



## **Monthly Economic and Financial Developments August 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: 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1<sup>st</sup> December, 29<sup>th</sup> December**



## AUGUST 2025 SUMMARY

### MONTHLY ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### ***Overall Economic Activity***

Preliminary indications are that the domestic economy continued to expand at a moderated pace through August, relative to the year earlier, as indicators continued to trend closer to their expected medium-term potential. Tourism output rose at an estimated slower pace, as buoyant cruise sector gains contrasted with constrained activity in the high value-added stopover segment.

#### ***Employment***

In the labour market, the estimated unemployment rate increased for the first quarter of 2025, vis-à-vis the final quarter of 2024, owing in part to fewer hires and a rise in the labour force participation rate.

#### ***Monetary Sector***

Monetary trends for August were marked by a contraction in banking sector liquidity, as the growth in domestic credit outpaced the rise in the deposit base. Further, external reserves decreased, underpinned by net foreign currency outflows through both the public and private sectors.

#### ***International Economies***

During the month of August, the major global economies maintained their tempered pace of economic expansion, as developments continued to be influenced by trade policy uncertainties between the major countries and ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Against this backdrop, major central banks either paused or lowered their interest rates, in an effort to reach their inflation targets and foster economic growth.



# Monthly Economic and Financial Developments (MEFD)

## August 2025

### 1. Domestic Economic Developments

#### Overview

Preliminary indicators are that the domestic economy grew at a moderated paced up through the month August, relative to the year earlier, as performance indicators continued to trend closer to their expected medium-term potential. Notably, tourism output rose at a slower pace, as a result of more constrained activity in the high value-added stopover segment, although the cruise sector earning growth remained buoyant. Further, on the labour front, the unemployment rate increased for the first quarter of 2025, vis-à-vis the final quarter of 2024, owing in part an estimated decrease in employed persons, and a rise in the labour force participation rate. Monetary trends for August were marked by a contraction in banking sector liquidity, as the growth in domestic credit outpaced the rise in the deposit base. Further, external reserves decreased, underpinned by net foreign currency outflows through both the public and private sectors.

#### Real Sector

##### Tourism

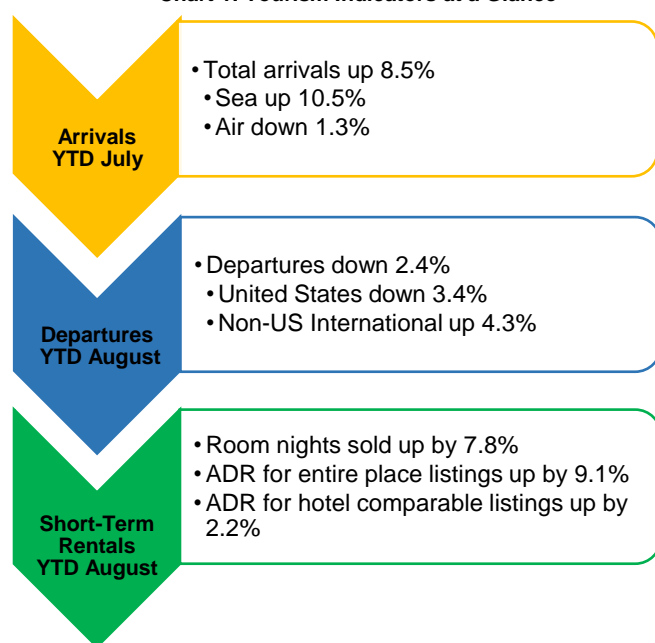
Indications are that growth in tourism sector earnings slowed in comparison to 2024, owing to accommodation capacity constraints in the stopover segment. Nonetheless, the cruise segment continued to register year-to-date robust gains and attract foreign investments in the development of onshore private destinations, despite a slowdown in the month of July.

Official data provided by the Ministry of Tourism showed that for the month of July, total arrivals decreased by 3.3% to 1.1 million visitors, vis-à-vis the same 2024 period. Specifically, sea passengers reduced by 3.8% to 0.9 million. In addition, air traffic declined by 0.9% to 0.2 million.

A disaggregation by major ports of entry revealed that arrivals to the Family Islands fell by 9.7% to 0.5 million, relative to the comparable period in the prior year. Of note, sea arrivals decreased by 10.1% to 0.4 million and air traffic by 4.8% to 34,478. Further, total visitors to New Providence declined by 0.1% to 0.5 million, relative to the previous year, as the 1.1% falloff in air passengers to 0.1 million, overshadowed the 0.2% uptick in sea arrivals to 0.4 million.

In a slight offset, total visitors to Grand Bahama expanded by 26.1% to 71,400, from the preceding year. Contributing to this development, air arrivals grew by 32.4% to 6,484 and sea traffic, by 25.5% to 64,916.

Chart 1: Tourism Indicators at a Glance



Sources: Ministry of Tourism, Nassau Airport Development Co. & AirDNA

On a year-to-date basis, total arrivals increased by 8.5% to 7.4 million visitors, as compared to the corresponding 2024 period. Underlying this outturn, sea passengers rose by 10.5% to 6.2 million. Conversely, air arrivals reduced by 1.3% to 1.1 million (see Table 1).

More recent data from the Nassau Airport Development Company Limited (NAD) revealed that total departures—net of domestic passengers—reduced by 3.0% to 150,366 in August, relative to the same period last year. In particular, US departures declined by 5.1% to 130,911. In an offset, non-US departures rose by 14.5% to 19,455. On a year-to-date basis, total outbound traffic decreased by 2.4% to 1.2 million. Specifically, US departures fell by 3.4% to 1.0 million. In contrast, non-US international departures grew by 4.3% to 0.2 million.

In the short-term vacation rental market, data provided by AirDNA indicated that in August, total room nights sold rose by 1.0% to 55,790,

vis-à-vis the preceding year. However, given increased inventories, the occupancy rates for both entire place and hotel comparable listings declined to 36.9% and 37.5%, respectively, from 38.8% and 42.1% in the previous year. As depicted in graph 1, the average daily room rate (ADR) for entire place listings increased by 11.8% to \$510.78, compared to the prior year. Likewise, the average daily room rate (ADR) for hotel comparable listings moved higher by 1.1% to \$173.47, relative to the comparative 2024 period. On a year-to-date basis, total room nights sold grew by 7.8%, and the average daily rates for entire place and hotel comparable listings, rose by 9.1% and 2.2%, respectively.

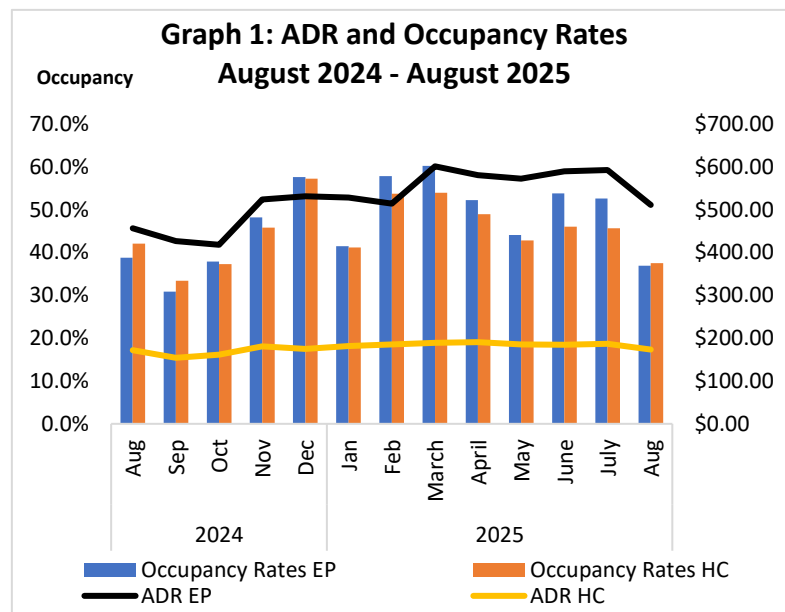
### Employment

Based on provisional quarterly estimates compiled by the Bahamas National Statistical Institute, labour market conditions deteriorated over the first quarter of 2025 vis-à-vis the final quarter of 2024, owing in part to a rise in the number of unemployed persons, and a hike in the labour force participation rate. In particular, the number of employed persons decreased to 214,725 in the first three months of 2025, relative to 218,240 in previous quarter, although marginally higher than the 213,585 persons recorded in the first quarter of 2024. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate rose to 10.8% in the first quarter from 9.0% in the prior quarter, and

**Table 1: Total Visitor Arrivals January – July 2025**

	New Providence (% Change)		Grand Bahama (% Change)		Family Islands (% Change)	
Arrivals	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Air	2.8	-2.5	5.7	19.8	2.0	-0.2
Sea	25.6	14.2	6.7	-22.1	14.2	11.0
Total	18.5	9.7	6.6	-17.7	13.2	10.1

Source: Ministry of Tourism



Source: AirDNA

8.7% in the comparable period of 2024. Further, the youth unemployment rate increased by 2.9 percentage points to 20.9% in the review quarter, as compared to same quarter of the preceding year.

Disaggregated by island, the jobless rate in New Providence firmed by 1.9 percentage points over the quarter, and by 2.4 percentage points year-on-year to stand at 11.0% at end-March 2025. In Grand Bahama, the unemployment rate rose to 12.8% from 10.0% in the prior quarter, and 9.8% in the same period last year. In Abaco, the jobless rate increased to 13.8% in the first three months, vis-à-vis 9.2% in the final three months of 2024.

## 2. Monetary Trends

### August 2025 vs. 2024

#### Liquidity

Monetary developments for August were marked by a contraction in banking sector liquidity, as growth in domestic credit outstripped the rise in the deposit base. Specifically, excess reserves—a narrow measure of liquidity—declined by \$89.2 million to \$2,008.3 million, extending the \$30.3 million falloff recorded in the prior year. Similarly, excess liquid assets—a broad measure of liquidity—decreased by \$77.5 million to \$3,169.9 million, exceeding the \$18.3 million retrenchment in the corresponding 2024 period.

#### External Reserves

In August, the reduction in external reserves moderated to \$74.7 million from the \$92.4 million in the previous year, for an ending balance of \$2,888.0 million. Underlying this outturn, the Central Bank's net sale to commercial banks tapered to \$52.3 million, from \$75.4 million a year earlier. Similarly, commercial banks' net foreign currency outflow to their customers declined to \$53.9 million, from \$85.8 million in the same period of 2024. Meanwhile, the Central Bank's net foreign currency outflow to the public sector widened to \$31.4 million, from \$23.9 million in the preceding year.

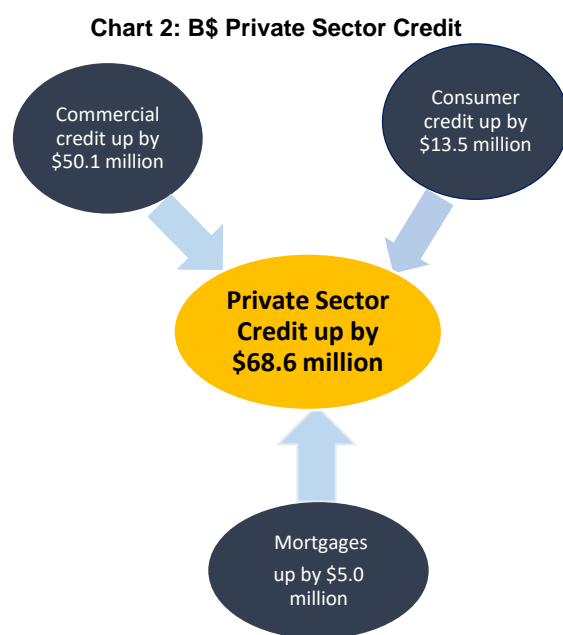
#### Exchange Control Sales

Preliminary data on foreign currency sales for current account transactions indicated that monthly outflows declined by \$8.4 million to \$613.5 million in August, relative to the same period in the year prior. Notably, outflows for non-oil imports decreased by \$34.3 million; factor income remittances, by \$2.2 million; travel, by \$1.5 million; and transfer payments, by \$1.5 million. Providing some offset, payments for oil imports rose by \$24.7 million and "other current items"—primarily credit and debit card transactions—by \$6.4 million.

#### Domestic Credit

##### Bahamian Dollar Credit

During the review month, total Bahamian dollar credit grew by \$106.2 million, extending the \$101.8



Sources: Central Bank of The Bahamas

million buildup in the previous year. In particular, private sector credit expansion accelerated to \$68.6 million from \$27.6 million in the preceding year. By loan type, the accretion in commercial loans advanced to \$50.1 million, from \$12.7 million a year earlier. Similarly, consumer credit growth increased to \$13.5 million from \$5.4 million in 2024. Further, mortgages rose by \$5.0 million, although a slowdown from the \$9.6 million increase in the prior year. However, the growth in net claims on the Government was approximately halved to \$37.5 million. Further, credit to public corporations rose slightly by \$0.1 million, relative to a \$0.3 million gain in the comparative 2024 period.

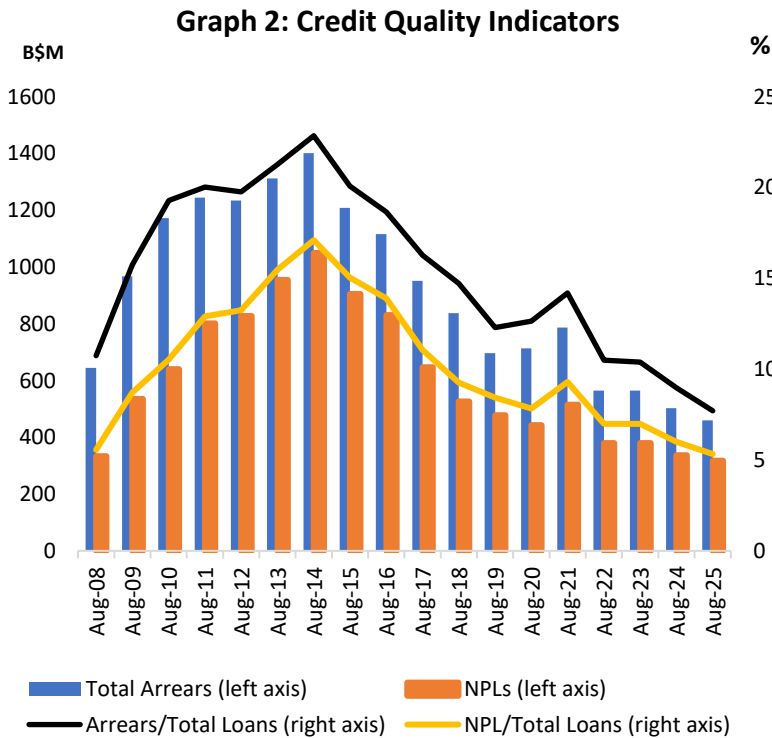
### Foreign Currency Credit

For August, domestic foreign currency credit decreased by \$2.8 million, a reversal from a \$14.2 million expansion in the corresponding 2024 period. Specifically, net claims on the Government reduced further by \$10.4 million, as compared to \$6.3 million a year earlier. Further, the growth in private sector credit moderated to \$7.7 million, from \$20.5 million the year prior. Disaggregated by sub-component, commercial loans declined by \$1.2 million, contrasting with a \$13.3 million expansion in 2024; however, mortgages gains firmed slightly to \$8.9 million. Meanwhile, credit to the rest of the public sector remained unchanged, mirroring the outcome of the previous year.

### Credit Quality

Commercial banks’ credit quality indicators, although showing annual improvements, deteriorated slightly in the month of August, owing primarily to a rise in non-performing loans. Specifically, total private sector arrears grew by \$2.2 million (0.5%) to \$459.5 million, while the attendant ratio stabilized at 7.7%.

A disaggregation by the average age of delinquency revealed that non-performing loans (NPLs)—arrears in excess of 90 days and on which banks have stopped accruing interest—increased by \$3.0 million (1.0%) to \$317.7 million, as the relevant ratio held steady at 5.3%. Further, the NPL ratio for commercial loans rose by 43 basis points to 3.5%. However, the ratios for mortgages and consumer loans fell by 10 basis points to 7.5% and by 5 basis points to 3.9%, respectively. Conversely, short-term arrears (31-90 days) declined by \$0.7 million (0.5%) to \$141.8 million, resulting in the attendant ratio narrowing by 3 basis points to 2.4%.



An analysis by loan type indicated that mortgage delinquencies grew by \$3.8 million (1.4%) to \$284.4 million, underpinned by a \$6.2 million (7.0%) growth in short-term arrears, which overshadowed the \$2.4 million (1.2%) decrease in non-accrual loans. Similarly, consumer loan arrears increased by \$0.6 million (0.5%) to \$128.2 million, attributed to a \$1.1 million (2.7%) uptick in the short-term segment, which negated the \$0.6 million (0.7%) reduction in the long-term component. In contrast, commercial delinquencies contracted by \$2.2 million (4.4%) to \$46.9 million, as the \$8.1 million (72.3%) decline in short-term arrears outstripped the \$5.9 million (15.6%) increase in the non-performing category.

Meanwhile, banks increased their total provisions for credit losses by \$0.8 million (0.3%) to \$272.4 million in August. However, the ratio of total provisions to total arrears declined by 11 basis points to 59.3%, while the ratio of total provisions to non-performing loans fell by 55 basis points to 85.7%. During the review month, banks wrote-off an estimated \$5.2 million in overdue loans, and recovered approximately \$4.2 million.

In comparison to August 2024, the total private sector arrears ratio decreased by 1.3 percentage points, reflecting declines across all categories. In particular, ratios narrowed for both the long and short-term components, by 68 and 59 basis points, respectively. By loan type, the arrears ratio reduced for mortgages by 1.8 percentage points; for consumer loans, by 0.6 percentage points; and commercial loans, by 0.5 percentage points.

## **Deposits**

Total Bahamian dollar deposits rose by \$14.7 million in August, a turnaround from a \$27.4 million contraction in the same period of the previous year. Leading this outturn, demand deposits advanced by \$31.7 million, a switch from a reduction of a similar magnitude a year earlier. However, savings deposits growth tapered to \$4.5 million from \$15.3 million; and the decline in fixed deposits extended to \$21.5 million, from \$11.4 million in the year prior. Meanwhile, residents' foreign currency deposits increased by \$27.0 million, a shift from a \$26.9 million contraction in 2024.

## **Interest Rates**

In interest rate developments, the weighted average loan rate fell by 31 basis points to 11.37%. Conversely, the weighted average deposit rate rose by 25 basis points to 0.68%. The highest deposit rate offered was 3.75%, on fixed balances over 12 months.

## **3. Domestic Outlook**

As economic indicators converge closer to their medium-term growth potential, the domestic economy is forecasted to expand at a slower pace in 2025, compared to 2024, mainly in line with tourism sector performance. Notably, performance in the stopover segment—which is partially linked to movements in the US-sourced market—is expected to register moderated gains, against the backdrop of accommodation constraints and more subdued consumer confidence in the US. However, the cruise sector is expected to sustain robust growth—albeit a less dominant weight in earnings estimates. Further, new and ongoing foreign investment projects, with a significant focus on onshore cruise attractions, are expected to provide impetus to the construction sector. Notwithstanding this, downside risks to the outlook have risen, due to increased tariffs on international trade, and uncertainties related to the major economies' trade policies, which have the potential to slow tourism demand, and constrain global growth. Further, other exogenous risks to the outlook

remain relevant, including the direct and indirect effects of heightened geopolitical tensions and elevated global oil prices.

On the labour front, improvement in employment conditions is anticipated, with additional job gains remaining concentrated in the tourism and construction sectors. In terms of prices, it is projected that prices could rise in the near-term, in response to higher imported costs primarily from the US, and potential supply chain disruptions related to increased trade barriers. Moreover, prolonged geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe poses upside risks to inflation.

In the fiscal sector, the Government's net financing gap is expected to continue its downward trajectory, bolstered by ongoing gains in revenue, which remain connected to tourism-led improvements in taxable economic activities. Further, the projected net budgetary gap is estimated to require a blend of domestic and external borrowing, with a larger proportion of total funding from domestic sources.

In the monetary sector, banking sector liquidity is forecasted to reflect reduced levels over the calendar period, owing to a rise in commercial bank lending to the private sector. In line with these developments, external reserves could also contract moderately, but remain at healthy levels, well above international benchmarks and more than adequate to sustain the Bahamian dollar currency peg.

#### ***4. Monetary Policy and Financial Stability Implications***

Based on the current outlook, the Central Bank will retain an accommodative policy stance for private sector credit and pursue policies that ensure a favourable outcome for external reserves and financial stability. In addition, through the its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), the Bank will continue to keep abreast with developments within the foreign exchange market, and if necessary, implement appropriate measures to support a positive outcome for the foreign reserves.

## APPENDIX

### ***International Developments***

During August, the major economies maintained their tempered pace of economic expansion, with developments continued to be influenced by trade policy uncertainties and ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Against this backdrop, major central banks either paused or lowered their interest rates, in an effort to reach their inflation targets and foster economic growth.

Economic developments in the United States were mostly positive during the review period. In particular, retail sales rose by 0.6% in August, following a gain of the same magnitude in the previous month, reflecting a rise in the sales of non-store retailers and clothing and accessories. In addition, industrial production firmed by 0.1% in August, a reversal from a 0.4% decrease a month earlier, mostly attributed to an increase in mining and manufacturing output. Further, the consumer price index rose by 0.4% in August, after increasing by 0.2% in July, owing to higher shelter costs. In the labour market, total non-farm payroll advanced by 22,000 during the review month, led by job gains in healthcare; however, the unemployment rate increased by 10 basis points to 4.3%, relative to the previous month. On the external front, the US trade deficit widened by \$19.2 billion to \$78.3 billion in July, vis-à-vis the prior month, as the 5.9% growth in imports, outweighed the 0.3% uptick in exports. Given these developments, there was no change in the Federal Reserve target range for the federal funds rate of 4.25%-4.50%, although a rate reduction was signaled for the ensuing month.

Among the European economies, the United Kingdom's, real GDP growth registered a flat outturn in July, after firming by 0.4% the month prior, as the decline in production output offset the rise in services and construction output. Industrial production also decreased by 0.9% in July, a switch from a 0.7% increase in the previous month, reflecting reductions in mining and quarrying and manufacturing industries. However, retail sales grew by 0.6% in July, extending the 0.3% uptick in June, due to higher non-store retailers and clothing store sales. Further, the rise in the consumer price index tapered to 0.3% in August from 0.4% a month earlier, led by a decrease in the cost of air fares. In the labour market, the jobless rate edged up by 10 basis points to 4.7% during the three months to July relative to the previous quarter. In external developments, the trade deficit widened to £5.3 billion in July, from £5.0 billion in the previous month, as the 2.4% gain in imports exceeded the 2.3% rise in exports. In this environment, the Bank of England reduced its key policy rate by 25 basis points to 4.00% in August.

In the euro area, industrial production grew by 0.3% in July, a turnaround from a 0.6% falloff in the previous month, attributed to increases in the production of non-durable, durable and capital goods. However, retail sales fell by 0.5% in July, a reversal from the 0.6% uptick in June, as sales for food, drinks, and tobacco and automotive fuel declined. In terms of inflation, the consumer price index rose to 2.1% in August, from 2.0% in July, driven primarily by higher prices for food, alcohol and tobacco products. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate edged down to 6.2% during the review month from 6.3% the month prior. On the external front, the trade surplus reduced to €12.4 billion in July 2025, from €18.5 billion in the comparative 2024 period, owing to a 3.1% rise in imports, which outweighed the 0.4% increase in exports. Given that inflation is at the 2.0% medium-term target and with the continued easing in domestic price pressures, the key interest rates of the European Central Bank for the deposit facility remained unchanged at 2.00%; the main refinancing operations, at 2.15%; and the marginal lending facility, at 2.40% during the review month.

In Asia, economic indicators were lackluster during the review period. In China, retail sales rose by 0.2% in August, a switch from a 0.1% falloff a month earlier. Further, the growth in industrial production held steady at 0.4% in August compared to the previous month. In price developments, the consumer price index posted a flat outturn in August, following a 0.4% uptick in the preceding month. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate rose by 10 basis points to 5.3% in August, relative to July. In the external sector, China's trade surplus increased by \$4.1 billion (4.2%) to \$102.3 billion in August, vis-à-vis the previous month, on account of a 1.8% reduction in imports, combined with a 0.1% gain in exports. In Japan, industrial production decreased by 1.2% in July, a reversal from a 2.1% rise the month prior, owing to declines in the production of motor vehicles, machinery, and general purpose and business-oriented machinery. Similarly, retail sales fell by 1.6% in the review month, following a 0.9% growth in the preceding month. Meanwhile, the consumer price index narrowed to 3.1% in July, from 3.3% in the preceding month. In terms of unemployment, the jobless rate lowered to 2.3% in July, from 2.5% in the month prior. In the external sector, Japan's trade deficit reduced to ¥118.4 million in July from ¥628.3 million in the same month last year, as the 7.4% contraction in imports overshadowed the 2.6% falloff in exports. Against this backdrop, the Bank of Japan and People's Bank of China key policy rates were retained at 0.5% and 1.4%, respectively, as no Monetary Policy meetings were held in August.

During the review period, movements in the major stock markets were mostly positive, partly reflective of the market's perception that the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates in the month of September. In Asia, China's SE Composite and Japan's Nikkei grew by 8.0% and 4.0%, respectively. Similarly, in the United States, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) rose by 3.2%, and the S&P 500 by 1.9%. In the European markets, the United Kingdom's FTSE 100 increased by 0.6%; however, French CAC 40 and German Dax fell by 0.9% and 0.7%, respectively.

In currency market developments, the US dollar depreciated against all of the major currencies during the review month, underpinned by concerns over the US Government debt and trade policies. In particular, the US dollar weakened against the Japanese Yen, by 2.5% to ¥147.05; the euro, by 2.3% to €0.8557; and the British Pound, by 2.2% to £0.7405. In addition, the US dollar declined relative to the Swiss Franc, by 1.5% to CHF 0.8005; the Chinese Renminbi, by 1.0% to CNY 7.1308, and the Canadian dollar, by 0.8% to CAD \$1.3741.

In the commodity markets, prices trended upward during the month of August. Specifically, the price of oil grew by 7.2% to \$72.55 per barrel, despite OPEC's crude oil production increasing by 509,000 barrels per day, to average 42.4 million barrels per day. Further, in the precious metals market, the cost of silver rose by 8.2% to \$39.72 per troy ounce. Likewise, the price of gold moved higher by 4.8% to \$3,447.95 per troy ounce.

Recent Monetary and Credit Statistics

(B\$ Millions)

August						
Value		Change		Change YTD		
2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	

1.0 LIQUIDITY & FOREIGN ASSETS

1.1 Excess Reserves	2,169.54	2,008.28	-30.32	-89.16	302.47	123.01
1.2 Excess Liquid Assets	3,123.43	3,169.94	-18.27	-77.52	239.20	209.85
1.3 External Reserves	2,916.23	2,887.95	-92.43	-74.74	565.03	268.10
1.4 Bank's Net Foreign Assets	-45.76	33.58	-50.19	38.91	14.79	125.72
1.5 Usable Reserves	1,345.88	1,325.34	-66.01	-65.91	477.94	156.16

2.0 DOMESTIC CREDIT

2.1 Private Sector	5,824.40	6,244.13	48.18	76.25	153.23	225.20
a. B\$ Credit	5,508.05	5,886.17	27.63	68.57	124.74	206.18
of which: Consumer Credit	1,992.84	2,117.95	5.35	13.48	70.09	78.45
Mortgages	2,690.72	2,755.16	9.60	5.01	28.58	25.91
Commercial and Other Loans B\$	824.50	1,013.06	12.68	50.09	26.07	101.82
b. F/C Credit	316.35	357.96	20.54	7.68	28.49	19.02
of which: Mortgages	171.35	163.19	7.26	8.87	17.16	-3.05
Commercial and Other Loans F/C	145.01	194.78	13.29	-1.19	11.33	22.07
2.2 Central Government (net)	3,240.23	3,444.93	67.46	27.09	-107.30	32.91
a. B\$ Loans & Securities	3,335.54	3,673.19	60.82	80.87	-212.78	137.01
Less Deposits	369.10	457.90	-12.97	43.34	-126.17	91.20
b. F/C Loans & Securities	285.40	248.93	0.00	0.00	-13.32	-4.17
Less Deposits	11.61	19.28	6.33	10.44	7.37	8.74
2.3 Rest of Public Sector	362.47	331.52	0.34	0.09	22.97	-16.75
a. B\$ Credit	341.47	316.90	0.34	0.09	25.97	-13.37
b. F/C Credit	21.00	14.63	0.00	0.00	-3.00	-3.38
2.4 Total Domestic Credit	9,427.10	10,020.58	115.98	103.42	68.91	241.37
a. B\$ Domestic Credit	8,815.96	9,418.35	101.76	106.19	64.11	238.63
b. F/C Domestic Credit	611.15	602.23	14.22	-2.77	4.80	2.74

3.0 DEPOSIT BASE

3.1 Demand Deposits	4,101.59	4,604.99	-31.36	31.69	201.61	476.72
a. Central Bank	50.97	30.95	-1.73	23.20	22.98	-29.77
b. Banks	4,050.62	4,574.03	-29.64	8.49	178.64	506.49
3.2 Savings Deposits	2,399.68	2,592.68	15.33	4.49	131.83	148.42
3.3 Fixed Deposits	1,942.68	1,795.35	-11.38	-21.48	-80.12	-122.34
3.4 Total B\$ Deposits	8,443.94	8,993.02	-27.41	14.70	253.33	502.80
3.5 F/C Deposits of Residents	548.53	636.20	-26.86	27.04	13.80	139.12
3.6 M2	8,888.84	9,473.13	-37.03	15.52	225.28	512.15
3.7 External Reserves/M2 (%)	32.81	30.49	-0.90	-0.84	5.67	1.25
3.8 External Reserves/Base Money (%)	98.43	100.95	-1.78	0.55	10.30	4.00
3.9 External Reserves/Demand Liabilities (%)	92.85	92.41	-1.36	-1.86	13.60	2.11

Value		Year To Date		Change		
2024	2025	2024	2025	Month	YTD	

4.0 FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

4.1 Central Bank Net Purchase/(Sale)	-99.28	-83.67	522.47	211.43	15.61	-311.04
a. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Banks	-75.37	-52.26	356.82	308.08	23.11	-48.73
i. Sales to Banks	113.93	76.24	362.47	330.74	-37.69	-31.73
ii. Purchase from Banks	38.56	23.98	719.29	638.82	-14.58	-80.47
b. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Others	-23.91	-31.41	165.65	-96.65	-7.50	-262.30
i. Sales to Others	65.54	82.09	1,577.96	918.14	16.55	-659.82
ii. Purchase from Others	41.63	50.68	1,743.62	821.49	9.05	-922.12
4.2 Banks Net Purchase/(Sale)	-85.84	-53.88	325.11	293.04	31.97	-32.08
a. Sales to Customers	596.27	604.51	4,766.42	4,788.74	8.24	22.32
b. Purchase from Customers	510.42	550.63	5,091.54	5,081.78	40.21	-9.76

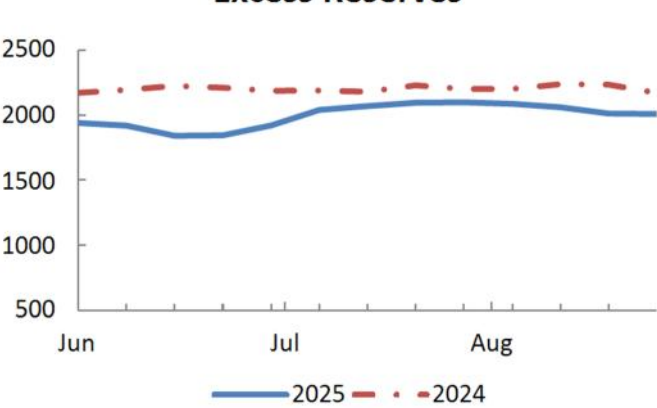
5.0 EXCHANGE CONTROL SALES

5.1 Current Items	621.89	613.52	5,531.11	5,141.04	-8.37	-390.07
of which Public Sector	44.81	53.50	1,040.94	777.00	8.68	-263.94
a. Nonoil Imports	205.77	171.50	1,455.57	1,471.10	-34.27	15.53
b. Oil Imports	34.94	59.67	483.50	405.37	24.72	-78.14
c. Travel	28.80	27.26	180.79	163.25	-1.54	-17.54
d. Factor Income	29.26	27.08	731.39	478.18	-2.18	-253.21
e. Transfers	17.11	15.58	147.90	145.65	-1.53	-2.25
f. Other Current Items	306.01	312.43	2,531.96	2,477.49	6.43	-54.46
5.2 Capital Items	33.35	56.88	699.50	403.20	23.54	-296.30
of which Public Sector	23.25	29.91	543.76	223.47	6.66	-320.29

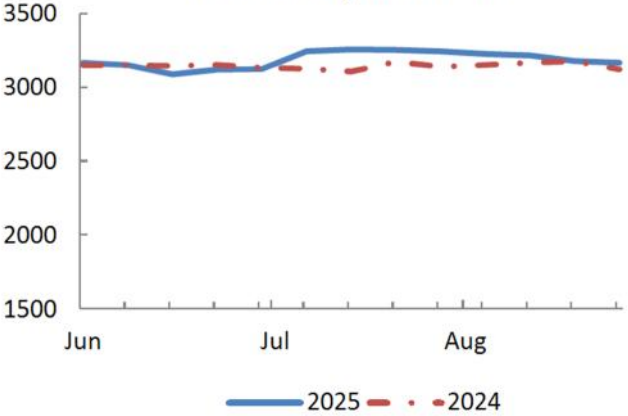
SELECTED MONEY AND CREDIT INDICATORS

(B\$ Millions)

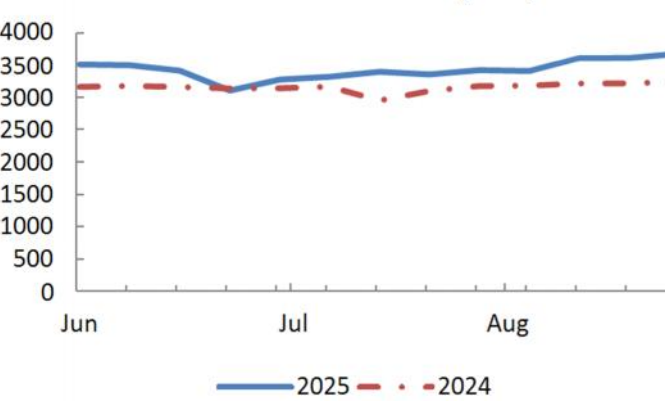
Excess Reserves



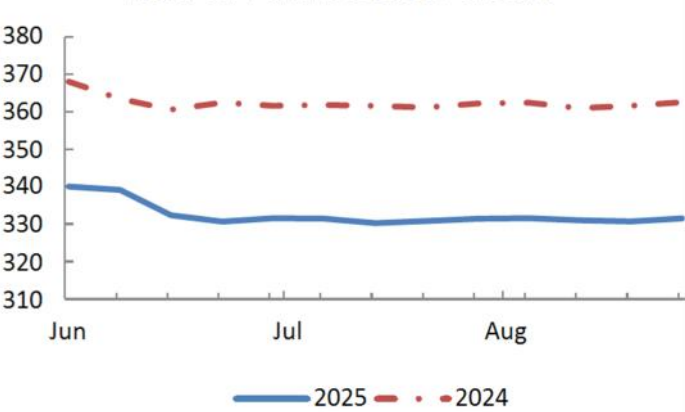
Excess Liquid Assets



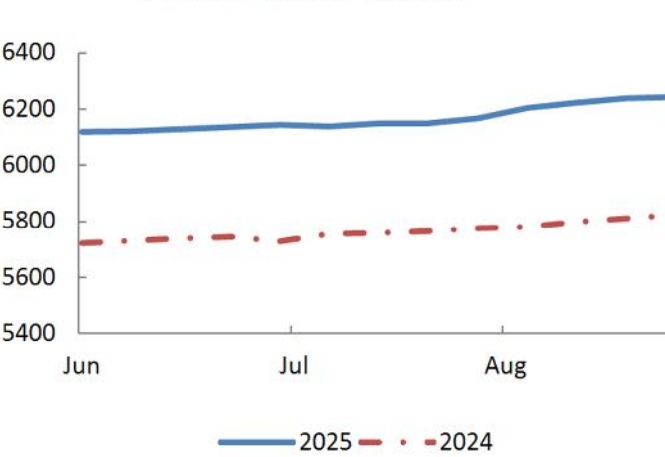
Central Govt. Credit (Net)



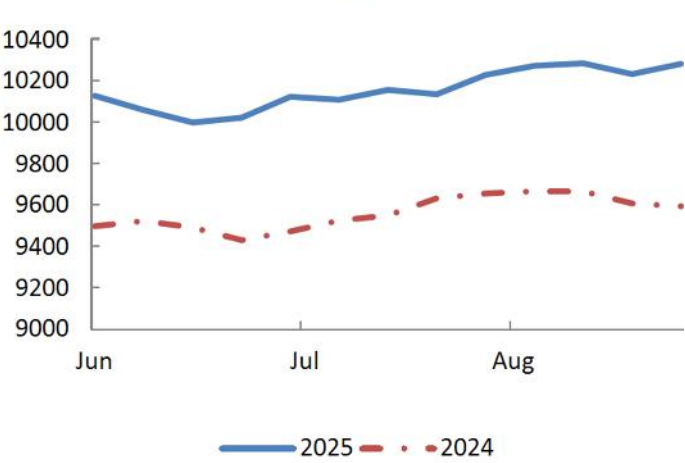
Rest of Public Sector Credit



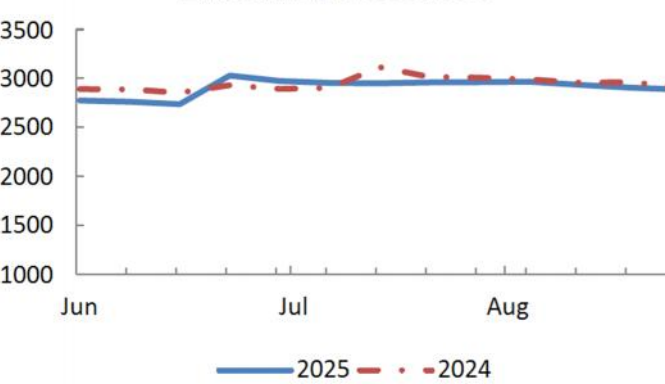
Private Sector Credit



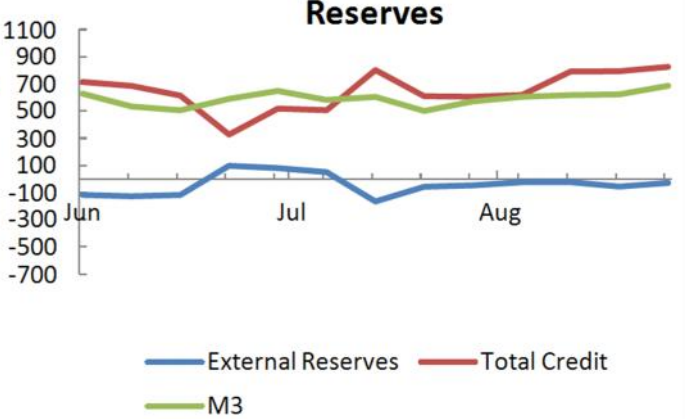
M3



External Reserves



Changes in Money, Credit & Ext. Reserves



## Selected International Statistics

<b>A: Selected Macroeconomic Projections</b> (Annual % Change and % of labor force)						
	<b>Real GDP</b>		<b>Inflation Rate</b>		<b>Unemployment</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Bahamas	2.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	9.4	9.3
United States	2.8	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.2
Euro-Area	0.9	1.0	2.4	2.1	6.4	6.4
Germany	-0.2	0.1	2.5	2.1	3.4	3.5
Japan	0.2	0.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
China	5.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	5.1	5.1
United Kingdom	1.1	1.2	2.5	3.1	4.3	4.5
Canada	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.0	6.4	6.6
<i>Source: IMF World Economic Outlook July 2025</i>						

<b>B: Official Interest Rates – Selected Countries (%)</b>					
<i>With effect from</i>	<b>CBOB</b>	<b>ECB (EU)</b>	<b>Federal Reserve (US)</b>		<b>Bank of England</b>
	<b>Bank Rate</b>	<b>Refinancing Rate</b>	<b>Primary Credit</b>	<b>Target Funds</b>	<b>Repo Rate</b>
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
July 2025	4.00	2.15	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.25
August 2025	4.00	2.15	4.50	4.25-4.50	4.00

## Selected International Statistics

C. Selected Currencies (Per United States Dollars)						
Currency	Aug-24	July-2025	Aug-25	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change	12-Mth% Change
Euro	0.9051	0.8760	0.8557	-2.32	-11.40	-5.46
Yen	146.17	150.75	147.05	-2.45	-6.46	0.60
Pound	0.7618	0.7572	0.7405	-2.20	-7.32	-2.79
Canadian \$	1.3492	1.3856	1.3741	-0.83	-4.47	1.85
Swiss Franc	0.8496	0.8123	0.8005	-1.45	-11.78	-5.78
Renminbi	7.0913	7.2000	7.1308	-0.96	-2.31	0.56
Source: Bloomberg as of August 29, 2025						

D. Selected Commodity Prices (\$)					
Commodity	Aug-24	July-25	Aug-2025	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change
Gold / Ounce	2503.39	3289.93	3447.95	4.80	30.48
Silver / Ounce	28.86	36.71	39.72	8.19	37.44
Oil / Barrel	80.77	67.66	72.55	7.23	-2.46
Source: Bloomberg as of August 29, 2025					

E: Short Term Deposit Rates in Selected Currencies (%)			
	USD	GBP	EUR
<b>o/n</b>	4.3900	3.9750	1.9850
<b>1 Month</b>	4.3050	4.0175	1.9850
<b>3 Month</b>	4.3000	4.1075	2.0850
<b>6 Month</b>	4.2700	4.2650	2.1050
<b>9 Month</b>	4.2000	4.2700	2.0950
<b>1 year</b>	4.1200	4.2500	2.1750
Source: Bloomberg as of August 29, 2025			

F. Equity Market Valuations August 29, 2025 (% change)								
	BISX	DJIA	S&P 500	FTSE 100	CAC 40	DAX	Nikkei 225	SE
1 month	0.34	3.20	1.91	0.60	-0.88	-0.68	4.01	7.97
3 month	-0.28	3.29	4.11	4.87	0.50	-0.03	5.51	12.00
YTD	0.74	7.05	9.84	12.41	4.38	20.06	7.08	15.10
12-month	2.51	9.58	14.37	9.68	0.96	26.42	10.53	35.74
Sources: Bloomberg and BISX								

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

	VALUE									CHANGE								
	Jul. 02	Jul. 09	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 06	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Jul. 02	Jul. 09	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 06	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
<b>I. External Reserves</b>	<b>2,974.79</b>	<b>2,955.20</b>	<b>2,951.22</b>	<b>2,960.37</b>	<b>2,962.69</b>	<b>2,967.15</b>	<b>2,935.62</b>	<b>2,907.16</b>	<b>2,887.95</b>	<b>(55.18)</b>	<b>(19.59)</b>	<b>(3.98)</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>(31.52)</b>	<b>(28.46)</b>	<b>(19.21)</b>
<b>II. Net Domestic Assets (A + B + C + D)</b>	<b>(202.70)</b>	<b>(63.36)</b>	<b>(35.02)</b>	<b>(16.72)</b>	<b>(11.96)</b>	<b>(18.81)</b>	<b>(40.54)</b>	<b>(61.15)</b>	<b>(27.26)</b>	<b>138.57</b>	<b>139.35</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>(6.85)</b>	<b>(21.73)</b>	<b>(20.61)</b>	<b>33.88</b>
<b>A. Net Credit to Gov't (I + ii + iii -iv)</b>	<b>602.15</b>	<b>758.09</b>	<b>766.77</b>	<b>769.23</b>	<b>780.31</b>	<b>762.90</b>	<b>734.61</b>	<b>735.43</b>	<b>774.32</b>	<b>155.47</b>	<b>155.93</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>(17.41)</b>	<b>(28.29)</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>38.89</b>
i) Advances	271.00	536.27	536.27	536.27	536.27	536.27	556.27	556.27	561.27	(294.80)	265.27	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	5.00
ii) Registered Stock	409.72	429.94	430.06	430.06	430.06	417.64	417.91	448.32	448.25	(11.44)	20.21	0.12	(0.00)	0.00	(12.41)	0.27	30.41	(0.08)
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	(0.00)
iv) Deposits	78.57	208.12	199.57	197.11	186.03	191.02	239.57	269.17	235.20	(461.72)	129.55	(8.56)	(2.46)	(11.08)	5.00	48.55	29.60	(33.97)
<b>B. Rest of Public sector (Net) (i+ii-iii)</b>	<b>(34.07)</b>	<b>(29.52)</b>	<b>(3.12)</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>	<b>(2.36)</b>	<b>(6.33)</b>	<b>(25.24)</b>	<b>(20.29)</b>	<b>(25.56)</b>	<b>(22.25)</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>(1.93)</b>	<b>(3.97)</b>	<b>(18.91)</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>(5.27)</b>
i) Loans	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	-	(0.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Bonds/Securities	4.10	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.14	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Deposits	39.68	35.16	8.50	5.82	7.75	11.72	30.63	25.68	30.95	22.25	(4.51)	(26.66)	(2.69)	1.93	3.97	18.91	(4.95)	5.27
<b>C. Loans to/Deposits with Banks</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>D. Other Items (Net)*</b>	<b>(770.78)</b>	<b>(791.92)</b>	<b>(798.67)</b>	<b>(785.51)</b>	<b>(789.91)</b>	<b>(775.38)</b>	<b>(749.91)</b>	<b>(776.28)</b>	<b>(776.02)</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>(21.14)</b>	<b>(6.75)</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>(4.39)</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>25.47</b>	<b>(26.38)</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>III. Monetary Base</b>	<b>2,772.09</b>	<b>2,891.84</b>	<b>2,916.19</b>	<b>2,943.65</b>	<b>2,950.73</b>	<b>2,948.34</b>	<b>2,895.09</b>	<b>2,846.01</b>	<b>2,860.69</b>	<b>83.39</b>	<b>119.75</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>27.45</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>(2.39)</b>	<b>(53.25)</b>	<b>(49.07)</b>	<b>14.68</b>
A. Currency in Circulation	634.63	633.55	638.43	632.01	630.40	642.00	637.31	623.77	631.57	(2.79)	(1.08)	4.88	(6.43)	(1.61)	11.60	(4.69)	(13.54)	7.81
B. Bank Balances with CBOB	2,137.45	2,258.29	2,277.76	2,311.64	2,320.33	2,306.34	2,257.77	2,222.25	2,229.12	86.17	120.83	19.47	33.88	8.69	(13.99)	(48.56)	(35.53)	6.87

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 <sup>p</sup>																										
1. Government Revenue & Grants					663.5	682.6					638.6	758.3					889.4	1029.1							2,191.5	2,469.9
% 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	739.2					766.3	791.2					744.1	811.4							2,170.8	2,341.8
% change; over previous quarter					-35.4%	-20.3%					16.0%	7.0%					-2.9%	2.6%							1.7%	7.9%
5. Capital Expenditure					64.7	120.9					69.4	71.7					101.0	45.4							235.1	238.1
% change; over previous quarter					-47.7%	-9.5%					7.4%	-40.7%					45.5%	-36.7%							21.2%	1.3%
6. Deficit/Surplus*					-61.54	-177.56					-197.17	-104.61					44.26	172.22							-214.44	-109.95
% change; over previous quarter					-84.0%	-37.7%					220.4%	-41.1%					-122.4%	-264.6%							-14.1%	-48.7%

	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 <sup>p</sup> **																								
7. Total Direct Debt	11,601.4	11,714.9	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	11,596.1	11,976.0	11,666.4	12,089.8								
% 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%	2.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.9%								
8. External Debt	5,205.3	5,135.7	5,234.2	5,114.3	5,153.1	5,056.4	5,134.7	5,072.0	5,144.5	5,072.4	5,065.2	5,292.9	5,274.6	5,267.6	5,269.3	5,258.0								
% 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%	4.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%								
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	292.4	253.5	295.6	255.9								
% 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%	-0.4%	-1.3%	1.1%	0.9%								
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	6,427.1	6,044.1	6,500.1	5,955.0	6,219.4	6,029.2	6,454.9	6,101.5	6,575.9								
% 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%	1.2%	3.8%	1.2%	1.9%								
11. Total Amortization	785.4	307.9	87.6	130.1	185.5	262.0	266.1	261.9	90.0	152.1	360.6	1,486.7	239.8	77.9	30.2	26.8								
% change; over previous month	33.1%	-33.8%	-796.6%	-136.7%	52.8%	50.3%	30.3%	-0.1%	-195.5%	-72.1%	300.5%	877.2%	-33.5%	-94.8%	-87.4%	-65.6%								
12.Total Public Sector F/C Debt	5,943.1	5,734.5	5,971.5	5,714.0	5,879.1	5,652.3	5,852.0	5,668.6	5,862.8	5,669.1	5,856.0	5,883.0	5,933.4	5,854.3	5,931.3	5,847.1								
% 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%	3.77%	1.3%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.12%								

	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
Real Sector Indicators																								
13. Retail Price Index	120.98	121.87	121.34	122.32	123.23	122.23	122.60	122.11	121.6	122.0														
% change; over previous month	1.33%	0.74%	1.72%	0.4%	2.85%	-0.1%	1.68%	-0.1%	0.40%	-0.1%														
14. Tourist arrivals (000's)	959.1	1034.3	902.7	1016.1	1146.3	1227.2	906.7	1098.1	896.7	944.3	927.3	1029.0	1056.8	1022.0										
% change; over previous year	13.29%	7.84%	10.01%	12.56%	20.50%	7.06%	4.8%	21.1%	18.6%	5.3%	16.7%	11.0%	22.8%	-3.3%										
15. Air arrivals (000's)	141.1	134.5	156.7	151.7	206.3	201.1	158.7	173.0	158.5	153.1	170.7	165.4	172.6	171.0										
% change; over previous year	6.45%	-4.66%	3.98%	-3.20%	10.47%	-2.54%	-7.0%	9.0%	5.8%	-3.4%	1.7%	-3.1%	-1.7%	-0.9%										
16. Res. Mortgage Commitments-Value of New Const. & Rehab. (B\$Millions)					23.67	17.07					20.42	17.40												
% change; over previous qtr.					29.90%	0.38%					-13.72%	1.93%												

YEAR TO DATE	
2024	2025
(Over previous year)	
121.94	122.11
1.59%	0.14%
6,795.60	7,371.1
15.26%	8.47%
1164.64	1149.80
2.72%	-1.27%

44.09	34.47
27.05%	-21.81%

\* Includes Net Lending to Public Corporations  
\*\* Debt figures include Central Government only, unless otherwise indicated  
p - provisional