



Monthly Economic and Financial Developments June 2015

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

Future Release Dates:

2015: August 31, September 28, November 2, November 30, December 21.

Monthly Economic and Financial Developments

June 2015

1. Domestic Economic Developments

Indications are that stable gains in tourism sector output and foreign investment-led construction activity sustained a mild economic growth momentum over the month of June. In price developments, domestic fuel costs registered some firming over the month, although they remained below their prior year's levels, amid the general decline in global oil prices. Monetary sector outcomes featured gains in both bank liquidity and external reserves, associated with net foreign currency inflows from real sector activities.

Initial data from the Ministry of Tourism suggests that the key stopover segment continued to support the overall growth in tourism sector output over the first five months of 2015. Building on last year's 3.2% expansion, air arrival gains strengthened to 5.8%, for 0.6 million visitors. In contrast, the larger cruise visitor component contracted by 1.9% to 2.2 million, reversing an increase of a similar magnitude in the prior year. Consequently, there was a marginal 0.2% decline in total visitor arrivals, to 2.8 million, vis-à-vis 2014's 2.2% gain.

A disaggregation of tourist arrivals by ports of entry showed the numbers for New Providence declining by 8.9% to 1.5 million, in contrast to a 1.7% advance in the same period of 2014, as a 13.2% fall in the sea segment overshadowed the 2.8% improvement in air arrivals. Visitors to Grand Bahama recovered by 40.4% to 0.4 million, from the prior year's 15.3% contraction, benefitting from the opening of a new mid-sized resort and the launch of new routes, which secured a 22.4% boost in air traffic, and sea passengers were higher by 44.7%. Visitors to the Family Islands increased by 1.9% to 0.9 million, behind a 10.8% expansion in 2014, owing to growth in both air (10.0%) and sea (0.9%) arrivals.

Supported by the upturn in the high value-added stopover segment of the market—particularly over the January to March period—total hotel revenues firmed by 4.0% during the first half of 2015. The outturn reflected improvements in the average daily room rate (ADR), by 7.0% (\$17.80) to \$271.05, and the average occupancy rate, by 4.7 percentage points to 74.7%.

Reflecting the pass-through effects of lower global oil prices, the Bahamas Electricity Corporation's fuel charge fell by 7.5%, month-on-month, to 16.95 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) at end-June, and by 29.9% relative to the same period in 2014. Similarly, the average prices of both diesel and gasoline decreased by 19.0% and 13.5%, year-on-year, to \$4.10 and \$4.73 per gallon, although on a monthly basis, both fuel types firmed, by 7.9% and 5.8%, respectively.

2. International Developments

In June, global economic conditions remained relatively subdued and uneven, with events dominated by the uncertainty surrounding the unfolding Greek debt crisis and its long-term implications for the viability of the euro zone. Mildly improving activity in the United States and Europe contrasted with a softening trend in China, and most countries continued to pursue growth accommodating monetary policy stances.

Economic outcomes in the United States were largely mixed, although gains in consumer spending and exports strengthened output growth to 2.3% in the second quarter, from 0.6% in the prior three-month

period. Industrial production grew by 0.3% in June, a reversal from a 0.2% falloff in May; however, retail sales declined by 0.3%, month-on-month, vis-à-vis an earlier 1.2% expansion. In housing developments, starts and building permits firmed by 9.8% and 7.4%, respectively; while completions fell by 6.7%. The 223,000 gain in non-farm payrolls, mainly in the professional & business services, health care and retail trade sectors, shaved 20 basis points from the jobless rate, bringing it to a seven year low of 5.3%. Amid the decline in energy prices, inflation softened by 10 basis points, on a monthly basis, to 0.3% in May. Reflecting the negative impact of the strong dollar on exports, the trade deficit widened by \$1.2 billion to \$41.9 billion. While Federal Reserve officials continue to signal that economic conditions are likely to warrant an initial hike in short-term interest rates this year, the bank rate was kept within the 0.00%-0.25% range.

Economic indicators in Europe were relatively flat in June, with concerns over the spill over effects of the Greek crisis on other European economies impacting consumer confidence. In the United Kingdom, the Confidence Board's Index of Leading Economic Indicators decreased by 0.4% in May, following a similar gain in the prior month. Labour market conditions remained challenging, as the number of employed persons declined by 67,000, leading to a 10 basis point rise in the unemployment rate to 5.6% for the three months to May. However, consumer prices were muted, owing to lower clothing and food costs. The country's monthly trade deficit narrowed by £1.4 billion to £0.4 billion in May—the smallest deficit since June 2013—primarily explained by a reduction in imports of all key commodity groups, while exports held steady. In the euro area, economic conditions remained fragile, as Greece defaulted on a debt payment to the International Monetary Fund. Other indicators showed signs of weakness, including the Confidence Board's Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which fell by 0.3% in May, following a 0.5% contraction in the prior month. Growth in retail trade slowed to a mere 0.2% from 0.7% in April, and industrial production declined by 0.4%, a turnaround from a slight 0.1% uptick in the preceding month. In external sector developments, the monthly trade surplus declined by €6.1 billion at €18.8 billion, due to a falloff in net exports. The monthly average annual rise in consumer prices stabilized at 0.2% in June, with the decline in fuel costs offsetting gains in other sectors. In this environment, both the Bank of England and the European Central Bank retained their policy rates at historic lows, to stimulate economic growth.

Despite the challenges caused by the sharp decline in China's stock market over the review period, most of the country's economic indicators remained relatively positive. Specifically, the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)—a measure of private sector business conditions—steadied at 50.2 in June, while industrial production and retail sales recorded slightly firmer respective annualized rates, of 6.8% and 10.6%. Average consumer prices were flat in June, following a 0.2% decline in the prior month. In Japan, the Conference Board's Index of Leading Economic Indicators narrowed by 0.1% in May, attributed mainly to decreases in industrial production, and wages & salaries. Reflecting a reduction in the growth of housing and clothing & footwear costs, the month-on-month firming in consumer prices slowed by 10 basis points to 0.3% in May, while the jobless rate held steady at 3.3%, as the number of unemployed persons fell by 20,000. On the policy front, to stem the losses caused by the rapid fall in share prices, the People's Bank of China extended short-term credit to a major securities trader to fund stock purchases; while the Bank of Japan held its asset purchase programme at ¥80 trillion.

Crude oil prices fell by 1.1% to \$61.18 per barrel in June, as OPEC increased oil production by 283,000 barrels per day to 31.4 million barrels per day (mb/d). In the precious metals market, both silver and gold prices declined by 6.1% and 1.5% to \$15.74 and \$1,172.4 per troy ounce, respectively.

Reflecting heightened uncertainty over the stability of the euro zone, in light of the Greek debt crisis, all the major stock indices recorded decreases during the month of June. In the United States, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DIJA) and the S&P 500 indices fell by 2.2% and 2.1%, respectively. Similarly, European bourses moved lower, with the main declines being recorded for the United Kingdom's FTSE 100 (6.6%), France's CAC 40 (4.4%) and Germany's DAX (4.1%). In Asia, China's SE Composite contracted by 7.3%, as investors' concerns over the strength of the economy intensified, and Japan's Nikkei 225 lost 1.6%.

In foreign currency markets, the United States dollar depreciated against most of the major currencies during June. Specifically, the dollar weakened versus the British pound, the euro and the Japanese Yen, by 2.7%, 1.4% and 1.3%, to £0.6364, €0.8971 and ¥122.50, respectively, and fell by a muted 0.5% vis-à-vis the Swiss Franc to CHF0.9355. In contrast, the dollar appreciated slightly relative to the Canadian dollar, by 0.3% to CAD\$1.2494, and stabilised versus the Chinese Yuan, at CNY6.2081.

3. Domestic Monetary Trends

June 2015 vs. 2014

Growth in bank liquidity continued to be supported by net foreign currency inflows, and a pervasive muted level of private sector credit demand. As a result, excess liquid assets expanded by \$38.6 million to \$1,318.7 million, a turnaround from a slight \$1.7 million decline in 2014, while the gains in the narrow cash measure were, again, marginal, at \$2.2 million to \$545.9 million.

Accretions to external reserves were higher by \$12.2 million at \$14.5 million, for an end-June stock of \$957.1 million. In terms of transactions, the Central Bank's net sale to the public sector—relating mainly to fuel payments—declined by \$10.7 million to \$8.1 million. Tourism-linked net purchases from commercial banks grew by \$4.1 million to \$22.3 million, as their transactions with customers reversed to a net intake of \$25.0 million from a \$3.4 million net outflow last year.

During June, total Bahamian dollar credit contracted by \$27.8 million, erasing the \$38.5 million expansion in the same period of 2014. The outturn was largely explained by a \$32.5 million reduction in net claims on the Government, as inflows from a \$55.0 million BGS issue were utilised to repay outstanding short-term liabilities, vis-a-vis a \$38.3 million gain in 2014. In contrast, growth in private sector credit was extended to \$3.6 million from \$0.7 million last year, solely based on gains in commercial loans, of \$4.4 million—compared to the prior period's \$51.3 million contraction. However, weakness persisted in consumer lending, which slowed by \$7.0 million to a mere \$1.3 million and for mortgages, which decreased by \$2.0 million, relative to the year-earlier \$43.8 million boost. In addition, net credit to public corporations rose by \$1.1 million, behind last year's \$0.5 million falloff.

Banks' credit quality indicators improved modestly in June, as total private sector arrears fell by \$12.3 million (1.0%) to \$1,191.4 million—corresponding to a 19 basis points drop to 19.9% of total loans. A breakdown by average age showed that the non-performing segment declined by \$13.0 million (1.4%) to \$916.1 million, and narrowed by 20 basis points to 15.3% of total loans. In contrast, delinquencies in the short-term, 31-90 day segment, rose slightly, by \$0.7 million (0.3%), to \$275.3 million, and by 2 basis points to 4.6% of total lending.

By category, the reduction in arrears was led by a \$5.4 million (1.8%) contraction in consumer loan delinquencies, to \$292.5 million, with the \$6.3 million (2.9%) decline in the non-performing category outstripping the \$0.9 million (1.1%) increase in short-term arrears. The mortgage segment moved lower by

\$3.1 million (0.5%) to \$657.9 million, attributed solely to a \$3.8 million (0.8%) reduction in non-accrual loans, which outpaced the \$0.8 million (0.5%) rise in the 31-90 day component. Commercial arrears also fell, by \$3.8 million (1.5%), to \$241.0 million—explained by decreases in both the short-term and over 90 days categories, by \$0.9 million (2.1%) and \$2.8 million (1.4%), respectively.

Banks set aside an additional \$0.6 million (0.1%) in loan loss provisions, bringing the total to \$502.0 million at end-June. Consequently, the respective ratios of total provisions to arrears and non-performing loans increased, by 48 and 83 basis points, to 42.1% and 54.8%. In addition, write-offs totalled an estimated \$12.7 million in bad debts and recoveries were \$2.0 million.

Total domestic foreign currency credit expanded by \$7.6 million, reversing the previous period's \$3.0 million contraction. In particular, credit to the private sector firmed by \$9.8 million, in contrast to a \$1.3 million decline a year ago, mainly associated with growth in commercial and "other" loans. Claims on the Government were unchanged, after a modest gain of \$0.5 million in 2014, while the reduction in credit to the public corporations slowed marginally to \$2.1 million.

Total Bahamian dollar deposits contracted by \$39.0 million, exceeding 2014's \$20.4 million retrenchment. This outturn reflected a fall in fixed balances, by \$12.9 million, vis-à-vis the prior year's growth of \$3.5 million, while the decrease in demand deposits more than doubled to \$19.4 million. However, in a modest offset, the decline in savings deposits was approximately halved to \$6.7 million.

In interest rate developments, the weighted average deposit rate at banks firmed by 5 basis points to 1.46%, with the highest rate of 5.00% offered on fixed balances of over 12 months. The corresponding loan rate rose by 31 basis points to 12.60%.

January – June 2015 vs. 2014

During the first half of the year, accretions to both liquidity and external reserves slowed in comparison to the prior period, when they were boosted by net proceeds from the Government's US\$300 million bond issue. Gains in both excess liquid assets and excess reserves, therefore tapered, by \$77.4 million and \$165.9 million, to \$176.8 million and \$52.6 million, respectively.

Growth in external reserves slackened to \$170.4 million from \$265.7 million in 2014, as the Bank's net foreign currency purchase was lower at \$168.1 million from \$257.3 million. In the underlying transactions, the net sale to the public sector surged by \$134.4 million to \$142.6 million. However, in a modest offset, the net purchase from commercial banks grew by \$45.2 million to \$310.7 million, benefitting from an increase in their net intake from customers, of \$33.6 million to \$293.6 million.

Bahamian dollar credit fell by \$62.6 million over the review period, in line with the \$64.6 million decline in 2014. Indicative of the persistent softness in consumer demand, the reduction in private sector credit was extended by \$13.3 million to \$47.4 million. Following last year's upturn of \$8.6 million, consumer credit weakened by \$12.1 million, and mortgages and commercial loans declined further, by \$29.3 million and \$6.1 million, after contractions of \$7.7 million and \$35.0 million in the prior year. Banks' net claim on the Government was reduced by \$17.4 million, compared with a lower \$4.7 million in 2014. In contrast, credit to the public sector increased by \$2.2 million, vis-a-vis a \$25.8 million repayment a year ago.

Banks' credit quality indicators improved over the six-month period, reflecting broad-based declines across all categories. Total private sector loan arrears contracted by \$102.0 million (7.9%) to \$1,191.4 million, and

by 1.5 percentage points to 19.9% of total loans. In terms of the average age, the non-performing component moved lower by \$62.1 million (6.4%) to \$916.1 million, resulting in a 91 basis point reduction to 15.3% of total loans. Similarly, 31-90 day delinquencies fell by \$39.9 million (12.7%) to \$275.3 million, with the corresponding loan ratio narrowing by 63 basis points to 4.6%.

A breakdown of the components showed that the falloff in total arrears was mainly attributed to a \$40.4 million (5.8%) contraction in the dominant mortgage segment, to \$657.9 million, as both the short-term and non-performing categories decreased by \$24.1 million (14.0%) and \$16.3 million (3.1%), respectively. Additionally, the consumer component was lower by \$40.0 million (12.0%) at \$292.5 million, due to respective declines in non-accrual loans and 31-90 day delinquencies, of \$22.6 million (9.8%) and \$17.4 million (17.1%). Commercial arrears also contracted, by \$21.7 million (8.2%), as a \$23.2 million falloff in arrears exceeding 90 days eclipsed the \$1.5 million (3.6%) rise in the short-term segment.

Despite significant loan write-downs, banks' total provisions for loan losses were marginally higher by \$0.8 million (0.2%) over the six-month period, at \$502.0 million. As a result, the ratios of total provisions to both arrears and non-performing loans rose, by 3.4 and 3.6 percentage points, to 42.1% and 54.8%, respectively. Loan write-offs reached an estimated \$65.4 million and recoveries approximated \$13.6 million.

Total domestic foreign currency credit grew by \$0.7 million, vis-à-vis a sharp \$94.3 million falloff in 2014. Underlying this development, net claims on the Government expanded by \$5.7 million, relative to a \$59.4 million reduction last year, when a short-term bridging facility was repaid. Meanwhile, credit to public corporations increased by \$11.1 million, compared to an \$8.6 million decline in 2014, to contrast with an extended falloff in private sector credit of \$16.1 million, following last year's \$26.7 million reduction.

Accretions to total Bahamian dollar deposits slackened by \$83.6 million to \$61.8 million, due primarily to a drawdown in fixed deposits of \$112.3 million—a turnaround from a \$7.1 million rise last year. In contrast, the growth in savings and demand balances strengthened, by \$29.5 million and \$6.2 million, to \$61.8 million and \$112.4 million, respectively.

4. Outlook and Policy Implications

The pace of domestic economic activity is expected to remain relatively modest over the remaining months of 2015, supported by steady improvements in the high value-added stopover segment of the tourism market, and ongoing foreign investment projects. The ongoing delays surrounding the completion of the multi-billion dollar Baha Mar resort will lower near-term estimates for economic growth, and constrain improvements in employment conditions. Meanwhile, inflationary pressures are anticipated to moderate, as the initial impact of the VAT tapers and international oil prices remain relatively low.

On the fiscal front, the improvement in the overall deficit during the third quarter of FY2014/15 is poised to be maintained over the near-term, consequent on the positive impact of VAT on tax revenues, and announced efforts geared towards strengthening tax administration, should serve to enhance overall revenue performance. The outcome is an expected gradual reduction in the debt indicators.

In monetary developments, liquidity levels are anticipated to remain elevated, reflecting banks' conservative lending stance and persistent weakness in private sector credit—as households continue to deleverage. However, the banking sector's favourable capital position continues to mitigate any financial stability concerns. External reserves, which recorded notable gains in the first half of the year, are projected to

decline over the remaining months, due to the seasonal increase in import demand, but are forecasted to stay in line with international benchmarks.

In this environment, the Central Bank will continue to monitor both domestic and international economic conditions, to assess the need for any changes in monetary policy in the near term.

Recent Monetary and Credit Statistics

(B\$ Millions)

JUNE					
Value		Change		Change YTD	
2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015

1.0 LIQUIDITY & FOREIGN ASSETS

1.1 Excess Reserves	620.22	545.88	1.23	2.15	218.51	52.61
1.2 Excess Liquid Assets	1,339.07	1,318.70	-1.65	38.57	254.17	176.81
1.3 External Reserves	1,005.42	957.13	2.22	14.46	265.65	170.37
1.4 Bank's Net Foreign Assets	-556.50	-399.40	-32.47	20.41	130.51	34.58
1.5 Usable Reserves	434.20	416.80	0.71	11.67	187.84	156.68

2.0 DOMESTIC CREDIT

2.1 Private Sector	6,468.40	6,289.49	-0.54	13.38	-60.80	-63.47
a. B\$ Credit	6,110.48	5,982.45	0.74	3.61	-34.14	-47.40
of which: Consumer Credit	2,120.53	2,138.58	8.26	1.27	8.55	-12.08
Mortgages	3,143.21	3,069.80	43.76	-2.03	-7.71	-29.26
Commercial and Other Loans B\$	846.75	774.06	-51.28	4.37	-34.98	-6.06
b. F/C Credit	357.91	307.05	-1.28	9.77	-26.66	-16.07
of which: Mortgages	132.23	102.48	-2.75	-0.62	-10.02	0.27
Commercial and Other Loans F/C	225.68	204.56	1.47	10.39	-16.64	-16.33
2.2 Central Government (net)	1,897.37	2,019.57	38.82	-32.57	-64.09	-11.69
a. B\$ Loans & Securities	2,012.31	2,277.73	18.61	-27.33	-11.86	4.75
Less Deposits	178.89	256.69	-19.68	5.21	-7.15	22.14
b. F/C Loans & Securities	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-59.00	0.00
Less Deposits	2.05	1.46	-0.52	0.03	0.38	-5.70
2.3 Rest of Public Sector	366.06	334.12	-2.80	-1.00	-34.33	13.35
a. B\$ Credit	100.84	99.45	-0.52	1.14	-25.75	2.23
b. F/C Credit	265.23	234.67	-2.28	-2.14	-8.59	11.12
2.4 Total Domestic Credit	8,733.31	8,643.21	35.51	-20.17	-158.93	-61.83
a. B\$ Domestic Credit	8,044.74	8,102.93	38.51	-27.79	-64.59	-62.57
b. F/C Domestic Credit	688.57	540.27	-3.01	7.61	-94.34	0.74

3.0 DEPOSIT BASE

3.1 Demand Deposits	1,540.85	1,891.24	-11.42	-19.38	106.13	112.37
a. Central Bank	13.98	18.36	-1.91	7.08	5.57	-5.20
b. Banks	1,526.87	1,872.88	-9.52	-26.46	100.56	117.58
3.2 Savings Deposits	1,143.50	1,129.57	-12.48	-6.73	32.21	61.75
3.3 Fixed Deposits	3,325.84	3,026.80	3.47	-12.85	7.07	-112.28
3.4 Total B\$ Deposits	6,010.19	6,047.60	-20.44	-38.97	145.42	61.84
3.5 F/C Deposits of Residents	281.96	246.53	-24.58	-11.29	30.98	4.48
3.6 M2	6,218.26	6,272.34	-23.35	-43.37	140.58	55.15
3.7 External Reserves/M2 (%)	16.17	15.26	0.10	0.33	4.00	2.60
3.8 Reserves/Base Money (%)	92.63	92.74	0.02	1.34	12.65	12.55
3.9 External Reserves/Demand Liabilities (%)	88.01	88.57	-0.04	0.88	13.04	13.87
	Value		Year to Date		Change	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	Month	YTD

4.0 FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

4.1 Central Bank Net Purchase/(Sale)	-0.50	14.24	257.31	168.12	14.73	-89.19
a. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Banks	18.23	22.29	265.53	310.69	4.06	45.16
i. Sales to Banks	32.10	7.00	59.00	26.10	-25.10	-32.90
ii. Purchases from Banks	50.33	29.29	324.53	336.79	-21.04	12.26
b. Net Purchase/(Sale) from/to Others	-18.73	-8.06	-8.23	-142.57	10.67	-134.35
i. Sales to Others	60.43	52.97	470.44	363.92	-7.46	-106.53
ii. Purchases from Others	41.70	44.91	462.22	221.34	3.21	-240.87
4.2 Banks Net Purchase/(Sale)	-3.44	25.00	260.04	293.64	28.44	33.60
a. Sales to Customers	408.32	414.38	1,796.75	2,023.49	6.06	226.74
b. Purchases from Customers	404.88	439.38	2,056.79	2,317.13	34.50	260.34
4.3 B\$ Position (change)	-0.33	-10.28				

5.0 EXCHANGE CONTROL SALES

5.1 Current Items	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
of which Public Sector	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
a. Nonoil Imports	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
b. Oil Imports	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c. Travel	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
d. Factor Income	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
e. Transfers	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
f. Other Current Items	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5.2 Capital Items	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
of which Public Sector	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
5.3 Bank Remittances	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

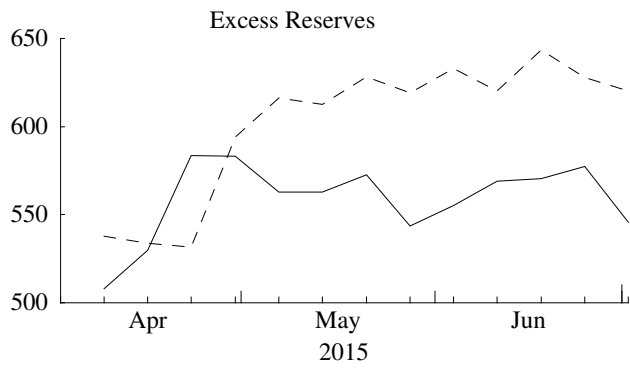
Sources: Research Department Weekly Brief Database and Banking Brief for the weeks ending: JULY 02, 2014 and JULY 01, 2015

Exchange Control Sales figures are as at month end.

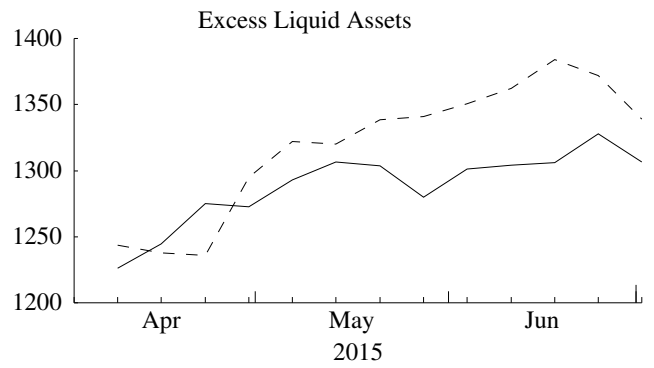
Notes: 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 YTD change reflects change of current month over previous year end; for 4.0 and 5.0 change is over corresponding period of previous year.

SELECTED MONEY AND CREDIT INDICATORS

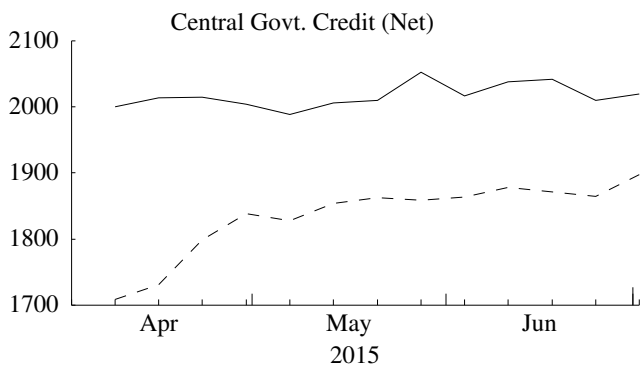
(B\$ Millions)



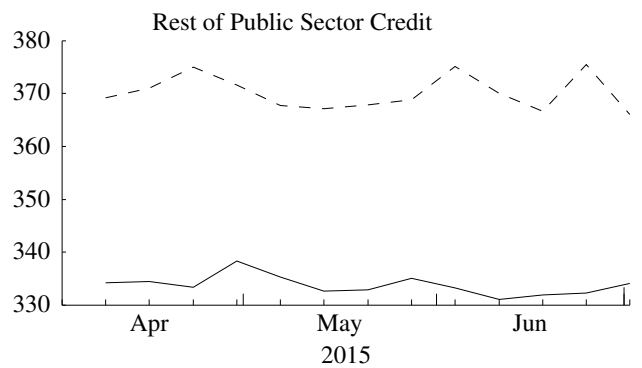
— 2015
- - - 2014



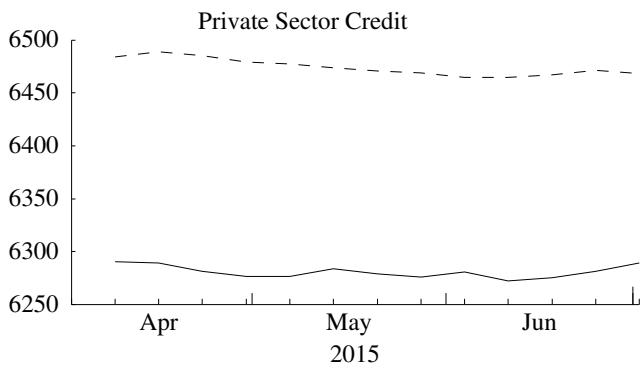
— 2015
- - - 2014



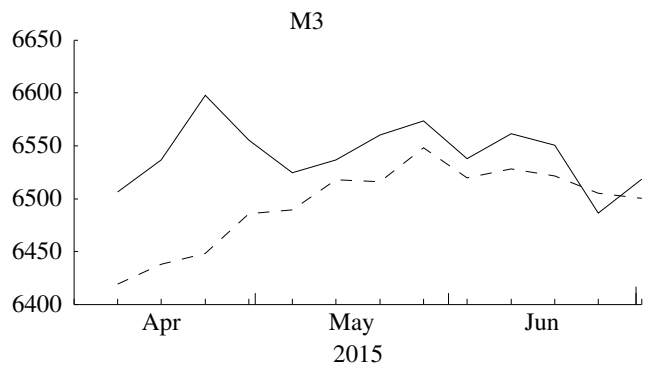
— 2015
- - - 2014



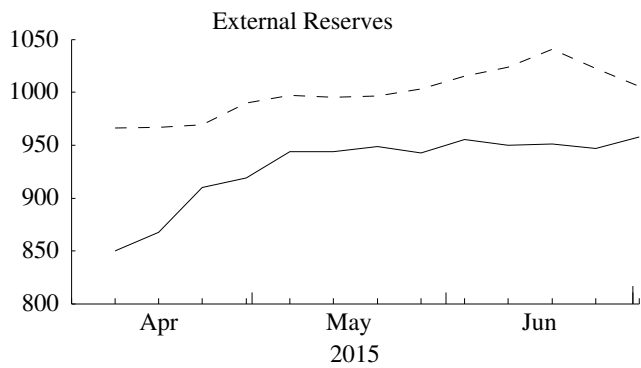
— 2015
- - - 2014



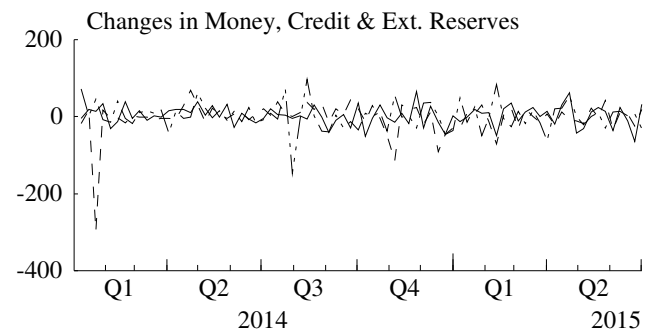
— 2015
- - - 2014



— 2015
- - - 2014



— 2015
- - - 2014



— M3
- - - Domestic Credit
- · - · External Reserves

Selected International Statistics

A: Selected Macroeconomic Projections (Annual % Change and % of labor force)						
	Real GDP		Inflation Rate		Unemployment	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Bahamas	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.3	14.3	N/A
United States	2.4	3.1	1.6	0.1	6.2	5.5
Euro-Area	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	11.6	11.1
<i>Germany</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Japan	-0.1	1.0	2.7	1.0	3.6	3.7
China	7.4	6.8	2.0	1.2	4.1	4.1
United Kingdom	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.1	6.2	5.4
Canada	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.9	6.9	7.0
<i>Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2015, Department of Statistics</i>						

B: Official Interest Rates – Selected Countries (%)					
<i>With effect</i>	CBOB	ECB (EU)	Federal Reserve (US)		Bank of England
	<i>from</i>	Bank Rate	Refinancing Rate	Primary Credit Rate	Target Funds Rate
June 2013	4.50	0.50	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
July 2013	4.50	0.50	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
August 2013	4.50	0.50	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
September 2013	4.50	0.50	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
October 2013	4.50	0.50	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
November 2013	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
December 2013	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
January 2014	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
February 2014	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
March 2014	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
April 2014	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
May 2014	4.50	0.25	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
June 2014	4.50	0.15	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
July 2014	4.50	0.15	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
August 2014	4.50	0.15	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
September 2014	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
October 2014	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
November 2014	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
December 2014	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
January 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
February 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
March 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
April 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
May 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50
June 2015	4.50	0.05	0.75	0-0.25	0.50

Selected International Statistics

C. Selected Currencies (Per United States Dollars)						
Currency	June-14	May-15	June-15	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change	12-Mth% Change
Euro	0.7304	0.9102	0.8971	-1.44	8.53	22.83
Yen	101.33	124.14	122.50	-1.32	2.36	20.89
Pound	0.5845	0.6540	0.6364	-2.70	-0.87	8.88
Canadian \$	1.0671	1.2456	1.2494	0.31	7.53	17.08
Swiss Franc	0.8868	0.9404	0.9355	-0.52	-5.92	5.49
Renminbi	6.2046	6.2004	6.2081	0.12	0.05	0.06

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2015

D. Selected Commodity Prices (\$)					
Commodity	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	Mthly % Change	YTD % Change
Gold / Ounce	1327.33	1190.55	1172.42	-1.52	-1.01
Silver / Ounce	21.03	16.75	15.74	-6.05	0.15
Oil / Barrel	113.50	61.86	61.18	-1.10	6.72

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2015

E. Equity Market Valuations – May 31, 2015 (% chg)								
	BISX	DJIA	S&P 500	FTSE 100	CAC 40	DAX	Nikkei 225	SE
1 month	1.53	-2.17	-2.10	-6.64	-4.35	-4.11	-1.59	-7.25
3 month	3.37	-0.88	-0.23	-3.72	-4.84	-8.53	5.36	14.12
YTD	4.28	-1.14	0.20	-0.69	12.11	11.62	15.96	32.23
12-month	10.93	4.71	5.25	-3.31	8.31	11.31	33.46	108.82

Sources: Bloomberg and BISX

F: Short Term Deposit Rates in Selected Currencies (%)			
	USD	GBP	EUR
o/n	0.17	0.43	-0.13
1 Month	0.21	0.50	-0.08
3 Month	0.41	0.56	-0.04
6 Month	0.60	0.80	0.02
9 Month	0.53	0.86	0.08
1 year	0.78	1.02	0.12

Source: Bloomberg as of June 30, 2015

SUMMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL BANK
(B\$ Millions)

	VALUE										CHANGE					
	May. 06	May. 13	May. 20	May. 27	Jun. 03	Jun. 10	Jun. 17	Jun. 24	May. 06	May. 13	May. 20	May. 27	Jun. 03	Jun. 10	Jun. 17	Jun. 24
I. External Reserves	943.69	944.26	948.96	942.66	955.43	949.76	951.52	947.01	24.21	0.57	4.70	-6.30	12.77	-5.67	1.75	-4.50
II. Net Domestic Assets (A + B + C + D)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
A. Net Credit to Gov¹(i + ii + iii - iv)	407.26	406.56	403.65	402.98	400.25	401.82	399.24	407.78	-45.08	-0.69	-2.91	-0.68	-2.72	1.57	-2.58	8.55
i) Advances	134.66	134.66	134.66	134.66	134.66	134.66	134.66	134.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Registered Stock	268.33	268.20	267.99	267.93	267.97	267.82	267.56	267.40	-0.46	-0.14	-0.20	-0.06	0.04	-0.15	-0.27	-0.16
iii) Treasury Bills	31.17	31.17	31.17	31.17	31.17	31.17	31.17	31.17	-45.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Deposits	26.91	27.46	30.17	30.78	33.54	31.83	34.15	25.44	-0.79	0.55	2.71	0.61	2.76	-1.71	2.32	-8.71
B. Rest of Public Sector (Net) (i + ii - iii)	-5.46	-11.50	-0.16	-7.25	-16.63	-15.92	-7.86	-10.16	-1.15	-6.05	11.34	-7.09	-9.38	0.71	8.06	-2.30
i) BDB Loans	4.15	4.15	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	0.00	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) BMC Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Deposits	9.61	15.65	4.19	11.28	20.65	19.94	11.88	14.18	1.15	6.05	-11.47	7.09	9.38	-0.71	-8.06	2.30
C. Loans to/Deposits with Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Other Items (Net)*	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
III. Monetary Base	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
A. Currency in Circulation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B. Bank Balances with CBOB	699.46	694.06	708.14	689.10	686.85	692.13	697.32	697.87	-23.68	-5.40	14.07	-19.04	-2.25	5.29	5.19	0.55

* Includes capital, provisions and surplus account, fixed and other assets, and other demand liabilities of Bank

