



Quarterly Economic Review

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QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Preliminary indications are that the domestic economy strengthened during the third quarter of 2005 due to continued momentum from construction activity, sustained levels of stopover visitors to New Providence and heightened consumer demand. Nevertheless, indications are that relatively high global oil prices contributed to higher inflation. Despite the expansion in the merchandise trade deficit, improvements in tourism receipts and lower income outflows resulted in the current account deficit contracting marginally during the review period. Monetary trends reflected moderate credit expansion, reduced liquidity levels and continued strengthening in private foreign investment flows. The first quarter of the FY 2005/06 budget produced a noticeable decline in the fiscal deficit, owing to improved revenue collections and higher tax receipts from the increased level of imports

Net free cash reserves of the banking system fell by \$7.5 million to \$283.7 million, compared to a contraction of \$33.0 million in 2004, and represented a more buoyant 6.4% of Bahamian dollar deposit liabilities. The surplus on the broader measure of liquid assets also narrowed by \$60.5 million to \$243.2 million, albeit continuing to exceed the required minimum by a comfortable 33.3%. Reflecting some tightening in liquidity conditions combined with strengthened growth in consumer lending, domestic banks' weighted average loan rate firmed by 66 basis point to 10.69%. Alongside a 2 basis points rise in the average deposit rate to 3.11%, banks' average interest rate spread widened to 7.58%.

Money supply (M3) contracted by 2.1% during the quarter; however, at end-September, the stock stood higher at \$4.7 billion relative to the comparative period in 2004. After expanding by 26.6% in 2004, residents' foreign currency deposits declined by 27.7% and demand deposits contracted by 11.2% relative to growth of 1.3% last year. Fixed deposits recovered by 2.1%, savings deposits remained relatively unchanged, while the expansion in currency in active circulation was significantly extended to 11.2%.

Total domestic credit expanded by 0.8% to \$5.62 billion, which was appreciably below the 2.2% accretion recorded a year earlier. This outturn was mainly due to a slowdown in Bahamian dollar denominated credit growth to 1.6% from 3.0% in 2004, as Government's position was reversed to a net repayment and an extended decline in credit to the rest of the public sector. Private sector credit strengthened to 2.6%, dominated by notable increases approaching 5% in the rate of expansion for both consumer credit and residential mortgages.

Preliminary indications are that the fiscal deficit for the first quarter of FY2005/06 was more than halved to \$20.4 million relative to the same period of FY2004/05, benefiting from a favourable economic environment and various revenue administrative enhancements. Supported by a 23.5% improvement in tax receipts, total revenue posted a 27.7% gain to \$271.8 million, and non-taxes doubled to \$18.0 million. Total expenditure growth of 12.3% to \$292.2 million included an 8.4% hike in current outlays which was associated largely with recent salary increases, while various public works projects explained the more than twofold boost in capital spending. However, net lending to the public corporations was reduced by almost 50%. Budgetary financing during the period was derived solely from a \$75.0 million domestic bond issue which, amid a modest repayment, elevated the Direct Charge on Government by 3.4% to \$2,247.1 million. Coincident with a 15.6% increase in Government's contingent liabilities, the National Debt advanced by 3.5% to \$2,753.1 million at end-September 2005, compared with a more moderated uptrend of 3.3% to \$2,465.1 million in the previous year.

Indications are that tourism output for the third quarter of 2005 continued to improve relative to the depressed outturn of 2004. Visitor arrivals growth of 3.4% to 1.1 million was maintained by a 12.8% or 0.4 million hike in the higher value-added air segment, in contrast to a 0.5% decline in sea arrivals. New Providence recorded a 23.3% increase in air arrivals and marginal growth in sea arrivals, while total visitors to Grand Bahama were reduced as the island continued its recovery efforts from last year's twin Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne. Arrivals

to other Family Islands remained relatively stable, with gains in air arrivals balancing the fall-off in sea visitors.

Construction activity remained strong during the third quarter of 2005, reinforced by robust residential investments. Data from mortgage lending institutions showed residential disbursements expanding by 80.5% to \$143.5 million and a four-fold hike in commercial disbursements to \$17.8 million relative to the third quarter of 2004. On a forward looking basis, the number of mortgage commitments for new construction and repairs rose to 531 from 386, with a corresponding 30.2% increase in value to \$60.9 million. Most of the approvals (509) were for housing projects, valued at \$56.4 million vis-à-vis (379) \$45.1 million last year. The number of commercial commitments improved more than three-fold and were valued higher at \$4.5 million, compared with \$1.7 million last year. With regards to mortgage rates, average interest costs on residential and commercial mortgages softened by 6 basis points each, to 8.2% and 9.0%, respectively.

Data for the first nine months of the year, suggest a decline in total fisheries output by a third relative to the comparable period in 2004, owing mainly to a 35.2% contraction in the volume of crawfish landings, which constituted the bulk of the catch.

Quarterly inflation, as measured by the average change in the Retail Price Index, firmed to 2.3% during the review quarter from 0.9% in the same period in 2004. The recent surge in energy costs was a key factor behind the upturn in the average price for housing (the most heavily weighted component), transport & communication, food & beverages and education. Moderate average price gains were also registered for miscellaneous goods & services, furniture & household operations and recreation & entertainment services, in contrast to a decline in the average rate of increase in clothing & footwear costs. Average prices in the 12-months through September 2005 also trended higher by 2.0% compared to 1.25% in the corresponding period of 2004. Almost all of the major sub-categories registered price gains, with the sole exception of clothing & footwear items.

In the external sector, the current account deficit contracted by \$8.7 million to \$241.5 million, largely explained by the expansion in the services account surplus, by almost a quarter to \$191.9 million, on account of improvements in travel receipts and higher inflows from

offshore companies' local expenses. Equally significant was the near halving of net income outflows based on reduced repatriation of investment income by banks and other private sector companies, which helped to offset the 13.2% expansion in the merchandise trade deficit to \$417.6 million. Current account transfers rose marginally as a result of higher transfers to the general government and workers' remittances.

The surplus on the capital and financial account declined by an estimated \$31.4 million to \$94.0 million, reflecting a reversal in "other investments" flows, which negated the expansion in direct investments.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

Based on preliminary data for the first quarter of FY2005/06, the Government's budgetary operations resulted in a significant narrowing of the overall deficit to \$20.4 million from \$47.3 million in the year-earlier period. Generally buoyant economic conditions combined with administrative enhancements underpinned an improvement in revenue of 27.6% to \$271.8 million, which surpassed the broadly based growth in expenditure of 12.3% to \$292.2 million. Measured against the budget projections for FY2005/06, quarterly revenue was equivalent to 24.0% and expenditure, 22.3%.

REVENUE

Revenue collections for the first three months of FY2005/06 accelerated by 27.6% or \$58.8 million, following a 2.1% contraction in the corresponding period last year. Tax receipts, which comprised 92.6% of the total, rose strongly by 23.5% to \$251.7 million; non-tax receipts doubled to \$18.0 million, and capital revenue improved to \$2.1 million from \$0.2 million.

Tax receipts were bolstered by a 27.7% gain in taxes on international trade and transactions, to \$135.3 million, based on equally marked gains in both imports and associated stamp taxes amid strong private sector demand conditions. Administrative amendments supported a more than two-fold hike in other stamp taxes to \$36.5 million, departure taxes increased by 57.5% to

\$16.7 million, motor vehicle taxes, by 22.2% to \$3.4 million and business and professional license fees, by 2.3% to \$8.3 million. Conversely, property and other taxes fell by 11.1% and 24.3% respectively, to \$6.7 million and \$37.9 million. The more moderate 0.2% rise in selective taxes on tourism services to \$5.3 million, included an 18.9% increase in hotel occupancy taxes, which appeared to have normalized after declining last year, but was tempered by a timing related 54.3% drop in gaming taxes.

EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure expanded by \$31.9 million (12.3%) to \$292.2 million, with current outlays higher by \$20.2 million (8.4%) at \$261.0 million and capital spending by \$16.0 million at \$26.4 million. Conversely, net lending to public corporations declined by \$4.2 million (46.9%) to \$4.8 million. On a proportional basis, recurrent spending comprised 89.3% of total expenditure, capital outlays, 9.1% and net lending, 1.6%.

By economic classification, current expenditure included a 4.8% hike in government consumption to \$162.1 million, as salary increases reinforced a 4.0% rise in personal emoluments, the largest (71.6%) component of the total. Purchases of goods and services were also higher by \$2.9 million (6.8%) at \$46.0 million, while growth in transfer payments of 14.8% to \$98.9 million was led by a 19.3% boost in subsidies & other transfers to \$73.3 million, with a lesser 3.7% increase in interest payments on debt obligations to \$25.6 million. Higher subsidies & transfers payments was explained by a nearly two-fold rise in outlays to non-profit institutions to \$14.5 million, of which \$6.6 million was earmarked for activities of the National Disaster Preparedness Committee. Subsidies to non-financial public enterprises also advanced by 6.6% to \$36.9 million.

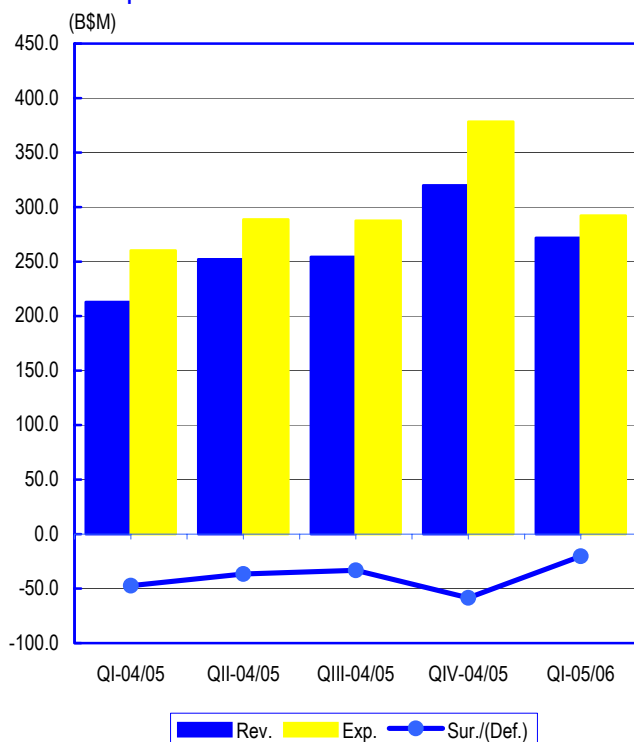
Increases in expenditure were broadly based across major functional categories, with spending for general public services, which constituted 31.9% of recurrent spending, up by 15.2% to \$85.6 million. Outlays for general administration advanced by 23.3% to \$51.1 million, while expenditure on public order & safety went up by 5.1% to \$34.4 million. Spending on health was elevated by 10.6% to \$47.2 million; education, by 9.4% to \$55.0 million and defense, by 5.0% to \$8.4 million. Disbursements for social benefits, housing and other community services grew by a combined 10.8% to \$20.7 million, and were higher for economic services by 37.3%, at \$44.9 million, in support of various public works & water supply projects.

On the capital side, there was a \$14.8 million increase in capital formation which included building expansion, school repairs, road construction and general maintenance work. An additional \$1.2 million was spent for acquisition of assets, mainly land, bringing the quarterly total to \$3.4 million.

Government Revenue By Source (July -September)				
	<u>FY04/05</u>		<u>FY05/06</u>	
	<u>B\$M</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>B\$M</u>	<u>%</u>
Property Tax	7.6	3.5	6.7	2.5
Selective Services Tax	5.2	2.5	5.3	1.9
Busines. & Prof Lic. Fees	8.1	3.8	8.3	3.1
Motor Vehicle Tax	2.8	1.3	3.4	1.3
Departure Tax	10.6	5.0	16.7	6.1
Import Duties	80.3	37.7	104.4	38.4
Stamp Tax from Imports	22.0	10.3	27.3	10.0
Export Tax	3.7	1.7	3.6	1.3
Stamp Tax from Exports	--	--	--	--
Other Stamp Tax	16.5	7.7	36.5	13.4
Other Tax Revenue	50.1	23.5	37.9	13.9
Fines, Forfeits, etc.	8.3	3.9	15.8	5.8
Sales of Govt. Property	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Income	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.7
Other Non-Tax Rev.	--	--	--	--
Capital Revenue	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.8
Grants	--	--	--	--
Less:Refunds	3.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6
Total	213.0	100.0	271.8	100.0

The upswing in non-tax revenue was due primarily to a \$7.5 million gain in income from fines, forfeits and administrative fees to \$15.8 million, mainly as a result of operational improvements in systems for immigration fee collections. Income from other sources, which included sea bed lease and dividend income, rose by \$1.1 million to \$1.7 million; \$0.3 million was received from public corporations, and proceeds from the sale of government property provided a modest \$0.2 million.

Fiscal Operations



FINANCING AND NATIONAL DEBT

Budgetary financing during the quarter ended September 2005 was entirely from domestic government security sale proceeds, which totaled \$75.0 million. The Direct Charge on Government net of amortization rose by \$74.1 million (3.4%) to \$2,247.1 million over the quarter. For Bahamian dollar denominated debt, which represented 87.2% of the total, the majority was held by public corporations (39.8%), mainly the National Insurance Board, followed by private and institutional investors (28.1%), domestic banks (24.3%), and the Central Bank (7.8%). Government bonds were the largest component of Bahamian dollar debt (85.7%), with an average term to maturity of 11 years; and the balance consisted of Treasury bills (9.8%), advances (3.9%) and loans (0.5%). Short-term advances which are excluded from Direct Charge decreased by \$18.3 million—a turnaround from the \$7.0 million increase in the comparative fiscal quarter last year.

Government's contingent liabilities grew by 3.7% to \$506.0 million, primarily influenced by accretions to guaranteed debt of the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation,

Airport Authority and Clifton Heritage Authority. Consequent on these developments, the National Debt increased by 3.5% over the previous quarter to \$2,753.1 million at end-September 2005, and represented an 11.7% hike over the corresponding period in 2004.

PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT

For the third quarter, public sector foreign currency debt declined by 2.3% to \$536.5 million, with no new drawings recorded and principal repayments totaling \$12.9 million—\$0.9 million for central Government and \$11.9 million for the public corporations. Of the outstanding stock, the Government was directly responsible for \$288.4 million (53.8%) and public corporations, the remaining \$248.1 million (46.2%).

By creditor profile, private entities held the largest share of foreign currency debt (41.9%), followed by commercial banks (37.6%) and multilateral institutions (20.4%). In terms of currency composition, more than 95% of the total debt was denominated in United States dollars, with an average maturity in excess of 14 years.

Compared with the third quarter of 2004, foreign currency debt service payments contracted by 21.3% to \$16.3 million, largely explained by a 28.5% decline in amortization payments to \$12.9 million. Conversely, a combination of new debt and generally higher interest rates pushed interest payments higher by 26.9% to \$3.4 million. Given these developments, third quarter debt service as a proportion of estimated exports of goods and non-factor services declined to 2.4% from 3.5% last year, as did the ratio of Government's foreign currency debt service to total revenue, to 0.6% from 1.8%.

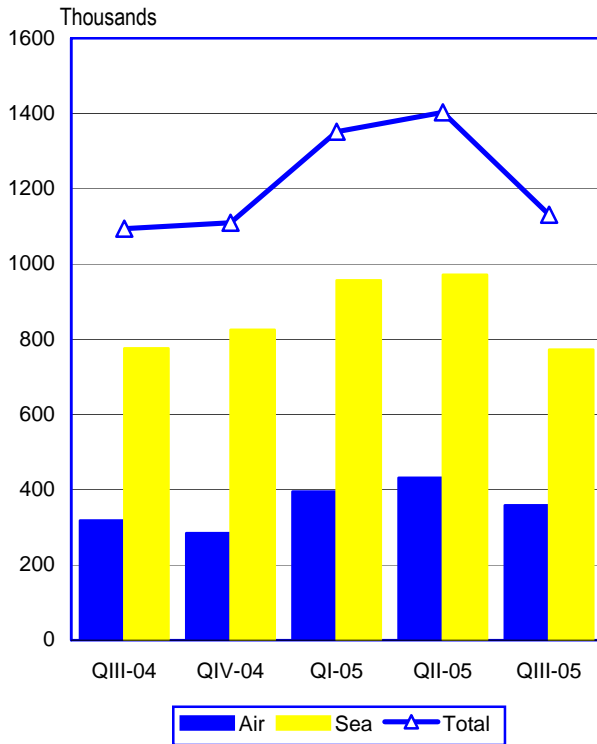
REAL SECTOR

TOURISM

Preliminary estimates for the third quarter indicate ongoing improvement in tourism output relative to the same period of 2004, which was adversely impacted by the Hurricanes in September. The recovery continued to be supported by US tourist arrivals, despite the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on the US economy and the negative influence of oil prices on transportation costs.

During the quarter, total visitor arrivals increased by 3.4% to 1.13 million compared to a contraction in the corresponding period of 2004. After declining by 5.3% last year, air arrivals recovered by 12.8% to 0.4 million, while sea arrivals declined by 0.5% to 0.8 million. Port of entry data for New Providence indicated a 23.3% increase in air arrivals over last year's figures, with a marginal 0.7% improvement in sea arrivals. Weakness in the Grand Bahama market persisted, as air visitors contracted by 18.3% and sea, by 5.2%. Air arrivals to the Family Islands gained 1.9%, whereas sea visitors declined by 0.1%.

Visitor Arrivals



For the first nine months of 2005, total visitor arrivals fell by 3.1% to 3.8 million, relative to a 12.3% increase to 3.9 million in the corresponding period of last year. Air arrivals, which account for 31.4% of total visitors, improved by 1.7% to 1.2 million; however, sea arrivals, at 68.6% of the total, declined by 5.1% to 2.6 million visitors. New Providence achieved a modest 1.2% gain in visitors as a healthy 11.8% increase in air visitors mitigated the 4.2% contraction in sea visitors which continue to account

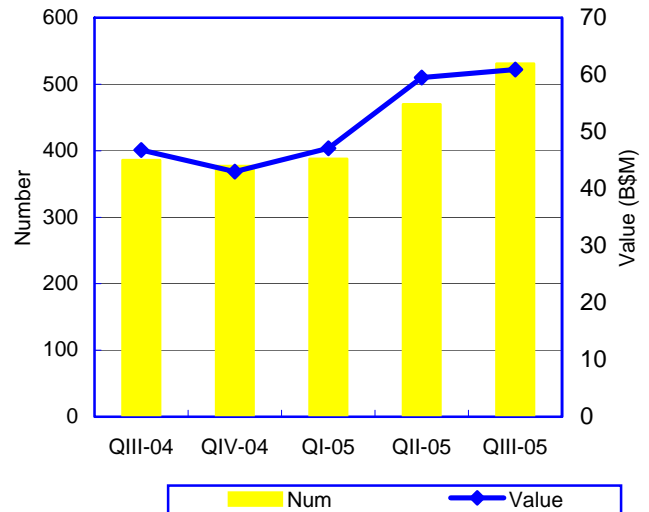
for the bulk of arrivals at 59.3%. Given the current tourism environment in Grand Bahama, where the hurricanes significantly reduced room inventory, total arrivals fell by 19.6%, inclusive of double digit contractions in both air and sea components. Arrivals to the Family Islands weakened by 2.4%, compared to a 5.9% growth in 2004.

Indications are that total hotel room revenues for The Bahamas rose during the first nine months of the year by 8.4%, reflecting firming in both room night sales and average room rates by 1.4% and 6.9%, respectively. Total room revenues for New Providence rose by 9.7% due to higher room night sales, while revenues for the Family Islands increased by 14.9% mainly on account of higher average room rates. The extent of the capacity constraint in Grand Bahama was shown by the fact that available room nights and room night sales contracted by 23.4% and 20.6%, respectively. However, an expansion in average room rates by 24.5% resulted in total room revenue softening by a mere 1.2%.

CONSTRUCTION

Private housing investments continued to reinforce growth in construction output during the quarter, reflecting both new activity and rebuilding efforts following the 2004 hurricane season. Compared with the third quarter of 2004, disbursements for residential mortgages firmed by

Mortgage Comittments: New Construction and Repairs



80.5% to \$143.5 million, and for commercial activity, by more than four-fold to \$17.8 million. On a more forward looking basis, mortgage commitments for new construction and repairs rose to 531 projects valued at \$60.9 million, of which in excess of 90% of both number and value was for residential activity. Interest rate conditions remained favourable for building activity; average interest rates softened by 6 basis points each for both commercial and residential mortgage rates, to 9.0% and 8.2%, respectively.

Both residential and commercial mortgages outstanding increased by nearly 14% each, to \$1,875.8 million and \$180.0 million, respectively. As a share of the loan market, domestic banks held the largest segment (86.5%), followed by insurance companies (9.0%) and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation (4.5%).

PRICES

During the third quarter, higher global oil prices translated into a firming in average consumer price inflation, to 2.7% from 0.6% in the corresponding period of 2004. Prices at local petrol stations reflected a comparative quarterly average increase in the per gallon cost of both diesel and gasoline, by 27.9% and 5.9% to \$3.05 and \$3.55 per gallon, respectively.

Average price increases were registered for most components of the Retail Price Index, particularly medical care & health (3.7%); education (3.6%); housing (3.5%)—the most heavily weighted category; food & beverages (3.3%); transport & communication (3.1%); other goods and services (2.3%) and furniture & household operations (1.8%). Clothing & footwear items posted the only decline, which averaged 1.8%.

Average inflation for the twelve months ending September 2005 strengthened to 2.0% from 1.3% in the corresponding 2004 period. Except for average costs for clothing and footwear items, which declined by 1.7%, all other components of the Index posted gains—ranging from a high of 4.8% for medical care and health, to a low of 1.2% for other goods and services.

FISHERIES

Available estimates from the Department of Fisheries for the nine months to September indicate a 31.8% contraction in fisheries export volumes to 2.4 million pounds. This outcome was primarily due to a 35.2% weakening in crawfish exports, which represented approximately 86% of the total, although partially offset by the 13.5% hike in conch exports to 0.24 million pounds. Exports of other miscellaneous fish varieties contracted by 23.7% to 0.97 million.

Estimated earnings from fisheries exports were reduced by \$15.0 million (31.2%), led by a 33.9% fall-off in the contribution from crawfish to \$30.5 million. Proceeds from other miscellaneous fish varieties exports were lower by an estimated 12.9% to \$1.0 million, in contrast to an 87.7% upturn in conch export earnings to \$1.65 million.

MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

OVERVIEW

During the review quarter monetary and credit developments featured strengthened domestic credit growth, which resulted in a reduction in both the banking system's liquidity and net foreign assets. Renewed growth in consumer lending was accompanied by a firming in average interest rates on loans which exceeded

Average Retail Price Index					
(Annual % Changes)					
September					
Items	Weight	2004		2005	
		Index	%	Index	%
Food & Beverages	138.3	115.9	2.5%	119.4	3.1%
Clothing & Footwear	58.9	107.8	0.3%	106.0	-1.6%
Housing	328.2	103.7	0.3%	105.3	1.6%
Furn. & Household	88.7	119.0	0.3%	120.0	0.8%
Med. Care & Health	44.1	129.7	8.3%	135.9	4.8%
Trans. & Comm.	148.4	107.4	1.8%	110.9	3.3%
Rec., Enter. & Svcs.	48.7	122.4	-2.9%	123.8	1.2%
Education	53.1	164.9	2.1%	169.4	2.7%
Other Goods & Svcs.	91.6	122.3	1.7%	123.8	1.2%
ALL ITEMS	1000	114.5	1.2%	116.8	1.9%

that for deposits to occasion a widening of the average interest rate spread.

Provisional earnings data for the second quarter, the latest period for which data is available, revealed gains in banks' net interest margin and declines in depreciation and bad debt expenses. Third quarter data suggest an improvement in banks' loans quality as asset quality indicators as a proportion of loan arrears in the aggregate loan portfolio were reduced.

LIQUIDITY

Compared with a \$33.0 million (17.4%) decrease last year, net free cash reserves of the banking system contracted by a lesser \$7.5 million (2.6%) to \$283.7 million, which was still two-thirds higher. Consequently, banks' free cash balances represented a larger 6.4% of Bahamian dollar deposits, as compared to 3.9% in 2004. The surplus on the broader liquid assets, which declined by \$60.5 million (19.9%) to \$243.2 million, exceeded the statutory minimum by 33.3% vis-à-vis 29.5% in the previous year—partly because of banks' increased holdings of Government paper.

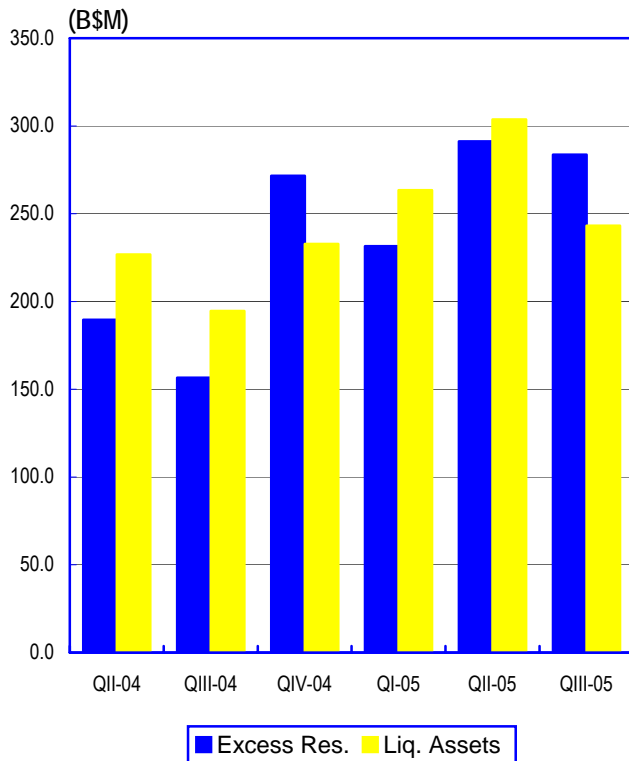
DEPOSITS AND MONEY

Following a 1.0% expansion in 2004, the money supply (M3) contracted by 2.1%. Although the currency component grew by 11.2%, narrow money (M1) decreased by 8.3%, as the sharp falloff (59.9%) in balances held by the public corporations reinforced a contraction in demand deposits by 11.2%, after a gain of 1.3% last year.

Broad money (M2), which grew by a moderate 0.3% in the year-earlier period, registered a 1.2% decline. Savings deposits were flat vis-à-vis a 1.8% rise in 2004, although fixed deposits rebounded by 2.1%. With residents' foreign currency deposits contracting by 27.7% following an increase of 26.6% a year ago, overall money (M3) fell by \$101.6 million (2.1%) to an end-September stock of \$4,673.0 million. This contrasted with growth of \$42.6 million (1.0%) to \$4,398.3 million in 2004.

On a proportional basis, Bahamian dollar fixed deposits represented the largest component (53.8%) in the money supply, followed by demand (21.3%) and savings deposits (18.3%), with smaller shares accounted for by currency in active circulation (4.0%) and residents' foreign currency deposits (2.6%).

Liquidity



DOMESTIC CREDIT

Growth in total domestic credit moderated to \$42.6 million (0.8%) from \$112.3 million (2.2%) during the same period last year, as reduced public sector demand mitigated increased private sector indebtedness. The bulk of the credit expansion was in Bahamian dollars, with a net repayment on the foreign currency component.

The banking system's net claim on the public sector declined by 8.1%, in contrast to 2004's expansion of 4.9%. Public corporations further reduced their liabilities, and proceeds related to a \$75.0 million bond issue reversed the Government's position to a net repayment.

A combination of intensified mortgage and consumer related lending underpinned an expansion in private sector credit of 2.6% or \$120.2 million in the third quarter, up from 1.6% or \$67.2 million in the same period of 2004. Growth in the Bahamian dollar component advanced to 3.8%, whereas the foreign currency portion recorded a stronger decline of 7.5%.

According to the sectoral breakdown of private sector credit, personal lending, at a commanding 71.6% of the total, registered growth of \$145.4 million (4.5%)—for a gain of more than 80% vis-à-vis last year. Similarly, residential mortgages, which include equity loans, firmed by \$74.3 million (4.6%) relative to \$41.0 million (2.9%) in 2004. Equally significant was the more than twofold hike in consumer credit, by \$74.0 million (4.9%), while personal overdrafts posted a slightly lower increase of \$4.5 million (8.4%).

(\$27.7 million), distribution (\$14.4 million), transport, (\$7.4 million); entertainment & catering (\$2.4 million), manufacturing (\$2.3 million), private financial institutions (\$1.3 million) and mining & quarrying (\$0.7 million).

THE CENTRAL BANK

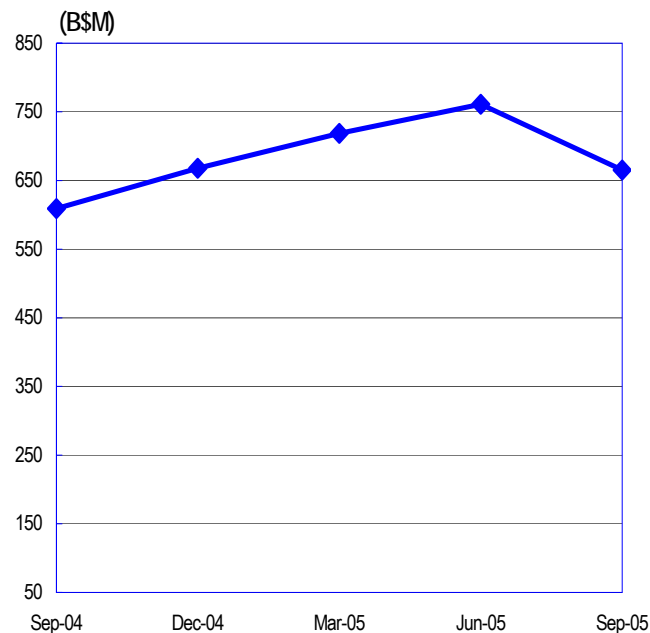
During the review quarter, the Central Bank's net claims on Government fell by \$32.7 million (19.5%) to \$134.8 million, mainly reflecting a reduction in bond holdings (45.4%) which offset a decline in deposit liabilities (62.7%). Net deposit liabilities to the rest of the public sector decreased almost five-fold, to \$25.6 million from \$144.9 million, as balances were shifted into government paper.

Distribution of Bank Credit By Sector
End-September

	2004		2005	
	B\$M	%	B\$M	%
Agriculture	10.1	0.2	10.0	0.2
Fisheries	19.0	0.4	20.2	0.4
Mining & Quarry	19.0	0.4	16.7	0.3
Manufacturing	58.8	1.3	52.2	1.0
Distribution	200.8	4.3	187.7	3.7
Tourism	175.4	3.7	240.4	4.7
Enter. & Catering	36.0	0.8	58.7	1.2
Transport	40.7	0.9	18.6	0.4
Public Corps.	315.2	6.7	272.1	5.4
Construction	250.9	5.3	304.3	6.0
Government	115.6	2.5	72.2	1.4
Private Financial	28.8	0.6	19.5	0.4
Prof. & Other Ser.	116.4	2.5	127.3	2.5
Personal	3029.1	64.5	3384.4	66.7
Miscellaneous	284.0	6.0	290.3	5.7
TOTAL	4699.8	100.0	5074.6	100.0

Increases under consumer credit were distributed among debt consolidation (\$30.2 million), miscellaneous credit (\$16.1 million), credit cards (\$11.0 million), home improvement (\$6.2 million), land purchases (\$4.9 million), education (\$3.1 million) and travel (\$2.9 million). Among the remaining private sector credit categories, net gains were recorded for miscellaneous (\$14.8 million), construction (\$13.6 million), professional & other services (\$6.5 million) and fisheries (\$6.5 million). However, offsets were provided by net repayments under tourism

External Reserves



On the external front, higher international oil prices combined with accelerated private credit expansion in a period traditionally characterized by comparatively lower foreign exchange inflows, led to a decline in external reserves by \$95.9 million (12.6%). This compared with a decrease of \$43.4 million (6.7%) in 2004, although the end-September stock at \$665.2 million maintained the positive margin vis-à-vis the \$609.1 million of last year and was equivalent to an estimated 20.8 weeks of non-oil

merchandise imports. Adjusted for the statutory foreign balance requirement—equivalent to at least 50% of the Bank's Bahamian dollar liabilities—usable reserves, or the Central Bank's liquidity, stood higher at \$299.5 million compared to \$281.3 million in September 2004.

The Bank's underlying foreign exchange transactions comprised an expansion in net sales to \$132.9 million from \$53.6 million last year. Transactions with the public sector resulted in a 27.4% increase in the net outflow to \$73.0 million, which incorporated the impact of higher payments for fuel by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation. Amid elevated private sector demand, the net foreign transaction position with banks was reversed, to a sale of \$59.9 million from a purchase of \$3.7 million last year. Correspondingly, commercial banks' total sales to the public advanced by \$53.3 million (56.1%) to \$148.3 million, while total purchases declined by \$10.2 million (10.4%) to \$88.4 million.

DOMESTIC BANKS

Domestic banks deposit liabilities to the private sector contracted by \$9.8 million (0.2%), following a \$13.5 million (0.4%) expansion in 2004, and contrasted with a \$120.2 million (2.6%) upswing in credit to the private sector. Net claims on Government fell by 2.7%, amid an almost halving in Treasury bills holdings, and public corporations had a net repayment of 10.1% while their deposit liabilities firmed by 3.0%. Banks recorded a steady net accumulation of capital resources from profits, retained earnings and loan loss reserves, of 2.2%.

Total deposit liabilities, inclusive of amounts due to Government amounted to \$4,549.6 million, of which 97.3% was in Bahamian dollars. The largest share of these placements was held by private individuals (55.8%), followed by business firms (28.3%), the public sector (8.5%), institutional & other investors (3.8%) and private financial companies (3.6%).

An analysis of Bahamian dollar deposits by range of value and number of accounts indicate a significant concentration of depositors (90.3%) in the up to \$10,000 value range which, however, corresponded to only 8.3% of the aggregate value. Conversely, individual deposits over \$50,000 comprised fewer accounts (3.1%), but held over 77.8% of the total value. In addition, some 6.6% of accounts with balances valued between \$10,000 to

\$50,000 held an estimated 13.9% of the total value of deposits.

Adjusted for goodwill, banks' Bahamian dollar capital and surplus position improved further, at a quarterly pace of 2.2% to \$991.3 million, given healthy profitability gains. Profit and retained earnings represented a higher 48.4% of capital and surplus compared to 45.3% last year, as general and specific reserves against loan losses were reduced to 11.7% from 12.6% of the total. Total reserves and provisions, as a percentage of the private sector loan portfolio, were unchanged from last year at 2.9%.

The Central Bank's latest survey on banks' asset quality indicated further improvement in the arrears rate for loans with payments past due of at least 30 days, to 7.7% of outstanding private balances from 8.0% at end-June 2005 and 9.7% at end-September 2004. Similarly, the arrears rate for residential mortgages declined progressively to 8.4% while increasing slightly to 8.6% for commercial loans—having narrowed from the high of 10.5% in September 2004. An improving trend was also observed for consumer loans, as arrears softened to 6.8% from 7.3% at end-June 2005 and 9.0% in the same period last year. Non-performing loans, defined as loan balances with past due payments of at least three (3) months and on which banks have stopped accruing interest, were marginally higher at 4.7% of outstanding claims, but below last year's 5.0%.

Compared to the previous quarter, banks' average provisioning levels against Bahamian dollar loans were marginally lowered to 2.1%, after stabilizing at 2.2% from end-September 2004 through June 2005. Provisions corresponded to 46.0% of total non-performing loans, declining from 47.0% in June 2005 but exceeding the 42.8% recorded at end-September 2004.

BANK PROFITABILITY

For the second quarter of 2005, the latest quarter for which data is available, domestic banks' net income grew by \$9.2 million (24.0%) to \$47.7 million, compared to the same period in 2004 when net income declined by \$1.8 million (4.4%) to \$38.5 million. Key contributions were gains in the gross earnings margin of 8.8% to \$86.8 million, reflecting a 9.4% rise in net interest income, on account of strong credit growth, and the 2.4% increase in commissions & foreign exchange income. Benefiting

CAPTIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

from a softening in depreciation and bad debt expenses, other net income also rose more than three-fold to \$11.4 million. Higher staff (11.6%), occupancy (28.8%) and other operating (9.5%) expenses, elevated total operating costs by 12.5% to \$50.4 million.

An analysis of the profitability ratios relative to average domestic assets show the net income (return on assets) ratio improving to 2.84% from 2.49% in the year-earlier period. In particular, the ratio for the net interest margin firmed by 5 basis points to 4.78%, while commission and foreign exchange income were lower by 3 basis points at 0.39% of average assets. The operating cost ratio also increased by 11 basis points to 3.01% and, after netting out of lower depreciation and bad debt expenses, the corresponding ratio for other net sources of income rose by 43 basis points to 0.67%.

INTEREST RATES

During the September quarter, domestic banks' average interest rate spread widened by 64 basis points to 7.58%, as the weighted average loan rate firmed by 66 basis points to 10.69%, and the average deposit rate by a lesser 2 basis points to 3.11%.

The average interest rate on fixed deposits fluctuated within a wider band of 3.04% - 3.53% compared with 3.06% - 3.47% in the previous quarter, while the average savings rate softened by 16 basis points to 2.10%. However, average rates offered on demand deposits were higher by 28 basis points at 2.38%.

On the lending side, the residential mortgage rate fell by 20 basis points to 7.82%, while the commercial mortgage rate edged up by 2 basis points to 8.15%. However, the average rate on consumer loans, which comprise 28.2% of total credit, firmed by 78 basis points to 12.59%, but narrowed for overdrafts, by 30 basis points to 10.84%.

The average 90-day Treasury bill and re-discount rates both softened by 9 basis points to 0.06% and 0.56%, respectively. With respect to benchmark rates, the Central Bank's key Discount rate and commercial banks' Prime rate were both unchanged at 5.25% and 5.50%, respectively.

During the review quarter, domestic capital markets registered appreciations in average equity valuations. The Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX) All Share Price Index advanced by 6.0% to 1,243.90 points, compared to last quarter's gain of 7.0%, and a 4.0% gain in the third quarter of 2004. Both the volume and value of shares traded have increased over the intervening quarter since last year, with a total of 2.5 million shares traded, for an aggregate transaction value of \$19.0 million. Market capitalization on BISX rose to approximately \$2.31 billion from \$1.95 billion, reflecting valuation gains as there were no new equity listings.

The broader Fidelity Capital Market Limited Findex weighed share price index, which also captures over-the-counter trading, edged up by 1.0% to 501.0 points, well below the 15.3% hike recorded in the third quarter of 2004.

In August, Government raised a total of \$75.0 million in the domestic market, by way of a bond issuance, with the five maturities ranging from 16 to 20 years and paying

Banking Sector Interest Rates

Period Average (%)

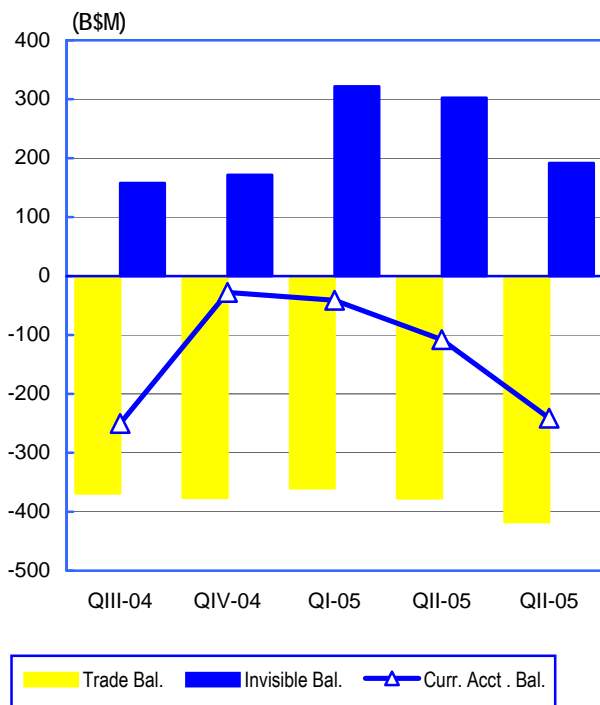
	Qtr. III 2004	Qtr. II 2005	Qtr. III 2005
Deposit rates			
Demand Deposits	2.39	2.10	2.38
Savings Deposits	2.49	2.26	2.10
Fixed Deposits			
Up to 3 months	3.61	3.06	3.04
Up to 6 months	4.12	3.19	3.28
Up to 12 months	4.12	3.25	3.53
Over 12 months	3.87	3.47	3.53
Weighted Avg Deposit Rate	3.69	3.09	3.11
Lending rates			
Residential mortgages	8.81	8.02	7.82
Commercial mortgages	9.35	8.13	8.02
Consumer loans	12.95	11.81	12.59
Overdrafts	11.77	11.14	10.84
Weighted Avg Loan Rate	11.40	10.03	10.69

rates above prime of between 0.15625% and 0.28125%.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Preliminary estimates indicated a contraction in the current account deficit by \$8.7 million (3.5%) to \$241.5 million. The slight improvement in the deficit was primarily a result of higher net service receipts and lower income outflows, which overshadowed continued growth in the merchandise trade gap. The capital and financial account surplus contracted, due partly to higher net migrant outflows and repayments on external borrowing by both the public and private sectors.

Balance of Payments



The estimated merchandise trade deficit rose by \$48.7 million (13.2%) to \$417.6 million as exports growth of \$16.6 million (16.8%) was eclipsed by a \$65.3 million (14.0%) increase in imports. The non-oil component increased by 6.0% to \$310.8 million, and higher international oil prices translated into a \$49.0 million (46.5%) expansion in the oil bill to \$154.3 million. Specifically, the per barrel price of gas oil rose by 73.3% to \$78.97; jet

fuel, by 49.0% to \$81.96; motor oil, by 51.6% to \$88.30; and propane, by 30.9% to \$52.24. In a reversal of last year's declines, the per barrel price of aviation gas and bunker 'C' fuel advanced by 36.7% and 0.4% to \$138.50 and \$23.28, respectively.

The services account surplus widened by an estimated 21.4% to \$191.9 million, primarily on account of a \$31.9 million (10.6%) rise in net travel receipts, with a notable contribution provided by the \$17.4 million (79.0%) increase in offshore companies' local expenses. In contrast, net outflows for 'other services' widened by \$24.4 million (35.1%). Net transportation, as well as net government service outflows, fell by \$3.5 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, while net insurance outflows were relatively flat.

The net income balance decreased by \$22.1 million (47.2%), due primarily to a \$25.8 million (74.3%) contraction in investment income repatriation by banks and other private sector companies. However, net labour income remittances increased by an estimated \$3.7 million (30.5%), with net official interest receipts higher by \$2.0 million (45.6%).

Net current account transfer receipts improved marginally by \$1.4 million (18.2%), owing principally to a \$3.3 million (38.6%) rise in transfers to the general government, which mitigated the \$1.9 million rise in net outflows related to worker remittances.

Developments within the capital and financial account posted a lower surplus balance of \$94.0 million vis-a-vis \$125.4 million last year. This was partly due to a \$54.3 million reversal in inflows of 'other investments' as a result of scheduled repayments on external borrowings by both public and private sectors.

During the quarter, net capital account transfer payments more than doubled to \$22.3 million, owing solely to higher migrant's net transfers abroad. The financial account balance was reduced by \$20.1 million to \$116.3 million and net 'other investment' payments moved from a net surplus of \$30.9 million last year to a net outflow of \$23.4 million. Foreign direct investment inflows improved by \$34.3 million, as a \$34.8 million rise in net direct equity investments offset a moderate \$0.5 million (0.8%) fall in net real estate investment. The other investment category showed a reversal in the 'other private' component to a \$5.2 million net repayment compared to last year's

net external borrowing of \$58.2 million. Net repayments by central government and the other public sector by \$2.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, contrasted with a \$5.8 million reduction in banks' repayments to \$13.6 million.

As a result of these developments, and adjustments for possible net errors and omissions, the deficit in the overall payments balance increased to \$96.1 million from \$43.4 million in the previous year.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

During the third quarter of 2005, global economic growth was constrained by the incidence of record high energy prices and the adverse effects of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Nevertheless, major job markets remained seasonally favorable and equity markets were able to register positive results, particularly in Europe and Asia. With the Federal Reserve Bank sustaining its interest rate tightening bias, the US dollar continued its appreciation against the major world currencies in response to higher demand from international investors.

The United States' economic expansion strengthened to an annual rate of 4.3% during the third quarter, mainly owing to acceleration in personal consumption expenditures, federal government spending, and residential fixed investment. The euro zone recorded moderately favorable growth of 1.5%, extending last quarter's 1.1% expansion, as Germany's GDP improved to 1.4% because of accelerated industrial production, and output growth stabilized in the United Kingdom at 1.6%. In Japan, the rate of economic expansion slowed to 1.7% in the third quarter from 3.3% in the previous quarter, on account of reduced consumer and capital spending.

Employment conditions were seasonally favorable during the third quarter, amid relatively buoyant economic conditions in major industrialized countries. The United States' unemployment rate fell below June's 5.0% during the early summer months; however it closed the third quarter marginally higher at 5.1%. For the euro zone, the average unemployment rate fell to 8.4% from 8.6% in the second quarter of 2005, with Germany's rate improving to 8.7% from 9.5%. However, the average unemployment

rate in both the UK and Japan remained relatively unchanged at 4.7% and 4.2%, respectively.

Average consumer price inflation in the developed countries was fuelled by rising energy costs during the third quarter. In the United States, although core inflation fell marginally by 0.1% to 2.0%, a surge in oil prices to record highs after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita elevated the rise in annualized consumer prices to 4.7%. Euro area consumer price inflation rose by 0.5 percentage point to 2.6%, with similar trends observed in its biggest industrialized economy, Germany, where inflation firmed by 0.8 percentage points to 2.6%. In the United Kingdom, the inflation rate advanced by 0.5 percentage points to 2.5%, whereas average prices fell by 0.6% in Japan, a slight change from the 0.8% decrease recorded in the previous quarter.

In foreign exchange markets, the United States dollar continued its appreciation against major world currencies during the third quarter of 2005, reflecting the ongoing tightening of the monetary policy since the beginning of the year, which has made dollar denominated debt assets more attractive to overseas investors. The dollar advanced by 0.7% against the Euro to €0.8320; by 2.3% relative to the Japanese yen to ¥113.51; by 1.5% vis-à-vis the United Kingdom's pound sterling to £0.5668; and by 1.0% against the Swiss franc to CHF1.2939. In contrast, the dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar by 5.1% to C\$1.1630.

Equity valuations were mixed during the quarter, as North American bourses remained relatively unchanged while their European and Asian counterparts registered positive results. In the United States, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) index dropped by 0.7% to 10,568 points, and the broader S&P 500 index by 0.2% to 1,234.3 points. The United Kingdom's FTSE 100 Index rose by 3.7% to 5,477.7 points, and France's CAC-40 and Germany's DAX indices, by 3.3% and 3.2% to 4,600.0 and 5,044.1 points, respectively. In Japan, the Nikkei 225 index rallied 14.1% to 13,574.3 points, responding to favorable domestic demand and international trade news.

Commodities markets remained vibrant during the third quarter of 2005, supported by further appreciation in precious metals prices and high volatility in energy prices. With respect to oil prices, the significant disruption in

supply caused by the closure of major oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico and oil refineries in the Gulf States, led to oil prices surging to a high of \$67.52 in early September. However, the decision by OPEC to further increase supply by an additional 136,000 barrels to 30.34 million barrels per day resulted in prices stabilizing to an average of \$63.77 by month-end. Gold and silver, commonly viewed as hedge investments against inflation and volatile securities markets, firmed by 7.8% and 5.7% to \$469.30 and \$7.45 per troy ounce, respectively.

On the monetary policy front, major central banks maintained or extended their accommodative stance during the third quarter. The United States Federal Reserve Bank continued its announced “measured pace” of interest rate tightening, raising its primary credit and target funds interest rates by 25 basis points each to

4.50% and 3.50%, respectively. In contrast, monetary policy in Europe was rather accommodative as the Bank of England reduced its key repo rate by 25 basis points to 4.50% and the European Central Bank held its refinancing rate at 2.00% in the face of sluggish economic conditions. Meanwhile, Japan continued its zero rate interest policy during the quarter.

In external sector developments, preliminary indications are that expanding trade balances led to further deteriorations in the current account deficits in the United States and the United Kingdom. However, in export oriented industrialized countries, such as Germany and Japan, favorable export demand conditions supported an expansion in the respective current account surpluses to €7.4 billion and ¥1.65 billion, from €2.8 billion and ¥1.1 billion in the previous quarter.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

(Tables 1-15)

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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The following symbols and conventions are used throughout this report:

1. n.a. not available
2. -- nil
3. p = provisional
4. Due to rounding, the sum of separate items may differ from the totals.

TABLE 1
FINANCIAL SURVEY

End of Period	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Net foreign assets	(86.6)	(234.5)	(357.3)	(209.9)	(123.1)	14.4	(143.8)	(34.0)	65.4	41.2	104.3	180.4	154.4	72.1				
Central Bank	342.6	312.4	373.2	444.5	472.5	522.9	484.3	593.2	652.5	609.1	667.8	718.6	761.1	665.2				
Domestic Banks	(429.2)	(546.9)	(730.5)	(654.4)	(595.6)	(508.5)	(628.1)	(627.2)	(587.1)	(567.9)	(563.5)	(538.2)	(606.7)	(593.1)				
Net domestic assets	3,645.6	3,951.6	4,193.5	4,156.5	4,064.0	3,941.5	4,147.1	4,219.6	4,290.2	4,357.1	4,317.2	4,435.4	4,620.1	4,600.8				
Domestic credit	4,278.6	4,677.3	4,940.4	4,952.4	4,883.2	4,758.4	4,974.0	5,044.8	5,144.6	5,256.9	5,227.2	5,359.8	5,581.4	5,624.0				
Public sector	649.8	775.2	870.8	921.5	893.9	712.8	879.4	908.9	924.6	969.7	887.8	981.0	953.8	876.2				
Government (net)	508.5	626.0	651.3	696.8	671.6	487.2	506.5	543.9	578.2	626.0	547.1	639.1	619.7	575.1				
Rest of public sector	141.3	149.2	219.5	224.7	222.3	225.6	372.9	365.0	346.4	343.7	340.7	341.9	334.1	301.1				
Private sector	3,628.8	3,902.1	4,069.6	4,030.9	3,989.3	4,045.6	4,094.6	4,135.9	4,220.0	4,287.2	4,339.4	4,378.8	4,627.6	4,747.8				
Other items (net)	(633.0)	(725.7)	(746.9)	(795.9)	(819.2)	(816.9)	(826.9)	(825.2)	(854.4)	(899.8)	(910.0)	(924.4)	(961.3)	(1023.2)				
Monetary liabilities	3,559.0	3,717.1	3,836.2	3,946.6	3,940.9	3,955.9	4,003.3	4,185.6	4,355.6	4,398.3	4,421.5	4,615.8	4,774.5	4,672.9				
Money	807.8	776.7	817.7	866.4	865.0	881.9	907.4	1,006.1	1,109.4	1,125.9	1,134.4	1,244.3	1,291.0	1,184.3				
Currency	151.4	153.5	154.8	148.6	155.4	150.7	160.1	153.4	160.8	165.2	176.6	175.6	169.8	188.8				
Demand deposits	656.4	623.2	662.9	717.8	709.6	731.2	747.3	852.7	948.6	960.7	957.8	1068.7	1121.2	995.5				
Quasi-money	2,751.2	2,940.4	3,018.5	3,080.2	3,075.9	3,074.0	3,095.9	3,179.5	3,246.2	3,272.4	3,287.1	3,371.5	3,483.5	3,488.6				
Fixed deposits	2,068.8	2,244.0	2,296.2	2,307.2	2,301.4	2,298.9	2,315.9	2,366.9	2,397.2	2,381.6	2,410.3	2,426.4	2,463.3	2,514.7				
Savings deposits	596.1	604.6	630.7	647.5	670.8	674.0	678.8	710.6	741.2	754.3	779.9	814.6	852.4	852.5				
Foreign currency	86.3	91.8	91.6	125.5	103.7	101.1	101.2	102.0	107.8	136.5	96.9	130.5	167.8	121.4				
				(percentage changes)														
Total domestic credit	11.9	9.3	5.6	0.2	(1.4)	(2.6)	4.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	(0.6)	2.5	4.1	0.8				
Public sector	(2.9)	19.3	12.3	5.8	(3.0)	(20.3)	23.4	3.4	1.7	4.9	(8.4)	10.5	(2.8)	(8.1)				
Government (net)	2.6	23.1	4.0	7.0	(3.6)	(27.5)	4.0	7.4	6.3	8.3	(12.6)	16.8	(3.0)	(7.2)				
Rest of public sector	(18.8)	5.6	47.1	2.4	(1.1)	1.5	65.3	(2.1)	(5.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	0.4	(2.3)	(9.9)				
Private sector	15.0	7.5	4.3	(1.0)	(1.0)	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	5.7	2.6				
Monetary liabilities	9.6	4.4	3.2	2.9	(0.1)	0.4	1.2	4.6	3.5	5.3	1.1	1.6	4.0	6.4				
Money	6.5	(3.8)	5.3	6.0	(0.2)	2.0	2.9	10.9	4.1	1.0	0.5	4.4	3.4	(2.1)				
Currency	2.0	1.4	0.8	(4.0)	4.6	(3.0)	6.2	(4.2)	10.3	1.5	0.8	9.7	3.8	(8.3)				
Demand deposits	7.6	(5.1)	6.4	8.3	(1.1)	3.0	2.2	14.1	4.8	2.7	6.9	(0.6)	(3.3)	11.2				
Quasi-money	10.5	6.9	2.7	2.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.7	2.7	11.2	1.3	(0.3)	11.6	4.9	(11.2)				

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 2
MONETARY SURVEY

End of Period	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
	(B\$ Millions)																	
Net foreign assets	(106.9)	(236.0)	(349.7)	(200.6)	(105.2)	32.3	(130.7)	(17.4)	80.5	10.9	70.9	161.4	121.6	35.5				
Central Bank	342.6	312.4	373.2	444.5	472.5	522.9	484.3	593.2	652.5	609.1	667.8	718.6	761.1	665.2				
Commercial banks	(449.5)	(548.4)	(722.9)	(645.1)	(577.7)	(490.6)	(615.0)	(610.6)	(572.0)	(598.2)	(596.9)	(557.2)	(639.5)	(629.7)				
Net domestic assets	3,572.2	3,874.7	4,092.4	4,045.0	3,939.8	3,814.1	4,025.1	4,092.9	4,173.8	4,285.1	4,247.2	4,348.0	4,546.6	4,534.6				
Domestic credit	4,158.4	4,553.8	4,793.2	4,800.3	4,731.4	4,607.0	4,822.8	4,896.8	5,001.6	5,114.5	5,083.1	5,218.9	5,438.3	5,482.6				
Public sector	645.3	771.9	867.6	918.4	890.7	708.7	874.9	904.5	920.2	965.4	883.4	976.7	949.0	871.4				
Government (net)	504.1	622.8	648.2	693.7	668.4	483.1	502.1	539.5	573.8	621.7	542.7	634.8	614.9	570.3				
Rest of public sector	141.2	149.1	219.4	224.7	222.3	225.6	372.8	365.0	346.4	343.7	340.7	341.9	334.1	301.1				
Private sector	3,513.1	3,781.9	3,925.6	3,881.9	3,840.7	3,898.3	3,947.9	3,992.3	4,081.4	4,149.1	4,199.7	4,242.2	4,489.3	4,611.2				
Other items (net)	(586.2)	(679.1)	(700.8)	(755.3)	(791.6)	(792.9)	(797.7)	(803.9)	(827.8)	(829.4)	(835.9)	(870.9)	(891.7)	(948.0)				
Monetary liabilities	3,465.3	3,638.7	3,742.7	3,844.4	3,834.6	3,846.4	3,894.4	4,075.5	4,254.3	4,296.0	4,318.1	4,509.4	4,668.2	4,570.1				
Money	796.6	769.2	808.5	856.4	855.7	870.2	895.8	994.1	1,096.6	1,114.7	1,124.7	1,231.2	1,275.1	1,169.6				
Currency	151.9	153.5	154.8	148.6	155.4	150.7	160.1	153.4	160.8	165.2	176.6	175.6	169.8	188.8				
Demand deposits	644.7	615.7	653.7	707.8	700.3	719.5	735.7	840.7	935.8	949.5	948.1	1,055.6	1,105.3	980.8				
Quasi-money	2,668.7	2,869.5	2,934.2	2,988.0	2,978.9	2,976.2	2,998.6	3,081.4	3,157.7	3,181.3	3,193.4	3,278.2	3,393.1	3,400.5				
Savings deposits	593.4	604.3	630.4	647.2	670.5	673.7	678.5	710.3	741.0	754.1	779.7	814.3	852.2	852.4				
Fixed deposits	1,989.0	2,173.4	2,212.2	2,215.3	2,204.7	2,201.4	2,218.8	2,269.1	2,308.9	2,290.7	2,316.8	2,333.4	2,373.1	2,426.8				
Foreign currency deposits	86.3	91.8	91.6	125.5	103.7	101.1	101.3	102.0	107.8	136.5	96.9	130.5	167.8	121.3				
	(percentage change)																	
Total domestic credit	11.3	9.5	5.3	0.1	(1.4)	(2.6)	4.7	1.5	2.1	2.3	(0.6)	2.7	4.2	0.8				
Public sector	(3.0)	19.6	12.4	5.9	(3.0)	(20.4)	23.5	3.4	1.7	4.9	(8.5)	10.6	(2.8)	(8.2)				
Government (net)	2.6	23.5	4.1	7.0	(3.6)	(27.7)	3.9	7.4	6.4	8.3	(12.7)	17.0	(3.1)	(7.3)				
Rest of public sector	(18.8)	5.6	47.1	2.4	(1.1)	1.5	65.2	(2.1)	(5.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)	0.4	(2.3)	(9.9)				
Private sector	14.4	7.7	3.8	(1.1)	(1.1)	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	5.8	2.7				
Monetary liabilities	9.1	5.0	2.9	2.7	(0.3)	0.3	1.2	4.7	3.0	0.2	0.8	4.4	2.4	6.3				
Money	5.6	(3.4)	5.1	5.9	(0.1)	1.7	2.9	11.0	4.4	1.0	0.5	9.5	3.5	(2.1)				
Currency	2.0	1.1	0.8	(4.0)	4.6	(3.0)	6.2	(4.2)	10.3	1.6	0.9	(0.6)	3.6	(8.3)				
Demand deposits	6.5	(4.5)	6.2	8.3	(1.1)	2.7	2.3	14.3	4.8	2.7	6.9	11.3	(3.3)	11.2				
Quasi-money	10.1	7.5	2.3	1.8	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.8	2.8	11.3	1.5	(0.2)	2.7	4.7	(11.3)				

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 3
CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Net foreign assets	342.6	312.4	373.2	444.5	472.5	522.9	484.3	593.2	652.5	609.1	667.8	718.6	761.1	665.2				
Balances with banks abroad	119.3	44.5	126.3	177.3	195.3	221.1	183.7	279.6	318.7	253.3	311.1	344.9	309.3	230.0				
Foreign securities	215.1	260.0	238.3	258.6	268.3	292.8	291.3	304.3	324.6	346.6	347.0	364.2	442.7	426.1				
Reserve position in the Fund	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.1				
SDR holdings	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
Net domestic assets	31.4	107.5	92.0	43.3	11.2	(51.1)	15.2	(24.1)	(90.4)	(101.6)	(13.1)	(90.8)	(62.4)	27.9				
Net claims on government	120.7	187.4	172.9	158.7	109.6	77.9	108.4	118.0	106.0	123.3	141.9	141.4	167.5	134.7				
Claims	128.5	189.7	182.4	167.6	117.4	85.6	114.8	122.1	116.6	131.0	149.5	153.4	215.9	152.8				
Treasury bills	66.2	98.8	72.0	62.9	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
Bahamas registered stock	8.8	34.0	38.6	37.9	44.6	48.6	43.8	51.1	45.6	60.0	78.5	76.4	138.9	75.8				
Loans and advances	53.5	56.9	71.8	66.8	65.8	37.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	77.0	77.0	77.0				
Deposits	(7.8)	(2.3)	(9.5)	(8.9)	(7.8)	(7.7)	(6.4)	(4.1)	(10.6)	(7.7)	(7.6)	(12.0)	(48.4)	(18.1)				
In local currency	(7.8)	(2.3)	(9.5)	(8.9)	(7.8)	(7.7)	(6.4)	(4.1)	(10.6)	(7.7)	(7.6)	(12.0)	(48.4)	(18.1)				
In foreign currency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
Deposits of rest of public sector	(14.8)	(10.3)	(10.1)	(45.7)	(30.0)	(59.4)	(21.6)	(73.9)	(128.9)	(154.4)	(87.7)	(164.1)	(153.3)	(34.0)				
Credit to commercial banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
Official capital and surplus	(98.0)	(94.3)	(98.3)	(99.7)	(97.3)	(97.5)	(97.3)	(98.8)	(97.2)	(97.5)	(98.2)	(100.0)	(102.7)	(105.2)				
Net unclassified assets	15.1	16.8	19.9	22.4	21.4	20.5	18.4	23.4	22.5	19.8	22.3	23.4	17.7	24.0				
Loans to rest of public sector	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4				
Public Corp Bonds/Securities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				
Liabs. to Commercial Banks & OLFIs	(209.3)	(253.6)	(296.5)	(325.1)	(314.0)	(306.5)	(324.2)	(400.6)	(386.2)	(327.3)	(462.2)	(436.7)	(514.0)	(489.5)				
Notes and coins	(64.4)	(64.9)	(66.3)	(43.8)	(42.9)	(51.0)	(79.6)	(62.5)	(63.2)	(60.3)	(78.5)	(62.1)	(69.5)	(54.9)				
Deposits	(144.9)	(188.7)	(230.2)	(281.3)	(271.1)	(255.5)	(244.6)	(338.1)	(323.0)	(267.0)	(383.7)	(374.6)	(444.5)	(434.6)				
SDR allocation	(13.3)	(12.8)	(13.9)	(14.1)	(14.3)	(14.6)	(15.2)	(15.1)	(15.1)	(15.0)	(15.9)	(15.5)	(14.9)	(14.8)				
Currency held by the private sector	(151.4)	(153.5)	(154.8)	(148.6)	(155.4)	(150.7)	(160.1)	(153.4)	(160.8)	(165.2)	(176.6)	(175.6)	(169.8)	(188.8)				

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 4

DOMESTIC BANKS BALANCE SHEET

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Net foreign assets	(429.2)	(546.9)	(730.5)	(654.4)	(567.2)	(508.5)	(628.1)	(627.2)	(587.1)	(567.8)	(563.5)	(538.2)	(606.7)	(593.1)				
Net claims on Central Bank	202.3	252.7	295.8	322.7	313.3	305.7	322.4	399.7	385.0	326.4	461.4	435.8	513.2	488.7				
Notes and Coins	64.4	64.9	66.3	43.8	42.9	51.0	79.6	62.5	63.2	60.3	78.5	62.1	69.5	54.9				
Balances	148.7	188.6	230.3	279.7	271.2	255.5	243.6	338.0	322.6	266.9	383.7	374.5	444.5	434.6				
Less Central Bank credit	10.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				
Net domestic assets	3,322.0	3,494.1	3,750.3	3,739.4	3,718.4	3,664.5	3,814.7	3,879.6	3,991.0	4,043.7	4,018.7	4,129.4	4,265.7	4,272.1				
Net claims on government	387.8	438.6	478.4	538.1	562.0	409.3	398.1	425.9	472.2	502.8	405.2	497.7	452.2	440.4				
Treasury bills	49.9	63.5	38.8	45.0	69.5	71.9	47.6	73.0	88.8	96.2	26.7	85.4	86.5	48.5				
Other securities	319.7	317.4	341.2	341.4	353.2	373.3	369.6	368.6	369.3	396.7	393.3	398.0	385.6	414.3				
Loans and advances	89.0	115.4	170.0	219.6	214.1	45.6	74.5	81.3	111.2	115.6	78.2	115.5	85.3	77.0				
Less: deposits	70.8	57.7	71.6	67.9	74.8	81.5	93.6	97.0	97.1	105.7	93.0	101.2	105.2	99.4				
Net claims on rest of public sector	(164.7)	(212.0)	(143.8)	(127.2)	(104.5)	(65.9)	53.0	51.6	62.2	60.0	91.5	84.3	46.4	10.3				
Securities	7.0	8.1	9.4	8.2	8.6	19.7	18.6	21.3	21.3	21.3	18.6	21.6	23.6	20.6				
Loans and advances	125.9	133.2	202.5	208.9	206.2	198.5	347.0	336.4	317.9	315.2	313.5	311.8	302.0	272.1				
Less: deposits	297.6	353.3	355.7	344.3	319.3	284.1	312.6	306.1	277.0	276.5	240.6	249.1	279.2	282.4				
Credit to the private sector	3,628.8	3,902.1	4,069.6	4,030.9	3,989.2	4,045.6	4,094.6	4,135.9	4,220.0	4,287.2	4,339.4	4,378.8	4,627.6	4,747.8				
Securities	11.0	9.0	10.2	9.5	9.3	12.7	20.4	17.3	17.1	18.8	14.7	15.6	28.4	18.1				
Mortgages	1,092.5	1,151.4	1,309.2	1,333.5	1,379.6	1,403.4	1,438.4	1,488.6	1,537.6	1,574.4	1,631.1	1,680.5	1,762.2	1,836.3				
Loans and advances	2,525.3	2,741.7	2,750.2	2,687.9	2,600.3	2,629.5	2,635.8	2,630.0	2,665.3	2,694.0	2,693.6	2,682.7	2,837.0	2,893.4				
Private capital and surplus	(576.8)	(661.2)	(722.9)	(754.4)	(747.0)	(958.0)	(1,032.5)	(1,038.4)	(1,070.0)	(1,083.2)	(1,121.4)	(1,130.8)	(1,141.8)	(1,160.2)				
Net unclassified assets	46.9	26.6	69.0	52.0	18.7	233.5	301.5	304.6	306.6	276.9	304.0	299.4	281.3	233.8				
Liabilities to private sector	3,095.1	3,199.8	3,315.3	3,407.9	3,463.7	3,461.7	3,508.9	3,652.1	3,788.9	3,802.2	3,916.6	4,026.9	4,172.2	4,162.4				
Demand deposits	681.3	669.5	690.5	727.9	726.4	723.7	766.2	821.2	871.7	878.3	921.0	974.8	1,044.6	999.6				
Savings deposits	599.6	606.2	634.3	651.3	674.7	676.8	682.1	714.0	745.6	761.7	783.7	818.5	856.9	854.9				
Fixed deposits	1,814.2	1,924.1	1,990.5	2,028.7	2,062.6	2,061.2	2,060.6	2,116.9	2,171.6	2,162.2	2,211.9	2,233.6	2,270.7	2,307.9				

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 5
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS OF BANKS IN THE BAHAMAS*

Period	(B\$'000s)													
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2003		2004		2005	
	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. I	Qtr. II
1. Interest Income	447,572	431,664	435,099	474,049	105,343	110,339	110,420	108,997	112,236	116,611	120,303	124,899	120,307	124,516
2. Interest Expense	146,688	159,892	164,071	168,412	38,825	42,002	42,257	40,987	41,140	43,376	41,885	42,011	43,723	44,386
3. Interest Margin (1-2)	300,884	271,772	271,028	305,637	66,518	68,337	68,163	68,010	71,096	73,235	78,418	82,888	76,584	80,130
4. Commission & Forex Income	24,401	23,368	23,451	26,425	5,995	6,109	6,466	4,881	7,417	6,463	6,151	6,394	5,787	6,620
5. Gross Earnings Margin (3+4)	325,285	295,140	294,479	332,062	72,513	74,446	74,629	72,891	78,513	79,698	84,569	89,282	82,371	86,750
6. Staff Costs	105,518	111,068	114,818	116,033	31,003	27,084	29,128	27,603	27,251	27,796	30,494	30,492	29,918	31,008
7. Occupancy Costs	18,412	16,049	18,585	16,284	4,543	4,734	4,545	4,763	5,025	3,918	3,969	3,372	3,623	5,048
8. Other Operating Costs	51,792	48,370	52,182	60,051	10,759	11,138	12,145	18,140	12,888	13,107	16,520	17,536	10,443	14,355
9. Operating Costs (6+7+8)	175,722	175,487	185,585	192,368	46,305	42,956	45,818	50,506	45,164	44,821	50,983	51,400	43,984	50,411
10. Net Earnings Margin (5-9)	149,563	119,653	108,894	139,694	26,208	31,490	28,811	22,385	33,349	34,877	33,586	37,882	38,387	36,339
11. Depreciation Costs	10,848	10,460	22,803	9,739	2,516	2,684	12,433	5,170	5,286	5,180	(3,704)	2,977	3,119	2,885
12. Provisions for Bad Debt	33,096	29,557	38,562	35,806	8,774	6,405	12,641	10,742	7,323	10,270	10,740	7,473	5,015	7,445
13. Other Income	58,421	63,855	75,669	74,197	18,716	17,828	18,533	20,592	17,960	19,047	17,343	19,847	19,701	21,682
14. Other Income (Net) (13-11-12)	14,477	23,838	14,304	28,652	7,426	8,739	(6,541)	4,680	5,351	3,597	10,307	9,397	11,567	11,352
15. Net Income (10+14)	164,040	143,491	123,198	168,346	33,634	40,229	22,270	27,065	38,700	38,474	43,893	47,279	49,954	47,691
16. Effective Interest Rate Spread (%)	6.31	6.12	5.99	6.48	5.92	5.96	6.04	6.04	6.20	6.64	6.40	6.68	6.12	6.24
	(Ratios To Average Assets)													
Interest Margin	6.07	4.99	4.71	4.91	4.70	4.81	4.69	4.62	4.71	4.73	4.99	5.21	4.73	4.78
Commission & Forex Income	0.50	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.33	0.49	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.36	0.39
Gross Earnings Margin	6.56	5.42	5.11	5.34	5.12	5.24	5.13	4.95	5.20	5.15	5.38	5.61	5.08	5.17
Operating Costs	3.55	3.22	3.22	3.09	3.27	3.03	3.15	3.43	2.99	2.90	3.25	3.23	2.71	3.01
Net Earnings Margin	3.02	2.20	1.89	2.25	1.85	2.22	1.98	1.52	2.21	2.25	2.14	2.38	2.37	2.17
Net Income	3.31	2.64	2.14	2.70	2.37	2.83	1.53	1.84	2.56	2.49	2.79	2.97	3.08	2.84

*Commercial Banks and OLFs with domestic operations

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 6
MONEY SUPPLY

End of Period	(B\$ Millions)																	
	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Money supply (M1)	807.8	776.7	817.7	866.4	865.0	881.9	907.4	1,006.1	1,109.4	1,125.9	1,134.4	1,244.3	1,291.0	1,184.3				
1) Currency in active circulation	151.4	153.5	154.8	148.6	155.4	150.7	160.1	153.4	160.8	165.2	176.6	175.6	169.8	188.8				
2) Demand deposits	656.4	623.2	662.9	717.8	709.6	731.2	747.3	852.7	948.6	960.7	957.8	1068.7	1121.2	995.5				
Central Bank	14.8	10.3	10.1	45.7	30.0	59.5	21.7	73.9	128.9	154.4	87.7	164.1	153.3	34.0				
Domestic Banks	641.6	612.9	652.8	672.1	679.6	671.7	725.6	778.8	819.7	806.3	870.1	904.6	967.9	961.5				
Factors affecting changes in money (M1)																		
1) Net credit to government	508.5	626.0	651.3	696.8	671.6	487.2	506.5	543.9	578.2	626.0	547.1	639.1	619.7	575.1				
Central Bank	120.7	187.4	172.9	158.7	109.6	77.9	108.4	118.0	106.0	123.2	141.9	141.4	167.5	134.7				
Domestic Banks	387.8	438.6	478.4	538.1	562.0	409.3	398.1	425.9	472.2	502.8	405.2	497.7	452.2	440.4				
2) Other credit	3,770.1	4,051.3	4,289.1	4,255.6	4,211.6	4,271.1	4,467.5	4,500.9	4,566.4	4,630.9	4,680.1	4,720.7	4,961.7	5,048.9				
Rest of public sector	141.3	149.2	219.5	224.7	222.3	225.6	372.9	365.0	346.4	343.7	340.7	341.9	334.1	301.1				
Private sector	3,628.8	3,902.1	4,069.6	4,030.9	3,989.3	4,045.5	4,094.6	4,135.9	4,220.0	4,287.2	4,339.4	4,378.8	4,627.6	4,747.8				
3) External reserves	342.6	312.4	373.2	444.5	472.5	522.9	484.3	593.2	652.5	609.1	667.8	718.6	761.1	665.2				
4) Other external liabilities (net)	(429.2)	(546.9)	(730.5)	(654.4)	(595.6)	(508.5)	(628.1)	(627.2)	(587.1)	(567.8)	(563.5)	(538.2)	(606.7)	(593.1)				
5) Quasi money	2,751.2	2,940.4	3,018.5	3,080.2	3,075.9	3,074.0	3,095.9	3,179.5	3,246.2	3,272.4	3,287.1	3,371.5	3,483.5	3,488.6				
6) Other items (net)	(633.0)	(725.7)	(746.9)	(795.9)	(819.2)	(816.9)	(826.9)	(825.2)	(854.4)	(899.8)	(910.0)	(924.4)	(961.3)	(1023.2)				

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 7
CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT

End of Period	2002		2003		2004		2005		(B\$' 000)					
					Sept.		Mar.							
	Add-on	Demand*	Add-on	Demand*	Add-on	Demand*	Add-on	Demand*						
CREDIT OUTSTANDING														
Private cars	201	244,977	19	221,315	8	215,144	8	212,671	4	209,543	4	209,088	4	207,777
Taxis & rented cars	--	1,976	--	2,054	--	2,274	--	2,349	--	2,325	--	2,431	--	2,323
Commercial vehicles	--	4,513	--	4,254	--	4,948	--	5,212	--	5,762	--	6,224	--	6,681
Furnishings & domestic appliances	2	14,529	--	12,727	--	12,693	--	13,972	--	14,529	--	15,220	--	15,673
Travel	13	43,122	--	40,815	--	42,648	--	40,814	--	38,606	--	38,601	--	41,454
Education	8	59,479	--	49,903	--	51,570	--	46,926	--	46,430	--	45,748	--	48,891
Medical	10	14,308	--	13,662	--	13,568	--	13,811	--	13,921	--	14,002	--	14,157
Home Improvements	99	111,702	64	109,232	5	108,050	4	114,195	2	115,459	1	122,628	1	128,837
Land Purchases	34	110,441	3	120,262	--	145,312	--	150,096	--	154,998	--	160,883	--	165,735
Consolidation of debt	256	350,686	113	343,547	45	349,057	43	346,752	38	350,353	28	361,072	11	391,292
Miscellaneous	99	342,527	18	334,249	16	362,163	8	374,000	8	374,819	8	376,502	8	392,594
Credit Cards	--	158,784	--	148,265	--	154,444	--	166,073	--	160,526	--	161,334	--	172,367
TOTAL	722	1,457,044	217	1,400,285	74	1,461,871	63	1,486,871	52	1,487,271	41	1,513,733	24	1,587,781
NET CREDIT EXTENDED														
Private cars	(204)	(25,685)	(182)	(23,662)	--	(5,162)	--	(2,473)	(4)	(3,128)	--	(455)	--	(1,311)
Taxis & rented cars	--	(275)	--	78	--	560	--	75	--	(24)	--	106	--	(108)
Commercial vehicles	(8)	128	--	(259)	--	276	--	264	--	550	--	462	--	457
Furnishings & domestic appliances	(5)	(2,985)	(2)	(1,802)	--	(193)	--	1,279	--	557	--	691	--	453
Travel	(12)	(269)	(13)	(2,307)	--	2,457	--	(1,834)	--	(2,208)	--	(5)	--	2,853
Education	(8)	9,910	(8)	(9,576)	--	1,819	--	(4,644)	--	(496)	--	(682)	--	3,143
Medical	(12)	1,004	(10)	(646)	--	(276)	--	243	--	110	--	81	--	155
Home Improvements	(81)	(14,840)	(35)	(2,470)	(3)	2,362	(1)	6,145	(2)	1,264	(1)	7,169	--	6,209
Land Purchases	(27)	15,190	(31)	9,821	(1)	9,021	--	4,784	--	4,902	--	5,885	--	4,852
Consolidation of debt	(245)	(6,228)	(143)	(7,139)	(3)	1,689	(2)	(2,305)	(5)	3,601	(10)	10,719	(17)	30,220
Miscellaneous	(138)	1,788	(81)	(8,278)	--	14,101	--	11,837	--	819	--	1,683	--	16,092
Credit Cards	--	21,016	--	(10,519)	--	6,658	--	11,629	--	(5,547)	--	808	--	11,033
TOTAL	(740)	(1,246)	(505)	(56,759)	(7)	33,312	(11)	25,000	(11)	400	(11)	26,462	(17)	74,048

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

* Includes Consumer Credit previously reported under Personal Loans

TABLE 8
SELECTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATES

Period	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003				2004				2005				
					Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	
DOMESTIC BANKS																	
Deposit rates																	
Savings deposits	3.33	2.75	2.65	2.57	2.73	2.72	2.55	2.58	2.77	2.55	2.49	2.46	2.59	2.26	2.10		
Fixed deposits																	
Up to 3 months	4.14	4.06	3.81	3.69	3.92	3.76	3.72	3.82	3.80	3.73	3.61	3.61	3.39	3.06	3.04		
Up to 6 months	4.28	4.16	4.31	4.46	4.53	4.19	4.17	4.33	4.74	4.97	4.12	3.99	3.62	3.19	3.28		
Up to 12 months	4.22	4.35	4.44	4.26	4.63	4.39	4.19	4.55	4.44	4.21	4.12	4.25	3.70	3.25	3.53		
Over 12 months	4.37	4.59	4.58	4.30	4.51	4.38	4.65	4.79	4.84	4.14	3.87	4.35	3.71	3.47	3.53		
Weighted average rate	4.25	4.24	3.95	3.83	4.03	3.91	3.84	4.02	4.02	3.85	3.69	3.75	3.44	3.09	3.11		
Lending rates																	
Residential mortgages	8.91	8.85	8.97	8.81	8.96	9.01	8.92	9.01	8.91	8.84	8.81	8.69	8.50	8.02	7.82		
Commercial mortgages	8.87	9.05	9.61	9.17	9.33	10.04	9.87	9.21	9.23	8.86	9.35	9.22	8.18	8.13	8.15		
Consumer loans	14.58	13.07	13.78	12.96	13.81	13.93	13.88	13.51	13.39	13.08	12.95	12.40	12.42	11.81	12.59		
Overdrafts	9.63	10.63	11.57	11.67	11.10	11.13	11.64	12.39	11.78	11.40	11.77	11.71	11.00	11.14	10.84		
Weighted average rate	11.30	10.11	11.97	11.27	11.59	12.13	12.10	12.04	11.56	11.28	11.40	10.84	10.64	10.03	10.69		
Other rates																	
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50		
Treasury bill (90 days)	1.94	2.50	1.78	0.55	1.89	2.02	1.74	1.45	0.94	0.71	0.29	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.06		
Treasury bill re-discount rate	2.45	3.00	2.28	1.05	2.39	2.52	2.24	1.95	1.44	1.21	0.79	0.75	0.68	0.65	0.56		
Bank rate (discount rate)	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.25	5.25	5.25		

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF BANK LIQUIDITY

End of Period	(B\$ Millions)																	
	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
I. Statutory Reserves																		
Required reserves	166.6	176.1	183.4	184.3	185.4	185.4	187.2	187.2	192.7	200.9	204.8	205.3	205.3	211.5	217.0	222.4	222.4	222.4
Average Till Cash	59.6	51.2	55.3	42.9	42.8	50.7	66.7	66.7	57.1	56.0	57.9	70.2	70.2	57.8	64.9	60.8	60.8	60.8
Average balance with central bank	149.4	182.2	217.8	271.2	270.5	274.3	250.2	250.2	326.9	335.3	304.3	407.5	407.5	385.9	444.1	446.1	446.1	446.1
Free cash reserves (period ended)	41.6	56.5	88.9	129.0	127.1	138.9	128.9	128.9	190.5	189.6	156.6	271.6	271.6	231.4	291.2	283.7	283.7	283.7
II. Liquid Assets (period)																		
A. Minimum required Liquid assets	539.1	569.3	589.9	599.2	600.3	598.8	615.6	615.6	637.1	656.7	660.7	677.2	677.2	691.9	717.8	731.1	731.1	731.1
B. Net Eligible Liquid Assets	579.2	636.7	687.6	722.6	748.6	776.1	772.3	772.3	874.8	883.6	855.2	909.7	909.7	955.3	1021.5	974.3	974.3	974.3
i) Balance with Central Bank	148.2	188.6	230.3	279.7	271.1	255.5	243.5	243.5	338.0	322.6	267.0	383.7	383.7	374.5	444.6	434.6	434.6	434.6
ii) Notes and Coins	64.9	65.4	66.8	44.4	43.4	51.5	80.1	80.1	63.0	63.7	60.8	79.0	79.0	62.6	70.0	55.4	55.4	55.4
iii) Treasury Bills	49.9	63.5	38.8	45.0	69.5	71.9	47.6	47.6	73.0	88.9	96.1	26.7	26.7	85.4	86.4	48.5	48.5	48.5
iv) Government registered stocks	303.7	306.4	335.3	336.9	350.2	370.2	369.5	369.5	368.6	369.3	396.7	393.3	393.3	402.3	390.4	419.1	419.1	419.1
v) Specified assets	20.2	16.9	17.9	16.9	15.7	26.7	26.8	26.8	29.1	28.2	27.9	24.9	24.9	27.8	27.5	26.3	26.3	26.3
vi) Net Inter-bank dem/call deposits	(6.9)	(3.3)	(0.7)	0.5	(0.5)	1.1	5.6	5.6	3.9	11.7	7.5	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.4	(8.8)	(8.8)	(8.8)
vii) Less: borrowings from central bank	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
C. Surplus/(Deficit)	40.1	67.4	97.7	123.4	148.3	177.3	156.7	156.7	237.7	226.9	194.5	232.5	232.5	263.4	303.7	243.2	243.2	243.2

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 10
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FINANCING

Period	2004/05p				2004/05p				2005/06p			
	2003/04p		2004/05p		2004/05p		2004/05p		2004/05p		2005/06p	
	2002/03p	2003/04p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2004/05p	2005/06p	2005/06p
Total Revenue & Grants	901.8	943.8	1039.4	1039.4	1051.6	1132.8	213.0	252.1	254.3	319.9	271.8	271.8
Current expenditure	962.5	994.0	1053.1	1053.1	1067.3	1145.7	240.8	244.4	260.7	307.2	261.0	261.0
Capital expenditure	83.8	80.9	90.4	90.4	117.3	132.9	10.4	16.3	15.3	48.3	26.4	26.4
Net lending	43.1	35.3	71.4	71.4	30.4	31.6	9.0	28.0	11.5	23.0	4.8	4.8
Overall balance	(187.6)	(166.4)	(175.5)	(175.5)	(163.4)	(177.4)	(47.2)	(36.6)	(33.2)	(58.5)	(20.4)	(20.4)
FINANCING (I+II-III+IV+V)	187.6	166.4	175.5	175.5	163.4	177.4	47.2	36.6	33.2	58.5	20.4	20.4
I. Foreign currency borrowing	34.4	206.7	2.9	2.9	29.0	30.6	--	1.8	--	1.1	--	--
External	9.4	206.7	2.9	2.9	29.0	30.6	--	1.8	--	1.1	--	--
Domestic	25.0	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
II. Bahamian dollar borrowing	205.9	132.3	325.1	325.1	231.3	201.6	100.0	100.0	18.8	106.4	75.0	75.0
i) Treasury bills	--	--	13.1	13.1	...	...	--	--	13.1	--	--	--
Central Bank	--	--	13.1	13.1	...	...	--	--	13.1	--	--	--
Commercial banks & OLFIs	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public corporations	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
ii) Long-term securities	186.1	98.3	306.3	306.3	...	...	100.0	100.0	--	106.4	75.0	75.0
Central Bank	20.0	33.3	55.9	55.9	...	...	15.0	15.0	--	25.9	5.0	5.0
Commercial banks & OLFIs	56.4	20.1	46.3	46.3	...	...	28.7	3.7	--	13.9	11.4	11.4
Public corporations	33.2	21.7	125.6	125.6	...	...	22.5	43.1	--	60.0	15.5	15.5
Other	76.5	23.2	78.5	78.5	...	...	33.8	38.2	--	6.6	43.1	43.1
iii) Loans and Advances	19.8	34.0	5.7	5.7	...	...	--	--	5.7	--	--	--
Central Bank	4.3	34.0	5.7	5.7	...	...	--	--	5.7	--	--	--
Commercial banks	15.5	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
III Debt repayment	62.4	251.4	98.4	98.4	94.4	54.9	15.8	26.1	20.4	36.1	0.9	0.9
Domestic	54.4	242.0	92.6	92.6	84.6	50.8	12.6	25.0	20.0	35.0	--	--
Bahamian dollars	49.4	112.0	92.6	92.6	84.6	50.8	12.6	25.0	20.0	35.0	--	--
Internal foreign currency	5.0	130.0	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--
External	8.0	9.4	5.8	5.8	9.8	4.1	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
IV. Cash balance change	15.3	(33.7)	(45.8)	(45.8)	...	...	(5.8)	12.8	(12.6)	(40.3)	36.1	36.1
V. Other Financing	(5.6)	112.5	(8.3)	(8.3)	(2.5)	0.1	(31.2)	(51.9)	47.4	27.4	(89.8)	(89.8)

Source: Treasury Monthly Printouts. Data compiled according to the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics format.

TABLE 11
NATIONAL DEBT

End of Period	2002p	2003p	2004p	2004p		2005p			(B\$' 000s)
				Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT									
By Instrument									
Government Securities	96,070	293,142	289,837	289,152	289,837	289,391	289,372	288,448	
Loans	25,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	
By Holder									
Commercial banks	10,305	5,153	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Offshore financial institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Multilateral institutions	60,765	62,989	64,837	64,152	64,837	64,391	64,372	63,448	
Bilateral Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Private Capital Markets	25,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	
TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT									
By Instrument									
Foreign Currency	130,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Government securities	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Loans	125,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bahamian Dollars	1,580,531	1,647,607	1,813,297	1,738,297	1,813,297	1,812,335	1,883,697	1,958,696	
Advances	71,787	71,019	71,019	71,019	71,019	76,988	76,988	76,988	
Treasury bills	179,400	179,400	179,400	179,400	179,400	192,469	192,469	192,469	
Government securities	1,304,098	1,386,943	1,552,633	1,477,633	1,552,633	1,532,633	1,603,994	1,678,993	
Loans	25,246	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,246	10,246	
By Holder									
Foreign Currency	130,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Commercial banks	130,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Other local financial institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bahamian Dollars	1,580,531	1,647,607	1,813,297	1,738,297	1,813,297	1,812,335	1,883,697	1,958,696	
The Central Bank	182,823	114,800	149,535	131,022	149,535	156,445	215,932	152,817	
Commercial banks	399,697	423,997	427,858	500,248	427,858	498,258	482,610	469,970	
Other local financial institutions	3,128	4,344	4,321	4,321	4,321	4,321	4,319	4,816	
Public corporations	619,284	673,345	717,098	627,253	717,098	655,243	680,808	780,134	
Other	375,599	431,121	514,485	475,453	514,485	498,068	500,028	550,959	
TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT									
TOTAL DIRECT CHARGE	1,806,601	1,940,749	2,103,134	2,027,449	2,103,134	2,101,726	2,173,069	2,247,144	
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	417,662	462,922	435,570	437,693	435,570	473,496	487,854	505,982	
TOTAL NATIONAL DEBT	2,224,263	2,403,671	2,538,704	2,465,142	2,538,704	2,575,222	2,660,923	2,753,126	

Source: Treasury Accounts & Treasury Statistical Summary Printouts
Public Corporation Reports
Creditor Statements, Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 12
PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT OPERATIONS

	(B\$' 000s)											
	2002p	2003p*	2004p			2004p			2005p			
			Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.		
Outstanding debt at beginning of period	412,239	547,538	598,963	567,819	562,509	577,380	567,819	562,509	558,394	549,397	549,397	
Government	154,003	226,070	293,142	289,152	289,837	292,329	289,152	289,837	289,391	289,372	289,372	
Public Corporations	258,236	321,468	305,821	278,667	272,672	285,051	278,667	272,672	269,003	260,025	260,025	
Plus new drawings	248,984	362,945	28,982	6,789	12,302	8,444	6,789	12,302	3,948	--	--	
Government	136,638	206,000	5,350	1,767	--	--	1,767	--	1,112	--	--	
Public corporations	112,346	156,945	23,632	5,022	8,444	8,444	5,022	12,302	2,836	--	--	
Less Amortization	113,685	311,520	65,436	12,099	16,417	18,005	12,099	16,417	12,945	12,866	12,866	
Government	64,571	138,928	8,655	1,082	446	3,177	1,082	446	1,131	924	924	
Public corporations	49,114	172,592	56,781	11,017	15,971	14,828	11,017	15,971	11,814	11,942	11,942	
Outstanding debt at end of period	547,538	598,963	562,509	562,509	558,394	567,819	562,509	558,394	549,397	536,531	536,531	
Government	226,070	293,142	289,837	289,837	289,391	289,152	289,837	289,391	289,372	288,448	288,448	
Public corporations	321,468	305,821	272,672	272,672	269,003	278,667	272,672	269,003	260,025	248,083	248,083	
Interest Charges	24,706	26,346	27,280	10,796	3,253	2,704	10,796	3,253	11,291	3,431	3,431	
Government	9,558	13,074	18,416	8,632	529	621	8,632	529	8,611	590	590	
Public corporations	15,148	13,272	8,864	2,164	2,724	2,083	2,164	2,724	2,680	2,841	2,841	
Debt Service	138,391	337,866	92,716	22,895	19,670	20,709	22,895	19,670	24,236	16,297	16,297	
Government	74,129	152,002	27,071	9,714	975	3,798	9,714	975	9,742	1,514	1,514	
Public corporations	64,262	185,864	65,645	13,181	18,695	16,911	13,181	18,695	14,494	14,783	14,783	
Debt Service ratio	5.6	13.6	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	
Government debt Service/ Government revenue (%)	8.3	16.9	2.8	3.9	0.4	1.8	3.9	0.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	
MEMORANDUM												
Holder distribution (B\$ Mil):												
Commercial banks	253.2	243.2	218.3	218.3	216.9	221.9	218.3	216.9	209.8	201.6	201.6	
Offshore Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multilateral Institutions	253.0	118.5	114.8	114.8	114.1	116.5	114.8	114.1	112.3	109.7	109.7	
Bilateral Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	16.3	12.3	4.4	4.4	2.4	4.5	4.4	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	
Private Capital Markets	25.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	225.0	

Source: Treasury Accounts, Treasury Statistical Printouts and Quarterly Reports from Public Corporations, Central Bank of The Bahamas.

Note: *Debt serving during 2005 include the respective re-financing of \$125M and \$12.5M in Government (internal) and public corporations (external) debt. Net of these payments, the adjusted service/exports ratio was 3.7% and the Government's debt service/revenue ratio was 3.0%.

TABLE 13
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY

	(B\$ Millions)											
	2002p			2003p			2004p			2005		
	2002p	2003p	2004p	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP	Qtr.IIIP
A. Current Account Balance (I+II+III+IV)	(423.4)	(472.4)	(299.8)	(202.9)	(185.2)	(15.3)	(7.2)	(249.7)	(27.6)	(41.0)	(107.9)	(241.4)
I. Merchandise (Net)	(1,326.7)	(1,330.7)	(1,427.3)	(329.0)	(344.8)	(353.7)	(328.6)	(368.6)	(376.4)	(360.3)	(377.2)	(417.6)
Exports	421.9	426.5	477.4	111.6	112.6	107.2	123.4	98.6	148.2	122.7	122.8	115.2
Imports	1,748.6	1,757.2	1,904.7	440.6	457.4	460.9	452.0	467.2	524.6	483.0	500.0	532.8
II. Services (Net)	1,045.4	962.1	1,011.1	161.1	192.5	353.8	327.4	158.1	171.8	321.9	302.6	191.9
Transportation	(178.8)	(187.5)	(249.4)	(46.0)	(46.4)	(50.9)	(73.6)	(61.0)	(63.9)	(72.6)	(77.2)	(57.4)
Travel	1,515.8	1,452.7	1,568.9	298.2	298.3	477.9	508.2	300.5	282.3	480.1	459.4	332.4
Insurance Services	(92.8)	(105.8)	(80.9)	(31.1)	(28.7)	(18.3)	(26.1)	(21.4)	(15.1)	(21.9)	(20.3)	(21.8)
Offshore Companies Local Expenses	126.4	105.9	133.9	19.2	44.0	36.5	23.3	22.0	52.1	23.3	23.9	39.4
Other Government	(60.9)	(57.3)	(29.2)	(4.5)	(13.0)	(5.0)	(7.5)	(12.7)	(4.0)	(8.5)	(22.4)	(7.0)
Other Services	(264.3)	(245.9)	(332.2)	(74.7)	(61.7)	(86.4)	(96.9)	(69.3)	(79.6)	(78.5)	(60.8)	(93.7)
III. Income (Net)	(184.4)	(152.4)	(134.4)	(42.4)	(42.9)	(24.3)	(32.1)	(46.9)	(31.1)	(50.9)	(52.5)	(24.8)
1. Compensation of Employees	(49.9)	(56.3)	(63.2)	(14.3)	(17.5)	(13.2)	(17.0)	(12.1)	(20.9)	(20.0)	(18.9)	(15.8)
2. Investment Income	(134.5)	(96.1)	(71.2)	(28.1)	(25.4)	(11.1)	(15.1)	(34.8)	(10.2)	(30.9)	(33.6)	(9.0)
IV. Current Transfers (Net)	42.3	48.6	250.8	7.4	10.0	8.9	26.1	7.7	208.1	48.3	19.2	9.1
1. General Government	49.0	53.9	59.7	9.4	11.3	11.7	27.0	8.7	12.3	14.6	21.3	12.0
2. Private Sector	(6.7)	(5.3)	191.1	(2.0)	(1.3)	(2.8)	(0.9)	(1.0)	195.8	33.7	(2.1)	(2.9)
B. Capital and Financial Account (I+II) (excl. Reserves)	380.6	498.0	311.2	193.9	158.4	49.0	24.2	125.4	112.6	128.5	122.0	94.0
I. Capital Account (Net Transfers)	(24.5)	(37.4)	(47.9)	(8.7)	(12.2)	(8.7)	(9.7)	(10.9)	(18.6)	(11.4)	(13.6)	(22.3)
II. Financial Account (Net)	405.1	535.4	359.1	202.6	170.6	57.7	33.9	136.3	131.2	139.9	135.6	116.3
1. Direct Investment	152.8	190.3	273.7	27.8	63.5	38.8	62.4	105.4	67.1	96.3	57.7	139.7
2. Other Investments	252.3	345.1	85.4	174.8	107.1	18.9	(28.5)	30.9	64.1	43.6	77.9	(23.4)
Central Gov't Long Term Capital	(21.4)	196.0	(4.4)	199.1	(0.9)	(3.3)	1.4	(3.2)	0.7	(0.4)	--	(0.9)
Other Public Sector Capital	(13.5)	(143.5)	(15.7)	(4.4)	(124.5)	(4.5)	(2.9)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(3.7)
Banks	183.6	(102.4)	(64.5)	(87.1)	119.6	(0.9)	(40.0)	(19.3)	(4.3)	(25.3)	68.5	(13.6)
Other	103.8	395.1	170.1	67.2	113.0	27.6	13.0	58.2	71.3	71.6	11.6	(5.2)
C. Net Errors and Omissions	103.5	85.5	172.3	59.4	(11.9)	75.4	42.2	81.0	(26.3)	(36.8)	28.5	51.4
D. Overall Balance (A+B+C)	60.7	111.1	183.7	50.4	(38.7)	109.1	59.2	(43.3)	58.7	50.7	42.6	(96.0)
E. Financing (Net)	(60.8)	(111.1)	(183.7)	(50.4)	38.7	(109.1)	(59.2)	43.3	(58.7)	(50.7)	(42.6)	96.0
Change in SDR holdings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1
Change in Reserve Position with the IMF	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	--	0.1	--	(0.5)	0.3	0.3	--
Change in Ext. Foreign Assets () = Increase	(60.2)	(110.2)	(183.3)	(50.2)	39.1	(109.1)	(59.3)	43.3	(58.2)	(51.0)	(42.9)	95.9

Source: The Central Bank of the Bahamas

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding

TABLE 14
EXTERNAL TRADE

	(B\$ '000)												
	2001			2002			2003			2004			
	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
I. OIL TRADE													
i) Exports	68,844	90,579	24,477	37,745	10,309	3	14,165	0	7,836	9,375	9,552	10,982	
ii) Imports	292,807	237,630	257,263	286,374	67,329	72,191	55,038	62,705	70,256	75,242	78,175	62,701	
II. OTHER MERCHANDISE													
Domestic Exports													
Crawfish	67,696	89,809	106,381	86,107	36,422	529	19,275	50,155	19,432	3,399	18,409	44,867	
Fish & other Crustacea	4,211	1,712	1,773	1,285	843	0	538	392	426	389	378	92	
Fruits & Veggies.	7,514	2,013	2,000	1,369	542	239	34	1,185	853	0	281	235	
Aragonite	278	291	478	80	0	84	394	0	6	74	0	0	
Rum	38,190	37,760	22,024	31,344	19,094	2,622	93	215	8,632	7,319	8,235	7,158	
Other Cordials & Liqueurs	195	110	48	35	0	23	22	3	3	26	6	0	
Crude Salt	13,507	8,389	13,636	12,457	7,392	0	6,244	0	4,016	3,456	2,156	2,829	
Hormones	573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chemicals	13,124	433	49	0	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Pharmaceuticals	81	2,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fragrances	64	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	83,115	65,733	117,726	107,550	27,127	21,017	46,996	22,586	28,408	27,516	21,028	30,598	
i) Total Domestic Exports	228,548	228,995	186,681	219,874	91,422	24,561	73,596	74,536	61,776	42,179	50,493	85,779	
ii) Re-Exports	78,490	69,203	76,235	123,338	16,059	23,246	19,520	17,410	21,426	55,156	17,585	29,171	
iii) Total Exports (i+ii)	307,038	298,198	262,916	343,212	107,481	47,807	93,116	91,946	83,202	97,335	68,078	114,950	
iv) Imports	1,635,942	1,600,835	1,616,895	1,690,140	394,326	378,858	413,980	429,731	425,444	401,637	397,509	465,550	
v) Retained Imports (iv-ii)	1,557,452	1,531,632	1,540,660	1,566,802	378,267	355,612	394,460	412,321	404,018	346,481	379,924	436,379	
vi) Trade Balance (i-v)	-1,328,904	-1,302,637	-1,353,979	-1,346,928	-286,845	-331,051	-320,864	-337,785	-342,242	-304,302	-329,431	-350,600	

Source: Department of Statistics Quarterly Statistical Summaries

TABLE 15
SELECTED TOURISM STATISTICS

Period	2002p			2003p			2004p			2004p			2005p		
	2002p	2003p	2004p	2003p	2004p	2004p	2004p	2004p	2004p	2004p	2004p	2005p	2005p	2005p	2005p
Visitor Arrivals	4,405,971	4,594,042	5,003,691	1,392,826	1,406,943	1,094,044	1,109,878	1,351,474	1,290,189	1,131,045					
Air	1,402,894	1,428,973	1,450,037	411,990	435,422	318,012	284,613	394,744	431,578	358,587					
Sea	3,003,077	3,165,069	3,553,654	980,836	971,521	776,032	825,265	956,730	858,611	772,458					
Visitor Type															
Stopover	1,513,151	1,510,169	1,561,312	449,911	492,207	336,519	282,675	426,423	465,332	288,786					
Cruise	2,802,112	2,970,174	3,360,012	931,362	901,573	723,054	804,023	908,976	719,118	795,250					
Day/Transit	90,708	113,699	82,367	11,553	13,163	34,471	23,180	16,075	105,739	47,009					
Tourist Expenditure(B\$ 000's)	1,762,661	1,758,911	1,884,481	544,638	575,281	386,288	378,275	558,750	n.a	n.a					
Stopover	1,605,406	1,596,870	1,693,487	493,077	524,033	346,891	329,486	405,386	n.a	n.a					
Cruise	151,232	157,006	185,817	50,376	49,968	37,675	47,799	66,495	n.a	n.a					
Day	6,023	5,035	5,177	1,185	1,280	1,722	990	86,869	n.a	n.a					
Number of Hotel Nights	3,443,373	3,554,856	3,214,342	895,206	876,711	770,916	671,509	798,213	809,061	811,541					
Average Length of Stay	5.8	5.9	6.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Average Hotel Occupancy Rates (%)															
New Providence	67.9	66.4	68.9	68.8	76.1	69.1	61.7	80.7	80.6	62.3					
Grand Bahama	55.2	48.4	59.1	65.8	62.9	57.8	50.0	68.0	68.5	53.6					
Other Family Islands	34.8	34.8	37.1	38.6	44.5	34.8	30.4	43.7	50.6	23.9					
Average Nightly Room Rates (\$)															
New Providence	177.6	165.8	165.4	186.7	174.6	148.7	151.4	190.1	161.96	134.3					
Grand Bahama	80.6	83.5	92.8	95.0	87.3	82.4	106.3	123.2	108.78	94.2					
Other Family Islands	157.9	160.5	169.8	174.7	177.2	154.6	172.8	197.6	187.31	192.4					

Source: The Ministry of Tourism