



Quarterly Economic Review

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OVERVIEW

Preliminary indications are that economic activity for the fourth quarter of 2014 was supported by an improving tourism performance, alongside steady foreign led construction investments. However, the pace of growth was not sufficient to facilitate a reduction in the unemployment rate, while the sharp fall in global oil prices slowed consumer inflation to a negligible level.

Provisional data showed that the Government's overall deficit narrowed over the second quarter of FY2014/15, as a tax-related increase in total revenue overshadowed the modest rise in spending. Financing of the deficit was sourced primarily from the domestic market in the form of Government bonds, while external borrowings were mainly earmarked for the acquisition of defense vessels.

In the monetary sector, bank liquidity remained robust, while external reserves declined modestly, reflecting the seasonal pick-up in foreign currency demand during the closing months of the year. Banks' credit quality indicators improved following the series of measures taken by the Government to strengthen the capital position of Bank of The Bahamas (BOB). However, the sector's profitability levels were adversely impacted by higher expenses—inclusive of bad debt provisions.

On the external side, the estimated current account deficit widened, as an increase in foreign-investment related non-oil imports contributed to a deterioration in the merchandise trade deficit, and higher construction services outflows reduced the services account surplus. The capital and financial account surplus declined modestly, as a reduction in net foreign direct investment inflows overshadowed an increase in foreign investment-linked private loan financing.

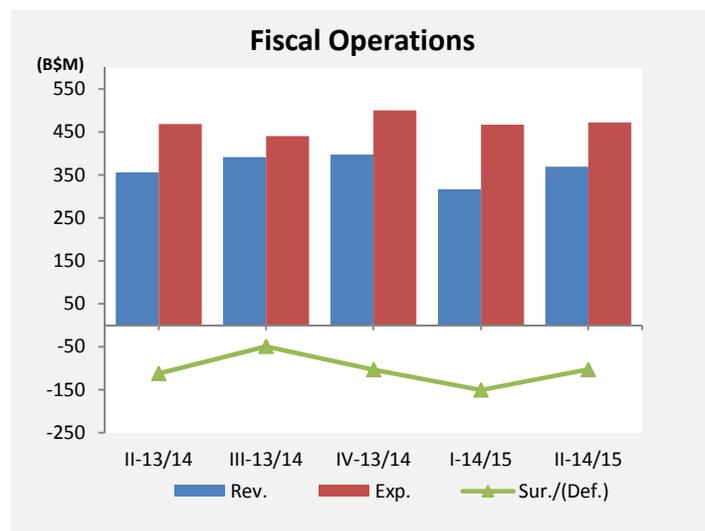
FISCAL OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The fiscal outturn for the second quarter of FY2014/15 showed the overall deficit narrowing by 5.0% (\$5.6 million) to \$106.8 million. The tax-led growth in total revenue, of 3.7% (\$13.3 million) to \$369.5 million, outpaced the marginal rise in aggregate expenditure of 1.6% (\$7.7 million) to \$476.2 million.

REVENUE

Tax receipts—at 83.7% of the total—grew by 9.9% (\$27.7 million) to \$309.1 million. International trade and transaction taxes were higher by 7.5% (\$11.1 million) at \$158.2 million, benefitting from a consumer import driven rise in excise taxes, of 27.3% (\$14.9 million). Buoyed by the rebound in



tourism sector activity, departure taxes firmed by 41.1% (\$9.7 million) to \$33.2 million and selective taxes

Government Revenue By Source (Oct. - Dec.)				
	FY13/14		FY14/15	
	B\$M	%	B\$M	%
Property Tax	37.7	10.6	38.4	10.4
Selective Services Tax	4.8	1.4	12.6	3.4
Busines. & Prof Lic. Fees	13.3	3.7	14.4	3.9
Motor Vehicle Tax	5.9	1.6	6.1	1.6
Departure Tax	23.6	6.6	33.2	9.0
Import Duties	87.8	24.7	85.2	23.1
Stamp Tax from Imports	--	--	--	--
Excise Tax	54.6	15.3	69.5	18.8
Export Tax	4.7	1.3	3.5	1.0
Stamp Tax from Exports	--	--	--	--
Other Stamp Tax	36.7	10.3	39.2	10.6
Other Tax Revenue	14.2	4.0	7.7	2.1
Fines, Forfeits, etc.	33.2	9.3	34.7	9.4
Sales of Govt. Property	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Income	41.4	11.6	25.3	6.8
Other Non-Tax Rev.	--	--	--	--
Capital Revenue	--	--	--	--
Grants	0.1	0.0	--	--
Less:Refunds	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
Total	356.2	100.0	369.5	100.0

on tourism-related services more than doubled to \$12.5 million. In addition, non-trade related stamp taxes and business & professional licence fees advanced by 7.0% (\$2.6 million) to \$39.2 million and by 8.9% (\$1.2 million) to \$14.4 million, respectively. Smaller increases, of less than \$1.0 million, were recorded for property (\$0.7 million) and motor vehicle (\$0.2 million) taxes and, in a modest offset, collections of other “unallocated” taxes declined by 45.7% (\$6.5 million) to \$7.7 million.

Non-tax revenue, at 16.3% of total receipts, contracted by 19.2% (\$14.3 million) to \$60.3 million. A key factor was the timing-related fall in income from other miscellaneous sources, by \$16.8 million (40.0%) to \$24.5 million, from the prior year’s outcome which included dividend payments from a major utility company. Providing some offset, collections of fines, forfeits & administrative fees

were up by \$1.5 million (4.4%) to \$34.7 million and revenue from the sale of Government property, by \$0.3 million to \$0.4 million.

EXPENDITURE

Growth in total spending was primarily associated with a 4.8% (\$19.3 million) expansion in current outlays, to \$422.5 million, and a 5.7% (\$1.1 million) rise in net lending to public corporations to \$20.3 million. In contrast, capital expenditures decreased by 27.4% (\$12.7 million) to \$33.5 million. On a proportional basis, recurrent expenditure accounted for 88.7% of aggregate spending, capital outlays, 7.0% and net lending to public corporations, 4.3%.

By economic classification, the rise in recurrent outlays was led by a 14.9% (\$24.7 million) boost in transfer payments to \$190.2 million, owing mainly to a 24.4% (\$27.0 million) hike in subsidies & other transfers, to \$137.8 million, which outstripped the 4.3% (\$2.3 million) broad-based falloff in interest payments. In terms of the components, higher spending was posted for subsidies (\$27.0 million), transfers to non-profit institutions (\$1.7 million), non-financial public enterprises (\$1.0 million) and public corporations (\$0.3 million), with declines for transfers to households (\$1.6 million) and abroad (\$1.4 million). Consumption expenditures decreased by 2.3% (\$5.4 million) to \$232.3 million, as the \$12.5 million falloff in purchases of goods & services negated the \$7.2 million advance in personal emoluments.

On a functional basis, current spending was fuelled by higher outlays for health-care, of 15.3% (\$10.5 million) to \$79.3 million, and for economic services, of 31.1% (\$12.5 million) to \$52.9 million—the latter associated with gains in disbursements for tourism (\$9.4 million), public works & water supply (\$3.0 million) and transportation (\$1.2 million). In contrast, reduced expenditures were noted for general public services, by 0.5% (\$0.6 million) to \$120.0 million, social benefits & services, by 1.9% (\$0.7 million) to \$35.4 million and community & social services, by 6.9% (\$0.2 million) to \$3.3 million.

The decline in capital expenditure was largely explained by a reduction in economic service outlays, of 37.8% (\$12.3 million) to \$20.2 million—almost entirely linked to public works & water supply projects. In addition, lower spending was recorded for education (by \$2.4 million to \$2.9 million), other community &

social services (by \$1.6 million to \$0.03 million) and health (by \$0.6 million to \$0.06 million). Conversely, expenditures for general public service increased by almost two-thirds (\$3.6 million) to \$9.1 million, but rose marginally for defense and housing, by \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, to \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

FINANCING AND THE NATIONAL DEBT

Budgetary financing for the review quarter was obtained largely from domestic sources, in the form of Government bonds (\$150.0 million)—half of which related to a new type of debt security, termed Bahamas Government Stock (BGS), and short-term loans & advances (\$66.0 million). External funding included \$110.3 million in loan financing, the bulk of which was secured to facilitate Government's purchase of several new Defense Force vessels (\$103.4 million). Debt repayment aggregated \$71.5 million, with 92.3% absorbed by Bahamian dollar obligations.

As a result of these developments, the Direct Charge on the Government advanced by \$253.9 million (4.8%) over the quarter and by \$616.2 million (12.4%) year-on-year, to \$5,599.7 million at end-December, 2014. Bahamian dollar debt represented the majority (71.6%) of the total, with the largest share held by commercial banks (39.6%), followed by other private and institutional investors (29.5%), public corporations (16.6%), the Central Bank (14.1%) and Other Local Financial Institutions (0.2%).

By instrument, Government bonds constituted the bulk of domestic currency debt, at 75.5%, bearing an average maturity of 10.2 years—slightly below the 10.7 years recorded in the previous period. Treasury bills and loans & advances accounted for smaller shares, of 14.3% and 10.1%, respectively.

During the fourth quarter, Government's contingent liabilities were reduced by \$3.2 million (0.5%) to \$648.1 million. Consequently, the National Debt—which includes contingent liabilities—expanded by \$250.7 million (4.2%) over the quarter and by \$663.1 million (11.9%) relative to last year, to \$6,247.8 million at end-December, 2014.

PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT

Public sector foreign currency debt grew by 1.4% (\$33.7 million) to \$2,421.2 million over the preceding quarter and by 13.2% (\$282.0 million) relative to the same period a year earlier, as net drawings of \$114.0 million surpassed amortization payments of \$78.7 million. The Government's component—at 65.7% of the total—increased by 2.4% (\$37.9 million) to \$1,590.1 million, in contrast to a slight 0.5% (\$4.3 million) reduction in the public corporations' obligations, to \$831.2 million.

Compared to the same period of 2013, total public sector debt service payments advanced by 43.1% (\$34.8 million) to \$115.6 million. Government's refinancing activities led to a three-fold (\$64.9 million) hike in debt service outlays, to \$96.9 million, as amortization payments expanded by \$65.8 million to \$71.5 million and eclipsed the \$1.0 million decline in interest expenses to \$25.4 million. In contrast, the public corporations' segment contracted by \$30.1 million to \$18.7 million, due to reductions in both interest charges and amortization payments, of \$2.5 million to \$11.6 million and \$27.5 million to \$7.1 million, respectively.

At end-December, the sector's debt service ratio—inclusive of refinanced debt—advanced to 15.3% from 9.8%, year-on-year, and the Government's debt service to revenue ratio firmed to 26.2% from 9.0% last year. On a net basis, both ratios declined to 6.6% and 8.4%, respectively.

Disaggregated by creditor profile, private capital markets accounted for the largest holdings of foreign currency debt, at 37.2%, followed by other miscellaneous institutions (35.3%), commercial banks (13.1%), multilateral institutions (11.6%) and bilateral companies (2.8%). The outstanding foreign currency debt

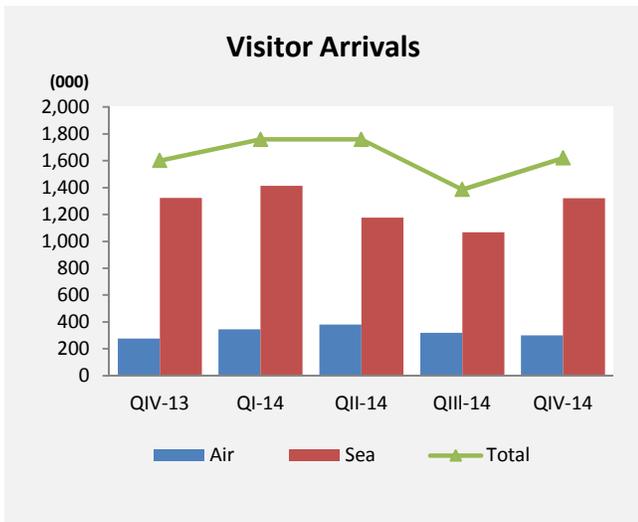
carried an average maturity of 12.8 years, compared with 13.4 years in 2013. United States dollar debt obligations accounted for the dominant portion (88.6%), while euros and the Chinese Yuan comprised the remaining 8.5% and 2.9%, respectively.

REAL SECTOR

TOURISM

Preliminary evidence suggests an improved tourism sector performance over the review quarter, as the recovery in group bookings and sustained economic growth in several of the key source markets translated into gains in the high value-added stopover visitor segment.

The hosting of a significant sporting event, combined with increased travelers during the Thanksgiving holiday period, buoyed air traffic by 8.2% to 0.3 million—reversing the 2.5% contraction in the comparative period of 2013. In contrast, sea arrivals, which dominated at 81.5% of the total, declined by 0.3% to 1.3 million, following the year-earlier 9.6% boost. As a consequence, growth in the visitor count slowed markedly, to 1.2% for 1.6 million, from the 7.3% expansion in 2013.



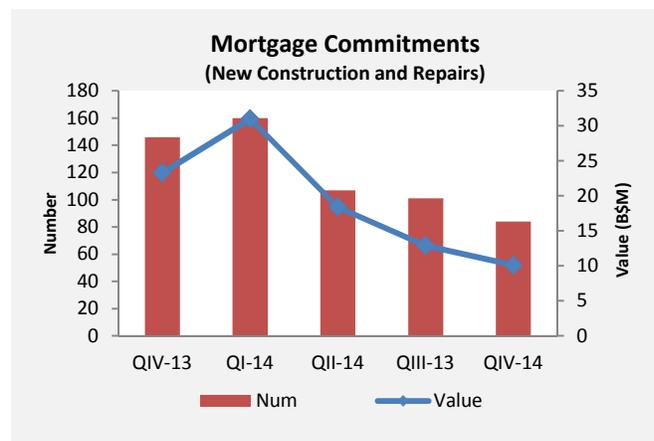
By major ports of call, visitors to New Providence fell by 6.1% to 0.8 million, compared to 2013's 2.5% growth, as the 9.4% reduction in sea visitors surpassed the 4.4% rebound in the air segment. Gains in the Family Island market slackened to 6.1%, for a total of 0.6 million arrivals, from a 31.3% hike a year earlier, due to tapered growth in both the air (5.8%) and sea (6.1%) components. The introduction of new non-stop flight service from eight (8) US cities, and the opening of a mid-size resort in April, supported a 53.6% surge in air traffic to Grand Bahama, alongside a 22.8% improvement in visitors by sea. The combined effect was a 26.9% recovery in

visitors, to 0.2 million, from 2013's 22.3% contraction.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction sector output continued to be driven by the multi-billion dollar Baha Mar hotel project, alongside sustained activity in a number of disbursed smaller-scale foreign investment projects.

Domestic private sector activity showed modest signs of recovery during the review period, notwithstanding the high levels of consumer indebtedness and more enhanced bank lending practices. Total mortgage disbursement for new construction and repairs—as reported by commercial banks, insurance companies and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation—rose by 7.7% to \$23.1 million, vis-à-vis the year-earlier 12.3% contraction. Underlying this outturn, residential mortgages firmed by 5.8% to \$22.7 million, a reversal from 2013's



11.8% reduction, while the commercial segment recovered by \$0.4 million, after no disbursements in the comparative period last year.

Despite the short-term improvement in domestic construction activity, conditions in the housing sector are expected to remain subdued over an extended period, as total mortgage commitments for new construction and repairs—a forward looking indicator—declined in number, by 42.5% to eighty-four (84), and in value, by 56.7% to \$10.1 million. The decrease was concentrated in the residential segment, with both the number and value of commitments lower by sixty-three (63) and \$13.7 million, to eighty-three (83) and \$9.6 million, respectively. In contrast, there was one (1) commercial loan approval valued at \$0.5 million, compared to no commitments in the same period of 2013.

In terms of financing, interest rates on commercial mortgages narrowed by 30 basis points to 8.2%, while the average rate on residential loans fell by 10 basis points to 8.0%.

EMPLOYMENT

Given the narrowness in economic growth, as well as the seasonal increase in the labour force, due to new school graduates, the unemployment rate deteriorated by 1.4 percentage points to 15.7% over the six months to November, 2014. Specifically, the number of jobless persons grew by 3,245 (11.5%) to 31,540, reflecting a 3,705 (1.9%) expansion in the labour force to 201,040. This also included a 6.6% decline in discouraged workers, to 4,560, which eclipsed the gain in the number of employed persons, by 460 (0.3%), to 169,500.

Disaggregated by major job centers, the unemployment rate for New Providence—at 74.9% of the labour force—grew by 1.0 percentage point to 16.0%, while Grand Bahama’s rate advanced by 3.9 percentage points to 18.6%. Both the jobless rate for females and males firmed, by 2.0 percentage points to 17.3% and 60 basis points to 14.1%, respectively.

PRICES

Reflecting the pass-through effects of the significant decline in international crude oil prices, domestic inflation—as measured by changes in the average Retail Price Index for The Bahamas—tapered over the fourth quarter, by 59 basis points to 0.25%, in comparison to the same period a year earlier. After registering increases of 3.79% and 1.94% in the prior period, average price declines were recorded for miscellaneous goods & services and transport by 2.33% and 1.65%, respectively, while communication and food & non-alcoholic beverages remained relatively unchanged, following gains of 1.61% and 1.23%, respectively, in 2013. Similarly, average inflation rates slowed for alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics, restaurant & hotels, health and recreation & culture, to 3.88%, 2.44%, 1.51% and 1.49%, from 6.20%, 3.34%, 2.29% and, 4.56%, respectively, in the prior year. In contrast, the average cost of clothing & footwear and housing, water, gas, electricity & other fuels rose by 4.60% and 0.37%, vis-à-vis

Retail Price Index (Annual % Changes; December)						
Items	Weight	2013		2014		
		Index	%	Index	%	
Food & Non-Alcoholic	120.4	106.5	1.2	106.5	0.0	
Alcohol, Tobacco & Narcotics	6.4	111.5	6.2	115.8	3.9	
Clothing & Footwear	37.76	97.0	-3.7	101.4	4.6	
Housing, Water, Gas,	334.8	106.2	-1.4	106.6	0.4	
Furn. & Household,	64.26	107.3	0.4	109.6	2.2	
Health	44.5	107.0	2.3	108.6	1.5	
Transportation	119.1	112.7	1.9	110.9	-1.6	
Communication	41.19	97.1	2.3	97.1	-9.3	
Rec., & Culture	22.73	105.5	1.9	107.1	-5.0	
Education	30.05	109.4	1.6	114.3	17.7	
Restaurant & Hotels	38.24	109.2	4.6	111.9	6.0	
Misc. Goods & Svcs.	140.5	105.6	2.9	103.1	-5.7	
ALL ITEMS	1000	106.5	3.3	106.7	-2.3	

respective year-earlier contractions of 3.70% and 1.40%. Average price gains also advanced for furnishing, household equipment, & routine household maintenance and education, by 1.76 and 1.58 percentage points to 2.15% and 4.51%, respectively.

In a continuation of recent trends, domestic energy costs sustained their downward trajectory during the fourth quarter. The average cost of both gasoline and diesel fell by 11.3% to \$4.85 per gallon and 7.9% to \$4.67 per gallon, with respective annual decreases of 9.9% and 6.2%. In contrast, the Bahamas Electricity Corporation’s fuel charge rose by 1.6% to \$25.97 per kilowatt hour (kWh) over the quarter, and by a higher 9.8% on an annual basis.

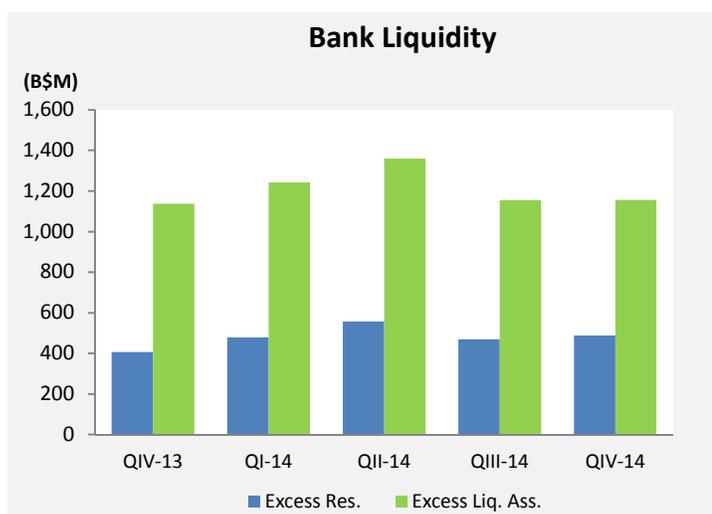
MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

OVERVIEW

Money and credit developments for the final quarter of 2014 continued to reflect the mild level of consumer demand, which kept private sector credit constrained and liquidity levels elevated. Banks’ credit quality indicators improved, as the implementation of several initiatives by the Government to restore the capital position of BOB to prudential levels, led to a significant reduction in that institution’s non-performing loan portfolio. Although real sector earnings improved, seasonal increases in foreign currency demand prompted a decline in external reserves. Bank’s performance indicators reveal a reduction in overall profitability, due to a combination of lower net interest earnings and higher provisions for bad debts, despite the widening in the interest rate spread between loans and deposits.

LIQUIDITY

Banks’ net free cash reserves expanded by \$19.4 million (4.1%) to \$488.0 million, a reversal from 2013’s \$62.1 million (18.0%) contraction, and represented a higher 8.0% of deposit liabilities. Growth in the broader surplus liquid assets, which include holdings of Government securities, slackened to \$3.0 million (0.3%) from a year-earlier \$24.5 million (2.2%). At \$1,156.8 million, these assets exceeded the statutory minimum by 112.8% vis-à-vis 115.1% in 2013.



DEPOSITS AND MONEY

The reduction in the overall money supply (M3) tapered to \$50.9 million (0.8%) from \$112.7 million (1.8%) last year, for an end-December balance of \$6,389.1 million. In terms of the components, growth in narrow money (M1) accelerated to \$227.5 million (12.9%) from a mere \$2.0 million (0.1%) in 2013, as reporting reclassifications by one entity contributed to a \$216.2 million (14.0%) expansion in demand deposits, to reverse the prior period’s \$4.4 million (0.3%) contraction. Currency in circulation also expanded at a higher rate of \$11.2 million (5.1%), relative to \$6.4 million (3.1%) a year ago. Following a \$71.4 million (1.2%) decline in 2013, broad money (M2) fell further by \$11.3 million (0.2%), as savings deposits decreased by \$91.3 million (7.9%), vis-à-vis a year-earlier increase of \$24.5 million (2.2%), and the fall in fixed deposits

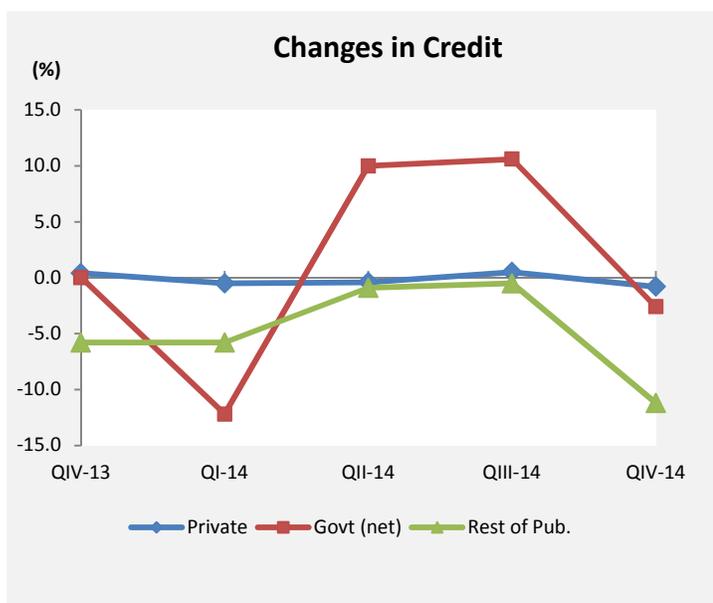
broadened to \$147.5 million (4.5%) from \$97.9 million (2.9%). Further, the reduction in foreign currency deposits moderated to \$39.6 million (15.0%) from \$41.3 million (13.1%).

As a proportion of the overall money stock, Bahamian dollar fixed deposits comprised the largest share, at 48.5%, followed by demand (27.6%) and savings (16.7%) balances. Currency in active circulation and foreign currency deposits represented much smaller shares, of 3.7% and 3.5%, respectively.

DOMESTIC CREDIT

The quarterly contraction in domestic credit was higher at \$153.5 million (1.7%) from \$3.3 million in 2013, and was primarily explained by the Government’s use of proceeds from its external loan to repay short-term commercial bank bridging finance. As a consequence, banks’ foreign currency claims declined sharply, by \$145.8 million (19.7%), in contrast to last year’s \$115.6 million (16.0%) build-up, while the reduction in the dominant Bahamian dollar component narrowed to \$7.6 million (0.1%) from \$118.9 million (1.4%).

After remaining relatively flat in 2013, banks’ net credit to the Government fell by \$55.1 million (2.7%) over the review quarter, and the decline in claims on the rest of the public sector almost doubled to \$47.1 million (11.2%). Reflecting the impact of the transfer of a significant portion of the non-performing commercial loan portfolio from BOB to the newly created Government Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called Resolve Corporation of The Bahamas and, to a lesser extent, constrained domestic demand conditions, private sector credit contracted by \$51.3 million (0.8%)—to reverse last year’s \$24.6 million (0.4%) gain.



Distribution of Bank Credit By Sector

(End-December)

	2013		2014	
	B\$M	%	B\$M	%
Agriculture	11.2	0.2	11.0	0.2
Fisheries	7.0	0.1	8.3	0.1
Mining & Quarry	2.5	0.0	2.3	0.0
Manufacturing	52.5	0.7	37.3	0.5
Distribution	214.3	3.0	187.6	2.7
Tourism	47.7	0.7	35.8	0.5
Enter. & Catering	79.7	1.1	77.1	1.1
Transport	36.3	0.5	45.8	0.7
Construction	450.6	6.3	363.7	5.2
Government	253.6	3.6	352.1	5.1
Public Corps.	329.8	4.6	251.3	3.6
Private Financial	22.2	0.3	19.6	0.3
Prof. & Other Ser.	83.0	1.2	57.7	0.8
Personal	5,244.6	73.7	5,261.0	75.6
Miscellaneous	283.8	4.0	243.8	3.5
TOTAL	7,118.8	100.0	6,954.4	100.0

Personal loans, at 75.7% of total private sector credit, fell marginally by \$0.7 million (0.01%), relative to a \$65.1 million (1.3%) expansion in 2013. Underlying this outturn were reductions in both residential mortgages and overdrafts, of \$12.2 million (0.4%) and \$4.0 million (6.6%), respectively, which negated the \$15.4 million (0.7%) advance in consumer credit.

A further breakdown of consumer credit showed loans for miscellaneous purposes advancing by \$22.5 million, while smaller gains were recorded for credit cards, private cars, home improvements and furnishings & domestic appliances, of \$3.9 million, \$3.0 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. In a partial offset, net repayments were registered for land purchases (\$6.5 million), debt consolidation (\$4.7 million), travel (\$2.2 million) and education (\$1.2 million), while increases of

under \$1.0 million were posted for commercial vehicles and medical.

Among the remaining private sector loan categories, reduced net liabilities were recorded for construction (\$69.2 million), distribution (\$24.7 million), professional & other services (\$22.4 million), miscellaneous (\$15.1 million), manufacturing (\$12.2 million) and fisheries (\$4.7 million). In a slight offset, borrowings for transportation purposes rose by \$2.1 million.

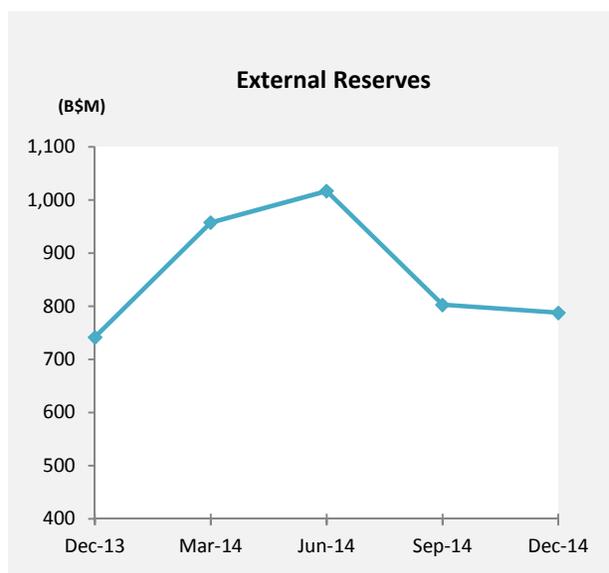
MORTGAGES

Data reported by banks, insurance companies and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation showed the outstanding stock of mortgages moved lower by \$28.2 million (0.9%) to \$3,269.8 million, extending the previous year's \$1.0 million (0.03%) reduction. Residential mortgages—which comprised the majority (94.1%) of the total—declined by a further \$8.0 million (0.3%) to \$3,076.2 million, and the commercial component fell by \$20.2 million (9.4%) to \$193.6 million, to reverse the year-earlier \$6.8 million (3.3%) gain. At end-December, the largest share of outstanding mortgages was held by domestic banks (88.9%), followed by insurance companies (6.0%) and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation (5.1%).

THE CENTRAL BANK

Following a contraction of \$34.5 million (6.6%) in the final quarter of 2013, the Central Bank's net claim on the Government rebounded by \$39.4 million (8.2%) to \$520.9 million, reflecting increased holdings of medium-term Government securities. The Bank's net liability to the rest of the public sector also grew by \$4.4 million (25.3%) to \$21.9 million, in contrast to last year's \$11.9 million (66.2%) contraction. Balances held for commercial banks firmed by \$13.4 million (1.8%) to \$744.7 million, compared with a \$16.3 million (2.5%) reduction last year.

External reserves decreased by \$14.9 million (1.9%) to \$787.7 million, a turnaround from the year-earlier \$72.4 million (10.8%) gain that included the impact of the Government's bridging external bond financing. In the underlying transactions, the Bank's foreign currency transactions reversed to a net sale of \$18.5 million, vis-à-vis a \$35.5 million net purchase a year earlier, with the net intake from the Government moving sharply lower to \$45.8 million from \$248.1 million in 2013. In a modest offset, the improving performance of the real sector supported a turnaround in transactions with commercial banks, to a net purchase of \$48.9 million, from last year's net sale of \$70.3 million. Further, the net sale to the public corporations—mainly related to fuel payments—slowed by \$29.0 million to \$113.2 million.



At end-2014, the stock of external reserves was equivalent to an estimated 14.9 weeks of non-oil merchandise imports, compared with 15.4 weeks a year earlier. After adjusting for the 50% statutory requirement on the Bank's Bahamian dollar liabilities, "usable reserves" fell by \$16.4 million (5.9%) to \$260.7 million.

DOMESTIC BANKS

Bank's credit outcomes were dominated by movements in their net exposure to the Government, which fell by \$94.5 million (5.9%), in contrast to 2013's growth of \$34.6 million (2.4%). Claims on the private sector also contracted, by \$51.3 million (0.8%), to reverse last year's \$24.6 million (0.4%) advance, and was

principally explained by the transfer of \$100 million in non-performing loans from BOB to the SPV in October. The rest of the public sector continued to reduce its liabilities to banks, with the decline almost doubling to \$47.1 million (11.2%). In addition, the repayment of short-term borrowings lowered banks' net foreign currency liabilities, by \$124.3 million (19.8%), following on a \$174.6 million (33.5%) hike last year.

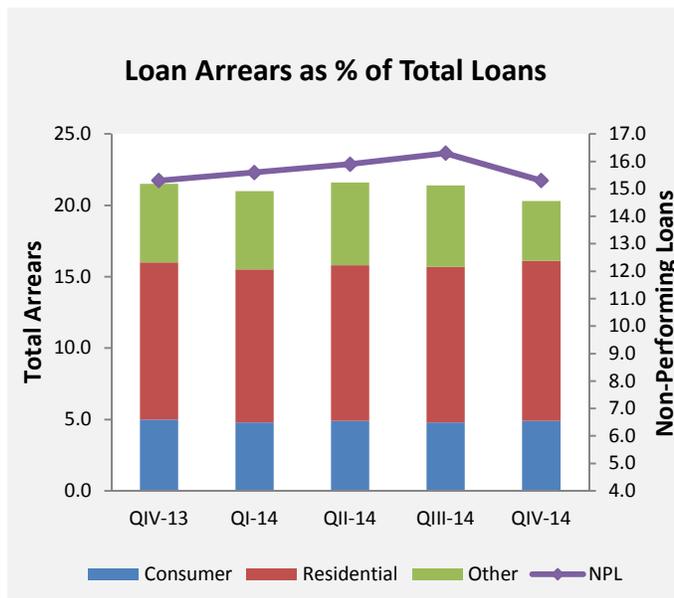
Banks' deposit liabilities contracted by \$65.3 million (1.1%) to \$6,131.0 million—although below last year's \$107.5 million (1.7%) falloff. Public corporations' balances declined by a lower \$10.5 million (3.0%), compared to a \$72.5 million (18.0%) reduction in 2013. Meanwhile, the decrease in private sector deposits accelerated to \$54.8 million (0.9%) from \$35.0 million (0.6%) a year earlier.

By end-December, the majority of deposit liabilities (96.4%) were denominated in Bahamian dollars, with the US dollar and other miscellaneous currencies accounting for the remaining 3.5% and 0.1%, respectively. By type, in Bahamian dollars, private individuals represented the largest share (51.7%), followed by business firms (30.0%), private financial institutions (5.5%), public corporations (4.3%), "other" entities (4.2%), Government (3.4%) and public financial institutions (0.9%).

By contractual classifications, fixed deposits comprised the bulk (52.7%) of banks' deposits, followed by demand (29.9%) and savings (17.4%) balances. The majority of accounts (88.5%) held Bahamian dollar balances of less than \$10,000 and constituted 5.9% of the total value. Account balances between \$10,000 and \$50,000 represented 7.6% of the aggregate number and 10.6% of the value, while individual balances exceeding \$50,000 accounted for a mere 3.9% of the aggregate number, but a dominant 83.5% of the overall value.

CREDIT QUALITY

Banks' credit quality indicators improved during the review quarter, due solely to the transfer of a sizable component of BOB's non-performing commercial loans to the SPV. Specifically, total private sector arrears contracted on a quarterly basis, by \$92.7 million (6.7%) to \$1,287.3 million and by 1.2 percentage points to 21.4% of total loans.



The reduction in total delinquencies was concentrated in the commercial segment, which declined by \$104.0 million (28.3%) to \$263.5 million, and by 7.4 percentage points to 29.4% of total loans. Consumer loan arrears were marginally lower, by \$0.4 million (0.1%) at \$312.0 million over the quarter, for an 8 basis point decrease in the corresponding loan ratio, to 13.9%. In contrast, the dominant mortgage component—at 55.3% of arrears—moved higher by \$11.6 million (1.7%) to \$711.7 million, elevating the attendant ratio by 51 basis points to 24.7%.

Based on average age of delinquencies, non-performing loans—arrears in excess of 90 days and on which banks stopped accruing interest—contracted by \$79.5 million (7.6%) to \$972.1 million, and by 1.0 percentage points to 16.1% of total loans. The short term (31-90 days) segment was also lower, by \$13.3 million (4.0%) at \$315.2 million, and by 13 basis points to 5.2% of total loans.

Reflecting the significant reduction in BOB’s non-performing loan portfolio, overall provisions in the banking system decreased by \$15.8 million (3.1%) to \$501.2 million—although representing a relatively stable 7.9% of total loans. In contrast, both the ratio of provisions to non-performing loans and arrears trended upwards, by 2.4 and 1.5 percentage points, to 51.6% and 38.9%, respectively.

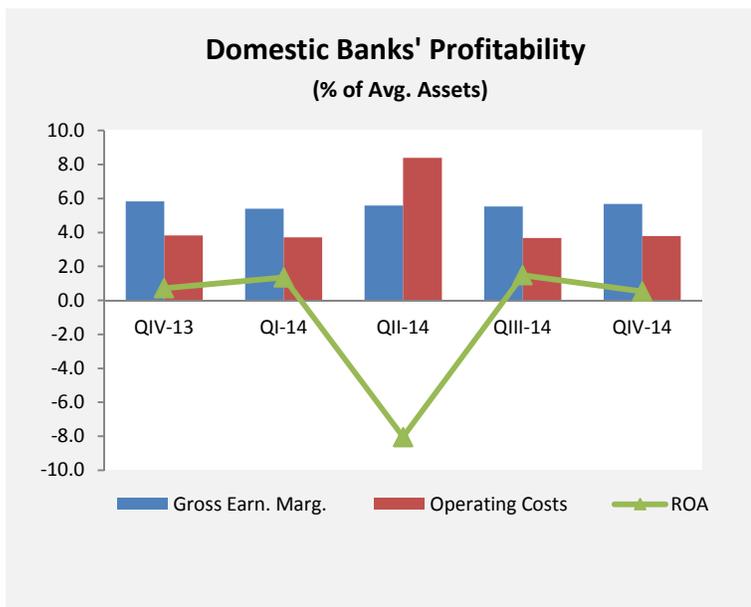
BANK PROFITABILITY

Banks’ profitability indicators contracted during the fourth quarter of 2014, as a narrowing in the net interest margin and increased provisioning for bad debts contributed to a \$4.5 million (25.7%) decrease in net income to \$13.0 million—albeit below the year-earlier \$22.1 million (55.7%) falloff.

The net interest margin fell by \$4.2 million (3.1%) to \$132.0 million, owing to an \$8.1 million (5.0%) decrease in interest income, which eclipsed the \$3.9 million (14.3%) contraction in interest expense. Providing some offset, commission & foreign exchange fee income rose marginally, by \$0.6 million (9.5%) to \$6.5 million, culminating in a \$3.6 million (2.5%) reduction in the gross earnings margin to \$138.4 million.

Total operating outlays declined slightly by \$0.7 million (0.8%) to \$92.5 million, primarily explained by reductions in staffing and occupancy costs, of \$9.8 million (18.6%) and \$0.09 million (1.1%), which offset the \$9.1 million (27.6%) expansion in “miscellaneous” operating expenses to \$42.0 million. Consequently, the net earnings margin was lower by \$2.9 million (5.9%) at \$45.9 million. Losses on non-core operating activities grew by \$1.6 million (5.2%) to \$32.9 million, attributed to a \$3.6 million (6.6%) rise in bad debt provisions to \$57.1 million, which offset the \$1.7 million (31.4%) decline in depreciation costs to \$3.8 million and a \$0.2 million (0.7%) uptick in fee-based income to \$28.0 million.

Given these developments, most of the banks’ profitability ratios—as measured relative to average assets—trended downwards during the quarter. In comparison to the previous year, the gross earnings margin ratio narrowed by 15 basis points to 5.67%, comprising a 17 basis point reduction in the net interest margin ratio to 5.40% and a 3 basis point rise in the commission & foreign exchange income ratio to 0.27%. Similarly, the operating cost ratio moved lower by 3 basis points to 3.79%, based on a tapering in both the net income and net earnings margin ratios, by 19 and 12 basis points, to 0.53% and 1.88%, respectively.



INTEREST RATES

During the review quarter, banks’ weighted average interest rate spread on loans and deposits widened by 20 basis points to 10.9%, as the average lending rate edged up by 4 basis points to 12.11%, while the corresponding deposit rate fell by 16 basis points to 1.21%.

Banking Sector Interest Rates			
Period Average (%)			
	Qtr. IV	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2014</u>
Deposit Rates			
Demand Deposits	0.30	0.28	0.30
Savings Deposits	0.94	0.76	0.86
Fixed Deposits			
Up to 3 months	1.12	1.19	0.99
Up to 6 months	0.97	1.26	0.96
Up to 12 months	1.87	1.70	1.50
Over 12 months	1.92	1.44	1.29
Weighted Avg Deposit	1.43	1.37	1.21
Lending Rates			
Residential mortgages	7.26	7.07	6.94
Commercial mortgages	8.81	7.67	8.20
Consumer loans	13.63	14.22	14.03
Other Local Loans	7.86	6.96	8.50
Overdrafts	9.02	9.86	9.78
Weighted Avg Loan Rate	11.36	12.07	12.11

Reflecting the buoyant liquidity conditions, the average interest rates on fixed maturities declined to a range of 0.99% - 1.50% from 1.19% - 1.70% in the prior period. Conversely, the average savings and demand deposit rates firmed by 10 and 2 basis points, to 0.86% and 0.30%, respectively.

Average lending rates were broadly lower, with the cost of borrowing for consumer loans, residential mortgages and overdrafts down by 19, 13, and 8 basis points, to 14.03%, 6.94%, and 9.78%, respectively. In contrast, the average commercial mortgage rate firmed by 53 basis points to 8.20%.

In terms of other key rates, the average 90-day Treasury bill rate rose by 10 basis points to 0.59%, while the respective Central Bank's Discount Rate and commercial banks' Prime Rate steadied at 4.50% and 4.75%.

CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

The Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX) registered some gains over the review period. Reflecting a significant share issue by an oil company, the volume of shares traded on the exchange advanced by 23.4% to 1.8 million, although the associated value fell by 20.7% to \$4.5 million, while market capitalization firmed by 5.3% to \$3.5 billion. In addition, the BISX All Share Index moved higher by 5.2% to 1,659.3 points by end-December, extending the year-earlier increase of 4.4%. Buoyed by the listing of two (2) new preference share issues by a telecommunications company during the fourth quarter, the number of securities quoted on the Exchange increased by 2 to 29, and consisted of 20 common shares, 4 debt tranches and 5 preference shares.

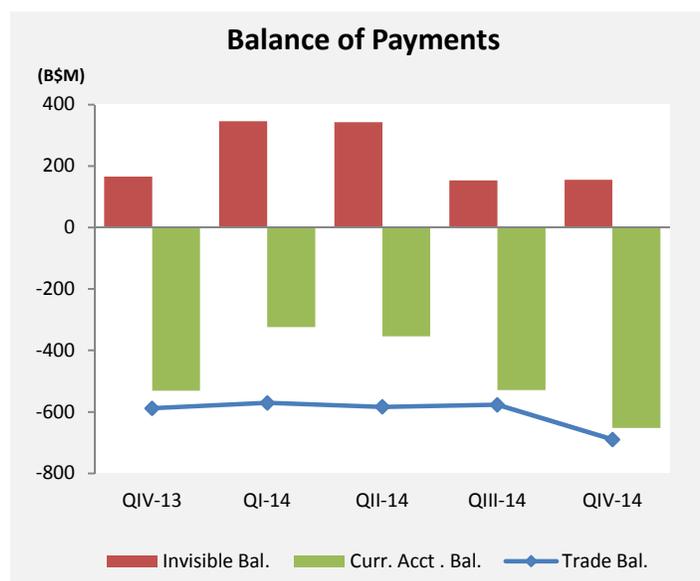
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Preliminary data on external sector developments for the fourth quarter of 2014 showed that the estimated current account deficit widened by \$121.6 million (22.9%) to \$652.3 million, relative to the comparative 2013 period. Underlying this outcome was an increase in the merchandise trade deficit, related mainly to higher capital-based imports, while a surge in foreign investment-related construction service outflows led to a narrowing in the services account surplus. The capital and financial account surplus fell by an estimated \$45.4 million (11.2%) to \$358.8 million, owing to a falloff in net foreign direct investment inflows, which offset the increase in private loan financing.

The estimated merchandise trade deficit expanded by \$101.2 million (17.6%) to \$689.7 million, with net payments for non-oil imports, significantly linked to foreign investment activity, firming by \$111.7 million (23.0%) to \$596.8 million. However, fuel outlays contracted by \$33.4 million (19.1%) to \$141.7 million, reflecting the pass-through effects of the recent decline in international oil prices. Correspondingly, lower per barrel average prices were recorded for propane (34.7% to \$50.14), jet fuel (53.7% to \$88.35), motor gas (17.2% to \$101.90) and gas oil (16.6% to \$98.35). Conversely, average prices for aviation gas moved up by 4.6% to \$86.00 per barrel.

The services account surplus narrowed by \$10.4 million (6.3%) to \$154.8 million, although inclusive of a surge in net outflows for foreign investment-related construction services, of \$59.8 million (45.3%) to \$191.7 million and a \$20.0 million (36.1%) hike in net outlays for transportation services to \$75.3 million. In

addition, the net inflow from offshore companies' local expenses decreased by \$13.1 million (22.4%) to \$45.3 million. Providing some offset, net travel receipts firmed by \$35.6 million (8.6%) to \$447.1 million, in line with the growth in stopover visitors, while net inflows for Government services rose by \$1.0 million (16.6%) to \$7.0 million. Other net "miscellaneous" service payments contracted by \$26.2 million (35.7%) to \$47.2 million and net remittances for insurance services were reduced by \$18.9 million (40.9%) to \$27.2 million. Payments for royalty & license fees declined marginally, by \$0.8 million (20.3%), to \$3.2 million.



The deficit on the income account widened by \$35.7 million (37.7%) to \$130.3 million, vis-à-vis the same period in 2013, partly due to a \$24.2 million (26.5%) advance in net investment outflows to \$115.3 million. This outturn reflected a \$29.4 million (42.8%) rise in private companies' interest and dividend payments, to \$98.1 million; commercial banks' transactions were reversed to a net outflow of \$8.3 million from a \$6.1 million net receipt, while non-bank entities net payments rose by \$15.0 million (20.1%) to \$89.8 million. In a modest offset, the net outflow for official public sector-related transactions decreased by \$5.2 million (23.2%) to \$17.2 million, with the Bank's investment income unchanged at \$3.9 million. Additionally, net labour income

outlays increased more than four-fold, to \$15.0 million, mainly associated with construction service payments to non-residents.

Net current transfers were reversed to a \$12.8 million net receipt from a similar net outflow a year earlier, largely explained by an \$18.2 million (56.0%) decline in workers' remittances. In addition, net Government receipts expanded by \$6.5 million (27.6%) to \$29.9 million.

The falloff in the capital and financial account surplus reflected a reversal in direct investment transactions to a slight net outflow of \$0.7 million from a net receipt of \$147.3 million a year earlier. In particular, net equity inflows contracted sharply by \$136.3 million to a mere \$4.9 million, while property-related transactions recorded a net outflow of \$5.6 million, vis-à-vis a net inflow of \$6.1 million last year. Providing some offset, "other miscellaneous" investment inflows surged by \$92.0 million to \$365.5 million, as private sector loan-based financing registered a more than three-fold expansion to \$384.0 million from \$106.5 million in the prior year. Among the other components, a \$102.3 million advance in public sector net capital inflows was negated by a reversal in domestic banks' net short-term transactions, to a \$124.3 million outflow, as Government utilized loan proceeds to repay the short-term foreign currency ship bridging loan facility. Net portfolio investment outflows declined by more than one-half to \$5.2 million, as net equity securities fell by \$3.0 million to \$5.2 million, and there were no debt security purchases during the review period, compared to \$6.3 million in 2013.

As a result of these developments, and after adjusting for net errors and omissions, the overall balance, which corresponds to the change in the Central Bank's external reserves, registered a deficit of \$14.9 million, a turnaround from the \$72.4 million surplus in the same period of 2013.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Indications are that global economic growth was sustained at a modest pace during the fourth quarter, as the United States market continued to strengthen, output growth in Asia moderated and Europe continued to emerge from its prolonged recession. As excess crude oil supply, together with dampened demand, lowered global fuel costs, inflationary conditions were mild. Against this backdrop, most of the leading central banks either maintained or augmented their expansionary monetary policy measures—with the exception of the Federal Reserve, which ended its “quantitative easing” programme.

In the United States, gains in personal consumption expenditure, private inventory investment and exports led to a 2.2% expansion in output, although tempered from the sharp 5.0% rise in the third quarter. Similarly, the United Kingdom’s real GDP grew by 0.4%, amid growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing, production and services, after a 0.6% rate recorded in the previous three-month period. In the euro area, real output firmed to 0.3% from 0.2% in the third quarter, due to increased consumption spending, higher fixed capital formation and exports. Within Asia, China’s annual real GDP growth stabilised at a fifteen year low of 7.4% during the fourth quarter, as the Government continued measures to boost the level of domestic consumption and reduce the reliance on exports and investment. Gains in household and Government consumption shifted Japan from its six-month long recession, as the economy expanded by an annualized 1.5%, after a 2.6% contraction in the prior three-month period.

Reflecting the improving economic conditions in most of the major economies, unemployment rates fell over the quarter. In the United States, non-farm payrolls expanded by 973,000 and the jobless rate decreased by 30 basis points to 5.6% at end-December—the lowest rate since June 2008. Similarly, the United Kingdom’s unemployment rate narrowed by 30 basis points to 5.7%, as the number of employed persons rose by 103,000 during the three-month period. Jobless rates among the euro zone’s members continued to fall from their elevated levels, reducing the region’s unemployment rate by 10 basis points to a three-year low of 11.4% at end-December. In Asia, Japan’s jobless rate declined by 20 basis points to 3.4%, while China’s rate steadied at 4.1%.

Amid a sharp decline in international crude oil prices, inflationary pressures eased in most of the major economies over the review period. Accretions to average consumer price gains in the United States slowed by 0.9 of a percentage point to an annualized rate of 0.8%, amid declines in transportation costs, while a fall-off in motor fuel prices contributed to in the United Kingdom’s average inflation rate decreasing to a mere 0.5% from 1.2% in the preceding period. Deflationary conditions prevailed in Europe, as overall price levels contracted by 0.2% during the twelve-month period ending December, compared to a 0.3% uptick in the third quarter. Lower average price gains across several price indices caused Japan’s annual inflation rate to taper by 80 basis points to 2.4% at end-December, over the prior quarter; however, average price gains in China steadied at 1.5% over the three-month period, as food, clothing and health care costs continued to rise.

Given the improving economic fundamentals in the United States economy, along with expectations that the country’s central bank would raise interest rates in the near-term, the U.S. dollar appreciated relative to most of the other major currencies over the review period. The dollar surged by 9.1% against the Japanese Yen, to ¥119.68, and firmed more moderately versus the euro, by 4.4% to €0.82. The dollar also advanced vis-à-vis the Swiss Franc and British Pound, by 4.1% each, to CHF0.99 and £0.64, respectively, and recorded modest gains against the Canadian dollar (3.8% to CAD \$1.16) and Chinese Yuan (1.1% to CNY6.21).

Developments in the major markets were mixed, reflecting mainly domestic factors. In particular, China’s SE Composite surged by 36.8% to a four-year high, reflecting a cut in the central bank’s benchmark rate and the implementation of measures aimed at further deregulating the financial market. Japan’s Nikkei 225

strengthened by 7.9%, buoyed by significant corporate earnings. In the United States, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DIJA) and the S&P 500 indices gained by 4.6% and 4.1%, respectively, as the positive macroeconomic reports generally exceeded investors' expectations. In Europe, Germany's DAX advanced by 3.5%; however, France's CAC 40 and the United Kingdom's FTSE 100 declined, by 3.3% and 0.9%, respectively.

Quarterly commodity market outcomes were dominated by the precipitous fall in crude oil prices, by 40.6% to US\$57.33 per barrel, as stockpiles continued to be boosted by the increase in US shale gas production. In the precious metals market, as investors' appetite for riskier assets increased, the cost of silver and gold contracted by 7.4% and 2.0% to \$15.71 and \$1,208.16 per ounce, respectively.

Despite the improving economic conditions, most of the major central banks either maintained or enhanced their highly accommodative monetary policy measures, to support the economic recovery. The European Central Bank left its key policy rates unchanged and also decided to implement a €1 trillion "quantitative easing" programme, while the Bank of England maintained its policy rate at 0.5% and left its asset purchase programme at £375 billion. In Asia, the People's Bank of China provided additional stimulus to the economy, lowering the benchmark one-year lending and deposit rates, by 40 and 25 basis points, to 5.60% and 2.75%, respectively, and the Bank of Japan sustained its ¥80 trillion "quantitative easing" programme. In contrast, buoyed by improving job market indicators and higher capacity utilization, the United States' Federal Reserve ended its extraordinary asset purchase programme in October, and left its key interest rate at the historic low of 0.00%-0.25%.

Amid the appreciating dollar and weak economic growth within its trading partners, the United States' trade deficit deteriorated by \$4.9 billion to \$128.2 billion during the fourth quarter, as exports were reduced by \$3.0 billion (0.5%), while imports rose by \$2.0 billion (0.3%). In contrast, the United Kingdom's trade deficit narrowed by 18.4% to £7.1 billion, as a 1.8% increase in exports countered the 0.4% rise in imports, while growth in both the goods (3.3%) and services (6.0%) accounts occasioned a fourth quarter 3.8% increase in the euro area's trade surplus, to €84.3 billion. In Japan, the trade deficit contracted by 20.1% (¥580.6 billion) to ¥2,301.0 billion, supported by an 8.1% expansion in mainly capital-based exports, which outpaced the 4.3% rise in imports. China's trade surplus strengthened by US\$21.4 billion (16.7%) to US\$149.5 billion in the fourth quarter, as heightened demand from the United States, Europe and Southeast Asia led to an \$11.0 billion (1.7%) increase in exports, combined with a \$10.4 billion (2.1%) decline in mainly fuel-based imports.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX (TABLES I-16)

TABLE 1
FINANCIAL SURVEY

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec
(B\$ Millions)											
Net foreign assets	152.1	280.8	208.4	266.2	273.0	148.7	46.4	363.9	373.2	176.2	285.6
Central Bank	860.4	884.8	810.2	783.2	797.1	669.2	741.6	957.4	1,016.8	802.6	787.7
Domestic Banks	(708.3)	(604.0)	(601.8)	(517.0)	(524.1)	(520.5)	(695.2)	(593.5)	(643.6)	(626.4)	(502.1)
Net domestic assets	6,038.9	6,029.6	6,095.3	6,162.5	6,182.7	6,281.2	6,270.8	5,972.6	6,044.6	6,263.8	6,103.6
Domestic credit	8,448.2	8,536.9	8,685.0	8,753.8	8,824.6	8,953.1	8,949.9	8,651.2	8,789.6	9,017.6	8,864.1
Public sector	1,875.5	1,889.4	2,055.7	2,216.8	2,295.2	2,425.8	2,398.0	2,134.8	2,301.4	2,498.5	2,396.3
Government (net)	1,413.7	1,439.2	1,592.2	1,751.4	1,829.6	1,943.3	1,943.3	1,706.7	1,877.1	2,076.4	2,021.4
Rest of public sector	461.8	450.2	463.5	465.4	465.7	482.5	454.7	428.1	424.3	422.1	374.9
Private sector	6,572.7	6,647.5	6,629.3	6,537.0	6,529.4	6,527.3	6,551.9	6,516.4	6,488.2	6,519.1	6,467.8
Other items (net)	(2,409.3)	(2,507.3)	(2,589.7)	(2,591.3)	(2,641.9)	(2,671.9)	(2,679.1)	(2,678.6)	(2,745.0)	(2,753.8)	(2,760.5)
Monetary liabilities	6,191.1	6,310.4	6,303.7	6,428.7	6,455.7	6,429.9	6,317.2	6,336.5	6,417.8	6,440.0	6,389.1
Money	1,335.2	1,434.8	1,574.9	1,590.9	1,653.5	1,639.2	1,641.2	1,654.7	1,706.6	1,768.8	1,996.2
Currency	194.5	196.9	216.5	216.7	215.6	208.0	214.4	214.4	220.2	221.6	232.8
Demand deposits	1,140.6	1,237.9	1,358.4	1,374.2	1,437.9	1,431.2	1,426.8	1,440.3	1,486.4	1,547.2	1,763.4
Quasi-money	4,855.9	4,875.6	4,728.8	4,837.8	4,802.2	4,790.7	4,676.0	4,681.8	4,711.2	4,671.2	4,392.9
Fixed deposits	3,615.4	3,605.9	3,444.1	3,496.8	3,434.9	3,385.9	3,288.0	3,280.8	3,296.6	3,248.1	3,100.5
Savings deposits	1,015.8	1,063.7	1,069.0	1,091.7	1,109.7	1,089.5	1,114.0	1,128.6	1,143.3	1,158.7	1,067.5
Foreign currency	224.7	206.0	215.7	249.4	257.6	315.3	274.0	272.3	271.3	264.4	224.8
(percentage changes)											
Total domestic credit	5.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	(0.0)	(3.3)	1.6	2.6	(1.7)
Public sector	29.9	0.7	8.8	7.8	3.5	5.7	(1.1)	(11.0)	7.8	8.6	(4.1)
Government (net)	38.1	1.8	10.6	10.0	4.5	6.2	(0.0)	(12.2)	10.0	10.6	(2.6)
Rest of public sector	10.0	(2.5)	3.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	(5.8)	(5.9)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(11.2)
Private sector	(0.4)	1.1	(0.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.4	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.5	(0.8)
Monetary liabilities	2.6	1.9	(0.1)	2.0	0.4	(0.4)	(1.8)	0.3	1.3	0.3	(0.8)
Money	4.0	7.5	9.8	1.0	3.9	(0.9)	0.1	0.8	3.1	3.6	12.9
Currency	(6.4)	1.2	10.0	0.1	(0.5)	(3.5)	3.1	(0.0)	2.7	0.6	5.1
Demand deposits	6.0	8.5	9.7	1.2	4.6	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.9	3.2	4.1	14.0
Quasi-money	2.3	0.4	(3.0)	2.3	(0.7)	(0.2)	(2.4)	0.1	0.6	(0.8)	(6.0)

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 2
MONETARY SURVEY

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
(B\$ Millions)											
Net foreign assets	113.9	287.5	214.2	272.6	262.9	167.5	75.6	407.7	416.5	223.5	333.4
Central Bank	860.4	884.8	810.2	783.2	797.1	669.2	741.6	957.4	1,016.8	802.6	787.7
Commercial banks	(746.6)	(597.3)	(596.0)	(510.6)	(534.2)	(501.7)	(666.0)	(549.7)	(600.3)	(579.1)	(454.3)
Net domestic assets	6,040.6	5,978.9	6,034.8	6,105.6	6,107.7	6,204.7	6,190.1	5,868.8	5,951.3	6,167.6	6,001.9
Domestic credit	8,417.1	8,509.0	8,655.5	8,726.4	8,797.1	8,928.7	8,922.7	8,625.6	8,756.9	8,985.0	8,830.5
Public sector	1,861.0	1,879.5	2,042.8	2,203.9	2,282.5	2,416.4	2,388.6	2,125.6	2,292.1	2,489.3	2,385.1
Government (net)	1,404.6	1,429.8	1,579.9	1,739.0	1,817.3	1,934.4	1,934.5	1,698.0	1,868.2	2,067.6	2,010.6
Rest of public sector	456.4	449.7	462.9	464.9	465.2	482.0	454.1	427.6	423.9	421.7	374.5
Private sector	6,556.1	6,629.5	6,612.7	6,522.5	6,514.6	6,512.3	6,534.1	6,500.0	6,464.8	6,495.7	6,445.4
Other items (net)	(2,376.5)	(2,530.1)	(2,620.7)	(2,620.8)	(2,689.4)	(2,724.0)	(2,732.6)	(2,756.8)	(2,805.6)	(2,817.4)	(2,828.6)
Monetary liabilities	6,154.6	6,266.4	6,249.0	6,378.2	6,370.6	6,372.2	6,265.6	6,276.4	6,367.8	6,391.1	6,335.2
Money	1,314.7	1,408.2	1,541.9	1,562.0	1,598.3	1,601.5	1,610.9	1,616.2	1,677.1	1,736.0	1,955.5
Currency	194.5	196.9	216.5	216.7	215.6	208.0	214.4	214.4	220.2	221.6	232.8
Demand deposits	1,120.2	1,211.3	1,325.4	1,345.3	1,382.7	1,393.5	1,396.5	1,401.8	1,456.9	1,514.4	1,722.7
Quasi-money	4,839.8	4,858.2	4,707.1	4,816.3	4,772.3	4,770.7	4,654.7	4,660.2	4,690.7	4,655.1	4,379.7
Savings deposits	1,015.8	1,063.7	1,069.0	1,091.6	1,109.7	1,089.5	1,114.0	1,128.6	1,143.2	1,158.7	1,067.5
Fixed deposits	3,601.8	3,592.3	3,428.4	3,481.0	3,418.7	3,365.9	3,266.7	3,259.3	3,276.1	3,232.0	3,087.4
Foreign currency deposits	222.2	202.2	209.7	243.7	243.9	315.3	274.0	272.3	271.4	264.4	224.8
(percentage change)											
Total domestic credit	5.2	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	(0.1)	(3.3)	1.5	2.6	(1.7)
Public sector	30.3	1.0	8.7	7.9	3.6	5.9	(1.2)	(11.0)	7.8	8.6	(4.2)
Government (net)	39.3	1.8	10.5	10.1	4.5	6.4	0.0	(12.2)	10.0	10.7	(2.8)
Rest of public sector	8.7	(1.5)	2.9	0.4	0.1	3.6	(5.8)	(5.8)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(11.2)
Private sector	(0.2)	1.1	(0.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.5	(0.8)
Monetary liabilities	2.6	1.8	(0.3)	2.1	(0.1)	0.0	(1.7)	0.2	1.5	0.4	(0.9)
Money	4.2	7.1	9.5	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.8	3.5	12.6
Currency	(6.4)	1.2	10.0	0.1	(0.5)	(3.5)	3.1	(0.0)	2.7	0.6	5.1
Demand deposits	6.3	8.1	9.4	1.5	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	3.9	3.9	13.8
Quasi-money	2.1	0.4	(3.1)	2.3	(0.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	0.1	0.7	(0.8)	(5.9)

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 3
CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
Net foreign assets	860.4	884.8	810.2	783.2	797.1	669.2	741.6	957.4	1,016.8	802.6	787.7
Balances with banks abroad	175.2	115.0	216.5	200.7	209.1	80.7	122.4	328.1	363.8	153.4	155.2
Foreign securities	499.7	585.0	555.7	545.4	550.8	550.6	551.0	560.9	559.5	559.5	544.9
Reserve position in the Fund	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.1
SDR holdings	175.9	175.2	28.4	27.7	27.8	28.3	58.6	58.7	83.8	80.3	78.5
Net domestic assets	156.7	187.4	280.1	323.7	357.4	396.4	314.7	246.4	252.5	344.1	373.5
Net claims on Government	259.8	289.2	394.7	438.6	460.6	524.4	489.9	370.2	369.5	481.5	520.9
Claims	274.3	300.8	404.8	460.7	484.9	548.7	542.0	400.3	412.7	501.3	567.2
Treasury bills	--	26.2	129.6	187.0	209.5	200.0	186.4	88.1	34.9	126.5	119.5
Bahamas registered stock	162.3	164.0	169.5	168.0	169.7	223.0	220.9	247.5	248.1	240.1	313.0
Loans and advances	112.0	110.6	105.7	105.7	105.7	125.7	134.7	64.7	129.7	134.7	134.7
Deposits	(14.5)	(11.6)	(10.1)	(22.1)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(52.1)	(30.1)	(43.2)	(19.8)	(46.3)
In local currency	(14.5)	(11.6)	(10.1)	(22.1)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(52.1)	(30.1)	(43.2)	(19.8)	(46.3)
In foreign currency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deposits of rest of public sector	(15.4)	(7.1)	(14.7)	(10.3)	(16.4)	(23.5)	(11.6)	(17.9)	(8.0)	(22.1)	(26.5)
Credit to commercial banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Official capital and surplus	(132.0)	(139.2)	(139.3)	(143.0)	(143.0)	(141.3)	(140.7)	(146.0)	(147.5)	(153.0)	(161.0)
Net unclassified assets	38.0	38.4	33.7	32.8	50.7	31.3	(28.5)	35.2	33.8	32.9	35.4
Loans to rest of public sector	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
Public Corp Bonds/Securities	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Liabilities To Domestic Banks	(631.0)	(684.3)	(682.6)	(703.7)	(751.8)	(666.7)	(650.3)	(797.0)	(856.8)	(740.5)	(748.1)
Notes and coins	(113.2)	(126.9)	(127.4)	(95.6)	(93.7)	(91.9)	(138.1)	(101.0)	(100.2)	(105.6)	(142.5)
Deposits	(517.8)	(557.4)	(555.2)	(608.1)	(658.1)	(574.8)	(512.2)	(696.0)	(756.6)	(634.9)	(605.6)
SDR allocation	(191.6)	(191.0)	(191.2)	(186.5)	(187.1)	(190.9)	(191.6)	(192.3)	(192.3)	(184.5)	(180.3)
Currency held by the private sector	(194.5)	(196.9)	(216.5)	(216.7)	(215.6)	(208.0)	(214.4)	(214.4)	(220.2)	(221.6)	(232.8)

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 4
DOMESTIC BANKS BALANCE SHEET

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
Net foreign assets	(705.8)	(604.0)	(601.8)	(517.0)	(524.1)	(520.5)	(695.2)	(593.5)	(643.6)	(626.4)	(502.1)
Net claims on Central Bank	631.9	687.0	690.7	705.3	752.7	667.6	651.7	797.9	857.7	735.5	749.2
Notes and Coins	113.2	126.9	127.4	95.6	93.7	91.9	138.1	101.0	100.2	105.6	142.5
Balances	518.7	560.1	563.3	609.8	659.0	575.7	513.6	696.9	757.5	629.9	606.7
Less Central Bank credit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net domestic assets	5,567.7	5,579.5	5,586.9	5,610.8	5,590.0	5,648.4	5,804.0	5,569.7	5,636.2	5,730.9	5,538.5
Net claims on Government	1,152.3	1,150.0	1,197.5	1,312.8	1,368.9	1,418.9	1,453.5	1,336.5	1,507.6	1,594.9	1,500.5
Treasury bills	293.7	275.4	219.3	342.1	378.6	388.1	392.4	430.9	514.3	452.5	454.5
Other securities	799.6	847.6	961.1	957.2	954.3	959.1	962.2	930.7	922.3	899.0	907.0
Loans and advances	180.3	145.7	152.4	147.6	164.0	201.8	253.6	153.8	230.9	408.2	352.1
Less: deposits	121.3	118.7	135.3	134.1	128.0	130.1	154.7	178.9	159.9	164.8	213.1
Net claims on rest of public sector	(31.9)	0.4	61.2	57.1	55.1	74.1	118.6	93.3	80.3	61.3	24.6
Securities	115.6	117.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.2	119.1	119.0	119.0
Loans and advances	339.8	326.8	338.4	340.4	340.8	357.6	329.8	304.1	300.6	298.4	251.3
Less: deposits	487.3	443.8	396.6	402.7	405.2	402.9	330.6	330.0	339.4	356.1	345.7
Other net claims	(3.4)	5.5	(15.7)	(13.5)	(6.9)	(28.8)	(48.8)	(29.7)	(14.8)	(17.3)	(25.0)
Credit to the private sector	6,572.7	6,647.6	6,629.3	6,537.0	6,529.4	6,527.3	6,551.9	6,516.4	6,488.2	6,519.1	6,467.8
Securities	17.4	16.4	14.1	14.2	12.9	13.0	16.5	16.4	16.7	17.7	116.8
Mortgages	3,192.4	3,227.6	3,275.4	3,273.7	3,300.1	3,302.6	3,310.3	3,304.0	3,283.0	3,289.9	3,211.4
Loans and advances	3,363.0	3,403.6	3,339.8	3,249.1	3,216.3	3,211.7	3,225.1	3,196.0	3,188.5	3,211.5	3,139.6
Private capital and surplus	(2,281.9)	(2,357.8)	(2,535.2)	(2,515.7)	(2,577.5)	(2,566.0)	(2,586.4)	(2,528.5)	(2,442.8)	(2,434.5)	(2,499.2)
Net unclassified assets	159.9	133.8	249.8	233.1	221.0	222.9	315.2	181.7	17.7	7.4	69.8
Liabilities to private sector	5,493.7	5,662.5	5,675.8	5,799.1	5,818.6	5,795.5	5,760.6	5,774.0	5,850.2	5,840.3	5,785.5
Demand deposits	1,249.6	1,325.6	1,442.7	1,493.9	1,552.3	1,593.4	1,593.5	1,593.0	1,643.2	1,660.2	1,830.6
Savings deposits	1,017.8	1,067.1	1,074.1	1,096.8	1,116.4	1,097.6	1,119.9	1,135.3	1,150.6	1,164.7	1,074.1
Fixed deposits	3,226.3	3,269.8	3,159.0	3,208.4	3,149.9	3,104.5	3,047.1	3,045.7	3,056.4	3,015.3	2,880.8

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

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

(B\$'000s)

Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II ^R	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
1. Interest Income	742,174	702,491	667,055	158,479	163,483	160,402	163,719	153,222	154,951	154,028	155,607
2. Interest Expense	225,990	185,949	144,897	30,765	30,449	29,015	27,582	25,101	24,729	24,845	23,646
3. Interest Margin (1-2)	516,184	516,542	522,158	127,714	133,034	131,387	136,137	128,121	130,222	129,183	131,961
4. Commission & Forex Income	22,820	23,126	23,005	5,593	5,916	5,850	5,919	3,445	6,267	6,291	6,481
5. Gross Earnings Margin (3+4)	539,004	539,668	545,163	133,307	138,950	137,237	142,056	131,566	136,489	135,474	138,442
6. Staff Costs	158,233	164,959	162,348	39,139	45,831	44,602	52,338	43,140	43,367	42,484	42,588
7. Occupancy Costs	23,964	25,786	29,744	7,175	7,797	7,157	7,991	6,341	6,836	6,714	7,906
8. Other Operating Costs	107,051	107,138	111,914	30,695	33,230	35,607	32,943	41,325	155,190	40,715	42,048
9. Operating Costs (6+7+8)	289,248	297,883	304,006	77,009	86,858	87,366	93,272	90,806	205,393	89,913	92,542
10. Net Earnings Margin (5-9)	249,756	241,785	241,157	56,298	52,092	49,871	48,784	40,760	(68,904)	45,561	45,900
11. Depreciation Costs	15,238	12,693	13,364	3,378	3,659	4,438	5,494	3,677	3,556	3,633	3,771
12. Provisions for Bad Debt	124,686	101,503	168,098	42,894	27,716	24,998	53,506	27,392	149,450	32,720	57,062
13. Other Income	111,284	97,520	88,284	22,633	24,737	22,878	27,775	23,592	25,032	27,297	27,972
14. Other Income (Net) (13-11-12)	(28,640)	(16,676)	(93,178)	(23,639)	(6,638)	(6,558)	(31,225)	(7,477)	(127,974)	(9,056)	(32,861)
15. Net Income (10+14)	221,116	225,109	147,979	32,659	45,454	43,313	17,559	33,283	(196,878)	36,505	13,039
16. Effective Interest Rate Spread (%)	6.17	6.14	6.41	6.64	7.12	6.76	6.88	6.80	6.96	6.68	6.88
(Ratios To Average Assets)											
Interest Margin	5.60	5.46	5.41	5.29	5.47	5.41	5.57	5.24	5.32	5.27	5.40
Commission & Forex Income	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.14	0.26	0.26	0.27
Gross Earnings Margin	5.84	5.71	5.65	5.52	5.71	5.65	5.82	5.39	5.58	5.53	5.67
Operating Costs	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.19	3.57	3.59	3.82	3.72	8.39	3.67	3.79
Net Earnings Margin	2.71	2.56	2.50	2.33	2.14	2.05	2.00	1.67	(2.81)	1.86	1.88
Net Income/Loss	2.40	2.38	1.53	1.35	1.87	1.78	0.72	1.36	(8.04)	1.49	0.53

*Commercial Banks and OLFIs with domestic operations

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 6
MONEY SUPPLY

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
Money supply (M1)	1,335.2	1,434.8	1,574.9	1,590.9	1,653.5	1,639.2	1,641.2	1,654.7	1,706.6	1,768.8	1,996.3
1) Currency in active circulation	194.5	196.9	216.5	216.7	215.6	208.0	214.4	214.4	220.2	221.6	232.8
2) Demand deposits	1,140.6	1,237.9	1,358.4	1,374.2	1,437.9	1,431.2	1,426.8	1,440.3	1,486.4	1,547.2	1,763.4
Central Bank	15.4	7.1	14.8	10.3	16.4	23.5	11.6	18.0	8.0	22.1	26.5
Domestic Banks	1,125.2	1,230.8	1,343.6	1,363.9	1,421.5	1,407.7	1,415.2	1,422.3	1,478.4	1,525.1	1,736.9
Factors affecting money (M1)											
1) Net credit to Government	1,413.7	1,439.2	1,592.2	1,751.4	1,829.6	1,943.3	1,943.3	1,706.7	1,877.1	2,076.5	2,021.4
Central Bank	261.4	289.2	394.7	438.6	460.7	524.4	489.9	370.2	369.5	481.5	520.9
Domestic Banks	1,152.3	1,150.0	1,197.5	1,312.8	1,368.9	1,418.9	1,453.4	1,336.5	1,507.6	1,595.0	1,500.5
2) Other credit	7,034.5	7,097.7	7,092.8	7,002.4	6,995.0	7,009.8	7,006.5	6,944.5	6,912.5	6,941.1	6,842.7
Rest of public sector	461.8	450.2	463.5	465.4	465.6	482.5	454.6	428.1	424.3	422.0	374.9
Private sector	6,572.7	6,647.5	6,629.3	6,537.0	6,529.4	6,527.3	6,551.9	6,516.4	6,488.2	6,519.1	6,467.8
3) External reserves	860.4	884.8	810.2	783.2	797.1	669.2	741.6	957.4	1,016.8	802.6	787.7
4) Other external liabilities (net)	(708.3)	(604.0)	(601.8)	(517.0)	(524.1)	(520.5)	(695.2)	(593.5)	(643.6)	(626.4)	(502.1)
5) Quasi money	4,855.9	4,875.6	4,728.8	4,837.8	4,802.2	4,790.7	4,676.0	4,681.8	4,711.2	4,671.2	4,392.9
6) Other items (net)	(2,409.3)	(2,507.3)	(2,589.7)	(2,591.3)	(2,641.9)	(2,671.9)	(2,679.1)	(2,678.6)	(2,745.0)	(2,753.8)	(2,760.5)

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 7
CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT*

(B\$' 000)

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
CREDIT OUTSTANDING											
Private cars	185,044	171,751	177,527	176,465	184,523	182,440	175,407	175,618	184,005	183,693	186,731
Taxis & rented cars	985	910	1,081	970	1,026	1,019	1,077	1,029	948	871	853
Commercial vehicles	3,353	2,510	2,241	2,176	1,997	1,942	2,334	2,263	2,232	2,108	1,958
Furnishings & domestic appliances	15,126	11,126	12,010	11,621	10,840	13,440	7,919	7,621	7,282	7,585	7,911
Travel	26,464	25,221	29,492	27,784	29,616	36,264	33,011	30,508	29,495	32,239	30,033
Education	50,875	35,750	34,544	33,448	32,566	38,838	33,858	34,254	33,559	37,728	36,571
Medical	16,399	14,409	11,363	11,123	11,274	11,763	12,010	11,762	11,713	11,805	11,744
Home Improvements	129,860	126,543	127,537	128,389	124,738	129,073	123,943	126,057	133,933	131,254	131,723
Land Purchases	240,391	239,790	232,752	228,644	227,867	229,575	225,065	225,769	223,398	223,304	216,760
Consolidation of debt	714,616	820,135	781,693	779,541	772,843	765,465	802,727	802,659	797,630	782,466	777,804
Miscellaneous	494,961	464,052	501,225	500,285	501,268	490,275	563,322	557,983	573,570	602,618	625,074
Credit Cards	262,871	251,924	243,745	236,066	234,110	239,262	241,241	235,484	237,222	241,343	245,254
TOTAL	2,140,945	2,164,121	2,155,210	2,136,512	2,132,668	2,139,356	2,221,914	2,211,007	2,234,987	2,257,014	2,272,416
NET CREDIT EXTENDED											
Private cars	(21,645)	(13,293)	5,776	(1,062)	8,058	(2,083)	(7,033)	211	8,387	(312)	3,038
Taxis & rented cars	(847)	(75)	171	(111)	56	(7)	58	(48)	(81)	(77)	(18)
Commercial vehicles	(1,602)	(843)	(269)	(65)	(179)	(55)	392	(71)	(31)	(124)	(150)
Furnishings & domestic appliances	(4,008)	(4,000)	884	(389)	(781)	2,600	(5,521)	(298)	(339)	303	326
Travel	(9,905)	(1,243)	4,271	(1,708)	1,832	6,648	(3,253)	(2,503)	(1,013)	2,744	(2,206)
Education	(4,352)	(15,125)	(1,206)	(1,096)	(882)	6,272	(4,980)	396	(695)	4,169	(1,157)
Medical	(3,298)	(1,990)	(3,046)	(240)	151	489	247	(248)	(49)	92	(61)
Home Improvements	(34,131)	(3,317)	994	852	(3,651)	4,335	(5,130)	2,114	7,876	(2,679)	469
Land Purchases	(3,305)	(601)	(7,038)	(4,108)	(777)	1,708	(4,510)	704	(2,371)	(94)	(6,544)
Consolidation of debt	66,592	105,519	(38,442)	(1,977)	(6,698)	(7,378)	37,262	(68)	(5,029)	(15,164)	(4,662)
Miscellaneous	(20,041)	(30,909)	37,173	(940)	983	(10,993)	73,047	(5,339)	15,587	29,048	22,456
Credit Cards	(15,878)	(10,947)	(8,179)	(7,679)	(1,956)	5,152	1,979	(5,757)	1,738	4,121	3,911
TOTAL	(52,420)	23,176	(8,911)	(18,523)	(3,844)	6,688	82,558	(10,907)	23,980	22,027	15,402

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

* Includes both demand and add-on loans

TABLE 8
SELECTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATES

Period	(%)															
	2012	2013	2014	2012				2013				2014				
				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	1.53	0.97	0.89	1.88	1.67	1.31	1.25	1.11	0.96	0.87	0.94	1.06	0.88	0.76	0.86	
Fixed deposits																
Up to 3 months	1.60	1.37	1.16	1.71	1.71	1.56	1.43	1.48	1.41	1.44	1.12	1.19	1.27	1.19	0.99	
Up to 6 months	1.95	1.35	1.22	2.08	2.09	1.89	1.72	1.63	1.59	1.21	0.97	1.46	1.22	1.26	0.96	
Up to 12 months	2.54	2.15	1.76	2.69	2.68	2.49	2.30	2.59	2.06	2.07	1.87	1.98	1.84	1.70	1.50	
Over 12 months	2.65	2.20	1.64	2.96	2.53	2.52	2.58	2.49	2.29	2.12	1.92	1.84	2.00	1.44	1.29	
Weighted average rate	2.02	1.68	1.42	2.23	2.08	1.93	1.83	1.92	1.69	1.68	1.43	1.55	1.56	1.37	1.21	
Lending rates																
Residential mortgages	7.51	7.27	7.16	7.58	7.61	7.43	7.40	7.51	7.13	7.16	7.26	7.24	7.38	7.07	6.94	
Commercial mortgages	8.29	8.21	8.02	8.09	8.35	8.33	8.40	8.06	7.57	8.40	8.81	7.93	8.26	7.67	8.20	
Consumer loans	13.43	13.65	13.90	12.82	13.41	13.84	13.66	13.55	13.51	13.90	13.63	13.76	13.60	14.22	14.03	
Overdrafts	9.81	9.32	9.76	9.36	10.61	9.91	9.36	9.07	9.48	9.71	9.02	9.45	9.93	9.86	9.78	
Weighted average rate	10.88	11.10	11.81	10.25	10.99	11.18	11.10	10.91	10.85	11.28	11.36	11.11	11.96	12.07	12.11	
Other rates																
Prime rate	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	
Treasury bill (90 days)	0.20	0.30	0.53	0.10	0.32	0.10	0.28	0.17	0.29	0.27	0.46	0.45	0.60	0.49	0.59	
Treasury bill re-discount rate	0.70	0.80	1.03	0.60	0.82	0.60	0.78	0.67	0.79	0.77	0.96	0.95	1.10	0.99	1.09	
Bank rate (discount rate)	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 9
SELECTED CREDIT QUALITY INDICATORS OF DOMESTIC BANKS

Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
Loan Portfolio											
Current Loans (as a % of total loans)	81.8	81.1	80.3	80.7	79.9	79.1	78.4	78.9	78.3	78.5	79.6
Arrears (% by loan type)											
Consumer	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9
Mortgage	9.8	10.1	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.2
Commercial	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.2
Public	<u>0.1</u>										
Total Arrears	18.2	18.9	19.7	19.3	20.1	20.9	21.6	21.1	21.7	21.5	20.4
Total BS Loan Portfolio	100.0										
Loan Portfolio											
Current Loans (as a % of total loans)	81.8	81.1	80.3	80.7	79.9	79.1	78.4	78.9	78.3	78.5	79.6
Arrears (% by days outstanding)											
30 - 60 days	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0
61 - 90 days	2.3	2.05	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0
90 - 179 days	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0
over 180 days	9.3	10.5	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.3	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.4
Total Arrears	18.2	18.9	19.7	19.3	20.1	20.9	21.6	21.1	21.7	21.5	20.4
Total BS Loan Portfolio	100.0										
Non Accrual Loans (% by loan type)											
Consumer	21.4	20.3	20.5	19.4	19.5	17.6	21.5	21.4	20.6	21.0	22.0
Mortgage	52.1	54.8	57.0	56.8	57.7	52.6	50.7	50.0	49.6	48.8	54.7
Other Private	25.7	24.2	21.9	23.2	22.2	29.2	27.2	28.0	29.2	29.6	22.7
Public	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>								
Total Non Accrual Loans	100.0										
Provisions to Loan Portfolio											
Consumer	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	7.2	7.5	6.1	6.6	8.2	7.1	6.7
Mortgage	2.4	2.7	4.3	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.4	6.2	7.4	8.8
Other Private	9.1	10.6	8.7	11.2	11.0	11.1	7.9	8.4	13.1	14.3	11.0
Public	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Provisions to Total Loans	4.3	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	7.8	8.0	7.9
Total Provisions to Non-performing Loans	36.6	36.8	43.0	45.6	46.7	44.4	39.2	39.6	49.2	49.2	51.6
Total Non-performing Loans to Total Loans	11.9	12.7	13.6	13.9	13.8	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.3	15.3

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF BANK LIQUIDITY

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
I. Statutory Reserves											
Required reserves	298.1	305.0	301.9	302.2	305.7	307.4	303.3	304.2	309.4	311.4	311.2
Average Till Cash	98.2	118.3	108.9	93.9	96.5	99.9	117.4	98.8	99.3	104.2	122.7
Average balance with central bank	530.5	557.3	515.8	539.4	640.9	552.8	593.3	683.5	767.7	675.9	676.6
Free cash reserves (period ended)	330.6	370.6	322.8	331.1	431.8	345.3	407.4	478.1	557.7	468.6	488.0
II. Liquid Assets (period)											
A. Minimum Required Liquid Assets	946.7	968.7	971.1	988.1	994.2	978.3	988.3	994.8	1,004.9	1009.2	1025.5
B. Net Eligible Liquid Assets	1,755.1	1,865.1	1,938.2	2,068.3	2,147.5	2,091.6	2,126.1	2,236.9	2,365.0	2,163.0	2182.2
i) Balance with Central Bank	518.7	560.1	563.3	609.8	659.0	575.7	513.6	696.9	757.5	629.9	606.7
ii) Notes and Coins	113.7	127.4	127.9	96.1	94.2	92.4	138.6	101.5	100.7	106.1	143.0
iii) Treasury Bills	293.7	275.4	219.3	342.1	378.6	388.1	392.4	430.9	514.2	452.5	454.5
iv) Government registered stocks	774.8	843.7	957.6	953.7	950.9	959.1	962.2	930.7	922.3	899.0	907.0
v) Specified assets	53.0	55.2	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.3	56.1	56.1	56.0
vi) Net Inter-bank dem/call deposits	1.2	3.3	13.2	9.9	8.1	19.7	62.7	20.6	14.2	19.3	15.1
vii) Less: borrowings from central bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
C. Surplus/(Deficit)	808.4	896.4	967.1	1,080.2	1,153.3	1,113.3	1,137.8	1,242.1	1,360.1	1,153.8	1,156.8

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 11
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FINANCING

(B\$ Millions)

Period	2012/13p	2013/14p	Budget		2013/14p				2014/15p	
			2013/14	2014/15	QTR. I	QTR. II	QTR. III	QTR. IV	QTR. I	QTR. II
Total Revenue & Grants	1,354.6	1,450.0	1,493.2	1,763.3	305.3	356.2	391.2	397.3	316.5	369.5
Current expenditure	1,546.0	1,506.3	1,635.2	1,714.4	360.8	403.2	388.1	354.3	387.1	422.5
Capital expenditure	258.3	226.1	236.4	273.3	30.2	46.2	38.7	111.1	60.3	33.5
Net lending	96.4	79.3	57.6	59.1	11.1	19.2	13.9	35.2	20.1	20.3
Overall balance	(546.1)	(361.8)	(436.1)	(283.5)	(96.8)	(112.3)	(49.4)	(103.3)	(150.9)	(106.8)
FINANCING (I+II-III+IV+V)	546.1	361.8	436.1	283.5	96.8	112.3	49.4	103.3	150.9	106.8
I. Foreign currency borrowing	239.8	631.2	55.5	103.5	108.4	150.4	306.0	66.4	0.4	110.3
External	239.8	440.2	55.5	103.5	108.4	25.4	306.0	0.4	0.4	110.3
Domestic	--	191.0	--	--	--	125.0	--	66.0	--	--
II. Bahamian dollar borrowing	792.0	340.0	465.8	343.2	155.0	70.0	20.0	95.0	239.0	216.0
i) Treasury bills	294.1	81.0	--	--	20.0	31.0	--	30.0	30.0	--
Central Bank	294.1	81.0	--	--	20.0	31.0	--	30.0	30.0	--
Commercial banks & OLFT's	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public corporations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ii) Long-term securities	375.0	115.0	--	--	115.0	--	--	--	--	150.0
Central Bank	31.5	53.0	--	--	53.0	--	--	--	--	75.0
Commercial banks & OLFT's	14.3	13.1	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	7.0
Public corporations	52.6	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	276.6	48.9	--	--	48.9	--	--	--	--	68.0
iii) Loans and Advances	123.0	144.0	--	--	20.0	39.0	20.0	65.0	209.0	66.0
Central Bank	53.0	144.0	--	--	20.0	39.0	20.0	65.0	209.0	--
Commercial banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.0
III Debt repayment	250.6	505.7	85.2	157.8	61.2	131.5	286.5	26.5	51.5	71.5
Domestic	237.0	491.8	66.8	141.0	60.0	125.8	285.0	21.0	50.0	66.0
Bahamian dollars	237.0	366.8	66.8	75.0	60.0	125.8	160.0	21.0	50.0	66.0
Internal foreign currency	--	125.0	--	66.0	--	--	125.0	--	--	--
External	13.6	13.9	18.4	16.8	1.2	5.7	1.5	5.5	1.5	5.5
IV Net Sale of Shares & Other Equity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V. Cash balance change	(27.6)	(50.8)	--	--	(2.0)	(52.5)	(2.2)	5.9	18.5	(74.8)
VI Other Financing	(207.6)	(52.9)	--	(5.4)	(103.4)	75.9	12.0	(37.5)	(55.4)	(73.3)

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

TABLE 12
NATIONAL DEBT

(B\$' 000s)

End of Period	2012p	2013p	2014p	2013p	2014p			
				Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	1,042,602	1,187,848	1,590,015	1,187,848	1,492,432	1,487,253	1,486,080	1,590,015
By Instrument								
Government Securities	600,000	600,000	900,000	600,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Loans	442,602	587,848	690,015	587,848	592,432	587,253	586,080	690,015
By Holder								
Commercial Banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offshore Financial Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multilateral Institutions	216,541	239,202	236,481	239,202	240,394	235,215	234,215	236,481
Bilateral Institutions	46,061	67,103	68,631	67,103	70,495	70,495	70,322	68,631
Private Capital Markets	600,000	600,000	900,000	600,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Other Financial Institutions	180,000	281,543	384,903	281,543	281,543	281,543	281,543	384,903
TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT	3,357,317	3,795,658	4,009,658	3,795,658	3,530,658	3,670,658	3,859,658	4,009,658
By Instrument								
Foreign Currency	--	125,000	--	125,000	--	66,000	66,000	--
Government Securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	125,000	--	125,000	--	66,000	66,000	--
Bahamian Dollars	3,357,317	3,670,658	4,009,658	3,670,658	3,530,658	3,604,658	3,793,658	4,009,658
Advances	105,657	134,657	134,657	134,657	64,657	129,657	134,657	134,657
Treasury Bills	349,142	579,282	579,282	579,282	519,282	549,282	579,282	579,282
Government Securities	2,872,273	2,956,473	3,025,473	2,956,473	2,946,473	2,925,473	2,875,473	3,025,473
Loans	30,246	246	270,246	246	246	246	204,246	270,246
By Holder								
Foreign Currency	--	125,000	--	125,000	--	66,000	66,000	--
Commercial Banks	--	125,000	--	125,000	--	66,000	66,000	--
Other Local Financial Institutions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahamian Dollars	3,357,317	3,670,658	4,009,658	3,670,658	3,530,658	3,604,658	3,793,658	4,009,658
The Central Bank	404,992	542,419	567,399	542,419	400,533	412,729	501,574	567,399
Commercial Banks	1,187,797	1,345,740	1,588,288	1,345,740	1,352,906	1,429,607	1,508,288	1,588,288
Other Local Financial Institutions	9,357	9,357	6,950	9,357	9,228	6,824	5,950	6,950
Public Corporations	730,169	684,911	665,267	684,911	679,317	673,078	665,276	665,267
Other	1,025,002	1,088,231	1,181,754	1,088,231	1,088,674	1,082,420	1,112,570	1,181,754
TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT	1,042,602	1,312,848	1,590,015	1,312,848	1,492,432	1,553,253	1,552,080	1,590,015
TOTAL DIRECT CHARGE	4,399,919	4,983,506	5,599,673	4,983,506	5,023,090	5,157,911	5,345,738	5,599,673
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	603,316	601,183	648,117	601,183	641,634	638,372	651,321	648,117
TOTAL NATIONAL DEBT	5,003,236	5,584,689	6,247,790	5,584,689	5,664,724	5,796,283	5,997,059	6,247,790

Source: Treasury Accounts & Treasury Statistical Summary Printouts

Public Corporation Reports

Creditor Statements, Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 13
PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT OPERATIONS

(B\$' 000s)

	2012p	2013p	2014p*	2013p	2014p			
				Dec.	Mar.**	Jun	Sept.	Dec.***
Outstanding Debt at Beginning of Period	1,461,731	1,893,895	2,139,286	2,024,145	2,139,286	2,319,237	2,379,464	2,387,588
Government	800,235	1,042,602	1,312,848	1,166,532	1,312,848	1,492,432	1,553,253	1,552,080
Public Corporations	661,496	851,293	826,438	857,613	826,438	826,805	826,211	835,508
Plus: New Drawings	537,014	308,715	518,291	153,887	312,042	73,738	18,515	113,996
Government	253,130	282,359	483,917	150,415	306,042	66,358	355	111,162
Public Corporations	283,884	26,356	34,374	3,472	6,000	7,380	18,160	2,834
Less: Amortization	105,438	64,935	234,643	40,357	132,091	13,511	10,391	78,650
Government	11,351	13,724	205,059	5,710	126,458	5,537	1,528	71,536
Public Corporations	94,087	51,211	29,584	34,647	5,633	7,974	8,863	7,114
Other Changes in Debt Stock	588	1,611	-1,691	1,611	--	--	--	-1,691
Government	588	1,611	-1,691	1,611	--	--	--	-1,691
Public Corporations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Outstanding Debt at End of Period	1,893,895	2,139,286	2,421,243	2,139,286	2,319,237	2,379,464	2,387,588	2,421,243
Government	1,042,602	1,312,848	1,590,015	1,312,848	1,492,432	1,553,253	1,552,080	1,590,015
Public Corporations	851,293	826,438	831,228	826,438	826,805	826,211	835,508	831,228
Interest Charges	98,494	109,932	115,125	40,397	14,287	43,329	23,746	36,904
Government	51,053	57,759	74,864	26,301	5,263	32,453	14,940	25,350
Public Corporations	47,441	52,173	40,261	14,096	9,024	10,876	8,806	11,554
Debt Service	203,932	174,867	349,768	80,754	146,378	56,840	34,137	115,554
Government	62,404	71,483	279,923	32,011	131,721	37,990	16,468	96,886
Public Corporations	141,528	103,384	69,845	48,743	14,657	18,850	17,669	18,668
Debt Service Ratio (%)	5.5	4.8	9.8	9.8	15.9	5.5	3.9	15.3
Government Debt Service/ Government Revenue (%)	4.5	5.3	19.0	9.0	33.7	9.6	5.2	26.2
Commercial Banks	346.7	451.9	317.0	451.9	322.2	383.1	388.1	317.0
Multilateral Institutions	239.1	272.4	279.9	272.4	279.2	273.5	278.1	279.9
Bilateral Institutions	46.1	67.1	68.6	67.1	70.5	70.5	70.3	68.6
Other	662.1	747.8	855.7	747.8	747.4	752.4	751.1	855.7
Private Capital Markets	600.0	600.0	900.0	600.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0

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

* Debt servicing for 2014 includes the refinancing of \$191 million in Government's debt. Net of this transaction, the Government's debt service/revenue ratio was 6.0% and the debt service ratio was 4.5%.

** Debt servicing for the 1st quarter of 2014 includes the refinancing of \$125 million in Government debt. Net of this transaction, the Government Debt Service/Revenue Ratio was 1.7% and the Debt Service Ratio was 2.3%.

*** Debt servicing for the 4th quarter of 2014 includes the refinancing of \$66 million in Government's debt. Net of this transaction, the Government Debt Service/Revenue Ratio was 8.4% and the Debt Service Ratio was 6.6%.

TABLE 14
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY*

(B\$ Millions)

	2012p	2013p	2014p	2013				2014			
				Qtr.Ip	Qtr.IIp	Qtr.IIIp	Qtr.IVp	Qtr.Ip	Qtr.IIp	Qtr.IIIp	Qtr.IVp
A. Current Account Balance (I+II+III+IV)	(1,504.6)	(1,493.9)	(1,860.2)	(268.8)	(207.6)	(486.7)	(530.8)	(324.4)	(354.6)	(528.9)	(652.3)
I. Merchandise (Net)	(2,401.4)	(2,211.0)	(2,420.5)	(556.3)	(537.2)	(529.0)	(588.6)	(570.6)	(583.5)	(576.8)	(689.7)
Exports	984.0	954.9	849.2	235.6	242.0	257.2	220.1	211.4	240.9	215.6	181.3
Imports	3,385.5	3,165.9	3,269.8	791.9	779.2	786.2	808.6	782.0	824.4	792.4	871.1
II. Services (Net)	1,153.9	1,043.0	996.7	335.4	396.0	146.3	165.2	345.9	342.4	153.6	154.8
Transportation	(264.6)	(244.8)	(285.3)	(65.6)	(58.6)	(65.2)	(55.3)	(73.7)	(61.3)	(75.0)	(75.3)
Travel	2,025.9	2,022.2	2,096.7	562.1	619.6	429.0	411.5	560.7	636.6	452.3	447.1
Insurance Services	(193.7)	(158.0)	(143.5)	(33.1)	(34.6)	(44.2)	(46.1)	(30.0)	(43.6)	(42.7)	(27.2)
Offshore Companies Local Expenses	176.4	180.3	200.6	35.1	49.4	37.4	58.4	43.0	43.7	68.6	45.3
Other Government	27.7	27.6	36.2	6.7	8.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	11.2	11.2	7.0
Other Services	(617.8)	(784.3)	(908.1)	(169.7)	(188.5)	(216.7)	(209.3)	(161.0)	(244.2)	(260.8)	(242.1)
III. Income (Net)	(267.6)	(329.1)	(436.8)	(53.0)	(79.2)	(102.3)	(94.6)	(84.9)	(126.3)	(95.4)	(130.3)
1. Compensation of Employees	(45.1)	(35.8)	(64.4)	(12.1)	(9.7)	(10.5)	(3.5)	(14.0)	(18.5)	(16.9)	(15.0)
2. Investment Income	(222.5)	(293.3)	(372.4)	(40.9)	(69.5)	(91.8)	(91.1)	(70.9)	(107.8)	(78.4)	(115.3)
IV. Current Transfers (Net)	10.5	3.2	0.5	5.1	12.7	(1.8)	(12.8)	(14.8)	12.8	(10.3)	12.8
1. General Government	120.7	122.5	118.7	34.8	35.4	28.9	23.4	25.2	33.1	30.5	29.9
2. Private Sector	(110.2)	(119.3)	(118.3)	(29.7)	(22.7)	(30.6)	(36.2)	(40.0)	(20.3)	(40.8)	(17.1)
B. Capital and Financial Account (I+II) (excl. Reserves)	1,306.3	990.0	1,415.5	72.4	241.6	271.7	404.2	390.6	419.6	246.5	358.8
I. Capital Account (Net Transfers)	(7.3)	(9.6)	(8.9)	(4.2)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(0.8)
II. Financial Account (Net)	1,313.6	999.6	1,424.3	76.6	242.9	273.7	406.4	392.5	422.3	249.9	359.6
1. Direct Investment	526.2	382.3	251.3	108.8	89.1	37.0	147.3	14.4	199.2	38.4	(0.7)
2. Portfolio Investment	(37.0)	(34.0)	(26.9)	(9.2)	(8.3)	(2.1)	(14.4)	(10.5)	(3.1)	(8.1)	(5.2)
3. Other Investments	824.4	651.4	1,199.9	(23.0)	162.2	238.8	273.5	388.6	226.2	219.6	365.5
Central Gov't Long Term Capital	238.7	133.8	403.9	15.4	5.2	98.9	14.3	304.6	(5.2)	(1.1)	105.6
Other Public Sector Capital	172.4	4.0	10.8	1.8	6.1	7.6	(11.5)	5.2	0.6	4.9	0.1
Banks	(2.3)	62.2	(161.9)	(84.8)	7.1	(24.3)	164.2	(54.9)	34.4	(17.2)	(124.3)
Other	415.6	451.4	947.2	44.6	143.7	156.6	106.5	133.7	196.3	233.2	384.0
C. Net Errors and Omissions	123.6	435.4	490.8	169.4	(20.1)	87.2	198.9	149.6	(5.7)	68.2	278.6
D. Overall Balance (A+B+C)	(74.7)	(68.5)	46.0	(27.0)	13.9	(127.9)	72.4	215.8	59.4	(214.2)	(14.9)
E. Financing (Net)	74.7	68.5	(46.0)	27.0	(13.9)	127.9	(72.4)	(215.8)	(59.4)	214.2	14.9
Change in SDR holdings	146.8	(30.1)	(19.9)	0.7	(0.1)	(0.5)	(30.3)	(0.2)	(25.0)	3.5	1.8
Change in Reserve Position with the IMF	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.2	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Change in Ext. Foreign Assets () = Increase	(72.1)	98.7	(26.7)	26.0	(13.8)	128.6	(42.1)	(215.6)	(34.3)	210.4	12.8

Source: The Central Bank of the Bahamas

* Figures may not sum to total due to rounding

TABLE 15
EXTERNAL TRADE

(B\$ '000)

	2011	2012	2013	2012				2013			
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
I. OIL TRADE											
i) Exports	216,129	319,713	336,449	59,996	71,162	97,536	91,019	80,629	60,271	48,176	48,733
ii) Imports ^R	930,047	874,839	1,130,483	233,012	215,571	211,509	214,747	211,386	139,758	209,467	166,291
II. OTHER MERCHANDISE											
Domestic Exports											
Crawfish	64,337	70,936	78,948	19,132	8,633	13,613	29,558	10,943	8,959	13,446	45,600
Fish Conch & other Crustacea	4,371	3,141	4,385	633	1,349	636	524	835	2,243	392	915
Other cordials & Similar Materials/Sp	842	488	1,034	186	143	159	--	--	157	435	442
Fruits & Veggies.	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aragonite	11,497	7,298	2,037	3,604	1,132	2,298	264	188	617	984	248
Other Natural Sands	2,893	3,175	204	1,352	325	773	726	35	34	45	90
Rum/Beverages/Spirits & Vinegar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crude Salt	12,022	11,687	20,325	1,117	1,658	2,684	6,228	4,212	4,872	7,869	3,372
Polystrene Products	135,846	7,676	182,339	1,307	1,691	2,727	1,951	41,286	44,002	55,823	41,228
Other	94,611	86,633	74,615	20,726	26,465	20,738	18,704	7,605	25,831	24,215	16,964
i) Total Domestic Exports	326,443	336,522	528,399	84,933	78,371	79,218	94,000	65,088	86,716	103,209	108,859
ii) Re-Exports	184,371	171,449	294,911	58,476	40,841	37,424	34,708	46,555	68,906	59,515	34,502
iii) Total Exports (i+ii)	510,814	507,972	823,311	143,408	119,213	116,643	128,708	111,644	155,622	162,724	143,361
iv) Imports	2,480,809	2,772,177	3,985,420	788,696	652,039	652,799	678,643	621,868	670,844	620,024	726,266
v) Retained Imports (iv-ii)	2,296,438	2,600,728	3,690,509	730,220	611,198	615,375	643,935	575,313	601,938	560,509	691,764
vi) Trade Balance (i-v)	(1,969,995)	(2,264,206)	(3,162,110)	(645,287)	(532,827)	(536,157)	(549,935)	(510,225)	(515,222)	(457,300)	(582,905)

Source: Department of Statistics Quarterly Statistical Summaries

TABLE 16
SELECTED TOURISM STATISTICS

Period	2012	2013	2014	2013		2014			
				Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV
Visitor Arrivals	4,447,565	4,549,803	4,405,364	1,325,162	1,600,981	1,758,670	1,556,373	1,385,359	1,619,786
Air	1,072,963	1,003,462	936,242	296,503	277,274	345,338	379,667	318,083	300005
Sea	3,374,602	3,546,341	3,469,122	1,028,659	1,323,707	1,413,332	1,176,706	1,067,276	1319781
Visitor Type									
Stopover	1,136,787	1,077,379	1,004,125	329,790	286,117	359,511	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cruise	3,248,694	3,414,829	3,340,953	980,081	1,294,407	1,377,043	1,119,334	1,014,353	1,293,971
Day/Transit	n.a.	n.a							
Tourist Expenditure(BS 000's)	2,311	n.a							
Stopover	1,897	n.a							
Cruise	413	n.a							
Day	2	n.a							
Number of Hotel Nights	n.a								
Average Length of Stay	n.a								
Average Hotel Occupancy Rates (%)									
New Providence	66.0	57.8	56.1	58.3	49.0	63.0	63.0	n.a	n.a
Grand Bahama	47.1	42.7	41.4	40.9	38.0	56.3	56.3	n.a	n.a
Other Family Islands	38.3	37.0	35.9	41.4	24.0	43.4	43.4	n.a	n.a
Average Nightly Room Rates (\$)									
New Providence	227.2	225.2	212.4	200.5	204.4	253.5	253.5	n.a	n.a
Grand Bahama	79.7	83.8	82.6	83.9	82.1	77.2	77.2	n.a	n.a
Other Family Islands	184.9	167.3	157.6	147.6	152.4	204.6	204.6	n.a	n.a

Source: The Ministry of Tourism