



Monthly Economic and Financial Developments June 2025

In an effort to provide the public with more frequent information on its economic surveillance activities, the Central Bank has decided to release monthly reports on economic and financial sector developments in The Bahamas. The Bank monitors these conditions as part of its monetary policy mandate, to assess whether money and credit trends are sustainable relative to levels of external reserves required to protect the value of the Bahamian dollar and, if not, the degree to which credit policies ought to be adjusted. The main data source for this surveillance is financial institutions' daily reports on foreign exchange transactions and weekly balance sheet statements. Therefore, monthly approximations may not coincide with calendar estimates reported in the Central Bank's quarterly reports. The Central Bank will release its "Monthly Economic and Financial Developments" report on the Monday following its monthly Monetary Policy Committee Meeting.

Future Release Dates:

2025: 1st September, 29th September, 3rd November, 1st December, 29th December



JUNE 2025 SUMMARY

MONTHLY ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Overall Economic Activity

Preliminary indications are that the domestic economy sustained its tempered pace of growth during June, as economic indicators continued to normalize closer to their expected medium-term potential. Tourism output reflected healthy, but moderated activity, as the high value-added stopover segment continued to experience more constrained gains, although the cruise sector registered robust growth.

Inflation

In price developments, average consumer price inflation decreased by 0.2% during the 12 months to April 2025, following a 2.2% increase in the comparative 2024 period, owing to reduced cost pressures from imported fuel and other goods and services.

Monetary Sector

Monetary trends for June were marked by a reduction in banking sector liquidity, despite a contraction in domestic credit, which outpaced the decline in the deposit base. Conversely, external reserves increased, largely supported by the receipt of proceeds from Government's external borrowing activities.

International Economies

Indications are that, although the pace of economic growth slowed, the major economies maintained their positive trajectories during June, amid the United States' trade policies and increased geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe influencing economic developments. Against this backdrop, major central banks either reduced or paused their downward adjustments in interest rates, as economic growth concerns weighed more heavily on policies than inflation.



Monthly Economic and Financial Developments (MEFD)

June 2025

1. Domestic Economic Developments

Overview

Economic indicators suggest that the domestic economy sustained its tempered pace of growth during June, as indicators continued to normalize closer to their expected medium-term potential. Tourism output reflected healthy, but moderated activity, as the high value-added stopover segment continued to experience constrained momentum, although the cruise sector registered robust growth. In price developments, average consumer price inflation decreased during the 12 months to April 2025, vis-à-vis the corresponding 2024 period, owing to reduced cost pressures from imported fuel and other goods and services. In monetary trends, banking sector liquidity declined, despite a contraction in domestic credit, which outpaced the reduction in the deposit base. Conversely, external reserves increased, largely supported by the receipt of net proceeds from Government’s external borrowing activities.

Real Sector

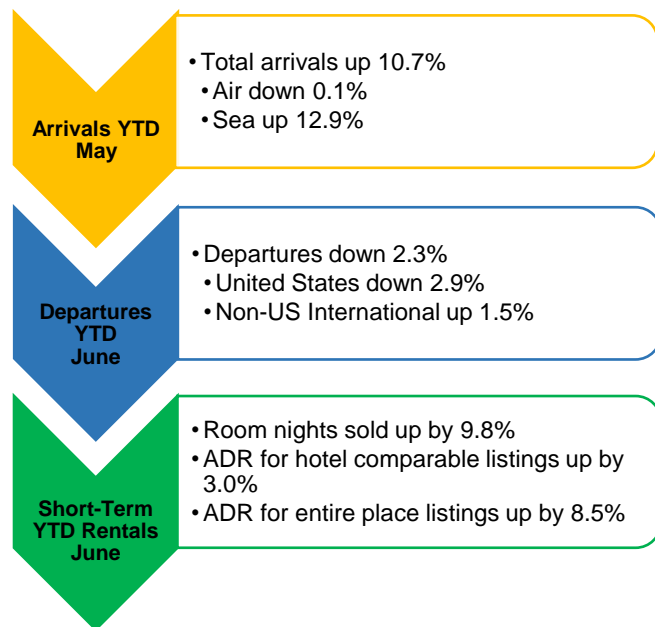
Tourism

Indications are that tourism earnings moderated overall, as activity in the stopover segment was constrained. Nevertheless, the cruise segment continued to register healthy gains and attract foreign investments in the development of onshore private destinations.

Official data provided by the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) showed that total visitors rose by 6.1% to 1.0 million in May vis-à-vis the comparable period in 2024. In particular, the dominant sea segment grew by 7.2% to 0.8 million, while air arrivals increased by 1.0% to 0.2 million.

A breakdown by major port of entry indicated that total arrivals to New Providence advanced by 11.6% to 0.5 million, relative to the previous year. Notably, sea passengers expanded by 15.8% to 0.4 million and air traffic, by 0.4% to 0.1 million. In addition, overall visitors to the Family Islands increased by 5.1% to 0.4 million vis-à-vis the prior year, owing to the 5.6% rise in sea arrivals to 0.4 million, which overshadowed the 0.4% decline air traffic, to 35,336, as compared to the same period in 2024. In contrast, total arrivals to Grand Bahama reduced by 35.8% to 30,175 from a year earlier, owing primarily to a 42.7% reduction in sea passengers to 24,232, which eclipsed the 25.8% growth in air traffic to 5,943.

Chart 1: Tourism Indicators at a Glance



Sources: Nassau Airport Development Co. & AirDNA

On a year-to-date basis, total arrivals expanded by 10.7% to 5.3 million visitors, relative to the comparative 2024 period. Underlying this outturn, was a 12.9% growth in sea traffic to 4.5 million, which outweighed a 0.1% falloff in air passengers to 0.8 million.

Preliminary data from the Nassau Airport Development Company Limited (NAD) indicated that total departures—net of domestic passenger—fell by 2.6% to 147,872 in June, relative to the same period in 2024. This corresponded to a 3.8% decrease in U.S. departures to 130,326, offsetting the 6.6% strengthening in non-US departures to 17,545.

For the first half of 2025, total outbound traffic reduced by 2.3% to 0.9 million. Specifically, U.S. departures declined by 2.9% to 0.7 million, relative to the comparative 2024 period. Conversely, non-US departures increased by 1.5% to 0.1 million from a year earlier.

In the short-term vacation rental market, data provided by AirDNA revealed that in June, total room nights sold rose by 5.8% to 79,849, relative to the prior year. However, given increased inventories, the occupancy rate for entire place listings declined marginally to 53.4% from 54.2%; and for hotel comparable listings to 46.0% from 47.9% in the previous year.

Alongside higher sales volumes, as depicted in Graph 1, the average daily room rate (ADR) firmed for entire place listings by 7.9%, to \$586.44, but decreased for hotel comparable listings by 0.3% to \$184.55.

On a year-to-date basis, total room nights sold increased by 9.8%, while the average daily rates rose for entire place and hotel comparable listings by 8.5% and 3.0%, respectively.

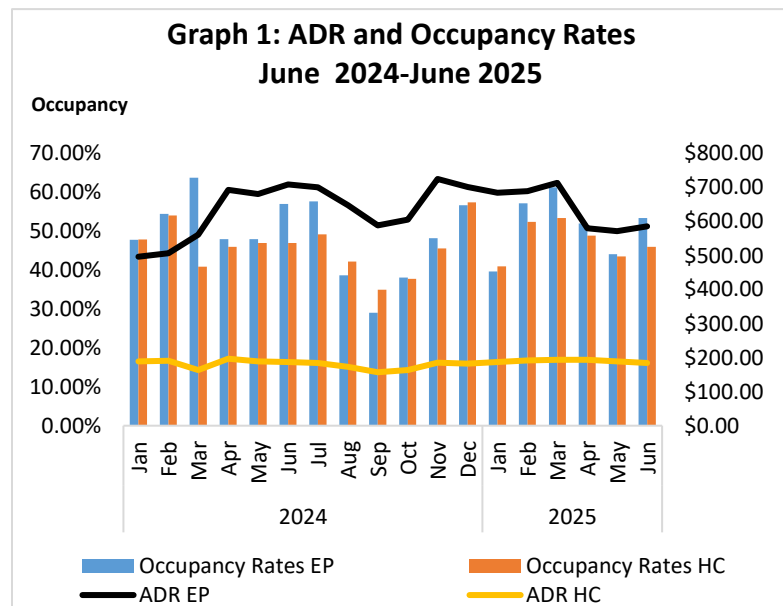
Prices

Average consumer prices—as measured by the All-Bahamas Retail Price Index—decreased by 0.2% during the 12 months to April 2025, following a 2.2% increase in the comparative 2024 period. Contributing to this outcome, average costs reduced for housing, water, gas electricity & other fuels, by 1.9%; recreation & culture, by 0.8%; and restaurant & hotels, by 0.3%, after posting increases of 4.6%, 0.7% and 3.0% in the previous year. Further, the decline in average prices extended for clothing & footwear, to 1.7% from 0.2% in the year prior. In addition, average inflation slowed for furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance (4.4%), miscellaneous goods & services (2.3%), food & non-alcoholic beverages

Table 1: Total Visitor Arrivals January – May 2025

	New Providence (% Change)		Grand Bahama (% Change)		Family Islands (% Change)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Arrivals						
Air	3.8	-1.5	8.2	16.5	3.8	2.1
Sea	23.1	14.8	7.3	-30.2	11.2	16.1
Total	17.2	10.4	7.4	-25.2	10.6	15.0

Source: Ministry of Tourism



Sources: AirDNA

(1.9%), alcohol beverages, tobacco and narcotics (1.7%), education (1.4%) and health (1.0%). Providing some offset, the reduction in average costs moderated for communication (2.7%) and transport (1.5%).

2. Monetary Trends

June 2025 vs. 2024

Liquidity

During June, monetary developments featured a contraction in banking sector liquidity, despite a reduction in domestic credit, which outpace the falloff in the deposit base. Specifically, excess reserves—a narrow measure of liquidity—declined by \$45.5 million to \$1,919.8 million, extending the \$22.0 million retrenchment in the prior year. Similarly, excess liquid assets—a broad measure of liquidity—decreased by \$55.9 million to \$3,126.5 million, surpassing the \$47.8 million falloff in the previous year.

Over the six-month period, the expansion in excess reserves moderated to \$34.6 million, from \$342.2 million last year. Likewise, the rise in excess liquid assets nearly halved to \$166.4 million, from \$270.5 million in 2024.

External Reserves

During the review month, external reserve holdings expanded by \$173.5 million to \$2,969.8 million, a reversal from a \$19.4 million reduction in the preceding year, attributed to the receipt of net proceeds from Government's external borrowing activities. Reflective of this development, the Central Bank's net purchases from the public sector widened to \$141.3 million, from \$35.9 million in the previous year. Further, the Bank's net foreign currency transactions with commercial banks shifted to a net intake of \$20.0 million, from a net sale of \$39.8 million in the corresponding period last year. However, commercial banks' transactions with their customers switched to a net outflow of \$10.0 million, from a net inflow of \$18.7 million in 2024.

On a year-to-date basis, external reserves rose by \$350.0 million, a slowdown from the \$580.8 million buildup in the corresponding 2024 period. Contributing, the Central Bank's net foreign currency transactions with the public sector switched to a net sale of \$35.3 million, from a net intake of \$163.2 million in the previous year. In addition, the Bank's net purchase from commercial banks tapered to \$346.7 million, from \$405.1 million in the same period last year. Likewise, commercial banks' net intake from their customers moderated to \$296.3 million, from \$399.0 million in the prior year.

Exchange Control Sales

Provisional data on foreign currency sales for current account transactions indicated that monthly outflows increased by \$293.7 million to \$843.2 million, in June. Leading this outcome, increases were posted for factor income remittances, by \$118.1 million, and payments related to "other current items"—primarily credit and debit card transactions—by \$104.9 million. Further, non-oil import payments rose by \$58.0 million, and oil imports outlays by \$4.6 million. In addition, outflows for travel related expenses and transfer payments grew by \$4.5 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

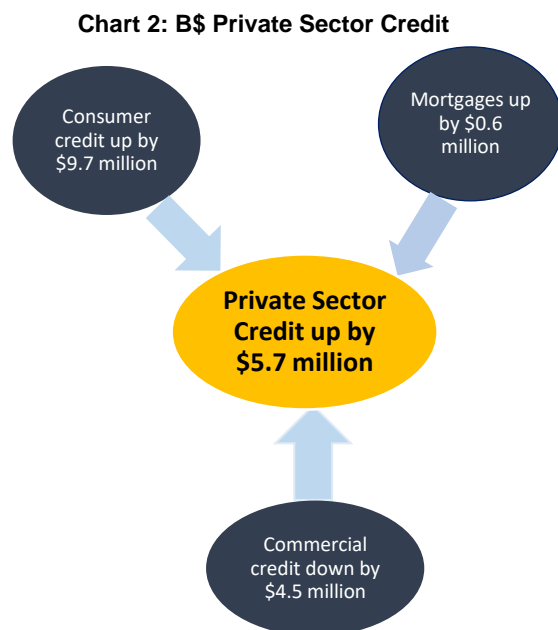
During the first half of the year, foreign currency sales for current account transactions decreased by \$51.2 million to \$3,946.3 million, vis-à-vis the comparative 2024 period. Specifically, reductions were recorded for factor income remittances (\$77.9 million), oil imports (\$63.8 million), and travel related expenses (\$10.7

million). Providing some offset, outflows rose for non-oil imports, by \$89.7 million; transfer payments, by \$9.0 million; and “other” current items—primarily credit and debit card transactions—by \$2.4 million.

Domestic Credit

Bahamian Dollar Credit

For June, total Bahamian dollar credit contracted by \$199.4 million, extending the \$30.1 million decline in June 2024. Underpinning this outcome, net claims on the Government decreased by \$199.1 million, largely reflecting a net repayment of Central Bank short-term advances. This exceeded the \$41.3 million reduction last year. Further, credit to the rest of the public sector fell by \$6.1 million, widening the \$4.8 million falloff in the preceding year. Conversely, private sector credit grew by \$5.7 million, as compared to the \$16.0 million increase in the prior year. In particular, consumer credit rose by \$9.7 million, but trailed the \$13.8 million growth last year. Similarly, mortgages gains were halved to \$0.6 million; while commercial credit fell by \$4.5 million, a reversal from a \$1.0 million uptick in 2024.



Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

On a year-to-date basis, total Bahamian dollar credit reduced by \$25.7 million, a moderation from the \$111.5 million contraction in the same period last year. Specifically, the decrease in net claims on the Government slowed to \$129.6 million, from \$201.6 million in the preceding year. In addition, credit to the rest of the public sector declined by \$13.3 million, a turnaround from a \$25.9 million buildup in 2024. Providing some offset, the growth in private sector credit strengthened to \$117.2 million, from \$64.2 million in previous year. In particular, the expansion in commercial loans quickened to \$51.0 million, from \$10.1 million a year earlier. In addition, consumer credit growth firmed to \$50.8 million from \$45.6 million in 2024; and mortgages, by \$15.3 million from an \$8.5 million gain in the first six months of 2024.

Foreign Currency Credit

During the review period, domestic foreign currency credit growth narrowed to \$11.2 million from \$29.2 million in the year prior. In particular, the increase in private sector credit slowed to \$13.8 million from \$21.5 million in the preceding year. Also, while commercial loans expansion was approximately doubled to \$15.8 million, mortgages decreased by \$2.0 million, following a \$13.9 million gain in the preceding year. In addition, credit to public corporations fell incrementally, by \$1.9 million. Further, net credit to the Government declined by \$0.7 million, as opposed to a \$9.2 million increase in the comparative 2024 period.

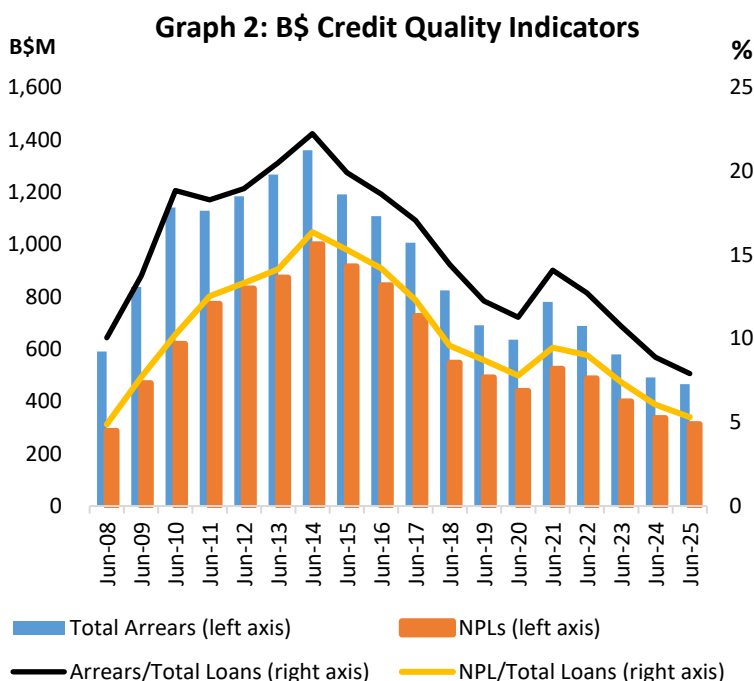
Over the first half of the year, the decrease in domestic foreign currency credit tapered to \$2.1 million, from \$4.2 million in the prior year. Specifically, the reduction in net claims on the Government moderated to \$7.2 million, from \$11.2 million in the preceding year. However, credit to public corporations declined by \$3.4

million, extending the \$3.0 million falloff in the previous year. Meanwhile, growth in private sector credit was maintained, but moderated to \$8.5 million. In particular, mortgages fell by \$11.5 million, a turnaround from the \$10.4 million accumulation in the same period last year. However, commercial loans grew by \$20.0 million, a switch from a \$0.5 million falloff in the prior year.

Credit Quality

Commercial banks' credit quality indicators improved slightly during the review month, as short-term arrears fell, while non-performing loans were relatively unchanged. Notably, total private sector arrears reduced marginally by \$0.2 million (0.1%) to \$465.3 million, with the relevant ratio lowering by 3 basis points to 7.9% of total private sector loans.

A disaggregation by the average age of delinquency indicated that short-term arrears (31-90 days) decreased by \$0.3 million (0.2%) to \$152.2 million, resulting in the attendant ratio narrowing by one basis point to 2.6%. In addition, non-performing loans (NPL)—arrears in excess of 90 days and on which banks have stopped accruing interest—held steady at \$313.0 million, with the attendant ratio decreasing by 2 basis points to 5.3%. Further, the corresponding ratios for mortgages and consumer loans declined by 2 basis points each to 7.6% and 3.8%, respectively, but rose for commercial loans by one basis point to 3.2%.



Disaggregated by loan type, mortgages arrears decreased by \$3.7 million (1.3%) to \$289.1 million, attributed to a \$3.4 million (3.4%) falloff in short-term arrears and \$0.3 million (0.1%) in non-accrual loans. However, commercial delinquencies increased by \$2.5 million (5.4%) to \$48.6 million, due to a \$2.2 million (26.6%) rise in short-term loans and a \$0.3 million (0.8%) uptick in the non-performing category. Similarly, consumer arrears firmed by \$1.0 million (0.8%) to \$127.6 million, owing to a \$0.9 million (2.1%) increase in short-term arrears, while non-accruals were virtually unchanged.

In June, banks reduced their total provisions for credit losses by \$0.9 million (0.3%) to \$273.6 million. Accordingly, the ratio of total provisions to total arrears lowered by 16 basis points to 58.8%. Likewise, the ratio of total provisions to non-performing loans decreased by 31 basis points to 87.4%. Meanwhile, banks wrote-off an estimated \$4.7 million in overdue loans, and recovered approximately \$3.4 million.

In comparison to June 2024, the total private sector arrears ratio fell by 97 basis points. Specifically, rates declined for both non-accrual loans and short-term arrears by 74 and 23 basis points, respectively. By loan

type, delinquency ratios decreased for mortgages, by 1.4 percentage points; for consumer loans, by a 0.5 percentage point; and commercial loans, by a 0.2 percentage point.

During the six-month period, total private sector arrears reduced by \$4.3 million (0.9%), resulting in a 23-basis point reduction in the accompanying ratio. Contributing to this development, long-term arrears decreased by \$4.7 million (1.5%), with the corresponding ratio declining by 19 basis points. Providing some offset, short-term arrears rose by \$0.4 million (0.3%); however, the attendant ratio fell by 5 basis points.

An analysis by loan type revealed that mortgage arrears contracted by \$20.0 million (6.5%), underpinned by a \$13.3 million (6.4%) reduction in the long-term category and a \$6.7 million (6.6%) falloff in the short-term segment. Similarly, consumer delinquencies declined by \$0.4 million (0.3%), as the \$3.0 million (3.5%) retrenchment in non-accrual loans, outpaced the \$2.6 million (6.0%) rise in short-term arrears. Meanwhile, commercial arrears advanced by \$16.1 million (49.8%), reflective of an \$11.6 million (43.6%) expansion in non-performing loans and a \$4.5 million (77.8%) increase in short-term balances.

On a year-to-date basis, commercial banks' total provisions for losses fell by \$28.2 million (9.4%). Subsequently, the ratio of total provisions to NPLs decreased by 7.6 percentage points. Likewise, the ratio of total provisions to total arrears narrowed by 5.5 percentage points. In the first half of 2025, banks wrote-off approximately \$27.2 million in overdue loans and recovered \$22.5 million.

Deposits

In June, total Bahamian dollar deposits reduced by \$32.6 million, but was lower than the \$60.0 million decline in the previous year. In particular, the decrease in demand deposits moderated to \$17.5 million, from \$56.7 million a year earlier. Meanwhile, savings deposits fell by \$3.0 million, a switch from the \$6.1 million accumulation in the preceding year. Further, fixed deposits reduced by \$12.1 million, extending the \$9.4 million contraction last year. Meanwhile, the falloff in residents' foreign currency deposits slowed sharply to \$0.2 million, from \$23.3 million in 2024.

Over the first half of the year, total Bahamian dollar deposits expansion accelerated to \$377.4 million, from \$96.8 million in the same period of 2024. Underpinning this outcome, growth in demand deposits widened to \$370.8 million from the \$56.5 million, while savings deposits accumulation steadied at \$103.3 million. However, the contraction in fixed deposits widened to \$96.7 million from \$65.0 million in 2024. Meanwhile, the growth in residents' foreign currency deposits strengthened to \$109.1 million, from \$13.8 million in the prior year.

Interest Rates

During the review period, banks' weighted average loan rate declined by 1.2 percentage points to 10.62%. Likewise, the weighted average deposit rate fell by 33 basis points to 0.41%. The highest deposit rate offered was 3.75%, on fixed balances over 12 months.

3. Domestic Outlook

Expectations are that, as the domestic economy moves closer to its medium-term potential, the pace of growth is projected to be slower in 2025 than in 2024, underpinned by tempered gains in the stopover segment of tourism—linked partly to the US-sourced market performance. Growth forecasts remain healthy for cruise activity—although a less dominant weight in earnings estimates. Further, new and ongoing foreign

investment projects, some significantly targeting onshore cruise attractions, are anticipated to bolster construction sector output. However, downside risks to the outlook have heightened, on account of increased tariffs on international trade, and uncertainties surrounding the major economies' trade policies. These forces have the potential to impede global growth and dampen tourism demand. Other exogenous risks to the outlook remain, associated with elevated geopolitical tensions and higher global oil prices.

In the labour market, further improvement in employment conditions is projected, with additional job gains remaining concentrated in tourism and the construction sectors. In terms of prices, it is estimated that inflation could trend upwards in the near term, due to higher imported costs mostly from the US, and potential supply chain disruptions, as a result of increased trade barriers. Ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe also pose continued upside risk to consumer prices.

With regard to the fiscal performance, the Government's net financing gap is expected to trend downwards. The expected, further strengthening in revenue remains significantly related to tourism-led improvements in taxable economic activities. Moreover, forecasted budgetary needs are expected to require a mix of domestic and external financing, with a larger net share of total funding from domestic sources.

In the monetary sector outlook, given the expansionary trend in commercial banks' private sector lending, a decline in banking sector liquidity is projected. In this context, external reserves are also likely to contract, although sustaining robust levels, remaining well above international benchmarks, and more than adequate to support the Bahamian dollar currency peg.

4. Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Implications

Based on the current outlook, the Central Bank continues to maintain an accommodative policy stance for private sector credit and to pursue policies that ensure a favorable outturn for external reserves and financial stability. Further, through its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), the Bank continues to monitor developments within the foreign exchange market, and if necessary, to adopt appropriate measures to ensure a sustainable outturn for the foreign reserves.

APPENDIX

International Developments

Indications are that during the month of the June, although the pace of economic growth slowed, the major economies maintained their positive trajectories, amid trade policy uncertainties among the among the major countries and heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Against this backdrop, the major central banks either reduced or paused their downward adjustments in interest rates, in an effort to further curb inflation and foster economic growth.

In the United States, economic expansion was maintained during the review month. In particular, industrial production grew by 0.7% in June, same pace as the month earlier, supported by a rise in mining and manufacturing output. In addition, retail sales rose by 0.6%, a turnaround from the 0.9% falloff in May, owing mostly to higher miscellaneous store sales and motor vehicle and parts dealer sales. Further, total non-farm payroll increased by 147,000 during June, with job gains concentrated in state government and healthcare, contributing to a 10 basis points decrease in the unemployment rate to 4.1%, from the month prior. However, annual inflation firmed to 2.7%, from 2.4% in the previous month. On the external front, the US trade deficit widened to \$71.5 billion in May from \$60.3 billion the previous month, as the 4.0% falloff in exports outweighed the 0.1% decline in the imports. Given the current outlook, the Federal Reserve retained its target range for the federal fund's rate at 4.25%-4.50%.

Economic indicators in Europe were mostly subdued, as real GDP in the United Kingdom contracted by 0.1% in May, albeit a moderation from a 0.3% decrease in May, as the gain in services output partially offset the reductions in construction and production output. Further, industrial production fell by 0.9% in May, exceeding the 0.6% falloff in the previous month, amid declines in manufacturing and mining and quarrying. Similarly, due to lower food store sales, retail sales declined by 2.7% in May, a reversal from the prior month's 1.3% growth, and was the largest monthly reduction since December 2023. In terms of prices, the consumer price index edged up by 0.2% in May, following a 1.2% increase in April. On the external front, the trade deficit narrowed to £5.7 billion in May from £6.5 billion in April, as the 1.2% rise in exports overshadowed the 0.1% uptick in imports. Given these developments, the Bank of England left its key policy at 4.25%.

In the euro area, given slowed economic prospects, average unemployment increased to 6.3% in May from 6.2% in April. Meanwhile, the volume of retail sales reduced by 0.7% in May, a shift from the prior year's 0.3% gain. In external developments, the euro area trade surplus widened to €16.2 billion from €12.7 billion in the comparative period of the year before, supported by the 0.9% increase in exports, combined with a 0.6% decrease in imports. Meanwhile, the annual inflation firmed by 10 basis points to 2.0% in June, mainly attributed to a rise in the cost of services. In this environment, the European Central Bank decreased its interest rates for the deposit facility to 2.00% from 2.25%; main financing operations, to 2.15% from 2.40%; and the marginal lending facility to 2.40% from 2.65%.

Among the Asian economies, China's real GDP grew by an annualized 5.1% in the second quarter, as compared to 5.4% in the previous quarter. Further, industrial production edged up by 0.2% in June, vis-à-vis the prior month, while retail sales grew by the same magnitude. However, the monthly consumer price index fell by 0.7% in June, following a 0.6% increase in the previous month. Further, the unemployment rate steadied at 5.0% in June. On the external front, the trade surplus advanced to US\$114.8 billion in June, from US\$98.9 billion in the comparable period of the prior year, as exports strengthened by 5.8%, overshadowing the 1.1% rise in imports. Consequently, the People's Bank of China kept its key policy rate at 1.4%.

In Japan, industrial production rose by 0.5% in May, a turnaround from a 0.9% reduction in the previous month, reflecting increases in the production of machinery, general purpose and business machinery and motor vehicles. Contrastingly, retail sales declined by 0.2% in May, a reversal from the 0.7% increase in the month prior. Meanwhile, the annual inflation rate moved lower by 10 basis points to 3.5% in May vis-à-vis the previous month. In terms of unemployment, the jobless rate remained unchanged at 2.5% in May, relative to the preceding month. In the external sector, Japan's trade deficit reduced considerably to ¥638.6 billion in May from ¥1,225.2 billion in the comparative period of 2024, as imports declined by 7.7%, eclipsing the 1.7% falloff in exports. Given these developments, the Bank of Japan left its key policy rate at 0.5%.

During June, movements varied for most of the major equity markets. Specifically, in the United States, the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) increased by 5.0% and 4.3%, respectively. Likewise, in the Asian market, Japan's Nikkei Index and China's SE Composite Index rose by 6.6% and 4.0%, respectively. Conversely, in Europe, decreases were posted for France's CAC 40 (1.1%), Germany's DAX and the United Kingdom's FTSE 100 (0.1%).

In the foreign exchange markets, the US currency depreciated against most of the major currencies during the review month. In particular, US dollar weakened against the euro, by 3.7% to €0.8483; the Swiss Franc, by 3.6% to CHF0.7931 and the British Pound, by 2.0% to £0.7282. Likewise, the US dollar declined vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar, by 1.0% to CAD\$1.3608 and the Chinese Renminbi, by 0.5% to CNY7.1638. Meanwhile, the Japanese Yen held steady at ¥144.03.

In the commodity markets, prices trended upward during the month of June. Specifically, the cost of crude oil grew by 1.3% to \$63.11 per barrel, despite OPEC's crude oil production increasing by 349,000 barrels per day, averaging 41.6 million barrels per day. Further, the price of silver rose by 9.5% to \$36.11 per troy ounce and the cost of gold, by 0.4% to \$3,303.14 per troy ounce.

Recent Monetary and Credit Statistics

(B\$ Millions)

June					
Value		Change		Change YTD	
2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025

1.0 LIQUIDITY & FOREIGN ASSETS

1.1 Excess Reserves	2,209.29	1,919.82	-21.98	-45.53	342.21	34.55
1.2 Excess Liquid Assets	3,154.68	3,126.52	-47.76	-55.93	270.45	166.43
1.3 External Reserves	2,931.99	2,969.84	-19.38	173.49	580.79	349.98
1.4 Bank's Net Foreign Assets	-46.62	-16.94	-34.92	-45.15	13.93	75.20
1.5 Usable Reserves	1,374.90	1,525.48	6.41	235.81	506.97	356.30

2.0 DOMESTIC CREDIT

2.1 Private Sector	5,745.33	6,144.61	37.44	19.56	74.16	125.69
a. B\$ Credit	5,447.53	5,797.16	15.98	5.74	64.23	117.17
of which: Consumer Credit	1,968.32	2,090.32	13.78	9.68	45.57	50.82
Mortgages	2,670.65	2,744.59	1.22	0.55	8.52	15.34
Commercial and Other Loans B\$	808.56	962.24	0.98	-4.50	10.14	51.01
b. F/C Credit	297.80	347.46	21.46	13.82	9.94	8.51
of which: Mortgages	164.62	154.79	13.92	-2.01	10.44	-11.45
Commercial and Other Loans F/C	133.18	192.67	7.54	15.83	-0.50	19.96
2.2 Central Government (net)	3,134.75	3,275.21	-32.09	-199.83	-212.78	-136.81
a. B\$ Loans & Securities	3,185.85	3,349.23	-54.50	-311.50	-362.47	-186.95
Less Deposits	334.44	309.35	-13.17	-112.40	-160.83	-57.36
b. F/C Loans & Securities	288.22	248.93	0.00	0.00	-10.51	-4.17
Less Deposits	4.88	13.60	-9.24	0.73	0.64	3.05
2.3 Rest of Public Sector	362.36	331.57	-6.29	-7.93	22.86	-16.70
a. B\$ Credit	341.36	316.94	-4.79	-6.06	25.86	-13.33
b. F/C Credit	21.00	14.63	-1.50	-1.88	-3.00	-3.38
2.4 Total Domestic Credit	9,242.44	9,751.39	-0.95	-188.20	-115.76	-27.82
a. B\$ Domestic Credit	8,640.31	9,153.98	-30.14	-199.42	-111.54	-25.74
b. F/C Domestic Credit	602.13	597.41	29.20	11.22	-4.21	-2.08

3.0 DEPOSIT BASE

3.1 Demand Deposits	3,956.47	4,499.05	-56.73	-17.46	56.50	370.78
a. Central Bank	12.62	39.68	-13.12	20.04	-15.37	-21.04
b. Banks	3,943.86	4,459.37	-43.61	-37.51	71.88	391.83
3.2 Savings Deposits	2,373.20	2,547.58	6.09	-2.98	105.35	103.31
3.3 Fixed Deposits	1,957.78	1,821.04	-9.35	-12.13	-65.01	-96.66
3.4 Total B\$ Deposits	8,287.45	8,867.66	-59.99	-32.57	96.84	377.43
3.5 F/C Deposits of Residents	548.51	606.16	-23.34	-0.24	13.79	109.08
3.6 M2	8,734.61	9,352.66	-63.24	-32.86	71.05	391.69
3.7 External Reserves/M2 (%)	33.57	31.75	0.02	1.96	6.43	2.52
3.8 External Reserves/Base Money (%)	97.57	107.13	0.12	7.75	9.44	10.18
3.9 External Reserves/Demand Liabilities (%)	94.15	102.81	0.92	10.01	14.89	12.51
	Value		Year To Date		Change	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	Month	YTD

4.0 FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

4.1 Central Bank Net Purchase/(Sale)	-3.89	161.26	568.24	311.34	165.15	-256.90
a. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Banks	-39.78	19.95	405.07	346.65	59.73	-58.42
i. Sales to Banks	68.20	64.50	199.44	213.25	-3.70	13.81
ii. Purchase from Banks	28.42	84.45	604.51	559.90	56.03	-44.61
b. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Others	35.89	141.32	163.17	-35.31	105.43	-198.48
i. Sales to Others	146.61	213.83	1,233.89	726.76	67.23	-507.12
ii. Purchase from Others	182.50	355.15	1,397.05	691.45	172.65	-705.61
4.2 Banks Net Purchase/(Sale)	18.70	-10.04	399.01	296.29	-28.74	-102.72
a. Sales to Customers	489.76	729.89	3,473.09	3,624.44	240.13	151.35
b. Purchase from Customers	508.46	719.85	3,872.10	3,920.74	211.40	48.63

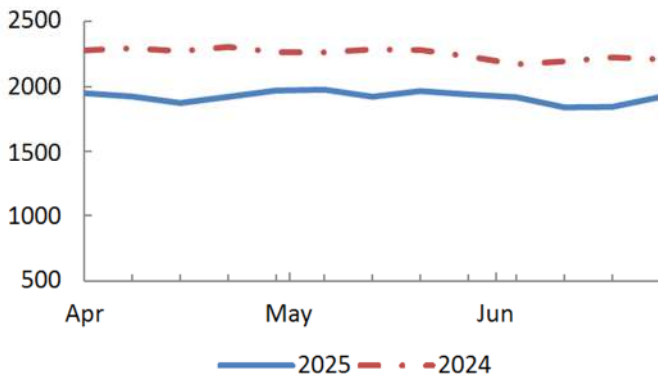
5.0 EXCHANGE CONTROL SALES

5.1 Current Items	549.48	843.21	3,997.47	3,946.31	293.72	-51.17
of which Public Sector	63.49	206.23	747.67	635.20	142.75	-112.47
a. Nonoil Imports	147.26	205.25	1,049.83	1,139.56	57.99	89.73
b. Oil Imports	57.44	61.99	371.09	307.34	4.55	-63.75
c. Travel	18.23	22.75	120.73	110.08	4.52	-10.66
d. Factor Income	30.88	148.95	504.36	426.48	118.07	-77.87
e. Transfers	15.94	19.67	104.21	113.19	3.73	8.98
f. Other Current Items	279.73	384.59	1,847.26	1,849.65	104.86	2.40
5.2 Capital Items	67.85	39.11	616.03	309.00	-28.74	-307.03
of which Public Sector	50.85	23.96	494.58	170.00	-26.89	-324.58

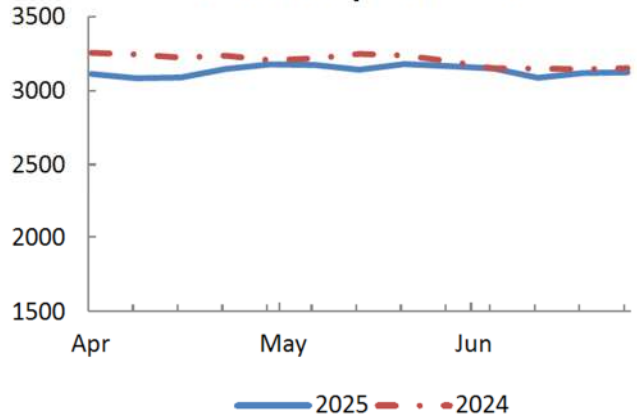
SELECTED MONEY AND CREDIT INDICATORS

(B\$ Millions)

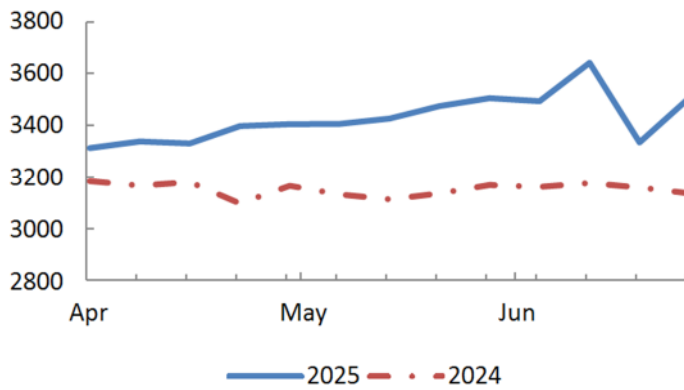
Excess Reserves



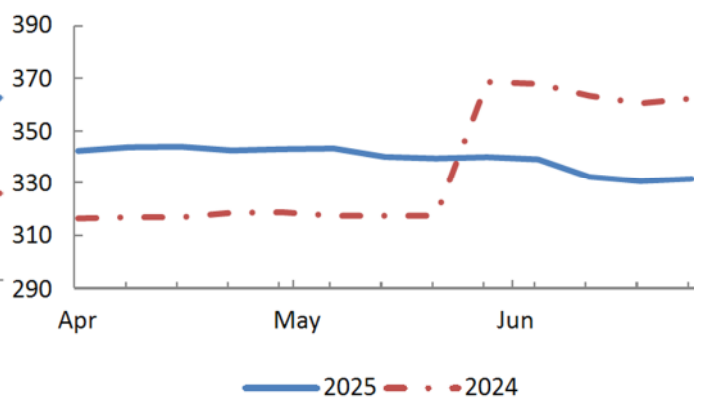
Excess Liquid Assets



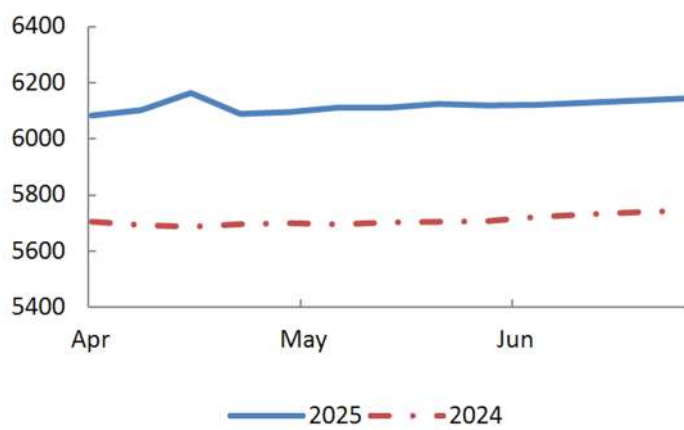
Central Govt. Credit (Net)



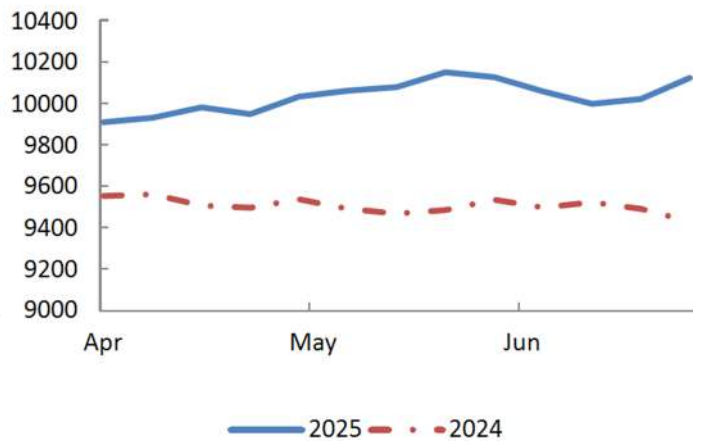
Rest of Public Sector Credit



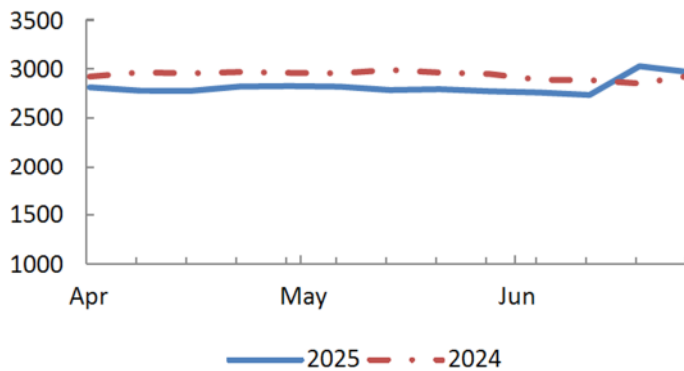
Private Sector Credit



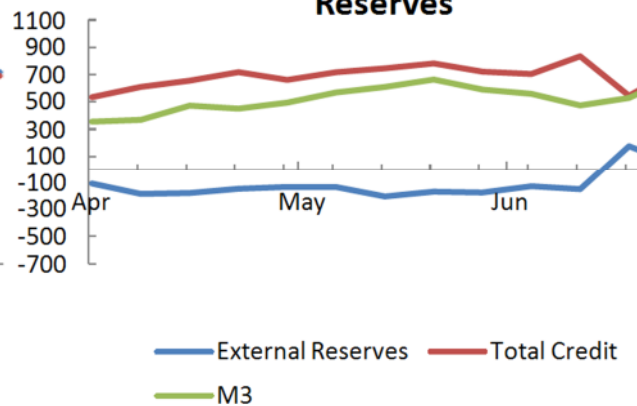
M3



External Reserves



Changes in Money, Credit & Ext. Reserves



Selected International Statistics

A: Selected Macroeconomic Projections (Annual % Change and % of labor force)						
	Real GDP		Inflation Rate		Unemployment	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Bahamas	2.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	9.4	9.3
United States	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.2
Euro-Area	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.1	6.4	6.4
Germany	-0.2	0.0	2.5	2.1	3.4	3.5
Japan	0.1	0.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
China	5.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	5.1
United Kingdom	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.1	4.3	4.5
Canada	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	6.4	6.6

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2025

B: Official Interest Rates – Selected Countries (%)					
<i>With effect</i> <i>from</i>	CBOB	ECB (EU)	Federal Reserve (US)		Bank of England
	Bank Rate	Refinancing Rate	Primary Credit	Target Funds	Repo Rate
June 2023	4.00	4.00	5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00
July 2023	4.00	4.25	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00
August 2023	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
September 2023	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
October 2023	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
November 2023	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
December 2023	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
January 2024	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
February 2024	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
March 2024	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
April 2024	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
May 2024	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
June 2024	4.00	4.25	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
July 2024	4.00	4.25	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25
August 2024	4.00	3.65	5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00
September 2024	4.00	3.65	5.50	4.75-5.00	5.00
October 2024	4.00	3.40	5.00	4.75-5.00	5.00
November 2024	4.00	3.40	4.75	4.50-4.75	4.75
December 2024	4.00	3.15	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.75
January 2025	4.00	3.15	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.75
February 2025	4.00	2.90	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50
March 2025	4.00	2.65	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50
April 2025	4.00	2.40	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50
May 2025	4.00	2.40	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50
June 2025	4.00	2.15	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50

Selected International Statistics

C. Selected Currencies (Per United States Dollars)						
Currency	June-24	May-25	June-25	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change	12-Mth% Change
Euro	0.9334	0.8813	0.8483	-3.73	-12.16	-9.11
Yen	160.88	144.02	144.03	0.01	-8.38	-10.47
Pound	0.7908	0.7430	0.7282	-1.99	-8.86	-7.92
Canadian \$	1.3679	1.3739	1.3608	-0.95	-5.39	-0.52
Swiss Franc	0.8988	0.8224	0.7931	-3.56	-12.60	-11.76
Renminbi	7.2673	7.1989	7.1638	-0.49	-1.86	-1.42

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2025

D. Selected Commodity Prices (\$)					
Commodity	June-24	May-25	June-25	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change
Gold / Ounce	2326.75	3289.25	3303.14	0.42	25.00
Silver / Ounce	29.14	32.98	36.10	9.48	24.95
Oil / Barrel	81.61	63.11	63.91	1.27	-14.08

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2025

E: Short Term Deposit Rates in Selected Currencies (%)			
	USD	GBP	EUR
o/n	4.3550	4.2775	1.9375
1 Month	4.4047	4.2775	2.0101
3 Month	4.4675	4.2350	2.0550
6 Month	4.3850	4.2400	2.0975
9 Month	4.3150	4.2226	2.0950
1 year	4.2350	4.1800	2.1050

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2025

F. Equity Market Valuations June 30th, 2025 (% change)								
	BISX	DJIA	S&P 500	FTSE 100	CAC 40	DAX	Nikkei 225	SE
1-month	-0.61	4.32	4.96	-0.13	-1.11	-0.37	6.64	2.90
3-month	-0.39	8.42	11.42	3.13	0.95	6.28	12.32	5.04
YTD	1.02	3.64	5.50	7.19	3.86	20.09	1.49	2.76
12-month	3.24	12.72	13.63	7.31	2.49	31.12	2.28	16.08

Sources: Bloomberg and BISX

Summary Accounts of the Central Bank
(B\$ Millions)

	VALUE								CHANGE							
	May. 14	May. 21	May. 28	Jun. 04	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 02	May. 14	May. 21	May. 28	Jun. 04	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 02
I. External Reserves	2,822.43	2,787.61	2,796.35	2,775.57	2,762.53	2,737.67	3,029.97	2,969.84	(6.09)	(34.82)	8.74	(20.78)	(13.04)	(24.85)	292.30	(60.13)
II. Net Domestic Assets (A + B + C + D)	(11.55)	(30.41)	17.40	16.06	11.49	(54.12)	(341.27)	(197.75)	9.03	(18.85)	47.81	(1.34)	(4.57)	(65.61)	(287.16)	143.52
A. Net Credit to Gov't (I + ii + iii -iv)	782.48	742.39	794.86	815.75	810.65	735.90	446.77	608.54	24.33	(40.09)	52.47	20.89	(5.10)	(74.75)	(289.13)	161.77
i) Advances	505.81	505.81	545.81	565.81	565.81	565.81	565.81	271.00	-	-	40.00	20.00	-	-	-	(294.80)
ii) Registered Stock	430.26	430.52	430.64	431.55	431.96	431.59	421.26	416.11	20.23	0.26	0.12	0.90	0.41	(0.37)	(10.33)	(5.15)
iii) Treasury Bills	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	0.00	(0.00)	-	0.00	(0.00)	-
iv) Deposits	153.58	193.94	181.59	181.60	187.12	261.49	540.29	78.57	(4.10)	40.36	(12.35)	0.01	5.51	74.37	278.80	(461.72)
B. Rest of Public sector (Net) (i+ii-iii)	(14.99)	(12.96)	(14.03)	(21.68)	(4.52)	(9.91)	(11.82)	(34.07)	1.20	2.03	(1.07)	(7.65)	17.16	(5.39)	(1.92)	(22.25)
i) Loans	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Bonds/Securities	4.74	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	-	(0.64)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Deposits	21.23	18.56	19.63	27.28	10.12	15.51	17.43	39.68	(1.20)	(2.66)	1.07	7.65	(17.16)	5.39	1.92	22.25
C. Loans to/Deposits with Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Other Items (Net)*	(779.05)	(759.84)	(763.43)	(778.01)	(794.64)	(780.11)	(776.22)	(772.22)	(16.50)	19.21	(3.59)	(14.58)	(16.63)	14.53	3.89	4.00
III. Monetary Base	2,810.87	2,757.20	2,813.74	2,791.63	2,774.02	2,683.56	2,688.70	2,772.09	2.93	(53.68)	56.55	(22.11)	(17.61)	(90.46)	5.14	83.39
A. Currency in Circulation	626.68	624.00	629.99	640.39	629.92	630.86	637.42	634.63	(0.33)	(2.67)	5.99	10.40	(10.48)	0.95	6.55	(2.79)
B. Bank Balances with CBOB	2,184.20	2,133.19	2,183.75	2,151.24	2,144.10	2,052.69	2,051.28	2,137.45	3.26	(51.00)	50.56	(32.51)	(7.14)	(91.41)	(1.41)	86.17

FISCAL/REAL SECTOR INDICATORS

(B\$ MILLIONS)

(% change represents current period from previous period)

			JUL-SEP						OCT-DEC						JAN-MAR						APR-JUN		YEAR TO DATE	
			2023/2024	2024/2025					2023/2024	2024/2025					2023/2024	2024/2025					2023/2024	2024/2025	2023/2024	2024/2025
Fiscal Operations^p	(Over previous year)																							
1. Government Revenue & Grants			663.5	682.6					638.6	758.5					889.4	1029.3							2,191.5	2,470.3
% change; over previous quarter			-12.7%	-12.1%					-3.8%	11.1%					39.3%	35.7%							5.4%	12.7%
2. Value Added Tax			337.9	339.4					308.1	323.7					348.0	381.6							993.95	1,044.70
% change; over previous quarter			12.3%	7.2%					-8.8%	-4.6%					12.9%	17.9%							6.3%	5.1%
3. Import/Excise/Export Duties			136.0	111.4					127.9	134.3					120.6	133.1							384.4	378.8
% change; over previous quarter			100.2%	74.6%					-6.0%	20.6%					-5.7%	-0.9%							1.5%	-1.5%
4. Recurrent Expenditure			660.4	744.5					766.3	880.0					744.1	746.2							2,170.8	2,370.8
% change; over previous quarter			-35.4%	-19.7%					16.0%	18.2%					-2.9%	-15.2%							1.7%	9.2%
5. Capital Expenditure			64.7	123.8					69.4	96.7					101.0	45.4							235.1	266.0
% change; over previous quarter			-47.7%	-7.3%					7.4%	-21.9%					45.5%	-53.0%							21.2%	13.1%
6. Deficit/Surplus*			-61.54	-185.81					-197.17	-218.27					44.26	237.67							-214.44	-166.40
% change; over previous quarter			-84.0%	-34.8%					220.4%	17.5%					-122.4%	-208.9%							-14.1%	-22.4%

	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Debt^{p **}																								
7. Total Direct Debt	11,601.4	11,714.8	11,596.1	11,772.1	11,514.5	11,718.7	11,457.4	11,752.8	11,483.6	11,826.4	11,313.8	11,769.2												
% change; over previous month	1.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	-1.5%	-0.5%												
8. External Debt	5,205.3	5,135.6	5,234.2	5,114.2	5,153.1	5,056.3	5,134.7	5,071.9	5,144.5	5,072.4	5,065.2	5,292.8												
% change; over previous month	3.5%	-0.1%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	-1.5%	4.3%												
9. Internal F/C Debt	303.8	248.8	303.4	249.7	302.8	253.1	294.1	253.7	295.0	253.8	293.6	256.9												
% change; over previous month	-1.8%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.2%	1.4%	-3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.5%	1.2%												
10. Bahamian Dollar Debt	6,092.2	6,330.4	6,058.5	6,408.2	6,058.6	6,409.2	6,028.6	6,427.2	6,044.1	6,500.2	5,955.0	6,219.5												
% change; over previous month	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	-1.5%	-4.3%												
11. Total Amortization	785.4	307.9	87.6	130.1	185.5	262.0	266.1	263.6	90.0	152.1	360.6	1,489.7												
% change; over previous month	33.1%	-33.8%	-796.6%	-136.7%	52.8%	50.3%	30.3%	0.6%	-195.5%	-73.3%	300.5%	879.2%												
12. Total Public Sector F/C Debt	5,943.1	5,734.4	5,971.5	5,713.9	5,879.1	5,652.2	5,852.0	5,668.5	5,862.8	5,669.1	5,856.0	5,885.1												
% change; over previous month	2.1%	-1.6%	0.5%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.01%	-0.12%	3.81%												

	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC		YEAR TO DATE	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Real Sector Indicators	(Over previous year)																									
13. Retail Price Index	120.98	121.87	121.34	122.32	123.23	122.23	122.60	122.11																	122.04	122.13
% change; over previous month	1.33%	0.74%	1.72%	0.4%	2.85%	-0.1%	1.68%	-0.1%																	1.89%	0.08%
14. Tourist arrivals (000's)	959.1	1034.3	902.7	1016.1	1146.3	1227.2	906.7	1098.1			896.7	951.3													4,811.56	5,327.1
% change; over previous year	13.29%	7.84%	10.01%	12.56%	20.50%	7.06%	4.8%	21.1%			18.6%	6.1%													13.47%	10.71%
15. Air arrivals (000's)	141.1	134.5	156.7	151.7	206.3	201.1	158.7	173.0			158.5	160.1													821.33	820.36
% change; over previous year	6.45%	-4.66%	3.98%	-3.20%	10.47%	-2.54%	-7.0%	9.0%			5.8%	1.0%													3.92%	-0.12%
16. Res. Mortgage Commitments-Value of New Const. & Rehab. (B\$Millions)					23.67	17.07																			23.67	17.07
% change; over previous qtr.					29.90%	0.38%																			54.98%	-27.87%

* Includes Net Lending to Public Corporations

** Debt figures include Central Government only, unless otherwise indicated

p - provisional