

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



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EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK



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The ECCB welcomes your questions and comments on this publication.

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

The global economy is gaining momentum but is growing more slowly than expected, with risks to that growth increasing especially in emerging markets. The USA's GDP is estimated to have grown by 1.7 per cent in the second quarter, supported by healthy retail sales, rising production orders and low jobless claims. The euro area's economy has begun to grow again; its GDP rose at an annualised rate of 1.2 per cent in the second quarter. Britain's recovery has gathered pace. In China the most recent monthly indicators, from trade to industrial output, point to continued improvement, easing fears that the world's second-biggest economy was heading for a slump. And though Japan's second-quarter GDP growth, at 2.6 per cent, did not match the blistering 3.8 per cent pace at the start of the year, it is still an impressive figure for a once-moribund economy. Commodity prices experienced downward pressure on improving supply particularly for food and industrial production amid relatively weak demand. Looking ahead, the global economy is positioned to advance further for the rest of the year, albeit slightly slower than previous estimates, carrying the positive momentum into 2014.

Developments in the Major Economies

Real GDP in the USA grew by 1.7 per cent (annualized) in the second quarter of 2013, well above market expectations for 1.0 per cent. However, the second quarter outturn was partially offset by a downward revision of growth in the first quarter to 1.1 per cent from a previous estimate of 1.8 per cent. Real personal consumption expenditures rose 1.8 per cent, down from a revised 2.4 per cent in the first quarter (previously estimated at 3.4 per cent). As in the first quarter, durable goods consumption led the way (+6.5 per cent), while services spending lagged (+0.9 per cent). Government consumption declined by 0.4 per cent, subtracting 0.1 percentage points (pp) from economic growth. Nonetheless, this was a significant improvement from the 4.2 per cent decline (subtracting 0.8pp from growth) in the first quarter. Final domestic demand (consumption and investment) rose 2.0 per cent, up from 0.5 per cent in the first quarter. Net exports were a major source of drag in the second quarter, subtracting 0.81pp from economic growth, as imports (+9.5 per cent quarter-on-quarter annualized) vastly outgrew exports (+4.5 per cent). Inventory investment contributed 0.41pp to economic growth, following a 0.93pp contribution in the first quarter. Unemployment in the U.S. stood at 7.6 per cent as at June, 2013.



The **Canadian** real GDP increased by 0.2 per cent in May, after inching up 0.1 per cent in April. With May's gain, growth has remained positive throughout the first five months of 2013. The services side of the ledger was a source of strength in May, rising 0.5 per cent, with the wholesale and retail trade sectors industries posting notable increases. The goods-producing sector declined 0.3 per cent in May, largely reflecting a 1.7 per cent decrease in the mining, oil and gas extraction sector. Oil and gas extraction fell 2.2 per cent for the month as both petroleum and natural gas activities were down. In June, employment was virtually unchanged and the unemployment rate remained at 7.1 per cent. In the first half of 2013, employment growth averaged 14,000 per month, slower than the average of 27,000 in the last six months of 2012.

The **United Kingdom's** recession-scarred economy expanded in the second quarter of the year, by 0.7 per cent, stoking hopes that recovery is taking hold. The 0.7 per cent increase was the strongest since the third quarter of 2012, when the economy was boosted by the Olympics. In terms of the output data, construction activity rose up to 1.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter, while services output grew by 0.6 per cent. Household spending rose 0.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter while investment jumped 1.7 per cent and exports rose 3.6 per cent. Manufacturing and agriculture industries recorded quarter-on-quarter growth of 1.7 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively; but utilities declined by 2.4 per cent. Government spending increased by 0.9 per cent, backing up data from the public sector finances that the government hasn't been particularly "successful"

in its austerity drive. GDP increased by 1.5 per cent in the second quarter 2013, in contrast to a 0.5 per cent contraction in the corresponding quarter of 2012. The unemployment rate for April to June 2013 was 7.8 per cent of the economically active population, unchanged from January to March 2013.

The **Euro area** has snapped out of an 18-month recession, having shown new signs of economic life during the second quarter of the year. The combined economy of the 17 nation euro area (EA17) that share the euro currency grew by 0.3 per cent, or a 1.2 per cent annual pace, compared with the previous quarter, when the zone's economies contracted by 0.3 per cent. However, the pace was uneven, with weaker countries continuing to experience economic contraction, even as the recovery strengthened in Germany and France. The recovery was strongest in the region's largest economies, Germany and France, where the gross domestic product rose 0.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. In Germany, the uptick was primarily due to a pickup in domestic demand. The economies of Italy and Spain slowed moderately, by 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively. The euro area seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 12.1 per cent in June 2013, compared to 11.4 per cent in June 2012.

Japan, the world's third-largest economy grew by an annualized 2.6 per cent in April-June, a third straight quarter of expansion but below both market expectations of 3.6 per cent growth and a downwardly revised 3.8 per cent rate in the first quarter. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, Japan's



economy grew 0.6 per cent in April-June. External demand added 0.2 percentage point to growth, while domestic demand contributed 0.5 point. Private consumption rose 0.8 per cent from the March quarter, due to robust spending on food, travel and consumer electronics. But capital expenditure slid 0.1 per cent, marking the sixth straight quarter of decline. Public debt exceeded 1 quadrillion yen -- or 1,000 trillion yen, about double GDP, for the first time in June.

China's GDP economic output in Q2 of 2013 continued to slow slightly, in line with expectations. For the first six months GDP growth reached 7.6 per cent, slightly above the 7.5 per cent target. Fixed asset investment rose by 20.1 per cent and continued to be a major economic driver, although slowing slightly since the beginning of the year. Industrial output was higher by 9.3 per cent year-on-year. Domestic consumption, performed better than expected and have also been a key driver for GDP expansion. Slow growth in major export markets, as well as a stronger Reminbi (RMB), continued to adversely affect foreign trade.

Developments in Commodity, Oil and Consumer Prices

Commodity Prices

During the first six months of 2013, commodity prices declined by 2.0 per cent on improving supply amid relatively weak demand, especially for industrial products; energy prices fell 2.0 per cent, food prices declined 3 per cent, and metals prices plunged 12 per cent. Commodity prices fell by 0.3

per cent in June compared to May — with food prices declining on larger supply prospects, and metals prices continued to drop.

Oil prices

Crude oil prices fell on average in the second quarter of 2013. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) a barometer for conditions in the middle part of the USA was unchanged from the first quarter at \$94 a barrel. Brent, which broadly reflects global market conditions, declined \$9 from the first quarter to average \$103 per barrel. Several factors including a seasonal fall in global demand for oil products in the second quarter because of the onset of warmer weather; increased USA production and refinery maintenance in the U.S. and other parts of the world account for the reduction in the price of crude.

Consumer Prices

U S consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 per cent in June to mark the biggest increase since February, as the cost of gasoline, housing, medical care, clothing and food all rose. Consumer prices have risen an unadjusted 1.8 per cent over the past 12 months, up from 1.4 per cent in May. In **Canada**, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.2 per cent in the 12 months to June, following a 0.7 per cent increase in May. This 0.5 percentage point gain in the CPI was led by transportation prices, which rose 2.0 per cent on a year-over-year basis in June after falling 0.5 per cent in May. In the **United Kingdom**, the CPI grew by 2.9 per cent in the year to June 2013, up from 2.7 per cent in May. The **euro area**



annual inflation was 1.6 per cent in June 2013, up from 1.4 per cent in May. A year earlier the rate was 2.4 per cent. Monthly inflation was 0.1 per cent in June 2013. **Japan's** core CPI, which excludes the prices of fresh fruit rose 0.4 per cent in June, after not making any movement in May. **China's** June CPI levels remained stable at 2.4 per cent compared with the outturn for the first quarter. Food items continued to be the biggest inflationary factor, but overall price increases are not a major policy concern.

Monetary Policy Developments

Developments at most of the major central banks indicated a continuation of their previous accommodative policy positions. At the **US Federal Reserve**, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) at their June meeting decided to continue purchasing additional agency mortgage-backed securities at a pace of \$40 billion per month and longer-term Treasury securities at a pace of \$45 billion per month. The Committee is maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities in agency mortgage-backed securities and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction. Taken together, these actions should maintain downward pressure on longer-term interest rates, support mortgage markets, and help to make broader

financial conditions more accommodative. To support continued progress toward maximum employment and price stability, the Committee decided to keep the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 0.25 per cent and currently anticipates that this exceptionally low range for the federal funds rate will be appropriate at least as long as the unemployment rate remains above 6.5 per cent.

The **Bank of England's** Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained Bank Rate at 0.5 per cent and the stock of asset purchases financed by the issuance of central bank reserves at £375 billion. During the review period, the MPC reinvested the cash flows of £6.6 billion associated with the Asset Purchase Facility's (APF's) holdings of the maturing March 2013 gilt. The **European Central Bank** policy makers at their 6 June meeting indicated that they will maintain a loose monetary stance for as long as needed. The Governing Council of the ECB decided that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain unchanged at 0.50 per cent, 1.00 per cent and 0.00 per cent respectively.

At other central banks, the **Bank of Canada** maintained its target for the overnight rate at 1.0



per cent. The **Bank of Japan** has declared that for the intermeeting period, they will conduct money market operations so that the monetary base will increase at an annual pace of about 60-70 trillion yen. The **People's Bank of China** (PBC) maintained its base interest rate at 6.0 per cent.

Prospects

Global economic growth started on a soft note this year, as major economies performed below expectations. International trade and industrial production data suggest that some of that weakness has continued. Momentum will pick up in the second half of this year, as the global economy regains confidence on the back of a stronger U.S. recovery. A 3.1 per cent expansion in the world economy this year should be followed by a more convincing 3.8 per cent pace in 2014.

Real GDP in the advanced economies is projected to expand at an anaemic pace of about 1.2 per cent in 2013 and 2.1 per cent in 2014, on account of a deeper recession in the euro area, and a slower than expected growth in the USA. The euro area is forecast to remain in recession in 2013 before growing again in 2014.

However, recent data suggest that the euro area could very well record positive growth for the year if the momentum continues. Growth in the United States of America is forecast to rise to rise from 1.7 per cent in 2013 to 2.7 per cent in 2014, as fiscal consolidation slows and private demand remains solid. In Japan, growth in 2013 is now expected to be 2.0 per cent, reflecting the boost to confidence and private demand from recent accommodative policies. Growth in emerging market and developing economies is expected to moderate to 5.0 per cent in 2013 and rise to about 5.5 per cent in 2014.

The risks are still skewed to the downside. Imminent tail risks in advanced economies have eased, but additional measures to keep them subdued will be necessary. In particular, timely increases in the U.S. debt ceiling and continued actions by the euro area authorities to avoid a sharp deterioration in financial conditions would be key. In contrast, risks of a longer growth slowdown in emerging market economies are said to have now increased, due to protracted effects of domestic capacity constraints, slowing credit growth, and weak external conditions. Further constraints on global economic performance are contingent on the way the current unease in the Middle East unfolds.



DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity at the ECCU level expanded at a modest pace during the period January to June 2013. Major sectors such as construction, hotels and restaurants, agriculture, livestock and forestry all recorded an increase in output. By contrast, output in the wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation sectors contracted. The expansion of economic activity was reflective of the general improved performance across the ECCU member countries with the exception of Anguilla, which recorded negative economic growth during the first half of 2013. Prices were largely unchanged across the Currency Union as most of the member countries either showed a deceleration in the pace of inflation, or registered a decline in prices. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, on account of a decrease in import payments. The consolidated accounts of the central governments resulted in a smaller overall fiscal deficit relative to that in the corresponding period of 2012, partly as a result of an increase in revenue collections. Notwithstanding the smaller combined overall deficit position of the central governments, the outstanding debt of the public sector increased. In the banking sector,

monetary liabilities (M2) and net foreign assets increased, while domestic credit decreased. Meanwhile, commercial bank liquidity expanded, and the spread between the weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed.

The global economy appears to be transitioning toward a period of more stable, but slower growth. Although acute risks have diminished, activity in the real economy remains sluggish. Among high-income countries the economic outlook is mixed, in the Euro Area economic growth continues to be weak while the recovery is more sustained in the United States of America. Elsewhere the picture is also mixed with major developing economies such as China, Brazil and India likely to see slower growth in 2013. In that regard the economic outlook for the Currency Union for the rest of 2013 is likely to result in growth rising at a tepid pace, resulting in a slightly higher level of economic activity above what was realised in 2012. The fiscal performance in the Currency Union is likely to see a larger overall deficit as revenue growth slows.

Downside risks to ECCU growth prospects still dominate as old risks remain; new risks have



emerged, including the possibility of adverse impacts from a longer growth slowdown in emerging market economies and the prospect of sharp increases in energy prices associated with heightened geo-political risks. The Federal government shutdown in the USA represents a significant emerging downside risk.

Output

Construction activity, which is one of the major drivers of economic activity in the Currency Union, is estimated to have increased at a measured pace during the first six months of 2013 in contrast to contraction in the corresponding period of 2012. The pick-up in construction sector activity was especially robust in the public sector as the performance in the private sector was somewhat restrained. Central Government capital expenditure rose by \$68.4m to \$432.9m in contrast to a \$75.4m reduction in the corresponding period of 2012. Public sector construction was robust in Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines while Dominica and Anguilla were the only countries to record a reduction in capital outlays. In the private sector construction activity continues to be negatively impacted by persistent fragilities in the global financial system following the global economic and financial crisis. Private

investment flows, especially in the tourism industry have declined, leading to a fall-off in private non-residential construction activity. Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis are the only countries with noticeable activity in private non-residential construction as a number of tourism related projects are taking place. In Grenada activity in the sector was fuelled by the expansion of the Sandals LaSource Grenada Resort and Spa and the National Insurance Scheme commercial complex. In St Kitts and Nevis work continues on the Golden Rock Commercial complex and the Kittitian Hill resort. Private sector residential activity appeared to have increased marginally across the Currency Union, as evidenced by a 0.7 per cent increase in commercial bank lending for home construction and renovation. The expansion in this particular type of credit was however, concentrated in two territories; Antigua and Barbuda (1.8 per cent) and Saint Lucia (1.2 per cent), with more modest increases in Anguilla and St Kitts and Nevis of 0.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. All other territories recorded declines.

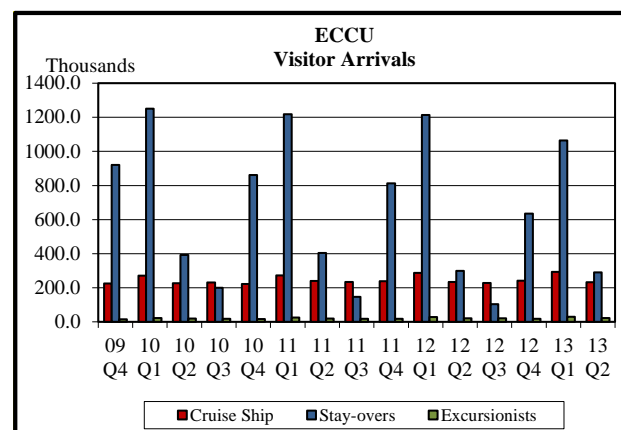
Developments in the tourism industry were less than favourable for the first six months of 2013. Total visitor arrivals declined by 6.9 per cent compared with a 4.0 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2012. The reduction in



total visitor arrivals was influenced by reduced cruise ship arrivals as the number of stay-over visitors rose. Cruise ship passenger arrivals decreased by 10.5 per cent to 1.4m, consistent with the 2.6 per cent decline in the number of cruise ship calls to 984. The decline was largest in Dominica (28.1), Grenada (22.0 per cent), St Kitts and Nevis (9.2 per cent) and Antigua and Barbuda (8.5 per cent). By contrast, St Vincent and Grenadines was the only country which recorded an increase in cruise ship passengers. The number of excursionists rose by 6.5 per cent to 53,040, while the number of yacht passengers is estimated to have decreased by 0.6 per cent to 84,167.

The number of stay-over visitors rose by 1.0 per cent to 526, 788, compared with a 1.8 per cent increase in the first half of 2012. All of the countries recorded an increase in stay-over arrivals with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. The increase in the number of stay over visitors was attributable to arrivals from the USA and Canada. Stay-over visitors from the USA, which account for approximately 41.4 per cent of the total market share, grew by 2.1 per cent, compared to an increase of 2.7 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. The increase in arrivals was influenced by a 10.1 per cent increase in visitors from the USA to

Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis. Meanwhile arrivals from Canada rose by 11.0 per cent compared with growth of 7.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012, mainly due to a 27.9 per cent increase in Canadian visitors to Antigua and Barbuda.



Preliminary data indicate that the overall performance of the manufacturing sector in the Currency Union declined, with Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis recording declines. Lower output in the manufacturing sector was partially offset by higher output in Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica. In St Kitts and Nevis manufacturing output fell on account of a lower value of exports of electronic components to the United States while in Saint Lucia the outturn was influenced by contractions in the production of a number of items, including, metal products, food, beverage and tobacco, and electrical products. Higher manufacturing output was evident in the

increased production of beverages in Dominica, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Value added in the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2013 relative to that of the corresponding period of 2012, as banana output recovered from the effects of the black sigatoka disease. The improvement in value added was influenced mainly by developments in Saint Lucia, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines while output decreased in Anguilla, Dominica and Montserrat. As a consequence, export earnings from banana are estimated to have increased, consistent with an estimated rise in banana output in the absence of complete data. Lower value added in crop production was partially offset by an improvement in the output of nutmegs in Grenada, while the output of other crops increased in all of the territories except St Kitts Nevis, Saint Lucia and Montserrat. Of the other sub-sectors, increases were recorded in value for livestock and forestry. Additionally, value added in the fishing sector rose, primarily as a result of increased output in all territories except St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Kitts and Nevis.

The performances of other major sectors were generally mixed as activity in wholesale and

retail trade contracted, while value added in transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, public administration, defense and compulsory social security and real estate, renting and business activities increased.

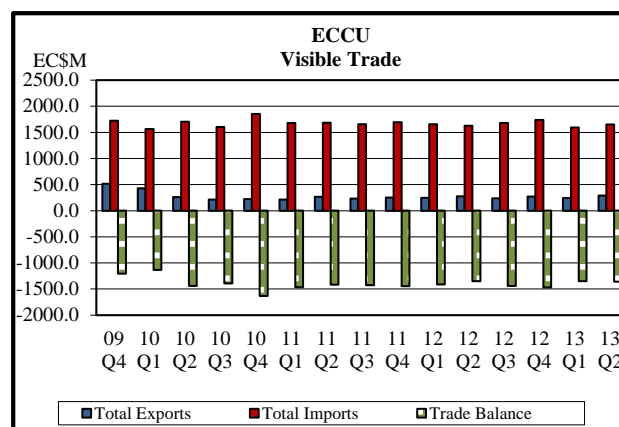
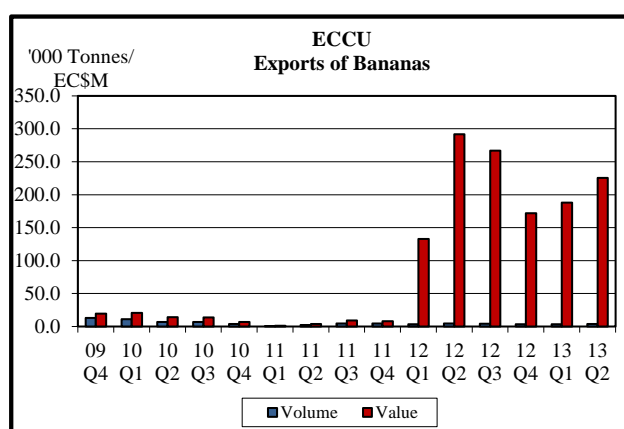
Prices

Overall, prices in the currency union remained flat as measured by the movement in the consumer price index. The average consumer price index across the Union declined by less than 0.1 per cent in contrast to a 1.0 per cent increase in the first six months of 2012. The lower CPI was influenced by reductions in the sub-indices for clothing and footwear, education and medical services of 9.0 per cent, 2.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively. The reduction in the clothing and footwear sub-index was driven by a 19.9 per cent reduction in clothing and footwear prices in Saint Lucia. Lower education prices reflected declines primarily in St Kitts and Nevis (16.5 per cent). The decline in these sub-indices was partly mitigated by increases in the food sub-index (0.5 per cent), driven by developments in St Kitts and Nevis where food prices rose (3.5 per cent).



Trade and Payments

Preliminary estimates indicate that the merchandise trade deficit narrowed in the first half of 2013, largely as a result of a decrease in import payments. Import payments fell by 1.1 per cent to \$3,248.4m, in comparison with a 2.4 per cent decrease in the first six months of 2012, indicative of sluggishness in the real sector. The reduction in import payments reflected lower import payments in Saint Lucia while all other territories recorded an increase in imports. By contrast there was a 2.7 per cent rise in exports primarily associated with an increase in re-exports as domestic exports fell. The value of re-exports rose by 12.0 per cent on account of the re-export of mineral fuels and related materials in Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia.



Preliminary estimates suggest that inflows on the external current account increased. This is evidenced by a 0.8 per cent rise in gross travel receipts to \$1,774.1m, compared with an increase of 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2012. The increase in receipts in the period under review was primarily fuelled by the robust performance in stay-over visitors to the region, particularly in St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia. Commercial banks' external transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$605.9m in short-term capital, compared with a net outflow of \$136.9m in the corresponding period of 2012. Of the other major flows on the capital and financial account, gross inflows of official grants declined by 18.7 per cent to \$164.7m, reflecting lower inflows to St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia, while Montserrat, Grenada, Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines all recorded an increase in official grant flows. Gross external disbursements to the central governments rose by 7.5 per cent to

\$254.8m and external loan payments fell to \$115.8m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

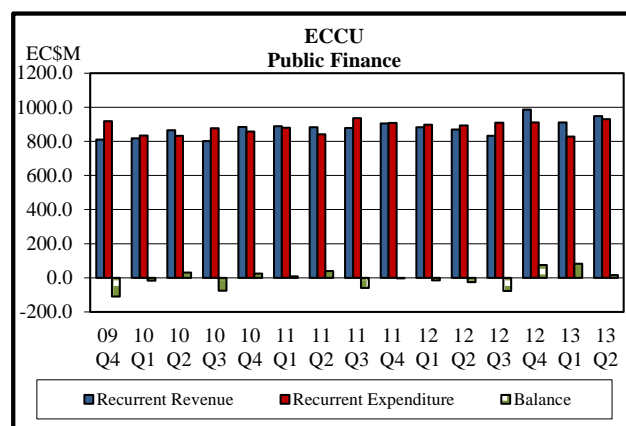
The fiscal operations of the central governments resulted in an improved fiscal position in the first half of 2013 compared with that of the corresponding period in 2012, as reflected in a lower overall deficit and larger primary surplus. The combined overall deficit fell by \$56.7m to \$131.0m while the primary surplus balance improved by 26.6m to \$80.0m for the first six months of 2013. The improvement in the overall deficit was attributed to revenue growth outpacing that of expenditure growth. Among the member countries, Dominica, Montserrat and St Kitts and Nevis recorded an improvement in fiscal performance with Montserrat and St Kitts and Nevis recording overall balance surpluses. The remainder of the member countries recorded deterioration in fiscal performance as the overall deficit positions worsened.

The current operations of the central governments shifted to a surplus of \$100.2m in contrast to a revised deficit of \$39.0m in the corresponding period of 2012. The improvement in the current account was influenced by an increase in current revenue

while current expenditure fell. Current revenue rose by 6.1 per cent to \$1,858.7m in contrast to a 1.1 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2012. The increase in current revenue was influenced by a 52.0 per cent increase in non-tax revenue while tax revenue showed no growth. The growth in non-tax revenue was influenced by the collection of citizenship by investment fees in St Kitts and Nevis. Of tax revenue, declines were registered for taxes on international trade and transactions (16.1 per cent) and taxes on income and profits (1.0 per cent), which collectively account for 55.3 per cent of total tax revenue. All of the major sub-categories of taxes on international trade and transactions recorded reductions, of which consumption tax collections fell by 67.9 per cent (\$47.0m). The decline in the yield for consumption tax was partly influenced by the removal of the consumption taxes in Saint Lucia, as a result of the implementation of the VAT. Lower receipts of taxes on income and profits were attributable to a 10.6 per cent reduction in the collections from company tax, reflective of lower corporate profits. The reduction in tax collections on income and profits were largely attributable to developments in Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Those contractions were offset by increases in revenues from taxes on domestic goods and



services which rose by 13.9 per cent buoyed by the introduction of the VAT in Saint Lucia. The VAT which accounted for 58.3 per cent of taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 52.7 per cent during the period under review. Net of the revenues from Saint Lucia, VAT receipts for the currency union fell by 0.4 per cent in the first six months of 2013 compared with a 0.4 per cent contraction in the corresponding previous period. On a country basis, the rise in the yield from taxes on domestic goods and services was influenced by developments in Saint Lucia and to a lesser extent St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Montserrat.



Current expenditure decreased by 1.8 per cent to \$1,758.5m in contrast to a 4.0 per cent rise in the corresponding period of 2012. The reduction in the level of current expenditure reflected reductions in interest payments and outlays on transfers and subsidies, while expenditure on personal emoluments and goods

and services rose. Outlays on transfers and subsidies fell by 8.7 per cent in contrast to 14.7 per cent increase in the first half of 2013. There was a decrease in transfers and subsidies across the economic union with the exception of Anguilla. Interest payments fell by 12.5 per cent, in particular external interest payments mainly reflecting negotiations between the authorities in St Kitts and Nevis and some of its external creditors. By contrast, outlays on personal emoluments and goods and services rose by 2.0 and 6.0 per cent respectively. Higher expenditure on personal emoluments were fuelled by developments in Dominica which recorded a 17.4 per cent increase in personal emoluments associated with granting of increases and retroactive salary payments during the first half of 2013. The increase in goods and services represented higher outlays across all territories with the exception of Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Capital expenditure totaled \$432.7m representing an 18.8 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 2012. The growth in capital expenditure was especially robust in Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. There were slight increases recorded in Antigua and Barbuda and St Kitts and Nevis while capital expenditure declined in Anguilla and Dominica.

Receipts from capital grants, which have been a major source of funding for countries like Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia, fell by 31.9 per cent to \$118.5m, in contrast to a 31.9 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2012.

Public Sector Debt

The total stock of disbursed outstanding public sector debt of ECCU member countries increased by 0.2 per cent to \$13,190.6m during the first half of 2013. This increase was attributed mainly to a rise in indebtedness of the central governments as external debt increased while there was a reduction in domestic debt consistent with the financing of the overall deficit. Central governments outstanding debt grew by 0.2 per cent to \$11,180.0m. Central Government external debt rose by 3.6 per cent (\$210.6m) due in part to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia and to a lesser extent the Governments of Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. By contrast the domestic debt of the Central Government fell in all countries except Dominica. In the rest of the public sector, public corporations indebtedness rose by 1.4 per cent (\$1.4m) to \$2,010.6m attributable to a \$38.8m increase in domestic debt while external debt fell by \$37.4m.

Financial Sector Developments

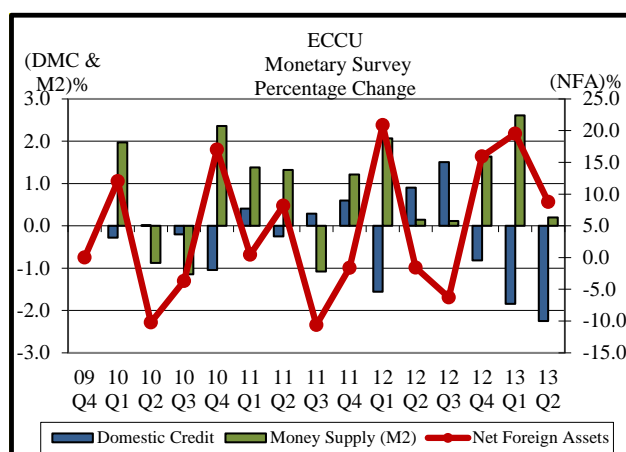
Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 2.8 per cent to \$13,726.3m, compared with a 2.2 per cent rate of expansion in the corresponding period of 2012. Of the components of M2, quasi money, which on average accounts for approximately 79.4 per cent of M2, rose by 3.7 per cent (\$387.4m) to \$10,927.7m; compared with growth of 3.3 per cent in the first six months of 2012. The expansion in quasi money was influenced by increases in savings deposits (5.2 per cent) and foreign currency deposits (6.5 per cent). The growth in quasi money was partly offset by a 0.4 per cent (\$11.6m) contraction in narrow money (M1), reflecting declines in all of the sub-categories.

Domestic credit fell by 4.1 per cent to \$12,131.4m during the first six months of 2013 influenced mainly by a reduction in credit to the private sector. Credit to the private sector declined by 1.1 per cent associated with decreases in credit to businesses and households. A decline in lending to the private sector was recorded in all of the territories, except Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines. A reduction in net credit to the central government also contributed to the decrease in domestic credit. Net credit to the

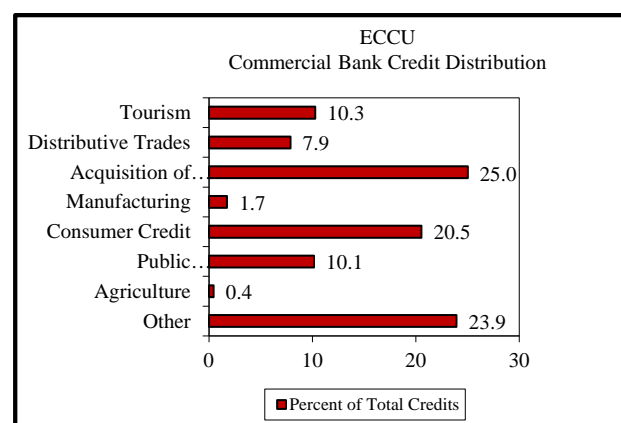


central government fell by 13.6 per cent compared to a 9.2 per cent reduction in the corresponding period of 2012. The main factor contributing to this decline was an increase of 12.9 per cent (\$107.3m) in central government deposits in the commercial banking system. The net deposit position of Non-Financial Public Enterprises (NFPEs) grew by 12.6 per cent, due to the combined effect of an 8.2 per cent expansion in deposits and a 3.3 per cent decline in credit to that sector.



The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that credit to the economies of the ECCU fell by 1.4 per cent for the period under review, largely reflecting a decline of 18.4 per cent in credit for public administration. All other economic sectors also recorded declines except credit for distributive trades. Credit for tourism, personal use and construction purposes, contracted by 3.0 per cent, 0.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, in addition to smaller

reductions in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors of 3.7 per cent. The decrease in credit for personal use was driven by reductions in credit for other personal use (1.5 per cent) and durable consumer goods (7.3 per cent). By contrast credit for distributive trades rose by 2.5 per cent.



Net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 30.0 per cent to \$3,449.4m during the review period, as net foreign assets of the ECCB increased while commercial banks reduced their net foreign liability position. Commercial banks' net foreign liability position moved to a net assets position of \$228.2m, on account of a 12.7 per cent (\$512.8m) expansion in their foreign assets, combined with a 2.1 per cent (\$93.1m) decrease in their foreign liabilities. The net foreign assets of the ECCB grew by 6.3 per cent (\$189.9m), compared with an increase of 9.3 per cent during the first half of 2012.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the period under review. This assessment is based on a 3.0 percentage points increase to 35.0 per cent in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities at the end of June 2012. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio decreased by 4.0 per cent to 80.5 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed by 14.0 basis points to 5.74 per cent at the end of June 2013, from 5.88 per cent at the end of December 2012. The weighted average interest rate on loans fell by 26.0 basis points to 8.66 per cent and that on deposits decreased by 11.0 basis points 2.92 per cent.

Developments on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)

Preliminary data indicate that activity on the primary market for government securities, decreased in the first half of 2013, reflecting a lower value of securities issued by member governments. Funds raised on the market declined to \$465.7m compared with \$477.9m in the corresponding period of 2012. The value of bids on the RGSM also fell during the period under review. A total of twenty-four (24) issues were brought to the market comprising twenty (20) Treasury bills and four (4) bonds. In the

corresponding period of 2012 a total of twenty-two (22) securities were issued. The total value of securities issued fell to \$449.0m from \$484.0m as the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia issued smaller value of securities.

The concentration in terms of the tenor of the securities continued to be mainly on the short end of the maturity spectrum, with treasury bills comprising 83.3 per cent of the securities issued. The weighted average interest rate on 91-day Treasury bills for the first half of 2013 decreased to 3.61 per cent from 4.56 per cent in the corresponding period in 2012. The rate on the 365-day Treasury bill was 5.36 per cent compared with 6.50 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012, while the 180-day Treasury bills attracted a rate of 6.00 per cent in the first half of 2013, compared with a 4.53 per cent rate for that instrument during the first six months of 2012. There was also a marginal reduction on the interest rate on ten year bonds to 7.14 per cent from 7.47 per cent in 2012.

Prospects

Domestic economic conditions are expected to remain relatively subdued over the latter half of the year, in line with the seasonal performance



of the tourism sector, although public sector infrastructural projects are expected to support gains in construction output. The opportunities for employment gains remain constrained, pending a broader based economic recovery, but targeted improvements are poised to be realized in several islands benefitting from new foreign investment activities. Price conditions should stay relatively mild, with domestic fuel and energy costs fluctuating, in tandem with movements in global oil prices. Therefore, real economic activity is expected to increase at a moderate pace in 2013. The outlook is contingent on developments in the global economy, in particular the recent Federal government shutdown in the USA given the dependence of the ECCU economies on international trade with that country and Europe. While the economic recovery in the USA appears to be established, elsewhere the outlook is less certain. Against this backdrop, demand in these countries for goods and services exported by ECCU member countries is expected to remain subdued. In addition, investment flows, as well as remittances are likely to be constrained. Output in the tourism industry is likely to be below 2012 levels, notwithstanding the increased spending on marketing by some member countries and the securing of additional airlift. This forecast is predicated on the developments for the first half

of 2013 which recorded lackluster growth, in which stay-over arrivals slowed and activity in the cruise sector contracted. Developments are unlikely to be reversed for the rest of the year.

Output in the construction sector will be driven largely by developments in the public sector and private residential construction. Private sector nonresidential construction activity is expected to remain subdued as there are no major projects announced largely as the result of reduced private investment flows for major tourism related projects. Therefore, construction is expected to increase modestly for the rest of 2013.

The aggregate fiscal position is expected to deteriorate for 2013 despite the increase in current revenue. While current revenue collections have risen, it is the non-tax receipts that have buoyed the overall performance as tax revenues have been flat. Central Government capital expenditure is expected to continue increasing as member countries increase outlays to enhance the physical infrastructure after declines in public sector investment in 2012. Current expenditure is also expected to increase as member governments purchase goods and services in tandem with the increase in capital outlays. Against this backdrop the overall deficit is expected to increase as total



expenditure is likely to exceed total revenue collections including grants.

In the banking sector, monetary liabilities and liquidity are expected to increase as savings deposits grow associated with the spinoff effects of increased foreign investment in the region. This impact could be mitigated somewhat by sustained weakness in domestic demand, the challenging employment situation and the elevated loan arrears situation, which has prompted more stringent underwriting standards by financial institutions. Domestic credit growth is expected to remain subdued as the demand for credit remains low and commercial banks maintain higher lending standards.

Developments in relation to the net foreign assets of the banking system will be influenced by the extent to which inflows of foreign direct investments, official flows and travel receipts are impacted given the dimming forecast for major trading partner countries.

Downside risks to the economic outlook are less acute than before as the global economy has shown signs of growth albeit at a slow and uneven pace. In general, risks to the outlook are balanced with the Currency Union poised to record positive economic growth. The major downside risks to the economic outlook include the persistent threat of storm damage, and rising geo-political tensions in the Middle-East. The heightening geo-political tensions in particular could contribute to the escalation in global energy prices and conversely dampen economic prospects for the ECCU.



ANGUILLA

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in Anguilla contracted in the first half of 2013, compared with the outturn in the comparable period of 2012. This decline can be attributed to developments in the construction, financial intermediation and real estate and renting sectors partly moderated by some improvement in the hotels and restaurants and public administration, defence and compulsory social security sectors. Consumer prices increased by 1.4 per cent on an end-of-period basis. The fiscal operations of the Central Government resulted in a lower overall surplus, compared with that recorded in the corresponding period of 2012, influenced by declines in current revenue collections and higher expenditure outlays. Concurrently, total outstanding public sector debt decreased during the review period. On the external accounts a larger merchandise trade deficit was recorded. In the banking system, monetary liabilities rose, domestic credit fell, while net foreign assets increased albeit at a slower pace. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

Economic activity is expected to pick up in the second half of the year, premised on further strengthening in the tourism industry proxied by the hotels and restaurants sector. An increase in stay-over visitor arrivals combined with an improvement in the number of excursionists will buoy economic activity in the latter half of 2013. The expectation of increased construction activity will have knock on effects on the transportation, storage and communications, and wholesale and retail trade sectors. An improved outlook for construction activity is supported by intensified activity associated with the refurbishment of the Malliouhana Hotel and Spa, which is expected to be completed in time for the 2013 winter season. Additionally, in the public sector enhancement to infrastructure will likely be financed by grants secured from the UK government. However, the improvement in real sector activity could be moderated by possible downside risks which include; an uneven global economic recovery due to weak labour market conditions in the USA, and the UK and subdued global capital and foreign direct investment inflows. The threat of hurricane damage to the infrastructure presents another major downside risk to the forecast

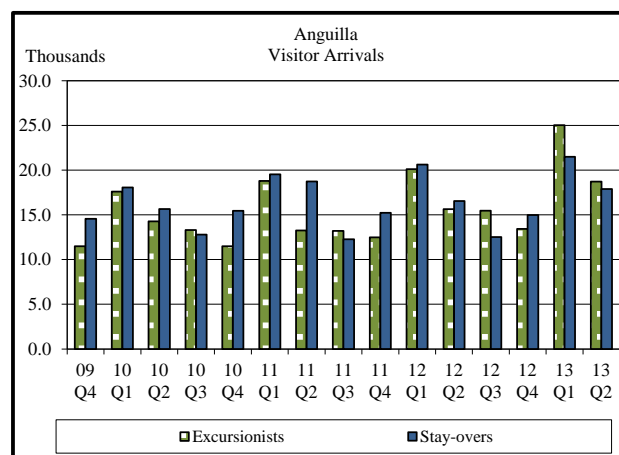


while lesser risks include slower growth in China and an increase in petroleum prices associated with rising tensions in the Middle-East.

Output

Construction activity in the first half of 2013 is estimated to have declined relative to the comparable period of 2012, as a result of limited activity in both the public and private sectors. Government outlays on capital projects have been hampered by limited fiscal space and restrictions on borrowing. Notwithstanding the decline in activity, ongoing work consisted of the rehabilitation of public buildings and the construction of an access road. In the private sector, construction activity is estimated to have been lower as evidenced by a decline in credit made available to construction companies (0.5 per cent) and for the acquisition of property (1.4 per cent). Ongoing work was limited to work on the Zemi Beach and Manoa resorts during the review period.

Value added by the financial intermediation sector declined in the first half of the year on account of reductions in loans and advances extended by commercial banks.

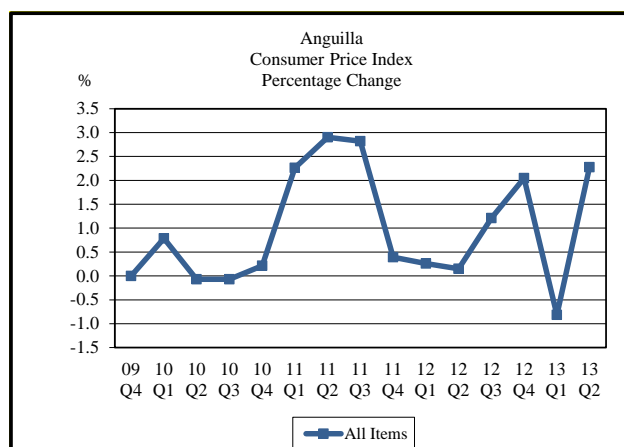


The decline in the aforementioned sectors was tempered by positive developments in the tourism industry. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 14.1 per cent to 83,203 in the first half of the year compared with a 3.7 per cent increase in the comparable period of 2012. Stay-over visitor arrivals are estimated to have risen by 6.0 per cent led by growth in the number of visitors from the USA (6.8 per cent) and recoveries in the Caribbean and UK markets of 7.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent per cent respectively. Those improvements were partially mitigated by lower arrivals from the German market (11.2 per cent). Economic expansion in the USA fuelled group and multigenerational travel from that market while recovery in the UK dampened the negative effects of the Airline Passenger Duty. The improved performance of the Caribbean market was supported by the hosting of a number of conferences and a festival in Anguilla.



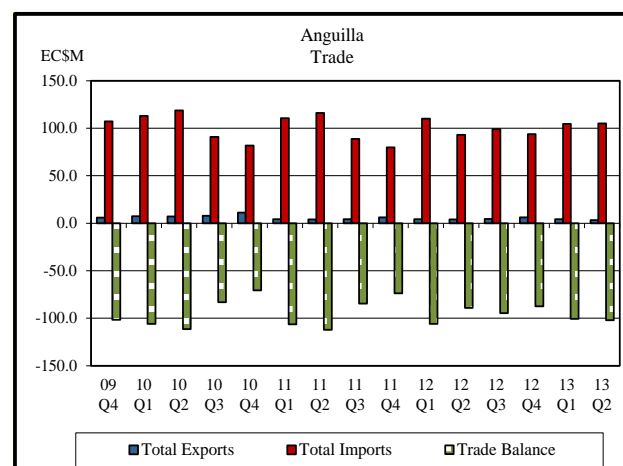
Prices

The consumer price index increased by 1.4 per cent on an end- of- period basis during the first half of 2013, compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. The main sub-indices contributing to this higher level of inflation were transport and communications (6.0 per cent), food (0.9 per cent), alcoholic beverages and tobacco (3.3 per cent) and fuel and light (0.1 per cent). Upward price pressure on transport and communications was largely due to the increase in an airfare to the US Virgin Islands, which was previously discounted. Higher prices for alcohol influenced the increase in the alcoholic beverages and tobacco sub-index. The rise in those sub-indices was tempered by declines in the household furnishings and supplies, housing and clothing and footwear sub-indices of 2.0 per cent, 0.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$202.4m was estimated in the first half of the year compared with one of \$194.9m in the corresponding period of 2012. The wider deficit was due to an estimated increase in imports (3.2 per cent), supplemented by an 11.0 per cent fall in exports. Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 6.3 per cent to \$178.3m in the first six months of the year, in line with growth in stay-over arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$73.2m in short term capital during the review period, compared with \$93.6m in the corresponding 2012 period. There were no external disbursements received in the first half of the year and external principal repayments totalled \$0.5m.

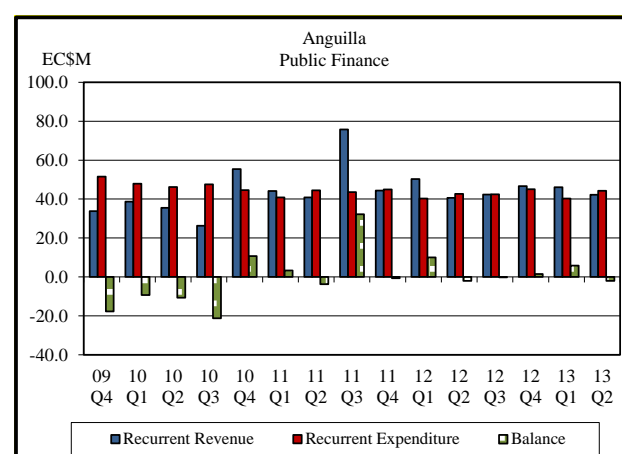


Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the Central Government resulted in a smaller overall surplus of \$0.6m in the first half of 2013, compared with one of \$4.0m in the corresponding period of 2012. A primary surplus (after grants) of \$4.7m was recorded in the review period, compared with an \$8.1m surplus in the corresponding period of last year. The current account balance before grants resulted in a surplus of \$3.8m, compared with one of \$8.1m in the first six months of 2012. This outturn reflects declines in tax revenue collections combined with an increase in current expenditure outlays.

Current revenue declined by 2.9 per cent (\$2.6m) to \$88.3m, due in large part to a 4.5 per cent reduction in the collection of tax revenues. The lower intake of tax revenue reflected declines in receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services, as well as on property. The revenue intake from taxes on domestic goods and services decreased by 15.3 per cent (\$5.2m), due mainly to lower receipts from the accommodation tax and bank deposit levy. Accommodation tax collections declined by 27.9 per cent (\$3.2m) on account of a delay in payment by some hotel establishments in the review period. The reduction in receipts from the bank deposit levy reflected timing

differences in the payment of the fee by some banks. Property tax receipts fell by 66.3 per cent (\$1.7m). Lower tax revenues receipts were moderated somewhat by higher yields from taxes on international trade and transactions, which rose by 11.5 per cent (\$4.0m), buoyed by a more than six-fold (\$2.3m) increase in embarkation tax receipts and a 3.7 per cent (\$1.0m) rise in the collection of import duties. Meanwhile, non-tax revenue increased by 7.5 per cent (\$0.9m).



Current expenditure rose by 1.9 per cent (\$1.6m) to \$84.5m in contrast to a contraction of 2.9 per cent in the first six months of 2012, as a result of an increase in all of the main expenditure subcomponents. Outlays on personal emoluments increased by 0.5 per cent (\$0.2m) attributable to the recruitment of additional public servants to fill budgeted vacancies and expenditure on goods and services rose by 2.1 per cent. Higher outlays



were also recorded for transfers and subsidies (4.5 per cent), associated with increased subventions to the tourist board and the community college. Interest payment obligation increased by 1.5 per cent. Capital expenditure declined to \$3.3m in the review period from \$4.1m in the corresponding period of 2012 reflecting a reduction in the implementation of capital projects consistent with a decline in available financing.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$231.4m at the end of June 2013, approximately 1.1 per cent lower than that recorded at the end of 2012. Central government debt accounted for 93.2 per cent of total disbursed outstanding debt. The outstanding debt of statutory bodies amounted to \$15.6m. The continued reduction in the outstanding debt represents the restricted ability of the Government of Anguilla to incur additional debt.

Money and Credit

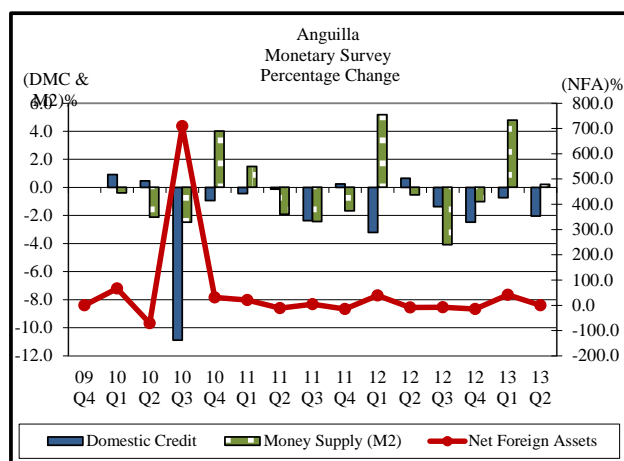
Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 5.0 per cent to \$1,058.0m in the first half of the year, compared with growth of 4.6 per cent in the corresponding 2012 period. The rise in M2 can

be attributed mainly to an increase in quasi money. Quasi money increased by 5.1 per cent (\$49.2m) to \$1,014.1m on account of growth in private sector foreign currency deposits (6.0 per cent), savings deposits (2.7 per cent) and time deposits (1.8 per cent). Narrow money (M1) rose by 2.9 per cent in contrast to a 21.9 per cent decline recorded in the corresponding period of 2012. The increase in M1 is mainly attributable to a more than doubling of EC cheque issued and an increase in currency with the public (9.6 per cent).

Domestic credit contracted by 2.8 per cent to \$1,092.4m, compared with an increase of 2.6 per cent in the comparable 2012 period, largely attributable to reductions in outstanding credit to the private sector, combined with an increase in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises. Private sector credit declined during the review period by 1.5 per cent (\$20.2m) largely due to a 2.0 per cent (\$15.8m) fall in credit extended to businesses and a 1.5 per cent (\$8.3m) decrease in credit to households. Developments with respects to lower level of private sector credit were partly explained by the weak economic and business environment. The net deposit position of statutory bodies increased by 6.0 per cent reflecting growth in their deposits at commercial banks. The net deposit position of the Central



Government remained virtually unchanged at \$57.8m compared with \$57.8m at the end of December 2012, as its deposits in the banking system increased by 2.4 per cent (\$1.7m) while credit extended to the Central Government rose by 11.9 per cent (\$1.7m).



The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that the decline in credit for tourism (8.1 per cent) was the largest contributing factor to the overall contraction in credit extension. Decreases in credit extended for personal use (1.4 per cent), the construction sector (1.6 per cent) and manufacturing, mining and quarrying (5.1 per cent) were also observed. These declines were tempered by increases for distributive trades (6.7 per cent) and other uses (2.8 per cent).

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 41.6 per cent to \$263.7m in the first six months of the year compared to an

increase of 27.0 per cent in the corresponding 2012 period. This development is largely as a result of transactions of commercial banks. Commercial banks increased their external assets with non-ECCB territories by 22.4 per cent and with financial institutions within the Currency Union by 37.4 per cent. Consequently, the net foreign assets position of commercial banks rose by 93.6 per cent (\$73.2m) to \$151.5m. Anguilla's imputed share of the ECCB reserves increased by 3.9 per cent to \$112.2m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the review period, as evidenced by a 4.5 percentage point increase in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities to 33.4 and a decrease of 6.1 percentage points in the loans and advances to total deposits ratio to 93.5. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened to 5.72 per cent at the end of the first half of the year, from 5.70 per cent at the end of December 2012. The weighted average interest rate on loans fell to 9.17 per cent from 9.19 per cent while that on deposits fell to 3.45 per cent from 3.49 per cent.

Prospects

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its most recent World Economic Output (WEO)



report, projected global economic growth of 3.1 per cent in 2013, representing a 0.2 percentage point deceleration from the previous estimate. The expansion in global economic growth will be led by emerging economies to which Anguilla has limited economic ties. The economies of the USA and the UK with whom Anguilla conducts the majority of its external trade will grow relatively more slowly, at 1.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Notwithstanding recent improvements in economic performance, the Euro area which entered recession since 2012 is estimated to contract further in 2013 by a revised 0.4 per cent.

Against this background, the economy of Anguilla is expected to record a modest recovery in 2013 based on an uptick in economic activity in the latter half of the year compared with the first six months. This improved outlook is based on a sustained improvement in the tourism industry and an estimated increase in construction activity. Tourism activity is anticipated to contribute positively to growth, following on from the improvement in arrivals in the first half of the year. This trend is expected to continue, in the absence of mitigating factors in the second half of the year. Improvement in the wholesale and retail trade sector associated with the recovery

in economic activity is also expected. Developments in the construction sector will be fuelled by private sector construction, associated with the refurbishment of the Malliouhana Hotel and Spa as well as ongoing work at the two boutique hotel properties – Zemi Beach and Manoa resorts. While economic activity is projected to increase continued sluggishness in some key sectors including financial intermediation and real estate and renting will moderate the pace of the recovery. Additionally, sluggish economic activity will adversely impact labour market conditions and further limit consumer spending.

The fiscal operations of the Central Government are expected to record a smaller overall surplus associated with constrained revenue growth outpaced by an increase in capital expenditure. Capital expenditure is expected to increase as grant funding from the UK government is applied to finance a number of public sector investment projects. On the external accounts the merchandise trade deficit is projected to widen given higher imports associated with increased activity in the construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Additionally, consistent with expectations regarding tourist arrivals, gross visitor expenditure is expected to increase relative to earnings in 2012. These developments are contingent on the sustained



expansion in the USA and further strengthening of the economic recovery in the UK.

Downside risks to the projections remain elevated and include a slowing global economic expansion, protracted labour market rigidities

and high unemployment in the USA and the UK associated with the slow economic recovery in those economies. On the domestic front risks include financial sector instability attributable to prolonged weakness in the economy, possible hurricane damage to the infrastructure and possible adverse energy price shocks.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Overview

Economic activity in Antigua and Barbuda is estimated to have expanded at a moderate pace in the first half of 2013, compared with the performance in the corresponding period of 2012. The improvement in economic activity was evident in positive growth in the construction; public administration, defence, and compulsory social security, transport, storage and communications; and financial intermediation sectors. Lower activity was recorded in the hotels and restaurants and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Consumer prices rose by 0.6 per cent, on an end-of-period basis, a slower rate of growth than the corresponding period of 2012. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have decreased marginally due to an increase in export value. The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a larger overall deficit as revenue collections fell. Total outstanding public sector debt increased during the first half of 2013. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased while domestic credit declined. Commercial bank liquidity improved and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

In its June 2013 World Economic Outlook the IMF cut its forecast for global economic growth citing factors such as appreciably weaker domestic demand and slower growth in several key emerging market economies, as well as continued recessionary conditions in the Euro Area. In that regard it is noted that the downside risks still dominate the global economic outlook. Against the backdrop of an uneven pace of global economic growth, the domestic economy is expected to improve moderately through the rest of 2013. Activity in the tourism industry is expected to be lower than in 2012 given the developments for the first half of the year. Construction activity is expected to increase at a moderate pace supported by the on-going work on the new airport terminal building and the construction of a parallel runway and expansion of the runway apron, as well intensive road works programme by the Government. In addition, residential construction activity is also expected to be vibrant as home owners take advantage of the Construct Antigua and Barbuda Initiative (CABI), which is showing positive signs. The fiscal operations of the central government are expected to result in a larger deficit as revenue growth is not expected to exceed the 2012 total and capital expenditure is expected to increase

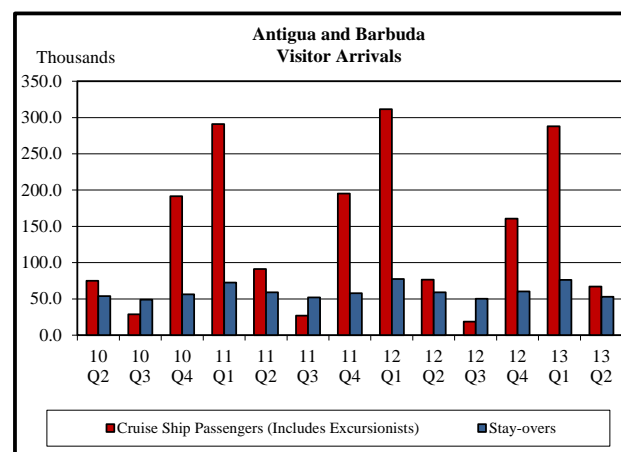


relative to 2012. On the balance of payments, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen due to a larger amount of imports as economic activity picks up. Price pressures are expected to remain muted given the outlook for food, commodity and energy prices. Other downside risks to the outlook include the threat of hurricane which could derail the economic recovery.

Output

The tourist industry continued to underperform as tourism output declined in the period of January to June 2013, in contrast to the performance in the first half of 2012. There was a 7.5 per cent reduction in total visitor arrivals as all categories of visitors recorded declines. Stay-over visitor arrivals, the most important category given its economic impact, fell by 5.2 per cent to 129,391 in contrast to growth of 3.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. All categories of stay-over visitors recorded declines with the exception of visitor arrivals from the Canadian market. The decline in stay-over visitor arrivals was most pronounced in the USA (10.2 per cent), the Caribbean (15.9 per cent) and Italy (29.1 per cent). Weak economic performance in Europe and the Caribbean may explain these declines. By contrast visitor arrivals from Canada rose by 27.9 per cent.

Consistent with the reduced number of ships making calls to Antigua and Barbuda, cruise ship passenger arrivals declined by 8.5 per cent to 355,037 in the first half of 2013.



Output in the construction sector improved during the review period as both public and private residential construction increased. In the public sector, central government capital expenditure totalled \$11.8m compared with \$7.2m in the corresponding period of 2012, driven by increased activity on an intensive road work programme and continued work on the new airport terminal building. In the private residential sector, the increase in activity was supported by a \$9.9m increase in loans and advances for home construction and renovation. In addition, the volume of cement imported, a key indicative indicator of construction activity, rose by 22.3 per cent. While private residential and public sector construction activity improved private non-residential construction remained dormant.

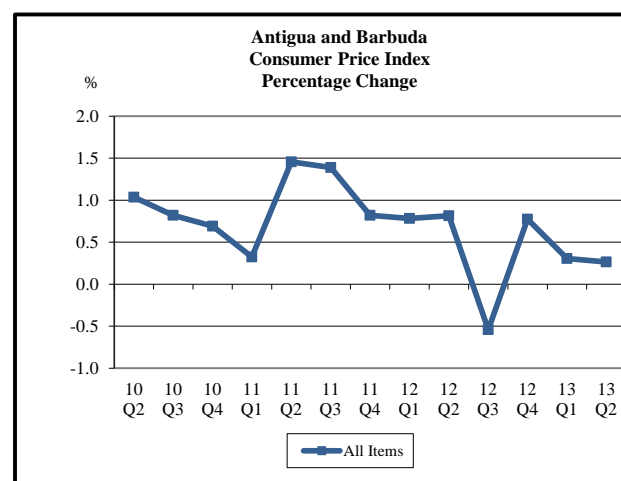


Provisional estimates suggest that value added in the transport, storage and communications sector rose for the first half of the year on account of an increase in road transportation. Value added from financial intermediation is also estimated to have increased as the deposits within the banking sector rose. Value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have decreased marginally as volume of cargo landed at the Port decreased.

Prices

The rate of inflation was relatively flat as consumer prices rose by 0.6 per cent during the first six months of 2013, compared with a 1.6 per cent increase during the corresponding period of 2012. The deceleration in consumer prices was largely attributed to slower growth in the price of food (0.3 per cent), fuel and light (0.8 per cent) and households furnishings and supplies (1.8 per cent), compared with growth of 0.9 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively, in the comparable period of 2012. Reduction in prices for the clothing and footwear and transport and communications sub-indices of 0.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively, further contributed to subdued price pressures during the review period. The only sub index to show a faster rate of growth was personal services where prices rose by 8.0

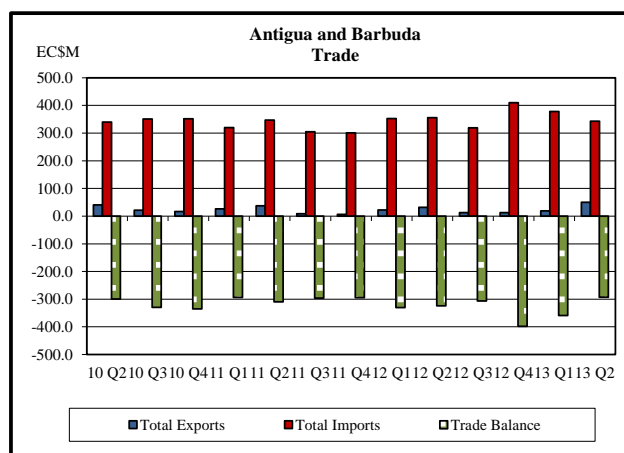
per cent in contrast to a decline of 3.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 2012.



Trade and Payments

An estimated merchandise trade deficit of \$651.9m was recorded in the first half of 2013, compared with one of \$654.8m in the corresponding period of 2012. The narrowing of the deficit was due primarily to a 29.1 per cent (\$15.5m) growth in the value of exports; reflecting an increase in the value of re-exports, which outpaced a 1.8 per cent increase in imports. The value of re-exports rose by 30.4 per cent attributed to re-export of motor vehicles. Gross travel receipts are estimated to have decreased by 5.3 per cent to \$462.1m, consistent with the decline in tourist arrivals. Transactions by commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$142.4m in short-term capital in contrast to a \$66.5m inflow in the comparable period of 2012. There was \$96.0m in external

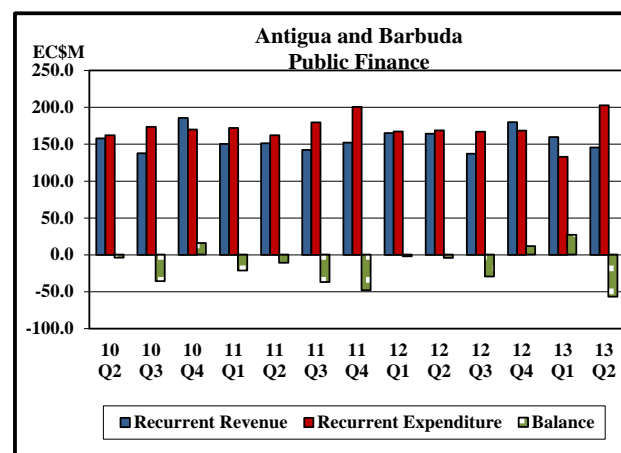
disbursements to the government, primarily attributed to the final disbursement received from the IMF under the Stand by Arrangement programme, while external loan repayments totalled \$21.4m.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government deteriorated in the first six months of 2013 as the overall deficit more than trebled compared with the position in the corresponding period of 2012. The overall deficit totalled \$41.3m in the first half of 2013, compared with a deficit of \$12.9m in the corresponding period of 2012. A primary deficit of \$7.9m was recorded, in contrast to a surplus of \$22.3m in the first six months of 2012. The overall balance outturn was primarily influenced by developments on the current account, in particular a reduction in revenue collections. Current account operations generated a deficit of \$30.3m compared with

one of \$6.6m in the first six months of 2012. The performance of the current account was influenced by a 7.3 per cent decline in current revenue to \$305.5m, in contrast to a 9.2 per cent increase in the corresponding period in 2012. The reduction in current revenue collections was influenced by a 7.3 per cent (\$22.7m) decrease in tax revenues. A 14.4 per cent (\$20.8m) decrease in the receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services, which was attributed to lower stamp duties collections, was primarily responsible for the drop in tax revenues. Likewise, there was a 9.9 per cent (\$11.5m) decline in taxes collections from international trade and transactions, due to the fact that the passenger facility charge and embarkation have now been abolished. Offsetting the reduction in tax revenue collections was a 30.1 per cent increase in taxes on income and profits, as collections from the corporation tax rose by \$10.5m largely reflecting the collection of tax arrears. Non - tax revenue, the other component of tax revenue, declined by 6.3 per cent.



Current expenditure fell by \$0.3m to \$335.7m in the first six months of 2013, compared with a \$1.7m increase in the corresponding period of 2012, reflecting decreases in interest payments and in outlays on transfers and subsidies. Meanwhile spending on personal emoluments and goods and services increased. Interest payments decreased by 5.4 per cent (\$1.9m) due to reduced interest payments on domestic debt, while spending on transfers and subsidies fell by 4.2 per cent (\$4.6m), on account of reduced payments to statutory bodies. By contrast outlays on personal emoluments and goods and services rose by 0.6 per cent (\$0.8m) and 9.6 per cent (\$5.4m), respectively. Central government capital expenditure totalled \$11.8m for the first half of 2013 compared with \$7.2m in the equivalent period of 2012.

Public Sector Debt

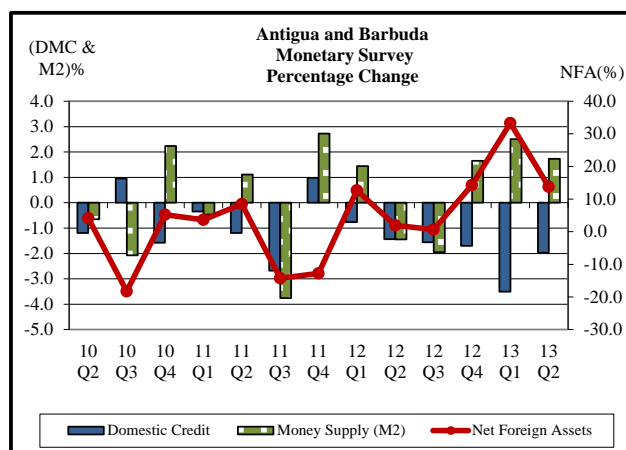
The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated to have increased by 1.7 per cent (\$48.8m) to \$2.9b in the six-month period under review. This development was attributed mainly to a 10.0 per cent (\$47.8m) expansion in public corporations indebtedness, due to a \$44.7m increase in their domestic debt. Central government debt fell by \$1.1m as the amortisation on the domestic debt (\$83.2m) exceeded the increase in external debt (\$84.2m).

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) aggregates rose by 4.3 per cent to \$2,909.4m during the period January to June 2013, from \$2,790.1m at the end of December 2012, as both narrow money (M1) and quasi money components expanded. M1 rose by 5.5 per cent to \$584.7m, associated with increases in currency with the public (5.5 per cent), EC\$ dollar cheques and drafts issued (17.4 per cent) and demand deposits (5.0 per cent). Quasi money increased by 4.0 per cent to \$2,324.7m on account of expansions in private sector savings deposits (6.7 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits (23.4 per cent).

Domestic credit decreased by 5.4 per cent to \$2,554.2m attributable to declines in credit to the private sector and the government. Outstanding loans to the private sector fell by 2.4 per cent (\$55.9m); primarily reflecting reduced credit to businesses (2.7 per cent) and households (1.5 per cent). Net credit to the central government fell by 7.8 per cent (\$42.9m) to \$509.1m, reflecting mainly a reduction in borrowing from commercial banks. The net deposit position of Non-Financial Public Enterprises (NFPEs) grew by 21.8 per cent, driven by the combined effects of an 11.5 per cent expansion in deposits and a 4.6 per cent fall in credit.





The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that credit to the economy fell by 2.4 per cent for the period under review. The largest declines were recorded in credit to businesses in the construction sector (6.5 per cent). Credit for personal use declined by 2.2 per cent in contrast to growth of 2.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. Tempering the decline in credit for personal use was an increase in credit for the acquisition of property which rose by 0.9 per cent (\$7.4m). Of the other major sectors, credit for public administration and to the tourism industry declined by 47 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Those declines were partly offset by a 2.7 per cent (\$6.9m) expansion in loans for distributive trades.

The net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 51.6 per cent (\$240.3m) to \$705.8m, marked by an increase in commercial banks net foreign assets which increased by \$142.4m.

Antigua and Barbuda's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves increased by 15.7 per cent (\$97.9m).

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the period under review. This assessment is based on a 2.3 percentage points increase to 50.6 per cent in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities at the end of June 2013. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio decreased by 3.8 percentage points to 75.8 per cent from 79.6 per cent at the end of December 2012.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits was basically unchanged moving from 6.47 per cent at the end of December 2012 to 6.43 per cent at the end of June 2013. The weighted average interest rate on loans fell by 11.0 basis points to 9.37 per cent and that on deposits decreased by 3.0 basis points 2.93 per cent.

Prospects

Based on the developments for the first half of 2013, economic activity in Antigua and Barbuda is set to expand at a moderate pace in 2013, supported by an expected increase in valued added in the construction sector while activity in the tourism industry is likely to be



lower than the level recorded in 2012. Construction activity will be buoyed by increased capital outlays by the Government with support from the construction of homes as individuals take advantage of the CABI and lower mortgage rates. The performance of the tourism industry will be lower than in 2012, as the below par performance in the first half of the year is unlikely to be reversed. Other sectors of the economy are beginning to see some vibrancy and should add positively to economic growth in 2013. Price pressures are expected to remain restrained given the movements in global inflation and the price of major commodities.

The fiscal operations of Central Government are projected to deteriorate as the Government increases capital expenditure while revenues are forecasted to be lower than in 2012. The outlook for revenue performance reflects the performance for the first half of 2013.

Notwithstanding growth in current expenditure is likely to be restrained as the Government continues to implement expenditure control measures.

In the monetary sector, liquidity is expected to remain buoyant, amid the sustained weakness in domestic demand, the high levels of unemployment and the elevated loan arrears situation, which has led to a more conservative lending approach by commercial banks. In light of this, credit growth is expected to remain subdued.

On the external accounts, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to widen based on a projected reduction in export earnings. While the economy is expected to record a modest improvement in economic growth for 2013 downside risks are abound. Risks to the economy are on balance with the main downside risks include the potential threat of a hurricane.



DOMINICA

Overview

Preliminary estimates suggest that overall economic activity in Dominica remained relatively flat in the first six months of 2013. The first half of the year witnessed mixed activity in agriculture and tourism, as well as a decline in construction, which had spill-over effects on other closely related sectors of the economy. Manufacturing output is estimated to have increased. The consumer price index rose by 0.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit widened mainly resulting from larger import payments. The central government registered a smaller overall fiscal deficit and the total outstanding public sector debt fell during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net domestic credit increased, while net foreign assets declined. Commercial bank liquidity rose marginally, while the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits decreased.

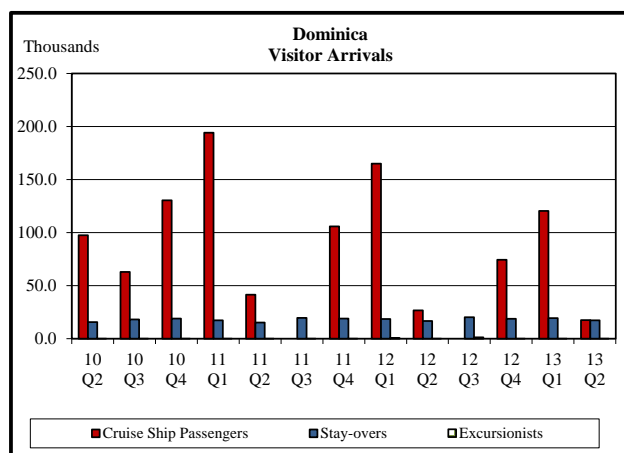
Modest growth is anticipated in the economy in 2013 premised on expected developments in the global and local economy. There are some positive prospects for tourism, non-banana production, manufacturing and by extension the

distributive trades, during the remainder of the year. These prospects are premised on increased economic activity in Dominica's main trading partners and the success of local policy efforts to spur growth. Continued fiscal consolidation efforts should result in a narrowing of the overall fiscal deficit position. The macroeconomic outlook is subject to a number of downside risks including a weak global recovery; adverse weather; and delayed grant inflows.

Output

Total agricultural production was negatively impacted by plant disease particularly in the banana and plantain sub-sectors. The lingering effects of the Black Sigatoka disease led to a contraction of 48.0 per cent to 844 tonnes in banana output in the first half of 2013. Output of non-banana crops and livestock are estimated to have increased, positively influenced by continued efforts by the authorities to provide training, finance, supplies and ancillary services to farmers.





Construction activity is estimated to have declined during the period under review. This sector, which has been largely driven by the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP), registered a 17.6 per cent reduction in capital spending as major projects neared completion. These projects included the State House Renovation and Extension Project, State College, road works, and a hotel project. Developments in the private sector were also lacklustre. The number and value of construction starts fell by 15.5 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively and marginal declines were also recorded in commercial bank credit extended for construction and for private home construction and renovation. The pace of construction activity is estimated to have negatively impacted the performance of the local mining and quarrying industry.

There were some positive developments in the tourism industry amid the continued downturn

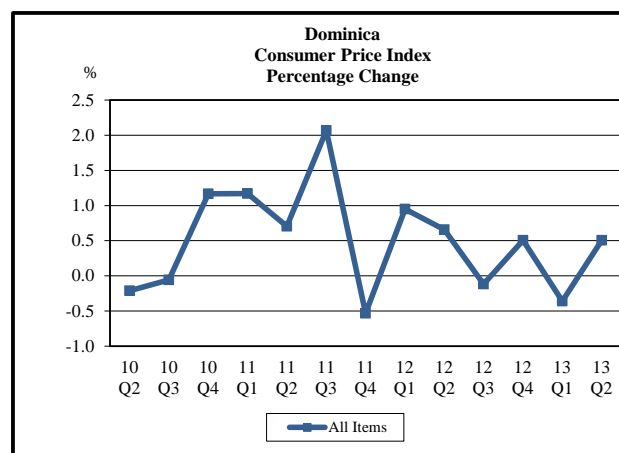
in the cruise sub-sector. Stay-over visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 4.1 per cent to 36,663 mirroring growth in arrivals in all major source markets including the USA (4.4 per cent) and the Caribbean (3.7 per cent). Increased marketing and promotional events, public investment and efforts to secure additional airlift, and further development of tourism sites contributed to the improved outturn for the stay-over sub-category. The cruise sub-category registered a steeper contraction of 28.1 per cent to 137,899 cruise visitors, reflecting a reduction in cruise ship calls to 102, from 127 in the corresponding period of 2012. Preliminary estimates indicate a decline of 49.9 per cent in the number of excursionists and a slight increase of 0.8 per cent in yacht passengers. Overall, total visitor arrivals fell by 22.3 per cent to 183,986. These developments are estimated to have dampened activity in the transport, storage and communications and wholesale and retail trade sectors.

Manufacturing activity is provisionally estimated to have increased in the first half of the year. There were noticeable increases in the output of beverages (19.9 per cent) and soap (10.9 per cent) as demand strengthened in domestic and external markets. The production of paints and varnishes dipped by 18.4 per cent

since there was a build-up of stocks which was sufficient to meet higher export demand.

Prices

It is estimated that the consumer price index increased by 0.2 per cent at the end of June 2013, in comparison to 1.6 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. The main categories which contributed to the deceleration in the rate of inflation were the transport sub-index and the food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index, which fell by 2.0 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively. The decline of the transport sub-index was largely based on a reduction in the cost of air travel as a new carrier offered special fares during the second quarter of the year. The reduction in the food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index was largely on account of lower prices for fruits, vegetables and meat. Some of the other sub-indices registering declines included; communication (4.0 per cent), recreation and culture (1.7 per cent), health (1.1 per cent) and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (0.3 per cent). The housing, utilities, gas and fuels sub-index, the largest weighted, rose by 3.2 per cent, stemming from higher costs for electricity and fuels.



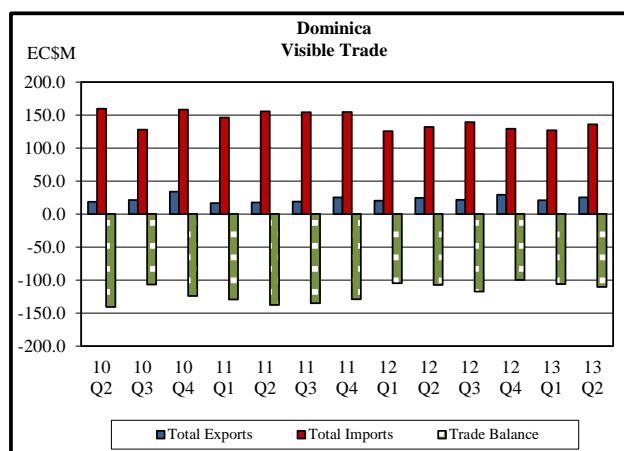
Trade and Payments

The merchandise trade deficit is provisionally estimated to have widened by 2.0 per cent to \$216.8m in the first six months of 2013 largely on account of increased import payments. The value of imports is estimated to have increased by 2.1 per cent to \$262.6m mainly for payments of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and manufactured articles. The value of total exports is estimated to have increased by 2.4 per cent to \$45.8m, as export receipts for goods, such as paints and varnished, increased by 11.3 per cent though tempered by contractions in that for bananas (51.1 per cent) and soap (4.5 per cent).

The fall-off in cruise passengers was a major contributing factor to the contraction of 4.1 per cent to \$148.8m in gross travel receipts. The transactions of commercial banks led to a net outflow of \$5.7m in short term capital.



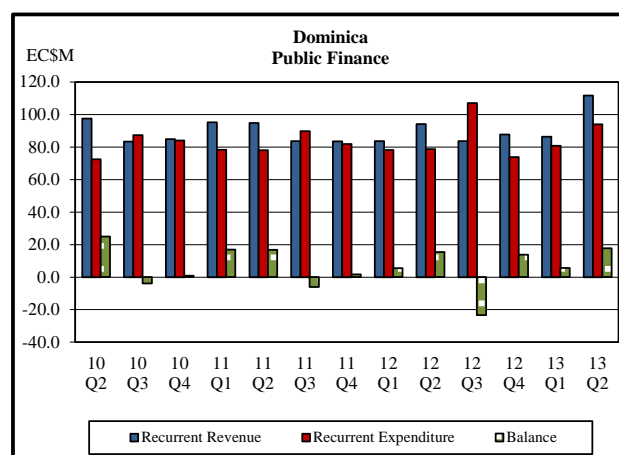
Consistent with reduced capital spending, external loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$12.2m, down from \$48.0m in the first half of 2012. External principal repayments also decreased to \$5.3m, from \$11.4m.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a smaller overall deficit of \$79.7m in the first half of 2013, compared to that of \$116.5m in the corresponding period of 2012. The outturn was largely influenced by a decline in capital spending coupled with an increase in non-tax revenue. A primary deficit of \$65.0m was recorded, down from one of \$106.0m in the corresponding period of 2012. The overall deficit was financed in part by a draw-down in deposits from the banking system and the issuance of treasury bills on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM).

Preliminary data for the capital account indicated that capital spending fell by 17.6 per cent to \$114.8m. The capital outlays represented continued work on projects such as the State House and College, water supply networks, a hospital, the geothermal initiative, main and feeder roads, and urban centers. The West Coast also underwent rehabilitative work following damage caused by heavy rains which occurred during the past year. There was no capital grant received in the period under review.



The current account surplus amounted to \$35.0m, representing a marked improvement from the \$20.9m recorded in the first half of 2012. While budgetary support of \$11.7m was received from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) in the first quarter of 2013, growth in the non-tax component of current revenue was largely responsible for this turnaround. The yield from one of the sub-categories of non-tax-

revenue, the economic citizenship programme, almost tripled to \$35.3m benefitting from an increase in fees from 1 September 2012. The yield from the programme, in addition to slight increases in the receipts from fees, fines, and sales as well as ECCB profits, led to a doubling of non-tax revenue to \$43.7m. The tax revenue component did not perform as well, indicative of the weak pace of the economic recovery. The largest sub-category of tax revenue, taxes on domestic goods and services, registered a contraction of 2.1 per cent, mainly influenced by a reduction of 6.2 per cent in the intake from the value added tax. Collections from taxes on international trade and transactions also fell, recording a decline of 9.3 per cent, largely associated with lower receipts from import duty and the embarkation/exit tax. The intake from taxes on income, profit and capital gains was 3.7 per cent higher, as revenue from personal income tax rose in association with higher salaries awarded in the period under review. Earnings from property tax moved up by \$0.5m to \$3.8m. Total current revenue therefore rose by 11.4 per cent to \$198.2m in the first six months of 2013.

Current expenditure reached \$174.8m, up by 11.3 per cent. Personal emoluments, which accounted for the bulk of current outlays, rose by 17.4 per cent, as salaries were adjusted

upwards by 2.5 per cent in February and retroactive salary increases of 1.0 per cent for 2010/2011 and 1.5 per cent for 2011/2012 were awarded in April 2013. Expenditure on goods and services rose by 4.6 per cent largely associated with higher professional and consultancy fees, electricity charges, and payments for medical supplies. Interest payments amounted to \$14.7m, up from \$10.5m, mirroring an increase in external interest obligations. Spending on transfers and subsidies decreased by a marginal amount (\$0.1m).

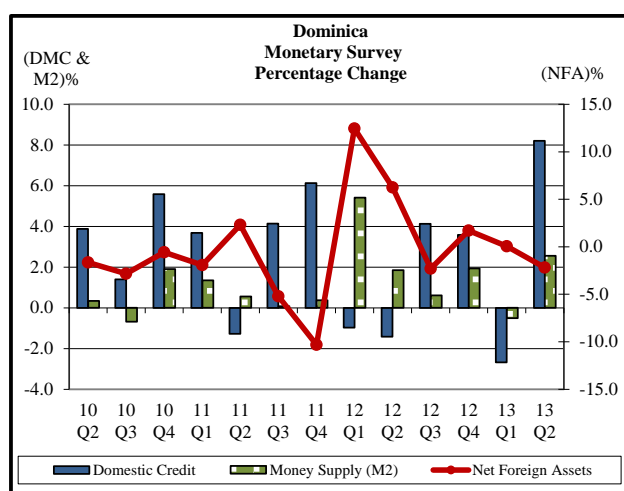
Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$1,012.6m at the end of June 2013, below the total of \$1,041.3m recorded at the end of 2012. This development coincided with a reduced overall fiscal deficit of the central government and scheduled amortized payments by public corporations. The outstanding debt of the central government fell by 3.0 per cent to \$841.2m. A reduction was also observed in the outstanding debt of public corporations which amounted to \$171.4m, from \$174.1m at the end of 2012. Decreases were observed in both external (1.9 per cent) and domestic (4.9 per cent) debt.



Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) was up by 2.0 per cent to \$1,161.3m during the first half of 2013, compared with growth of 7.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. This outturn was the result of a 2.6 per cent (\$23.2m) growth in quasi money as private sector savings deposits rose by 5.2 per cent. There was a marginal decline in M1 (0.1 per cent), largely attributed to a contraction of 12.9 per cent in currency in circulation.



The net foreign assets of the banking system declined by 1.1 per cent to \$539.1m, influenced largely by the transactions of the Government of Dominica at the Central Bank. Dominica's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves fell by 4.7 per cent to \$236.4m. The net foreign assets of the commercial banks increased by 1.9 per cent relative to the level at the end of December 2012, mainly resulting from an

increase in assets held with institutions outside of the Currency Union.

Domestic credit grew by 4.5 per cent to \$718.2m, influenced largely by central government transactions. The deposits of central government in the banking system fell by 33.3 per cent while the credit extended to central government rose by 4.7 per cent to finance the fiscal deficit. As a result, the central government was in a net credit position of \$32.6m at the end of June 2013 in contrast to a net deposit position of \$6.6m at the end of December 2012. Credit to the private sector was up by 1.0 per cent (\$7.8m), on account of growth in lending to households. The net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises rose by 15.8 per cent, mainly associated with an increase in deposits. The credit position of non-bank financial institutions remained relatively unchanged.

The distribution of credit showed that there were declines in credit to agriculture and fisheries (9.6 per cent), manufacturing, mining and quarry (4.0 per cent), tourism (1.5 per cent). Credit to the construction sector remained relatively unchanged. Credit for personal use, which accounts for the majority of the lending portfolio, grew by 2.2 per cent partly associated with house and land purchases.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system increased marginally during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 0.2 percentage point to 40.3 per cent at the end of June 2013. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 64.4 per cent. The weighted average interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates fell by 0.05 percentage point to 5.97 per cent at the end of June 2013. The weighted average interest rate on deposits decreased by 0.02 percentage point to 2.99 per cent, and that on loans declined by 0.07 percentage point to 8.96 per cent.

Prospects

The macroeconomic outlook is one of marginal growth for 2013, premised on positive developments in the global and local economy. The realization of growth in 2013 in the economies of the major trading partners, including the USA, UK and Caribbean, should bolster local economic activity. While rehabilitation efforts to contain the spread of disease may not reverse the losses in banana production by the second half of 2013, gains in the non-banana sector should help to support total agricultural production. In the tourism sector, activity is expected to strengthen in the latter half of the year with the introduction of

new cruise calls as well as additional room stock. These developments are likely to have positive spillover effects on the transport, storage and communications and the wholesale and retail trade sectors. In the other sectors of the economy, the current trend in manufacturing is expected to continue, whereby this sector's performance is likely to strengthen. Significant momentum is unlikely to be gained in the construction sector during the remainder of the year.

The overall fiscal deficit in 2013 is expected to narrow relative to 2012 based on on-going fiscal consolidation efforts. Capital expenditure is forecasted to decline, offsetting any increase in current expenditure, thereby improving the overall fiscal balance in 2013. The fiscal performance in the second half of 2013 is anticipated to be positively influenced by the continued implementation of measures which were highlighted in the 2013/2014 budget presented in July 2013. These measures included increasing efficiency in the delivery of government services; improving tax administration through an online service; and increasing tax compliance. The fiscal forecast is also based on the assumption that the authorities will receive additional grant funding from bilateral and multilateral donors during the latter part of the year. Based on the new medium



term debt strategy which was also presented in July 2013, the fiscal deficit is expected to be financed from concessional loans and issuance of securities on the RGSM.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade balance is likely to widen, contingent on higher imports payments associated with the slight uptick in the economy. Exports receipts are likely to increase marginally from the projected improved outturn from manufacturing, but will still be limited due to the anticipated decline in banana production. The higher import payments are therefore expected to offset any increase in export revenue. Gross receipts from travel are likely to be relatively flat whereby projected gains in cruise and stay-over spending in the latter half of the year may be just

sufficient to offset the reduction in earnings in the first six months.

The macroeconomic outlook, however, remains highly uncertain with downside risks. The forecasts are contingent on a sustainable recovery in the global economy and the success of local strategies to spur economic activity. Factors which pose risks to this macroeconomic outlook include: a weak global recovery; adverse weather; and delayed grant inflows. In particular, adverse weather during the remainder of the year can delay infrastructural development; pose a setback to economy activity; and result in further strains on near-term growth and the fiscal position of the central government. Inflationary pressures do not currently pose a major risk to the domestic economy.



GRENADA

Overview

Economic activity in Grenada is estimated to have expanded in the first six months of 2013 relative to the corresponding period of 2012. The expansion was influenced mainly by developments in the construction and manufacturing sectors, with agriculture also contributing positively to economic growth. Consumer prices rose by 0.2 per cent on an end of period basis. The fiscal operations of central government are estimated to have resulted in a slightly larger deficit due to an increase in capital expenditure. The total public sector debt grew, largely influenced by a rise in central government debt. Monetary liabilities expanded, on account of growth in net foreign assets, while domestic credit contracted. Commercial bank liquidity was at a higher level during the period under review. The commercial banks weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits remained unchanged.

The pace of economic activity is projected to accelerate in the remainder of 2013. Increased activities in the construction sector, both private and public, and expansion in the tourism industry with the opening of the Sandals La Source Resort and Spa later in the year are

expected to support positive growth outturns. Risks to the prospects remain skewed to the downside and include unfavourable weather conditions and any stagnation in global economic momentum, particularly in the United States of America – a major trading partner.

Output

Construction activity rebounded in the first half of 2013, recording positive growth for the first time since 2006 as some large private commercial projects, namely the Sandals La Source Resort renovation and expansion and the new National Insurance Scheme commercial complex came on stream. In addition, some works have resumed at the Bailles Bacolet Resort and Spa. The expansion in construction was also supported by growth in the public sector capital programme, as evidenced by the increased outlays for capital expenditure. Public sector construction activity was primarily limited to the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, schools and other public buildings. The increase in construction activity was corroborated in part by a 16.8 per cent rise in the value of construction material imports. Construction activity was moderated by the pace of private sector residential construction projects, which is estimated to have slowed,

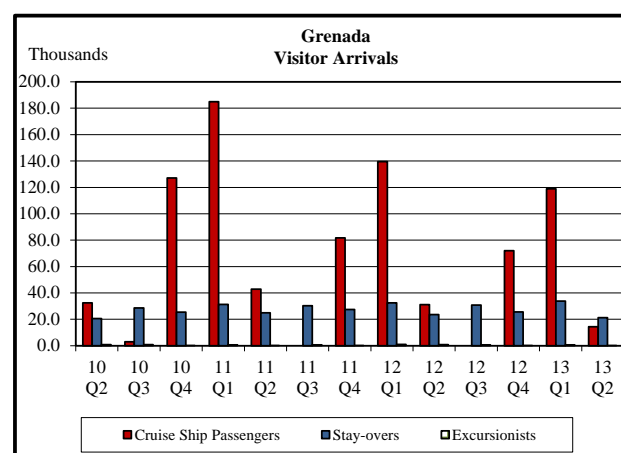


based on a reduced rate of growth in commercial bank credit for home construction and renovation.

Driven in part by increased domestic demand, production in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2013 following a contraction in the corresponding period of 2012, with beverages leading the way. Output of beer expanded 29.4 per cent to 416,509 gallons, in contrast to a decline in 2012. Similarly, estimates for the production of rum, malt and stout indicate increases of 23.1 per cent, 20.0 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively. Higher levels of output were also recorded for soft drinks (2.4 per cent). In other developments in the light manufacturing sector, paint increased by 6.6 per cent, and poultry feed by 9.0 per cent, largely reflecting a rise in export demand. These increases were partially offset by declines in the production of flour (11.6 per cent) and toilet paper 1.9 per cent.

Agricultural production is estimated to have increase in the first half of 2013 compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2012, driven mainly by improved planting conditions and higher domestic demand. Among the traditional crops, banana production rose by 21.2 per cent to 3,511 tonnes, while output of

nutmeg grew by 30.1 per cent (53 tonnes). By contrast, the cocoa crop yield declined by 26.0 per cent (165.0 tonnes), reflecting the cyclical nature of the crop output. Output of other crops (fruits and vegetables) contracted by 13.0 per cent, attributed to low yielding harvests. Fish production increased by 26.9 per cent, as more boats were put out to sea.



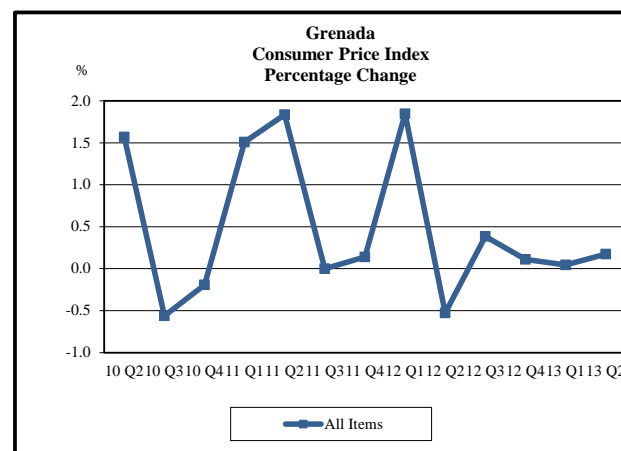
Activity in the tourism industry declined, largely as a result of a contraction in both stay-over and cruise ship arrivals. Total visitor arrivals fell by 17.1 per cent to 191,345, following a contraction of 19.5 per cent in the first half of 2012 when both major segments of the industry also declined. The number of stay-over visitors fell by 1.6 per cent to 55,042, following a decline of 0.5 per cent in the first half of 2012. An analysis of visitors by market sources indicates continued reduction in arrivals from two of the three main markets; the Caribbean recorded an 8.6 per cent decline and

visitors from the United Kingdom fell by 20.4 per cent. Those declines were only partially offset a 9.8 per cent increases in stay-over visitors from the USA (9.8 per cent) and from Canada (48.5 per cent), which resulted from better economic conditions in those markets. The number of cruise ship passengers continued its downward trend, declining by 22.0 per cent to 133,163, as fewer ships visited. The number of cruise ship calls fell to 100 from 132 in the first half of 2012. A decline was recorded in the number of excursionists (49.2 per cent), while yacht passengers rose by 2.5 per cent.

Prices

Prices in Grenada were stable during the first six months of 2013, as evidenced by an increase of 0.2 per cent in the consumer price index (CPI). A review of the CPI data shows that inflationary pressures were caused by rises in prices in the second and third heaviest weighted sub-indices of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (0.7 per cent) and Transport (0.7 per cent). These marginal increases were tempered by declines of 0.1 per cent and 1.5 per cent in the heaviest weighted Housing, Utilities, Gas & Fuels sub-index and the Communication sub index respectively. Other notable price changes were recorded in the Household Furnishings, Supplies

& Maintenance sub index (-1.1 per cent) and clothing and footwear sub-index (-2.6 per cent).

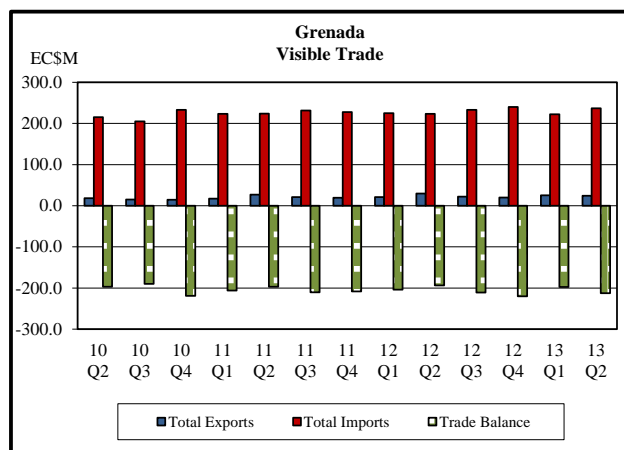


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$409.4m was realised in the first six months of 2013, above that of \$397.4m recorded in the comparable period of 2012. The larger deficit resulted from a combination of an increase in imports and a concurrent lower level of exports. Import payments grew by 2.4 per cent (\$10.9m) attributable in part to an expansion in construction-related imports. The value of exports is estimated to have declined by 2.1 per cent (\$1.1m), based on reduced domestic exports. Domestic export earnings fell by 13.1 per cent to \$39.5m, as a result of reduced exports of manufactured goods (6.3 per cent) as well as agricultural exports (26.1 per cent), in the period under review. The decline in manufactured exports was largely influenced by



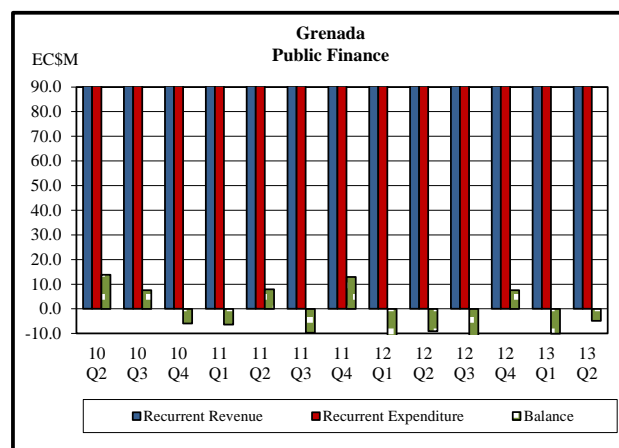
a contraction in the export of flour, which accounted for roughly 50.0 per cent of total manufactured exports.



Gross travel receipts fell by 3.8 per cent to \$163.0m, reflecting the general decline in total visitor arrivals and that of stay-over visitor arrivals in particular. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$82.4m in short-term capital during the period under review, as banks reduced their net liabilities position, compared with a net outflow of \$22.7m during the same period of 2012. External loan amortisation by the central government, declined by 42.7 per cent to \$19.9m stemming from a decision to suspend debt servicing to some creditors as part of the announced debt restructuring; meanwhile, external disbursements increased more than four-fold to \$57.1m, on account of a loan received from the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of central government are estimated to have resulted in an overall deficit of \$63.2m in the first half of 2013, compared with one of \$62.1m in the corresponding period of 2012. The widening of the deficit resulted primarily from an expansion in capital expenditure. The deficit was financed mainly from domestic sources. A primary deficit of \$36.0m was realised, compared to one of \$27.6m recorded in the first half of 2012.



The current account deficit totalled \$14.9m, down from the \$25.4m recorded in the first six months of 2012, due to a decline in current expenditure.

Current expenditure fell by 9.3 per cent to \$209.9m, on account of reductions in all categories of spending; consistent with a

deliberate policy stance by the government to reduce current spending. Lower spending on interest payments led the way, falling by 21.1 per cent (\$7.3m), influenced by the Government of Grenada's decision at the end of the first quarter to suspend interest payments as a result of a declared debt restructuring intent. Outlays on goods and services fell by 18.0 per cent (\$8.1m), in line with the authorities' commitment to slash this category of spending by 20.0 per cent for the year through reduced spending on utilities and rents. These savings efforts were evidenced in part by the discontinuation of rented office spaces for the VAT Unit and other revenue collection offices as well as a change in mobile service provider. Also contributing to the overall contraction was decreased expenditure on transfers and subsidies which fell by 8.6 per cent (\$3.2m); evidence of on-going reform efforts. Expenditure on personal emoluments, the largest sub-category, is estimated to have declined by 2.5 per cent (\$2.8m) to \$111.7m

Current revenue fell by 5.3 per cent (\$10.9m) associated mainly with declines in tax receipts of 4.7 per cent (\$9.2m), as most major tax types recorded declines. The yield from taxes on income and profits fell by 13.9 per cent (\$4.8m) and receipts from taxes on property contracted by 31.2 per cent (\$3.0m). Similarly, the yield

from taxes on international trade and transactions was lower by 3.9 per cent (\$2.3m). The overall decline in tax receipt was tempered by a marginal increase of 1.0 per cent (\$0.9m) in collections from taxes on domestic goods and services, associated with equally small increases in revenues from Value Added Tax and licenses. Revenue from non-tax sources fell by 17.0 per cent (\$1.7m), on account of lower collections from administrative fees and service charges.

Capital expenditure is estimated to have risen by 48.3 per cent to \$75.9m, in contrast to a 17.6 per cent reduction in the comparable period of 2012, based on higher levels of spending for road maintenance and repairs of public buildings. Capital grants doubled to \$27.5m, mainly associated with the receipt of funds from a petroleum related source.

Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$2,464.1m at the end of June 2013, roughly 3.2 per cent above the level at the end of December 2012. The outstanding debt of the central government which is estimated to have accounted for the increase in public sector debt rose by 3.8 per cent to \$2,092.1m, on account of increases in both external and domestic debt. External debt, which accounted



for roughly 70.0 per cent of central government debt, was higher by 3.7 per cent, while domestic debt grew by 4.1 per cent. The outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have remained relatively unchanged at \$372.1m during the first half of 2013.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 1.9 per cent to \$1,896.8m during the first six months of 2013, on account of an expansion in quasi money, this expansion however was mitigated by a decline in narrow money. Quasi money grew by 2.9 per cent, underpinned by increases in private sector foreign currency deposits (9.4 per cent), savings deposits (2.9 per cent), and private sector time deposits (1.1 per cent). Narrow money decreased by 3.1 per cent, as a result of declines in currency with the public (7.0 per cent), cheques and drafts issued (10.2 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (0.6 per cent).

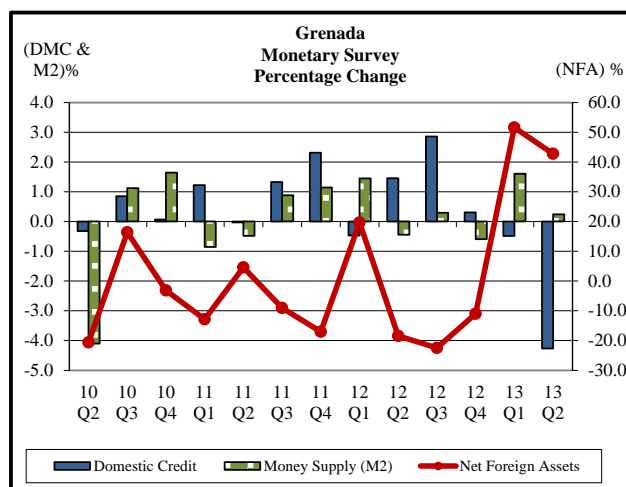
The source of the expansion in M2 was a more than doubling of the net foreign assets of the banking system to \$246.4m, in contrast to a decrease of 2.4 per cent during the first half of 2012. This development stemmed from a rise in Grenada's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves, associated in part with a rise in

government's fixed and call deposits, as well as an increase in commercial banks external assets position, accompanied by a reduction in external liabilities. Grenada's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves expanded by 17.9 per cent to \$331.0m. Transactions of commercial banks resulted in a 49.3 per cent reduction in their net liabilities position to \$84.6m during the period under review, compared with a 19.4 per cent decline to \$94.3m during the same period of 2012. This outturn was driven mainly by commercial banks increasing their assets held with institutions in non-ECCB territories by 16.6 per cent and in ECCB territories by 5.8 per cent.

Domestic credit contracted, reflecting declines in credit extended to the private sector, central government and an increase in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises. Private sector credit fell by 1.0 per cent (\$17.5m), on account of a decline in outstanding loans to businesses which outweighed the negligible increase in loans to households. The net indebtedness of the central government to the banking system was 43.9 per cent (\$47.2m) lower compared to the corresponding period of 2012, primarily associated with decline in Central Bank credit. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits position of non-financial



public enterprises increased by 43.4 per cent (\$23.1m), reflecting growth in deposits.



An analysis of credit by economic activity indicates that the bulk of the decline in credit was as a result of a reduction in loans for Professional and Other Services. Outstanding loans to this category fell by 10.5 per cent (\$19.8m). Also contributing to the decline was a contraction in loans for construction which fell by 13.6 per cent (\$9.6m), credit to financial institutions which was lower by 38.2 per cent (\$5.0m) and loans for durable consumer goods which fell by 9.5 per cent (\$4.1m). Additionally, consistent with the decline in private residential construction activity, loans for home construction and renovation decreased by 1.0 per cent (\$4.0m). Tempering the overall decline in credit were notable increases in credit for tourism, 13.7 per cent (\$17.9m) and public administration, 22.0 per cent (\$11.8m).

Liquidity in the commercial banking system rose during the period under review. The liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities ratio rose by 204 basis points to 27.2 per cent. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits contracted by 226 basis points to 82.2 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits declined by 0.12 percentage points to 2.55 per cent at the end of June 2013 from 2.68 per cent at the end of December 2012, while the weighted average interest rate on loans fell by 0.12 percentage points to 9.07 per cent from 9.16 per cent. As a result, the interest rate spread of 6.52 per cent between the weighted average deposit and lending rates was maintained during the review period.

Prospects

An overall uptick in economic growth is projected in 2013, based on expected developments in the second half of the year. The construction sector is expected to continue its positive performance following on its outturn for the first half of the year and tourism activity is expected to increase, on account of additional airlift and the opening of the 235 room Sandals La Source Resort and Spa. At the same time, some major public sector investment activities –



Agriculture Feeder Road, Parliament Building reconstruction and the National Stadium – are set to get underway in the second half of the year. These developments combined with positive performances in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors are expected to generate positive momentum in the Grenada economy for the rest of the year and into 2014. Agricultural production is expected to increase, influenced by increased domestic demand. Manufacturing output is projected to remain positive contingent on positive performances in the tourism and construction industries.

On the central government's fiscal accounts, the overall deficit is projected to widen in 2013 on account of growth in expenditure, mainly associated with increased capital outlays for infrastructure development, including the Agriculture Feeder Road, the New Parliament Building and possibly the new Athletic Stadium. Additionally, a projected low growth in tax revenue will also accommodate the slightly larger overall deficit. By contrast, non-tax revenue could record an uptick, based on expected revenue inflows associated with the recently passed Citizen by Investment Programme Act in the Parliament of Grenada. The programme is expected to be a major revenue earner, but its earning would likely be felt more in 2014 and onwards once the

necessary institutions and infrastructure are in place to accommodate its operations. Furthermore, negotiations are set to begin on a new programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) later in the year; the successful execution of this programme, once on stream, will help to place the fiscal operations of government on a sustainable path beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to expand, based on developments in the first half of 2013 and the expected improvement in economic activity for the remainder of the year. Gross travel receipts are likely to increase based on the projected rise in stay-over visitor arrivals.

The downside risks to the projections include a sluggish US economy and continued weaknesses in the economies of other developed countries. These can have negative spillover effects in the domestic economy and dampen growth prospects. Furthermore, unfavourable weather conditions which can damage agriculture output and slowdown construction activities can also derail the prospects for growth.



MONTSERRAT

Overview

Preliminary data indicate that economic activity in Montserrat contracted in the first half of 2013, relative to that in the corresponding period in 2012. The contraction was due to declines in public administration, real estate and renting and business activities, construction and health and social work sectors. The consumer price index declined by 0.5 per cent on an end of period basis. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have widened due to higher import payments. The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall surplus, largely associated with higher grant inflows. Total outstanding public sector debt fell during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and private sector credit fell while net foreign assets grew. Commercial bank liquidity rose and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

Given the performance to date, it is likely that economic growth in 2013 will be relatively flat, as activity in public administration and construction are expected to be subdued. Those two sectors together

contribute more than 40 per cent to GDP. In addition, the sluggish pace of economic recovery in the United Kingdom and the European Union, which are the sources of financial aid, and the slow implementation of public sector reforms and capital projects could further dampen the level of domestic economic activity.

Output

Preliminary data indicate that construction activity weakened in the first six months of 2013 compared with that in the corresponding period in 2012. This was consistent with a 3.5 per cent contraction in commercial bank credit to the construction sector. Moreover, the total number of new construction starts declined slightly to 11 from 12 with a total value of \$3.2m. Seven of the new buildings were in the residential sector, three in the commercial sector and one in the public sector.

Value added in public sector administration, the largest contributor to GDP, is estimated to have fallen due to lower spending mainly on transfers and subsidies and, to a lesser extent, personal emoluments. Activity in the real estate, renting and business activities, and

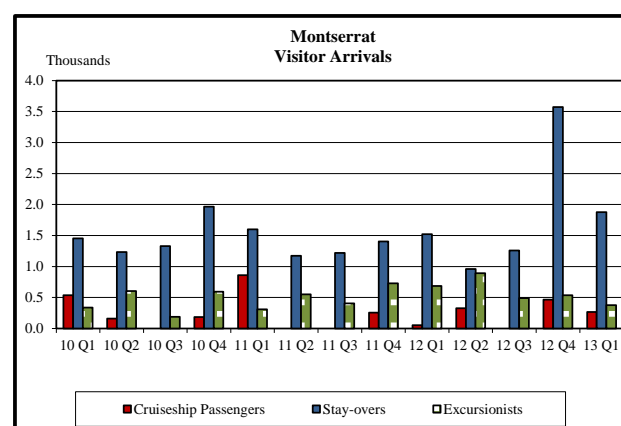


health and social work sectors are also estimated to have declined in the period under review. Those declines reflected low business activity in the rental of machinery and equipment and reduced outlays on salaries and wages in the health sector, respectively.

Activity in the agricultural sector contracted marginally in the period under review, mainly due to a decrease in livestock production, which dampened the effect of increased crop production. Livestock output contracted by 20.6 per cent, reflecting a decrease in the production of eggs, pork and beef. Crop production expanded by 33.8 per cent, on the basis of increased backyard gardening, higher farm acreage and good weather conditions. In the fishing sector, output increased by 13.2 per cent due to an increase in the number of boats put out to sea and longer fishing hours.

Value added in the tourism industry is estimated to have increased during the period under review, based on growth in the number of stay-over visitors. Stay-over arrivals grew by 25.5 per cent to 3,111, reflecting an increase in arrivals from all source markets. The number of stay-over visitors from the Caribbean, the largest source market, increased by 26.7 per cent to 1,016 and those from the USA rose by 2.6 per cent to 786.

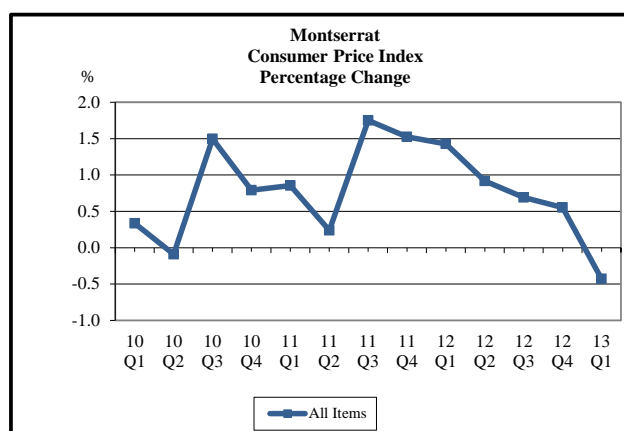
Stay-over visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom and Canada increased by 43.7 per cent and 41.8 per cent, respectively. Of the other categories of visitors, yacht passengers increased by 4.0 per cent to 1,059 while the number of cruise ship passengers fell by 3.2 per cent to 364, despite an increase in cruise ship calls to 4. The number of excursionists declined by 51.1 per cent to 772. These developments led to a 2.7 per cent drop in the total number of visitor arrivals to 5,306.



The increase in stay over visitor arrivals, contributed positively to value added in the wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications sectors. The increase in the profitability of banks and other financial institutions led to higher value added in financial intermediation.

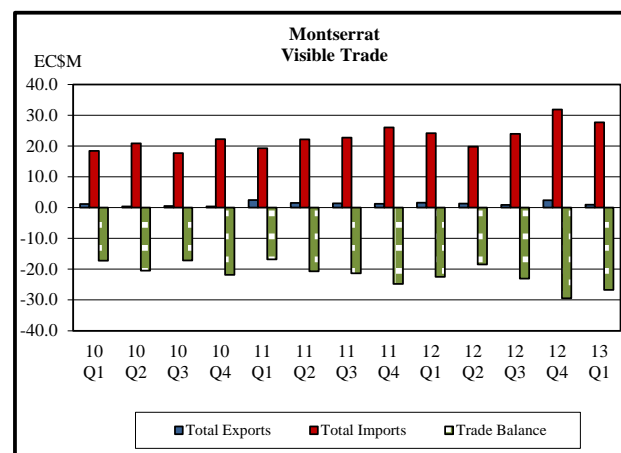
Prices

The consumer price index declined by 0.5 per cent during the first half of 2013, compared with an increase of 2.4 per cent during the comparative period of 2012. The fall in consumer prices was attributable to declines in some of the higher weighted sub-indices; food (0.2 per cent), clothing and footwear (0.2 per cent) and services (2.2 per cent). A decline in fuel and liquid petroleum prices during most of the review period contributed to a 7.2 per cent fall in the gas, electricity and water sub-index. In contrast, increases were recorded for the household goods sub-index (0.3 per cent) and alcohol and tobacco sub-index (1.6 per cent) while rental prices remained unchanged.



Trade and Payments

The merchandise trade deficit widened to \$53.1m in the first half of 2013 from \$41.0m in the comparable period of 2012. The widening of the deficit was mainly due to a 26.0 per cent rise in import payments to \$55.4m, largely associated with an increase in the value of imports of mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment. Moreover, export receipts fell by 24.2 per cent to \$2.3m on account of lower exports of volcanic aggregate and sand.



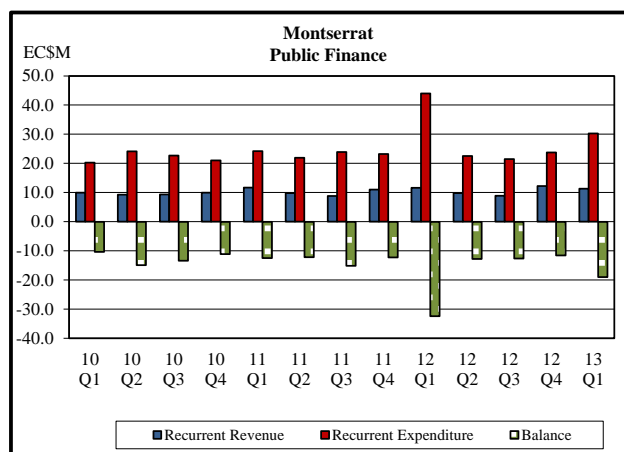
Gross travel receipts grew by 23.3 per cent to \$8.7m, consistent with the increase in stay-over visitor arrivals. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$4.7m in short-term capital in contrast to a net inflow



of \$1.9m during the first half of 2012. Total grant inflows rose by 44.1 per cent to \$68.5m, representing increases in both capital (78.3 per cent) and current (17.2 per cent) grants.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government recorded an overall surplus of \$1.6m on its fiscal operations for the first half of 2013, in contrast to a deficit of \$16.2m in the corresponding period of 2012. Consequently, the primary balance recorded a surplus of \$1.6m from a deficit of \$16.2m. The turnaround represented improvements on both the current and capital accounts.



Current expenditure contracted by 22.0 per cent to \$51.9m mainly attributed to a normalization of transfers and subsidies after payment for outstanding social security contributions was made in the corresponding period of 2012. As a result, pension

expenditure totalled \$5.6m compared with \$24.1m in the first half of 2012, contributing to a 45.6 per cent contraction in total transfers and subsidies. Outlays on personal emoluments contracted by 1.4 per cent to \$20.9m, reflective of a reduction in the number of contractual employees. Those declines were partially offset by a 7.8 percent rise in spending on goods and services, mainly due to higher expenditure on training. Capital expenditure nearly doubled to \$36.0m, largely associated with the geothermal exploration project.

Current revenue declined by 2.3 per cent to \$20.9m, primarily on account of a 1.7 per cent (\$0.3m) fall in tax revenue. The decline in tax revenue was largely attributed to a fall of 5.4 per cent (\$0.5m) in taxes on income and profits, reflective of lower intake on personal income tax, which more than offset the increase in the collection of corporate taxes. Marginal increases, totaling \$0.1m, were recorded in revenue collection from property taxes and taxes on international trade and transactions, and domestic goods and services. Non-tax revenue narrowed by 6.0 per cent to \$2.9m in the period under review.

Total budgetary aid, consisting of current grants and project and programme funds,

amounted to \$68.5m, an increase of 44.1 per cent over the amount received in the corresponding period last year. Those inflows helped to finance capital outlays and thus contributed to the overall surplus.

Public Sector Debt

The stock of outstanding public sector debt is estimated to have declined by 3.5 per cent to \$7.1m at the end of June 2013. Public corporations debt, which accounts for 75.6 per cent of total public sector debt, declined by 3.4 per cent to \$5.4m. Central government debt fell by 3.5 per cent to \$1.7m, due to amortized payments.

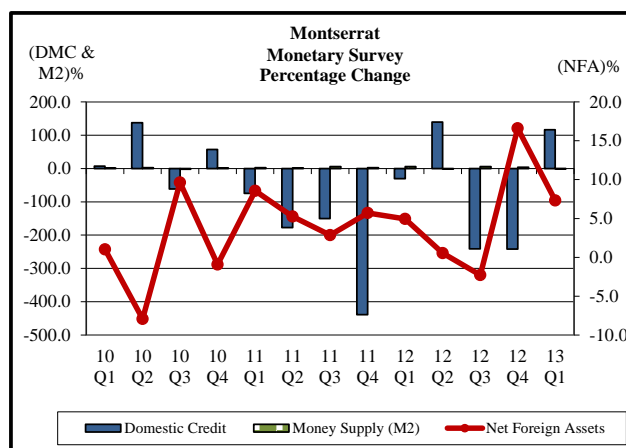
Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities of the banking system (M2) declined by 1.6 per cent to \$217.4m during the first six months of 2013, in contrast to growth of 4.1 per cent during the comparable period in 2012. The decline was due to a 16.6 per cent contraction in narrow money (M1) to \$39.5m. Of the major components of M1, currency with the public fell by 31.5 per cent to \$17.6m largely associated with a 32.7 per cent decline in currency in circulation while private sector

demand deposits grew marginally by 1.4 per cent. Quasi money rose by 2.5 per cent to \$177.9m, driven by growth in private sector time deposits (15.1 per cent) and private sector saving deposits (1.5 per cent). By contrast, private sector foreign currency deposits, the smallest component of quasi money, declined by 2.0 per cent.

The net deposit position of commercial banks increased during the period under review, largely on account of government activity. The net deposit position of the Central Government rose by 13.3 per cent to \$72.9m, mainly reflecting a higher level of deposits due to increased grant inflows. Meanwhile, non-financial public enterprises reduced their deposits with commercial banks by 19.8 per cent. Private sector credit declined by 9.3 per cent during the review period, relative to a 3.0 per cent increase in the first six months of 2012. The contraction in private sector credit reflected an 11.2 per cent fall in household borrowings, which constituted 85.0 per cent of private sector credit. On the contrary, credit to the business sector rose by 3.6 per cent, partially offsetting the decline in household credit.





The distribution of credit by economic activity showed a decline of 3.1 per cent to \$74.8m in commercial bank outstanding credit. The decline mainly reflected a reduction in outstanding loans for other personal use and construction which contracted by 58.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively. By contrast increases in credit were recorded for the acquisition of property (11.9 per cent), distributive trade (10.1 per cent), and tourism (0.9 per cent).

The net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 3.3 per cent to \$288.0m during the period under review compared with an increase of 5.5 per cent during the comparable period in 2012. The expansion was driven by a 2.5 per cent increase in the net foreign assets of commercial banks, largely reflecting growth in assets with institutions outside of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union. At the same time,

Montserrat's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves rose by 5.1 per cent to \$91.0m due to an increase in assets.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system rose during the first six months of 2013. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities increased by 0.9 percentage points to 85.9 per cent. The ratio of loans and advances to total deposits declined to 22.8 per cent from 24.1 per cent at the end of December 2012, consistent with the decline in credit market activity.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits fell to 2.15 per cent from 2.19 per cent at the end of 2012, and that on loans decreased to 7.96 per cent from 7.98 per cent. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened by 3 basis points to 5.81 per cent.

Prospects

Based on the economic developments up to the second quarter, it is likely that economic growth will be relatively flat in 2013. This forecast is driven by the expectation that the level of aggregate spending in public administration, the main driver of economic

activity, will be below the level recorded in 2012. Construction activity is expected to remain subdued. Work on public sector projects such as the administrative building of the Ministry of Agriculture and the redevelopment of the hospital is expected to commence in the second half of the year, but is not likely to offset the contraction in the first half of the year. Tourism activity is expected to continue to improve as the recovery of the global economy strengthens and initiatives to address transportation bottlenecks and improve the efficiency of tourism related organizations take effect. The expected improvement in the performance of the tourism industry will likely have a positive impact on the wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications sectors. The agricultural sector, although a small contributor to GDP, will continue to benefit from ongoing efforts such as back yard gardening and increasing farming acreage will boost crop production.

In terms of fiscal developments, expenditures will be curtailed in line with revenue and grant inflows in keeping with the government's policy stance of achieving a balanced budget.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to expand as imports of mineral fuels and machinery increase to support the on-going geothermal exploration project. Inflationary risks are expected to remain low as international commodity prices are likely to be contained.

The growth prospects for the economy of Montserrat are dependent on developments in the global economy. In particular, the pace at which budgetary aid is received and the amount pledged are contingent on the performance of the UK economy. Despite growth in the UK economy in the second quarter of 2013, the outlook for the rest of the year remains uncertain, thus posing a threat to economic activity in Montserrat. The level of growth also depends on the fulfillment of the reforms that the Government of Montserrat agreed to pursue as a precondition for UK's commitment to funding of key infrastructural investments. Other challenges to growth include the continued threat of volcanic activity, adverse weather such as hurricanes, and the slow implementation of public sector projects.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in St Kitts and Nevis rose in the first half of 2013. This increase resulted from a rebound of the construction sector and estimates of increased economic activity in the hotels and restaurants and wholesale and retail trade sectors. Consumer prices fell by 0.4 per cent, on an end of period basis. The fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an improvement of the overall surplus over the comparable period of 2012. The total outstanding public sector debt of the Federal Government fell during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased while domestic credit fell. Commercial bank liquidity rose and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

Economic activity is expected to improve in 2013 relative to 2012 premised on expectations of a continued rebound of the construction sector and positive growth in the tourism industry. Growth in these two sectors is expected to lead to direct and indirect positive

spill over impacts on related sectors such as; wholesale and retail trade, and real estate, renting and business activity. Public sector construction activity is anticipated to be driven mainly by the rehabilitation of the Dr Kennedy Simmonds highway in St. Kitts and continued efforts on a water enhancement project in Nevis. In the private sector, work on major developments including the commercial park at Golden Rock, the completion of Phase One of Kittitian Hill, the start of works on Imperial Bay Beach and Golf Residences and the expansion of the Four Seasons Resort in Nevis bode well for the sector. Expectations of positive value added in the tourism industry, are contingent on the successful introduction of additional airlift to the Federation in the fourth quarter of 2013 by a major United States of America air carrier. These projections however are tempered by expectations of a tapering off in the value added contribution of the manufacturing sector following previous positive growth.

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government are projected to benefit from both high levels of revenues associated with the Citizenship by Investment Program and the containment of expenditure outlays, as



espoused by the standby arrangement with the IMF. Risks to this outlook stem from a failure of work on tourism related projects to materialize as envisaged and the impact of the additional airlift being muted on account of weak stay over arrivals.

Output

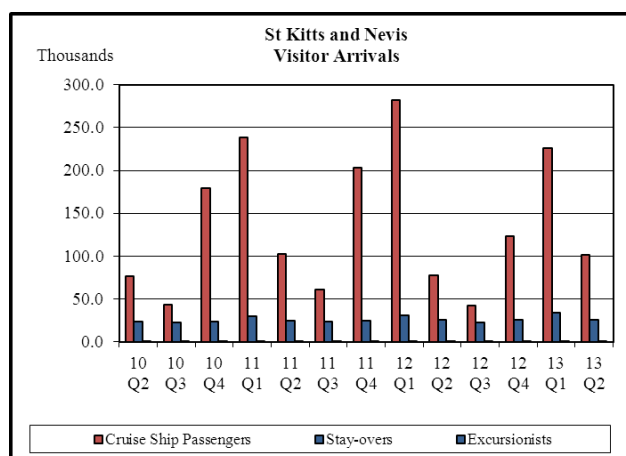
Value added in the construction sector, is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2013. This increase is attributed to higher levels of public sector spending and growth in private sector construction activity. In the public sector, capital outlays rose by 11.9 per cent in the review period with activity concentrated on continued road and drainage works in St Kitts and in Nevis. In the private sector, work continued on the first phase of a new commercial park at Golden Rock, which is anticipated to consist of 64 commercial rental units. On-going activity on existing tourism related projects; particularly, phase one of Kittitian Hill where efforts to complete 84 cottages ahead of a formal opening at the end of 2013 are well advanced. The sector also benefited from an accommodative government tax policy which offered concessions to first time home owners. Additionally, financial support was provided through the Fund for the Realization of

Economic Empowerment through Subsidized Housing (FREESH) by the Sugar Industry Diversification Fund (SIDF). Also indicative of the positive growth in the sector was the 22.1 per cent increase in the importation of construction materials, a proxy for developments in the sector.

Value added in the hotels and restaurants sector, a proxy measure of tourism activity, is also estimated to have increased in the first half of 2013. This increase in activity reflects higher numbers of stay-over visitors, which was tempered by a decline in cruise ship passenger arrivals. Stay-over arrivals rose by 5.6 per cent to 60,021, compared with a 5.4 per cent increase in the first half of 2012. The increase in the number of stay-over visitors was driven by a 4.3 per cent (1,633) increase in arrivals from the largest source market, United States of America, to 40,067, consistent with a 23.1 per cent increase in the number of flights by a major USA airline carrier to the Federation. The improved performance of this category of visitors was also supported by increases in arrivals from the United Kingdom (17.9 per cent), the Caribbean (7.1 per cent) and Canada (4.0 per cent). The number of excursionists rose by 10.5 per cent to 1,858. The overall increase in visitor arrivals was



partly tempered by a 9.2 per cent fall in arrivals of cruise passengers (33,103) compared with an increase of 5.6 per cent (19,042) in the comparable period of 2012, as fewer cruise ships made calls to Port Zante.



Developments in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sector were also positive, as output of crops expanded, reflecting the increased use of shade and greenhouses and favourable weather conditions. Total crop production rose by 1.8 per cent, attributable to increases in the production of watermelon (112.9 per cent), sweet potato (103.5 per cent) and tomato (82.6 per cent), consistent with the successful replanting drive during 2012. Livestock production was mixed with the output of goat meat estimated to have increased by 39.9 per cent and pork output rose by 6.6 per cent. However, lower output of beef (17.4 per cent) and mutton (6.7 per cent) were recorded. Fish

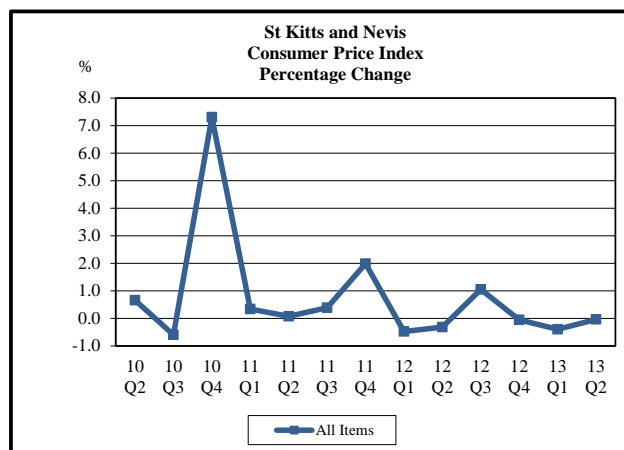
production increased by 4.9 per cent to 157,550kg.

These positive developments were also supported by increased value added from the real estate, renting and business activities and financial intermediation sectors. The improved performance of the real estate, renting and business activity sector reflects increases to the Federation's housing stock and visitor arrivals, which are used as a proxy for the sector's performance while improved performance of the financial intermediation sector reflects growth in deposits with the banking system.

Those positive developments however were partially mitigated by negative growth in the manufacturing and transport, storage and communications sectors. Value added in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have declined in the review period on account of a lower value of exports of electronic components to the United States of America, and reduced domestic beverage production while reduced value added in the transport, storage and communications sector is indicative of lower numbers of cruise arrivals and landed cargo.

Prices

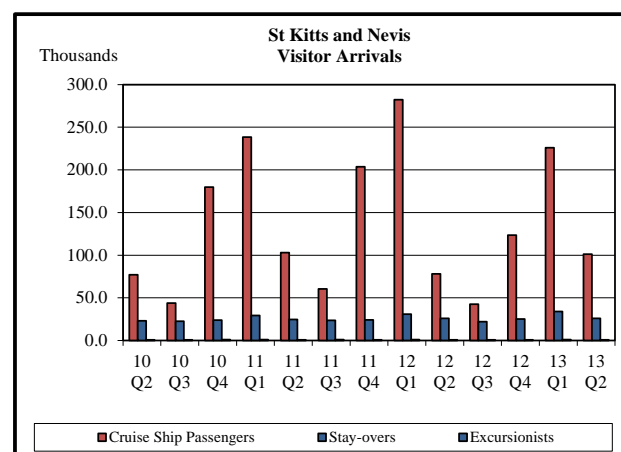
The pace of contraction in inflation pressures moderated during the first half of 2013 as the consumer price index (CPI) declined by 0.4 per cent compared with a fall of 0.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 2012. The contributing factors to this decline were decreases in the education (16.5 per cent) and transport (2.7 per cent) sub-indices. The major sub-indices which contributed positively to inflationary pressures were: the hotel and restaurants (0.7 per cent), food and non-alcoholic beverages (3.5 per cent) and clothing and footwear (0.3 per cent).



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$236.1m was estimated in the first half of the year compared with one of \$204.8m in the corresponding

2012 period. This outturn was the result of an increase in the level of imports coupled with a decline in the level of exports. The rise in the level of imports was driven primarily by developments in the manufacturing and transport related sector in the review period. The decline in export performance can be attributed to lower exports of machinery and transport equipment.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have risen by 5.3 per cent to \$151.6m in the first half of 2013, in line with increased numbers of stay-over visitors. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$119.6m in short term capital during the review period, compared with an outflow of \$78.5m in the corresponding 2012 period. This development was driven by an increase in the external asset position of commercial banks. External government disbursements



received in the first half of the year amounted to \$15.2m compared with \$66.4m in the corresponding period of 2012, while external principal repayments totalled \$14.7m compared with \$72.4m in the first half of 2012. The decline in disbursements and principal payments in the review period reflect the high financing activity in the first half of 2012, associated with the receipt of IMF disbursements and high debt repayments prior to the completion of debt restructuring.

Federal Government Operations

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an overall surplus of \$157.3m in the first half of 2013, compared with one of \$105.8m in the corresponding 2012 period. This continued improvement in the overall balance was influenced mainly by developments on the current account as revenues grew and expenditure outlays fell. The improvement in the overall balance was tempered by a rise in capital expenditure.

Current revenue rose by 41.3 per cent to \$387.3m in the first half of 2013, due primarily to increased collections of non-tax revenues. Non-tax revenue collections more than doubled to \$183.0m, buoyed by continued

success in revenues associated with the Citizenship By Investment (CBI) program. Tax revenue rose by 5.7 per cent, attributable primarily to increased receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services (7.9 per cent) and international trade (13.7 per cent). Collections of taxes on domestic goods and services rose largely due to increased VAT receipts and increased stamp duty receipts, associated with higher land sales. VAT collections rose by 2.7 per cent and totalled \$75.5m in the first half of 2013, compared with \$73.5m in the corresponding period of 2012. Improved collections of taxes on international trade reflected higher excise and custom service charge collections. The increase in tax revenue was moderated by lower collections of taxes on income and profits (7.8 per cent), on account of reduced company tax revenues, reflecting declining profitability of domestic companies during 2012. The receipt of grants fell by 68.9 per cent to \$37.8m. The decline reflects the normalisation of the grant inflows in 2013 as grant inflows for the first half of 2012 were associated with debt forgiveness. However, capital grants rose to \$34.5m from \$2.7m mainly on account of developments in St Kitts.

Current expenditure fell by 4.5 per cent to

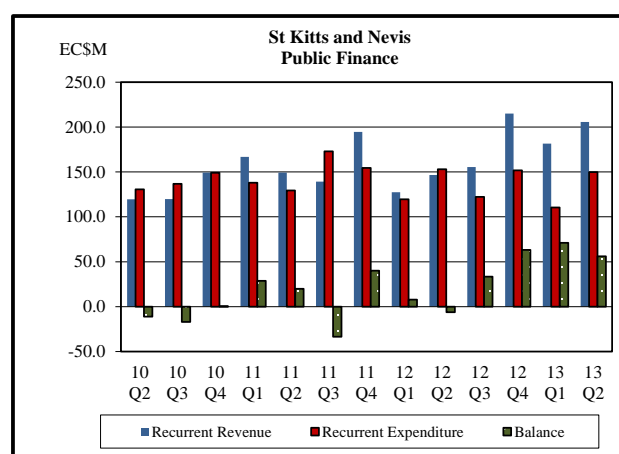


\$260.3m in contrast to an increase of 1.9 per cent in the first half of 2012. The largest contributing factor to this turnaround was a decline in interest payments which reflects the abnormally high payments made in the first half of 2012, due to debt restructuring initiatives. However, a 31.0 per cent (\$16.4m) increase in outlays on good and services, tempered the overall decline in expenditures. The increase partially reflected the payment of fees to debt and legal advisors associated with the debt restructuring efforts and the introduction of payments by the Federal government for electricity services. Personal emoluments and wages, the largest expenditure category, rose marginally (0.3 per cent), consistent with a policy of attrition and wage and hiring freezes in the public service.

Capital expenditure outlays rose by 11.9 per cent to \$26.9m in the first half of 2013, with expenditures focused on road rehabilitation works.

On a disaggregated basis the overall surplus of the central government at \$149.2m, represented a 35.3 per cent increase over the outturn of \$110.3m recorded in the first half of 2012. Current account transactions resulted in a surplus of \$118.2m in the review period, in

contrast to a deficit of \$40.3m in the corresponding period of 2012. Recurrent revenues rose by 52.9 per cent to \$327.5m, mainly due to higher collections of non-tax revenues, associated with the CBI program. Receipts of taxes on international trade and transactions increased by 17.9 per cent (\$5.9m), reflecting positive growth in the collections of customs service charges (\$3.4m) consistent with the positive growth in imports. Revenues from taxes on domestic goods and services also rose, increasing by 9.4 per cent (\$7.0m), due mainly to increased receipts of stamp duties (\$6.5m) and the island enhancement levy (\$1.3m). VAT collections totalled \$56.6m in the first half of 2013, compared with \$56.5m in the corresponding period of 2012.



Current expenditure fell by 2.3 per cent (\$4.8m) to \$209.3m in the first half of 2013,



reflecting primarily lower outlays on interest payments (\$23.4m). This decline in interest payments was driven by lower external interest payments which due to the fact that in the comparable 2012 period external payments were abnormally high as a result of goodwill payments and charges associated with the finalization of debt restructuring efforts. The decline in interest payments however was tempered by a 43.9 per cent (\$17.7m) increase in outlays on goods and services. Capital expenditure increased by 27.7 per cent (\$4.9m) to \$22.7m, with works centered on the rehabilitation of the Dr Kennedy Simmonds highway and construction of a police centre and day care facilities.

The fiscal operations of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) improved in the first half of 2013, as an overall surplus of \$8.1m was recorded, in contrast to a deficit of \$4.5m in the corresponding period of 2012. This development was mainly a result of an improved current account position. On the current account, the decline in current expenditure exceeded that of current revenue, resulting in the surplus increasing to \$8.8m, compared with a surplus of \$1.7m in the corresponding period of 2012. Current revenue remained relatively unchanged

declining by only 0.2 per cent to \$59.8m, largely on account of minimal and offsetting developments in the revenue subcomponents. Collections of taxes on income and profits and international trade fell by \$1.5m and \$0.3m respectively while the receipt of taxes on domestic goods and services rose by \$1.0m. Current expenditure fell by 12.5 per cent, on account of declines in interest payments (36.5 per cent) and transfers and subsidies (24.2 per cent). The decline in interest payments reflect non-payment to domestic creditors, as negotiations on a debt restructuring is still pending, while lower outlays on transfers and subsidies reflected lower transfers to statutory bodies given that transfers in the comparable 2012 period were high due to payments associated with airlift support. Personal emoluments and wages, which is the largest expenditure item, fell by 0.3 per cent to \$27.3m in the first half of 2013. Capital expenditure fell by 32.6 per cent (\$2.1m), with activity being concentrated on the rehabilitation of the Hamilton roads.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector continues to fall, declining by 3.2 per cent to \$2,596.1m, compared with a



decline of 6.0 per cent in the comparable 2012 period. The outstanding debt of the Central Government, which accounted for 80.3 per cent of total debt, fell by 3.4 per cent to \$2,085.7m, while that of the public sector corporations also declined, falling by 2.6 per cent to \$510.4m. Domestic debt which represents 69.2 per cent of the debt portfolio fell by 2.8 per cent to \$1,797.0m and external debt of the public sector debt contracted by 4.2 per cent to \$799.1m. The continued decline in the Federation's outstanding debt is consistent with non-accumulation of debt by the Federal Government, and successful restructuring of segments of the debt portfolio. This policy position is consistent with structural reforms aimed at fiscal consolidation under the 'home grown' IMF supported programme. In addition, the debt of the Central Government is expected to be further reduced by \$565.0m upon the completion of a debt for land swap between the Government and the St Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla National Bank (SKNANB) in the third quarter of 2013.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) rose by 0.5 per cent to \$2,358.8m in the first half of 2013, compared with an increase of 2.2 per cent in

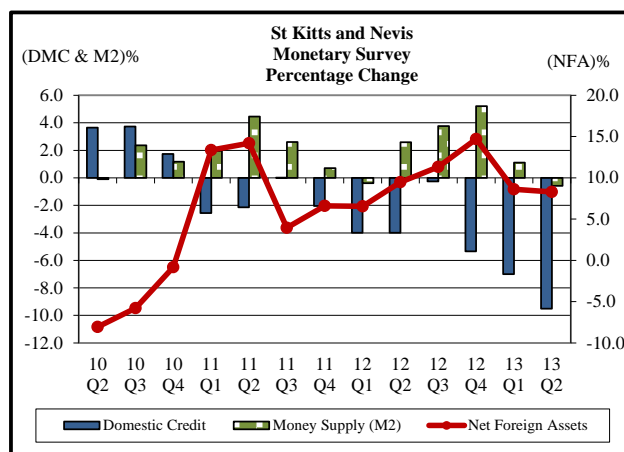
the corresponding 2012 period. The deceleration in the growth rate reflects a 0.8 and 0.4 per cent rise in the narrow money supply (M1) and quasi money respectively, compared with increases of 1.1 and 2.5 per cent respectively in the comparable 2012 period. The outturn in M1 resulted from higher levels of currency with the public (10.9 per cent), but was tempered by declines in the use of cheques and drafts (44.9 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (0.3 per cent). The other component of M2, quasi money, rose on account of an increase in private sector savings deposits of 3.7 per cent (\$28.2m) which was mitigated by lower levels of private sector time deposits (3.2 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits (0.5 per cent).

Domestic credit continued to contract, falling by 15.9 per cent in the review period to \$1,253.9m, compared with a decline of 7.8 per cent in the first half of 2012. This decline was influenced primarily by a fall in the net credit position of the General Government and was supported by an increase in the net deposit position of the non-financial public enterprises (NFPE's) and lower extension of private sector credit. The net credit position of the Federal Government fell by 27.8 per cent (\$160.1m) to \$416.0m mainly on account of increased



deposits of the central government. The net credit position of the Central Government fell by 41.7 per cent consistent with a 7.1 per cent fall in commercial bank credit and a 32.2 per cent increase in deposits. This development is consistent with improved fiscal performances and the restricting of debt accumulation which is a quantitative performance criteria under the standby arrangement with the IMF. The net credit position of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) with the banking system fell, as a reduction in credit of \$1.1m exceeded the \$0.5m decline in deposits.

The net deposit position of NFPE's rose by 11.6 per cent to \$552.2m on account of the 8.3 per cent (\$61.0m) increase in their deposits. Credit extended to the private sector fell by 1.3 per cent (\$18.5m) during the review period on account of lower levels of credit to businesses (2.7 per cent) and households (0.4 per cent).



The distribution of credit by economic activity showed that the decline in lending was broad based with only lending for personal uses registering an increase. Lower levels of credit for public administration and tourism were the largest contributors to the overall decline. Credit for public administration, the largest sub-component of credit, fell by 6.7 per cent (\$50.8m) consistent with fiscal consolidation efforts while credit to the tourism industry fell by 11.6 per cent (\$10.4m). Mitigating the overall movement in credit was a 2.1 and 0.1 per cent increase in credit for house and land purchase and home construction and renovation respectively.

Net foreign assets of the banking system, increased by 17.6 per cent (\$242.6m) in the first half of 2013, compared with growth of 16.6 per cent (\$153.8m) in the corresponding 2012 period. The increase was largely due to an 18.1 per cent expansion in St Kitts and Nevis's share of the Central Bank's reserves to \$802.5m on account of rising levels of banker's reserves consistent with minimal credit extension and rising deposits. Commercial banks' net foreign asset position rose by 17.1 per cent (\$119.6m) during the review period, as banks increased their net external asset position with non ECCB territories by 33.7 per cent (\$224.6m).

Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased in the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits rose by 5.8 percentage points to 76.4 per cent, while the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities also increased, rising by 3.6 percentage points to 62.32 per cent. Further supporting evidence included the decline in the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits by 6.2 percentage points to 59.8 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 4.47 percentage points during the first half of 2013, from 4.96 percentage points at end of 2012. This outturn was the result of the weighted average interest rate on loans falling by 0.74 percentage points to 7.63 per cent, while that of deposits fell by 0.24 percentage points to 3.16 per cent.

Prospects

Economic growth in the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis is expected to increase in 2013. This projection is consistent with expectations of a rebound in the construction sector, increased value added from the tourism industry and the concomitant spill over effects of these developments on the real estate,

renting and business activity sector. However, the pace of expansion is likely to be constrained by forecasted decline in the value added contribution of the manufacturing sector.

Improved prospects in the tourism industry are premised on a projected increase in the number of stay over visitors from the USA market, with the addition of two weekly direct flights from Miami by American Airlines and a reorganisation of existing flights in order to facilitate more international connections in the second half of the year. In the construction sector, capital expenditure by the central government is expected to increase on account of continued road rehabilitation and the construction of a National Security Training Centre, as part of efforts under the 10th EDF Safety and Security Improvement programme. Capital outlays of the Nevis Island Administration are also anticipated to increase, driven mainly by implementation of a Caribbean Development Bank funded water development and drilling project. In the private sector, works on new and the completion of existing tourism and commercial related properties should bode well for the sector. Positive growth in the real estate, renting and business activity sector is also expected to continue in the second half of the



year, buoyed by continued increases in the housing stock which is consistent with several governmental and private sector initiatives to support home construction.

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government are expected to result in an improvement in the overall surplus relative to that of 2012. On a disaggregated basis, the fiscal operations of the central government should lead to an improved overall balance position. This projected outturn is based on continuation of the current performance of the Citizenship by Investment Program and efforts to contain outlays via wage and hiring freezes. Central government fiscal operations will also be buoyed by the expected receipt of EU grants funds (€10.6m), associated with the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP). The overall balance ceiling, which serves as a performance criteria under the IMF stand-by arrangement, serves to limit expenditure growth. The fiscal operation of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) is

expected to be positively influenced by efforts to limit expenditure by restricting employment of contractual workers.

The merchandise trade deficit is anticipated to widen as imports are expected to increase in keeping with improved economic activity and an extension of the deadline for granting tax concessions on select building materials; meanwhile exports are forecasted to decline, given projections of lower levels of manufacturing activity.

Downside risk to these projections could stem from a delay or deceleration in the construction of several anticipated and on-going commercial and tourism related projects, if proposed financing fail to materialize. In addition, administrative bottlenecks or adverse weather conditions could also delay construction activity. Risks also exist from the possibility of lower stay-over arrivals should economic conditions deteriorate in major source markets.



SAINT LUCIA

Overview

Preliminary data indicate that economic activity in Saint Lucia remained flat in the first half of 2013 relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2012. This outturn was largely attributed to developments in some of the key economic sectors. The consumer price index (CPI) fell by 0.8 per cent, on an end of period basis. Fiscal operations of the central government resulted in a larger overall deficit, associated with higher levels of capital expenditure. The merchandise trade deficit narrowed, influenced by a fall in import payments, as well as an increase in the value of exports. Total outstanding public sector debt rose during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities increased, while domestic credit and net foreign liabilities declined. Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained tight, while the interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened marginally.

Economic activity in the second half of 2013 is projected to remain subdued although increased output in the construction and agricultural sectors and a higher level of activity in the tourism industry are expected. The pace of

construction activity in the public sector is projected to increase, as work continues on reconstruction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure. Also, the private sector is likely to lend support to construction output as the development of tourism accommodation progresses. Increased value added in agriculture is anticipated, contingent on the success of the new investment initiatives in the sector and the recovery of the banana industry; however the rate of recovery will reflect the extent to which the authorities can prevent a re-infestation of the Black Sigatoka disease. The fiscal deficit is expected to narrow as government rationalizes expenditure and revenue intake improves. Downside risks to the growth outlook include adverse developments in the global economy, fluctuations in commodity prices and inclement weather.

Output

Construction activity is estimated to have increased marginally in the first half of 2013, compared with the level in the comparable period of 2012. This assessment is supported in part by a 3.1 per cent increase in commercial bank credit for construction and

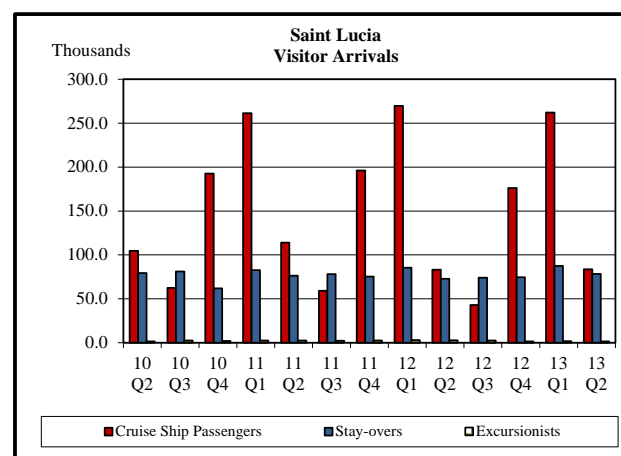


growth of 1.2 per cent in lending for home construction and renovation; notwithstanding a slight decline in the value of imported construction materials. In the private sector, construction activity was mainly centred on developing hotel plants, supported by construction of a number of residential properties. A higher level of government expenditure on capital projects contributed to a pickup in the public sector activity, which also supported the slight increase in the pace of overall construction activity. Public sector activity focused on road and other infrastructural reconstruction and rehabilitation work.

In the tourism industry, activity is estimated to have improved in the first six months of 2013, as evidenced by a 4.9 per cent increase to 166,029 in the number of stay-over visitors. Consistent with the improvement in the USA economy, visitor arrivals from the USA, the major source market, grew by 10.1 per cent, in contrast to a decline of 7.2 per cent in the corresponding period one year ago. The number of stay-over visitors from the Caribbean increased by 10.3 per cent while a slight improvement was noted in arrivals from Latin America and Japan. These increases were tempered by declines of 2.9 per cent and

0.6 in visitor arrivals from Canada Europe, respectively.

In the cruise-visitors category, the number of passengers fell by 2.0 per cent to 345,589, compared with a 6.0 per cent contraction in the first half of 2012. The contraction in the number of cruise ship passengers was associated with a decline in the size and capacity of vessels visiting the island, as there was an increase in the number of cruise ship calls. Of the other categories of visitors, the number of excursionists fell by 38.6 per cent and yacht visitor arrivals declined by 4.1 per cent. The overall effect of those developments was a marginal decline (0.5 per cent) in total visitor arrivals to 536,872.



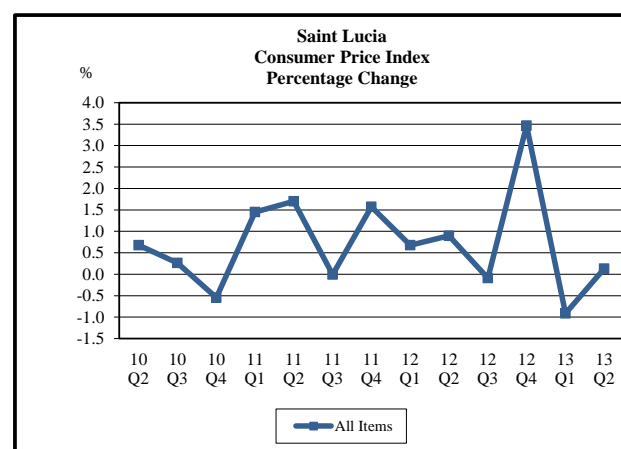
Output in the agricultural sector is provisionally estimated to have risen, partly associated with developments in the banana

industry and new investment initiatives in livestock and other crops. The output of bananas increased by 2.8 per cent to 6,176 tonnes, as the industry continued to recover from the Black Sigatoka disease. Growth in banana output was supported by an improved performance in other crops and increases of 6.8 per cent and 7.6 per cent in the production of livestock and fish, respectively. New initiatives like youth in agriculture and funding for small agribusinesses, also added some impetus to the general output level in the sector.

In the manufacturing sector, output is estimated to have declined in the review period compared with the level in the first six months of the prior year. The outturn was influenced by contractions in the production of a number of items, including, metal products, food, beverage and tobacco, and electrical products. The assessment was also supported by a decline of 6.0 per cent in domestic exports, largely associated with a fall in the export of manufactured goods and articles; and a 7.5 per cent decline in commercial bank lending to the manufacturing sector.

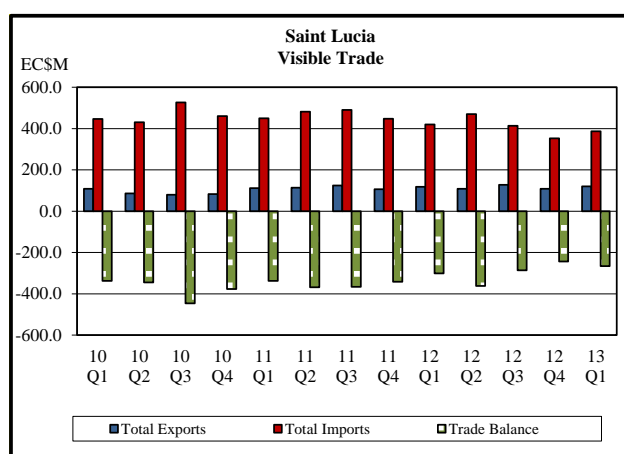
Prices

The consumer price index fell by 0.8 per cent during the first half of 2013, in contrast to a 1.6 per cent increase during the corresponding period of 2012. Price developments during the review period were underpinned by declines in the prices of clothing and footwear (19.9 per cent), hotels and restaurants (6.9 per cent), recreation and culture (4.8 per cent), health (0.7 per cent), housing, utilities, gas and fuels (0.4 per cent) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.01 per cent). The overall reduction in the consumer price index was tempered by increases in the sub-indices communication (3.7 per cent), transport (1.3 per cent), miscellaneous goods and services (1.3 per cent), alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (0.6 per cent) and education (0.4 per cent).



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$510.4m was estimated for the first six months of 2013, compared with one of \$643.5m in the comparable period of 2012. This narrowing of the deficit was associated with a 14.8 per cent fall in import payments, combined with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the value of exports. The estimated fall in import payments was largely influenced by smaller outlays for miscellaneous manufactured articles (45.3 per cent). Receipts from total exports increased to \$228.0m, fuelled by improvements (14.5 per cent) in re-exports partly reflecting an increase in the re-export of minerals, fuels, lubricants and related materials. Earnings from domestic exports declined, led by lower exports of manufactured goods and articles, as output in the manufacturing sector declined.



Gross travel receipts increased by 7.6 per cent to \$520.2m, consistent with growth in the number of stay-over visitors. The increase in travel receipts also reflected a positive change in the average daily expenditure. Transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$99.2m in short-term capital during the first half of 2013, compared with one of \$75.1m recorded during the corresponding period of 2012. In the review period, external loan disbursements to the central government increased by 28.6 per cent to \$28.4m, while principal repayment on debt totalled \$28.4m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

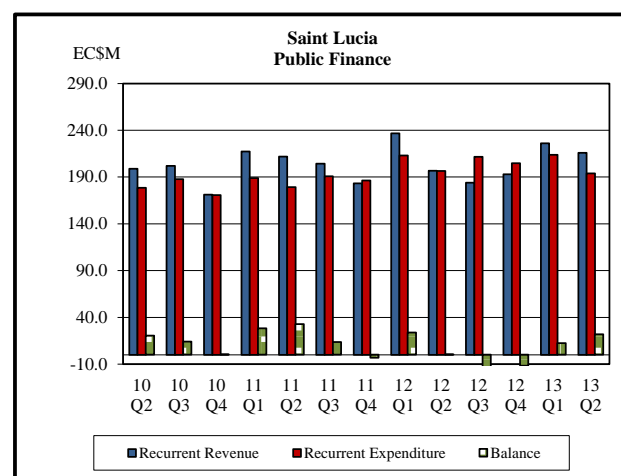
The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$78.4m, compared with one of \$63.5m recorded in the first six months of 2012. The fiscal outturn largely reflected developments on the capital account. The capital account deteriorated, resulting in a deficit of \$112.6m, compared with one of \$87.5m in the first half of 2012. A primary deficit of \$11.3m was recorded, in contrast to a surplus of \$0.3m realised in the January to June period of the previous year.

A surplus of \$34.2m was recorded on the current account operations in the first half of

2013, compared with one of \$24.0m in the corresponding period of 2012. The improved performance was attributed to an expansion in current revenue collection, supported by a decline in current expenditure. Current revenue rose by 1.9 per cent to \$441.8m, reflecting an increase in tax revenue which was partially offset by lower non-tax revenue collections. Non-tax revenue fell by 41.8 per cent (\$19.1m) primarily on account of a decline in interest and rents, which more than doubled in the corresponding period of 2012, as a result of a one-off collection on accrued interest income from an overseas investment.

Receipts from tax sources rose by 7.1 per cent (\$27.4m), reflecting an increase in collection from taxes on domestic goods and services, which more than offset declines in collections from taxes on international trade and transactions and taxes on income and profits. Yields from taxes on domestic goods and services more than doubled, mirroring the impact of the VAT, which was introduced in the last quarter of 2012. VAT revenues collected in the review period totalled \$149.8m, while the yields of the other major taxes in that sub-category declined, as a number of these taxes were replaced by VAT. Growth in tax revenue was tempered by decreases in collections from taxes on

international trade and transactions (40.4 per cent) and taxes on income and profits (2.6 per cent).



Current expenditure fell by 0.5 per cent to \$407.6m, attributable to a decline in outlays on transfers and subsidies (11.7 per cent), while spending on all other components increased. Outlays on personal emoluments, which account for the largest share of expenditure, increased by 1.0 per cent, while spending on goods and services and interest payments grew by 5.6 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively. On the capital account, expenditure rose by 16.6 per cent (\$17.6m) to \$123.5m, in contrast to a decline of 11.9 per cent (\$14.3m) in first half of 2012. Inter alia, larger outlays on infrastructural rehabilitation and expansion contributed to the increase in capital spending.



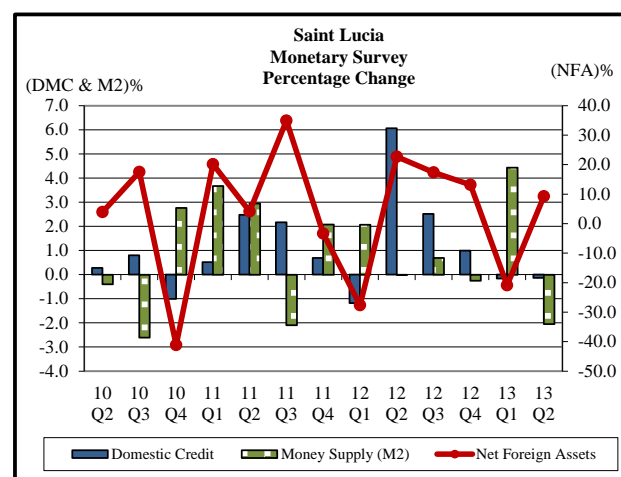
Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$2,666.5m at the end of June 2013, an increase of 2.1 per cent above the total at the end of December 2012. This outturn reflected a 3.0 per cent increase in central government's borrowing, as its stock of external debt grew by 7.2 per cent, while its domestic borrowing declined by 0.6 per cent. Total debt incurred by the public corporations is estimated to have contracted by 7.6 per cent to \$204.8m.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 2.3 per cent to \$2,862.7m during the first six months of 2013, compared with growth of 2.1 per cent during the corresponding period of 2012. Of the components of M2, quasi money grew by 4.6 per cent, while narrow money (M1) fell by the same magnitude (4.6 per cent). The expansion in quasi money was largely associated with growth in private sector savings deposits (4.9 per cent) and private sector time deposits (3.7 per cent). M1 fell mainly on account of declines of 5.2 per cent in private sector demand deposits and 4.0 per cent in currency with the public.

Domestic credit fell marginally (0.3 per cent) to \$3,891.7m during the first half of 2013, in contrast to growth of 4.8 per cent during the comparable period one year ago. This development was mainly influenced by a 1.3 per cent contraction in lending to the private sector, as loans to businesses declined by 1.4 per cent. The transactions of the central government resulted in a net credit position of \$227.9m, compared with one of \$162.4m at the end of December 2012. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises rose by 7.5 per cent, influenced in part by an increase in their deposits.



An analysis of the distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that outstanding loans and advances decreased by 1.1 per cent (\$50.0m). Outstanding credit for other uses fell by 2.9 per cent (\$36.5m) driven by

declines in lending of 1.7 per cent (\$13.8m) for professional and other services, 22.6 per cent (\$9.1m) to financial institutions and 8.0 per cent (\$5.1m) for utilities, electricity and water. Lending to the tourism industry and the manufacturing sector declined by 2.8 per cent (\$21.6m) and 7.5 per cent (\$8.0m) respectively; while marginal declines were recorded in credit for personal use and agriculture and fisheries. Those declines were partially offset by increases in credit for construction (\$11.3m) and distributive trades (\$8.4m).

The banking system was in a net foreign liabilities position of \$498.5m at the end of June 2013 compared with \$576.8m at the end of December 2012. The decline was largely influenced by an 8.7 per cent fall in the net liabilities position of commercial banks, which reflected increases in assets held both within (10.2 per cent) and outside (8.6 per cent) the ECCU region. Saint Lucia's imputed share of the reserves of the Central Bank declined by 3.7 per cent to \$541.4m.

Commercial bank liquidity improved, but remained tight, during the period under review. At the end of June 2013, the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities was at 24.4 per cent, 1.9 percentage

points above the level at the end of 2012 and marginally lower than the prudential minimum of 25.0 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio was 115.7 per cent or 3.4 percentage points below the ratio at end December 2012.

At 30 June 2013, the weighted average interest rate on deposits decreased to 2.86 per cent from 2.93 per cent at the end of December 2012, while the weighted average lending rate fell marginally to 8.44 per cent. The combined effects of those changes resulted in an increase of 1 basis point, to 5.59 percentage points, in the weighted average interest rate spread.

Prospects

In the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (WEO) July 2013 update, global growth was revised downwards to 3.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent for 2013 and 2014 respectively. The pessimism is based largely on weak demand, a slower pace of growth in a number of the emerging markets and developments in the Euro Area. Improvements in the USA economy have been at a slow and uneven pace, hence a downward revision of growth projections for 2013 to 1.7 per cent. These developments are likely to keep



economic activity in Saint Lucia and the rest of the ECCU subdued in 2013. Notwithstanding, activity in Saint Lucia is expected to be buoyant in a few economic sectors, including agriculture, tourism and construction.

Agricultural production is expected to increase, based on continued recovery in the banana industry, as well as some improvement in the output of other crops. On-going investments in a number of initiatives in the sector, including entrepreneurship development, an abattoir, a clearing house and guaranteed local market for a number of products, are likely to boost overall output. It is anticipated that opportunities under the Banana Accompanying Measures agreement with the European Union will also add impetus to the programmes undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. Agricultural activity is likely to be supported by contributions from other crops and subsectors like livestock and poultry.

Public sector activity is likely to drive growth in construction, as the government continues work on road maintenance and infrastructural rehabilitation and reconstruction. Work is expected to continue on a number of projects, including the St Jude's Hospital. Additionally, activity on the National Insurance Services Financial Administrative Complex and the

Hewanorra International Airport expansion is expected to support growth in the construction sector. In the private sector, activity at the Freedom Bay Hotel development and renovations to hotel plants including the Windjammer Landing Resort may also provide a boost to construction.

Activity in the hotels and restaurants sector is projected to increase, associated with a larger number of stay-over visitors, driven by improvements in airlift and other marketing initiatives. Improvements are also anticipated in the other categories of visitors as the number of cruise passengers and yacht arrivals increased. These projections are premised on the economic recovery of the major source markets, which are likely to gain economic traction in the remainder of the year. Nevertheless, the high costs of intra-regional travel continue to pose a major challenge to excursionists from neighbouring islands.

Central Government's fiscal operations are likely to result in a smaller overall deficit, underpinned by a few efforts to reduce expenditure. Although recurrent expenditure is expected to decline due to planned cuts in outlays on transfers and subsidies, spending on personal emoluments is likely to continue to increase as government makes good on a 4.0



per cent salary increase negotiated earlier this year. Anticipated growth in current revenue is likely to offset the increasing wage bill. Capital expenditure, on the other hand is expected to increase, funded by larger grant receipts. The debt level of the central government is projected to rise as government continues to borrow to finance its deficit.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to widen as exports decline and imports grow to facilitate the anticipated improvement in construction activity. Pressures on the balance of payments from a wider trade deficit may be partially offset by

higher external loan disbursements and an increase in net inflows from travel in line with the projections for an improvement in visitor arrivals. Foreign direct investment inflows are likely to remain subdued in line with developments in the global economy. Inflationary pressures may continue to ease as the VAT effect wears off. Major downside risks to global growth prospects, hence to these projections, still dominate. Additionally, adverse weather and the inability to effectively manage and control the Black Sigatoka disease pose risks to economic prospects for Saint Lucia.



ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Overview

Economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2013, relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2012. This outturn was largely driven by increased activity in some of the major sectors such as construction, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture and manufacturing. The consumer price index rose by 0.4 per cent on an end of period basis. On the external account, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have increased due to a rise in imports payments. The operations of the central government led to a slight increase in the overall fiscal deficit, while the total outstanding public sector debt declined. In the banking system net foreign assets grew while domestic credit fell. Commercial bank liquidity increased, while the spread between the weighted average interest rate on loans and deposits narrowed.

An acceleration of activity in the construction sector, and improvements in the tourism industry with auxiliary impacts on the wholesale and retail trade, the transport, storage and communications sectors and real

estate, renting and business activities, are expected to propel economic activity in the remainder of the year. Positive value added in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors should also be sustained for the rest of the year. On the fiscal accounts, an overall fiscal deficit is expected to be realized as the government continues to target larger capital spending in order to generate growth. Downside risks to this forecast are associated with a still fragile global recovery, adverse weather and domestic constraints such as limited fiscal resources and an inert private sector.

Output

Activity in the construction sector is estimated to have expanded in the period under review, relative to the corresponding period in 2012. This expansion was largely attributable to higher levels of public sector construction which outpaced private sector activity. This development was evidenced by a near tripling of government capital expenditure to \$40.8m and a 24.0 per cent increase in the imported value of construction materials and supplies. Public sector construction works accelerated on a number of projects including the Argyle



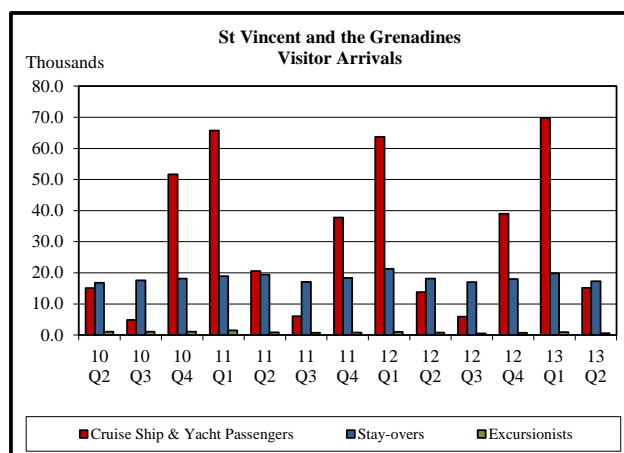
International Airport, the Maritime and Hospitality Institute, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, and the South Leeward Highway Rehabilitation. Construction activity in the private sector was less buoyant with works wining down on two major tourism developments projects.

Value added in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors is estimated to have increased up to the second quarter of 2013. Growth in value added in the agricultural sector resulted from higher production of root crops, vegetables, bananas and livestock. Banana output benefited from efforts taken to control and contain plant diseases such as the Black Sigatoka. Output in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have increased in the first six months of 2013, compared with the corresponding period in 2012, primarily as a result of higher demand from the regional market. Increases were recorded in the production of beer (72.2 per cent), feeds (10.2 per cent) and flour (7.4 per cent). Inversely, rice production declined by 47.8 per cent.

Value added in the hotels and restaurants sector, a gauge of tourism activity, is estimated to have declined in the first six months of 2013, evidenced by a fall in stay-over arrivals. A 5.8 per cent contraction in stay-over arrivals

was recorded, relative to growth of 2.6 per cent in the comparable period in 2012. This reflected reduced stay-over arrivals from all source markets with the exception of Canada and the UK, which grew at rates of 3.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively. Stay-over arrivals from the USA, the largest source market, contracted by 10.2 per cent as the level of unemployment in the USA remained elevated coupled with the high cost of travelling to St Vincent and the Grenadines. Meanwhile, high regional airfares contributed to a 7.8 per cent decline in stay-over arrivals from the Caribbean. Yacht passengers, the second largest category of visitor arrivals, grew at a slower rate of 2.7 per cent, relative to 3.0 per cent in the first half of 2012, while the number of excursionists declined at a slower rate of 16.1 per cent. Cruise ship passenger arrivals rose by 13.4 per cent, reversing the 16.5 per cent contraction in the same period last year as the number of cruise ship calls increased by 48 to 153. As a consequence, total visitor arrivals increased by 4.1 per cent to 123,502. Meanwhile activity in the related transport, storage and communications sector is estimated to have declined marginally reflecting lower output from air transport closely associated with the fall in stay-over visitor arrivals.



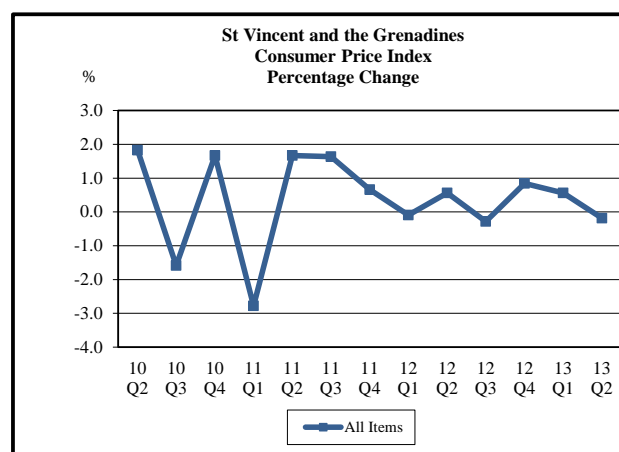


The increase in the total number of tourist arrivals, construction activity and the level of imports contributed to positive value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector.

Prices

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.4 per cent during the first six months of 2013, slightly below the 0.5 per cent recorded during the comparable period of 2012. The increase was mainly driven by growth in the health (2.4 per cent), the furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance (1.8 per cent) and the recreation and culture (1.0 per cent) sub-indices. The increases in these three sub-indices were due to higher pediatrician's consultancy fees, a rise in the cost of some furniture and appliances, and an elevation in the cost of carnival costumes, respectively. The housing, water, electricity, gas and other

fuels sub-index, which is the largest weighted item in the consumer basket, also increased by 0.4 per cent on account of higher fuel surcharge during the period under review. The food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index remained unchanged. The only decline was recorded in the restaurants and hotels sub-index by 2.8 per cent, primarily due to a fall in prices of some restaurant meals.

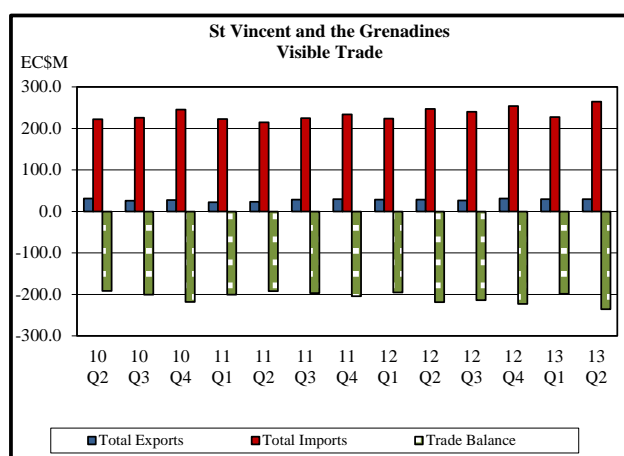


Trade and Payments

Preliminary trade data indicate that the merchandise trade deficit expanded by 4.8 per cent to \$432.9m in the first half of 2013, relative to the corresponding period last year. The widening of the deficit was the result of a 4.6 per cent rise in import payments to \$492.2m, largely associated with increases in the value of imports of manufactured goods and articles. The growth in imports was

tempered by a 3.3 per cent rise in the value of exports to \$59.3m, reflecting higher earnings from the exports of flour, feeds and beer.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have fallen by 2.2 per cent to \$141.4m, consistent with the decline in stay-over arrivals, the higher spending category of visitors. External loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$45.9m during the review period, up from disbursements of \$29.8m for the comparable period in 2012. External debt payments declined marginally by 1.6 per cent to \$25.6m.



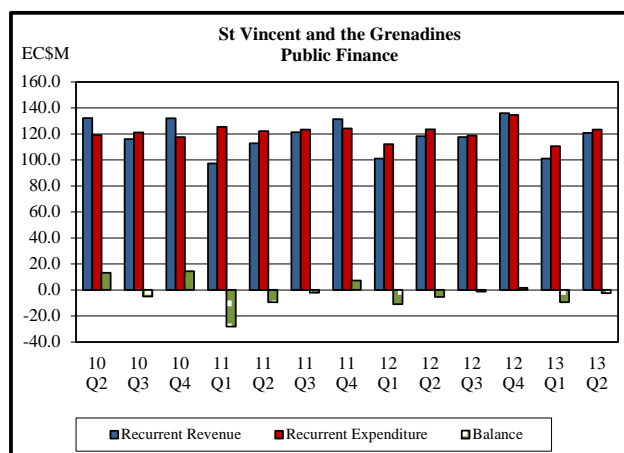
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government led to an increase in the overall deficit to \$27.9m from \$26.3m in the corresponding period of 2012. This outturn was mainly

driven by activity on the capital account, as the current account deficit narrowed. The primary deficit expanded to \$6.8m, from \$4.5m at the end of June 2012. The deficit was financed by borrowing from domestic and external sources.

The current account deficit narrowed by 27.1 per cent to \$12.0m, reflecting an increase in current revenue, supplemented by a decline in current expenditure. Current revenue rose by 1.3 per cent to \$221.9m primarily due to an increase of 14.8 per cent to \$18.4m in non-tax revenue. Tax revenue intake was less buoyant, increasing by 0.2 per cent to \$203.5m, as all of the major categories recorded declines in revenue collections except for those on domestic goods and services. Tax receipts from domestic goods and services, the largest source of tax revenue, increased by 5.2 per cent to \$112.0m as a result of a rise in inflows from stamp duty (\$5.4m). Intake from the Value Added Tax (VAT) remained relatively unchanged from the first half of 2012. Meanwhile, revenue from taxes on income and profits fell by 5.7 per cent to \$53.3m mainly due to lower intake from corporation tax. Receipts from taxes on international trade and transactions fell by 4.1 per cent to \$37.5m reflecting declines in all of its subcategories, particularly, import duty and customs service charge.





Current expenditure declined by 0.7 per cent to \$233.9m on account of reduced outlays for all sub-categories, with the exception of personal emoluments and wages. Expenditure on transfers and subsidies fell by 5.3 per cent (\$3.6m) as grants and other contributions by central government declined. Spending on goods and services decreased by 4.3 per cent (\$1.3m) mainly due to lower utilities payments. Interest payments contracted by 3.0 per cent (\$0.7m) on account of a reduction in external payments. By contrast, spending on personal emoluments and wages rose by 3.3 per cent to \$120.5m, associated with increments and higher salary scales of public officers due to a 1.5 per cent salary increase paid in December 2012.

Capital spending increased to \$40.8m in the first six months of 2013, nearly tripling the amount recorded in the comparable period in

2012, as work accelerated on a number of public sector infrastructural projects. The capital programme was partly funded by capital revenue of \$16.7m and capital grants of \$8.2m, which both increased from \$0.5m and \$3.9m, respectively.

Public Sector Debt

The total outstanding public sector debt is estimated to have decreased by 3.1 per cent to \$1,327.9m at the end of June 2013, relative to the amount at the end of December 2012. The reduction in the debt stock was mainly the result of a 16.3 per cent fall in central government domestic debt to \$310.4m reflecting the maturity of an over-the-counter bond, reduction in arrears and amortization payments. Meanwhile, central government external debt rose by 3.9 per cent to \$812.9m as borrowing increased to finance major construction projects. Consequently, total central government debt declined by 2.6 per cent to \$1,123.2m. The debt obligation of statutory corporations also contracted by 5.7 per cent to \$204.7m.

Money and Credit

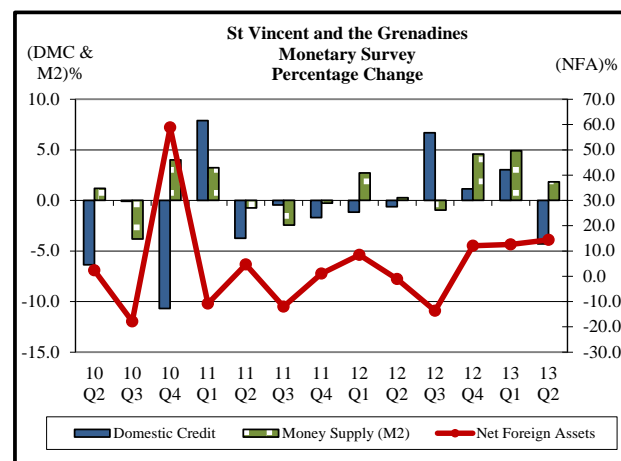
Monetary liabilities (M2) of the banking

system grew by 6.8 per cent to \$1,264.7m during the first six months of 2013, compared with growth of 3.0 per cent during the corresponding period in 2012. The rise in M2 was largely attributable to an increase in quasi money which rose by 9.4 per cent to \$900.7m, reflecting increases in both private sector savings deposits (10.5 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits (52.7 per cent). Private sector time deposits, which accounts for 16.2 per cent of quasi money, declined by 5.1 per cent. Meanwhile, narrow money (M1) grew by 0.9 per cent to \$364.0m, mainly due to a 1.4 per cent increase in private sector demand deposits. Currency with the public, the second largest component of M1, contracted by 8.1 per cent, mainly due to a fall in currency in circulation.

Domestic credit contracted by 1.4 per cent to \$947.4m during the period under review, largely associated with the activities of non-financial public enterprises and the central government. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises rose by 11.2 per cent due to an 8.2 per cent increase in deposits. Net claims on the central government fell by 29.7 per cent to \$34.8m largely on account of a reduction in debt obligations with commercial banks, in particular Treasury bills. The reduction in debt

obligations was partly financed by a drawdown of deposits which fell by 18.2 per cent. Private sector credit increased by 1.5 per cent, reflecting growth in both household (0.9 per cent) and business (2.8 per cent) credit.

An analysis of credit distribution by economic activity indicated that outstanding loans increased marginally by 0.2 per cent to \$1,182.0m. Of the major economic categories, increases were recorded in outstanding loans for professional and other services (4.7 per cent), the acquisition of property (4.6 per cent), and distributive trades (2.3 per cent). Other increases were observed in credit for construction (1.4 per cent) and agriculture and fishing (0.6 per cent). Meanwhile, credit extended for public administration, manufacturing plus mining and quarrying and tourism contracted by 7.9 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively.



The net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 28.8 per cent to \$526.5m during the period under review. The expansion was mainly fueled by a 64.2 per cent increase in commercial banks' net foreign assets, primarily on account of a higher asset position with institutions outside the Currency Union. In addition, St Vincent and the Grenadines share of the Central Bank's imputed reserves rose by 15.1 per cent to \$339.1m.

Commercial bank liquidity increased during the first six months of 2013, relative to the period ended December 2012. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities increased to 42.2 per cent at the end of June 2013 from 39.0 per cent at the end of December 2012. The loans and advances to deposits ratio fell by 3.0 percentage points to 72.1 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed by 0.84 percentage points to 5.78 per cent at the end of June 2013. This outturn mainly resulted from a reduction in the weighted average interest rate on loans. The weighted average interest rate on lending dipped by 1.01 percentage point to 8.41 per cent, while that on deposits fell to 2.63 per cent from 2.79 per cent.

Prospects

Economic activity is expected to improve further during the rest of year, based on domestic performance up to the second quarter and a more stable global environment. Subsequently, stronger positive growth should be realized in 2013 relative to 2012. Growth is expected to be driven by improved activity in the construction, manufacturing and agricultural sectors with spill-over effects into the wholesale and retail trade, and real estate, renting and business activities sectors. Construction activity is likely to be strengthened by an acceleration of work on a number of major public sector projects such as the Hospitality and Maritime Training Institute, Argyle international airport and modernization of the health sector. In the private sector, tourism related construction will continue in Bequia and Canouan, albeit at a slower pace, as those projects near completion. The increase in construction activity will contribute to improvements in ancillary sectors, such as mining and quarrying and transport, storage and communications. Value added in the manufacturing sector is likely to remain positive fueled by higher domestic and regional demand while the tourism industry will remain challenged by high regional airfares and slow



demand for leisure travel, especially from the USA, the main source market. Agricultural production is expected to continue on an upward trajectory as a result of greater crop and livestock production.

A widening of the overall fiscal deficit is anticipated in 2013. Tax revenue is likely to increase consistent with an uptick in economic activity. However, the growth in capital expenditure is expected to outstrip anticipated growth in tax revenue, capital revenue and grants. While efforts to contain current expenditure appeared to be fruitful in the first half of the year, emphasis should also be placed on collecting outstanding tax arrears.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to increase based on a higher level of imports, consistent with the improvement in real sector activity. The stability of global financial markets during the year is likely to result in greater inflows of foreign direct investment while remittance

flows are not expected to experience significant growth as high unemployment rates in source markets persist.

The outlook for the rest of 2013 will be largely influenced by developments in the global economy. A strengthening of economic and financial activity in the advanced economies will likely yield better economic performance in St Vincent and the Grenadines. Specifically, tourism demand, remittances and foreign direct investment would likely increase and fuel growth in related sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing. This would also augur well for the domestic labour market by reducing unemployment and improving social conditions. Downside risks to the forecast include adverse weather; a proliferation of plant disease and the challenge of accessing finance to support economic activity, especially the capital programme. Meanwhile, inflationary risks will remain low as international commodity prices are expected to be contained.



NOTES FOR STATISTICAL TABLES AND MONETARY SURVEY

STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

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

MONETARY SURVEY

1. Central government represents central and local government.

- 1.1 Domestic Credit to Central Government (net)

Central Bank and commercial banks' total holdings of Treasury Bills and Debentures

plus Central Bank and commercial banks' loans and advances to central government

plus Central Bank interest due on Securities

minus Total central government deposits held with the Central Bank and commercial banks

minus Sinking Fund Call Account and Government Operating Account held with the Central Bank

2. Other Public Sector represents national insurance (social security scheme) and non-financial public enterprises.
3. Private Sector represents households, private businesses, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates.
4. Money Supply (M1) = currency plus total private sector demand deposits plus EC cheques and drafts issued.
5. Currency = total currency liabilities of the Central Bank less commercial banks' holdings of local currency cash.
6. Demand Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' demand deposits.
7. Savings Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' savings deposits.
8. Time Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' time deposits.
9. Foreign Currency Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' foreign currency deposits.



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Table 1
ECCU - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	584,035	370,397	926,617	1,445,819	573,169	2,169,547	2,018,988
Stay-Over Visitors	233,679	227,965	241,053	294,020	232,768	521,800	526,788
Of which:							
USA	100,622	83,249	86,919	117,570	101,693	214,684	219,263
Canada	15,431	13,855	23,029	43,675	16,498	54,188	60,173
UK	44,062	41,522	56,269	57,954	42,621	103,460	100,575
Caribbean	51,022	66,170	47,578	43,207	50,835	93,981	94,042
Other Countries	22,542	23,169	27,258	31,614	21,121	55,487	52,735
Excursionists ¹	21,800	21,752	17,810	30,362	22,678	49,819	53,040
Cruise Ship Passengers ²	299,728	104,588	635,056	1,064,865	290,128	1,513,216	1,354,993
Yacht Passengers ⁴	28,828	16,092	32,698	56,572	27,595	84,712	84,167
Number of Cruise Ship Calls ³	165	47	405	809	175	1,010	984
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	729.13	673.09	809.21	1,052.62	721.45	1,759.17	1,774.07

Sources: ECCU Central Statistics Offices and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

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 as at 23 September 2013



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

	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013
	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	2,481.05	2,441.48	2,288.62	2,653.67	3,171.08	3,449.42
Central Bank (net)	2,945.26	2,969.62	2,847.44	3,031.40	3,266.39	3,221.26
External Assets	2,951.08	2,976.66	2,854.62	3,036.61	3,289.24	3,223.18
External Liabilities	5.81	7.03	7.19	5.21	22.85	1.92
Commercial Banks (net)	(464.21)	(528.15)	(558.81)	(377.73)	(95.31)	228.16
External Assets	3,958.80	3,926.19	4,000.83	4,045.46	4,364.10	4,558.23
External Liabilities	4,423.01	4,454.34	4,559.64	4,423.19	4,459.41	4,330.07
Net Domestic Assets	10,620.38	10,678.95	10,847.05	10,696.84	10,527.78	10,276.88
Domestic Credit	12,446.24	12,558.89	12,747.67	12,643.63	12,410.77	12,131.41
Central Government (net)	1,163.59	1,150.35	1,292.39	1,256.51	1,192.80	1,086.04
Other Public Sector (net)	(1,452.64)	(1,570.30)	(1,526.23)	(1,546.95)	(1,660.74)	(1,741.05)
Private Sector	12,735.30	12,978.83	12,981.51	12,934.07	12,878.71	12,786.42
Households	6,378.34	6,626.44	6,642.08	6,642.01	6,599.99	6,612.90
Business	5,945.98	6,011.52	6,002.71	5,958.69	5,960.98	5,864.47
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	162.99	178.03	172.97	167.12	153.54	150.09
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	247.99	162.85	163.76	166.24	164.20	158.97
Other Items (Net)	(1,825.87)	(1,879.94)	(1,900.62)	(1,946.79)	(1,882.99)	(1,854.53)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	13,101.43	13,120.43	13,135.68	13,350.51	13,698.85	13,726.30
Money Supply (M1)	2,645.28	2,645.82	2,710.77	2,810.22	2,880.65	2,798.60
Currency with the Public	606.84	598.70	593.05	633.82	631.72	620.97
Demand Deposits	1,966.88	1,967.13	2,038.51	2,110.15	2,179.87	2,113.02
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	71.57	79.99	79.21	66.25	69.07	64.62
Quasi Money	10,456.14	10,474.62	10,424.91	10,540.29	10,818.20	10,927.69
Savings Deposits	5,694.01	5,771.41	5,819.06	5,895.92	6,090.55	6,203.31
Time Deposits	2,943.31	2,948.33	2,926.11	2,906.12	2,915.09	2,873.91
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,818.83	1,754.88	1,679.74	1,738.25	1,812.57	1,850.47

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 20 September 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^p 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	869.24	832.73	986.31	910.99	947.74	1,752.17	1,858.73
Tax Revenue	767.62	727.88	797.27	768.92	778.08	1,547.04	1,546.99
Taxes on Income and Profits ^{1/}	170.18	172.51	153.35	173.45	166.10	343.07	339.55
Of which:							
Personal ^{1/}	80.64	76.40	76.74	82.58	81.12	163.49	163.70
Company/Corporation ^{2/}	73.84	71.89	55.21	66.23	61.69	143.12	127.92
Taxes on Property	21.78	12.32	13.83	14.46	22.72	41.62	37.18
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	316.56	298.83	375.90	366.38	373.65	649.55	740.03
Of which:							
Accommodation Tax	14.67	12.08	5.13	5.85	4.23	38.14	10.08
Licences	22.72	19.90	29.42	29.87	28.46	54.11	58.34
Sales Tax ^{3/}	58.42	48.02	67.91	52.96	54.48	111.67	107.44
Value Added Tax ^{5/}	144.01	133.61	196.59	214.59	216.69	282.48	431.27
Consumption Tax ^{4/}	1.70	1.47	1.29	0.03	0.05	3.91	0.08
Stamp Duties	31.11	30.34	40.64	27.98	33.54	70.34	61.52
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	259.10	244.22	254.19	214.63	215.60	512.80	430.22
Of which:							
Import Duties	103.25	96.69	119.72	94.37	99.94	200.84	194.31
Consumption Tax ^{6/}	38.27	30.08	16.55	10.85	11.31	69.15	22.16
Customs Service Charge	48.46	48.23	51.46	43.54	48.62	96.55	92.16
Non-Tax Revenue	101.62	104.85	189.04	142.08	169.66	205.14	311.74
Current Expenditure	893.37	909.60	910.30	827.91	930.62	1,791.15	1,758.53
Personal Emoluments	394.00	390.51	408.95	390.85	407.35	782.86	798.20
Goods and Services	174.47	181.20	196.73	159.71	194.33	334.04	354.05
Interest Payments	116.30	140.82	107.63	103.52	107.47	241.07	210.99
Domestic	62.15	71.25	71.63	63.78	64.78	132.01	128.56
External	54.16	69.57	36.00	39.74	42.69	109.07	82.43
Transfers and Subsidies	208.59	197.06	196.99	173.82	221.47	433.17	395.29
Of which: Pensions	70.79	62.25	67.47	64.35	80.60	159.80	144.94
Current Account Balance	(24.12)	(76.87)	76.01	83.09	17.12	(38.97)	100.20
Capital Revenue	5.14	6.87	3.77	30.88	6.91	13.61	37.78
Grants	160.78	38.42	127.19	63.51	101.16	202.44	164.67
Of which: Capital Grants	145.38	38.30	46.49	36.86	81.62	28.49	46.19
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	209.68	139.61	211.99	181.88	251.82	364.81	433.70
Of which: Capital Expenditure	209.51	138.50	212.20	181.21	251.66	364.52	432.88
Primary Balance after grants	48.43	(30.36)	102.62	99.12	(19.17)	53.34	79.95
Overall Balance after grants	(67.87)	(171.18)	(5.01)	(4.40)	(126.64)	(187.73)	(131.04)
Financing	67.87	171.18	5.01	4.40	126.64	187.73	131.04
Domestic	(33.97)	129.55	(52.88)	23.74	60.67	88.00	84.41
ECCB (net)	(26.28)	82.13	(128.26)	95.65	(76.94)	(47.68)	18.71
Commercial Banks (net)	13.04	59.91	92.38	(159.36)	(29.11)	(68.88)	(188.47)
Other	(20.73)	(12.48)	(17.00)	87.46	128.29	204.56	215.75
External	47.30	52.01	63.16	1.18	135.72	31.46	136.91
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	55.62	13.30	55.57	1.21	137.79	40.26	139.00
Disbursements	129.49	102.67	108.03	67.06	187.74	236.92	254.79
Amortisation	73.87	89.38	52.46	65.85	49.95	196.66	115.80
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(8.33)	38.71	7.59	(0.02)	(2.07)	(8.79)	(2.09)
Arrears ^{7/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	54.54	(111.07)	(5.27)	(20.53)	(31.33)	68.26	(51.86)
External	28.60	(29.81)	(3.52)	(16.76)	(34.11)	33.86	(50.87)
Other Financing	-	100.69	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ECCU Ministries of Finance and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

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

^{2/} Excludes Anguilla

^{3/} Includes Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica

^{4/} Excludes Montserrat

^{5/} Excludes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat

^{6/} Excludes St Vincent and the Grenadines

^{7/} Excludes Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia

Data as at 23 September 2013



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

	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Anguilla	223.51	225.77	226.50	234.01	225.09	231.43
Antigua and Barbuda	2,823.09	2,883.02	2,783.39	2,836.02	2,814.07	2,884.85
Dominica	971.58	983.84	1,021.83	1,041.29	1,025.88	1,012.57
Grenada	2,058.72	2,062.04	2,106.06	2,386.80	2,440.01	2,464.12
Montserrat	7.87	7.76	9.35	7.40	7.27	7.14
St Kitts and Nevis	2,871.13	2,707.21	2,704.46	2,682.45	2,655.14	2,596.08
Saint Lucia	2,420.66	2,438.60	2,454.90	2,610.75	2,642.01	2,666.52
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1,294.38	1,327.27	1,337.10	1,370.27	1,337.28	1,327.90
TOTAL ECCU	12,670.94	12,635.50	12,643.60	13,168.98	13,146.75	13,190.63

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

* Includes arrears of principal

Data as at 23 September 2013

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

	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Anguilla	207.67	209.06	210.36	217.34	208.94	215.80
Antigua and Barbuda	2,366.31	2,429.80	2,302.97	2,357.61	2,339.86	2,358.67
Dominica	799.31	812.30	844.49	867.22	853.96	841.19
Grenada	1,843.67	1,847.56	1,891.58	2,014.74	2,067.95	2,092.06
Montserrat	2.00	1.98	3.67	1.81	1.78	1.74
St Kitts and Nevis	2,317.05	2,168.92	2,166.17	2,158.60	2,142.83	2,085.66
Saint Lucia	2,161.23	2,185.61	2,200.20	2,389.18	2,429.08	2,461.69
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1,085.66	1,122.00	1,127.56	1,153.30	1,133.68	1,123.21
TOTAL ECCU	10,782.90	10,777.23	10,747.00	11,159.79		11,180.03

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data as at 23 September 2013

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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R Jan-Jun	2013 ^P Jan-Jun
Anguilla	3.72	3.79	3.80	3.70	3.72	7.39	7.43
Antigua and Barbuda	50.74	66.02	65.47	60.03	101.80	94.50	161.83
Dominica	13.66	44.60	3.19	15.54	10.29	33.31	25.83
Grenada	38.13	48.03	30.05	17.93	37.16	77.39	55.09
Montserrat	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.08
St Kitts and Nevis	60.86	33.54	44.36	29.38	43.36	155.35	72.74
Saint Lucia	44.76	67.51	52.48	85.20	49.50	104.00	134.70
St Vincent and the Grenadines	25.54	22.99	37.30	28.74	34.27	57.14	63.02
TOTAL ECCU	237.46	286.52	236.70	240.57	280.14	529.15	520.70

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data as at 23 September 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Total Bid Amount	348.9	325.5	389.1	360.3	290.8
Total Offer Amount	232.0	237.0	350.0	372.0	177.0

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data as at 23 September 2013

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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
91-day Treasury Bills	4.36	4.15	4.51	3.67	3.55
180-day Treasury Bills	5.00	6.00	**	6.00	**
365-day Treasury Bills	**	6.00	6.25	**	5.36
3-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
4-year Bond	**	**	6.00	**	**
5-year Bond	**	**	6.99	**	**
6-year Bond	**	**	**	6.75	**
7-year Bond	**	**	7.00	7.00	**
8-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
10-year Bond	7.50	**	7.50	7.14	**

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data as at 23 September 2013

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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Volume	0.2	7.4	0.4	**	0.01
Value	0.2	12.0	0.4	**	0.01

Source: Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange

Data as at 23 September 2013



Table 10
Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	32,185	28,006	28,431	46,563	36,640	72,954	83,203
Stay-Over Visitors	16,547	12,523	14,986	21,502	17,906	37,189	39,408
Of which:							
USA	11,323	6,808	9,482	15,201	12,040	25,505	27,241
Canada	656	450	679	1,308	858	2,162	2,166
UK	570	589	637	749	686	1,373	1,435
Italy	186	369	191	311	195	505	506
Germany	103	60	108	140	83	251	223
Caribbean	2,462	3,020	2,117	2,319	2,605	4,564	4,924
Other Countries	1,247	1,227	1,772	1,474	1,439	1,189	1,181
Excursionists	15,638	15,483	13,445	25,061	18,734	35,765	43,795
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	69.95	64.65	72.12	103.17	75.12	167.75	178.29

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism
Data available as at 10 August 2013

Table 11
Anguilla - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2013	Percentage Change*						
			2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
All Items	100.0	161.80	0.15	1.21	2.05	2.30	1.44	0.41	1.44
Food	32.1	163.20	0.63	0.13	1.38	1.40	0.87	2.11	0.87
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.3	157.90	2.04	(0.71)	(0.59)	5.10	3.34	3.06	3.34
Housing	17.2	124.00	0.32	0.81	-	(1.10)	(0.88)	0.40	(0.88)
Fuel and Light	6.9	176.10	-	-	-	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.06
Clothing and Footwear	3.1	86.90	(1.80)	(2.37)	(0.77)	(2.90)	(3.23)	(2.11)	(3.23)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	9.7	159.80	(3.67)	(1.03)	(0.37)	(3.30)	(2.02)	(4.06)	(2.02)
Transport and Communications	23.5	181.50	1.19	2.90	2.70	10.30	6.02	0.50	6.02
Medical Care and Expenses	3.1	296.60	-	12.20	20.77	-	-	0.30	0.00
Education	1.0	213.60	0.18	(1.83)	0.05	(1.30)	(0.60)	(1.80)	(0.60)
Personal Services	1.6	138.40	-	0.95	-	-	-	0.90	0.00
Miscellaneous	1.5	70.90	1.27	0.42	(0.97)	(0.50)	(0.70)	(0.60)	(0.70)

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism

*at end of period

Data available as at 10 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R	2012 ^R	2012 ^R	2013 ^R	2013 ^P	2012 ^R	2013 ^P
	2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr	Jan - Jun	Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	40.62	42.33	46.61	46.07	42.24	90.95	88.31
Tax Revenue	35.08	37.45	38.50	40.10	35.54	79.18	75.65
Taxes on Income and Profits	3.42	3.08	3.30	3.38	3.38	4.81	6.02
Of which: Stabilisation Levy	3.42	3.08	3.30	3.38	3.38	7.48	6.76
Taxes on Property	0.98	0.36	1.06	0.48	0.36	2.49	0.84
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	12.99	17.79	14.21	17.03	11.80	34.03	28.84
Of which:							
Accommodation Tax	3.34	4.93	2.38	4.33	3.80	11.27	8.13
Licences	2.37	2.25	1.54	5.62	2.67	8.14	8.29
Stamp Duties	1.86	4.06	7.68	4.70	2.04	6.48	6.74
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	17.68	16.22	19.94	19.22	20.00	35.17	39.21
Of which:							
Import Duty	13.52	11.83	14.50	13.72	14.56	27.28	28.28
Customs Surcharge	3.46	3.26	4.37	3.85	3.92	7.09	7.77
Embarkation Tax	0.45	0.85	0.81	1.44	1.28	0.45	2.71
Non-Tax Revenue	5.54	4.88	8.10	5.96	6.69	11.77	12.66
Current Expenditure	42.66	42.46	45.08	40.26	44.24	82.89	84.49
Personal Emoluments	19.80	19.90	20.28	19.86	20.08	39.74	39.94
Good and Services	9.95	8.96	11.53	7.44	10.79	17.84	18.23
Interest Payments	2.07	2.11	2.14	2.07	2.09	4.09	4.16
Domestic	0.56	0.59	0.69	0.65	0.59	1.13	1.23
External	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.42	1.50	2.96	2.92
Transfers & Subsidies	10.84	11.49	11.14	10.90	11.28	21.21	22.17
Of which: Pensions	2.07	2.06	1.55	2.06	2.05	4.16	4.11
Current Account Balance (before grants)	(2.04)	(0.13)	1.53	5.81	(2.00)	8.06	3.81
Current Account Balance (after grants)	(2.04)	(0.13)	1.53	5.81	(2.00)	8.06	3.81
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	11.64	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: Capital Grants	-	11.64	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	1.70	1.83	3.62	0.53	2.73	4.06	3.25
Of which: Capital Expenditure	1.70	1.83	3.62	0.53	2.73	4.06	3.25
Primary Balance (before grants)	(1.67)	0.15	0.05	7.35	(2.64)	8.10	4.71
Primary Balance (after grants)	(1.67)	11.79	0.05	7.35	(2.64)	8.10	4.71
Overall Balance (before grants)	(3.74)	(1.96)	(2.09)	5.28	(4.72)	4.00	0.56
Overall Balance (after grants)	(3.74)	9.68	(2.09)	5.28	(4.72)	4.00	0.56
Financing	3.74	(9.68)	2.09	(5.28)	4.72	(4.00)	(0.56)
Domestic	3.75	(9.26)	7.77	(7.75)	5.78	(5.99)	(1.96)
ECCB (net)	3.10	2.67	3.82	(1.76)	2.49	(0.78)	0.73
Commercial Banks (net)	(0.10)	(5.04)	0.09	(5.00)	4.32	(4.26)	(0.69)
Other	0.74	(6.90)	3.86	(0.99)	(1.02)	(0.95)	(2.01)
External	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.51)	(0.49)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.51)	(0.49)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.51	0.49
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	0.25	(0.13)	(5.40)	2.71	(0.82)	2.51	1.89
Domestic	0.25	(0.13)	(5.40)	2.71	(0.82)	2.51	1.89
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Treasury Department, Anguilla
Data available as at 10 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
Total Exports	4.06	4.39	6.28	4.16	3.23	8.30	7.39
Total Imports	93.11	99.06	93.74	104.61	105.15	203.20	209.75
Trade Balance	(89.05)	(94.66)	(87.46)	(100.45)	(101.91)	(194.89)	(202.36)

Source: Anguilla Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investment, Commerce and Tourism

Data available as at 10 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	259.74	237.56	219.38	186.28	262.84	263.69
Central Bank (Net)	129.05	108.08	106.23	108.04	111.36	112.24
Commercial Banks (Net)	130.69	129.48	113.16	78.24	151.48	151.45
External (Net)	57.32	36.64	48.97	12.11	44.83	60.58
Assets	273.65	255.71	258.19	224.43	255.20	274.70
Liabilities	216.33	219.07	209.22	212.33	210.37	214.12
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	73.37	92.84	64.18	66.14	106.65	90.87
Assets	184.44	207.22	185.68	173.75	199.72	202.52
Liabilities	111.08	114.38	121.50	107.61	93.07	111.65
Net Domestic Assets	807.29	823.82	798.56	821.31	792.92	794.28
Domestic Credit	1,160.62	1,168.14	1,152.15	1,123.55	1,115.23	1,092.41
Central Government (Net)	(62.37)	(59.36)	(61.72)	(57.81)	(64.58)	(57.77)
Other Public Sector (Net)	(169.10)	(175.05)	(177.18)	(184.35)	(188.78)	(195.32)
Private Sector	1,392.09	1,402.55	1,391.05	1,365.72	1,368.59	1,345.50
Household	580.91	586.40	572.06	565.42	563.30	557.11
Business	787.36	792.90	795.78	776.95	780.89	761.10
Non-Bank Financial Institution	6.14	5.58	5.52	5.67	5.58	5.65
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	17.68	17.68	17.69	17.68	18.83	21.64
Other Items (Net)	(353.33)	(344.32)	(353.59)	(302.24)	(322.32)	(298.13)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,067.04	1,061.37	1,017.94	1,007.59	1,055.76	1,057.97
Money Supply (M1)	39.67	35.49	38.09	42.62	40.48	43.84
Currency with the Public	12.44	9.54	10.62	11.19	10.85	12.26
Demand Deposits	26.55	25.22	26.55	29.93	29.04	28.36
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	0.68	0.73	0.92	1.51	0.59	3.22
Quasi Money	1,027.37	1,025.88	979.85	964.96	1,015.27	1,014.13
Savings Deposits	103.05	106.30	108.07	106.24	107.81	109.12
Time Deposits	125.17	126.76	124.80	127.03	128.75	129.26
Foreign Currency Deposits	799.15	792.81	746.98	731.69	778.71	775.76

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 09 August 2013



Table 15
Antigua and Barbuda - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	140,414	69,733	227,956	378,936	125,311	545,004	504,247
Stay-Over Visitors	59,131	50,165	60,300	76,302	53,089	136,461	129,391
Of which:							
USA	25,902	18,565	19,931	27,609	21,532	54,718	49,141
Canada	3,588	2,660	6,408	14,591	4,748	15,117	19,339
Europe	19,396	16,483	23,242	25,307	17,943	46,102	43,250
UK	15,284	13,144	19,472	20,833	14,578	36,061	35,411
Germany	618	276	811	932	448	1,681	1,380
Switzerland	285	97	303	353	230	714	583
Italy	2,248	2,426	1,644	1,641	1,885	4,971	3,526
France	386	312	482	562	296	989	858
Other Europe	575	228	530	986	506	1,686	1,492
Caribbean	7,647	10,362	7,891	5,597	6,536	14,427	12,133
South America	328	220	278	348	292	679	640
Other Countries	2,270	1,875	2,550	2,850	2,038	5,418	4,888
Cruise Ship Passengers	76,601	18,802	160,750	287,992	67,045	388,155	355,037
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	42	9	98	180	37	226	217
Yacht Passengers	4,682	766	6,906	14,642	5,177	20,388	19,819
Number of Yacht Calls	1,042	165	782	1,824	1,032	2,856	2,856
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	199.23	161.53	212.07	282.10	179.95	487.70	462.05

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Antigua and Barbuda
Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	Weight	Index Jun-13	Percentage Change*						
			Quarter over Previous Quarter						Jun-13
			2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	Jun-12 Dec-11	
All Items	100.00	132.01	0.82	(0.54)	0.78	0.30	0.27	1.61	0.57
Food	21.42	151.22	2.62	0.96	0.64	0.23	0.03	0.95	0.26
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	0.16	137.13	(1.43)	0.10	0.97	0.62	0.65	(1.76)	1.27
Housing	21.83	109.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and Light	6.39	159.19	6.79	(12.72)	10.02	(4.14)	5.18	9.58	0.83
Clothing and Footwear	11.06	96.48	(0.35)	(1.97)	0.09	(0.25)	(0.02)	0.83	(0.27)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	12.60	138.17	(0.08)	0.02	(0.01)	2.57	(0.73)	5.24	1.83
Transport and Communications	15.35	132.39	0.96	1.58	0.36	(0.13)	(0.43)	0.08	(0.56)
Medical Care and Expenses	2.76	134.56	-	0.69	3.83	(0.20)	(1.80)	4.11	(2.00)
Education	2.34	187.69	-	4.55	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Services	4.30	152.86	(8.16)	-	(5.31)	5.96	1.94	(3.82)	8.02
Miscellaneous	1.79	123.18	0.49	0.14	0.06	0.06	(0.10)	0.60	(0.03)

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

*at end of period



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	164.38	137.23	179.98	159.70	145.78	329.43	305.48
Tax Revenue	155.84	129.28	162.99	152.50	136.72	311.95	289.22
Taxes on Income and Profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which:	20.51	18.81	21.63	29.35	18.61	36.88	47.96
Personal Income	11.29	11.22	9.52	11.57	9.96	21.15	21.53
Corporation	9.22	7.59	12.12	17.60	8.64	15.72	26.24
Taxes on Property	7.47	2.75	2.36	4.75	8.79	15.04	13.54
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	69.18	56.56	74.74	60.30	63.01	144.12	123.31
Of which:							
Stamp Duties	8.67	6.47	4.77	5.01	6.51	27.82	11.53
Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax	58.41	48.01	67.91	52.95	54.47	111.57	107.42
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	58.68	51.16	64.25	58.10	46.31	115.92	104.41
Of which:							
Import Duty	19.69	18.24	24.56	19.31	19.11	38.23	38.42
Consumption Tax	9.04	6.68	12.00	8.33	8.44	12.26	16.77
Passenger Facility Charge	4.52	4.20	1.54	-	-	9.89	-
Revenue Recovery Charge	17.06	16.10	21.01	16.54	16.42	33.36	32.96
Embarkation Tax							
Non-Tax Revenue	8.54	7.96	16.99	7.20	9.06	17.48	16.26
Current Expenditure	168.73	167.06	168.41	132.86	202.88	336.02	335.74
Personal Emoluments	69.35	68.41	69.13	65.70	71.42	136.27	137.12
Other Goods and Services	31.39	30.93	26.91	17.55	43.71	55.91	61.26
Interest Payments	13.98	22.21	22.57	18.57	14.77	35.24	33.34
Domestic	9.97	17.20	19.87	10.70	11.28	27.33	21.98
External	4.00	5.02	2.71	7.87	3.50	7.90	11.36
Transfers and Subsidies	54.02	45.50	49.80	31.04	72.98	108.60	104.02
Of which: Pensions	20.64	13.35	15.75	13.63	27.97	41.56	41.59
Current Account Balance	(4.35)	(29.83)	11.57	26.84	(57.10)	(6.60)	(30.26)
Capital Revenue	0.35	0.64	0.71	0.29	0.51	0.86	0.79
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which:							
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	5.06	5.71	8.01	1.29	10.54	7.16	11.82
Of which: Capital Expenditure	5.06	5.71	8.01	1.29	10.54	-	20.74
Primary Balance after grants	4.91	(12.69)	26.84	44.41	(52.35)	22.34	(7.94)
Overall Balance after grants	(9.07)	(34.90)	4.27	25.84	(67.13)	(12.90)	(41.29)
Financing	9.07	34.90	(4.27)	(25.84)	67.13	12.90	41.29
Domestic	(33.75)	55.43	(17.32)	(14.40)	1.93	(22.39)	(12.47)
ECCB (net)	(14.95)	7.11	3.13	1.86	(25.89)	(11.68)	(24.03)
Commercial Banks (net)	(10.33)	2.47	10.06	(29.98)	11.10	(2.78)	(18.89)
Other	(8.47)	45.85	(30.50)	13.72	16.72	(7.93)	30.44
External	47.17	(13.35)	10.23	(14.42)	87.12	38.51	72.70
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	49.27	(24.46)	10.23	(14.42)	89.07	40.74	74.64
Disbursements	57.00	-	14.13	-	96.03	58.35	96.03
Amortisation	7.73	24.46	3.90	14.42	6.96	17.61	21.38
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(2.09)	11.11	-	(0.00)	(1.94)	(2.23)	(1.94)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	(4.36)	(107.86)	2.82	2.98	(21.92)	(3.22)	(18.95)
Domestic	(3.84)	(7.18)	(2.53)	6.75	(24.70)	(5.74)	(17.95)
External	(0.51)	(100.68)	5.35	(3.77)	2.77	2.53	(1.00)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Antigua and Barbuda and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(324.26)	(306.40)	(397.89)	(358.95)	(292.97)	(654.83)	(651.92)
Total Exports	31.46	12.71	12.24	19.25	49.67	53.37	68.91
Total Imports	355.72	319.10	410.13	378.20	342.64	708.20	720.84

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance, The Economy and Public Administration, Antigua and Barbuda
Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	396.71	404.57	407.15	465.45	620.53	705.75
Central Bank (Net)	482.33	515.36	468.20	435.38	586.76	533.24
Commercial Banks (Net)	(85.61)	(110.79)	(61.05)	30.07	33.77	172.51
External (Net)	(199.21)	(261.06)	(217.75)	(299.26)	(272.62)	(152.02)
Assets	1,246.88	1,208.57	1,234.33	966.07	977.62	1,010.23
Liabilities	1,446.09	1,469.63	1,452.08	1,265.33	1,250.24	1,162.25
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	113.60	150.27	156.70	329.33	306.39	324.53
Assets	1,165.07	1,240.56	1,232.67	1,310.36	1,323.79	1,347.97
Liabilities	1,051.48	1,090.28	1,075.97	981.04	1,017.40	1,023.44
Net Domestic Assets	2,443.87	2,394.94	2,337.72	2,324.66	2,239.50	2,203.68
Domestic Credit	2,830.83	2,790.20	2,746.79	2,700.20	2,605.52	2,554.22
Central Government (Net)	554.51	529.24	538.81	552.00	523.88	509.08
Other Public Sector (Net)	(136.46)	(145.25)	(180.54)	(216.53)	(253.17)	(263.67)
Private Sector	2,412.77	2,406.22	2,388.52	2,364.73	2,334.81	2,308.81
Household	1,268.45	1,279.49	1,289.86	1,281.87	1,268.13	1,262.08
Business	1,057.93	1,035.20	1,013.92	998.20	983.71	970.98
Non-Bank Financial Institution	30.53	35.98	29.30	29.58	28.25	28.63
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	55.87	55.56	55.43	55.09	54.72	47.12
Other Items (Net)	(386.96)	(395.26)	(409.07)	(375.54)	(366.03)	(350.55)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,840.58	2,799.51	2,744.86	2,790.11	2,860.02	2,909.43
Money Supply (M1)	610.10	552.12	519.02	554.01	546.97	584.66
Currency with the Public	126.02	119.03	116.79	121.73	128.41	128.37
Demand Deposits	452.32	400.53	375.68	413.33	390.78	434.05
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	31.75	32.57	26.55	18.95	27.79	22.25
Quasi Money	2,230.48	2,247.39	2,225.85	2,236.10	2,313.05	2,324.76
Savings Deposits	1,027.72	1,053.99	1,054.23	1,082.44	1,142.64	1,154.44
Time Deposits	993.12	1,007.18	984.72	978.83	975.13	954.53
Foreign Currency Deposits	209.64	186.22	186.90	174.83	195.29	215.80

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 13 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 20
Dominica - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	46,177	22,202	95,245	145,378	38,608	236,742	183,986
Stay-Over Visitors	16,700	20,195	18,714	19,286	17,377	35,235	36,663
USA	3,397	3,385	3,643	3,931	3,535	7,153	7,466
Canada	652	687	816	988	679	1,560	1,667
UK	878	1,130	1,273	1,364	913	2,263	2,277
Caribbean	9,532	12,877	10,604	9,233	9,918	18,477	19,151
Other Countries	2,241	2,116	2,378	3,770	2,332	5,782	6,102
Excursionists	168	1,192	133	238	152	779	390
Yacht Passengers	2,602	815	1,981	5,536	3,498	8,967	9,034
Cruise Ship Passengers	26,707	-	74,417	120,318	17,581	191,761	137,899
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	15	-	56	89	13	127	102
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	67.79	74.19	77.88	83.13	65.69	155.11	148.82

Sources: Discover Dominica Authority and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 13 August 2013

Table 21
Dominica - Consumer Price Index
June 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2013	Percentage Change*						
			Quarter over Previous Quarter					Jun-12 Dec-11	Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr		
All Items	100.00	103.38	0.66	(0.12)	0.51	(0.36)	0.51	1.61	0.15
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	18.08	106.95	0.12	1.82	1.05	(1.10)	(0.43)	0.07	(1.52)
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	0.77	102.35	0.02	(0.05)	0.41	(0.34)	-	0.73	(0.34)
Clothing and Footwear	5.08	100.96	(2.54)	0.23	0.01	1.33	-	(1.43)	1.33
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	30.62	103.25	1.19	0.59	(1.33)	0.71	2.48	3.65	3.21
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	5.23	102.73	(0.35)	(1.29)	0.17	1.28	(0.20)	(0.45)	1.07
Health	3.36	100.58	0.21	-	0.60	(1.13)	-	(0.10)	(1.13)
Transport	20.11	101.71	1.84	(2.43)	2.24	(1.02)	(0.97)	2.54	(1.99)
Communication	3.95	99.06	0.01	-	3.30	(4.04)	-	-	(4.04)
Recreation and Culture	3.74	108.60	(0.39)	(0.19)	-	(1.67)	-	(0.28)	(1.67)
Education	1.33	102.58	1.13	(1.12)	-	-	-	1.13	-
Hotels and Restaurants	2.88	105.56	(0.56)	0.04	1.08	-	-	0.65	-
Miscellaneous	4.85	101.52	1.23	(0.08)	-	0.16	-	0.72	0.16

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Dominica and ECCB Estimates

*at end of period

Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	94.19	83.70	87.70	86.38	111.79	177.92	198.17
Tax Revenue	81.89	73.41	71.67	73.68	80.78	157.61	154.46
Taxes on Income and Profits	15.80	13.83	11.95	13.90	18.30	31.06	32.20
Of which:							
Personal	7.79	7.50	7.20	9.00	9.80	16.99	18.79
Company/Corporation	8.94	6.80	5.09	5.41	9.17	15.62	14.57
Taxes on Property	1.69	1.37	1.59	1.64	2.14	3.33	3.78
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	49.71	42.83	42.80	45.58	46.43	94.00	92.01
Of which:							
Licences	6.28	3.43	3.18	4.62	7.00	11.10	11.62
Value Added Tax	34.71	30.53	30.26	30.45	30.04	64.46	60.49
Excise Tax	8.07	8.26	8.84	10.06	9.04	17.20	19.10
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	14.68	15.38	15.33	12.56	13.92	29.21	26.48
Of which:							
Import Duty	7.89	8.50	9.35	6.79	7.78	15.76	14.57
Customs Service Charge	3.27	3.55	3.30	3.01	3.38	6.51	6.39
Environmental Levy	1.76	1.98	1.92	1.63	2.12	3.55	3.75
Non-Tax Revenue	12.30	10.29	16.04	12.70	31.01	20.32	43.70
Current Expenditure	78.82	107.12	73.86	80.82	94.01	157.03	174.82
Personal Emoluments	33.29	34.22	34.54	34.99	42.53	66.01	77.52
Goods and Services	25.50	23.13	21.30	21.01	28.63	47.44	49.64
Interest Payments	4.44	30.42	2.37	7.24	7.46	10.48	14.70
Domestic	2.73	2.76	1.00	3.40	1.27	6.71	4.67
External	1.71	27.67	1.37	3.84	6.19	3.77	10.02
Transfers and Subsidies	15.59	19.35	15.64	17.58	15.39	33.10	32.97
Of which: Pensions	4.17	4.18	4.29	4.22	4.27	8.43	8.50
Current Account Balance	15.37	(23.42)	13.85	17.26	17.78	20.89	35.04
Capital Revenue	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.09	0.01	0.43	0.10
Grants	-	0.10	0.21	11.70	-	1.55	11.70
Of which: Capital Grants	-	0.10	0.21	-	-	1.55	-
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	103.11	12.02	18.23	14.16	100.64	139.35	114.80
Of which: Capital Expenditure	103.07	11.08	18.19	14.14	100.62	139.21	114.76
Primary Balance after grants	(83.02)	(4.62)	(1.58)	10.43	(75.38)	(106.00)	(64.95)
Overall Balance after grants	(87.47)	(35.04)	(3.95)	3.19	(82.84)	(116.48)	(79.65)
Financing	87.47	35.04	3.95	(3.19)	82.84	116.48	79.65
Domestic	77.03	0.01	(25.44)	(1.80)	75.05	86.73	73.24
ECCB (net)	(19.42)	17.43	(5.11)	(12.58)	25.56	(31.22)	12.98
Commercial Banks (net)	57.25	0.29	(3.58)	22.43	9.36	48.21	31.79
Other	39.20	(17.71)	(16.75)	(11.65)	40.12	69.74	28.47
External	6.52	38.71	33.01	(0.08)	6.91	30.07	6.83
Net Disbursements (Amortisation)	12.76	11.11	25.42	(0.06)	7.03	36.64	6.98
Disbursements	20.31	24.86	26.08	2.62	9.61	48.01	12.23
Amortisation	7.55	13.76	0.67	2.68	2.57	11.38	5.25
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(6.23)	27.61	7.59	(0.02)	(0.13)	(6.57)	(0.15)
Arrears	3.92	(3.68)	(3.62)	(1.31)	0.89	(0.32)	(0.42)
Domestic	3.92	(3.68)	(3.62)	(1.31)	0.89	0.03	(0.42)
External	-	-	-	-	-	(0.35)	-
Other Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Dominica

Data as at 22 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(107.50)	(117.71)	(100.00)	(106.17)	(110.60)	(212.57)	(216.78)
Total Imports	131.98	139.18	129.15	126.93	135.67	257.32	262.60
Total Exports	24.48	21.46	29.15	20.76	25.06	44.76	45.82
Re-Exports	5.44	3.84	8.66	5.14	5.56	10.48	10.70
Domestic Exports	19.04	17.62	20.49	15.61	19.51	34.28	35.12
Of which:							
Bananas							
Value	1.24	0.75	0.53	0.56	0.70	2.58	1.26
Volume	781	492	349	382	462	1,624	844

Source: Central Statistical Office, WINFRESH and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 22 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	516.23	548.46	535.79	544.98	545.30	539.13
Central Bank (Net)	229.69	231.76	231.85	247.96	227.49	236.41
Commercial Banks (Net)	286.54	316.71	303.94	297.02	317.80	302.72
External (Net)	(25.82)	(15.26)	(21.30)	8.99	42.14	40.59
Assets	164.70	168.81	169.53	252.95	284.54	282.67
Liabilities	190.52	184.06	190.84	243.97	242.40	242.08
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	312.36	331.96	325.24	288.03	275.67	262.13
Assets	383.82	405.39	403.36	333.42	320.38	312.53
Liabilities	71.46	73.43	78.13	45.38	44.72	50.40
Net Domestic Assets	573.67	561.58	581.00	593.37	587.16	622.18
Domestic Credit	646.56	637.37	663.66	687.42	669.02	718.23
Central Government (Net)	(53.37)	(15.54)	2.17	(6.62)	3.34	32.56
Other Public Sector (Net)	(76.60)	(134.74)	(132.23)	(102.44)	(132.22)	(118.66)
Private Sector	776.53	787.65	793.71	796.48	797.90	804.32
Household	425.29	430.97	436.25	443.08	445.48	453.40
Business	340.31	334.20	336.17	332.64	330.79	329.91
Non-Bank Financial Institution	4.35	15.91	14.73	14.20	15.06	14.45
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Other Items (Net)	(72.89)	(75.79)	(82.66)	(94.06)	(81.86)	(96.05)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,089.90	1,110.05	1,116.78	1,138.35	1,132.45	1,161.32
Money Supply (M1)	212.90	210.27	213.79	227.83	217.94	227.57
Currency with the Public	43.63	45.58	42.09	45.61	43.46	39.43
Demand Deposits	166.30	161.83	168.88	175.67	172.11	184.68
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	2.98	2.86	2.82	6.56	2.37	3.46
Quasi Money	877.00	899.78	902.99	910.52	914.51	933.75
Savings Deposits	594.29	610.10	621.91	628.20	639.33	660.80
Time Deposits	252.43	259.73	257.65	248.77	251.63	245.37
Foreign Currency Deposits	30.28	29.94	23.43	33.55	23.55	27.58

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 12 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 25
Grenada - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	56,094	31,886	98,866	154,663	36,682	230,921	191,345
Stay-Over Visitors	23,528	30,707	25,676	33,736	21,306	55,952	55,042
Of which:							
USA	6,145	9,168	5,967	10,504	6,047	15,070	16,551
Canada	1,016	1,802	2,015	4,855	1,094	4,005	5,949
United Kingdom	5,375	5,065	5,844	6,636	4,177	13,580	10,813
Caribbean	6,519	7,436	5,051	5,635	5,662	12,362	11,297
Other Countries	4,473	7,236	6,799	6,106	4,326	10,935	10,432
Excursionists	784	704	439	663	356	2,200	1,019
Cruise Ship Passengers	31,101	0	72,058	118,840	14,323	170,699	133,163
Yacht Passengers	681	475	693	1,424	697	2,070	2,121
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	16	0	3	90	10	132	100
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	66.71	82.63	76.14	108.89	54.13	169.50	163.02

Source: Grenada Board of Tourism

Data as at 13 August 2013

Table 26
Grenada - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2013	Percentage Change*						
			Quarter over Previous Quarter						Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	Jun-12 Dec-11	
All Items	100.0	109.95	(0.53)	0.38	0.11	0.05	0.17	1.31	0.22
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	20.4	114.95	(0.12)	0.41	0.25	0.19	0.51	0.63	0.70
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.8	119.67	(1.06)	(0.10)	0.10	0.16	3.71	0.18	3.88
Clothing and Footwear	3.7	102.42	(0.55)	0.58	0.05	(1.26)	(1.34)	0.29	(2.58)
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	29.1	105.95	(0.16)	(0.09)	0.36	0.19	(0.32)	0.60	(0.13)
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	4.5	111.33	0.16	(0.84)	0.19	(0.55)	(0.60)	8.54	(1.15)
Health	1.9	125.86	0.06	1.01	(0.51)	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.29
Transport	18.7	110.99	(2.34)	1.15	0.48	(0.87)	1.60	3.24	0.72
Communication	10.0	112.09	-	-	(1.44)	0.90	(2.34)	-	(1.46)
Recreation and Culture	2.7	104.25	-	(0.54)	-	-	2.10	0.45	2.10
Education	0.8	113.99	-	4.15	-	-	-	4.50	-
Hotels and Restaurants	1.8	107.24	-	(1.46)	0.46	(0.63)	2.23	-	1.58
Miscellaneous	4.6	104.17	0.44	2.62	0.08	2.14	0.28	(0.72)	2.43

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada

*at end of period

Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	98.73	103.71	115.71	98.92	96.03	205.85	194.95
Tax Revenue	93.87	99.10	108.16	94.93	91.78	195.91	186.70
Taxes on Income and Profits	16.45	22.15	18.58	14.76	15.19	34.77	29.95
Of which:							
Personal	5.75	7.14	6.82	7.43	6.57	13.98	14.00
Company/Corporation	10.70	15.00	11.76	7.33	8.61	20.79	15.94
Taxes on Property	4.99	2.47	4.22	3.69	3.00	9.73	6.69
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	43.86	43.98	52.57	48.70	45.14	92.93	93.83
Of which:							
Value-added Tax	36.62	36.82	38.90	40.56	37.18	76.91	77.74
Stamp Duties	1.12	0.79	9.58	0.69	0.60	2.44	1.29
Licences	3.23	4.77	2.60	4.57	3.79	8.15	8.36
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	28.56	30.51	32.80	27.78	28.45	58.49	56.23
Of which:							
Import Duty	11.52	12.55	12.71	11.89	11.14	22.78	23.02
Customs Service Charge	8.24	7.33	10.87	7.96	7.70	17.46	15.66
Non-Tax Revenue	4.86	4.61	7.54	3.99	4.25	9.94	8.25
Current Expenditure	107.77	118.78	108.11	108.98	100.88	231.24	209.86
Personal Emoluments	57.46	56.42	56.31	55.24	56.45	114.49	111.69
Goods and Services	22.12	17.09	24.20	19.79	17.22	45.10	37.01
Interest Payments	10.09	28.31	10.82	17.18	10.03	34.50	27.21
Domestic	4.60	8.08	6.26	5.57	6.50	8.76	12.07
External	5.49	20.24	4.57	11.62	3.53	25.75	15.14
Transfers and Subsidies	18.10	16.96	16.77	16.76	17.19	37.15	33.95
Of which: Pensions	6.65	6.77	6.67	6.81	6.92	13.17	13.73
Current Account Balance	(9.05)	(15.07)	7.59	(10.06)	(4.85)	(25.39)	(14.91)
Capital Revenue	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Grants	8.88	4.77	2.30	4.63	22.91	14.47	27.53
Of which: Capital Grants	8.15	4.77	2.30	4.63	22.91	13.74	27.53
Capital Expenditure	27.32	23.05	34.15	33.25	42.61	51.16	75.86
Of which: Capital Expenditure	27.32	23.05	34.15	33.25	42.61	51.16	75.86
Primary Balance after grants	(17.39)	(4.95)	(13.43)	(21.49)	(14.52)	(27.57)	(36.01)
Overall Balance after grants	(27.48)	(33.27)	(24.25)	(38.68)	(24.55)	(62.07)	(63.23)
Financing	27.48	33.27	24.25	38.68	24.55	62.07	63.23
Domestic	5.49	37.74	45.50	36.99	(10.96)	29.91	26.03
ECCB (net)	1.38	5.64	(2.90)	4.87	(57.10)	(0.48)	(52.23)
Commercial Banks (net)	(2.60)	(8.91)	(21.96)	0.92	4.09	(14.27)	5.01
Other	6.71	41.01	70.36	31.19	42.06	44.66	73.26
External	(18.59)	(1.25)	(4.07)	1.69	35.51	(22.48)	37.19
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(18.59)	(1.25)	(4.07)	1.69	35.51	(22.48)	37.19
Disbursements	7.34	5.70	7.12	12.28	44.81	12.26	57.09
Amortisation	25.94	6.95	11.19	10.59	9.30	34.73	19.89
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	40.59	(3.22)	(17.18)	-	-	54.64	-
Domestic	14.13	(22.64)	(10.08)	-	-	22.42	-
External	26.46	19.42	(7.11)	-	-	32.22	-
Other Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada and the ECCB
 Data as at 13 August 2013



Table 28
Grenada - Selected Agricultural Production

	Unit	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Bananas	(tonnes)	1,357	2,107	2,455	1,708	1,804	2,897	3,511
Cocoa	(tonnes)	214	50	212	268	203	636	471
Nutmeg	(tonnes)	84	81	82	135	95	177	230
Mace	(tonnes)	7	7	7	15	14	15	29

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(193.62)	(210.72)	(219.86)	(197.03)	(212.33)	(397.42)	(409.36)
Total Imports	223.50	232.97	240.05	222.39	236.86	448.40	459.25
Total Exports	29.88	22.25	20.19	25.36	24.53	50.98	49.89
Re-Exports	2.10	3.76	2.21	5.16	5.20	5.46	10.36
Domestic Exports	27.78	18.50	17.99	20.19	19.33	45.52	39.53
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutmeg							
Volume	104.21	67.70	80.23	79.95	116.35	169.13	196.30
Value	5.82	4.05	4.98	4.83	6.78	9.59	11.60
Mace							
Volume	8.87	2.46	3.47	5.92	17.81	11.04	23.73
Value	0.61	0.15	0.27	0.32	1.00	0.77	1.32
Cocoa							
Volume	216.08	98.22	159.79	282.38	282.38	633.52	564.77
Value	2.17	0.99	1.62	2.88	3.07	6.30	5.96
Manufactured Exports							
Value	9.43	9.54	9.11	8.49	8.39	17.03	16.89

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Cooperatives, Grenada
Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 1st Qr	2012 2nd Qr	2012 3rd Qr	2012 4th Qr	2013 ^R 1st Qr	2013 ^P 2nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	202.12	164.79	127.77	113.78	172.53	246.39
Central Bank (Net)	286.82	259.12	268.71	280.81	286.24	331.01
Commercial Banks (Net)	(84.70)	(94.33)	(140.94)	(167.03)	(113.71)	(84.62)
External (Net)	(221.54)	(213.11)	(246.76)	(263.29)	(243.53)	(226.23)
Assets	278.30	281.34	253.31	244.30	262.33	284.79
Liabilities	499.83	494.44	500.07	507.59	505.87	511.02
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	136.84	118.78	105.83	96.26	129.83	141.61
Assets	229.49	224.61	236.40	233.69	231.23	247.12
Liabilities	92.65	105.83	130.58	137.43	101.40	105.51
Net Domestic Assets	1,674.37	1,703.26	1,745.68	1,748.47	1,719.67	1,650.39
Domestic Credit	1,774.24	1,800.13	1,851.67	1,857.44	1,848.47	1,769.60
Central Government (Net)	136.87	135.65	132.38	107.51	113.31	60.29
Other Public Sector (Net)	(160.65)	(142.73)	(89.29)	(53.29)	(66.97)	(76.40)
Private Sector	1,798.02	1,807.20	1,808.58	1,803.22	1,802.14	1,785.71
Household	1,170.26	1,174.87	1,167.95	1,162.76	1,160.73	1,164.61
Business	611.33	616.95	625.90	625.56	630.60	610.89
Non-Bank Financial Institution	16.42	15.38	14.73	14.90	10.80	10.21
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (Net)	(99.88)	(96.86)	(105.99)	(108.97)	(128.80)	(119.21)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,876.49	1,868.05	1,873.45	1,862.25	1,892.20	1,896.78
Money Supply (M1)	329.28	316.55	337.10	333.00	335.71	322.78
Currency with the Public	106.25	101.17	103.92	112.88	110.13	104.93
Demand Deposits	214.50	206.45	221.51	211.12	217.81	209.76
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	8.53	8.92	11.67	9.01	7.76	8.08
Quasi Money	1,547.21	1,551.50	1,536.35	1,529.25	1,556.49	1,574.00
Savings Deposits	1,049.25	1,063.18	1,074.91	1,095.90	1,129.13	1,127.99
Time Deposits	373.58	364.82	342.87	339.92	335.46	343.78
Foreign Currency Deposits	124.38	123.50	118.57	93.42	91.90	102.24

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 12 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 31
Montserrat - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan-Jun	2013 Jan-Jun
Total Visitors	2,494	1,860	4,815	3,154	2,152	5,452	5,306
Stay-Over Visitors	958	1,257	3,574	1,824	1,287	2,479	3,111
Of which:							
USA	305	245	939	476	310	766	786
Canada	36	49	255	223	62	201	285
UK	158	270	1,336	501	278	542	779
Caribbean	386	633	955	481	535	802	1,016
Other Countries	73	60	89	143	102	168	245
Excursionists	893	491	536	433	339	1,579	772
Cruise Ship Passengers	325	-	464	266	98	376	364
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	2	-	2	2	2	3	4
Yacht Passengers	318	112	241	631	428	1,018	1,059
Number of Yachts	96	20	53	165	113	254	278
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	2.33	2.74	9.17	5.57	3.13	7.06	8.70

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat
Data as at 27 August 2013

Table 32
Montserrat - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Percentage Change*								
		Index Jun-13	Quarter over Previous Quarter						Jun-12 Dec-11	Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012	2012	2012	2013 ^R	2013 ^P			
			2 nd Qr	3 rd Qr	4 th Qr	1 st Qr	2 nd Qr			
All Items	100.00	267.70	0.92	0.69	0.55	(0.43)	(0.07)	2.36	(0.50)	
Food	49.50	284.34	0.88	1.68	(0.46)	0.45	(0.60)	0.89	(0.16)	
Alcohol and Tobacco	4.60	257.83	1.46	(0.16)	0.32	1.46	0.18	4.69	1.64	
Household Goods	10.20	191.90	3.76	0.54	2.13	0.51	(0.18)	5.00	0.33	
Gas, Electricity and Water	1.80	237.08	(3.98)	(2.94)	11.29	(10.61)	3.81	(2.42)	(7.20)	
Rent	0.70	955.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	
Clothing and Footwear	17.90	222.46	0.25	0.00	0.11	(0.22)	0.04	4.80	(0.18)	
Services	15.30	292.35	0.95	(1.10)	2.69	(3.31)	1.15	4.14	(2.19)	

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat
*at end of period



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan-Jun	2013 Jan-Jun
Current Revenue	9.79	8.86	12.20	11.34	9.60	21.43	20.93
Tax Revenue	8.42	8.02	10.76	9.50	8.57	18.39	18.08
Taxes on Income and Profits	3.98	3.94	3.30	3.92	3.94	8.30	7.86
Of which:							
Personal	3.07	2.63	2.91	3.25	2.80	6.62	6.05
Company/Corporation	0.67	1.31	0.28	0.59	0.90	1.18	1.49
Taxes on Property	0.09	0.06	0.56	0.16	0.10	0.23	0.27
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	0.59	0.43	0.61	1.76	0.72	2.46	2.48
Of which:							
Licences and Stamp Duties	0.34	0.21	0.38	1.07	0.46	1.56	1.53
Hotel Occupancy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
Insurance Company Levy	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.08
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	3.76	3.59	6.29	3.66	3.81	7.40	7.47
Of which:							
Import Duty	1.14	1.17	2.36	1.13	1.14	2.14	2.27
Consumption Tax	2.22	2.18	3.82	2.32	2.43	3.78	4.75
Customs Service Charge	0.27	0.12	-	-	-	1.15	-
Non-Tax Revenue	1.37	0.83	1.44	1.83	1.02	3.04	2.85
Current Expenditure	22.51	21.49	23.77	30.27	21.60	66.50	51.87
Personal Emoluments	10.51	10.46	10.69	10.55	10.32	21.17	20.86
Goods and Services*	4.60	4.54	5.77	8.48	4.27	11.83	12.75
Interest Payments	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Domestic	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
External	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Transfers and Subsidies	7.39	6.48	7.30	11.23	7.00	33.49	18.24
Of which: Pensions	3.02	2.68	3.03	2.73	2.84	24.05	5.57
Current Account Balance before grants	(12.72)	(12.63)	(11.57)	(18.94)	(12.00)	(45.07)	(30.94)
Current Account Balance after grants	1.05	(12.63)	16.60	(5.30)	5.53	(18.48)	0.22
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	24.58	8.31	41.18	33.44	35.06	47.53	68.50
Of which: Capital Grants	10.81	8.31	13.01	19.81	17.53	20.94	37.34
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	8.22	8.03	12.89	21.70	14.28	18.68	35.99
Of which: Capital Expenditure	8.22	8.03	12.89	21.70	14.28	18.68	35.99
Primary Balance before grants	(20.94)	(20.65)	(24.45)	(40.63)	(26.28)	(63.74)	(66.91)
Primary Balance after grants	3.65	(12.34)	16.73	(7.19)	8.78	(16.21)	1.59
Overall Balance before grants	(20.95)	(20.66)	(24.46)	(40.64)	(26.29)	(63.75)	(66.92)
Overall Balance after grants	3.64	(12.35)	16.73	(7.20)	8.77	(16.22)	1.58
Financing	(3.64)	12.35	(16.73)	7.20	(8.77)	16.22	(1.58)
Domestic	(3.61)	12.38	(16.70)	7.22	(8.74)	16.28	(1.52)
ECCB (net)	0.02	(0.05)	0.13	(0.16)	0.05	(0.07)	(0.11)
Commercial Banks (net)	(6.40)	12.97	(34.42)	(16.43)	7.97	11.74	(8.45)
Other	2.78	(0.55)	17.60	23.81	(16.76)	4.60	7.05
External	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Net Amortisation/(Amortisation)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Montserrat and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

*Goods and Services include Miscellaneous Payments

Data as at 19 September 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan-Jun	2013 Jan-Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(18.48)	(23.08)	(29.48)	(26.76)	(26.37)	(41.00)	(53.14)
Total Imports	19.82	23.94	31.85	27.73	27.65	43.97	55.39
Total Exports	1.34	0.86	2.37	0.97	1.28	2.97	2.25
Total Domestic Exports	1.17	0.85	2.36	0.65	1.14	2.31	1.80
Total Re-Exports	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.14	0.66	0.45

Source: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Montserrat and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 27 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	243.44	244.75	239.18	278.87	299.26	288.01
Central Bank (Net)	85.46	84.14	102.25	86.63	85.91	91.04
Commercial Banks (Net)	157.98	160.61	136.94	192.24	213.36	196.97
External (Net)	24.88	16.68	11.47	69.94	85.67	84.58
Assets	65.69	57.03	52.04	121.48	136.59	136.34
Liabilities	40.81	40.34	40.58	51.53	50.92	51.77
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	133.10	143.93	125.47	122.30	127.68	112.39
Assets	245.78	257.29	241.48	128.24	134.39	119.26
Liabilities	112.68	113.36	116.01	5.95	6.71	6.87
Net Domestic Assets	(39.79)	(44.25)	(26.81)	(58.03)	(80.27)	(70.64)
Domestic Credit	(3.56)	(8.52)	12.01	(17.04)	(36.89)	(27.05)
Central Government (Net)	(36.56)	(42.95)	(30.02)	(64.31)	(80.90)	(72.88)
Other Public Sector (Net)	(36.83)	(35.98)	(32.33)	(27.87)	(25.00)	(22.36)
Private Sector	69.83	70.40	74.35	75.14	69.01	68.19
Household	59.57	60.28	64.27	65.29	58.41	57.99
Business	10.26	10.13	10.09	9.85	10.59	10.21
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (Net)	(36.23)	(35.73)	(38.81)	(40.99)	(43.38)	(43.59)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	203.65	200.50	212.38	220.84	219.00	217.37
Money Supply (M1)	47.50	41.11	46.44	47.37	43.86	39.53
Currency with the Public	23.26	18.60	20.49	25.69	21.18	17.61
Demand Deposits	24.04	22.14	25.69	21.55	22.52	21.85
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	0.20	0.37	0.26	0.13	0.15	0.07
Quasi Money	156.15	159.39	165.94	173.47	175.14	177.85
Savings Deposits	132.92	135.64	141.17	148.63	148.83	150.78
Time Deposits	14.73	15.09	15.31	15.94	16.65	18.34
Foreign Currency Deposits	8.50	8.66	9.46	8.91	9.66	8.73

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 13 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 36
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 ^R 2 st Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2012 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^R 2 st Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	105,001	65,389	149,773	262,057	128,470	420,264	390,527
Stay-Over Visitors	25,884	22,169	25,219	33,948	26,073	56,852	60,021
Of which:							
USA	17,090	13,522	15,032	22,488	17,579	38,434	40,067
Canada	1,396	1,154	1,804	3,120	1,159	4,115	4,279
UK	1,536	1,683	2,491	2,723	1,757	3,801	4,480
Caribbean	4,653	4,695	4,508	4,164	4,528	8,114	8,692
Other Countries	1,209	1,115	1,384	1,453	1,050	2,388	2,503
Excursionists	678	763	786	1,023	835	1,681	1,858
Cruise Ship Passengers	78,439	42,457	123,768	227,086	101,562	361,731	328,648
Yacht Passengers	435	34	310	969	358	1,307	1,327
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	44	13	77	148	44	208	192
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	60.77	50.88	61.58	87.62	63.98	143.93	151.60

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts and Central Statistics Office, Nevis and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	Weight	Index Jun 2012	Percentage Change*						
			Quarter over Previous Quarter				2013 ^R 2 st Qr	Jun-12 Dec-11	Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012 ^R 2 st Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr			
All items	100.00	110.21	(0.32)	1.05	(0.05)	(0.40)	(0.04)	(0.80)	(0.43)
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	15.98	118.85	0.06	0.07	(0.73)	2.05	1.45	0.66	3.53
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.71	120.09	1.97	(0.11)	0.80	0.76	(0.95)	1.77	(0.20)
Clothing and Footwear	4.20	114.56	0.08	(0.02)	0.18	0.30	(0.03)	0.93	0.26
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	27.56	103.13	-	0.02	-	0.79	(0.74)	0.03	0.04
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	6.10	109.20	1.36	1.19	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.46)	2.37	(0.67)
Health	2.38	105.49	(0.11)	(0.44)	(0.94)	0.57	-	0.76	0.57
Transport	16.14	116.96	(2.72)	3.15	0.66	(3.49)	0.83	(5.50)	(2.69)
Communication	8.47	104.48	-	-	-	-	-	(0.12)	-
Recreation and Culture	2.92	109.13	0.76	0.22	(0.76)	(0.56)	(0.99)	1.40	(1.54)
Education	2.41	104.24	-	19.83	(0.84)	(7.45)	(9.73)	(7.03)	(16.45)
Hotels and Restaurants	5.60	117.25	-	-	-	0.47	0.21	(0.60)	0.69
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.54	111.09	0.26	0.55	0.05	0.54	0.65	0.05	0.11

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts

* at end of period

Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 st Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 st Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	146.71	155.53	215.07	181.54	205.72	274.01	387.26
Tax Revenue	97.37	100.76	105.11	94.56	109.66	193.14	204.23
Taxes on Income and Profits	20.31	21.12	19.15	16.63	21.25	41.08	37.88
Of Which:							
Personal	9.68	8.98	10.05	9.19	9.98	19.21	19.17
Company/Corporation	9.82	7.41	7.98	6.51	9.58	20.23	16.10
Taxes on Property	4.99	3.28	2.14	1.58	6.28	7.47	7.86
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	50.31	47.50	54.28	54.02	55.52	101.53	109.53
Of Which:							
Licences	0.91	0.86	0.98	2.93	1.04	3.74	3.96
Value Added Tax	35.86	33.39	37.31	37.93	37.58	73.54	75.51
Stamp Duties	8.95	8.59	11.08	8.33	11.68	14.68	20.01
Unincorporated Business Levy	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.14	2.48
Island Enhancement Levy	0.89	0.75	0.79	1.18	1.14	0.89	2.31
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	21.76	28.86	29.54	22.34	26.62	43.05	48.95
Of Which:							
Import Duty	10.66	11.43	14.15	9.98	11.03	20.86	21.01
Customs Service Charge	6.98	9.05	7.48	6.81	9.70	13.61	16.51
Excise Tax	2.30	3.11	3.47	2.71	3.48	4.02	6.20
Non-Refundable Duty Free Store Levy	0.35	0.18	1.16	1.54	0.59	0.35	2.13
Non-Tax Revenue	49.33	54.77	109.96	86.98	96.05	80.88	183.03
Current Expenditure	152.92	122.20	151.89	110.49	149.78	272.38	260.27
Personal Emoluments	54.91	55.10	57.32	53.82	56.30	86.69	85.70
Goods and Services	31.85	30.20	46.05	24.97	44.40	52.96	69.37
Interest Payments	46.07	19.41	26.08	16.00	27.43	71.17	43.43
Domestic	25.12	18.38	20.57	13.48	24.68	38.89	38.16
External	20.95	1.03	5.51	2.52	2.75	32.27	5.27
Transfers and Subsidies	20.08	17.49	22.45	15.71	21.64	38.40	37.34
Of Which: Pensions	6.22	6.57	6.82	6.62	6.91	12.51	13.53
Current Account Balance	(6.21)	33.33	63.18	71.05	55.94	1.64	126.99
Capital Revenue	4.12	1.20	2.34	17.79	2.33	6.56	20.13
Grants	119.56	7.85	56.70	8.36	29.47	121.75	37.84
Of which: Capital Grants	0.73	7.73	4.17	7.05	27.46	2.66	34.51
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	15.79	14.27	33.81	5.37	22.31	24.18	27.68
Of which: Capital Expenditure	15.66	14.10	34.05	4.73	22.17	24.04	26.90
Primary Balance after grants	147.75	47.52	114.49	107.83	92.87	55.18	162.86
Overall Balance	101.68	28.11	88.41	91.83	65.44	105.76	157.27
Financing							
Domestic	(106.97)	(34.48)	(91.13)	(85.90)	(71.86)	(99.82)	(157.76)
ECCB (net)	(9.74)	21.62	(65.48)	48.85	0.43	(30.12)	49.27
Commercial Banks (net)	(34.90)	(24.69)	35.91	(117.08)	(91.63)	(87.37)	(208.70)
Other	(62.33)	(31.41)	(61.56)	(17.67)	19.34	17.66	1.67
External	5.29	6.37	2.71	(5.93)	6.42	(5.94)	0.49
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	5.29	6.37	2.71	(5.93)	6.42	(5.94)	0.49
Disbursements	13.82	14.11	14.04	0.72	14.49	66.43	15.21
Amortisation	8.54	7.74	11.32	6.65	8.07	72.37	14.72
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, St Kitts and Nevis and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R Jan - Jun	2013 ^P Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(99.07)	(113.58)	(124.66)	(120.41)	(115.65)	(204.75)	(236.06)
Total Imports	137.32	156.56	167.66	156.00	154.07	284.93	310.07
Total Exports	38.25	42.98	43.00	35.59	38.42	80.18	74.01
Total Domestic Exports	34.65	36.07	34.92	31.09	34.18	72.67	65.27
Total Re-Exports	3.61	6.91	8.09	4.50	4.24	7.51	8.74

Source: Statistics Department, Sustainable Development, St Kitts

Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	985.67	1,078.97	1,201.03	1,377.56	1,496.13	1,620.18
Central Bank (Net)	704.07	704.72	671.25	679.43	787.44	802.48
Commercial Banks (Net)	281.60	374.25	529.78	698.13	708.69	817.70
External (Net)	487.87	454.77	513.15	667.01	740.78	891.62
Assets	1,351.72	1,326.53	1,401.32	1,558.09	1,679.08	1,778.08
Liabilities	863.86	871.76	888.17	891.07	938.30	886.46
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	(206.27)	(80.52)	16.62	31.12	(32.09)	(73.92)
Assets	579.05	688.37	753.33	644.34	666.83	670.02
Liabilities	785.31	768.90	736.71	613.22	698.92	743.93
Net Domestic Assets	1,109.35	1,070.41	1,029.34	969.13	876.53	738.61
Domestic Credit	1,643.75	1,578.22	1,574.25	1,490.04	1,385.70	1,253.89
Central Government (Net)	653.43	610.14	605.76	576.19	507.96	416.05
Other Public Sector (Net)	(437.20)	(463.59)	(463.70)	(494.69)	(527.59)	(552.15)
Private Sector	1,427.52	1,431.67	1,432.19	1,408.54	1,405.33	1,390.00
Household	894.23	897.39	888.41	883.81	877.11	880.50
Business	440.56	441.59	452.05	433.84	437.37	422.32
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	53.69	54.26	51.43	49.18	50.26	48.09
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	39.04	38.43	40.30	41.71	40.59	39.08
Other Items (Net)	(534.40)	(507.80)	(544.91)	(520.91)	(509.18)	(515.28)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,095.03	2,149.38	2,230.37	2,346.69	2,372.65	2,358.79
Money Supply (M1)	390.67	485.42	538.25	541.16	561.48	545.31
Currency with the Public	99.00	104.56	105.78	107.60	116.48	119.29
Demand Deposits	278.84	368.47	413.88	419.20	436.64	418.12
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	12.83	12.39	18.60	14.36	8.36	7.91
Quasi Money	1,704.36	1,663.96	1,692.11	1,805.53	1,811.18	1,813.48
Savings Deposits	758.58	725.46	742.47	753.26	768.83	781.43
Time Deposits	557.54	572.97	569.60	555.00	554.80	537.01
Foreign Currency Deposits	388.24	365.54	380.04	497.27	487.55	495.04

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 19 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 41
Saint Lucia - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitor Arrivals	168,916	127,893	263,813	364,614	172,258	539,516	536,872
Stay Over Arrivals	72,807	73,969	74,588	87,593	78,436	158,244	166,029
USA	31,099	26,926	26,803	31,537	35,969	61,336	67,506
Canada	6,573	5,553	9,019	16,220	6,257	23,137	22,477
UK	16,870	16,638	21,338	20,370	16,722	37,698	37,092
Caribbean	13,680	20,617	11,454	11,506	14,956	23,995	26,462
Other Countries	4,585	4,235	5,974	7,960	4,532	12,078	12,492
Excursionists	2,825	2,588	1,759	2,001	1,688	6,007	3,689
Cruise Ship Passengers	83,220	42,960	176,163	262,009	83,580	352,771	345,589
Number of Cruise Ships	37	16	111	177	39	209	216
Yacht Passengers	10,064	8,376	11,303	13,011	8,554	22,494	21,565
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	202.02	189.17	237.90	297.92	222.27	483.58	520.18

Source: Saint Lucia Tourist Board

Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	Weight	Percentage Change*						
		Index Jun 2013	Quarter over Previous Quarter				Jun-12 Dec-11	Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr		
All items	99.87	115.24	0.90	(0.09)	3.47	(0.91)	0.13	1.58
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	25.02	125.98	0.78	1.09	7.34	(0.42)	0.41	1.72
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	6.53	129.32	(0.12)	3.52	11.64	1.06	(0.48)	0.38
Clothing and Footwear	1.66	104.47	0.26	(0.41)	8.11	(7.02)	(13.83)	6.33
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	17.36	105.85	-	(0.59)	(0.29)	(2.30)	1.93	(0.33)
Household Furnishings, Supplies and Maintenance	3.31	113.70	(1.32)	1.99	5.22	4.64	(2.08)	0.78
Health	3.96	121.52	(0.05)	(0.59)	4.58	(1.17)	0.52	0.09
Transport	16.40	116.30	6.28	(1.53)	1.13	(4.31)	5.84	3.74
Communication	12.54	109.70	-	-	3.19	3.73	-	1.71
Recreation & Culture	1.37	98.68	(1.35)	(5.58)	(2.74)	0.51	(5.32)	5.14
Education	3.70	134.26	0.95	(0.17)	(0.22)	0.37	-	(0.39)
Hotels & Restaurants	1.10	111.63	(3.61)	1.40	8.42	(4.17)	(2.82)	(5.20)
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.92	117.92	0.47	(0.14)	2.17	0.87	0.39	2.92

*at end of period

Source: Central Statistical Office, Saint Lucia

Data as at 13 August 2013



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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	196.71	183.85	193.05	225.95	215.82	433.49	441.77
Tax Revenue	185.27	169.53	182.96	210.47	204.66	387.75	415.14
Taxes on Income and Profits	57.73	59.90	39.24	67.36	56.27	126.96	123.63
Of which:							
Personal	23.44	22.06	20.38	25.29	22.80	50.44	48.09
Company/Corporation	24.18	24.45	4.22	23.71	18.11	51.79	41.82
Taxes on Property	0.98	1.02	1.17	1.75	1.80	2.37	3.54
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	34.26	29.05	79.57	87.14	90.88	73.95	178.02
Of which:							
Consumption Duty	1.62	1.36	1.23	0.01	0.02	3.66	0.04
Licences	4.03	3.58	9.83	4.67	5.37	9.65	10.04
Excise Tax	3.04	2.61	0.80	0.94	0.86	7.19	1.79
Hotel Occupancy Tax	11.26	7.10	2.56	1.48	0.39	26.58	1.87
Value Added Tax	-	-	56.50	73.09	76.71	-	-
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	92.30	79.55	62.98	54.23	55.72	184.46	109.95
Of which:							
Consumption Tax	26.83	20.91	0.54	0.01	0.04	52.26	0.05
Import Duties	26.68	21.89	28.21	21.94	23.39	51.31	45.33
Customs Service Charge	17.84	17.81	17.02	15.51	15.96	34.39	31.47
Excise Tax	12.12	11.27	13.38	12.84	13.21	29.29	26.05
Non-Tax Revenue	11.44	14.32	10.08	15.48	11.16	45.74	26.64
Current Expenditure	196.42	211.69	204.64	213.63	193.97	409.52	407.60
Personal Emoluments	90.11	87.77	92.65	90.39	90.08	178.70	180.46
Goods and Services	32.38	48.00	38.63	48.98	28.33	73.18	77.31
Interest Payments	29.03	30.32	29.03	31.48	35.55	63.84	67.04
Domestic	14.90	20.95	13.71	23.63	15.14	38.73	38.77
External	14.14	9.37	15.32	7.85	20.42	25.11	28.26
Transfers and Subsidies	44.89	45.60	44.33	42.78	40.00	93.80	82.78
Of which: Pensions	15.29	15.48	14.55	15.67	14.81	32.26	30.48
Current Account Balance	0.29	(27.84)	(11.60)	12.32	21.86	23.97	34.18
Capital Revenue	0.16	0.03	0.27	0.02	0.06	5.21	0.08
Grants	7.28	3.68	6.18	4.68	6.23	13.23	10.91
Of which: Capital Grants	7.28	3.68	6.18	4.68	6.23	13.23	10.91
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	34.95	66.62	69.45	97.63	25.91	105.95	123.54
Of which: Capital Expenditure	34.95	66.62	69.45	97.63	25.91	105.95	123.54
Primary Balance after grants	1.81	(60.43)	(45.57)	(49.14)	37.80	0.30	(11.34)
Overall Balance after grants	(27.22)	(90.74)	(74.60)	(80.62)	2.25	(63.54)	(78.38)
Financing	27.22	90.74	74.60	80.62	(2.25)	63.54	78.38
Domestic	34.61	58.55	52.23	78.65	(0.25)	75.46	78.40
ECCB (net)	29.35	21.15	(70.80)	50.43	(5.97)	71.34	44.46
Commercial Banks (net)	31.06	49.46	110.39	(19.78)	40.81	(18.22)	21.03
Other	(25.80)	(12.06)	12.63	48.00	(35.09)	22.33	12.91
External	(7.38)	32.19	22.37	1.97	(1.99)	(11.92)	(0.02)
Net Disbursements (Amortisation)	(7.38)	32.19	22.37	1.97	(1.99)	(11.92)	(0.02)
Disbursements	2.98	56.89	33.28	21.01	7.38	22.08	28.39
Amortisation	10.37	24.69	10.91	19.04	9.37	34.00	28.41
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Saint Lucia and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data as at 13 August 2013



Table 44
Saint Lucia - Banana Production

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Volume (tonnes)	3,581	3,203	2,913	2,972	3,204	6,008	6,176
Value (EC\$M)	6.21	5.17	5.12	5.31	5.76	10.43	11.07
Unit Price (EC\$/ tonnes)	1,733.65	1,615.54	1,756.61	1,786.59	1,798.48	3,472.54	3,585.06

Source: Winfresh Ltd

Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	2012 ^R 2 nd Qr	2012 ^R 3 rd Qr	2012 ^R 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Exports	117.53	108.17	127.33	108.07	119.88	223.17	227.95
Total Domestic Exports	68.96	66.59	61.49	55.89	70.34	134.34	126.23
Total Re-Exports	48.57	41.58	65.83	52.18	49.54	88.82	101.72
Total Imports	419.33	470.28	413.49	352.09	386.25	866.67	738.34
Visible Trade Balance	(301.80)	(362.11)	(286.16)	(244.02)	(266.36)	(643.50)	(510.39)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Saint Lucia and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 13 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 ^R 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	(353.92)	(434.23)	(509.73)	(576.84)	(456.30)	(498.48)
Central Bank (Net)	523.09	497.68	459.33	562.22	619.98	541.39
Commercial Banks (Net)	(877.01)	(931.92)	(969.06)	(1,139.07)	(1,076.27)	(1,039.87)
External (Net)	(508.84)	(478.42)	(549.10)	(485.18)	(436.87)	(447.92)
Assets	441.14	485.77	525.27	558.28	619.32	606.09
Liabilities	949.98	964.19	1,074.37	1,043.46	1,056.19	1,054.01
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	(368.17)	(453.49)	(419.96)	(653.88)	(639.41)	(591.95)
Assets	471.64	463.74	511.32	314.40	325.20	346.62
Liabilities	839.82	917.24	931.28	968.29	964.60	938.57
Net Domestic Assets	3,140.15	3,220.45	3,315.29	3,375.33	3,378.76	3,361.18
Domestic Credit	3,554.98	3,770.57	3,865.35	3,903.50	3,897.02	3,891.70
Central Government (Net)	(8.25)	52.16	122.78	162.38	193.03	227.86
Other Public Sector (Net)	(290.37)	(324.79)	(308.05)	(343.46)	(355.32)	(369.23)
Private Sector	3,853.61	4,043.21	4,050.62	4,084.59	4,059.31	4,033.07
Household	1,337.13	1,541.14	1,558.22	1,568.14	1,554.19	1,559.86
Business	2,367.72	2,438.38	2,422.69	2,438.25	2,438.55	2,405.99
Non-Bank Financial Institution	23.92	23.07	29.95	37.01	27.07	26.66
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	124.83	40.62	39.76	41.19	39.49	40.57
Other Items (Net)	(414.83)	(550.12)	(550.06)	(528.17)	(518.26)	(530.52)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,786.24	2,786.22	2,805.56	2,798.49	2,922.46	2,862.70
Money Supply (M1)	670.65	664.29	688.27	701.03	771.50	668.64
Currency with the Public	156.57	155.59	154.85	163.01	154.90	156.53
Demand Deposits	505.25	495.95	521.26	528.78	603.28	501.38
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	8.83	12.75	12.16	9.24	13.32	10.73
Quasi Money	2,115.58	2,121.93	2,117.29	2,097.46	2,150.96	2,194.06
Savings Deposits	1,422.08	1,448.07	1,445.99	1,448.31	1,483.63	1,519.51
Time Deposits	487.74	472.37	496.84	486.90	504.48	504.70
Foreign Currency Deposits	205.77	201.50	174.46	162.25	162.85	169.85

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 12 August 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation



Table 47
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	32,754	23,428	57,718	90,454	33,048	118,694	123,502
Stay-Over Visitors	18,124	16,980	17,996	19,829	17,294	39,388	37,123
Of which:							
USA	5,361	4,630	5,122	5,824	4,681	11,702	10,505
Canada	1,514	1,500	2,033	2,370	1,641	3,891	4,011
UK	3,391	3,003	3,878	4,778	3,510	8,142	8,288
Caribbean	6,143	6,530	4,998	4,272	6,095	11,240	10,367
Other Countries	1,715	1,317	1,965	2,585	1,367	4,413	3,952
Excursionists	814	531	712	943	574	1,808	1,517
Yacht Passengers	10,046	5,514	11,264	20,359	8,883	28,468	29,242
Cruise Ship Passengers	3,770	403	27,746	49,323	6,297	49,030	55,620
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	9	9	58	123	30	105	153
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	60.32	47.30	62.35	84.24	57.18	144.55	141.42

Source: St Vincent and the Grenadines Tourism Authority

Data as at 23 August 2013

Table 48
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Consumer Price Index
January 2010 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun-13	Percentage Change*						
			Quarter over Previous Quarter						Jun-13 Dec-12
			2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jun-12 Dec-11	
All Items	100.0	107.60	0.57	(0.28)	0.85	0.56	(0.19)	0.47	0.37
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	21.91	110.40	0.37	0.92	0.82	(0.27)	0.27	(0.64)	-
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.87	107.00	0.29	(0.10)	4.01	(0.28)	0.94	1.49	0.66
Clothing and Footwear	3.22	105.80	1.65	0.57	(0.38)	(0.19)	0.76	2.54	0.57
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	30.06	105.00	0.10	(1.24)	0.67	1.24	(0.85)	1.74	0.38
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Health	6.59	101.20	0.10	(0.10)	0.10	0.91	0.90	0.20	1.81
Transport	1.79	102.80	-	0.31	1.83	2.29	0.10	0.10	2.39
Communications	11.84	122.80	3.33	(0.91)	2.17	1.31	(0.97)	(0.66)	0.33
Recreation and Culture	9.41	104.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	3.81	103.40	(0.49)	(0.30)	1.19	0.29	0.68	(0.49)	0.98
Restaurants and Hotels	1.32	109.60	-	0.92	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	1.87	100.30	-	0.58	-	(0.19)	(2.62)	(0.19)	(2.81)
	4.31	100.70	0.20	(0.59)	(0.10)	(0.10)	0.30	0.60	0.20

Source: Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, St Vincent and the Grenadines

*at end of period

Data as at 23 August 2013



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	118.13	117.53	136.00	101.10	120.77	219.10	221.87
Tax Revenue	109.89	110.34	117.13	93.17	110.35	203.11	203.52
Taxes on Income and Profits	31.97	29.67	36.21	24.15	29.17	56.53	53.32
Of which:							
Personal	19.63	16.86	19.85	16.85	19.21	35.10	36.06
Company/Corporation	10.30	9.34	13.77	5.08	6.67	17.80	11.75
Taxes on Property	0.59	1.01	0.73	0.42	0.26	0.95	0.67
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	55.65	60.70	57.13	51.86	60.16	106.52	112.02
Of which:							
Stamp Duties	4.82	4.12	3.42	5.75	9.52	9.87	15.28
Excise Tax	6.71	6.80	7.48	6.34	6.46	13.27	12.80
Value Added Tax	36.81	32.87	33.62	32.56	35.19	13.24	13.86
Licences	5.22	4.49	10.53	6.05	7.81	13.24	13.86
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	21.68	18.96	23.06	16.74	20.77	39.11	37.51
Of which:							
Import Duty	12.18	11.09	13.93	9.62	11.82	22.59	21.44
Customs Service Charge	8.39	7.11	8.41	6.40	7.95	14.70	14.35
Non-Tax Revenue	8.24	7.19	18.87	7.94	10.42	15.98	18.35
Current Expenditure	123.53	118.81	134.54	110.60	123.29	235.57	233.88
Personal Emoluments	58.57	58.24	68.03	60.31	60.18	116.64	120.49
Goods and Services	16.68	18.35	22.34	11.49	16.98	29.76	28.47
Interest Payments	10.61	8.02	14.61	10.97	10.13	21.75	21.10
Domestic	4.27	3.30	9.53	6.34	5.32	10.45	11.66
External	6.34	4.73	5.07	4.63	4.81	11.30	9.44
Transfers and Subsidies	37.67	34.20	29.56	27.82	35.99	67.41	63.82
Of which: Pensions	12.71	11.16	14.81	12.62	14.82	23.64	27.44
Current Account Balance	(5.40)	(1.28)	1.46	(9.49)	(2.52)	(16.47)	(12.01)
Capital Revenue	0.24	4.62	0.22	12.69	3.99	0.54	16.68
Grants	0.48	2.07	20.62	0.70	7.48	3.90	8.19
Of which: Capital Grants	0.48	2.07	20.62	0.70	7.48	3.90	8.19
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	13.52	8.07	31.83	7.95	32.80	14.26	40.75
Of which: Capital Expenditure	13.52	8.07	31.83	7.95	32.80	14.26	40.75
Primary Balance after grants	(7.60)	5.36	5.09	6.92	(13.72)	(4.53)	(6.80)
Overall Balance after grants	(18.21)	(2.67)	(9.52)	(4.05)	(23.85)	(26.29)	(27.90)
Financing	18.21	2.67	9.52	4.05	23.85	26.29	27.90
Domestic	(10.52)	9.19	(7.80)	10.72	31.30	7.84	42.02
ECCB (net)	(6.72)	8.25	3.19	5.02	(10.17)	(33.67)	(5.15)
Commercial Banks (net)	(20.93)	33.34	(4.12)	5.54	(15.12)	(1.93)	(9.57)
Other	17.13	(32.41)	(6.87)	0.15	56.59	43.45	56.74
External	14.58	(10.34)	(0.78)	18.24	2.03	3.80	20.27
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	14.58	(10.34)	(0.78)	18.24	2.03	3.80	20.27
Disbursements	28.03	1.12	13.37	30.42	15.43	29.80	45.85
Amortisation	13.45	11.47	14.15	12.19	13.39	26.01	25.58
Change in Government Foreign Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	14.14	3.82	18.11	(24.90)	(9.49)	14.65	(34.39)
Domestic	14.14	3.82	18.11	(24.90)	(9.49)	14.65	(34.39)
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, St Vincent and the Grenadines and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



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

	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 ^P 2 nd Qr	2012 Jan - Jun	2013 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(218.16)	(213.58)	(222.58)	(197.91)	(234.97)	(413.12)	(432.88)
Total Imports	246.82	240.14	253.71	227.46	264.70	470.49	492.15
Total Exports	28.66	26.56	31.13	29.55	29.73	57.37	59.28
Re-Exports	1.58	2.87	2.43	2.90	2.95	6.47	5.85
Domestic Exports	27.08	23.69	28.70	26.64	26.78	50.90	53.43

Source: Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, St Vincent and the Grenadine
Data as at 23 August 2013

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

	2012 1 st Qr	2012 2 nd Qr	2012 3 rd Qr	2012 4 th Qr	2013 1 st Qr	2013 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	427.52	422.67	364.85	408.78	460.13	526.48
Central Bank (Net)	246.40	286.86	263.57	294.66	318.49	339.13
Commercial Banks (Net)	181.11	135.81	101.28	114.12	141.64	187.36
External (Net)	(78.88)	(68.39)	(97.50)	(88.05)	(55.70)	(23.05)
Assets	136.72	142.45	106.83	119.86	149.42	185.32
Liabilities	215.60	210.84	204.33	207.91	205.12	208.37
Other ECCB Territories (Net)	260.00	204.21	198.78	202.17	197.34	210.40
Assets	328.94	300.77	300.55	300.24	281.08	281.68
Liabilities	68.94	96.57	101.77	98.07	83.73	71.28
Net Domestic Assets	712.73	720.41	767.23	775.17	781.91	738.20
Domestic Credit	896.04	890.54	950.06	960.86	990.06	947.39
Central Government (Net)	36.53	8.77	50.49	49.53	60.12	34.83
Other Public Sector (Net)	(145.42)	(148.16)	(142.92)	(124.31)	(111.69)	(138.26)
Private Sector	1,004.93	1,029.93	1,042.49	1,035.64	1,041.63	1,050.82
Household	642.48	655.91	665.07	671.64	672.63	677.36
Business	330.51	342.17	346.11	343.40	348.47	353.08
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	27.94	27.86	27.31	16.60	16.52	16.39
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other Items (Net)	(183.31)	(170.13)	(182.83)	(185.69)	(208.15)	(209.19)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,140.25	1,143.08	1,132.08	1,183.95	1,242.04	1,264.69
Money Supply (M1)	342.26	338.29	327.54	360.94	360.45	364.03
Currency with the Public	37.41	42.35	36.25	43.87	44.05	40.30
Demand Deposits	299.08	286.54	285.07	310.58	307.68	314.82
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	5.76	9.40	6.23	6.50	8.72	8.91
Quasi Money	797.99	804.79	804.54	823.01	881.59	900.66
Savings Deposits	606.13	628.68	630.31	632.95	670.35	699.25
Time Deposits	138.99	129.40	134.32	153.73	148.19	145.94
Foreign Currency Deposits	52.87	46.72	39.91	36.32	63.06	55.47

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available as at 23 September 2013

^RRevisions included changes to Imputed Reserves calculation

