$4.4m) in credit for manufacturing, other sectors and tourism, respectively.

The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 18.0 per cent to \$389.2m, compared with a decline of 17.4 per cent during the first three quarters of 2010. The contraction largely reflected a decline of 24.1 per cent to \$226.9m, in St Vincent and Grenadines' imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves. Commercial banks' net foreign assets decreased by 7.4 per cent to \$162.3m compared with a decline of 46.4 per cent during the corresponding period of the prior year. This outturn mirrored a reduction in assets and liabilities held with banks and other financial institutions, both within and outside the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system declined, but remained at a high level during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 4.9 percentage points to 38.4 per cent at the end of September 2011. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits increased marginally by 0.2 percentage point to 75.5 per cent.

The commercial banks' weighted average interest rate on deposit increased marginally by 0.11 percentage point, while lending rates inched downwards by 0.06 percentage point from the level

at the end of December 2010. As a result, the weighted average spread between deposit and lending rates declined by 17 basis points.

Prospects

Given the performance in the first nine months of 2011 and expected developments for the last quarter of the year, economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines is projected to improve marginally in 2011. This forecast is supported by the sluggish pace of the global economic recovery, particularly developments in the USA, and the impact of hurricane Tomas and recent flooding on the local economy. Despite the positive outlook for tourism, mainly due to enhanced marketing, persistently high levels of unemployment in the advanced economies still pose a significant risk to regional travel demand. A small expansion in construction activity is anticipated for the rest of the year, as rebuilding and renovating initiatives progress and works on the main terminal building and other land-side facilities at the Argyle international airport project continue. The focus for other construction activities in the public sector for the year is likely to be on road maintenance and rehabilitation, while private sector activity concentrates on the resorts in Canouan and Petit St Vincent. These developments are expected to contribute positively to output in the sector and spin off into other sectors like mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade and transportation.

In the manufacturing sector, activity is likely to continue to improve as demand for manufactured

goods including metal, flour and packaging is expected to be firm. Agricultural output is projected to continue its decline, based largely on developments in the banana sub-sector, which was severely affected by hurricane Tomas, flooding and the black sigatoka and moko diseases. Although the authorities are channelling investments into the sector, recovery is expected to take some time. In addition, a very active hurricane season always pose a serious threat to the agricultural sector.

The fiscal operations of the central government are likely to yield a larger overall deficit, influenced by developments on the current account. Larger outlays on transfers and subsidies are estimated as a result of support given to victims who suffered loss from the passage of hurricane Tomas and flooding, as well as increased subventions to state-owned enterprises. The 2011 census, which is scheduled to be redone as a result of fire damage to the census office, is also expected to contribute to the projected increase in current expenditure. Larger outlays on personal emoluments are estimated as increments for public servants become due and a number of critical posts are filled. Despite the reconstruction of infrastructure destroyed by the hurricane and floods, capital expenditure is expected to be below the 2010 level, partly due to the slow pace of implementation of a number of projects on the PSIP.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to widen, as import payments are projected to rise, in line with the anticipated construction activity. An improvement in export earnings is



unlikely due to the developments in the banana industry. Owing to the underlying uncertainty of the pace of global economic recovery, inflows of foreign direct investment are likely to be constrained in the short term.

Global economic growth has been revised downwards, reflecting recent developments in

Europe and the USA in particular, as a consequence recovery of the economy is likely to be restrained. Downside risks to the projections persist and include, inter alia, the negative effects of lower foreign direct investment and remittance flows, adverse weather associated with a very active hurricane season and high food and fuel prices.



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.



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Table 1
ECCU - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	468,549	1,128,215	1,547,839	677,153	406,099	2,719,819	2,631,091
Stay-Over Visitors	234,190	219,648	272,648	238,920	229,799	732,046	741,367
Of which:							
USA	88,613	79,158	108,984	100,979	84,399	293,930	294,362
Canada	11,959	16,541	35,325	14,937	13,645	59,815	63,907
UK	42,122	49,688	55,036	47,892	42,763	138,849	145,691
Caribbean	67,356	48,623	41,046	52,645	65,750	162,502	159,441
Other Countries	24,140	25,638	32,257	22,467	23,242	76,950	77,966
Excursionists ¹	18,760	16,550	24,946	20,383	16,692	61,102	62,021
Cruise Ship Passengers ²	200,815	861,476	1,205,773	390,185	143,332	1,841,418	1,739,290
Yacht Passengers ⁴	14,784	30,541	44,472	27,665	16,276	85,253	88,413
Number of Cruise Ship Calls ³	68	488	724	250	47	1,076	1,021
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	643.69	735.87	930.96	717.84	640.66	2,226.49	2,289.46

Sources: Central Statistics Offices, OECS and ECCB

¹ Excursionists includes Sea Arrivals for Saint Lucia and excludes Antigua and Barbuda.

² Cruiseship passengers excludes Anguilla but includes Antigua and Barbuda.

³ Cruiseship calls excludes Anguilla and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

⁴ Yacht passengers includes St Kitts and Nevis and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Data available at 17 November 2011

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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	1,906.15	1,836.15	2,194.39	2,158.33	2,334.83	2,096.89
Central Bank (net)	2,252.55	2,271.84	2,498.31	2,478.05	2,583.72	2,621.71
External Assets	2,257.90	2,286.81	2,500.52	2,485.48	2,608.88	2,625.46
External Liabilities	5.35	14.97	2.20	7.43	25.15	3.75
Commercial Banks (net)	(346.39)	(435.69)	(303.92)	(319.72)	(248.89)	(524.81)
External Assets	3,678.90	3,476.21	3,245.62	3,399.75	3,348.81	3,153.23
External Liabilities	4,025.29	3,911.90	3,549.54	3,719.47	3,597.70	3,678.04
Net Domestic Assets	10,586.09	10,549.47	10,479.01	10,687.32	10,579.31	10,649.27
Domestic Credit	12,630.80	12,636.14	12,495.18	12,547.23	12,417.42	12,403.19
Central Government (net)	1,118.89	1,425.21	1,219.75	1,236.55	1,243.84	1,257.08
Other Public Sector (net)	(953.00)	(1,355.87)	(1,322.93)	(1,339.31)	(1,516.80)	(1,614.38)
Private Sector	12,464.90	12,566.80	12,598.36	12,649.99	12,690.38	12,760.49
Households	6,194.46	6,237.47	6,290.85	6,326.08	6,253.97	6,387.87
Business	5,860.59	5,926.80	5,941.14	5,940.37	6,033.82	5,970.36
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	152.01	146.39	136.76	157.15	158.27	162.36
Subsidiaries & Affiliates (net)	257.85	256.15	229.61	226.38	244.32	239.90
Other Items (net)	(2,044.71)	(2,086.67)	(2,016.18)	(1,859.91)	(1,838.11)	(1,753.92)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	12,492.24	12,385.63	12,673.40	12,845.65	12,914.15	12,746.16
Money Supply (M1)	2,509.90	2,446.28	2,585.31	2,560.29	2,481.30	2,442.02
Currency with the Public	567.49	551.87	616.08	577.94	570.69	590.23
Demand Deposits	1,857.24	1,826.31	1,881.27	1,880.41	1,836.94	1,787.06
Quasi Money	9,982.35	9,939.35	10,088.09	10,285.36	10,432.85	10,304.15
Savings Deposits	5,312.18	5,282.13	5,282.05	5,411.37	5,438.53	5,448.72
Time Deposits	2,801.12	2,804.93	2,868.97	2,890.61	2,968.36	2,981.59
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,869.05	1,852.28	1,937.07	1,983.37	2,025.96	1,873.84

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 17 November 2011



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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	801.88	884.44	888.88	881.88	869.37	2,472.16	2,640.14
Tax Revenue	709.02	751.57	773.42	773.71	759.99	2,174.84	2,307.12
Taxes on Income and Profits ¹¹	155.79	148.87	174.55	186.92	160.05	520.11	521.51
Of Which:							
Personal Income Tax ¹²	64.50	70.28	80.24	73.73	71.21	205.57	225.18
Company	77.66	64.94	76.56	97.09	66.53	261.06	240.18
Taxes on Property	15.84	10.65	13.38	19.79	13.07	51.09	46.24
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	256.04	293.45	321.95	300.47	328.43	780.67	950.85
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	12.36	7.70	19.44	16.09	11.17	42.37	46.70
Licences	16.94	22.77	24.78	17.95	15.31	61.52	58.04
Sales Tax ¹³	45.34	46.06	51.06	52.22	40.99	133.40	144.28
Stamp Duties	24.97	36.73	25.27	21.74	68.90	85.72	115.90
Consumption Tax ¹⁴	2.40	2.07	2.36	1.70	1.88	13.60	5.94
Value Added Tax ¹⁵	99.95	124.12	146.68	138.23	133.55	288.77	418.46
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	281.35	298.59	263.54	266.53	258.45	822.97	788.52
Of Which:							
Import Duties	103.22	119.46	101.04	102.42	103.35	294.74	306.82
Consumption Tax ¹⁷	56.79	53.27	35.30	37.70	38.59	167.07	111.59
Customs Service Charge ¹⁷	47.10	48.24	45.34	45.44	46.71	132.60	137.49
Non-Tax Revenue	92.86	132.87	115.47	108.17	109.38	297.31	333.02
Current Expenditure	876.01	865.27	879.22	889.42	884.64	2,538.93	2,653.28
Personal Emoluments	373.75	389.18	388.60	386.71	377.49	1,123.48	1,152.80
Goods and Services	181.29	191.86	162.79	209.94	204.00	515.44	576.73
Interest Payments	119.25	99.60	127.04	94.14	112.73	318.52	333.91
Domestic	73.10	62.68	64.80	53.95	62.60	184.84	181.34
External	46.14	36.92	62.24	40.19	50.13	133.67	152.57
Transfers and Subsidies	201.73	184.62	200.78	198.63	190.42	581.49	589.84
Of Which: Pensions	68.89	58.58	66.88	60.65	58.11	193.16	185.64
Current Account Balance	(74.13)	19.17	9.66	(7.54)	(15.27)	(66.78)	(13.14)
Capital Revenue	5.50	11.87	4.17	4.35	10.12	15.40	18.65
Grants	78.13	146.41	74.56	93.84	74.58	235.90	242.98
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	119.04	172.09	196.93	227.90	199.10	525.82	623.94
Of Which: Capital Expenditure	118.16	170.54	197.40	227.95	199.64	523.54	624.99
Primary Balance	9.70	104.96	18.50	(43.11)	(16.93)	(22.78)	(41.55)
Overall Balance	(109.54)	5.36	(108.55)	(137.25)	(129.67)	(341.30)	(375.46)
Financing	109.54	(5.36)	108.55	137.25	129.67	341.30	375.46
Domestic	(150.58)	(170.68)	119.17	174.10	31.59	(91.05)	324.86
ECCB (net)	(8.22)	(84.84)	83.11	(33.06)	(30.95)	8.88	19.10
Commercial Banks (net)	(68.26)	(110.68)	(43.55)	2.69	22.32	(249.42)	(18.55)
Other	(74.11)	24.83	79.61	204.47	40.23	149.49	324.31
External	248.20	221.78	(12.68)	(26.97)	81.80	342.68	42.15
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	248.64	144.60	(14.24)	(67.68)	82.22	347.40	0.30
Disbursements	323.79	235.95	77.45	27.93	144.64	644.10	250.02
Amortisation	(75.15)	(91.35)	(91.69)	(95.61)	(62.42)	(296.70)	(249.72)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.44)	77.18	1.56	40.70	(0.42)	(4.72)	41.85
Arrears ¹⁸	(1,141.78)	(98.46)	2.05	(9.88)	16.27	(1,064.04)	8.44
Domestic	(889.37)	(102.42)	(7.59)	(9.42)	8.80	(801.01)	(8.21)
External	(252.41)	3.96	9.64	(0.46)	7.47	(263.03)	16.65

Sources: Central Statistics Offices, OECS and ECCB

¹¹ Taxes on income and profits are not collected in Anguilla¹² Includes a social services levy which is applied in St Kitts and Nevis¹³ Includes data for Dominica and Antigua & Barbuda¹⁴ Excludes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat¹⁵ Includes data for Dominica, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines¹⁶ Includes data for Anguilla and Montserrat only¹⁷ Includes data for all territories except Anguilla¹⁸ Excludes Montserrat and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Data available at 17 November 2011



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

	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^P	Sep 2011
Anguilla	141.2	170.9	191.6	235.1	229.0
Antigua and Barbuda	2,835.7	2,979.1	3,136.4	2,712.6	2,757.5
Dominica	917.9	898.1	862.8	930.7	933.0
Grenada	1,710.0	1,777.1	1,883.8	1,942.1	1,977.6
Montserrat	11.2	11.1	9.3	8.7	8.2
St Kitts and Nevis	2,505.7	2,550.2	2,640.3	2,751.3	2,786.9
Saint Lucia	1,857.1	1,884.8	1,911.6	2,119.4	2,251.9
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1,025.9	1,102.4	1,173.8	1,215.3	1,233.7
TOTAL ECCU	11,004.6	11,373.5	11,809.5	11,915.3	12,177.8

Source: ECCB

* Includes arrears of principal

Data available at 14 December 2011

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

	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^P	Sep 2011
Anguilla	121.1	149.6	172.3	217.4	212.3
Antigua and Barbuda	2,558.2	2,683.6	2,630.4	2,295.3	2,339.3
Dominica	762.1	749.2	713.8	764.9	756.9
Grenada	1,539.1	1,580.2	1,684.3	1,746.7	1,791.8
Montserrat	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
St Kitts and Nevis	1,806.1	1,941.9	2,018.6	2,125.4	2,200.8
Saint Lucia	1,595.4	1,616.2	1,642.2	1,835.4	1,984.5
St Vincent and the Grenadines	845.0	860.8	930.1	1,022.5	1,053.7
TOTAL ECCU	9,230.8	9,585.6	9,794.2	10,009.8	10,341.6

Source: ECCB

Data available at 14 December 2011

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

	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^P	Jan - Sep Sep 2010	Jan - Sep 2011
Anguilla	11.0	40.3	51.0	215.8	158.8	9.4
Antigua and Barbuda	202.5	243.5	182.7	222.6	184.6	146.5
Dominica	55.1	53.8	29.2	33.5	28.0	36.7
Grenada	86.3	79.2	117.5	83.8	64.9	175.2
Montserrat	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
St Kitts and Nevis	205.9	212.6	202.5	213.0	145.8	218.9
Saint Lucia	136.2	156.7	173.3	290.7	174.1	144.0
St Vincent and the Grenadines	93.6	107.6	112.9	166.0	98.1	80.4
TOTAL ECCU	791.8	893.9	869.4	1,225.6	854.5	811.2

Source: ECCB

Data available at 14 December 2011



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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Bid Amount	227.0	250.3	178.2	270.4	330.2	270.4	330.2
Funds Raised	194.7	225.3	96.0	147.0	227.5	147.0	227.5

Source: Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE)

Data available as at November 2011

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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
91-day Treasury Bills	4.83	5.06	4.87	4.69	4.12	4.83	4.49
180-day Treasury Bills	4.50	**	4.90	**	4.00	4.50	4.45
365-day Treasury Bills	6.00	6.00	**	6.75	5.75	6.00	6.11
5-year Bond	**	6.80	**	**	7.50	**	7.50
6-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
7-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
8-year Bond	7.5	**	**	**	**	7.50	**
10-year Bond	**	**	**	**	7.75	**	7.75

Source: ECSE

Data available as at November 2011

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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Volume Traded	0.1	0.8	0.05	2.04	0.15
Value Traded	0.2	0.8	0.05	2.11	0.15

Source: ECSE

Data available as at November 2011



Table 10
Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Vistors	26,108	26,963	38,340	33,761	24,328	91,753	96,429
Stay-Over Visitors	12,804	15,458	19,527	18,728	12,547	46,540	50,802
Of which:							
USA	6,375	9,889	13,870	12,536	6,468	28,993	32,874
Canada	292	625	1,110	658	306	1,778	2,074
UK	680	728	709	850	666	2,186	2,225
Italy	594	250	342	268	594	1,199	1,204
Germany	79	194	115	108	82	284	305
Caribbean	3,780	2,782	2,215	3,141	3,364	9,055	8,720
Other Countries	1,004	990	1,166	1,167	1,067	3,045	3,400
Excursionists	13,304	11,505	18,813	15,033	11,781	45,213	45,627
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	54.32	70.31	84.70	68.39	53.43	188.27	206.52

Sources: Statistics Department

Data available at 22 November 2011

Table 11
Anguilla - Consumer Price Index
December 2000 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
All Items	1,000.0	153.20	(0.07)	0.21	2.26	2.90	2.82	0.64	8.19
Food	321.2	155.80	0.95	-	1.21	1.33	2.23	0.95	4.85
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.0	150.20	0.48	(1.97)	3.63	14.00	2.46	(0.08)	21.03
Housing	171.5	122.50	(2.22)	0.36	9.03	2.15	(0.65)	(3.50)	10.66
Fuel and Light	68.6	175.90	-	-	-	13.99	13.05	5.08	28.86
Clothing and Footwear	30.7	94.30	1.23	(1.59)	(5.97)	(3.33)	(1.67)	(2.10)	(10.62)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	97.3	173.30	(0.92)	0.62	-	8.02	(1.81)	0.43	6.06
Transport and Communications	235.3	159.50	(0.07)	0.70	3.78	1.21	6.26	2.16	11.62
Medical Care and Expenses	30.9	218.60	0.05	-	0.05	-	(0.36)	0.14	(0.32)
Education	9.9	220.60	-	-	-	-	1.94	(1.32)	1.94
Personal Services	16.4	136.20	-	(0.07)	(1.40)	4.04	(2.08)	(0.07)	0.44
Miscellaneous	15.3	74.40	-	(9.12)	(2.51)	(0.13)	(4.12)	0.57	(6.65)

Sources: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 22 November 2011



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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2011 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	26.34	55.40	44.13	40.82	75.76	100.53	160.71
Tax Revenue	21.00	35.60	38.09	34.81	70.53	80.31	143.42
Taxes on Property	0.23	0.26	1.17	0.67	0.38	1.24	2.22
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	7.63	19.51	22.88	15.24	51.94	34.44	90.06
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	1.29	1.03	10.34	5.53	2.40	10.82	18.27
Bank Deposit Levy	2.77	-	-	2.53	3.62	6.57	6.15
Licences	2.38	1.77	4.86	2.48	2.21	9.76	9.55
Stamp Duties	0.88	12.14	5.24	0.96	41.15	5.79	47.35
Communication Levy	-	0.22	0.61	2.02	0.83	0.29	0.30
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	13.14	15.84	14.04	16.71	15.58	44.62	46.33
Of Which:							
Import Duty	10.80	14.13	12.48	13.55	12.39	37.46	38.43
Export Duty	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.34	-
Customs Surcharge	0.57	0.51	1.29	3.08	2.98	1.96	7.36
Ticket Tax	0.16	0.15	0.06	-	-	0.55	0.06
Foreign Exchange Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embarkation Tax	1.03	1.00	-	-	-	3.68	-
Non-Tax Revenue	5.34	19.80	6.05	6.01	5.23	20.22	17.28
Current Expenditure	47.58	44.65	40.84	44.51	43.56	141.62	128.90
Goods and Services	10.36	11.29	7.48	10.28	10.14	27.94	27.91
Personal Emoluments	21.67	21.88	20.06	20.24	20.00	66.74	60.30
Interest Payments	3.95	1.64	2.30	2.27	2.43	9.32	7.00
Domestic	3.83	0.95	0.53	0.65	0.80	7.83	1.99
External	0.12	0.69	1.77	1.62	1.62	1.49	5.01
Transfers & Subsidies	11.60	9.83	10.99	11.71	10.99	37.62	33.70
Of Which: Pensions	2.45	2.17	2.24	2.10	1.57	6.76	5.91
Current Account Balance	(21.24)	10.75	3.30	(3.69)	32.20	(41.09)	31.80
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Current Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Capital Grants	-	11.56	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	0.98	1.56	0.24	1.04	2.42	1.57	3.70
Primary Balance (after grants)	(18.27)	22.40	5.37	(2.47)	32.21	(11.07)	35.11
Overall Balance	(22.21)	20.76	3.06	(4.74)	29.78	(20.39)	28.11
Financing	22.21	(20.76)	(3.06)	4.74	(29.78)	20.39	(28.11)
Domestic	(128.85)	4.67	(3.46)	4.86	(28.27)	(118.27)	(26.87)
ECCB (net)	1.47	(3.32)	(2.03)	2.46	(7.66)	(10.58)	(7.23)
Commercial Banks (net)	(103.91)	(18.61)	2.85	9.10	(22.28)	(143.66)	(10.34)
Other	(26.41)	26.60	(4.28)	(6.70)	1.68	35.97	(9.30)
External	148.23	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(0.27)	127.75	(2.42)
Net Amortisation	148.23	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(0.27)	127.75	(2.42)
Disbursements	148.50	-	-	-	-	148.50	-
Amortisation	(0.27)	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(0.27)	(20.75)	(2.42)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury Department

Data available at 18 November 2011



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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Exports (without transshipment)	8.22	11.19	7.06	7.07	8.06	22.82	22.20
Total Imports (without transshipment)	90.85	103.88	115.36	101.05	74.04	322.66	290.45
Trade Balance	(82.62)	(92.70)	(108.30)	(93.98)	(65.98)	(299.84)	(268.25)

Source: Statistical Department

Data available at 22 November 2011

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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	18.15	149.93	196.43	237.51	210.34	218.88
Central Bank (net)	81.72	220.15	107.71	113.39	108.19	83.89
Commercial Banks (net)	(63.56)	(70.22)	88.71	124.12	102.15	134.99
External (net)	6.69	8.57	31.54	62.92	48.15	39.94
Assets	289.27	266.84	293.22	318.79	281.64	276.42
Liabilities	282.58	258.27	261.68	255.87	233.49	236.48
Other ECCB Territories	(70.25)	(78.78)	57.17	61.19	54.00	95.05
Assets	121.45	118.03	168.39	170.85	189.34	217.29
Liabilities	191.70	196.81	111.21	109.65	135.33	122.24
Net Domestic Assets	1,029.36	871.51	865.93	840.71	847.18	812.94
Domestic Credit	1,395.56	1,243.74	1,231.92	1,226.48	1,225.11	1,196.02
Central Government (net)	77.50	(24.94)	(46.87)	(46.05)	(34.49)	(64.43)
Other Public Sector (net)	(111.97)	(152.28)	(133.75)	(133.05)	(148.91)	(154.71)
Private Sector	1,430.03	1,420.97	1,412.54	1,405.58	1,408.50	1,415.16
Households	651.06	628.57	613.69	623.67	617.97	613.21
Business	759.82	771.31	777.08	757.21	765.33	775.79
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	5.50	5.01	5.69	5.69	6.19	7.14
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	13.65	16.08	16.08	19.02	19.02	19.02
Other Items (net)	(366.20)	(372.23)	(365.99)	(385.77)	(377.92)	(383.08)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,047.51	1,021.44	1,062.36	1,078.22	1,057.52	1,031.81
Money Supply (M1)	41.03	39.39	46.05	52.16	36.93	39.06
Currency with the Public	10.46	10.34	11.62	12.95	9.33	10.65
Demand Deposits	28.98	26.01	28.55	36.43	22.86	25.43
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	1.60	3.04	5.88	2.78	4.73	2.98
Quasi Money	1,006.48	982.05	1,016.31	1,026.06	1,020.60	992.76
Savings Deposits	102.62	101.96	102.16	102.93	100.48	101.02
Time Deposits	106.85	108.18	118.74	120.50	122.27	121.68
Foreign Currency Deposits	797.00	771.91	795.41	802.63	797.85	770.06

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 15
Antigua and Barbuda - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Vistors	78,463	257,380	373,414	155,766	79,777	555,479	608,957
Stay-Over Visitors	48,992	56,433	72,373	59,131	52,094	173,510	183,598
Of which:							
USA	16,641	16,931	24,707	23,111	17,521	64,667	65,339
Canada	1,560	3,753	10,953	3,828	2,709	14,065	17,490
Europe	18,089	24,350	26,065	20,591	18,463	60,234	65,119
UK	13,702	19,959	19,880	16,658	14,196	46,664	50,734
Germany	520	1,017	1,199	618	297	2,322	2,114
Switzerland	144	287	398	280	135	684	813
Italy	3,271	2,097	3,230	2,331	3,364	8,083	8,925
France	275	486	562	364	314	1,175	1,240
Other Europe	177	504	796	340	157	1,306	1,293
Caribbean	10,577	8,359	7,188	8,884	11,148	26,410	27,220
South America	197	278	318	309	229	923	856
Other Countries	1,928	2,762	3,142	2,408	2,024	7,211	7,574
Cruise Ship Passengers	28,630	191,468	291,057	91,275	26,822	365,562	409,154
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	11	100	163	45	10	204	218
Yacht Passengers	841	9,479	9,984	5,360	861	16,407	16,205
Number of Yacht Calls	182	1,171	1,541	1,143	217	2,907	2,901
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	158.65	205.33	264.06	201.18	168.37	598.57	633.62

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 16 November 2011

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

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
All Items	1,000.0	127.72	0.82	0.69	0.23	1.45	1.40	2.22	3.10
Food	214.2	143.18	4.02	0.53	(1.43)	1.12	1.41	7.36	1.08
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1.6	134.37	2.27	0.92	0.21	1.11	(1.23)	(1.63)	0.08
Housing	218.3	109.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and Light	63.9	153.96	(3.75)	0.97	2.90	14.99	(4.06)	5.12	13.52
Clothing and Footwear	110.6	97.30	(3.04)	2.29	(0.46)	(5.38)	4.25	(7.26)	(1.82)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	126.0	125.22	1.06	1.61	0.46	2.06	1.32	4.76	3.88
Transport and Communications	153.5	130.55	1.48	0.68	2.33	1.93	1.92	1.42	6.30
Medical Care and Expenses	27.6	122.96	1.27	1.34	-	0.85	4.60	1.33	5.49
Education	23.4	179.52	(0.32)	-	-	-	11.89	(0.32)	11.89
Personal Services	43.0	155.38	(0.73)	-	-	(0.06)	1.38	(0.73)	1.32
Miscellaneous	17.9	122.77	4.58	(2.06)	0.14	0.45	1.65	4.38	2.25

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

*at end of period

Data available at 16 November 2011



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

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	137.70	185.78	150.52	151.08	137.25	453.80	438.85
Tax Revenue	131.54	159.73	142.35	141.98	122.74	416.72	407.08
Taxes on Income and Profits	13.68	30.11	20.25	19.88	14.83	62.33	54.96
Of Which:							
Personal Income	7.95	7.56	10.57	7.97	8.34	25.83	26.88
Company	5.73	22.53	9.66	11.78	6.44	36.24	27.87
Taxes on Property	3.80	3.30	3.87	7.61	2.75	14.42	14.23
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	55.15	55.32	59.14	57.86	53.29	167.46	170.30
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	7.60	7.08	4.90	3.69	10.79	24.21	19.38
Sales Tax	45.29	46.01	51.01	52.10	40.91	133.24	144.02
Telecommunications Tax	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.03	1.33	0.30
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	58.91	71.00	59.09	56.64	51.87	172.51	167.59
Of Which:							
Import Duty	20.67	22.60	19.68	19.31	17.10	56.53	56.10
Consumption Tax	6.23	9.59	6.84	7.06	8.41	21.27	22.31
Customs Service Charge	1.33	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.27	5.42	0.58
Environmental Tax	0.94	0.99	0.47	0.67	0.46	2.22	1.61
Passenger Facility Charge	5.30	4.86	5.34	4.42	3.97	16.81	13.73
Non-Tax Revenue	6.16	26.05	8.17	9.09	14.50	37.08	31.77
Current Expenditure	173.64	169.93	165.71	156.86	160.40	506.30	482.97
Personal Emoluments	68.09	69.66	65.35	65.43	65.41	202.92	196.18
Other Goods and Services	32.36	35.76	19.64	30.10	32.71	89.73	82.45
Interest Payments	18.10	18.21	26.60	13.36	20.95	54.43	60.91
Domestic	13.52	13.92	12.40	11.07	10.89	40.84	34.36
External	4.58	4.29	14.21	2.29	10.06	13.59	26.55
Transfers & Subsidies	55.09	46.30	54.11	47.97	41.34	159.22	143.42
Of Which: Pensions	22.03	14.23	22.45	15.18	13.64	55.77	51.27
Current Account Balance	(35.94)	15.85	(15.18)	(5.79)	(23.15)	(52.50)	(44.12)
Capital Revenue	0.83	0.95	1.37	0.46	0.62	2.02	2.45
Grants	-	31.88	15.97	0.35	6.55	13.03	22.86
Of which: Capital Grants	-	-	15.97	0.35	6.55	-	13.03
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	6.13	9.48	17.44	3.30	13.39	44.16	34.13
Primary Balance	(23.14)	57.41	11.32	5.08	(8.42)	(27.18)	7.98
Overall Balance	(41.24)	39.21	(15.28)	(8.28)	(29.37)	(81.61)	(52.93)
Financing	41.24	(39.21)	15.28	8.28	29.37	81.61	52.93
Domestic	15.24	(25.54)	10.83	16.40	4.31	(53.25)	31.54
ECCB (net)	28.15	(32.47)	15.02	2.62	(14.05)	0.53	3.58
Commercial Banks (net)	2.18	(16.80)	22.68	(25.37)	(7.19)	(75.58)	(9.88)
Other	(15.08)	23.73	(26.87)	39.15	25.56	21.79	37.84
External	24.23	54.28	15.48	(3.58)	17.39	85.26	29.29
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	24.24	3.17	15.63	(3.45)	17.45	93.78	29.64
Disbursements	41.96	14.59	27.54	1.41	29.30	154.92	58.25
Amortisation	(17.72)	(11.42)	(11.91)	(4.85)	(11.85)	(61.14)	(28.61)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	(1,151.94)	(67.94)	(11.03)	(4.54)	7.66	(1,104.10)	(7.90)
Domestic	(899.53)	(69.44)	(20.67)	(4.08)	(0.13)	(841.07)	(24.88)
External	(252.41)	1.49	9.64	(0.46)	7.80	(263.03)	16.98

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 23 November 2011



Table 18
Antigua and Barbuda - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	484.67	396.58	436.10	433.31	470.49	418.48
Central Bank (net)	276.06	273.98	367.42	345.73	349.31	400.74
Commercial Banks (net)	208.61	122.61	68.68	87.59	121.17	17.74
External (net)	123.39	(123.98)	(113.86)	(207.90)	(121.29)	(165.70)
Assets	827.41	874.19	520.45	513.14	505.56	501.41
Liabilities	704.02	998.16	634.31	721.04	626.85	667.11
Other ECCB Territories	85.22	246.58	182.55	295.49	242.46	183.44
Assets	1,017.67	1,024.76	969.69	1,101.78	1,171.53	1,210.32
Liabilities	932.45	778.18	787.15	806.30	929.07	1,026.89
Net Domestic Assets	2,518.44	2,548.32	2,570.30	2,559.97	2,554.07	2,500.99
Domestic Credit	2,961.17	2,985.92	2,915.08	2,920.51	2,884.21	2,788.03
Central Government (net)	523.16	553.49	487.27	525.31	519.16	497.92
Other Public Sector (net)	(109.72)	(122.60)	(98.86)	(119.91)	(126.76)	(159.68)
Private Sector	2,547.72	2,555.03	2,526.67	2,515.11	2,491.81	2,449.79
Households	1,312.05	1,325.03	1,324.22	1,322.36	1,307.64	1,274.55
Business	1,168.98	1,165.97	1,139.15	1,129.36	1,120.39	1,111.00
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	14.69	14.36	19.24	18.98	23.93	24.19
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	52.00	49.67	44.06	44.41	39.85	40.04
Other Items (net)	(442.73)	(437.61)	(344.78)	(360.54)	(330.14)	(287.04)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	3,003.10	2,944.90	3,006.40	2,993.28	3,024.56	2,919.47
Money Supply (M1)	626.37	579.71	619.05	588.44	570.88	525.17
Currency with the Public	129.17	127.48	137.74	131.36	119.48	120.44
Demand Deposits	464.21	425.52	448.15	430.37	424.15	380.96
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	32.98	26.72	33.16	26.71	27.25	23.77
Quasi Money	2,376.73	2,365.19	2,387.35	2,404.85	2,453.68	2,394.30
Savings Deposits	981.27	972.21	964.93	990.12	987.67	979.03
Time Deposits	983.62	991.80	989.33	985.20	988.37	997.10
Foreign Currency Deposits	411.84	401.18	433.10	429.52	477.64	418.17

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 13 December 2011



Table 19
Dominica - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Vistors	82,826	149,914	212,748	57,994	20,849	445,366	291,591
Stay-Over Visitors	19,826	19,484	18,553	16,275	20,736	57,033	55,564
Of which:							
USA	4,563	3,956	5,237	4,427	4,659	15,310	14,323
Canada	629	644	946	631	695	2,214	2,272
UK	1,139	1,268	1,299	925	1,224	3,333	3,448
Caribbean	11,730	11,561	8,185	8,509	12,407	30,338	29,101
Other Countries	1,765	2,055	2,886	1,783	1,751	5,838	6,420
Excursionists	159	75	114	164	113	709	391
Cruise Ship Passengers	62,841	130,355	194,081	41,555	-	387,624	235,636
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	21	76	107	22	-	196	129
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	62.27	79.03	69.56	47.99	47.64	189.30	165.19

Sources: Central Statistical Office

Data available at 22 November 2011

Table 20
Dominica - Consumer Price Index
June 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011 ^P	Percentage Change*						
			2010 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^P 4 th Qr	2011 ^P 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^E Jan - Sep	2010 ^E Jan - Sep
All Items	1,000.0	102.49	(0.19)	0.59	1.04	0.88	0.16	0.97	2.08
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	180.8	100.93	0.15	(0.29)	0.53	1.12	(0.57)	2.18	1.07
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	7.7	101.09	0.13	0.36	0.11	0.77	(0.28)	2.54	0.60
Clothing and Footwear	50.8	94.93	0.34	(1.92)	(4.33)	0.44	0.39	0.86	(3.54)
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	306.2	101.27	(0.25)	0.72	0.14	0.42	0.24	2.15	0.80
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	52.3	100.49	(0.24)	(2.49)	0.13	(1.17)	4.38	0.22	3.30
Health	33.6	103.04	0.30	2.04	0.16	0.62	(0.11)	0.23	0.67
Transport	201.1	106.34	(0.94)	2.29	3.25	1.87	(0.23)	(0.95)	4.94
Communication	39.5	100.00	(0.33)	4.52	2.94	(0.09)	(6.66)	(0.34)	(4.01)
Recreation and Culture	37.4	108.74	2.24	(2.23)	9.17	(0.80)	0.44	2.24	8.78
Education	13.3	103.52	-	-	-	3.52	-	(0.42)	3.52
Hotels and Restaurants	28.8	100.51	0.89	-	(0.32)	(0.03)	(0.03)	1.05	(0.38)
Miscellaneous	48.5	102.64	(0.18)	1.29	0.16	0.11	1.24	(0.02)	1.51

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

*at end of period

Data available at 22 November 2011



Table 21
Dominica - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	83.40	84.89	95.26	95.14	82.92	266.95	273.32
Tax Revenue	76.62	79.22	82.79	82.87	73.01	248.68	238.67
Taxes on Income, Profit and Capital Gains	11.93	13.33	14.75	16.81	11.52	49.05	43.08
Of Which:							
Personal Income	6.97	7.22	9.82	8.73	7.47	22.42	26.01
Corporation	5.71	6.42	5.45	9.00	4.47	27.19	18.92
Development Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilisation Levy	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Taxes on Property	1.95	1.95	1.43	2.48	1.85	6.70	5.77
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	44.11	44.94	49.60	44.95	41.87	139.06	136.42
Of Which:							
Sales Tax	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.25
Licences	3.01	3.24	5.46	6.31	2.71	14.77	14.49
Stamp Duty	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.25	0.24
Travel Tax	0.66	0.66	0.46	0.54	0.53	0.66	1.54
Value Added Tax	30.75	30.39	30.81	28.53	29.48	92.66	88.82
Excise Tax	9.52	10.52	12.75	9.35	8.94	29.32	31.05
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	18.63	19.00	17.01	18.63	17.77	53.86	53.40
Of Which:							
Consumption Tax	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Import Duty	10.41	11.18	9.62	9.55	9.33	28.25	28.49
Customs Service Charge/Customs Surcharge	4.44	4.28	3.84	3.88	3.81	11.47	11.53
Non-Tax Revenue	6.78	5.67	12.46	12.27	9.91	18.27	34.65
Current Expenditure	87.18	84.10	78.04	76.60	84.63	232.54	239.28
Personal Emoluments	31.71	33.23	37.36	32.77	34.82	94.27	104.95
Goods and Services	29.06	29.90	20.36	24.20	25.05	69.39	69.61
Interest Payments	5.52	4.92	4.77	3.76	4.57	16.09	13.10
Domestic	1.42	0.40	1.67	1.04	2.94	7.62	5.65
External	4.10	4.52	3.10	2.72	1.63	8.47	7.45
Transfers and Subsidies	20.89	16.05	15.55	15.88	20.19	52.79	51.61
Of Which: Pensions	2.93	4.16	4.21	4.18	4.13	10.91	12.52
Current Account Balance	(3.78)	0.79	17.21	18.54	(1.71)	34.41	34.04
Capital Revenue	0.47	0.26	0.50	0.59	0.15	1.37	1.24
Grants	20.51	1.83	11.31	18.33	0.67	36.99	30.30
Of which: Capital Grants	20.51	1.83	11.31	18.33	0.67	36.99	30.30
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	17.22	28.97	50.96	107.88	10.64	130.31	169.48
Of which: Capital Expenditure	17.87	29.18	51.46	107.95	10.57	132.01	169.98
Primary Balance	5.51	(21.18)	(17.16)	(66.66)	(6.97)	(41.46)	(90.79)
Overall Balance	(0.01)	(26.10)	(21.94)	(70.42)	(11.54)	(57.55)	(103.90)
Financing	0.01	26.10	21.94	70.42	11.54	57.55	103.90
Domestic	3.74	(15.09)	15.14	58.78	9.42	51.17	83.33
ECCB (net)	0.19	1.68	0.23	0.95	(0.53)	4.72	0.66
Commercial Banks (net)	(13.42)	10.14	5.80	(21.56)	10.17	(19.88)	(5.59)
Other	16.97	(26.91)	9.10	79.38	(0.22)	66.33	88.26
External	(2.54)	38.99	7.26	11.16	3.08	7.81	21.51
Net Amortisation	(2.11)	40.91	5.55	6.83	3.44	4.01	15.81
Disbursements	2.01	41.07	5.71	8.70	7.20	14.52	21.61
Amortisation	(4.11)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(1.87)	(3.76)	(10.51)	(5.80)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.43)	(1.92)	1.72	4.34	(0.36)	3.80	5.69
Other Foreign Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	(1.19)	2.20	(0.46)	0.48	(0.96)	(1.43)	(0.94)
Domestic	(1.19)	(0.27)	(0.46)	0.48	(0.63)	(1.43)	(0.61)
External	-	2.47	0.00	(0.00)	(0.33)	-	(0.33)

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 22 November 2011



Table 22
Dominica - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Visible Trade Balance	(112.97)	(125.01)	(117.28)	(138.97)	(130.33)	(385.48)	(386.58)
Total Imports	131.52	156.93	133.17	157.14	149.22	447.20	439.52
Total Exports	18.55	31.92	15.89	18.17	18.89	61.72	52.95
Re-Exports	0.55	12.50	0.74	2.30	3.57	4.39	6.61
Domestic Exports	17.99	19.42	15.15	15.86	15.32	57.33	46.34
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Value	1.17	1.45	1.20	1.99	2.00	4.21	5.18
Volume	569	709	634	1,109	1,067	2,166	2,809
Soap							
Value	5.64	7.46	7.36	7.06	7.44	21.28	21.87
Volume	1,223	1,580	1,372	1,139	1,126	4,703	3,637

Source: Central Statistical Office, Dominica Coconut Products and WIBDECO

Data available at 22 November 2011

Table 23
Dominica - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	554.84	538.76	534.99	524.40	536.68	508.29
Central Bank (net)	168.49	159.97	179.31	178.18	174.75	184.37
Commercial Banks (net)	386.35	378.79	355.68	346.21	361.93	323.93
External (net)	17.44	12.70	19.12	11.82	41.09	(1.92)
Assets	225.43	171.50	182.73	180.97	213.09	168.44
Liabilities	207.99	158.80	163.60	169.15	172.00	170.36
Other ECCB Territories	368.91	366.09	336.56	334.40	320.84	325.85
Assets	473.55	477.74	429.71	429.51	438.62	447.06
Liabilities	104.64	111.65	93.16	95.11	117.79	121.21
Net Domestic Assets	443.44	452.67	475.24	499.37	492.77	521.90
Domestic Credit	539.68	547.41	578.27	599.56	591.78	616.42
Central Government (net)	(50.10)	(63.33)	(51.51)	(45.47)	(66.08)	(56.43)
Other Public Sector (net)	(93.28)	(90.86)	(86.40)	(82.01)	(74.92)	(79.33)
Private Sector	683.06	701.60	716.19	727.04	732.78	752.18
Households	392.04	402.13	409.39	411.25	414.73	419.74
Business	282.79	291.19	298.64	307.69	310.00	321.42
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	1.66	1.70	1.58	1.53	1.48	4.46
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Other Items (net)	(96.24)	(94.74)	(103.03)	(100.19)	(99.02)	(94.52)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	998.28	991.43	1,010.23	1,023.77	1,029.45	1,030.20
Money Supply (M1)	202.80	202.16	192.70	199.21	195.87	194.28
Currency with the Public	41.16	40.57	46.46	42.79	42.29	43.44
Demand Deposits	158.96	157.21	140.85	152.57	149.72	148.80
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	2.68	4.38	5.38	3.85	3.86	2.04
Quasi Money	795.48	789.27	817.53	824.56	833.58	835.92
Savings Deposits	523.89	520.81	533.91	541.90	544.60	555.57
Time Deposits	252.09	250.68	254.06	259.82	263.38	260.85
Foreign Currency Deposits	19.50	17.78	29.56	22.84	25.59	19.50

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 24
Grenada - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Vistors	32,867	152,938	217,854	69,658	31,273	291,489	318,785
Stay-Over Visitors	28,660	24,697	31,240	24,973	30,296	80,035	86,509
Of which:							
USA	7,437	4,809	8,396	5,382	8,055	19,601	21,833
Canada	1,740	1,371	2,858	1,090	1,664	5,578	5,612
Europe	7,030	8,672	11,071	7,355	6,959	24,261	25,385
Of which:							
Germany	217	715	926	418	214	1,430	1,558
United Kingdom	5,983	6,485	8,225	5,996	5,984	19,252	20,205
Caribbean	6,782	5,716	5,625	7,085	7,925	17,541	20,635
Other Countries	949	835	815	915	812	2,971	2,542
Excursionists	606	335	453	377	413	2,093	1,243
Cruise Ship Passengers	3,048	127,601	184,846	42,926	0	206,164	227,772
Yacht Passengers	553	305	1,315	1,382	564	3,197	3,261
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	1	72	114	26	0	134	140
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	63.74	65.05	86.20	60.29	68.43	194.75	214.92

Sources: Board of Tourism

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 25
Grenada - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
All Items	100.00	105.39	(0.56)	(0.19)	1.51	1.84	-	4.41	3.37
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.35	111.53	0.50	(0.21)	1.85	1.65	0.87	7.14	4.43
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.83	114.89	(0.33)	0.65	0.93	(0.01)	0.24	13.07	1.16
Clothing and Footwear	3.66	103.48	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.82)	0.60	(0.18)	3.99	(0.40)
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	29.05	105.35	(2.07)	0.60	1.09	0.29	(0.21)	3.89	1.17
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	4.50	104.58	1.43	(0.65)	(0.45)	0.13	0.17	5.26	(0.14)
Health	1.94	124.06	(0.42)	0.09	3.36	13.42	2.32	3.36	19.96
Transport	18.72	105.58	(0.43)	(2.07)	1.45	2.17	(1.18)	5.27	2.43
Communication	10.03	115.41	0.63	-	5.59	7.80	-	1.39	13.83
Recreation and Culture	2.71	102.20	(1.75)	-	(2.92)	(0.15)	1.50	3.87	(1.61)
Education	0.83	104.75	1.59	1.45	(0.06)	-	1.39	1.89	1.34
Hotels and Restaurants	1.81	106.65	-	-	0.10	-	-	6.54	0.10

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 26
Grenada - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	107.48	95.39	105.88	111.85	102.77	319.52	320.49
Tax Revenue	99.77	91.87	101.03	106.20	96.11	298.03	303.34
Taxes on Income and Profits	19.46	12.97	17.50	22.94	16.60	60.22	57.04
Of Which:							
Personal Income	5.91	5.93	7.18	5.81	5.78	18.49	18.77
Company	13.54	7.03	10.32	17.13	10.82	41.73	38.27
Taxes on Property	3.46	2.50	4.01	5.36	3.23	14.89	12.59
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	48.30	45.64	48.92	47.84	47.49	132.55	144.26
Of Which:							
Value-added Tax	39.37	40.07	41.16	40.38	37.87	100.51	119.42
Consumption Duties	0.74	0.44	0.40	0.30	0.31	8.35	1.01
Stamp Duties	0.81	0.96	1.08	0.93	0.93	2.57	2.94
Licences	5.65	1.78	4.54	3.45	5.58	13.05	13.57
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	28.55	30.76	30.60	30.06	28.80	90.36	89.45
Of Which:							
Import Duty	11.74	13.26	11.69	11.41	12.52	34.61	35.63
Consumption Tax	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.06	6.16	0.16
Customs Service Charge	8.28	9.04	9.19	8.65	8.95	24.63	26.79
Non-Tax Revenue	7.71	3.52	4.85	5.65	6.65	21.49	17.15
Current Expenditure	99.89	101.28	108.02	111.34	111.62	307.27	330.98
Personal Emoluments	48.65	54.41	57.43	58.16	55.84	145.02	171.43
Goods and Services	18.30	20.29	16.21	20.95	19.57	71.60	56.73
Interest Payments	14.82	9.02	15.73	14.07	18.14	33.99	47.94
Domestic	2.93	2.18	1.61	2.60	5.62	6.62	9.83
External	11.89	6.84	14.12	11.47	12.51	27.37	38.11
Transfers and Subsidies	18.12	17.55	18.66	18.15	18.07	56.65	54.88
Of Which: Pensions	6.29	4.28	4.44	6.24	6.43	18.39	17.11
Current Account Balance	7.59	(5.89)	(2.15)	0.51	(8.85)	12.25	(10.49)
Capital Revenue	0.10	0.01	-	0.10	0.01	0.16	0.11
Grants	8.13	10.45	14.83	11.25	15.20	40.19	41.28
Of which: Capital Grants	8.13	3.66	14.82	11.25	15.20	29.52	41.27
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	30.74	16.14	14.42	30.83	34.23	91.81	79.49
Primary Balance	(0.10)	(2.55)	13.98	(4.90)	(9.74)	(5.21)	(0.65)
Overall Balance	(14.92)	(11.58)	(1.75)	(18.97)	(27.88)	(39.21)	(48.59)
Financing	14.92	11.58	1.75	18.97	27.88	39.21	48.59
Domestic	(7.24)	5.12	3.16	29.48	31.73	16.35	64.36
ECCB (net)	(2.85)	(15.24)	18.94	(0.61)	0.01	38.00	18.34
Commercial Banks (net)	(4.10)	(3.42)	12.43	12.80	(5.07)	(8.16)	20.16
Other	(0.29)	23.78	(28.21)	17.29	36.79	(13.49)	25.86
External	22.17	6.46	(1.41)	(10.51)	(3.85)	22.86	(15.77)
Net Amortisation	22.17	6.46	(1.41)	(10.51)	(3.85)	22.86	(15.77)
Disbursements	26.28	16.35	4.24	2.63	1.98	50.07	8.86
Amortisation	(4.11)	(9.89)	(5.65)	(13.14)	(5.84)	(27.21)	(24.63)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 27
Grenada - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2011 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Visible Trade Balance	(165.49)	(209.79)	(205.25)	(193.72)	(200.67)	(580.27)	(599.63)
Total Imports	179.81	224.76	220.45	219.61	220.21	630.39	660.27
Total Exports	14.33	14.97	15.20	25.89	19.55	50.12	60.63
Re-Exports	1.05	2.05	1.87	3.70	1.25	3.61	6.82
Domestic Exports	13.27	12.92	13.33	22.19	18.30	46.51	53.82
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nutmeg							
Volume	45.60	68.98	37.07	177.12	130.89	265.15	345.09
Value	1.11	1.74	1.08	5.89	5.90	6.01	12.87
Mace							
Volume	7.88	3.47	5.44	14.27	3.94	16.75	23.65
Value	0.20	0.16	0.23	0.78	0.29	0.46	1.30
Cooca							
Volume	21.49	76.78	285.53	221.00	68.75	438.92	575.28
Value	0.22	0.75	2.78	2.14	0.72	4.22	5.64
Manufactured Exports							
Value	8.45	8.01	9.21	8.18	0.45	22.75	17.84

Source: Central Statistical Office and WIBDECO

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 28
Grenada - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	214.26	250.31	242.30	210.78	219.60	200.38
Central Bank (net)	256.98	270.12	277.46	274.55	252.35	294.84
Commercial Banks (net)	(42.72)	(19.81)	(35.16)	(63.77)	(32.76)	(94.46)
External (net)	(175.04)	(170.09)	(194.83)	(197.70)	(213.31)	(242.30)
Assets	311.18	313.10	285.72	302.87	280.02	252.42
Liabilities	486.23	483.19	480.55	500.56	493.33	494.72
Other ECCB Territories	132.33	150.28	159.67	133.92	180.56	147.84
Assets	224.24	243.46	228.76	225.83	303.91	282.34
Liabilities	91.91	93.18	69.09	91.91	123.35	134.50
Net Domestic Assets	1,573.36	1,557.39	1,595.09	1,610.83	1,593.15	1,628.39
Domestic Credit	1,683.90	1,697.83	1,699.04	1,719.84	1,720.32	1,742.22
Central Government (net)	135.63	128.68	110.01	141.38	153.57	148.51
Other Public Sector (net)	(171.42)	(180.17)	(173.12)	(181.20)	(199.06)	(195.75)
Private Sector	1,719.69	1,749.32	1,762.15	1,759.66	1,765.82	1,789.47
Households	1,108.82	1,111.47	1,130.90	1,131.98	1,150.39	1,167.34
Business	596.25	618.50	617.35	613.95	601.87	608.09
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	14.62	19.35	13.91	13.73	13.56	14.03
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(110.54)	(140.44)	(103.95)	(109.02)	(127.17)	(113.83)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,787.62	1,807.70	1,837.39	1,821.60	1,812.75	1,828.77
Money Supply (M1)	320.10	321.90	342.29	318.72	309.57	311.62
Currency with the Public	91.46	89.76	98.82	93.78	97.97	102.21
Demand Deposits	221.40	224.94	225.70	212.06	203.12	201.55
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	7.24	7.20	17.77	12.87	8.48	7.87
Quasi Money	1,467.52	1,485.80	1,495.11	1,502.89	1,503.18	1,517.15
Savings Deposits	1,008.99	1,010.72	1,011.60	1,035.47	1,035.73	1,021.39
Time Deposits	355.03	359.65	371.18	361.81	361.54	377.76
Foreign Currency Deposits	103.50	115.43	112.33	105.62	105.90	118.00

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 29
Montserrat - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	1,609	2,946	2,832	2,135	1,785	6,632	6,752
Stay-Over Visitors	1,329	1,966	1,600	1,173	1,365	4,015	4,138
Of which:							
USA	361	531	506	316	385	1,134	1,207
Canada	64	125	152	42	57	279	251
UK	275	548	410	294	348	832	1,052
Caribbean	601	686	406	467	547	1,573	1,420
Other Countries	28	76	126	54	28	197	208
Excursionists	190	595	311	552	249	1,131	1,112
Cruise Ship Passengers	-	185	-	-	-	693	-
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Yacht Passengers	90	200	921	410	171	793	1,502
Number of Yachts	17	33	167	109	29	183	305
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	2.97	5.55	4.99	2.96	3.17	10.32	11.12

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 30
Montserrat - Consumer Price Index
April 1984 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
All Items	1,000.0	255.66	1.50	0.79	0.86	0.24	1.73	1.75	2.85
Food	495.0	264.88	2.92	1.23	0.70	0.78	2.15	2.02	3.67
Alcohol and Tobacco	46.0	240.16	3.00	-	1.34	(1.84)	(0.11)	5.27	(0.63)
Household Goods	102.0	184.87	2.74	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.79)	3.20	4.15	2.29
Gas, Electricity and Water	18.0	247.94	0.89	(0.14)	7.23	8.83	(1.49)	7.34	14.97
Rent	7.0	955.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Clothing and Footwear	179.0	218.59	-	-	0.05	(1.08)	-	0.03	(1.03)
Services	153.0	290.32	(1.88)	1.03	1.93	-	2.50	0.46	4.47

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 31
Montserrat - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	9.36	9.97	11.72	9.77	8.71	28.59	30.20
Tax Revenue	7.97	8.98	10.48	8.50	7.60	25.67	24.59
Taxes on Income and Profits	4.16	4.01	4.74	4.49	4.22	12.35	13.45
Of Which:							
Personal Income	3.29	3.52	2.96	3.17	3.69	9.96	9.83
Company	0.48	0.41	0.84	1.15	0.41	1.46	2.40
Taxes on Property	0.34	0.38	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.57	0.28
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	0.28	0.30	1.77	0.62	0.48	2.38	2.88
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	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.15
Licences and Stamp Duties	0.22	0.46	1.06	0.33	0.06	2.06	1.44
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	3.39	4.88	2.89	3.20	3.19	9.36	9.29
Of Which:							
Import Duty	0.93	1.23	1.09	0.95	0.84	2.72	2.87
Consumption Tax	1.47	2.02	1.72	1.48	1.20	4.25	4.41
Customs Service Charge	0.79	1.04	0.87	0.89	0.74	2.28	2.50
Non-Tax Revenue	1.39	0.99	1.24	1.27	1.11	4.00	3.61
Current Expenditure	22.69	21.04	24.19	21.90	23.46	67.06	69.55
Personal Emoluments	10.66	10.68	10.58	10.78	10.75	31.96	32.11
Goods and Services*	4.92	4.13	5.56	4.20	4.66	14.16	14.42
Interest Payments	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.03
Domestic	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.08	-
External	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Transfers and Subsidies	7.02	6.22	8.04	6.91	8.04	20.84	22.99
Of Which: Pensions	3.05	3.13	2.77	2.66	2.77	8.86	8.20
Current Account Balance	(1.04)	1.70	3.69	2.34	(1.03)	(3.71)	5.00
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	16.30	34.88	23.69	23.72	21.12	47.07	68.53
Of which: Capital Grants	4.01	22.12	7.53	9.26	7.40	12.31	24.18
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	6.44	9.01	7.66	8.27	6.54	20.78	22.47
Primary Balance	(3.38)	14.82	3.57	3.33	(0.16)	(12.09)	6.74
Overall Balance	(3.47)	14.81	3.56	3.32	(0.17)	(12.19)	6.71
Financing	3.47	(14.81)	(3.56)	(3.32)	0.17	12.19	(6.71)
Domestic	3.50	(14.78)	(3.53)	(3.29)	0.20	12.25	(6.62)
ECCB (net)	0.14	(0.37)	0.31	(0.23)	0.07	0.01	0.15
Commercial Banks (net)	(19.37)	6.47	(11.40)	(7.29)	2.33	(12.59)	(16.36)
Other	22.72	(20.88)	7.56	4.24	(2.20)	24.82	9.59
External	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

*Goods and Services include Miscellaneous Payments

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 32
Montserrat - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Visible Trade Balance	(17.20)	(21.85)	(8.22)	(11.15)	(10.93)	(54.94)	(30.29)
Total Imports	17.69	22.25	9.34	12.16	11.26	56.99	32.77
Total Exports	0.49	0.40	1.12	1.01	0.34	2.05	2.48
Total Domestic Exports	0.28	0.25	1.12	1.01	0.34	0.90	2.48
Total Re-Exports	0.22	0.15	-	-	-	1.15	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 33
Montserrat - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2011 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	169.48	186.07	184.33	200.48	210.92	217.00
Central Bank (net)	47.00	39.17	45.41	51.81	48.31	59.60
Commercial Banks (net)	122.48	146.90	138.92	148.67	162.61	157.40
External (net)	44.42	44.80	37.24	42.36	47.70	35.86
Assets	86.10	76.72	70.04	76.73	81.68	72.08
Liabilities	41.68	31.92	32.80	34.37	33.98	36.22
Other ECCB Territories	78.07	102.10	101.68	106.31	114.91	121.54
Assets	200.68	206.85	208.15	215.54	226.46	235.70
Liabilities	122.62	104.75	106.47	109.23	111.55	114.16
Net Domestic Assets	2.38	(18.44)	(13.78)	(25.66)	(32.90)	(29.39)
Domestic Credit	24.93	9.61	15.07	3.87	(2.99)	1.51
Central Government (net)	(14.39)	(33.62)	(27.52)	(38.61)	(46.14)	(43.74)
Other Public Sector (net)	(19.03)	(16.90)	(19.16)	(19.46)	(18.85)	(20.40)
Private Sector	58.36	60.14	61.76	61.94	62.00	65.65
Households	48.21	50.36	51.81	51.94	52.18	55.65
Business	10.16	9.78	9.96	10.00	9.81	10.00
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(22.55)	(28.05)	(28.86)	(29.54)	(29.91)	(30.90)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	171.86	167.63	170.55	174.82	178.02	187.60
Money Supply (M1)	34.00	32.78	35.43	36.02	35.77	39.95
Currency with the Public	11.52	12.88	15.97	16.91	15.83	18.69
Demand Deposits	22.08	19.63	19.15	18.95	19.84	21.05
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	0.40	0.27	0.31	0.16	0.10	0.22
Quasi Money	137.86	134.85	135.11	138.80	142.24	147.65
Savings Deposits	120.69	117.94	118.00	119.10	122.07	127.62
Time Deposits	10.17	10.28	10.44	10.60	11.61	12.68
Foreign Currency Deposits	7.01	6.63	6.68	9.11	8.56	7.35

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 34
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Vistors	68,405	201,137	256,067	114,590	83,986	408,704	454,643
Stay-Over Visitors	23,822	21,541	27,744	24,472	24,052	72,567	76,268
Of which:							
USA	13,060	13,077	18,516	15,962	14,484	43,554	48,962
Canada	1,754	1,676	1,912	1,096	1,448	4,886	4,456
UK	1,833	2,092	2,417	1,779	1,830	5,637	6,026
Caribbean	6,139	3,674	3,969	4,751	5,511	15,464	14,231
Other Countries	661	597	612	700	458	1,808	1,770
Excursionists	734	792	1,138	823	733	2,505	2,694
Cruise Ship Passengers	43,782	178,804	227,092	89,200	59,150	333,441	375,442
Yacht Passengers	67	-	93	95	51	191	239
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	13	95	133	85	18	172	236
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	54.00	56.50	71.28	58.61	52.84	175.53	182.73

Source: Ministry of Sustainable Development (St Kitts), Tourism Authority (Nevis) and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 35
St Kitts and Nevis - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
All Items	100.00	106.99	(0.24)	6.81	(0.04)	(0.52)	0.34	(1.73)	(0.22)
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	15.98	109.12	0.76	9.01	(1.30)	(0.38)	0.56	0.98	(1.11)
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	2.71	111.55	0.49	11.10	1.48	1.72	(0.99)	(1.99)	2.22
Clothing and Footwear	4.20	108.71	-	13.37	(0.73)	(2.06)	(1.24)	1.47	(3.98)
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	27.56	102.76	-	1.19	1.64	(0.09)	-	(3.98)	1.55
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	6.10	101.56	0.49	2.80	(1.40)	(0.59)	0.46	0.45	(1.52)
Health	2.38	106.99	-	1.39	4.36	-	-	1.11	4.36
Transport	16.14	109.46	(2.86)	13.57	(4.43)	(0.89)	1.09	(9.19)	(4.24)
Communication	8.47	104.81	-	3.32	2.92	(1.44)	-	-	1.44
Recreation and Culture	2.92	105.61	(1.42)	6.73	2.03	(0.82)	(0.44)	(1.11)	0.74
Education	2.41	111.83	5.27	0.74	(3.35)	-	9.10	5.27	5.45
Hotels and Restaurants	5.60	112.73	-	14.07	1.15	(0.62)	(1.57)	(0.12)	(1.05)

Source: Ministry of Sustainable Development

*at end of period

Data available at 25 November 2011



Table 36
St Kitts and Nevis - Federal Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	119.85	149.38	167.88	148.86	136.96	358.44	453.70
Tax Revenue	82.73	98.66	106.96	99.38	89.35	244.31	295.69
Taxes on Income and Profits	24.48	24.31	22.15	20.68	18.18	68.29	61.00
Of Which:							
Company	14.27	12.03	9.43	10.72	8.53	41.17	28.68
Social Services	6.94	10.73	8.24	9.53	8.15	22.61	25.92
Taxes on Property	3.43	1.25	1.44	2.35	2.52	8.10	6.31
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	13.12	35.95	56.08	52.08	45.48	48.45	153.63
Of Which:							
Hotel Room Tax	0.92	0.62	0.10	0.12	0.05	4.11	0.28
Stamp Duties	5.70	7.41	6.73	8.20	7.22	22.31	22.16
Gasoline Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value Added Tax	-	18.66	40.58	37.76	33.40	-	111.74
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	41.69	37.15	27.30	24.28	23.17	119.46	74.75
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.27	14.68	12.80	11.25	11.47	33.82	35.51
Consumption Tax	18.95	9.56	0.80	0.33	0.18	55.60	1.31
Customs Service Charge	8.47	10.02	8.25	7.71	7.67	23.48	23.63
Non-Tax Revenue	37.12	50.72	60.92	49.48	47.61	114.13	158.01
Current Expenditure	136.13	147.90	147.04	166.21	165.35	377.04	478.60
Personal Emoluments	56.03	57.08	55.02	56.44	54.77	166.42	166.23
Goods and Services	27.94	41.09	39.43	62.87	59.09	77.07	161.39
Interest Payments	37.39	32.04	33.76	31.37	30.08	93.72	95.22
Domestic	26.92	27.48	21.90	24.33	21.81	57.72	68.04
External	10.47	4.56	11.86	7.04	8.28	36.00	27.18
Transfers and Subsidies	14.77	17.69	18.82	15.53	21.41	39.83	55.76
Of Which: Pensions	5.47	5.75	5.92	6.05	6.00	16.31	17.97
Current Account Balance	(16.29)	1.48	20.85	(17.35)	(28.40)	(18.60)	(24.90)
Capital Revenue	3.93	1.51	1.71	2.93	1.76	11.35	6.40
Grants	13.84	28.73	1.99	6.79	15.99	25.22	24.77
Of which: Capital Grants	1.75	1.22	1.88	2.10	1.89	7.43	5.87
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	21.51	45.78	23.34	25.13	17.81	78.38	66.28
Of which: Capital Expenditure	19.98	44.02	23.31	25.10	18.43	74.40	66.83
Primary Balance	17.37	17.99	34.97	(1.38)	1.63	33.32	35.21
Overall Balance	(20.03)	(14.05)	1.20	(32.76)	(28.46)	(60.41)	(60.01)
Financing	20.03	14.05	(1.20)	32.76	28.46	60.41	60.01
Domestic	6.36	34.98	32.37	34.55	(59.31)	65.75	7.60
ECCB (net)	(19.28)	(8.13)	9.13	(36.46)	(11.21)	(5.49)	(38.54)
Commercial Banks (net)	83.24	(10.94)	(35.85)	5.33	(11.02)	92.59	(41.54)
Other	(57.60)	54.05	59.08	65.69	(37.08)	(21.35)	87.68
External	13.66	(20.92)	(33.57)	(1.79)	87.77	(5.35)	52.41
Net Amortisation	13.66	(20.92)	(33.57)	(38.29)	87.77	(5.35)	15.91
Disbursements	28.51	4.05	2.33	3.70	97.20	32.48	103.23
Amortisation	(14.85)	(24.97)	(35.89)	(42.00)	(9.43)	(37.83)	(87.32)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	36.50	-	-	36.50
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 37
St Kitts and Nevis - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	686.25	646.42	641.02	727.06	830.30	863.22
Central Bank (net)	370.97	340.88	420.29	423.86	542.72	621.21
Commercial Banks (net)	315.28	305.54	220.73	303.20	287.58	242.01
External (net)	212.23	397.78	393.14	514.25	571.57	496.40
Assets	1,325.45	1,218.25	1,304.82	1,405.01	1,442.36	1,376.66
Liabilities	1,113.23	820.46	911.68	890.76	870.80	880.26
Other ECCB Territories	103.05	(92.24)	(172.41)	(211.05)	(283.98)	(254.39)
Assets	672.33	489.78	500.21	531.75	542.65	558.46
Liabilities	569.28	582.01	672.61	742.80	826.63	812.85
Net Domestic Assets	1,158.78	1,242.32	1,269.98	1,221.54	1,205.16	1,225.10
Domestic Credit	1,736.88	1,801.82	1,833.01	1,786.12	1,748.01	1,748.05
Central Government (net)	805.47	869.37	850.82	823.61	792.46	770.22
Other Public Sector (net)	(392.87)	(396.07)	(374.45)	(401.17)	(419.44)	(424.47)
Private Sector	1,324.28	1,328.51	1,356.63	1,363.68	1,375.00	1,402.30
Households	806.56	819.44	855.68	848.83	766.11	889.45
Business	427.20	420.39	410.40	425.04	519.35	425.86
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	45.96	46.73	47.35	49.57	49.58	48.17
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	44.56	41.96	43.21	40.23	39.96	38.83
Other Items (net)	(578.10)	(559.50)	(563.02)	(564.58)	(542.85)	(522.96)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,845.03	1,888.74	1,911.01	1,948.59	2,035.46	2,088.32
Money Supply (M1)	328.64	328.74	357.33	355.14	392.93	482.67
Currency with the Public	91.52	92.54	101.05	97.03	94.24	98.52
Demand Deposits	217.52	223.96	247.98	224.16	288.94	373.52
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	19.60	12.24	8.29	33.95	9.75	10.63
Quasi Money	1,516.38	1,560.00	1,553.68	1,593.46	1,642.53	1,605.65
Savings Deposits	651.86	650.93	638.43	657.81	669.35	680.67
Time Deposits	505.94	526.18	552.40	544.44	578.74	578.41
Foreign Currency Deposits	358.59	382.89	362.84	391.21	394.43	346.57

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 7 February 2012

Table 38
Saint Lucia - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	154,750	266,074	360,374	202,363	140,190	760,138	702,927
Stay-Over Visitors	81,168	61,913	82,652	74,749	71,608	244,024	229,009
Of which:							
USA	35,410	24,899	32,014	33,855	28,123	104,186	93,992
Canada	4,574	6,394	15,035	6,053	5,643	25,760	26,731
UK	15,848	15,341	18,021	17,427	15,494	52,076	50,942
France	1,383	1,298	3,100	1,170	1,400	4,524	5,670
Germany	721	1,136	1,398	718	380	3,006	2,496
Caribbean	20,305	9,951	9,306	12,854	18,039	44,047	40,199
Excursionists	2,682	2,161	2,596	2,568	2,654	5,452	7,818
Cruise Ship Passengers	62,514	192,682	261,205	114,026	57,360	477,361	432,591
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	22	104	152	58	19	276	229
Yacht Passengers	8,386	9,318	13,921	11,020	8,568	33,301	33,509
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	201.81	192.37	256.28	194.33	169.03	695.71	619.64

Sources: Saint Lucia Tourist Board

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 39
Saint Lucia - Consumer Price Index
January 2008 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
All items	99.87	108.90	0.26	(0.55)	1.45	1.70	(0.01)	4.80	3.16
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	25.02	112.89	(0.06)	(0.11)	0.43	2.02	1.98	0.33	4.48
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Nar	6.53	109.28	0.55	0.27	(0.03)	0.95	1.01	0.38	1.94
Clothing & Footwear	1.66	95.84	9.55	(0.17)	2.69	(1.74)	(11.35)	16.80	(10.56)
Housing, Utilities, Gas & Fuels	17.36	106.93	(0.73)	0.18	0.93	1.64	0.90	7.88	3.50
Household Furnishings, Supplies & Mai	3.31	102.83	(2.27)	(4.02)	(5.21)	4.68	(0.22)	(0.84)	(0.99)
Health	3.96	115.67	(0.86)	0.45	2.02	0.13	1.97	(0.23)	4.17
Transport	16.40	108.46	(1.45)	1.55	2.40	3.52	(3.15)	0.20	2.67
Communication	12.54	100.77	0.33	0.55	1.61	(0.22)	-	0.33	1.39
Recreation & Culture	1.37	108.05	3.81	(22.69)	10.67	5.69	7.88	11.88	26.18
Education	3.70	134.04	14.03	-	-	-	(3.67)	31.04	(3.67)
Hotels & Restaurants	1.10	111.01	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.44)	-	0.51	0.02	0.06
Miscellaneous									

*at end of period

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 40
Saint Lucia - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	201.82	171.16	216.29	211.64	203.80	605.08	631.72
Tax Revenue	184.40	163.12	202.17	201.71	188.62	565.90	592.50
Taxes on Income and Profits	53.88	31.97	73.44	70.34	61.65	191.22	205.43
Of Which:							
Personal Income	19.35	18.56	25.64	21.49	21.36	61.34	68.49
Company	26.22	2.90	36.41	36.09	25.22	86.86	97.72
Taxes on Property	0.80	0.54	0.99	0.91	0.72	2.72	2.62
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	32.18	33.66	32.79	31.85	29.43	91.47	94.07
Of Which:							
Consumption Duty	1.31	1.31	1.90	1.36	1.49	4.14	4.76
Licences	4.49	10.87	5.02	4.06	3.59	14.25	12.67
Excise tax	3.02	2.74	4.29	2.50	3.51	9.95	10.30
Hotel Occupancy Tax	10.14	6.04	8.99	10.41	8.68	27.43	28.08
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	97.55	96.94	94.94	98.61	96.82	280.49	290.37
Of Which:							
Consumption Tax (Imports)	29.95	31.98	25.85	28.81	28.74	79.77	83.41
Import Duty	24.90	27.95	24.22	26.21	27.27	71.34	77.70
Service Charge (Imports)	16.71	15.48	16.45	17.06	17.07	46.37	50.58
Excise Tax	16.20	13.17	20.82	17.72	14.63	54.62	53.16
Non-Tax Revenue	17.42	8.04	14.12	9.93	15.18	39.18	39.23
Current Expenditure	187.84	170.80	189.07	180.91	181.14	552.38	551.12
Personal Emoluments	83.28	82.60	85.46	85.92	79.35	254.04	250.72
Goods and Services	40.07	32.60	38.25	37.61	33.21	116.11	109.08
Interest Payments	26.28	20.55	31.62	18.97	26.98	72.27	77.57
Domestic	15.70	10.18	19.37	10.30	16.40	40.19	46.07
External	10.58	10.37	12.25	8.67	10.58	32.09	31.50
Transfers and Subsidies	38.22	35.05	33.73	38.41	41.61	109.96	113.75
Of Which: Pensions	2.57	2.09	11.75	13.46	14.17	6.50	39.39
Current Account Balance	13.98	0.36	27.22	30.72	22.66	52.71	80.60
Capital Revenue	-	8.64	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	13.25	23.60	6.11	12.88	10.59	40.43	29.57
Of which: Capital Grants	13.25	23.60	6.11	12.88	10.59	40.43	29.57
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	26.72	23.71	80.77	39.51	94.51	122.47	214.78
Primary Balance	26.79	29.44	(15.82)	23.06	(34.28)	42.93	(27.04)
Overall Balance (after grants)	0.51	8.89	(47.44)	4.09	(61.26)	(29.34)	(104.61)
Financing	(0.51)	(8.89)	47.45	(4.10)	61.26	29.33	104.61
Domestic	(50.85)	(3.09)	44.32	8.25	80.14	(52.36)	132.72
ECCB (net)	(22.66)	(22.26)	37.13	5.44	7.01	(24.37)	49.58
Commercial Banks (net)	(7.12)	(2.39)	(60.04)	28.53	39.89	(50.65)	8.38
Other	(21.06)	21.56	67.23	(25.71)	33.25	22.67	74.76
External	50.34	(5.80)	3.13	(12.35)	(18.88)	81.70	(28.11)
Net Amortisation	50.34	(5.80)	3.13	(12.35)	(18.88)	81.70	(28.11)
Disbursements	73.99	24.96	26.76	7.68	0.68	179.17	35.12
Amortisation	(23.65)	(30.76)	(23.63)	(20.03)	(19.56)	(97.48)	(63.23)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 41
Saint Luica - Banana Production

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Volume (tonnes)	5,524	2,478	-	889	2,004	19,224	2,893
Value (EC\$M)	10.96	4.48	-	1.59	4.86	37.40	6.44
Unit Price (EC\$/ tonnes)	1,984.53	1,809.40	-	1,788.62	2,422.87	5,867.31	-

Source: Winfresh Ltd

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 42
Saint Lucia - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 Jan - Sep
Total Exports	85.41	79.32	76.66	140.47	118.16	499.87	335.29
Total Domextic Exports	48.13	61.76	54.15	57.24	61.94	134.52	173.33
Total Re-Exports	37.28	17.55	22.51	83.23	56.22	365.35	161.96
Total Imports	423.75	521.47	517.40	504.50	490.74	1,240.98	1,512.65
Trade Balance	(338.34)	(442.15)	(440.74)	(364.03)	(372.58)	(741.11)	(1,177.35)

Sources: Statistics Department

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 43
Saint Lucia - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	(437.39)	(513.81)	(315.70)	(365.42)	(380.41)	(511.72)
Central Bank (net)	483.55	416.77	492.29	551.63	571.07	446.98
Commercial Banks (net)	(920.95)	(930.59)	(807.99)	(917.05)	(951.48)	(958.69)
External (net)	(535.37)	(526.20)	(382.25)	(481.23)	(565.49)	(582.26)
Assets	440.58	420.59	448.88	439.37	388.97	396.58
Liabilities	975.95	946.79	831.13	920.59	954.46	978.84
Other ECCB Territories	(385.58)	(404.39)	(425.74)	(435.82)	(385.99)	(376.43)
Assets	393.95	427.39	376.32	377.45	440.26	425.95
Liabilities	779.52	831.78	802.06	813.27	826.25	802.38
Net Domestic Assets	2,994.47	3,004.17	2,874.89	3,018.58	3,111.78	3,185.89
Domestic Credit	3,402.77	3,430.45	3,410.07	3,412.69	3,497.28	3,573.13
Central Government (net)	2.42	(27.36)	(52.01)	(74.92)	(40.95)	5.94
Other Public Sector (net)	(324.27)	(326.94)	(340.35)	(325.40)	(315.28)	(326.27)
Private Sector	3,724.62	3,784.75	3,802.43	3,813.01	3,853.52	3,893.45
Households	1,281.75	1,303.36	1,307.75	1,311.05	1,316.82	1,339.16
Business	2,258.24	2,295.48	2,332.65	2,345.02	2,361.99	2,382.28
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	43.56	44.03	42.34	40.78	40.89	41.67
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	141.07	141.87	119.69	116.15	133.82	130.35
Other Items (net)	(408.30)	(426.28)	(535.18)	(394.10)	(385.50)	(387.24)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,557.08	2,490.35	2,559.19	2,653.17	2,731.37	2,674.17
Money Supply (M1)	630.38	614.55	644.53	653.14	692.75	653.52
Currency with the Public	135.67	131.79	151.53	140.26	146.54	155.04
Demand Deposits	479.18	474.25	481.77	497.20	531.95	487.72
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	15.53	8.50	11.23	15.67	14.25	10.76
Quasi Money	1,926.70	1,875.81	1,914.66	2,000.03	2,038.63	2,020.65
Savings Deposits	1,335.99	1,317.65	1,319.01	1,351.50	1,374.39	1,379.51
Time Deposits	459.69	429.53	443.67	477.68	499.62	488.01
Foreign Currency Deposits	131.02	128.63	151.99	170.85	164.62	153.13

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 44
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^R 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Total Visitors	23,521	70,863	86,210	40,886	23,911	160,258	151,007
Stay-Over Visitors	17,589	18,156	18,959	19,419	17,101	54,322	55,479
Of which:							
USA	4,766	5,066	5,738	5,390	4,704	16,485	15,832
Canada	1,346	1,953	2,359	1,539	1,123	5,255	5,021
UK	2,662	3,267	4,075	3,963	3,021	8,869	11,059
Caribbean	7,442	5,894	4,152	6,954	6,809	18,074	17,915
Other Countries	1,373	1,976	2,635	1,573	1,444	5,639	5,652
Excursionists	1,085	1,087	1,521	866	749	3,999	3,136
Yacht Passengers	4,847	11,239	18,238	9,398	6,061	31,364	33,697
Cruise Ship Passengers	0	40,381	47,492	11,203	0	70,573	58,695
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	0	40	55	14	0	91	69
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	45.20	60.35	77.29	61.60	48.99	172.35	187.88

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 45
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Sep 2010	Percentage Change*						
			2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	
All Items	1,000.0	139.27	0.43	0.31	0.59	1.57	0.87	1.70	3.06
Food	536.1	153.04	0.39	0.35	0.20	2.33	0.60	1.94	3.14
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.5	143.17	(0.47)	1.88	(0.20)	0.70	0.60	1.62	1.10
Housing	97.9	111.94	0.02	0.01	0.70	2.78	0.60	0.12	4.12
Fuel and Light	29.8	145.98	1.48	1.54	0.70	2.78	0.60	4.62	4.12
Clothing and Footwear	88.7	115.78	1.10	(0.14)	(0.30)	0.30	0.60	1.89	0.60
Household Furnishings and Supplies	61.5	112.25	0.23	-	(0.30)	-	0.61	(0.08)	0.30
Transport and Communications	68.5	130.64	0.80	-	3.21	0.56	0.39	3.36	4.20
Medical Care and Expenses	10.1	141.17	-	-	(1.10)	0.30	0.31	-	(0.50)
Education	34.3	152.87	-	1.12	-	-	-	0.57	-
Personal Services	33.5	120.42	0.31	0.24	0.20	(0.10)	-	0.80	0.10
Miscellaneous	30.1	104.86	-	0.16	0.20	(0.10)	-	-	0.10

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

*at end of period

Data available at 15 November 2011



Table 46
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Current Revenue	115.93	132.47	97.20	112.74	121.21	339.25	331.15
Tax Revenue	105.00	114.39	89.55	98.26	112.02	296.31	299.83
Taxes on Income and Profits	28.20	32.16	21.72	29.60	30.42	76.64	81.73
Of Which:							
Individual	14.10	16.76	15.83	17.03	16.41	44.92	49.28
Company Tax	11.71	13.61	4.45	11.22	10.64	26.41	26.31
Taxes on Property	1.82	0.47	0.38	0.34	1.49	2.43	2.21
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	55.27	58.15	50.76	50.03	58.45	164.85	159.23
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	4.96	5.01	3.41	3.04	5.05	17.67	11.50
Excise Tax	6.92	8.65	5.47	6.13	6.40	19.12	18.01
Value Added Tax	29.83	35.00	34.13	31.55	32.81	95.59	98.49
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	19.70	23.60	16.69	18.29	21.67	52.38	56.65
Of Which:							
Import Duty	11.50	14.43	9.46	10.19	12.44	30.01	32.09
Customs Service Charge	7.07	8.37	6.43	7.25	8.20	18.94	21.88
Non-Tax Revenue	10.93	18.08	7.65	14.48	9.19	42.95	31.32
Current Expenditure	121.06	125.57	126.32	131.08	114.48	354.73	371.88
Personal Emoluments	53.65	59.64	57.35	56.98	56.55	162.12	170.88
Goods and Services	18.29	16.80	15.87	19.72	19.56	49.44	55.15
Interest Payments	13.10	13.20	12.23	10.32	9.59	38.59	32.14
Domestic	8.71	7.56	7.30	3.95	4.14	23.94	15.39
External	4.39	5.64	4.93	6.37	5.45	14.64	16.74
Transfers and Subsidies	36.02	35.93	40.86	44.06	28.79	104.59	113.71
Of Which: Pensions	10.56	11.42	13.08	10.80	9.40	33.86	33.28
Current Account Balance	(5.13)	6.90	(29.11)	(18.35)	6.73	(15.48)	(40.73)
Capital Revenue	0.16	0.51	0.58	0.27	7.58	0.50	8.44
Grants	6.10	3.45	0.67	20.52	4.47	10.70	25.66
Of which: Capital Grants	6.10	3.45	0.67	20.52	4.47	10.70	25.66
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	9.30	37.43	2.10	11.94	19.56	36.34	33.60
Of which: Capital Expenditure	9.30	37.43	2.10	11.94	19.56	36.34	33.60
Primary Balance	4.94	(13.37)	(17.73)	0.83	8.81	(2.03)	(8.10)
Overall Balance (after grants)	(8.17)	(26.57)	(29.96)	(9.49)	(0.77)	(40.62)	(40.23)
Financing	8.17	26.57	29.96	9.49	0.77	40.62	40.23
Domestic	7.51	(156.95)	20.36	25.07	(6.64)	(12.68)	38.80
ECCB (net)	6.63	(4.72)	4.37	(7.23)	(4.59)	6.06	(7.44)
Commercial Banks (net)	(5.76)	(75.12)	19.99	1.15	15.49	(31.49)	36.63
Other	6.64	(77.10)	(3.99)	31.15	(17.54)	12.75	9.61
External	(7.86)	149.08	(1.64)	(9.64)	(3.40)	22.71	(14.68)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(7.86)	121.09	(1.64)	(9.64)	(3.40)	22.71	(14.68)
Disbursements	2.55	134.93	10.87	3.81	8.28	64.44	22.95
Amortisation	(10.41)	(13.84)	(12.51)	(13.44)	(11.68)	(41.73)	(37.63)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	27.99	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 18 November 2011



Table 47
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 ^P 3 rd Qr	2010 Jan - Sep	2011 ^P Jan - Sep
Visible Trade Balance	(200.07)	(217.72)	(200.51)	(191.66)	(195.33)	(583.85)	(587.50)
Total Imports	225.64	245.32	222.58	214.61	225.01	667.19	662.21
Total Exports	25.57	27.60	22.07	22.95	29.68	83.34	74.70
Re-Exports	2.31	4.20	3.43	2.30	4.45	12.93	10.18
Domestic Exports	23.27	23.40	18.63	20.65	25.24	70.41	64.53
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	0.77	0.51	-	0.03	0.58	3.20	0.61
Value	1.68	0.96	-	0.08	0.86	6.84	0.94
Flour							
Volume	2.96	3.12	3.11	3.39	3.12	8.59	9.62
Value	6.25	6.56	7.06	7.89	7.30	18.15	22.25
Rice							
Volume	1.03	0.92	0.97	1.16	1.19	3.02	3.32
Value	3.05	2.87	2.90	3.50	3.59	9.01	9.99
Feeds							
Volume	1.64	1.64	2.31	2.63	2.32	4.51	7.25
Value	1.45	1.48	1.98	2.56	1.86	4.14	6.40

Source: Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Planning and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 15 November 2011

Table 48
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2011 3 rd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	363.54	298.34	474.45	422.78	442.67	389.24
Central Bank (net)	250.70	213.63	299.13	245.06	222.42	226.90
Commercial Banks (net)	112.84	84.71	175.33	177.72	220.25	162.34
External (net)	(40.14)	(79.27)	(94.02)	(64.19)	(57.30)	(104.81)
Assets	173.48	135.03	139.76	162.94	155.49	109.23
Liabilities	213.62	214.30	233.78	227.13	212.79	214.04
Other ECCB Territories	152.97	163.98	269.35	241.92	277.55	267.15
Assets	343.90	358.56	390.72	357.46	377.50	374.30
Liabilities	190.92	194.58	121.37	115.54	99.95	107.15
Net Domestic Assets	750.25	772.81	639.55	727.13	698.59	723.92
Domestic Credit	999.52	998.62	891.99	962.47	926.52	922.32
Central Government (net)	101.30	102.18	22.33	46.69	40.62	51.52
Other Public Sector (net)	(78.93)	(70.04)	(90.35)	(89.14)	(115.06)	(123.36)
Private Sector	977.15	966.49	960.00	1,004.92	1,000.96	994.16
Households	593.98	597.11	597.42	624.99	624.99	631.27
Business	357.15	354.17	355.92	353.05	345.08	335.09
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	26.02	15.20	6.66	26.87	27.74	27.81
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(249.27)	(225.81)	(252.44)	(235.33)	(227.93)	(198.40)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,113.78	1,071.15	1,114.00	1,149.91	1,141.25	1,113.16
Money Supply (M1)	358.59	324.78	345.66	355.20	342.84	323.08
Currency with the Public	54.18	44.22	50.61	40.58	42.73	38.97
Demand Deposits	299.28	274.80	289.12	308.68	294.86	277.64
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	5.12	5.76	5.93	5.94	5.25	6.47
Quasi Money	755.20	746.38	768.34	794.72	798.42	790.08
Savings Deposits	586.88	589.91	594.02	612.54	604.24	603.91
Time Deposits	127.73	128.63	129.16	130.58	142.82	145.12
Foreign Currency Deposits	40.59	27.84	45.16	51.60	51.36	41.05

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 15 November 2011

