



Press Release

# Review of Barbados' Economic Performance:

January to June 2025

**From Strength to Prosperity: Powering Barbados Forward**



# Overview

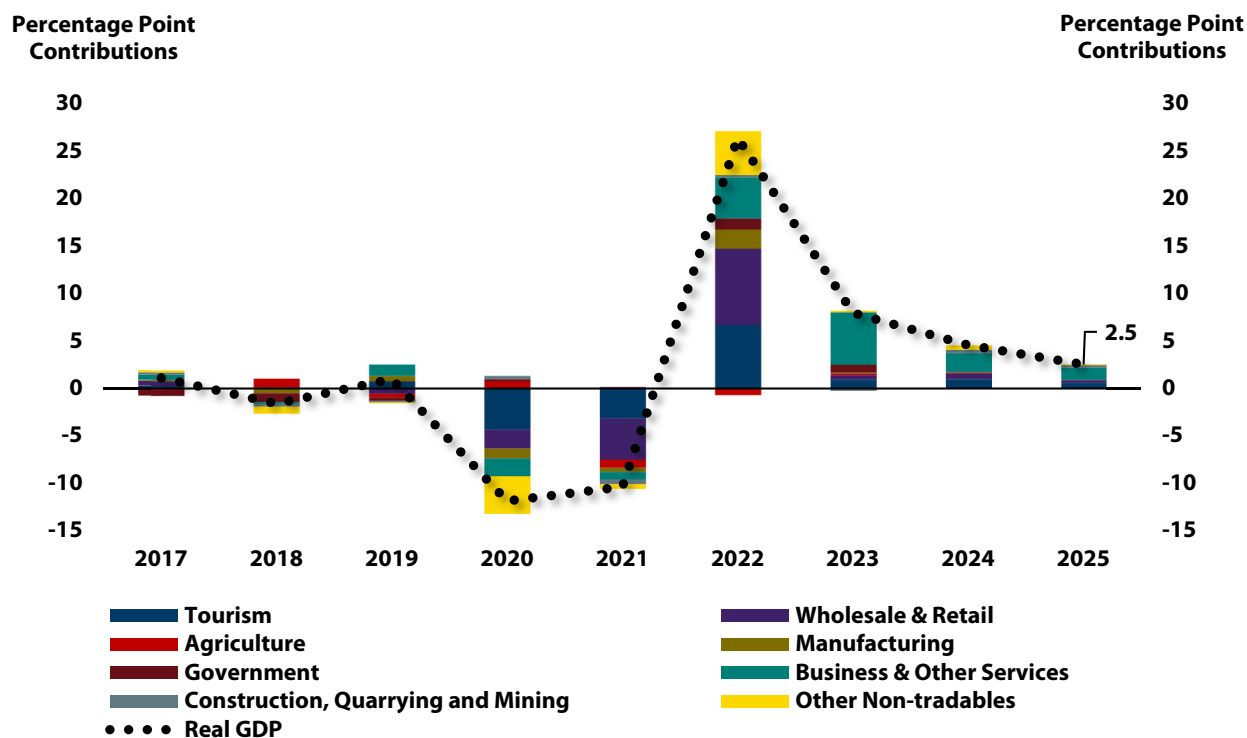
## KEY INDICATORS: January to June 2025

<b>Real GDP Growth</b> 2.5 percent	<b>Inflation<sup>1</sup></b> 0.5 percent	<b>Unemployment<sup>2</sup></b> 6.3 percent	<b>International Reserves</b> \$3.9 billion
<b>Current Account Deficit</b> \$269 million	<b>Primary Surplus (FY)</b> \$530.9 million (3.5 percent of GDP)	<b>Fiscal Balance (FY)</b> \$372.9 million (2.4 percent of GDP)	<b>Gross Public Sector Debt</b> 102 percent of GDP

The Barbadian economy sustained its growth trajectory, despite intensifying global risks. Real GDP expanded by an estimated 2.5 percent during the first half of 2025, driven by strong activity in construction, business & other services, wholesale & retail trade, and tourism. The country held its growth trajectory even as geopolitical tensions escalated and global trade conditions worsened. This momentum pushed the unemployment rate down to a record low of 6.3 percent in the first quarter.

**Figure 1: Real GDP Growth and Sectoral Contributions**

January – June



Sources: Barbados Statistical Service and Central Bank of Barbados

<sup>1</sup> 12-month moving-average inflation rate for May 2025.

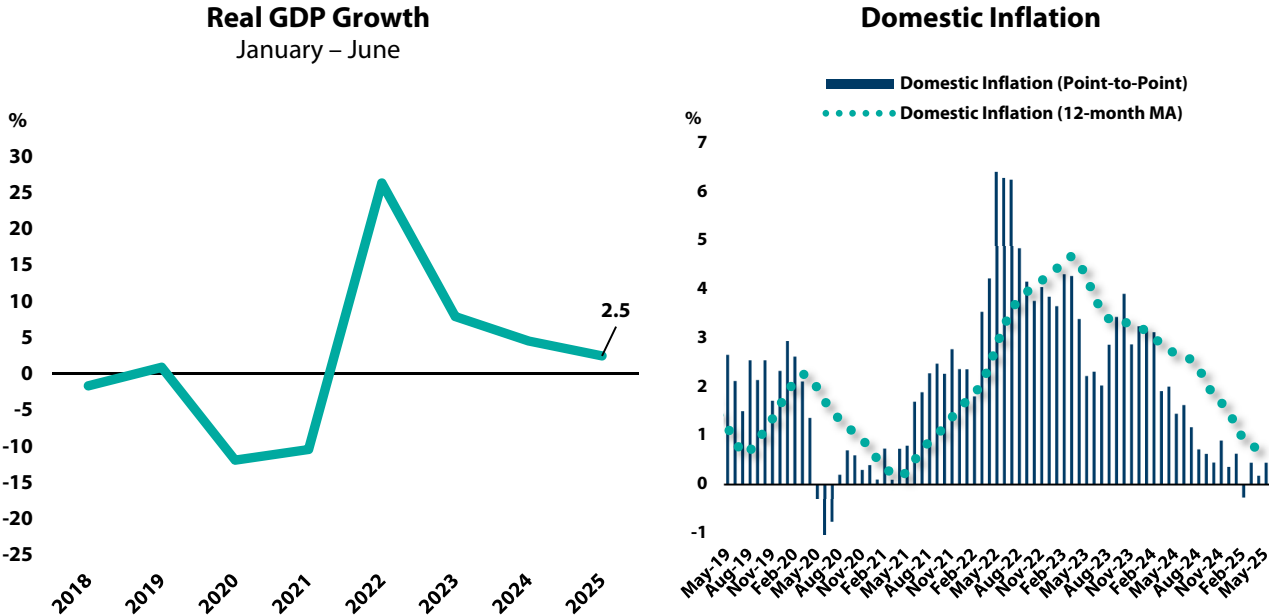
<sup>2</sup> Unemployment as at end-March 2025.

**Barbados’ external position improved in the first half of 2025, supported by increased foreign investment, and a strong tourism performance.** Foreign investment rose sharply, reflecting improved investor confidence and increased financing to both the public and private sectors. These inflows helped to offset a widening current account deficit, which reflected higher merchandise imports, increased profit repatriation, and a marginal decline in corporation tax receipts from financial global business companies, even as travel receipts posted strong gains. As a result, international reserves expanded by \$695.2 million, reaching a record \$3.9 billion, equivalent to 37.4 weeks of import cover, and well above the international benchmark.

**Government continued to strengthen its fiscal position during the first quarter (April to June) of FY2025/26.** Higher income and transaction-based tax receipts outpaced spending on wages & salaries, goods & services, transfers & subsidies, and capital investment. This performance generated a fiscal surplus of \$372.9 million, equal to 2.4 percent of GDP, and a primary surplus of \$530.9 million, or 3.5 percent of GDP. Economic growth and the fiscal surplus lowered the debt-to-GDP ratio to 102 percent, a decline of 0.9 percentage points compared to the end of FY2024/25.

**The financial sector remained stable and well capitalised, supporting the overall macroeconomic performance.** Stronger loan repayment and modest growth in private sector credit reflected the continued expansion of economic activity. At the same time, deposit growth continued to sustain liquidity in the financial system. Higher interest income supported the continued profitability of deposit taking institutions (DTIs), which maintained capital buffers above the regulatory minimum.

**Figure 2: Selected Economic Indicators**

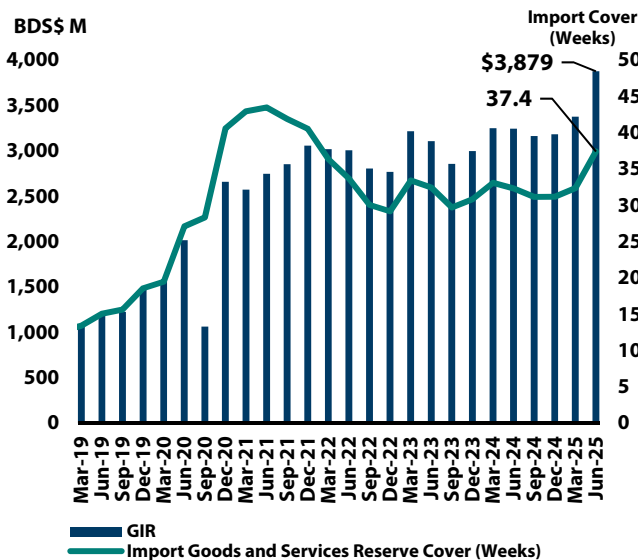


Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Barbados Statistical Service

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service and Central Bank of Barbados

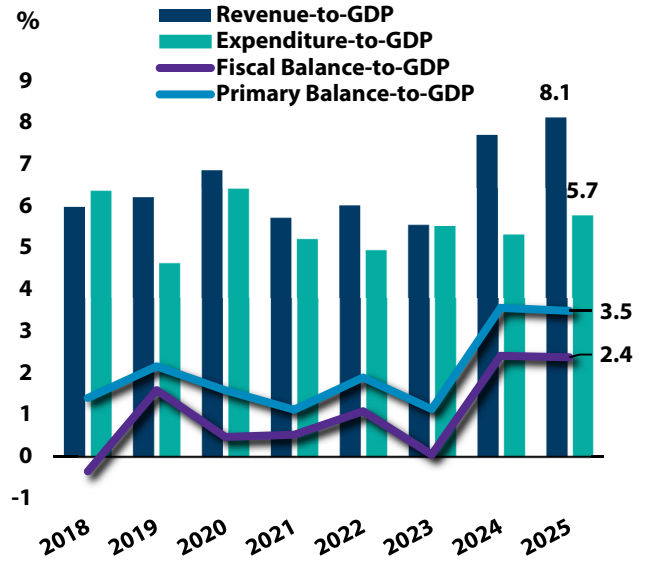
Figure 2 Cont'd: Selected Economic Indicators

Gross International Reserves (GIR) & Import Cover



Source: Central Bank of Barbados

Fiscal Indicators  
April – June



Source: Ministry of Finance

## Economic Activity

**Tourism and non-traded sector activity drove growth in the first half of the year.** Output in the traded sector rose by 3.9 percent, as gains in tourism and agriculture offset declines in manufacturing. Growth in construction, business & other services, and wholesale & retail trade contributed to a 2.3 percent increase in non-traded sector activity. Combined, these developments lifted real GDP by an estimated 2.5 percent during the period.

### Tourism

**Tourism activity expanded in the first half of the year, boosted by strong demand from the United States.** Long stay arrivals increased by 3.3 percent during the first half of 2025, supported by additional airlift and targeted marketing across key source markets. Arrivals from the United States rose by 9.8 percent, contributing more than 90 percent of the overall increase. Expanded service from cities such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Atlanta helped sustain this growth. Visitors from CARICOM and Europe also rose, by 3.6 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively, supported by increased airlift within the region and targeted marketing efforts in Western Europe. In contrast, tourists from the United Kingdom declined by 3.7 percent due to reduced seating capacity, while Canadian arrivals slipped by 1.6 percent.

**Stronger visitor demand lifted occupancy across both hotels and the sharing economy.** During the first six months of 2025, average hotel occupancy rates increased by 0.9 percentage points, while occupancy in the sharing economy rose by 3.7 percentage points. Hotels recorded a 13.9 percent increase in average revenue per available room (RevPAR), thanks to higher room rates and stronger

bookings. In contrast, RevPAR in the sharing economy fell by 3.5 percent, reflecting lower average daily rates despite the rise in occupancy.

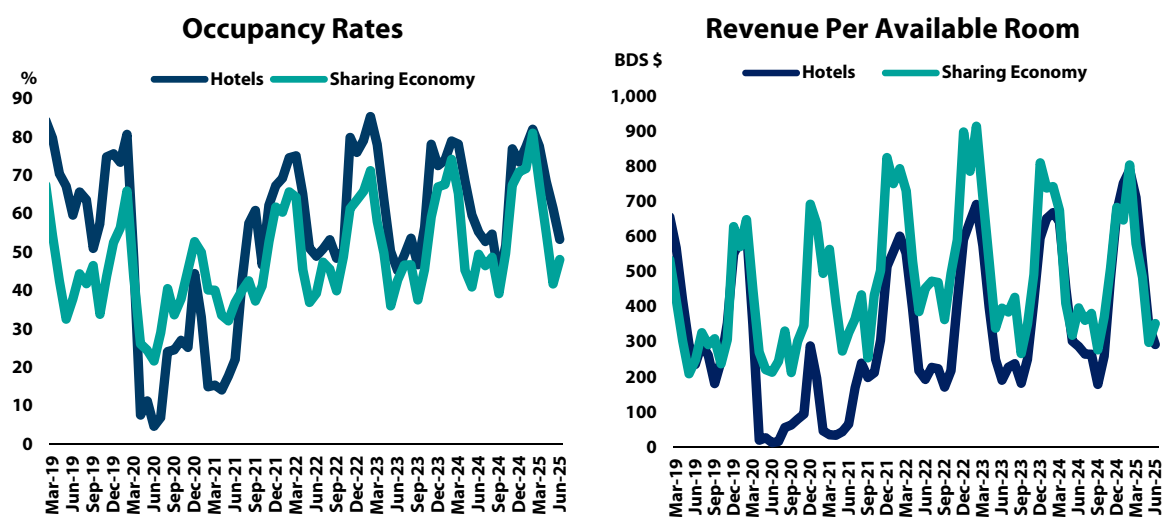
**Cruise arrivals surged to a new high during the first six months of 2025.** In-transit cruise passenger arrivals increased by 34.8 percent, reaching 472,875 visitors, even though the number of cruise calls declined by twenty-one. Higher vessel occupancy supported the increase in arrivals. These gains, combined with long-stay performance, pushed up tourism GDP up by 8.9 percent over the period.

**Table 1: Tourism Arrivals by Source Market**  
January – June

Major Markets	Average (2017-2019)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Absolute Change (2023/24)	% Changes	2025 as % 2017-19 Arrivals
United States	107,143	7,664	72,522	82,413	119,721	131,508	11,787	9.8	122.7
Canada	52,000	1,888	28,918	43,260	51,767	50,929	(838)	(1.6)	97.9
United Kingdom	119,156	3,033	131,202	136,721	136,105	131,047	(5,058)	(3.7)	110.0
Europe	20,577	1,152	14,300	16,617	15,961	18,322	2,361	14.8	89.0
CARICOM	46,415	3,639	23,369	35,346	42,363	43,886	1,523	3.6	94.6
Other	12,973	1,495	7,643	9,591	16,080	18,983	2,903	18.1	146.3
<b>Total Arrivals</b>	<b>358,263</b>	<b>18,871</b>	<b>277,954</b>	<b>323,948</b>	<b>381,997</b>	<b>394,675</b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>110.2</b>
<b>In-transit Cruise Arrivals</b>	<b>396,098</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>115,988</b>	<b>295,386</b>	<b>350,682</b>	<b>472,875</b>	<b>122,193</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>119.4</b>
<b>Total Cruise Calls</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(7.6)</b>	<b>90.6</b>

Source: Barbados Statistical Service

**Figure 3: Accommodation Indicators**

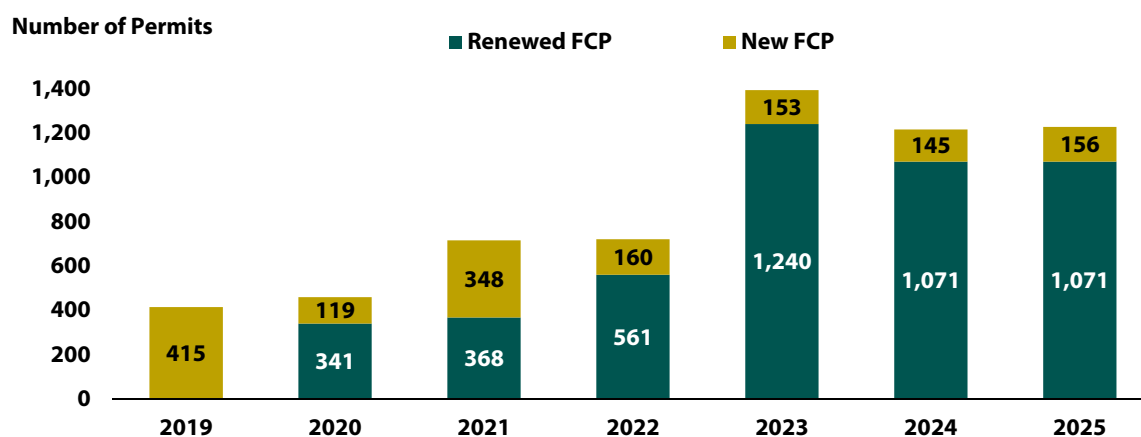


Sources: CoStar and AirDNA

## Global Business Sector

**Foreign currency permit issuances rose slightly, as new entities responded favourably to the revised foreign currency permits legislation<sup>3</sup>.** Authorities issued 1,227 foreign currency permits between January and June 2025, an increase of 0.9 percent compared to the same period in 2024. New issuances rose by 7.6 percent, while renewals remained flat. Under the revised Foreign Currency Permits Act, 11 new trusts registered for permits, taking advantage of expanded eligibility and tax incentives designed to enhance Barbados' competitiveness. Preliminary data to May showed a 21.5 percent increase in average salaries, even as overall employment in the sector declined by 7.1 percent.

**Figure 4: Foreign Currency Permits (FCP) Issued**  
January-June



Source: International Business Unit

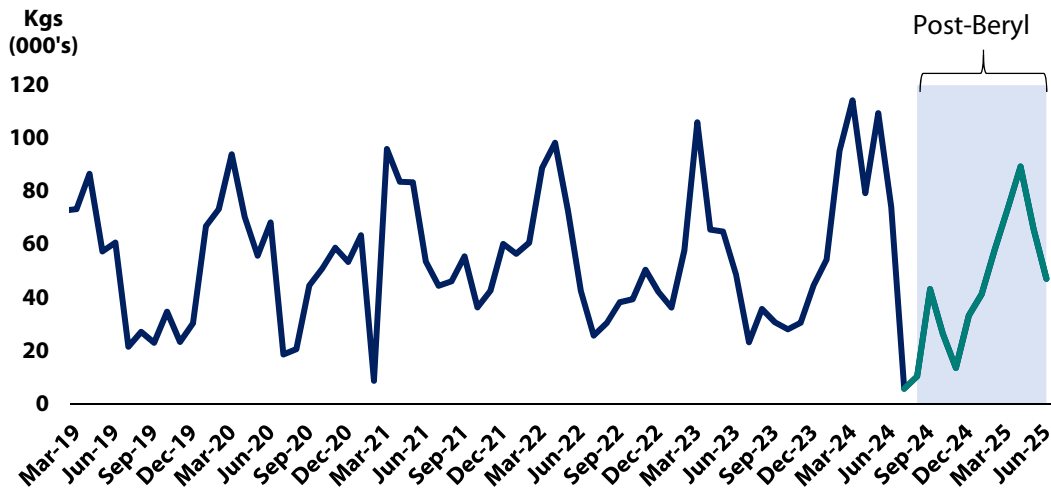
## Other Traded Activity

**Agricultural output increased by 1.1 percent during the first half of 2025.** Food crop production rose by 11.4 percent, driven by strong growth in root crops and fruits & vegetables. Root crops grew by 20.9 percent, supported by higher cassava and yam yields, while fruit & vegetable output increased by 6.4 percent due to higher banana production. Egg and pork output also rose by 6 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively. However, declines in other areas tempered the overall gains. Milk output fell by 13.9 percent year-on-year, as the herd imported in December 2024 had not yet reached peak productivity. Still, on a month-to-month basis, milk production grew in five of the first six months of 2025, with February being the only month to record a decline due to technical issues. Industry intelligence indicate that milk supply has remained constrained in recent years due to smaller herd sizes, following the exit of a major supplier from the market. Fish catches weakened by 28.8 percent, as the sector continued to recover from Hurricane Beryl, while facing reduced vessel activity and heavy sargassum influx. Chicken production also contracted during the first half of 2025, following a surge in

<sup>3</sup> The Foreign Currency Permits Act, 2025 repeals and replaces the Foreign Currency Permits Act, 2018, by broadening the scope of eligible entities that earn 100 percent of their income in foreign currency. Notably, the 2025 legislation includes previously excluded trusts and certain shipping entities, and clarifies provisions related to exemptions from exchange control, stamp duty, and indirect taxes.

production in the same period last year as a result of stockpiling for the T-20 Cricket World Cup. Despite the decline, this year's volumes remain above historical levels, including that of 2023.

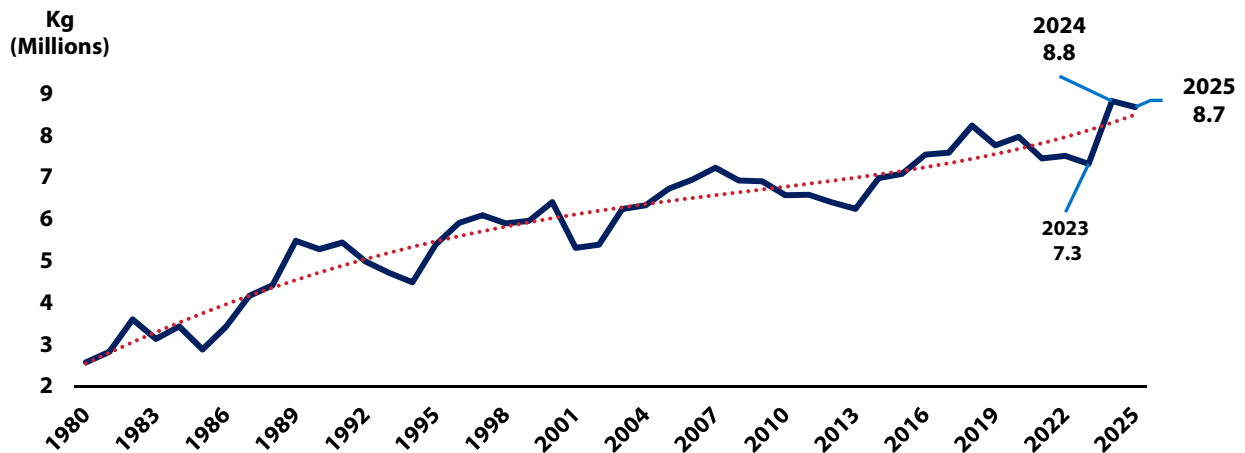
**Figure 5: Fish Landings**



Source: Barbados Fisheries Division

**Figure 6: Chicken Production**

January - June



Source: Ministry of Agriculture

## Manufacturing

**Manufacturing output dipped by 0.7 percent in the first half of 2025, as declines in beverage and chemical production outweighed modest gains in other subsectors.** Beverage output fell by 4.8 percent, reflecting lower demand for alcoholic products in the United States, while chemical production declined by 2.7 percent. Food production rose marginally by 0.6 percent, supported by higher output of bakery goods, grain-based items, and other processed foods. Construction-related manufacturing also improved, with non-metallic mineral production increasing by 2.7 percent, and furniture output growing by 0.7 percent.

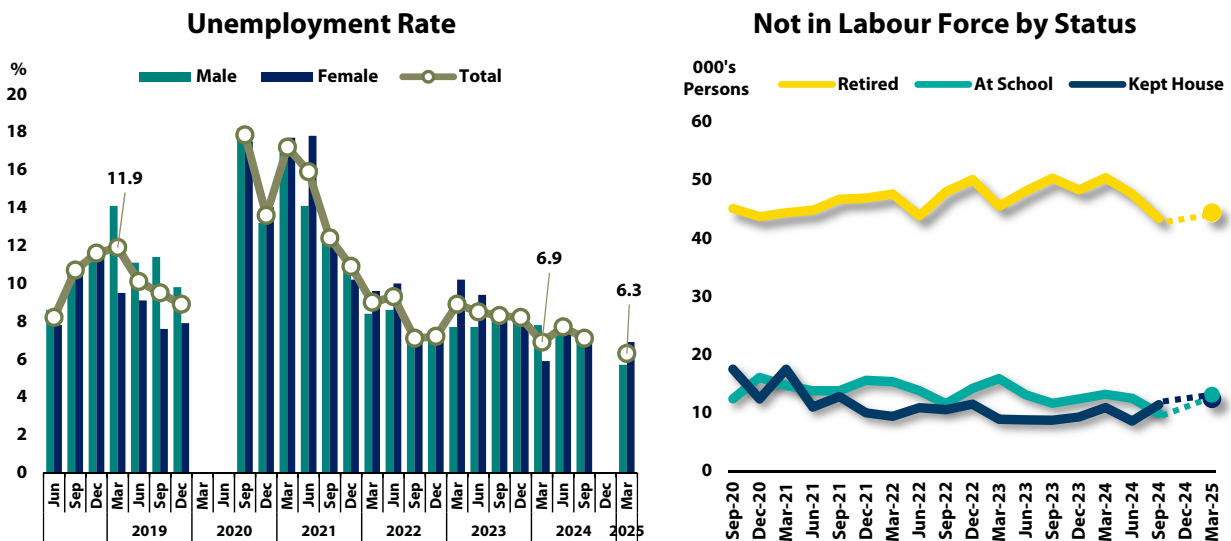
## Non-traded Activity

**Growth in the non-traded sector resulted from strong construction activity and steady expansion across key domestic services.** During the first half of 2025, the non-traded sector expanded by 2.3 percent. Construction output increased by 5.8 percent, supported by private investment in projects such as Royalton, Pendry, Apes Hill Villas, Coverley Residences, and new condominiums, alongside public sector infrastructure works. Wholesale and retail trade grew by 1.5 percent, owing to higher demand for food & beverages, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, vehicle parts, and home appliances. Business & other services rose by 3.3 percent, supported by increased demand for financial services and recreational activities. However, electricity, gas, & water output fell by 1.5 percent, mainly reflecting lower electricity consumption by tourism-related businesses and other commercial establishments.

## Labour Market

**The unemployment rate dropped to a record low during the first quarter of 2025.** At the end of March, the rate stood at 6.3 percent, down from 6.9 percent in the first quarter of 2024. A fall in persons unemployed in construction, administrative & support services, and wholesale & retail trade supported the improvement, offsetting temporary layoffs in the tourism sector. Jobless claims increased by 11 percent over the first half of the year due to hotel renovations, but remained below pre-pandemic levels. The labour force expanded by 3,600 persons, as fewer workers retired compared to the same period last year.

Figure 7: Selected Labour Market Indicators



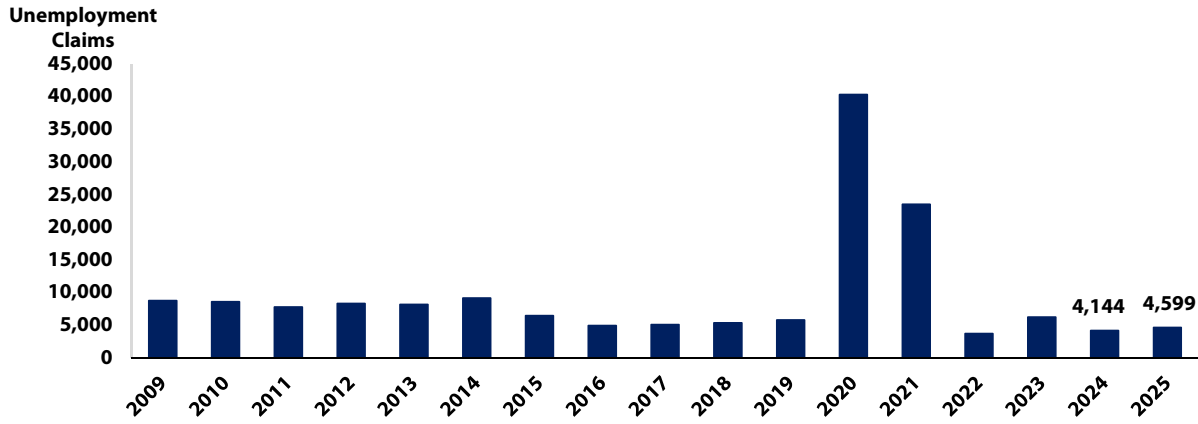
Source: Barbados Statistical Service

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**Figure 7 Cont'd: Selected Labour Market Indicators**

**Unemployment Claims**

January – June

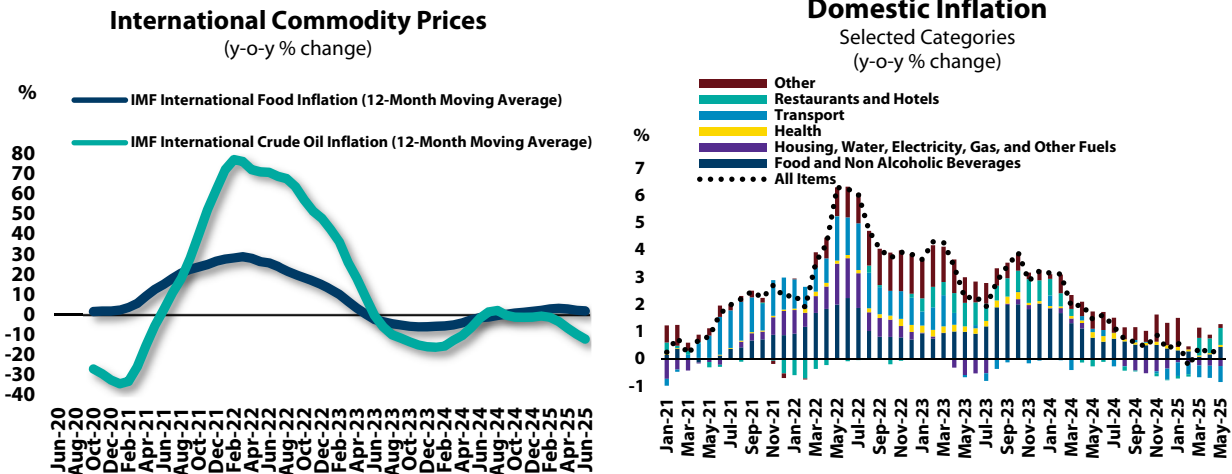


Source: National Insurance and Social Security Service

**Prices**

**Inflation slowed sharply during the first half of 2025 as international price pressures eased.** By May 2025, the 12-month moving average inflation rate declined to 0.5 percent, down from 2.7 percent a year earlier<sup>4</sup>. Point-to-point inflation also fell to 0.4 percent at the end of May, compared to 1.4 percent at the same point in 2024<sup>5</sup>. Prices moderated across several categories, including alcoholic beverages & tobacco, furnishings & household equipment, and housing & utilities. Transport costs also declined in line with lower international oil prices.

**Figure 8: Domestic and International Price Developments**



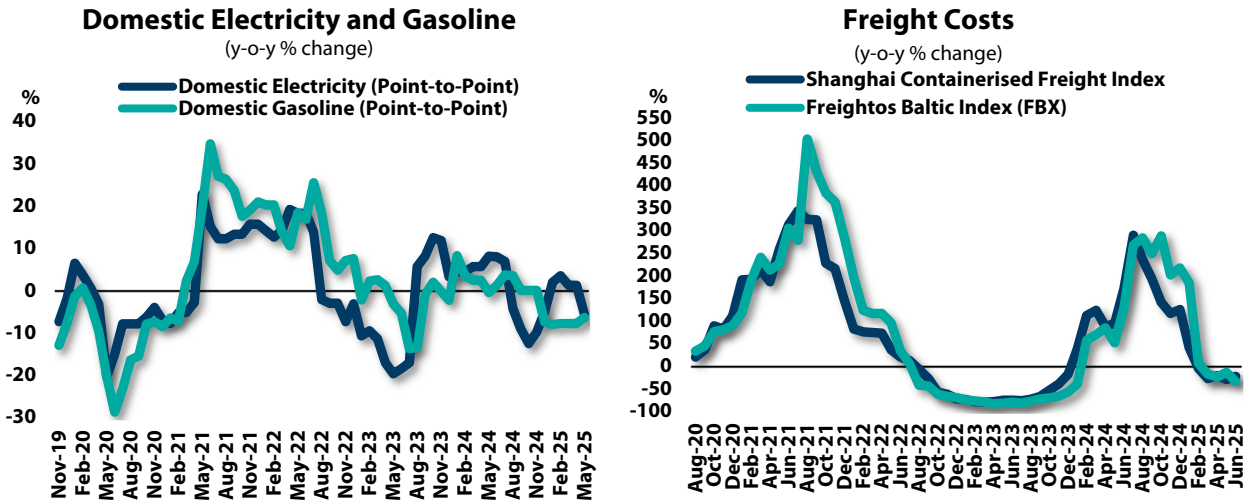
Source: International Monetary Fund

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service and Central Bank of Barbados

<sup>4</sup> The 12-month moving average inflation rate reflects the average annual inflation over the period June 2024 to May 2025.

<sup>5</sup> The point-to-point inflation compares the price level in May 2025 directly with that in May 2024.

**Figure 8 Cont'd: Domestic and International Price Developments**



Source: Barbados Statistical Service

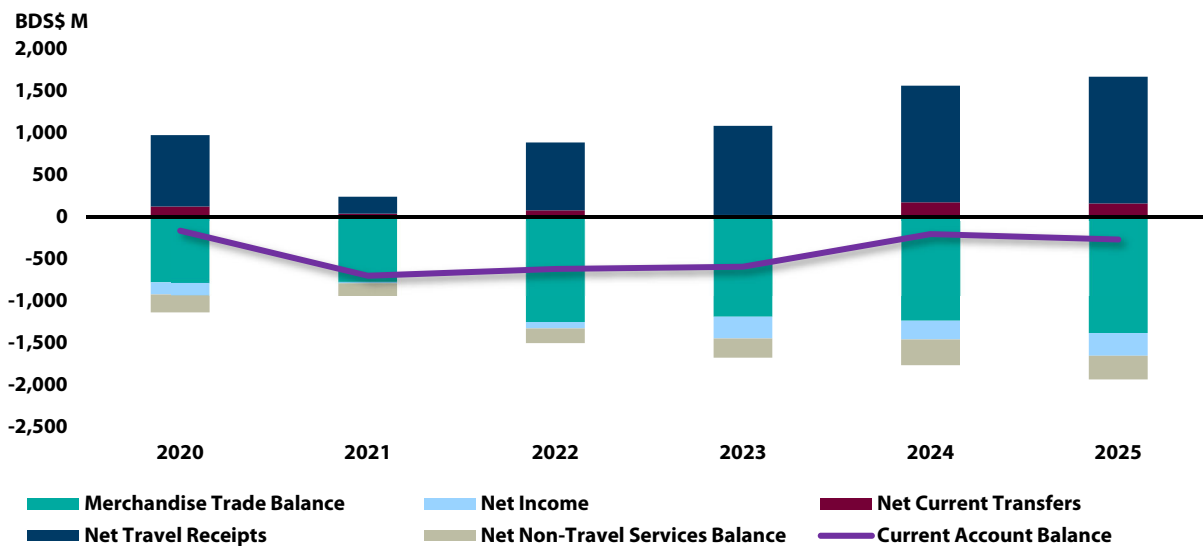
Sources: MacroMicro and Freightos

## External Position

**Barbados' external sector recorded its strongest half-year performance on record, driven by a historical build-up in international reserves.** Tourism receipts and long-term investment flows to both the public and private sectors supported a significant build-up in international reserves. At the same time, the current account deficit widened due to higher merchandise imports, larger profit repatriation in the income account and slightly lower tax collections from the non-resident global business sector.

**Figure 9: Current Account Balances**

January – June

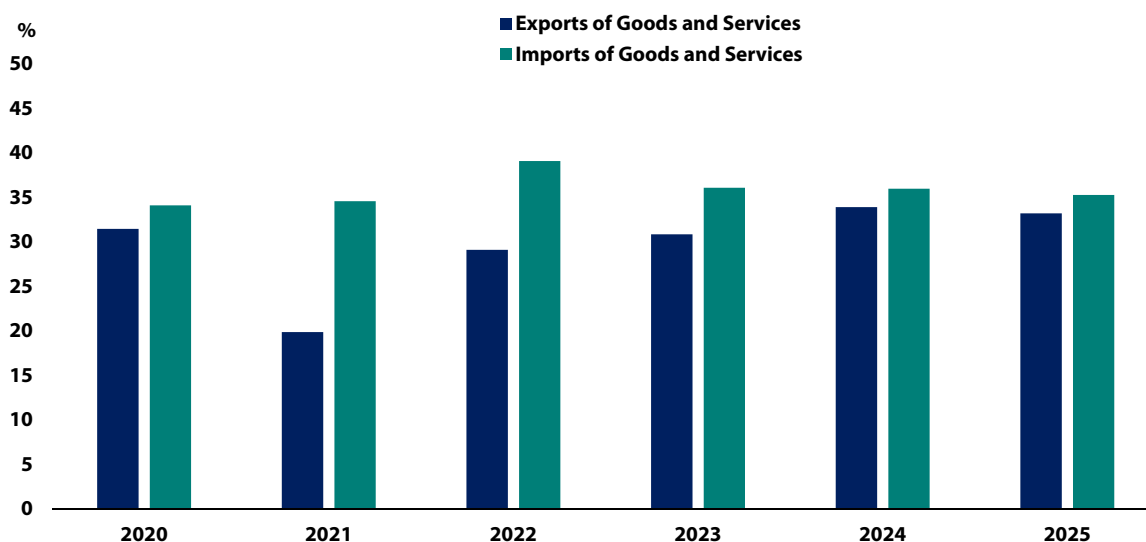


Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Merchandise Trade Developments

**The merchandise trade deficit widened during the first half of 2025 as imports rose and exports declined.** The deficit expanded by \$146.3 million compared to the same period in 2024. Imports increased by 4.4 percent, driven by higher demand for food & beverages, hybrid & electric vehicles, and crane machinery used to upgrade the Bridgetown Port. Total exports fell by 7.2 percent, resulting from lower fuel re-exports and weaker domestic shipments of food and beverages, particularly rum, lard, and margarine, amid softer international demand.

**Figure 10: Exports and Imports of Goods and Services as a Percent of GDP**  
January – June



Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Travel and Other Services

**Tourism growth strengthened exports of services during the first half of 2025.** Travel receipts increased by 8.1 percent, supported by higher spending in accommodation, a rise in visitor arrivals, longer average stays, and growth in cruise passenger volumes. Spending on imported services declined over the period, particularly for management and technical services, contributing to a stronger services account balance.

## Income and Current Transfers

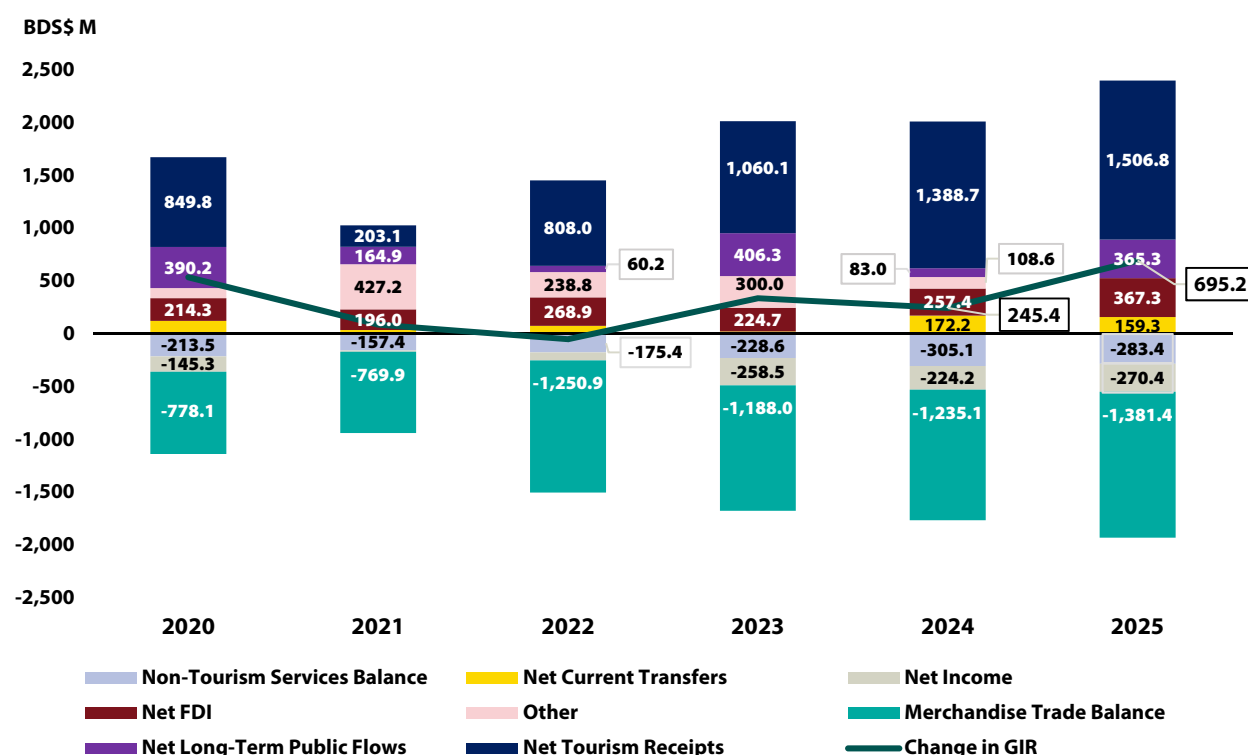
**Corporate tax inflows and profit repatriation drove changes in the transfers and income accounts during the first half of 2025.** The current transfers balance fell as corporation tax receipts from foreign financial entities declined, relative to the same period in 2024 when tax receipts were unusually high. At the same time, the income account deficit widened due to higher dividend payments to foreign investors.

## International Reserves

**International reserves increased significantly during the first half of 2025.** Reserves rose by \$695.2 million, reaching \$3,879 million at the end of June. Higher travel receipts and stronger financial account inflows supported the increase. These inflows included foreign investment in tourism-related projects and public sector loan disbursements. Net proceeds from a new US\$500 million bond issue also contributed to the build-up. By mid-year, reserves provided 37.4 weeks of import cover, more than triple the standard international benchmark of 12 weeks.

**Figure 11: Explanation of Reserve Movements**

January – June



Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Fiscal Operations

**Government recorded both overall and primary surpluses in the first quarter of FY2025/26, the result of strong corporation tax receipts.** Tax revenue increased by \$146.7 million, reflecting winding up activities, larger prepayments, and higher profitability among corporate taxpayers. Broader economic expansion also boosted revenue across most tax categories. Expenditure focused on wages & salaries, goods & services, pensions, and capital projects. The overall fiscal surplus stood at \$372.9 million, or 2.4 percent of GDP, compared to \$349.5 million in the same quarter of FY2024/25. The primary surplus reached \$530.9 million, or 3.5 percent of GDP, slightly higher than the \$516.6 million a year earlier.

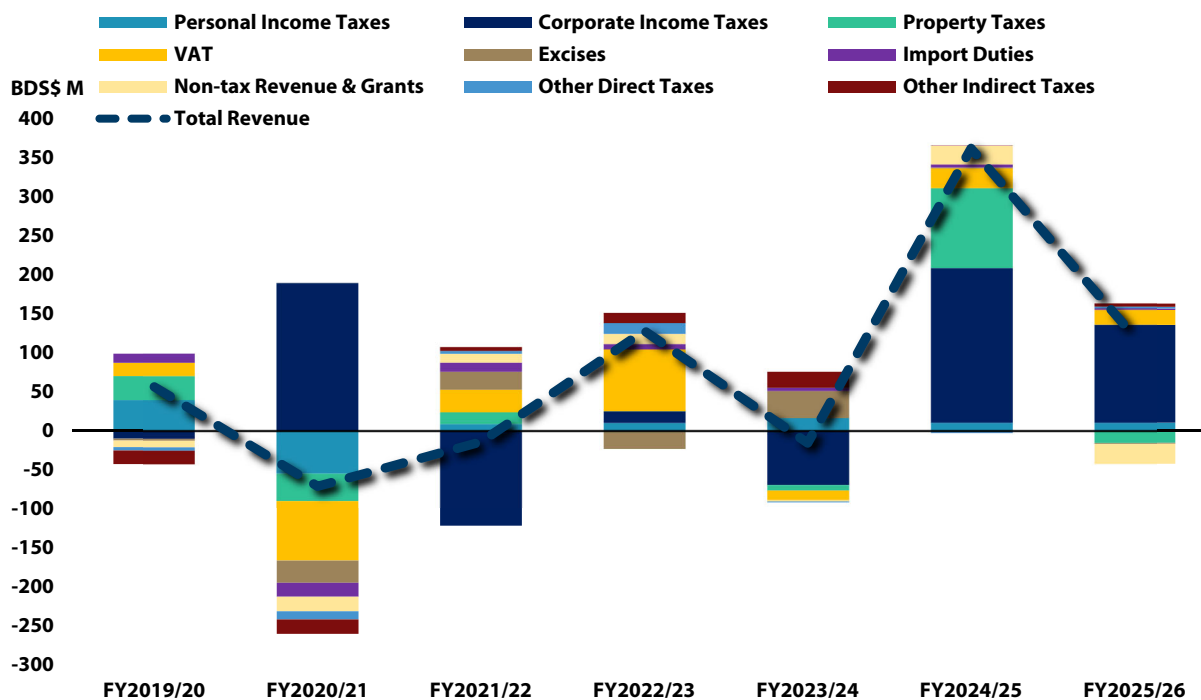
## Revenue

**Higher corporate tax collections led the increase in total revenue during the first quarter of FY2025/26.** Corporation tax receipts rose by \$125.3 million, thanks to the asset dissolution of a large corporate group, stronger profitability, and larger payments under the new prepayment schedule.<sup>6</sup> Personal income tax collections increased by \$10.6 million to \$155.4 million, while property tax revenue fell by \$15.3 million due to a shift in the early payment discount period.

**Indirect tax receipts also increased, supported by growth in domestic activity and imports.** Net VAT collections rose by \$19.1 million, because of expansion in the accommodation and food sectors and higher import volumes. Import duties grew by \$1.9 million, while net excise revenues marginally declined by \$1.4 million, as revenue from fossil fuel vehicles continued to fall.

**Non-tax revenue & grants totalled \$40.5 million,** a reduction of \$25.7 million, as investment income normalised following the one-off declaration of a dividend by Government in FY2024/25.

**Figure 12: Changes in Major Revenue Categories**  
April – June



Source: Ministry of Finance

<sup>6</sup> Before the 2023 corporation tax reform, companies prepaid 50 percent of their previous year's corporation tax in two instalments. Those with fiscal years ending between January 1<sup>st</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup> paid by September 15<sup>th</sup> and settled the balance by March 15<sup>th</sup> of the following year. Companies with fiscal years ending between October 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> made their first instalment by December 15<sup>th</sup> and paid the remainder by June 15<sup>th</sup> of the next year. However, from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, companies subject to the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Rules began making monthly tax prepayments.

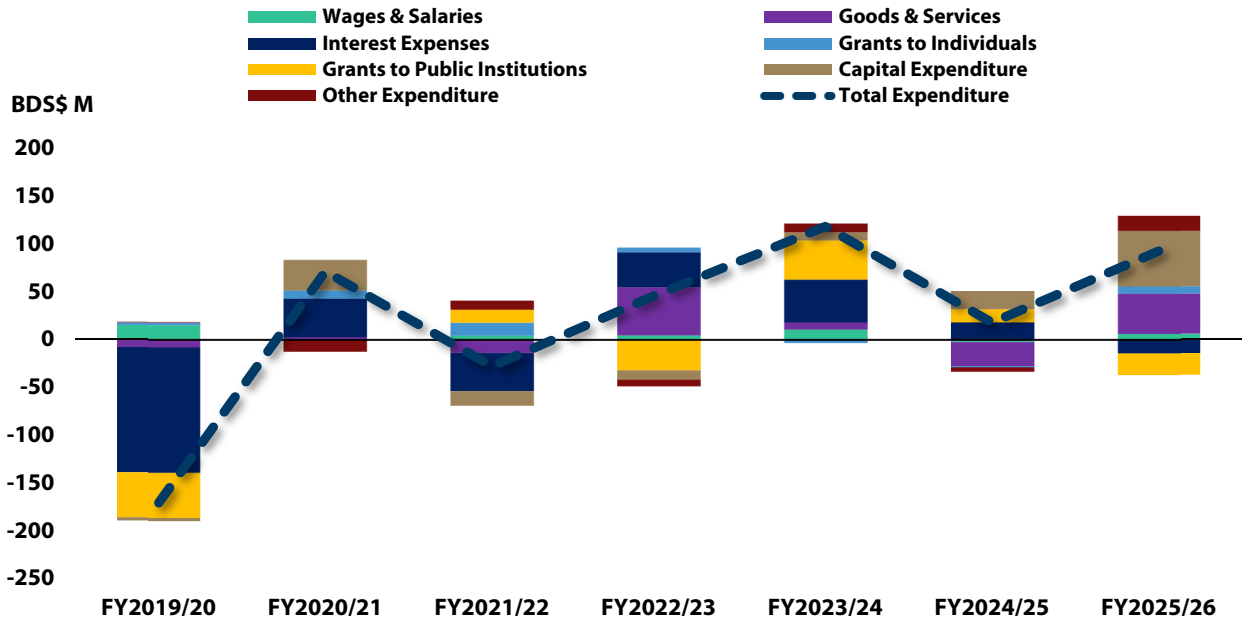
## Expenditure

**Interest payments decreased in the first quarter of FY2025/26, largely due to savings from the debt-for-climate swap.** Domestic interest costs declined by \$12.9 million, as a result of savings from the debt-for-climate swap, which facilitated the settlement of some domestic debt. External interest payments increased by \$3.8 million, resulting from the early settlement of the 2029 Eurobond.

**Recurrent expenditure rose across most categories despite a reduction in grants to public institutions.** Grants declined by \$22.6 million, but higher subsidies to the Transport Board and larger pension payments more than offset the reduction. Spending on goods & services increased by \$41.9 million, due to higher payments for rent, utilities, operating costs, and professional services. Wages & salaries grew by \$6.2 million, reaching \$221.4 million at the end of the quarter.

**Capital spending expanded as Government advanced several major infrastructure projects.** Capital expenditure rose by \$57.9 million in the first quarter of FY2025/26, as work continued work on the new geriatric hospital, the payment for new garbage trucks, and the construction of two senior citizens’ villages.

**Figure 13: Changes in Major Expenditure Categories**  
April – June



Source: Ministry of Finance

## Debt and Financing

**Government's net financing requirement increased in the first quarter of FY2025/26 due to higher amortisation.** The early repayment of the 2029 Eurobond<sup>7</sup> accounted for most of the increase in debt service, which rose to 7 percent of GDP, up from 2.3 percent in the same quarter of FY2024/25. At the same time, the primary surplus grew by \$14.3 million to \$530.9 million, or 3.5 percent of GDP, offsetting some of the financing needs. Together, these factors increased the net financing requirement to \$543.3 million, up \$731.6 million from a year earlier.

**Table 2: Financing Requirement**

April – June

	FY2024/25 BDS\$ M	% GDP	FY2025/26 BDS\$ M	% GDP
<b>Net Financing Requirement (2-1)</b>	<b>-188.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>543.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>1. Primary Surplus</b>	516.6	3.6	530.9	3.5
<b>2. Gross Financing Requirement (3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,074.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>3. Debt Service</b>	<b>327.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,074.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>916.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<i>Domestic</i>	92.2	0.6	130.5	0.9
<i>Foreign</i>	67.8	0.5	785.7	5.1
<b>Interest</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<i>Domestic</i>	98.5	0.7	85.6	0.6
<i>Foreign</i>	68.6	0.5	72.4	0.5
<b>4. Sinking Fund Contributions</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>5. Domestic Arrears Repayment</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>6. Other Non-deficit Transactions</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Ministry of Finance

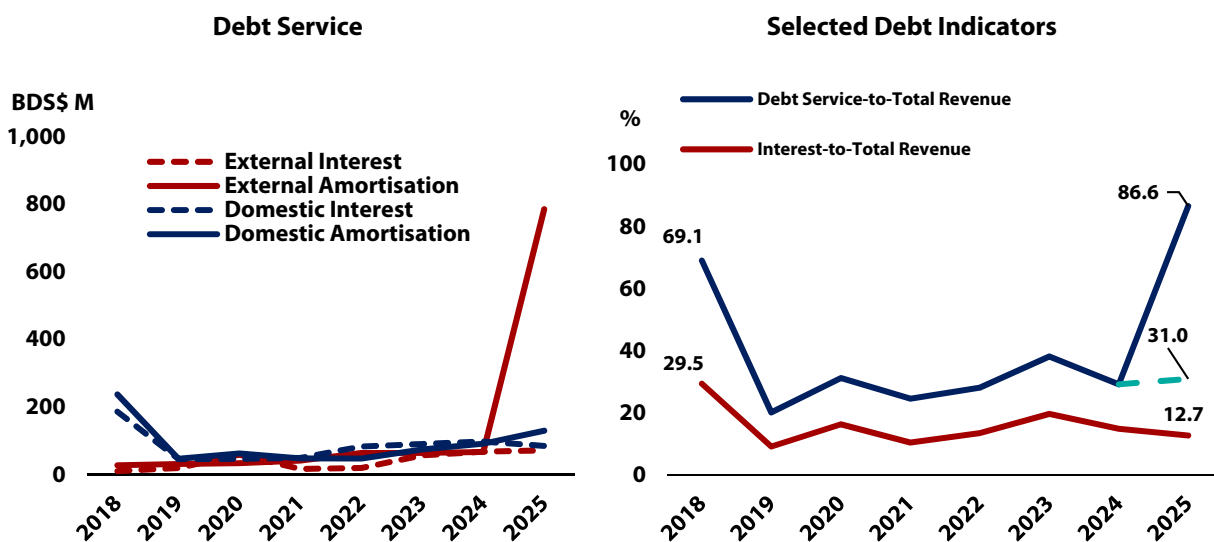
**Amortisation payments increased during the first quarter, as Government advanced its debt management operations.** Domestic amortisation rose by \$38.3 million to \$130.5 million, driven by repayments on Treasury Notes maturing in 2026 and 2027. External amortisation also rose to \$785.7 million (up \$717.9 million) to facilitate repayments related to the GOB 2029 Eurobond, equivalent to 83.5 percent of the amount outstanding at the end of April FY2024/25. Total interest costs fell by \$9.1 million. Domestic interest payments decreased by \$12.9 million, largely due to savings from the debt-for-climate swap following the exchange of more expensive debt for cheaper debt. At the same time, external interest payments edged up by \$3.8 million, driven by accumulated interest on the prepayment of the 2029 Eurobond.

<sup>7</sup> Government used the US\$500 million note with an interest rate of 8 percent and a 10-year maturity to prepay principal and interest totalling US\$345.7 million of the 2029 Eurobond. The remaining proceeds of the bond will settle a part of Government's outstanding liabilities to the International Monetary Fund.

**Debt indicators presented a mixed performance during the first quarter of FY2025/26.** The debt service-to-revenue ratio increased to 86.6 percent, up 57.4 percentage points from the same period in 2024, reflecting the substantial rise in amortisation. In contrast, the interest-to-revenue ratio declined to 12.7 percent, down 2.2 percentage points, influenced by stronger tax collections and lower domestic interest costs.

**Figure 14: Debt Indicators**

April – June



Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Ministry of Finance

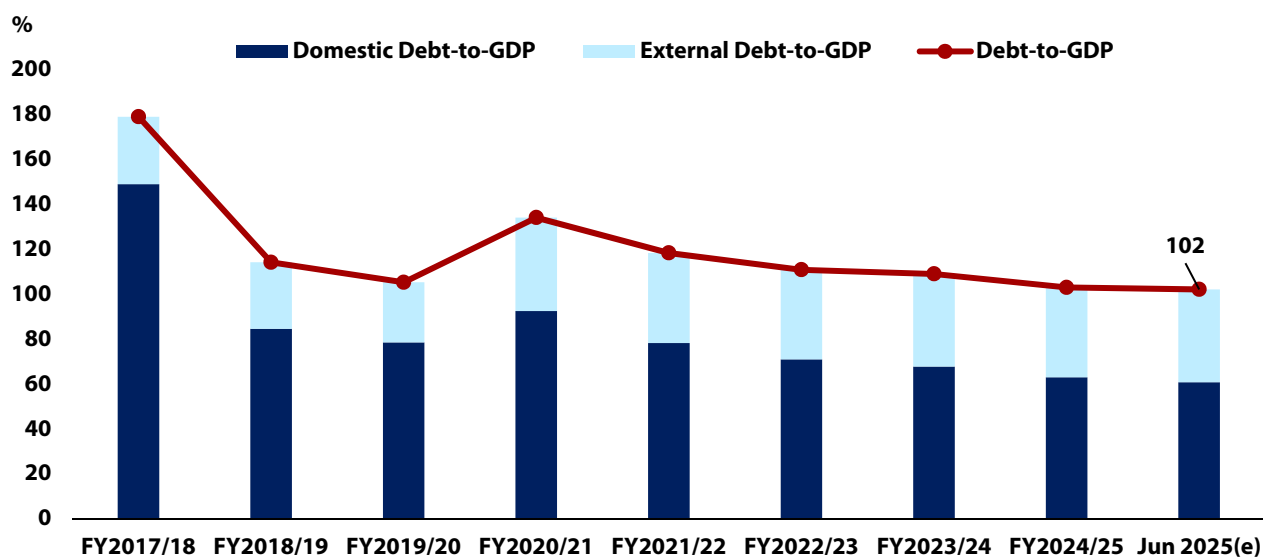
**Government continued to mobilise domestic financing through new bond issuances and short-term Treasury instruments.** In June 2025, Government launched the third round of BOSS+ bonds totalling \$200 million, alongside a new US\$100 million bond. As at end June, Barbadians had purchased approximately \$6 million of the BOSS+ bonds, while demand for the 3 percent USD-denominated bond remained subdued. Sales from the second issuance of BOSS+ bonds amounted to \$27.7 million, with the National Insurance and Social Security Scheme acquiring \$20 million in April. Households continued to be the primary holders of these securities. Net Treasury bill proceeds totalled \$10.5 million, slightly below the \$11.4 million recorded in the same period of the previous year.

**Government also secured external financing through the international capital markets and multilateral institutions.** In June, Government issued a US\$500 million bond maturing in 2035, at a fixed interest rate of 8 percent, to support liability management operations. The proceeds refinanced approximately 83.5 percent of the 2029 Eurobond and will be used to fund a partial prepayment of obligations to the International Monetary Fund. In addition, Government received \$116 million in policy-based loan disbursements from the IMF under the Extended Fund Facility and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility to support budgetary needs and climate-related investments.

**The public debt-to-GDP ratio continued to fall.** At the end of June 2025, the total public sector debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 102 percent, down 0.9 percentage points from the end of FY2024/25. The

reduction resulted from a combination of stronger nominal GDP growth and a fiscal surplus, which outweighed the impact of net new debt issuances. Gross public sector debt outstanding totalled \$15 billion, reflecting an increase in external debt which outpaced the decline in domestic debt over the period.

**Figure 15: Debt-to-GDP**



Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Ministry of Finance

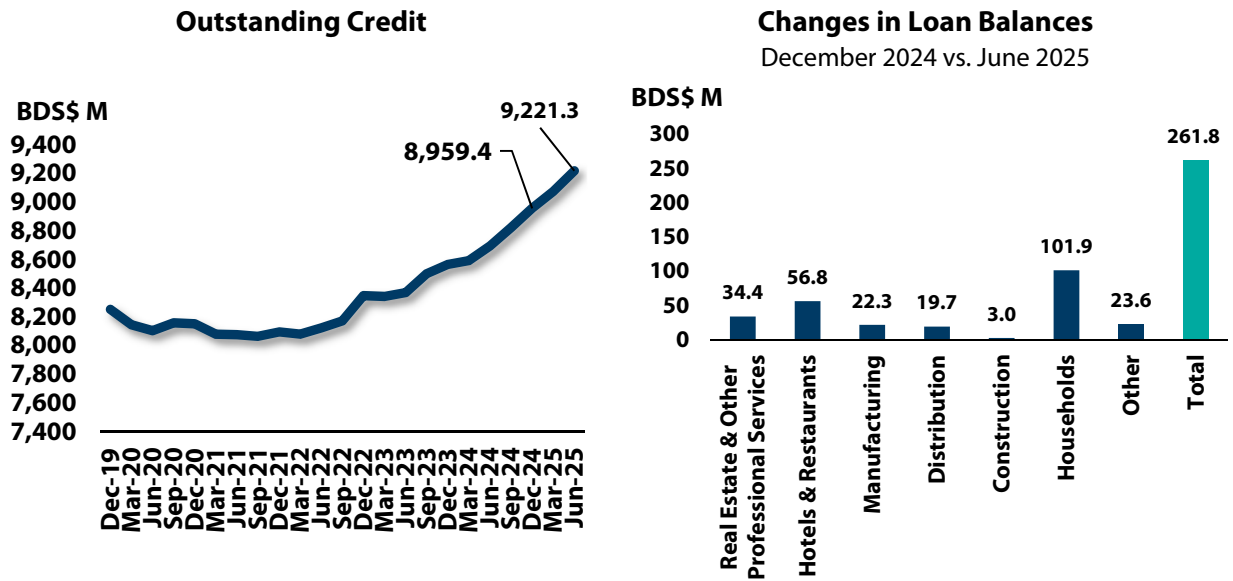
## Financial Sector Developments

**The financial sector remained stable over the first half of 2025.** Credit expanded moderately, with increased lending to both businesses and households. At the same time, credit quality improved, on the strength of a substantial decline in household non-performing loans. Banks and finance companies remained highly liquid, profitable, and well capitalised.

**Favourable economic conditions and accommodative lending policies supported credit expansion during the first half of 2025.**<sup>8</sup> Private sector credit increased by 2.9 percent compared to December 2024, as demand for financing strengthened. Business credit rose by 5.7 percent (\$146.7 million), led by increased borrowing from hotels & restaurants, and the real estate sector. Household credit also grew by 1.8 percent (\$101.9 million), driven by rising demand for residential mortgages. Strong bank lending for both housing and business investment contributed to the overall expansion in credit during the period.

<sup>8</sup> Based on the findings of the recently launched Quarterly Survey of Banks' Lending Conditions (SBLC), accommodative lending policies include lower lending rates and 100 percent financing options to boost credit demand.

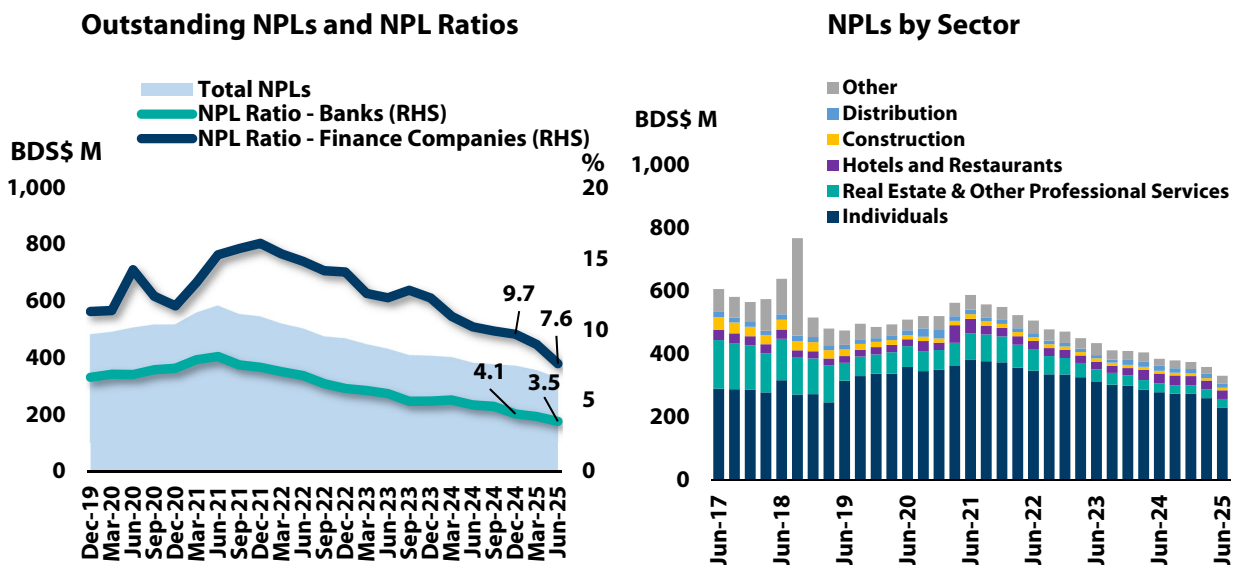
**Figure 16: Credit to the Non-Financial Private Sector**



Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Financial Services Commission

**Overall credit quality improved during the first half of 2025.** The non-performing loan ratio declined across both banks and finance companies, reflecting stronger economic activity and healthier household credit performance. Finance companies registered a decrease of 2.1 percentage points, bringing the NPL ratio to 7.6 percent, while banks recorded a more moderate decline of 0.6 percentage points to 3.5 percent. Substantial improvements in household credit quality contributed significantly to the overall decline.

**Figure 17: Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) of Commercial Banks and Finance Companies**

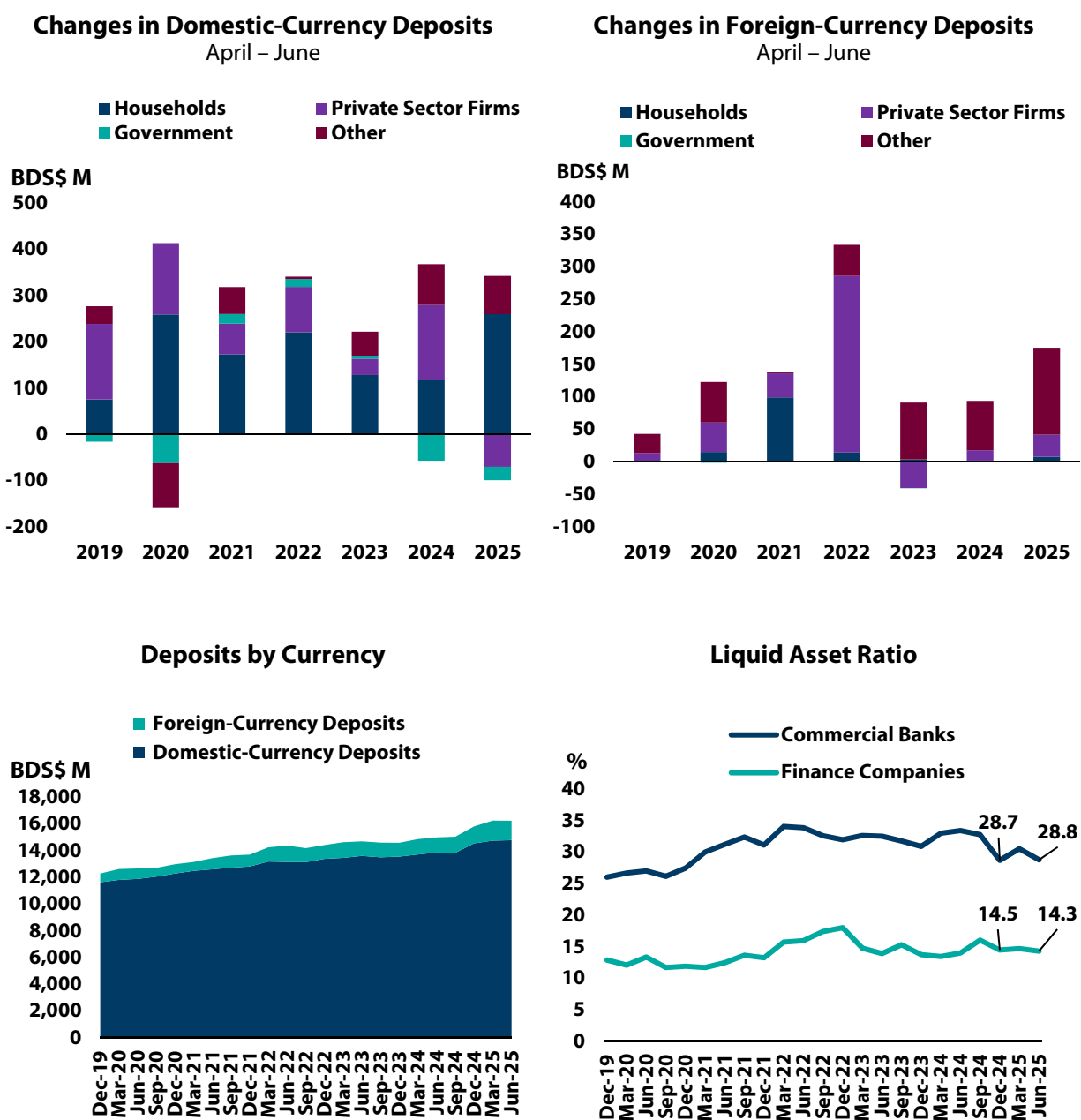


Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Deposit growth sustained ample liquidity in the financial system during the first half of 2025.

Domestic currency deposits rose by 1.7 percent, led by household savings, while foreign currency deposits increased by 13.8 percent, boosted by non-resident inflows. Total deposits grew by 2.6 percent, maintaining elevated liquidity conditions. The liquid asset ratio of the banking sector rose slightly from 28.7 percent to 28.8 percent, while that of finance companies recorded a slight decline from 14.5 percent to 14.3 percent.

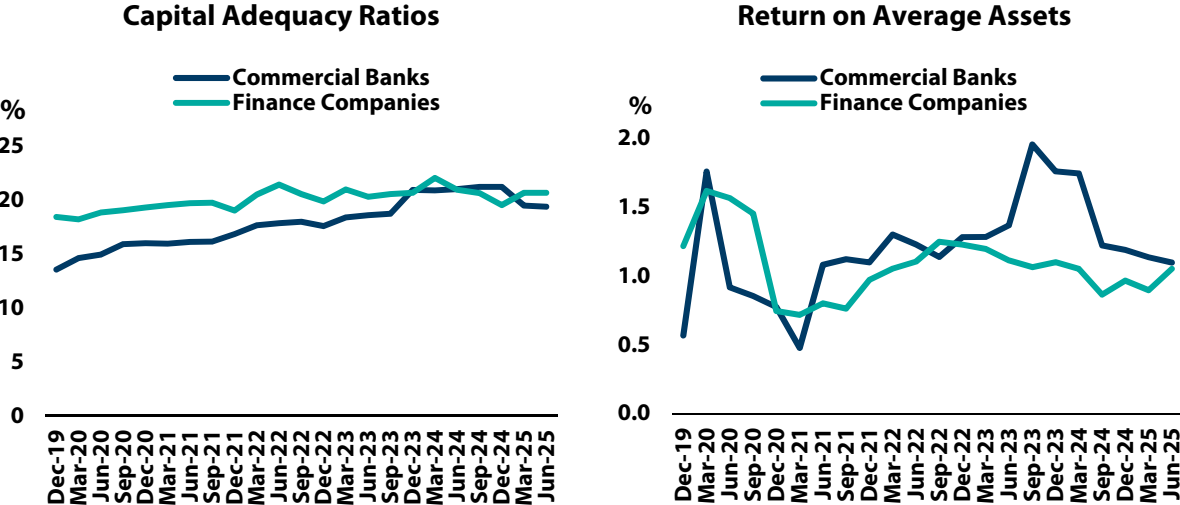
**Figure 18: Deposits Held at and Liquidity of Deposit Taking Institutions**



Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Financial Services Commission

**DTIs remained profitable and well capitalised.** DTIs recorded higher interest income due to increased credit activity, but higher non-interest expenses offset those gains. The return on average assets for banks and finance companies remained relatively unchanged from December 2024, amounting to 1.1 percent for both financial sub-sectors. Capital positions remained strong across institutions. The capital adequacy ratio of banks declined by 1.8 percentage points to 19.4 percent, while that of finance companies rose by 1.2 percentage points to 20.7 percent, relative to December 2024.

**Figure 19: Capital Adequacy and Profitability**



Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Outlook

**Barbados’ economy is poised to maintain a robust growth trajectory through the rest of 2025 and into the medium-term.** The momentum in real GDP recorded between January and June this year is expected to continue into the second half, and full-year growth is projected at approximately 2.7 percent. Unemployment has declined to its lowest level in recent history, reinforcing business confidence and household spending. Building on this resilience, the economy is forecasted to sustain around 3 percent annual growth beyond 2025, supported by tourism diversification, public and private investment in infrastructure and housing, expansion of the digital economy, and targeted productivity reforms. Together, these drivers reinforce a confident outlook for continued, inclusive growth through 2025 and beyond.

**Key sectors are positioned for continued expansion.** The tourism industry remains a primary engine of growth, supported by broadened market outreach and upgraded offerings. Overall, tourism activity is expected to increase during 2025, with cruise visitor activity set to exceed last year’s levels. This buoyant tourism outlook will stimulate related areas such as hospitality, transportation, and entertainment. In the construction sector, a pipeline of major projects, ranging from transport infrastructure and utility upgrades to new housing developments and renewable energy installations, should sustain high activity levels. Business & other services are also poised for growth, bolstered by

ongoing investments in the digital sector and the international business arena. Meanwhile, targeted initiatives in agriculture and manufacturing are helping those industries adapt to challenges, laying the groundwork for gradual recovery. Overall, diverse sectoral gains are projected to support job creation and income growth across the economy.

**Structural reforms in the digital economy and productivity enhancement will underpin sustainable medium-term growth.** Barbados is actively implementing measures to further modernise its economy, from expanding digital infrastructure to streamlining business regulations, which will improve competitiveness and open new growth avenues. The government's digitalisation push, including efforts to move towards a digital payments system by March 2026 and broad adoption of e-government services, is expected to boost efficiency and foster innovation. At the same time, targeted productivity reforms, such as investing in workforce skills and education, and reducing the red tape required to start businesses, will raise the economy's potential output.

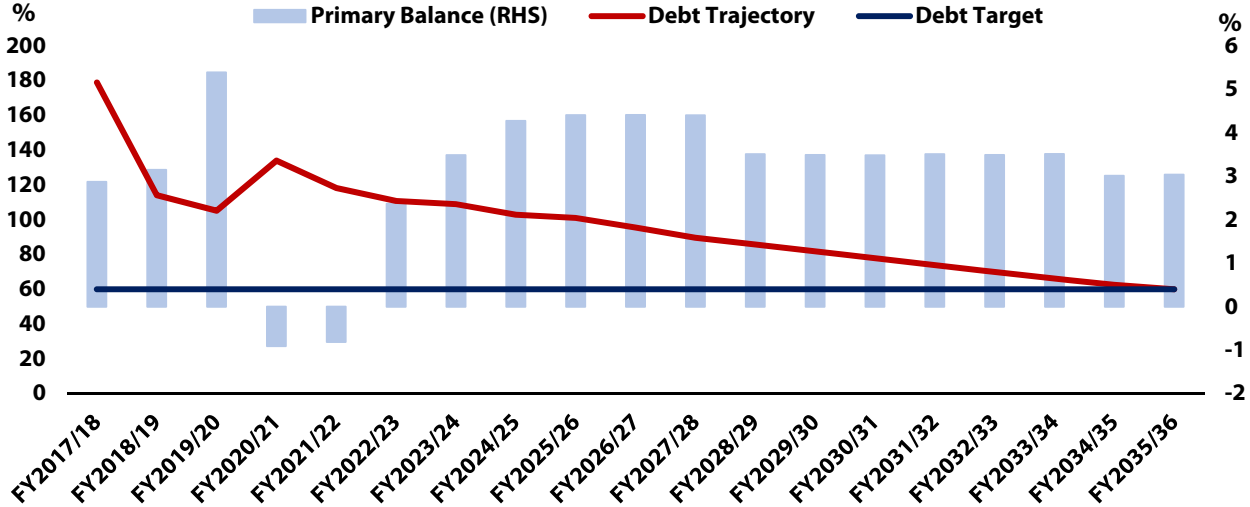
**While the domestic outlook remains strong, Barbados continues to monitor external risks in an uncertain global environment.** Global growth is expected to slow to 2.8 percent in 2025 amid rising trade tensions and tighter global financial conditions. Any downturn in major source markets, particularly the U.S., could soften tourism demand, exports, and remittances. Elevated oil prices or new trade barriers also pose risks to import costs and travel sentiment. Even so, Barbados enters this period from a position of strength. International reserves have reached a record high, providing over nine months of import cover – a buffer that, alongside sound macroeconomic management, will help insulate the economy from external shocks. Recent positive developments, including the suspension of select global tariffs and easing of regional port fee proposals, have also improved the near-term outlook. On balance, strong fundamentals and proactive policy responses place Barbados in a favourable position to manage global uncertainty.

**Inflation is expected to remain low and stable.** After decelerating sharply and registering only minimal price increases in the first half of 2025, domestic inflation is projected to rise gradually, with the 12-month moving average inflation rate anticipated to stabilise between 1.7 and 3.5 percent. However, several external risks could derail the outlook. Heightened geopolitical tensions in oil-producing regions, the reintroduction of production cuts by OPEC+ members, and the increase in tariff rates by major trading partners, are likely to place upward pressure on local prices. Price levels at home are benefitting from government initiatives to boost food security and renewable energy, which help insulate consumers from external price swings. While potential spikes in oil prices or shipping costs, as well as domestic weather-related disruptions to food production, could pose transient upward risks, the overall outlook is for inflation to remain within a manageable range. This benign inflationary environment will help preserve purchasing power and support confidence in the economy.

**Public finances are on a path of further strengthening.** The Government's fiscal stance continues to prioritise the balance between supporting growth and ensuring debt sustainability. Building on a solid first quarter of the FY2025/26, which featured healthy revenue collections and a strong primary surplus, government remains committed to meeting annual fiscal targets through enhanced revenue and careful spending. Ongoing tax administration reforms and the adoption of new global tax standards are expected to improve collections, providing upside potential for government revenues. These efforts create space for continued investment in critical infrastructure and climate resilience initiatives, even as

fiscal discipline is maintained. Sustained economic growth and prudent budget management are set to keep the public debt on a downward trajectory, with the debt-to-GDP ratio projected to decline steadily toward the 60 percent benchmark by FY2035/36. Favourable global financial conditions, including the prospect of lower international interest rates, could further ease debt servicing costs, reinforcing the positive debt dynamics. Overall, the fiscal and debt outlook is one of gradual improvement, marked by continued surpluses, moderating debt levels, and increased resilience to future shocks.

**Figure 20: Debt-to-GDP Trajectory and Primary Balance**



Sources: Central Bank of Barbados and Ministry of Finance

**The financial sector is set to remain resilient and supportive of growth.** Financial soundness indicators are strong and forecasted to stay robust through year-end. Banks and other deposit-taking institutions are well-capitalised and highly liquid, positioning them to comfortably meet credit demand as business activity rises. Private sector credit growth is set to accelerate moderately, underpinned by increased lending to the housing market and businesses for new investment projects. In particular, ongoing construction and real estate developments, as well as the needs of a growing services sector, are sustaining higher demand for loans, a trend banks are well-equipped to accommodate. Loan quality continues to improve, with non-performing loan ratios at their lowest levels in over a decade, and further declines anticipated as borrowers benefit from the stronger economy and lower borrowing costs. Meanwhile, deposit growth is likely to persist given rising incomes and the still-elevated national saving rate, although faster import growth could temper the pace of accumulation. Profitability in the banking sector remains stable, supporting intermediaries’ capacity to lend. Overall, the financial sector’s stability and depth provide a solid underpinning for Barbados’ growth prospects. As the nation presses ahead with its development goals, a resilient financial system, alongside prudent regulation, will ensure that credit flows to productive sectors, thereby amplifying economic momentum.

**Armed with strengthened buffers and a strong economy, Barbados is confidently moving forward.** By continuing to invest in its people, infrastructure, and innovative industries, and by fostering close collaboration between the public and private sectors, Barbados can sustain its growth momentum and secure a prosperous, inclusive future for all.

# Annex 1

## Delivering Fiscal Consolidation: A Credible and Sustained Effort

In the decade leading up to the adoption of the IMF-supported Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) programme in 2018, Barbados experienced a steady erosion of its economic fundamentals. Debt ballooned to 178.9 percent of GDP, inclusive of arrears amounting to 19 percent of GDP. Gross international reserves collapsed to \$440 million at the end of June 2018. Fiscal deficits averaged 6 percent of GDP, growth stagnated, and debt service consumed nearly two-thirds of revenue, crowding out investment in development priorities.

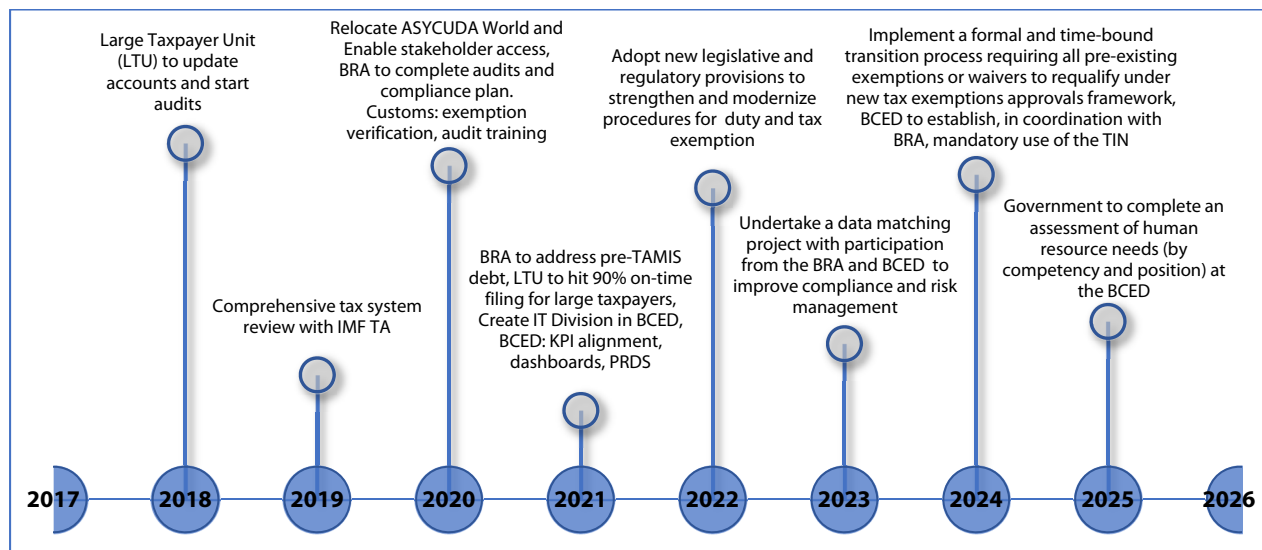
To reverse this trajectory, Government in collaboration with the Social Partnership, launched a comprehensive, homegrown economic recovery and transformation programme (BERT 2018) later followed by BERT 2022, which incorporated greater flexibility for shock response and resilience investment. Central to both efforts was the restoration of debt sustainability through primary surpluses, restructuring of unsustainable debt, and institutional reform of revenue and expenditure systems. Importantly, the 2018 debt restructuring was a pre-emptive and sovereign decision, and executed in a transparent and orderly manner to safeguard the fixed exchange rate and rebuild credibility.

Since then, Barbados has recorded primary surpluses in five of the last six years, even while navigating a global pandemic, natural disasters, and rising commodity prices. The debt-to-GDP ratio has fallen by over 76 percentage points to 102 percent. International reserves have increased to more than \$3.2 billion. Barbados has consistently remained current on all debt obligations, a rare achievement among post-restructuring sovereigns, and has avoided any recurrence of arrears.

### Revenue Collection and Administration Reform

Revenue administration reforms have been deep and sustained. Government cleared the backlog of tax refunds, reduced income tax distortions, and modernised tax systems to enhance efficiency and compliance. The shift toward taxing consumption and wealth, aligned with international norms, strengthened revenue performance and improved equity in the tax system.

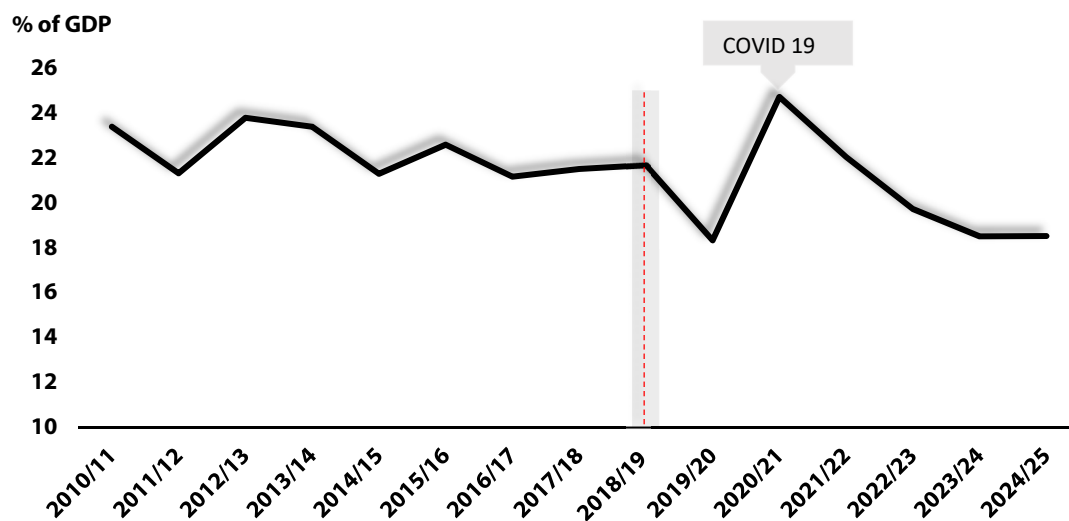
Figure 1: Time Line of Selected Structural Reforms



## Expenditure Management and SOE Rationalisation

Pre-BERT 2018, recurrent spending had risen sharply, contributing to persistent fiscal deficits. Non-interest current expenditure averaged 22.9 percent of GDP in the decade before the initial programme. In the first two years of BERT, this was reduced sharply through targeted public sector restructuring and rationalisation of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), contributing to early consolidation gains. Although pandemic-related support temporarily increased expenditure, the consolidation path resumed in subsequent years. By the end of FY2024/25, non-interest current expenditure had declined to 18.5 percent of GDP.

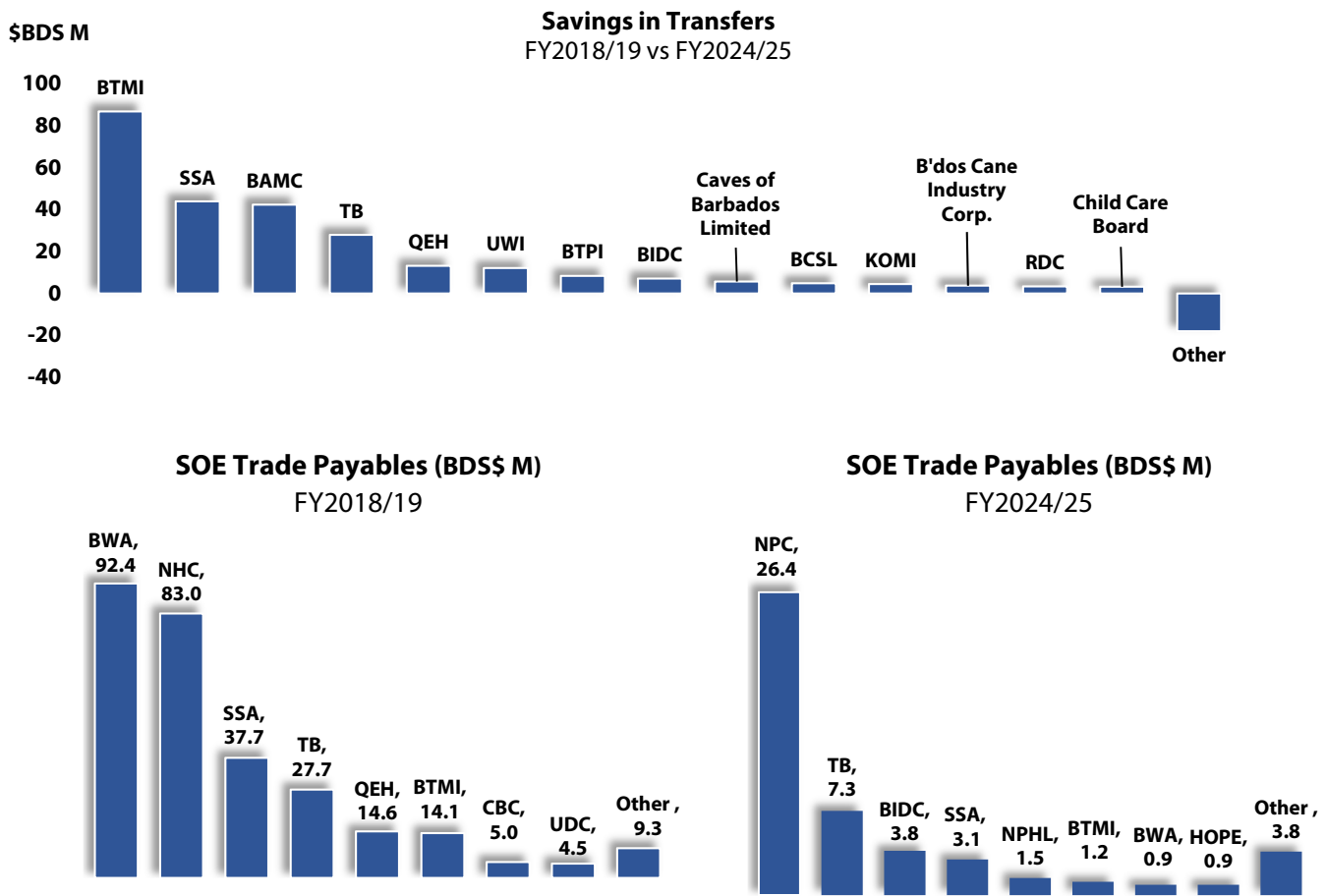
**Figure 2: Non-interest Current Expenditure as a percent of GDP**



Sources: Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Barbados

Before 2018, SOEs imposed a significant burden on public finances, with limited oversight and growing arrears. By FY2018/19, transfers to SOEs (excluding subsidies to the Transport Board) stood at 7.2 percent of GDP. Additionally, SOE arrears expanded significantly, reaching 7 percent of GDP by the onset of the BERT programme. As part of the reforms, the number and functions of SOEs were rationalised, several entities were restructured or dissolved, fees were introduced to help finance operational costs at institutions such as the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH), the Sanitation Service Authority (SSA), and the Barbados Tourism and Marketing Inc (BTMI). Oversight was enhanced through new legislation and a strengthened monitoring framework. Although progress has been made, SOEs continue to pose medium-term fiscal risks, reinforcing the need for ongoing reform to reduce reliance on central government transfers.

**Figure 3: SOE Consolidation**



Source: Ministry of Finance

Capital expenditure, a key driver of growth, was low in the decade preceding BERT, averaging 1.4 percent of GDP over the period as discretionary spending crowded out public sector investment. However, with the reforms to expenditure management, spending on capital has increased over the last seven years averaging 2.9 percent; with FY2024/25 reaching 4.4 percent.

**Debt Service**

Debt service, which peaked at 68 percent of revenue in FY2017/18, declined significantly post-restructuring, despite recent increases in amortisation due to prepayments and refinancing operations such as the debt-for-climate swap. Interest payments remain stable and are projected to fall over the medium term, with the debt ratio expected to decline to 85.1 percent by FY2028/29, supported by sustained primary surpluses and robust growth.

**Conclusion**

Barbados’ fiscal consolidation is not a story of austerity. It reflects deliberate, credible, and sustained reform. Anchored in clear targets, externally validated through IMF reviews, and executed with discipline, it stands as one of the most successful fiscal adjustment efforts in the region. As Barbados transitions out of IMF oversight, continued commitment to reform, especially in SOE management and investment prioritisation, will be critical to safeguarding fiscal sustainability and building long-term resilience.

## **Annex 2**

### **Re-Entering the Capital Markets: Strengthening Fiscal Flexibility through Strategic Refinancing**

#### **Background and Strategic Rationale**

Following its successful debt restructuring in 2018 and years of disciplined reform under the BERT programmes, Barbados re-engaged international capital markets with a landmark sovereign bond issuance on June 26, 2025. This operation marked the country's first independent capital market transaction since the restructuring and signaled a return to conventional financing anchored in credibility, transparency, and forward-looking fiscal management.

The transaction formed part of a broader liability management strategy aimed at retiring the 2029 Eurobond. That bond was issued in 2019 following the restructuring and carried a 6.5 percent coupon with a ten-year maturity and five-year grace period. Principal repayments began in April 2025, with semi-annual payments of approximately \$120 million, presenting significant short-term outflows. The government's strategy sought to mitigate foreign exchange pressures, smooth debt service, and create fiscal space for public investment and economic resilience.

#### **Bond Terms and Structure**

The new bond was issued at US\$500 million, priced at 8 percent, and featured terms similar to the 2029 instrument. It carries a ten-year maturity, with a five-year grace period on principal and five years of amortisation. Importantly, the bond includes an updated state-contingent clause that allows for payment deferrals in the event of a natural disaster or a pandemic. This clause, which complements Barbados' broader resilience-building agenda, enables the redirection of fiscal resources during crises by allowing for deferred payments and temporary capitalisation of interest.

#### **Clarifying the Refinancing Logic**

Although the new bond carries a higher coupon than the 6.5 percent on the 2029 Eurobond, the refinancing decision was guided by broader fiscal and strategic considerations. The 2029 bond had entered its amortisation phase, requiring semi-annual principal repayments of approximately \$120 million. These large repayments created near-term liquidity and foreign exchange pressures. The new bond extends the maturity profile, defers principal repayments for five years, and spreads amortisation evenly thereafter, significantly reducing gross financing needs through 2030. This restructuring created immediate fiscal space, freeing up over \$300 million in the coming years, that can now be directed towards high-priority investments in resilience, infrastructure, and social programmes. Additionally, the bond embeds a state-contingent clause that allows for payment deferrals in the event of natural disasters or pandemics, further enhancing flexibility. Taken together, the transaction supports Government's strategy to smooth debt service, reduce refinancing risk, and preserve fiscal capacity for growth-enhancing spending.

#### **Disaster and Pandemic Clause**

The natural disaster and pandemic clause includes clear triggers. These include payout events under the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, such as a cyclone, rainfall, or earthquake exceeding specific thresholds, or the formal declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization and the

declaration of a public health emergency by the Government of Barbados. The clause allows for up to two deferrals, each with a two-year window. After the deferral period, payments resume on a pro rata basis, including capitalised interest. Investors may block the activation of this clause if holders of 50 percent or more of the bond principal issue a blocking notice.

### **Barbados' Track Record of Market Innovation**

Prior to this conventional issuance, Barbados had pursued a strategy of innovative climate-aligned debt instruments. Capital market transactions following the selective default included two significant debt swap operations that supported the country's climate and environmental agenda. The first, a domestic debt-for-climate operation, exchanged \$592.7 million to finance water and sewage infrastructure. The second, a debt-for-nature swap completed in 2022, refinanced \$300 million in external and domestic obligations into a lower-cost instrument to support marine conservation. Both transactions benefitted from guarantees provided by AAA-rated international institutions, which enabled the government to access significantly lower-cost financing at interest rates of 3.25 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

### **Use of Proceeds**

The proceeds were used to retire approximately 83.5 percent of the outstanding 2029 Eurobond, representing US\$340 million in principal payments. An additional US\$108 million was allocated to prepay a portion of the Government's obligations to the International Monetary Fund, which reduced the country's use of IMF resources to below 424 percent of quota and lowered associated surcharges. The remaining US\$50 million will be retained as a fiscal buffer to respond to future external shocks.

### **Policy Significance**

This transaction represents a critical milestone in Barbados' post-restructuring journey. It demonstrates restored market access, deepened investor confidence, and the successful integration of climate and pandemic risk management into sovereign financing. It also reflects the Government's strategic use of both innovative and conventional financing instruments to manage its debt profile while preserving room for investment and long-term resilience. Most importantly, the issuance reinforces the country's medium-term strategy of reducing financing pressures and safeguarding macroeconomic stability.

## Appendix 1 – Economic Indicators

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(e)</sup>	2024 <sup>(e)</sup>	Jun 2024 <sup>(e)</sup>	Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
Nominal GDP (\$ Million) <sup>1</sup>	11,576.6	10,336.7	10,550.5	12,514.6	13,441.5	14,338.0	7,289.2	7,672.2
Real Growth (%)	0.4	(13.7)	(0.2)	16.3	4.2	4.0	4.5	2.5
Inflation (M.A., %) <sup>2</sup>	1.6	0.7	1.5	4.3	3.2	1.4	2.7	0.5
Unemployment (Annual, %) <sup>3</sup>	10.1	-	14.1	8.4	7.9	n.a	6.9	6.3
Gross International Reserves (\$ Million)	1,481.0	2,660.7	3,058.8	2,770.3	2,999.5	3,183.8	3,245.0	3,879.0
Gross International Reserves Cover, Weeks	18.6	40.6	40.6	29.2	30.8	31.2	32.4	37.4
BoP Current Account (% of GDP)	(1.6)	(5.0)	(10.3)	(9.9)	(8.8)	(4.5)	(2.8)	(3.5)
Total Imports of Goods (% of GDP)	25.9	27.6	30.1	32.6	30.0	28.5	27.9	27.6
Travel Credits (% of GDP)	22.4	11.6	11.8	14.9	17.2	19.1	19.7	20.3
Financial Account (\$ Millions)	776.4	1,621.6	1,207.6	908.1	1,316.0	883.5	418.5	860.7
Gross Public Sector Debt (% of GDP) <sup>4</sup>	108.0	124.0	126.6	112.3	109.8	103.0	105.7	102.0
Central Government External Debt (% of GDP)	26.7	38.5	42.5	38.0	40.5	38.9	40.0	41.0
External Debt Service to Curr. Acct. Cred.	3.5	8.9	7.0	7.8	9.4	9.6	9.1	34.9
Treasury-Bill Rate <sup>5</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.4
Weighted-Average Deposit Rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Weighted-Average Loan Rate	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2
Excess Domestic Cash Ratio	18.5	22.4	26.8	27.0	26.6	21.9	28.6	21.4
Private Sector Credit Growth (%) <sup>6</sup>	0.9	(1.2)	(0.7)	3.1	2.6	4.6	1.5	2.9
Private Sector Credit (% of GDP) <sup>6</sup>	71.3	78.9	76.7	66.7	63.7	62.5	62.6	62.6
Domestic Currency Deposits (% of GDP) <sup>6</sup>	100.5	118.8	121.4	106.9	100.8	101.4	99.7	100.4
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24<sup>(e)</sup></b>	<b>2024/25<sup>(e)</sup></b>	<b>Apr-Jun 2024<sup>(e)</sup></b>	<b>Apr-Jun 2025<sup>(e)</sup></b>
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	3.3	(4.5)	(4.3)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(0.9)	2.4	2.4
Primary Balance (% of GDP)	5.4	(0.9)	(0.8)	2.4	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.5
Interest (% of GDP)	2.1	3.6	3.5	4.3	5.2	5.2	1.1	1.0
Fiscal Current Account (% of GDP)	4.9	(1.6)	(0.6)	1.8	1.0	3.5	2.8	3.1
Revenue (% of GDP)	25.3	26.7	25.0	25.8	24.7	27.2	7.7	8.1
Expenditure (% of GDP)	22.1	31.2	29.3	27.7	26.4	28.1	5.3	5.7
Non-interest Expenditure (% of GDP)	20.0	27.6	25.8	23.4	21.2	22.9	4.1	4.6
Capital Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.6	2.9	3.8	3.7	2.7	4.4	0.3	0.7
Gov't Interest Payments (% of Revenue)	8.4	13.4	14.1	16.5	20.9	19.0	14.9	12.7

(e) – Estimate

1 - Barbados Statistical Service and Central Bank of Barbados

2 - Central Bank of Barbados estimated 12-month moving average as at May 2024 and 2025

3 - End-of-period unemployment Rate for March 2024 and 2025

4 - Gross Public Sector Debt = Gross Central Government Debt + Other Public Sector Debt (Guaranteed Contingent Liabilities)

5 - 0.5 rate represents the T-bills rolled over at a fixed rate during the 2018 debt restructuring

6 - Based on consolidated data for deposit-taking Institutions (Commercial Banks, Finance & Trust Companies and Credit Unions)

n.a - Not Available

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, Accountant General and Central Bank of Barbados

## Appendix 2– GDP by Sector and Activity (BDS\$ Millions, Constant Prices)<sup>1</sup>

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 <sup>(e)</sup>	Jun 2024 <sup>(e)</sup>	Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Traded Sector</b>	<b>1,628.8</b>	<b>1,082.9</b>	<b>971.6</b>	<b>1,379.6</b>	<b>1,469.2</b>	<b>1,552.1</b>	<b>821.5</b>	<b>853.3</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>736.2</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>554.6</b>	<b>627.6</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>371.4</b>	<b>404.6</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>307.2</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>111.7</b>
Sugar	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.0
Non-Sugar Agriculture	261.0	302.5	214.4	174.8	190.8	191.3	105.2	106.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>627.7</b>	<b>537.3</b>	<b>545.8</b>	<b>645.3</b>	<b>645.0</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>337.0</b>
of which:								
<i>Rum &amp; Other Beverages</i>	76.8	76.1	78.1	84.8	87.7	89.1	41.8	39.8
<i>Food</i>	116.7	99.3	107.7	113.4	116.4	118.8	54.0	54.3
<i>Furniture</i>	12.0	11.5	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.8	6.1	6.2
<i>Chemicals</i>	27.4	28.1	27.7	29.6	30.0	30.0	14.6	14.2
<i>Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	136.8	137.9	148.6	163.9	131.5	132.7	64.3	66.0
<b>Non-traded Sector</b>	<b>7,722.1</b>	<b>6,984.5</b>	<b>7,081.1</b>	<b>7,983.1</b>	<b>8,282.8</b>	<b>8,589.3</b>	<b>4,455.8</b>	<b>4,556.6</b>
Mining & Quarrying	83.5	70.8	65.3	74.4	76.4	78.0	39.9	40.7
Electricity, Gas & Water	248.6	238.1	251.6	254.1	260.5	270.3	131.9	129.9
Construction	479.3	498.3	487.6	491.1	463.3	496.0	246.9	261.2
Wholesale & Retail	1,625.3	1,384.7	1,359.3	1,699.4	1,734.1	1,787.5	909.1	922.8
Transport, etc	1,131.0	800.4	919.2	1,076.8	1,122.6	1,163.1	577.7	583.8
Business & Other Services	3,312.6	3,150.7	3,134.6	3,468.1	3,668.8	3,837.3	2,037.6	2,105.3
Government	841.8	841.4	863.5	919.2	957.0	957.1	512.7	512.8
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>9,350.9</b>	<b>8,067.4</b>	<b>8,052.7</b>	<b>9,362.7</b>	<b>9,752.0</b>	<b>10,141.4</b>	<b>5,277.3</b>	<b>5,409.9</b>
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>11,576.6</b>	<b>10,336.7</b>	<b>10,550.5</b>	<b>12,514.6</b>	<b>13,441.5</b>	<b>14,338.0</b>	<b>7,289.2</b>	<b>7,672.2</b>
<b>Real Growth Rates</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>(13.7)</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Tradeables	6.1	(33.5)	(10.3)	42.0	6.5	5.6	7.3	3.9
Non-tradeables	(0.7)	(9.6)	1.4	12.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	2.3

(e) - Estimate

1 - BSS' 2016 Base Year Series

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service and Central Bank of Barbados

### Appendix 3 – Balance of Payments (BDS\$ Millions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022 (e)	2023 (e)	2024 (e)	Jun 2024 <sup>(e)</sup>	Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>(184.2)</b>	<b>(515.8)</b>	<b>(1,082.5)</b>	<b>(1,237.2)</b>	<b>(1,180.5)</b>	<b>(639.5)</b>	<b>(203.6)</b>	<b>(269.0)</b>
o/w: Exports of Goods and Services	4,583.0	2,838.9	2,964.6	3,997.4	4,443.2	4,907.8	2,473.6	2,550.3
o/w: Imports of Goods and Services	4,141.8	3,406.6	3,920.7	4,934.5	5,057.0	5,305.4	2,625.2	2,708.3
<b>Merchandise Trade Balance</b>	<b>(1,476.7)</b>	<b>(1,615.2)</b>	<b>(1,900.0)</b>	<b>(2,456.1)</b>	<b>(2,449.3)</b>	<b>(2,505.1)</b>	<b>(1,235.1)</b>	<b>(1,381.4)</b>
Exports of Goods	1,526.4	1,238.1	1,277.4	1,622.2	1,585.5	1,579.6	796.5	739.0
Domestic	507.8	449.4	444.3	501.9	481.7	475.6	241.0	221.4
Re-exports	380.8	241.0	237.7	493.4	440.8	438.5	259.0	217.5
Net Export of Goods under Merchanting	637.6	547.6	595.4	626.8	663.0	665.4	296.6	300.0
Imports of Goods	3,003.1	2,853.3	3,177.4	4,078.3	4,034.8	4,084.7	2,031.6	2,120.4
o/w: Fuel	728.0	519.0	685.8	1,122.8	1,010.6	951.7	538.5	262.5
<b>Services Balance</b>	<b>1,917.9</b>	<b>1,047.5</b>	<b>943.8</b>	<b>1,519.0</b>	<b>1,835.5</b>	<b>2,107.5</b>	<b>1,083.6</b>	<b>1,223.4</b>
Exports	3,056.6	1,600.9	1,687.1	2,375.2	2,857.7	3,328.2	1,677.1	1,811.4
o/w: Travel	2,598.1	1,203.5	1,246.0	1,870.4	2,314.4	2,734.2	1,439.4	1,556.2
Imports	1,138.7	553.3	743.3	856.2	1,022.2	1,220.7	593.5	587.9
<b>Income Account Balance</b>	<b>(533.8)</b>	<b>(134.9)</b>	<b>(192.5)</b>	<b>(331.6)</b>	<b>(558.2)</b>	<b>(573.7)</b>	<b>(224.2)</b>	<b>(270.4)</b>
Credits	565.4	338.7	412.4	460.5	497.0	507.5	245.4	258.3
Debits	1,099.2	473.7	604.8	792.1	1,055.2	1,081.2	469.6	528.7
<b>Current Transfers Balance</b>	<b>(91.6)</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>	<b>331.8</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>159.3</b>
Credits	110.1	396.6	284.4	276.4	253.1	619.7	315.9	312.6
Debits	201.7	209.8	218.2	244.9	261.6	287.9	143.7	153.2
<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>(5.3)</b>	<b>(4.5)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>(3.5)</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>776.4</b>	<b>1,621.6</b>	<b>1,207.6</b>	<b>908.1</b>	<b>1,316.0</b>	<b>883.5</b>	<b>418.5</b>	<b>860.7</b>
Net Foreign Direct Investment	375.3	509.2	417.8	528.9	459.8	523.0	257.4	367.3
All Other Investment Flows	401.1	1,112.4	789.8	379.2	856.2	360.5	161.2	493.3
Net Long-term Public	371.5	937.7	734.6	96.9	648.6	234.3	83.0	365.3
o/w: IMF	202.5	101.2	0.0	38.0	205.2	59.5	(22.5)	(29.9)
Net Long-term Private	113.0	251.3	99.5	310.1	243.6	184.8	114.5	132.6
Net Short-term	(83.5)	(76.7)	(44.3)	(27.8)	(36.0)	(58.6)	(36.3)	(4.6)
<b>Net Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>(105.6)</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>317.1</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(100.2)</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>481.4</b>	<b>1,177.3</b>	<b>442.8</b>	<b>(98.9)</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>689.3</b>
<b>Change in GIR: - increase/+ decrease<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(481.4)</b>	<b>(1,179.7)</b>	<b>(398.2)</b>	<b>288.6</b>	<b>(229.3)</b>	<b>(184.2)</b>	<b>(245.4)</b>	<b>(695.2)</b>
<b>BOP change in GIR (-increase/+decrease)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(481.4)</b>	<b>(1,177.3)</b>	<b>(442.8)</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>(146.0)</b>	<b>(147.3)</b>	<b>(241.7)</b>	<b>(689.3)</b>
<b>Memorandum Items:</b>								
<b>Gross International Reserves (GIR)</b>	<b>1,481.0</b>	<b>2,660.7</b>	<b>3,058.8</b>	<b>2,770.3</b>	<b>2,999.5</b>	<b>3,183.8</b>	<b>3,245.0</b>	<b>3,879.0</b>
<b>Gross International Reserves Cover, Weeks</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>

(e) – Estimate

o/w – Of which

1 - The change in gross international reserves (GIR) reflects both transactions and non-transaction factors, such as valuation changes. The BOP change in GIR includes only transaction-related movements, excluding valuation effects.

Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Appendix 4 - Summary of Government Operations (BDS\$ Millions)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Apr-Jun 2024	Apr-Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,984.2</b>	<b>2,563.3</b>	<b>2,823.8</b>	<b>3,320.0</b>	<b>3,378.0</b>	<b>3,955.8</b>	<b>1,118.8</b>	<b>1,239.8</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2,771.2</b>	<b>2,387.8</b>	<b>2,646.1</b>	<b>3,110.6</b>	<b>3,205.5</b>	<b>3,735.1</b>	<b>1,052.6</b>	<b>1,199.3</b>
<b>i) Direct Taxes</b>	<b>1,084.7</b>	<b>1,202.9</b>	<b>1,148.2</b>	<b>1,381.2</b>	<b>1,379.8</b>	<b>1,861.7</b>	<b>584.5</b>	<b>707.4</b>
Personal	454.7	308.1	385.0	393.4	443.4	466.1	144.8	155.4
Corporate	309.0	612.9	450.5	548.8	563.1	1,026.7	291.3	416.7
Pandemic Levy (Individuals)	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pandemic Levy (Corporations)	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property	214.7	181.6	205.2	217.0	218.7	223.3	116.5	101.3
Financial Institutions Asset Tax	47.4	45.6	46.2	53.0	53.5	56.7	13.8	14.5
Other	58.9	54.7	61.4	80.8	97.4	88.9	18.0	19.5
<b>ii) Indirect Taxes</b>	<b>1,686.5</b>	<b>1,185.0</b>	<b>1,497.9</b>	<b>1,729.5</b>	<b>1,825.7</b>	<b>1,873.5</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>491.9</b>
Stamp	11.4	7.6	13.4	21.6	18.2	17.0	4.0	4.1
VAT	966.9	706.3	884.6	1,022.6	1,095.5	1,131.8	273.9	293.0
Excises	250.9	154.1	212.3	247.2	228.6	241.3	58.7	57.3
Import Duties	231.6	191.9	220.6	241.9	257.2	280.2	64.4	66.3
Social Responsibility Levy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	225.6	124.9	167.0	196.1	226.2	203.1	67.1	71.2
o/w: Fuel Tax	82.1	63.8	70.2	80.9	76.8	80.8	19.2	18.6
o/w: Room Rate/Shared Accommodation	28.1	9.5	25.2	40.2	42.4	43.1	13.3	14.1
<b>Non-tax Revenue &amp; Grants:</b>	<b>213.0</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>209.4</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Non-tax Revenue	201.3	169.5	159.7	173.4	159.4	213.2	65.8	39.4
o/w: Foreign Exchange Fee	79.4	65.2	78.7	94.4	101.1	108.3	26.8	27.2
Grants	11.8	0.0	5.7	20.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post Office Revenue	0.0	5.9	12.3	16.0	12.1	7.5	0.4	1.1
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>2,407.9</b>	<b>2,716.8</b>	<b>2,889.2</b>	<b>3,088.7</b>	<b>3,238.9</b>	<b>3,441.9</b>	<b>718.5</b>	<b>759.6</b>
Wages & Salaries	807.4	808.0	834.8	854.6	852.4	885.4	215.2	221.4
Goods & Services	375.5	399.8	493.2	529.0	522.4	598.8	84.1	126.0
Interest	249.7	342.6	398.9	549.2	707.3	749.9	167.1	158.0
External	62.7	144.1	132.4	196.0	308.4	336.0	68.6	72.4
Domestic	187.0	198.5	266.5	353.3	398.9	413.9	98.5	85.6
Transfers & Subsidies	975.3	1,166.3	1,162.3	1,155.9	1,156.8	1,207.8	252.1	254.2
Grants to Individuals	389.2	423.7	454.2	475.0	413.8	492.7	95.4	103.0
Grants to Public Institutions	517.6	657.3	631.8	581.4	661.9	650.8	144.2	121.6
Subsidies	31.8	49.7	33.6	48.2	46.3	24.5	5.8	19.1
Subscriptions & Contributions	20.3	20.3	21.9	23.7	21.1	20.1	2.7	7.9
Non-Profit Agencies	16.4	15.3	20.7	27.7	13.7	19.7	4.1	2.6
<b>Capital Expenditure &amp; Net Lending</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>276.1</b>	<b>425.2</b>	<b>476.2</b>	<b>369.6</b>	<b>642.8</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Capital Expenditure	185.1	278.3	421.6	449.5	357.6	612.6	46.4	104.3
Net Lending	6.7	-2.2	3.6	26.7	12.0	30.3	4.3	3.1
<b>Fiscal Balance</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>(429.6)</b>	<b>(490.6)</b>	<b>(244.9)</b>	<b>(230.5)</b>	<b>(128.9)</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>372.9</b>
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>634.2</b>	<b>(87.0)</b>	<b>(91.6)</b>	<b>304.3</b>	<b>476.8</b>	<b>621.0</b>	<b>516.6</b>	<b>530.9</b>
<b>Fiscal Balance-to-GDP (%)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(4.5)</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>(1.7)</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>

(e) - Estimate  
o/w - Of which  
Source: Ministry of Finance

## Appendix 5 -Government Financing (BDS\$ Millions)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Apr-Jun 2024	Apr-Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Fiscal Balance</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>(429.6)</b>	<b>(490.6)</b>	<b>(244.9)</b>	<b>(230.5)</b>	<b>(1,231.1)</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>372.9</b>
Arrears Payments	(208.3)	(61.9)	(41.1)	(38.2)	(21.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0
Other non-deficit transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(30.3)	(79.1)	(1.3)	0.0
<b>Financing</b>	<b>(176.2)</b>	<b>491.5</b>	<b>531.7</b>	<b>283.1</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>1,315.3</b>	<b>(348.3)</b>	<b>(372.9)</b>
<b>Domestic Financing (Net)</b>	<b>(274.9)</b>	<b>(340.1)</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>(217.9)</b>	<b>(247.7)</b>	<b>1,113.4</b>	<b>(283.4)</b>	<b>(703.2)</b>
Central Bank	164.7	(66.6)	331.6	(132.6)	(174.6)	270.0	109.6	(627.3)
Commercial Banks	(86.3)	106.6	(24.5)	99.9	131.3	679.9	48.2	(40.7)
National Insurance Board	(85.2)	(207.9)	15.3	(60.2)	(83.3)	(439.0)	(26.6)	(5.5)
Private Non-Bank	(217.7)	(34.9)	(47.1)	(136.8)	76.2	(172.2)	(47.8)	(20.8)
Other	(50.4)	(137.3)	(168.3)	11.7	(197.2)	774.7	(366.8)	(8.9)
<b>Foreign Financing (Net)</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>831.6</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>501.1</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>(64.8)</b>	<b>330.3</b>
Capital Markets	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
Project Funds	64.1	51.2	91.4	72.6	113.1	111.8	3.0	0.0
Policy Loans	150.0	968.1	496.6	483.6	627.6	423.4	0.0	116.0
Amortisation	(115.4)	(187.7)	(163.3)	(201.7)	(211.2)	(333.4)	(67.8)	(785.7)

(e) – Estimate  
Source: Central Bank of Barbados

## Appendix 6 -Public Debt Outstanding (BDS\$ Millions)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Jun 2024	Jun 2025
<b>Gross Central Government Debt<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12,322.6</b>	<b>12,819.1</b>	<b>13,310.3</b>	<b>14,224.8</b>	<b>14,872.5</b>	<b>14,888.0</b>	<b>14,637.3</b>	<b>14,948.1</b>
Gross Central Government Debt/GDP (%)	104.7	133.5	117.8	110.5	108.7	102.4	105.3	101.5
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	<b>9,226.4</b>	<b>8,872.7</b>	<b>8,824.1</b>	<b>9,117.9</b>	<b>9,250.0</b>	<b>9,134.8</b>	<b>9,080.9</b>	<b>8,915.8</b>
<b>Short Term</b>	<b>697.0</b>	<b>708.1</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>662.3</b>	<b>822.9</b>	<b>912.7</b>	<b>742.8</b>	<b>796.4</b>
<b>Treasury Bills<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>667.7</b>	<b>785.8</b>	<b>679.2</b>	<b>796.4</b>
Central Bank	207.2	207.2	207.2	207.2	207.2	207.2	207.2	207.2
Commercial Banks	285.1	285.1	285.1	285.1	432.9	572.5	455.0	566.8
Other	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	27.6	6.1	16.9	22.3
<b>Loans</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>213.0</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>-</b>
Central Bank	201.9	213.0	215.0	167.2	155.2	126.9	63.6	-
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>8,529.4</b>	<b>8,164.6</b>	<b>8,113.9</b>	<b>8,455.6</b>	<b>8,427.0</b>	<b>8,222.0</b>	<b>8,338.1</b>	<b>8,119.4</b>
<b>Bonds</b>	<b>8,358.6</b>	<b>8,083.7</b>	<b>8,091.2</b>	<b>8,051.6</b>	<b>8,047.0</b>	<b>7,298.0</b>	<b>7,966.7</b>	<b>7,197.8</b>
Central Bank	414.4	414.4	444.4	626.8	626.8	590.7	631.1	569.3
Commercial Bank	2,048.0	2,048.8	2,058.3	2,034.2	2,061.5	1,934.5	2,040.6	1,898.1
NIS	2,858.7	2,650.2	2,665.4	2,605.2	2,521.9	2,082.8	2,495.3	2,077.3
Insurance Companies	821.5	815.8	815.1	810.6	782.1	765.0	765.9	759.6
Pension Funds	304.8	311.7	321.9	317.1	315.3	324.3	314.7	322.5
Other	1,911.2	1,842.7	1,786.1	1,657.6	1,739.4	1,600.7	1,719.1	1,570.9
<b>Loans &amp; Tax Certificates</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>739.3</b>
Commercial Banks	17.8	1.4	(0.0)	146.5	146.5	739.2	146.5	739.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Arrears</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>233.4</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>224.8</b>	<b>182.4</b>
<b>External Debt</b>	<b>3,096.2</b>	<b>3,946.4</b>	<b>4,486.2</b>	<b>5,106.8</b>	<b>5,622.5</b>	<b>5,753.3</b>	<b>5,556.4</b>	<b>6,032.3</b>
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>3,096.2</b>	<b>3,946.4</b>	<b>4,486.2</b>	<b>5,106.8</b>	<b>5,622.5</b>	<b>5,753.3</b>	<b>5,556.4</b>	<b>6,032.3</b>
International Bonds	1,137.9	1,072.9	1,072.9	1,070.7	1,069.3	913.2	1,069.3	1,141.7
Bilateral	242.9	244.4	312.6	376.3	384.9	387.5	380.6	381.5
Multilateral	1,431.1	2,381.3	2,882.4	3,323.3	3,861.0	4,175.8	3,806.9	4,240.4
IMF (Budget Support)	-	368.2	464.8	530.8	744.7	958.7	744.0	1,078.5
Commercial	237.0	247.8	218.3	336.5	307.2	276.7	299.7	268.8
Arrears	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Public Sector Debt (Guaranteed Contingent Liabilities)</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>External Debt</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Long Term</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Bonds	31.1	31.1	31.1	26.0	23.3	17.5	21.4	17.5
Multilateral	26.8	20.9	14.9	10.2	3.0	52.1	34.7	51.9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross Public Sector Debt<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>12,380.5</b>	<b>12,871.1</b>	<b>13,356.3</b>	<b>14,261.0</b>	<b>14,898.8</b>	<b>14,957.6</b>	<b>14,693.4</b>	<b>15,017.5</b>
Gross Public Sector Debt/GDP (%)	105.2	134.0	118.2	110.8	108.9	102.9	105.7	102.0

(e) – Estimate

1 Gross Central Government Debt = Domestic Debt + External Debt

2 Treasury Bills - Inclusive of Treasury Bills held for a fixed period

3 Gross Public Sector Debt = Gross Central Government Debt + Other Public Sector Debt (Guaranteed Contingent Liabilities)

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Accountant General and Central Bank of Barbados

## Appendix 7 - Select Monetary Aggregates and Financial Stability Indicators for the Banking System (BDS\$ Millions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jun 2024	Jun 2025 <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>								
Net International Reserves	1,130.8	2,195.0	2,594.6	2,354.5	2,560.2	2,788.8	2,827.6	3,500.6
Monetary base	2,938.8	3,551.8	4,132.8	4,389.2	4,401.1	4,283.0	4,459.2	4,586.6
Net Domestic Assets	1,761.6	1,296.2	1,479.0	1,978.4	1,738.7	1,383.8	1,528.9	962.2
<b>Deposit-taking Institutions<sup>1</sup></b>								
Credit to Public Sector <sup>2</sup>								
Central Government (net)	1,886.7	2,056.5	2,100.1	2,249.8	2,418.0	3,194.9	2,584.4	3,172.9
Rest of the Public Sector	65.0	85.3	144.5	157.1	142.6	136.8	132.6	129.9
Credit to Rest of Financial System	255.7	262.8	246.1	280.2	294.7	309.9	334.8	276.2
Credit to the Non-Financial Private Sector <sup>3</sup>	8,254.4	8,153.7	8,096.8	8,350.7	8,568.0	8,959.4	8,696.5	9,221.3
Total Deposits	12,286.4	12,976.2	13,697.0	14,413.4	14,582.5	15,810.8	14,986.3	16,228.9
Transferable Deposits <sup>4</sup>	10,396.1	11,178.9	11,855.8	12,643.9	12,900.2	14,009.4	13,237.0	14,211.3
Non-Transferable Deposits	1,890.3	1,797.3	1,841.1	1,769.4	1,682.3	1,801.3	1,749.3	2,017.6
<b>Memo Items</b>								
Domestic Currency Deposits	11,632.8	12,283.2	12,809.9	13,376.8	13,547.9	14,539.3	13,858.0	14,782.1
Foreign Currency Deposits	653.6	693.0	887.0	1,036.5	1,034.6	1,271.4	1,128.3	1,446.8
<b>Banking System Financial Stability Indicators<sup>5</sup></b>								
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	13.5	16.0	16.8	17.6	20.9	21.2	21.0	19.4
Loan to Deposit Ratio	61.7	57.1	53.0	53.1	54.3	57.0	53.6	57.2
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	26.0	27.5	31.1	32.0	30.9	28.7	33.4	28.8
Non-Performing Loans Ratio	6.6	7.3	7.3	5.9	5.0	4.1	4.7	3.5
Provisions to Non-Performing Loans	52.5	56.3	53.0	53.1	54.1	46.5	53.9	51.2
Return on Average Assets (12-month)	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.1

(e) – Estimate

1 Comprises Commercial Banks, Deposit-taking Finance & Trust Companies and Credit Unions

2 Reflects both security holdings and loans.

3 Does not include credit to the non-resident sector

4 These comprise of call deposits, demand deposits and savings deposits with unrestricted withdrawal privileges

5 Data on commercial banking sector

Source: Central Bank of Barbados