

Quarterly
Economic Review
SEPTEMBER 2022



VOLUME 31 | No. 3

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The Quarterly Economic Review (QER) is a publication of the Central Bank of The Bahamas, prepared by the Research Department, for issue in March, June, September and December. All correspondence pertaining to the QER should be addressed to:

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OVERVIEW

Preliminary indications are that, during the third quarter of 2022, the Bahamian economy sustained its recovery momentum from the adverse impact of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Tourism output further improved, bolstered by gains in the high-value added air segment, as well as the rebound in sea arrivals, amid relaxed pandemic-related restrictions and the release of pent-up demand for travel in the key source markets. Further, construction output continued to be supported by several small to medium-scale foreign direct investment projects, and to a lesser extent, public sector post-hurricane reconstruction works. In price developments, domestic inflationary pressures remained elevated, underpinned by the pass-through effects of higher international oil prices and increased costs for other imported goods.

Provisional data showed that the Government's overall deficit decreased notably for the first quarter of FY2022/23, vis-à-vis the same period of FY2021/22. Underpinning this outturn was a VAT-led rebound in total revenue, along with a reduction in aggregate expenditure. Budgetary financing was obtained largely from domestic sources, and featured a combination of long and short-term debt.

On the monetary front, banking liquidity expanded, as the buildup in the deposit base, contrasted with the decline in domestic credit during the review quarter. However, the seasonal increase in demand for foreign currency resulted in a decrease in external reserves. Meanwhile, banks' credit quality indicators improved over the quarter, buoyed by ongoing loan write-offs and improving economic conditions. Similarly, domestic banks overall profitability for the second quarter—the latest available data—strengthened, attributed to reduced levels of provisioning for bad debts and lowered operating expenses.

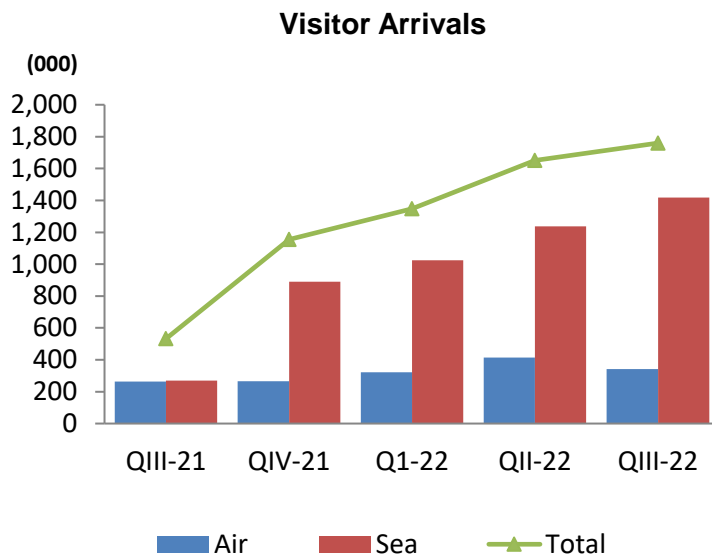
In external sector developments, the estimated current account deficit narrowed over the review quarter, owing primarily to a widening in the services account surplus, which was led by a rebound in travel receipts. Contrastingly, reflecting the sharp reduction in other investment inflows and a reduced net private direct investments, the financial account inflows fell considerably. Further, estimated capital account transfers were nil during the third quarter, similar to the corresponding 2021 period.

REAL SECTOR

TOURISM

During the third quarter of 2022, tourism output maintained its positive momentum, as COVID-19 pandemic related-restrictions were further relaxed in the major source markets. Underpinning this outturn, were ongoing gains in the high-valued air segment and the sustained rebound in the dominant sea segment, attributed to the release of pent-up demand for travel.

Preliminary data from the Ministry of Tourism revealed that total visitor arrivals during the three-months to September, more than tripled to 1.8 million, vis-à-vis the 0.5 million visitors during the same period last year. Contributing to this outcome, sea passengers rose to 1.4 million, from 0.3 million during the comparative period last year. Further, air traffic expanded to 0.4 million, surpassing the 0.3 million visitors recorded last year.



A breakdown by major port of entry showed that tourist arrivals to New Providence continued to recover, as total arrivals grew to 803,714, from 310,883 last year, bolstered by improvements in both sea and air passengers to 531,491 and 272,223, respectively. Likewise, visitors to the Family Islands extended to 842,482, relative to 192,403 in 2021, supported by respective gains in air and sea traffic to 60,644 and 781,838. In Grand Bahama, foreign arrivals advanced to 113,509, from 28,920 passengers in the prior year, reflecting a rise in air and sea traffic to 8,893 and 104,616, respectively.

The most recent statistics provided by AirDNA indicated similar trends in the private vacation rental market. Specifically, total room nights booked expanded by 43.4% to 409,654, underpinned by growth in hotel comparable listings, by 51.0% to 45,032 and entire place listings, by 42.5% to 364,622, vis-à-vis the same period in 2021. By rental category, the analysis showed occupancy levels for entire place listings rose by 2.8 percentage points to 54.8%, while the average daily rate (ADR) firmed by 6.9% to \$513.65, relative to the corresponding period last year. Likewise, hotel comparable listings occupancy rate moved higher by 3.9 percentage points to 51.6%, as the ADR grew by 4.2% to \$184.71.

Data provided by the Nassau Airport Development Company Limited (NAD) revealed that during the third quarter, total departures—net of domestic passengers—increased to 350,809 from 263,249 passengers in the prior year. In particular, U.S. departures rose to 308,506, extending the 244,677 increase in visitors from last year. Similarly, non-U.S. departures more than doubled to 42,203 from 18,752 in the same period of 2021.

CONSTRUCTION

During the third quarter, output in the construction sector continued to be undergirded by ongoing varied-scale foreign investment projects. However, domestic private sector activity remained subdued.

On the domestic side, total mortgage disbursements for new construction and repairs—as reported by banks, insurance companies and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation—reduced by 2.8% (\$0.6

million) to \$21.1 million, following a 3.0% decrease in the previous year. Residential disbursements declined by 0.8% (\$0.2 million) to \$21.1 million, a reversal from a 1.1% increase in 2021. Moreover, there were no commercial disbursements during the third quarter, following a \$0.9 million decrease a year earlier.

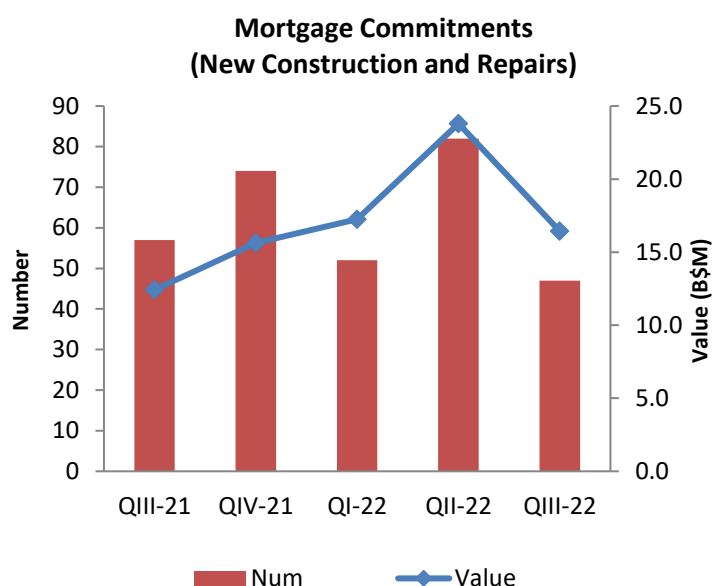
Total mortgage commitments for new buildings and repairs—a forward-looking indicator of domestic activity—fell by 10 to 47, while the corresponding value increased by 32.3% to \$16.4 million. Disaggregated by loan category, the number of undisbursed approvals for residential commitments reduced by

9 to 46; however, the associated value rose by \$5.9 million (56.5%) to \$16.3 million. In addition, commercial approvals decreased to 1 from 2, with the relevant value falling to \$0.1 million from an estimated \$2.0 million in the prior year.

In terms of interest rates, the average financing costs for commercial mortgages firmed to 8.00% from 7.29% in the preceding year. Conversely, the average interest rate for residential mortgages moved lower by 70 basis points to 5.66%.

PRICES

Domestic consumer price inflation—as measured by changes in the average Retail Price Index for The Bahamas—firmed, reflecting the pass-through effects of the rise in imported goods and international oil prices. In particular, during the three months to September, average consumer price inflation advanced to 6.7%, from 3.8% in the corresponding period of 2021. In particular, the average costs for recreation & culture rose by 18.4% and miscellaneous goods & services, by 0.4%, after recording respective decreases in the previous year. Further,



Retail Price Index (Annual % Changes; September)						
Items	Weight	2021		2022		
		Index	%	Index	%	
Food & Non-Alcoholic	102.4	111.50	1.3	129.40	16.1	
Alcohol, Tobacco &	5.9	129.53	6.5	128.85	-0.5	
Clothing & Footwear	45.0	113.76	7.7	116.30	2.2	
Housing, Water, Gas, Furn. & Household,	321.7	105.95	4.4	110.22	4.0	
Health	45.7	116.20	0.2	116.78	0.5	
Transportation	44.0	140.13	4.1	145.37	3.7	
Communication	125.0	122.37	12.7	143.20	17.0	
Rec., & Culture	40.9	113.33	13.1	117.39	3.6	
Education	24.6	112.66	-2.9	127.55	13.2	
Restaurant & Hotels	42.4	103.51	3.4	104.27	0.7	
Misc. Goods & Svcs.	56.8	126.58	3.3	142.33	12.4	
	145.6	107.52	-1.9	108.25	0.7	
ALL ITEMS	1000.0	112.45	4.1	119.74	6.5	

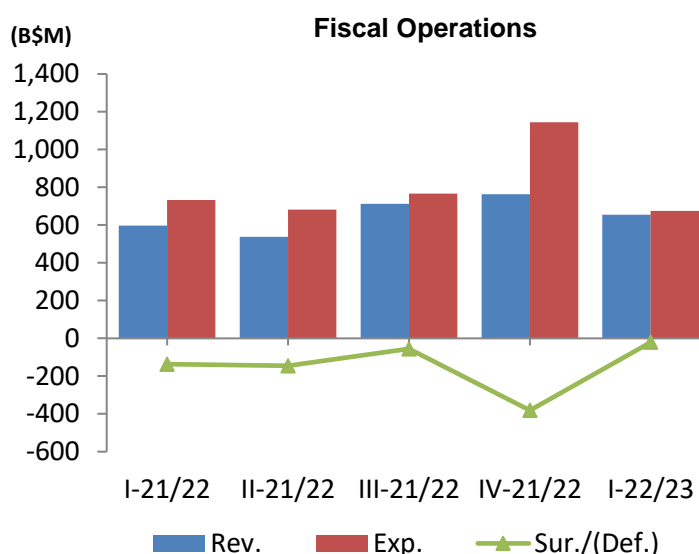
average inflation quickened for transport (15.8%), restaurant & hotels (15.5%), food & non-alcoholic beverages (14.6%) and health (4.1%). Providing some offset, average inflation moderated for communication (5.1%), housing, water, gas, electricity & other fuels (4.0%), clothing & footwear (3.2%), education (1.6%), furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance (1.4%) and alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics (0.1%).

During the third quarter, domestic energy costs also rose, occasioned by the uptrend in global oil prices. Specifically, average gasoline prices increased by 2.3% to \$6.60 per gallon, compared to the previous quarter, and by 44.1% on an annual basis. Likewise, the cost of diesel moved higher by 2.8% to \$6.62 per gallon over the three-month period, and by 28.6% relative to the same period in 2021. However, the Bahamas Power and Light’s (BPL) fuel charge remained stable at 10.50 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) during the review quarter and year-over-year, as the Government imposed a freeze on surcharge adjustments.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

Preliminary data on the Government’s budgetary operations for the first quarter of FY2022/23, showed that the overall deficit reduced notably to \$20.4 million from \$136.4 million in the comparable period of FY2021/22. Contributing to this outturn, was a VAT-led rebound in aggregate revenue, reflective of the recovery in economic activity. Specifically, total revenue rose by \$57.9 million (9.7%) to \$654.4 million, while aggregate expenditure reduced by \$58.0 million (7.9%) to \$674.8 million.



REVENUE

Tax receipts—which comprised 87.8% of total revenue—expanded by \$54.1 million (10.4%) to \$574.4 million. In particular, VAT collections—at a dominant 57.6% of total tax receipt—grew by \$35.4 million (12.0%) to \$330.8 million. In addition, collections from stamp taxes on financial and realty transactions rose by \$1.8 million (6.7%) to \$28.5 million, relative to a year earlier. Similarly, proceeds from specific taxes—mainly gaming—increased by \$2.3 million (22.2%) to \$12.8 million, vis-à-vis the prior year.

In terms of the other components, taxes on the use or supply of goods decreased by \$7.3 million (32.5%) to \$15.1 million. Of note, revenue from general business licenses fees reduced by \$9.2 million (62.7%) to \$5.4 million and marine license taxes, by \$0.4 million (36.3%) to \$0.7 million.

In a partial offset, collections from motor vehicle taxes rose by \$2.2 million (44.8%) to \$7.0 million and company taxes, by \$0.1 million (8.1%) to \$2.0 million.

In terms of the remaining categories, taxes on international trade increased by \$49.4 million (42.7%) to \$165.0 million, largely attributed to the improvements in economic activity. Of note, departure taxes grew by \$26.9 million to \$37.5 million, on account of the recovery in travel, while export taxes, which includes excise duties, rose by \$23.7 million (55.6%) to \$66.2 million. In contrast, collections from customs & other import taxes, decreased

by \$1.2 million (2.0%) to \$61.1 million. Meanwhile, revenue from property taxes edged up by \$0.2 million (1.1%) to \$20.9 million. However, income from general stamp taxes, fell by \$0.4 million (19.6%) to \$1.8 million.

Non-tax receipts—which comprised the remaining 12.2% of total revenue—rose by \$3.8 million (5.0%) to \$79.9 million. Underpinning this outturn, revenue from “miscellaneous” and unidentified taxes increased markedly to \$15.2 million, from just \$0.4 million in the prior year. In contrast, proceeds from the sale of goods and services, fell by \$9.3 million (16.0%) to \$48.7 million, led by a notable decline in receipts from immigration and customs fees. In addition, property income decreased by \$1.5 million (9.4%) to \$14.8 million, as the falloff in collections from Government property, overshadowed the uptick in interest & dividend receipts. Further, revenue from fines, penalties & forfeitures eased by \$0.2 million (16.0%) to \$1.1 million, while revenue from the sale of non-financial assets and reimbursements & repayments remained at negligible levels.

Government Revenue By Source				
(Jul. - Sep.)				
	FY21/22		FY22/23	
	<u>B\$M</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>B\$M</u>	<u>%</u>
Property Tax	20.6	12.9	20.9	3.2
Value Added Tax	295.4	32.9	330.8	50.6
Stamp Taxes (Financial & Realty)	26.7	3.6	28.5	4.4
Excise Tax*	26.9	7.2	(0.5)	(0.1)
Specific Taxes (Gaming Tax)	10.5	1.0	12.8	2.0
Motor Vehicle Taxes	4.8	1.9	7.0	1.1
Company Taxes	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.3
License to Conduct Specific Bus. Act.	14.6	11.1	5.4	0.8
Marine License Activities	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1
Customs & Other Import Duties	62.3	8.7	61.1	9.3
Taxes on Exports*	42.6	1.5	66.2	10.1
Departure Taxes	10.6	0.5	37.5	5.7
Other Taxes on Transactions	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
General Stamp Taxes	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.3
Property Income	16.4	0.3	14.8	2.3
Sales of Goods & Services	58.0	8.2	48.7	7.4
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.2
Reimbursements & Repayments	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0
Misc. & Unidentified Revenue	0.4	0.1	15.2	2.3
Total	596.4	100.0	654.2	100.0

* Data for Excise Tax & Taxes on Exports are currently being reviewed by Government and thus, subject to revision.

EXPENDITURE

The reduction in total expenditure was owing to a \$47.8 million (7.2%) decline in current spending to \$620.7 million, combined with a \$10.2 million (15.8%) falloff in capital outlays to \$54.2 million.

By economic categorization, the decrease in current spending largely reflected a \$37.5 million (42.8%) contraction in allocations for social benefits, to \$50.0 million, explained by a decline in disbursements for assistance related to COVID-19. In addition, subsidies fell by \$16.7 million (14.2%) to \$100.5 million, mainly due to reduced allocations to public entities. Disbursements for use of goods and services also lessened by \$13.2 million (9.8%) to \$121.0 million. Likewise, “other” miscellaneous payments moved lower by \$2.6 million (5.0%) to \$49.8 million, owing largely to a decline in insurance premium payments, by \$5.8 million (43.6%) to \$7.5 million, which outstripped the \$3.1 million (8.0%) growth in current transfers to \$42.3 million. In a modest offset, employee compensation rose by \$11.4 million (6.3%) to \$192.8 million. In addition, interest payments on the public debt grew by \$10.5 million (11.4%) to \$102.7 million, on account of expanded servicing of external debt. Grants also firmed to \$3.8 million from \$3.5 million in the preceding year.

The decrease in capital outlays was due primarily to an \$11.5 million (69.8%) reduction in capital transfers to public enterprises. In contrast, acquisition of non-financial assets grew by \$1.3 million (2.8%) to \$49.2 million, reflective of a rise in spending on buildings other than dwellings.

FINANCING AND THE NATIONAL DEBT

Budgetary financing during the first quarter of FY2022/23, was dominated by domestic debt market operations. Specifically, internal borrowings amounted to \$353.8 million, and consisted of loans & advances (\$205.0 million), Government bonds (\$118.2 million) and Treasury bills/notes (\$30.6 million). Further, drawdowns on external facilities totalled \$46.0 million. Debt amortization totalled \$387.8 million, of which the largest share (88.9%) retired Bahamian dollar debt.

As a result of these developments, the Direct Charge on the Government fell by \$17.8 million (0.2%) over the quarter; but rose by \$688.0 million (6.8%), year-over-year, to \$10,775.0 million at end-September 2022. An analysis by component showed that Bahamian dollar obligations represented 52.9% of the total, while foreign currency liabilities accounted for the remaining 47.1%.

A further disaggregation by creditors revealed that private and institutional investors held the largest share of local debt (42.3%), followed by banks (38.9%), public corporations (10.1%) and the Central Bank (8.7%). By instrument type, bonds comprised the majority of the domestic debt (71.3%) and featured a reduced average maturity of 9.8 years compared to 10.5 years in 2021. The remainder was represented by Treasury bills & notes (16.6%) and loans & advances (12.1%).

The Government’s contingent liabilities declined by \$2.9 million (0.7%) over the previous quarter and by \$9.3 million (2.3%), year-on-year, to \$392.0 million. As a consequence, the National Debt—inclusive of contingent liabilities—reduced by \$20.7 million (0.2%) over the three month period, but increased by \$678.8 million (6.5%) vis-à-vis the preceding year, to \$11,167.0 million.

Estimates of the Debt-to-GDP Ratios			
September (%) ¹			
	2020 _p	2021 _p	2022 _p
Direct Charge	85.3	94.9	86.1
National Debt	89.5	98.7	89.3
Total Public Sector Debt*	92.8	101.7	91.7
Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas and Bahamas National Statistical Institute			
<i>GDP growth estimate for 2022 is derived from IMF projections.</i>			
<i>¹ In the absence of actual quarterly GDP data for 2022, the ratios presented should be taken as broad estimates of the relevant debt ratios and are therefore subject to revision.</i>			
<i>*Presented partially net of inter-public sector credit.</i>			

Given these developments and more a restored level of output, the Direct Charge as a fraction of GDP decreased by an estimated 8.8 percentage points on a yearly basis, to 86.1%, at end September. In addition, the National Debt-to-GDP ratio declined to an estimated 89.3%, from 98.7% a year earlier.

PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT

Public sector foreign currency debt contracted by \$33.5 million (0.6%) to \$5,569.2 million during the third quarter, but rose by \$516.0 million (10.2%) relative to the same period last year. In particular, amortization payments of \$50.6 million, overshadowed new drawings of \$47.0 million. Additionally, there was a \$29.9 million decline in the debt stock resulting from exchange rate adjustments. A breakdown by components showed that the Government’s outstanding liabilities—which accounted for 91.2% of the total—fell by \$26.9 million (0.5%) to \$5,078.6 million on a quarterly basis. In addition, the public corporations’ debt stock decreased by \$6.6 million (1.3%) to \$490.6 million.

Relative to the same quarter of 2021, total foreign currency debt service payments grew by \$3.2 million (3.5%) to \$95.3 million, attributed to an \$18.6 million (30.3%) rise in the Government’s payments, to \$79.8 million, amid the annual increase in the stock of outstanding debt. In particular, amortization payments rose by \$6.5 million (17.9%) to \$43.1 million and interest charges, by \$12.0 million (48.7%) to \$36.7 million. In contrast, the public corporations’ segment declined by \$15.4 million (49.8%) to \$15.5 million, as amortization payments decreased by \$15.0 million (66.5%) to \$7.6 million, while interest charges fell by \$0.3 million (4.0%) to \$7.9 million. As a consequence of these developments, the Government’s debt service to revenue ratio stood at 12.2%, approximately 1.9 percentage points higher than in 2021. In contrast, the ratio of debt servicing against exports of goods and services, reduced by 1.1 percentage points to 8.6%, reflecting the export sector’s recovery.

A breakdown by creditor profile showed that capital market investors held the largest share of the foreign currency debt (51.4%), followed by financial institutions (23.3%), multilateral institutions (20.7%), domestic banks (3.6%) and bilateral agencies (1.0%). A disaggregation by currency type revealed that, the majority of the stock was denominated in United States dollars (87.5%), with smaller portions in euro (5.1%), IMF SDRs (4.2%), the Swiss franc (2.3%) and the Chinese yuan (0.9%). At end-September, the average maturity of the outstanding foreign currency debt stood at 8.3 years, a decline from 8.9 years recorded in the prior year.

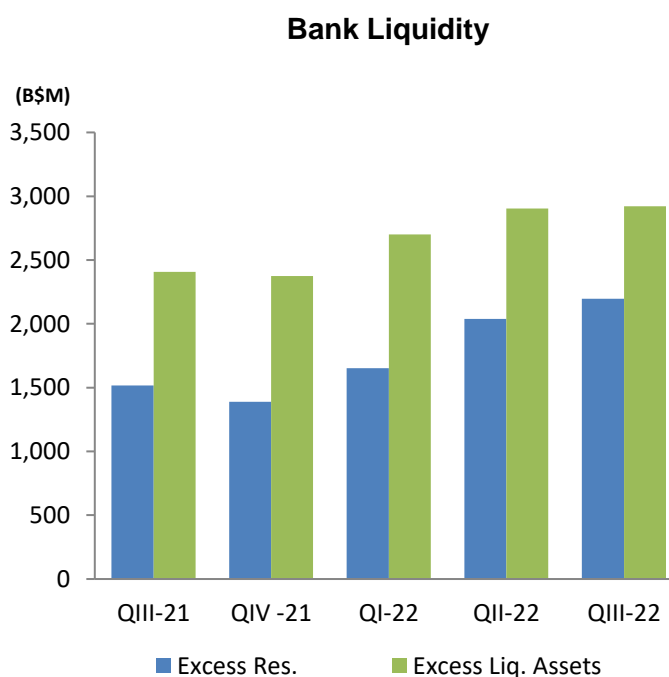
MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

OVERVIEW

During the third quarter, monetary developments featured a buildup in banking sector liquidity, against the backdrop of an expansion in the deposit base, which contrasted with a reduction in domestic credit. However, in line with the seasonal increase in demand for foreign currency, external reserves declined, following an accumulation in the same period of 2021, which had included the allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Meanwhile, banks' credit quality indicators improved over the quarter, reflective of the sustained recovery in the domestic economy and ongoing loan write-offs. In addition, profitability indicators for the second quarter—the latest period for which data is available—showed a rise in banks' overall net income, led by a reduction in bad debt provisioning expenses. As for interest rates, the weighted average spread narrowed over the review quarter, as the decrease in the average lending rate, overshadowed the softening in the mean deposit rate.

LIQUIDITY

Net free cash reserves of the banking system increased by \$157.5 million (7.7%) to \$2,197.0 million, exceeding the \$26.5 million (1.8%) growth in the comparative 2021 period. As a result, the ratio of free cash reserves to Bahamian dollar deposit liabilities stood at 26.8% at end-September, higher than the 20.0% a year earlier. Largely reflecting a rise in balances held with the Central Bank, the broader surplus liquid assets rose by \$18.2 million (0.6%) to \$2,921.6 million, although a slowdown from the \$60.1 million (2.6%) accumulation in the corresponding quarter of 2021. At end-September, surplus liquid assets stood at 199.9% above the statutory minimum, relative to 178.0% in September, 2021.



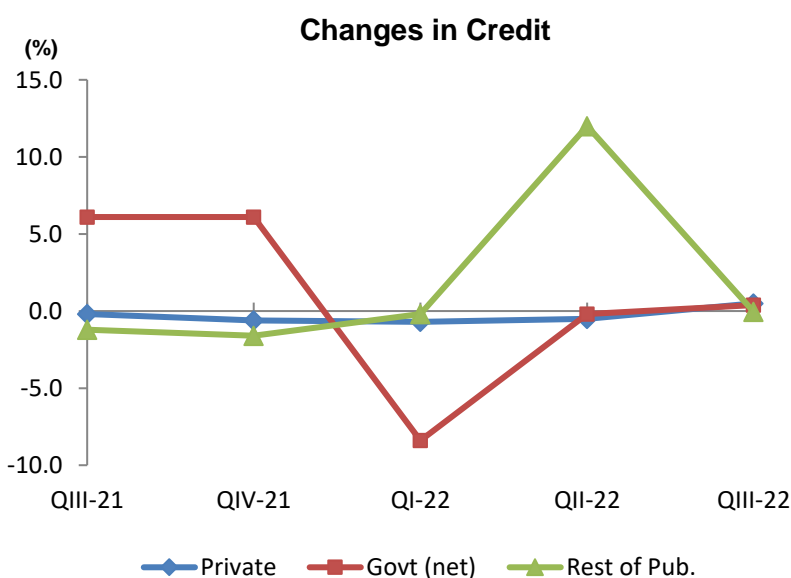
DEPOSITS AND MONEY

The growth in the overall money supply (M3) accelerated to \$71.1 million (0.8%) from \$8.2 million (0.1%) in the preceding year, bringing the total stock to \$9,053.5 million. By components, however, there was a decline in narrow money (M1), though moderated to \$7.8 million (0.2%) from \$20.9 million (0.6%) last year. Specifically, demand deposits decreased by \$26.2 million (0.7%), albeit lower than the \$30.2 million (0.9%) reduction a year earlier, which was due mostly to the curtailment in the falloff in public corporations placements. Conversely, currency in active circulation grew by \$18.4 million (4.7%), nearly doubling the \$9.3 million (2.5%) build up in 2021. Meanwhile, broad money (M2) contracted by \$15.8 million (0.2%), a turnaround from a \$36.3 million (0.5%) increase in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Of note, fixed balances declined by \$27.5 million (1.3%), a reversal from the year earlier \$3.7 million (0.2%) gain. Also, the growth in savings deposits slowed to \$19.6 million (1.0%) from \$53.5 million (2.9%) in the prior year. However, residents' foreign currency deposits grew by \$86.8 million (16.4%), overshadowing the \$28.2 million (6.2%) reduction in 2021.

A disaggregation by category showed that Bahamian dollar demand deposits remained the largest share of aggregate money stock (42.7%), followed by fixed balances (23.3%) and savings deposits (22.6%). Further, residents' foreign currency deposits and currency in active circulation accounted for significantly smaller shares of the money stock at 6.8% and 4.5%, respectively.

DOMESTIC CREDIT

During the third quarter, the growth in total domestic credit slowed considerably, to \$39.1 million (0.5%), from the \$146.0 million (1.7%) buildup in the corresponding 2021 period. In particular, the Bahamian dollar component—comprising 95.8% of the total—declined by \$4.8 million (0.1%), a reversal from the \$196.6 million (2.4%) accumulation a year earlier. Conversely, foreign currency credit expanded by \$43.9 million (13.7%), a switch from the \$50.6 million (13.1%) contraction in the prior year.



From a sectoral perspective, net claims on the Government grew by \$13.4 million (0.5%), albeit significantly lower than the \$158.5 million (6.1%) expansion in the previous year. Further, private sector credit rose by \$25.8 million (0.5%), a turnaround from an \$8.8 million (0.2%) reduction last year. Meanwhile, the decrease in credit to the rest of the public sector moderated to \$0.1 million, from \$3.7 million (1.2%) in 2021.

A disaggregation of the various private sector categories revealed that, personal loans—which comprised the bulk of private sector credit (72.4%)—fell marginally by \$2.5 million (0.1%), following a \$63.5 million (1.3%) contraction in the preceding year, and relative to an average quarterly decline of 0.4% over the past five years. In the underlying transactions, residential mortgages rose by \$25.0 million (1.0%), a shift from a \$15.0 million (0.6%) decline last year, while overdrafts grew by \$6.6 million (15.1%), a turnaround from the \$1.5 million (3.0%) falloff in 2021. In addition, the reduction in consumer credit tapered to \$34.2 million (1.7%) from \$47.0 million (2.2%) in the previous year.

A breakdown of Bahamian dollar consumer credit revealed net repayments for debt consolidation (\$20.6 million), “miscellaneous” purposes (\$5.5 million), home improvements (\$2.5 million), land purchases (\$2.3 million), credit cards (\$1.5 million), and education (\$1.1 million). More muted declines were registered for medical

(\$0.7 million) and commercial vehicles (\$0.1 million). In contrast, net lending increased for furnishings and domestic appliances (\$0.7 million) and private cars (\$0.5 million).

As it relates to other private sector loan categories, credit balances rose for transport (\$29.8 million), distribution (\$13.4 million), manufacturing (\$4.4 million), fisheries (\$3.2 million) and private financial institutions (\$2.5 million). Conversely, credit was reduced for “miscellaneous” purposes (\$9.9 million), construction (\$9.6 million) and professional & “other” services (\$1.4 million).

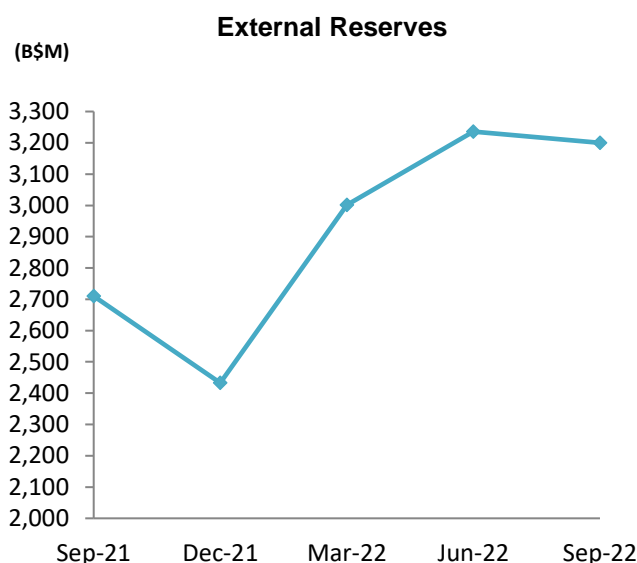
MORTGAGES

Data obtained from domestic banks, insurance companies and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation indicated that during the third quarter, the total value of outstanding mortgages increased by \$1.3 million to \$2,905.0 million, lower than the \$5.0 million (0.2%) growth in the corresponding period of 2021. Underlying this outturn, the commercial component grew by \$2.2 million (1.0%) to \$206.3 million, a reversal from the \$0.5 million (0.3%) falloff in the previous year. Meanwhile, the dominant residential component—which comprised 92.9% of total mortgages—declined by \$0.9 million to \$2,698.6 million, following a \$5.5 million (0.2%) growth in the year prior. At end-September, the majority of outstanding mortgages were held by domestic banks (86.9%), while insurance companies and the Bahamas Mortgage Corporation held 6.5% each of the total share.

Distribution of Bank Credit By Sector (End-Sep.)				
	2022		2021	
	B\$M	%	B\$M	%
Agriculture	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
Fisheries	5.2	0.1	6.0	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0
Manufacturing	37.7	0.6	38.1	0.6
Distribution	292.3	4.6	290.4	4.4
Tourism	34.6	0.5	14.9	0.2
Enter. & Catering	27.6	0.4	21.9	0.3
Transport	68.3	1.1	41.5	0.6
Construction	300.1	4.7	332.4	5.0
Government	724.4	11.3	860.2	13.0
Public Corps.	115.7	1.8	82.8	1.2
Private Financial	17.0	0.3	18.4	0.3
Prof. & Other Ser.	53.2	0.8	56.6	0.9
Personal	4,647.7	72.4	4,778.7	72.0
Miscellaneous	90.2	1.4	88.9	1.3
TOTAL	6,416.3	100.0	6,633.8	100.0

THE CENTRAL BANK

The Central Bank's net claims on the Government grew by \$68.7 million (18.8%) to \$434.6 million during the third quarter, extending the year earlier \$21.1 million (9.8%) accretion, owing primarily to a decline in the Government's deposit balances. The outturn follows an average growth of \$17.0 million (8.3%) over the past five years. The Central Bank's demand liabilities to domestic banks rose by \$83.4 million (3.3%) to \$2,586.8 million, a switch from a \$99.5 million (5.1%) reduction in the preceding year. In particular, the rise in deposits held for institutions, overshadowed the decline in institutions' holdings of notes and coins. Further, the Central Bank's net liabilities to the rest of the public sector edged up by \$0.1 million (0.8%), in line with the same magnitude in the third quarter of 2021.



External reserves reduced by \$36.2 million (1.1%) to \$3,199.7 million, a turnaround from a \$133.8 million (5.2%) buildup in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which had included the receipt of SDRs from the IMF. Contributing to this outcome, the Central Bank recorded net foreign currency sales of \$23.5 million, although notably lower than the \$113.4 million net sales a year earlier. Specifically, the Central Bank's net sale to public corporations widened to \$98.9 million from \$71.3 million in 2021. In a modest offset, net purchases from the Government widened to \$73.0 million from \$18.7 million. Further, the Bank's position with commercial banks switched to a net intake of \$2.4 million, from a net sale of \$60.8 million a year earlier.

At end-September, the stock of external reserves was equivalent to an estimated 43.0 weeks of the current year's total merchandise imports (including oil purchases), vis-à-vis 44.0 weeks in the corresponding period last year. After adjusting for the 50.0% statutory requirement on the Central Bank's demand liabilities, "usable" reserves increased by \$166.7 million (11.3%) to \$1,645.6 million, relative to the same quarter of the previous year.

DOMESTIC BANKS

Total net foreign assets of the domestic banking system rose by \$24.7 million (72.8%) to \$58.7 million, vis-à-vis the previous quarter, and a shift from net foreign liabilities of \$128.7 million a year earlier.

Domestic bank credit decreased by \$29.6 million (0.4%) during the third quarter, in contrast to a \$124.8 million (1.5%) accumulation last year. Leading this outturn, net claims on the Government contracted by \$55.3 million (2.4%), partly reversing the \$137.4 million buildup in the prior year,

as holdings of long-term securities decreased. In addition, credit to public corporations declined marginally by \$0.2 million (0.1%), a moderation from the \$3.8 million (1.2%) falloff in the preceding year. In contrast, credit to the private sector grew by \$25.8 million (0.5%), a switch from an \$8.8 million (0.2%) reduction in 2021.

Banks’ total deposit liabilities—inclusive of Government balances—expanded by \$114.4 million (1.3%) to \$8,835.5 million, extending the \$19.0 million (0.2%) accumulation last year. The growth in private sector deposits broadened to \$79.9 million (1.0%) from \$31.7 million (0.4%) in 2021, for an ending balance of \$8,323.6 million. In addition, the buildup in public corporations’ deposits accelerated to \$21.7 million (8.6%) from \$0.9 million (0.4%) a year earlier. Further, Government balances grew by \$12.7 million (5.7%), a turnaround from a \$13.5 million (6.2%) decline in the previous year.

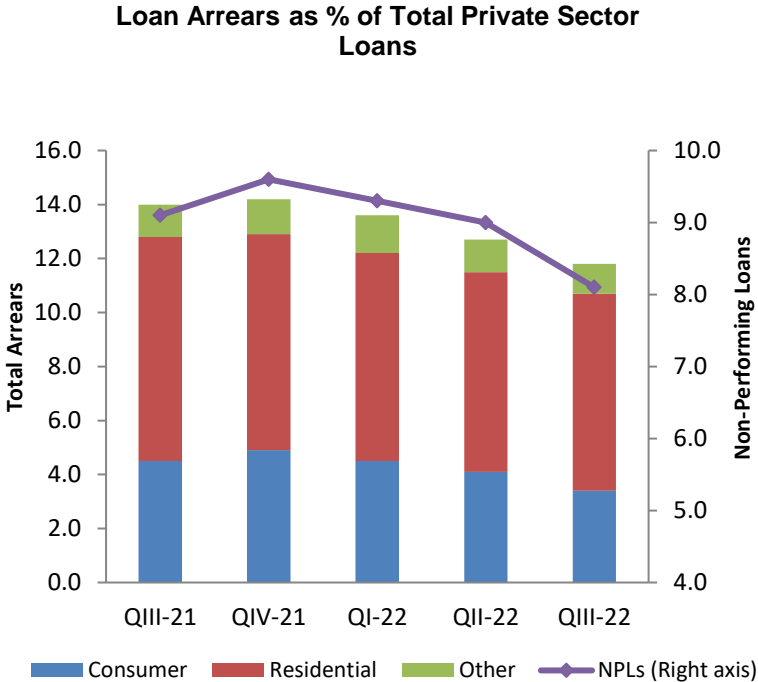
At end-September, the majority of banks’ deposit liabilities were denominated in Bahamian dollars (92.9%), while US dollars comprised the bulk of the remainder. Analyzed by holder, private individuals held the largest share of total local currency accounts at 51.4%, followed by business firms (32.1%), private financial institutions (6.6%), public sector (6.0%), and “other” miscellaneous entities (3.9%).

A breakdown by deposit category revealed that demand balances comprised the largest share of accounts (48.7%), followed by fixed (26.3%), and savings (25.0%) deposits. By range of value and number, Bahamian dollar balances of \$10,000 or less constituted the majority (87.2%) of accounts, but only 5.3% of the total value. Accounts with balances between \$10,000 and \$50,000 represented 8.4% of the facilities, and 10.4% of the overall value, while deposits in excess of \$50,000 comprised 4.4% of accounts, but 84.3% of the aggregate value.

CREDIT QUALITY

Banks’ credit quality indicators improved during the review quarter, buoyed by the sustained recovery in the domestic economy and ongoing loan write-offs. Total private sector loan arrears contracted by \$52.0 million (7.6%) over the quarter, and by \$138.3 million (17.8%) on an annual basis, to \$637.0 million. Correspondingly, the ratio of arrears to total private sector loans moved lower on both a quarterly and year-over-year basis, by 0.9 and by 2.2 percentage points, respectively, to 11.8%.

An analysis by the age of delinquencies revealed that over the quarter, the non-performing



loans (NPLs) segment—arrears in excess of 90 days and on which banks have stopped accruing interest—fell by \$51.4 million (10.5%) to \$436.4 million, resulting in the relevant ratio declining by 91 basis points to 8.1% of total private sector loans. Similarly, short-term arrears (31- 90 days) decreased by \$0.7 million (0.3%) to \$200.6 million, with the attendant ratio unchanged at 3.7% of total private sector loans.

The quarterly contraction in total private sector loan arrears was led by a \$37.2 million (16.8%) reduction in consumer arrears, to \$184.3 million, with the associated ratio decreasing by 1.8 percentage points to 9.4%. The mortgage component—which comprised 61.6% of the total—declined by \$9.3 million (2.3%) to \$392.6 million, leading to a 33 basis points tapering in the corresponding ratio to 15.6%. In addition, commercial arrears reduced by \$5.6 million (8.5%) to \$60.1 million, with the attendant ratio contracting by 68 basis points to 6.6%. Meanwhile, the NPL rate for mortgages moderated to 10.2% from 11.5% a year earlier, and commercial credit fell to 5.2% from 5.3%. Further, the rate for consumer loans declined to 6.8% from 7.9% in 2021.

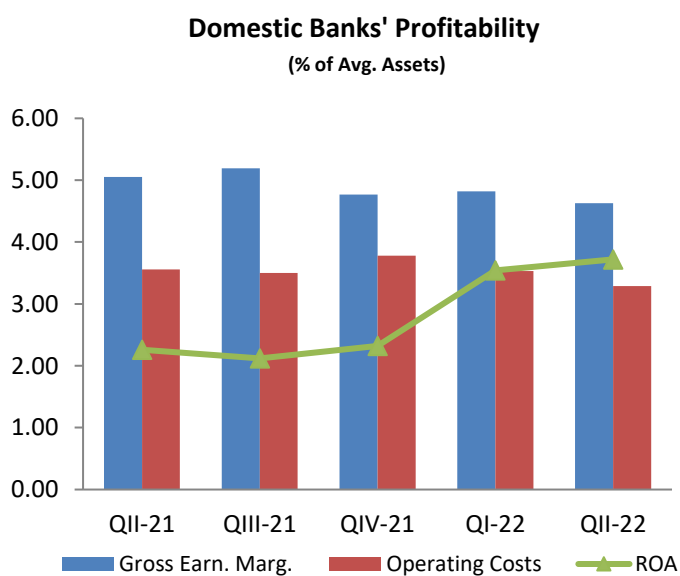
PROVISIONS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Reflective of the improvement in credit quality indicators during the review quarter, banks reduced their total provisions for loan losses by \$36.7 million (7.9%) to \$429.5 million. As a result, the ratio of total provisions to total arrears moved lower by 23 basis points to 67.4%. However, the ratio of total provisions to non-performing loans firmed by 2.9 percentage points to 98.4%. The coverage ratio of specific provisions to non-performing loans also increased by 1.4 percentage points to 77.1%. In the meantime, banks wrote-off an estimated \$47.5 million in delinquent balances and recovered approximately \$13.2 million, during the third quarter.

Banks’ maintained robust capital levels, with the average ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets increasing by 1.4 percentage points to 28.8% during the review quarter. The ratio stayed well in excess of the Bank’s minimum regulatory prescribed ratio of 17.0%.

BANK PROFITABILITY

During the second quarter of 2022—the latest available data—banks’ net income expanded by \$17.8 million (27.0%) to \$83.5 million, when compared to the same period last year. The outturn was largely attributed to declines in bad debt expenses and in overall operating costs. The net interest margin contracted by \$10.1 million (7.5%) to \$124.1 million, as interest income decreased by \$10.7 million (7.4%), and whereas the corresponding expenses fell by \$0.6 million (5.7%). However, commission & foreign exchange fees rose by \$2.6 million



(20.8%) to \$15.3 million, curtailing the reduction in the gross earnings margin at \$7.5 million (5.1%) to \$139.4 million.

As it relates to non-interest expense, banks' aggregate operating outlays reduced by 4.6% to \$99.0 million. Specifically, staff-related and occupancy costs both fell by 8.4% and by 25.1% to \$37.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. In addition, other non-staff related costs—including professional and rental expenses—edged down by 0.2% to \$58.6 million. Further, banks' other net earnings expanded to \$43.0 million, vis-à-vis \$22.4 million in 2021, as provisions for bad debt declined. Other non-interest earnings also rose by \$7.8 million (17.0%) to \$53.6 million, while depreciation costs stabilized at around \$5.8 million.

In line with these developments, movements in banks' profitability ratios, relative to average assets, varied during the third quarter. As a percentage of average assets, the gross earnings margin fell by 42 basis points to 4.63%, as the interest margin ratio declined by 49 basis points to 4.12%, overshadowing the 7 basis points rise in the commission and foreign exchange fees ratio to 0.51%. Moreover, banks' net earnings margin ratio tapered by 15 basis points to 1.34%, as the operating costs ratio decreased by 28 basis points to 3.29%. Notwithstanding this, the net income ratio improved by 51 basis points to 2.77%, reflecting the reduction in provisioning for bad debt.

INTEREST RATES

During the third quarter, the weighted average interest rate spread at commercial banks narrowed by 19 basis points, to 10.54 percentage points. The weighted mean lending rate fell by 20 basis points to 11.01%, while the weighted average deposit rate edged down by 1 basis point, to 0.47%.

Contributing to this development, the average overdrafts rate decreased by 10 basis points to 10.68%. In addition, the mean rate on residential mortgages reduced by 8 basis points to 5.21%. In contrast, the average lending rate for commercial mortgages grew by 1.8 percentage points to 7.08%, while the average rate for consumer loans firmed by 13 basis points to 13.08%.

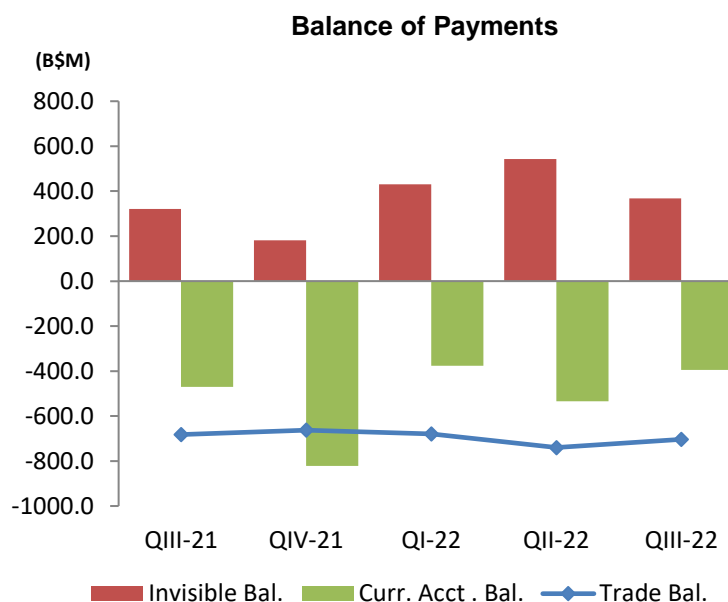
Banking Sector Interest Rates			
Period Average (%)			
	Qtr. III 2021	Qtr. II 2022	Qtr. III 2022
Deposit Rates			
Demand Deposits	0.67	0.69	0.36
Savings Deposits	0.43	0.50	0.33
Fixed Deposits			
Up to 3 months	0.27	0.31	0.28
Up to 6 months	0.41	0.37	0.39
Up to 12 months	0.76	0.45	0.51
Over 12 months	1.34	1.03	0.72
Weighted Avg. Dep. Rate	0.53	0.48	0.47
Lending Rates			
Residential mortgages	5.21	5.29	5.21
Commercial mortgages	5.19	5.25	7.08
Consumer loans	12.28	12.95	13.08
Other Local Loans	7.47	7.05	5.88
Overdrafts	9.83	10.78	10.68
Weighted Avg. Loan Rate	10.08	11.21	11.01

As it relates to deposits, the average rate offered on demand deposits moderated by 33 basis points to 0.36% and savings deposits, by 17 basis points to 0.33%. In addition, the average range of interest offered on fixed balances softened to 0.28%-0.72%, from 0.31%-1.03% in the previous quarter.

In other key interest rate developments, the average Treasury bill rate remained unchanged at 2.89% in the third quarter. Further, the Central Bank discount rate and commercial banks' Prime rate were unchanged, at 4.00% and 4.25%, respectively.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

According to preliminary estimates for the third quarter of 2022, the current account deficit narrowed to \$395.5 million from \$470.3 million in the comparative 2021 period. The services account surplus widened to \$368.4 million from \$321.3 million, largely attributed to a rebound in travel receipts. In contrast, the financial account inflows, excluding reserve assets, reduced to \$178.2 million from \$508.3 million in the prior year, reflective of a sharp decline in other investment inflows and a reduction in net private direct investments. Meanwhile, the capital account transfers reported nil transactions during the third quarter, similar to 2021.



The estimated merchandise trade deficit grew by \$21.2 million (3.1%) to \$703.1 million, as the \$62.6 million (7.4%) growth in imports to \$907.5 million, outpaced the \$41.4 million (25.4%) rise in exports to \$204.4 million. A further disaggregation of trade flows showed that payments for fuel imports increased by \$105.1 million (59.4%) to \$282.1 million, explained by higher global oil prices. In terms of fuel types, the average per barrel price rose sharply for aviation gas, to \$288.11 from \$125.91; and kerosene jet-fuel, to \$175.78 from \$73.94. In addition, average per barrel costs moved higher for motor gas, by 46.4% to \$154.88 and gas oil, by 20.6% to \$109.42. However, the average price per barrel for propane declined by 0.4% to \$70.30, while the cost for bunker-c fuel held steady at \$92.16 per barrel.

The surplus on the services account expanded to \$368.4 million, from \$321.3 million same period last year. In particular, net travel receipts—the largest segment of the services account—advanced to \$770.4 million from \$662.5 million in the same period last year, buoyed by the ongoing strengthening in tourism activities. Further, net payments for telecommunications, computer and information services decreased by \$2.8 million (15.2%) to \$15.7 million. In a partial offset, net outflows for “other business” services rose by \$44.5 million (33.6%) to \$176.9 million, and for construction services, by \$10.2 million (46.7%) to \$32.2 million. In addition, net payments for Government goods and services increased by \$6.1 million (23.1%) to \$32.8 million, while net outflows for insurance services grew by \$1.9 million (2.5%) to \$78.7 million. Net payments for transportation services also edged up by \$0.4 million (0.7%) to \$63.8 million, while ‘charges for the use of intellectual property’ firmed by \$0.4 million (26.7%) to \$2.0 million.

During the review quarter, the primary income account deficit (against wages and investment income) declined marginally by \$0.6 million (0.8%) to \$80.8 million, as net outflows for employees' compensation reduced by \$4.3 million (15.9%) to \$22.8 million. In contrast, net investment income outflows grew by \$3.7 million (6.8%) to \$58.0 million, underpinned by a rise in net remittances against portfolio investments outflows, by \$13.1 million (59.1%) to \$35.4 million—owing to interest payments on external bonds. Specifically, “other” net investment income outflows—inclusive of interest and dividends by banks, other companies and the Government—rose by \$8.0 million (23.8%) to \$41.6 million. Providing some offset, the direct investments transactions registered a net receipt of \$9.0 million, a shift from a net outflow of \$4.0 million in 2021.

Predominantly reflecting net transfers, the secondary income account position reversed to a surplus of \$20.0 million, from a deficit of \$28.3 million in the year prior, as general Government inflows increased to \$36.8 million from \$10.7 million in the comparative 2021 period. Likewise, “other” net private current transfer inflows advanced to \$15.5 million from just \$1.2 million a year earlier. Further, various private financial and non-financial net outflows reduced by \$7.9 million (19.7%) to \$32.3 million, inclusive of a decline in the workers' remittances portion.

During the third quarter, there were no estimated, primarily capital transfers, for the capital account—which encompassed financial corporations, non-financial corporations, households and non-financial institutions serving households (NPISHs), which was similar to the previous year.

The net financial inflows—representing net investment inflows—decreased notably to \$178.2 million, from \$508.3 million in the comparative period last year. Reflective of this development, reduced short-term inflows through the banking sector transactions narrowed “other investment” net inflows to \$293.8 million from \$554.3 million in the preceding year. Further, owing to valuation changes, IMF Special Drawing Rights recorded a net outflow of \$14.3 million, following a net allocation receipt of \$244.1 million in the preceding year. Meanwhile, recorded net private direct investment transactions showed an expanded outflow of \$151.1 million, from just \$9.9 million in 2021. Of note, debt instruments recorded a net repayment of \$81.1 million, a turnaround from a net inflow of \$85.8 million in the comparative 2021 period, which overshadowed the decline in equity and investment fund share outflows to \$70.0 million, from \$95.7 million in the prior year. In contrast, the net portfolio investment position reversed to a net inflow of \$35.5 million from a net outflow of \$36.1 million in 2021, reflecting a notable rise in equity and investment fund shares net inflows to \$80.1 million, from \$29.2 million, and tapered net outflows against debt securities of \$44.6 million, from \$65.3 million a year earlier.

As a result of these developments, and after adjusting for net errors and omissions, the net movement in reserve assets, which corresponds to the change in the Central Bank's external reserves, reversed to a deficit of \$36.8 million, from a surplus of \$133.8 million in the third quarter of 2021.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The global economy sustained its positive growth momentum during the third quarter of 2022, despite continuing to face headwinds, amid the ongoing geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe, rising inflation and new strains of the COVID-19 virus. In this environment, the major central

banks persisted with their monetary policy tightening stances during the review quarter, in an effort to curtail rising inflation and encourage economic growth.

During the third quarter, almost all of the major economies maintained their growth trajectory. Specifically, in the United States, real GDP grew by an annualized rate of 2.6%, a reversal from a 0.6% contraction in the previous quarter, underpinned by a rise in exports, consumer spending, non-residential fixed investment and Federal Government spending. Similar trends were noted for China, as quarterly real economic output expanded by 3.9%, a turnaround from a 2.7% decline in the previous quarter. Further, Japan's real GDP rose by an annualized rate of 1.8%, slightly above the 1.7% in the preceding quarter, primarily due to gains in private consumption and private non-residential investment. However, in the euro area, real GDP growth slowed to 0.2%, from 0.8% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, in the United Kingdom real economic output contracted by 0.2% during the three months to September, a switch from a 0.2% increase in the prior quarter, attributed to reductions in the production, construction and manufacturing sectors.

In line with the positive economic developments, labour market conditions improved during the review quarter, for most of the major economies. In particular, the United Kingdom's jobless rate decreased by 20 basis points to 3.6% in the review quarter, as the number of unemployed persons fell for all categories. In addition, in Asia, China's third quarter unemployment rate contracted by 40 basis points to 5.4%, while, Japan's jobless rate fell by 10 basis points to 2.6%. Further, the unemployment rate for the United States stabilized at an average rate of 3.6% during the third quarter, as non-farm payrolls rose by 263,000 in September, supported by gains in healthcare, and leisure and hospitality. Similarly, in the euro area, the jobless rate remained unchanged at 6.6%, as the number of unemployed persons narrowed by 1.1 million.

Reflective of the rise in global oil prices, related to the ongoing geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe, inflationary pressures remained elevated. Specifically, in the United Kingdom, consumer prices rose by 60 basis points over the prior quarter, to an annualized rate of 8.8%, on account of higher housing, food and transportation costs. Similarly, the euro area's annualized inflation rate accelerated by 1.3 percentage points to 9.9%, over the previous quarter, due, in part, to elevated energy prices. In Asia, China's year-on-year inflation rate quickened by 30 basis points to an annualized 2.8% relative to the second quarter, while in Japan, consumer prices rose to an annualized 3.0% in September, from 2.4% in the prior quarter. Conversely, in the United States, the annualized inflation rate declined by 90 basis points to 8.2%, vis-à-vis the prior quarter, led by a moderation in energy cost.

In foreign market developments, the United States' dollar appreciated relative to all of the major currencies during the third quarter. Specifically, the dollar strengthened vis-à-vis the Japanese yen, by 6.6% to ¥ 144.74, the British pound, by 9.0% to £0.89, the Chinese Renminbi, by 6.2% to CNY 7.1 and the euro, by 7.0% to €1.02. Similarly, the dollar rose against the Swiss Franc, by 3.3% to CHF0.99 and the Canadian dollar, by 7.4% to CAD\$1.38.

The major equity markets showed negative developments during the quarter ended September. In particular, in the United States, the S&P 500 index contracted by 5.3%, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), by 6.7%. Broad-based declines were also noted in the European bourses, as Germany's DAX fell by 5.2%, France's CAC 40, by 2.7%, and the United Kingdom's FTSE 100, by 3.8%. In the Asian markets, Japan's Nikkei and China's SE Composite decreased by 1.7% and by 11.0%, respectively.

During the third of 2022, partly attributed to a reduction in oil demand, the average crude oil price decreased by 21.2% to \$96.59 per barrel over the three-month period. Similarly, in the precious metals market, the average costs of silver fell by 6.2% to \$19.02 per troy ounce and gold, by 8.1% to \$1660.61 per troy ounce.

Developments in the major economies' external balances varied during the review quarter. In particular, in the United States, the trade deficit reduced by \$43.0 billion (17.0%) to \$209.5 billion, vis-à-vis the second quarter, underpinned by a 1.0% growth in exports, combined with a 3.2% decline in imports of mainly industrial supplies and materials, and capital goods. In addition, the United Kingdom's trade deficit narrowed by £1.3 billion (5.0%) to £23.7 billion in the third quarter, compared with the previous quarter, as the 3.3% rise in exports, overshadowed the 2.4% increase in imports. In Asia, China's trade surplus expanded by \$31.9 billion (14.0%) to \$259.8 billion, relative to the previous quarter, explained by a 3.1% expansion in exports, which outpaced the 2.0% gain in imports. However, preliminary data revealed Japan's trade deficit widened to ¥6,364.1 billion, from ¥ 4,648.6 billion during the second quarter, as imports grew by 47.8%, outweighing the 23.2% growth in exports.

In an attempt to contain rising inflation, amid ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Eastern Europe and to encourage economic growth in their respective economies, all of the major central banks continued with their monetary policy tightening stances during the review quarter. Specifically, the United States' Federal Reserve raised its target funds rate range to 3.00%-3.25% from 1.50%-1.75% in the previous quarter, noting the adverse impact of Russia's war against Ukraine, which resulted in elevated inflation and dampening global economic activity. In addition, the Bank of England hiked its main policy rate to 2.25% from 1.25% in the prior quarter. Similarly, the European Central Bank increased its key interest rates on the main refinancing operations to 1.25% from 0.00%, the marginal lending facility to 1.50% from 0.25% and the deposit facility to 0.75% from -0.50%. The Bank also maintained its stance on reinvesting in the principle payments from maturing securities under the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) and the asset purchase programme (APP). In Asia, the Bank of Japan left its policy rate at -0.1%, while the People's Bank of China retained its 7-day reverse repo rate at 2.1%.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX (TABLES I-16)

TABLE 1
FINANCIAL SURVEY

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
(B\$ Millions)										
Net foreign assets	1,071.4	1,789.9	2,141.0	2,056.3	2,466.7	2,569.2	2,337.9	2,985.0	3,269.8	3,258.4
Central Bank	1,195.6	1,757.3	2,381.2	2,250.7	2,576.1	2,709.9	2,432.8	3,001.6	3,235.8	3,199.7
Domestic Banks	(124.2)	32.6	(240.2)	(194.4)	(109.4)	(140.7)	(94.9)	(16.5)	34.0	58.7
Net domestic assets	5,486.4	5,497.7	5,209.0	5,330.7	5,236.4	5,176.8	5,641.9	5,353.2	5,461.4	5,531.5
Domestic credit	8,911.2	8,957.1	8,614.4	8,740.4	8,654.0	8,800.0	8,929.0	8,640.4	8,646.5	8,682.8
Public sector	3,025.0	3,065.5	2,848.3	2,983.4	2,930.2	3,085.0	3,248.3	3,000.9	3,037.5	3,047.8
Government (net)	2,539.3	2,620.9	2,524.4	2,658.6	2,606.0	2,764.6	2,933.1	2,686.2	2,685.0	2,695.4
Rest of public sector	485.8	444.6	323.8	324.8	324.1	320.4	315.2	314.7	352.5	352.4
Private sector	5,886.2	5,891.6	5,766.1	5,757.0	5,723.8	5,715.0	5,680.7	5,639.5	5,609.0	5,634.9
Other items (net)	(3,424.8)	(3,459.4)	(3,405.4)	(3,409.7)	(3,417.6)	(3,623.2)	(3,287.1)	(3,287.2)	(3,185.1)	(3,151.3)
Monetary liabilities	7,108.8	7,892.8	7,864.2	7,909.5	8,227.7	8,223.8	8,220.7	8,586.4	8,982.4	9,046.8
Money	2,728.2	3,248.4	3,472.1	3,499.4	3,727.8	3,706.4	3,715.5	4,017.8	4,288.6	4,274.1
Currency	310.4	336.8	373.0	368.1	372.2	381.5	385.9	382.6	393.4	405.1
Demand deposits	2,417.7	2,911.6	3,099.1	3,131.3	3,355.7	3,324.9	3,329.6	3,635.2	3,895.2	3,869.1
Quasi-money	4,380.7	4,644.4	4,392.1	4,410.2	4,499.9	4,517.4	4,505.2	4,568.5	4,693.8	4,772.7
Fixed deposits	2,552.0	2,419.6	2,245.2	2,244.0	2,218.0	2,221.8	2,172.6	2,160.8	2,132.6	2,105.0
Savings deposits	1,427.1	1,637.0	1,788.4	1,785.5	1,827.5	1,880.9	1,885.0	1,947.4	2,030.8	2,050.4
Foreign currency	401.5	587.9	358.5	380.6	454.4	414.7	447.7	460.4	530.4	617.2
(percentage changes)										
Total domestic credit	0.8	0.5	(3.8)	1.5	(1.0)	1.7	1.5	(3.2)	0.1	0.4
Public sector	5.9	1.3	(7.1)	4.7	(1.8)	5.3	5.3	(7.6)	1.2	0.3
Government (net)	6.6	3.2	(3.7)	5.3	(2.0)	6.1	6.1	(8.4)	(0.0)	0.4
Rest of public sector	2.8	(8.5)	(27.2)	0.3	(0.2)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(0.2)	12.0	(0.0)
Private sector	(1.6)	0.1	(2.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	0.5
Monetary liabilities	1.0	11.0	(0.4)	0.6	4.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.4	4.6	0.7
Money	2.8	19.1	6.9	0.8	6.5	(0.6)	0.2	8.1	6.7	(0.3)
Currency	6.1	8.5	10.8	(1.3)	1.1	2.5	1.2	(0.9)	2.8	3.0
Demand deposits	2.4	20.4	6.4	1.0	7.2	(0.9)	0.1	9.2	7.2	(0.7)
Quasi-money	(0.1)	6.0	(5.4)	0.4	2.0	0.4	(0.3)	1.4	2.7	1.7

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 2
MONETARY SURVEY

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
(B\$ Millions)										
Net foreign assets	1,394.0	2,132.3	2,519.1	2,439.9	2,859.7	2,907.3	2,680.4	3,341.1	3,641.8	3,649.6
Central Bank	1,195.6	1,757.3	2,381.2	2,250.7	2,576.1	2,709.9	2,432.8	3,001.6	3,235.8	3,199.7
Commercial banks	198.4	375.0	137.9	189.2	283.6	197.4	247.6	339.5	406.0	449.9
Net domestic assets	5,644.2	5,682.1	5,235.6	5,466.0	5,364.9	5,309.8	5,539.8	5,247.5	5,338.9	5,398.3
Domestic credit	8,866.4	8,898.8	8,546.6	8,710.6	8,610.7	8,760.8	8,884.5	8,597.9	8,592.7	8,600.4
Public sector	3,009.1	3,050.1	2,835.1	2,983.4	2,930.1	3,084.9	3,248.2	3,000.7	3,037.4	3,047.5
Government (net)	2,523.7	2,605.5	2,511.2	2,658.6	2,606.0	2,764.6	2,933.1	2,686.2	2,685.0	2,695.2
Rest of public sector	485.4	444.6	323.8	324.8	324.1	320.4	315.1	314.5	352.4	352.3
Private sector	5,857.2	5,848.6	5,711.6	5,727.2	5,680.6	5,675.9	5,636.3	5,597.1	5,555.3	5,552.8
Other items (net)	(3,222.2)	(3,216.7)	(3,311.0)	(3,244.5)	(3,245.9)	(3,451.0)	(3,344.7)	(3,350.3)	(3,253.8)	(3,202.1)
Monetary liabilities	7,038.4	7,814.3	7,754.6	7,905.0	8,223.5	8,216.3	8,219.1	8,587.8	8,979.7	9,047.3
Money	2,671.3	3,186.5	3,377.5	3,495.7	3,724.3	3,699.3	3,714.6	4,013.1	4,279.6	4,268.6
Currency	310.5	336.9	373.1	368.1	372.2	381.5	386.0	382.6	393.4	405.1
Demand deposits	2,360.8	2,849.6	3,004.4	3,127.6	3,352.1	3,317.8	3,321.9	3,630.4	3,886.2	3,863.6
Quasi-money	4,367.2	4,627.8	4,377.1	4,409.3	4,499.2	4,516.9	4,504.5	4,568.0	4,693.3	4,771.9
Savings deposits	1,427.1	1,637.0	1,788.4	1,785.5	1,827.5	1,880.9	1,885.0	1,947.4	2,030.8	2,050.4
Fixed deposits	2,540.6	2,408.3	2,230.8	2,244.0	2,218.0	2,221.8	2,172.6	2,160.8	2,132.6	2,105.0
Foreign currency deposits	399.4	582.5	357.9	379.8	453.7	414.3	446.9	459.9	529.9	616.5
(percentage change)										
Total domestic credit	0.7	0.4	(4.0)	1.9	(1.1)	1.7	1.4	(3.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Public sector	5.9	1.4	(7.1)	5.2	(1.8)	5.3	5.3	(7.6)	1.2	0.3
Government (net)	6.5	3.2	(3.6)	5.9	(2.0)	6.1	6.1	(8.4)	(0.0)	0.4
Rest of public sector	2.8	(8.4)	(27.2)	0.3	(0.2)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(0.2)	12.0	(0.0)
Private sector	(1.8)	(0.1)	(2.3)	0.3	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Monetary liabilities	1.1	11.0	(0.8)	1.9	4.0	(0.1)	0.0	4.5	4.6	0.8
Money	3.1	19.3	6.0	3.5	6.5	(0.7)	0.4	8.0	6.6	(0.3)
Currency	6.1	8.5	10.7	(1.3)	1.1	2.5	1.2	(0.9)	2.8	3.0
Demand deposits	2.7	20.7	5.4	4.1	7.2	(1.0)	0.1	9.3	7.0	(0.6)
Quasi-money	(0.0)	6.0	(5.4)	0.7	2.0	0.4	(0.3)	1.4	2.7	1.7

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

**TABLE 3
CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET**

Period	(B\$ Millions)									
	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Net foreign assets	1,196.3	1,758.1	2,382.2	2,250.7	2,576.1	2,709.9	2,432.8	3,001.6	3,235.8	3,199.7
Balances with banks abroad	375.8	794.5	307.6	273.1	666.2	511.8	323.8	662.7	813.1	693.5
Foreign securities	670.5	779.8	1,867.6	1,773.9	1,703.8	1,749.3	1,663.1	1,887.2	1,998.4	2,093.6
Reserve position in the Fund	26.8	26.7	27.8	27.3	27.5	27.2	27.0	27.3	26.5	27.4
SDR holdings	123.2	157.1	179.2	176.4	178.6	421.6	418.9	424.3	397.9	385.2
Net domestic assets	228.4	145.4	(85.4)	(25.7)	(76.1)	(62.4)	192.7	(36.1)	66.6	184.1
Net claims on Government	503.6	395.9	172.8	245.6	214.7	235.8	457.9	280.1	365.9	434.6
Claims	525.1	460.4	252.5	356.1	413.0	423.9	620.9	532.7	512.5	505.2
Treasury bills	155.7	135.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	31.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahamas registered stock	249.0	249.9	232.9	254.9	252.5	232.2	340.9	326.6	306.6	299.3
Loans and advances	120.4	75.2	5.8	101.2	160.6	160.6	266.1	206.0	205.9	205.9
Deposits	(21.6)	(64.4)	(79.7)	(110.5)	(198.4)	(188.1)	(163.0)	(252.5)	(146.6)	(70.6)
In local currency	(21.6)	(64.4)	(79.7)	(110.5)	(198.4)	(188.1)	(163.0)	(252.5)	(146.6)	(70.6)
In foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits of rest of public sector	(74.6)	(49.6)	(52.1)	(44.3)	(81.0)	(47.3)	(69.4)	(117.2)	(92.8)	(43.9)
Credit to commercial banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Official capital and surplus	(208.0)	(226.8)	(239.4)	(239.0)	(240.2)	(238.8)	(241.0)	(241.3)	(240.4)	(241.4)
Net unclassified assets	(0.2)	18.9	26.6	5.0	23.4	(19.3)	38.1	35.2	27.1	27.9
Loans to rest of public sector	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
Public Corp Bonds/Securities	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Liabilities To Domestic Banks	(940.9)	(1,394.4)	(1,744.5)	(1,680.6)	(1,950.3)	(1,844.3)	(1,814.0)	(2,151.9)	(2,504.5)	(2,587.8)
Notes and coins	(149.3)	(151.5)	(173.3)	(132.2)	(120.7)	(137.8)	(170.9)	(138.2)	(136.7)	(134.0)
Deposits	(791.7)	(1,242.9)	(1,571.2)	(1,548.4)	(1,829.6)	(1,706.6)	(1,643.1)	(2,013.7)	(2,367.8)	(2,453.9)
SDR allocation	(173.3)	(172.3)	(179.2)	(176.3)	(177.5)	(421.6)	(418.9)	(424.3)	(397.8)	(384.1)
Currency held by the private sector	(310.4)	(336.8)	(373.0)	(368.1)	(372.2)	(381.5)	(392.6)	(389.3)	(400.1)	(411.8)

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

**TABLE 4
DOMESTIC BANKS BALANCE SHEET**

Period	(B\$ Millions)									
	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Net foreign assets	(124.2)	32.6	(240.2)	(194.4)	(109.4)	(140.7)	(94.9)	(16.5)	34.0	58.7
Net claims on Central Bank	941.9	1,395.3	1,745.5	1,681.5	1,951.2	1,845.2	1,815.0	2,152.8	2,505.4	2,571.1
Notes and Coins	149.3	151.5	173.3	132.2	120.7	137.8	170.9	138.2	136.7	134.0
Balances	792.6	1,243.8	1,572.1	1,549.3	1,830.4	1,707.5	1,644.1	2,014.6	2,368.6	2,437.1
Less Central Bank credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net domestic assets	5,482.2	5,672.6	5,689.0	5,745.6	5,696.9	5,853.9	5,841.0	5,728.9	5,704.4	5,693.8
Net claims on Government	2,035.7	2,225.0	2,351.6	2,413.0	2,391.4	2,528.8	2,475.2	2,406.1	2,319.1	2,260.9
Treasury bills	669.8	771.9	830.2	819.8	773.8	965.2	939.8	956.8	755.2	752.9
Other securities	990.9	985.4	907.5	930.7	926.1	910.0	926.5	935.7	1,063.0	1,021.2
Loans and advances	564.4	688.8	906.5	911.0	911.5	860.2	820.8	734.3	725.8	724.4
Less: deposits	189.4	221.1	292.5	248.5	220.1	206.6	211.9	220.7	224.9	237.7
Net claims on rest of public sector	54.2	31.7	72.2	53.3	81.2	76.6	103.8	86.2	93.2	71.3
Securities	229.5	230.9	226.1	226.1	226.1	230.4	230.6	230.7	231.0	229.9
Loans and advances	248.6	206.6	91.0	91.7	90.9	82.8	77.4	76.9	114.7	115.7
Less: deposits	423.9	405.8	244.9	264.5	235.8	236.7	204.3	221.4	252.5	274.2
Other net claims	(1.0)	18.8	2.7	(5.8)	0.1	(0.4)	(0.7)	16.9	(0.1)	(4.4)
Credit to the private sector	5,886.2	5,891.6	5,766.1	5,757.0	5,723.8	5,715.0	5,680.7	5,639.5	5,609.0	5,634.9
Securities	32.3	26.0	21.1	22.7	24.1	24.2	52.9	53.0	61.5	58.7
Mortgages	2,935.3	2,912.2	2,886.8	2,887.8	2,887.3	2,877.5	2,861.5	2,839.7	2,830.2	2,868.4
Loans and advances	2,918.5	2,953.4	2,858.2	2,846.5	2,812.4	2,813.3	2,766.3	2,746.8	2,717.3	2,707.7
Private capital and surplus	(2,642.6)	(2,394.7)	(2,438.5)	(2,450.1)	(2,453.2)	(2,391.6)	(2,342.1)	(2,399.3)	(2,320.6)	(2,318.4)
Net unclassified assets	149.9	(99.8)	(65.2)	(21.8)	(46.4)	(74.5)	(75.9)	(20.5)	3.8	49.5
Liabilities to private sector	6,299.9	7,100.6	7,194.2	7,232.7	7,538.7	7,558.4	7,561.1	7,865.2	8,243.7	8,323.6
Demand deposits	2,503.6	3,116.5	3,199.1	3,227.1	3,512.2	3,483.9	3,509.2	3,760.4	4,082.5	4,158.1
Savings deposits	1,454.3	1,667.3	1,822.3	1,822.3	1,863.4	1,920.2	1,924.2	1,987.2	2,068.5	2,092.7
Fixed deposits	2,342.0	2,316.7	2,172.8	2,183.2	2,163.1	2,154.2	2,127.6	2,117.6	2,092.7	2,072.9

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

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

(B\$'000s)

Period	2019	2020	2021	2020				2021				2022	
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II
1. Interest Income	593,233	577,338	573,084	148,956	141,906	144,605	141,871	145,414	144,159	149,591	133,920	136,517	133,923
2. Interest Expense	48,618	38,512	40,060	9,892	9,431	9,242	9,947	9,977	9,958	10,063	10,062	9,368	9,388
3. Interest Margin (1-2)	544,615	538,826	533,024	139,064	132,475	135,363	131,924	135,437	134,201	139,528	123,858	127,149	124,535
4. Commission & Forex Income	38,127	41,209	50,545	11,363	8,785	9,062	11,999	11,242	12,673	12,292	14,338	13,417	15,306
5. Gross Earnings Margin (3+4)	582,742	580,035	583,569	150,427	141,260	144,425	143,923	146,679	146,874	151,820	138,196	140,566	139,841
6. Staff Costs	159,361	158,064	164,500	40,040	38,908	41,645	37,471	37,185	40,534	42,404	44,377	38,919	37,147
7. Occupancy Costs	33,932	15,834	15,191	4,607	8,814	-854	3,267	3,890	4,312	3,092	3,897	3,024	3,229
8. Other Operating Costs	203,070	292,272	231,605	55,557	51,253	60,965	124,497	54,816	58,727	56,740	61,322	60,932	58,581
9. Operating Costs (6+7+8)	396,363	465,135	411,296	100,204	97,940	101,756	165,235	95,891	103,573	102,236	109,596	102,875	98,957
10. Net Earnings Margin (5-9)	186,379	114,900	172,273	50,223	43,320	42,669	(21,312)	50,788	43,301	49,584	28,600	37,691	40,884
11. Depreciation Costs	11,876	17,223	20,776	3,933	4,701	4,065	4,524	4,353	5,908	5,339	5,176	5,321	5,835
12. Provisions for Bad Debt	96,138	254,847	92,788	55,710	70,748	55,033	73,356	26,272	17,547	29,677	19,292	(17,791)	4,779
13. Other Income	177,136	150,436	196,008	34,027	37,423	42,359	36,627	39,941	45,858	47,271	62,938	52,932	53,638
14. Other Income (Net) (13-11-12)	69,122	(121,634)	82,444	(25,616)	(38,026)	(16,739)	(41,253)	9,316	22,403	12,255	38,470	65,402	43,024
15. Net Income (10+14)	255,501	(6,734)	254,717	24,607	5,294	25,930	(62,565)	60,104	65,704	61,839	67,070	103,093	83,908
16. Effective Interest Rate Spread (%)	6.80	6.95	6.89	6.96	6.96	7.00	6.88	6.72	6.88	7.44	6.52	6.48	6.68
(Ratios To Average Assets)													
Interest Margin	5.20	4.78	4.60	5.05	4.67	4.76	4.66	4.73	4.61	4.77	4.28	4.36	4.12
Commission & Forex Income	0.36	0.37	0.44	0.41	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.51
Gross Earnings Margin	5.56	5.15	5.04	5.46	4.98	5.08	5.08	5.13	5.05	5.19	4.77	4.82	4.63
Operating Costs	3.78	4.13	3.55	3.64	3.45	3.58	5.84	3.35	3.56	3.50	3.78	3.53	3.29
Net Earnings Margin	1.78	1.02	1.49	1.82	1.53	1.50	(0.75)	1.78	1.49	1.70	0.99	1.29	1.34
Net Income/Loss	2.44	(0.05)	2.20	0.89	0.19	0.91	(2.21)	2.10	2.26	2.12	2.32	3.54	2.77

*Commercial Banks and OLFIs with domestic operations

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

**TABLE 6
MONEY SUPPLY**

(B\$ Millions)

End of Period	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
Money Supply (M1)	2,728.2	3,248.4	3,472.1	3,499.4	3,727.8	3,706.4	3,715.5	4,017.8	4,288.6	4,274.1
1) Currency in active circulation	310.4	336.8	373.0	368.1	372.2	381.5	385.9	382.6	393.4	405.1
2) Demand deposits	2,417.7	2,911.6	3,099.1	3,131.3	3,355.7	3,324.9	3,329.6	3,635.2	3,895.2	3,869.1
Central Bank	74.6	49.6	52.1	44.3	81.0	47.3	69.4	117.2	92.8	43.9
Domestic Banks	2,343.1	2,861.9	3,047.0	3,087.0	3,274.6	3,277.6	3,260.1	3,518.0	3,802.5	3,825.2
Factors affecting money (M1)										
1) Net credit to Government	2,539.3	2,620.9	2,524.4	2,658.6	2,606.0	2,764.6	2,933.1	2,686.2	2,685.0	2,695.4
Central Bank	503.6	395.9	172.8	245.6	214.7	235.8	457.9	280.1	365.9	434.6
Domestic banks	2,035.7	2,225.0	2,351.6	2,413.0	2,391.4	2,528.8	2,475.2	2,406.1	2,319.1	2,260.9
2) Other credit	6,371.9	6,336.2	6,090.0	6,081.8	6,048.0	6,035.4	5,995.9	5,954.2	5,961.5	5,987.3
Rest of public sector	485.8	444.6	323.8	324.8	324.1	320.4	315.2	314.7	352.5	352.4
Private sector	5,886.2	5,891.6	5,766.1	5,757.0	5,723.8	5,715.0	5,680.7	5,639.5	5,609.0	5,634.9
3) External reserves	1,195.6	1,757.3	2,381.2	2,250.7	2,576.1	2,709.9	2,432.8	3,001.6	3,235.8	3,199.7
4) Other external liabilities (net)	(124.2)	32.6	(240.2)	(194.4)	(109.4)	(140.7)	(94.9)	(16.5)	34.0	58.7
5) Quasi money	4,380.7	4,644.4	4,392.1	4,410.2	4,499.9	4,517.4	4,505.2	4,568.5	4,693.8	4,772.7
6) Other items (net)	(3,424.8)	(3,459.4)	(3,405.4)	(3,409.7)	(3,417.6)	(3,623.2)	(3,287.1)	(3,287.2)	(3,185.1)	(3,151.3)

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

TABLE 7
CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT

(B\$' 000)

End of Period	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
CREDIT OUTSTANDING										
Private cars	146,286	135,786	129,299	128,053	124,951	120,904	117,873	116,680	115,554	116,048
Taxis & rented cars	948	1,028	892	813	744	762	660	733	778	819
Commercial vehicles	1,036	1,156	1,024	1,113	1,079	1,014	987	1,016	932	814
Furnishings & domestic appliances	8,205	9,246	8,911	9,072	9,295	9,110	9,810	10,176	10,685	11,369
Travel	50,872	65,037	63,654	63,000	62,044	59,810	57,203	57,040	56,754	54,614
Education	43,067	39,976	37,150	36,992	36,370	36,844	35,192	34,684	34,467	33,376
Medical	12,773	11,873	11,384	11,359	11,942	11,984	12,000	11,928	12,190	11,503
Home Improvements	102,022	101,255	98,358	98,170	99,002	96,496	95,363	95,364	93,765	91,263
Land Purchases	139,093	131,400	127,176	128,945	129,961	131,601	131,811	130,016	129,089	126,815
Consolidation of debt	922,138	908,422	902,968	898,845	888,914	865,290	843,292	832,335	818,703	798,086
Miscellaneous	541,719	530,172	528,391	531,532	524,529	518,456	495,332	488,128	490,780	485,290
Credit Cards	249,069	272,999	245,397	231,310	225,412	221,867	217,121	215,366	217,032	215,553
TOTAL	2,217,228	2,208,350	2,154,604	2,139,204	2,114,243	2,074,138	2,016,644	1,993,466	1,980,729	1,945,550
NET CREDIT EXTENDED										
Private cars	(17,688)	(10,500)	(6,487)	(1,246)	(3,102)	(4,047)	(3,031)	(1,193)	(1,126)	494
Taxis & rented cars	152	80	(136)	(79)	(69)	18	(102)	73	45	41
Commercial vehicles	(172)	120	(132)	89	(34)	(65)	(27)	29	(84)	(118)
Furnishings & domestic appliances	(288)	1,041	(335)	161	223	(185)	700	366	509	684
Travel	5,415	14,165	(1,383)	(654)	(956)	(2,234)	(2,607)	(163)	(286)	(2,140)
Education	(9,998)	(3,091)	(2,826)	(158)	(622)	474	(1,652)	(508)	(217)	(1,091)
Medical	748	(900)	(489)	(25)	583	42	16	(72)	262	(687)
Home Improvements	(11,876)	(767)	(2,897)	(188)	832	(2,506)	(1,133)	1	(1,599)	(2,502)
Land Purchases	(13,678)	(7,693)	(4,224)	1,769	1,016	1,640	210	(1,795)	(927)	(2,274)
Consolidation of debt	(28,933)	(13,716)	(5,454)	(4,123)	(9,931)	(23,624)	(21,998)	(10,957)	(13,632)	(20,617)
Miscellaneous	(22,984)	(11,547)	(1,781)	3,141	(7,003)	(6,073)	(23,124)	(7,204)	2,652	(5,490)
Credit Cards	(5,783)	23,930	(27,602)	(14,087)	(5,898)	(3,545)	(4,746)	(1,755)	1,666	(1,479)
TOTAL	(105,085)	(8,878)	(53,746)	(15,400)	(24,961)	(40,105)	(57,494)	(23,178)	(12,737)	(35,179)

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

**TABLE 8
SELECTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATES**

Period	(%)									
	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III
DOMESTIC BANKS										
Deposit rates										
Demand deposits	0.27	0.36	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.67	0.72	0.46	0.69	0.36
Savings deposits	0.64	0.38	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.42	0.47	0.50	0.33
Fixed deposits										
Up to 3 months	0.60	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.28
Up to 6 months	0.62	0.56	0.41	0.37	0.34	0.41	0.34	0.42	0.37	0.39
Up to 12 months	0.97	0.68	0.66	0.79	0.73	0.76	0.70	0.56	0.45	0.51
Over 12 months	1.26	0.90	0.86	1.22	1.17	1.34	1.12	1.05	1.03	0.72
Weighted average rate	0.84	0.57	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.47
Lending rates										
Residential mortgages	5.41	4.91	5.26	5.18	5.08	5.21	5.08	5.24	5.29	5.21
Commercial mortgages	7.59	6.52	7.22	6.38	6.33	5.19	6.20	7.33	5.25	7.08
Consumer loans	13.49	12.86	12.52	12.18	12.25	12.28	12.65	12.94	12.95	13.08
Overdrafts	10.15	10.43	9.84	11.18	9.59	9.83	10.23	11.07	10.78	10.68
Weighted average rate	11.34	10.46	10.39	10.18	9.49	10.08	10.31	10.63	11.21	11.01
Other rates										
Prime rate*	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Avg. Treasury bill	1.67	1.61	1.78	2.04	2.47	2.70	2.81	2.87	2.89	2.89
Avg. Treasury bill re-discount rate	2.19	2.14	2.26	2.92	3.11	3.20	3.32	3.36	3.39	3.39
Bank rate (discount rate)*	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

*Reflects end of period rates.

TABLE 9
SELECTED CREDIT QUALITY INDICATORS OF DOMESTIC BANKS

Period	(%)									
	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III
Loan Portfolio										
Current Loans (as a % of total private sector loans)	85.7	87.9	86.2	85.7	85.9	86.0	85.8	86.4	87.3	88.2
Arrears (% by loan type)										
Consumer	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.4
Mortgage	8.8	7.5	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.3
Commercial	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Total Arrears	<u>14.3</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Total B\$ Loan Portfolio	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Loan Portfolio										
Current Loans (as a % of total private sector loans)	85.7	87.9	86.2	85.7	85.9	86.0	85.8	86.4	87.3	88.2
Arrears (% by days outstanding)										
30 - 60 days	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4
61 - 90 days	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
90 - 179 days	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.2
over 180 days	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.9
Total Arrears	<u>14.3</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Total B\$ Loan Portfolio	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Non Accrual Loans (% by loan type)										
Consumer	25.8	25.5	30.7	30.6	33.5	32.7	38.1	36.3	34.4	30.4
Mortgage	65.0	63.5	60.7	61.2	57.0	58.0	52.9	54.6	54.7	58.7
Other Private	9.2	11.0	8.6	8.1	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	10.9	10.9
Total Non Accrual Loans	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Provisions to Loan Portfolio										
Consumer	5.5	7.0	10.5	10.0	11.7	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.3	8.2
Mortgage	7.6	8.1	10.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.5
Other Private	14.4	7.1	10.5	9.8	9.9	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.1	6.1
Total Provisions to Total Private Sector Loans	7.7	7.5	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.00
Total Provisions to Non-performing Loans	84.8	93.8	121.2	117.4	112.0	111.7	97.1	97.9	95.6	98.4
Total Non-performing Loans to Total Private Sector Loans	9.1	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.1

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF BANK LIQUIDITY

(B\$ Millions)

Period	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
I. Statutory Reserves										
Required reserves	331.1	349.6	371.3	373.9	374.9	377.1	372.8	378.2	403.1	405.9
Average Till Cash	124.9	129.8	146.4	128.5	116.3	132.3	149.5	132.3	138.5	139.9
Average balance with central bank	808.6	1,181.3	1,579.0	1,537.4	1,749.2	1,761.9	1,683.1	1,898.8	2,304.1	2,463.1
Free cash reserves (period ended)	602.5	961.5	1,354.2	1,292.0	1,490.6	1,517.1	1,387.9	1,652.8	2,039.5	2,197.0
II. Liquid Assets (period)										
A. Minimum Required Liquid Assets	1,115.6	1,247.1	1,301.1	1,309.7	1,343.9	1,352.9	1,349.4	1,402.5	1,459.0	1,461.4
B. Net Eligible Liquid Assets	2,649.0	3,214.5	3,531.6	3,468.5	3,691.9	3,761.0	3,722.9	4,103.5	4,365.4	4,383.1
i) Balance with Central Bank	792.6	1,243.8	1,572.1	1,549.3	1,830.4	1,707.5	1,644.1	2,014.6	2,368.6	2,437.1
ii) Notes and Coins	149.8	152.0	173.8	132.7	121.2	138.3	171.4	138.7	137.2	134.5
iii) Treasury Bills	669.8	771.9	830.2	819.8	773.8	965.2	939.8	956.8	755.2	752.9
iv) Government registered stocks	990.9	985.4	907.5	930.7	926.1	910.0	926.5	935.7	1,063.0	1,021.2
v) Specified assets	48.4	49.7	49.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4
vi) Net Inter-bank dem/call deposits	(2.5)	11.7	(1.5)	(4.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	0.8	17.1	0.9	(3.1)
vii) Less: borrowings from Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Surplus/(Deficit)	1,533.4	1,967.5	2,230.5	2,158.9	2,348.0	2,408.2	2,373.5	2,701.0	2,906.4	2,921.6

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**TABLE 11
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FINANCING**

(B\$ Millions)

Period	2019/20p	2020/21p	2021/22p	Budget		2020/21p	2021/22p				2022/23p
				2021/22	2022/23	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I
Total Revenue & Grants	2,094.8	1,908.2	2,609.3	2,246.5	2,804.3	678.0	596.4	537.3	711.7	763.9	654.4
Current expenditure	2,533.3	2,872.5	3,042.9	2,825.9	2,997.2	931.7	668.5	642.9	710.2	1,021.4	620.7
Capital expenditure	387.2	371.1	283.8	372.4	371.1	203.1	64.3	39.4	56.4	123.7	54.2
Overall balance	(825.7)	(1,335.3)	(717.4)	(951.9)	(564.0)	(456.8)	(136.4)	(144.9)	(54.9)	(381.2)	(20.4)
FINANCING (I+II-III+IV+V)	825.7	1,335.3	717.4	951.9	564.0	456.8	136.4	144.9	54.9	381.2	20.4
I. Foreign currency borrowing (+)	445.7	1,972.3	1,020.7	80.2	124.8	363.3	23.7	0.0	606.7	390.3	46.0
External	395.7	1,841.9	953.9	80.2	124.8	363.3	23.7	0.03	539.8	390.3	46.0
Domestic	50.0	130.4	66.8	-	-	-	-	-	66.8	-	-
II. Bahamian dollar borrowing (+)	1,101.1	1,103.5	2,016.2	1,771.3	1,840.7	320.0	473.8	600.8	415.2	526.5	353.8
i) Treasury bills	233.6	49.1	308.8	-	-	25.5	265.0	7.8	0.6	35.5	30.6
ii) Long-term securities	562.6	559.5	712.4	-	-	134.5	48.8	228.0	149.6	286.0	118.2
iii) Loans and Advances	305.0	494.9	995.0	-	-	160.0	160.0	365.0	265.0	205.0	205.0
III. Debt repayment(-)	879.0	1,357.8	2,145.0	899.7	1,276.7	278.0	342.9	368.1	805.7	628.4	387.8
Domestic	835.1	956.8	1,854.4	767.1	790.7	271.7	306.3	361.8	656.0	530.3	348.2
Bahamian dollars	835.1	956.8	1,715.6	762.9	782.4	271.7	306.3	357.6	525.6	526.1	344.7
Foreign currency	-	-	138.8	4.2	8.3	-	-	4.2	130.4	4.2	3.5
External	43.9	401.0	290.7	132.6	486.0	6.3	36.5	6.3	149.7	98.1	39.6
IV. Net acquisition financial assets (-)	(71.8)	(31.7)	(66.3)	(59.8)	(46.5)	(18.4)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(26.4)	(10.0)
V. Cash balance change & other financir	229.7	(351.0)	(108.1)	59.8	(78.3)	69.9	(4.9)	(74.5)	(148.0)	119.2	18.4

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

**TABLE 12
NATIONAL DEBT**

(B\$ '000s)

Period	2019	2020	2021	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	2,567,662	4,031,360	4,344,312	4,007,845	4,368,247	4,352,433	4,344,312	4,732,828	4,997,059	4,973,648
By Instrument										
Government Securities	1,650,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,860,000	2,860,000
Loans	917,662	1,556,360	1,869,312	1,532,845	1,893,247	1,877,433	1,869,312	2,257,828	2,137,059	2,113,648
By Holder										
Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Institutions	232,075	853,864	1,121,304	867,095	1,110,496	1,129,279	1,121,304	1,115,982	1,104,616	1,094,562
Bilateral Institutions	72,539	70,875	66,099	67,355	68,353	65,189	66,099	62,916	59,541	53,085
Private Capital Markets	1,650,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,860,000	2,860,000
Other Financial Institutions	613,048	631,621	681,909	598,395	714,398	682,965	681,909	1,078,930	972,902	966,001
TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT	5,165,552	5,386,573	5,973,545	5,518,718	5,567,072	5,734,519	5,973,545	5,799,571	5,795,748	5,801,346
By Instrument										
Foreign Currency	50,000	180,440	176,273	180,440	180,440	180,440	176,273	112,648	108,482	104,961
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	50,000	180,440	176,273	180,440	180,440	180,440	176,273	112,648	108,482	104,961
Bahamian Dollars	5,115,552	5,206,133	5,797,272	5,338,278	5,386,632	5,554,079	5,797,272	5,686,923	5,687,266	5,696,385
Advances	74,900	4,900	265,000	100,000	160,000	160,000	265,000	205,000	205,000	205,000
Treasury Bills	977,104	922,417	1,122,465	893,806	866,879	1,124,028	1,122,465	1,086,405	933,864	964,447
Government Securities	3,725,349	3,808,200	3,924,682	3,874,295	3,896,331	3,852,818	3,924,682	3,939,588	4,124,588	4,137,325
Loans	338,199	470,616	485,125	470,177	463,422	417,233	485,125	455,930	423,814	389,613
By Holder										
Foreign Currency	50,000	180,440	176,273	180,440	180,440	180,440	176,273	112,648	108,482	104,961
Commercial Banks	50,000	180,440	176,273	180,440	180,440	180,440	176,273	112,648	108,482	104,961
Other Local Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamian Dollars	5,115,552	5,206,133	5,797,272	5,338,278	5,386,632	5,554,079	5,797,272	5,686,923	5,687,266	5,696,385
The Central Bank	455,725	253,375	617,057	353,723	410,111	422,625	617,057	529,683	508,758	502,914
Commercial Banks	2,053,618	2,174,010	2,336,603	2,231,125	2,077,667	2,272,483	2,336,603	2,332,523	2,225,448	2,150,373
Other Local Financial Institutions	21,671	34,723	1,085	1,085	66,585	1,085	1,085	1,085	-	-
Public Corporations	602,704	576,975	518,866	577,257	571,926	578,623	518,866	521,664	593,881	588,888
Other	1,981,834	2,167,050	2,323,661	2,175,088	2,260,343	2,279,263	2,323,661	2,301,968	2,359,179	2,454,210
TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY DEBT	2,617,662	4,211,800	4,520,585	4,188,285	4,548,687	4,532,873	4,520,585	4,845,476	5,105,541	5,078,609
TOTAL DIRECT CHARGE	7,733,214	9,417,933	10,317,857	9,526,563	9,935,319	10,086,952	10,317,857	10,532,399	10,792,807	10,774,994
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	724,042	439,980	399,116	422,506	420,687	401,287	399,116	397,384	394,862	392,005
TOTAL NATIONAL DEBT	8,457,256	9,857,913	10,716,973	9,949,069	10,356,006	10,488,239	10,716,973	10,929,783	11,187,669	11,166,999

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)

Period	2019	2020*	2021	2021				2022		
				Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.*	Jun.	Sept.
Outstanding Debt at Beginning of Period	3,510,146	3,475,997	4,784,042	4,784,042	4,738,123	5,090,681	5,053,157	5,032,833	5,351,089	5,602,735
Government	2,593,818	2,617,662	4,211,800	4,211,800	4,188,285	4,548,687	4,532,873	4,520,585	4,845,476	5,105,541
Public Corporations	916,328	858,335	572,242	572,242	549,838	541,994	520,284	512,248	505,613	497,194
Plus: New Drawings	93,739	1,946,664	409,730	20,087	364,150	24,553	940	607,588	391,267	46,983
Government	93,664	1,944,995	406,201	19,229	363,276	23,663	33	606,663	390,325	46,024
Public corporations	75	1,669	3,529	858	874	890	907	925	942	959
Less: Amortization	122,225	666,537	154,364	60,767	15,029	59,148	19,420	287,705	111,631	50,644
Government	64,153	378,775	90,841	37,505	6,311	36,548	10,477	280,145	102,270	43,080
Public corporations	58,072	287,762	63,523	23,262	8,718	22,600	8,943	7,560	9,361	7,564
Other Changes in Debt Stock	(5,663)	27,918	(6,575)	(5,239)	3,437	(2,929)	(1,844)	(1,627)	(27,989)	(29,877)
Government	(5,667)	27,918	(6,575)	(5,239)	3,437	(2,929)	(1,844)	(1,627)	(27,989)	(29,877)
Public corporations	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Debt at End of Period	3,475,997	4,784,042	5,032,833	4,738,123	5,090,681	5,053,157	5,032,833	5,351,089	5,602,736	5,569,197
Government	2,617,662	4,211,800	4,520,585	4,188,285	4,548,687	4,532,873	4,520,585	4,845,476	5,105,542	5,078,608
Public corporations	858,335	572,242	512,248	549,838	541,994	520,284	512,248	505,613	497,194	490,589
Interest Charges	203,448	202,024	272,076	33,352	102,147	32,926	103,651	33,955	168,847	44,619
Government	144,039	157,895	237,847	24,840	93,257	24,692	95,058	26,177	160,270	36,713
Public corporations	59,409	44,129	34,229	8,512	8,890	8,234	8,593	7,778	8,577	7,906
Debt Service	325,673	868,561	426,440	94,119	117,176	92,074	123,071	321,660	280,478	95,263
Government	208,192	536,670	328,688	62,345	99,568	61,240	105,535	306,322	262,540	79,793
Public corporations	117,481	331,891	97,752	31,774	17,608	30,834	17,536	15,338	17,938	15,470
Debt Service ratio	6.3	22.7	13.3	19.3	12.7	9.7	14.1	14.8	22.6	-
Government debt Service/ Government revenue (%)	8.3	17.3	13.9	11.1	14.7	10.3	19.6	18.9	38.7	12.2
MEMORANDUM										
Holder distribution (B\$ Mil):										
Commercial banks	351.9	308.8	279.1	305.1	302.9	285.4	279.1	213.4	207.1	201.4
Offshore Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Institutions	304.1	921.2	1,184.1	934.2	1,175.6	1,194.1	1,184.1	1,178.5	1,165.1	1,154.8
Bilateral Institutions	72.5	70.9	66.1	67.4	68.4	65.2	66.1	62.9	59.5	53.1
Other	1,097.5	1,008.1	1,028.6	956.5	1,068.8	1,033.5	1,028.6	1,421.3	1,311.1	1,299.9
Private Capital Markets	1,650.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,475.0	2,860.0	2,860.0

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

* The Debt Service and Government Debt Service/Revenue Ratios for 2020 are presented net of a \$248.0 million refinancing in Government's external debt & a \$246.0 million transfer of public corporations' debt to Government.

**The Debt Service ratio for the 1st quarter of 2022 includes the refinancing of \$171.8 million in Government's foreign currency debt (\$171.8 million of a \$246.0 million facility refinanced). The Government Debt Service/Revenue Ratio is presented net of this transaction.

TABLE 14
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY*

(B\$ Millions)

Period	2019	2020	2021	2020		2021				2022		
				Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III
A. Current Account Balance (I+II+III+IV)	(345.5)	(2,335.3)	(2,566.1)	(723.6)	(920.3)	(653.5)	(620.3)	(470.3)	(822.0)	(375.7)	(533.9)	(395.5)
I. Goods (Net)	(2,313.9)	(1,592.6)	(2,605.4)	(405.8)	(467.5)	(554.6)	(706.0)	(681.9)	(662.9)	(678.9)	(739.9)	(703.1)
Exports	695.3	431.4	635.7	90.7	134.1	115.1	147.1	163.0	210.6	165.7	251.7	204.4
Imports	3,009.2	2,024.0	3,241.1	496.5	601.6	669.6	853.1	844.9	873.4	844.6	991.6	907.5
II. Services (Net)	2,638.1	(129.8)	909.4	(188.5)	(230.7)	57.1	350.0	321.3	180.9	430.7	542.6	368.4
Transportation	(366.0)	(172.4)	(275.9)	(33.4)	(41.0)	(53.9)	(74.6)	(63.4)	(84.1)	(72.6)	(63.6)	(63.8)
Travel	3,790.2	857.0	2,173.1	46.5	26.9	284.8	676.3	662.5	549.5	740.9	856.2	770.4
Construction	(58.4)	(59.0)	(103.5)	(14.4)	(32.1)	(22.5)	(26.9)	(21.9)	(32.1)	(25.6)	(26.9)	(32.2)
Insurance services	(143.9)	(153.5)	(276.5)	(41.1)	(43.7)	(44.6)	(71.1)	(76.7)	(84.2)	(56.3)	(60.1)	(78.7)
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	(10.3)	(6.4)	(7.5)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(1.7)	(9.3)	(2.0)
Telecommunications, computer, and information service	(26.7)	(50.8)	(52.0)	(14.6)	(10.6)	(8.3)	(14.6)	(18.5)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(13.2)	(15.7)
Other business services	(414.5)	(361.7)	(471.7)	(70.7)	(107.9)	(87.7)	(109.4)	(132.4)	(142.2)	(102.8)	(103.1)	(176.9)
Government goods and services n.i.e.	(132.4)	(182.9)	(76.7)	(59.5)	(21.0)	(9.3)	(27.4)	(26.6)	(13.3)	(40.1)	(37.4)	(32.8)
III. Primary Income (Net)	(603.1)	(439.5)	(734.2)	(73.2)	(141.4)	(109.1)	(237.2)	(81.4)	(306.6)	(121.1)	(347.1)	(80.8)
Compensation of employees	(64.8)	(95.8)	(91.5)	(24.1)	(23.0)	(15.8)	(24.7)	(27.1)	(24.0)	(19.2)	(21.2)	(22.8)
Investment income	(538.3)	(343.7)	(642.7)	(49.2)	(118.4)	(93.2)	(212.5)	(54.3)	(282.6)	(101.9)	(325.9)	(58.0)
IV. Secondary Income (Net)	(66.6)	(173.4)	(135.8)	(56.1)	(80.7)	(47.0)	(27.1)	(28.3)	(33.4)	(6.5)	10.4	20.0
General government	145.0	46.4	31.1	(2.1)	(0.8)	0.3	8.1	10.7	12.0	23.0	32.6	36.8
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, <i>of which: Workers remittances</i>	(142.1)	(139.6)	(154.6)	(35.8)	(39.5)	(34.7)	(35.3)	(40.2)	(44.3)	(33.6)	(31.8)	(32.3)
Other current transfers	(69.5)	(80.1)	(12.3)	(18.1)	(40.4)	(12.6)	0.1	1.2	(1.1)	4.2	9.6	15.5
B. Capital Account	907.8	546.8	53.9	87.0	65.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital transfers	907.8	546.8	53.9	87.0	65.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Financial Account (excluding Reserve Assets)	(187.2)	(2,316.3)	(1,540.6)	(692.9)	(1,034.1)	(305.5)	(535.3)	(508.3)	(191.5)	(538.0)	(503.3)	(178.2)
Direct Investment	(369.2)	(374.8)	(298.4)	(57.4)	(210.5)	(129.5)	(116.3)	9.9	(62.6)	(53.1)	(56.6)	151.1
Portfolio Investment	269.9	(656.8)	447.1	319.0	(997.8)	671.1	(292.8)	36.1	32.7	70.6	(373.9)	(35.5)
Other Investments	(87.8)	(1,284.8)	(1,689.4)	(954.5)	174.2	(847.1)	(126.3)	(554.3)	(161.6)	(555.5)	(72.8)	(293.8)
Currency and deposits	(381.7)	(475.2)	(624.0)	(639.0)	168.5	(781.0)	370.7	(293.1)	79.4	(106.9)	(259.5)	(1,179.1)
Loans	127.8	(742.4)	(809.6)	(284.4)	95.5	(108.6)	(418.0)	(40.1)	(242.9)	(343.8)	77.1	877.0
Other accounts receivable/payable and trade credit a	171.8	(60.1)	(16.2)	(27.2)	(85.8)	39.7	(77.8)	22.9	(0.9)	(99.5)	82.9	(6.1)
Special drawing rights allocation	(5.7)	(7.1)	(239.6)	(4.0)	(4.1)	2.9	(1.15)	(244.1)	2.8	(5.3)	26.76	14.3
D. Net Acquisition of Reserve Assets	561.8	624.1	50.6	54.4	276.0	(131.4)	325.4	133.8	(277.1)	568.6	233.9	(36.8)
Special drawing rights	33.9	22.1	239.6	5.2	4.1	(2.9)	2.2	243.1	(2.8)	5.3	(26.8)	(13.4)
Reserve position in the IMF	(0.2)	1.1	(0.8)	0.6	0.6	(0.4)	0.2	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.3	(0.9)	0.9
Other reserve assets	528.0	600.9	(188.3)	48.5	271.3	(128.1)	323.0	(108.9)	(274.2)	563.0	261.6	(24.4)
E. Net Errors & Omissions	187.7	(96.2)	(1,022.1)	2.0	(97.2)	(162.6)	(410.3)	(95.8)	(353.4)	(406.4)	(264.6)	(180.5)

Note: Effective March 31, 2021, data is published according to the Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Source: Central Bank of The Bahamas

* Figures may not sum to total due to rounding

**TABLE 15
EXTERNAL TRADE**

Period	(B\$ '000s)								
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021				2022
				Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I
I. OIL TRADE									
i) Exports	79,403	96,324	184,570	28,664	48,678	48,558	53,457	33,877	43,435
ii) Imports	768,782	386,714	657,788	83,961	119,642	152,018	186,106	200,022	136,685
II. OTHER MERCHANDISE									
Domestic Exports									
Crawfish	72,655	55,175	91,056	15,931	16,276	9,813	16,235	48,732	22,382
Fish Conch & other Crustacea	3,942	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other cordials & Similar Materials/Sponge	1,179	1,292	716	n.a.	286	406	332	384	n.a.
Fruits & Veggies.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aragonite	2,569	2,986	2,188	820	692	560	425	511	665
Other Natural Sands	347	357	221	32	61	113	12	35	51
Rum/Beverages/Spirits & Vinegar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Salt	9,997	7,758	6,921	1,560	1,995	1,726	1,061	2,139	3,603
Polystrene Products	68,916	54,956	56,419	16,473	15,657	20,029	16,099	4,634	n.a.
Other	43,010	37,352	110,964	20,354	3,615	28,252	56,920	22,177	14,535
i) Total Domestic Exports	202,614	159,878	269,177	55,170	38,582	60,899	91,084	78,612	41,237
ii) Re-Exports	255,252	121,373	89,676	36,141	11,536	9,240	10,369	58,531	39,017
iii) Total Exports (i+ii)	457,866	281,251	358,853	91,311	50,118	70,139	101,453	137,143	80,254
iv) Imports	2,551,720	1,818,573	2,824,819	560,678	579,765	751,567	768,611	724,876	702,103
v) Retained Imports (iv-ii)	2,296,468	1,697,200	2,735,143	524,537	568,229	742,327	758,242	666,345	663,086
vi) Trade Balance (i-v)	(2,093,854)	(1,537,322)	(2,465,966)	(469,367)	(529,647)	(681,428)	(667,158)	(587,733)	(621,849)

Source: Bahamas National Statistical Institute Quarterly Statistical Summaries

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

**TABLE 16
SELECTED TOURISM STATISTICS**

Period	2019	2020	2021	2021				2022		
				Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III	Qtr. IV	Qtr. I	Qtr. II	Qtr. III
Visitor Arrivals	7,249,529	1,794,522	2,100,618	115,894	297,759	532,206	1,154,759	1,346,777	1,651,642	1,759,705
Air	1,662,419	418,329	886,629	102,882	254,662	263,462	265,623	321,425	413,551	341,760
Sea	5,587,110	1,376,193	1,213,989	13,012	43,097	268,744	889,136	1,025,352	1,238,091	1,417,945
Visitor Type										
Stopover	1,806,908	440,521	890,966	106,242	272,688	277,875	234,161	293,750	415,216	355,370
Cruise	5,433,359	1,327,142	1,115,181	45	5,899	239,779	869,458	1,003,441	1,195,955	1,375,106
Day/Transit	45,820	13,259	16,716	3,226	4,859	3,785	4,849	5,351	9,488	3,535
Tourist Expenditure (B\$ 000's)	4,125,400	967,400	2,321,707	313,171	706,644	704,769	597,122	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Stopover	3,729,900	888,300	2,266,919	312,977	706,027	688,708	559,208	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cruise	392,800	78,300	53,784	1	325	15,835	37,623	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Day	2,700	800	1,003	194	292	227	291	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Average Hotel Occupancy Rates (%)										
New Providence	66.2	25.7	40.7	17.8	41.9	51.3	51.8	57.5	74.6	65.2
Grand Bahama	48.8	22.2	22.8	17.0	24.5	25.3	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Family Islands	46.9	19.8	34.7	21.5	44.0	37.7	35.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Average Nightly Room Rates (\$)										
New Providence	257.74	347.97	338.72	420.66	336.17	258.53	339.50	413.79	383.68	327.74
Grand Bahama	89.03	94.09	73.05	92.18	89.42	55.71	54.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Family Islands	239.69	405.38	307.80	405.42	336.66	222.65	266.45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: The Ministry of Tourism