

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank



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EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK



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The ECCB welcomes your questions and comments on this publication.

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DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

Economic activity in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) continued to be adversely affected by the anaemic economic recovery in the USA and the UK, the main trading partners of the region. Preliminary data indicate that economic activity in the ECCU fell during the review period, compared with a sharper decline in the comparable period of 2010. The estimated contraction in the ECCU was influenced largely by a fall in activity in sectors such as construction, transport, storage and communication, as well as wholesale and retail trade. On an individual country basis, output is estimated to have decreased in Antigua and Barbuda and Anguilla. All the remaining territories recorded a modest expansion, except Montserrat which is estimated to have recorded a robust increase in economic activity. Consumer prices have been estimated to rise in all countries, influenced largely by increases in the international price of oil. Price increases were estimated to range from 0.6 per cent in St Kitts and Nevis to 5.2 per cent in Anguilla. The merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, on account of an increase in the value of re-exports. The consolidated accounts of the central governments show a decrease in the overall fiscal deficit, attributable to a decline in capital expenditure and an improvement in the current account balance. The outstanding debt of the public sector increased. In the banking sector, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets expanded at a

slightly more rapid pace than during the corresponding period of 2010, while domestic credit contracted at an accelerated rate compared with that of the first six months of 2010. Commercial bank liquidity eased and the spread between the weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits widened.

The economic outlook for the currency union for the rest of 2011 will largely be influenced by developments in the global economy, particularly the circumstances in the major trading partners. Declining consumer optimism, combined with lower global growth prospects and protracted financial fragility in major trading partner countries, are likely to continue to constrain the demand for leisure services and to negatively affect the inflow of foreign direct investment into the region. Notwithstanding the cautious outlook, economic activity is projected to increase marginally in the ECCU in 2011 compared with the performance in 2010. Construction sector activity may be boosted by the commencement of airport terminal projects in Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda in the latter half of 2011. Major downside risks to the outlook include a return to recessionary conditions in the region's major trading partners and the threat of weather related damage to the productive sectors of the ECCU region. The occurrence of either or both events could negatively impact the ability of the ECCU territories to generate real economic activity through growth in the exports of goods and services.



Output

Construction activity is estimated to have decreased in the first half of 2011, relative to the performance in the comparable period in 2010. This outturn was as a result of a reduction in both private and public sector activity. Private sector construction, which had been driven by investments in tourism related projects, is estimated to have contracted due to a lower inflow of foreign direct investments (FDI). Notwithstanding the fall in overall private sector construction activity, residential activity is estimated to have increased, based in part by a rise in home construction and renovation activity. This was evident by growth of 1.2 per cent in commercial banks' lending for home construction and renovation. The decline in public sector construction activity was attributed mainly to a reduction in the implementation of public sector investment programmes across the ECCU. This lower rate of PSIP implementation, as reflected in the reduced capital spending, was in response to lower levels of tax revenues and grants coupled with deliberate policy decisions on the part of some member countries that entered into Stand-by Arrangements (SBA) with the International Monetary Fund, to implement fiscal consolidation measures. The contraction in construction activity in most of the member countries was only partly offset by increased activity in Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Agricultural production is estimated to have contracted in the first half of 2011 relative to the

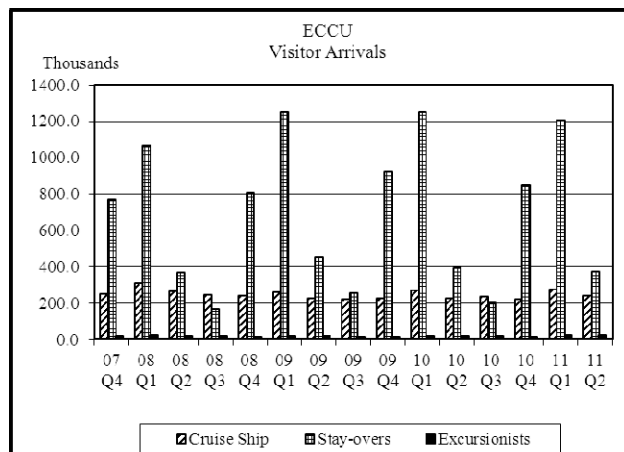
output in the corresponding period of 2010, largely reflecting an 84.3 per cent fall in banana output. Declines were recorded in banana production in Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. This was as a result of the protracted effects from the damage caused by the passage of hurricane Tomas in the last quarter of 2010, combined with the effects of Black Sigatoka and Moko disease primarily in St Vincent and the Grenadines. In addition to bananas, other non-banana agricultural crops and livestock were negatively affected by adverse weather, especially in Saint Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines and to a lesser extent Grenada. The decline in agricultural production was partly constrained by an increase in output in Grenada, as it is estimated that both nutmeg and cocoa production expanded, reflecting higher yields and the influence of rising prices on the world market.

In the manufacturing sector, it is also estimated that activity contracted during the first six months of 2011. Available data indicate a decline in manufacturing in Saint Lucia, based on reduced output of manufactured food; and in Dominica due to lower output of beverages and soap. These declines were tempered by increases in production in Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Among the other key sectors, activity in transport and storage, as well as in wholesale and retail trade is estimated to have contracted, mirroring the fall in activity in the real sector. In particular, the contraction in construction activity adversely



impacted allied sectors, such as mining and quarrying as well as the road transportation and storage sub-sector.



The overall contraction in economic activity was moderated by an increase in activity in the tourism industry, in the first six months of 2011. This assessment is based on a 3.4 per cent increase to 514,863 in the number of stay-over visitors, compared with growth of 2.9 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. Increases were recorded in arrivals from all major source markets; the UK (5.1 per cent), Canada (4.7 per cent), the USA (1.9 per cent) and the Caribbean (1.7 per cent). Higher stay-over arrivals were recorded in all member countries across the ECCU with the exception of Montserrat. The improved performances ranged from an increase of 2.1 per cent in Saint Lucia to 8.2 per cent in Grenada. Of the other categories of visitors, cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by 3.9 per cent to 1.6 m, influenced in part by a 4.4 per cent reduction in the number of cruise ship calls. Reductions in cruise ship passenger arrivals were recorded in all member

territories with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis. The number of excursionists rose by 16.1 per cent to 49,153 while the number of yacht passengers increased by 3.8 per cent to 73,175. These developments contributed to an overall contraction of 1.7 per cent to 2.2m in the total number of visitors to the ECCU. Of the member countries, declines in the total number of visitors were recorded in Montserrat (28.1 per cent), Dominica (24.2 per cent), Saint Lucia (6.6 per cent) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (6.1 per cent), with increases recorded in Grenada (11.1 per cent), Antigua and Barbuda (10.2 per cent), Anguilla (9.5 per cent) and St Kitts and Nevis (4.8 per cent).

Prices

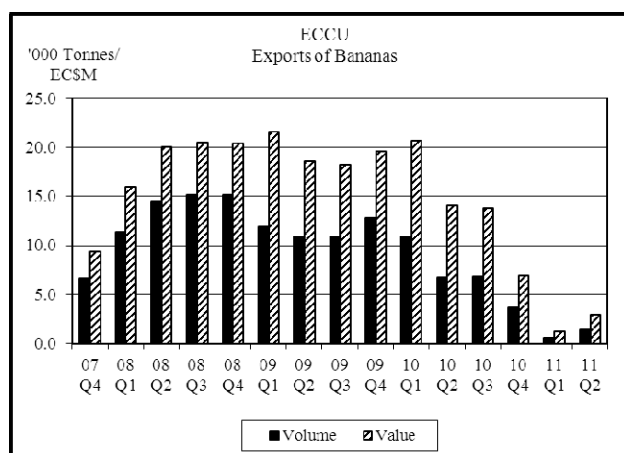
Consumer prices rose in all the member countries, during the period under review. Price increases ranged from 0.6 per cent in St Kitts and Nevis to 5.2 per cent in Anguilla. The higher index was largely attributed to the high price of oil on the international market and associated increases in prices for some food items. The fuel and light sub-index outpaced the increase in the corresponding six months of 2010 in all the territories with the exception of Saint Lucia, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis. This was largely influenced by an increase in the average retail price of a gallon of gasoline in the ECCU member countries, as it rose to \$12.27 at the end of June 2011, up from \$10.65 in the corresponding months of 2010. The food sub-index, which has the



largest weight, rose in all of the territories with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda.

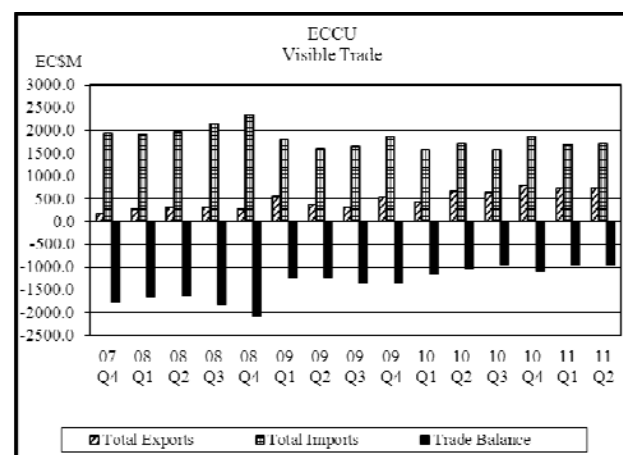
Trade and Payments

Complete trade data for the ECCU are not available for the period under review. However, based on preliminary estimates the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed in the first half of 2011. This outturn was influenced by stronger growth in exports relative to that of imports. Export receipts are estimated to have increased by 15.7 per cent to \$1,460.8m, largely attributable to an increase in re-exports which increased by 25.5 per cent offsetting a 15.2 per cent fall in domestic exports. Imports rose by 3.1 per cent to \$3,381.8m influenced by higher imports of food and finished goods.



On the service account, gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 1.5 per cent to \$1,608.7m, influenced by the improvement in stay-over arrivals whose higher average daily expenditure offset a decline in cruise ship passenger arrivals. Commercial banks' external transactions resulted in

a net outflow of \$55.0m in short term capital. Gross external disbursements to the central governments fell by 67.4 per cent and external loan payments decreased by 31.0 per cent, resulting in a net amortisation (outflow) of \$48.6m as opposed to net disbursements (inflow) of \$98.8m in the first half of 2010.



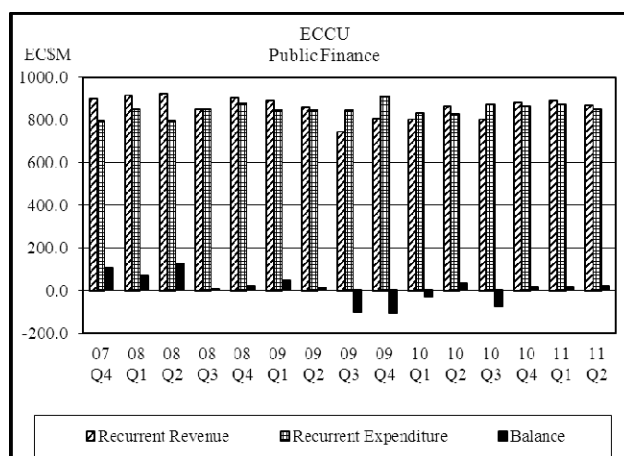
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central governments generated a combined overall deficit (after grants) of \$141.1m, lower than the \$231.8m recorded in the first half of 2010. The smaller deficit was traced to a decline in the deficit on the capital account, attributable to lower capital expenditure, coupled with a larger surplus on the current account, reflecting higher current revenue. Likewise, a primary surplus of \$75.4m was realised, in contrast to a deficit of \$32.5m in the first six months of 2010. Performance among the member countries varied, as lower overall deficits were achieved for Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada, while St Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat moved from a deficit to a

surplus position. In Anguilla, the overall balance shifted from a surplus to a deficit position and Saint Lucia recorded a larger deficit.

Capital expenditure fell by 18.9 per cent to \$329.9m, as a number of territories either delayed or cancelled capital projects, in response to rising budgetary pressures and financing constraints. Capital spending fell in all of the member countries except Saint Lucia, Montserrat and Anguilla. The limited public investment activity during the period under review focussed on infrastructural enhancements including the construction of a general hospital and reconstruction work on a second hospital in Saint Lucia, disaster preparedness mitigation and coastal defences in St Kitts and Nevis and road and bridge rehabilitation in Grenada. Meanwhile, public sector construction activity in Montserrat reflected work on new government offices and roads. Capital grants receipts rose by 9.3 per cent to \$105.7m, on account of larger inflows to Montserrat and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

A current account surplus of \$39.3m was realised, an increase from the surplus of \$7.3m in the first half of 2010. The larger surplus stemmed from a 5.6 per cent rise to \$1,764.4m in current revenue, largely reflecting increases in both tax and non-tax revenue. Receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 17.5 per cent, mainly highlighting the revenue effect of proceeds from the value added taxes (VAT). The increase in tax yields from the VAT was partly offset by declines in receipts from stamp duties, consumption taxes and license fees. Revenue from taxes on international trade and transactions fell by 3.2 per cent, reflecting the fall in consumption tax receipts. The increase in tax revenue was also constrained by a 0.8 per cent decline in yields from taxes on income and profits largely attributable to a 4.8 per cent reduction in company tax. The higher level of current revenue collected in the review period was, also supported by increases in non-tax revenue collections of 11.4 per cent, buoyed by higher yields in St Kitts and Nevis, Dominica and Grenada.



Current expenditure rose by 3.7 per cent to \$1,725.2m, on account of higher outlays for personal emoluments, transfers and subsidies and interest payments. Outlays on personal emoluments rose by 3.7 per cent, as a result of retroactive salary increases in Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia. Spending on transfers and subsidies rose by 6.1 per cent as most of the territories recorded increases, particularly St Vincent and the Grenadines and



St Kitts and Nevis. In St Vincent and the Grenadines higher transfers and subsidies outlays were largely attributable to increases in transfer payments to victims of hurricanes and flooding, while in St Kitts and Nevis, payments of outstanding contribution arrears contributed to the increase in expenditure on transfers and subsidies. Interest payments rose by 8.7 per cent (\$17.2m) attributable to increases in the outstanding domestic debt of the ECCU. These increases were partially tempered by a 1.8 per cent (\$6.0m) reduction in expenditure for goods and services, as several member governments targeted this line items for cuts. This was consistent with their fiscal consolidation thrust in response to the fiscal pressures brought on by the impact of the global financial and economic crisis.

Public Sector Debt

Preliminary data indicate that outstanding stock of public sector debt rose by 0.5 per cent to \$11,972.7m during the first half of 2011. The expansion was driven by an increase in the indebtedness of the central governments, as the debt of public corporations declined. The outstanding debt of the central governments rose by 0.5 per cent (\$58.4m), as they borrowed from domestic sources to finance the overall fiscal deficit. The indebtedness of public corporations decreased by 2.4 per cent (\$46.2m), mainly reflecting a decline in external borrowing.

Total public sector indebtedness fell in all the member countries, except Saint Lucia and

St Vincent and the Grenadines, where increases of 5.7 per cent and 0.1 per cent were recorded respectively. Of the other countries where declines were recorded in outstanding debt, the most significant were St Kitts and Nevis (1.2 per cent) and Antigua and Barbuda (0.6 per cent).

Financial Sector Developments

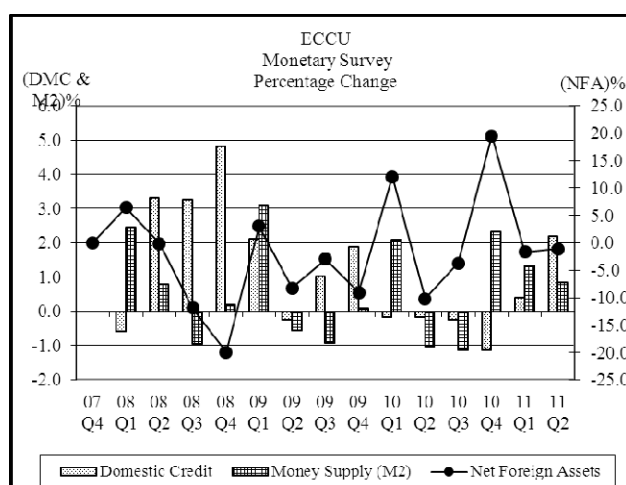
Monetary and Credit Developments

Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded at a rate of 1.9 per cent to \$12,914.1m during the first six months of 2011, compared with growth of 1.1 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010. Quasi money grew by 3.4 per cent (\$344.8m), however the growth in M2 was tempered by a 4.0 per cent (\$104.0m) contraction in narrow money (M1). Private sector savings and time deposits grew by \$156.5m and \$99.4m respectively, while demand deposits fell by \$44.3m.

Domestic credit outstanding contracted by 0.6 per cent to 12,417.2m, compared with a 0.3 per cent decline during the first six months of 2010. Credit to the private sector rose by 0.7 per cent driven by increases in loans to business (1.6 per cent) as credit to households fell (0.6 per cent). Of the other components of private sector credit, outstanding credit to non-bank financial institutions and subsidiaries and affiliates rose by 15.7 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. Net deposits of non-financial public enterprises rose by 14.7 per cent, as deposit growth outpaced that of credit. Net credit to the general governments grew by 2.0 per cent,



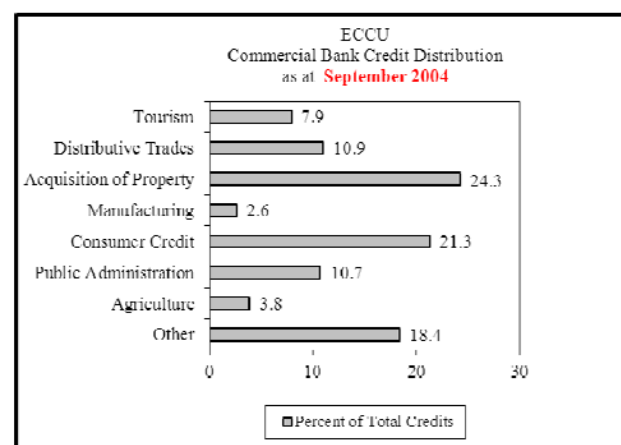
compared with a decline of 10.6 per cent during the first half of 2010. This development reflected steeper declines in deposits at commercial banks relative to the fall in outstanding loans and advances from the commercial banking system.



The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity indicates that growth in credit for personal use continues to grow. It expanded by 0.9 per cent, slower than the 1.1 per cent rate of increase in the first half of 2010. This development was largely influenced by growth in credit for the acquisition of property, which was partly tempered by a decline in lending for consumer durables. Declines were also recorded for key sectors such as; tourism (0.7 per cent) and manufacturing (0.6 per cent), as well as agriculture and fisheries (5.4 per cent).

Net foreign assets position of the banking system increased by 6.4 per cent to \$2,334.8m during the period under review, attributable to developments both in the central bank and commercial banking

sectors. The net foreign assets of the central bank rose by 3.4 per cent (\$85.4m) due to inflows of official grants and loan funds to the member governments of the ECCU. The transactions of commercial banks during the review period resulted in a reduction in the net foreign liabilities position of commercial banks, as banks increased their holdings of assets held abroad while also accumulating liabilities at a slower rate.



Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose to 28.6 per cent from 27.2 per cent at the end of December 2010, while the loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell to 85.5 per cent from 88.6 per cent at the end of December 2010.

The spread between the average weighted deposit and lending rates rose to 6.41 percentage points from 6.33 percentage points during the January to June period of 2011. This development was attributable to an increase in the weighted average lending rate to 9.54 per cent from 9.48 per cent as at the end of



December 2011, and a narrowing in the weighted average deposit rate to 3.13 per cent from 3.16 at the end of December 2010.

Developments on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)

Activity on the RGSM for the first half of 2011 reflected an increase in new issues to the market and a relative easing of market conditions for issuing governments. Four member governments and the Nevis Island Administration brought a total of 13 issues to the market, compared to 15 offerings for the comparative period of 2010.

The value of gross issuance in the first half of 2011 fell by 19.4 per cent to \$243.0 million, the lowest level of semi-annual activity in four years. This contraction in market activity was mainly attributable to a decline in long-term issuance and the discontinuation of monthly issuance of Treasury Bills (T-bills) by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda since the first quarter of 2010.

Short-term instruments continued to be used by issuing governments to better manage cash flows and to refinance maturing issues. Of the thirteen issues on the RGSM, ten were 91-day bills. With the exception of Saint Lucia which issued bonds in 2010, other issuing governments have not placed long-term securities on the market since the Government of St Vincent and Grenadines in May 2009. The Nevis Island Administration continued to issue its annual 365-day T-bill offering, facilitated by a guarantee by the Federal Government of

St Kitts and Nevis. Investor appetite for this annual offering appeared to have increased gradually since the first issue in 2009.

Market conditions eased for Issuing Governments during the first half of 2011, as the demand for securities was boosted by improving liquidity levels. The weighted average interest rate on 91-day T-bills in the first half of the year narrowed by 45 basis points to 4.75 per cent, relative to the comparative period one year earlier. The rate on 180-day Treasury bills fell less significantly, by 10 basis points to 4.90 per cent while the rate on 365-day T-bill remained flat at 6.75 per cent for the first half of the year. Despite the low interest rate environment, there were no long-term issues on the market.

Secondary market activity in government securities rose sharply in the second quarter, raising the half yearly trading value to \$2.16m. Notwithstanding this increase, trading in this segment of the market was still well below the trading value of \$11.5m in the first half of 2010.

Prospects

The outlook for 2011 based on developments to date and expectations for the rest of the year is for a marginal improvement in economic activity relative to developments in 2010. The major boost to economic activity will likely come from the construction sector, through the building of airport terminals in Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda and



St Vincent and the Grenadines in the final quarter of 2011. Additionally, accelerated work on a number of tourism projects in some member countries will further support activity in the sector during the second half of 2011. Notwithstanding the anaemic growth prospects in the major trading partners of the ECCU, stay-over visitor arrivals are projected to increase. Intensified marketing in Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda, as well as additional airlift are expected to yield beneficial results to the industry. Likewise, the prospects for the remaining territories in the Currency Union are generally optimistic. The forecasted improvement in activities in the hotel and restaurant sector is projected to have positive spill-over effects on allied sectors including transportation and wholesale and retail trade.

The projected moderate recovery in 2011 is expected to put more pressures on the fiscal operations of the central governments given the stickiness of expenditure in most countries while revenue growth may be constrained. In addition, pressures would be exerted on regional governments to broaden their social safety net provisions which could further exacerbate the fiscal pressures. This could result in deterioration in the overall balance and stymie efforts of the central governments to generate primary surpluses and gradually reduce the level of public sector indebtedness.

In the banking sector, growth in monetary liabilities is projected to accelerate in line with the projected up-tick in economic activity. However, domestic

credit growth is expected to remain sluggish, reflecting weak private sector demand as well as adherence to tighter credit conditions by the commercial banks. Net foreign assets of the banking system are likely to grow at a moderate pace in line with the improvement in economic activity which should lead to higher inflows of foreign exchange. In the short to medium term, liquidity in the commercial banking system is projected to ease.

External sector developments will likely reflect an increase in the overall deficit of the balance of payments, influenced by a wider deficit on the current account and a contraction in the surplus on the capital account as FDI inflows remain weak.

Risks to the projections are tilted to the downside given the recent slowdown in economic growth in the USA and the UK, coupled with the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the threat of slower growth in China and India. These recent developments combined with significant excess capacity from the previous boom cycle, may result in a protracted sluggish expansion of the global economy over the short to medium term. Concomitantly, entrenched high unemployment rates in most of the advanced economies, in particular the USA, also threaten to limit the flow of visitors to the region as well as the demand for other goods and services exported. In addition, foreign direct investment inflows are not expected to recover to pre-crisis levels in 2011 as international credit channels remain somewhat impaired.



On the domestic front, the policy space is fairly limited due to confluence of circumstances. These circumstances include high levels of public debt and associated fiscal imbalances, elevated food and energy costs, increased incidences of natural disasters, and reduced sources of financial aid.

Continued adherence to the ECCU Eight Point Stabilisation and Growth Programme by regional governments represents the most prudent and systematic approach to tackling the challenges currently facing the region.



ANGUILLA

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in Anguilla fell in the first half of 2011, compared with the outturn in the comparable 2010 period. This decline can be attributed to developments in the construction, wholesale and retail trade and public administration sectors. Consumer prices increased by 5.2 per cent on an end-of-period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, as imports declined. The fiscal operations of central government resulted in an overall deficit, influenced by expenditure outlays outpacing revenue collections, as well as the non-receipt of grant funds. At the same time, total outstanding public sector debt increased during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and domestic credit fell, while net foreign assets increased. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

Economic activity is expected to continue to contract in the second half of the year. This outturn is premised on the expectation of limited construction activity and continued declines in the wholesale and retail trade, as well as financial intermediation sectors. The outlook of weak construction activity is supported by the fact that several private sector hotel projects, which were slated to begin in 2011 have since been either delayed or postponed.

Additionally, in the public sector no countercyclical economic policy to stimulate the economy is anticipated. The government has limited fiscal space as it seeks to transition towards fulfilling its policy objective of achieving fiscal surpluses by 2013. The negative spill over effects of these developments will be partially mitigated by the expectation that the tourism industry will continue to improve based on the trend observed in the first half of the year. Downside risk to this outlook mainly stem from a possible deterioration in economic conditions in industrialized countries, brought on by speculation of a double dip recession in the USA and a prolonging of the debt crisis in the Eurozone.

Output

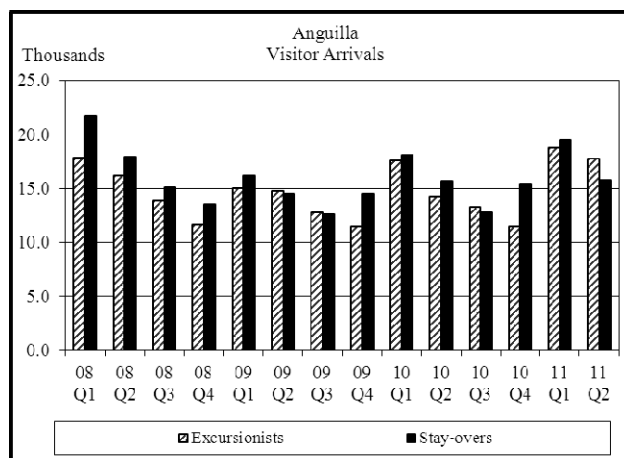
Construction activity in the first half of 2011 is estimated to have declined relative to the comparable 2010 period, as a result of limited activity in both the public and private sectors. Government outlays on capital projects have been severely hampered by limited fiscal space and restrictions on borrowing. In the private sector, there was no construction activity on several major hotel projects scheduled to begin during the review period.

Value added in the wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have declined, as evidenced by lower amounts of imports, a proxy of this sector's



performance. Lower imports and cargo tonnage at port facilities relative to the levels in the comparable 2010 period, are in line with the continued economic contraction estimated for the review period.

Value added in the public administration sector, a major contributor to GDP, also declined when compared to the outturn in the corresponding 2010 period. The decline reflects a reduction in overall expenditure due to the government's continued effort to achieve fiscal consolidation and a commitment to attain current and overall fiscal account surpluses by 2013. Likewise, 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.

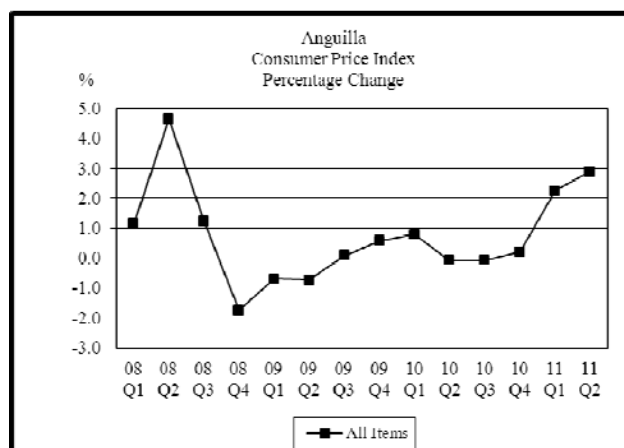


The decline in the aforementioned sectors was tempered by positive developments in the tourism industry. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 9.5 per cent to 71,859 in the first half of

the year compared with an 8.3 per cent increase in the comparable period of 2010. Stay-over arrivals are estimated to have increased by 4.5 per cent led by growth in the number of visitors from the USA (7.7 per cent) and Canadian (10.2 per cent) markets. These improvements were partially mitigated by lower arrivals from the Caribbean (6.7 per cent) and the UK (6.9 per cent). Relatively tepid economic recoveries in the UK and Caribbean have served to limit arrivals from these markets.

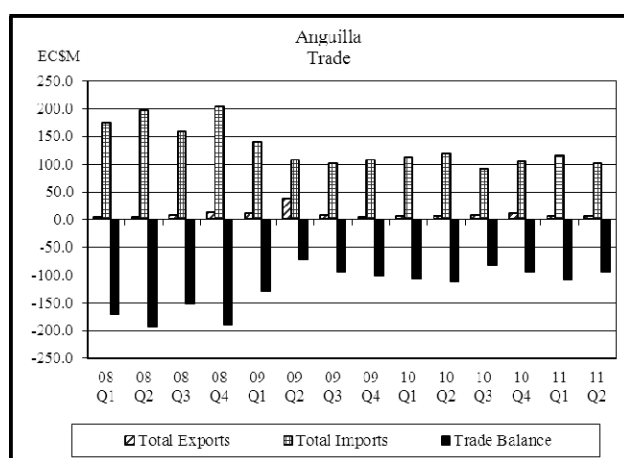
Prices

The consumer price index increased by 5.2 per cent on an end- of- period basis during the first half of 2011, compared with an increase of 0.7 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. The main sub-indices contributing to this higher level of inflation were housing (11.4 per cent), transport and communications (5.0 per cent) and fuel and light (14.0 per cent). Upward price pressure on furniture and electrical goods due in part to increased customs service charges influenced the movement in the housing sub-index. The outturn on the transportation sub-index can be attributed to rising airfares and increases in fuel and lights, which was commensurate with a hike in the fuel surcharge on electricity bills in May to \$0.45 from \$0.34. The rise in these sub-indices was tempered by declines in the clothing and footwear and miscellaneous sub-indices of 9.1 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.



Trade and Payments

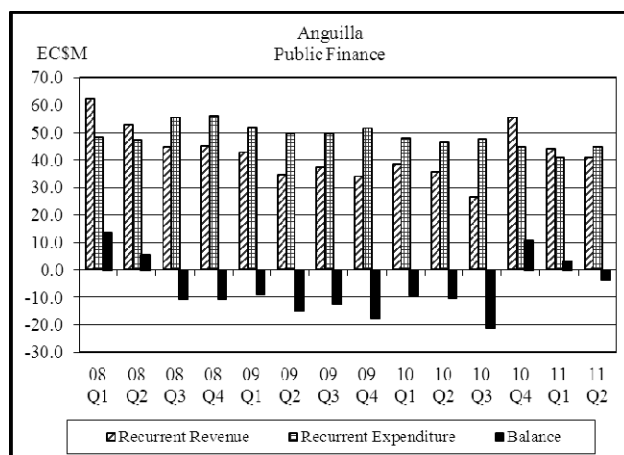
A merchandise trade deficit of \$202.3m was estimated in the first half of the year compared with \$217.2m in the corresponding 2010 period. The narrowing of the deficit was due to an estimated decline in imports, consistent with the fall off in economic activity and reduced cargo landed at port facilities.



Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 6.8 per cent to \$143.1m 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 \$13.4m in short term capital during the review period, compared with \$0.07m in the corresponding 2010 period. There were no external disbursements received in the first half of the year and external principal repayments totalled \$2.1m.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The fiscal operations of the central government resulted in an overall deficit of \$1.7m in the first half of 2011, in contrast to a surplus of \$1.8m in the corresponding period of 2010. A primary surplus of \$2.9m was recorded in the review period, representing a decline of 60.0 per cent when compared with \$7.2m in the corresponding period of last year. The current account balance before grants resulted in a deficit of \$0.4m, representing a 98.0 per cent (\$19.5m) improvement relative to the comparable 2010 period. That outturn reflects successful implementation of measures by government to increase revenue collection and moderate expenditure growth. Notwithstanding these efforts, a current account deficit after grants of \$0.4m was observed in the review period in contrast to a surplus of \$2.4m in the first half of 2010. This performance was due primarily to the non-receipt of grant funding in the first half of the year.



Current revenue rose by 14.5 per cent (\$10.8m) to \$85.0m, due in large part to a 22.9 per cent increase in the collection of tax revenues. This increase was tempered by lower non-tax revenue collections which declined by 18.9 per cent (\$2.8m), on account of the transferring of several taxes and non-tax items to the Anguilla Air and Seaport Authority (AASA). The improvement in tax revenue collections reflected larger receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services, as well as on property and income. Income tax receipts of \$2.2m were recorded in the first half of 2011, due to the introduction of an interim stabilization levy in April 2011. Revenues collected on domestic goods and services increased by 42.2 per cent (\$11.3m), due mainly to higher receipts from the accommodation tax. Accommodation tax collections rose by 66.7 per cent (\$6.4m) on account of payments of arrears by several hotel establishments in the review period. In addition, the performance of the communications levy, which was implemented in November 2010, also contributed to the increase in tax receipts from

domestic goods and services. The yield from taxes on international trade declined by 2.3 per cent, as a result of lower import duty collections (2.4 per cent) and the transfer of the embarkation tax from central government to the newly created AASA. A twofold increase in custom service charge receipts to \$4.4m, attributable to an increase in the rate charged from 1.0 to 6.0 per cent over the course of the first half of the year, tempered the overall decline in tax revenues collected from international trade.

Current expenditure declined by 9.2 per cent (\$8.7m) to \$85.3m, as a result of a contraction in all of the main expenditure subcomponents, with the exception of outlays for goods and services. Outlays on personal emoluments fell by 10.6 per cent (\$4.8m) consistent with the cuts to public servant salaries, together with a wage and hiring freeze agreed to in July 2010. Interest payments also declined (14.9 per cent), reflecting cost savings associated with the refinancing of government domestic debt via a Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Policy Based Loan PBL. Expenditure on transfers and subsidies fell by 12.7 per cent, as result of lower levels of subventions to statutory bodies. These declines were partially offset by a 1.1 per cent (\$0.2m) increase in spending on goods services. Capital expenditure rose by \$0.7m to \$1.0m in the review period, reflecting use of funds received from the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) on disaster mitigation and recovery projects.

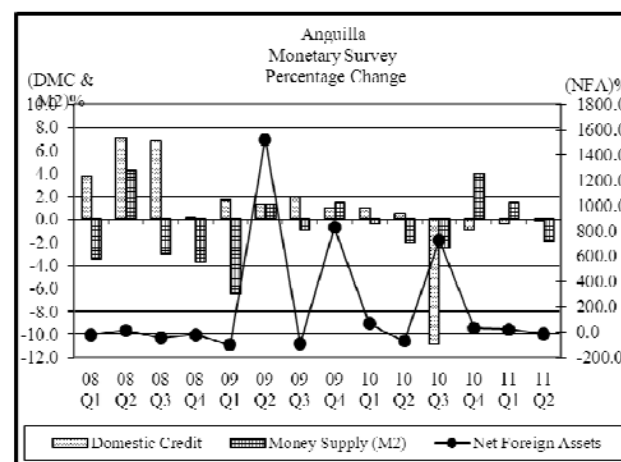
Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$234.4m at the end of June 2011, approximately 0.9 per cent higher than that recorded at the end of 2010. Central government debt accounted for 92.7 per cent of total disbursed outstanding debt and its external debt accounted for 74.8 per cent. The outstanding debt of statutory bodies amounted to \$17.0m. The limited movement in the outstanding debt represents the restricted ability of government of Anguilla to incur additional debt.

Money and Credit

Monetary liabilities (M2) fell by 0.5 per cent to \$1,057.5m in the first half of the year, compared with a decline of 2.5 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. The decline in M2 can be attributed to all the subcomponents of the money supply (M1), which was only partially tempered by an increase in quasi money. M1 declined by 19.8 per cent (\$9.1m) due to lower levels of currency with the public (19.7 per cent), declining EC cheque issuances (19.6 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (19.9 per cent). These declines were consistent with the continued estimated contraction in economic activity. Quasi money, which accounts for 95.6 per cent of monetary liabilities on average, increased by 0.4 per cent to \$1,020.6m on account of growth in private sector time deposits (3.0 per cent) and private sector foreign currency deposits (0.3 per cent). Private sector savings deposits declined by

1.6 per cent partially mitigating quasi money's increase.



Domestic credit contracted by 0.5 per cent in contrast to an increase of 1.4 per cent in the comparable 2010 period. The deposits of central government in the banking system declined by 22.3 per cent (\$11.9m) while credit extended to the government increased by 8.3 per cent (\$0.6m), consequently the net deposit position of central government declined by 26.4 per cent (\$12.4m) to \$34.5m. The net deposit position of statutory bodies increased by 11.3 per cent reflecting growth in their deposits at commercial banks. Private sector credit declined during the review period by 0.3 per cent (\$4.0m) largely due to a 1.5 per cent (\$10.8m) decline in business credit extension, reflecting partly the weak economic and business environment.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that the decline in credit for durable goods (11.6 per cent) was the largest contributing factor to the overall contraction in credit extension.

Lower credit extension for other personal effects (3.7 per cent) and to the construction sector (0.5 per cent) were also observed. These declines were tempered by increased lending for utilities (60.5 per cent), distributive trades (2.3 per cent) and tourism (0.5 per cent) related activities.

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 5.8 per cent to \$207.8m in the first six months of the year compared to a decline of 51.6 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. This development is largely as a result of transactions of commercial banks. Commercial banks, reduced their external liabilities with non- ECCB territories by 10.7 per cent and similarly their asset position by 4.0 per cent. Their transactions with other ECCB territories however, resulted in an increases in both assets and liabilities of 12.4 and 21.7 per cent respectively. The consequence of these transactions was that commercial banks' net foreign assets position increased by 15.1 per cent (\$13.4m) to \$102.2m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the review period, as evidenced by a 1.6 percentage point increase in the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities to 33.6 and a decrease of 1.4 percentage points in the loans and advances to total deposits ratio to 101.0. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed to 6.89 per cent at the end of the first half of the year, from 7.06 per cent at the end of 2010. The weighted average interest rate on loans fell by 0.4 percentage points to 10.07 per cent,

whiles that on deposits fell by 0.2 percentage points to 3.18 per cent.

Prospects

The Anguillan economy is expected to contract in 2011 based on developments observed in the first half of 2011 and a continued deterioration in the growth forecast for major trading partners such as the USA and the UK. These reductions limit expectations for increased foreign direct investment flows and by extension the performance of the construction sector. Construction activity, historically a major driver of growth, is not expected to improve in 2011 due to the absence of any major private or public sector projects during the course of the year. Continued declines in the wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation sectors are also expected. The outturn in the retail sector is consistent with economic contraction and minimal wage growth given cuts to public sector wages. Tourism activity however, is anticipated to contribute positively to growth but its effects will be muted given the declines in the other key sectors. The observed improvement in arrivals in the first half of the year is expected to continue, in the absence of mitigating factors in the second half of the year. The results of a recently concluded Visitor Exit Survey are particularly encouraging as most participants, 91.9 per cent, expressed a willingness to return to Anguilla and 93.5 per cent suggested that they will recommend the destination to friends and colleagues.



The fiscal operations of central government are expected to improve as a result of the successful implementation of new revenue reforms measures in April of 2011 and a continued focus on limiting expenditure outlays. One of the revenue measures, the interim stabilization levy, is expected to be further reformed with a view to removing a current cap on eligible taxable income to facilitate greater revenue intake. The increased duties on goods such as petroleum and alcoholic beverages are anticipated to lead to increased revenue collections given their inelastic demand and half year collections. Capital expenditure is expected to increase slightly as funds received from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) are used up for disaster mitigation and recovery projects.

On the external accounts the merchandise trade deficit is projected to narrow given declining imports and no significant change in exportation. Additionally consistent with expectations regarding

tourist arrivals, gross visitor expenditure is expected to increase relative to earnings in 2010. These developments are contingent on the avoidance of a double dip recession in the US and the containment of spill over effects associated with the debt crisis in Greece. Speculation that the crisis will spread beyond the borders of Europe has serve to weaken consumer and investor confidence, especially in advanced economies.

These expectations also serve to increase the level of uncertainty among investors regarding global future economic prospects. The direct implication of this uncertainty for Anguilla is that investors in the real estate and tourism sectors increasingly face difficulty in securing financing for projects. In the absence therefore of said financing the positive spill over effects of the construction of high end hotels that the Anguillan economy has traditionally relied on to stimulate growth will be curtailed over the short to medium term.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Overview

Antigua and Barbuda's economy is estimated to have contracted in the first six months of 2011, relative to its performance in the corresponding period of 2010, amid continued weakness in construction activity. There were also declines in the mining and quarrying, the wholesale and retail trade, and the financial intermediation sectors. However, the performance of the hotels and restaurants sector was fairly robust. The consumer price index rose by 1.7 per cent, on an end-of-period basis. The fiscal operations of the central government yielded a smaller overall deficit, as current and capital spending fell. The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector declined compared with the level at the end of December 2010, attributable to a reduction in the domestic debt stock. Monetary liabilities of the banking system increased marginally, on account of growth in net foreign assets. Liquidity in the commercial banking system remained high and the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed.

Preliminary indications are that economic activity will continue to decline in the rest of 2011, largely influenced by weak domestic demand and recent external economic and financial shocks in the USA and Europe, which is expected to have negative implications for value added in the construction, hotels and restaurants and distributive trade sectors. Downside risks to the outlook have increased,

stemming from the recent slowdown in the global economic recovery. In this regard, tourist arrivals and expenditure, remittances and foreign direct investment flows, major contributors to growth, could all be significantly lower than anticipated. Adverse weather and price increases, though they have abated in recent times, are also downside risks to the outlook.

Output

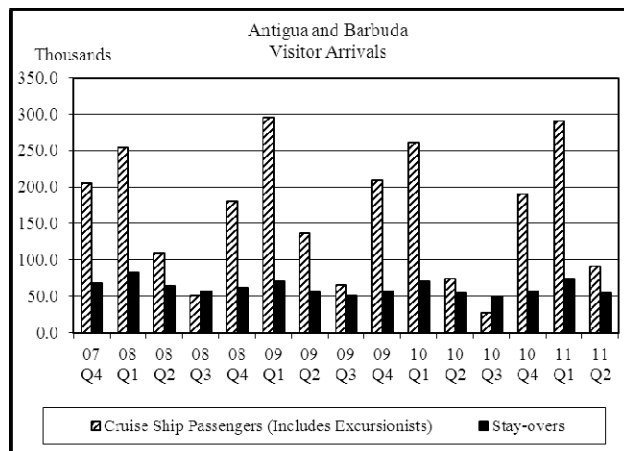
Activity in the construction sector continued to exhibit weaknesses, as value added is estimated to have declined in the first half of 2011 with some large projects either suspended or scaled back due to financing difficulties. Moreover, the volume of imported cement, a key indicator of activity in the sector, fell by 23.2 per cent. This decline in construction activity contributed to a contraction in output of the related sector of mining and quarrying.

Wholesale and retail trade activity is estimated to have contracted on account of a fall in imports, while value added for transport is estimated to have decreased in line with the reduction in construction activity. Value added in the financial intermediation sector, which includes banks and insurance, declined attributable to a fall in loans and advances by the banking sector. Among the other main sectors, declines were also recorded in value added for manufacturing and communication whereas value added for real estate and housing, agriculture,



electricity and water and government services increased.

Activity in the hotels and restaurants sector registered growth as evidenced by the estimated increase in both cruise ship passenger and stay-over arrivals; in contrast there was a decrease in yacht passengers. Total visitor arrivals are estimated to have increased by 10.2 per cent to 525,513 in the first half of 2011, in contrast to a 16.9 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2010.



Estimates of stay-over arrivals show an expansion of 2.6 per cent to 127,787, in contrast to a revised 1.4 per cent reduction in the first half of 2010. This improved performance in stay-over visitor arrivals was attributable to additional airlift, intensified marketing and continued discounting on hotel rooms. Stay-over arrivals from each of the main source markets are estimated to have increased, except for the USA. The number of stay-over visitors from Canada increased by 16.5 per cent, associated with the introduction of new flights out of Montreal and Toronto, while those from Europe rose

by 2.8 per cent, attributable to an increase in stay-over arrivals from the UK, which rose by 2.3 per cent. In addition to the increase in stay-over arrivals from the UK, arrivals from Italy continue to show encouraging growth (9.1 per cent) during the review period, as the authorities intensify their marketing efforts there. On the other hand, arrivals from France and Germany declined. There was also a decrease in arrivals from the USA (6.1 per cent) as the economy continues to struggle. Stay-over arrivals from the Caribbean, which account for 17.3 per cent of the total stay-over arrivals, rose by 4.5 per cent.

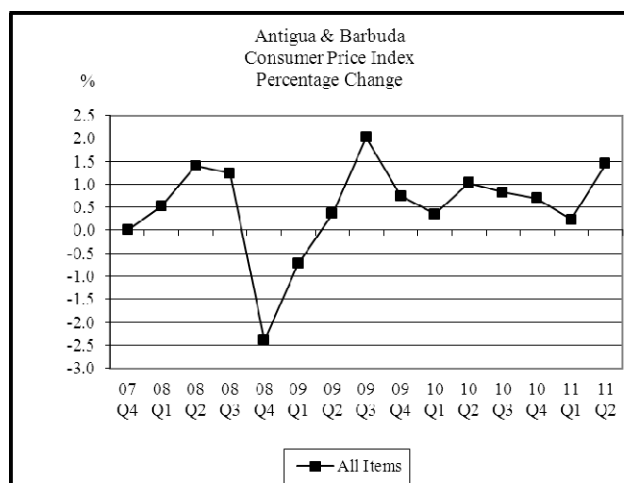
There was an improvement in the number of cruise ship passenger arrivals visiting the island, as they increased by 13.6 per cent. This outturn was influenced by a higher number of cruise ship calls which rose 8.3 per cent to 209. By contrast, the number of yacht passengers is estimated to have decreased by 3.1 per cent to 15,086.

Prices

Consumer price inflation was calculated at 1.7 per cent at the end of June 2011, mainly reflecting an increase in the prices of transportation, communication and energy sub-indices. Prices in the fuel and light sub-index, which represent 63.0 per cent of the basket of goods and services, increased by 18.3 per cent as a result of upward adjustments in the fuel variation rate and the rise in fuel prices recorded during the review period. The clothing and footwear sub-index, which represents 11.1 per cent of the basket declined by 5.8 per cent,



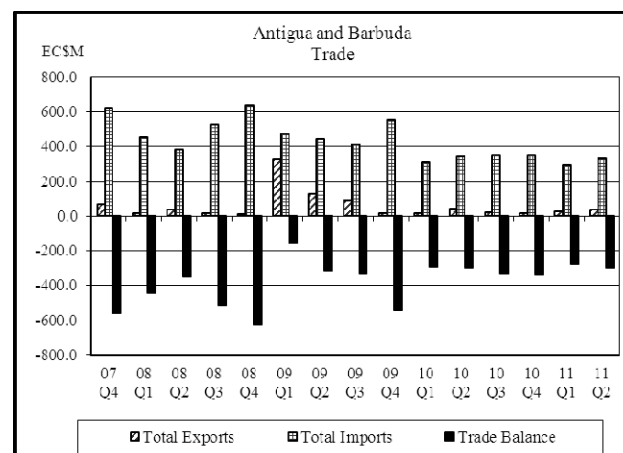
while prices in the transport and communication sub-index rose by 4.3 per cent. The average cost of food items decreased by 0.3 per cent, compared with an increase of 3.2 per cent in the first six months of 2010. The other sub-indices showed either negligible or no price movements during the review period.



Trade and Payments

Complete merchandise trade data are not available for the first half of 2011. Available data on cargo throughput indicate declines in the volume of imports (8.1 per cent) and exports (15.0 per cent), reflected in reductions in all major sub-categories. The volume of fuel imports fell by 3.2 per cent, in line with the contraction in economic activity and the loss of export market for fuel products. The volume of general cargo imported decreased by 9.8 per cent, indicative of the softness in domestic demand. Declines were also recorded for the volume of cement imports (23.2 per cent) consistent with the downturn in construction activity, and the

number of imported vehicles (46.6 per cent), all of which supports the notion of waning economic activity. The reduction in the volume of exports mainly reflected declines in the re-export of fuel and, to a lesser extent, the re-export of vehicles.



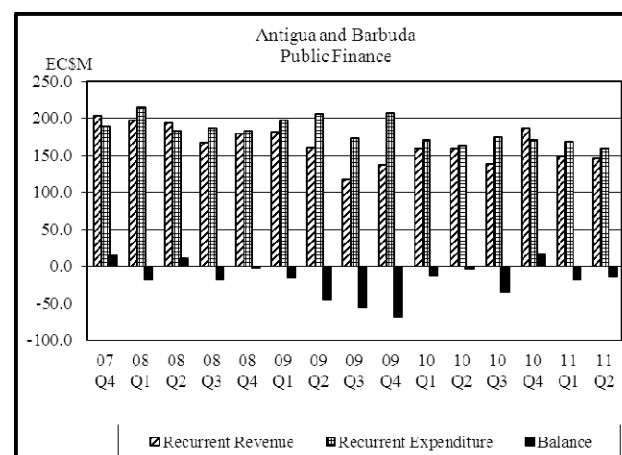
Gross travel receipts are estimated at \$453.2m, representing an increase of 3.0 per cent on the total for the first six months of 2010, consistent with the rise in stay-over visitor arrivals. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$52.5m in short-term capital, down from \$121.1m during the first half of 2010. External loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$29.0m at the end of June 2011, compared with \$113.0m in the first half of 2010, which mainly represented disbursements from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Stand-By Arrangement. Moreover, external amortization decreased to \$17.4m from \$43.4m. Consequently, there were net inflows of \$11.5m, compared with \$69.5m received in the first half of 2010.

Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government's fiscal operations resulted in an overall deficit of \$34.9m for the period January to June 2011, compared with a revised one of \$40.4m in the corresponding period of 2010. The smaller deficit, attributable to a reduction in both current and capital expenditure, was largely financed by domestic borrowing. A primary surplus after grants of \$5.0m was recorded in the period under review, in contrast with a revised deficit of \$4.0m in the first half of 2010. The current account deficit totalled \$32.6m, which was higher than the total of \$16.6m recorded in the first six months of 2010, as the decline in revenue outpaced that in expenditure.

Preliminary data indicate that current revenue declined by 7.1 per cent to \$293.7m. This decrease is partially attributed to a reduction in non-tax revenue, which fell by 54.6 per cent (\$16.9m), as a one off payment received from West Indies Oil company in the first half of 2010 was not received again this year. Tax revenue declined by 1.9 per cent to \$279.7m in the first half of 2011, compared with a revised 12.9 per cent decline in the first half of 2010. Receipts from taxes on income and profits were primarily responsible for the lower tax revenues, as they decreased by 17.5 per cent (\$8.5m), attributable to a fall in tax revenue collected from companies. Reflecting the decline in import levels, taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 3.1 per cent.

In contrast, there was an increase in the yield from taxes on domestic goods and services as well as property. Collection from taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 4.2 per cent (\$4.7m) through the first six months of 2011, in contrast to an 18.9 per cent decline in the corresponding period of 2010. The increase in tax revenue for this category is attributable to an improvement in the collection of the Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax (ABST), which rose by 17.2 per cent (\$15.2m) as administrative measures undertaken to improve the collection gained traction. Revenue collected from taxes on property continued to perform well, increasing by 17.5 per cent (\$1.9m) in the first half of 2011, following a 13.3 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2010.



Current expenditure decreased by 1.9 per cent to \$326.3m, on account of lower outlays for all categories of expenditure, except for interest expenses. Spending on goods and services fell by 10.8 per cent (\$6.2m), as the government continued



the implementation of stricter policies for procurement that should reduce waste. Expenditure for personal emoluments, which constitutes 40.0 per cent of current expenditure decreased by 2.6 per cent (\$3.5m), owing largely to increased efforts by the government to limit overtime and allowance pay. Spending on transfers and subsidies declined by 0.3 per cent (\$0.3m), on account of reduced subventions to statutory bodies and overseas missions. However, there was an 11.6 per cent (\$3.9m) increase in the pension payments sub-components. By contrast, interest payments rose by 10.0 per cent (\$3.6m) for the first half of 2011.

Capital expenditure totalled \$13.4m, roughly 64.8 per cent less than the amount spent in the corresponding period of 2010. The decline in capital spending reflected the lower level of public sector construction activity as a result of financing difficulties.

Public Sector Debt

Estimates of the total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector indicate a 0.6 per cent decrease to \$2,697.6m during the first half of 2011. The outstanding debt of the central government, which represented 84.4 per cent of total public sector debt, decreased by 0.8 per cent to \$2,277.7m, largely reflecting a contraction in domestic debt. Public corporations' outstanding debt was estimated to have increased by 0.6 per cent to \$420.0m at the end of June 2011, as a result of increase in external debt.

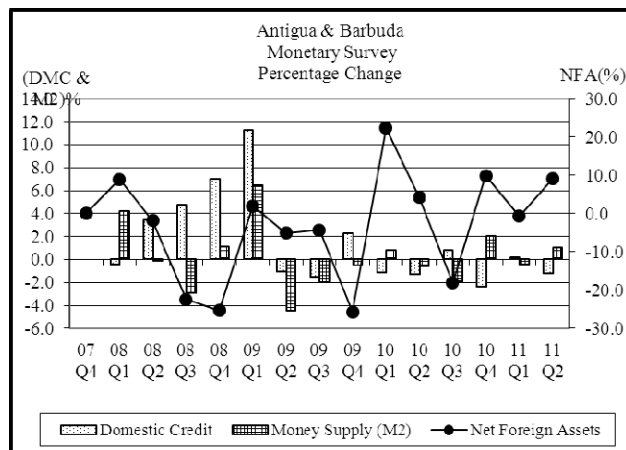
Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) rose marginally by 0.6 per cent to \$3,024.6m during the first half of 2011. Quasi money was responsible for the increase in M2, as narrow money (M1) declined. Quasi-money rose by 2.8 per cent to \$2,453.7m, influenced by growth in private sector savings deposits (2.4 per cent) and foreign currency deposits (10.3). By contrast, private sector time deposits fell by 0.1 per cent. Narrow money, which accounts for approximately 20.0 per cent of the money supply (M2) declined by 7.8 per cent, as a result of contractions in all categories of narrow money (M1). Private sector demand deposits recorded the largest decrease (\$24.0m), followed by currency with the public (\$18.3m) and EC dollar cheques and drafts (\$5.9m).

Domestic credit fell by 1.1 per cent to \$2,884.2m, mainly reflecting a reduction in private sector credit and growth in the net deposit position of public enterprises. Private sector credit decreased by 1.4 per cent, influenced by declines in all the sub-categories; households (1.3 per cent), businesses (1.7 per cent), subsidiaries and affiliates (9.6 per cent), with the exception of credit to non-bank financial institutions, which rose by \$4.7m or 24.4 per cent. Net borrowing by the central government from the banking system increased by 5.2 per cent (\$25.4m), primarily influenced by an increase in loans and advances from commercial banks (\$0.92m) and a decline in deposits (\$36.2m). In the rest of the



public sector, the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises increased by 20.3 per cent, largely attributable to an increase in their deposits.



The disaggregation of commercial bank lending by economic activity shows contractions in a majority of loan categories. Credit extended for personal use declined by \$18.6m, as a result of a \$15.0m contraction in credit for consumer durables, which was partially offset by a \$0.9m increase in credit for the acquisition of property. Credit for construction, tourism and distributive trades, all recorded substantial declines of \$16.2m, \$7.9m and \$9.4m respectively. In contrast, credit for other purposes rose by \$27.3m influenced by credit extended for public administration (\$31.0m) and professional and other services (\$11.0m).

The banking system's net foreign assets rose by 8.5 per cent to \$473.0m at the end of June 2011. The net foreign assets of commercial banks rose to \$121.2m, as banking institutions increased their foreign assets with banks within the currency union, conditioned by an environment of weak demand for

credit. Antigua and Barbuda's imputed share of ECCB's reserves declined by 4.3 per cent to \$351.8m.

Commercial bank liquidity indicators show that the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 3.2 percentage points to 38.3 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio decreased to 86.2 per cent at the end of June 2011, from 88.2 per cent at the end of December 2010. These movements in the indicators suggest that liquidity in the banking system improved relative to the position at the end of December 2010.

The spread between weighted average interest rates on loans and deposits narrowed by 13.0 basis points to 6.9 per cent during the first six months of 2011. The weighted average interest rate on loans increased by 0.24 percentage points to 10.0 per cent, whereas that on deposits decreased by 0.11 percentage point to 3.1 per cent.

Prospects

Based on macroeconomic developments both domestically and internationally for the first six months of 2011 and the prospects for the second half, Antigua and Barbuda's economy is expected to stay depressed in 2011. Value added in the construction sector is likely to remain constrained by tight credit conditions both domestically and externally. In terms of the tourism industry, the outlook is for a less than robust performance in 2011; factors such as high unemployment, reduced



consumer income and weak demand in source markets especially in the USA and UK, are expected to negatively affect stay over arrivals. Although the authorities have secured additional airlift and increased marketing, the recent slowdown in economic growth in the main source markets is likely to have a negative impact on the demand for leisure travel. Some softening in the performance of tourism industry is therefore projected throughout the remainder of the year. Given weak domestic demand and the abatement of prices for major commodities, inflationary pressures are likely to remain subdued.

Preliminary fiscal projections point to a reduction in the overall deficit on account of an expected decline in spending. The government, under its fiscal consolidation programme, has reprioritised its capital works programme and more closely aligned current expenditure with revenue. Tax revenue growth is likely to be weak as economic activity struggles to recover. Notwithstanding the overall weak growth forecasted for revenue, the yield on the ABST is likely to increase as measures taken to improve compliance and widened the tax base of the bear fruit. The passage of the Procurement Act is

expected to have a favourable impact on government expenditure.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to narrow as payments for imports fall, in line with the expected economic downturn. Gross visitor expenditure is likely to increase marginally.

These projections are mainly predicated on developments in the external economic environment; hence the risks to the outlook have significantly increased. Recent indicators, such as weaknesses in employment creation, personal consumption and consumer confidence in the USA and UK, as well as the debt crisis in Europe, portend that the global economic recovery has lost momentum. Job growth is considered key to sustaining the recovery, so persistent unemployment is expected to continue to be a drag on consumer confidence. This is expected to adversely affect demand for tourism services, as well as private transfers to Antigua and Barbuda. Another significant risk relates to adverse weather, particularly hurricane activity. If realised, those risks can thrust the economy into a deeper recession and negatively impact external sector transactions and the central government's fiscal operations.



DOMINICA

Overview

Economic activity in Dominica is estimated to have increased in the first six months of 2011 albeit at a slower pace relative to performance in the corresponding period of 2010. This performance was marked by increased activity in the agricultural, mining and quarrying sectors. The consumer price index rose by 1.4 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit narrowed, as import payments declined. The central government's fiscal operations resulted in a smaller overall deficit, buoyed by revenue gains. Total outstanding public sector debt decreased during the period under review. Increases were recorded in monetary liabilities and domestic credit. Commercial bank liquidity fell slightly, but remained at a high level. The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed marginally during the first half of 2011.

The economy is projected to expand in the second half of 2011 compared with the corresponding period in 2010, largely based on expected developments in construction. Output in the agricultural sector is expected to improve in the latter half of 2011, while manufacturing activity is projected to decline. Unfavourable developments in the global economy, high international commodity prices as well as the possibility of adverse weather, increase the downside risks to the projections.

Output

The performance of the agricultural sector strengthened in the first six months of 2011, largely as a result of increased output of crops. Banana output rose by 0.9 per cent to 1,611 tonnes due to replanting and pest control efforts. Non-banana agricultural production is also estimated to have increased. Growth in livestock and forestry also contributed to the expansion of the sector.

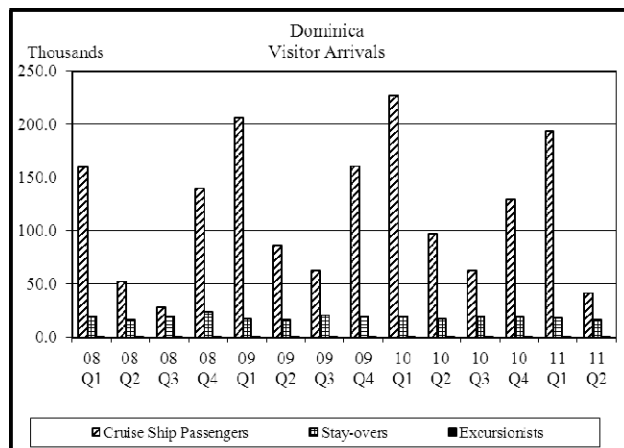
Output of the fishing sector also increased during the review period, reflecting the positive impact of public sector investment in fisheries infrastructure.

Output of the mining and quarrying sector increased, partly associated with higher external demand for sand and stones. By way of developments in other sectors value added in the transport, storage and communication rose, influenced by increased stay-over visitors.

Activity in the construction sector remained relatively flat in the first half of 2011. The pace of growth in construction activity was tempered by a slowdown in public sector investment. The pace of private sector construction is estimated to have increased based in part on acceleration in the rate of growth in commercial bank credit for construction, which grew by 25.4 per cent, in contrast to a 21.6 per cent contraction in the corresponding period of



2010. In addition, the number of residential and commercial starts was 73 compared with 46 in the first half of 2010.



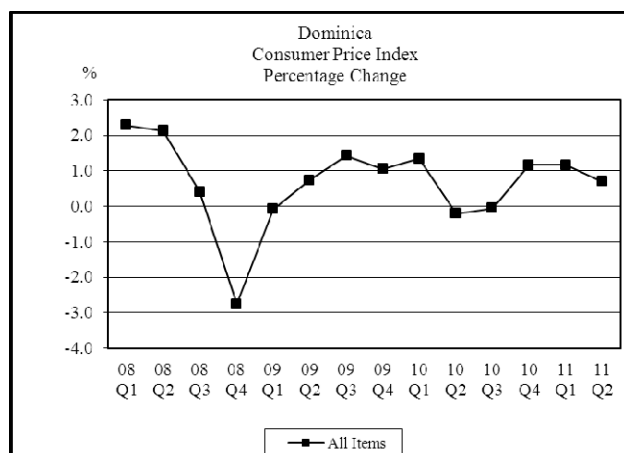
In the tourism industry, activity contracted, as total visitor arrivals fell by 24.2 per cent, in contrast to an expansion of 10.7 per cent in the first half of 2010. The turnaround stemmed mainly from a decline in cruise passenger arrivals. Preliminary data indicate that the number of cruise passengers fell by 27.4 per cent, partly associated with the end of visits by Carnival Cruise lines from November 2010. The number of cruise ship calls decreased to 129 from 175 in the corresponding period of 2010. By contrast, stay-over arrivals grew by 5.1 per cent, albeit slower than the 10.3 growth recorded in the first half of 2010. An analysis of stay-over visitors by country of origin indicates arrivals from the Caribbean, the major source market, rose by 1.9 per cent. Increased arrivals were also recorded for the

UK (10.6 per cent), USA (4.7 per cent), and Canada (4.2 per cent).

Output in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have been below the level in the first half of 2010. This outcome was partly indicative of declines in the output of beverages and soap, which fell by 33.6 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively, as local demand contracted. Tempering this decline was an expansion in the production of paints and varnishes which grew by 28.1 on account of higher demands from both domestic and regional markets. The performance of the manufacturing sector partly influenced a decline in wholesale and retail activity.

Prices

The consumer price index rose by 1.4 per cent during the first six months of 2011, influenced in part by increases in the global price of fuel. Consequently, price increases were recorded for the sub-indices fuel and light (11.3 per cent) and transportation and communication (3.7 per cent). The rise in the fuel and light sub-index reflected an increase in the cost of electricity, and a surge in the price of transportation and communication services accounted for the expansion of that sub index. Marginal increases were also recorded for sub-indices housing and utilities (1.3 per cent), and food (0.4 per cent).

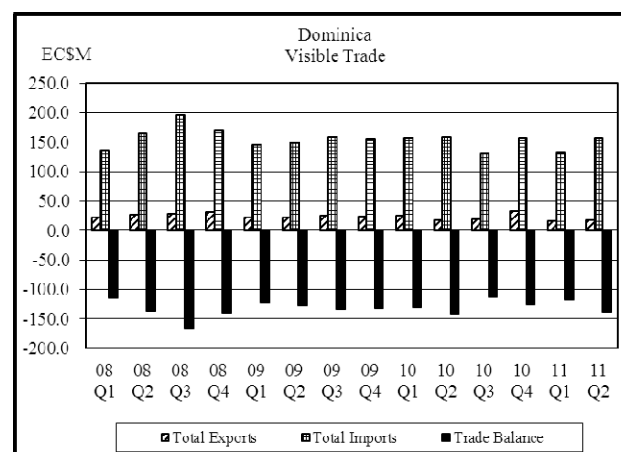


Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$256.2m was recorded in the period January to June 2011, below the deficit of \$272.5m in the corresponding period of 2010. This outcome was primarily associated with an 8.0 per cent (\$25.4m) decline in import payments, largely reflecting decreases in the imports of crude material and machinery. The value of exports contracted by 21.1 per cent (\$9.1m), due mainly to a decline in receipts from domestic exports. Decreases were recorded in receipts from soap (\$1.2m) consistent with a fall in production, while bananas export receipts remained relatively unchanged at \$3.0m due to a decline in its unit price. By contrast export receipts from paints and varnishes rose marginally, as a result of an increase in regional demand.

The decline in cruise ship arrivals contributed to an estimated 3.2 per cent fall in gross travel receipts to \$127.0m. The transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$6.3m in short term capital, as banks increased their assets held with

banks and other institutions outside the currency union. External loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$14.4m, an increase of \$1.9m from the level recorded in the first six months of 2010. External principal repayments made were \$2.0m, down from \$6.4m.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government's fiscal operations resulted in a smaller overall deficit of \$25.7m in the first six months of 2011, compared to that of \$57.5m in the corresponding period of 2010. This performance was mainly attributed to a reduction in capital expenditure. The primary balance also improved, as a deficit of \$17.1m was recorded, compared with one of \$47.0m in the first half of 2010.

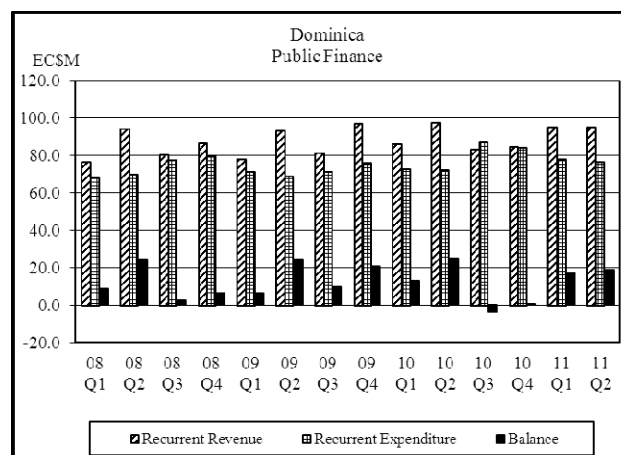
The current account surplus fell by 6.4 per cent to \$35.8m during the period under review. Current revenue increased by 3.7 per cent to \$190.4m, on account of an increased intake for non-tax revenue. Non-tax revenue intake more than doubled to \$24.7m, partly reflecting increases in receipts from



the Economic Citizenship Programme. By contrast, tax revenue declined by 3.7 per cent indicative of reductions in the majority of tax yields consistent with the deceleration in the economy. Earnings from taxes on income, profit and capital gains declined by 15.0 per cent to \$31.6m, resulting mainly from a \$7.0m fall in corporation taxes. The yield from taxes on domestic goods and services fell marginally by 0.4 per cent (\$0.4m). Meanwhile, collections from taxes on international trade and transactions increased by 1.2 per cent (\$0.4m).

Current expenditure rose by 6.4 per cent to \$154.6m, compared with a 3.5 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2010. Expenditure on personal emoluments, which comprise the bulk of current outlays, grew by 12.1 per cent (\$7.6m) reflecting retroactive salary increases awarded to public servants in January 2011. Outlays on goods and services expanded by 10.5 per cent (\$4.2m) largely on account of increases in payments for professional and consultancy services, materials and supplies as well as electricity. By contrast, interest payments fell by 19.3 per cent (\$2.0m), resulting from a decrease in domestic debt obligations.

Preliminary estimates indicate that capital expenditure declined by 18.8 per cent (\$21.4m) during the period under review. Capital grants, expanded by 80.0 per cent to \$29.6m, largely associated with the receipt of funds from the European Union.



Public Sector Debt

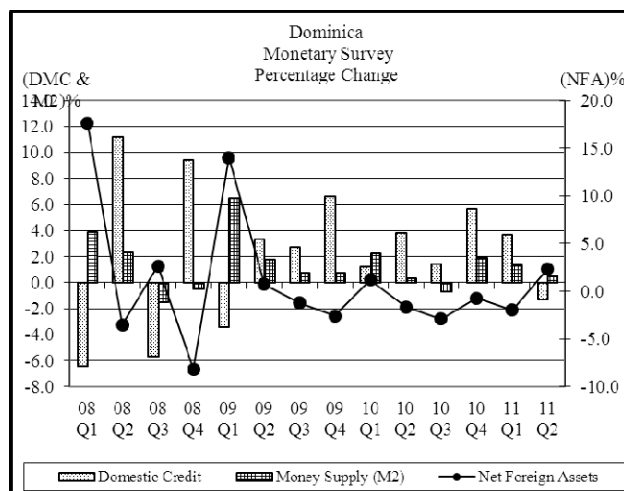
The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$926.4m at the end of June 2011, marginally below the \$930.7m total at the end of 2010. The outstanding debt of the central government fell by 2.4 per cent to \$746.6m, partly associated with debt restructuring efforts and a reduction of the overdraft balance at a commercial bank. The outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have increased by 8.5 per cent to \$179.9m.

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) rose by 1.9 per cent to \$1,029.5m during the first six months of 2011, underpinned by growth in both narrow money (M1) and quasi money. M1 grew by 1.7 per cent, due to an increase of 6.3 per cent in private sector demand deposits. Quasi money rose by 2.0 per cent, driven by growth in private sector time deposits (3.7 per

cent) and private sector savings deposits (2.0 per cent).

Domestic credit rose to \$591.8m, reflecting growth in credit extended to the private sector. Credit to the private sector rose by 2.3 per cent (\$16.6m), associated mainly with growth in outstanding loans to businesses. The net deposits of the central government grew by 28.3 per cent, mirroring a reduction in credit (20.6 per cent) and a decrease in deposits (2.1 per cent) in the commercial banking system. Meanwhile, net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises declined by 13.3 per cent, reflecting a reduction in deposits and an increase in loans.



A disaggregation of credit by economic activity indicates increases in outstanding loans for construction (25.4 per cent), tourism (9.9 per cent), house and land purchase (9.4 per cent), and distributive trades (6.0 per cent). By contrast, decreases were recorded in credit for agriculture and fisheries (27.4 per cent), durable consumer goods

(10.4 per cent), manufacturing, mining and quarrying (2.1 per cent) and home construction and renovation (1.5 per cent).

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased marginally by 0.3 per cent to \$536.7m, partly indicative of commercial banks' transactions. The net foreign assets of the commercial banks rose by 1.8 per cent compared to the level at the end of December 2010, mainly attributable to growth in net assets held with institutions outside of the currency union. Dominica's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves fell by 2.5 per cent to \$174.8m.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system declined during the period under review, but remained at a high level. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 3.0 percentage points to 42.7 per cent at the end of June 2011. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell by 2.6 percentage points to 61.0 per cent. The interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates narrowed by 0.1 percentage points to 5.59 per cent at the end of June 2011. The weighted average interest rate on deposits declined by 0.18 percentage point to 3.07 per cent, and that on loans fell by 0.29 percentage point to 8.66 per cent.

Prospects

The outlook for the economy in 2011 is one of low underlying growth, based on the performance in the first half of 2011 and expected developments in the second half of the year. The main driver of growth



is likely to be the agricultural sector, tempered by mixed performances in other sectors. Output in the agricultural sector is likely to continue its increasing trend in the second half of 2011, as replanting and pest control efforts materialise. In the tourism industry, the number of cruise ship passengers is expected to fall below the level recorded in 2010, negatively impacted by the reduction in cruise calls. Stay-over arrivals are likely to increase based on intensified marketing efforts, but will be tempered by slowed growth in major source markets.

The declining trend in manufacturing output is expected to continue for the remainder of the year, as external demand remains subdued.

On the fiscal accounts, current revenue is likely to rise in line with growth in the economy. Increases in wages and salaries to civil servants and larger outlays on goods and services are expected to contribute growth in current expenditure. Capital expenditure is projected to be around the same level as in 2010 as the reduced activity observed in the first half of the year, is tempered by intensified work on projects such as the State College and the State House complex.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen, mainly on account of larger import payments partly influenced by higher import prices and a rise in imports of construction related goods as activity in that sector intensifies. Gross inflows from travel are projected to contract reflecting the impact of lower cruise receipts.

Downside risks are real as the global economic recovery has become more uncertain. Global fiscal and financial uncertainty can create further volatility in capital inflows to Dominica and threaten growth and fiscal sustainability. Adverse weather pose a significant downside risk as the hurricane season remains in effect. Poor weather conditions can reverse any expected gains in the agricultural sector, create delays in the construction of public sector projects, and compound fiscal pressures. Inflation risks are moderate as world consumer price inflation is likely to increase marginally in 2011. Strong policies and structural reforms must be continued to improve the outlook and reduce the risks. Competitive strategies will have to be undertaken to leverage the new tourism season.

G R E N A D A

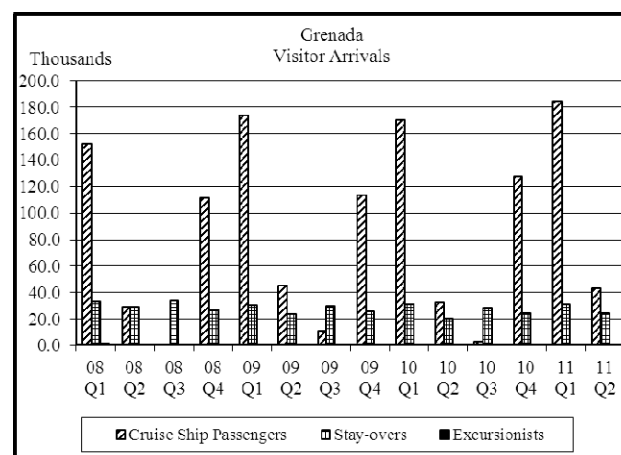
Overview

Economic activity in Grenada resulted in an estimated modest increase in gross domestic product in the first six months of 2011, relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2010. Growth was supported by improvements in the tourism, agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Activity contracted in the construction sector. Consumer prices rose by 3.4 per cent on an end of period basis. The central government's fiscal operations resulted in a smaller overall deficit largely due to a contraction in capital expenditure. The total public sector debt fell, driven mainly by a decline in central government debt. Monetary liabilities contracted, due to decreases in both net domestic and foreign assets. Commercial bank liquidity rose during the quarter under review. The interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

The pace of economic activity is projected to decelerate in the remainder of 2011. While the agricultural sector is expected to remain strong, activity in the manufacturing sector and tourism industry are likely to taper but remain positive and the decline in the construction sector is expected to persist. Some downside risks to the prospects include unfavourable weather, and a deterioration of global economic conditions which can lead to a further slowdown in economic activity in the United States of America—a major trading partner.

Output

Activity in the tourism industry increased as a result of improvement in all the major categories of visitor arrivals. The number of stay-over visitors grew by 8.3 per cent to 55,620, in contrast to a decline of 5.3 per cent in the first half of 2010. An analysis of visitors by market sources indicates that increased arrivals were recorded for the main markets, namely Caribbean (17.6 per cent), the USA (12.0 per cent), the UK (6.4 per cent) and Canada (1.1 per cent). The number of cruise ship passengers increased by 12.4 per cent to 228,296, reflecting visits by an increased number of cruise ships. The number of cruise ship calls rose to 143, from 133 in the first half of 2010. A decline was recorded in the number of excursionists (49.8 per cent), while yacht passengers rose by 2.0 per cent.



Agricultural production strengthened in the first half of 2011 compared with the corresponding period of 2010, supported in part by an improvement in the



performance of the banana industry. Banana production more than doubled to 1,035.8 tonnes, in contrast to a decline of 57.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 2010. This outcome was attributed to improved disease control techniques and the availability of inputs such as fertilisers. In addition, nutmeg production more than doubled to 311.1 tonnes, reflecting a high yielding harvest. Cocoa production rose by 20.7 per cent to 455.2 tonnes, influenced by rising global market prices for cocoa. The output of other crops (mainly fruits and vegetables) decreased by 7.7 per cent, due to the effects of adverse weather conditions during the early months of the year. The quantity of fish produced increased by 41.3 per cent.

Production in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2011 compared with that in the corresponding period of 2010. Output of rum, beer and stout rose by 8.7 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively in response to increased domestic demands. Higher levels of output were also recorded for paint (12.6 per cent), flour (8.2 per cent), and toilet paper (1.7 per cent). These increases were partially offset by declines in the production of malt (8.7 per cent), soft drinks (1.2 per cent) and animal feed (9.9 per cent).

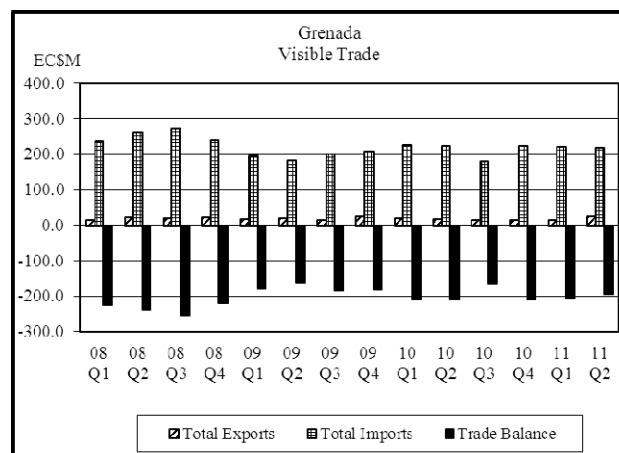
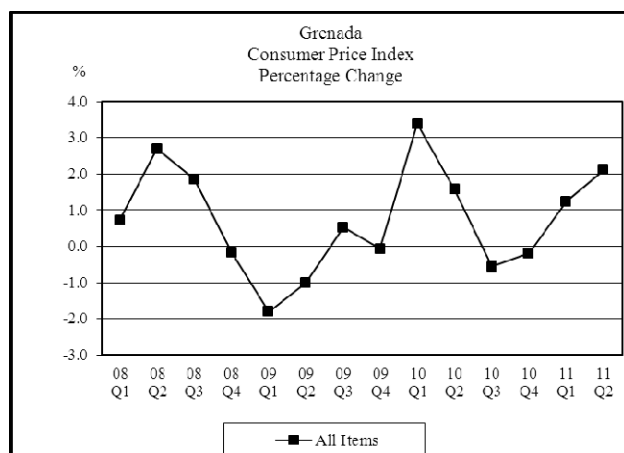
Construction activities declined in the first half of 2011, as private sector activity remain subdued and public sector activity slowed. The decline in construction activity was evidenced in part by a 5.1 per cent fall in the volume of construction material

imported. Work on major private sector foreign direct investment projects such as the Four Seasons hotel, Levera hotel and Bailles Bacolet Resort and Spa remain halted. By contrast, the pace of private sector residential construction activity is estimated to have increased based on a higher rate of growth in commercial bank credit for home construction and renovation. Public sector construction activity which focused mainly on road and bridge rehabilitation and the maintenance and rehabilitation of schools and other public buildings slowed due to financing constraints.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 3.4 per cent during the first six months of 2011, driven mainly by increases in the four heaviest weighted sub-indices, namely housing, utilities, gas and fuel, food and non-alcoholic beverages, transport and communication. Higher prices for petroleum products accounted for most of the 1.4 per cent increase in the housing, utilities, gas and fuel sub-index. During the period under review the average retail price of gasoline across the tri-island state rose by 21.6 per cent to an average of \$15.48 per gallon and diesel by 17.7 per cent to an average of \$14.78 per gallon. Consequently transport costs edged up by 3.7 per cent and the food and non-alcoholic beverages sub-index rose by 3.5 per cent. Increases in the cost of telephone services contributed to a 14.0 per cent rise in the communication sub-index.





Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$399.0 was recorded in the first six months of 2011, below the \$414.7m recorded in the comparable period of 2010. The smaller deficit was mainly attributed to a contraction of 2.3 per cent (\$10.5m) in import payments, reflecting a decline in construction-related imports. Also contributing to fall in the trade balance was an expansion of 14.6 per cent (\$5.2m) in the value of exports, largely on account of a \$3.0m rise in re-exports. Domestic export earnings rose by 6.6 per cent to \$35.5m, attributable to increased earnings from all major exports.

Gross travel receipts increased by 10.8 per cent to \$145.2m, reflecting growth in total visitor arrivals. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net outflow of \$2.4m in short-term capital during the period under review. There was a net outflow of \$11.9m in long term capital to the central government, as principal repayments at \$18.8m overwhelmed external disbursements, which declined by 71.1 per cent to \$6.9m.

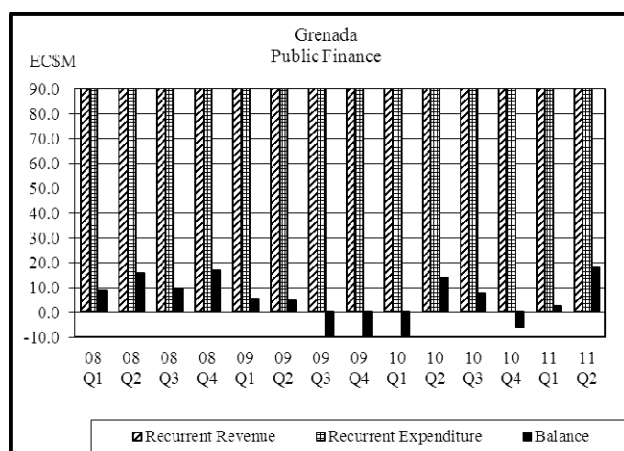
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The central government's fiscal operations resulted in an overall deficit of \$3.1m in the first half of 2011, compared with \$24.3m in the corresponding period of 2010. The narrowing of the deficit reflected a decrease in capital expenditure and a concurrent increase in current revenue. The deficit was financed mainly from domestic sources. A primary surplus of \$17.7m was realised, in contrast to a deficit of \$5.1m in the first half of 2010.

The current account surplus totalled \$20.6m, well above that of \$4.7m recorded in the first six months of 2010, as growth in revenue outpaced that of expenditure. Current revenue increased by 8.6 per cent, consistent with the improvement in overall economic activity. Growth in current revenue was associated with increases in both tax (\$9.8m) and non-tax receipts (\$8.6m). Collections from taxes on domestic goods and services grew by 14.6 per cent (\$12.3m), mainly on account of 33.4 per cent growth in receipts from the Value Added Tax (VAT). The yield from taxes on income and profits increased by



1.6 per cent (\$0.7m). Receipts from taxes on property fell by 18.1 per cent (\$2.1m) mainly as a result of non-compliance. The intake from taxes on international trade and transactions declined by 1.9 per cent (\$1.2m), as the payment of consumption tax arrears, fell sharply compared to the same period of 2010. Non-tax receipts increased by 62.1 per cent (\$8.6m) on account of larger collections from administrative fees and service charges.



Current expenditure increased by 1.1 per cent to \$209.7m, driven by increased outlays for personal emoluments and interest payments. Spending on personal emoluments, the largest sub-category, rose by 19.9 per cent (\$19.2m), mainly reflecting a re-categorization of contract workers and other such payments from good and services to this category of expenditure. Consequently, outlays on goods and services contracted by a similar amount (\$18.3m). Expenditure associated with transfers and subsidies fell by \$0.3m, partly associated with the ongoing effort to rationalize the social safety nets programme. Interest payments grew by 8.9 per cent

(\$1.7m), attributable to an increase in external interest payments.

Capital expenditure contracted by 47.9 per cent to \$31.8m, consistent with a slowdown in capital activities associated mostly with road repairs and rehabilitation and refurbishment of government buildings. The decline was partly reflective of a fall in capital grants receipts. Capital grants shrank by 62.6 per cent to \$8.0m.

Public Sector Debt

The disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector totalled \$1,932.6m at the end of June 2011, roughly 0.5 per cent below the level at the end of December 2010. Consistent with the narrowing of the overall fiscal balance, the outstanding debt of the central government fell by \$0.8m to \$1,745.9m, reflecting a contraction in external debt. The outstanding debt of the public corporations is estimated to have also decreased by 4.5 per cent to \$186.7m during the first half of 2011.

Money and Credit

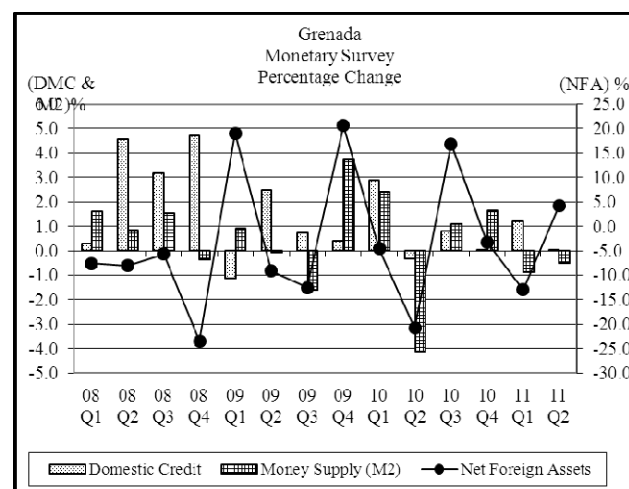
Monetary liabilities (M2) contracted by 1.3 per cent to \$1,812.8m during the first six months of 2011. The contraction in M2 reflected a decline of 9.6 per cent in the narrow money supply (M1) which was partly offset by a marginal increase (0.5 per cent) in quasi money. The decline in M1 was underpinned by decreases in all sub-categories; private sector

demand deposits (10.0 per cent), ECCB Cheques and Drafts Issued (52.3 per cent) and currency with the public (0.9 per cent). The higher level of quasi money resulted from growth in private sector saving deposits (2.4 per cent), which more than offset the decline in private sector time deposits (2.6 per cent) and foreign currency deposits (5.7 percent).

The source of the decline in M2 was decreases in both net foreign assets and net domestic assets. However, domestic credit expanded reflecting growth in credit extended to the private sector and the central government. Private sector credit grew by 0.2 per cent (\$3.7m), on account of an increase in outstanding loans to households. The net indebtedness of the central government to the banking system rose by 39.6 per cent to \$153.6m, primarily associated with growth in commercial bank credit, on account of increased use of overdraft facilities. In the rest of the public sector, the net deposits of non-financial public enterprises grew by 15.0 per cent, reflecting an expansion in deposits. Loans to the non-bank financial institutions declined by 3.9 per cent but investments remained unchanged.

An analysis of credit by economic activity indicates that the bulk of the increase in credit was channeled into personal use. Outstanding loans for that purpose grew by 1.4 per cent, reflecting increases in both credit for purchases of house and land and for home construction and renovation. Among the other sectors, there was a notable increase in credit for construction, while credit for agriculture,

manufacturing (including mining and quarrying), distributive trades and tourism all recorded declines.



The net foreign assets of the banking system contracted by 9.4 per cent to \$219.6m, following a decline of 24.5 per cent during the first half of 2010. This development stemmed mainly from a 9.0 per cent decline to \$252.4m in Grenada's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves. The commercial banks concurrently increased their liabilities to both institutions abroad and within the ECCU to meet the increased demand for credit. Liquidity in the commercial banking system improved during the period under review. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 2.1 percentage points to 25.0 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio contracted marginally to 82.7 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits increased to 3.01 per cent at the end of June 2011 from 2.65 per cent at the end of December 2010, and the weighted average interest rate on loans rose to



10.43 per cent from 9.46 per cent. As a result, the interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates increased by 0.60 percentage point during the review period.

Prospects

Economic growth is projected to remain modest for the remainder of 2011, based on expected developments in the second half of the year. An expected further downturn in the construction sector will likely impose significant drag on overall economic growth. The projected decline in construction activity is largely based on delays on some major public sector investment projects and limited activity in the private sector. By contrast, performances in the tourism, agricultural and manufacturing sectors are likely to provide the impetus for growth. Tourism activity is likely to remain positive but tentative as persistent global economic volatility can lower global demand which could result in a fall in arrivals. Agricultural production is expected to rise, influenced by

improved pest control and as more land is brought under production. Manufacturing output is projected to increase, supported by higher local demand, particularly for beverages.

On the central government's fiscal accounts, a smaller overall deficit is projected in 2011 on account of growth in revenue coupled with a reduction in total expenditure, partly associated with a lower level of capital outlays. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to decrease, based on developments in the first half of 2011 and the expected expansion in exports for the remainder of the year. Gross travel receipts are likely to rise, influenced by the projected increase in visitor arrivals.

The downside risks to the projections include unfavourable weather and a further slowdown in economic activity in the USA and the rest of the developed countries. These can have negative spillover effects in the domestic economy and dampen growth prospects.



MONTSERRAT

Overview

Based on preliminary data, economic activity in Montserrat is estimated to have expanded in the first half of 2011, relative to the outcome in the corresponding period of 2010. This outturn was influenced by developments in the construction and mining and quarrying sectors. The rate of inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, increased by 1.1 per cent, on an end-of-period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit narrowed, largely attributable to a decline in import payments. The central government's fiscal operations generated an overall surplus, in contrast to a deficit in the first six months of 2010. The total outstanding public sector debt declined relative to the level at the end of December 2010. In the banking system, commercial banks' liquidity remained at a high level and the spread between the weighted average interest rates on deposits and loans widened during the review period.

Economic prospects for the remainder of 2011 are tilted upwards, based largely on developments in a few sectors, particularly construction. Construction activity, supported by some of the other main contributing sectors, is expected to be robust enough to create the impact necessary to drive economic growth. Given Montserrat's exposure to the global economy, particularly the UK, the pace of global recovery continues to pose a major threat to economic growth. Other risks to the projections

include limited access to the island, inflationary pressures from high international food and fuel prices, adverse weather and the active Soufriere Hills Volcano.

Output

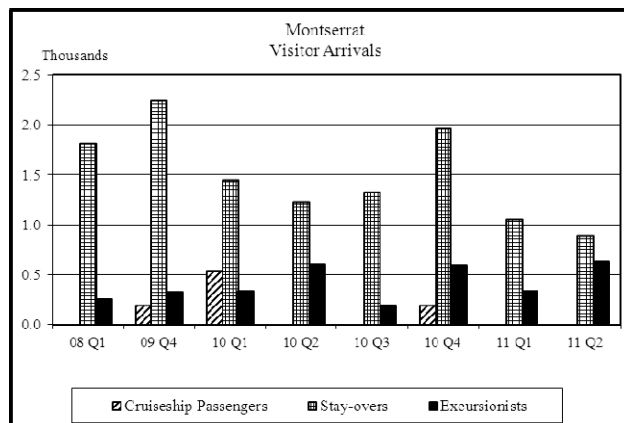
Construction activity is estimated to have expanded in the first half of 2011 relative to the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. The value of new construction and renovations was estimated to have increased, largely due to an improvement in private sector activity. Private sector activity focused on building and renovation of commercial and residential properties. Public sector activity increased marginally, still constrained by the slow implementation of the Little Bay development project.

Output in the mining and quarrying sector more than doubled in the first half of 2011, relative to the first six months of 2010. This was largely as a result of the sector's recovery from damage and loss of equipment caused by increased volcanic activity last year. Output in a number of other sectors, including transport, storage and communication, wholesale and retail trade and real estate and housing is estimated to have increased. Notwithstanding, activity in the manufacturing sector declined.

Agricultural output is estimated to have increased in the first six months of 2011, mainly due to an



increase in crop production, particularly bananas, vegetables, onions, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and plantains. These increases were partly driven by the renewed focus of the Ministry of Agriculture to make the island self-sufficient in agricultural production. Livestock production grew attributed in part to an initiative by agricultural officials, where a number of small ruminants were donated to selected farmers. In the fishing subsector, the volume of fish caught increased relative to output in the first half of 2010.



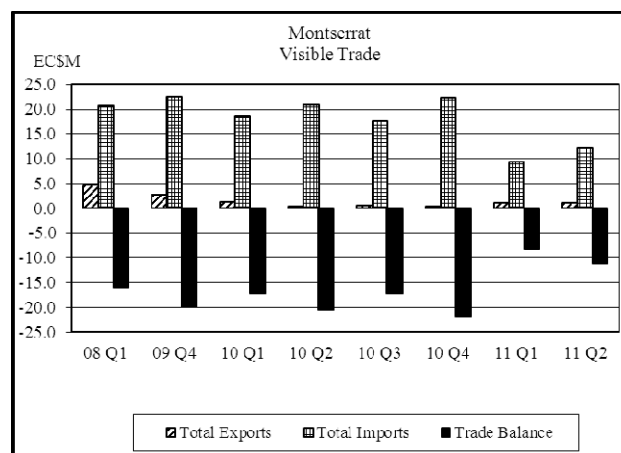
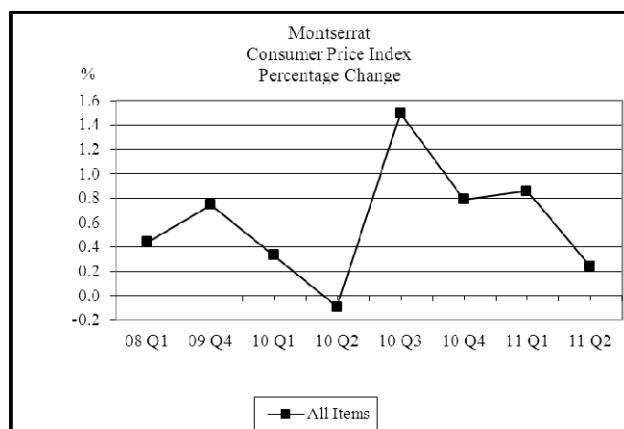
Performance in the tourism sector is estimated to have declined in the first six months of 2011 in contrast to a positive outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. Total visitor arrivals declined by 28.1 per cent to 3496. Of the sub-categories of arrivals, the largest decline was recorded in the number of cruise ship passengers visiting the island. There were no cruise ship calls in the first half of

2011, hence negating the gains recorded in the corresponding period of 2010, when two cruise ships visited Montserrat.

Yacht passenger arrivals declined by 17.2 per cent, in line with a fall in the number of yachts visiting the island. Stay-over visitor arrivals decreased by 27.6 per cent to 1,945, reflecting declines in arrivals from all source markets. Visitor arrivals from the Caribbean (the largest source market) declined by 30.7 per cent, partly due to the high cost of intra-regional travel. Arrivals from the UK and the USA fell by 33.9 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively, as these economies continue to struggle with high unemployment and slow recovery from the global crisis.

Prices

Consumer prices rose by 1.1 per cent during the first six months of 2011 compared with an increase of 0.2 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010. This outturn was largely attributed to increases in the gas, electricity and water (16.7 per cent) and services (1.9 per cent) sub-indices. The movement in the gas, electricity and water sub-index was influenced by higher international oil prices. The food sub-index, which has the largest weight in the CPI basket, increased by 1.5 per cent in contrast to a 0.9 per cent decline during the first half of 2010.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$19.4m was estimated for the first six months of 2011, compared with one of \$37.7m in the corresponding period of 2010. The narrowing of the deficit was largely attributed to a 45.3 per cent (\$17.8m) reduction in import payments. The fall in import payments was partially offset by growth of 37.1 per cent (\$0.6m) in the value of total exports, as domestic exports doubled, due to increased mining and quarrying activity. Gross receipts from travel fell by 26.2 per cent to \$5.4m, in line with the decline in stay-over arrivals, the largest spending category. Inflows of official grants totalled \$47.4m at the end of June 2011, up from \$30.8m in the corresponding period of 2010. Commercial banks external transactions generated a net outflow of \$23.7m in contrast to an inflow of \$21.8m during the first half of 2011.

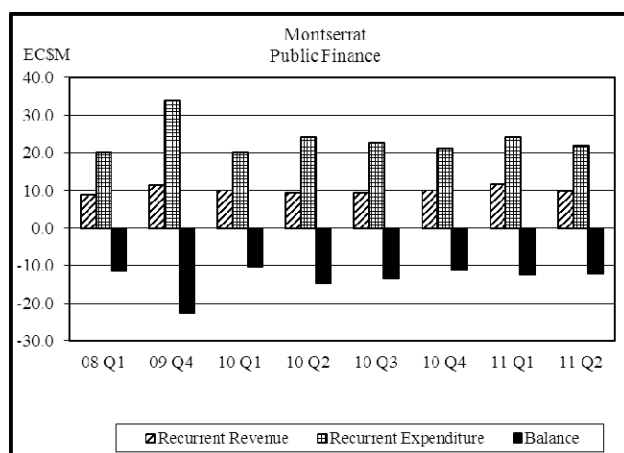
Central Government Fiscal Operations

The overall fiscal balance (after grants) shifted to a surplus of \$7.1m in the first six months of 2011, from a deficit of \$8.7m in the corresponding period of 2010. This outcome was primarily influenced by an increase in grants which totalled \$47.4m, compared with \$30.8m in the first half of 2010. A primary surplus of \$7.1m was realised, compared with one of \$8.7m in the first six months of the prior year.

The current account resulted in a surplus of \$6.0m in contrast to a deficit of \$2.7m in the first half of 2010. The improved performance was attributed to a 36.3 per cent increase in current grant receipts, coupled with growth in current revenue, which more than offset an increase in expenditure.



Current revenue grew by 11.7 per cent (\$2.3m), reflecting a 14.2 per cent increase in tax revenue. Collections from taxes on international trade and transactions rose by 18.1 per cent (\$1.1m), attributable to increases in receipts from the consumption tax (\$0.42m), the customs service charge (\$0.3m) and the import duty (\$0.3m). Receipts from taxes on income and profits increased by 12.7 per cent (\$1.0m), as collections from company taxes more than doubled. Revenue from taxes on domestic goods and services grew by 14.0 per cent (\$0.3m), primarily as a result of an increase of 13.6 per cent (\$0.2m) in receipts from licenses and stamp duties. By contrast, non-tax revenue declined by 3.8 per cent (\$0.1m), in contrast to an increase of 28.1 per cent (\$0.6m) in the first half of 2010.



Current expenditure grew by 3.9 per cent (\$1.7m) to \$46.1m, largely on account of increased outlays on transfers and subsidies and goods and services. Outlays on transfers and subsidies rose by 8.2 per cent (\$1.1m) due in part to an increase in support for social safety net programmes. Spending on goods

and services grew by 5.5 per cent (\$0.5m) mainly reflecting higher utility bills. A marginal increase of \$0.1m was recorded in expenditure on personal emoluments compared with one of \$1.2m for the first six months last year.

Capital expenditure rose by 9.5 per cent (\$1.4m) to \$15.7m in the first half of 2011. The increase in capital outlays was largely attributed to a slight pick-up in public sector construction as work progressed on public infrastructural development. Capital grants amounted to \$16.8m compared with \$8.3m in the first six months of 2010.

Public Sector Debt

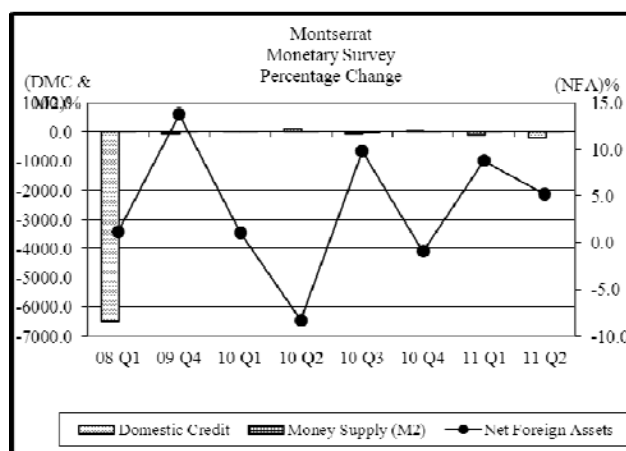
The public sector disbursed outstanding debt was estimated at \$8.3m at the end of June 2011, down from \$8.7m at the end of December 2010. This outturn was influenced by a decrease of 8.3 per cent to \$2.1m in the stock of outstanding debt of central government, as domestic borrowing fell. The outstanding debt of public corporations, which accounts for the major share of public sector debt, declined by 3.0 per cent to \$6.2m during the period under review.

Money and Credit

Broad money (M2) increased by 4.4 per cent to \$178.0m during the first six months of 2011, compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010. The increase in M2 reflected growth of 5.3 per cent (\$7.1m) in quasi

money, underpinned by increases of 3.5 per cent (\$4.1) in private sector savings deposits, 28.2 per cent (\$1.9m) in foreign currency deposits and 11.2 per cent (\$1.2m) in time deposits. Narrow money rose marginally by 1.0 per cent (\$0.3m), primarily as a result of a 3.6 per cent (\$0.7m) increase in private sector demand deposits.

Central government's transactions with the banking system resulted in a larger net deposits position (\$46.1m) compared with \$27.5m at the end of 2010. This outturn was largely associated with an expansion in their deposits at commercial banks, reflecting increased receipt of grants. At the same time, credit to the central government fell by 31.2 per cent (40.1m). The net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises fell by 1.7 per cent (\$0.3m). Credit to the private sector grew marginally (0.4 per cent), influenced mainly by credit extension to households.



The distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity show that most of the increase in credit (\$0.4m) was for personal use, which rose by

0.8 per cent (\$0.4m). Within that category, the largest proportion was utilized for the acquisition of property, specifically home construction and renovation. Outstanding loans for construction rose by 5.3 per cent (\$0.2) in comparison with a 45.1 per cent (\$1.1m) increase in the first half of 2010.

The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 14.4 per cent to \$210.9m, in contrast to a fall of 7.3 per cent during the first half of 2010. This expansion in net foreign assets was largely associated with the developments in commercial banks' holdings of foreign assets. Commercial banks' net foreign assets grew by 17.1 per cent (\$23.7m), as a result of increases in assets held externally and with banks and other institutions within the East Caribbean Currency Union. Montserrat imputed share of the reserves of the Central Bank grew by 6.4 per cent to \$48.3m.

During the period January to June 2011, commercial bank liquidity remained at a high level, as evidenced by the liquidity ratios. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose to 88.6 per cent from 87.4 per cent at the end of December 2010. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell by 2.6 percentage points to 24.6 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits and loans fell by 0.17 percentage points to 2.42 per cent and 0.11 percentage points to 8.59 per cent respectively. As a result, the weighted average interest rate spread between deposit and lending



rates increased by 7.0 basis points to 6.17, during the period under review.

Prospects

Given the performance of the first half of the year and the expectations for the latter half, economic output in Montserrat is projected to improve in 2011, relative to the performance in 2010. Improved performance in a number of sectors, including construction and mining and quarrying is anticipated. Construction activity in the private sector, which so far has focused on a few residential buildings, is expected to be higher than the 2010 level. Though a number of factors, including further delays in the implementation of the port development project at Little Bay are likely to hamper progress in the public sector, work on the government office building and road reconstruction and rehabilitation will contribute to growth in construction.

The fiscal operations of the central government are projected to yield an overall surplus, as government continues to implement measures that will improve the current account balance. Prospects for improved revenue collections are favourable as the tax amnesty takes root and tax reform and simplification

efforts persist. Additionally, current expenditure is expected to decline as the authorities continue to streamline spending on personal emoluments and goods and services. Capital expenditure is likely to be higher than the level of 2010, partly due to an increase in the inflow of capital grants and on-going work on the development of public infrastructure.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to narrow, as an increase in export receipts is anticipated, commensurate with an expected improvement in activity in the mining and quarrying sector. The increase in export earnings will more than offset a forecasted rise in import payments, as the price of commodities like food and fuel continue to rise on the international market.

Risks to the projections are tilted to the downside. Global growth was revised downwards and the pace of economic recovery in the advanced economies, particularly the UK, is expected to be slow. These developments have the potential to adversely impact recovery efforts in Montserrat. Other downside risks include limited access, high international food and fuel prices, adverse weather, associated with a very active hurricane season, and the continued threat of the Soufriere Hills Volcano.



ST KITTS AND NEVIS

Overview

Preliminary data suggest that economic activity in St Kitts and Nevis increased in the first half of 2011, compared with the outturn in the corresponding 2010 period. This increase is attributed to developments in the financial intermediation and manufacturing sectors, as well as the tourism industry. Consumer prices increased by 0.6 per cent, on an end of period basis. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed, due to a combination of lower imports and higher re-exports. The fiscal operations of the federal government resulted in an overall surplus as the pace of growth in revenue intake outpaced that of expenditure. Total outstanding public sector debt declined during the review period. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased, while domestic credit fell. Commercial bank liquidity increased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened.

Continued improvement in economic activity is projected for the remainder of 2011, on account of developments in the financial intermediation and manufacturing sectors, as well as the tourism industry. Positive growth in the tourism industry is expected to be supported by an increase in visitor arrivals for both the cruise and stay-over categories, due to strong forward cruise bookings and expectations of increased airlift. Additionally,

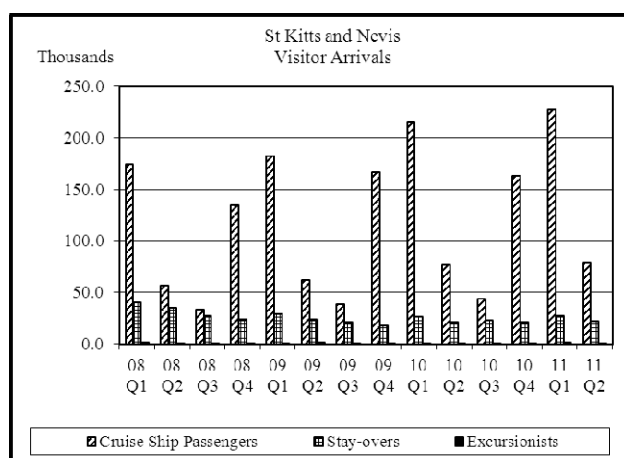
consistent with the developments in the year to date, the manufacturing sector is expected to grow, influenced in part by the performance of the manufacture of electrical subcomponents for export to the USA market. Agriculture is also expected to contribute positively to growth as production improves, due to anticipated positive spill over effects of a government initiative to provide farmers with seeds and fertilizers. A major downside risk to the economic outlook is the possibility of reduced private sector expenditures, on account of weak and uncertain labour market conditions. This could compound the contractionary effects of governments fiscal consolidation efforts on economic activity. Additionally negative spill over effects associated with the continued deterioration of USA consumer sentiments and a worsening of the global economic outlook could lower growth forecast.

Output

Value added in the financial intermediation sector, a major contributor to GDP growth, is estimated to have increased in the first half of 2011. This outturn is predicated on improved profitability and reduced personnel expenses at commercial banks in the review period. Value added in the manufacturing sector is also estimated to have increased, attributable to greater demand from customers in the USA, the largest export market for the manufactured electrical components.



Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have expanded in the first half of 2011, relative to the comparable 2010 period. The number of total visitors is estimated to have increased by 4.8 per cent to 359,260 compared with growth of 14.1 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. Positive growth was recorded in stay-over, cruise and excursionist arrivals, while the number of yacht passengers is estimated to have declined. Stay-over arrivals rose by 4.0 per cent to 50,697, attributed to growth in arrivals from the USA (8.3 per cent) and UK (9.4 per cent) markets. Lower stay-over arrivals were observed from the Caribbean (7.2 per cent) and other European (27.3 per cent). The number of excursionists increased by 6.8 per cent to 1,891 and cruise ship passenger arrivals are estimated to have increased by 4.9 per cent to 306,563, reflecting the 23.6 per cent increase in the number of cruise ship calls.



Agricultural output is also estimated to have increased in the review period relative to the

corresponding 2010 period, on account of increased output of both crops and livestock. Total crop production rose by 16.2 per cent as a result of growth in the production of white potatoes (86.6 per cent), onions (105.2 per cent) and cabbages (114.3 per cent). The improvement in crop production is attributed mainly to implementation of key government initiatives aimed at providing farmers with seeds and fertilizer and the absence of adverse weather conditions. Positive developments were observed in livestock sub-sector, as there was an expansion in fish (29.9 per cent) and egg (10.7 per cent) output.

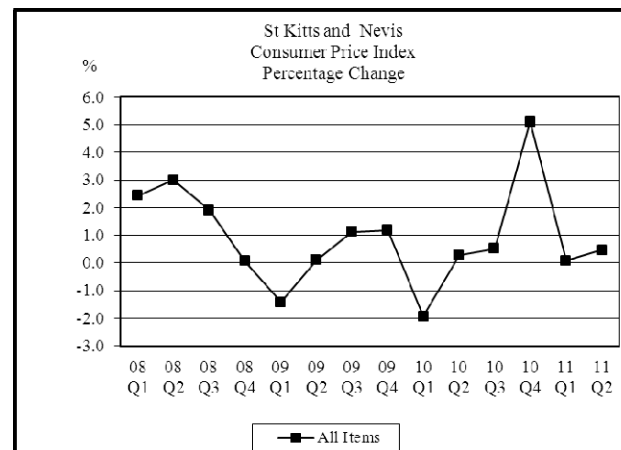
In the construction sector, it is estimated that activity declined in the first half of 2011 relative to the comparable 2010 period. This development is premised on a reduction in importation of construction and building related materials and is supported by an observed decline in credit extended for construction purposes. In the private sector, preliminary data suggest that there was limited construction activity on two of the major tourism related projects namely, Kittitian Hill and Christophe Harbour. The pace of work, however, on the Oceans Edge hotel property has been encouraging and has contributed to a slower rate of contraction in construction activity during the review period. In the public sector, a decline in capital expenditure was observed during the review period.

which translated into minimal ongoing activity and no major projects being implemented. Other sectors which are estimated to have contracted include; transport, storage and communication, real estate, renting and business, as well as wholesale and retail trade. The decline in value added in transport, storage and communication sector, is influenced by developments in goods importation and the number of passenger arrivals and departures. Value added by the transport and storage sub-sector fell in line with lower levels of both landed cargo and construction related imports which more than offset the benefits associated with increased passenger movements.

Prices

The consumer price index grew by 0.6 per cent on an end of period basis during the first half of 2011, compared to a decline of 1.5 per cent in the corresponding 2010 period. Increases in the housing, utilities and gas (1.5 per cent), household furnishings (6.1 per cent) and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (6.6 per cent) sub-indices were the primary factors responsible for this increase. The increases in the housing, utilities and gas sub index, reflect a rise in the price of electricity and fuel following tariff changes, and rising international energy cost. The outturn in the alcoholic and household furnishing sub-indices can be ascribed to

the implementation of VAT and reforms to the excise duties tax, which now covers a wider range of goods.

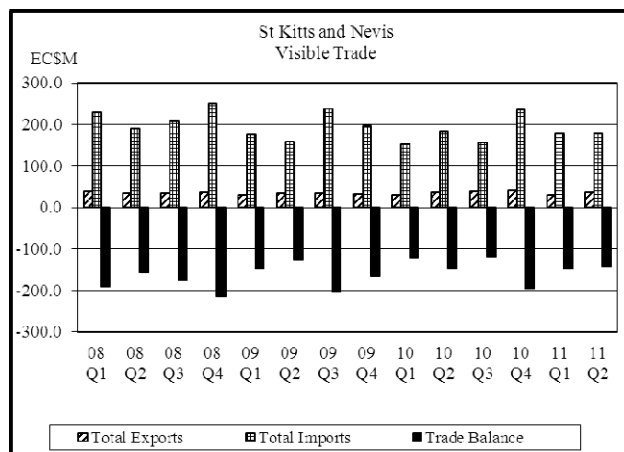


Trade and Payment

Preliminary data indicate that a merchandise trade deficit of \$267.6m was realised in the first half of 2011, compared with a deficit of \$268.1m in the corresponding 2010 period. The magnitude of the changes suggests that both the demand for imports and exports of goods and services remained virtually unchanged from the comparable period of 2010. This observation is consistent with the depressed state of the labour market and tepid growth anticipated for 2011 in the global economy, as well as the slow recovery in the domestic sphere.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have increased by 4.4 per cent to \$126.4m in keeping with the

estimated growth in stay-over arrivals and cruise ship passengers. There was a net inflow of \$77.9m in commercial banks short term capital in the first half of 2011, compared with \$39.8m in the corresponding 2010 period. External disbursements totalled \$6.0m during the review period, compared with \$4.0m in the first half of 2010. External principal repayments rose to \$43.0m in the first half of 2011 compared with \$23.0m in the first half of 2010.



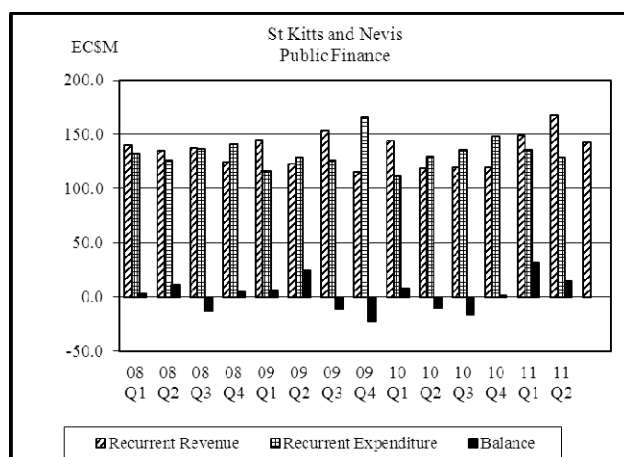
Federal Government Operations

The fiscal operations of the federal government resulted in an overall surplus of \$12.8m in the first half of 2011, compared with a deficit of \$40.4m in the comparable 2010 period. A primary surplus of \$75.0m was also recorded, representing a more than threefold improvement relative to the primary balance of the corresponding 2010 period. Developments on the current account were largely responsible for this turnaround in performance. A current account surplus of \$46.6m was recorded in the first half of the year, compared with a deficit of

\$2.3m in the same period of 2010. This performance reflected the impact of a number of policy initiatives aimed at achieving fiscal consolidation. These policies included the implementation of revenue and expenditure reforms such as the Value Added Tax (VAT), excise tax and wage freezes. These reforms are expected to be part of a wider structural reform programme under a “home grown” IMF Standby Arrangement (SBA) designed to restore public finances on a sustainable path over the medium to long term.

Current revenue rose by 30.3 per cent to \$310.8m in the first half of 2011, due to growth in tax revenue collections of 24.2 per cent (\$39.0m) and non-tax revenue of 43.1 per cent (\$33.2m). The growth in tax revenue collected can be ascribed largely to VAT collections which totalled \$32.0m. The VAT was implemented on 01 November 2010 and replaced several taxes such as consumption and entertainment tax. As at June 2011, the compliance rate for VAT payments has been averaging 87.5 per cent, which resulted in collections surpassing original estimates during the review period. Revenue collections associated with import and excise duties were also notably higher, consistent with reforms to their structure in November 2010. Notwithstanding this improvement however, the revenue intake from taxes on international trade fell by 33.7 per cent, as a result of the elimination of the consumption tax under this category as part of the VAT reform. Likewise, the yield from taxes on income and profits declined by 2.2 per cent, as lower profitability in the midst of tepid economic growth contributed to a

25.1 per cent fall in income tax collections. Non-tax revenue rose by 43.1 per cent (\$33.2m) in the first half of the year, reflecting increased receipts by the electricity department which increased its rates by 85.0 per cent in January 2011. The improved performance of the citizenship by investment program also contributed to this higher level of non-tax revenue.



Current expenditure rose by 9.7 per cent to \$264.2m due in part to increased interest payments, higher goods and services outlays and growth in transfers and subsidy payments. Expenditures on goods and services, which recorded the largest increase (17.3 per cent), rose due to increased operating and maintenance spending as well as higher outlays for supplies and materials. Interest payments rose by 10.4 per cent (\$5.9m), reflecting mainly increased domestic payments. Transfer and subsidy spending grew by 31.1 per cent, associated with a drive to reduce arrears owed to overseas missions and regional institutions. Capital expenditure amounted to \$45.0m at the end of the first half of 2011, 17.3 per cent lower than the \$54.4m recorded in

corresponding period of 2010. This decline is consistent with efforts to achieve fiscal consolidation through reigning in discretionary expenditures when possible.

On a disaggregated basis, the Central government realized an overall fiscal surplus of \$24.4m in the first half of the year, in contrast to a deficit of \$37.1m in the corresponding 2010 period. The primary surplus increased, rising fivefold to \$76.1m relative to the outturn in the comparable 2010 period. This improved performance reflects the impact of several new revenue and expenditure measures enacted in November of 2010. The current account balance also increased, rising sevenfold to \$36.4m, due to growth in tax revenues of 20.0 per cent and non-tax revenue of 50.7 per cent. Current revenue totalled \$248.2m representing a 30.3 per cent increase above the total recorded in comparable 2010 period, as VAT collection totalled \$23.0m. Non-tax revenue's performance can be attributed to increased collections by the electricity department, following tariff restructuring and increased receipts from the citizenship by investment program.

The fiscal operations of the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) resulted in an overall deficit of \$11.6m in the first half of 2011, compared with a deficit of \$3.3m in the corresponding 2010 period. Similarly, the primary balance deteriorated to a deficit of \$1.1m in contrast to a surplus of \$3.8m in the first half of 2010. This deterioration in fiscal performance can be attributed to the twofold increase (\$15.3m) in capital expenditures which



outpaced the \$7.4m improvement in the surplus on the current account. Capital expenditure increases reflect the construction of several community centers and a police station during the review period. Current revenues rose by 30.1 per cent to \$62.6m due in large part to tax revenue growth of 39.2 per cent (\$13.7m). This improvement in tax revenue growth was driven by VAT collections of \$9.0m and increased excise tax collections of \$2.5m. Meanwhile, current expenditures grew by 15.7 per cent (\$7.1m), on account of growth in interest payments (\$3.5m) and personal emoluments and wage outlays (\$2.1m).

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$2,718.4m at the end of June 2011, a decrease of 1.2 per cent on the amount outstanding at the end of 2010. The indebtedness of public sector corporations declined by 0.6 per cent to \$588.3m, while the outstanding debt of the Federal government, which represents 78.4 per cent of the public sector debt, increased by 0.2 per cent to \$2,130.1m. This containing of debt growth is consistent with pronouncements by the government to contain and eventually restructure segments of the debt portfolio.

Money and Credit

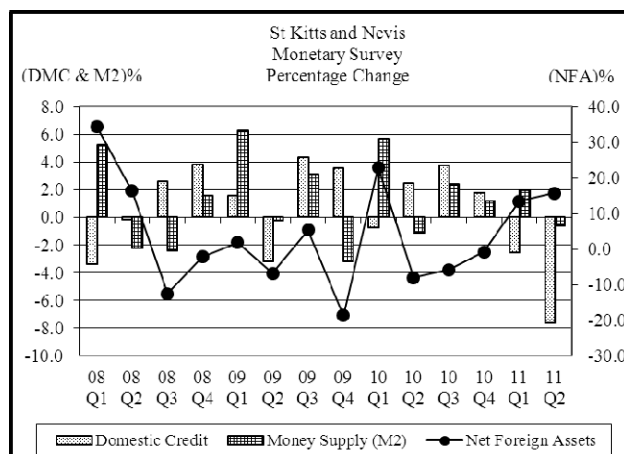
Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 1.3 per cent in the first half of the year to \$1,936.9m, compared with a growth rate of 4.5 per cent in the corresponding

2010 period. The deceleration in M2 growth is consistent with the general tepid economic conditions observed during the review period. The growth in M2 was driven entirely by quasi money increases. Quasi money grew by 5.7 per cent (\$88.8m) to \$1,642.5m, compared with growth of 0.8 per cent in the first half of 2010. The relative acceleration in quasi money growth can be attributed to performances in all its sub-components, most notably private sector foreign currency deposits, which increased by 8.7 per cent (\$31.6m). The money supply (M1), contracted by 17.6 per cent (\$62.9m) as a result of declines in currency in circulation with the public (6.7 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (23.2 per cent). The contraction in the money supply was partially mitigated by a 17.5 per cent (\$1.4m) increase in EC cheques and drafts issued.

Domestic credit contracted by 10.0 per cent to \$1,649.6m in the first half of the year due to transactions of central government and statutory bodies. The deposits of general government in the banking system increased by \$37.3m (16.6 per cent) while credit extended to general government fell by 1.9 per cent (\$20.9m). The increased deposits reflected mainly growth in those held at the central bank, following the sale of IMF special drawing rights (SDR's). Consequently, net credit to the federal government fell by 6.8 per cent to \$792.6m. The net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises increased to \$517.9m (38.3 per cent), on account of growth in deposits at commercial banks of \$151.0m. Credit to the private sector rose 1.4 per



cent influenced in part by credit growth to businesses (26.5 per cent) and non-bank financial institutions (4.7 per cent). The expansion in private sector credit was tempered by reduced lending to households and affiliated credit institutions of 10.5 and 7.5 per cent respectively.



The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that lending for public administration, which is the third largest sub-component of lending declined by 2.1 per cent (\$17.1m). Lower levels of credit extension to professional services (8.8 per cent), entertainment and catering (23.8 per cent) and construction 0.2 per cent were also observed. These declines were tempered by increased lending for distributive trades of (6.6 per cent), manufacturing (12.8 per cent) and personal use (3.6 per cent).

The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 31.2 per cent to \$841.3m in the first half of the year compared with 13.0 per cent growth in the comparable 2010 period. This increase was due to developments in commercial banks' net foreign assets and changes in imputed reserves. Imputed

reserves rose by 29.1 per cent, while net foreign assets of commercial banks increased by 35.3 per cent. Commercial banks' foreign assets grew on account of external asset growth outpacing liability growth, particularly with other ECCB territories.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total assets rose by 5.3 percentage points to 72.0 per cent, while the ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities also increased by 3.2 percentage points to 56.5 per cent. Further supporting evidence include, the ratio of loans and advances to total deposits which fell by 4.0 percentage points to 74.1 per cent.

The weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits widened to 5.80 per cent at the end of the first half of the year, from 5.0 per cent at the end of December 2010. The weighted average interest rate on loans increased to 9.17 per cent, while that on deposits declined by 0.09 percentage points to 3.37 per cent.

Prospects

Based on developments observed in the first half of 2011 and expected developments in the second half, especially in the international sphere, economic activity is expected to grow marginally in St Kitts and Nevis. The manufacturing sector, despite being susceptible to economic conditions in the USA, has remained resilient in the first half of 2011 and is therefore expected to continue growing in the



remainder of the year. An improvement in the performance of the tourism industry is expected, due to positive projections regarding both cruise and stay-over arrivals. A record 650,000 forward cruise passenger bookings for the 2011-2012 tourism seasons, is expected to have positive spin-off effects for other ancillary sectors and boost economic activity. Another factor influencing this positive outlook for the tourism industry, is the possibility of increased airlift, following pronouncements of new Redjet and Air Canada flights into St Kitts and Nevis. Tepid economic conditions however, in major trading partners such as the USA, may serve to limit the potential for an improvement in foreign direct investment flows and the financing potential for existing tourism infrastructural projects. Consequently the potential for increased construction activity in the second half of the year remains depressed. In addition, continued weaknesses in other key sectors such as, wholesale and retail trade and real estate and business sector activity, is expected to be a drag on economic activity and temper the aforementioned growth prospects.

The fiscal accounts of central government are expected to improve in 2011, given the anticipated growth in the tourism sector and the continued performance of non-tax revenue measures such as, the citizenship by investment program and tax measures such as the VAT. The improvement in revenue performance may also be strengthened by the eventual corporatisation of the electricity department in the third quarter of 2011. No

significant pressures on the expenditure side are expected for the remainder of the year given the implementation of a wage and hiring freeze. Additionally, the government of St Kitts and Nevis's SBA with the IMF is expected to support its fiscal consolidation efforts and the eventual restructuring of the public debt.

On the external accounts, the merchandise trade deficit is projected to narrow given lower levels of importation in line with subdued economic conditions and increasing exports of goods and services. Although an increase in the numbers of stay-over and cruise ship passengers is expected, gross inflows from travel are not anticipated to increase to the full extent suggested by the expected volume change. This outlook is influenced by data which suggest that consumer sentiment in both the USA and Europe is declining and as such the consumers may become more value conscious and curtail their expenditures.

The downside risk to these projections include, the negative spill-over effects associated with fears of a double dip recession in industrialized countries and efforts by the US government to achieve fiscal consolidation. The contractionary fiscal policy of the USA may limit short term growth in the USA with negative consequences for St Kitts and Nevis. Continued economic instability in Europe as a result of concern regarding the ability of policy makers to control the debt crisis and the possibility of contagion serve to elevate global uncertainty and downside risks. On the domestic front,



government's fiscal consolidation efforts may be contractionary in the absence of increased private sector expenditures.

Similarly, the proposed debt restructuring towards the end of 2011 will need to be well coordinated and implemented.



SAINT LUCIA

Overview

Economic activity in Saint Lucia is estimated to have increased in the first six months of 2011, albeit at a slower rate compared with the corresponding period of 2010. The increase was driven by expansions in construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors. The rate of expansion was slowed by a contraction in the hotels and restaurant sector, lower output in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, as well as transport storage and communications. Consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. The deficit on the merchandise trade account widened, reflecting larger import payments. The overall fiscal deficit of the central government widened, associated with increases in capital expenditure. Total public sector debt increased, largely reflecting borrowings by the central government. Growth in monetary liabilities quickened, while domestic credit recovered from the contraction in the first half of 2010. Liquidity in the commercial banking system eased and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

In 2011, economic growth is projected to be buoyed by an expansion in construction activity, as well as an improvement in the performance of the hotels and restaurants sector. In the second half of the year heightened construction activity will reflect intensified rehabilitation work on the storm damaged infrastructure, as well as continued work on major public sector projects including two hospitals. In the

tourism industry, stay-overs arrivals are likely to increase; however activity may be constrained by a reduction in the number of cruise passengers. Agricultural output will be adversely impacted by the damages caused to the banana industry by hurricane Tomas in October 2010. A widening of the deficit on the merchandise trade account is anticipated, based on a fall in export receipts from bananas. The major downside risks to the outlook include, the stalled recovery in the USA economy and increases in international oil and commodity prices.

Output

The increase in construction activity in the first six months of 2011 was fuelled primarily by on-going public sector works including the construction of a new general hospital, as well as the execution of repairs to the storm damaged infrastructure. Activity in the private sector was limited to work on the expansion of an existing hotel property in Soufriere. The fall in hotel related FDI inflows has significantly impacted private sector construction and the sector overall performance. Residential construction appeared to be at a low level as reflected in commercial bank credit for home construction and renovation remaining unchanged during the quarter.

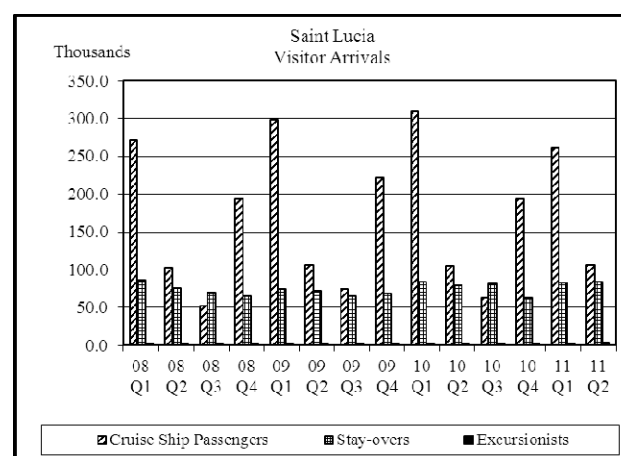
Construction activity helped fuel an increase in activity in the mining and quarrying sector, which



provides valuable inputs into the construction sector and contributed positively to the economic performance during the first six months of 2011. The economic expansion was also sustained by developments in real estate, renting and business activities sector, as business transactions recovered somewhat from the effects of the downturn experienced during the corresponding period of 2010.

In contrast, the expansion in the economy was moderated by declines in a number of key sectors. The performance of the tourism industry declined in the first six months of 2011, compared with the outturn in the corresponding period of 2010. Total visitor arrivals fell by 6.6 per cent to 565,637, influenced by declines in the number of cruise passengers. The number of cruise passengers fell by 11.48 per cent in contrast to a 2.8 per cent expansion in the corresponding six months of 2010. The decline in the number of cruise ship passengers mirrored reduction in the number of cruise calls, by 16.9 per cent to 211 in the first half of 2011 in contrast to a rise of 9.0 per cent to 254 in the corresponding period of 2010. The relatively more important stay-overs, expanded by 2.1 per cent to 166,325 associated with developments in the UK and USA markets. Arrivals from the USA increased by 31.3 per cent to 68,776, buoyed by intensified marketing, additional low cost airlift and increased flights from established carriers. The number of stay-over visitors from Canada rose by 7.1 per cent to 21,186, reflecting more targeted marketing initiatives and increased airlift out of that market.

Increases were also recorded for stay-over arrivals from France of 10.8 per cent and Germany as the number of visitors more than doubled. By contrast, decreases were observed for the Caribbean and UK markets of 8.1 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.



Increases were recorded for yacht passengers (3.0 per cent) and the number of excursionists, which more than doubled.

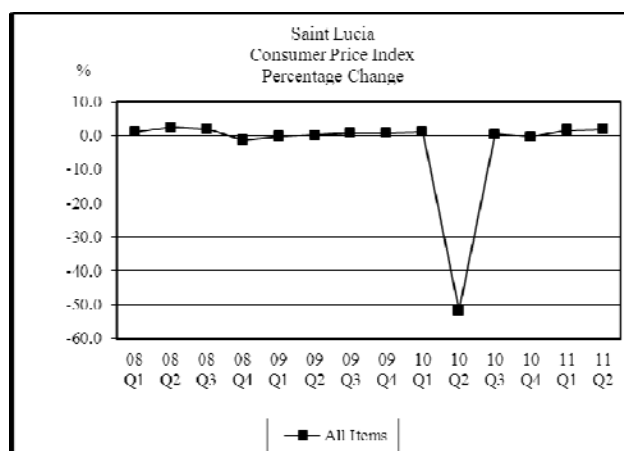
Agricultural output is estimated to have declined during the first six months of 2011, largely driven by unfavourable weather. The passage of hurricane Tomas, in the last quarter of 2010, disrupted banana production during the period under review, reducing output by 96.4 per cent to 500 tonnes when compared with the first half of 2010. In addition to wind damage caused by hurricane Tomas, the industry continues to be plagued by the infestation of Black Sigatoka, further reducing output and farmer confidence. Data on non-banana agricultural production were unavailable, however it is estimated that both the output of crops and livestock fell associated with the effects of hurricane Tomas.



It is estimated that manufacturing output in the first six months of 2011 fell compared with that in the corresponding period of 2011. This assessment is based on protracted weakness in the major export markets, the US and the UK.

Prices

The consumer price index rose by 3.2 per cent during the first six months of 2011, on an end of period basis, influenced by higher prices in most of the sub-indices. The increase was led by a 2.5 per cent rise in the food sub-index, which has the largest weight in the goods and services basket. Of the food sub-index higher prices were recorded for imported food as well as some locally manufactured item.



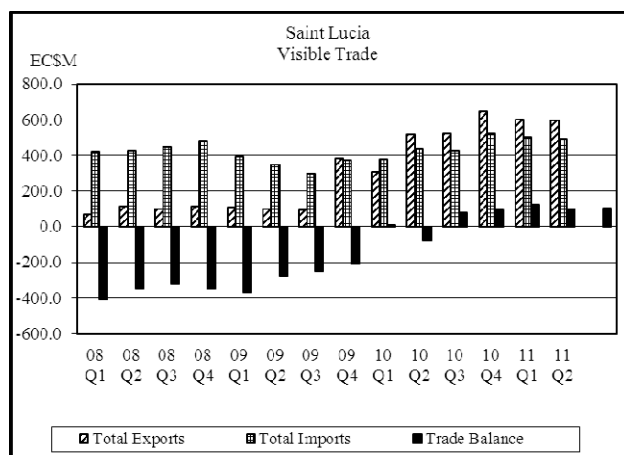
Price increases were also recorded for housing utilities, gas, fuel and light (2.6 per cent), recreation and culture (17.0 per cent) alcoholic beverages and

tobacco (3.3 per cent) and health (2.2 per cent) sub-indices. Prices paid for educational services remained unchanged during the period, the only sub-index that did not increase.

Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$203.60m was recorded in the first six months of 2011, representing a widening when compared with the deficit of \$172.7m for the corresponding period of 2010. The widening of the deficit was attributed to a 21.4 per cent increase in import payments, associated with the expansion in economic activity and higher import prices. Receipts from domestic exports fell by 7.6 per cent, largely influenced by a reduction in banana export earnings (\$25.4m), after the passage of hurricane Tomas.

Gross travel receipts fell by 5.0 per cent to \$469.2m, largely associated with the reduction in cruise ship passenger arrivals. Commercial bank transactions resulted in a net inflow of \$143.5m in short-term capital, significantly higher than the \$10.7m recorded during the same period in 2010. External loan disbursements to the central government amounted to \$34.4m and amortisation payments totalled \$43.7m. Consequently, there was a net outflow of \$9.2m in long term capital of the central government in contrast to an inflow of \$31.4m in the corresponding period of 2010.

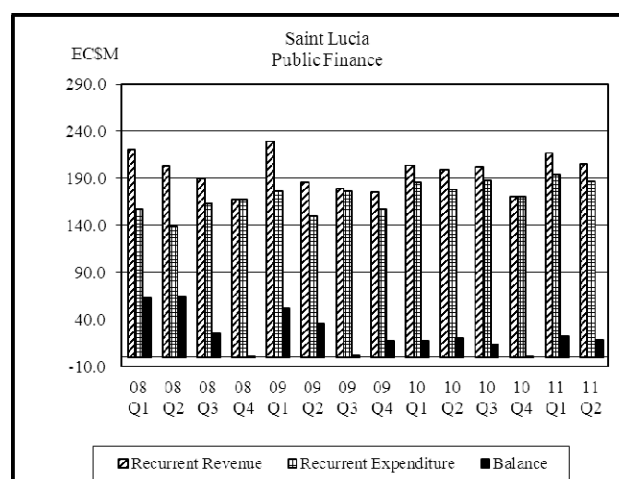


Central Government Fiscal Operations

An overall deficit of \$56.2m was estimated during the period under review, compared with \$29.9m in the corresponding period of 2010. The larger deficit was associated with an increase in the deficit on the capital account. The primary balance narrowed to a surplus of \$1.6m, compared with \$16.1m in the six months of 2010.

The current account operations of the central government produce an estimated surplus of \$41.3m, larger than the surplus of \$38.7m in the first half of 2010. This performance was attributed to growth of 4.9 per cent in revenue, outpacing a 4.7 per cent rise in current expenditure. The increase in current revenue was driven by larger collections of tax receipts (5.6 per cent), which were partly offset by a fall in non-tax revenue. All the main tax categories registered an increase in revenues collected, except for taxes on property. The intake from taxes on international trade and transactions was 5.8 per cent (\$10.7m) above the level in the first six months of 2010, reflecting increases in the

collection of revenue from consumption tax, as well as from import duties and service tax, consistent with higher import payments. Receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 9.2 per cent, attributable to increase in collections from stamp duty associated with land sales. Revenue from taxes on income and profits rose by 3.9 per cent, as a result of increases in the collection of corporation tax, withholding tax and personal income tax. The outturn was partly offset by a fall in the collection of outstanding arrears which coincided with the expiration of the tax amnesty. Non-tax revenue fell by 8.9 per cent to \$19.8m.



Current expenditure rose by 4.7 per cent compared with a 12.3 per cent increase in the corresponding period of 2010. The increase was fuelled by higher interest payments (25.7 per cent), consistent with higher debt levels, as well as increases in spending on transfers and subsidies (3.2 per cent) and personal emoluments (1.4 per cent). Expenditure on goods and services also rose marginally (0.7 per cent),



partly attributable to increases in the numbers employed in the public sector.

On the capital account, expenditure increased by 21.7 per cent to \$116.5m, as work intensified on major projects in the public sector including the new general hospital. Inflows of grant receipts, largely to fund a hospital project and to finance some post hurricane Tomas reconstruction, fell to \$19.0m from \$27.2m in the first half of 2010.

Public Sector Debt

The total outstanding public sector debt rose by 5.7 per cent to \$2,239.7m during the first six months of 2011, reflecting an increase in domestic borrowing by the central government. The outstanding debt of the central government increased by 7.1 per cent to \$1,65.9m, as government borrowed from domestic sources to retire some external debt. The increase in the public sector debt was dampened by a 3.6 per cent reduction to \$273.8m in the outstanding debt of the statutory bodies.

Money and Credit

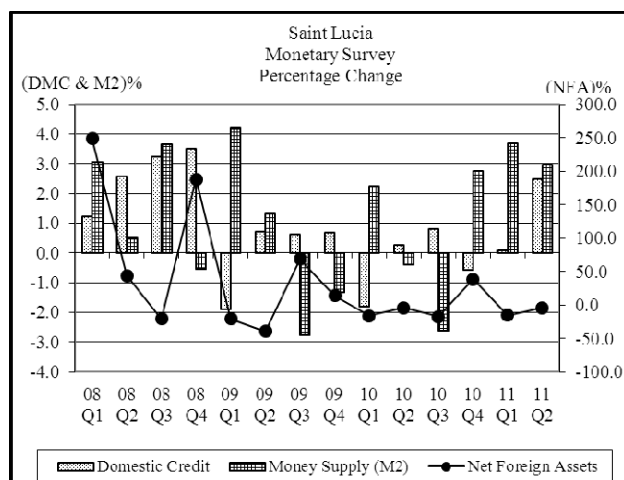
Broad money (M2) expanded by 6.7 per cent to \$2,731.4m during the half of 2011, well above the 1.8 per cent rate of increase during the first six months of 2010. Quasi money rose by 6.5 per cent (\$124.0m), compared with growth of 4.1 per cent during the first six months of 2010. Of quasi money, all of the components recorded increases,

especially private sector time deposits (12.6 per cent) and savings deposits (4.2 per cent). Narrow money(M1), the other component of M2, increased by 7.8 per cent, reflecting an expansion in private sector demand deposits.

Domestic credit rose by 2.6 per cent to \$3,111.8m, in contrast to a contraction of 1.5 per cent during the first half of 2010. The expansion in credit reflected in part, growth in lending to the private sector, both businesses (1.3 per cent) and households (0.7 per cent). The central government's net deposit position with the banking system declined by 21.3 per cent, due to a combination of an increase in commercial bank credit (1.6 per cent) and a reduction in deposits held in the banking system (0.5 per cent). The net deposits of the non-financial public enterprises fell by 7.4 per cent, reflecting mainly a fall in deposits.

The distribution of credit by economic activity shows that a significant proportion of the increase was directed to construction and personal use. Credit to construction grew by 2.1 per cent, partly reflecting the impact of increased public sector construction activity. Credit for personal use was 1.8 per cent above the level at the end of the first half of 2010, on account of increased lending for house and land purchase. Outstanding loans for tourism however, fell by 0.3 per cent, partly influence by the slower rate of expansion in the industry compared with the corresponding period in 2010.





At the end of June 2011 the net foreign liabilities position of the banking system increased to \$380.4m, from \$315.7m at the end of December 2010. The increase was attributable mainly to developments in the commercial banking system. The net foreign liabilities of commercial banks increased by 17.8 per cent, largely reflecting increases in liabilities as well as a reduction in assets held with institutions outside of the ECCU. Saint Lucia's imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves increased by 16.0 per cent to \$571.10m.

Commercial bank liquidity eased during the first six months of 2011, reflected in a 1.6 percentage points increase in the liquid asset to total deposits plus liquid liabilities ratio to 24.7 per cent. The improvement was further evidenced by a 4.1 percentage points reduction to 109.6 per cent in the loans to total deposits ratio.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.11 per cent, while the weighted average interest rate on lending

declined by 0.3 percentage point to 9.16 per cent. As a result, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 0.18 percentage point to 6.04 percentage points at the end of June 2011.

Prospects

Economic activity is projected to increase at a more moderate pace in 2011 compared with 2010, based on the performance in the first half of 2011 and expected developments in the final half.

Activity in the construction sector, a major driver of economic growth, is projected to strengthen, while output in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors is likely to contract. Continued work on a number of public sector projects will buoy activity in the sector, as developments in the private sector will be constrained by the fall in tourism related FDI inflows. The major public sector projects that are expected to generate robust activity include; construction of a new general hospital in the north and the rebuilding of another one in the south that was recently destroyed by fire. In addition, rehabilitation work to the road infrastructure in the wake of the passage of hurricane Tomas in 2010 is expected to intensify. In the private sector, construction activity will be limited mainly to the Tides Sugar Beach development and residential construction. A fall in agricultural production is expected as the recovery from the damage caused by hurricane Tomas will be insufficient to enable output to surpass 2010 levels. The existence of Black Sigatoka will also further limit the pace of the



recovery. Manufacturing output is likely to be below the level in 2010, partly based on the weak economic performance of the major export markets, the USA and Europe coupled with slow recoveries in domestic and regional markets. A modest increase in the tourism industry will be fuelled by higher stay-over visitors, partly offset by a fall in cruise passengers.

The merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen, based on larger import payments associated with the expansion in the economy and high international oil prices for oil and food, coupled with a contraction in export receipts largely from bananas.

The overall deficit of the central government is projected to widen in 2011, based on higher capital

expenditure and a faster rate of increase in current expenditure compared with that of current revenue. The overall deficit is expected to be financed partly through the issuance of instruments on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) and through external borrowings.

Downside risks to the projections include the stalled economic recovery in the USA and Europe, and the associated impact on the hotel and restaurant sector through declines in visitors and spending. High and volatile commodity prices, increase uncertainty and adversely impact government finances, while the increased risk of storm damage from an above average hurricane season remains.



ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Overview

Preliminary data indicate that economic activity in St Vincent and the Grenadines remained flat in the first half of 2011 relative to the performance in the corresponding period of 2010. This outturn was largely attributed to developments in some of the main economic sectors – wholesale and retail trade, transport, storage and communication and construction. The consumer price index (CPI) grew by 2.2 per cent, on an end of period basis. Central government's fiscal operations yielded a larger overall deficit, associated with higher levels of current expenditure. The merchandise trade deficit widened, on account of a reduction in the value of exports. Total outstanding public sector debt rose marginally during the period under review. In the banking system, monetary liabilities and net foreign assets increased, while domestic credit fell. Commercial banks' liquidity remained at a high level and the weighted average interest rate spread between loans and deposits narrowed.

The economic prospects for the remainder of 2011 are favourable, with risks tilted toward the downside. The outlook is based largely on the expectations for the construction and education sectors. Works on the international airport terminal building and private development on Canuoan and Petit St Vincent are expected to add impetus to the construction sector and to positively impact a number of the other related sectors. Given the

vulnerability of the economy of St Vincent and the Grenadines, the pace of recovery in the global economy remains an inherent risk. Other downside risks to the projections include inflationary pressures from high commodity prices-particularly food and fuel, and adverse weather.

Output

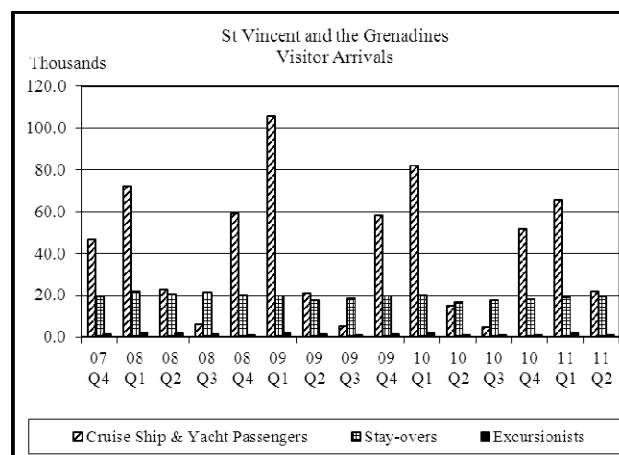
Value added in the construction sector in the first half of 2011 is estimated to have increased, marked by reconstruction activity following hurricane Tomas in October 2010 and flooding due to heavy rains in April 2011. Construction in the private sector concentrated on rebuilding of properties – business and residential, continued work on the Canouan Resort and the completion of the first phase of the Buccament Bay Resort, which opened in April. In the public sector, work on rehabilitation and repair of a number of public buildings, roads and other infrastructure continued. Developments in the construction sector had a positive impact on activity in the mining and quarrying sector, which also increased in the first six months of 2011 relative to the corresponding period of 2010.

The pace of activity in the transport, storage and communication sector, an important contributor to economic output, contracted relative to the first half of 2010. This assessment was informed by a decline in the sea, road and air transport sub-sectors, associated in part with decreases in visitor arrivals



and cargo landed and loaded. Manufacturing output is estimated to have been above the level in the first six months of 2010. Output of beverages, flour and galvanized sheets grew by 11.3 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. These increases more than offset declines of 9.4 per cent and 3.7 per cent in the production of feeds and packaging, respectively.

In the tourism industry, activity is estimated to have expanded in the first six months of 2011, evidenced by an increase of 3.8 per cent to 38,121 in the number of stay-over visitors. Visitor arrivals from the UK grew by 24.3 per cent, and those from Canada increased by 2.7 per cent, as marketing efforts in these source markets were stepped up. The number of stay-over visitors from the Caribbean, the second largest market, was estimated to have grown marginally (0.1 per cent), as these markets continue to face the high cost of airfares and reduced airlift. By contrast, visitor arrivals from the USA were estimated to have fallen by 1.9 per cent, mainly as a result of slow economic recovery and high unemployment in that economy. Of the other categories of visitors, the number of cruise passengers fell by 16.8 per cent, following a decrease of 30.6 per cent in the comparable period of 2010. The decline in the number of cruise passengers in the period under review largely reflected a 24.2 per cent fall in the number of cruise ship calls to St Vincent. Yacht passenger arrivals increased by 9.5 per cent, while the number of excursionists decreased by 13.4 per cent.

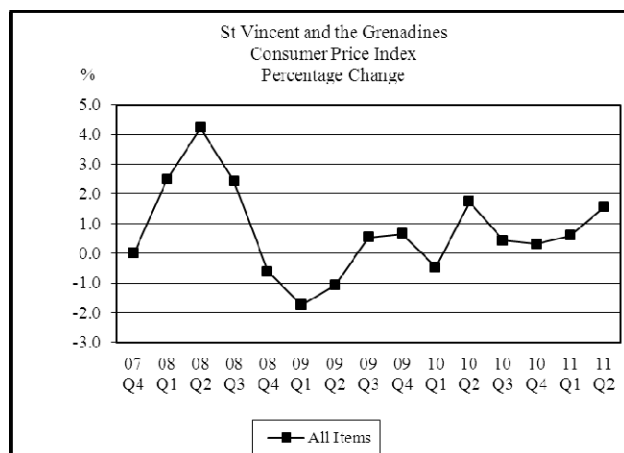


Output in the agricultural sector continued to decline, reflecting contractions in activity in all sub-sectors. Crop production fell by an estimated 11.2 per cent, largely attributable to the devastating blow dealt to the banana and plantain crops from hurricane Tomas in October 2010 and heavy rains in April 2011. In addition, recovering banana plants were affected by the black sigatoka and moko diseases. Fishing activity decreased as evidenced by a marginal decline in the volume of fish produced in the review period.

Prices

The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 2.2 per cent during the first six months of 2011, compared with growth of 1.3 per cent during the first half of 2010. The increase in the CPI was broad-based, influenced by hikes in all of the sub-indices except medical care and expenses. Prices in the food sub-index, the largest weighted of the CPI basket, grew by 1.3 per cent, following an increase of 1.5 per cent during the

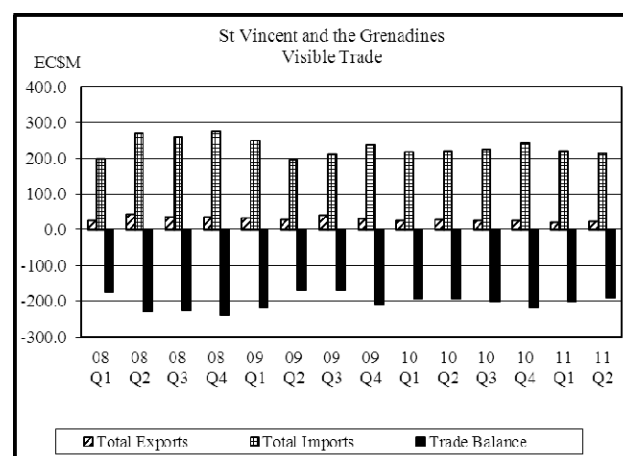
first half of 2010. Higher prices for ground provisions, oranges, tomatoes, and a few basic grocery items including sugar, eggs, chicken, oil and codfish were largely responsible for the increase in food prices. The housing and fuel and light sub-indices, each grew by 2.7 per cent during the period, the result of increases in the cost of galvanize sheets, kerosene and electricity consumption charges. Growth was also recorded in the sub-index transport and communications (4.0 per cent), due to increases in the price paid for unleaded petrol and vehicular (car) licenses. Those increases more than offset a 0.2 per cent decline in the medical care and expenses sub-index, reflecting a fall in the cost of drugs used in the treatment of non-communicable diseases.



Trade and Payments

A merchandise trade deficit of \$392.2m was recorded for the first six months of 2011, up from one of \$385.2m in the corresponding period of 2010.

The increase was mainly the result of a fall in the value of exports, which offset a reduction in import payments. The value of exports declined by 20.1 per cent (\$11.3m), reflecting a fall in domestic export and re-export receipts. Earnings from domestic exports fell by 14.0 per cent (\$6.4m), primarily as a result of a complete wipe-out of banana plantations by hurricane Tomas and heavy rains. The value of re-exports fell by 46.1 per cent (\$4.9m), due largely to a 66.3 per cent decline in the re-export of machinery and transport equipment. Payments for imports fell by 1.0 per cent (\$4.4m) to \$437.2m, as import of machinery and transport equipment fell by 16.3 per cent.



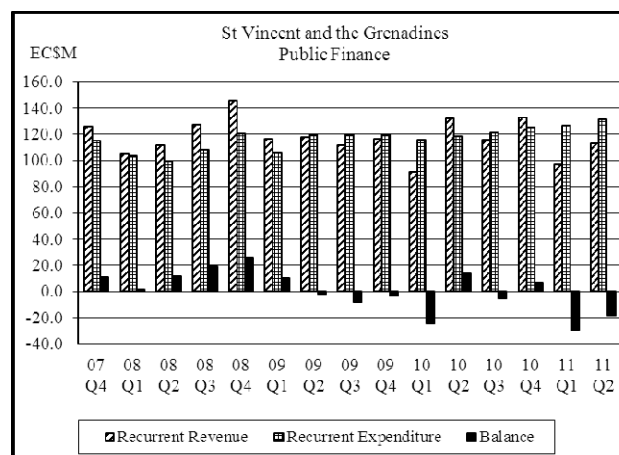
Gross travel receipts increased by 9.5 per cent to \$139.2m, on account of growth in stay-over visitor arrivals. The external transactions of commercial banks resulted in a net outflow of \$44.9m in short-term capital during the first six months of 2011, in contrast to a net inflow of \$45.3m registered during the corresponding period of 2010.



Central Government Fiscal Operations

The overall balance on the central government's fiscal accounts recorded a deficit of \$39.5m in the first six months of 2011, compared with one of \$32.5m in the corresponding period of 2010. The widening of the deficit stemmed primarily from a combination of an increase in current expenditure and a fall in current revenue. The current account deteriorated, resulting in a deficit of \$47.5m compared with one of \$10.4m, realised in the first half of 2010. A primary deficit of \$16.9m was recorded compared with one of \$7.0m in the comparable period of 2010.

Current expenditure rose by 10.2 per cent to \$257.4m, influenced by an increase in outlays on transfers and subsidies and personal emoluments. Outlays on transfers and subsidies grew by 23.9 per cent, as the government expanded its social programmes to assist the hurricane and flood victims and granted larger subventions to state-owned enterprises. Expenditure on personal emoluments rose by 5.8 per cent (\$5.8m), largely attributable to a 2.0 per cent salary increase granted to public servants in December 2010. Spending associated with goods and services rose by 14.3 per cent, as government expended on restoration and rehabilitation after destruction by hurricane Tomas and heavy rains. Those increases were tempered by a decline of 11.5 per cent in interest payments as government replaced some of their high interest debt with lower interest borrowing.



Current revenue contracted by 6.0 per cent, associated with declines in both tax and non-tax collections. Revenue from taxes on domestic goods and services fell by 8.0 per cent, mainly reflecting a decrease in collections from the stamp duty, as land sales declined. Non-tax was 30.9 per cent below the total in the first half of 2010, partially reflecting lower receipts from dividends, interest and rent. By contrast, the yield from taxes on income and profits grew by 5.9 per cent, driven mainly by a rise in collections from personal income tax, consistent with the salary increases granted to public servants. Receipts from international trade and transactions rose by 7.1 per cent, associated with increases in the collection of the custom service charge and the import duty.

On the capital account, expenditure almost halved to \$14.0m in the first six months of 2011, as the implementation of several development projects on the public sector investment programme (PSIP) was delayed. Capital grants more than doubled to \$21.2m, when compared with the first half of 2010.

Public Sector Debt

The total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector was estimated at \$1,215.3m at the end of June 2011, roughly 0.1 per cent (\$1.0m) above the level at the end of December 2010. This marginal increase was the result of slight growth in the debt stock of the central government, which more than offset a 2.7 per cent decline in the obligations of public corporations. The outstanding debt of the central government, which accounted for 84.6 per cent of the total, grew by 0.6 per cent to \$1028.7m, associated with an increase of 2.3 per cent in domestic borrowing.

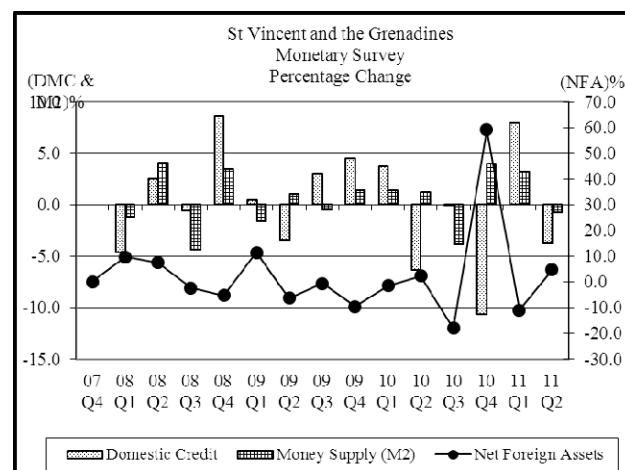
Money and Credit

The broad money supply (M2) rose by 2.5 per cent to \$1,141.3m during the first six months of 2011, associated with an increase in quasi money. Quasi money rose by 3.9 per cent to \$798.4m, reflecting increases in private sector time deposits (\$13.7m), savings deposits (\$10.2m) and foreign currency deposits (\$6.2m). Narrow money decreased by 0.8 per cent to \$342.8m, influenced by reductions in currency with the public (\$7.9m) and cheques and drafts issued in EC dollars (\$0.6m).

Domestic credit expanded by 3.9 per cent to \$926.5m during the first half of 2011, partly reflecting an increase in loans to the private sector. Outstanding loans to the private sector grew by 4.3 per cent, on account of an expansion in credit to households and investments in non-bank financial

institutions. Central government's net indebtedness to the banking sector almost doubled to \$41.1m, as government increased its borrowing and drew down on its deposits. In the rest of the public sector, the net credit to non-financial public enterprises fell by 27.9 per cent (\$25.2m), influenced by growth of 20.6 per cent in their deposits.

The distribution of credit by economic activity indicates that outstanding loans increased by 2.3 per cent influenced by an expansion in lending for personal use. Outstanding credit for personal use, which accounts for more than half of the credit extended, grew by 5.3 per cent (\$32.7m), largely reflecting a 7.2 per cent increase in lending for acquisition of property, mostly home construction and renovation. Credit for distributive trade expanded by 4.3 per cent (\$4.7m), and that for agriculture more than doubled to \$2.6m. Those increases were partially offset by declines of 19.1 per cent, 4.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent in credit for manufacturing, construction and tourism respectively.



The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 6.7 per cent to \$442.7m, in contrast to an increase of 0.7 per cent during the first half of 2010. The contraction was mainly influenced by a decline of 25.6 per cent in St Vincent and Grenadines' imputed share of the Central Bank's reserves to \$222.4m. Commercial banks' net foreign assets increased by 25.6 per cent to \$220.2m in contrast to a fall of 28.7 per cent (\$45.3m) during the corresponding period of the previous year. Commercial banks reduced their assets held at banks and other institutions within the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union and increased those held externally.

Liquidity in the commercial banking system fell slightly but remained at a high level during the review period. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities was 40.4 per cent at the end of June 2011, about 2.9 percentage points below the level at the end of December 2010. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell marginally to 74.7 per cent from 75.3 per cent at the end of last year.

The weighted average interest rate on deposits moved to 2.93 per cent from 2.76 per cent at the end of December 2010, while a marginal decrease (0.09 percentage point) was recorded on the average lending rate. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread between deposit and lending rates decreased by 26 basis points during the period under review.

Prospects

Based on the outturn for the first half of 2011 and expected developments for the latter half of the year, a slight pick-up in economic output is projected for St Vincent and the Grenadines in 2011. This position is supported by the slow pace of the global economic recovery, particularly in the USA, and the impacts of hurricane Tomas and recent flooding on the local economy. Although visitor arrivals are likely to increase due to heightened marketing efforts, the high levels of unemployment in the advanced economies still pose a significant risk to travel demand.

Continued expansion in construction activity is anticipated for the rest of the year, as rebuilding and renovating efforts proceed. Work on the main terminal building at the Argyle international airport project is projected to continue apace, supported by the construction of other land-side facilities on that project. Although public sector investments for the year are likely to be limited to road maintenance and rehabilitation, private sector activity, mainly at the Canouan Resort and in Petit St Vincent, is likely to keep construction activity robust. Developments in the construction sector are expected to spill over into other sectors like mining and quarrying and transportation.



Agricultural output is projected to decline, based largely on developments in the banana sub-sector, which has been severely affected by hurricane Tomas and flooding. Increased yields are not anticipated in the latter half of 2011, as recovery is being hampered by the black sigatoka and moko diseases. Also, a very active hurricane season poses a threat to the agricultural sector. In the manufacturing sector, activity is likely to continue to improve as demand for manufactured goods including metal, flour and packaging is expected to gain momentum. In the tourism industry, the prospects for stay-over visitor arrivals in the latter quarter of the year are positive. Although, some recovery is projected for the economies of the main source markets, world growth was revised downwards, therefore demand for travel is likely to remain subdued in the short term as unemployment in the advanced economies is still at record high levels.

Central government's fiscal operations are projected to yield a larger overall deficit, as the current account deficit widens. Expenditure associated with transfers and subsidies is likely to rise, based on expansion of the social safety net programmes and increased subventions to state-owned enterprises. The cost of the 2011 census is also expected to contribute to the projected increase in expenditure. Larger outlays on personal emoluments are likely as

increments for public servants become due and a number of critical posts may be filled. Capital expenditure is expected to be below the 2010 level, partly due to the slow pace of implementation of some of the projects on the PSIP.

In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is likely to widen, as import payments are projected to rise, in line with the anticipated increase in construction activity. An improvement in export earnings is unlikely due to the developments in the banana industry. Though there remains an underlying uncertainty with respect to visitor arrivals, an uptick in stay-over visitor arrivals is likely, which will translate to an increase in visitor expenditure. Low inflows of foreign direct investment are projected, reflecting the impact of a sluggish global recovery on the appetite for investment.

Since global economic growth has been revised downwards, reflecting recent developments in Europe and the USA, recovery for the economy of St Vincent and the Grenadines is likely to be slow. Hence, downside risks to the projections persist. These risks include the negative effects of lower foreign direct investment and remittance flows, adverse weather associated with a very active hurricane season and high food and fuel prices.



NOTES FOR STATISTICAL TABLES AND MONETARY SURVEY

STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

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

MONETARY SURVEY

1. Central government represents central and local government.

1.1 Domestic Credit to Central Government (net)

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

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

plus Central Bank interest due on Securities

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

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

2. Other Public Sector represents national insurance (social security scheme) and non-financial public enterprises.

3. Private Sector represents households, private businesses, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates.

4. Money Supply (M1) = currency plus total private sector demand deposits plus EC cheques and drafts issued.

5. Currency = total currency liabilities of the Central Bank less commercial banks' holdings of local currency cash.

6. Demand Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' demand deposits.

7. Savings Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' savings deposits.

8. Time Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' time deposits.

9. Foreign Currency Deposits = total private businesses, households, non-bank financial institutions, and subsidiaries and affiliates residents' foreign currency deposits.



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Table 1
ECCU - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	665,034	468,553	1,113,204	1,547,933	668,560	2,253,692	2,216,493
Stay-Over Visitors	226,891	234,190	219,648	273,301	241,562	497,856	514,863
Of which:							
USA	98,468	88,613	79,158	109,129	100,005	205,317	209,134
Canada	13,556	11,959	16,541	35,288	14,803	47,856	50,091
UK	42,818	42,122	49,688	55,032	46,623	96,727	101,655
Caribbean	50,762	67,356	48,623	40,955	55,781	95,146	96,736
Other Countries	21,287	24,140	25,638	32,897	24,350	52,810	57,247
Excursionists ¹	19,240	18,760	16,550	24,933	24,220	42,342	49,153
Cruise Ship Passengers ²	392,569	200,815	846,406	1,205,773	373,529	1,643,025	1,579,302
Yacht Passengers ⁴	26,334	14,788	30,600	43,926	29,249	70,469	73,175
Number of Cruise Ship Calls ³	219	68	478	724	257	1,026	981
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	665.47	631.67	711.91	916.04	692.65	1,585.56	1,608.69

Sources: Central Statistics Offices, OECS and ECCB

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

² Cruiseship passengers excludes Anguilla but includes Antigua and Barbuda.

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

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

Data available at 12 August 2011

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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	1,906.15	1,836.15	2,194.39	2,158.33	2,334.83
Central Bank (net)	2,252.55	2,271.84	2,498.31	2,478.05	2,583.72
External Assets	2,257.90	2,286.81	2,500.52	2,485.48	2,608.88
External Liabilities	5.35	14.97	2.20	7.43	25.15
Commercial Banks (net)	(346.39)	(435.69)	(303.92)	(319.72)	(248.89)
External Assets	(346.39)	(435.69)	(303.92)	(319.72)	(248.89)
External Liabilities	3,678.90	3,476.21	3,245.62	3,399.75	3,348.81
Net Domestic Assets	10,620.45	10,549.47	10,479.01	10,687.32	10,579.31
Domestic Credit	12,665.16	12,636.14	12,495.18	12,547.23	12,417.42
Central Government (net)	1,501.75	1,425.21	1,219.75	1,236.55	1,243.84
Other Public Sector (net)	(1,301.50)	(1,355.87)	(1,322.93)	(1,339.31)	(1,516.80)
Private Sector	12,464.90	12,566.80	12,598.36	12,649.99	12,690.38
Households	6,194.46	6,237.47	6,290.85	6,326.08	6,253.97
Business	5,860.59	5,926.80	5,941.14	5,940.37	6,033.82
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (net)	152.01	146.39	136.76	157.15	158.27
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (net)	257.85	256.15	229.61	226.38	244.32
Other Items (net)	(2,044.71)	(2,086.67)	(2,016.18)	(1,859.91)	(1,838.11)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	12,526.60	12,385.63	12,673.40	12,845.65	12,914.15
Money Supply (M1)	2,544.26	2,446.28	2,585.31	2,560.29	2,481.30
Currency with the Public	567.49	551.87	616.08	577.94	570.69
Demand Deposits	1,891.60	1,826.31	1,881.27	1,880.41	1,836.94
Quasi Money	9,982.35	9,939.35	10,088.09	10,285.36	10,432.85
Savings Deposits	5,312.18	5,282.13	5,282.05	5,411.37	5,438.53
Time Deposits	2,801.12	2,804.93	2,868.97	2,890.61	2,968.36
Foreign Currency Deposits	1,869.05	1,852.28	1,937.07	1,983.37	2,025.96

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	864.56	801.88	884.44	892.91	871.53	1,670.27	1,764.44
Tax Revenue	761.51	709.02	751.57	770.98	765.71	1,465.82	1,536.69
Taxes on Income & Profits ¹	185.87	155.79	148.87	173.44	187.93	364.32	361.37
Of Which:							
Personal Income Tax ²	70.01	64.50	70.28	80.24	73.73	141.07	153.97
Company	96.78	77.66	64.94	76.56	98.09	183.40	174.65
Taxes on Property	20.76	15.84	10.65	13.38	20.79	35.25	34.17
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	272.42	256.04	293.45	321.90	294.69	524.63	616.59
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	14.21	12.36	7.70	19.44	16.09	30.01	35.52
Licences	18.55	16.94	22.77	24.78	17.90	44.58	42.68
Sales Tax ³	45.68	45.34	46.06	51.06	52.22	88.05	103.28
Value Added Tax ⁴	107.89	99.95	124.12	146.68	132.49	188.81	279.18
Consumption Tax ⁴	2.31	2.40	2.07	2.36	1.70	11.20	4.06
Stamp Duties ⁴	32.05	24.97	36.73	25.23	21.74	60.75	46.97
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	282.44	281.35	298.59	262.26	262.30	541.62	524.56
Of Which:							
Import Duties	104.81	103.22	119.46	101.04	102.42	191.52	203.47
Consumption Tax ⁵	54.41	56.79	53.27	34.02	33.42	110.27	67.44
Customs Service Charge ⁵	45.10	47.10	48.24	45.34	46.54	85.51	91.88
Non-Tax Revenue	103.05	92.86	132.87	121.93	105.83	204.46	227.75
Current Expenditure	830.95	876.01	865.27	875.43	849.77	1,662.92	1,725.19
Personal Emoluments	381.15	373.75	389.18	388.68	389.00	749.73	777.68
Goods and Services	167.45	181.29	191.86	157.26	170.86	334.15	328.11
Interest Payments	93.26	119.25	99.60	128.87	87.64	199.27	216.52
Domestic	55.31	73.10	62.68	64.80	56.66	111.74	121.45
External	37.94	46.14	36.92	64.08	30.99	87.53	95.06
Transfers and Subsidies	189.09	201.73	184.62	200.62	202.26	379.76	402.88
Of Which: Pensions	48.03	55.35	47.23	56.48	51.09	102.02	107.58
Current Account Balance	33.61	(74.13)	19.17	17.48	21.77	7.35	39.25
Capital Revenue	6.23	5.50	11.87	4.17	4.29	9.90	8.45
Grants	72.35	78.13	146.41	57.94	83.14	157.77	141.08
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	264.51	119.04	172.09	188.35	141.57	406.79	329.92
Of Which: Capital Expenditure	264.44	118.16	170.54	188.82	141.61	405.39	330.43
Overall Balance	(152.31)	(109.54)	5.36	(108.75)	(32.38)	(231.76)	(141.13)
Financing	152.31	109.54	(5.36)	108.75	32.38	231.76	141.13
Domestic	96.94	(150.58)	(128.68)	130.06	25.21	59.53	155.27
ECCB (net)	20.71	(8.22)	(84.84)	83.11	(33.06)	17.09	50.05
Commercial Banks (net)	(155.59)	(68.26)	(121.14)	(60.76)	31.00	(181.16)	(29.76)
Other	231.82	(74.11)	77.30	107.70	27.27	223.60	134.97
External	58.54	248.20	221.78	(23.36)	17.05	94.48	(6.31)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	63.91	248.64	144.60	(24.92)	(23.65)	98.76	(48.57)
Disbursements	179.86	323.79	235.95	68.34	36.04	320.31	104.37
Amortisation	(115.95)	(75.15)	(91.35)	(93.26)	(59.69)	(221.55)	(152.95)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(5.36)	(0.44)	77.18	1.56	40.70	(4.28)	42.27
Arrears ⁶	(3.18)	(1,141.78)	(98.46)	2.05	(9.88)	77.74	(7.83)
Domestic	15.57	(889.37)	(102.42)	(7.59)	(9.42)	88.36	(17.01)
External	(18.74)	(252.41)	3.96	9.64	(0.46)	(10.62)	9.18

Source: Ministry of Finance and ECCB

¹ Taxes on income and profits are not collected in Anguilla

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

³ Dominica is the only territory with a sales tax

⁴ Excludes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat

⁵ For all territories except Anguilla

⁶ Excludes Montserrat and St Vincent and the Grenadines

Data available at 11 August 2011



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

	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^R	Jun 2011
Anguilla	141.2	170.9	191.6	235.1	234.4
Antigua and Barbuda	2,835.7	2,979.1	3,136.4	2,712.6	2,697.6
Dominica	917.9	898.1	862.8	930.7	926.4
Grenada	1,710.0	1,777.1	1,883.8	1,942.1	1,932.6
Montserrat	11.2	11.1	9.3	8.7	8.3
St Kitts and Nevis	2,505.7	2,550.2	2,640.3	2,751.3	2,718.4
Saint Lucia	1,857.1	1,884.8	1,911.6	2,119.4	2,239.7
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1,025.9	1,102.4	1,173.8	1,214.3	1,215.3
TOTAL ECCU	11,004.6	11,373.5	11,809.5	11,914.3	11,972.7

Source: ECCB

* Includes arrears of principal

Data available at August 2011

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

	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	2010 ^R	Jun 2011
Anguilla	121.1	149.6	172.3	217.4	217.4
Antigua and Barbuda	2,558.2	2,683.6	2,630.4	2,295.3	2,277.7
Dominica	762.1	749.2	713.8	764.9	746.5
Grenada	1,539.1	1,580.2	1,684.3	1,746.7	1,745.9
Montserrat	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
St Kitts and Nevis	1,806.1	1,941.9	2,018.6	2,125.4	2,130.1
Saint Lucia	1,595.4	1,616.2	1,642.2	1,835.4	1,965.9
St Vincent and the Grenadines	845.0	860.8	930.1	1,022.5	1,028.7
TOTAL ECCU	9,230.8	9,585.6	9,794.2	10,009.8	10,114.4

Source: ECCB

Data available at August 2011

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

	2006 ^R	2007 ^R	2008 ^R	2009 ^R	Jan - Jun 2010	Jan - Jun 2011
Anguilla	26.9	11.0	40.3	51.0	61.7	6.7
Antigua and Barbuda	246.6	202.5	243.5	182.7	135.4	76.8
Dominica	54.9	55.1	53.8	29.2	17.7	17.5
Grenada	45.7	86.3	79.2	117.5	46.0	51.4
Montserrat	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
St Kitts and Nevis	209.2	205.9	212.6	202.5	82.7	135.5
Saint Lucia	119.2	136.2	156.7	173.3	127.4	96.6
St Vincent and the Grenadines	83.0	93.6	107.6	112.9	66.5	56.5
TOTAL ECCU	785.6	791.8	893.9	869.4	537.4	441.1

Source: ECCB

Data available at August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Total Bid Amount	135.36	227.00	250.30	178.17	270.44
Value	96.00	194.70	225.30	96.00	147.00

Source: ECSE

Data available at end of August 2011

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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
91-day Treasury Bills	4.95	4.83	5.06	4.87	4.69
180-day Treasury Bills	**	4.50	**	4.90	**
365-day Treasury Bills	6.75	6.00	6.00	**	6.75
5-year Bond	**	**	6.80	**	**
6-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
7-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**
8-year Bond	**	7.5	**	**	**
10-year Bond	**	**	**	**	**

Source: ECSE

Data available at end of August 2011

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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Volume	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.05	2.04
Value	7.4	0.2	0.8	0.05	2.11

Source: ECSE

Data available at end of August 2011

Table 10
Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	29,954	26,108	26,963	38,340	33,519	65,645	71,859
Stay-Over Visitors	15,668	12,804	15,458	19,527	15,730	33,736	35,257
Of which:							
USA	10,289	6,375	9,889	13,870	10,495	22,618	24,365
Canada	502	292	625	1,110	527	1,486	1,637
UK	717	680	728	709	692	1,506	1,401
Italy	266	594	250	342	271	605	613
Germany	90	79	194	115	94	205	209
Caribbean	2,844	3,780	2,782	2,215	2,705	5,275	4,920
Other Countries	960	1,004	990	1,166	946	2,041	2,112
Excursionists	14,286	13,304	11,505	18,813	17,789	31,909	36,602
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	56.15	54.32	70.31	84.70	58.41	133.95	143.10

Sources: Department of Finance and Statistical Department and ECCB estimates: April to June 2007

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 11
Anguilla - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.0	149.00	(0.07)	(0.07)	0.21	2.26	2.90	0.71	5.23
Food	321.2	152.40	(0.47)	0.95	-	1.21	1.33	-	2.56
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	3.0	146.60	(0.47)	0.48	(1.97)	3.63	14.00	(0.55)	18.13
Housing	171.5	123.30	0.45	(2.22)	0.36	9.03	2.15	(1.31)	11.38
Fuel and Light	68.6	155.60	-	-	-	-	13.99	5.08	13.99
Clothing and Footwear	30.7	95.90	(1.85)	1.23	(1.59)	(5.97)	(3.33)	(3.29)	(9.10)
Household Furnishings and Supplies	97.3	176.50	0.12	(0.92)	0.62	-	8.02	1.36	8.02
Transport and Communications	235.3	150.10	0.07	(0.07)	0.70	3.78	1.21	2.23	5.04
Medical Care and Expenses	30.9	219.40	0.37	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.09	0.05
Education	9.9	216.40	-	-	-	-	-	(1.32)	-
Personal Services	16.4	139.10	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	(1.40)	4.04	(0.07)	2.58
Miscellaneous	15.3	77.60	6.05	-	(9.12)	(2.51)	(0.13)	0.57	(2.63)

Sources: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available as at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	35.55	26.34	55.40	44.13	40.82	74.18	84.95
Tax Revenue	28.94	21.00	35.60	38.09	34.81	59.31	72.89
Income Tax		-	-	-	2.18	-	2.18
Stabilisation Levy		-	-	-	2.18	-	2.18
Taxes on Property	0.34	0.23	0.26	1.17	0.67	1.01	1.84
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	11.91	7.63	19.51	22.88	15.24	26.81	38.12
Of Which:							
Accommodation Tax	3.72	1.29	1.03	10.34	5.53	9.52	15.88
Bank Deposit Levy	3.79	2.77	-	-	2.53	3.79	2.53
Licences	2.44	2.38	1.77	4.86	2.48	7.38	7.34
Stamp Duties	1.42	0.88	12.14	5.24	0.96	4.90	6.20
Communication Levy	-	-	0.22	0.61	2.02	0.24	0.25
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	16.70	13.14	15.84	14.04	16.71	31.49	30.75
Of Which:							
Import Duty	14.42	10.80	14.13	12.48	13.55	26.66	26.03
Export Duty	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	-
Customs Surcharge	0.69	0.57	0.51	1.29	3.08	1.38	4.37
Ticket Tax	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.06	-	0.39	0.06
Foreign Exchange Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embarkation Tax	1.25	1.03	1.00	-	-	2.65	-
Non-Tax Revenue	6.61	5.34	19.80	6.05	6.01	14.88	12.06
Current Expenditure	46.13	47.58	44.65	40.84	44.51	94.04	85.34
Goods and Services	8.47	10.36	11.29	7.48	10.28	17.58	17.76
Personal Emoluments	22.61	21.67	21.88	20.06	20.24	45.06	40.30
Interest Payments	1.95	3.95	1.64	2.30	2.27	5.38	4.57
Domestic	1.31	3.83	0.95	0.53	0.65	4.00	1.18
External	0.65	0.12	0.69	1.77	1.62	1.37	3.39
Transfers & Subsidies	13.10	11.60	9.83	10.99	11.71	26.02	22.71
Of Which: Pensions	2.23	2.45	2.17	2.24	2.10	4.31	4.34
Current Account Balance	(10.58)	(21.24)	10.75	3.30	(3.69)	2.42	(0.39)
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants							
Of which: Capital Grants	-	-	11.56	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	0.38	0.98	1.56	0.24	1.04	0.59	1.28
Of which: Capital Expenditure	0.38	0.98	1.56	0.24	1.04	0.59	1.28
Primary Balance (before grants)	(9.01)	(18.27)	10.84	5.37	(2.47)	(15.07)	2.90
Primary Balance (after grants)	(9.01)	(18.27)	22.40	5.37	(2.47)	7.20	2.90
Overall Balance	(10.96)	(22.21)	20.76	3.06	(4.74)	1.82	(1.67)
Financing	10.96	22.21	(20.76)	(3.06)	4.74	(1.82)	1.67
Domestic	37.65	(128.85)	4.67	(3.46)	4.86	10.58	1.40
ECCB (net)	(11.78)	1.47	(3.32)	(2.03)	2.46	(12.05)	0.44
Commercial Banks (net)	(17.53)	(103.91)	(18.61)	2.85	9.10	(39.75)	11.95
Other	66.97	(26.41)	26.60	(4.28)	(6.70)	62.38	(10.98)
External	(16.67)	148.23	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(20.48)	(2.14)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(16.67)	148.23	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(20.48)	(2.14)
Disbursements	-	148.50	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(16.67)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(1.90)	(0.24)	(20.48)	(2.14)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury Department
Data available at 23 September 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Exports (without transshipment)	7.24	8.22	11.19	7.06	7.07	14.60	14.14
Total Imports (without transshipment)	118.72	90.85	103.88	115.36	101.05	231.81	216.41
Trade Balance	(111.47)	(82.62)	(92.70)	(108.30)	(93.98)	(217.21)	(202.27)

Source: Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance and ECCB estimates: June 2007

Data available at 13 August 2011

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

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	62.53	18.15	149.93	196.43	237.51	207.84
Central Bank (net)	92.98	81.72	220.15	107.71	113.39	105.69
Commercial Banks (net)	(30.45)	(63.56)	(70.22)	88.71	124.12	102.15
External (net)	44.68	6.69	8.57	31.54	62.92	48.15
Assets	322.16	289.27	266.84	293.22	318.79	281.64
Liabilities	277.48	282.58	258.27	261.68	255.87	233.49
Other ECCB Territories	(75.13)	(70.25)	(78.78)	57.17	61.19	54.00
Assets	126.90	121.45	118.03	168.39	170.85	189.34
Liabilities	202.03	191.70	196.81	111.21	109.65	135.33
Net Domestic Assets	1,007.72	1,029.36	871.51	865.93	840.71	849.69
Domestic Credit	1,389.23	1,395.56	1,243.74	1,231.92	1,226.48	1,225.11
Central Government (net)	106.82	77.50	(24.94)	(46.87)	(46.05)	(34.49)
Other Public Sector (net)	(150.07)	(111.97)	(152.28)	(133.75)	(133.05)	(148.91)
Private Sector	1,432.48	1,430.03	1,420.97	1,412.54	1,405.58	1,408.50
Household	650.87	651.06	628.57	613.69	623.67	617.97
Business	761.60	759.82	771.31	777.08	757.21	765.33
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	6.37	5.50	5.01	5.69	5.69	6.19
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	13.65	13.65	16.08	16.08	19.02	19.02
Other Items (net)	(381.52)	(366.20)	(372.23)	(365.99)	(385.77)	(375.42)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,070.25	1,047.51	1,021.44	1,062.36	1,078.22	1,057.52
Money Supply (M1)	47.10	41.03	39.39	46.05	52.16	36.93
Currency with the Public	13.57	10.46	10.34	11.62	12.95	9.33
Demand Deposits	31.08	28.98	26.01	28.55	36.43	22.86
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts	2.46	1.60	3.04	5.88	2.78	4.73
Quasi Money	1,023.15	1,006.48	982.05	1,016.31	1,026.06	1,020.60
Savings Deposits	103.01	102.62	101.96	102.16	102.93	100.48
Time Deposits	107.08	106.85	108.18	118.74	120.50	122.27
Foreign Currency Deposits	813.05	797.00	771.91	795.41	802.63	797.85

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 15
Antigua and Barbuda - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	133,469	78,463	257,380	374,596	150,917	477,016	525,513
Stay-Over Visitors	54,002	48,992	56,433	73,555	54,232	124,518	127,787
Of which:							
USA	22,044	16,641	16,931	25,043	20,077	48,026	45,120
Canada	3,155	1,560	3,753	10,953	3,612	12,505	14,565
Europe	17,878	18,089	24,350	26,384	16,921	42,145	43,305
UK	14,362	13,702	19,959	20,095	13,633	32,962	33,728
Germany	725	520	1,017	1,190	532	1,802	1,722
Switzerland	206	144	287	441	245	540	686
Italy	1,915	3,271	2,097	3,265	1,985	4,812	5,250
France	341	275	486	545	273	900	818
Other Europe	329	177	504	848	253	1,129	1,101
Caribbean	8,340	10,577	8,359	7,141	9,398	15,833	16,539
South America	341	197	278	275	576	726	851
Other Countries	2,244	1,928	2,762	3,759	3,648	5,283	7,407
Cruise Ship Passengers \1	75,029	28,630	191,468	291,057	91,583	336,932	382,640
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	46	11	100	163	46	193	209
Yacht Passengers	4,438	841	9,479	9,984	5,102	15,566	15,086
Number of Yacht Calls	1,055	182	1,171	1,541	1,102	2,725	2,643
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	182.54	158.65	205.33	267.81	185.35	439.93	453.16

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

/1 Includes Excursionists

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 16
Antigua and Barbuda - Consumer Price Index
January 1993 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.0	125.96	1.03	0.82	0.69	0.23	1.45	1.39	1.68
Food	214.2	141.19	3.07	4.02	0.53	(1.43)	1.12	3.21	(0.32)
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	1.6	136.04	(0.34)	2.27	0.92	0.21	1.11	(3.81)	1.33
Housing	218.3	109.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel & Light	63.9	160.47	2.90	(3.75)	0.97	2.90	14.99	9.21	18.32
Clothing & Footwear	110.6	93.33	(3.90)	(3.04)	2.29	(0.46)	(5.38)	(4.35)	(5.82)
Household Furnishings & Supplies	126.0	123.59	3.93	1.06	1.61	0.46	2.06	3.66	2.53
Transport & Communications	153.5	128.09	0.05	1.48	0.68	2.33	1.93	(0.06)	4.30
Medical Care & Expenses	27.6	117.55	0.06	1.27	1.34	-	0.85	0.06	0.85
Education	23.4	160.44	-	(0.32)	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Services	43.0	153.26	-	(0.73)	-	-	(0.06)	-	(0.06)
Miscellaneous	17.9	120.78	(0.12)	4.58	(2.06)	0.14	0.45	(0.19)	0.59

Source: Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	158.11	137.70	185.78	148.86	144.85	316.10	293.71
Tax Revenue	145.03	131.54	159.73	141.07	138.66	285.18	279.73
Taxes on Income & Profits	25.71	13.68	30.11	20.25	19.88	48.65	40.12
Of Which:							
Personal Income	8.08	7.95	7.56	10.57	7.97	17.88	18.54
Company	17.38	5.73	22.53	9.66	11.78	30.51	21.43
Taxes on Property	5.37	3.80	3.30	3.87	8.61	10.62	12.48
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	57.10	55.15	55.32	59.14	57.86	112.31	117.00
Of Which:							
Sales Tax	45.63	45.29	46.01	51.01	52.10	87.95	103.11
Stamp Duties	9.67	7.60	7.08	4.90	3.69	16.61	8.59
Hotel and Guest Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Tax	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.13	1.22	0.26
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	56.85	58.91	71.00	57.80	52.31	113.60	110.12
Of Which:							
Import Duty	19.34	20.67	22.60	19.68	19.31	35.86	39.00
Consumption Tax	6.36	6.23	9.59	5.56	2.77	15.04	8.33
Customs Service Charge	0.93	1.33	0.02	0.31	0.00	4.09	0.31
Environmental Tax	0.72	0.94	0.99	0.47	0.67	1.28	1.14
Passenger Facility Charge	4.51	5.30	4.86	5.34	4.38	11.51	9.72
Non-Tax Revenue	13.08	6.16	26.05	7.79	6.20	30.92	13.99
Current Expenditure	162.33	173.64	169.93	167.57	158.76	332.67	326.32
Personal Emoluments	67.70	68.09	69.66	65.52	65.85	134.83	131.37
Other Goods & Services	31.77	32.36	35.76	20.83	30.36	57.37	51.19
Interest Payments	14.33	18.10	18.21	26.60	13.36	36.34	39.97
Domestic	13.19	13.52	13.92	12.40	11.07	27.33	23.47
External	1.14	4.58	4.29	14.21	2.29	9.01	16.49
Transfers & Subsidies	48.53	55.09	46.30	54.61	49.19	104.13	103.80
Of Which: Pensions	14.88	22.03	14.23	22.45	15.18	33.74	37.63
Current Account Balance	(4.22)	(35.94)	15.85	(18.71)	(13.90)	(16.56)	(32.61)
Capital Revenue	0.60	0.83	0.95	1.37	0.46	1.19	1.83
Grants	-	-	31.88	9.25	-	13.03	9.25
Of which: Capital Grants	-	-	-	9.25	-	-	13.03
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	24.00	6.13	9.48	10.72	2.69	38.03	13.41
Primary Balance	(13.29)	(23.14)	57.41	7.80	(2.78)	(4.04)	5.02
Overall Balance	(27.62)	(41.24)	39.21	(18.80)	(16.14)	(40.37)	(34.94)
Financing	27.62	41.24	(39.21)	18.80	16.14	40.37	34.94
Domestic	(63.09)	15.24	(25.54)	14.35	24.92	(68.50)	39.27
ECCB (net)	(30.83)	28.15	(32.47)	15.02	2.62	(27.61)	17.63
Commercial Banks (net)	(75.56)	2.18	(27.27)	5.47	2.31	(77.76)	7.78
Other	43.29	(15.08)	34.20	(6.14)	20.00	36.87	13.86
External	88.70	24.23	54.28	15.48	(4.24)	61.03	11.24
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	92.40	24.24	3.17	15.63	(4.11)	69.54	11.52
Disbursements	103.67	41.96	14.59	27.54	1.41	112.96	28.95
Amortisation	(11.27)	(17.72)	(11.42)	(11.91)	(5.52)	(43.43)	(17.43)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(3.70)	(0.01)	51.10	(0.15)	(0.13)	(8.51)	(0.28)
Arrears	2.01	(1,151.94)	(67.94)	(11.03)	(4.54)	47.84	(15.57)
Domestic	20.75	(899.53)	(69.44)	(20.67)	(4.08)	58.46	(24.75)
External	(18.74)	(252.41)	1.49	9.64	(0.46)	(10.62)	9.19

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department and ECCB Estimates
Data available at 18 August 2011



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

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	464.62	484.67	396.58	436.10	433.31	472.99
Central Bank (net)	241.10	276.06	273.98	367.42	345.73	351.81
Commercial Banks (net)	223.52	208.61	122.61	68.68	87.59	121.17
External (net)	(35.63)	123.39	(123.98)	(113.86)	(207.96)	(121.29)
Assets	1,305.36	827.41	874.19	520.45	513.08	505.56
Liabilities	1,340.99	704.02	998.16	634.31	721.04	626.85
Other ECCB Territories	259.14	85.22	246.58	182.55	295.54	242.46
Assets	967.52	1,017.67	1,024.76	969.69	1,101.84	1,171.53
Liabilities	708.38	932.45	778.18	787.15	806.30	929.07
Net Domestic Assets	2,556.82	2,518.44	2,548.32	2,570.30	2,559.97	2,551.57
Domestic Credit	3,000.12	2,961.17	2,985.92	2,915.08	2,920.51	2,884.21
Central Government (net)	629.55	523.16	553.49	493.75	514.24	519.16
Other Public Sector (net)	(141.35)	(109.72)	(122.60)	(105.34)	(107.89)	(126.76)
Private Sector	2,511.92	2,547.72	2,555.03	2,526.67	2,514.16	2,491.81
Households	1,298.21	1,312.05	1,325.03	1,324.22	1,322.36	1,307.64
Business	1,143.87	1,168.98	1,165.97	1,139.15	1,128.41	1,120.39
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	14.00	14.69	14.36	19.24	18.98	23.93
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	55.84	52.00	49.67	44.06	44.41	39.85
Other Items (net)	(443.30)	(442.73)	(437.61)	(344.78)	(360.54)	(332.64)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	3,021.43	3,003.10	2,944.90	3,006.40	2,993.28	3,024.56
Money Supply (M1)	632.64	626.37	579.71	619.05	588.44	570.88
Currency with the Public	133.02	129.17	127.48	137.74	131.36	119.48
Demand Deposits	467.53	464.21	425.52	448.15	430.37	424.15
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	32.09	32.98	26.72	33.16	26.71	27.25
Quasi Money	2,388.79	2,376.73	2,365.19	2,387.35	2,404.85	2,453.68
Savings Deposits	987.84	981.27	972.21	964.93	990.12	987.67
Time Deposits	992.15	983.62	991.80	989.33	985.20	988.37
Foreign Currency Deposits	408.80	411.84	401.18	433.10	429.52	477.64

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 19
Dominica - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	115,426	82,826	149,914	212,728	62,256	362,540	274,984
Stay-Over Visitors	17,560	19,826	19,484	18,573	20,538	37,207	39,111
Of which:							
USA	5,059	4,563	3,956	5,241	6,006	10,747	11,247
Canada	611	629	644	950	701	1,585	1,651
UK	906	1,139	1,268	1,297	1,129	2,194	2,426
Caribbean	9,412	11,730	11,561	8,196	10,766	18,608	18,962
Other Countries	1,572	1,765	2,055	2,889	1,936	4,073	4,825
Excursionists	375	159	75	74	163	550	237
Cruise Ship Passengers	97,491	62,841	130,355	194,081	41,555	324,783	235,636
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	44	21	76	107	22	175	129
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	56.84	51.27	57.52	69.34	57.63	131.16	126.97

Sources: Discover Dominica, Central Statistical Office and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 20
Dominica - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.0	126.65	(0.49)	0.23	1.17	1.17	0.23	0.84	1.40
Food	328.8	144.99	(0.75)	0.32	(0.77)	0.37	0.04	1.37	0.41
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.5	133.27	0.57	0.38	0.01	0.14	0.20	2.43	0.34
Housing and Utilities	111.7	119.64	(0.37)	1.31	2.17	(0.49)	(0.77)	(0.54)	(1.25)
Fuel and Light	58.6	154.24	(2.72)	(0.92)	(2.19)	11.08	0.23	3.80	11.34
Clothing and Footwear	82.1	100.23	0.66	0.59	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.93	0.41
Household and Furnishing Equipment	93.5	110.90	0.78	0.38	0.05	(0.07)	0.07	1.11	-
Transportation and Communication	194.3	108.46	(0.44)	(0.47)	1.39	2.15	1.52	(0.22)	3.70
Medical Care and Expenses	31.6	112.63	0.07	(0.02)	0.07	0.01	-	-	0.01
Education	29.0	121.69	(0.15)	0.82	0.16	(0.21)	-	(0.40)	(0.21)
Personal Services	42.5	150.00	(0.04)	-	27.98	-	-	(0.04)	-
Miscellaneous	18.4	118.19	(0.38)	0.41	0.59	0.62	0.54	(0.20)	1.16

Source: Central Statistical Office

*at end of period

Data available at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	97.50	83.40	84.89	95.26	95.14	183.55	190.40
Tax Revenue	93.29	76.62	79.22	82.79	82.87	172.06	165.66
Taxes on Income, Profit and Capital Gains	24.05	11.93	13.33	14.75	16.81	37.12	31.57
Of Which:							
Personal Income	7.95	6.97	7.22	9.82	8.73	15.45	18.54
Corporation	15.26	5.71	6.42	5.45	9.00	21.48	14.45
Development Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilisation Levy	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Taxes on Property	2.16	1.95	1.95	1.43	2.48	4.76	3.91
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	47.81	44.11	44.94	49.60	44.95	94.95	94.55
Of Which:							
Sales Tax	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.17
Licenses	6.60	3.01	3.24	5.46	6.31	11.76	11.77
Stamp Duties	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.15
Travel Tax	0.72	0.66	0.66	0.46	0.54	0.72	1.01
Value Added Tax	31.53	30.75	30.39	30.81	28.53	61.91	59.34
Excise Tax	8.84	9.52	10.52	12.75	9.35	19.80	22.11
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	19.27	18.63	19.00	17.01	18.63	35.22	35.63
Of Which:							
Consumption Tax	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Import Duty	9.50	10.41	11.18	9.62	9.55	17.84	19.16
Customs Service Charge/Customs Surcharge	3.82	4.44	4.28	3.84	3.88	7.03	7.72
Non-Tax Revenue	4.21	6.78	5.67	12.46	12.27	11.49	24.73
Current Expenditure	72.56	87.18	84.10	78.04	76.60	145.36	154.64
Personal Emoluments	31.53	31.71	33.23	37.36	32.77	62.56	70.13
Goods and Services	22.46	29.06	29.90	20.36	24.20	40.33	44.56
Interest Payments	2.95	5.52	4.92	4.77	3.76	10.57	8.53
Domestic	2.44	1.42	0.40	1.67	1.04	6.21	2.72
External	0.51	4.10	4.52	3.10	2.72	4.36	5.82
Transfers and Subsidies	15.62	20.89	16.05	15.55	15.88	31.90	31.43
Of Which: Pensions	4.04	2.93	4.16	4.21	4.18	7.99	8.39
Current Account Balance	24.94	(3.78)	0.79	17.21	18.54	38.19	35.75
Capital Revenue	0.48	0.47	0.26	0.50	0.59	0.90	1.09
Grants	15.94	20.51	1.83	11.31	18.33	16.47	29.64
Of which: Capital Grants	15.94	20.51	1.83	11.31	18.33	16.47	29.64
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	96.65	17.22	28.97	50.63	41.51	113.10	92.14
Of which: Capital Expenditure	97.31	17.87	29.18	51.13	41.58	114.14	92.71
Primary Balance	(52.35)	5.51	(21.18)	(16.83)	(0.29)	(46.97)	(17.12)
Overall Balance	(55.29)	(0.01)	(26.10)	(21.61)	(4.05)	(57.54)	(25.66)
Financing	55.29	0.01	26.10	21.61	4.05	57.54	25.66
Domestic	52.60	3.74	(15.09)	16.52	(9.31)	47.43	7.21
ECCB (net)	3.26	0.19	1.68	0.23	0.95	4.53	1.19
Commercial Banks (net)	(1.37)	(13.42)	10.14	5.80	(21.56)	(6.47)	(15.76)
Other	50.71	16.97	(26.91)	10.48	11.30	49.36	21.78
External	2.44	(2.54)	38.99	5.55	12.87	10.35	18.42
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	4.10	(2.11)	40.91	3.83	8.54	6.12	12.37
Disbursements	7.17	2.01	41.07	5.71	8.70	12.51	14.41
Amortisation	(3.07)	(4.11)	(0.16)	(1.88)	(0.16)	(6.39)	(2.04)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(1.66)	(0.43)	(1.92)	1.72	4.34	4.23	6.05
Other Foreign Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	0.26	(1.19)	2.20	(0.46)	0.48	(0.24)	0.02
Domestic	0.26	(1.19)	(0.27)	(0.46)	0.48	(0.24)	0.02
External	-	-	2.47	0.00	(0.00)	-	(0.00)

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(141.07)	(113.75)	(125.01)	(117.28)	(138.97)	(272.51)	(256.25)
Total Imports	158.51	131.52	156.93	133.17	157.14	315.68	290.31
Total Exports	17.43	17.76	31.92	15.89	18.17	43.17	34.06
Re-Exports	0.87	0.55	12.50	0.74	2.30	3.83	3.05
Domestic Exports	16.57	17.21	19.42	15.15	15.86	39.34	31.01
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Value	1.24	1.17	1.45	1.20	1.84	3.05	3.03
Volume	625	569	709	634	977	1,597	1,611
Soap							
Value	7.01	5.64	7.46	7.36	7.06	15.64	14.42
Volume	1,572	1,223	1,580	1,372	1,139	3,480	2,511

Source: Central Statistical Office, Dominica Coconut Products and WIBDECO
 Data available at 12 August 2011

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

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	564.02	554.84	538.76	534.99	524.40	536.68
Central Bank (net)	176.70	168.49	159.97	179.31	178.18	174.75
Commercial Banks (net)	387.31	386.35	378.79	355.68	346.21	361.93
External (net)	6.51	17.44	12.70	19.12	11.82	41.23
Assets	209.30	225.43	171.50	182.73	180.97	213.22
Liabilities	202.79	207.99	158.80	163.60	169.15	172.00
Other ECCB Territories	380.81	368.91	366.09	336.56	334.40	320.70
Assets	462.76	473.55	477.74	429.71	429.51	438.49
Liabilities	81.96	104.64	111.65	93.16	95.11	117.79
Net Domestic Assets	430.99	443.44	452.67	475.24	499.37	492.77
Domestic Credit	519.81	539.68	547.41	578.27	599.56	591.78
Central Government (net)	(51.98)	(50.10)	(63.33)	(51.51)	(45.47)	(66.08)
Other Public Sector (net)	(89.75)	(93.28)	(90.86)	(86.40)	(82.01)	(74.92)
Private Sector	661.54	683.06	701.60	716.19	727.04	732.78
Households	387.73	392.04	402.13	409.39	411.25	414.73
Business	265.48	282.79	291.19	298.64	307.69	310.00
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	1.73	1.66	1.70	1.58	1.53	1.48
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	6.60	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Other Items (net)	(88.82)	(96.24)	(94.74)	(103.03)	(100.19)	(99.02)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	995.01	998.28	991.43	1,010.23	1,023.77	1,029.45
Money Supply (M1)	209.97	202.80	202.16	192.70	199.21	195.87
Currency with the Public	45.69	41.16	40.57	46.46	42.79	42.29
Demand Deposits	161.83	158.96	157.21	140.85	152.57	149.72
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	2.46	2.68	4.38	5.38	3.85	3.86
Quasi Money	785.03	795.48	789.27	817.53	824.56	833.58
Savings Deposits	532.28	523.89	520.81	533.91	541.90	544.60
Time Deposits	238.43	252.09	250.68	254.06	259.82	263.38
Foreign Currency Deposits	14.32	19.50	17.78	29.56	22.84	25.59

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
 Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 24
Grenada - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	54,910	32,867	152,938	217,853	69,507	258,622	287,360
Stay-Over Visitors	20,467	28,660	24,697	31,240	24,380	51,375	55,620
Of which:							
USA	4,297	7,437	4,809	8,396	5,233	12,164	13,629
Canada	846	1,740	1,371	2,858	1,022	3,838	3,880
Europe	6,795	7,030	8,672	11,071	7,245	17,231	18,316
Of which:							
West Germany	388	217	715	926	408	1,213	1,334
United Kingdom	5,551	5,983	6,485	8,225	5,897	13,269	14,122
Caribbean	5,362	6,782	5,716	5,625	7,030	10,759	12,655
Other Countries	1,007	949	835	815	839	2,022	1,654
Excursionists	585	606	335	452	295	1,487	747
Cruise Ship Passengers	32,503	3,048	127,601	184,846	43,450	203,116	228,296
Yacht Passengers	1,355	553	305	1,315	1,382	2,644	2,697
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	22	1	72	114	29	133	143
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	48.35	63.74	65.05	86.20	58.98	131.01	145.18

Sources: Board of Tourism

Data available at 18 August 2011

Table 25
Grenada - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
All Items	1000.0	105.39	1.57	(0.56)	(0.19)	1.24	2.12	5.01	3.38
Food	367.5	110.57	1.88	0.50	(0.21)	1.16	2.34	6.61	3.53
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	8.6	114.62	2.30	(0.33)	0.65	(0.31)	1.24	13.44	0.92
Housing	102.0	103.67	0.98	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.65)	0.44	4.01	(0.22)
Fuel and Light	55.0	105.57	2.59	(2.07)	0.60	1.46	(0.08)	6.09	1.38
Clothing and Footwear	97.7	104.40	(1.00)	1.43	(0.65)	(0.73)	0.41	3.77	(0.32)
Household Furnishings & Supplies	156.5	121.25	(1.82)	(0.42)	0.09	2.65	14.21	3.80	17.24
Transport and Communications	95.3	106.84	3.69	(0.43)	(2.07)	(0.07)	3.72	5.72	3.65
Medical Care and Expenses	46.5	115.60	-	0.63	-	5.68	7.89	0.76	14.02
Education	37.4	100.69	0.65	(1.75)	-	(2.92)	(0.15)	5.72	(3.06)
Personal Services	16.0	103.31	-	1.59	1.45	-	(0.06)	0.30	(0.06)
Miscellaneous	17.5	106.65	-	-	-	0.10	-	6.54	0.10

Sources: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance, ECCB Estimates for June 2007

*at end of period

Data available at 18 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 ^R 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	113.42	107.48	95.39	110.42	119.94	212.04	230.36
Tax Revenue	103.91	99.77	91.87	101.03	106.99	198.26	208.02
Taxes on Income and Profits	17.17	19.46	12.97	17.50	23.93	40.77	41.44
Of Which:							
Personal Income	5.65	5.91	5.93	7.18	5.81	12.58	12.99
Company	11.53	13.54	7.03	10.32	18.13	28.19	28.45
Taxes on Property	8.35	3.46	2.50	4.01	5.36	11.44	9.37
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	47.84	48.30	45.64	48.92	47.64	84.25	96.56
Of Which:							
Value-added Tax	40.84	39.37	40.07	41.16	40.38	61.14	81.55
Consumption Duties	0.70	0.74	0.44	0.40	0.30	7.61	0.71
Stamp Duties	0.84	0.81	0.96	1.08	0.93	1.76	2.01
Licences	3.07	5.65	1.78	4.54	3.24	7.41	7.79
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	30.54	28.55	30.76	30.60	30.06	61.81	60.66
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.06	11.74	13.26	11.69	11.41	22.87	23.11
Consumption Tax	0.42	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.02	5.97	0.10
Customs Service Charge	8.50	8.28	9.04	9.19	8.65	16.34	17.84
Non-Tax Revenue	9.51	7.71	3.52	9.39	12.95	13.78	22.34
Current Expenditure	99.54	99.89	101.28	108.02	101.69	207.37	209.72
Personal Emoluments	48.42	48.65	54.41	57.43	58.16	96.36	115.58
Goods and Services	26.16	18.30	20.29	16.21	18.84	53.31	35.05
Interest Payments	5.54	14.82	9.02	15.73	5.14	19.17	20.87
Domestic	2.07	2.93	2.18	1.61	1.08	3.69	2.69
External	3.47	11.89	6.84	14.12	4.05	15.48	18.17
Transfers and Subsidies	19.41	18.12	17.55	18.66	19.56	38.53	38.22
Of Which: Pensions	6.16	6.29	4.28	4.44	6.24	12.10	10.68
Current Account Balance	13.89	7.59	(5.89)	2.39	18.24	4.66	20.64
Capital Revenue	0.01	0.10	0.01	-	0.04	0.07	0.04
Grants	15.37	8.13	10.45	5.63	2.38	32.06	8.01
Of which: Capital Grants	7.19	8.13	3.66	5.62	2.38	21.39	8.00
Capital Expenditure	29.28	30.74	16.14	14.42	17.38	61.06	31.80
Primary Balance	5.52	(0.10)	(2.55)	9.33	8.42	(5.11)	17.74
Overall Balance	(0.02)	(14.92)	(11.57)	(6.41)	3.28	(24.27)	(3.12)
Financing	0.02	14.92	11.57	6.41	(3.28)	24.27	3.12
Domestic	(8.04)	(7.24)	5.11	7.81	7.23	23.58	15.04
ECCB (net)	(0.90)	(2.85)	(15.24)	18.94	(0.61)	40.85	18.33
Commercial Banks (net)	8.28	(4.10)	(3.42)	12.43	12.80	(4.06)	25.23
Other	(15.43)	(0.29)	23.78	(23.55)	(4.96)	(13.21)	(28.52)
External	8.06	22.17	6.46	(1.41)	(10.51)	0.69	(11.92)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	8.06	22.17	6.46	(1.41)	(10.51)	0.69	(11.92)
Disbursements	19.04	26.28	16.35	4.24	2.63	23.79	6.88
Amortisation	(10.98)	(4.11)	(9.89)	(5.65)	(13.14)	(23.09)	(18.79)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 18 August 2011



Table 27
Grenada - Selected Agricultural Production

	Unit	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Bananas	(tonnes)	174	207	231	355	681	421	1036
Cocoa	(tonnes)	69	15	154	245	210	377	455
Nutmeg	(tonnes)	59	72	21	165	146	130	311
Mace	(tonnes)	4	4	1	12	11	11	23

Source: Central Statistical Office and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 18 August 2011

Table 28
Grenada - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R Jan - Jun	2011 ^P Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(207.05)	(165.45)	(209.76)	(205.25)	(193.72)	(414.72)	(398.97)
Total Imports	224.11	179.81	224.76	220.45	219.61	450.58	440.05
Total Exports	17.06	14.37	15.00	15.20	25.89	35.86	41.09
Re-Exports	1.19	1.05	2.05	1.87	3.70	2.55	5.57
Domestic Exports	15.86	13.31	12.95	13.33	22.19	33.31	35.52
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutmeg							
Volume	62.34	45.60	68.98	37.07	177.12	219.56	214.20
Value	1.42	1.11	1.74	1.08	5.89	4.89	6.97
Mace							
Volume	3.45	7.88	3.47	5.44	14.27	8.87	19.71
Value	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.23	0.78	0.26	1.01
Cocoa							
Volume	73.67	21.49	76.78	285.53	221.00	417.44	506.53
Value	0.72	0.22	0.75	2.78	2.14	4.00	4.93
Manufactured Exports							
Value	6.36	8.50	8.05	9.21	8.18	14.36	17.39

Source: Central Statistical Office and WIBDECO, ECCB estimates for exports for April to June

Data available at 18 August 2011

Table 29
Grenada - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	270.57	214.26	250.31	242.30	210.78	219.60
Central Bank (net)	261.07	256.98	270.12	277.46	274.55	252.35
Commercial Banks (net)	9.50	(42.72)	(19.81)	(35.16)	(63.77)	(32.76)
External (net)	(148.69)	(175.04)	(170.09)	(194.83)	(197.70)	(213.31)
Assets	324.16	311.18	313.10	285.72	302.87	280.02
Liabilities	472.85	486.23	483.19	480.55	500.56	493.33
Other ECCB Territories	158.20	132.33	150.28	159.67	133.92	180.56
Assets	233.53	224.24	243.46	228.76	225.83	303.91
Liabilities	75.34	91.91	93.18	69.09	91.91	123.35
Net Domestic Assets	1,593.63	1,573.36	1,557.39	1,595.09	1,610.83	1,593.15
Domestic Credit	1,689.41	1,683.90	1,697.83	1,699.04	1,719.84	1,720.32
Central Government (net)	128.25	135.63	128.68	110.01	141.38	153.57
Other Public Sector (net)	(126.06)	(171.42)	(180.17)	(173.12)	(181.20)	(199.06)
Private Sector	1,687.22	1,719.69	1,749.32	1,762.15	1,759.66	1,765.82
Households	1,096.23	1,108.82	1,111.47	1,130.90	1,131.98	1,150.39
Business	575.83	596.25	618.50	617.35	613.95	601.87
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	15.15	14.62	19.35	13.91	13.73	13.56
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(95.78)	(110.54)	(140.44)	(103.95)	(109.02)	(127.17)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,864.20	1,787.62	1,807.70	1,837.39	1,821.60	1,812.75
Money Supply (M1)	370.58	320.10	321.90	342.29	318.72	309.57
Currency with the Public	100.44	91.46	89.76	98.82	93.78	97.97
Demand Deposits	249.19	221.40	224.94	225.70	212.06	203.12
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	20.95	7.24	7.20	17.77	12.87	8.48
Quasi Money	1,493.62	1,467.52	1,485.80	1,495.11	1,502.89	1,503.18
Savings Deposits	1,013.97	1,008.99	1,010.72	1,011.60	1,035.47	1,035.73
Time Deposits	344.68	355.03	359.65	371.18	361.81	361.54
Foreign Currency Deposits	134.98	103.50	115.43	112.33	105.62	105.90

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 30
Montserrat - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	2,086	1,609	2,946	1,765	1,731	4,865	3,496
Stay-Over Visitors	1,233	1,329	1,966	1,051	894	2,686	1,945
Of which:							
USA	382	361	531	311	304	773	615
Canada	78	64	125	111	64	215	175
UK	265	275	548	193	175	557	368
Caribbean	463	601	686	351	323	972	674
Other Countries	45	28	76	85	28	169	113
Excursionists	603	190	595	339	630	941	969
Cruise Ship Passengers	-	-	185	-	-	535	-
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Yacht Passengers	250	90	200	375	207	703	582
Number of Yachts	80	17	33	16	14	166	30
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	3.14	2.97	5.55	3.14	2.29	7.36	5.43

Sources: Department of Tourism and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 31
Montserrat - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.00	251.32	(0.09)	1.50	0.79	0.86	0.24	0.24	1.10
Food	495.00	259.31	(1.22)	2.92	1.23	0.70	0.78	(0.87)	1.49
Alcoholic and Tobacco	46.00	240.43	0.32	3.00	-	1.34	(1.84)	2.20	(0.52)
Household Goods	102.00	179.13	1.41	2.74	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.79)	1.37	(0.89)
Gas, Electricity and Water	18.00	251.69	2.14	0.89	(0.14)	7.23	8.83	6.39	16.71
Rent	7.00	955.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Clothing and Footwear	179.00	218.59	0.02	-	-	0.05	(1.08)	0.03	(1.03)
Services	153.00	283.25	2.21	(1.88)	1.03	1.93	-	2.38	1.93

Sources: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 32
Montserrat - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2010 ^R 1 st Qr	2010 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	9.28	9.36	9.97	11.72	9.77	19.23	21.49
Tax Revenue	8.22	7.97	8.98	10.48	8.50	16.62	18.98
Taxes on Income and Profits	4.43	4.16	4.01	4.74	4.49	8.19	9.23
Of Which:							
Personal Income	3.42	3.29	3.52	2.96	3.17	6.67	6.13
Company	0.61	0.48	0.41	0.84	1.15	0.98	1.99
Taxes on Property	0.08	0.34	0.38	0.08	0.07	0.23	0.15
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	0.50	0.28	0.30	1.77	0.62	2.10	2.40
Of Which:							
Hotel Occupancy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Insurance Company Levy	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.08
Licenses and Stamp Duties	0.33	0.06	0.09	1.21	0.37	1.38	1.57
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	3.20	3.19	4.29	3.88	3.32	6.10	7.20
Of Which:							
Import Duty	0.97	0.93	1.23	1.09	0.95	1.79	2.03
Consumption Tax	1.46	1.47	2.02	1.72	1.48	2.78	3.20
Customs Service Charge	0.77	0.79	1.04	0.87	0.89	1.49	1.76
Non-Tax Revenue	1.06	1.39	0.99	1.24	1.27	2.61	2.51
Current Expenditure	24.12	22.69	21.04	24.19	21.89	44.37	46.08
Personal Emoluments	10.59	10.66	10.68	10.58	10.77	21.29	21.35
Goods and Services*	5.00	4.92	4.13	5.56	4.20	9.25	9.76
Interest Payments	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Domestic	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
External	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Transfers and Subsidies	8.52	7.02	6.22	8.04	6.91	13.82	14.95
Of Which: Pensions	3.21	3.05	3.13	2.77	2.66	5.81	5.43
Current Account Balance	(3.22)	(1.04)	1.70	3.69	2.35	(2.68)	6.03
Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	11.62	16.30	34.88	23.69	23.72	30.77	47.41
Of which: Capital Grants	-	4.01	22.12	7.53	9.26	8.30	16.79
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	7.85	6.44	9.01	7.66	8.04	14.34	15.70
Primary Balance	(22.68)	(19.68)	(20.06)	(20.12)	(20.15)	(39.48)	(40.28)
Overall Balance	(11.07)	(3.47)	14.81	3.56	3.56	(8.72)	7.12
Financing	11.07	3.47	(14.81)	(3.56)	(3.56)	8.72	(7.12)
Domestic	11.10	3.50	(14.78)	(3.53)	(3.53)	8.75	(7.06)
ECCB (net)	(0.42)	0.14	(0.37)	0.31	(0.23)	(0.13)	0.08
Commercial Banks (net)	11.19	(19.37)	6.47	(11.40)	(7.29)	6.78	(18.69)
Other	0.33	22.72	(20.88)	7.56	4.00	2.10	11.55
External	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

*Goods and Services includes Miscellaneous Payments

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 33
Montserrat - Selected Trade Statistics
 (Value: EC\$M)

	2010 ^R 2 nd Qr	2010 ^R 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 ^R 1 st Qr	2011 ^P 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(20.48)	(17.20)	(21.85)	(8.22)	(11.15)	(37.74)	(19.37)
Total Imports	20.85	17.69	22.25	9.34	12.16	39.30	21.51
Total Exports	0.37	0.49	0.40	1.12	1.01	1.56	2.14
Total Domestic Exports	0.22	0.28	0.25	1.12	1.01	0.63	2.14
Total Re-Exports	0.14	0.22	0.15	-	-	0.93	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 34
Montserrat - Monetary Survey
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	184.89	169.48	186.07	184.33	200.48	210.92
Central Bank (net)	52.85	47.00	39.17	45.41	51.81	48.31
Data available at 12 August 2011	132.04	122.48	146.90	138.92	148.67	162.61
External (net)	47.01	44.42	44.80	37.24	42.36	47.70
Assets	87.11	86.10	76.72	70.04	76.73	81.68
Liabilities	40.10	41.68	31.92	32.80	34.37	33.98
Other ECCB Territories	85.03	78.07	102.10	101.68	106.31	114.91
Assets	199.87	200.68	206.85	208.15	215.54	226.46
Liabilities	114.84	122.62	104.75	106.47	109.23	111.55
Net Domestic Assets	(17.25)	2.38	(18.44)	(13.78)	(25.66)	(32.90)
Domestic Credit	10.49	24.93	9.61	15.07	3.87	(2.99)
Central Government (net)	(25.16)	(14.39)	(33.62)	(27.52)	(38.61)	(46.14)
Other Public Sector (net)	(20.30)	(19.03)	(16.90)	(19.16)	(19.46)	(18.85)
Private Sector	55.95	58.36	60.14	61.76	61.94	62.00
Household	46.82	48.21	50.36	51.81	51.94	52.18
Business	9.13	10.16	9.78	9.96	10.00	9.81
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(27.75)	(22.55)	(28.05)	(28.86)	(29.54)	(29.91)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	167.64	171.86	167.63	170.55	174.82	178.02
Money Supply (M1)	36.89	34.00	32.78	35.43	36.02	35.77
Currency with the Public	12.54	11.52	12.88	15.97	16.91	15.83
Demand Deposits	24.07	22.08	19.63	19.15	18.95	19.84
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	0.29	0.40	0.27	0.31	0.16	0.10
Quasi Money	130.74	137.86	134.85	135.11	138.80	142.24
Savings Deposits	111.93	120.69	117.94	118.00	119.10	122.07
Time Deposits	9.08	10.17	10.28	10.44	10.60	11.61
Foreign Currency Deposits	9.73	7.01	6.63	6.68	9.11	8.56

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 35
St Kitts and Nevis - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	99,635	68,409	186,126	256,067	103,193	342,879	359,260
Stay-Over Visitors	21,865	23,822	21,541	27,744	22,953	48,745	50,697
Of which:							
USA	13,055	13,060	13,077	18,516	14,501	30,494	33,017
Canada	1,162	1,754	1,676	1,912	1,195	3,132	3,107
UK	1,784	1,833	2,092	2,417	1,743	3,804	4,160
Caribbean	4,937	6,139	3,674	3,969	4,688	9,325	8,657
Other Countries	927	1,036	1,022	930	826	1,990	1,756
Excursionists	753	734	792	1,138	753	1,771	1,891
Cruise Ship Passengers	77,001	43,782	163,734	227,092	79,471	292,239	306,563
Yacht Passengers	16	71	59	93	16	124	109
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	42	13	85	133	87	178	220
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	51.34	53.72	55.42	71.28	55.13	121.11	126.41

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 36
St Kitts and Nevis - Consumer Price Index
January 1993 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.00	107.84	0.57	(0.24)	6.81	0.09	0.48	(1.50)	0.57
Food	280.50	110.77	0.71	0.76	9.01	0.39	(0.01)	0.22	0.38
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	7.10	116.35	1.08	0.49	11.10	0.74	5.83	(2.46)	6.62
Housing	129.90	112.64	-	-	13.37	0.49	(1.00)	1.47	(0.51)
Fuel and Light	43.70	102.76	-	-	1.19	1.69	(0.14)	(3.98)	1.55
Clothing and Footwear	92.90	109.39	(0.55)	0.49	2.80	0.21	5.84	(0.04)	6.07
Transportation and Communication	21.40	104.57	-	-	1.39	3.30	(1.26)	1.11	2.00
Household Furnishings and Supplies	37.20	109.76	2.83	(2.86)	13.57	(3.77)	(0.22)	(6.51)	(3.98)
Medical Care and Expenses	140.50	104.93	-	-	3.32	0.13	1.43	-	1.56
Education	192.70	107.76	(0.37)	(1.42)	6.73	(0.40)	3.21	0.31	2.80
Personal Services	19.90	106.05	-	5.27	0.74	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	34.20	112.78	-	-	14.07	1.12	(2.11)	(0.12)	(1.01)

Sources: Statistics Division and Ministry of Sustainable Development

*at end of period

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 37
St Kitts and Nevis - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	119.55	119.85	149.38	167.88	142.90	238.59	310.78
Tax Revenue	80.10	82.73	98.66	106.95	93.65	161.58	200.60
Taxes on Income and Profits	22.27	24.48	24.31	22.15	20.68	43.81	42.83
Of Which:							
Company	12.43	14.27	12.03	9.43	10.72	26.89	20.15
Social Services	9.16	6.94	10.73	8.24	9.53	15.67	17.77
Taxes on Property	3.22	3.43	1.25	1.44	2.35	4.67	3.79
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	14.35	13.12	35.95	56.07	46.35	35.32	102.41
Of Which:							
Hotel Room Tax	1.40	0.92	0.62	0.10	0.12	3.18	0.23
Stamp Duties	6.54	5.70	7.41	6.73	8.20	16.61	14.94
Gasoline Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value Added Tax	-	-	18.66	40.58	32.03	1.21	1.37
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	40.26	41.69	37.15	27.30	24.28	77.77	51.57
Of Which:							
Import Duty	11.19	12.27	14.68	12.80	11.25	21.56	24.05
Consumption Tax	19.41	18.95	9.56	0.80	0.33	36.65	1.13
Customs Service Charge	7.64	8.47	10.02	8.25	7.71	15.01	15.96
Non-Tax Revenue	39.45	37.12	50.72	60.92	49.25	77.01	110.18
Current Expenditure	129.62	136.13	147.90	135.76	128.41	240.90	264.17
Personal Emoluments	55.75	56.03	57.08	55.02	56.45	110.39	111.46
Goods and Services	24.37	27.94	41.09	29.59	28.05	49.12	57.64
Interest Payments	35.14	37.39	32.04	33.73	28.49	56.33	62.22
Domestic	18.45	26.92	27.48	21.90	24.33	30.80	46.24
External	16.68	10.47	4.56	11.82	4.16	25.53	15.98
Transfers and Subsidies	14.36	14.77	17.69	17.42	15.43	25.06	32.85
Of Which: Pensions	5.55	5.47	5.75	5.92	6.05	10.84	11.97
Current Account Balance	(10.07)	(16.29)	1.48	32.12	14.49	(2.31)	46.61
Capital Revenue	5.07	3.93	1.51	1.71	2.93	7.41	4.64
Grants	7.68	13.84	28.73	1.29	5.31	11.38	6.60
Of which: Capital Grants	2.86	1.75	1.22	1.19	0.62	5.68	1.81
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	46.14	21.51	45.78	21.81	23.23	56.87	45.03
Of which: Capital Expenditure	45.41	19.98	44.02	21.77	23.20	54.42	44.97
Primary Balance	(8.32)	17.37	17.99	47.04	27.99	15.95	75.04
Overall Balance	(43.46)	(20.03)	(14.05)	13.32	(0.49)	(40.38)	12.82
Financing							
Domestic	43.46	20.03	14.05	(13.32)	0.49	40.38	(12.82)
ECCB (net)	50.47	6.36	34.98	20.10	(32.42)	59.39	(12.32)
Commercial Banks (net)	24.70	(19.28)	(8.13)	9.13	(36.46)	13.79	(27.32)
Other	(15.82)	83.24	(10.94)	(35.85)	5.44	9.35	(30.42)
External	41.59	(57.60)	54.05	46.82	(1.39)	36.25	45.43
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(7.01)	13.66	(20.92)	(33.42)	32.91	(19.01)	(0.51)
Disbursements	(7.01)	13.66	(20.92)	(33.42)	(3.59)	(19.01)	(37.01)
Amortisation	1.95	28.51	4.05	2.33	3.70	3.97	6.03
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(8.96)	(14.85)	(24.97)	(35.74)	(7.29)	(22.98)	(43.03)
Arrears	-	-	-	-	36.50	-	36.50
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 30 August 2011



Table 38
St Kitts and Nevis - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	746.65	686.25	646.42	641.02	727.06	841.34
Central Bank (net)	407.57	370.97	340.88	420.29	423.86	542.72
Commercial Banks (net)	339.07	315.28	305.54	220.73	303.20	298.62
External (net)	579.87	212.23	397.78	393.14	514.25	582.13
Assets	1,431.93	1,325.45	1,218.25	1,304.82	1,405.01	1,451.93
Liabilities	852.06	1,113.23	820.46	911.68	890.76	869.80
Other ECCB Territories	(240.79)	103.05	(92.24)	(172.41)	(211.05)	(283.51)
Assets	376.23	672.33	489.78	500.21	531.75	543.12
Liabilities	617.03	569.28	582.01	672.61	742.80	826.63
Net Domestic Assets	1,119.75	1,158.78	1,242.32	1,269.98	1,221.54	1,095.62
Domestic Credit	1,695.21	1,736.88	1,801.82	1,833.01	1,786.12	1,649.61
Central Government (net)	796.55	805.47	869.37	850.82	823.61	792.57
Other Public Sector (net)	(390.34)	(392.87)	(396.07)	(374.45)	(401.17)	(517.95)
Private Sector	1,289.00	1,324.28	1,328.51	1,356.63	1,363.68	1,375.00
Households	799.09	806.56	819.44	855.68	848.83	766.11
Business	413.59	427.20	420.39	410.40	425.04	519.35
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	43.29	45.96	46.73	47.35	49.57	49.58
Subsidiaries & Affiliates	33.03	44.56	41.96	43.21	40.23	39.96
Other Items (net)	(575.45)	(578.10)	(559.50)	(563.02)	(564.58)	(553.99)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,866.40	1,845.03	1,888.74	1,911.01	1,948.59	1,936.95
Money Supply (M1)	303.43	328.64	328.74	357.33	355.14	294.42
Currency with the Public	86.94	91.52	92.54	101.05	97.03	94.24
Demand Deposits	204.19	217.52	223.96	247.98	224.16	190.43
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	12.30	19.60	12.24	8.29	33.95	9.75
Quasi Money	1,562.97	1,516.38	1,560.00	1,553.68	1,593.46	1,642.54
Savings Deposits	645.52	651.86	650.93	638.43	657.81	669.35
Time Deposits	518.45	505.94	526.18	552.40	544.44	578.74
Foreign Currency Deposits	399.01	358.59	382.89	362.84	391.21	394.44

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 39
Saint Lucia - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	196,648	154,750	266,074	360,374	205,263	605,388	565,637
Stay-Over Visitors	79,326	81,168	61,913	82,652	83,673	162,856	166,325
Of which:							
USA	37,796	35,410	24,899	32,014	37,633	68,776	69,647
Canada	5,759	4,574	6,394	15,035	6,025	21,186	21,060
Europe	20,247	19,786	19,738	25,111	23,949	46,171	49,060
UK	16,644	15,848	15,341	18,021	19,717	36,228	37,738
France	1,126	1,383	1,298	3,100	1,254	3,141	4,354
Germany	769	721	1,136	1,398	1,013	2,285	2,411
Caribbean	13,634	20,305	9,951	9,306	14,377	23,742	23,683
Excursionists	1,585	2,682	2,161	2,596	3,587	2,770	6,183
Cruise Ship Passengers	104,597	62,514	192,682	261,205	106,267	414,847	367,472
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	56	22	104	152	59	254	211
Yacht Passengers	11,140	8,386	9,318	13,921	11,736	24,915	25,657
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	215.97	201.81	192.37	256.28	212.96	493.90	469.23

Source: Saint Lucia Tourist Board
Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 40
Saint Lucia - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	99.87	108.91	0.68	0.26	(0.55)	1.45	1.70	4.52	3.17
Food	25.02	110.70	0.18	(0.06)	(0.11)	0.43	2.02	0.40	2.45
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	6.53	108.19	(0.36)	0.55	0.27	(0.03)	0.95	(0.17)	0.92
Clothing and Footwear	1.66	108.11	9.71	9.55	(0.17)	2.69	(1.74)	6.62	0.90
Housing, Utilities, Gas and Fuels	17.36	105.98	0.55	(0.73)	0.18	0.93	1.64	8.67	2.58
Furniture and Household Appliances	3.31	103.06	1.07	(2.27)	(4.02)	(5.21)	4.68	1.46	(0.77)
Health	3.96	113.43	(0.78)	(0.86)	0.45	2.02	0.13	0.64	2.15
Transport	16.40	111.99	0.58	(1.45)	1.55	2.40	3.52	1.68	6.01
Communication	12.54	100.77	-	0.33	0.55	1.61	(0.22)	-	1.39
Recreation and Culture	1.37	100.16	2.36	3.81	(22.69)	10.67	5.69	7.78	16.97
Education	3.70	139.15	-	14.03	-	-	-	14.92	-
Hotels & Restaurants	1.10	110.45	0.68	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.44)	-	0.09	(0.44)
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Statistical Office
*at end of period
Data available at 12 August 2011



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

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	198.95	201.82	171.16	217.45	205.37	403.26	422.82
Tax Revenue	189.45	184.40	163.12	201.03	201.97	381.50	403.00
Taxes on Income and Profits	64.61	53.88	31.97	72.34	70.35	137.34	142.69
Of Which:							
Personal Income	19.64	19.35	18.56	25.64	21.49	41.99	47.12
Company	29.18	26.22	2.90	36.41	36.09	60.64	72.50
Taxes on Property	0.93	0.80	0.54	0.99	0.91	1.92	1.90
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	29.78	32.18	33.66	32.76	32.01	59.29	64.77
Of Which:							
Consumption Duty	1.25	1.31	1.31	1.90	1.36	2.82	3.27
Licenses	3.46	4.49	10.87	5.02	4.22	9.76	9.24
Excise Tax	3.46	3.02	2.74	4.29	2.50	6.93	6.79
Hotel Occupancy Tax	9.08	10.14	6.04	8.99	10.41	17.29	19.40
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	94.13	97.55	96.94	94.94	98.70	182.95	193.64
Of Which:							
Consumption Tax (Imports)	26.76	29.95	31.98	25.85	28.81	49.82	54.67
Import Duty	25.01	24.90	27.95	24.22	26.21	46.44	50.43
Service Charge (Imports)	15.47	16.71	15.48	16.45	18.16	29.66	34.61
Excise Tax	17.56	16.20	13.17	20.82	17.72	38.42	38.54
Non-Tax Revenue	9.50	17.42	8.04	16.42	3.40	21.76	19.82
Current Expenditure	178.42	187.84	170.80	194.70	186.82	364.53	381.52
Personal Emoluments	90.25	83.28	82.60	85.37	87.80	170.76	173.17
Goods and Services	30.39	40.07	32.60	41.36	35.20	76.04	76.57
Interest Payments	22.31	26.28	20.55	33.49	24.30	45.99	57.79
Domestic	11.59	15.70	10.18	19.37	14.53	24.48	33.90
External	10.71	10.58	10.37	14.12	9.77	21.51	23.89
Transfers and Subsidies	35.47	38.22	35.05	34.47	39.52	71.74	74.00
Of Which: Pensions	1.99	2.57	2.09	1.36	3.90	3.94	5.26
Current Account Balance	20.54	13.98	0.36	22.75	18.55	38.73	41.30
Capital Revenue	-	-	8.64	-	-	-	-
Grants	17.21	13.25	23.60	6.11	12.88	27.18	18.99
Of which: Capital Grants	17.21	13.25	23.60	6.11	12.88	27.18	18.99
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	34.68	26.72	23.71	80.77	35.74	95.75	116.51
Primary Balance	25.37	26.79	29.44	(18.42)	19.99	16.14	1.57
Overall Balance (after grants)	3.07	0.51	8.89	(51.91)	(4.31)	(29.85)	(56.22)
Financing	(3.07)	(0.51)	(8.89)	51.91	4.31	29.85	56.22
Domestic	3.26	(50.85)	(3.09)	48.79	16.65	(1.51)	65.44
ECCB (net)	36.12	(22.66)	(22.26)	37.13	5.44	(1.71)	42.57
Commercial Banks (net)	(3.29)	(7.12)	(2.39)	(60.04)	28.53	(43.53)	(31.51)
Other	(29.57)	(21.06)	21.56	71.70	(17.32)	43.73	54.38
External	(6.32)	50.34	(5.80)	3.13	(12.34)	31.36	(9.22)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(6.32)	50.34	(5.80)	3.13	(12.34)	31.36	(9.22)
Disbursements	44.55	73.99	24.96	26.76	7.68	105.18	34.44
Amortisation	(50.88)	(23.65)	(30.76)	(23.63)	(20.03)	(73.83)	(43.66)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department and ECCB Estimates

Data available at 24 August 2011



Table 42
Saint Lucia - Banana Production

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Volume (tonnes)	5,347	5,524	2,478	-	500	13,699	500
Value (EC\$M)	10.67	10.96	4.48	-	1.06	26.43	1.06
Unit Price (EC\$/ tonnes)	1,995.60	1,984.53	1,809.40	-	2,126.10	3,882.78	-

Source: WIBDECO

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 43
Saint Lucia - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Exports	517.80	520.51	645.66	601.27	594.17	989.97	1,195.44
Total Domestic Exports	39.68	48.13	61.77	50.66	53.02	112.16	103.68
Total Re-Exports	478.12	472.38	583.90	550.61	541.15	877.81	1,091.76
Total Imports	438.40	424.25	522.13	499.94	491.93	817.23	991.87
Trade Balance	79.40	96.26	123.53	101.33	102.23	172.74	203.56

Source: Statistical Department, Saint Lucia and ECCB estimates

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 44
Saint Lucia - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	(420.88)	(437.39)	(513.81)	(315.70)	(365.42)	(380.41)
Central Bank (net)	450.38	483.55	416.77	492.29	551.63	571.07
Commercial Banks (net)	(871.26)	(920.95)	(930.59)	(807.99)	(917.05)	(951.48)
External (net)	(540.00)	(535.37)	(526.20)	(382.25)	(481.23)	(565.49)
Assets	487.03	440.58	420.59	448.88	439.37	388.97
Liabilities	1,027.03	975.95	946.79	831.13	920.59	954.46
Other ECCB Territories	(331.26)	(385.58)	(404.39)	(425.74)	(435.82)	(385.99)
Assets	384.38	393.95	427.39	376.32	377.45	440.26
Liabilities	715.64	779.52	831.78	802.06	813.27	826.25
Net Domestic Assets	2,988.05	2,994.47	3,004.17	2,874.89	3,018.58	3,111.78
Domestic Credit	3,393.54	3,402.77	3,430.45	3,410.07	3,412.69	3,497.28
Central Government (net)	(30.40)	2.42	(27.36)	(52.01)	(74.92)	(40.95)
Other Public Sector (net)	(305.96)	(324.27)	(326.94)	(340.35)	(325.40)	(315.28)
Private Sector	3,729.90	3,724.62	3,784.75	3,802.43	3,813.01	3,853.52
Households	1,279.47	1,281.75	1,303.36	1,307.75	1,311.05	1,316.82
Business	2,247.66	2,258.24	2,295.48	2,332.65	2,345.02	2,361.99
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	40.69	43.56	44.03	42.34	40.78	40.89
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	162.08	141.07	141.87	119.69	116.15	133.82
Other Items (net)	(405.48)	(408.30)	(426.28)	(535.18)	(394.10)	(385.50)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	2,567.17	2,557.08	2,490.35	2,559.19	2,653.17	2,731.37
Money Supply (M1)	648.80	630.38	614.55	644.53	653.14	692.75
Currency with the Public	130.67	135.67	131.79	151.53	140.26	146.54
Demand Deposits	492.67	479.18	474.25	481.77	497.20	531.95
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	25.47	15.53	8.50	11.23	15.67	14.25
Quasi Money	1,918.37	1,926.70	1,875.81	1,914.66	2,000.03	2,038.63
Savings Deposits	1,324.31	1,335.99	1,317.65	1,319.01	1,351.50	1,374.39
Time Deposits	427.74	459.69	429.53	443.67	477.68	499.62
Foreign Currency Deposits	166.32	131.02	128.63	151.99	170.85	164.62

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 24 August 2011



Table 45
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Tourism Statistics

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Total Visitors	32,906	23,521	70,863	86,210	42,174	136,737	128,384
Stay-Over Visitors	16,770	17,589	18,156	18,959	19,162	36,733	38,121
Of which:							
USA	5,546	4,766	5,066	5,738	5,756	11,719	11,494
Canada	1,443	1,346	1,953	2,359	1,657	3,909	4,016
UK	2,589	2,662	3,267	4,075	3,637	6,207	7,712
Caribbean	5,770	7,442	5,894	4,152	6,494	10,632	10,646
Other Countries	1,422	1,373	1,976	2,635	1,618	4,266	4,253
Excursionists	1,053	1,085	1,087	1,521	1,003	2,914	2,524
Yacht Passengers	9,135	4,847	11,239	18,238	10,806	26,517	29,044
Cruise Ship Passengers	5,948	0	40,381	47,492	11,203	70,573	58,695
Number of Cruise Ship Calls	9	0	40	55	14	91	69
Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)	51.14	45.20	60.35	77.29	61.91	127.15	139.20

Sources: Department of Tourism

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 46
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Consumer Price Index
January 2001 = 100

	Weight	Index Jun 2011	Percentage Change*						
			2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
All Items	1,000.00	138.04	1.74	0.43	0.31	0.59	1.55	1.26	2.15
Food	536.1	150.26	2.89	0.39	0.35	0.20	1.07	1.54	1.27
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9.5	142.03	0.17	(0.47)	1.88	(0.20)	0.50	2.09	0.30
Housing	97.9	110.42	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.70	2.00	0.10	2.71
Fuel and Light	29.8	144.00	(0.95)	1.48	1.54	0.70	1.99	3.10	2.70
Clothing and Footwear	88.7	115.21	-	1.10	(0.14)	(0.30)	0.40	0.79	0.10
Household Furnishings and Supplies	61.5	112.02	(0.28)	0.23	-	(0.30)	0.40	(0.31)	0.10
Transport and Communications	68.5	130.39	1.39	0.80	-	3.21	0.76	2.54	4.00
Medical Care and Expenses	10.1	141.59	-	-	-	(1.10)	0.91	-	(0.20)
Education	34.3	152.87	-	-	1.12	-	-	0.57	-
Personal Services	33.5	120.54	0.21	0.31	0.24	0.20	-	0.49	0.20
Miscellaneous	30.1	104.97	-	-	0.16	0.20	-	-	0.20

Source: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance

*at end of period

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 47
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Central Government Fiscal Operations
(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Current Revenue	132.19	115.93	132.47	97.20	112.74	223.32	209.94
Tax Revenue	112.55	105.00	114.39	89.55	98.26	191.31	187.81
Taxes on Income & Profits	27.62	28.20	32.16	21.72	29.60	48.44	51.31
Of Which:							
Individual	16.12	14.10	16.76	15.83	17.03	30.83	32.87
Company Tax	10.38	11.71	13.61	4.45	11.22	14.71	15.68
Taxes on Property	0.31	1.82	0.47	0.38	0.34	0.61	0.72
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	63.13	55.27	58.15	50.76	50.03	109.58	100.79
Of Which:							
Stamp Duties	9.96	4.96	5.01	3.41	3.04	12.71	6.46
Consumption Duties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hotel Turnover Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value Added Tax	35.52	29.83	35.00	34.13	31.55	65.77	65.68
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	21.49	19.70	23.60	16.69	18.29	32.68	34.98
Of Which:							
Import Duty	12.32	11.50	14.43	9.46	10.19	18.51	19.65
Consumption Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customs Service Charge	7.97	7.07	8.37	6.43	7.25	11.87	13.68
Non-Tax Revenue	19.63	10.93	18.08	7.65	14.48	32.01	22.13
Current Expenditure	118.23	121.06	125.57	126.32	131.08	233.67	257.40
Personal Emoluments	54.29	53.65	59.64	57.35	56.98	108.47	114.33
Goods and Services	18.83	18.29	16.80	15.87	19.72	31.15	35.59
Interest Payments	11.03	13.10	13.20	12.23	10.32	25.49	22.55
Domestic	6.26	8.71	7.56	7.30	3.95	15.23	11.25
External	4.77	4.39	5.64	4.93	6.37	10.25	11.30
Transfers and Subsidies	34.08	36.02	35.93	40.86	44.06	68.56	84.92
Of Which: Pensions	9.98	10.56	11.42	13.08	10.80	23.30	23.88
Current Account Balance	13.96	(5.13)	6.90	(29.11)	(18.35)	(10.35)	(47.46)
Capital Revenue	0.07	0.16	0.51	0.58	0.27	0.34	0.86
Grants	4.53	6.10	3.45	0.67	20.52	4.60	21.19
Of which: Capital Grants	4.53	6.10	3.45	0.67	20.52	4.60	21.19
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	25.52	9.30	37.43	2.10	11.94	27.03	14.04
Of which: Capital Expenditure	25.52	9.30	37.43	2.10	11.94	27.03	14.04
Primary Balance	4.07	4.94	(13.37)	(17.73)	0.83	(6.96)	(16.90)
Overall Balance (after grants)	(6.96)	(8.17)	(26.57)	(29.96)	(9.49)	(32.45)	(39.46)
Financing	6.96	8.17	26.57	29.96	9.49	32.45	39.46
Domestic	13.00	7.51	(114.95)	29.48	16.96	(20.19)	46.44
ECCB (net)	0.57	6.63	(4.72)	4.37	(7.23)	(0.57)	(2.86)
Commercial Banks (net)	(61.50)	(5.76)	(75.12)	19.99	1.68	(25.73)	21.67
Other	73.93	6.64	(35.10)	5.12	22.51	6.11	27.63
External	(10.62)	(7.86)	149.08	(10.75)	(1.53)	30.57	(12.28)
Net Disbursements/(Amortisation)	(10.62)	(7.86)	121.09	(10.75)	(1.53)	30.57	(12.28)
Disbursements	3.47	2.55	134.93	1.76	11.91	61.89	13.67
Amortisation	(14.09)	(10.41)	(13.84)	(12.51)	(13.44)	(31.31)	(25.96)
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Data available at 12 August 2011



Table 48
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Selected Trade Statistics
(Value: EC\$M; Volume: tonnes)

	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr	2010 Jan - Jun	2011 Jan - Jun
Visible Trade Balance	(192.68)	(200.08)	(218.60)	(200.51)	(191.66)	(385.23)	(392.17)
Total Imports	222.17	225.64	245.28	222.58	214.61	441.55	437.19
Total Exports	29.49	25.56	26.68	22.07	22.95	56.31	45.02
Re-Exports	7.57	2.31	3.67	3.43	2.30	10.63	5.73
Domestic Exports	21.92	23.26	23.02	18.63	20.65	45.69	39.29
Of Which:							
Bananas							
Volume	0.81	0.77	0.51	-	-	2.43	-
Value	2.11	1.68	0.96	-	-	5.16	-
Flour							
Volume	2.81	2.96	3.12	3.11	3.39	5.63	6.50
Value	5.89	6.25	6.56	7.06	7.89	11.91	14.95
Rice							
Volume	1.02	1.03	0.92	0.97	1.16	1.99	2.13
Value	3.00	3.05	2.87	2.90	3.50	5.96	6.41
Feeds							
Volume	1.46	1.64	1.64	2.31	2.63	2.88	4.94
Value	1.36	1.45	1.48	1.98	2.56	2.69	4.54

Data available at 12 August 2011

Table 49
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Monetary Survey
(EC\$M at end of period)

	2010 1 st Qr	2010 2 nd Qr	2010 3 rd Qr	2010 4 th Qr	2011 1 st Qr	2011 2 nd Qr
Net Foreign Assets	355.54	363.54	298.34	474.45	422.78	442.67
Central Bank (net)	226.94	250.70	213.63	299.13	245.06	222.42
Commercial Banks (net)	128.60	112.84	84.71	175.33	177.72	220.25
External (net)	(30.78)	(40.14)	(79.27)	(94.02)	(64.19)	(57.30)
Assets	168.41	173.48	135.03	139.76	162.94	155.49
Liabilities	199.20	213.62	214.30	233.78	227.13	212.79
Other ECCB Territories	159.38	152.97	163.98	269.35	241.92	277.55
Assets	346.64	343.90	358.56	390.72	357.46	377.50
Liabilities	187.26	190.92	194.58	121.37	115.54	99.95
Net Domestic Assets	745.13	750.25	772.81	639.55	727.13	698.59
Domestic Credit	1,067.47	999.52	998.62	891.99	962.47	926.52
Central Government (net)	162.23	101.30	102.18	22.33	46.69	41.15
Other Public Sector (net)	(38.93)	(78.93)	(70.04)	(90.35)	(89.14)	(115.59)
Private Sector	944.17	977.15	966.49	960.00	1,004.92	1,000.96
Households	593.31	593.98	597.11	597.42	624.99	628.15
Business	344.33	357.15	354.17	355.92	353.05	345.08
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	6.53	26.02	15.20	6.66	26.87	27.74
Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items (net)	(322.34)	(249.27)	(225.81)	(252.44)	(235.33)	(227.93)
Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1,100.67	1,113.78	1,071.15	1,114.00	1,149.91	1,141.25
Money Supply (M1)	360.95	358.59	324.78	345.66	355.20	342.84
Currency with the Public	58.65	54.18	44.22	50.61	40.58	42.73
Demand Deposits	293.01	299.28	274.80	289.12	308.68	294.86
EC\$ Cheques and Drafts Issued	9.29	5.12	5.76	5.93	5.94	5.25
Quasi Money	739.72	755.20	746.38	768.34	794.72	798.42
Savings Deposits	571.30	586.88	589.91	594.02	612.54	604.24
Time Deposits	125.89	127.73	128.63	129.16	130.58	142.82
Foreign Currency Deposits	42.53	40.59	27.84	45.16	51.60	51.36

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Data available at 12 August 2011

