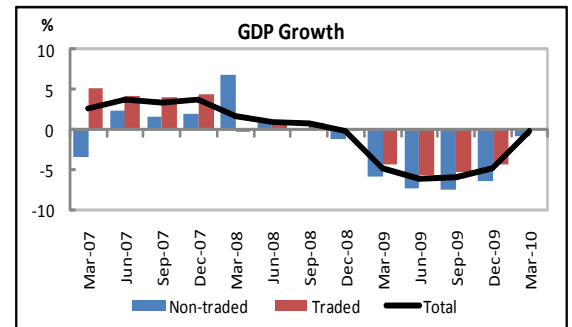
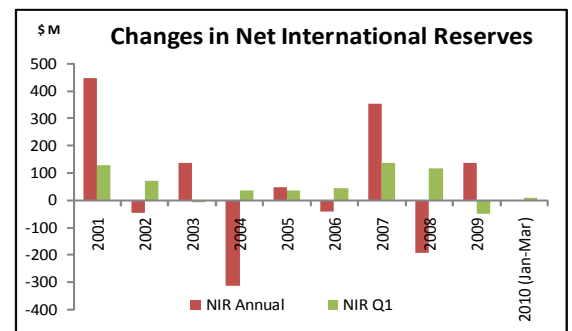
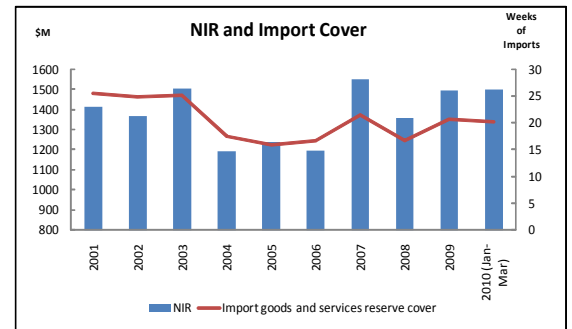




PRESS RELEASE

Barbados' tourism held its own in the first quarter of 2010, and the country's foreign exchange reserves held steady, if we set aside capital inflows and debt servicing. Foreign reserves are currently enough to cover about 20 weeks of imports. Overall gross domestic product declined very slightly, by less than one percent, and there was no further loss of jobs. The unemployment rate is estimated to have remained around 10 percent, and inflation is estimated in the region of 3 percent.

Long-stay tourist arrivals were up about 2 percent in January and February, compared with the first 2 months of last year. Numbers were noticeably higher from the US and Canada, but arrivals from the UK, which remains Barbados' largest tourism market, were down. Estimated average expenditure per tourist was lower, and the average visitor stayed fewer days. Hotels have been obliged to discount prices in order to remain competitive in a declining market, and this had an adverse effect on tourist spending. As a result, receipts from tourism were insufficient to provide the usual first-quarter surge in foreign exchange reserves.

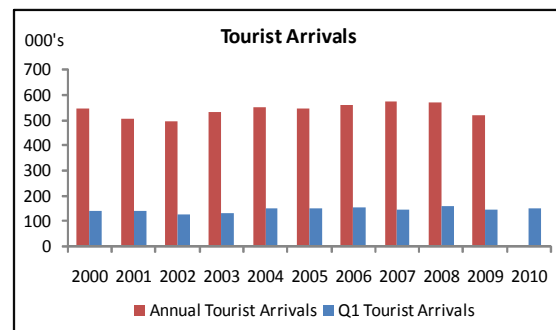


Tourist Arrivals by Major Source Market			
MAJOR MARKETS	January and February		
	2009	2010	%CHG
UNITED STATES	18,173	23,188	27.60
CANADA	16,921	19,233	13.70
UNITED KINGDOM	37,817	32,390	-14.40
GERMANY	1,291	1,378	6.70
OTHER EUROPE	5,339	5,365	0.50
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	3,410	3,514	3.00
OTHER CARICOM	8,850	8,322	-6.00
OTHER	3,540	3,620	2.30
TOTAL ARRIVALS	95,341	97,010	1.8

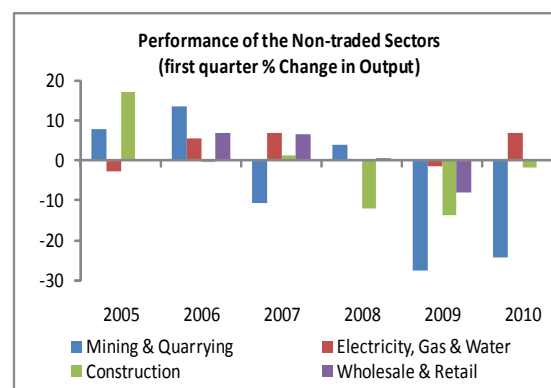
The main impact on the Central Bank's foreign reserves during the first quarter came from the payment of debt service on the lease agreement for the Dodds Prison, which amounts to \$30 million, to be paid each January until 2032. This outflow of foreign exchange was offset to some extent by funds received from the European Union (\$21.2 million), under budget support programmes for Barbados. Net private capital inflows recorded by the Central Bank were \$17.5 million, a turnaround from 2009, when there was a net outflow of \$21 million.

Foreign reserve adequacy was maintained, even though the foreign exchange earning sectors were relatively weaker than the sectors which absorb foreign exchange. Output of electricity, gas and water increased 7 percent, and transport and communications services rose 1.6 percent. Among foreign exchange earning activities, only the production of garments and chemicals was up noticeably. Sugar production was adversely affected by the most severe drought since 2002, and the crop is projected to yield 28.3 thousand tonnes of sugar, which should earn about \$33 million in foreign exchange.

Government policy has maintained the balance between foreign exchange income and spending, helped the tourism sector to maintain competitiveness in a difficult environment,

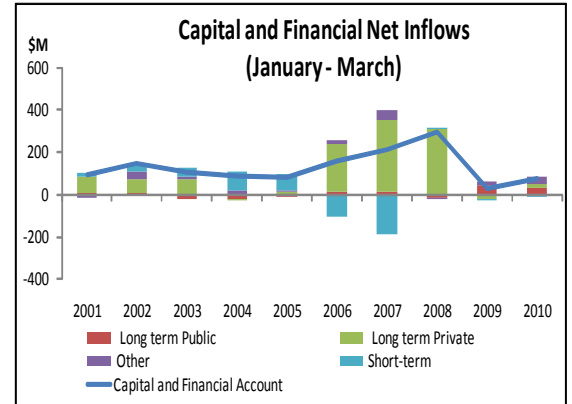


Prison Loan Summary	
Forecasted Debt Service (2008-2032)	
Interest Rate	10.54%
Total Annual Payments (Approximate)	\$29,965,279.30
Total Amortisation	\$288,602,650.46
Total Interest	\$460,529,332.04
Total Payment	\$749,131,982.50

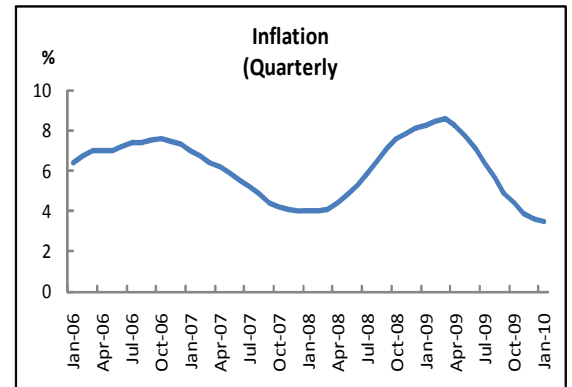


Traded Sector Performance (first quarter)			
	% Change (Q1)		% of GDP (Q1)
	2009	2010	2010
Tourism	-7.7	1.4	18.9
Sugar	11.9	-27.7	1.4
Non-Sugar Agriculture & Fishing	-1.2	1.0	2.3
Manufacturing	-6.7	0.5	5.1
Food Processing	-7.9	2.2	1.0
Garments	-65.4	122.7	0.2
Electronics	-45.3	-7.7	0.3
Beverages and Tobacco	23.2	-19.5	0.7
Chemicals	-20.8	110.0	0.2
Wooden Furniture	-21.6	-22.3	0.1
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	-13.2	1.0	0.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	-5.2	-7.0	1.1

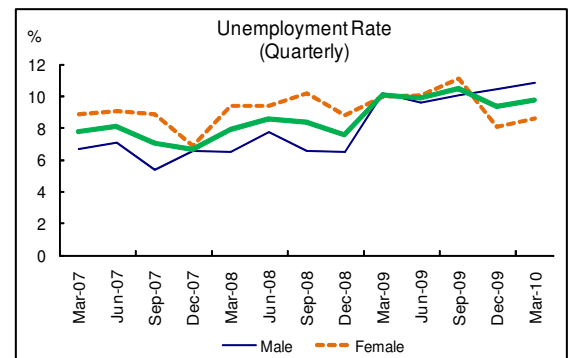
provided support for job retention, and strengthened mechanisms to ease the adjustment burden on the most vulnerable. However, these measures widened the 2009 fiscal deficit, which was already adversely affected by a fall in VAT receipts because of the impact of the global recession. The financing of this deficit increased government's debt.



The increase in the public sector borrowing requirement came at a time when the government's gross debt to GDP ratio had increased from 56.9 percent in 2000 to 77.5 percent in 2007, mainly on account of loans, leases and similar arrangements for the financing of World Cup Cricket related expenses, Dodds Prison (\$288m, 2006), the ABC highway expansion (\$165m, 2007), and the Judicial Centre (\$125m, 2006). The current gross debt ratio (93.6 percent) is equivalent to a net debt to GDP ratio of 48.7 percent after taking account of holdings of government debt by NIS and netting off the deposits of government and statutory bodies.



Government also faces the need to repay US\$100 million on a loan contracted in 2000 for the purpose of its capital development programme. That payment becomes due in June. In order to make this payment without resorting to the use of the country's foreign exchange reserves, it has been decided to secure new foreign borrowing in

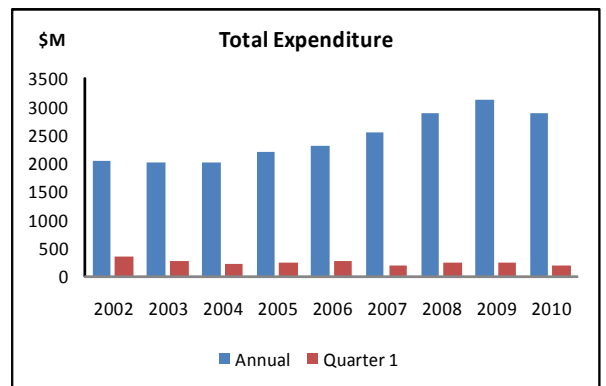
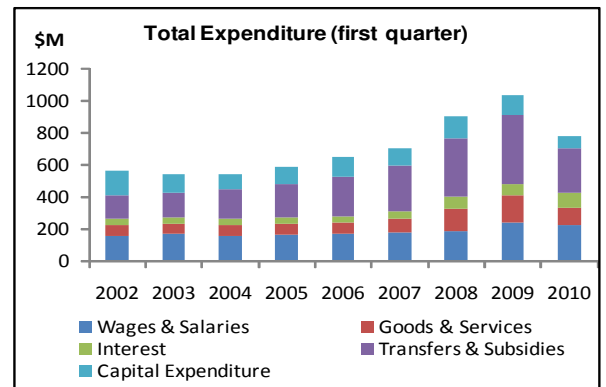
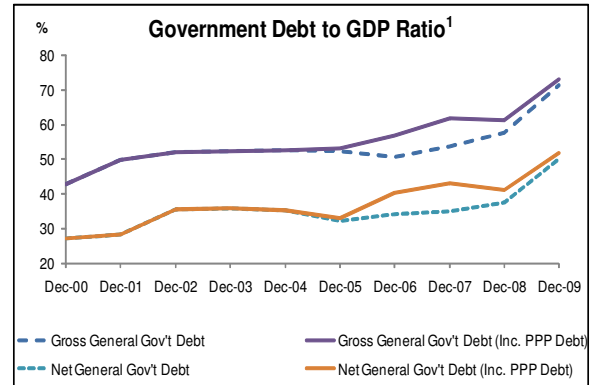


an amount of US\$200 million. The extra US\$100 million will be used to boost foreign reserves in anticipation of the seasonal decline usually observed in the second half of the year.

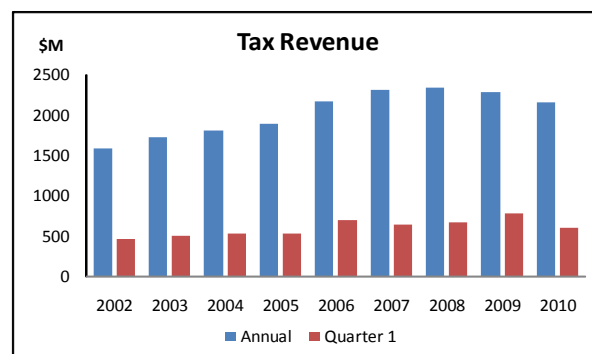
Government has committed US\$65 million to guarantee loan financing for the Four Seasons Hotel and Villas at Paradise Beach. The success of this project should assist in the maintenance of Barbados' competitive image in the top end of the tourism market. The guarantee is intended to be a catalyst for the negotiation of the remaining funds needed for completion of the project and it provides government with a 20 percent share in the ownership.

Government has also stated its commitment to a resolution of the affairs of Clico Holdings Barbados and its affiliated companies that does not result in a loss of principal to any member of the public who invested in these companies. Final details are still being worked on, but it is clear that such a resolution will require that some of Clico's liabilities to the public will have to be replaced with liabilities of longer maturity.

Government has embarked on a medium term strategy to eliminate the overall fiscal deficit by the year 2016, mainly through containment of fiscal spending and greater efficiency in revenue collection. In the first quarter of this year, current



account spending is estimated to have been reduced by 23 percent, compared with last year. Capital expenditure, which had been cut substantially last year, was a little lower this year, even though some roads, housing and other infrastructure remained in progress¹.

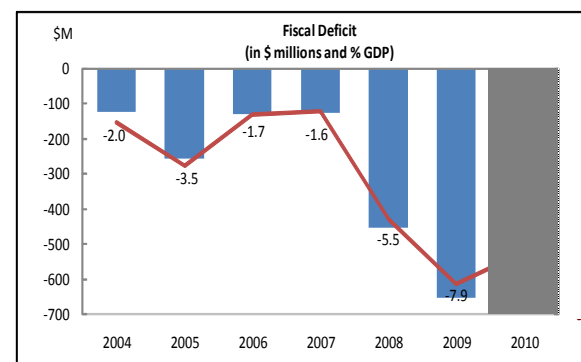


Government revenue fell by 22.8 percent, mainly on account of import duties and excises. VAT receipts increased 5.5 percent, and income tax receipts were not much changed, after adjustments for extraordinary items.

	2009Q1	2010Q1	Changes	2008/2009	2009/2010	Changes
Total Financing	155.9	131.5	-24.3	410.6	627.9	217.3
Domestic Financing	171.1	143.9	-27.2	486.7	395.2	-91.5
Central Bank	-35.7	-86.2	-50.5	214.5	-49.4	-263.8
Commercial Banks	4.7	31.7	27.0	-12.2	110.9	123.1
National Insurance Board	67.4	80.6	13.2	257.2	192.8	-64.4
Private Non-Bank	71.7	117.8	46.1	152.3	339.8	187.5
Other	63.1	0.0	-63.1	-125.0	-198.9	-73.9
Foreign Financing (net)	-15.3	-12.3	2.9	-76.1	232.7	308.8
Capital Markets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	232.1	232.1
Project Funds	14.6	23.6	9.1	75.4	118.0	42.6
Amortisation	-29.8	-35.9	-6.1	-151.5	-117.4	34.1

The first quarter fiscal deficit of \$132 million (compared with \$156 million in 2009) was financed entirely by new domestic loans, and bond and treasury bill issues taken up by the public, the NIS and commercial banks. Their appetite for government paper exceeded the government's needs and the Central Bank reduced its lending to government by \$86 million.

The first quarter fiscal outturn, taken together with the Estimates of Expenditure recently debated in Parliament, and projections of revenue, imply a fiscal deficit for 2010 that is equivalent to 6.7 percent of GDP, compared with 7.9 percent recorded last year. If sustained for



¹ All data used in charts for 2010 are projections.

the remainder of the year this would be the first step on the way to achieving the medium term fiscal adjustment strategy.

There was no increase in the demand for credit in the first quarter. As a result, the liquidity with commercial banks rose, even though deposits have stagnated. Treasury bill interest rates fell a trifle (0.13 percentage points) in the first quarter, and the most recent issue averaged 3.31%. Commercial bank rates remained unchanged.

The prospects for a revival of demand in tourism, international business and financial services, and exports of manufactures and agriculture have not come any closer. The industrial countries from which we derive the demand for our exports and services are now reporting real growth, and the US has at last recorded a month of net employment gain in March. However, the spillover to increased demand for Barbados' output is not yet evident. In the meanwhile, financial constraints on government and business remain very tight. Until the demand for Barbados' exports and services picks up once more, there is no good alternative to the current strategy of modest external borrowing, judicious help for the foreign exchange sectors and continuing measures to protect the most vulnerable.

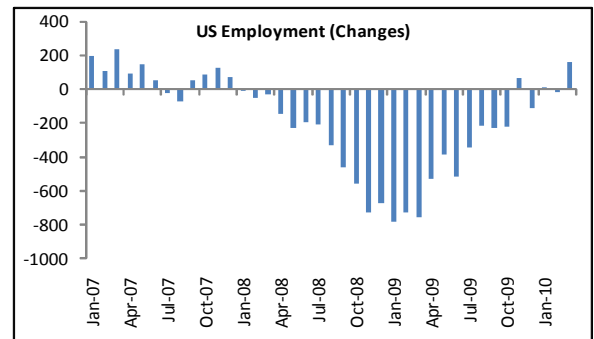
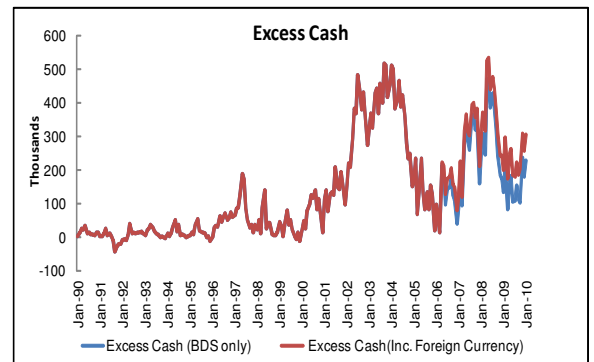
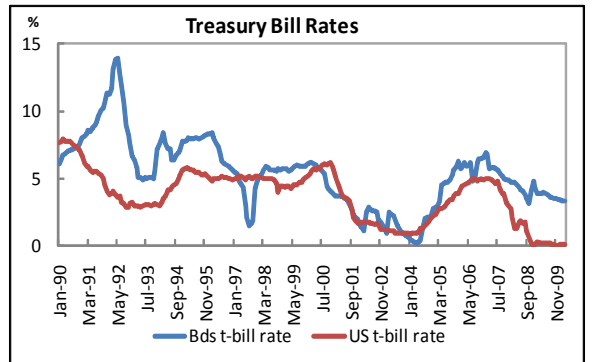
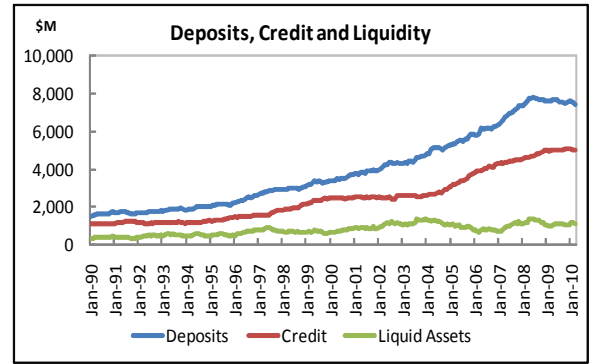


Table 1:**Main Economic Indicators**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar-09	Mar-10^P
<i>Real growth (%)</i>	3.9	3.6	3.8	-0.2	-4.8	-4.8	-0.1
<i>Tradables (%)</i>	-0.4	-0.3	1.9	-1.2	-6.3	-5.9	-0.8
<i>Nontradables (%)</i>	5.5	4.9	4.5	0.2	-4.3	-4.3	0.2
<i>Inflation (%)</i>	6.1	7.3	4.0	8.1	3.6	8.6	2.7
<i>Unemployment (%)</i>	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.1	10.0	10.1	9.8
<i>Foreign Exchange Reserves (\$ Million)</i>	1236.5	1193.9	1547.9	1356.8	1492.0	1308.2	1499.9
<i>Foreign Exchange Reserves cover, months</i>	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.1
<i>BoP current account (as % GDP)</i>	-10.1	-6.5	-4.4	-10.2	-4.6	n.a	n.a
<i>Net capital inflow</i>	631.9	695.9	923.6	330.2	616.6	31.1	75.8
<i>Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)</i>	-3.5	-1.7	-1.6	-5.5	-7.9	-9.4	-5.9
<i>Fiscal Current Account (as % of GDP)</i>	0.9	3.1	1.4	-2.0	-4.5	-3.2	-1.9
<i>Revenue (as % of GDP)</i>	27.9	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.3	10.2	8.0
<i>Expenditure (as % of GDP)</i>	31.4	31.3	31.7	35.4	38.2	12.7	9.6
<i>Public sector deficit (as % of GDP)</i>	-0.6	1.8	2.1	-2.0	-5.0	-4.9	-3.8
<i>Debt (as % of GDP), Gross*</i>	68.8	71.6	77.5	81.6	91.5	82.3	93.4
<i>Debt (as % of GDP), Net*</i>	57.0	62.4	68.1	71.6	81.0	71.4	82.8
<i>External debt service to BoP current account credits</i>	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	7.5	10.4
<i>Govt interest payments (as % of revenue)</i>	14.4	14.2	12.9	16.0	17.0	8.4	14.0
<i>Treasury-bill rate</i>	6.3	6.6	4.9	4.8	3.4	3.9	3.3
<i>US treasury-bill rate</i>	3.9	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Average deposit rate</i>	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.7
<i>Average loan rate</i>	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.9	9.5

*Represents Central Government debt inclusive of Public Private Partnership (PPP) guaranteed debt

Table 2:

GDP by Sector and Activity
(\$ millions, constant prices)

	<i>Avg contribution to GDP (%)</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>Mar-09</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>
Tradables	24.7	276.1	275.3	280.6	277.3	259.9	78.8	78.2
<i>Tourism</i>	14.8	161.7	164.3	169.3	167.3	156.2	52.6	53.3
<i>Rum & Other beverages</i>	0.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	7.5	2.0	2.0
<i>Food</i>	1.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	9.8	2.7	2.7
<i>Furniture</i>	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3
<i>Chemicals</i>	0.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	0.6	0.6
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	1.2	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	11.3	3.1	3.1
<i>Sugar</i>	1.3	16.4	14.5	14.6	13.6	13.7	5.4	3.9
<i>Other agriculture</i>	3.2	34.7	33.7	34.7	35.7	37.0	6.5	6.6
Nontradables	75.3	787.1	825.7	862.5	863.8	826.5	204.0	204.4
<i>Electricity, etc</i>	3.8	38.9	42.6	43.1	43.0	43.2	10.3	11.0
<i>Construction</i>	8.3	99.3	98.9	98.9	91.1	70.5	24.1	23.7
<i>Distribution</i>	21.1	215.9	230.9	246.0	244.0	231.2	49.6	49.8
<i>Transport, etc</i>	9.0	91.3	96.3	102.2	105.1	102.1	24.0	24.4
<i>Finance, other svcs</i>	18.1	183.7	194.7	206.0	210.4	207.6	52.9	51.7
<i>Government</i>	14.2	148.1	152.6	157.1	161.8	166.7	41.3	42.6
Total		1063.2	1101.0	1143.1	1141.1	1086.4	282.8	282.6
Nominal GDP		7245.6	7677.6	8107.3	8262.5	8262.8	1762.7	1814.3
Deflator		11.3	1.0	2.2	1.9	3.6	n.a	n.a
Real growth rates		3.9	3.6	3.8	-0.2	-4.8	-4.8	-0.1
<i>Tradables</i>		-0.4	-0.3	1.9	-1.2	-6.3	-5.9	-0.8
<i>Nontradables</i>		5.5	4.9	4.5	0.2	-4.3	-4.3	0.2

Table 3: Balance of Payments
(\$ millions)

	Avg contribution to Foreign Exchange Earnings	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar-09	Mar-10
<u>Current Account</u>		-733.5	-498.5	-356.4	-843.0	-382.5	39.9	-67.9
<u>Inflows</u>		3627.5	3860.1	4292.3	4370.8	3916.4	1003.6	1024.6
<i>Travel</i>	54.0	1792.2	2113.3	2377.3	2388.7	2191.4	630.4	610.5
<i>Other services</i>	16.4	802.6	639.7	516.6	689.3	607.3	134.5	136.8
<i>Rum</i>	1.4	50.7	44.3	67.5	66.0	57.2	12.6	n.a
<i>Other beverages</i>	0.4	17.9	9.8	11.8	15.3	14.2	3.2	n.a
<i>Food</i>	1.3	42.0	46.2	55.5	62.8	47.3	12.5	n.a
<i>Sugar</i>	1.0	44.4	39.2	37.3	45.1	40.7	n.a	n.a
<i>Chemicals</i>	1.6	56.1	60.2	74.6	66.8	57.5	11.9	13.7
<i>Electronics</i>	0.7	28.7	37.6	21.6	23.8	16.3	4.6	5.1
<i>Furniture</i>	1.1	33.4	46.3	52.3	49.6	37.4	9.7	6.0
<i>Other mfg</i>	3.4	110.0	150.0	137.6	146.9	141.8	36.4	n.a
<i>Income</i>	7.4	239.8	222.1	403.8	356.9	280.0	64.6	72.6
<i>Transfers, remittances</i>	7.1	265.2	283.8	331.6	281.1	261.7	64.0	64.0
<u>Outflows</u>		4663.0	4887.2	5188.5	5661.6	4602.7	1060.3	1116.4
<i>Retained imports</i>	52.3	2911.0	2866.9	2958.2	2911.0	2600.4	594.2	669.4
<i>Services</i>	22.5	1170.5	1236.8	1212.0	1410.7	1269.7	249.5	270.8
<i>Income</i>	9.5	495.2	505.4	536.7	599.6	560.1	160.5	163.2
<i>Transfers</i>	2.9	134.3	118.1	219.5	187.5	177.1	32.3	36.5
<u>Capital Account</u>	11.6	631.9	695.9	923.6	330.2	616.6	31.1	75.8
<i>Long term</i>	13.6	313.1	1028.8	1573.8	224.0	429.2	23.3	46.7
<i>Public</i>	1.2	217.0	82.1	23.6	-99.7	338.4	44.2	29.1
<i>Private</i>	12.3	96.1	946.7	1550.2	323.7	90.9	-21.0	17.5
<i>Other</i>	1.2	27.6	89.2	220.4	-69.1	227.0	15.2	36.8
<i>Trade credits</i>	-1.5	396.2	-239.9	-893.9	245.0	n.a	n.a	n.a
<i>Other short term</i>	-3.1	291.3	-422.1	-870.6	175.3	-39.7	-7.4	-7.7
<u>Errors</u>		-36.5	-114.8	-10.6	14.5	117.5	-19.1	0.0
<u>Overall balance</u>		-138.1	82.6	556.6	-498.3	351.6	51.9	7.9
<u>Change in Foreign Reserves*</u>		138.1	-82.6	-556.6	498.3	-351.6	51.9	-7.9
<i>CBB</i>		-46.1	42.5	-354.0	191.1	-135.1	48.6	-7.9
<i>Commercial banks</i>		-184.2	125.1	202.6	-307.2	216.5	100.5	0.0

* +/- sign denotes decrease/increase

Table 4: Government Fiscal Operations
(\$ millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009 ^{P*}	2009 Q1 ^P	2010 Q1 ^e
<u>Total revenue</u>	2021.1	2278.5	2440.6	2473.8	2506.0	842.7	658.8
<u>Direct taxes</u>	766.5	959.2	1026.2	981.3	1107.4	413.9	268.7
<i>Personal</i>	295.7	310.3	325.3	335.3	403.8	149.8	112.8
<i>Corporate</i>	294.0	430.9	499.8	425.6	457.8	193.8	130.6
<i>Domestic</i>	112.8	170.6	233.4	205.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Offshore</i>	181.2	260.3	266.4	219.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Property</i>	127.4	151.7	115.6	120.3	157.6	50.2	8.3
<i>Other</i>	49.4	66.3	85.5	100.2	88.2	20.1	17.0
<u>Indirect</u>	1122.1	1216.9	1280.9	1351.3	1177.1	318.0	331.5
VAT	609.9	704.6	792.5	817.5	678.6	175.3	185.0
Excises	172.4	175.7	157.2	162.7	144.8	43.1	41.4
Import duties	191.7	188.6	194.3	212.7	183.4	46.6	41.0
Other	148.2	148.0	136.9	158.3	170.3	53.0	64.1
<u>Non tax revenue</u>	132.5	102.4	133.4	141.2	221.5	110.8	58.6
<u>Current expenditure</u>	1959.0	2038.3	2324.9	2641.0	2874.4	911.0	700.4
<i>Wages, salaries</i>	676.0	694.1	797.6	783.7	881.0	239.9	223.9
G&S	241.3	243.8	311.3	387.2	434.4	169.6	111.2
<i>Interest</i>	291.0	324.3	314.2	394.7	425.3	74.9	92.5
<i>External</i>	106.1	121.4	111.9	148.8	149.4	35.8	54.0
<i>Domestic</i>	184.8	202.9	202.4	245.9	275.9	39.1	38.5
<i>Transfers, subsidies</i>	750.8	776.1	901.7	1075.4	1133.7	426.6	272.8
<u>Current account balance</u>	62.1	240.2	115.7	-167.2	-368.4	-68.3	-41.6
<u>Capital expenditure, net lending</u>	319.2	368.2	241.4	286.8	283.8	133.2	89.9
<u>Total expenditure</u>	2278.2	2406.5	2566.3	2927.8	3158.2	1044.2	790.3
Fiscal balance	-257.1	-128.0	-125.7	-454.0	-652.2	-201.5	-131.5
Fiscal balance to GDP	-3.5	-1.7	-1.6	-5.5	-7.9	-9.4	-5.9
Current account balance to GDP	0.9	3.1	1.4	-2.0	-4.5	-3.2	-1.9
Public Sector Deficit	-42.8	136.7	171.2	-164.5	-411.9	-105.1	-84.3
Public Sector Deficit to GDP	-0.6	1.8	2.1	-2.0	-5.0	-4.9	-3.8
p - provisional							
e - estimate							

**Table 5: Government Fiscal Operations
(ratios)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^p	2009 Q1 ^p	2010 Q1 ^e
<i>Total revenue</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Direct taxes</i>	37.9	42.1	42.0	39.7	44.2	49.1	40.8
<i>Personal</i>	14.6	13.6	13.3	13.6	16.1	17.8	17.1
<i>Corporate</i>	14.5	18.9	20.5	17.2	18.3	23.0	19.8
<i>Domestic</i>	5.6	7.5	9.6	8.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Offshore</i>	9.0	11.4	10.9	8.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Property</i>	6.3	6.7	4.7	4.9	6.3	6.0	1.3
<i>Other</i>	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.6
<i>Indirect</i>	55.5	53.4	52.5	54.6	47.0	37.7	50.3
VAT	30.2	30.9	32.5	33.0	27.1	20.8	28.1
Excises	8.5	7.7	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.3
Import duties	9.5	8.3	8.0	8.6	7.3	5.5	6.2
Other	7.3	6.5	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.3	9.7
<i>Non tax revenue</i>	6.6	4.5	5.5	5.7	8.8	13.1	8.9
<i>Current expenditure</i>	86.0	84.7	90.6	90.2	91.0	87.2	88.6
<i>Wages, salaries</i>	29.7	28.8	31.1	26.8	27.9	23.0	28.3
<i>Goods and Services</i>	10.6	10.1	12.1	13.2	13.8	16.2	14.1
<i>Interest</i>	12.8	13.5	12.2	13.5	13.5	7.2	11.7
<i>External</i>	4.7	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.7	3.4	6.8
<i>Domestic</i>	8.1	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.7	3.7	4.9
<i>Transfers, subsidies</i>	33.0	32.2	35.1	36.7	35.9	40.9	34.5
<i>Current account balance</i>	2.7	10.0	4.5	-5.7	-11.7	-6.5	-5.3
<i>Capital expenditure, net len</i>	14.0	15.3	9.4	9.8	9.0	12.8	11.4
<i>Total expenditure</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
p - provisional							
e - estimate							

**Table 6: Public Debt Outstanding
(BDS\$ millions)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar-10P
Gross Central Government Debt	3259.2	3705.3	3964.6	4092.6	4253.7	4987.3	5493.9	6283.0	6742.0	7563.4	7694.9
External Debt	1055.1	1372.0	1359.2	1356.5	1352.2	1554.4	1643.7	1720.9	1981.5	2203.2	2190.8
Domestic Debt	2204.1	2333.3	2605.4	2736.1	2901.5	3373.4	3377.7	3984.1	4470.5	5235.2	5379.1
PPPs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	472.5	578.0	290.0	125.0	125.0
Justice Improvement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Coast Guard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	288.0	288.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ABC Highway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.0	165.0	0.0	0.0
Less Other Central Government Assets	570.8	856.8	581.6	554.2	582.4	853.9	701.3	765.2	826.9	869.0	888.4
Deposits	349.9	595.6	269.6	190.9	174.7	424.7	212.2	213.7	220.4	236.5	274.6
Central bank	253.7	496.5	161.6	41.3	71.6	295.5	112.8	97.0	62.2	89.9	128.5
Commercial Banks	96.1	99.0	108.0	149.6	103.1	129.1	99.4	116.7	158.3	146.6	146.1
Sinking Fund	220.9	261.2	312.0	363.3	407.7	429.2	489.1	551.6	606.5	632.5	613.8
Sinking funds for dom. debt	174.0	200.5	228.8	235.6	283.1	306.0	329.6	355.3	371.3	409.2	391.2
Sinking funds for fgn. debt	47.0	60.8	83.2	127.7	124.6	123.2	159.5	196.3	235.2	223.3	222.6
Net Central Government Debt	2688.3	2848.6	3383.1	3538.5	3671.2	4133.4	4792.6	5517.7	5915.1	6694.3	6806.5
Gross General Government Debt	2449.9	2890.8	3040.8	3143.4	3323.9	3842.2	4364.7	4858.4	5025.0	5647.2	5634.0
Central Government Debt (NIS and CBB)	809.3	814.6	923.8	949.3	929.7	1145.2	1129.1	1424.6	1717.0	1916.2	2061.0
Held by NIS	793.7	814.0	923.2	948.6	929.1	1070.5	1128.5	1404.0	1673.0	1841.2	1986.0
T-Bills	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.8	128.5	96.7	141.0
Debentures	767.7	814.0	923.2	948.6	929.1	1070.5	1128.5	1283.3	1544.6	1744.5	1845.0
Held By Central Bank	15.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	74.7	0.6	20.5	44.0	75.0	75.0
T-Bills	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debentures	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	44.0	75.0	75.0
Net General Government Debt	1563.2	1646.9	2088.0	2148.1	2224.3	2387.6	3095.7	3372.3	3379.5	4006.8	4001.6
Other Central Government Assets	570.8	856.8	581.6	554.2	582.4	853.9	701.3	765.2	826.9	896.4	888.4
Sinking Fund	220.9	261.2	312.0	363.3	407.7	429.2	489.1	551.6	606.5	632.5	613.8
Sinking funds for dom. debt	174.0	200.5	228.8	235.6	283.1	306.0	329.6	355.3	371.3	409.2	391.2
Sinking funds for fgn. debt	47.0	60.8	83.2	127.7	124.6	123.2	159.5	196.3	235.2	223.3	222.6
Government Deposits	349.9	595.6	269.6	190.9	174.7	424.7	212.2	213.7	220.4	264.0	274.6
Central Bank	253.7	496.5	161.6	41.3	71.6	295.5	112.8	97.0	62.2	102.0	128.5
Commercial Banks	96.1	99.0	108.0	149.6	103.1	129.1	99.4	116.7	158.3	162.0	146.1
Other General Government Assets	315.8	387.1	371.2	441.1	517.2	600.7	567.8	720.8	818.5	744.0	744.0
Liquid NIS Assets	225.4	268.1	249.5	317.5	347.7	424.8	400.9	505.8	525.7	458.8	458.8
Cash	12.5	33.8	9.7	-6.2	3.2	10.6	16.3	16.1	13.1	12.0	12.0
Due From Banks and Fin. Inst	212.9	234.2	239.9	323.7	344.6	414.2	384.6	489.7	512.6	446.8	446.8
External Assets of NIS	90.5	119.0	121.7	123.6	169.5	175.9	166.9	215.0	292.9	285.2	285.2
Gross Central Government Debt/GDP	56.9	64.0	67.7	68.3	67.4	68.8	71.6	77.5	81.6	91.5	93.6
Net Central Government Debt/GDP	46.9	49.2	57.8	59.0	58.2	57.0	62.4	68.1	71.6	81.0	82.8
Gross General Government Debt/GDP	42.7	49.9	51.9	52.4	52.7	53.0	56.8	59.9	60.8	68.3	68.5
Net General Government Debt/GDP	27.3	28.4	35.7	35.8	35.2	33.0	40.3	41.6	40.9	48.5	48.7

**Table 7: Financial Sector Summary Indicators
(In BDS\$ millions unless otherwise stated)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar-09	Mar-10
Commercial banks							
<i>Assets/liabilities</i>	8297.3	9069.3	11357.2	11801.4	11166.6	10790.6	11432.1
<i>Cash</i>	126.8	130.2	142.6	141.4	135.0	119.3	94986.0
<i>Net balance at CBB</i>	150.9	197.3	403.7	384.7	440.8	346.7	456.7
<i>Borrowing</i>	26.2	29.6	74.0	37.3	44.6	37.3	31.3
<i>Treasury-bills</i>	450.5	279.6	420.4	462.3	535.3	457.4	488.7
<i>Other govt securities</i>	719.1	594.5	610.4	625.4	630.3	629.0	624.2
<i>Credit to Non-financial Private Sector</i>	3791.8	4292.9	4513.5	5010.9	5074.0	4997.2	5046.0
<i>Total Loans</i>	4081.8	4713.7	5097.2	5703.0	5857.5	5698.3	5858.8
<i>Net foreign assets</i>	371.9	497.1	699.7	392.5	342.8	493.0	525.6
<i>Net Caribbean</i>	-20.1	94.2	-9.8	-406.4	62.0	66.6	12.7
<i>Domestic Deposits</i>	5838.9	6297.3	7344.3	7607.1	7586.9	7642.2	7422.2
<i>Total Deposits</i>	8297.3	9069.3	11357.2	11801.4	11166.6	10790.6	11432.1
<i>Excess cash reserves</i>	18.5	38.7	159.5	173.4	178.2	81.9	104.5
<i>Ratio to deposits</i>	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.4
<i>Excess liquid assets</i>	742.7	539.0	659.4	679.1	594.7	711.5	716.6
<i>Ratio to deposits</i>	12.7	8.6	9.0	8.9	7.8	9.3	9.7
<i>Liquid Assets</i>	771.5	715.5	1084.5	1061.4	1064.9	1006.7	1142.0
<i>Liquid assets to deposits</i>	13.2	11.4	14.8	14.0	14.0	13.2	15.4
<i>Non Performing Loan Ratio</i>	5.5	4.5	2.9	3.5	4.3	3.3	na
<i>Return on Assets</i>	na	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	na
<i>Net foreign assets ratio</i>	4.5	5.5	6.2	3.3	3.1	4.6	4.6
<i>Foreign Currency Deposits</i>	1167.0	1040.5	1712.0	1327.9	1196.7	1349.6	8786.5
<i>Foreign Currency Loans</i>	82.4	95.5	48.6	52.1	27.1	50.7	27.5
<i>Foreign Currency Deposits to Total Deposits (%)</i>	14.1	11.5	15.1	11.3	10.7	12.5	76.9
<i>Foreign Currency Loans to total Loans (%)</i>	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
Interest rates							
<i>Tresuary-bill 3 month</i>	6.26	6.56	4.90	4.81	3.44	3.85	3.31
<i>US treasury-bill 3 month</i>	3.89	4.85	3.00	0.03	0.05	0.21	0.14
<i>Average deposit</i>	4.12	5.11	4.80	4.07	2.65	2.92	2.65
<i>Average lending</i>	10.63	10.87	10.62	10.25	9.66	9.92	9.46
<i>5 year savings bond</i>	5.75	5.75	6.75	5.50	5.10	na	na
<i>10 year debentures</i>	7.00*	8.50*	7.50	6.63	6.25	na	na
<i>20 year debtures</i>	7.75	7.50	na	na	na	na	na
<i>* indicates rates on 12-year debentures</i>							