

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



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EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK



ADDRESS

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

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

The ECCB welcomes your questions and comments on this publication.

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DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

The economy of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) continued to be buoyant in the first quarter of 2007. Preliminary data indicate that economic activity was above the level in the first quarter of 2006. Growth was largely driven by an expansion in construction, as activity intensified on completing stadia and other infrastructure for Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2007, scheduled for mid-March and April. The expansion was also supported by increases in agriculture and manufacturing. In the tourism industry, performance was mixed. On an individual country basis, economic activity expanded in all the member territories except Montserrat, where a decline was recorded. Consumer prices increased in most of the countries during the quarter under review. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened as import payments increased. The fiscal operations of the central governments resulted in a larger overall deficit, on account of an increase in capital expenditure. The total outstanding public sector debt of the ECCU increased during the period under review. Monetary liabilities expanded at a slower rate relative to the increase during the first quarter of 2006, while growth in domestic credit accelerated. Commercial bank liquidity declined slightly and the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed.

The economic expansion is projected to continue in 2007 but a slowdown in the pace is expected on account of a likely deceleration in construction activity in the latter half of the year. Growth in 2007 is also expected to be fuelled by an increase in agricultural output based on a rebound in the banana industry and a higher level of production of non-traditional crops. Performance of tourism, particularly in relation to growth in stay over arrivals, will be contingent on securing additional airlifts, the success of marketing efforts by a number of countries and on the initial impact of hosting CWC 2007. Downside risks to the projections include a possible slowdown in the US economy, further increases in international oil prices, unfavourable weather and the possibility that the anticipated benefits from hosting CWC 2007 may not materialise.

Output

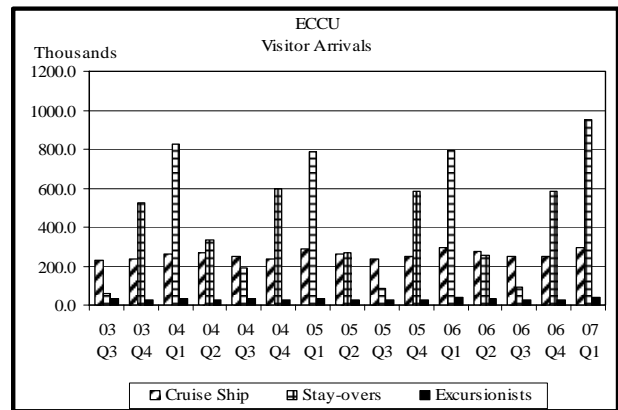
Activity in the construction sector was vibrant in the first quarter of 2007 relative to the corresponding period of 2006, as preparations for CWC intensified in some countries. In the public sector, activity focused on completing stadia in Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada, and on other infrastructure projects including upgrading airports, road development, and building schools and hospitals in a number of countries. The expansion in public sector construction was evidenced by a 22.8 per cent



increase to \$325.6m in capital expenditure by the central governments, much of which was associated with construction projects. In the private sector, the focus was on constructing and upgrading hotels, villas, residential accommodation and commercial properties. Expansion in private sector construction activity was supported by inflows of foreign direct investment and commercial bank credit. Commercial bank data show increases of 4.8 per cent in lending for construction and 1.8 per cent in credit for home construction and renovation.

In the tourism industry, activity in the stay-over visitor category weakened relative to the performance in the first quarter of 2006. Stay-over visitor arrivals fell by 1.0 per cent to 295,230, in contrast to an increase of 1.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Arrivals from the two major markets, the USA and the Caribbean, declined. Some of the factors accounting for the decline in US visitor arrivals include rescheduling travel plans as a result of CWC, and the new US passport requirements, while higher airfares contributed to the downturn in arrivals from the Caribbean market. The number of visitors from the UK rose by 7.9 per cent, in contrast to a 1.4 per cent decline in the first quarter of 2006. The upturn in UK visitor arrivals was partly attributed to intense marketing and CWC 2007 matches held from the middle of March. Performance in the cruise ship passenger category strengthened during the quarter under review. The number of cruise ship

passengers rose markedly, by 19.9 per cent to 952,642 compared with growth of 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Of the member countries, strong growth in cruise ship passenger arrivals was recorded for Saint Lucia (44.0 per cent) and Antigua and Barbuda (38.1 per cent) attributable to new cruise lines and calls by larger ships. In Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis cruise ship passenger arrivals fell. Of the other categories of visitors, the number of yacht passengers fell by 6.4 per cent, while excursionists increased by 1.0 per cent. The number of visitors amounted to 1.3 million, representing a 12.7 per cent increase on the total in the first quarter of 2006.



Activity in the agricultural sector is estimated to have rebounded, on account of developments in the banana industry. Banana production increased by 35.4 per cent to 19,518 tonnes, in contrast to a decline of 2.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Higher export prices under the Fair Trade label, favourable weather and the control of leaf spot infestation were largely responsible for the increase in banana output. Increases were also recorded in output of cocoa, nutmeg and mace in Grenada, and



root and vegetable crops in a number of the countries, partly reflecting the impact of ongoing agricultural diversification programmes.

The expansion in the construction and agricultural sectors contributed to an increase in manufacturing activity. Increases in output were recorded for building supplies in St Kitts and Nevis and PVC pipes and galvanise sheeting in St Vincent and the Grenadines. In Saint Lucia production of paper board and boxes rose, partly attributable to increased demand by banana farmers. Of the other manufactured products, beverage production rose in a number of countries, in anticipation of an increase in demand during CWC 2007 matches. Output of soap and dental cream in Dominica rose substantially, largely as a result of the filling of orders that were delayed due to shortage of material in the latter part of 2006.

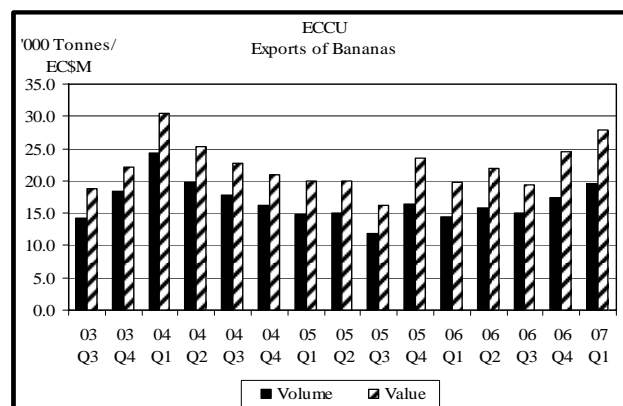
Prices

The consumer price index rose in all of the member countries except St Vincent and the Grenadines. Price increases were relatively low and ranged from 0.1 per cent in Grenada to 1.4 per cent in St Kitts and Nevis. Higher prices for food, mainly imported meat and dairy products, contributed to the increase in those countries. In St Vincent and the Grenadines, consumer prices fell by 0.5 per cent, on account of a decrease in the food sub-index. The decline reflected lower prices for fruits, vegetables and ground

provisions, attributable to an increase in domestic supply. The fuel and light sub-index fell in Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia, partly due to a reduction in the fuel surcharge. In Dominica the sub-index rose substantially, as a result of an increase in the cost of electricity.

Trade and Payments

Complete trade data are unavailable for all the member countries. Import payments are estimated to have increased based on the expansion in economic activity and higher international oil prices. It was likely that imports of construction material and consumption goods in particular rose, associated with preparations for CWC 2007. The available data on domestic exports indicate growth of 41.3 per cent to \$27.9m in banana export earnings. Of the other exports, increases in receipts were also recorded for cocoa, nutmeg, floor, soap, dental cream, animal feed and electronic components, partly reflecting an increase in demand.



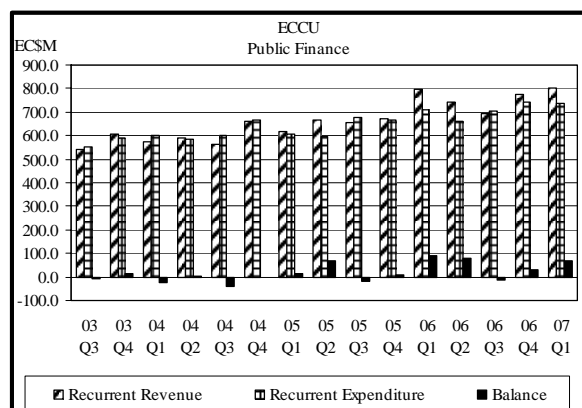
Gross travel receipts rose by 2.9 per cent to \$972.6m, reflecting the increase in the number of

visitors. Net external disbursements to the central governments declined by 96.2 per cent, as loan amortisation increased. Commercial banks' transactions resulted in a net inflow of short term capital of \$2.9m, down from one of \$16.6m in the first quarter of 2006.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central governments incurred an overall fiscal deficit of \$200.1m, almost double that of \$109.8m in the first quarter of 2006. This outturn was largely attributed to an increase of 22.6 per cent to \$324.8m in capital expenditure, associated with CWC construction related projects and other infrastructure development. On an individual country basis, larger deficits were recorded for Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Montserrat and St Vincent and the Grenadines. In Dominica and Saint Lucia the deficit narrowed. In Anguilla a lower surplus was realised, while in St Kitts and Nevis the overall balance shifted to a surplus from a deficit in the first quarter of 2006. A primary deficit of \$87.9m was recorded compared with one of \$8.2m in the first quarter of 2006.

A lower current account surplus was realised, \$65.2m compared with \$88.7m in the first quarter of 2006, as growth in expenditure exceeded that in revenue. Current revenue rose by 0.7 per cent to \$802.2m, largely attributable to an increase in receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services. Revenue from that tax category grew by 16.3 per cent to \$207.5m, mainly on account of increases in revenue from the value added tax (VAT) in Dominica and the Antigua and Barbuda sales tax (ABST) introduced in March 2006 and January 2007 respectively. Collections from taxes on international trade and transactions remained unchanged at \$338.4m, as growth in receipts from import duties and the customs service charge was offset by a decline in revenue from consumption tax. The fall in collections from consumption tax was associated with the replacement of this tax by the ABST and VAT. Receipts from taxes on income and profits fell by 9.7 per cent largely reflecting a fall in revenue from company tax. The reduced receipts from company tax were associated with a higher base in the first quarter of 2006 when revenues rose substantially, as a result of the collection of arrears in Antigua and Barbuda. Non tax revenue declined by 0.2 per cent.



Current expenditure grew by 4.1 per cent to \$737.0m, influenced by increases in interest payments and outlays on transfers. Interest payments rose by 10.5 per cent, partly reflecting an increase in the outstanding debt of the central government. Spending on transfers and subsidies increased by 7.9 per cent, largely associated with the



transfer of funds to a private sector entity by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda. Expenditure on goods and services rose by 3.3 per cent, on account of an increase in the cost of supplies and services.

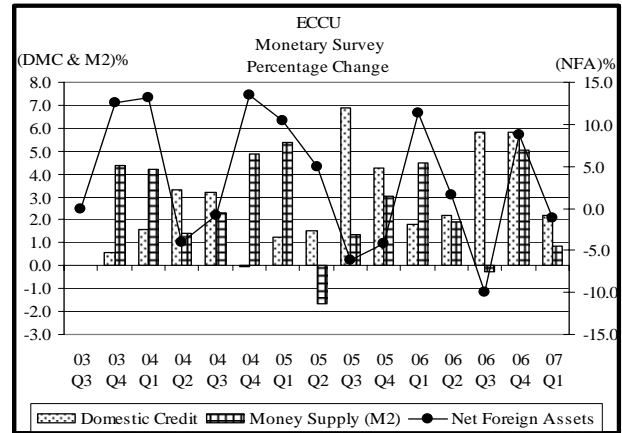
Public Sector Debt

Preliminary data indicate that the outstanding public sector debt amounted to \$11,215.0m, representing a 0.9 per cent increase on the total at the end of December 2006. The increase was largely on account of a 1.2 per cent expansion in central governments’ debt, mainly from domestic sources. Of the member countries, increases in central government debt were recorded for Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. In Anguilla and Dominica the outstanding debt fell, while in Montserrat it remained unchanged.

Monetary and Financial Developments

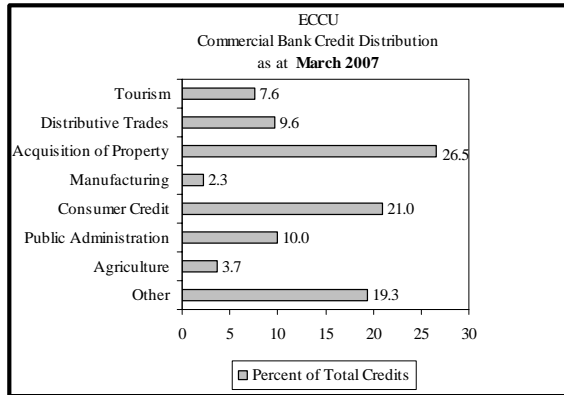
Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities expanded by 3.6 per cent partly attributable to the increase in economic activity. Narrow money rose by 5.2 per cent, driven by an increase in private sector demand deposits, as currency with the public declined. Quasi money grew by 3.2 per cent influenced by increases in private sector savings (2.5 per cent), demand (4.7 per cent) and foreign currency (3.3 per cent) deposits.



Domestic credit stood at \$8,762.9m, representing an increase of 3.5 per cent during the quarter under review compared with an expansion of 1.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Growth was fuelled by an increase in private sector credit, reflecting an expansion in outstanding loans to both businesses and households. Net credit to the central governments increased by 6.0 per cent, in contrast to a decline of 12.3 per cent during the first quarter of 2006. This outturn was influenced by a 4.0 per cent rise in commercial bank credit to the central governments largely representing growth in loans and advances to the governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates a 2.8 per cent increase in credit for personal use, mainly for the acquisition of property. Credit for tourism rose by 7.3 per cent, partly associated with investments in CWC 2007 tourism-related projects. Outstanding loans for construction also rose, by 4.8 per cent, mirroring the buoyancy in that sector.



The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 0.2 per cent, reflecting declines in the net foreign assets of the Central Bank (0.3 per cent) and commercial banks (0.2 per cent). The decline in the net foreign assets of commercial banks was largely attributed to an increase in liabilities to head offices and other financial institutions abroad.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system declined, but remained at a high level. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 0.3 percentage point to 34.2 per cent. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits rose by 0.3 percentage point to 78.9 per cent.

The spread between the weighted average lending and deposit interest rates rose by 0.03 percentage point to 6.69 percentage points during the quarter under review. The weighted average interest rate on loans declined to 9.91 per cent from 9.94 per cent at the end of December 2006; that on deposits fell to

3.22 per cent from 3.28 per cent, largely reflecting a fall in interest rates on time deposits.

Developments on the RGSM

The Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) experienced a decrease in activity in the first quarter of 2007 compared with the corresponding period of 2006. Although the number of securities issued in the first quarter of both years remained at six, participation by investors, particularly commercial banks, decreased as evidenced by a decline in the total bid amount and volume of funds. The total bid amount and volume of funds issued, each decreased by 15.0 per cent. The decline in activity in the quarter under review may have been attributed to a fall in commercial bank liquidity.

The governments of Antigua and Barbuda, and St Vincent and the Grenadines were the only governments in the ECCU to have issued securities in the first quarter of 2007. Only 91-day treasury bills were issued by the governments, unlike the case in the first quarter of 2006 when the Government of Saint Lucia issued a 10-year bond. At the end of March 2007, the total amount of government securities outstanding on the RGSM was \$715.0m, consisting of 13 bonds and nine Treasury notes amounting to \$552.2m and \$162.8m respectively. At the end of March 2007, the amount of securities outstanding on the RGSM represented 34.4 per cent of total government securities outstanding.



The average yield of the securities issued on the RGSM increased during the first quarter of 2007, due in part to a fall in liquidity in the commercial banking sector. Accordingly, yields on Treasury bills issued by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda increased to 6.50 per cent from 6.0 per cent at the end of December 2006; and those by the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines rose to 5.82 per cent from 5.55 per cent.

The Secondary Market

Activity on the Secondary Market of the RGSM increased significantly during the first quarter of 2007. The volume of bonds traded rose by 75.0 per cent compared with that in the first quarter of 2006. The rise in activity was partly attributed to greater investor awareness of the RGSM, reflecting the impact of a marketing drive by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, and by intermediaries in St Vincent and the Grenadines. The Government of Antigua and Barbuda launched a road show in North America and the Caribbean during 2006 to support the release of a US dollar bond. In St Vincent and the Grenadines the National Commercial Bank of St Vincent and the Grenadines and other intermediaries aggressively marketed the services of the RGSM.

Prospects

Economic growth in the ECCU is likely to expand in 2007, but the rate is likely to slow relative to that in 2006. Activity in construction will continue to lead the expansion, although the pace is likely to slow, as some major projects will be completed during the first half of the year. Ongoing public and private sector projects and a number of new projects to be implemented during the year are expected to contribute to the expansion in construction. These projects include hotels, villas, hospitals, sports facilities, roads and other public infrastructure. The expansion of the economy will also be supported by agriculture. Growth in the agricultural sector will be driven mainly by an increase in banana production, based on higher prices under the Fair Trade label, favourable weather and exchange rate movements. Increased output of non-banana crops is expected on account of favourable weather and ongoing agricultural diversification programmes. In the tourism industry, growth in stay-over arrivals will depend on the success of marketing efforts and the initial impact of hosting CWC 2007 matches. Ongoing efforts to secure additional airlift from major markets are likely to contribute to an improvement in tourism performance. However, higher regional airfares and the loss of airlift by some countries could have an adverse impact on performance in the tourism industry.



In the external sector, receipts from domestic exports are likely to increase partly based on larger earnings from banana and some manufactured products. Import payments are projected to increase in line with the expansion in economic activity.

The overall fiscal deficit of the central governments is likely to widen in 2007, based on an increase in capital expenditure associated with infrastructure development, coupled with lower grant receipts. Larger revenue collections

on account of new tax measures and improvements in tax administration are expected to result in an increase in the current account surplus.

Downside risks to the projections include a possible slowdown in the US economy, further increases in oil prices as a result of growing international geopolitical tensions, unfavourable weather and the possibility that the anticipated benefits from hosting CWC 2007 may not materialise.



ANGUILLA

Overview

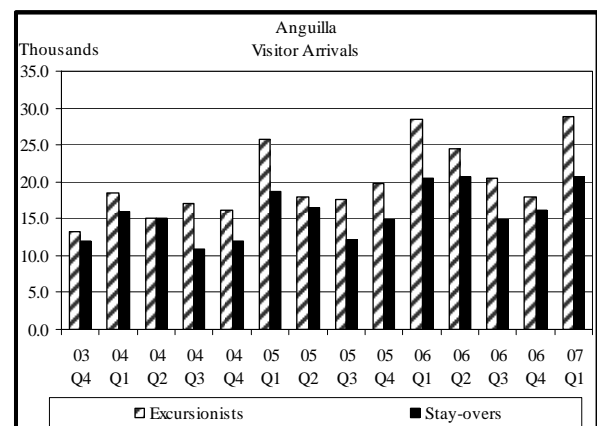
The trend of strong economic performance observed in Anguilla over the last four years, continued in the first quarter of 2007. Growth continued to be driven primarily by robust activity in the construction sector and an expansion in the tourism industry. The consumer price index rose by 0.7 per cent during the quarter under review, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit widened, due to an increase in import payments. The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a smaller overall surplus. The total outstanding public sector debt declined during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities expanded influenced by increases in net foreign assets and domestic credit. Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained at a high level, while the interest rates spread narrowed during the first quarter of 2007.

Economic output is projected to rise in the remainder of 2007 compared with the corresponding period of 2006. The construction sector and the tourism industry will continue to be the main drivers of economic growth. This projection is, however, subject to downside risks, particularly a shortage of skilled labour, increasing international oil prices, unfavourable weather and a slowdown in economic activity in the US - a major trading partner.

Output

Construction activity in the first quarter of 2007 was largely driven by a number of ongoing private and public sector projects. In the private sector, work focused on hotel and villa properties, a tennis facility and commercial buildings including shopping centres. Growth in private sector construction was supported in part by an increase in commercial bank credit to construction companies (26.2 per cent) and for home construction and renovation (3.5 per cent). Public sector activity concentrated on completing a school auditorium, extending a primary school as well as road and seaport development.

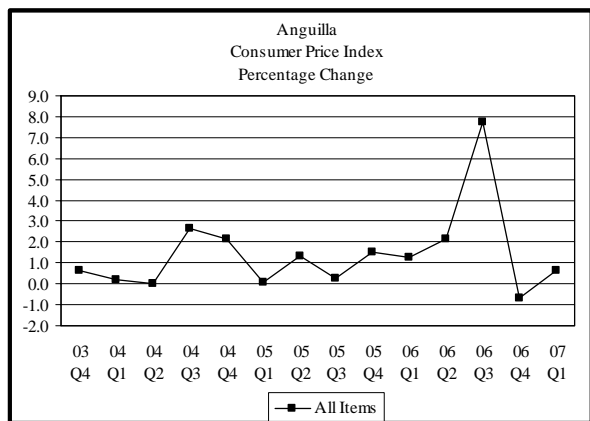
Activity in the tourism industry increased in the first quarter of 2007 compared with the corresponding period of 2006. Estimates of visitor arrivals indicate that the number of stay-over visitors rose by 1.1 per cent, reflecting growth in



arrivals from the major source markets particularly the USA, Caribbean and UK. The number of excursionists also rose by 1.1 per cent to 28,754. Consequently, total visitor arrivals increased by 1.1 per cent to 49,426.

Prices

The consumer price index is estimated to have increased by 0.7 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, on an end-of-period basis. The food sub-index, which has the largest weight in the goods and services basket, rose by 1.0 per cent reflecting higher prices for meats, dairy products, soft drinks and vegetables. Increases were recorded in other sub-indices including personal services and transport and communications.



Trade and Payments

Complete trade data for the quarter under review are not available. Estimates of merchandise trade for the first quarter of 2007 indicate a deficit of \$140.2m compared with one

of \$106.1m in the corresponding period of 2006. The larger deficit resulted from a 31.1 per cent increase in import payments. The expansion in construction and tourism activity contributed to the upsurge in import payments, particularly for manufactured goods as well as machinery and transport equipment. The value of exports is estimated to have increased by \$0.6m, reflecting larger receipts from domestic exports particularly concrete blocks and rum.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 0.9 per cent to \$80.6m, attributable to growth in visitor arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$40.0m in short term capital, less than half that of \$95.6m recorded in the corresponding period of 2006.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus of \$4.8m in the first three months of 2007, compared with one of \$12.3m in the corresponding period of 2006. This outturn was largely attributed to an 86.9 per cent increase to \$12.6m in capital outlays, partly associated with road and port development. A primary surplus of \$6.8m was recorded, down from one of \$13.5m in the first three months of 2006.

The current account operations yielded a surplus of \$17.4m, which was 8.5 per cent below

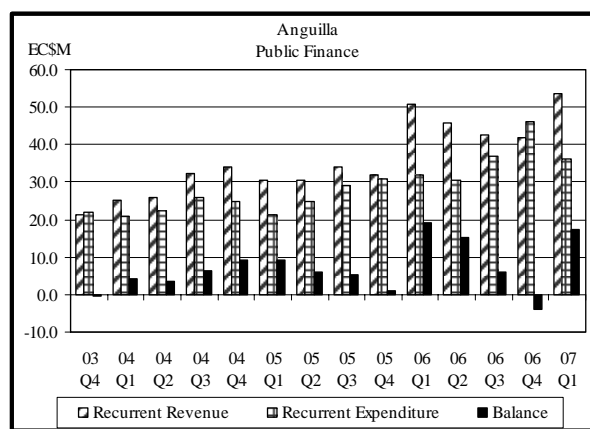


the level recorded in the quarter ended March 2006. Current revenue rose by 5.2 per cent to \$53.6m, mainly attributable to an increase in receipts from taxes on international trade and transactions (\$8.7m). The yield from import duty rose by 54.8 per cent (\$7.3m), in line with increases in dutiable imports. Collections from taxes on property grew by \$0.2m. Those increases were partly offset by a 31.1 per cent (\$8.7m) decline in receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services, mainly reflecting a 56.4 per cent (\$9.8m) fall in the yield from stamp duties. The decline in receipts from stamp duties resulted from a decrease in land sales, partly attributable to a six-week moratorium on alien land holding licenses implemented in February 2007. Non-tax revenue grew by 35.4 per cent (\$2.4m) mainly on account of increases in receipts from pier dues, water charges, company annual fees and villa rental fees.

23.6 per cent (\$2.6m) associated with salary increases in the second half of 2006 and recruitment of additional staff. Increases were also recorded in expenditure on goods and services (15.6 per cent), partly influenced by higher costs for professional and consultancy services and rental of heavy equipment. Interest payments rose by 66.9 per cent (\$0.8m), mainly attributable to an increase in domestic payments. Outlays on transfers and subsidies declined by 7.7 per cent (\$0.7m), in contrast to growth in the first quarter of 2006 when increased disbursements were made to the Health Authority and Tourist Board.

Public Sector Debt

The total outstanding public sector debt at the end of March 2007 was \$115.6m, a decline of 3.0 per cent on the amount at the end of 2006. This development was mainly attributed to a reduction in the debt of the central government. The central government’s debt, which represented 81.4 per cent of the total public sector debt, decreased by 3.3 per cent to \$94.2m.



Current expenditure expanded by 13.3 per cent to \$36.2m, reflecting increases in outlays in all sub-categories, except transfers and subsidies. Expenditure on personal emoluments rose by

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 4.9 per cent to \$1,079.3m, reflecting in part the expansion in economic activity. Growth in M2 was influenced by a 5.7 per cent increase in quasi money, attributable to expansions in private sector time deposits (6.9 per cent), foreign currency deposits (6.0 per cent) and savings deposits (1.6 per cent).

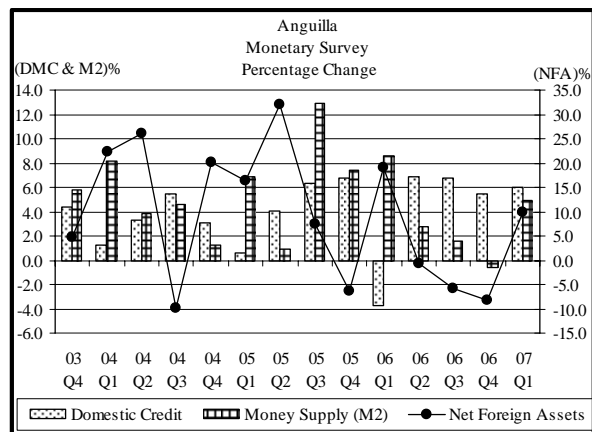
Narrow money declined by 12.2 per cent, largely on account of a reduction in private sector demand deposits.

Domestic credit rose by 6.0 per cent to \$804.1m, influenced by an expansion in outstanding loans to the private sector. Credit to the private sector grew by 6.5 per cent attributable to increases in lending to households (6.5 per cent) and private businesses (6.4 per cent). Central government's net indebtedness to the banking system declined by 1.9 per cent to \$22.5m reflecting a decrease of 3.6 per cent (\$3.0m), in outstanding loans. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises increased by 8.5 per cent, as deposits rose while credit fell. The net deposits of the non-bank financial institutions decreased by 4.1 per cent reflecting a decline in deposits.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates substantial increases in commercial bank lending for construction (26.2 per cent) and personal use (9.0 per cent) particularly for the acquisition of property. Increases were also observed in credit for agriculture and fisheries, distributive trades and tourism, while outstanding loans for manufacturing, mining and quarrying declined.

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 9.9 per cent to \$580.7m, primarily influenced by developments in the commercial banking sector. Commercial banks' net foreign

assets rose by 9.6 per cent to \$455.5m, largely reflecting growth of 27.5 per cent in net assets held with banks and other institutions within the rest of the currency union. Anguilla's imputed share of the reserves held at the Central Bank rose by 10.9 per cent to \$125.2m.



Commercial bank liquidity increased during the first three months of 2007. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose to 51.8 per cent at the end of March 2007 from 49.0 per cent at the end of December 2006. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio, however, increased by 0.1 percentage point to 71.6 per cent.

The spread between lending and deposit interest rates narrowed to 6.09 percentage points at the end of the first quarter of 2007 from 6.16 percentage points at the end of December 2006. The weighted average deposit interest rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.58 per cent, and that on loans decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 9.67 per cent.



Prospects

Economic activity is expected to expand in 2007, based on a likely improvement in performance in the tourism industry and continued buoyancy in the construction sector. Visitor arrivals are projected to rise, based on intense marketing by the Tourist Board and hoteliers, and additional airlift. The opening of a golf course in November 2006 and the expected completion of the tennis facility are likely to contribute to growth in visitor arrivals. Activity in the construction sector will be driven by ongoing private sector investment. In addition, a major hotel-rebuilding project is scheduled to begin in November 2007.

On the fiscal accounts, current revenue is projected to be above the 2006 level, based on the expansion in economic activity. Growth in current revenue is likely to exceed that of current

expenditure leading to a surplus on the current account. Despite a likely expansion in capital expenditure associated with road and seaport development, an overall surplus is expected based on an increase in current savings.

On the external accounts, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to widen, based on the expansion in imports. Growth in net inflows from travel is expected, influenced by the increase in visitor arrivals.

Downside risks to these projections include increasing international oil prices, shortage of skilled labour for construction, a slow down in the US economy and unfavourable weather. The passport requirement for US nationals returning home and increasing cost of travel can have an adverse impact on visitor arrivals.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Overview

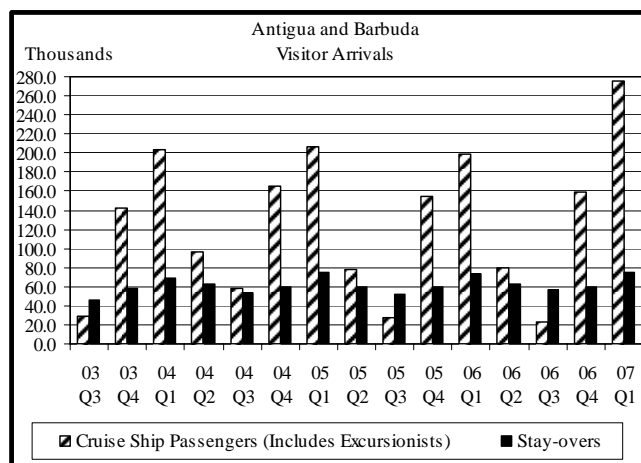
Indications are that the economy of Antigua and Barbuda remained buoyant in the first quarter of 2007. Economic activity is estimated to have been above the level in the first quarter of 2006, fuelled by an upturn in tourism activity. The pace of activity in the construction sector is estimated to have slowed. The consumer price index increased by 0.2 per cent during the review period. The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a larger overall deficit. The public sector debt increased during the period under review. The weighted average interest rate spread increased, while commercial bank liquidity tightened.

Output is projected to increase in the remainder of 2007, led by developments in tourism. However, growth is expected to be below the level recorded in 2006, based on a slow down in the pace of construction activity. A smaller overall fiscal deficit is projected. The economic prospects are contingent on the success of various marketing and product development initiatives by the tourism authorities and favourable developments in the international economy.

Output

The expansion in the tourism industry in the first quarter of 2007 was spurred by a rebound in activity in both the cruise ship passengers and stay-over

arrivals categories. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 28.3 per cent to 350,914, in contrast to a 3.0 per cent decline in the first quarter of 2006. The number of cruise ship passengers increased by 38.1 per cent to 275,298, in contrast to a 3.4 per cent fall in the corresponding period of 2006. The turnaround was influenced by a 15.2 per cent increase to 189 in the number of cruise ship calls, reflecting the return of some cruise lines and the introduction of new ones. Provisional data indicate that stay-over visitor arrivals increased by 2.0 per cent to 75,616, a reversal of the decline experienced in the first quarter of 2006. Increases were recorded in all major source markets particularly the UK, the USA and the Caribbean. Additional airlift and intensified marketing contributed to the increase in stay-over arrivals.



Construction activity is estimated to have decelerated in the period under review as some major projects were completed. In the public sector, activity focused on completing the stadium and other



infrastructural works associated with CWC 2007, the airport and road construction and rehabilitation. Private sector construction activity continued to be dominated by the development of tourism-related facilities, largely financed by foreign direct investment. Private sector residential construction activity is estimated to have slowed. This assessment is partly based on commercial bank data which show a 0.9 per cent increase in credit for home construction and renovation, substantially below the 5.4 per cent rate recorded in the first quarter of 2006.

Prices

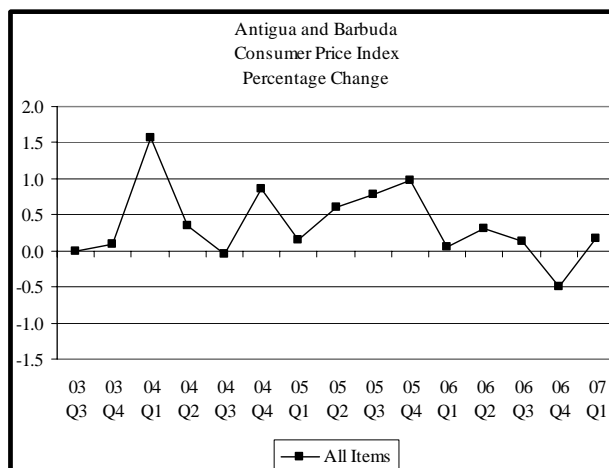
The consumer price index rose by 0.2 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, compared with 0.1 per cent during the corresponding period of 2006. Price increases were recorded for the sub-indices food (1.2 per cent), transport and communications (1.3 per cent) and clothing and footwear (0.5 per cent). Those increases were partly offset by a 3.4 per cent decrease in the household

furnishings and supplies sub-index. The housing sub-index, the largest weighted, remained unchanged.

Trade and Payments

Complete trade statistics are not available for the period under review. Data on cargo throughput indicate that the volume of imports rose by 19.1 per cent, reflecting increases in general cargo (29.1 per cent) and fuel (25.8 per cent), attributable to the expansion in economic activity. Imports of cement decreased by 42.5 per cent, in line with the deceleration in construction activity. The volume of exports more than doubled, reflecting re-exports of fuel (117.4 per cent) and general cargo (62.8 per cent).

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 4.3 per cent to \$275.7m, consistent with growth in visitor arrivals. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of short-term capital of \$66.5m.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

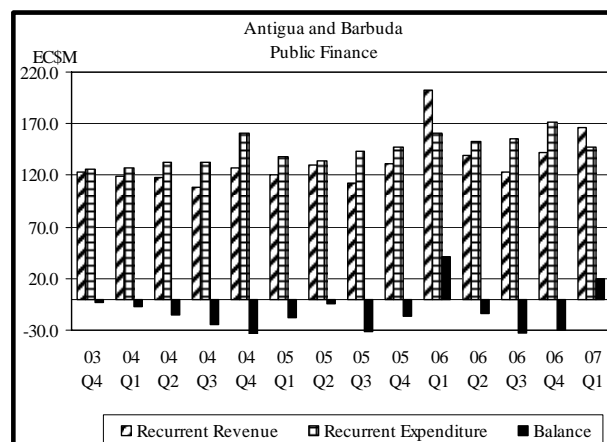
The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$72.3m, compared with one of \$2.0m in the first quarter of 2006. The larger deficit was attributed to a deterioration in the current account balance and increased capital expenditure. The overall deficit was financed mainly through domestic borrowing and the

accumulation of arrears. The primary balance shifted to a deficit of \$46.7m from a surplus of \$19.9m in the first quarter of 2006.

A current account deficit of \$3.1m was recorded, in contrast to a surplus of \$41.6m in the first quarter of 2006, reflecting a fall in current revenue and an increase in expenditure. Current revenue decreased by 13.2 per cent to \$176.0m, associated with a 13.8 per cent fall in tax revenue. The yield from taxes on income and profits decreased, by 48.7 per cent. This outturn was largely on account of reduced revenue from corporate income taxes; in the corresponding first quarter of 2006 receipts from those taxes rose substantially, as a result of the collection of arrears. Collections from taxes on international trade and transactions decreased, by 18.0 per cent, largely reflecting a 53.9 per cent decline in receipts from consumption tax. The consumption tax was abolished in January 2007 as a result of the introduction of the Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax (ABST). Revenue from taxes on domestic goods and services increased by 68.2 per cent (\$23.9m), partly on account of the introduction of the ABST. Receipts from the sales tax amounted to \$20.8m in the quarter under review. Non-tax revenue receipts fell by 1.0 per cent to \$9.3m.

Current expenditure rose by 11.1 per cent to \$179.1m, mainly reflecting a 37.5 per cent increase in transfers associated with financial support to LIAT, a regional airline. Outlays on personal emoluments increased by 2.3 per cent, partly due to the hiring of additional security personnel. Interest

payments rose by 17.2 per cent, reflecting an increase in external payments, partly associated with a bond issued on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) in July 2006. Purchases of goods and services decreased by 7.3 per cent, as a result of expenditure control measures.



Capital expenditure increased by 22.0 per cent to \$80.5m largely associated with construction of the stadium and other infrastructural works ahead of CWC 2007, as well as road rehabilitation and airport development projects.

Public Sector Debt

The outstanding stock of public sector debt is estimated to have increased by 1.9 per cent to \$3,143.9m during the first quarter of 2007, mainly attributable to a higher level of borrowing by the central government. The outstanding debt of the central government was estimated at \$2,963.4m at the end of March 2007, roughly 1.8 per cent above the level at the end of 2006. The rise in central government's indebtedness was linked to increased



borrowing from commercial banks for the execution of various capital projects.

Money and Credit

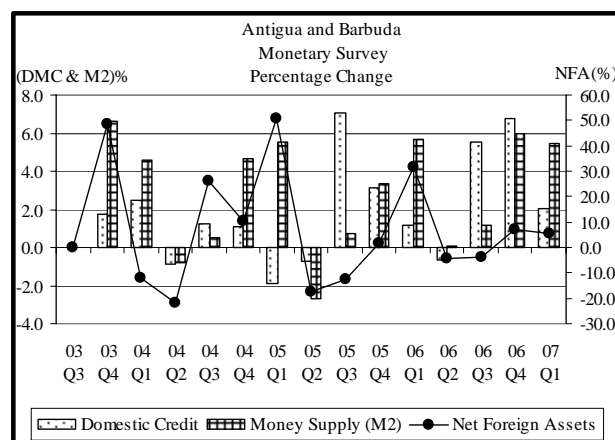
Monetary liabilities (M2) increased by 5.5 per cent to \$2,610.9m during the review period, reflecting the expansion in economic activity and inflows of foreign direct investment. Growth in M2 was influenced by increases of 6.3 per cent and 5.2 per cent in narrow money (M1) and quasi-money respectively. Private sector demand deposits, which expanded by 9.5 per cent, was responsible for the rise in M1 as currency with the public fell by 5.0 per cent. Growth in quasi money was largely influenced by a 21.4 per cent increase in private sector foreign currency deposits, partly associated with inflows of direct investment and the expansion in tourism activity. Private sector savings deposits and time deposits, the other components of quasi money, rose by 3.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

Domestic credit expanded by 2.1 per cent to \$1,936.5m, reflecting increases in credit to both the private and public sectors. Private sector credit grew by 3.7 per cent, attributable to increased lending to businesses (6.1 per cent) and households (1.6 per cent). Net credit to the central government was 16.6 per cent above the level at the end of 2006, as government borrowed mainly from the commercial banking system to finance its capital programme. Central government’s borrowing from the banking system rose by 7.2 per cent, while its deposits contracted by 3.4 per cent. In the rest of the public

sector the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises increased by 3.1 per cent.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that credit for personal use increased by 1.4 per cent compared with 4.7 per cent during the first quarter of 2006. Within that category, growth in credit for home construction and renovation slowed to 0.9 per cent from 5.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2006, evidence of the deceleration in construction activity. Lending for tourism and distributive trades rose by 6.7 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively, partly driven by the expansion in tourism activity.

Net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 5.6 per cent to \$977.6m, largely reflecting a 12.3 per cent rise in the net foreign assets of commercial banks. This expansion was associated with a 19.3 per cent decrease in net assets held outside the ECCU and a 93.4 per cent reduction in net liabilities to banks in other ECCU territories. Antigua and Barbuda’s imputed share of the Central Bank’s reserves decreased by 3.9 per cent to \$370.1m.



Commercial bank liquidity fell, but remained at a high level during the first quarter of 2007. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities decreased by 3.3 percentage points to 42.4 per cent, at the end of March 2007. The cash reserves ratio decreased to 7.4 per cent from 9.8 per cent at the end of the previous quarter. The loans to deposits ratio decreased to 76.1 per cent from 77.6 per cent, reflecting a faster rate of growth in deposits relative to the increase in loans.

The weighted average rate on commercial bank deposits decreased to 3.43 per cent from 3.54 per cent, while that on credit increased to 10.52 per cent from 10.40 per cent. As a result of these movements the weighted average interest rate spread increased by 0.23 percentage point to 7.09 percentage points.

Prospects

Economic activity is projected to increase in 2007 albeit at a slower rate than in 2006. Growth is likely to be led by developments in the tourism industry as construction activity is expected to contract. The CWC 2007, the 40th Antigua Charter Yacht Show, additional airlift and increased marketing are expected to contribute to growth in visitor arrivals. A buoyant cruise season is anticipated based on an increase in the number of cruise ship calls as indicated in the cruise ship

itinerary. In the construction sector, public sector activity is likely to contract on account of the completion of some major projects. In the private sector, activity will be buoyed by tourism-related development projects. Prospects for inflation are contingent on movements in international oil prices. The merchandise trade deficit is expected to decrease, on account of a reduction in import payments associated with a lower rate of economic growth.

A smaller overall fiscal deficit is projected, partly based on a fall in capital expenditure as some major public sector construction projects will be completed. The current account deficit is expected to decline based on revenue reform and expenditure control measures.

The outturn for 2007 is contingent on international economic developments. International exchange rate movements have been favourable for Antigua and Barbuda in that its competitiveness as a tourist destination has improved. A reversal of such developments may have an adverse impact on visitor arrivals. Rising international oil prices constitute a downside risk to domestic inflation and the merchandise trade account. On the domestic front, the key down-side risk revolves around the management of the economic reform process.



DOMINICA

Overview

The economy of Dominica continued to expand in the first quarter of 2007. The available data indicate that economic activity was above the level in the first quarter of 2006 driven by growth in agriculture, construction and manufacturing. Performance in the tourism industry was mixed. The consumer price index rose by 1.3 per cent. The merchandise trade deficit widened, reflecting growth in import payments. The central government's fiscal operations resulted in a smaller overall deficit. The total outstanding debt of the public sector fell during the quarter under review. Developments in the banking system were marked by expansions in monetary liabilities and net foreign assets, and a fall in domestic credit. Liquidity remained at a high level and the spread between the weighted average deposit and lending interest rates widened.

The economic outlook for the rest of 2007 is positive, based on expansions in the agricultural and construction sectors. However slower growth in these sectors combined with a fall in manufacturing will result in a lower rate of growth in output relative to 2006. A reduction in the overall fiscal surplus of the central government is likely based on salary increases to civil servants. Downside risks to the projections include increases in international oil prices and a further slow down in US economic growth.

Output

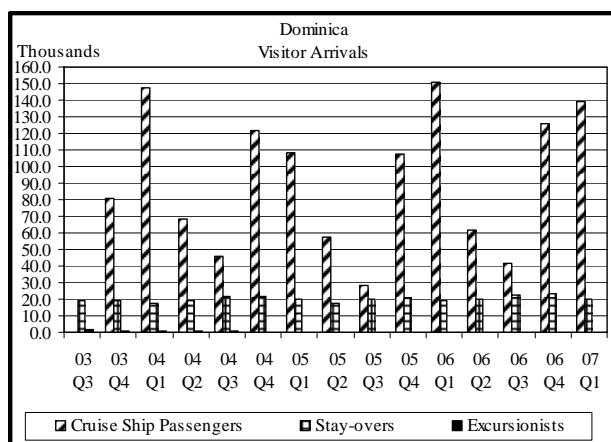
The increase in agricultural output in the first quarter of 2007 was largely on account of growth in banana production, the major agricultural activity. Banana output rose by 13.3 per cent to 2,884 tonnes, in contrast to a 9.0 per cent fall in the first quarter of 2006. The turnaround was the result of favourable weather, higher prices under the Fair Trade label and a production drive by the Dominica Banana Producers Limited in 2006, which involved a credit scheme for farmers. The higher level of output was also attributed to the introduction of a new ripening facility. Data on non-banana crop production are not available. Output of non-banana crops is estimated to have increased based on favourable weather. The adoption of new technology and the acquisition of modern fishing vessels are likely to have contributed to an increase in the volume of fish caught.

Activity in the construction sector was buoyed by intensified work on the airport development project, ongoing road improvements and the development of eco-tourism sites. Work also focused on the Windsor Park Stadium and its peripheral projects, which neared completion. Private sector residential construction activity is likely to have increased, partly influenced by a new grant-funded government housing programme and aggressive campaigning in the mortgage market by non-bank financial institutions.



Manufacturing activity is estimated to have increased compared with the level in the first quarter of 2006. The production of soap and dental cream rose by 77.2 per cent to 2,738 tonnes and by 30.8 per cent to 438 tonnes respectively. This performance contrasted with declines in output of soap (31.7 per cent) and dental cream (34.0 per cent) in the first quarter of 2006. The upturn in production in the first quarter of 2007 was associated with the filling of back orders as a result of material shortages in the latter part of 2006. In the rest of the manufacturing sector, beverage production fell by 6.0 per cent reflecting a fall in demand.

In the tourism industry, stay-over arrivals rose by 3.1 per cent to 19,791. However, the number of visitors staying in paid accommodation grew substantially by 48.7 per cent, largely on account of the filming of a reality show, *Pirate Master*, and successful niche marketing in the dive sector. Of the major markets, arrivals from the USA increased by

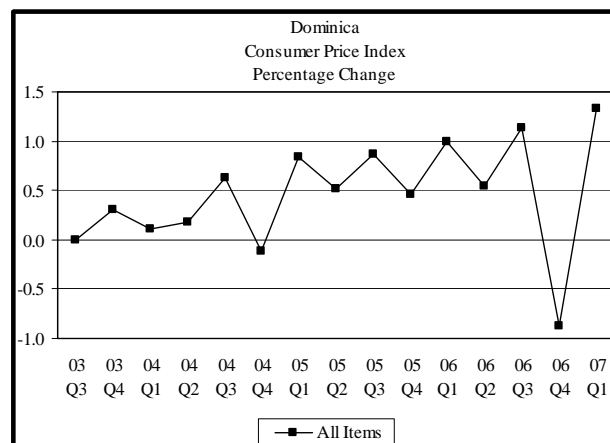


2.7 per cent and those from the Caribbean rose by 2.3 per cent. Cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by

7.6 per cent, attributable to a reduction in the number of cruise ship calls, as some cruise lines were diverted to other destinations. The decline in cruise ship visitor arrivals more than offset the increase in the number of stay-over visitors, resulting in a 6.3 per cent fall to 161,007 in total visitor arrivals.

Prices

The consumer price index is estimated to have increased by 1.3 per cent during the period under review (on an end-of-period basis). The increase was largely driven by higher prices for food, transportation, housing and electricity. The food sub-index, the largest weighted in the goods and services basket, increased by 0.4 per cent, mainly attributable to higher prices for meat, dairy products and sugar.



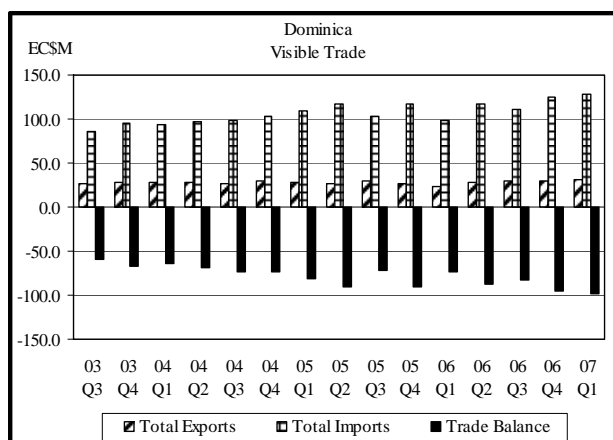
The fuel and light sub-index grew by 12.2 per cent, influenced by an increase in the cost of electricity. The transportation and communication sub-index rose by 1.5 per cent, reflecting a rise in the price of vehicles. The housing and utilities sub-index rose



by 0.5 per cent, driven by an increase in the cost of house repairs. Those increases were partly offset by declines in the sub-indices household and furniture, and medical care and expenses.

Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$97.7m was estimated for the first quarter of 2007, up from one of \$73.8m in the corresponding period of 2006. The larger deficit was as a result of faster growth in import payments (31.4 per cent) relative to the increase in export receipts (27.9 per cent). Growth in import payments was mainly associated with increased imports of manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment. Receipts from domestic exports rose by 29.9 per cent to \$30.2m. Increases were recorded in export earnings from soap (68.2 per cent) and dental cream (19.5 per cent), reflecting a larger volume of exports. Receipts from banana exports rose by 21.7 per cent to \$4.2m on account of higher prices under the Fair Trade label, an increase in the volume exported and favourable exchange rate movements.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 17.8 per cent to \$56.3m, mirroring growth in stay-over arrivals. Inflows of grant funds for capital projects grew by 5.4 per cent to \$16.2m. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$53.3m during the first quarter of 2007, largely reflecting a build-up of assets outside the Eastern Caribbean currency union (ECCU). External loan disbursements to the central government more than doubled to \$1.3m, mainly as a result of disbursements from a French creditor. External principal repayments amounted to \$5.7m, or \$2.3m above the total in the corresponding period of 2006. The larger payments were mainly associated with the rescheduling of a Taiwanese debt, repayment of which commenced in January 2007.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit (after grants) of \$1.1m in the first quarter of 2007, down from one of \$5.2m in the corresponding period of 2006. The smaller overall deficit resulted from improvements in the current account operations. A primary surplus of \$5.9m was recorded, compared with one of \$10.9m in the first quarter of 2006.

A current account surplus of \$11.0m was realised, in contrast to a deficit of \$3.7m in the first quarter of 2006. This outturn reflected growth in current revenue and a 5.9 per cent fall in current expenditure. Current revenue is estimated to have

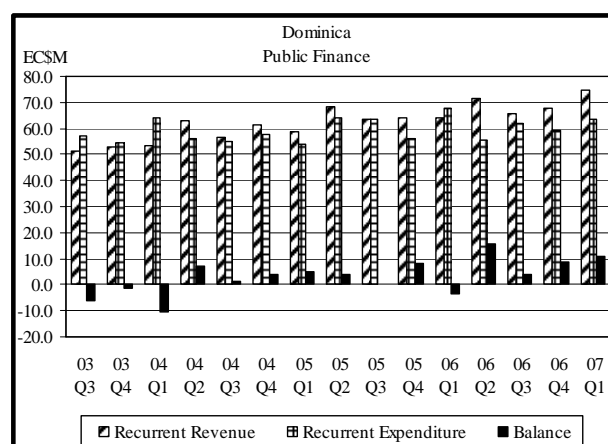
increased by 16.7 per cent to \$74.7m, reflecting the impact of the value added tax (VAT) and excise tax introduced in March 2006. Collections from taxes on domestic goods and services almost doubled to \$39.3m, partly as a result of a \$20.0m increase in receipts from the VAT. Receipts from excise tax increased by \$10.5m. Non-tax revenue grew by 20.1 per cent (\$1.0m) largely reflecting increases in receipts from fees, fines and sales.

Receipts from taxes on international trade and transactions fell by 39.1 per cent to \$14.3m, as a number of taxes under this category were replaced by the VAT. As a result, the share of receipts from taxes on international trade and transactions fell to 20.9 per cent of tax revenue from 39.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Collections from import duties rose by 6.3 per cent, reflecting the increase in import payments and the impact of the policy stance on reduced exemptions.

Current expenditure fell by 5.9 per cent to \$63.7m, largely reflecting a decline in interest payments. Interest payments amounted to \$6.9m, down from \$16.1m associated with declines in both domestic and external interest payments. Domestic interest payments fell by 81.9 per cent (\$6.1m); payments normalised after large payments, associated with debt restructuring, were made in the corresponding period of 2006. External interest payments fell by 36.0 per cent (\$3.1m), partly reflecting a reduction in the stock of debt.

Expenditure on personal emoluments fell by 1.0 per cent to \$27.4m, due to measures adopted under the poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF) programme to contain the wage bill. By contrast, outlays on goods and services rose by 37.7 per cent to \$13.9m, partly influenced by an increase in the cost of electricity services. Expenditure on transfers and subsidies grew by 12.1 per cent to \$15.5m, associated with increased transfers for the restructuring of the National Development Corporation (NDC) and higher pension payments in line with an increase in the number of retirees.

Capital expenditure amounted to \$29.2m, up from \$17.8m, mainly reflecting a higher level of public sector construction activity. Expenditure on the airport development project accounted for the largest share (45.3 per cent) of capital outlays. Capital grants rose by 5.3 per cent to \$16.3m, largely associated with airport development, the housing programme and road development.



Public Sector Debt

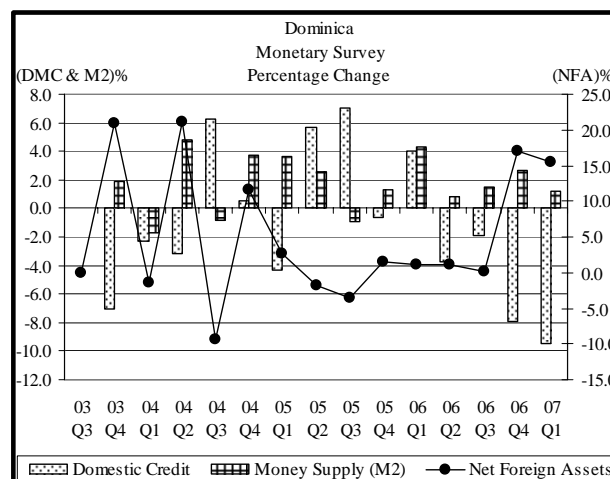
The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector stood at \$949.0m at the end of March 2007, down from \$954.1m at the end of December 2006. Central government’s debt, which represented roughly 83.0 per cent of total public sector debt, fell by \$3.4m to \$784.9m. The disbursed outstanding debt of statutory bodies also declined, by \$1.7m to \$164.1m.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 1.2 per cent to \$695.4m during the first quarter 2007. The expansion reflected a 10.6 per cent increase in narrow money (M1), which was partially offset by a 1.2 per cent decline in quasi money. Growth in M1 resulted from increases in private sector demand deposits (15.0 per cent) and currency with the public (1.4 per cent). The decrease in quasi money was associated with declines in private sector foreign currency deposits (12.6 per cent) and private sector time deposits (5.1 per cent). Savings deposits grew by 0.6 per cent.

Domestic credit declined by 9.5 per cent to \$319.3m at the end of March 2007, reflecting developments in the central government accounts. The deposits of the central government rose by 22.2 per cent associated with the receipt of grant funds from the government of Venezuela and the European Union under the STABEX programme. As a result the net deposits of the central government grew by

57.4 per cent to \$73.2m. The net deposits of the non-bank financial institutions also rose, by 20.1 per cent, reflecting a fall in credit and an increase in deposits. The fall in domestic credit was tempered by an expansion of 2.1 per cent in credit to the private sector, reflecting increased borrowing by both households (3.1 per cent) and businesses (0.6 per cent).



The classification of credit by economic activity indicates that outstanding loans for construction rose by 21.9 per cent, mirroring the rise in construction activity. Credit for distributive trades increased by 3.0 per cent, in line with the expansion in economic activity. Growth in credit was also recorded for agriculture (1.7 per cent), while outstanding loans for manufacturing, quarrying and mining fell by 4.6 per cent.

The net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 15.5 per cent to \$493.3m, partly reflecting receipts of official grants. Increases were recorded in commercial banks’ net foreign assets (20.7 per

cent) and in Dominica's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves (7.5 per cent). The expansion in commercial banks' net foreign assets reflected a build-up in assets held with banks and other institutions outside the ECCU and a fall in liabilities to institutions in the rest of the ECCU.

Commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities grew by 2.2 percentage points to 54.7 per cent at the end of March 2007. The loans and advances to deposits ratio declined by 2.0 percentage points to 55.5 per cent, reflecting a faster rate of growth in deposits relative to the increase in credit.

The spread between lending and deposit interest rates widened by 0.3 percentage point to 6.13 percentage points at the end of March 2007. The weighted average deposit interest rate fell by 0.17 percentage point to 3.18 per cent, while the weighted average interest rate on lending increased by 0.14 percentage point to 9.31 per cent.

Prospects

The economic prospects for 2007 are largely positive, despite a projected slow down in the rate of growth compared with that in 2006. The economic expansion is expected to be led by agriculture and construction. In the agricultural sector, growth will be driven by an increase in banana output, based on an expansion in acreage under cultivation. Higher prices under the Fair Trade label will provide an

incentive to increase production. The prospects for banana production are however, contingent on favourable weather and developments in the Fair Trade label arrangement. In the rest of the agricultural sector, a larger output of fish is projected, as a result of the introduction of new technology and machinery. The establishment, in September 2007, of a central livestock farm with expanded facilities and improved technology is likely to contribute to an increase in agricultural output.

Construction activity is expected to be buoyed by ongoing public sector construction, particularly the airport development and road network improvement. Work on the airport runway and fencing is expected to commence in June 2007. Residential construction activity is expected to increase, based on the new government housing assistance programme for civil servants. Construction of a number of small hotels is expected to begin in 2007.

The likely closure, in the latter part of 2007, of a company producing dental cream and household cleaners will result in a contraction in manufacturing output. The downturn will be partially offset by an expansion in soap production. In the tourism industry growth in stay-over arrivals is expected, partly based on a new marketing strategy launched in 2006, which includes extensive media and online marketing, specifically targeted at visitors in the adventure tourism niche market. The ongoing implementation of standards throughout the industry



will improve the tourism product. Exposure from the filming of the reality show, *Pirate Master*, is likely to have a positive impact on the tourism industry.

On the fiscal operations of the central government, a smaller current account surplus is projected in 2007, based on growth in expenditure associated with salary increases and the payment of outstanding increments. Interest payments will increase, partly attributable to the start of debt servicing of the rescheduled Taiwanese loan. Growth in current revenue is expected, based on increased collections from the VAT as a result of the economic expansion.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen as a result of larger

import payments in line with the expansion in the economy. Gross travel receipts are expected to increase, based on growth in visitor arrivals. Larger inflows of grants are projected associated with receipts of the EU (STABEX) funds, grants from the government of Venezuela and the People's Republic of China. These inflows are likely to contribute to an increase in net foreign assets of the banking system and a decline in domestic credit.

Downside risks to the projections for growth include unfavourable weather, which could have a negative impact on tourism and agriculture. Further increases in international oil prices may adversely affect consumer prices and contribute to a widening of the merchandise trade deficit.



GRENADA

Overview

Grenada's economy is estimated to have expanded in the first quarter of 2007 relative to the corresponding period of 2006. This performance was fuelled by developments in the construction sector. Performance in the tourism industry improved and output in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors increased. The consumer price index increased by 0.1 per cent, on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit widened, reflecting larger import payments. The central government's fiscal operations yielded a larger overall deficit. The outstanding debt of the public sector rose marginally during the quarter under review. In the banking sector, monetary liabilities increased, commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level and the interest rate spread was unchanged.

Economic prospects for the rest of 2007 are positive, based on the outlook for tourism, agriculture and manufacturing. Grenada's hosting of Super 8 matches for Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2007 is expected to contribute to an increase in visitor arrivals. Growth in agricultural output is expected, based on a rebound in production of traditional crops. Manufacturing activity is likely to be buoyed by increased demand for major manufactured goods. Downside risks to the projections include rising international oil prices and a slow down in US economic growth.

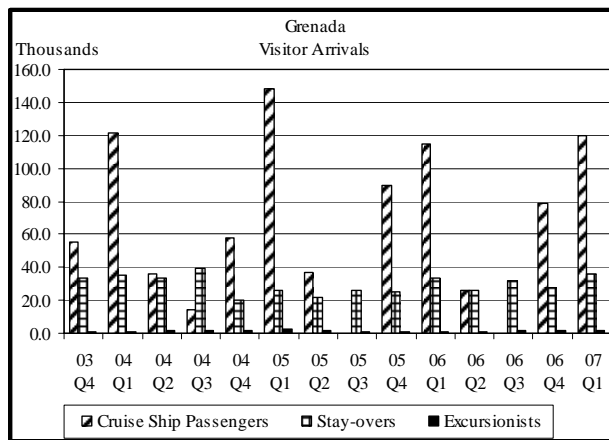
Output

Construction activity is estimated to have increased in the first quarter of 2007. This contrasts with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2006 when activity fell on account of a shortage of building materials. The rebound in construction activity was influenced by private sector investment in residential housing, hotel development and student accommodation at the St George's University campus. The provision of special tax concessions on building materials to persons constructing residential properties for accommodating CWC visitors, contributed in part to the expansion in construction activity. Public sector activity focussed on completing the Grenada National Stadium, and on road and bridge maintenance and Phase II of the general hospital. Partly mirroring the expansion in this sector was a 5.6 per cent increase in commercial bank credit for construction.

Performance in the tourism industry improved in the quarter under review. Total visitor arrivals increased by 5.0 per cent to 158,676, reflecting growth in all categories of visitors, except yacht passengers. Stay-over arrivals increased by 7.0 per cent to 35,610. Of the major markets, arrivals from the UK rose by 30.0 per cent and those from the USA increased by 1.1 per cent, attributable to additional airlift introduced in the latter half of 2006. Arrivals from the Caribbean fell by 3.0 per cent on



account of higher airfares. Despite a fall in the number of cruise ship calls, passenger arrivals increased by 4.4 per cent to 119,584, in contrast to a 22.7 per cent decline in the first quarter of 2006. Visits by larger vessels contributed to the turnaround. The number of excursionists rose by 82.0 per cent (763). Partially offsetting those increases was a reduction in the number of yacht passengers.



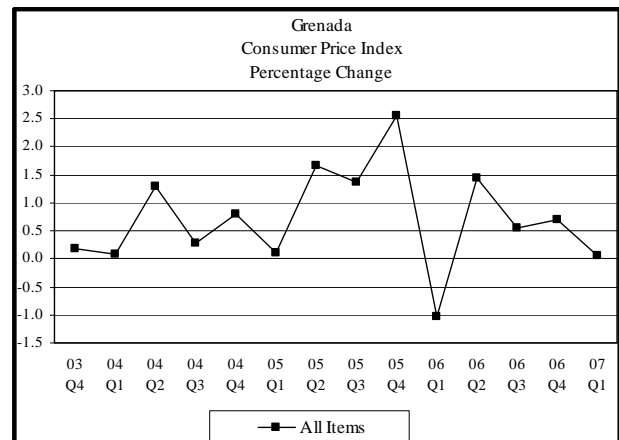
Agricultural output is estimated to have increased in the first quarter of 2006, largely attributable to improved performance of traditional crops, reflecting the impact of a crop recovery programme. Cocoa production increased more than five-fold and output of mace and nutmeg grew by 80.1 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively. Banana production rose by 46.2 per cent to 165 tonnes, exceeding the pre-Ivan level of 127 tonnes in the first quarter of 2004.

Growth in manufacturing activity was underpinned by increases in the production of beverages, particularly stout (22.9 per cent), beer

(19.2 per cent) and soft drinks (6.1 per cent), in anticipation of higher demand during CWC 2007. Increases were also recorded in output of toilet paper, prepared animal feed and flour while production of chemicals fell.

Prices

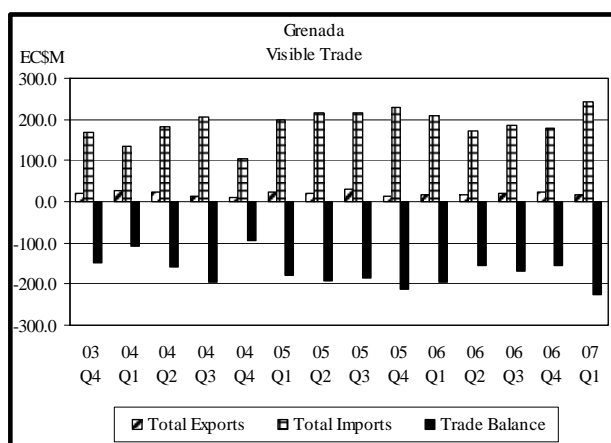
Consumer price inflation was 0.1 per cent during the first quarter of 2007. Increases were recorded in in the sub-indices food (the largest weighted sub-index) and housing. Prices in the food sub-index rose by 0.1 per cent, attributable to increases in the prices of meat, fish and potatoes. Higher costs of building materials, particularly cement, galvanised sheets and nails, led to a 0.9 per cent rise in the housing sub-index. Those increases were partly offset by a 1.0 per cent decline in the transport and communications sub-index.



Trade and Payments

Estimates of merchandise trade indicate a deficit of \$226.6m in the first quarter of 2007, compared

with one of \$195.1m in the corresponding period of 2006. The widening of the deficit was the result of a 15.7 per cent increase to \$243.6m in import payments, consistent with growth in economic activity. The value of total exports increased by 10.9 per cent to \$17.0m primarily influenced by a rise in domestic export earnings. Receipts from manufactured exports increased by 47.7 per cent (\$2.7m), partly reflecting a higher level of demand for toilet paper, flour and animal feed. Nutmeg export revenue rose by 0.9 per cent. Receipts from banana and cocoa exports amounted to \$0.1m and \$1.1m respectively. Exports of those two commodities resumed in the second quarter of 2006 after a two-year interruption following the passage of hurricane Ivan.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 16.8 per cent to \$87.3m, attributable to growth in visitor arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$20.4m in short-term capital, in contrast to a net inflow of \$25.0m during the first quarter of 2006. External principal repayments by the central

government rose by 35.6 per cent to \$4.8m, while loan disbursements for the capital programme increased by 21.5 per cent to \$9.0m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

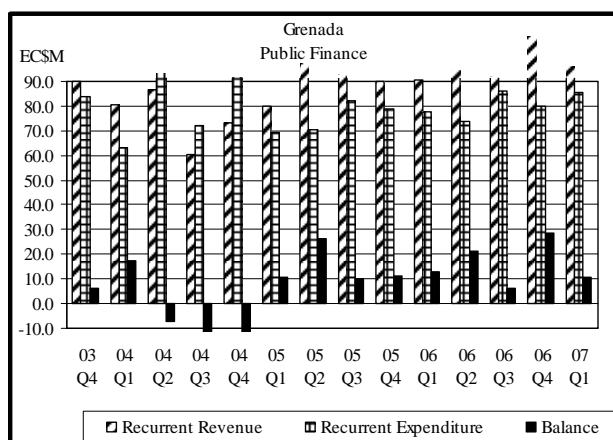
The central government's fiscal operations resulted in a larger overall deficit, \$26.8m, compared with that of \$7.4m in the first quarter of 2006. This outcome was attributed to a reduction in savings and capital grants, as well as increased capital expenditure. A primary deficit of \$14.9m was recorded, well above that of \$0.7m in the first quarter of 2006.

A current account surplus of \$10.7m was realised down from one of \$12.8m in the first quarter of 2006. The smaller surplus was influenced by a 10.0 per cent increase to \$85.5m in current expenditure, on account of the settlement of arrears on interest and contributions to regional and international institutions. Interest payments increased by 78.0 per cent (\$5.2m), largely associated with outstanding payments on treasury bills to domestic investors. Outlays on transfers and subsidies grew by 16.2 per cent, as a result of efforts to reduce contribution arrears to regional and international bodies. Expenditure on personal emoluments remained relatively flat at \$37.6m, whereas outlays on goods and services fell by 1.4 per cent.

Current revenue grew by 6.3 per cent to \$96.2m, underpinned by larger collections from taxes on



international trade and transactions and on income and profits. The yield from taxes on international trade and transactions increased by 8.4 per cent, associated with receipts from the petrol tax. The implementation of an automatic fuel pricing mechanism in October 2006 contributed to the larger receipts from petrol tax. Collections from income and profits rose by 16.1 per cent (\$2.3m), reflecting increased revenue from personal tax and the national reconstruction levy. Receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services fell by 8.1 per cent, reflecting a decline in collections from licences.



Capital spending increased by 24.5 per cent to \$42.7m, attributable to the higher level of public sector construction activity. Capital grants amounted to \$5.2m, well below the \$11.6m recorded in the first quarter of 2006. Grant receipts were

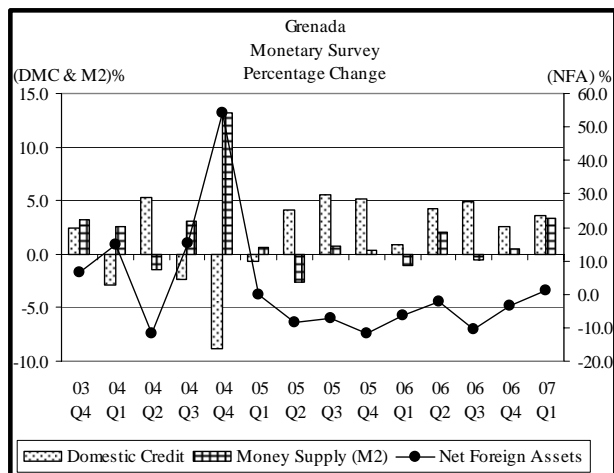
associated with the building of the Grenada National Stadium, which was completed during the quarter.

Public Sector Debt

The public sector disbursed outstanding debt was estimated at \$1,692.6m at the end of March 2007, roughly 0.3 per cent above the total at the end of December 2006. The stock of debt of the central government increased by 0.9 per cent to \$1,472.3m, representing 87.0 per cent of total public sector debt. Partially offsetting that increase was a 3.6 per cent reduction to \$220.4m in the outstanding debt of the public corporations.

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) grew by 3.3 per cent to \$1,531.0m during the first quarter of 2007, supported in part by the expansion in economic activity. Growth in M2 reflected increases of 6.1 per cent and 2.5 per cent in narrow money (M1) and quasi money respectively. Of M1, private sector demand deposits rose by 11.6 per cent, while currency with the public decreased by 4.6 per cent. All of the components of quasi money rose, with the largest increase recorded for private sector savings deposits.



The counterpart to the growth in M2 was a 3.7 per cent expansion to \$1,214.6m in domestic credit. Net claims on the central government rose by 65.9 per cent (\$24.6m), mainly attributable to a drawdown of deposits to finance the larger overall fiscal deficit. Credit to the central government grew by 9.3 per cent, reflecting increases in commercial bank loans and advances. Private sector credit rose by 2.7 per cent (\$32.6m), largely on account of an increase in lending to households. The net deposits of non-financial public enterprises expanded by 19.1 per cent.

The distribution of credit by economic activity shows that outstanding loans for agriculture and fisheries more than doubled, reflecting the expansion in that sector. Credit for personal use rose by 2.7 per cent, largely on account of growth in lending for home construction and renovation. Increases were also recorded in credit for construction and tourism, while outstanding loans for distributive trades and manufacturing decreased.

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 1.3 per cent to \$427.1m, influenced in part by larger inflows of foreign direct investment associated with hotel development. Commercial banks' net foreign assets rose by 13.4 per cent, mainly representing an increase in assets held with institutions outside the currency union. Grenada's imputed share of ECCB's reserves declined by 5.5 per cent.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system fell, but remained at a high level. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities declined by 2.2 percentage points to 32.5 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 73.3 per cent.

The interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates was unchanged during the first quarter of 2007. The weighted average interest rate on deposits remained at 3.0 per cent and that on loans at 9.7 per cent.

Prospects

Prospects for the economy in 2007 are positive, based on the outlook for tourism, agriculture and manufacturing. Visitor arrivals are projected to increase as a result of CWC 2007. Additional airlift from the US, UK and Germany, in the latter half of 2006, is expected to boost tourism activity. The manufacturing sector is likely to benefit from the increase in tourism activity and a higher level of

export demand. Agricultural output is expected to expand, based on the incentive of higher prices offered to nutmeg farmers by the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association. Activity in the construction sector is likely to contract with the completion of major infrastructural projects.

Preliminary projections point to an increase in government savings and a smaller overall deficit on account of a decrease in capital expenditure. Growth in savings is based on an increase in tax revenue associated with the expansion in the economy, new tax measures and improved tax collections.

The merchandise trade deficit is projected to widen, based on an increase in import payments

associated with the expansion in the economy and rising oil prices. The resumption of banana and cocoa exports is likely to offset some of the increase in import payments. Gross inflows from travel are projected to rise in line with the anticipated growth in visitor arrivals.

Downside risks to these projections include higher international oil prices, which can lead to an increase in inflation. Fiscal and external balances are also likely to deteriorate in an environment of rising international oil prices. The possibility of a slowdown in the US economy and unfavourable weather can dampen activity in the tourism industry.



MONTSERRAT

Overview

Economic activity in Montserrat is estimated to have contracted in the first quarter of 2007 relative to the corresponding period of 2006. This downturn was mainly attributed to declines in construction, tourism and agricultural activity. The consumer price index rose by 1.2 per cent. The merchandise trade deficit narrowed reflecting lower import payments. Central government's fiscal operations resulted in a larger overall deficit. The public sector debt fell marginally during the quarter under review. Monetary liabilities increased slightly and commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level. The weighted average interest rate spread widened marginally.

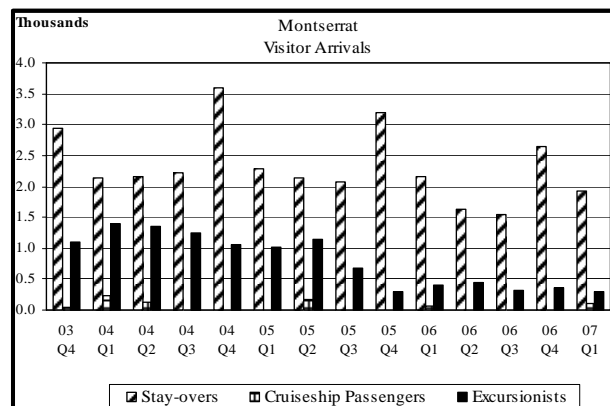
The economic outlook for the remainder of 2007 is largely contingent on developments in the construction sector. The slow rate of implementation of public sector projects is likely to result in a decline in construction. The outlook may also be adversely affected by the threat of volcanic activity, high oil prices and a slowdown in the US economy.

Output

The decline in the construction sector in the first quarter of 2007 was mainly attributed to a

low level of public sector activity associated with a slow rate of implementation of the public sector investment programme (PSIP). Work continued on the Lookout housing project and the public market in Little Bay which began in the second half of 2006. In the private sector, the focus was on ongoing residential construction; no new commercial projects started in the quarter under review. Partly reflecting the decline in construction activity were decreases in the number and value of construction starts.

Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have contracted in the quarter under review, partly due to sporadic volcanic activity and inadequate access to the island. Total visitor arrivals declined by 10.1 per cent to 2,801, reflecting decreases in the number of stay-over visitors and excursionists. Stay-over arrivals fell by 11.0 per cent to 1,925, mirroring decreases in the number of visitors from all the major markets. Notwithstanding the fall in stay-over arrivals, the number of stay-over visitors in



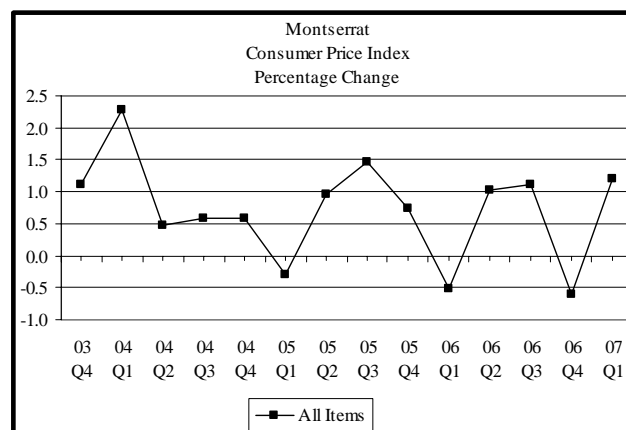
paid accommodation is estimated to have increased by 15.2 per cent. The number of excursionists fell by 25.6 per cent. Cruise ship passenger arrivals increased by 56.9 per cent (37), as a result of the visit of a larger vessel.

Output in the agricultural sector is estimated to have declined, attributable to a fall in the production of vegetables and root crops and a contraction in the quantity of fish caught. The volume of vegetables and root crops fell by 34.8 per cent, partly reflecting the effects of unfavourable weather, as well as ash and acid rain associated with volcanic activity. Notable decreases were recorded in the output of white potato, banana, carrot, christophene, sweet potato, pumpkin and onion. The volume of fish caught fell by 48.4 per cent to 16,863 pounds, on account of mudflows from the volcano into the sea and an extension, in January 2007, of the maritime exclusion zone.

Prices

The consumer price index rose by 1.2 per cent during the period under review (on an end-of-period basis). Growth in the index was driven by increases in the sub-indices food (2.2 per cent) and household goods (2.0 per cent). The rise in the food sub-index was mainly attributed to higher prices for frozen chicken, jam, rice, potatoes and onions. For the household goods sub-index, increases were noted in the prices of toilet paper, conditioner,

baby powder, lotion, vitamins, deodorant, disinfectant, toothpaste and mattresses. Those increases were partly offset by a decrease in the gas, electricity and water sub-index, on account of a fall in the fuel surcharge on electricity.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$13.0m was recorded in the first quarter of 2007, below that of \$18.9m in the corresponding period of 2006. The narrowing of the deficit was primarily influenced by a 28.1 per cent fall in import payments, consistent with the contraction in economic activity. The value of exports was estimated at \$1.0m, compared with \$0.6m in the first quarter of 2006. Domestic exports grew by \$0.3m reflecting an increase in the volume of aggregate and sand. Gross travel receipts decreased by 12.3 per cent mirroring the decline in visitor arrivals.

Total grant inflows, mainly capital grants, amounted to \$7.9m, an increase of 67.5 per cent on the total in the first quarter of 2006. Commercial

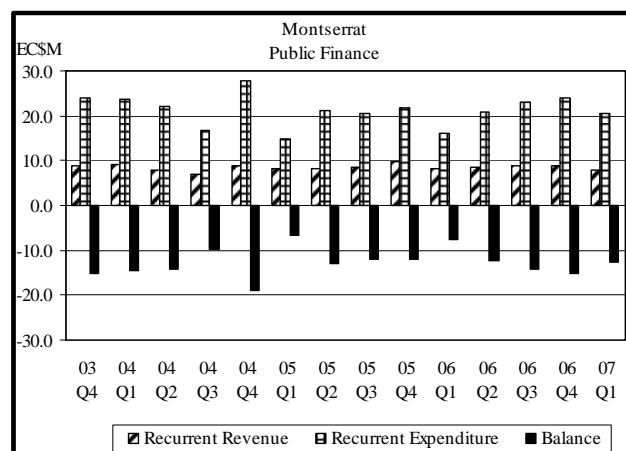
bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$12.2m in short term capital compared with a net inflow of \$2.7m in the first quarter of 2006.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government's fiscal operations resulted in an overall deficit of \$6.0m in the first quarter of 2007, compared with one of \$5.4m in the corresponding period of 2006. The larger deficit reflected a widening of the current account deficit. A primary deficit of \$5.8m was recorded slightly above that of \$5.2m in the first quarter of 2006.

The current operations resulted in a deficit (before grants) of \$12.6m, substantially above the \$7.7m in the first quarter of 2006. This outturn stemmed from an increase in current expenditure coupled with a fall in current revenue. Current expenditure rose by 28.5 per cent (\$4.6m) to \$20.6m, mainly influenced by increases in outlays on transfers and subsidies (\$2.2m), goods and services (\$1.4m) and personal emoluments (\$0.9m). The higher outlay on transfers and subsidies was largely driven by increases in pensions and social security contributions. The rise in expenditure on goods and services reflected higher outlays on items such as advertising, supplies and materials, international travel and subsistence, rental of assets and maintenance. Growth in spending on personal emoluments was

associated with salary increases to public servants in July 2006. Current revenue contracted by 3.5 per cent (\$0.3) to \$8.0m on account of declines in collections from most categories of taxes, consistent with the reduction in economic activity.



Grant receipts increased by 67.5 per cent (\$3.2m) particularly associated with larger inflows of capital grants. Capital expenditure fell by 42.4 per cent (\$1.0m) reflecting the decline in public sector construction activity.

Public Sector Debt

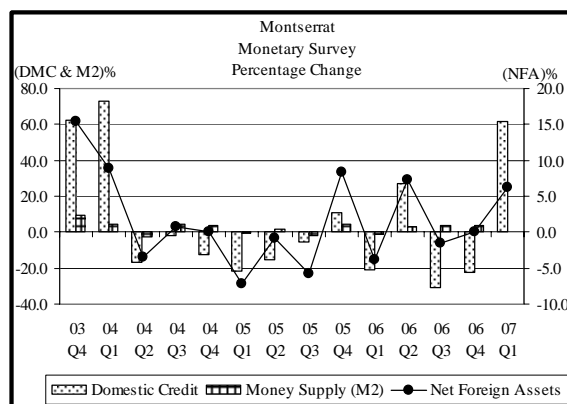
The public sector disbursed outstanding debt was estimated at \$11.9m at the end of March 2007, marginally below the stock of \$12.0m at the end of December 2006. The statutory bodies' outstanding debt, which represents 64.9 per cent of the total stock, fell by 1.3 per cent, whereas the central government's debt remained virtually unchanged at \$4.2m.



Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities expanded by 0.3 per cent to \$135.3m during the first quarter of 2007, in contrast to a decline of 1.4 per cent during the corresponding period of 2006. Both quasi money and narrow money increased, by 0.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

Credit to the private sector increased by 9.2 per cent during the quarter under review. This outcome stemmed from growth in loans to businesses (16.0 per cent) and households (7.4 per cent). Central government’s deposits with commercial banks rose by 63.6 per cent to \$35.2m, partly reflecting inflows of grant receipts. As a result, the net deposits of the central government increased by 58.2 per cent to \$37.2m. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises fell by 6.6 per cent, mirroring a reduction in deposits.



The distribution of credit by economic activity shows that most of the increase in

private sector credit was for personal use. Lending for this purpose rose by 6.2 per cent (\$1.7m), largely reflecting an increase in credit for the acquisition of property.

The net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 6.1 per cent to \$175.5m, partly associated with inflows of grants. The increase mirrored growth of 9.7 per cent in commercial banks’ net foreign assets, which was partly offset by a decline of 5.2 per cent in Montserrat’s imputed share of the Central Bank’s reserves.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained at a high level during the first three months of 2007. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 24.7 percentage points to 110.4 per cent, largely reflecting an increase in deposits. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio increased by 0.3 percentage point to 18.6 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits fell by 0.12 percentage point to 2.55 per cent, while that on loans increased by 0.2 percentage point to 10.50 per cent. As a result the interest rate spread between loans and deposits broadened to 7.95 percentage points at the end of March 2007 from 7.81 percentage points at the end of December 2006.

Prospects

The economy is likely to contract in 2007 based on developments in the construction sector. Activity

in the construction sector is projected to contract, as the major projects in the pipeline, including the Little Bay Town and the port expansion, are not expected to begin before the latter part of 2007.

The Lookout housing development and the public market, the major ongoing public sector projects, are expected to be completed in the second half of 2007.

In the tourism industry, activity is likely to increase, based on the hosting of a CARICOM international pageant in July 2007 and assuming that plans to resume the ferry service to and from Antigua and Barbuda materialise.

The overall fiscal deficit (excluding grants) is projected to widen associated with a larger current account deficit. Current revenue is likely to decline based on low receipts from trade-related taxes on account of tax concessions aimed at stimulating business activity. Current expenditure is projected to increase, partly driven by larger outlays on personal emoluments as a result of salary increases. Capital expenditure is likely to fall consistent with the expected decline in construction activity.

Volcanic eruptions, fluctuations in international oil prices and a possible slowdown in the US economy can further dampen economic activity in Montserrat in 2007.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Overview

The economy of St Kitts and Nevis continued to expand in the first quarter of 2007 following growth in 2006. Preliminary data indicate an increase in economic activity in the first quarter of 2007 relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2006. This outturn was influenced by growth in the construction, agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Tourism activity is estimated to have declined. Consumer prices rose by 1.4 per cent during the review period. The federal government realised an overall fiscal surplus, in contrast to a deficit in the first quarter of 2006. Total public sector outstanding debt expanded, compared with the level at the end of December 2006. Monetary liabilities increased, commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level and the interest rate spread widened marginally.

The economic expansion is projected to continue in the remainder of 2007, based mainly on activity in the construction sector. Tourist arrivals are expected to increase marginally. An overall fiscal deficit is projected based on a likely increase in capital expenditure. The risks to the projections include high international oil prices and a slowdown in the US economy.

Output

The expansion in construction activity in the first quarter of 2007 was driven by both public and private sector projects. In the public sector, work focussed on completing the Old Road fisheries complex and upgrades to sporting facilities in preparation for Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2007, as well as on road developments particularly the West Basseterre By-pass Road and the Nevis Island Main Road. Private sector activity concentrated on ongoing construction of commercial properties in Basseterre, the Beaumont Park racetrack, houses, villas and condominiums.

Output in the agricultural sector rose, in contrast to a decline in the first quarter of 2006. This performance was partly as a result of increased acreage under farming and stronger linkages with the tourism industry. Production of vegetables and root crops expanded, reflecting increased production of white potato, peanut, cabbage and pineapple. In the livestock sub-sector, output of beef, mutton and pork rose.

Manufacturing output is estimated to have expanded, partly reflecting increased production of beverages and building supplies. The expansion in



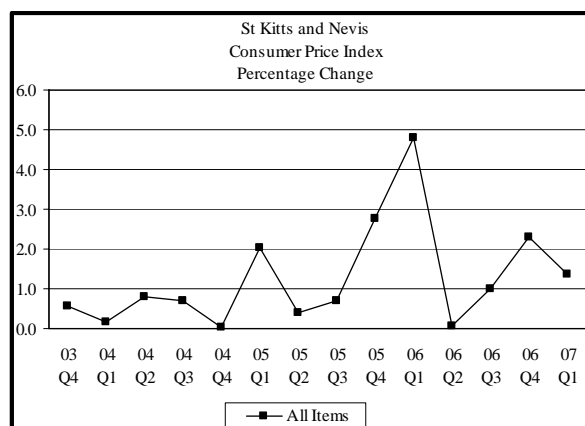
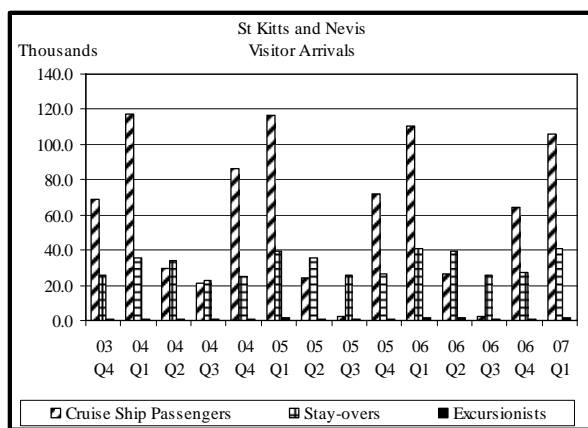
beverage production was attributed to an increase in domestic demand associated with CWC 2007 and a higher level of external demand for alcoholic drinks. Growth in output of building supplies mirrored an expansion in production of concrete blocks and ready-mix concrete, driven by the increase in construction activity. The manufacturing of windows by a company, which commenced operations in November 2006, also contributed to the increase in output of building supplies. Production of electronic components is estimated to have increased. This was partly evidenced by an increase in import payments of goods, largely for electronic components, from St Kitts and Nevis by the USA, a major market.

Complete tourism data are not available for the period under review. Estimates of visitor arrivals indicate that the number of visitors to St Kitts and Nevis declined by 3.4 per cent, reflecting decreases in cruise ship passenger arrivals and stay-over visitors. Cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by 4.6 per cent, on account of a reduction in the number of cruise ship calls.

Stay-over arrivals are estimated to have declined by 0.7 per cent, in contrast to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. The reduction in stay-over arrivals was mainly associated with a decrease in the number of visitors from the Caribbean, partly attributable to higher airfares and a decrease in airlift as a result of the merger of two companies.

Prices

The inflation rate as measured by the rate of change in the consumer price index (CPI) was 1.4 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, on an end-of-period basis. Increases were recorded for all the sub-indices with the exception of housing, fuel and light, and transportation and communication. The food sub-index, which is the largest weighted category in the basket of goods and services, rose by 2.2 per cent reflecting price increases for rice, flour, meat products and vegetables. The clothing and footwear sub-index rose by 4.9 per cent, largely on



account of increases in prices of female suits, dresses and men's pants. Price increases were also recorded for the sub-indices personal services, and household furnishings and supplies.

Trade and Payments

Complete trade statistics are not available for the period under review. Data on cargo throughput, available for St Kitts only, show that the volume of imports rose by 11.5 per cent, partly reflecting an increase in imports of construction materials. The volume of exports grew by 60.7 per cent, partly as a result of an increase in exports of alcoholic beverages and other commodities including electronic components.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have decreased by 1.1 per cent to \$100.3m, consistent with the decline in visitor arrivals. External loan disbursements to the federal government amounted to \$2.7m, while repayments totalled \$19.3m. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$12.5m in short-term capital.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

Preliminary data on the fiscal accounts of the federal government show an overall surplus of \$0.3m in the first quarter of 2007, in contrast to a deficit of \$12.9m recorded in the corresponding period of 2006. This outturn reflected a larger surplus on the current account and an increase in capital grants. A primary surplus of \$25.3m was

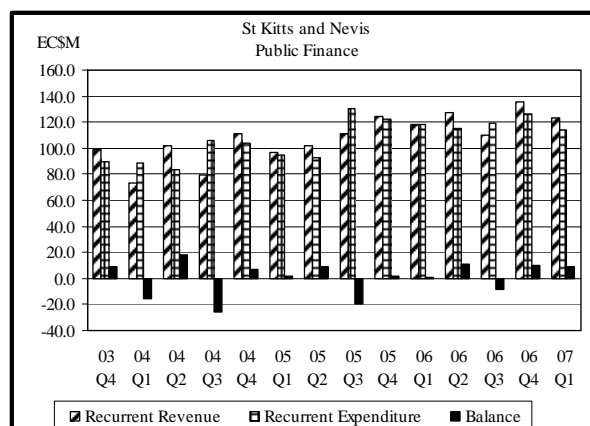
realised compared with one of \$12.8m recorded in the first quarter of 2006.

The current account surplus totalled \$9.4m, well above that of \$0.7m reported in the first quarter of 2006. This performance was on account of growth in revenue and a decline in expenditure. Current revenue rose by 3.7 per cent to \$123.0m, mirroring increases in receipts from tax and non-tax sources. Of tax revenue, the yield from taxes on income and profits rose by 46.4 per cent (\$7.4m), attributable to the collection of corporate income tax arrears and improved tax administration. Receipts from taxes on international trade and transactions increased by 6.8 per cent, mirroring the higher level of imports. Non-tax revenue grew by 7.5 per cent, as a result of increased collections by the electricity department. Decreases were recorded in receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services (\$5.5m), particularly stamp duties, and from taxes on property (\$2.5m) attributable to a reduction in sales of privately owned land. This contrasts with the performance in the first quarter of 2006 when collections from property tax and stamp duties rose significantly, on account of the acquisition of property for a major hotel development in St Kitts.

Current expenditure fell by 3.6 per cent to \$113.7m, mainly attributable to a reduction in transfers. Transfers fell by 34.4 per cent (\$8.4m), partly as a result of a decrease in contributions to external organisations and public enterprises. The decrease was partly offset by growth of 13.9 per



cent (\$3.7m) in outlays on goods and services, associated with an increase in purchases of supplies and materials. Expenditure on personal emoluments grew by 2.7 per cent (\$1.1m).



Capital expenditure, which rose by 14.0 per cent to \$21.6m, was associated with upgrading sporting facilities and developing roads. Capital grants, mainly for the Warner Park Stadium, more than doubled to \$12.9m.

On a disaggregated level, the fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus of \$5.3m, in contrast to a deficit of \$11.0m recorded in the first quarter of 2006. This performance was on account of an increase in capital grants and an improvement in the current account operations. A current account surplus of \$5.7m was realised. Current revenue rose by 4.5 per cent, largely as a result of collections of arrears on corporate income tax and receipts from taxes on imports of goods. Current expenditure fell by 4.6 per cent, reflecting a reduction in transfer

payments. Capital expenditure declined by 2.0 per cent.

The Nevis Island Administration (NIA) realised an overall fiscal deficit of \$5.0m, compared with one of \$1.9m reported in the first quarter of 2006. The widening of the deficit stemmed from an increase in capital expenditure and a decline in the current account surplus. Spending on capital projects, mainly roads, rose by 51.0 per cent to \$8.7m. The current account surplus fell by 4.5 per cent to \$3.6m on account of stronger growth in expenditure relative to the increase in revenue. Current expenditure rose by 1.2 per cent, reflecting increases in spending on personal emoluments, transfers and goods and services. Current revenue expanded by 0.3 per cent.

Public Sector Debt

The stock of outstanding public sector debt is estimated to have increased by 1.0 per cent to \$2,467.9m at the end of March 2007, as a result of a 1.9 per cent expansion in the debt of the federal government. The total outstanding debt of the federal government stood at \$1,469.3m at the end of the review period. Domestic debt rose by 5.1 per cent, while external debt contracted by 3.2 per cent as repayments exceeded disbursements. The increase in domestic debt was attributed to additional borrowing from commercial banks, partly for infrastructure development. The



outstanding debt of statutory bodies is estimated to have fallen by 0.2 per cent to \$998.6m.

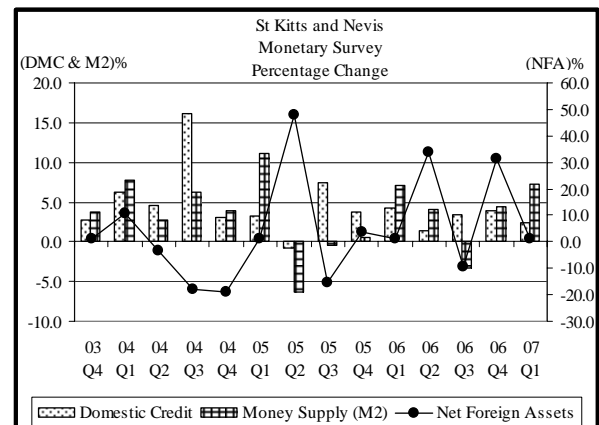
Total debt service payments of the federal government rose by 4.7 per cent to \$73.3m. Domestic debt servicing increased by 20.4 per cent, while payments on external debt declined by 10.7 per cent, consistent with the changes in the level of debt for each of these categories.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities increased by 7.2 per cent to \$1,392.0m during the period under review, partly reflecting the expansion in economic activity. Growth was recorded in narrow money (M1) and quasi money. M1 rose by 9.4 per cent on account of an expansion in private sector demand deposits, which was partly offset by a contraction in currency with the public. Quasi money grew by 6.9 per cent, attributable to increases in foreign currency deposits of private businesses and savings deposits of households.

Domestic credit rose by 2.3 per cent to \$1,317.5m, contributing to the expansion in economic activity. The net credit to the federal government rose by 8.0 per cent, largely reflecting increased borrowing from commercial banks. On a disaggregated level, credit to the central government by commercial banks rose by 6.6 per cent, mainly representing an increase in the overdraft. Commercial bank credit to the NIA grew by 22.7 per cent, partly associated with

borrowing for road development. The net indebtedness of non-bank financial institutions to commercial banks rose by 4.8 per cent, attributable to an increase in credit. Private sector borrowing rose by 3.0 per cent, reflecting growth in credit to households (3.9 per cent) and businesses (1.3 per cent).



The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that outstanding loans for construction increased by 10.2 per cent, supporting the growth in that sector. Credit for personal use rose by 4.8 per cent, partly influenced by an expansion in credit for house and land purchase, and home construction and renovation. Outstanding loans for manufacturing grew by 4.2 per cent, reflecting the expansion in that sector. Credit for tourism rose by 4.1 per cent.

The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 1.2 per cent to \$614.2m during the first quarter of 2007. The expansion mirrored an 8.2 per cent increase in St Kitts and Nevis' imputed share of the reserves of the ECCB. The net

foreign assets of commercial banks declined by 3.4 per cent, attributable to a reduction in balances due from banks in other ECCB territories.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained at a high level during the first quarter of 2007. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 0.3 percentage point to 45.2 per cent, largely on account of strong growth in deposits. The loans and advances to deposits ratio declined to 84.2 per cent from 85.1 per cent at the end of December 2006. Commercial banks' interest rate spread increased to 5.74 percentage points from 5.65 percentage points at the end of December 2006. The weighted average interest rate on deposits declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.61 per cent and that on loans fell by 0.03 percentage point to 9.35 per cent.

Prospects

The economy of St Kitts and Nevis is expected to grow in 2007, based on ongoing and planned developments in construction, agriculture and manufacturing. In the construction sector, work will continue on developing roads, tourist amenities, and residential and commercial properties. A new sporting facility will be constructed during the year, in preparation for the 2008 CARIFTA games to be hosted by St Kitts and Nevis. The upturn in agricultural activity

observed in the first quarter is expected to continue for the remainder of the year, as farmers take advantage of additional land for cultivation and as the sector becomes more integrated with the tourism industry. The revival of cotton production in Nevis will also be expected to contribute to growth in the agricultural sector. Manufacturing output is likely to increase, on account of plant upgrades and expansions by companies producing beverage and electronic components. In the tourism industry, growth in visitor arrivals is expected in 2007, despite a decline in the first quarter. This projection is based on an expansion in the room stock, an increase in airlift from the US in the last quarter and the hosting of a number of international and regional conferences.

The current account operations of the federal government are likely to result in a larger surplus in 2007. Current revenue is projected to expand, partly based on expected increases in collections from taxes on property, as a result of a shift to market value assessments from rental value in June 2007. A fall in transfers to public enterprises combined with a decrease in operating expenses of the electricity department on account of an upgrade of equipment, will likely contribute to a decline in current expenditure. Capital expenditure is expected to increase, associated with major road and other infrastructure development projects.



A slowdown in the US economy and rising international oil prices resulting from high global demand and planned reductions in output pose a major downside risk to the projections. A slow down in economic growth in the US, a major

tourism market, could adversely affect performance in the tourism industry in St Kitts and Nevis. Increasing oil prices will contribute to a rise in import prices and domestic inflation.



SAINT LUCIA

Overview

Economic activity in Saint Lucia expanded during the first three months of 2007, compared with the corresponding period of 2006, led by growth in the construction, agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Activity in the tourism industry declined. Consumer prices rose by 0.1 per cent, on an end-of-period basis. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened, reflecting larger import payments. The overall fiscal deficit of the central government narrowed, associated with an improvement in the current account. The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector rose marginally during the quarter under review. Monetary liabilities fell, while domestic credit increased. Commercial bank liquidity tightened and the spread between interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed.

The economic expansion is projected to continue in the remainder of 2007, based on likely developments in construction, agriculture and manufacturing. The merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen, on account of increased imports, consistent with the expansion in the economy. Reduced airlift and a likely fall in visitor arrivals from the Caribbean, as a result of higher airfares, are likely to dampen activity in the tourism industry. The major downside risks to the projections include high and volatile international

oil prices, a possible slowdown in the US economy and unfavourable weather.

Output

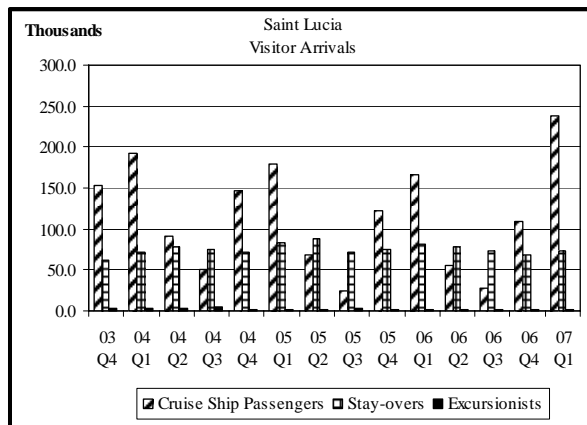
Construction activity is estimated to have increased in the first quarter of 2007, driven by developments in the public and private sectors. Public sector projects included upgrading roads and highways, constructing a psychiatric hospital, a secondary school and an access road for a new general hospital. The Beausejour Cricket stadium and other related infrastructure were also upgraded in preparation for Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2007. In the private sector, construction focused on a number of large hotel projects, villas and a golf course, a cinema and commercial properties. Residential construction is likely to have increased. This assessment is based in part on a 2.1 per cent expansion in commercial bank credit for home construction and renovation.

Agricultural output expanded, based on a rebound in banana production. Banana output rose by 59.3 per cent to 11,265 tonnes, in contrast to a 5.5 per cent decline in the first quarter of 2006. The major factors contributing to the turnaround were favourable prices under the Fair Trade label, the containment of leaf spot disease and an appreciation in the value of the pound



sterling relative to the EC dollar. Data on non-banana agricultural output are unavailable.

Preliminary data on output in the manufacturing sector show an expansion in the first quarter of 2007 compared with the corresponding period of 2006. Increases were observed in output of boxes (71.0 per cent) and paper board (15.7 per cent), attributable to growth in banana output. Production of domestic appliances and electrical products rose by 37.3 per cent, associated with an increase in export demand from the US, the major market.



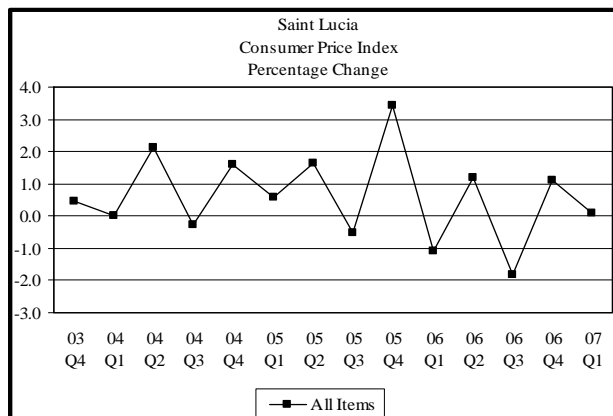
In the tourism industry, the downward trend observed in stay-over arrivals in 2006 continued in the period under review. The number of stay-over visitors fell by 10.5 per cent to 73,070, well above the 2.3 per cent rate of decline recorded in the first quarter of 2006. This outturn reflected the effects of the new US passport requirement, higher regional airfares, the loss of airlift, and the temporary closure of a hotel for refurbishment. Among the major source markets, declines were

recorded in arrivals from the Caribbean (27.9 per cent) and the USA (13.4 per cent). Visitor arrivals from the UK increased by 3.8 per cent, partly attributable to intense marketing and the hosting of CWC 2007.

Cruise ship passenger arrivals increased by 44.0 per cent to 238,367, reflecting the return of a major cruise line. Despite the increase in passenger arrivals the number of cruise ship calls fell by 7.1 per cent to 131. This development was on account of visits by larger size vessels. The number of excursionists declined by 47.3 per cent, while yacht visitors rose by 2.1 per cent. Total visitor arrivals rose by 24.5 per cent to 321,305, in contrast to a 5.6 per cent decline in the first quarter of 2006.

Prices

The consumer price index increased marginally by 0.1 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, on an end-of-period basis. The food sub-index, which has the largest weight in the goods and services basket, grew by 0.2 per cent attributable to increases in prices of fruits, tubers, oils and fats. Increases were also recorded for the sub-indices alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and transportation and communication. In contrast, the sub-index medical care and health fell by 1.1 per cent, reflecting lower physicians' fees. A reduction in the cost of electricity contributed to a 1.1 per cent decline in the fuel and light sub-index.



Trade and Payments

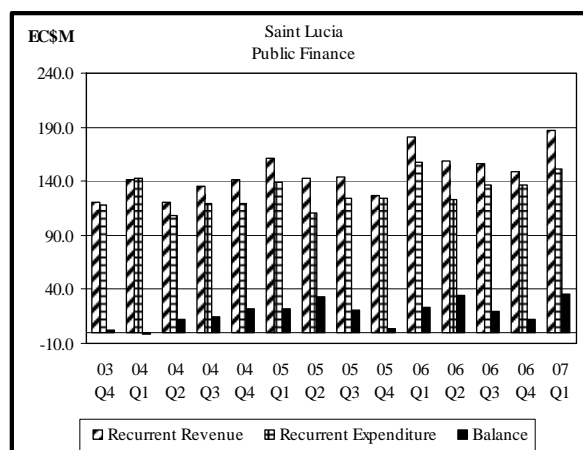
A merchandise trade deficit of \$359.9m was recorded compared with one of \$307.7m in the first quarter of 2006. The widening of the deficit was attributed to an 18.4 per cent increase in import payments, driven in part by the expansion in economic activity and rising fuel costs. Domestic export receipts were estimated to have risen by 63.4 per cent, influenced by an increase in banana export earnings. Receipts from banana exports rose by 66.5 per cent to \$16.2m, reflecting higher prices under the Fair Trade label, favourable exchange rate movements and an increase in the volume exported.

Gross inflows from travel fell by 2.7 per cent to \$263.6m, primarily reflecting a decline in the number of stay-over visitors. The activities of commercial banks resulted in a net inflow of \$187.9m in short-term net capital, in contrast to a net outflow of \$115.2m during the first quarter of 2006. Net external loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$22.9m compared

with \$53.8m in the corresponding period of 2006. Inflows of capital grants almost tripled to \$5.1m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$78.4m in the first quarter of 2007 compared with one of \$80.8m in the corresponding period of 2006. The smaller deficit was primarily attributed to an increase in current savings. A primary deficit of \$52.7m was recorded, well below that of \$82.6m in the first quarter of 2006.



A current account surplus of \$35.9m was realised, exceeding that of \$23.8m in the first quarter of 2006. This improvement was influenced by a 4.3 per cent reduction to \$150.9m in current expenditure, associated with a decline in outlays on personal emoluments. Expenditure on personal emoluments fell by 8.8 per cent, in contrast to the outturn in the first quarter of 2006 when outlays rose substantially as a result of



retroactive salary payments in the first quarter of 2006. Reduced outlays were also recorded for goods and services (10.8 per cent), attributable to a fall in rental payments and utilities. By contrast, interest payments rose by 22.9 per cent, reflecting an increase in central government's debt.

Current revenue grew by 3.0 per cent to \$186.7m, mainly associated with increases in collections from taxes on international trade and transactions and income and profits. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions increased by 8.8 per cent, driven by larger receipts from import duties and service tax, consistent with growth in import payments. Receipts from taxes on income and profits rose by 14.0 per cent, reflecting an increase in collections from arrears on withholding taxes. Lower receipts were recorded for domestic goods and services (6.0 per cent). This outturn was largely on account of a fall in revenue from licenses in the quarter under review, relative to the outturn in the first quarter of 2006 when revenue rose as a result of the collection of arrears from a major company.

Capital expenditure rose by 12.0 per cent to \$119.4m, associated with infrastructure development projects.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector is estimated to have increased by 0.2 per cent to \$1,759.5m compared with the level at

the end of December 2006. The increase was attributed to growth of 0.2 per cent to \$1,447.7m in central government's outstanding debt, largely from domestic sources, to finance the capital expenditure programme.

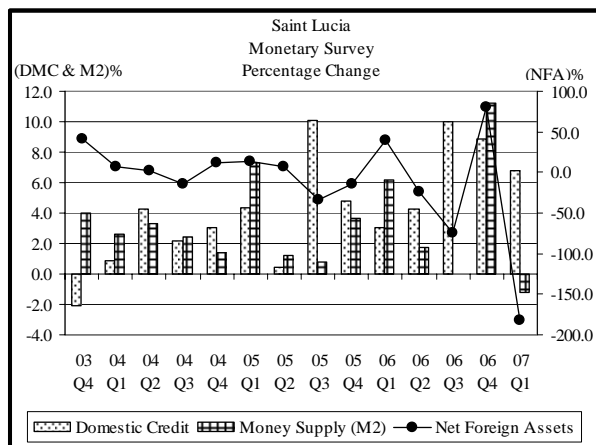
Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) declined by 1.2 per cent to \$2,030.8m during the first quarter of 2007, in contrast to an expansion of 6.2 per cent during the corresponding period of 2006. A fall in quasi money (2.7 per cent), contributed to the contraction in M2. The reduction in quasi money reflected a 55.9 per cent decline in foreign currency deposits. This outturn can be explained by the high base at the end of December 2006 when foreign currency deposits rose substantially associated with the liquidation of an offshore bank.

Domestic credit grew by 7.2 per cent to \$2,445.6m, fuelled by an increase in credit to the private sector. Outstanding loans to the private sector rose by 5.7 per cent, reflecting growth in lending to private businesses (8.6 per cent) and households (2.2 per cent). The net deposits of non-financial public enterprises rose by 12.5 per cent, attributable to an 8.2 per cent increase in deposits. The deposits of the central government rose by 1.3 per cent while credit, mainly to finance the capital programme, increased by 13.1 per cent. Consequently the central government moved to a



net credit position of \$1.9m from a net deposits position of \$32.0m at the end of December 2006.



The distribution of credit by economic activity shows that credit for tourism expanded by 10.7 per cent, partly associated with ongoing improvements to the hotel plant. Credit for manufacturing rose by 5.6 per cent, consistent with the higher level of activity in that sector. Outstanding loans for personal use grew by 1.6 per cent, largely reflecting increased lending for the acquisition of property and the purchase of consumer durables.

The net external liabilities of the commercial banks continued to trend upwards during the quarter under review. Commercial banks' net liabilities increased by 78.5 per cent to \$427.2m, mainly reflecting a reduction in their assets. The drawdown was to meet the increased demand for domestic credit. Saint Lucia's imputed share of the reserves of the central bank declined by 10.2 per cent to \$330.7m. Those developments resulted in the banking system shifting to a net foreign liabilities position of \$106.5m from a net foreign

assets position of \$117.6m at the end of December 2006.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system tightened during the first quarter of 2007. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities fell by 6.8 percentage points to 18.6 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio rose by 4.1 percentage points to 97.7 per cent, as the increase in credit (6.5 per cent) exceeded that of deposits (2.0 per cent).

The weighted average deposit interest rate increased by 0.4 percentage point to 2.95 per cent, while that on loans declined by 0.09 percentage point to 10.11 per cent. Those movements led to a narrowing of the weighted average interest rate spread by 0.13 percentage point to 7.16 percentage points at the end of March 2007.

Prospects

Economic growth is projected in 2007 led by the construction sector and supported by increases in agricultural and manufacturing activity. In the construction sector work will intensify on a number of hotels, villas and commercial properties. Public sector activity will focus on road construction and rehabilitation, a psychiatric hospital and a secondary school. An improvement in performance in the agricultural sector is projected, based on developments in the banana industry. Manufacturing output is likely to expand on account of an increase in demand for paper



board and boxes, as well as domestic appliances and electrical products. In the tourism industry, strong growth in cruise ship passenger arrivals is projected, based on visits by larger ships. The prospects for stay-over arrivals are uncertain. Growth in arrivals would depend on the success of intense marketing and efforts to secure additional airlift from Europe and North America.

The overall fiscal deficit of the central government is projected to widen based on an increase in capital expenditure. The deficit will be financed through the issuance of securities on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) and by borrowing from the commercial banking system and external sources.

A larger merchandise trade deficit is expected on account of an increase in import payments, associated with the expansion in economic activity and a rise in international oil prices.

Downside risks to the projections include a further slow down in US economic growth and rising oil prices. Growing international tensions and domestic instability in a number of the major oil producing countries threaten to further constrict supply and put upward pressure on gasoline prices. Other risks include a potential re-emergence of leaf spot disease and unfavourable weather.



ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Overview

Economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines continued to expand in the first quarter of 2007 following strong growth in 2006. The performance in the first quarter was underpinned by growth in the construction and agricultural sectors and the tourism industry. The consumer price index fell by 0.5 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have increased, chiefly as a result of larger import payments. The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a widening of the overall deficit. The total outstanding public sector debt was above the level recorded at the end of December 2006. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and domestic credit increased and commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level. The spread between commercial bank interest rates on deposits and loans widened.

Real output is projected to increase in the remainder of 2007, based on likely developments in the construction sector and the tourism industry. Some risks have been identified that may threaten the growth projection. These are rising international oil prices, a slowdown in economic activity in the United States (a major trading partner), and a shortage of skilled labour in the construction sector.

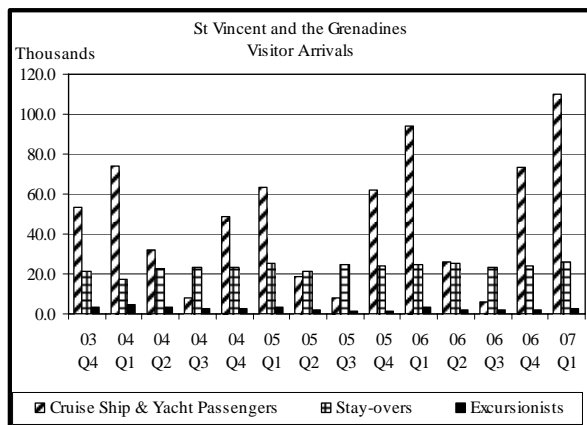
Output

Activity in the construction sector in the first quarter of 2007 was sustained by ongoing public and private sector projects. Public sector projects included rehabilitating roads, upgrading and constructing schools, expansion of Canouan airport, low-income housing and learning resource centres. In the private sector, work continued on renovating and constructing resorts and private homes. Commercial bank lending for construction and land development rose by 10.6 per cent, partly indicative of the expansion in that sector. An increase was also recorded in commercial bank credit for home construction and renovation.

Agricultural output expanded mainly on account of an increase in banana production. Output of banana rose by 11.1 per cent to 5,204 tonnes in the first quarter, well above the 4.8 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2006. An extensive re-planting exercise, the return of farmers to the industry and higher prices offered under the Fair Trade label contributed in part to the increase in production. In the case of non-banana production, output of arrowroot and cassava expanded mainly on account of diversification initiatives and increased productivity through mechanisation.



In the tourism industry, total visitor arrivals increased by 14.1 per cent to 139,038 in the quarter under review, in comparison with the corresponding period in 2006. This expansion was primarily influenced by robust growth in cruise ship passenger arrivals. Despite a 3.0 per cent decline in cruise ship calls, passenger arrivals rose by 37.9 per cent to 74,377. This development was attributed to calls by larger size vessels. The number of stay-over visitors rose by 6.3 per cent to 26,248, partly attributable to the hosting of Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2007 warm up matches. Increases were recorded in stay-over arrivals from the UK (31.8 per cent), Canada (6.8 per cent) and the US (2.7 per cent). However, arrivals from the Caribbean declined by 13.1 per cent, partly associated with an increase in the cost of regional air travel. Of the other categories of visitors, decreases were recorded in yacht passenger arrivals and excursionists.

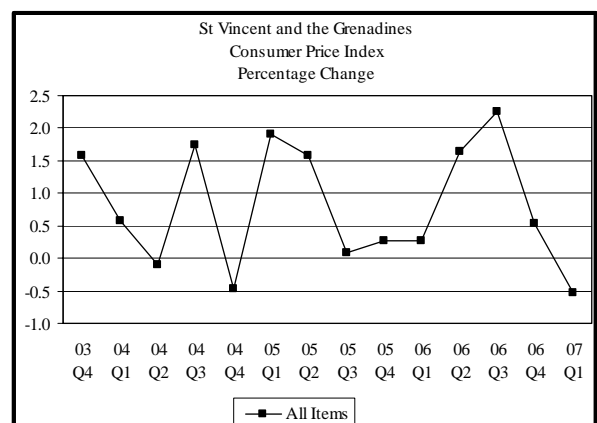


Output in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have increased in the period under review. Production of PVC pipes and galvanised

sheeting rose by 48.3 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively, fuelled by the expansion in construction activity. Output of animal feeds expanded by 10.7 per cent due to an increase in local and regional demand. Beer production rose by 5.3 per cent, partly attributable to increased demand as a result of CWC warm up matches. Output of rice and flour fell by 12.1 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively, partly reflecting a decrease in demand attributable to a rise in the cost of shipping and raw materials.

Prices

The consumer price index fell by 0.5 per cent during the first quarter of 2007, mainly as a result of a 1.5 per cent decline in the food sub-index, the largest weighted. The fall in the food sub-index reflected lower prices for fresh fruits, vegetables and ground provisions, partly as a result of an increase in domestic supply. The clothing and



footwear sub-index increased by 9.0 per cent, attributable to an increase in the price of some clothing items. A rise in international oil prices

and the fuel surcharge contributed to a 2.9 per cent increase in the fuel and light sub-index. Increases were also registered for household furnishings and supplies (2.3 per cent) and personal services (2.1 per cent).

Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$201.1m is estimated in the first quarter of 2007, compared with one of \$144.8m in the corresponding period of 2006.

The increase in the deficit was attributed to growth of 32.4 per cent (\$54.8m) in import payments, partly reflecting the rise in oil prices as well as robust activity in the construction sector and tourism industry. Substantial increases were recorded in import payments for the categories mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$19.1m), machinery and transport equipment (\$14.6m), miscellaneous manufactured goods (\$7.9m), and food and live animals (\$7.0m).

Domestic export receipts fell by 11.9 per cent primarily as a result of declines in earnings from rice (12.7 per cent) and flour (11.6 per cent). Those declines were mainly on account of a fall in demand. Banana export receipts increased by 14.6 per cent to \$7.3m, consistent with the expansion in volume and higher prices under the Fair Trade label.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 2.4 per cent to \$104.3m, mainly attributable to growth in visitor arrivals. Commercial bank short-term capital transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$38.3m in the first quarter of 2007, compared with one of \$8.1m during the corresponding period of 2006.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal transactions of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$20.7m in the period under review, compared with one of \$8.6m in the first quarter of 2006. The larger deficit was as a result of increases in current and capital expenditure. A primary deficit of \$5.7m was recorded, in contrast to a surplus of \$0.3m in the first quarter of 2006.

The current account balance shifted to a deficit of \$3.4m from a surplus of \$2.1m in the first quarter of 2006. Current expenditure rose by 11.4 per cent (\$9.0m), largely reflecting an increase in interest payments. An increase in domestic and external obligations contributed to growth of 67.9 per cent (\$6.0m) in interest payments, reflecting a higher level of debt. Outlays on personal emoluments rose by 2.9 per cent (\$1.2m), reflecting in part retroactive payments associated with wage increases to some categories of workers, effective January 2006.



Current revenue increased by 4.4 per cent (\$3.5m) in the first quarter of 2007, underpinned by tax revenue growth of 5.4 per cent. The yield from taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 26.7 per cent (\$4.9m) largely on account of an increase in receipts from stamp duty (\$3.3m) and the hotel turnover tax (\$1.0m). The increase in stamp duty collections was due to sale of lands, while growth in stay-over arrivals resulted in larger receipts from the hotel turnover tax. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions rose by 14.0 per cent, (\$4.4m), as a result of larger receipts from import duties and consumption tax. This performance was attributed to increases in the value of imports and improvements in administrative efficiency. Those increases were partly offset by a 26.0 per cent (\$5.4m) decrease in collections from taxes on income and profits, primarily reflecting a fall in corporate tax receipts (\$5.1m). This outcome contrasts with the performance in the first quarter of 2006 when receipts from corporate tax rose substantially as a result of the collection of arrears.

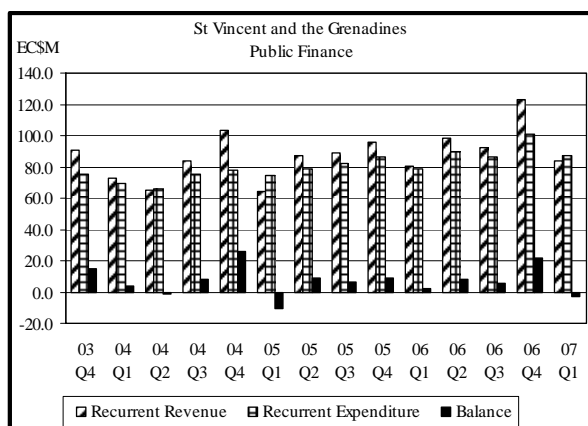
Capital expenditure grew by 43.5 per cent to \$17.5m, associated with ongoing construction projects mainly roads, low-income housing, and expansions to schools and the airport. Capital expenditure was largely financed by external borrowing.

Public Sector Debt

Preliminary data indicate that at the end of March 2007 the outstanding debt of the public sector stood at \$1,074.5m, an increase of 1.8 per cent over the total at the end of December 2006. The debt of the central government, which represents 84.0 per cent of total public sector debt, increased by 1.4 per cent to \$902.5m, and that of the public corporations rose by 4.3 per cent to \$172.0m.

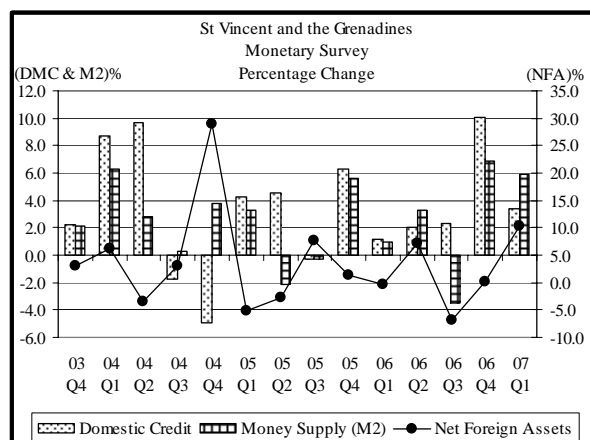
Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) grew by 5.9 per cent to \$995.6m during the first quarter of 2007, consistent with the expansion in economic activity. The growth in M2 was largely influenced by a 6.1 per cent increase in quasi-money, mainly on account of expansions in private sector foreign currency deposits (52.4 per cent) and savings deposits (5.7 per cent). The relatively strong growth in foreign currency deposits was attributed in part to the increase in visitor arrivals and inflows of direct investment associated with tourism related development activity. Narrow



money expanded by 5.6 per cent, largely reflecting a 7.3 per cent increase in private sector demand deposits.

Domestic credit rose by 3.4 per cent to \$785.9m, on account of increased borrowing by the private sector (8.2 per cent). Of private sector credit, outstanding loans to businesses rose by 19.9 per cent and credit to households rose by 1.9 per cent. Credit to non-financial public enterprises increased by 13.0 per cent, while their deposits declined by 5.7 per cent, resulting in a smaller net deposits position. Net credit to the central government fell by 53.9 per cent, on account of reduced borrowing, largely in the form of government securities, from the commercial banking system.



The distribution of credit by economic activity shows increases in outstanding loans for tourism (18.3 per cent) and construction (10.6 per cent), commensurate with increased activity in those sectors. Credit for agriculture and fisheries rose by 5.1 per cent. Outstanding loans for personal

use rose by 2.0 per cent, reflecting growth in credit for the acquisition of property.

The net foreign assets of the banking system expanded by 10.2 per cent to \$472.2m during the first quarter of 2007, in contrast to a marginal decline during the corresponding period of 2006. The increase largely reflected a 17.6 per cent expansion in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks, partly associated with inflows of foreign investment for tourism related development projects. St Vincent and the Grenadines' imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves rose by 2.6 per cent during the first three months of 2007.

Commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose to 45.2 per cent at the end of March 2007, approximately 2.1 percentage points above that recorded at the end of 2006. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits increased by 1.3 percentage points to 79.8 per cent.

Commercial banks' weighted average interest rate on deposits declined by 0.03 percentage point to 2.72 per cent at the end of March 2007 compared with the rate at the end of December 2006. The weighted average interest rate on loans declined by 0.16 percentage point to 9.74 per cent. As a result, the spread between the two rates fell marginally to 7.02 percentage points from 7.15 percentage points at the end of 2006.



Prospects

Economic growth is projected to expand in 2007, based on expected developments in the construction sector and the tourism industry. The positive outlook for the construction sector is based on ongoing and new projects in the public and private sectors. In the public sector, new projects include additional schools, the international airport on the mainland and a public library. Private sector activity is likely to focus on tourism-related projects and residential construction. In the tourism industry, growth in stay-over visitor arrivals is projected, based on intense promotion and additional accommodation. Cruise ship passenger arrivals are expected to increase based on the itinerary for 2007. Growth in manufacturing activity is also expected, based on an increase in demand for construction related materials and animal feed.

On the central government's fiscal accounts, growth in current revenue is projected, partly based on the expansion in economic activity and ongoing reforms, particularly the implementation of the Value Added Tax in May 2007. Capital expenditure is projected to increase, associated with new and ongoing public sector projects. Interest payments are expected to rise based on an increase in the stock of central government's debt.

Those developments are likely to result in a larger overall deficit.

Monetary liabilities are projected to increase, in line with the expansion in economic activity. Growth in net foreign assets is expected, on account of inflows of grants for the international airport project and an increase in tourism activity.

The merchandise trade deficit is projected to widen, based on larger import payments associated with increases in international oil prices and the expansion in economic activity. The prospects for domestic exports will be largely influenced by developments in the banana industry. Growth in banana export receipts is contingent on the containment of moko disease and favourable weather. Receipts from export of animal feeds and construction related materials are projected to increase, based on a higher level of demand. Gross inflows from travel are expected to increase consistent with the projected growth in visitor arrivals.

There are, however, several downside risks to the projections. These include rising international oil prices, a slowdown in economic activity in the US economy, a shortage of skilled workers for construction and unfavourable weather.



INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Output

The global economy expanded in the first quarter of 2007, despite a deceleration in some of the major industrial economies. In the North American region, growth in real GDP decelerated in the US, while accelerating in Canada. Real GDP growth in the US slowed to 0.6 per cent (on an annual basis), on account of a weak housing market and a widening in the trade deficit. The economic expansion was buoyed by consumer spending, which was supported by a strong labour market. In the Canadian economy, real GDP growth is estimated at 3.7 per cent, reflecting strong domestic demand and increased exports of commodities such as oil and natural gas.

In the European region, preliminary estimates indicate that real GDP growth in the UK remained at 0.7 per cent on a quarterly basis. The increase in output largely reflected growth in the service sector, particularly financial services. Production of capital goods rose, consistent with an increase in UK business investment, while manufacturing output declined. In the euro area, real GDP growth is estimated to have decelerated to 0.6 per cent. The slower rate of growth was attributed to a fall in private consumption, following an increase, in January 2007, in the rate of the German value-added tax (VAT) and a decline in exports. The economic expansion was driven by an increase in business investment and a build-up of inventories.

The Asian economies continued to benefit from strong external demand for goods. Real GDP growth in China accelerated to 11.1 per cent on an annual basis, reflecting strong growth in consumption, investment and a larger trade surplus. Economic growth in Japan is estimated at 3.3 per cent, attributable to a surge in business investment and an increase in the trade surplus.

Prices

Inflationary pressures in most of the major industrial economies persisted during the first quarter of 2007. The consumer price index (CPI) in the US rose by 2.8 per cent during the twelve months to March 2007, influenced by higher cost of fuel. Consumer prices in Canada increased by 2.3 per cent, largely attributable to a rise in fuel and housing costs. In the UK, the CPI rose by 3.1 per cent, exceeding the Bank of England's 2.0 per cent target rate. The increase in consumer prices largely reflected higher energy costs and a rise in food prices. In the euro area, the harmonised index of consumer prices increased by 1.9 per cent on account of a rise in energy prices and an increase in the rate of the VAT in Germany. The CPI in China rose by 2.7 per cent. The factors which contributed to the increase were higher food prices and a rise in the cost of housing. Consumer prices in Japan declined.



International oil prices declined in the early part of 2007 before rising to US\$65.90 a barrel in March 2007. The initial dip in prices may be attributed to warmer winter weather, scepticism over OPEC's ability to sustain production cuts and reduced investor interest in oil sector derivatives. The increase in prices in March was triggered by colder weather, which contributed to higher demand, further production cuts by OPEC, declining inventories in key OECD economies and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

Employment

The labour market in the major industrial economies strengthened in the review period. Employment generally increased and the level of unemployment declined. In the US, the unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point to 4.4 per cent, as businesses created more jobs, particularly in the service industries. The Canadian jobless rate remained at 6.1 per cent, the lowest in three decades. Canadian employers continued to add jobs on account of strong economic performance. In the UK, the unemployment rate held at 5.5 per cent as economic growth spurred hiring. The unemployment rate in the euro area declined to 7.2 per cent. The jobless rate in Japan remained at 4.0 per cent, with some of the largest manufacturers facing labour shortages.

Monetary Policy Developments

In the US, the Federal Reserve kept the federal funds rate unchanged at 5.25 per cent during the review period. Concerns over the persistence of inflation superseded that of a slowing economy. The Bank of England raised the official interest rate paid on commercial bank reserves by 0.25 percentage point to 5.25 per cent on 11 January 2007. This decision was taken in order to reduce CPI inflation to the target rate over the medium term, as growth in domestic demand, credit and broad money was strong while the excess capacity of the economy appeared limited. The European Central Bank (ECB) increased the minimum bid rate on the main refinancing operations by 0.25 percentage point to 3.75 per cent. The interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility also rose by 0.25 percentage points to 4.75 per cent and 2.75 per cent respectively, effective 14 March 2007. These monetary policy decisions were taken in light of the upside risks to price stability, as economic conditions in the euro area were similar to those in the UK. The Bank of Japan raised the non-guarantee overnight call rate by 25 percentage points to 0.5 per cent on 21 February 2007. The adjustment was intended to help prevent the misallocation of resources given the low interest rate environment and favourable economic conditions.



Outlook

The global economy is expected to grow robustly in 2007, but at a slower pace than in 2006. The April 2007 World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund indicates that global growth is likely to decline by 0.5 percentage points to 4.9 per cent. Growth in the US is expected to decelerate to 2.2 per cent from 3.3 per cent in 2006, largely on account of the

weak housing market. The economy of the euro area is projected to expand at a rate of 2.3 per cent compared with growth of 2.7 per cent in 2006. The slower rate of growth is expected to result from less accommodating monetary policy and further fiscal consolidation. The Japanese economy is projected to grow by 2.3 per cent, the same rate as that in 2006. The major downside risk facing the global economy is high and fluctuating oil prices.



REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Output

The favourable macroeconomic conditions experienced by most of the larger countries in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in 2006 continued in the first quarter of 2007. An expansion in activity was recorded for four of the larger member countries namely, The Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago in the quarter under review.

In The Bahamas, economic growth was supported by an expansion in residential and commercial construction activity, as well as an increase in consumer demand. Economic activity in Barbados is estimated to have increased by 3.7 per cent, slightly below growth of 4.1 per cent recorded in the first quarter of 2006. The expansion was mainly influenced by developments in the non-traded goods sectors. Activity in the construction sector increased, although at a reduced rate, as activity associated with preparations for CWC 2007 began to wind down. Services related to CWC, namely, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, communications and business services rose, in anticipation of the hosting of the event. In Jamaica, growth in economic activity is estimated to have ranged between 2.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent. The expansion was driven by developments in construction and installation, agriculture, forestry and fishing, electricity and water and the

distributive trades sector. Growth in all components of aggregate spending was also realised. Real GDP expanded in Trinidad and Tobago, supported by growth in construction activity, financial services and manufacturing.

Prices

Consumer prices in The Bahamas rose by 3.1 per cent, up from 1.2 per cent during the comparable period of 2006. The expansion was associated in part with increased costs for fuel products, as well as higher prices for vegetables and fresh fruits. In Barbados, the moving average inflation rate at the end of January 2007 (the latest period available) was 7.0 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent at the end of the corresponding period of 2006. The acceleration in the rate of growth was fuelled by increases in prices of housing, household operations and supplies and food. In Jamaica, headline inflation was 1.0 per cent, while core inflation (which excludes food and energy products) was estimated at 0.8 per cent during the period under review. Inflation for the March 2007 quarter was primarily indicative of lagged effects of higher imported grain prices as well as the lagged pass-through of previous increases in energy costs. In Trinidad and Tobago, inflation (on an annual basis) decreased to 8.0 per cent at the end of March 2007. This outturn was influenced by a declining trend in food price



increases, due in part to a rise in local supply of agricultural produce, fish, poultry and meat.

Employment

The expansion in economic activity contributed to a reduction in unemployment in most of the countries. In Barbados, the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point to 8.7 per cent at the end of December 2006 (the latest period for which data are available). Based on sustained levels of economic activity in sectors such as construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, communications and business services, a single-digit unemployment rate was likely in the first quarter of 2007. In Trinidad and Tobago, the unemployment rate contracted to an average of 5.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2006 (the latest period available) from 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter. This outturn was the lowest in roughly twenty years. Robust economic activity particularly in the construction and manufacturing sectors led to a tightening of the labour market and resulted in imports of skilled workers.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

In Barbados, the fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a deficit of BDS\$29.8m, in contrast to a surplus of BDS\$71.3m in the corresponding quarter of 2006. This outturn reflected in part reduced growth in total revenue, following extraordinary collections

during the first quarter of 2006, associated with the upward revision of personal allowance, property revaluation, timing discrepancies in recording VAT payments and arrears collections of excise taxes. Growth in current expenditure during the quarter was mainly associated with increased spending on goods and services and an expansion in grant transfers to public institutions. In Trinidad and Tobago, data for the first six months of the fiscal year 2006/07 indicate that the central government's fiscal operations resulted in an overall deficit of TT\$378.4m, in contrast to a surplus of TT\$3,308.7m in the corresponding period of the previous year. This outturn was primarily associated with a contraction in total revenue. A decrease in oil receipts as a result of a fall in crude oil prices and lower production contributed to the decline in total revenue.

External Sector Developments

The overall deficit of the balance of payments in The Bahamas is estimated to have decreased. This movement was consistent with a more than three-fold increase in external reserves during the first quarter of 2007. Growth in inflows from tourism and related foreign investment projects influenced the reduction in the overall deficit. In Barbados, the external current account deficit increased, associated with higher levels of imports and external interest payments. Imports of food and beverages, electronic equipment and machinery expanded during the first quarter of 2007. In Trinidad and Tobago an overall balance



of payments surplus of US\$1.6 billion was recorded at the end of 2006 (the latest data available). Provisional data indicate a smaller overall balance of payments surplus, on account of lower levels of energy production as well as a decline in prices of oil and natural gas.

Monetary Developments

Commercial bank liquidity increased in The Bahamas in the first quarter of 2007, following a sharp dip in the fourth quarter of 2006. A decrease in credit growth and an expansion in external reserves contributed to the higher level of liquidity. In Barbados, credit growth to the non-financial private sector slowed, while the stock of domestic deposits in the financial system expanded. Liquidity remained relatively tight and commercial banks continued to divest treasury bills. In Jamaica, the central bank kept interest rates constant at the December 2006 level and was aggressive in liquidity management so as to mop up excess liquidity. The Bank offered a 30 to 180-day Certificate of Deposit and sold foreign currency in order to stabilise the exchange rate. Consequently, the monetary base decreased by 10.6 per cent. The depreciation in the exchange rate was tempered by the operations of the Bank of Jamaica. In Trinidad and Tobago, the central bank continued its tight monetary policy stance in an effort to dampen domestic demand and reduce inflation. Liquidity absorption was targeted

through the issuance of special long-term bonds and an increase in sales of foreign exchange to the commercial banks. With the tightening of liquidity conditions, short-term interest rates are likely to have increased during the period under review.

Outlook

The economic prospects for the larger CARICOM countries are favourable. The economy of The Bahamas is expected to continue to expand in 2007, buoyed by tourism-related investments and robust private sector demand. In Barbados, real GDP is anticipated to grow by roughly 4.0 per cent, underpinned by developments in construction, wholesale and retail trade as well as business and other services. Benefits associated with the hosting of CWC 2007 in the second quarter are also likely to influence growth for the rest of the year. The moving average rate of inflation is likely to decline, contingent on global oil price developments. The economic outlook for Jamaica is likely to remain positive. Real GDP is projected to increase in the range of 2.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent, fuelled by growth in construction, transport and electricity sectors. In Trinidad and Tobago, favorable macroeconomic conditions are expected to continue for the rest of 2007. An expansion in real GDP is anticipated, underpinned by increased production of crude oil and natural gas.



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 and private businesses.
4. Currency = total currency liabilities of the Central Bank less commercial banks' holdings of local currency cash.
5. Demand Deposits = total private businesses and households residents' demand deposits.
6. Savings Deposits = total private businesses and households residents' savings deposits.
7. Time Deposits = total private businesses and households residents' time deposits.
8. Foreign Currency Deposits = total private businesses and households residents' foreign currency deposits.



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Table 1
ECCU - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Total Vistors	1,193,884	598,065	385,879	902,220	1,344,946
Stay-Over Visitors	298,276	276,417	251,003	252,559	295,230
Of which:					
USA	119,758	107,928	80,185	87,286	116,645
Canada	22,513	9,506	7,753	13,222	22,647
UK	66,791	53,287	46,605	59,783	72,083
Caribbean	60,916	81,918	93,998	66,936	54,763
Other Countries	28,298	23,778	22,462	25,332	29,092
Excursionists ¹	36,643	31,516	26,671	24,091	37,000
Cruise Ship Passengers ²	794,811	258,051	94,865	580,656	952,642
Yacht Passengers ⁴	64,154	32,081	13,340	44,914	60,074
Number of Cruise Ship Calls ³	869	239	71	504	814
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	945.28	783.09	670.83	760.27	972.62

Sources: Central Statistics Offices, OECS and ECCB

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

² Cruise ship passengers excludes Anguilla but includes Antigua and Barbuda.

³ Cruise ship calls excludes Anguilla and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

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

Data available at 11 June 2007

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

	2005 ^R 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	3,000.62	3,343.07	3,394.72	3,057.16	3,327.10	3,319.15
Central Bank (net)	1,611.72	1,594.29	1,689.46	1,710.80	1,871.93	1,866.92
External Assets	1,622.20	1,601.22	1,696.14	1,719.51	1,879.10	1,875.41
External Liabilities	10.48	6.93	6.68	8.71	7.17	8.49
Commercial Banks (net)	1,388.90	1,748.78	1,705.26	1,346.37	1,455.17	1,452.23
External Assets	3,490.21	3,808.44	3,803.72	3,664.45	3,938.91	3,979.12
External Liabilities	2,101.31	2,059.66	2,098.46	2,318.08	2,483.74	2,526.89
Net Domestic Assets	6,055.02	6,120.72	6,247.79	6,560.74	6,778.04	7,151.74
Domestic Credit	7,266.15	7,398.28	7,560.64	8,000.51	8,467.26	8,762.91
Central Government (net)	631.37	553.45	568.36	560.92	618.46	655.27
Other Public Sector (net)	(663.03)	(673.01)	(715.46)	(738.47)	(787.03)	(863.60)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(187.35)	(164.80)	(228.77)	(164.49)	(172.53)	(189.36)
Subsidiaries & Affiliates (net)	114.06	96.38	102.85	99.57	111.36	61.86
Private Sector	7,371.10	7,586.26	7,833.66	8,242.98	8,697.00	9,098.75
Other Items (net)	(1,211.13)	(1,277.56)	(1,312.85)	(1,439.78)	(1,689.22)	(1,611.17)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	9,055.64	9,463.79	9,642.51	9,617.90	10,105.14	10,470.89
Money Supply (M1)	2,086.69	2,167.11	2,185.76	2,097.63	2,258.90	2,376.52
Currency with the Public	521.40	502.27	503.91	505.24	586.00	558.10
Demand Deposits	1,565.29	1,664.84	1,681.85	1,592.40	1,672.90	1,818.42
Quasi Money	6,968.95	7,296.68	7,456.75	7,520.27	7,846.24	8,094.36
Savings Deposits	3,913.51	4,025.92	4,121.84	4,198.78	4,337.71	4,445.00
Time Deposits	1,647.51	1,702.04	1,731.45	1,744.91	1,746.69	1,828.85
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,407.93	1,568.72	1,603.47	1,576.58	1,761.84	1,820.52

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 03 June 2007



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

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	796.92	742.62	691.37	775.97	802.20
Tax Revenue	709.70	670.10	624.64	700.14	715.14
Taxes on Income and Profits ¹	176.73	149.58	127.21	127.87	159.54
Of Which:					
Personal Income Tax ²	54.31	50.22	49.49	49.08	53.32
Company	103.92	74.44	57.96	58.43	72.63
Taxes on Property	16.06	18.57	11.16	13.68	9.64
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	178.50	183.11	158.31	169.27	207.54
Of Which:					
Accommodation Tax	33.82	36.07	20.97	15.68	34.91
Licences	30.71	15.17	14.29	25.71	24.65
Stamp Duties	54.57	55.21	46.88	47.26	48.36
Sales Tax ³	10.26	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.15
Consumption Tax ⁴	14.40	13.09	12.69	11.79	12.85
Value Added Tax	3.33	22.93	20.02	22.74	23.27
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	338.41	318.84	327.96	389.32	338.42
Of Which:					
Import Duties	97.54	93.93	91.92	119.02	108.32
Consumption Tax ⁶	136.17	123.55	127.43	145.14	108.47
Customs Service Charge ⁶	60.91	59.10	65.93	74.99	69.25
Non-Tax Revenue	87.23	72.52	66.73	75.83	87.06
Current Expenditure	708.26	662.22	706.43	741.16	736.97
Personal Emoluments	300.44	293.06	297.72	318.58	301.41
Goods and Services	152.78	141.35	155.15	169.49	157.75
Interest Payments	101.56	94.42	109.78	95.01	112.24
Domestic	41.49	47.67	46.62	44.90	47.33
External	60.07	46.75	63.16	50.11	64.91
Transfers and Subsidies	153.48	133.39	143.79	158.09	165.57
Of Which: Pensions	45.05	41.13	45.88	46.35	56.46
Current Account Balance	88.67	80.40	(15.06)	34.80	65.23
Capital Revenue	3.83	4.03	6.91	3.82	2.53
Grants	62.06	108.40	87.45	75.32	57.41
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	264.32	242.84	255.29	278.11	325.29
Of Which: Capital Expenditure	265.02	240.32	256.03	278.66	324.84
Primary Balance	(8.21)	44.41	(66.22)	(69.16)	(87.88)
Overall Balance	(109.77)	(50.01)	(176.00)	(164.17)	(200.12)
Financing	109.77	50.01	176.00	164.17	200.12
Domestic	59.81	26.14	128.34	133.60	147.36
ECCB (net)	(2.84)	(16.78)	(11.19)	(6.43)	(13.56)
Commercial Banks (net)	(75.08)	31.69	3.75	63.97	50.37
Other	137.73	11.24	135.78	76.06	110.55
External	23.08	4.54	30.20	1.77	30.17
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	23.47	6.86	19.64	4.29	0.90
Disbursements	69.65	45.03	66.68	118.66	66.19
Amortisation	(46.17)	(38.17)	(47.03)	(114.37)	(65.29)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.39)	(2.31)	10.56	(2.52)	29.28
Arrears ⁷	26.87	19.32	17.45	28.80	22.59
Domestic	1.76	1.11	(2.27)	(0.04)	0.15
External	25.11	18.20	19.73	28.84	22.44

Source: Ministry of Finance and ECCB

¹ Taxes on income and profits are not collected in Anguilla

² Includes a social services levy which is applied in St Kitts and Nevis

³ Excludes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat

Data available at 03 June 2007

⁴ Includes Dominica and Grenada

⁵ Excludes Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines

⁶ Includes Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica



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

	2003 ^R	2004 ^R	2005 ^R	2006	Mar 2007
Anguilla	64.20	94.90	115.10	119.20	115.60
Antigua and Barbuda	2,829.40	3,500.60	2,774.70	3,086.50	3,143.90
Dominica	930.70	879.80	951.70	954.10	949.00
Grenada	1,316.40	1,527.40	1,602.10	1,686.90	1,692.60
Montserrat	15.20	13.20	12.70	12.00	11.90
St Kitts and Nevis	1,731.70	2,065.50	2,277.80	2,442.60	2,467.90
Saint Lucia	1,267.40	1,484.20	1,629.10	1,756.40	1,759.50
St Vincent and the Grenadines	816.40	955.80	992.20	1,055.10	1,074.50
TOTAL ECCU	8,971.40	10,521.40	10,355.40	11,112.80	11,214.90

Source: ECCB

* Includes arrears of principal

Data available at June 2007

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

	2003	2004 ^R	2005 ^R	2006	Mar 2007
Anguilla	37.50	69.70	92.00	97.3	94.20
Antigua and Barbuda	2,665.20	3,288.20	2,578.90	2909.8	2,963.40
Dominica	745.30	694.30	775.10	788.3	784.90
Grenada	1,040.00	1,234.00	1,382.30	1458.4	1,472.30
Montserrat	5.90	4.60	4.20	4.2	4.20
St Kitts and Nevis	1,169.90	1,243.10	1,364.00	1441.9	1,469.30
Saint Lucia	958.90	1,186.30	1,309.70	1444.2	1,447.70
St Vincent and the Grenadines	728.00	836.10	849.80	890.3	902.50
TOTAL ECCU	7,350.70	8,556.30	8,356.00	9,034.40	9,138.50

Source: ECCB

Data available at June 2007

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	Jan - Mar 2006	Jan - Mar 2007
Anguilla	6.8	8.6	5.2	26.9	1.70	2.70
Antigua and Barbuda	136.0	197.0	550.2	246.6	46.10	44.30
Dominica	56.1	54.3	37.4	55.8	21.10	16.20
Grenada	103.0	138.7	62.6	45.7	10.20	17.00
Montserrat	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.30	0.30
St Kitts and Nevis	123.4	132.1	158.2	206.9	52.60	50.90
Saint Lucia	83.2	158.5	130.1	128.2	35.10	38.10
St Vincent and the Grenadines	97.0	142.0	164.9	83.0	16.60	24.50
TOTAL ECCU	607.30	832.60	1,108.90	794.40	183.70	194.00

Source: ECCB

Data available at June 2007



Table 7
Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)
Funds Raised on the RGSM (EC\$M)

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Total Bid Amount	144.70	146.00	328.70	112.30	122.20
Volume	116.50	126.00	326.80	99.00	99.00

Source: ECCB

Data available at end of May 2007

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

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
91-day Treasury Bills	5.47	6.08	6.17	6.13	6.17
365-day Treasury Bills	**	5.50	6.16	**	**
5-year Bond	**	**	8.25	**	**
7-year Bond	**	**	8.00	**	**
10-year Bond	6.50	**	7.44	**	**

Source: ECCB

Data available at end of May 2007

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

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Volume	11.20	2.40	9.70	10.80	19.60
Value	11.30	2.40	9.60	11.80	20.10

Source: ECCB

Data available at end of May 2007



Table 10
Liabilities of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	Demand Liabilities							General Reserve	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities
	Currency in Circulation	Due to Banks			Foreign Liabilities	Other Demand Liabilities	Total			
		Bankers Reserves	Bankers Fixed Deposits	Other						
1988 Dec.	274,051	187,025	48,500	5,892	8,840	8,098	532,406	27,798	28,822	586,025
1989 Dec.	313,546	205,576	25,339	-	16,739	5,341	566,541	32,112	50,439	646,092
1990 Dec.	330,021	224,373	62,060	-	13,657	22,170	652,280	33,527	50,320	728,847
1991 Dec.	344,636	241,612	42,574	-	27,268	30,970	687,060	41,960	58,401	775,877
1992 Dec.	350,279	325,656	34,177	20,969	27,954	34,198	793,234	45,825	73,692	896,594
1993 Dec.	365,832	308,364	34,173	1,107	12,496	51,252	773,224	51,941	79,275	883,733
1994 Dec.	381,101	306,277	28,388	13,197	12,789	51,961	793,715	51,941	59,728	879,403
1995 Dec.	417,504	307,852	63,084	10,561	18,084	61,219	878,305	51,941	102,149	1,006,414
1996 Dec.	420,212	308,126	14,447	16,070	19,879	75,322	854,057	51,941	74,398	954,415
1997 Dec.	439,669	320,352	12,901	36,785	7,919	90,734	908,360	51,941	58,616	992,936
1998 Dec.	478,206	416,145	30,563	27,341	4,291	102,107	1,058,654	51,941	65,742	1,150,357
1999 Dec.	575,278	385,607	28,977	22,672	8,507	93,875	1,114,915	51,941	44,946	1,185,822
2000 Dec.	538,574	459,321	19,590	39,197	17,105	96,742	1,170,529	51,941	66,077	1,262,567
2001 Dec.	539,974	606,898	20,252	35,626	11,921	77,254	1,291,925	51,941	94,566	1,409,731
2002 Dec.	561,149	639,426	17,832	88,575	7,771	84,813	1,399,566	61,664	110,221	1,542,751
2003 Dec.	608,200	742,222	17,464	68,785	8,503	81,581	1,526,754	68,057	85,401	1,651,013
2004 Dec.	662,897	939,133	19,174	26,703	4,563	110,985	1,763,455	80,748	72,706	1,894,778
2005 Mar.	605,775	890,443	24,322	55,852	6,081	178,849	1,761,322	73,297	63,663	1,877,200
Jun.	590,534	955,292	25,641	21,484	5,934	121,674	1,720,559	77,523	76,420	1,853,420
Sep.	589,049	810,152	25,641	23,915	8,805	118,488	1,576,049	77,523	68,748	1,701,237
Dec.	732,831	775,041	28,806	22,696	10,480	106,968	1,676,822	77,523	71,944	1,805,207
2006 Jan.	625,328	874,730	29,044	23,751	8,464	131,335	1,692,652	77,523	71,212	1,820,305
Feb.	620,076	890,564	29,044	29,759	9,218	105,217	1,683,879	77,523	68,931	1,809,251
Mar.	627,450	865,394	31,211	24,606	6,927	121,800	1,677,389	80,765	55,752	1,834,153
Apr.	631,319	915,707	31,921	36,178	11,146	115,384	1,741,656	83,550	55,964	1,901,416
May	638,929	964,802	32,610	25,476	6,556	117,874	1,786,247	83,550	57,083	1,947,126
Jun.	627,090	932,306	29,071	36,957	6,683	120,035	1,752,141	83,550	56,851	1,912,788
Jul.	630,681	926,549	29,071	40,753	9,590	126,814	1,763,459	83,550	66,438	1,933,693
Aug.	640,240	858,301	29,071	25,724	7,423	181,449	1,742,208	83,550	76,628	1,922,633
Sep.	624,741	927,047	29,071	23,361	8,710	135,759	1,748,689	83,550	83,789	1,936,274
Oct.	621,654	822,173	22,130	22,844	7,533	140,303	1,636,637	83,550	88,357	1,828,790
Nov.	657,584	839,093	22,130	24,413	7,036	123,843	1,674,100	83,550	94,548	1,872,444
Dec.	783,319	936,007	11,465	24,049	7,171	134,041	1,896,053	83,550	91,512	2,091,362
2007 Jan.	689,958	1,089,244	11,465	23,855	7,022	134,276	1,955,821	83,550	91,782	2,151,400
Feb.	696,868	1,061,120	11,465	22,980	10,844	132,233	1,935,511	83,550	101,963	2,141,270
Mar.	708,614	983,962	11,465	24,573	8,495	129,933	1,867,042	83,550	106,020	2,076,859

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at May 2007



Table 11
Assets of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	External Assets ^{1/}				Claims on Central Government				Other Assets	Total Assets
	Fixed Call Deposits	Securities	Foreign Balances	Other External Assets	Local Government Debentures	Local Treasury Bills	Loans and Advances	Other Claims		
1988 Dec.	118,695	270,289	35,098	-	30,337	26,837	88,288	-	145,462	586,025
1989 Dec.	191,193	259,602	34,251	-	33,037	29,407	86,215	-	148,659	646,092
1990 Dec.	212,876	289,667	41,703	-	34,047	48,780	87,099	-	169,926	728,847
1991 Dec.	180,848	355,118	54,147	-	34,047	50,259	88,124	-	172,430	775,877
1992 Dec.	162,344	534,208	50,088	-	32,426	11,020	84,244	-	127,691	896,594
1993 Dec.	166,815	498,788	53,869	-	37,708	15,154	69,828	-	122,690	883,733
1994 Dec.	171,387	477,940	48,812	-	33,402	10,004	73,050	-	116,456	879,403
1995 Dec.	268,990	521,573	46,209	-	36,549	7,055	60,270	1,662	105,536	1,006,414
1996 Dec.	201,196	522,770	54,686	-	41,549	13,007	53,092	1,485	109,134	954,415
1997 Dec.	288,501	465,679	69,523	-	41,549	10,055	41,969	1,771	95,343	992,936
1998 Dec.	389,649	522,460	53,534	-	40,696	10,055	37,048	1,525	89,324	1,150,357
1999 Dec.	256,812	679,380	48,193	-	40,696	11,405	37,371	3,836	93,309	1,185,822
2000 Dec.	347,835	657,418	30,681	-	43,196	10,224	36,160	5,896	95,477	1,262,567
2001 Dec.	406,985	764,562	32,555	-	40,196	7,054	34,233	8,687	90,170	1,409,731
2002 Dec.	354,165	948,848	35,475	24,429	37,296	3,923	29,702	1,015	71,936	1,542,751
2003 Dec.	320,741	1,084,908	50,185	1,819	36,148	3,923	46,065	2,454	88,589	1,651,013
2004 Dec.	574,727	1,058,481	74,295	-	35,448	1,952	20,613	533	58,547	1,894,778
2005 Mar.	592,853	1,042,925	52,328	-	35,448	1,952	14,770	202	52,373	1,877,200
Jun.	459,733	1,168,345	44,075	-	35,448	1,952	12,073	32	49,506	1,853,420
Sep.	293,925	1,184,097	37,054	-	35,448	1,702	18,509	0	55,659	1,701,237
Dec.	400,729	1,191,028	30,440	-	35,448	1,702	20,344	4	57,498	1,805,207
2006 Jan.	363,957	1,199,348	57,951	-	35,448	1,702	36,998	34	74,183	1,820,305
Feb.	420,956	1,180,967	20,446	-	32,301	1,702	28,806	0	62,809	1,809,251
Mar.	372,407	1,194,235	34,574	-	36,041	1,702	28,620	-	66,363	1,834,153
Apr.	436,968	1,201,946	47,990	-	36,041	1,702	11,500	-	49,243	1,901,416
May	472,196	1,201,542	61,616	-	36,041	1,702	8,644	-	46,387	1,947,126
Jun.	446,998	1,213,331	35,814	-	36,041	1,702	13,763	63	51,569	1,912,788
Jul.	483,837	1,219,122	20,526	-	36,041	1,702	12,006	0	49,750	1,933,693
Aug.	384,396	1,271,418	64,769	-	31,041	1,702	7,098	0	39,841	1,922,633
Sep.	631,538	1,069,826	18,143	-	22,757	1,702	30,285	0	54,744	1,936,274
Oct.	535,178	1,069,450	18,724	-	22,757	1,702	20,433	-	44,893	1,828,790
Nov.	538,833	1,067,610	63,543	-	22,757	1,702	17,460	-	41,920	1,872,444
Dec.	795,726	1,032,821	50,555	-	22,757	1,702	24,737	-	49,196	2,091,362
2007 Jan.	818,209	1,078,397	47,369	-	22,757	1,702	20,456	34	44,950	2,151,400
Feb.	815,140	1,040,685	95,336	-	18,757	1,702	12,219	141	32,819	2,141,270
Mar.	548,684	1,296,303	30,425	-	18,757	1,702	14,966	32	35,457	2,076,859

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

^{1/} Includes Funds Under Management: Government of Grenada Bond Proceeds from July 2002

Data available at May 2007



Table 12
Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Net Issue of Notes in each Territory
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	Anguilla	Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Grenada	Montserrat	St Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Total
1988 Dec.	6,500	47,557	27,083	42,707	10,661	22,902	73,716	27,892	259,018
1989 Dec.	7,391	54,075	30,796	48,561	12,122	26,041	83,820	31,715	294,521
1990 Dec.	5,340	57,373	31,357	51,727	11,160	29,808	86,357	34,198	307,319
1991 Dec.	5,438	65,815	33,362	53,415	10,252	28,931	88,895	33,657	319,764
1992 Dec.	6,991	61,646	32,765	52,813	8,285	30,045	86,983	44,085	323,613
1993 Dec.	6,988	68,205	36,855	59,893	8,153	33,351	86,239	38,019	337,702
1994 Dec.	6,698	72,852	32,364	64,148	8,698	35,656	87,989	42,150	350,553
1995 Dec.	9,287	88,849	38,803	66,748	8,940	37,844	95,296	38,795	384,563
1996 Dec.	9,345	79,005	39,844	70,057	10,217	40,878	93,951	42,010	385,308
1997 Dec.	9,570	76,867	39,538	76,508	18,280	40,727	91,671	49,332	402,494
1998 Dec.	11,034	89,505	37,756	80,182	14,454	42,553	111,608	51,395	438,487
1999 Dec.	12,547	108,183	52,025	94,643	16,168	54,631	113,808	80,195	532,199
2000 Dec.	10,176	101,527	45,405	96,393	11,321	52,153	110,519	65,247	492,742
2001 Dec.	11,124	99,009	44,662	97,674	13,137	49,176	107,317	70,325	492,423
2002 Dec.	10,790	107,880	48,656	98,645	12,445	47,073	112,417	73,691	511,598
2003 Dec.	11,788	123,160	47,223	109,692	14,368	50,916	119,509	78,666	555,321
2004 Dec.	12,828	141,678	48,963	125,089	14,371	54,407	126,885	82,220	606,442
2005 Mar.	9,733	127,108	46,666	113,613	12,801	51,519	111,882	75,045	548,366
Jun.	10,501	123,666	47,468	109,799	12,043	48,573	104,902	75,038	531,991
Sep.	10,751	125,691	44,890	110,721	12,679	50,682	103,241	70,813	529,468
Dec.	12,795	155,859	53,110	131,599	15,098	58,965	146,964	97,115	671,505
2006 Jan.	11,859	135,937	42,599	110,120	14,492	52,326	115,888	80,580	563,802
Feb.	11,661	139,073	43,304	109,260	13,949	51,810	114,887	74,496	558,439
Mar.	10,473	137,493	47,381	110,853	13,020	52,373	115,772	78,165	565,530
Apr.	11,444	138,297	48,795	105,507	12,301	54,195	116,686	81,620	568,844
May	13,317	138,429	47,797	113,170	13,031	55,613	116,699	77,875	575,930
Jun.	12,675	139,123	46,331	109,674	13,107	56,072	113,825	72,880	563,687
Jul.	12,648	139,335	48,776	107,404	14,064	55,219	112,457	76,822	566,725
Aug.	13,949	140,321	51,028	109,296	12,862	55,759	118,889	73,834	575,939
Sep.	14,693	134,181	47,570	104,594	14,348	55,523	113,861	75,342	560,113
Oct.	13,918	135,817	49,190	104,557	13,112	55,810	115,009	69,553	556,968
Nov.	13,810	141,695	50,692	109,418	12,641	58,921	125,541	79,683	592,403
Dec.	16,452	168,666	57,996	130,112	15,679	70,904	163,395	94,047	717,252
2007 Jan.	15,082	155,538	51,097	111,874	14,580	60,909	129,142	85,528	623,750
Feb.	15,638	153,034	54,057	109,971	16,341	60,872	132,930	87,378	630,220
Mar.	16,585	164,852	52,352	110,854	15,873	61,063	133,407	86,248	641,234

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at May 2007



Table 13
Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Net Issue of Coins in each Territory
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	Anguilla	Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Grenada	Montserrat	St Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Sub-Total	Former BCCB/ECCA Members	Proof Sets	Net Total
1988 Dec.	67	3,248	932	1,962	494	1,411	2,727	1,607	12,447	2,588	114	15,150
1989 Dec.	108	3,920	1,376	2,175	567	2,056	4,132	2,105	16,439	2,585	114	19,139
1990 Dec.	139	4,627	1,827	2,872	831	2,339	4,786	2,694	20,116	2,585	115	22,816
1991 Dec.	188	5,126	1,927	3,262	892	2,524	5,511	2,858	22,287	2,585	115	24,987
1992 Dec.	322	5,612	1,933	3,439	894	2,727	6,035	3,112	24,072	2,585	117	26,775
1993 Dec.	380	6,010	1,959	3,619	854	2,940	6,603	3,172	25,538	2,585	117	28,240
1994 Dec.	448	6,695	2,064	3,970	870	3,221	7,398	3,289	27,956	2,593	117	30,666
1995 Dec.	527	7,339	2,211	4,269	945	3,466	7,996	3,616	30,369	2,593	117	33,079
1996 Dec.	616	7,814	2,340	4,636	852	3,742	8,520	3,831	32,353	2,593	117	35,063
1997 Dec.	665	8,316	2,564	5,144	890	4,088	8,954	4,009	34,629	2,573	117	37,319
1998 Dec.	775	8,938	2,744	5,596	849	4,236	9,693	4,347	37,180	2,551	117	39,848
1999 Dec.	917	9,590	2,944	6,209	885	4,597	10,605	4,799	40,547	2,546	117	43,210
2000 Dec.	1,019	10,172	3,060	6,786	913	4,914	11,364	5,063	43,290	2,540	117	45,947
2001 Dec.	1,062	10,569	3,144	7,155	916	5,243	11,775	5,213	45,076	2,532	117	47,725
2002 Dec.	1,122	11,103	3,365	7,648	927	5,468	11,975	5,444	47,052	2,532	117	49,701
2003 Dec.	1,225	11,934	3,675	8,096	923	5,719	12,812	6,016	50,400	2,542	117	53,060
2004 Dec.	1,372	12,784	3,853	8,824	945	6,198	13,585	6,426	53,988	2,475	117	56,580
2005 Mar.	1,413	13,080	3,895	9,064	954	6,345	13,768	6,422	54,943	2,466	117	57,526
Jun.	1,513	13,438	3,981	9,248	955	6,511	13,946	6,485	56,077	2,471	117	58,665
Sep.	1,549	13,669	3,984	9,491	961	6,607	14,204	6,650	57,115	2,498	117	59,730
Dec.	1,614	13,974	4,147	9,720	970	6,814	14,755	6,866	58,859	2,498	117	61,475
2006 Jan.	1,635	14,027	4,169	9,770	970	6,866	14,757	6,867	59,060	2,498	117	61,676
Feb.	1,659	14,070	4,208	9,790	970	6,869	14,767	6,838	59,170	2,498	117	61,786
Mar.	1,682	14,191	4,219	9,825	970	6,941	14,787	6,840	59,455	2,498	117	62,070
Apr.	1,701	14,482	4,231	9,871	970	6,902	14,914	6,937	60,009	2,498	117	62,624
May	1,718	14,570	4,251	9,950	970	6,966	15,110	6,997	60,533	2,498	117	63,148
Jun.	1,781	14,619	4,247	10,014	978	7,054	15,207	7,037	60,937	2,498	117	63,553
Jul.	1,798	14,723	4,273	10,173	983	7,158	15,284	7,098	61,490	2,498	117	64,106
Aug.	1,829	14,807	4,323	10,266	983	7,125	15,379	7,124	61,836	2,498	117	64,451
Sep.	1,850	14,887	4,361	10,317	983	7,183	15,444	7,136	62,162	2,498	117	64,777
Oct.	1,850	14,940	4,212	10,329	983	7,185	15,566	7,157	62,221	2,498	117	64,836
Nov.	1,877	15,026	4,303	10,395	989	7,292	15,634	7,200	62,716	2,478	117	65,311
Dec.	1,953	15,172	4,426	10,480	989	7,355	15,873	7,353	63,601	2,478	117	66,196
2007 Jan.	1,953	15,270	4,451	10,509	989	7,306	15,882	7,383	63,742	2,478	117	66,337
Feb.	2,016	15,398	4,512	10,564	1,001	7,302	15,932	7,457	64,182	2,478	117	66,777
Mar.	2,035	15,661	4,539	10,630	1,001	7,490	16,056	7,502	64,914	2,466	117	67,497

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at May 2007



Table 14
 Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
 Commercial Banks' Liabilities
 (In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	Deposits					Balances Due to			Foreign Liabilities	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities
	Demand	Time	Savings	Foreign Currency	Total Deposits	ECCB	Other Local Banks	Other ECCB Area Banks			
1988 Dec.	439,388	936,921	962,617	122,639	2,461,565	7,163	22,930	78,430	102,947	419,751	3,092,786
1989 Dec.	517,511	1,034,168	1,133,595	181,679	2,866,953	9,212	29,447	67,061	118,885	459,421	3,550,979
1990 Dec.	541,383	1,229,472	1,209,788	204,214	3,184,857	3,509	29,403	48,100	147,847	512,321	3,926,037
1991 Dec.	477,383	1,413,736	1,308,981	257,801	3,457,901	4,647	15,408	54,401	139,032	527,479	4,198,868
1992 Dec.	615,289	1,441,961	1,492,213	268,296	3,817,759	1,425	17,142	103,062	222,093	539,334	4,700,815
1993 Dec.	658,841	1,484,685	1,727,798	322,671	4,193,995	22,881	22,637	138,423	217,605	588,241	5,183,782
1994 Dec.	713,348	1,520,847	1,960,821	368,712	4,563,728	15,129	42,610	137,733	259,602	571,851	5,590,653
1995 Dec.	837,357	1,707,660	2,170,099	468,891	5,184,007	6,925	38,992	136,449	234,749	630,974	6,232,096
1996 Dec.	836,811	1,861,007	2,293,815	504,741	5,496,374	11,868	21,857	204,682	354,281	665,320	6,754,382
1997 Dec.	929,221	2,026,049	2,446,297	630,815	6,032,382	10,826	29,064	273,809	398,261	726,307	7,470,649
1998 Dec.	1,072,583	2,325,523	2,726,487	732,452	6,857,045	33,273	65,467	269,738	361,622	861,331	8,448,476
1999 Dec.	1,139,743	2,659,850	2,827,501	1,074,748	7,701,842	22,960	54,808	324,615	454,185	967,219	9,525,629
2000 Dec.	1,136,246	2,996,261	2,949,685	1,315,030	8,397,222	48,382	47,458	427,559	481,779	1,084,129	10,486,529
2001 Dec.	1,254,204	3,264,232	3,129,019	1,352,390	8,999,845	43,754	69,002	335,708	538,375	1,273,800	11,260,484
2002 Dec.	1,376,894	3,391,905	3,434,458	1,530,443	9,733,700	16,915	103,828	448,337	588,434	1,365,156	12,256,370
2003 Dec.	1,581,344	3,531,934	3,799,435	1,616,180	10,528,893	28,322	68,704	447,793	537,517	1,615,179	13,226,408
2004 Dec.	2,110,878	3,451,160	4,407,015	1,809,902	11,778,955	10,838	29,937	788,448	724,392	1,834,432	15,167,002
2005 Mar.	2,244,687	3,433,244	4,575,441	1,993,484	12,246,856	15,699	39,625	910,464	748,442	2,003,359	15,964,445
Jun.	2,152,819	3,563,005	4,676,743	1,946,901	12,339,468	4,649	58,302	1,669,151	699,408	2,045,215	16,816,193
Sep.	2,124,530	3,534,364	4,710,794	1,959,902	12,329,590	8,515	36,805	1,844,492	833,092	2,124,331	17,176,825
Dec.	2,256,712	3,535,176	4,785,500	2,013,499	12,590,887	11,169	40,756	1,453,522	961,562	2,230,468	17,288,364
2006 Jan.	2,302,905	3,531,687	4,857,872	2,108,596	12,801,060	6,925	37,162	1,435,273	985,391	2,207,780	17,473,591
Feb.	2,318,467	3,546,925	4,879,859	2,148,778	12,894,029	9,493	38,846	1,442,519	948,593	2,181,546	17,515,026
Mar.	2,374,923	3,575,583	4,935,718	2,217,212	13,103,436	9,519	36,458	1,574,777	940,365	2,234,136	17,898,691
Apr.	2,401,895	3,618,889	5,001,048	2,224,647	13,246,479	37,206	23,899	1,620,943	937,475	2,265,425	18,131,427
May	2,456,904	3,644,044	5,043,314	2,290,967	13,435,229	6,676	24,954	1,600,421	902,128	2,218,625	18,188,033
Jun.	2,424,268	3,681,041	5,076,030	2,266,756	13,448,095	16,420	28,872	1,626,380	939,252	2,274,387	18,333,406
Jul.	2,424,855	3,654,635	5,134,352	2,278,440	13,492,282	11,931	45,489	1,596,724	1,005,283	2,257,734	18,409,443
Aug.	2,322,884	3,639,571	5,177,168	2,338,572	13,478,195	8,119	37,894	1,548,335	1,071,537	2,333,817	18,477,897
Sep.	2,355,516	3,681,420	5,229,098	2,290,136	13,556,170	15,741	18,224	1,553,230	1,113,503	2,368,971	18,625,839
Oct.	2,363,074	3,690,054	5,256,004	2,371,060	13,680,192	10,367	19,795	1,427,854	1,105,217	2,579,136	18,822,561
Nov.	2,353,320	3,740,323	5,258,012	2,371,344	13,722,999	8,473	10,158	1,666,409	1,120,478	2,507,575	19,036,092
Dec.	2,410,191	3,762,594	5,317,937	2,516,502	14,007,224	9,986	12,395	1,666,225	1,267,928	2,700,551	19,664,309
2007 Jan.	2,537,353	3,832,176	5,365,730	2,616,758	14,352,017	17,704	35,432	1,261,997	1,174,043	2,760,529	19,601,722
Feb.	2,619,477	3,871,840	5,389,169	2,580,297	14,460,783	8,134	39,464	1,301,840	1,180,740	2,817,896	19,808,857
Mar.	2,669,987	3,935,341	5,428,625	2,632,413	14,666,366	6,635	24,188	1,332,943	1,257,075	2,735,297	20,022,504

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at May 2007



Table 15
Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
Commercial Banks' Assets
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	Claims On				Loans and Advances	Investments		Foreign Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Central Bank		Other Local Banks	Other ECCB Area Banks		Treasury Bills	Securities			
	Cash	Deposits ^{1/}								
1988 Dec.	56,098	233,661	42,529	68,623	1,837,663	29,494	54,984	585,801	183,933	3,092,786
1989 Dec.	64,769	233,688	49,319	52,824	2,314,801	40,882	58,673	504,916	231,107	3,550,979
1990 Dec.	82,221	274,478	52,747	54,467	2,629,932	33,586	62,356	472,194	264,056	3,926,037
1991 Dec.	88,198	285,741	54,991	61,517	2,877,521	34,798	57,448	520,894	217,760	4,198,868
1992 Dec.	75,000	375,802	44,087	97,799	3,180,644	81,762	75,105	553,825	216,791	4,700,815
1993 Dec.	93,098	352,074	45,772	106,283	3,544,569	94,380	76,853	588,803	281,950	5,183,782
1994 Dec.	95,556	334,734	47,149	167,795	3,766,254	97,476	80,094	631,488	370,107	5,590,653
1995 Dec.	105,925	363,339	36,811	151,869	4,232,406	100,852	78,321	724,952	437,621	6,232,096
1996 Dec.	121,851	329,480	24,207	210,991	4,760,786	114,565	79,321	700,801	412,380	6,754,382
1997 Dec.	124,360	376,564	41,088	284,504	5,343,260	125,598	81,721	715,947	377,607	7,470,649
1998 Dec.	131,183	484,983	72,001	255,744	5,898,557	119,603	80,986	914,795	490,624	8,448,476
1999 Dec.	183,813	447,743	71,337	341,251	6,452,778	139,517	136,962	1,183,025	569,203	9,525,629
2000 Dec.	149,101	513,979	46,275	456,613	7,094,459	207,631	207,935	1,140,134	670,402	10,486,529
2001 Dec.	164,057	681,876	77,586	367,919	7,297,589	308,733	184,217	1,480,303	698,204	11,260,484
2002 Dec.	165,426	753,976	92,451	489,697	7,570,138	334,632	252,867	1,824,625	772,558	12,256,370
2003 Dec.	178,586	798,603	69,184	606,996	7,600,182	379,680	300,691	2,319,443	973,043	13,226,408
2004 Dec.	176,755	981,971	31,129	851,171	8,206,068	393,100	410,116	2,849,034	1,267,658	15,167,002
2005 Mar.	138,782	951,418	34,475	1,055,432	8,347,561	418,913	392,263	3,197,849	1,427,752	15,964,445
Jun.	133,772	983,490	36,331	1,674,241	8,551,495	426,684	416,819	3,401,325	1,192,036	16,816,193
Sep.	116,865	826,612	43,068	1,817,874	8,952,945	389,357	427,183	3,356,240	1,246,681	17,176,825
Dec.	211,429	818,968	69,324	1,439,736	9,297,763	365,634	470,829	3,244,298	1,370,383	17,288,364
2006 Jan.	155,849	901,499	85,455	1,401,976	9,380,176	348,986	483,898	3,390,070	1,325,682	17,473,591
Feb.	141,937	920,847	89,238	1,429,370	9,467,022	345,929	472,255	3,366,216	1,282,212	17,515,026
Mar.	125,176	912,362	82,874	1,578,992	9,574,434	359,789	482,256	3,548,876	1,233,932	17,898,691
Apr.	127,944	938,370	50,301	1,623,096	9,697,261	365,382	482,102	3,517,348	1,329,623	18,131,427
May	164,226	995,908	25,539	1,597,618	9,778,719	364,703	480,441	3,582,404	1,198,475	18,188,033
Jun.	123,176	964,496	25,886	1,594,308	9,901,453	367,011	482,589	3,544,338	1,330,149	18,333,406
Jul.	136,501	1,013,219	50,536	1,587,508	10,047,583	365,089	479,027	3,376,560	1,353,420	18,409,443
Aug.	162,559	913,951	45,917	1,496,506	10,250,433	365,651	525,163	3,426,922	1,290,795	18,477,897
Sep.	119,505	959,960	31,856	1,541,291	10,388,368	364,090	526,762	3,386,461	1,307,546	18,625,839
Oct.	134,865	808,076	33,497	1,574,614	10,642,607	365,565	518,746	3,476,220	1,268,371	18,822,561
Nov.	162,692	888,933	25,082	1,618,872	10,812,975	352,890	508,544	3,362,351	1,303,753	19,036,092
Dec.	197,314	981,373	11,942	1,649,335	11,013,448	346,246	496,249	3,589,913	1,378,489	19,664,309
2007 Jan.	169,762	1,099,680	27,382	1,295,658	11,159,657	353,916	494,731	3,661,587	1,339,349	19,601,722
Feb.	176,235	1,116,369	32,522	1,278,528	11,320,345	327,542	477,567	3,724,727	1,355,022	19,808,857
Mar.	150,511	1,029,224	20,914	1,367,430	11,569,772	321,423	479,626	3,605,552	1,478,052	20,022,504

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

^{1/} Includes Statutory Reserve Requirements

Data as at May 2007



Table 16
Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
Money Supply
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Period Ended	ECCB Notes in Circulation	ECCB ^{1/} Coins in Circulation	Cash at Commercial Banks	Notes and Coins Held by the Public	Demand Deposits	Money Supply (M1)	Quasi ^{2/} Money	Money Supply (M2)
1988 Dec.	259,018	15,033	56,098	217,953	272,176	490,129	1,379,885	1,870,014
1989 Dec.	294,521	19,025	64,769	248,777	321,104	569,881	1,657,368	2,227,249
1990 Dec.	307,319	22,701	82,221	247,800	343,222	591,022	1,861,124	2,452,146
1991 Dec.	319,764	24,872	88,198	256,438	335,171	591,609	2,073,827	2,665,436
1992 Dec.	323,613	26,665	75,000	275,279	444,646	719,925	2,150,802	2,870,727
1993 Dec.	337,702	28,131	93,098	272,734	475,244	747,978	2,400,061	3,148,039
1994 Dec.	350,553	30,549	95,556	285,545	507,658	793,203	2,602,057	3,395,260
1995 Dec.	384,563	32,941	105,925	311,579	601,276	912,855	2,961,530	3,874,385
1996 Dec.	385,308	34,904	121,851	298,361	584,536	882,897	3,065,536	3,948,433
1997 Dec.	402,494	37,175	124,360	315,309	648,632	963,941	3,361,407	4,325,348
1998 Dec.	438,487	39,720	131,183	347,023	744,032	1,091,055	3,790,630	4,881,685
1999 Dec.	532,199	43,079	183,813	391,465	802,023	1,193,488	4,205,830	5,399,318
2000 Dec.	492,742	45,832	149,101	389,473	824,763	1,214,236	4,756,951	5,971,187
2001 Dec.	492,423	47,551	164,057	375,917	872,572	1,248,489	5,073,632	6,322,121
2002 Dec.	511,598	49,550	165,426	395,723	925,940	1,321,663	5,415,314	6,736,977
2003 Dec.	555,321	52,879	178,586	429,614	1,078,516	1,508,130	5,871,564	7,379,694
2004 Dec.	606,442	56,454	176,755	486,142	1,409,877	1,896,019	6,471,589	8,367,608
2005 Mar.	548,366	57,409	138,782	466,993	1,543,810	2,010,803	6,807,637	8,818,440
Jun.	531,991	58,543	133,772	456,762	1,450,409	1,907,171	6,763,686	8,670,857
Sep.	529,468	59,581	116,865	472,184	1,451,708	1,923,892	6,866,133	8,790,025
Dec.	671,505	61,325	211,429	521,402	1,565,289	2,086,691	6,968,949	9,055,640
2006 Jan.	563,802	61,526	155,849	469,479	1,606,494	2,075,973	7,127,482	9,203,455
Feb.	558,439	61,636	141,937	478,139	1,630,720	2,108,859	7,165,451	9,274,310
Mar.	565,530	61,921	125,176	502,274	1,664,837	2,167,111	7,296,682	9,463,793
Apr.	568,844	62,475	127,944	503,375	1,676,140	2,179,515	7,372,207	9,551,722
May	575,930	62,999	164,226	474,703	1,719,487	2,194,190	7,439,742	9,633,932
Jun.	563,687	63,403	123,176	503,914	1,681,847	2,185,761	7,456,751	9,642,512
Jul.	566,725	63,956	136,501	494,180	1,677,021	2,171,201	7,464,858	9,636,059
Aug.	575,939	64,301	162,559	477,681	1,618,885	2,096,566	7,496,163	9,592,729
Sep.	560,113	64,628	119,505	505,236	1,592,399	2,097,635	7,520,266	9,617,901
Oct.	556,968	64,687	134,865	486,789	1,609,396	2,096,185	7,599,958	9,696,143
Nov.	592,403	65,182	162,692	494,892	1,589,425	2,084,317	7,663,189	9,747,506
Dec.	717,252	66,067	197,314	586,005	1,672,897	2,258,902	7,846,237	10,105,139
2007 Jan.	623,750	66,208	169,762	520,196	1,747,087	2,267,283	7,841,924	10,109,207
Feb.	630,220	66,648	176,235	520,633	1,791,009	2,311,642	7,969,054	10,280,696
Mar.	641,234	67,380	150,511	558,103	1,818,420	2,376,523	8,094,363	10,470,886

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

^{1/} Includes coins of the former British Caribbean Currency Board (BCCB) and the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA)

^{2/} Includes Time, Savings, and Foreign Currency Deposits of the Private Sector

Data available at May 2007



Table 17
Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
Sectoral Distribution of Loans and Advances
(In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Dec-02	Mar-03	Jun-03	Sep-03	Dec-03	Mar-04	June-04	Sep-04	Dec-04
Agriculture	298,454	296,990	298,190	301,941	300,448	291,936	308,608	310,639	324,887
Fisheries	14,945	15,199	14,281	13,943	13,345	13,836	14,383	13,808	11,996
Manufacturing	225,400	225,761	233,482	233,761	241,077	228,771	231,202	225,219	225,387
Food & Non-Alcoholic Bev	46,622	45,530	45,699	41,919	45,998	43,164	43,754	39,537	40,499
Clothing & Accessories	17,902	18,066	17,702	17,222	15,842	19,168	17,495	15,711	14,111
Other Industries ^{1/}	160,876	162,165	170,081	174,620	179,237	166,439	169,953	169,971	170,777
Distributive Trades	841,791	815,993	799,714	796,969	777,084	777,588	784,936	806,501	797,393
Tourism	597,505	573,281	568,525	595,406	570,712	578,483	584,344	599,639	633,753
Entertainment	84,959	80,774	75,910	83,858	87,765	86,848	81,217	83,061	81,528
Transport	202,512	192,393	191,782	191,026	153,237	150,789	153,582	147,049	138,924
Public Utilities	166,525	157,589	168,821	150,090	177,126	187,550	199,767	209,558	204,956
Construction & Land Dev.	365,373	345,576	362,011	325,080	340,046	360,108	450,785	465,960	461,324
Gov't & Statutory Bodies	727,544	659,509	650,024	640,754	619,044	615,406	573,281	665,857	753,712
Professional Services	449,796	489,994	491,167	493,937	491,835	517,650	539,746	526,599	550,712
Financial Institutions	80,352	115,367	141,190	143,926	148,595	143,868	138,036	122,264	125,102
Personal	3,514,982	3,548,067	3,520,555	3,579,290	3,679,868	3,691,596	3,769,985	3,895,889	3,896,394
Acquisition of Property ^{2/}	1,881,657	1,913,957	1,987,247	2,012,929	2,053,180	2,056,242	2,137,222	2,175,353	2,209,624
Durable Consumer Goods	260,205	252,425	281,882	275,487	287,542	290,524	283,180	287,438	293,752
Other Personal Loans	1,373,120	1,381,685	1,251,426	1,290,874	1,339,146	1,344,830	1,349,583	1,433,098	1,393,018
TOTAL	7,570,138	7,516,493	7,515,652	7,549,981	7,600,182	7,644,429	7,829,872	8,072,043	8,206,068
% of Long Term Loans to Total Loans	60.87	62.01	62.19	64.35	64.45	62.70	63.38	64.52	64.79
	Mar-05	Jun-05	Sep-05	Dec-05	Mar-06	Jun-06	Sep-06	Dec-06	Mar-07
Agriculture	340,256	347,859	333,797	336,924	335,207	334,931	333,473	330,456	344,662
Fisheries	12,266	12,905	11,386	11,584	12,571	13,251	12,770	11,660	13,572
Manufacturing	219,535	218,315	222,418	232,683	240,931	244,163	248,268	267,249	267,180
Food & Non-Alcoholic Bev	42,865	42,205	42,310	42,526	45,869	46,037	47,705	52,734	54,154
Clothing & Accessories	14,595	15,173	16,764	16,628	15,315	14,938	12,623	13,590	14,394
Other Industries ^{1/}	162,075	160,937	163,344	173,529	179,747	183,188	187,940	200,925	198,632
Distributive Trades	810,764	845,528	863,663	864,059	871,195	862,940	870,190	870,117	871,862
Tourism	587,506	601,479	677,136	744,463	770,265	820,538	941,729	1,060,845	1,138,241
Entertainment	79,671	77,177	81,067	80,213	80,287	91,508	98,134	100,837	103,024
Transport	157,522	166,151	172,335	180,955	193,824	206,647	214,629	227,557	263,119
Public Utilities	203,398	196,261	143,963	195,035	265,297	273,509	292,184	354,024	448,154
Construction	470,897	495,351	498,307	512,904	507,625	536,967	599,267	659,035	690,663
Government Services	786,817	751,062	909,043	931,636	926,713	997,570	1,050,114	1,105,220	1,199,779
Professional Services	565,185	576,577	635,495	650,753	725,183	799,253	838,487	907,297	974,547
Financial Institutions	114,935	146,751	151,292	144,262	145,068	135,999	128,531	127,190	124,832
Personal	3,998,809	4,116,079	4,253,043	4,412,292	4,500,268	4,584,177	4,760,592	4,991,961	5,130,137
Acquisition of Property ^{2/}	2,235,275	2,333,066	2,389,833	2,523,855	2,602,237	2,671,450	2,756,884	2,829,354	2,892,833
Durable Consumer Goods	306,893	328,016	345,027	371,578	402,756	420,926	442,197	478,567	490,439
Other Personal Loans	1,456,641	1,454,997	1,518,183	1,516,859	1,495,275	1,491,801	1,561,511	1,684,040	1,746,865
TOTAL	8,347,561	8,551,495	8,952,945	9,297,763	9,574,434	9,901,453	10,388,368	11,013,448	11,569,772
% of Long Term Loans to Total Loans	64.89	64.50	62.80	62.76	62.89	62.55	61.66	62.51	64.75

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

^{1/} Includes Mining and Quarrying

^{2/} Includes House and Land Purchase and Home Construction

Data available at May 2007



Table 18
Comparative Treasury Bills Monthly Discount Rates

Period Ended	USA ^{1/}	UK ^{1/}	Barbados ^{2/}	Jamaica ^{3/}	Trinidad ^{2/}	Guyana ^{2/}
1988 Dec.	6.67	9.80	4.75	18.50	4.88	11.03
1989 Dec.	8.12	13.28	4.90	19.10	7.13	15.19
1990 Dec.	7.51	14.09	7.07	26.21	7.50	30.00
1991 Dec.	5.41	10.82	9.34	25.56	7.67	30.94
1992 Dec.	3.46	8.94	10.88	34.36	9.26	25.75
1993 Dec.	3.02	5.21	5.44	28.85	9.45	16.83
1994 Dec.	4.27	5.15	7.26	42.98	10.00	17.66
1995 Dec.	5.51	6.33	8.01	27.65	8.41	17.51
1996 Dec.	5.02	5.78	6.85	37.95	10.44	11.35
1997 Dec.	5.07	6.48	3.61	21.14	9.83	8.91
1998 Dec.	4.82	6.82	5.61	25.65	11.93	8.33
1999 Dec.	4.66	5.04	5.83	20.75	10.40	11.31
2000 Dec.	5.84	5.80	5.29	18.24	10.56	9.88
2001 Dec.	3.45	4.77	3.14	16.71	8.55	7.78
2002 Dec.	1.61	3.86	2.10	15.54	4.83	4.94
2003 Dec.	0.92	3.76	0.77	22.51	4.81	3.20
2004 Dec.	6.03	14.02	7.06	45.77	14.17	11.33
2005 Mar.	7.70	14.12	9.01	41.81	14.21	11.51
Jun.	8.65	13.98	13.84	39.74	14.49	11.40
Sep.	10.13	13.27	14.87	39.21	14.81	11.32
Dec.	11.54	13.25	17.73	39.86	14.86	11.26
2006 Jan.	4.20	4.39	5.69	13.30	5.01	3.88
Feb.	4.41	4.38	5.83	13.24	5.00	3.88
Mar.	4.51	4.40	6.22	13.18	5.43	3.85
Apr.	4.59	4.42	5.87	13.07	5.68	3.85
May	4.72	4.50	6.04	12.84	6.10	3.85
Jun.	4.79	4.54	6.19	12.82	6.12	3.85
Jul.	4.96	4.53	4.81	12.81	6.14	3.85
Aug.	4.98	4.75	5.20	12.79	6.42	4.02
Sep.	4.82	4.84	6.21	12.49	6.70	3.98
Oct.	4.89	4.94	6.43	12.30	6.72	4.14
Nov.	4.95	5.01	6.49	12.28	n.a	4.14
Dec.	4.84	5.08	6.56	12.31	n.a	4.16
2007 Jan.	4.96	5.30	n.a	11.99	n.a	4.16
Feb.	5.02	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mar.	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Source: International Monetary Fund

Quarterly and Annual data are period averages

^{1/} UK and USA - Arithmetic average of daily market yields

^{2/} Barbados, Trinidad and Guyana - Average tender rate for three months.

^{3/} Jamaica - Average yield of bills issued during the month with maturities closest to 180 days

Data available at May 2007



Table 19
Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^E	2007 ^E
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Total Vistors	48,885	45,098	35,415	34,007	49,426
Stay-Over Visitors	20,441	20,703	14,870	16,106	20,672
Of which:					
USA	14,308	13,229	6,801	9,813	14,476
Canada	770	351	260	357	777
UK	1,041	1,132	1,010	1,080	1,051
Italy	311	277	502	186	314
Germany	127	149	56	251	128
Caribbean	2,623	4,305	5,059	3,180	2,652
Other Countries	1,261	1,260	1,182	1,239	1,274
Excursionists	28,444	24,395	20,545	17,901	28,754
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	79.92	74.79	66.42	68.85	80.62

Sources: Department of Finance, Statistical Department and ECCB Estimates
Data available at 17 May 2007

Table 20
Anguilla - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*					2007 ^E 1 st Qr
			2006	2006	2006	2006	2007 ^E	
			1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	
All Items	1,000.00	131.07	1.27	2.13	7.72	(0.69)	0.67	
Food	321.2	119.31	0.71	1.72	4.10	1.03	1.02	
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.0	103.52	0.63	(0.03)	1.28	0.29	0.50	
Housing	171.5	111.22	1.88	0.68	9.83	1.29	1.29	
Fuel and Light	68.6	139.56	-	0.02	6.65	-	0.04	
Clothing and Footwear	30.7	152.29	(2.12)	3.77	(1.07)	2.30	0.72	
Household Furnishings and Supplies	97.3	175.01	15.04	7.02	27.30	0.58	0.58	
Transport and Communications	235.3	136.34	(2.69)	2.66	6.61	(5.30)	0.32	
Medical Care and Expenses	30.9	135.90	1.63	0.10	0.89	0.07	0.07	
Education	9.9	192.61	2.05	(0.01)	1.87	0.58	0.58	
Personal Services	16.4	136.06	6.68	(0.02)	2.07	0.15	2.22	
Miscellaneous	15.3	110.10	1.39	(2.86)	(3.57)	(1.41)	(1.61)	

Sources: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and ECCB Estimates
*at end of period

Data available at 17 May 2007



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

	2006 ^R	2006	2006 ^R	2006	2007
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Current Revenue	50.92	45.69	42.74	41.98	53.56
Tax Revenue	44.09	40.43	35.66	33.65	44.32
Taxes on Property	0.12	0.28	0.04	0.15	0.33
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	28.04	22.75	17.60	10.50	19.32
Of Which:					
Accommodation Tax	6.06	4.52	2.65	1.49	5.87
Bank Deposit Levy	-	1.17	3.75	-	-
Licences	3.91	2.58	2.40	1.69	4.72
Stamp Duties	17.30	13.72	8.01	6.53	7.55
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	15.93	17.40	18.02	23.00	24.67
Of Which:					
Import Duty	13.31	14.48	15.12	19.62	20.61
Customs Surcharge	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.99	1.19
Ticket Tax	0.29	0.39	0.30	0.40	0.26
Embarkation Tax	1.04	1.16	1.01	0.90	1.46
Non-Tax Revenue	6.83	5.26	7.08	8.33	9.25
Current Expenditure	31.93	30.41	36.84	46.05	36.18
Goods and Services	10.11	8.10	14.20	19.81	11.69
Personal Emoluments	11.00	11.77	12.69	13.66	13.60
Interest Payments	1.21	1.52	1.54	2.04	2.02
Domestic	1.21	1.35	1.36	1.53	1.84
External	-	0.17	0.17	0.51	0.17
Transfers & Subsidies	9.62	9.03	8.41	10.53	8.88
Of Which: Pensions	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.63	0.78
Current Account Balance	18.99	15.28	5.90	(4.07)	17.38
Capital Revenue	-	-	0.08	-	0.00
Grants					
Of which: Capital Grants	-	-	-	14.79	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	6.72	7.29	13.55	15.60	12.56
Of which: Capital Expenditure	6.72	7.29	13.55	15.60	12.56
Primary Balance (before grants)	13.48	9.50	(6.04)	(17.62)	6.84
Primary Balance (after grants)	13.48	9.50	(6.04)	(2.83)	6.84
Overall Balance	12.27	7.98	(7.58)	(4.88)	4.83
Financing	(12.27)	(7.98)	7.58	4.88	(4.83)
Domestic	(12.43)	(7.88)	7.71	5.19	(4.83)
ECCB (net)	0.22	0.00	0.06	(0.30)	0.10
Commercial Banks (net)	(13.79)	(4.69)	7.75	(19.58)	(0.53)
Other	1.14	(3.19)	(0.09)	25.07	(4.39)
External	0.16	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.31)	-
Net Amortisation	0.16	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.31)	-
Disbursements	0.23	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.31)	-
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury Department
Data available at 17 May 2007



Table 22
Anguilla - External Trade
(EC\$M)

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2006 ^E 1 st Qr
Total Exports (without transshipment)	6.03	6.05	2.50	18.47	6.58
Total Imports (without transshipment)	112.15	102.19	112.31	144.94	147.06
Trade Balance	(106.12)	(96.14)	(109.81)	(126.46)	(140.16)

Source: Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 17 May 2007

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

	2005 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	517.80	616.45	611.54	575.91	528.34	580.68
Central Bank (net)	107.20	110.23	122.51	135.48	112.91	125.24
Commercial Banks (net)	410.61	506.23	489.03	440.43	415.43	455.45
External (net)	336.78	386.61	390.28	353.81	334.40	352.11
Assets	524.61	586.90	584.82	577.56	530.29	567.80
Liabilities	187.83	200.29	194.55	223.75	195.89	215.69
Other ECCB Territories	73.82	119.62	98.75	86.63	81.03	103.33
Assets	143.82	193.47	158.19	146.55	149.01	191.10
Liabilities	70.00	73.85	59.44	59.93	67.98	87.77
Net Domestic Assets	394.97	374.85	407.10	459.18	500.07	498.60
Domestic Credit	655.17	630.49	673.57	719.29	758.38	804.05
Central Government (net)	53.29	39.71	35.03	42.83	22.96	22.52
Other Public Sector (net)	(93.11)	(97.34)	(98.10)	(100.19)	(104.02)	(112.89)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(26.19)	(21.22)	(21.80)	(16.38)	(14.65)	(14.05)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	10.06	10.64	10.64	11.25	11.48	11.48
Private Sector	711.12	698.69	747.80	781.77	842.62	896.98
Other Items (net)	(260.20)	(255.64)	(266.47)	(260.11)	(258.31)	(305.44)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	912.77	991.30	1,018.65	1,035.09	1,028.42	1,079.29
Money Supply (M1)	29.82	27.56	35.21	40.20	44.75	39.31
Currency with the Public	9.58	9.67	12.01	13.01	13.52	13.41
Demand Deposits	20.24	17.88	23.20	27.19	31.22	25.90
Quasi Money	882.95	963.75	983.44	994.89	983.67	1,039.98
Savings Deposits	69.57	71.04	73.26	75.59	80.98	82.24
Time Deposits	70.92	74.34	79.01	82.13	82.80	88.48
Foreign Currency Deposits	742.47	818.37	831.17	837.17	819.89	869.25

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 17 May 2007



Table 24
Antigua and Barbuda - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Total Vistors	273,532	142,316	78,705	219,965	350,914
Stay-Over Visitors	74,157	63,000	56,414	60,098	75,616
Of which:					
USA	24,162	19,434	14,494	15,407	24,632
Canada	4,609	1,951	1,189	2,304	4,701
Europe	32,727	24,622	20,905	28,284	33,376
UK	27,088	20,618	17,639	24,218	27,624
Germany	1,133	757	390	745	1,155
Switzerland	336	212	145	230	342
Italy	1,915	1,218	1,618	1,243	1,954
France	486	325	225	346	496
Other Europe	1,769	1,492	888	1,502	1,805
Caribbean	10,291	14,160	17,363	12,174	10,491
South America	245	287	236	241	251
Other Countries	2,123	2,546	2,227	1,688	2,165
Cruise Ship Passengers	199,375	79,316	22,291	159,867	275,298
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	164	56	23	110	189
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	264.31	214.07	183.51	210.04	275.73

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 24 May 2007

Table 25
Antigua and Barbuda - Consumer Price Index
January 1993 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.0	111.07	0.06	0.32	0.13	(0.49)	0.16
Food	214.2	109.90	(0.18)	0.80	0.59	0.15	1.23
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1.6	120.33	0.63	-	2.18	0.84	8.58
Housing	218.3	109.74	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and Light	63.9	109.17	1.16	2.28	-	(7.82)	1.21
Clothing and Footwear	110.6	108.57	-	-	(0.02)	-	0.52
Household Furnishings and Supplies	126.0	110.49	-	-	-	-	(3.39)
Transport and Communications	153.5	111.12	-	-	-	-	1.29
Medical Care and Expenses	27.6	111.25	-	-	-	-	-
Education	23.4	116.77	0.93	-	-	-	-
Personal Services	43.0	131.87	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	17.9	108.77	-	-	-	-	0.12

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

*at end of period

Data available at 24 May 2007



Table 26
Antigua and Barbuda - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	202.68	139.08	122.88	141.88	175.95
Tax Revenue	193.25	130.12	114.18	133.90	166.62
Taxes on Income and Profits	58.65	22.59	16.69	17.80	30.10
Of Which:					
Personal Income	10.41	11.46	9.94	10.44	14.50
Company	48.08	11.08	6.75	7.21	15.32
Taxes on Property	4.53	4.10	1.65	0.98	0.89
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	33.61	33.04	24.07	29.30	56.55
Of Which:					
Stamp Duties	10.36	10.27	8.72	16.23	14.21
Hotel and Guest Tax	12.34	14.14	7.48	5.90	11.99
Telecommunications Tax	1.93	2.39	2.08	1.79	1.38
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	96.46	70.38	71.76	85.83	79.08
Of Which:					
Import Duty	24.98	17.10	16.64	23.61	23.01
Consumption Tax	39.69	27.61	28.14	27.72	18.31
Customs Service Charge	19.47	17.05	19.19	23.80	24.23
Environmental Tax	2.77	1.44	1.74	3.98	0.30
Passenger Facility Charge	2.58	1.92	1.57	1.56	2.91
Non-Tax Revenue	9.43	8.96	8.70	7.97	9.33
Current Expenditure	161.13	153.27	156.10	172.26	179.05
Personal Emoluments	63.53	64.55	63.25	75.48	65.00
Other Goods and Services	35.07	25.87	31.32	26.88	32.50
Interest Payments	21.86	23.13	29.14	23.95	25.61
Domestic	8.36	10.02	11.53	7.35	8.83
External	13.50	13.11	17.61	16.60	16.79
Transfers & Subsidies	40.67	39.72	32.39	45.94	55.94
Of Which: Pensions	11.11	11.22	9.10	10.56	21.07
Current Account Balance	41.55	(14.19)	(33.22)	(30.38)	(3.09)
Capital Revenue	1.42	1.30	1.07	1.25	1.32
Grants	21.00	21.00	8.00	5.00	10.00
Of which: Capital Grants	21.00	21.00	8.00	5.00	10.00
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	65.97	54.17	45.79	34.16	80.50
Primary Balance	19.85	(22.93)	(40.80)	(34.33)	(46.66)
Overall Balance	(2.01)	(46.06)	(69.94)	(58.29)	(72.27)
Financing	2.01	46.06	69.94	58.29	72.27
Domestic	(15.09)	29.06	58.28	33.12	58.97
ECCB (net)	(0.20)	(0.50)	(0.63)	(0.31)	(6.43)
Commercial Banks (net)	(62.29)	(27.21)	3.68	21.38	38.89
Other	47.40	56.76	55.23	12.06	26.51
External	(5.67)	(1.94)	(5.35)	(3.89)	(6.76)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(5.70)	(1.98)	(5.39)	(3.92)	(6.72)
Disbursements	1.02	1.55	0.01	0.60	-
Amortisation	(6.72)	(3.53)	(5.40)	(4.52)	(6.72)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	(0.04)
Arrears	22.77	18.94	17.01	29.06	20.07
Domestic	3.40	2.32	0.87	1.30	0.69
External	19.37	16.61	16.14	27.76	19.37

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department and ECCB Estimates
Data available at 24 May 2007



Table 27
Antigua and Barbuda - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 4 th Qr	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	710.54	936.75	896.18	863.08	926.12	977.61
Central Bank (net)	343.72	348.65	345.48	325.50	385.06	370.07
Commercial Banks (net)	366.82	588.10	550.70	537.58	541.07	607.54
External (net)	612.82	779.91	752.35	701.37	771.39	622.84
Assets	1,026.07	1,121.19	1,139.80	1,081.55	1,224.96	1,115.02
Liabilities	413.25	341.29	387.45	380.18	453.56	492.18
Other ECCB Territories	(246.00)	(191.80)	(201.64)	(163.79)	(230.33)	(15.30)
Assets	507.62	587.15	605.80	575.17	544.25	464.42
Liabilities	753.62	778.95	807.45	738.96	774.58	479.72
Net Domestic Assets	1,473.51	1,371.00	1,413.37	1,472.92	1,549.43	1,633.31
Domestic Credit	1,675.65	1,695.03	1,683.85	1,776.94	1,897.40	1,936.45
Central Government (net)	261.68	199.19	171.48	174.54	195.60	228.06
Other Public Sector (net)	(180.39)	(203.24)	(207.78)	(214.83)	(226.99)	(234.01)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(35.50)	(35.50)	(63.18)	(33.50)	(36.88)	(23.99)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	(35.79)	(23.78)	(36.19)	(44.02)	(39.80)	(112.40)
Private Sector	1,665.65	1,758.38	1,819.51	1,894.76	2,005.46	2,078.79
Other Items (net)	(202.14)	(324.04)	(270.47)	(304.02)	(347.96)	(303.14)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,184.05	2,307.75	2,309.55	2,336.00	2,475.56	2,610.92
Money Supply (M1)	525.35	557.06	542.67	547.86	641.75	681.89
Currency with the Public	122.14	121.16	121.93	120.16	143.71	136.49
Demand Deposits	403.20	435.91	420.75	427.71	498.04	545.39
Quasi Money	1,658.70	1,750.69	1,766.88	1,788.14	1,833.81	1,929.03
Savings Deposits	741.72	777.10	797.52	815.69	817.86	844.27
Time Deposits	780.22	792.18	803.38	805.97	813.21	838.58
Foreign Currency Deposits	136.76	181.41	165.99	166.48	202.74	246.18

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 24 May 2007



Table 28
Dominica - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Total Vistors	171,743	83,368	66,253	152,189	161,007
Stay-Over Visitors	19,189	19,662	22,221	22,969	19,791
Of which:					
USA	6,151	5,990	5,885	5,511	6,320
Canada	730	518	584	1,005	748
UK	1,904	1,260	1,872	2,183	1,948
Caribbean	10,041	12,076	14,541	14,873	10,268
Other Countries	2,193	1,641	1,429	2,596	2,247
Excursionists	130	383	192	222	315
Cruise Ship Passengers	150,594	61,500	41,750	125,799	139,161
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	156	38	23	97	127
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	48	43	42	52	56

Sources: Central Statistical Office

Data available at 06 June 2007

Table 29
Dominica - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.0	110.92	0.99	0.54	1.14	(0.88)	1.32
Food	328.8	115.50	2.19	0.21	0.74	1.26	0.35
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.5	113.53	8.00	(0.27)	(0.12)	2.81	2.99
Housing and Utilities	111.7	113.93	0.33	(0.01)	2.72	-	0.51
Fuel and Light	58.6	151.48	0.76	4.99	4.54	(12.84)	12.22
Clothing and Footwear	82.1	96.11	(0.84)	(0.16)	0.11	(0.06)	0.15
Household and Furnishing Equipment	93.5	97.22	0.32	(0.27)	(0.56)	0.24	(0.04)
Transportation and Communication	194.3	101.27	(1.13)	0.75	0.27	(1.74)	1.51
Medical Care and Expenses	31.6	109.01	2.30	0.16	7.21	0.06	(0.63)
Education	29.0	113.32	1.04	(0.40)	(0.07)	0.53	(0.40)
Personal Services	42.5	114.61	5.52	-	-	-	(0.01)
Miscellaneous	18.4	109.08	(0.13)	(0.34)	0.09	0.50	(0.45)

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

*at end of period

Data available at 06 June 2007



Table 30
Dominica - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	63.96	71.57	65.82	67.68	74.67
Tax Revenue	58.99	66.45	60.10	62.33	68.70
Taxes on Income, Profit and Capital Gains	13.19	14.03	11.24	12.04	13.46
Of Which:					
Personal Income	8.94	8.95	7.41	7.73	8.62
Corporation	4.47	4.80	4.23	4.75	5.18
Development Levy	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilisation Levy	0.09	0.58	0.06	0.04	0.07
Taxes on Property	1.79	2.37	1.57	1.80	1.65
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	20.47	35.36	33.81	33.58	39.25
Of Which:					
Sales Tax	10.26	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.15
Licences	3.90	3.22	4.81	2.67	4.12
Consumption Tax	1.31	0.00	0.01	0.05	-
Hotel Accommodation Tax	0.27	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.03
Value Added Tax	3.33	22.93	20.02	22.74	23.27
Excise Tax	0.79	8.60	8.32	7.71	11.31
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	23.54	14.70	13.48	14.91	14.34
Of Which:					
Consumption Tax	9.92	0.26	0.02	0.03	-
Import Duty	6.81	7.22	6.32	8.04	7.24
Customs Service Charge/Customs Surcharge	3.00	3.36	3.21	3.43	3.34
Non-Tax Revenue	4.97	5.12	5.72	5.35	5.97
Current Expenditure	67.69	55.69	61.82	59.06	63.71
Personal Emoluments	27.63	26.25	27.80	27.97	27.35
Goods and Services	10.12	12.23	10.87	13.50	13.94
Interest Payments	16.11	5.81	8.40	4.30	6.92
Domestic	7.40	4.26	1.31	1.45	1.34
External	8.71	1.56	7.09	2.84	5.58
Transfers and Subsidies	13.83	11.40	14.74	13.29	15.50
Of Which: Pensions	3.40	2.26	3.45	3.40	3.58
Current Account Balance	(3.73)	15.89	4.00	8.63	10.96
Capital Revenue	0.19	0.15	0.31	0.19	0.15
Grants	15.41	23.07	11.76	9.12	16.24
Of which: Capital Grants	15.41	23.07	11.76	9.12	16.24
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	17.06	26.38	13.18	21.15	28.41
Of which: Capital Expenditure	17.81	27.15	14.31	21.70	29.15
Primary Balance	10.92	18.55	11.30	1.09	5.85
Overall Balance	(5.18)	12.73	2.90	(3.20)	(1.06)
Financing	5.18	(12.73)	(2.90)	3.20	1.06
Domestic	2.81	(10.97)	(5.11)	0.82	2.07
ECCB (net)	(5.10)	(1.98)	(3.55)	(2.36)	(0.13)
Commercial Banks (net)	(5.96)	1.50	(22.15)	(24.56)	(26.60)
Other	20.26	(10.49)	20.59	27.74	28.79
External	(1.73)	(2.14)	1.77	2.65	(3.52)
Net Amortisation	(2.75)	(0.36)	(0.26)	2.68	(4.35)
Disbursements	0.63	1.80	4.87	6.09	1.30
Amortisation	(3.38)	(2.15)	(5.13)	(3.41)	(5.65)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	1.02	(1.78)	2.02	(0.03)	0.82
Other Foreign Financing	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	4.11	0.38	0.44	(0.26)	2.52
Domestic	(1.64)	(1.21)	(3.14)	(1.34)	(0.55)
External	5.74	1.59	3.59	1.08	3.07

Source: Ministry of Finance
Data available at 06 June 2007



Table 31
Dominica - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^R 4 th Qr	2006 1 st Qr
Visible Trade Balance	(73.77)	(87.98)	(82.18)	(94.72)	(97.73)
Total Imports	97.82	116.68	111.37	124.75	128.51
Total Exports	24.05	28.70	29.20	30.03	30.77
Re-Exports	5.19	0.63	0.83	0.48	0.57
Domestic Exports	23.24	28.22	28.62	29.18	30.18
Of Which:					
Bananas					
Value	3.46	4.56	4.11	4.15	4.21
Volume	2,546.08	3,172.66	2,846.90	2,841.88	2,883.59
Soap					
Value	5.75	7.38	7.63	7.78	9.67
Volume	1,751.58	2,118.92	2,227.39	2,231.40	2,771.82
Dental Cream					
Value	3.54	3.96	4.46	4.23	4.23
Volume	394.79	346.13	448.86	403.41	395.71

Source: Central Statistical Office, Dominica Coconut Products and WIBDECO
 Data available at 01 June 2007

Table 32
Dominica - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	356.17	360.06	364.11	364.79	427.21	493.25
Central Bank (net)	132.70	143.66	152.59	166.89	170.16	182.94
Commercial Banks (net)	223.47	216.40	211.52	197.90	257.06	310.31
External (net)	13.58	32.36	24.34	32.69	61.67	97.69
Assets	173.96	206.31	207.53	213.82	246.77	284.36
Liabilities	160.38	173.95	183.19	181.14	185.10	186.67
Other ECCB Territories	209.89	184.04	187.18	165.22	195.38	212.62
Assets	228.74	213.80	218.31	218.73	234.57	246.26
Liabilities	18.84	29.76	31.13	53.51	39.19	33.64
Net Domestic Assets	270.81	294.02	295.62	304.51	259.96	202.14
Domestic Credit	390.18	405.85	390.47	383.08	352.83	319.33
Central Government (net)	17.64	6.58	6.10	(19.60)	(46.52)	(73.24)
Other Public Sector (net)	(39.77)	(50.17)	(52.51)	(55.28)	(57.00)	(61.39)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(59.89)	(56.83)	(60.47)	(59.86)	(68.58)	(82.39)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	(5.63)	(5.94)	(6.10)	(6.08)	(6.28)	(6.14)
Private Sector	477.84	512.22	503.44	523.90	531.21	542.51
Other Items (net)	(119.37)	(111.83)	(94.85)	(78.58)	(92.86)	(117.20)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	626.98	654.08	659.72	669.30	687.17	695.39
Money Supply (M1)	143.04	152.98	146.58	145.60	138.31	152.91
Currency with the Public	38.96	39.73	38.93	41.60	45.44	46.09
Demand Deposits	104.08	113.25	107.66	104.00	92.87	106.82
Quasi Money	483.94	501.10	513.14	523.70	548.86	542.48
Savings Deposits	343.04	352.81	362.15	371.53	392.32	394.79
Time Deposits	130.60	137.45	139.30	142.67	145.43	137.97
Foreign Currency Deposits	10.30	10.84	11.69	9.51	11.12	9.72

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data available at 09 May 2007



Table 33
Grenada - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Total Vistors	151,056	53,776	33,926	108,574	158,676
Stay-Over Visitors	33,280	26,137	31,519	27,717	35,610
Of which:					
USA	8,896	5,676	6,982	5,572	8,991
Canada	2,606	823	1,620	1,286	2,600
Europe	10,898	6,799	6,130	8,707	13,118
Of which:					
Germany	1,189	487	174	747	1,026
United Kingdom	7,689	5,365	5,226	6,762	9,993
Caribbean	6,756	7,873	9,855	6,443	6,554
Other Countries	4,124	4,966	6,932	5,709	4,347
Excursionists	930	875	1,543	1,473	1,693
Cruise Ship Passengers	114,491	25,732	64	78,397	119,584
Yacht Passengers	2,264	970	614	885	1,520
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	122	31	1	67	111
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	74.79	54.01	62.98	61.50	87.32

Sources: Board of Tourism

Data available at 21 May 2007

Table 34
Grenada - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
All Items	1000.0	114.91	(1.04)	1.44	0.55	0.71	0.05
Food	367.5	116.84	(0.38)	2.11	1.52	0.98	0.09
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	8.6	108.37	0.06	0.08	0.12	(0.04)	0.19
Housing	102.0	122.84	(0.84)	2.02	1.43	1.90	0.86
Fuel and Light	55.0	123.03	(11.20)	2.32	(2.80)	0.65	(0.09)
Clothing and Footwear	97.7	99.19	-	0.06	0.12	(0.01)	0.53
Household Furnishings and Supplies	95.3	106.26	-	0.23	0.14	0.09	(0.06)
Transport and Communications	156.5	119.77	(0.53)	1.38	(0.26)	0.40	(1.04)
Medical Care and Expenses	46.5	118.92	0.16	0.82	0.13	0.65	1.56
Education	37.4	112.48	0.19	0.36	-	-	(0.71)
Personal Services	16.0	101.11	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	17.5	105.28	0.39	0.10	1.06	0.62	0.43

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 21 May 2007



Table 35
Grenada - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	90.53	94.74	92.33	108.42	96.22
Tax Revenue	86.25	88.05	83.52	102.17	91.31
Taxes on Income and Profits	14.28	13.76	13.41	14.59	16.58
Of Which:					
Personal Income	4.06	2.85	3.62	3.14	4.85
Company	8.79	7.53	6.72	8.53	8.58
Taxes on Property	3.74	7.29	4.02	7.57	4.08
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	19.99	17.35	13.54	18.13	18.37
Of Which:					
Consumption Duties	8.16	8.81	7.85	7.91	8.97
Stamp Duties	1.22	1.48	1.17	0.92	1.20
Licences	7.27	3.00	1.05	5.24	4.39
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	48.24	49.65	52.55	61.87	52.28
Of Which:					
Import Duty	11.66	10.82	11.17	13.62	11.33
Consumption Tax	23.03	24.68	27.89	28.72	22.54
Customs Service Charge	10.43	9.69	9.64	10.38	9.73
Petrol Tax	1.78	2.91	2.14	1.03	7.04
Non-Tax Revenue	4.28	6.69	8.82	6.26	4.91
Current Expenditure	77.75	73.61	86.29	79.80	85.52
Personal Emoluments	37.56	37.53	39.92	38.95	37.58
Goods and Services	16.47	17.09	14.27	18.27	16.24
Interest Payments	6.69	3.78	14.43	4.12	11.91
Domestic	0.58	0.62	6.79	0.67	4.43
External	6.11	3.17	7.64	3.45	7.47
Transfers and Subsidies	17.04	15.20	17.66	18.46	19.80
Of Which: Pensions	5.03	4.41	4.89	4.60	4.66
Current Account Balance	12.78	21.13	6.04	28.62	10.70
Capital Revenue	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03
Grants	14.06	30.39	43.70	16.52	5.16
Of which: Capital Grants	11.57	30.39	30.53	13.82	5.16
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	34.32	74.65	93.97	68.34	42.72
Of which: Capital Expenditure	34.32	74.65	93.97	68.34	42.72
Primary Balance	(0.74)	(19.34)	(29.73)	(19.08)	(14.93)
Overall Balance	(7.42)	(23.13)	(44.16)	(23.20)	(26.84)
Financing	7.42	23.13	44.16	23.20	26.84
Domestic	3.64	15.07	21.23	28.85	22.72
ECCB (net)	0.11	(5.57)	(0.69)	0.31	4.67
Commercial Banks (net)	(12.69)	20.91	16.24	3.62	19.95
Other	16.22	(0.28)	5.69	24.92	(1.90)
External	3.79	8.06	22.93	(5.65)	4.12
Net Amortisation	3.83	8.13	22.99	(5.60)	4.17
Disbursements	7.38	13.12	25.37	12.27	8.97
Amortisation	(3.54)	(4.99)	(2.38)	(17.87)	(4.80)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance
Data available at 21 May 2007



Table 36
Grenada - Selected Agricultural Production

	Unit	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Bananas	(tonnes)	113	186	264	367	165
Cocoa	(tonnes)	20	47	8	15	111
Nutmeg	(tonnes)	63	50	49	58	83
Mace	(tonnes)	3	4	3	3	5

Source: Central Statistical Office

Data available at 22 May 2007

Table 37
Grenada - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Visible Trade Balance	(195.10)	(154.11)	(167.74)	(154.29)	(226.55)
Total Imports	210.47	171.63	186.42	177.80	243.59
Total Exports	15.37	17.52	18.68	23.51	17.04
Re-Exports	5.02	4.57	5.07	10.33	5.56
Domestic Exports	10.35	12.95	13.61	13.18	11.47
Of Which:					
Bananas					
Volume	0.00	23.34	144.80	87.59	66.29
Value	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.12	0.09
Nutmeg					
Volume	148.99	112.41	181.65	196.35	232.95
Value	2.20	1.32	2.03	1.61	2.22
Mace					
Volume	8.38	1.20	5.12	0.98	3.67
Value	0.21	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.12
Cocoa					
Volume	0.00	57.02	14.86	0.00	110.98
Value	0.00	0.53	0.17	0.00	1.14
Manufactured Exports					
Volume	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value	5.56	6.80	8.09	8.61	8.21

Source: Central Statistical Office and WIBDECO

Data available at 21 May 2007



Table 38
Grenada - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006	2006	2007
	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	531.58	497.34	486.10	435.79	421.47	427.06
Central Bank (net)	254.43	245.21	255.24	253.03	269.43	254.63
Commercial Banks (net)	277.16	252.13	230.86	182.76	152.04	172.43
External (net)	77.35	53.00	43.97	19.03	5.82	44.82
Assets	422.20	394.29	391.72	381.38	394.94	421.15
Liabilities	344.85	341.30	347.75	362.35	389.12	376.33
Other ECCB Territories	199.81	199.14	186.89	163.73	146.21	127.61
Assets	328.09	326.29	315.33	287.83	291.86	212.57
Liabilities	128.28	127.15	128.45	124.09	145.65	84.96
Net Domestic Assets	937.44	955.95	996.00	1,038.40	1,060.91	1,103.92
Domestic Credit	1,035.76	1,044.78	1,088.82	1,142.23	1,171.71	1,214.58
Central Government (net)	15.10	2.51	17.86	33.41	37.34	61.96
Other Public Sector (net)	(47.05)	(44.59)	(47.04)	(48.70)	(73.33)	(87.31)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(28.80)	(30.40)	(29.92)	(31.84)	(23.33)	(23.52)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	8.19	7.23	7.36	7.36	7.13	6.97
Private Sector	1,088.32	1,110.02	1,140.56	1,182.00	1,223.89	1,256.48
Other Items (net)	(98.32)	(88.83)	(92.82)	(103.83)	(110.79)	(110.66)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,469.02	1,453.28	1,482.10	1,474.19	1,482.38	1,530.98
Money Supply (M1)	315.34	311.42	330.92	306.26	309.46	328.38
Currency with the Public	105.26	100.47	98.92	96.30	104.50	99.68
Demand Deposits	210.07	210.95	232.00	209.96	204.96	228.70
Quasi Money	1,153.69	1,141.86	1,151.17	1,167.93	1,172.92	1,202.60
Savings Deposits	862.24	870.64	880.58	885.20	894.87	908.60
Time Deposits	189.84	192.33	197.56	206.86	201.16	208.89
Foreign Currency Deposits	101.62	78.89	73.04	75.87	76.89	85.11

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 21 May 2007



Table 39
Montserrat - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006	2006	2006	2006 ^P	2007 ^P
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Total Vistors	3,117	2,369	2,012	3,276	2,801
Stay-Over Visitors	2,164	1,635	1,543	2,649	1,925
Of which:					
USA	678	452	388	635	606
Canada	196	53	24	120	157
UK	582	393	416	930	483
Caribbean	640	680	669	879	616
Other Countries	68	57	46	85	63
Excursionists	406	435	318	350	302
Cruise Ship Passengers	65	-	-	-	102
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	1	-	-	-	1
Yacht Passengers	482	299	151	277	472
Number of Yachts	124	116	25	44	105
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	6.69	4.11	3.54	6.57	5.87

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data available at 17 May 2007

Table 40
Montserrat - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006	2006	2006	2006 ^P	2007 ^P
			1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.0	220.30	(0.51)	1.03	1.11	(0.59)	1.19
Food	495.0	212.10	(0.35)	0.79	2.41	(0.19)	2.22
Alcohol and Tobacco	46.0	212.70	(0.24)	(1.09)	0.43	1.00	0.42
Household Goods	102.0	165.80	(2.99)	0.38	(0.50)	2.20	2.03
Gas, Electricity and Water	18.0	185.50	(2.61)	7.53	(1.24)	(2.10)	(0.48)
Rent	7.0	955.70	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing and Footwear	179.0	220.80	(0.14)	0.59	-	-	-
Services	153.0	256.70	(0.31)	2.42	0.30	(3.86)	(0.04)

Sources: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 17 May 2007



Table 41
Montserrat - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006	2007 ^P
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Current Revenue	8.30	8.47	8.97	8.76	8.01
Tax Revenue	7.59	7.82	8.24	8.14	7.00
Taxes on Income and Profits	3.50	3.65	3.38	2.95	3.28
Of Which:					
Personal Income	2.70	2.93	3.06	2.65	2.82
Company	0.72	0.63	0.23	0.19	0.37
Taxes on Property	0.18	0.11	0.82	0.34	0.25
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	1.06	0.87	0.90	0.62	1.02
Of Which:					
Hotel Occupancy	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
Insurance Company Levy	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.04
Licences and Stamp Duties	1.61	0.65	0.25	0.39	0.77
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	2.85	3.20	3.14	4.24	2.45
Of Which:					
Import Duty	0.82	0.84	0.79	1.16	0.65
Consumption Tax	1.07	1.21	1.35	1.82	0.93
Customs Service Charge	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.93	0.51
Non-Tax Revenue	0.70	0.65	0.73	0.62	1.01
Current Expenditure	16.02	20.86	23.16	23.93	20.59
Personal Emoluments	8.11	8.08	10.11	9.23	9.05
Goods and Services*	4.18	7.31	6.06	8.15	5.62
Interest Payments	0.23	0.18	0.75	-	0.23
Domestic	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
External	0.18	0.18	0.75	-	0.18
Transfers and Subsidies	3.49	5.29	6.25	6.54	5.68
Of Which: Pensions	2.18	2.09	3.40	3.00	3.32
Current Account Balance	(3.00)	7.80	(0.19)	(0.65)	(7.27)
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4.74	24.15	17.86	16.87	7.94
Of which: Capital Grants	0.02	3.97	3.86	2.35	2.63
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	2.42	5.73	3.65	6.85	1.39
Primary Balance	(5.16)	6.22	0.77	(5.16)	(5.80)
Overall Balance	(5.39)	6.04	0.02	(5.16)	(6.03)
Financing	5.39	(6.04)	(0.02)	5.16	6.03
Domestic	5.44	(5.99)	0.05	5.22	6.07
ECCB (net)	(0.15)	0.30	(0.08)	(0.11)	0.02
Commercial Banks (net)	4.47	(7.88)	4.60	5.76	(13.71)
Other	1.12	1.59	(4.47)	(0.42)	19.76
External	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.04)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)

Source: Ministry of Finance

*Goods and Services include Miscellaneous Payments

Data available at 17 May 2007



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

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Visible Trade Balance	(18.87)	(19.09)	(16.14)	(23.70)	(13.03)
Total Imports	19.50	20.34	17.44	24.25	14.02
Total Exports	0.62	1.25	1.31	0.55	0.99
Total Domestic Exports	0.30	0.60	0.66	0.49	0.57
Total Re-Exports	0.32	0.65	0.64	0.06	0.41

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 17 May 2007

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

	2005 ^R 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	162.64	156.42	167.86	165.15	165.31	175.47
Central Bank (net)	37.66	34.15	41.27	38.40	39.30	37.28
Commercial Banks (net)	124.98	122.27	126.59	126.76	126.00	138.19
External (net)	39.44	38.83	46.26	19.59	42.22	61.32
Assets	73.72	74.62	79.63	76.59	75.30	95.25
Liabilities	34.28	35.79	33.37	57.00	33.09	33.93
Other ECCB Territories	85.55	83.44	80.34	107.17	83.79	76.87
Assets	87.74	85.17	94.87	109.83	118.65	118.58
Liabilities	2.19	1.73	14.54	2.67	34.86	41.71
Net Domestic Assets	(38.99)	(34.47)	(42.05)	(34.96)	(30.45)	(40.18)
Domestic Credit	(27.43)	(21.71)	(27.59)	(19.07)	(14.86)	(24.06)
Central Government (net)	(30.40)	(26.09)	(33.67)	(29.15)	(23.51)	(37.20)
Other Public Sector (net)	(17.16)	(16.42)	(16.16)	(18.72)	(20.26)	(18.92)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(7.94)	(7.08)	(6.45)	(2.01)	(3.48)	(3.28)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Sector	28.07	27.88	28.69	30.81	32.38	35.35
Other Items (net)	(11.56)	(12.77)	(14.46)	(15.89)	(15.59)	(16.12)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	123.65	121.95	125.81	130.19	134.86	135.30
Money Supply (M1)	31.96	29.41	30.66	29.56	32.70	32.77
Currency with the Public	12.29	11.50	12.62	14.21	14.18	15.13
Demand Deposits	19.67	17.91	18.04	15.35	18.53	17.64
Quasi Money	91.69	92.54	95.15	100.63	102.16	102.52
Savings Deposits	82.30	82.84	84.88	90.66	91.26	91.69
Time Deposits	5.37	4.85	4.69	4.07	4.93	5.02
Foreign Currency Deposits	4.03	4.85	5.57	5.90	5.97	5.81

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 17 May 2007



Table 44
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006	2006 ^R	2006 ^E	2006 ^E	2007 ^E
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Total Vistors	154,423	67,359	28,525	92,434	149,118
Stay-Over Visitors	40,857	39,208	25,368	27,464	40,558
Of which:					
USA	26,646	22,076	12,682	17,241	26,584
Canada	2,976	1,473	778	2,378	2,951
UK	2,831	2,532	2,286	2,260	3,208
Caribbean	7,373	11,573	8,887	4,770	6,396
Other Countries	1,031	1,554	735	815	1,419
Excursionists	1,166	1,307	820	600	1,195
Cruise Ship Passengers	110,826	26,218	2,075	63,956	105,753
Yacht Passengers	1,574	626	262	414	1,612
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	150	37	4	73	124
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	101.43	89.99	56.85	67.13	100.31

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data available at 11 May 2007

Table 45
St Kitts and Nevis - Consumer Price Index
January 1993 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006	2006	2006	2006	2007
			1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.00	126.30	4.81	0.07	1.00	2.30	1.36
Food	280.50	124.90	2.16	1.84	2.19	0.74	2.21
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	7.10	109.60	(0.36)	1.63	2.08	1.11	0.46
Housing	129.90	115.20	5.20	(0.30)	-	1.94	(0.26)
Fuel and Light	43.70	103.70	(0.44)	0.67	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.67)
Clothing and Footwear	92.90	127.10	3.94	(2.74)	0.80	6.32	4.87
Transportation and Communication	21.40	145.70	12.44	0.34	0.21	1.87	(0.75)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	37.20	119.20	1.31	(2.52)	0.73	3.78	3.47
Medical Care and Expenses	140.50	149.90	5.44	(0.93)	2.84	3.67	-
Education	192.70	121.90	3.05	8.60	2.45	3.32	0.58
Personal Services	19.90	115.20	3.70	0.55	0.74	0.37	5.59
Miscellaneous	34.20	115.70	1.36	(2.58)	0.56	5.35	1.31

Source: Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance
 *at end of period

Data available at 11 May 2007



Table 46
St Kitts and Nevis - Federal Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	118.66	126.94	110.11	135.81	123.03
Tax Revenue	86.88	97.36	85.87	104.00	88.87
Taxes on Income and Profits	15.97	28.72	24.04	29.71	23.38
Of Which:					
Company	9.18	21.43	14.59	21.24	14.42
Social Services	6.54	6.78	8.76	8.13	8.62
Taxes on Property	3.75	2.68	0.97	1.33	1.24
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	28.63	23.58	18.38	20.24	23.12
Of Which:					
Hotel Room Tax	5.44	5.26	2.90	2.28	5.18
Stamp Duties	17.27	12.51	9.80	7.49	9.87
Gasoline Levy	0.18	0.37	0.47	0.95	0.24
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	38.52	42.38	42.48	52.73	41.14
Of Which:					
Import Duty	11.34	12.16	11.53	14.41	11.62
Consumption Tax	17.72	20.02	20.54	25.82	19.44
Customs Service Charge	7.66	7.95	8.08	10.42	8.02
Non-Tax Revenue	31.78	29.58	24.24	31.81	34.16
Current Expenditure	117.94	115.44	118.98	125.87	113.68
Personal Emoluments	41.27	41.37	41.79	45.08	42.40
Goods and Services	26.60	33.72	34.15	34.95	30.29
Interest Payments	25.72	25.79	27.49	30.20	25.02
Domestic	11.49	19.30	12.99	23.75	12.73
External	14.23	6.50	14.51	6.45	12.30
Transfers and Subsidies	24.35	14.55	15.54	15.64	15.96
Of Which: Pensions	5.66	5.01	5.67	6.38	5.84
Current Account Balance	0.72	11.50	(8.87)	9.94	9.36
Capital Revenue	1.52	1.76	0.20	2.12	0.83
Grants	5.07	5.93	3.60	12.41	12.90
Of which: Capital Grants	4.91	5.91	3.60	12.29	12.87
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	20.22	21.46	14.62	20.70	22.83
Of which: Capital Expenditure	18.98	17.92	13.39	20.70	21.63
Primary Balance	12.82	23.51	7.80	33.98	25.28
Overall Balance	(12.91)	(2.28)	(19.69)	3.78	0.26
Financing	12.91	2.28	19.69	(3.78)	(0.26)
Domestic	30.22	6.30	37.15	0.92	16.31
ECCB (net)	(1.74)	3.78	(0.02)	(0.93)	(0.59)
Commercial Banks (net)	40.37	23.35	(4.56)	10.58	34.29
Other	(8.41)	(20.83)	41.73	(8.72)	(17.39)
External	(17.32)	(4.02)	(17.46)	(4.70)	(16.57)
Net Amortisation	(17.32)	(4.02)	(17.46)	(4.70)	(16.57)
Disbursements	3.83	5.12	2.88	3.35	2.72
Amortisation	(21.15)	(9.14)	(20.34)	(8.05)	(19.29)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance
Data available at 01 June 2007



Table 47
St Kitts and Nevis - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 ^R 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	376.52	380.75	510.25	462.61	607.15	614.17
Central Bank (net)	193.03	203.97	210.34	204.98	239.15	258.67
Commercial Banks (net)	183.50	176.78	299.91	257.63	368.00	355.49
External (net)	210.41	318.74	378.17	316.65	347.08	409.86
Assets	598.80	710.89	724.69	711.95	784.61	847.54
Liabilities	388.39	392.15	346.52	395.30	437.53	437.68
Other ECCB Territories	(26.91)	(141.96)	(78.25)	(59.02)	20.92	(54.37)
Assets	250.30	238.37	235.26	264.91	281.93	208.82
Liabilities	277.22	380.33	313.51	323.93	261.01	263.19
Net Domestic Assets	774.31	852.30	774.03	780.16	691.18	777.86
Domestic Credit	1,132.30	1,180.55	1,197.84	1,239.31	1,287.58	1,317.51
Central Government (net)	351.66	390.29	417.42	412.84	422.49	456.19
Other Public Sector (net)	(33.69)	(34.50)	(40.17)	(37.29)	(30.35)	(58.71)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	41.00	36.08	22.19	35.43	37.91	39.75
Subsidiaries & Affiliates (net)	(31.28)	(44.03)	(47.47)	(41.57)	(41.98)	(45.86)
Private Sector	804.61	832.71	845.88	869.90	899.51	926.14
Other Items (net)	(357.99)	(328.25)	(423.81)	(459.15)	(596.39)	(539.65)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,150.84	1,233.06	1,284.29	1,242.77	1,298.33	1,392.03
Money Supply (M1)	163.69	179.84	172.60	177.65	184.49	201.82
Currency with the Public	49.88	46.68	51.08	47.50	55.10	52.53
Demand Deposits	113.80	133.17	121.52	130.15	129.38	149.29
Quasi Money	987.15	1,053.22	1,111.69	1,065.12	1,113.84	1,190.20
Savings Deposits	468.12	481.18	495.68	500.01	518.94	535.43
Time Deposits	183.31	191.02	188.72	189.22	188.10	188.51
Foreign Currency Deposits	335.72	381.02	427.29	375.89	406.80	466.27

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 10 May 2007



Table 48
Saint Lucia - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^P	2007 ^P
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Total Visitors	258,033	143,470	107,196	186,554	321,909
Stay-Over Visitors	81,666	78,839	73,338	68,667	73,070
Of which:					
USA	30,665	33,399	27,021	26,365	26,560
Canada	8,443	2,858	2,073	4,117	8,382
UK	21,548	18,301	14,975	18,488	22,361
France	1,084	709	971	1,000	1,211
Germany	850	611	450	658	599
Caribbean	15,980	20,705	26,007	15,773	11,518
Excursionists	2,431	1,817	1,397	1,366	1,886
Cruise Ship Passengers	165,528	55,885	28,145	110,035	238,367
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	141	43	10	73	131
Yacht Passengers	8,408	6,929	4,316	6,486	8,586
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	270.87	230.16	217.49	216.99	263.61

Source: Saint Lucia Tourist Board
Data available at 09 May 2007

Table 49
Saint Lucia - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.00	188.00	(1.09)	1.21	(1.81)	1.11	0.10
Food	467.51	189.42	(2.58)	2.08	(4.13)	2.75	0.15
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	28.17	168.40	1.67	-	(5.78)	6.13	2.37
Clothing and Footwear	64.97	248.90	-	-	17.03	(14.56)	-
Housing	135.34	137.60	-	-	0.15	-	0.07
Fuel and Light	44.95	155.91	(0.85)	6.43	0.86	(5.01)	(1.09)
Furniture and Household Appliances	57.71	191.90	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Care and Health	22.78	261.50	5.65	-	0.30	-	(1.10)
Transportation and Communication	63.48	199.23	(0.46)	-	0.51	0.61	0.51
Recreation and Entertainment	32.36	309.20	0.46	(0.16)	0.98	(0.10)	-
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	82.73	159.50	0.57	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and ECCB Estimates
*at end of period

Data available at 09 May 2007



Table 50
Saint Lucia - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^P 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Current Revenue	181.37	158.21	156.23	148.87	186.73
Tax Revenue	161.40	148.47	150.80	143.16	173.22
Taxes on Income and Profits	50.25	41.03	35.93	21.22	57.28
Of Which:					
Personal Income	20.28	15.56	15.30	14.38	17.50
Company	24.27	18.24	16.23	1.40	25.80
Taxes on Property	1.64	1.35	0.85	0.80	0.97
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	28.37	23.95	24.21	29.05	26.68
Of Which:					
Consumption Duty	2.87	1.87	2.87	1.75	1.56
Licences	9.31	1.59	1.80	8.27	3.77
Hotel Occupancy Tax	7.10	9.26	6.68	5.29	8.21
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	81.13	82.14	89.81	92.08	88.29
Of Which:					
Consumption Tax (Imports)	26.93	28.08	27.69	28.11	27.66
Import Duty	21.64	22.63	23.64	26.98	24.84
Service Charge (Imports)	14.36	14.06	18.82	17.63	17.61
Non-Tax Revenue	19.97	9.74	5.43	5.71	13.52
Current Expenditure	157.62	123.28	136.48	133.65	150.85
Personal Emoluments	69.60	61.83	60.48	62.03	63.49
Goods and Services	36.87	18.37	25.65	23.11	32.88
Interest Payments	20.85	18.62	18.72	20.94	25.62
Domestic	7.16	6.95	7.43	5.56	7.71
External	13.69	11.67	11.29	15.38	17.91
Transfers and Subsidies	30.30	24.45	31.64	27.56	28.85
Of Which: Pensions	9.43	9.47	12.60	9.90	9.76
Current Account Balance	23.75	34.94	19.76	15.22	35.89
Capital Revenue	0.31	0.54	0.02	0.05	0.04
Grants	1.76	1.51	-	-	5.13
Of which: Capital Grants	1.76	1.51	-	-	5.13
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	106.63	31.33	47.59	65.76	119.40
Primary Balance	(82.58)	24.28	(9.10)	(29.55)	(52.73)
Overall Balance (after grants)	(80.81)	5.66	(27.81)	(50.49)	(78.35)
Financing	80.81	(5.66)	27.81	50.49	78.35
Domestic	32.05	(16.66)	(3.12)	47.16	74.27
ECCB (net)	(4.54)	1.07	(3.97)	(2.33)	(3.70)
Commercial Banks (net)	1.70	13.07	8.58	45.06	27.87
Other	34.89	(30.81)	(7.73)	4.43	50.10
External	48.77	11.01	30.93	3.33	4.08
Net Amortisation	49.19	11.25	17.92	3.36	2.77
Disbursements	53.79	16.90	24.84	17.85	22.90
Amortisation	(4.60)	(5.65)	(6.92)	(14.50)	(20.13)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.43)	(0.24)	13.01	(0.03)	1.31

Source: Ministry of Finance
Data available at 09 May 2007



Table 51
Saint Luica - Banana Production

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Volume (tonnes)	7,072	8,151	8,301	10,457	11,295
Value (EC\$M)	9.73	11.24	11.70	14.48	16.20
Unit Price (EC\$/ tonnes)	1,376.59	1,379.03	1,409.34	1,384.61	1,433.98

Source: WIBDECO

Data available at 09 May 2007

Table 52
Saint Lucia - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M)

	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^P 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Total Exports	50.04	51.26	47.06	46.88	63.42
Total Domextic Exports	22.14	31.51	31.86	33.87	37.21
Total Re-Exports	27.90	19.74	15.20	13.00	26.21
Total Imports	357.70	391.76	384.99	464.01	423.36
Trade Balance	(307.66)	(340.50)	(337.93)	(417.13)	(359.94)

Source: Central Statistical Office and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 09 May 2007



Table 53
Saint Lucia - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 ^R 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	243.04	338.54	255.34	65.40	117.62	(106.51)
Central Bank (net)	308.34	288.63	307.03	295.01	356.92	320.70
Commercial Banks (net)	(65.30)	49.90	(51.69)	(229.60)	(239.31)	(427.21)
External (net)	(82.71)	(37.60)	(112.72)	(228.05)	(224.71)	(301.22)
Assets	350.54	415.55	373.85	353.38	427.03	339.69
Liabilities	433.25	453.15	486.57	581.43	651.74	640.91
Other ECCB Territories	17.40	87.50	61.03	(1.55)	(14.60)	(126.00)
Assets	284.93	342.22	395.45	357.69	388.14	232.62
Liabilities	267.53	254.71	334.42	359.24	402.74	358.61
Net Domestic Assets	1,468.74	1,478.66	1,593.21	1,783.11	1,938.58	2,137.28
Domestic Credit	1,772.09	1,826.74	1,904.38	2,094.11	2,280.48	2,445.63
Central Government (net)	(90.65)	(93.50)	(79.36)	(74.75)	(32.02)	1.86
Other Public Sector (net)	(185.24)	(170.66)	(190.11)	(193.93)	(214.76)	(241.68)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(37.78)	(19.11)	(48.30)	(38.55)	(40.39)	(45.91)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	168.50	152.27	174.61	172.62	180.81	207.81
Private Sector	1,917.27	1,957.75	2,047.54	2,228.72	2,386.83	2,523.54
Other Items (net)	(303.35)	(348.09)	(311.17)	(311.01)	(341.90)	(308.35)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,711.78	1,817.19	1,848.55	1,848.51	2,056.20	2,030.77
Money Supply (M1)	547.32	571.06	569.99	518.46	560.67	575.13
Currency with the Public	106.38	100.91	100.28	100.69	126.58	113.49
Demand Deposits	440.94	470.15	469.72	417.77	434.09	461.64
Quasi Money	1,164.46	1,246.13	1,278.56	1,330.05	1,495.53	1,455.64
Savings Deposits	916.34	952.17	977.86	1,008.63	1,064.90	1,084.29
Time Deposits	185.88	214.30	228.98	230.82	222.69	279.65
Foreign Currency Deposits	62.24	79.67	71.72	90.61	207.94	91.70

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 10 May 2007



Table 54
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2006 ^R	2006	2006 ^R	2006	2007 ^P
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Total Visitors	121,895	53,732	31,571	99,380	139,038
Stay-Over Visitors	24,692	25,410	23,640	23,690	26,248
Of which:					
USA	8,252	7,672	5,932	6,742	8,476
Canada	2,183	1,479	1,225	1,655	2,331
UK	4,108	3,686	3,181	3,862	5,415
Caribbean	7,212	10,546	11,617	8,844	6,268
Other Countries	2,937	2,027	1,685	2,587	3,758
Excursionists	3,045	2,242	1,670	2,077	2,586
Yacht Passengers	40,226	16,680	5,721	31,011	35,827
Cruise Ship Passengers	53,932	9,400	540	42,602	74,377
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	135	34	10	84	131
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	101.88	70.08	47.73	86.11	104.29

Source: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 24 May 2007

Table 55
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Mar 2007	Percentage Change*				
			2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 1 st Qr
All Items	1,000.0	113.69	0.27	1.65	2.25	0.53	(0.53)
Food	536.1	116.74	0.36	1.16	3.08	1.02	(1.49)
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.5	114.37	0.64	-	1.63	0.27	1.57
Housing	97.9	104.56	(0.77)	1.55	0.10	0.19	(0.23)
Fuel and Light	29.8	141.77	(1.35)	18.17	(1.22)	(5.10)	2.88
Clothing and Footwear	88.7	106.01	-	0.10	(0.10)	(0.61)	8.95
Household Furnishings and Supplies	61.5	103.51	0.80	0.20	0.50	0.10	2.28
Transport and Communications	68.5	109.95	3.79	2.62	4.65	-	(4.22)
Medical Care and Expenses	10.1	118.71	-	-	-	-	10.22
Education	34.3	130.10	(0.89)	-	3.51	2.52	-
Personal Services	33.5	108.23	(0.49)	0.50	3.65	0.95	2.10
Miscellaneous	30.1	98.92	-	-	-	2.80	(15.81)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 24 May 2007



Table 56
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006 ^R	2006	2007 ^P
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr
Current Revenue	80.50	97.92	92.29	122.56	84.01
Tax Revenue	71.25	91.40	86.28	112.80	75.10
Taxes on Income and Profits	20.90	25.81	22.53	29.57	15.46
Of Which:					
Individual	11.78	13.15	11.34	13.06	10.92
Company Tax	8.41	10.72	9.21	15.12	2.96
Taxes on Property	0.30	0.39	1.24	0.70	0.25
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	18.32	26.21	25.79	27.86	23.22
Of Which:					
Stamp Duties	5.00	12.40	12.38	8.40	8.31
Consumption Duties	1.83	1.95	1.70	1.68	1.99
Hotel Turnover Tax	2.62	2.85	1.14	0.71	3.61
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	31.74	38.99	36.72	54.67	36.17
Of Which:					
Import Duty	6.99	8.68	6.72	11.58	9.03
Consumption Tax	17.82	21.68	21.81	32.92	19.85
Customs Service Charge	5.25	6.22	6.19	8.40	5.81
Non-Tax Revenue	9.26	6.52	6.01	9.77	8.91
Current Expenditure	78.45	89.67	86.77	100.56	87.40
Personal Emoluments	41.74	41.68	41.68	46.18	42.96
Goods and Services	13.64	18.67	18.63	24.81	14.58
Interest Payments	8.88	15.57	9.31	9.45	14.91
Domestic	5.25	5.17	5.20	4.59	10.39
External	3.64	10.40	4.11	4.86	4.52
Transfers and Subsidies	14.18	13.76	17.15	20.12	14.95
Of Which: Pensions	7.62	6.01	6.06	7.90	7.46
Current Account Balance	2.06	8.24	5.52	22.01	(3.38)
Capital Revenue	0.35	0.27	5.16	0.19	0.16
Grants	0.00	2.36	2.53	0.61	0.03
Of which: Capital Grants	0.00	2.36	2.53	0.61	0.03
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	10.98	21.82	22.94	45.55	17.48
Of which: Capital Expenditure	12.18	22.07	23.77	45.55	17.48
Primary Balance	0.31	4.62	(0.41)	(13.28)	(5.75)
Overall Balance (after grants)	(8.58)	(10.95)	(9.72)	(22.74)	(20.66)
Financing	8.58	10.95	9.72	22.74	20.66
Domestic	13.46	17.22	12.13	12.31	(28.22)
ECCB (net)	12.37	(13.22)	(1.80)	(0.16)	(7.25)
Commercial Banks (net)	(26.89)	12.63	(10.38)	21.71	(29.79)
Other	27.98	17.81	24.31	(9.24)	8.82
External	(4.88)	(6.27)	(2.41)	10.42	48.88
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(3.91)	(6.03)	2.00	12.81	21.64
Disbursements	2.77	6.54	8.71	78.49	30.31
Amortisation	(6.68)	(12.57)	(6.71)	(65.68)	(8.67)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(0.97)	(0.24)	(4.41)	(2.39)	27.25

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department and ECCB Estimates
Data available at 24 May 2007



Table 57
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M; Volume: 000 tonnes)

	2006 1 st Qr	2006 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Visible Trade Balance	(144.79)	(153.03)	(161.15)	(185.76)	(201.06)
Total Imports	169.08	178.65	187.52	197.77	223.87
Total Exports	24.29	25.62	26.37	12.02	22.81
Re-Exports	1.41	3.13	4.02	0.57	2.66
Domestic Exports	22.88	22.49	22.35	11.45	20.15
Of Which:					
Bananas					
Volume	4.68	4.30	2.95	3.82	5.20
Value	6.37	5.95	4.14	5.52	7.30
Flour					
Volume	2.72	2.44	2.39	2.37	2.33
Value	3.79	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.35
Rice					
Volume	1.32	1.16	1.56	1.48	1.06
Value	2.05	1.81	2.50	2.51	1.79

Source: Central Statistical Office and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 24 May 2007

Table 58
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2005 4 th Qr	2006 ^R 1 st Qr	2006 ^R 2 nd Qr	2006 ^R 3 rd Qr	2006 ^R 4 th Qr	2007 ^P 1 st Qr
Net Foreign Assets	429.86	428.11	459.24	427.32	428.39	472.21
Central Bank (net)	185.75	175.90	205.90	211.94	210.43	215.92
Commercial Banks (net)	244.11	252.21	253.34	215.38	217.96	256.29
External (net)	181.23	176.94	182.62	131.29	117.29	164.80
Assets	320.31	298.69	301.68	268.23	255.01	308.31
Liabilities	139.08	121.75	119.07	136.94	137.72	143.52
Other ECCB Territories	62.88	75.27	70.72	84.09	100.67	91.50
Assets	178.43	190.83	190.03	182.00	257.53	293.16
Liabilities	115.55	115.56	119.31	97.91	156.86	201.67
Net Domestic Assets	444.22	454.61	452.14	452.06	511.37	523.40
Domestic Credit	653.80	661.69	675.12	690.96	760.32	785.94
Central Government (net)	74.42	59.90	59.31	47.13	68.68	31.64
Other Public Sector (net)	(66.61)	(56.09)	(63.59)	(69.52)	(60.33)	(48.70)
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	(32.24)	(30.74)	(20.84)	(17.78)	(23.14)	(35.96)
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Sector	678.23	688.62	700.24	731.12	775.10	838.96
Other Items (net)	(209.58)	(207.09)	(222.98)	(238.90)	(248.95)	(262.54)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	874.08	882.72	911.38	879.38	939.76	995.61
Money Supply (M1)	327.71	335.32	354.66	329.58	344.31	363.70
Currency with the Public	74.44	69.68	65.69	69.30	80.50	80.67
Demand Deposits	253.27	265.63	288.97	260.28	263.81	283.04
Quasi Money	546.37	547.40	556.72	549.79	595.45	631.91
Savings Deposits	430.19	438.16	449.91	451.47	476.57	503.68
Time Deposits	101.38	95.56	89.80	83.17	88.38	81.75
Foreign Currency Deposits	14.80	13.68	17.00	15.15	30.50	46.48

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 24 May 2007



OECS ECONOMIC UNION

The member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have committed to deepening the level of integration among member states by creating a single financial and economic space through the establishment of an OECS Economic Union.

The proposal to move the integration process forward was first considered and endorsed at the 34th meeting of the OECS Authority in 2001. The consensus was that as a region, the member countries needed to strengthen their cooperation and create arrangements to meet new and intensified challenges in the international, regional and domestic arenas. As the World economy evolves, the member countries of the OECS must deal with the challenges of globalisation and trade liberalisation, which have had negative effects on their major commodity exports, sugar and bananas.

Over the years, the OECS member countries have created pivotal institutions which have provided the stability for their socio-economic advancement. In the process, they have constructed a sub-regional integration arrangement which is based on compromise, pragmatism and the observance of some fundamental rules-based principles. In addition, the OECS countries have strong democracies and an undiluted commitment to the rule of law.

The member countries of the OECS have succeeded in creating a supranational architecture around the following:

1. The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court (1967) which is enshrined in the constitutions of each state;
2. The Treaty of Basseterre (1981) which is a comprehensive approach to economic integration and functional cooperation;
3. The Agreement establishing the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) (1983) which has created a common currency and common central bank;
4. The joint regulation of banking and securities, telecommunications and civil aviation;
5. Joint procurement of pharmaceuticals;
6. Joint diplomatic representation in Ottawa, Brussels and Geneva;
7. Coordinated and cooperative approaches to education, health, sports, agriculture, tourism, export development, the environment and maritime matters.

The 1981 Treaty of Basseterre has been largely responsible for the stability and progress of the participating countries. The 1981 Treaty speaks to a common vision of economic and social development, a common identity and joint action.



The purposes of the Treaty in Article 3 emphasise the promotion of cooperation among member states at the regional and international levels and highlights the need to:

1. provide unity and solidarity among member states to defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence; and
2. collectively facilitate the carrying out of their obligations and responsibilities to the international community and to harmonise their foreign policy to ensure their effective presence in the international community.

The Revised Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Treaty seeks to complete the process of integration, as initiated by the original Treaty, by addressing the new circumstances which now confront the member states. It addresses directly the weakness in implementing OECS-wide policies by instituting legislative and executive procedures. It seeks to establish the framework for achieving a vision for the OECS member states of *“an area of peace, tranquility and harmony, where things work (utilities, infrastructure) and service (both in the public and private sectors) is excellent, in a clean and pristine environment.”*

Practically, an OECS Economic Union not only means the expansion of borders but more

fundamentally, increased production possibilities that could not be achieved within individual states. The Revised Treaty also seeks to bolster the governance arrangements in the Economic Union and strengthen executive capacity. Additionally, an OECS Economic Union is expected to facilitate the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital; facilitate greater export competitiveness, and increase employment and human resource development.

In 2002, the OECS Heads of Government identified the major objectives for the member countries as:

1. Economic Transformation;
2. Growth;
3. Employment;
4. Poverty Reduction; and
5. Maintaining and Improving the Human Development Indices.

The Heads also established a timeframe for achieving these objectives, which culminates in 2020.

The achievement of those objectives requires the people of the OECS region to embrace the new modalities implicit in the OECS Economic Union arrangement. It is clear that the region must develop a clear and strategic response that would foster the development of a new regional and international economy.

