

Saint Lucia Economic Review: January to June 2010

OVERVIEW

After contracting in 2009, the economy of Saint Lucia showed signs of a slow recovery in the first half of 2010, compared with the corresponding period of 2009, led by a strong rebound in the tourism industry. While tourism recorded a strong overall performance, growth was constrained by declines in the other main productive sectors of agriculture, manufacturing and construction. This outturn was partly offset by weak growth in the wholesale and retail trade, transport, communications and banking and insurance sectors.

The sluggishness of the economic recovery is reflected by a fall in the value of imports in the first six months of 2010 compared with a year earlier, as imports of fuel and machinery and transport equipment declined. Consumer prices remained moderate, increasing by 1.1 percent during the review period reflecting moderate increases in the prices of fuel and electricity.

The tepid economic conditions have dampened the growth of government revenue, while increasingly placing upward pressures on government expenditure. As a result, the central government fiscal deficit widened in the first quarter (April to June) of the 2010/11 fiscal year. Money and credit conditions were characterized by a fall in commercial bank credit growth, symptomatic of the deterioration in overall economic activity.

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TOURISM

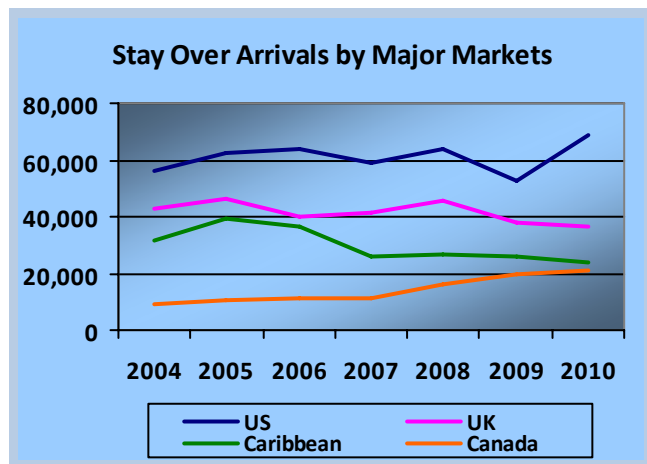
Table 1: Arrivals by Visitor Category

The tourism sector experienced marked recovery during the first half of 2010 compared with the corresponding period in 2009. This performance was driven by an 11.9 percent increase in stay-over arrivals to 162,856, the result of concerted initiatives by the government to turnaround the sector, after this category of visitor arrivals fell by 9.7 percent in the first half of 2009.

Visitor Category	2008	2009	2010
Stay -Over	161,230	145,575	162,856
Excursionist	5,392	2,659	2,770
Yacht	13,984	19,271	24,915
Cruise	374,161	403,675	414,847
Total	554,767	571,180	605,388

The initiatives resulted in an improvement in airlift with the introduction of low cost carriers Jet Blue from the US and West Jet from Canada, coupled with increases in airlift from existing carriers. St. Lucia was also marketed prominently as a premier tourist destination on the ABC television network show, 'The Bachelor' during the first quarter of 2010. As a result, stay over arrivals from the US increased by 31.3 percent to 68,776 during the review period.

The Canadian market also experienced growth in arrivals of 7.1 percent to 21,186 visitors during the review period, reflecting the effects of a 35.9 percent increase in monthly airlift capacity. Growth of 29.4 percent was recorded for other European markets (other than the UK), driven mainly by the introduction of a weekly service by Condor airlines directly from Germany to St. Lucia.



The positive performance of the North American and other European markets was not replicated in the UK and Caribbean, as these markets experienced declines of 4.3

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percent and 8.1 percent respectively. Arrivals from the UK were adversely affected by unfavorable economic conditions in the UK, coupled with the introduction of the first part of the travel tax in November 2009 which had major implications for long distance destinations, such as the Caribbean.

The decline in Caribbean arrivals in the first half of 2010 is attributable to the effects of the economic downturn on Caribbean economies coupled with high airfares, which increases the costs of travel within the region.

Cruise ship passenger arrivals were up by 2.8 percent to 414,847 in the first half 2010 after recording strong growth one year earlier. The increase in arrivals was associated with a 9.0 percent rise in the number of cruise ship visits to 254 during the period, as new cruise lines visited St. Lucia's ports.

The number of yachting visitors expanded by 29.3 percent to 24,915, after recording a 37.8 percent increase in the first half of 2009. This performance can be credited to the promotion of St. Lucia as a growing yachting destination coupled with expansion of the marina facilities at Rodney Bay.

Estimated visitor expenditure increased by 23.0 percent to \$305.8 million in the first half of 2010 relative to the same period of 2009. Expenditure by US, Canadian and UK tourists grew by 44.0 percent, 20.0 percent and 7.0 percent respectively while spending by Caribbean visitors declined by 45.0 percent. Of particular interest is the increase in the average daily stay-over visitor expenditure by 1.7 percent during the review period, with that of the US, Canada and Europe up by an average of 17.1 percent compared with one year earlier. This represented a reversal of the deep cuts in average spending by visitors in 2009.

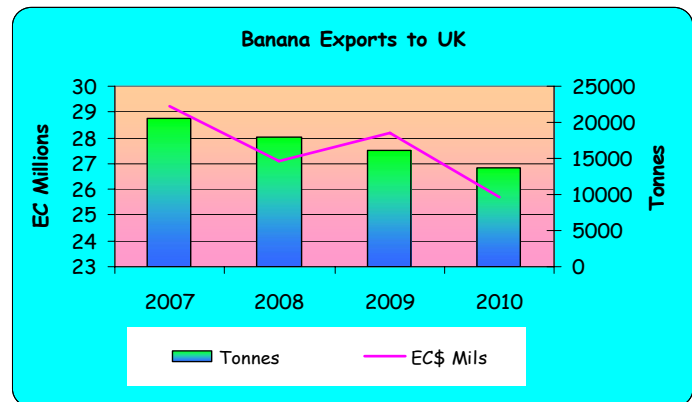
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AGRICULTURE

Over the review period the performance of the agriculture sector was hampered by the prolonged drought which lasted from September of 2009 to March of 2010. The performance of the industry was also affected by other factors, chiefly the high cost of inputs and the infestation of pests and diseases.

Banana

For the six months ending June 2010, banana exports to the UK dropped by 15.3 percent to 13,699 tonnes. This was due largely to the effects of the recent drought. The decline was more evident during the second quarter of 2010, during which exports were 2,152 tonnes below that of the same period last year, the lowest the sector has ever recorded. Revenue from banana exports to the UK also fell by 8.9 percent to \$25.7 million in the first half of 2010, in keeping with the decline in exports. However, revenue receipts from banana exports declined at a slower rate relative to volume, reflecting increases in production of the more lucrative special packs.



Non- Banana Crops

Preliminary indicators suggest that output of non banana crops declined in the review period mainly reflecting the adverse impact of the drought on crop cultivation. Domestic sales of fruit and vegetables to hotels and supermarkets fell by 10.2 percent to 1,722.5 tonnes relative to the same period for 2009. Like the banana industry, declines in the purchase of non-banana crops by hotels and supermarkets were more pronounced in the second quarter, recording a 12.1 percent decline to 768.4 tonnes in comparison to the second quarter of 2009. Accordingly, revenue from domestic purchases of fruit and vegetables declined by 4.4 percent to \$6.4 million. However, for the month of June 2010, both revenues and purchases of non-banana crops by supermarkets and hotels

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increased by 10.0 percent and 10.1 percent respectively suggesting that the sector may be recovering from the impact of the drought.

Livestock

Estimates for the period January to June 2010 suggest that the livestock sub-sector improved in comparison to the previous year. Chicken production for the review period recorded growth of 49.0 percent to 1.33 million pounds, while revenues increased by 99.7 percent to \$1.3 million. Pork production for the review period increased by 114.4 percent to 215,871 pounds compared to the previous year. This improvement is attributable to increases in sow productivity, a higher number of pork outlets and accessibility to much needed bank financing. Meanwhile, as a result of the high temperatures experienced during the drought period and poor feed quality, egg production fell from 681,660 pounds in the first half of 2009 to 590,814 in 2010, and production revenues declined by 13.3 percent to \$1.55 million.

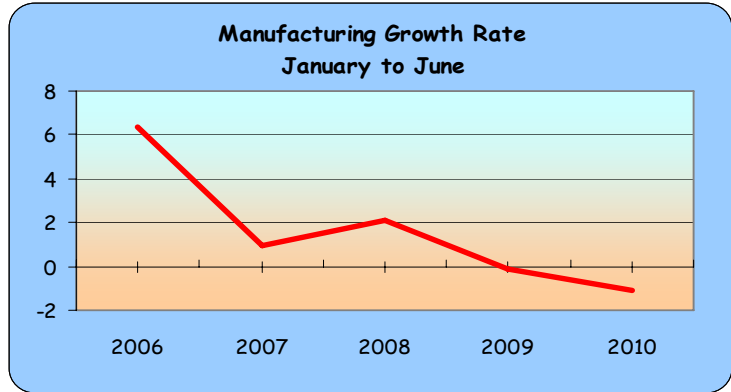
Fisheries

First half data for 2010 suggest that fish landings fell by 10.1 percent to 1,059 tonnes while revenue declined by 4.1 percent to \$13.5 million. This performance is attributable to increases in water temperatures during the drought period which resulted in fishes diverting to cooler waters. Lower volumes were recorded for dolphin, conch and flying fish, which accounted for 66.4 percent of total fish landings. Despite the high temperatures, increases were recorded in the volume of landings for tuna (38.7 percent) and snapper (40.8 percent), which partly offset the declines in the other categories.

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MANUFACTURING

Preliminary indications for the first half of 2010 suggest a mixed performance in the manufacturing sector, resulting in an overall decline of 1.2 percent in the gross value of output compared with a 0.1 percent decline for the corresponding period of the previous year. Although oil prices remained relatively stable over the review period, growth in this sector was constrained by decreases in domestic demand and increases in the prices of other raw materials.



Food and Beverages

Notwithstanding the overall decline in the manufacturing sector, the value of production of food and beverage products, which accounts for 45.5 percent of total manufacturing output, increased by 1.8 percent. This increase stemmed from a 28.9 percent growth in production of non-alcoholic beverages which was driven largely by growth in export demand and the introduction of two new beverages. Gross revenue from the production of alcoholic beverages on the other hand, fell to \$23.7 million in 2010 compared with \$24.6 million in 2009 while revenue from food production contracted by 11.8 percent to \$4.5 million, reflecting the negative impact of the recent dry spell on crop yields

Table 2 : Production of Food and Beverages (EC\$ Millions)

Commodity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change (2009-10)
Food Products	5.62	5.85	5.95	5.15	4.54	-11.8 %
Alcoholic Beverages	26.20	21.05	22.30	24.58	23.70	-3.6%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	8.16	7.53	7.71	7.41	9.55	28.9%
TOTAL	39.98	34.42	35.95	37.13	37.78	1.8%

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Mixed performances were recorded in the production of electrical products and paper and paper products. The gross value of production of electrical products was \$18.7 million, representing an increase of 3.7 percent, reflective of increasing demand by the US and Latin American markets. Gross earnings from paper and paper products declined by 11.8 percent to \$10.5 million, owing largely to the recent drought and the overall decline in commercial activity. Noticeable declines were recorded in the production of banana and commercial boxes by 16.1 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. Also, increases in the cost of inputs and raw materials resulted in higher selling prices of boxes and paper products which further impacted negatively on output.

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CONSTRUCTION

Preliminary indications suggest that construction activity declined during the first half of 2010, compared with the corresponding period of 2009. The performance of the sector was influenced by lower activity in the public and private sectors associated with the effects of the recent global economic and financial crisis.

Table 3: Value of imports of construction material - January to June (EC\$ Million)

Materials	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wood and wood products	13.5	22.1	25.0	27.3	25.2	25.6	20.6	14.7
Sand	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.1
Cement	6.5	7.3	10.3	12.3	12.2	14.2	13.1	12.9
Prefabricated Materials	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.6	2.2	3.8	1.7	6.5
Steel	0.8	1.7	1.6	3.6	5.7	8.3	2.5	2.6
Other	32.1	34.8	42.5	56.5	37.0	44.8	38.3	39.0
TOTAL	57.3	69.9	82.5	104.7	84.2	97.5	77.3	75.8

Indicative of the level of activity in the construction sector, the value of imports of construction materials fell by 2.0 percent to \$75.8 million in the first half of the year. This outturn reflects decreases in imports of all the major categories of construction materials except steel and prefabricated materials.

The decline in imports of construction materials reflects the number of projects completed or nearing completion including the Bay Walk mall, the Alan Bousquet Highway and the East Coast Road rehabilitation. Moreover, projects financed by foreign investments fell sharply as the freeze in international credit adversely affected financing of hotel and other tourism related projects.

In the private sector construction activity continued on the Landings and the Tides Sugar Beach hotels, the Bank of Saint Lucia Building, Johnson Superstore in Rodney Bay and an office complex in Goodlands.

Notwithstanding work on the construction of the new National Hospital, preliminary data suggest that public spending on construction declined by 1.8 percent to \$44.2

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million over the six months ending June 2010 compared with one year earlier. Central government expenditure increased by 5.5 percent to \$42.6 million while expenditure by statutory bodies declined by 65.5 percent to \$1.6 million.

Public spending on total *economic infrastructure* fell by 25.5 percent to \$16.5 million. Of this amount, central government expenditure fell by 22.9 percent to \$15.8 million reflecting expenditure on road infrastructure (\$11.8 m), the Agro processing Plant (\$1 m) and water infrastructure (\$1m).

Outlays on *social infrastructure* increased by 21.2 percent to \$27.7 million reflective of \$19.1 million spent on health infrastructure, mainly the New National Hospital (\$12.1m) and the National Wellness Centre (\$3.7m), and also included the Senior Citizens Home (\$1.8m), rehabilitation of schools (\$2.7m) and disaster preparation (\$1.7m). Work on the National Hospital represented the single largest public construction activity in the review period.

Table 4: Summary of Public Sector Construction in (EC\$ Million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Central Government	58.6	62.8	27.8	20.5	15.8
Statutory Bodies	20.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.7
Total Economic Infrastructure	79.0	64.3	28.8	22.2	16.5
Central Government	45.7	49.0	10.4	19.9	26.8
Statutory Bodies	1.5	2.7	4.5	3.0	0.9
Total Social Infrastructure	47.2	51.7	14.9	22.9	27.7
Total Central Government	104.3	111.8	38.2	40.4	42.6
Total Statutory Bodies	21.9	4.3	5.5	4.6	1.6
Grand Total	126.2	116.1	43.7	45.0	44.2

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Prices

Consumer prices rose by 1.1 percent during the first half of 2010 in contrast to a 0.3 percent fall in the price level during the corresponding period in 2009. This outturn was influenced by a rise in the sub-index for food and non alcoholic beverages (1.1 percent), education (14.8 percent) and clothing and footwear (10.9 percent). The rise in the average price of oil in the first half of the year exerted upward pressure on food prices while higher prices of educational equipment and supplies contributed to the increase in the education sub-index. The increase in consumer prices generally was partly constrained by price reductions in alcoholic beverages and tobacco (0.8 per cent) and a fall in the cost of transport and communication (1.0 per cent).

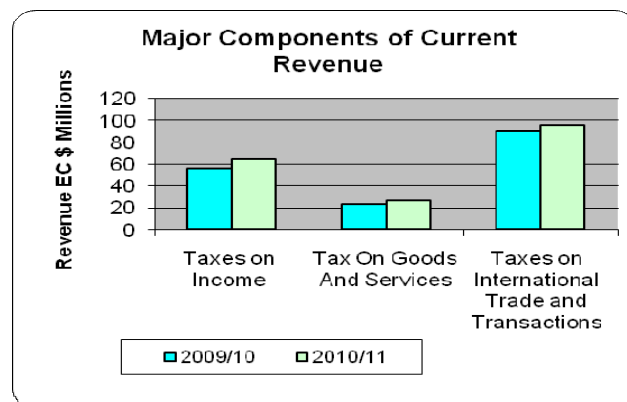
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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS

The fiscal operations of the central government deteriorated resulting in an overall deficit of \$7.4 million for the period April to June 2010 compared to a surplus of \$29.6 million for the same period of 2009. This fiscal outturn reflected a surplus of \$4.5 million on the current account, compared with \$36.6 million in the first quarter 2009/10. The contraction of the current account surplus was associated with higher current outlays and lower revenue collections, while a fall in capital grant receipts largely contributed to a deficit on the capital account. The primary surplus fell to \$13.7million compared with \$47.9 million achieved in the first quarter of 2009/10.

Current Revenue

Despite a 10.3 percent increase in tax revenue, current revenue receipts fell by 0.2 percent to \$185.0 million, attributable to a sharp decline in receipts from non-tax revenue. All categories of tax revenue increased except taxes on property.



Tax revenue on income and profits increased by 14.8 percent to \$64.6 million, largely influenced by collection of tax arrears associated with a forensic audit conducted by the Inland Revenue Department. Receipts from taxes on profits fell by 1.9 percent, mainly reflecting lower corporate profits. Collections from individual income tax were up 5.7 percent, partly on account of increases in salaries to public officers awarded in April 2010.

Revenue collections from taxes on international trade and transactions grew by 6.2 percent to \$96.3 million reflective of an 8.1 percent increase in the value of imports for the April to June 2010 period. The decline in revenue yields from consumption tax on imports was more than offset by increases in the collection of revenue from excise taxes on imports, reflecting the reclassification of revenue from fuel from the former to the latter.

Receipts from taxes on domestic goods and services rose by 17.4 percent to \$26.8 million. Despite the decline in the value of production in the manufacturing sector,

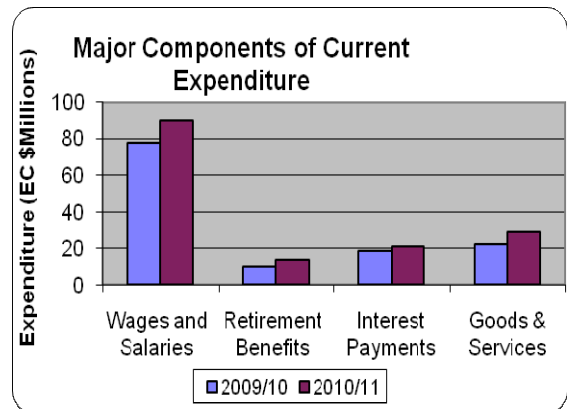
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excise taxes on domestic alcohol production increased from \$0.5 million in the April to June 2009 period to \$3.5 million in 2010, reflecting increases in the rate of excise taxes on selected items and collections of outstanding arrears. Revenue from hotel accommodation tax increased by 29.6 percent to \$9.1 million, partly reflecting the increase in the number of stay over visitors and collections of deferred taxes from the previous year. Stamp duty was down by 25.9 percent to \$3.5 million reflecting lower economic activity during the review period.

Non tax revenue receipts declined sharply mainly as a result of increases in subsidies on rice, flour and sugar which are reflected as negative revenue. The Post Office and the government supply department reported a deficit of \$6.9 million in the review period compared to a deficit of \$1.4 million in the same period of 2009. This reflects increases in the cost of purchase of basic food items while wholesale and retail prices have remained unchanged. In addition, receipts from fees and fines and interest earnings were also down.

Current expenditure

Current expenditure increased by 21.3 percent to \$180.5 million, fuelled by increases in spending on personal emoluments, goods and services and transfers. Expenditure on personal emoluments rose by 16.0 percent to \$90.2 million driven by the retroactive salary payment of \$7.9 million made in April 2010 and an increase in central government employment. In April 2010 the balance of



3.375 percent of the salary increase was paid to public officers. Interest payments grew by 14.7 percent to \$21.1 million, reflecting higher debt service payments.

Spending on goods and services increased by 29.1 percent to \$29.0 million reflecting double digit increases in expenditure on a number of expenditure categories including utilities, supplies, operating and maintenance and rental of offices. Transfers and subsidies increased by 28.5 percent to \$24.7 million, driven by higher payments to statutory bodies associated with the increase in salaries awarded to public officers.

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Capital expenditure

Capital outlays declined by 5.7 percent to \$28.7 million for the first quarter of 2010/11, partly associated with the completion of infrastructural projects including the East Coast road and Alan Bousquet Highway. Nonetheless, \$13.0 million was spent on health infrastructure, mainly comprising the new National Hospital (\$11.1m).

Public Sector Debt

The total stock of outstanding public debt grew by 5.0 percent to \$1,919.8 million at the end of June 2010 compared to the end of 2009. The stock of domestic debt rose by 9.7 percent to \$900.8 million while external debt increased by 1.1 percent to \$1,019.0 million. The rise in domestic debt primarily reflected higher central government borrowing through the issuance of bonds and Treasury bill instruments on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM). The increase in external debt was mainly driven by the disbursement of a policy based loan from the CDB. Of the total public debt, central government debt amounted to \$1,708.2 million, representing a 4.2 percent increase during the first six months of 2010.

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MONEY AND CREDIT

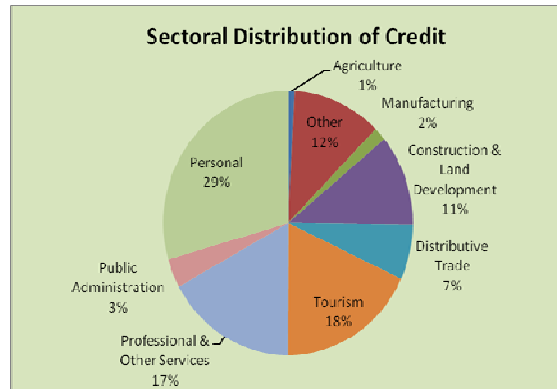
The adverse effects of the global financial crisis are still evident in the performance of the monetary and financial sector. The recovery of the sector has been sluggish as indicated by the main financial indicators.

Money supply

Growth in the broad money supply (M2) slowed to 1.8 percent during the first six months of 2010 compared with 5.3 percent one year earlier, substantiating the weakness in domestic economic activity. The increase was driven by a 4.1 percent expansion in quasi money, reflecting growth in private sector time and savings deposits of 13.4 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

Domestic Credit

Domestic credit fell by 1.5 percent to \$3,402.8 million during the first half of 2010, partly reflecting a decline in credit to the private sector. Private sector credit dropped by 0.6 percent as a 3.3 percent increase in household credit was insufficient to offset a fall of 1.7 percent in business credit. The net deposits of non-financial public enterprises declined by 3.8 percent as increases in credit outweighed that of deposits. Net credit to the central government fell by 93.0 percent to \$3.9 million on account of increases in deposits in the banking system, mainly reflecting loan disbursements coupled with a reduction in borrowing from commercial banks.



Credit by Economic Activity

The contraction of domestic credit was manifested by declines in the distribution of credit by economic activity. During the review period, credit to financial institutions recorded the largest decline of 16.0 percent, followed by credit to public administration which declined by 10.0 percent. Credit to the main productive sectors of agriculture, manufacturing and tourism fell by 9.0 percent, 6.0 percent and 1.0 percent respectively.

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Conversely credit to mining, fisheries and construction and for personal use rose by 8.0 percent, 7.0 percent, 5.0 percent and 6.0 percent respectively. Under the category credit for personal use, loans and advances for mortgages increased by 4.1 percent, slightly higher than the growth one year earlier.

Interest Rates and Liquidity

During the first half of 2010, interest rates remained largely stable at September 2009 levels. However, the weighted average lending rates decreased to 9.54 percent from 9.73 percent at the beginning of 2010, while the weighted average deposit rates increased to 3.31 percent from 3.14 percent. This has led to a narrowing of the interest rate spread from 6.59 percentage points at the beginning of the year to 6.24 percentage points as at June 2010.

Liquidity eased slightly with the loans to deposit ratio falling to 113.14 from 117.25 as at the end of December 2009. This was due to a 3.3 percent increase in deposits while the stock of loans decreased by 1.9 percent. Nevertheless, non-performing loans grew by 40.3 percent from January to June 2010, to \$104.9 million, reflecting the slowdown in economic activity.

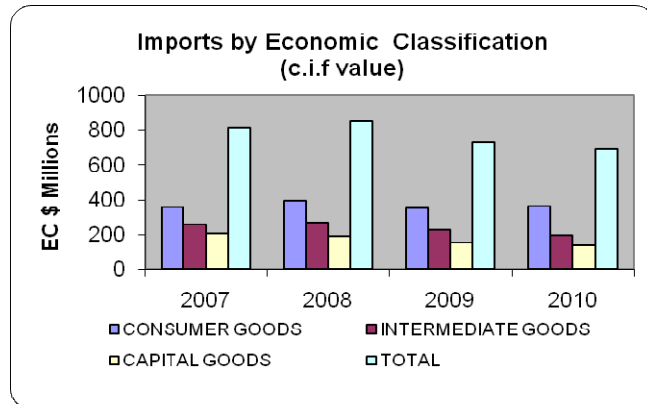
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MERCHANDISE TRADE

The merchandise trade deficit fell to \$168.6m, 60.2 percent below that of the first six months of 2009. The lower deficit was associated with a 5.3 percent fall in imports payments coupled with a doubling in total exports, most of which were re-exports.

Imports

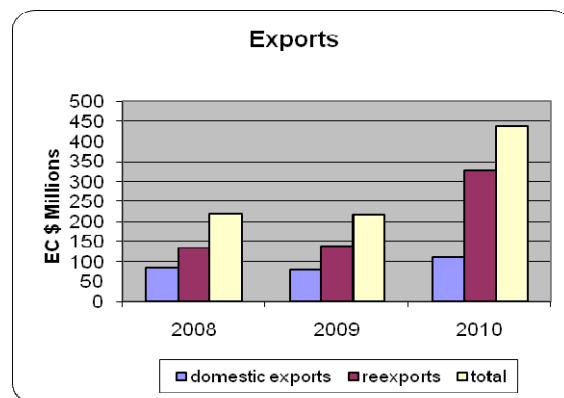
The decline in the value of imports to \$689.1m was largely associated with lower payments for the importation of intermediate goods (14.3 percent) and capital goods (9.6 percent). Despite a decline in imports of beverages and tobacco, imports of consumer goods increased by 2.3 percent compared to the first half of



2009. Regarding intra-regional trade, the value of imports from CARICOM declined by 18.0 percent, reflecting lower imports of consumer and capital goods of 31.5 percent and 93.9 percent respectively, while intermediate goods increased by 10.1 percent compared to the first half of 2009.

Exports

Increases in both domestic exports of 38.9 percent to \$110.1 million and re-exports, which doubled in value, resulted in increases in total exports. Increases in exports were recorded mainly for alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages. However, banana exports which accounts for the largest individual source of receipts, fell by 8.8 percent to \$25.6 million. The value of re-exports was higher in the first half of 2010 compared to the same period of 2009. This outturn reflects the re exports of of miscellaneous manufactured goods, mainly jewellery.



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OUTLOOK

During the second half of 2010, economic activity is projected to pick up, with continued improvements in the tourism industry and heightened activity in construction. However, economic growth will be weak as developments in agriculture and other sectors dampen the growth prospects.

In the tourism industry, stay-over arrivals from the US and Canadian markets is expected to continue to grow, offsetting the projected decline in arrivals from the UK. The main downside risk is the increasing uncertainty associated with the slow pace of recovery in the US. The sovereign debt issues in the Euro zone and possible increases in commodity prices fuelled by increases in oil, also pose risks to growth in visitor arrivals.

The rebound of the construction sector is largely contingent on the pace of construction activity in the public sector in the latter part of 2010, as plans are well advanced to initiate a number of major projects in the latter half of the year. Some of these projects include the reconstruction of St Jude hospital and road rehabilitation projects (Ange Ger to Derisseux and West Coast overlay) and construction of a number of government buildings including a financial complex and the rehabilitation of the Hypermart building. The continuation of work on a number of commercial projects and two major tourism related projects (the Landings and the Tides sugar beach) will contribute positively to the growth in the sector.

Agricultural output is expected to remain depressed, reflecting the challenges facing the banana industry following the effects of the drought and high input costs. Nonetheless, there are signs of growth in the livestock sub sector.

A higher merchandise trade deficit is projected in 2010, reflecting increases in payments for import of construction materials as construction activity picks up in the second half of the year. However, inflows from visitor expenditure are projected to increase consistent with the projected increase in stay-over visitors.

A larger overall deficit is projected on the fiscal account of the central government, consistent with weaker revenue growth and higher expenditure. In particular, capital

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expenditure is projected to surpass that of 2009/10 owing to the pick up in construction activity by the central government. As a result, the stock of public debt is likely to rise further, reflecting disbursements of financing mainly from bilateral and multilateral sources.

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Table 1: STAY-OVER TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
First Half Summary

Country of Origin	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
USA	56,302	62,124	64,064	58,980	63,674	52,382	68,776
CANADA	9,429	10,755	11,301	11,223	16,481	19,776	21,186
EUROPE	51,520	53,769	46,635	47,061	52,078	45,552	46,171
<i>of which:</i>							
United Kingdom	42,679	46,459	39,849	41,671	45,361	37,871	36,228
Germany	1,663	2,159	1,472	939	890	1,063	2,285
France	4,269	5,151	1,793	2,012	2,211	2,834	3,141
Rest of Europe	2,909	-	3,521	2,439	3,616	3,784	4,517
CARIBBEAN	31,761	39,621	36,684	26,195	26,809	25,847	23,742
Caricom	22,388	28,413	23,719	17,927	17,901	16,524	14,858
French West Indies	7,708	9,807	11,339	7,195	7,657	7,724	7,428
OTHER	1,581	5,400	1,821	4,362	2,188	2,018	2,981
TOTAL	150,593	171,669	160,505	147,821	161,230	145,575	162,856

Source: St. Lucia Tourist Board

Table 2: MONTHLY ARRIVALS BY CATEGORY
(First Half)

MONTH	2006					2007					2008					2009					2010				
	Stay-over	Excursion	Yacht	Cruise	Total	Stay-over	Excursionist	Yacht	Cruise	Total	Stay-over	Excursionist	Yacht	Cruise	Total	Stay-over	Excursionist	Yacht	Cruise	Total	Stay-over	Excursionist	Yacht	Cruise	Total
January	25,215	568	3,110	54,532	83,425	21,887	409	2,871	81,536	106,703	24,958	991	2,901	102,286	131,136	23,051	490	2,918	100,131	126,590	26,083	409	4,499	99,811	130,802
February	28,619	1,078	2,584	51,877	84,158	24,610	508	3,213	79,152	107,483	29,088	858	3,104	76,574	109,624	25,262	484	3,631	89,658	119,035	27,867	370	4,669	103,585	136,491
March	27,832	785	2,714	59,119	90,450	26,573	365	2,502	77,679	107,119	31,982	1,026	2,378	92,312	127,698	25,938	454	2,722	108,392	137,506	29,580	406	4,607	106,854	141,447
Quarter 1	81,666	2,431	8,408	165,528	258,033	73,070	1,282	8,586	238,367	321,305	86,028	2,875	8,383	271,172	368,458	74,251	1,428	9,271	298,181	383,131	83,530	1,185	13,775	310,250	408,740
April	29,024	879	2,747	39,384	72,034	27,716	814	1,963	57,864	88,357	24,197	704	1,779	61,622	88,302	26,326	533	2,804	61,213	90,876	25,984	522	3,895	66,874	97,275
May	28,055	543	2,755	5,412	36,765	25,212	900	2,917	24,336	53,365	27,782	1,129	2,826	21,748	53,485	25,292	354	4,075	26,489	56,210	30,349	524	4,927	19,384	55,184
June	21,760	395	1,427	11,069	34,651	21,823	285	1,602	19,538	43,248	23,223	684	996	19,619	44,522	19,706	344	3,121	17,792	40,963	22,993	539	2,318	18,339	44,189
Quarter 2	78,839	1,817	6,929	55,865	143,450	74,751	1,999	6,482	101,738	184,970	75,202	2,517	5,601	102,989	186,309	71,324	1,231	10,000	105,494	188,049	79,326	1,585	11,140	104,597	196,648
First Half	160,505	4,248	15,337	221,393	401,483	147,821	3,281	15,068	340,105	506,275	161,230	5,392	13,984	374,161	554,767	145,575	2,659	19,271	403,675	571,180	162,856	2,770	24,915	414,847	605,388

Source: St. Lucia Tourist Board
SLASPA

Table 3: MONTHLY STAY-OVER ARRIVALS BY MARKET

Country of Origin	2010									2009								
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter 1 2009	Apr	May	Jun	Quarter 2 2009	First Half 2010	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter 1 2009	Apr	May	Jun	Quarter 2 2009	First Half 2009
USA	9,348	9,822	11,810	30,980	11,404	13,236	13,156	37,796	68,776	7,016	6,884	8,564	22,464	8,848	10,926	10,144	29,918	52,382
CANADA	5,533	5,095	4,799	15,427	2,713	1,976	1,070	5,759	21,186	4,882	5,243	5,330	15,455	2,820	888	613	4,321	19,776
EUROPE	8,113	8,896	8,915	25,924	6,508	8,198	5,541	20,247	46,171	7,679	9,087	8,753	25,519	7,399	7,109	5,525	20,033	45,552
United Kingdom	5,917	6,659	7,008	19,584	5,318	6,766	4,560	16,644	36,228	6,194	7,542	7,522	21,258	6,163	5,698	4,752	16,613	37,871
Germany	595	453	468	1,516	278	290	201	769	2,285	205	212	229	646	188	144	85	417	1,063
France	520	953	542	2,015	408	510	208	1,126	3,141	411	707	332	1,450	455	763	166	1,384	2,834
Rest of Europe	1,081	831	897	2,809	504	632	572	1,708	4,517	869	626	670	2,165	593	504	522	1,619	3,784
CARIBBEAN	2,668	3,697	3,743	10,108	4,729	5,968	2,937	13,634	23,742	3,109	3,717	2,989	9,815	6,904	5,971	3,157	16,032	25,847
Caricom	1,704	2,082	2,495	6,281	2,763	3,617	2,197	8,577	14,858	2,075	2,192	2,007	6,274	4,645	3,361	2,244	10,250	16,524
French West Indies	750	1,387	1,017	3,154	1,707	2,075	492	4,274	7,428	695	1,323	770	2,788	1,900	2,343	693	4,936	7,724
Other Caribbean	214	228	231	673	259	276	248	783	1,456	339	202	212	753	359	267	220	846	1,599
OTHER/NOT STATED*	421	357	313	1,091	630	971	289	1,890	2,981	365	331	302	998	355	398	267	1,020	2,018
TOTAL	26,083	27,867	29,580	83,530	25,984	30,349	22,993	79,326	162,856	23,051	25,262	25,938	74,251	26,326	25,292	19,706	71,324	145,575

* Other Caribbean includes other Commonwealth Caribbean and the Netherland Antillies

Source: St. Lucia Tourist Board

**Table 4: FIRST HALF-CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base Year Jan 2008 =100)**

CATEGORY	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10
Individual Consumption Exp	101.1	104.4	104.9	104.6	106	107.20
Food and Non-Alcoholic Bev	104.3	103.6	110.21	108.11	108.5	109.73
Alch Bev, Tobacco & Narcotics	100.6	99.1	100.26	101.47	107.56	106.65
Clothing & Footwear	100.0	96.7	110.77	96.57	100.81	111.81
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, Other Fuels	98.8	116.0	98.92	94.58	97.63	100.58
Furnishing, Household Equipment & Maintenance	97.2	102.0	103.73	112.08	111.28	114.52
Health	97.7	107.3	119.11	115.21	114.78	116.54
Transport	89.8	106.8	108.44	103.71	107.94	106.82
Communication	100.0	100.0	100	100.52	100	98.98
Recreation & Culture	100.0	102.6	102.4	113.74	107.29	119.62
Education	100.0	100.0	99.43	107.92	106.8	122.61
Restaurant and Hotels	98.4	106.3	110.64	110.97	110.52	111.04
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	97.2	100.3	94.98	103.25	102.46	102.27

**Table 5: FIRST HALF-CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base Year Jan 2008 =100)
Percentage Change**

CATEGORY	2008	2009	2010
Individual Consumption Exp	3.3%	-0.3%	1.1%
Food and Non-Alcoholic Bev	-0.7%	-1.9%	1.1%
Alch Bev, Tobacco & Narcotics	-1.4%	1.2%	-0.8%
Clothing & Footwear	-3.3%	-12.8%	10.9%
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, Other Fuels	17.4%	-4.4%	3.0%
Furnishing, Household Equipment & Maintenance	4.9%	8.0%	2.9%
Health	9.9%	-3.3%	1.5%
Transport	18.9%	-4.4%	-1.0%
Communication	0.0%	0.5%	-1.0%
Recreation & Culture	2.6%	11.1%	11.5%
Education	0.0%	8.5%	14.8%
Restaurant and Hotels	8.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	3.2%	8.7%	-0.2%

Table 6: MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

January to June

Commodities Manufactured	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Food		\$5,619,599		\$5,847,215		\$5,946,961		\$5,145,001		\$4,538,769
Alcoholic Beverage		\$26,201,307		\$21,047,044		\$22,298,022		\$24,580,029		\$23,691,790
Non_ Alcoholic Beverage		\$8,159,961		\$7,528,943		\$7,708,544		\$7,409,078		\$9,553,412
Food, Beverage & Tobacco		\$39,980,867		\$34,423,202		\$35,953,527		\$37,134,108		\$37,783,971
Wearing Apparel	2,706	\$450,390	2,429	\$428,249	2,309	\$404,425	172,598	\$399,225	0	\$0
Textile										
Corrugated Paper & Paper Board & Containers of Paper & Paper Board	5,503,500	\$9,666,754	5,544,500	\$11,578,754	4,885,000	\$10,948,000	8,552,000	\$11,947,000	2,414,000	\$10,534,311
<i>of which:</i> Commercial Boxes	4,489,000	\$7,317,000	4,114,000	\$7,748,000	3,755,000	\$7,496,000	4,269,000	\$8,794,000	1,858,000	\$7,894,811
Banana Boxes	919,000	\$2,346,000	1,335,000	\$3,827,000	1,130,000	\$3,452,000	934,000	\$3,153,000	2,718,000	\$2,645,700
Other Paper & Paperboard	42,166	\$912,969	49,090	\$937,101	33,229	\$717,240	443,736	\$763,916	357,264	\$723,175
Wood & Wood Products		\$70,704		\$113,498		\$65,106		\$123,167	17,814	\$92,834
Furniture		\$1,262,963		\$1,818,702		\$1,468,413		\$972,174	0	\$2,593,352
Electrical Products	5,657,032	\$14,326,266	6,304,174	\$15,535,020	5,369,311	\$18,028,143	10,959,684	\$18,064,224	2,411,547	\$18,739,362
Manufacture of Soap & Soap Products		\$378,425		\$903,402		\$723,518		\$750,776	2,236,459	\$841,863
Other Chemicals		\$3,210,247		\$3,458,469		\$2,911,597		\$2,439,208	0	\$2,034,295
Plastic Products	973,505	\$2,119,728	978,314	\$2,246,069	1,541,522	\$2,175,452	1,793,466	\$1,915,482	892,230	\$1,963,894
Rubber Products	1,703	\$388,763	1,614	\$507,498	1,471	\$378,713	214,087	\$396,048	514,315	\$375,560
Printing Material		\$1,350,903		\$1,323,335		\$1,345,187		\$1,279,730	473	\$1,182,028
Metal Products	2,063	\$5,064,599	2,473	\$6,836,257	122,205	\$6,613,725		\$7,427,779	798	\$4,145,135
Basic Chemicals		\$730,398	503,764	\$802,353	793,820	\$541,802		\$407,889	649	\$407,386
Total	12,182,675	\$79,913,976	13,386,358	\$80,911,909	12,748,867	\$82,274,848	22,135,571	\$84,020,726	8,845,549	\$81,417,166
Copra & Copra Derivatives										
Copra	388	\$478,005	296	\$364,117	321	\$393,771			5,272,361	\$273,023
Raw Coconut Oil	58,739	\$550,980	43,739	\$459,276	30,650	\$321,827			17,639	\$344,392
Refined Coconut Oil	54,982	\$663,165	49,132	\$663,283	41,853	\$1,052,191			31,756	\$899,186
Coconut Meal	249,400	\$49,880	179,100	\$35,820	193,700	\$52,092			99,098	\$40,290
Total Copra & Copra Derivatives		\$1,742,030		\$1,522,496		\$1,819,881				\$1,556,891
Total		\$81,656,006		\$82,434,405		\$84,094,729		\$84,020,726		\$82,974,057
Growth		6.64%		0.95%		2.01%		-0.09%		-1.2%

**Table 7: ST.LUCIA BANANA EXPORTS
(Tonnes)**

Period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
JANUARY	2,903	4,923	2,400	2,280	4,121	2,247	3,906	2,955
FEBRUARY	2,843	4,045	2,321	2,146	3,329	2,476	2,605	2,602
MARCH	3,546	4,416	2,763	2,645	3,814	2,912	2,169	2,796
1st Quarter	9,292	13,385	7,485	7,071	11,264	7,634	8,680	8,353
APRIL	2,755	3,096	2,357	2,370	2,987	2,732	2,904	1,748
MAY	2,951	3,027	2,381	2,605	2,935	3,183	2,280	1,774
JUNE	3,516	3,828	2,781	3,176	3,329	3,952	2,314	1,824
2nd Quarter	9,222	9,981	7,520	8,151	9,251	9,868	7,498	5,347
1st Half Total	18,514	23,366	15,005	15,222	20,515	17,502	16,178	13,699
Growth		26.2%	-35.8%	1.4%	34.8%	-14.7%	-7.6%	-15.3%

Source: WIBDECO

Table 8: ST. LUCIA BANANA EXPORTS REVENUE
(EC Millions)

MONTH	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	3.71	5.96	3.20	4.00	5.90	3.55	6.61	5.22
February	3.22	5.06	3.18	2.96	4.81	3.84	4.52	4.88
March	4.65	5.56	3.72	3.68	5.48	4.60	3.9	5.40
1st Quarter	11.57	16.59	10.09	10.64	16.19	11.99	15.03	15.49
April	3.59	4.00	3.17	3.31	4.35	4.30	5.08	3.47
May	3.92	3.95	3.22	3.58	4.22	4.85	4.02	3.49
June	4.63	5.04	3.93	4.35	4.82	6.05	4.02	3.20
2nd Quarter	12.14	12.99	10.31	11.24	13.4	15.20	13.12	10.16
1st Half	23.71	29.58	20.4	21.88	29.59	27.19	28.15	25.65
growth		24.8%	-31.0%	7.3%	35.2%	-8.1%	3.5%	-8.9%

Source: WIBDECO

Table 9: CHICKEN PURCHASES
JANUARY TO JUNE

Livestock Category	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Value EC\$
First Quarter	408,262	1,529,825	416,865	1,591,959	418,621	1,758,425	565,434	2,562,874	324,000	1,803,110	748,702	4,098,172
Second Quarter	518,177	1,954,843	532,079	2,054,516	407,231	1,829,136	587,528	2,798,568	573,000	3,391,270	588,208	3,150,856
Total	926,439	3,484,668	948,944	3,646,475	825,852	3,587,561	1,152,962	5,361,442	897,000	5,194,380	1,336,910	7,249,028
Growth			2.4%	4.6%	-13.0%	-1.6%	39.6%	49.4%	-22.2%	-3.1%	49.0%	39.6%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 10: PORK PURCHASES
JANUARY TO JUNE

Livestock Category	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Lbs)	Values EC\$
First Quarter	34,273	180,851	54,169	276,525	74,272	365,950	45,138	248,104	53,900	349,000	101,231	594,375
Second Quarter	61,097	320,197	92,406	461,203	99,193	523,190	94,266	521,748	46,800	286,000	114,640	673,470
Total	95,370	501,048	146,575	737,728	173,465	889,140	139,404	769,852	100,700	635,000	215,871	1,267,845
Growth			53.7%	47.2%	18.3%	20.5%	-19.6%	-13.4%	-27.8%	-17.5%	114.4%	99.7%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 11: LIVESTOCK PURCHASES
JANUARY TO JUNE

Livestock Category	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Values EC\$	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Values EC\$
Chicken	463	3,484,668	474	3,646,475	413	3,587,561	576	5,361,442	449	5,194,380	668	7,249,028
Pork	48	501,048	73	737,728	87	889,140	70	769,852	50	635,000	108	1,267,845
Total	511	3,985,716	548	4,384,203	500	4,476,701	646	6,131,294	499	5,829,380	776	8,516,873
Growth			7.2%	10.0%	-8.8%	2.1%	29.3%	37.0%	-22.8%	-4.9%	55.6%	46.1%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 12: SUPERMARKET PURCHASES OF "OTHER CROPS" BY CATEGORY
(First Half)

Crop Category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC
Fruit & Tree Crops	216.28	\$415,623.00	248.70	\$497,015.18	401.86	\$900,853.25	198.58	\$392,825.91	157.84	\$385,459.98
Musa	188.75	\$222,786.89	227.38	\$228,089.71	242.96	\$312,845.88	622.41	\$1,162,376.35	590.05	\$1,134,237.38
Traditional Vegetables	188.57	\$838,819.72	194.12	\$958,700.21	259.13	\$998,164.06	206.75	\$1,037,920.04	161.04	\$1,038,013.39
Non Traditional Vegetables	185.82	\$720,522.22	170.32	\$691,277.92	201.65	\$705,961.05	189.19	\$856,736.35	195.83	\$813,108.12
Roots & Tubers	148.72	\$498,758.91	162.06	\$517,143.09	169.81	\$582,885.92	149.77	\$539,730.21	93.65	\$348,852.82
Condiments	19.76	\$148,985.99	22.20	\$176,459.36	28.80	\$206,677.78	29.25	\$247,464.82	24.25	\$244,385.19
Total	947.91	2,845,496.73	1,024.78	3,068,685.47	1,304.23	3,707,387.94	1,395.95	4,237,053.68	1,222.66	3,964,056.88
Growth			8.11%	7.84%	27.27%	20.81%	7.03%	14.29%	-12.41%	-6.44%

Table 13: HOTEL PURCHASES OF "OTHER CROPS" BY CATEGORY
(First Half)

Crop Category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value \$EC
Fruit & Tree Crops	250.60	\$694,868.48	270.72	\$799,711.13	280.44	\$939,082.24	150.07	\$667,726.36	150.92	\$739,657.92
Musa	48.01	\$86,019.01	60.68	\$114,997.95	55.33	\$129,876.20	143.78	\$307,722.53	159.91	\$346,330.83
Traditional Vegetables	72.41	\$487,203.39	72.88	\$586,979.20	90.50	\$688,028.20	82.97	\$655,606.17	67.03	\$609,370.71
Non Traditional Vegetables	69.90	\$323,825.59	70.67	\$352,580.35	80.26	\$398,731.11	67.65	\$382,740.61	64.37	\$363,248.65
Roots & Tubers	68.71	\$276,402.79	74.10	\$305,964.90	82.48	\$397,620.73	63.43	\$314,083.05	47.85	\$251,561.52
Condiments	7.33	\$86,806.26	8.25	\$116,785.77	10.95	\$132,139.27	8.19	\$99,692.62	8.40	\$103,425.33
Total	516.97	1,955,125.52	557.30	2,277,019.30	599.96	2,685,477.75	516.09	2,427,571.34	498.48	2,413,594.96
Growth			7.80%	16.46%	7.66%	17.94%	-13.98%	-9.60%	-3.41%	-0.58%

Table 14: FISH LANDINGS
(First Half)
(Tonnes)

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dolphin	155.17	348.47	375.70	297.37	404.66	294.65
Wahoo/Kingfish	130.34	153.30	238.00	139.97	156.22	156.45
Tuna	256.89	225.49	418.60	356.70	243.05	336.86
Conch	20.95	16.94	10.60	15.87	14.93	11.46
Lobster	8.19	1.81		2.62	2.39	3.85
Snapper	13.41	12.73		4.89	7.81	11.12
Shark	5.60	4.16		7.94	2.63	3.73
Flying Fish	71.03	27.24		240.61	210.52	82.05
Others*	193.18	198.97	456.70	124.63	135.11	158.49
Total	854.76	989.11	1,499.60	1,190.60	1,177.32	1,058.66
growth		15.7%	51.6%	-20.6%	-1.1%	-10.1%

Source Ministry of Agriculture

* Others include Snapper, Lobster and Conch

Table 15: FISH LANDINGS
(First Half)
(\$EC Millions)

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dolphin	2,129,188.00	5,114,578.00	5,855,947.44	4,334,694.29	5,675,367.70	4,390,676.70
Wahoo/Kingfish	1,425,166.00	1,889,062.00	2,095,490.13	1,716,341.23	1,941,930.16	1,925,305.10
Flying Fish	254,114.00	142,938.00	227,227.84	1,413,970.75	1,133,511.64	434,815.66
Conch	506,115.00	406,099.00	472,935.00	469,060.00	451,122.00	345,495.00
Lobster	336,545.00	139,772.00	130,100.00	114,807.00	104,411.96	161,357.14
Snapper	209,596.00	213,866.00	124,065.47	82,551.09	143,886.60	219,338.26
Shark	56,160.00	39,967.00	33,422.00	84,548.16	24,449.40	37,257.40
Tuna	2,838,968.00	2,823,365.00	2,528,722.15	4,479,443.51	3,169,644.32	4,261,328.76
Others*	1,890,690.00	1,936,259.00	1,530,027.93	1,489,049.50	1,471,718.43	1,766,736.65
Total	9,646,542.00	12,705,906.00	12,997,937.96	14,184,465.53	14,116,042.21	13,542,310.67
growth		31.7%	2.3%	9.1%	-0.5%	-4.1%

Source Ministry of Agriculture

* Others include Snapper, Lobster and Conch

Table 16: IMPORTS BY STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

(At C.I.F Prices)

(EC\$Millions)

(First Half)

COMMODITY GROUP	2005 r	2006	2007	2008pre	2009	2010	Change
CONSUMER GOODS	394.48	394.68	354.54	395.05	351.04	359.21	2.33%
0. Food & Live Animals	136.37	134.69	123.78	136.95	144.56	147.26	1.87%
1. Beverages & Tobacco	39.62	25.68	36.04	39.62	33.03	22.23	-32.69%
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	118.44	131.20	98.81	118.44	97.61	96.31	-1.33%
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	100.05	103.10	95.90	100.05	75.84	93.41	23.16%
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	268.44	207.66	255.15	268.44	225.38	193.26	-14.25%
2. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	16.48	21.55	19.97	16.48	14.63	10.95	-25.17%
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	197.33	128.46	183.26	197.33	158.15	131.63	-16.77%
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	2.17	2.44	2.14	2.17	4.15	2.14	-48.47%
5. Chemicals and Related Products	52.46	55.21	49.77	52.46	48.45	48.54	0.19%
CAPITAL GOODS	186.45	200.92	204.18	186.45	151.03	136.60	-9.56%
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	185.97	200.74	203.76	185.97	148.54	133.60	-10.06%
9. Miscellaneous	0.48	0.18	0.42	0.48	2.50	3.00	20.12%
TOTAL	849.37	803.26	813.86	849.94	727.45	689.06	-5.28%

Source: Government Statistics Department

Table 17: IMPORTS BY STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(At F.O.B Prices)
(EC\$Millions)
(First Half)

COMMODITY GROUP	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	change
CONSUMER GOODS	347.32	311.99	347.65	308.91	316.10	2.33%
0. Food & Live Animals	118.53	108.93	120.51	127.21	129.59	1.87%
1. Beverages & Tobacco	22.60	31.72	34.87	29.07	19.56	-32.71%
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	115.46	86.95	104.23	85.89	84.75	-1.33%
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	90.73	84.39	88.04	66.74	82.20	23.16%
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	182.75	224.53	236.23	198.33	170.07	-14.25%
2. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	18.97	17.58	14.50	12.87	9.63	-25.17%
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	113.04	161.27	173.65	139.17	115.84	-16.76%
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	2.15	1.88	1.91	3.65	1.88	-48.49%
5. Chemicals and Related Products	48.59	43.80	46.17	42.64	42.72	0.19%
CAPITAL GOODS	176.81	179.68	164.07	132.91	120.21	-9.56%
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	176.65	179.31	163.65	130.71	117.57	-10.05%
9. Miscellaneous	0.16	0.37	0.42	2.20	2.64	20.00%
TOTAL	706.88	716.20	747.95	640.15	606.38	-5.28%

Source: Government Statistics Department

**Table 18: DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(EC\$ MILLIONS)
(First Half)**

COMMODITY GROUP	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	change
CONSUMER GOODS	45.92	48.19	63.62	63.41	63.23	71.19	12.59%
0. Food & Live Animals	22.49	22.99	32.42	29.82	32.22	29.02	-9.94%
1. Beverages & Tobacco	15.25	16.86	23.31	20.62	18.47	27.77	50.37%
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	4.92	6.46	6.51	9.47	8.83	11.00	24.52%
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3.25	1.87	1.38	3.51	3.70	3.40	-8.18%
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	2.06	2.67	3.06	7.40	4.62	10.04	117.40%
2. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	0.95	1.12	1.46	3.41	1.99	3.84	93.04%
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	-18.77%
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	36023.81%
5. Chemicals and Related Products	1.10	1.55	1.60	3.99	2.60	6.11	134.58%
CAPITAL GOODS	3.41	15.37	7.24	14.38	11.41	28.85	152.75%
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	3.23	15.34	7.18	14.34	10.90	28.75	163.82%
9. Miscellaneous	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.52	0.10	-80.61%
TOTAL	51.39	66.23	73.92	85.20	79.26	110.08	38.89%

Source: Statistics Department

Table 19: TOTAL EXPORTS BY ECONOMIC FUNCTION
(EC\$Million)
(First Half)

COMMODITY GROUP	2008	2009	2010	change
CONSUMER GOODS	122.33	121.62	292.81	140.75%
0. Food & Live Animals	33.10	39.09	33.03	-15.50%
1. Beverages & Tobacco	27.05	25.26	55.67	120.39%
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	16.04	12.33	20.93	69.71%
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	46.14	44.94	183.18	307.61%
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	60.22	51.07	91.29	78.75%
2. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	5.82	2.43	5.27	116.87%
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	43.04	39.07	53.18	36.11%
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	0.00	0.01	0.09	800.00%
5. Chemicals and Related Products	11.36	9.56	32.75	242.57%
CAPITAL GOODS	36.26	43.49	53.71	23.50%
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	34.63	42.19	52.16	23.63%
9. Miscellaneous	1.63	1.30	1.55	19.23%
TOTAL	218.81	216.18	437.81	102.52%

Source: Statistics Department

Table 20: MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE
(EC\$Million)
(First Half)

COMMODITY GROUP	2008	2009	2010	change
CONSUMER GOODS	-225.32	-187.29	-23.30	-87.56%
0. Food & Live Animals	-87.41	-88.12	-96.56	9.58%
1. Beverages & Tobacco	-7.82	-3.81	36.11	-1047.77%
6. Manufactured Goods Classified	-88.19	-73.56	-63.83	-13.23%
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured A	-41.90	-21.80	100.98	-563.21%
INTERMEDIATE GOODS	-176.01	-147.26	-78.78	-46.50%
2. Crude Materials, Inedible excep	-8.68	-10.44	-4.36	-58.24%
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and R	-130.61	-100.10	-62.66	-37.40%
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats	-1.91	-3.64	-1.79	-50.82%
5. Chemicals and Related Product	-34.81	-33.08	-9.97	-69.86%
CAPITAL GOODS	-127.81	-89.42	-66.50	-25.63%
7. Machinery and Transport Equip	-129.02	-88.52	-65.41	-26.11%
9. Miscellaneous	1.21	-0.90	-1.09	21.11%
TOTAL	-529.14	-423.97	-168.58	-60.24%

Source: Statistics Department

Table 21: Detailed Monetary Survey
In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars

	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10
1. NET FOREIGN ASSETS	(47,663)	(255,651)	(543,344)	(262,467)	(503,584)	(437,395)
1.1 Central Bank (Imputed Reserves)	408,246	409,661	378,758	478,126	406,625	483,554
1.1.1 Imputed Assets	419,418	411,864	385,789	478,148	409,138	506,949
1.1.2 Imputed Liabilities	11,172	2,203	7,030	23	2,513	23,395
1.2 Commercial Banks (net)	(455,909)	(665,312)	(922,102)	(740,593)	(910,209)	(920,949)
1.2.1 External (net)	(292,149)	(361,938)	(525,604)	(390,043)	(572,587)	(535,371)
1.2.1.1 Assets	486,217	595,725	396,943	412,818	441,691	440,583
1.2.1.2 Liabilities	778,366	957,663	922,547	802,861	1,014,278	975,954
1.2.2 Other ECCB Territories (net)	(163,760)	(303,374)	(396,498)	(350,550)	(337,622)	(385,578)
1.2.2.1 Assets	584,426	330,753	306,737	357,324	367,656	393,946
1.2.2.2 Liabilities	748,186	634,127	703,235	707,874	705,278	779,524
2. NET DOMESTIC ASSETS	2,230,876	2,512,614	2,867,467	2,879,031	3,014,385	2,994,474
2.1 Domestic Credit	2,290,442	3,112,975	3,310,891	3,411,512	3,456,096	3,402,771
2.1.1 Private Sector Credit	3,090,804	3,264,293	3,449,871	3,680,867	3,745,449	3,724,616
2.1.1.1 Households Credit	1,191,791	1,239,330	1,273,773	1,202,680	1,240,899	1,281,747
2.1.1.2 Business Credit	1,899,013	2,024,963	2,176,098	2,261,217	2,297,728	2,258,236
2.1.1.2.1 Loans	1,881,346	2,012,512	2,133,115	2,216,383	2,288,182	2,250,200
2.1.1.2.2 Investments	17,667	12,451	42,983	44,834	9,546	8,036
2.1.1.3 Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFI) Credit	38,095	39,539	57,938	48,735	41,253	43,559
2.1.1.3.1 Loans	16,572	15,936	21,671	18,965	14,920	16,926
2.1.1.3.2 Investments	21,523	23,603	36,267	29,770	26,333	26,633
2.1.1.4 Subsidiaries & Affiliates Credit	209,607	173,061	172,803	168,235	165,569	141,074
2.1.1.4.1 Loans	24,730	425	4,161	3,860	5,396	5,610
2.1.1.4.2 Investments	184,877	172,636	168,642	164,375	160,173	135,464
2.1.2 Net Credit to NFPE's/Statutory Bodies/NIS	(243,409)	(263,698)	(300,087)	(307,965)	(337,011)	(324,266)
2.1.2.1 Credit	112,415	116,950	115,278	140,466	135,648	143,331
2.1.2.1.1 Loans	112,415	116,950	115,278	140,466	135,648	143,331
2.1.2.1.2 Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.2.2 Deposits	355,824	380,648	415,365	448,431	472,659	467,597
2.1.2.2.1 Deposits at Central Bank	4	4	4	4	4	4
2.1.2.2.2 Deposits at Commercial Banks	355,820	380,644	415,361	448,427	472,655	467,593
2.1.3 Net Credit to General Government (A) + (B)	17,249	35,524	69,027	38,610	47,658	2,421
(A) Net Credit to Central Government	43,464	61,172	96,138	67,283	55,836	3,904
(B) Net Credit to Local Government	(26,215)	(25,648)	(27,111)	(28,673)	(8,178)	(1,483)
2.1.3.1 Credit to General Government	350,537	341,668	338,215	316,277	287,280	310,665
2.1.3.1.1 Central Bank Credit	11,156	2,178	7,008	-	2,504	23,365
2.1.3.1.1.1 Central Bank Loans and Advances	11,156	2,178	7,008	-	2,504	23,365
2.1.3.1.1.1.1 Advances to Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.1.1.2 Government Operating Accounts	11,156	2,178	7,008	-	2,504	23,365
2.1.3.1.1.1.3 Central Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.1.2 Central Bank's Treasury Bill Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.1.3 Central Bank's Debenture Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.1.4 Central Bank Interest Due on Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.1.5 Central Bank Special Deposit Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3.1.2 Commercial Bank Credit	339,381	339,490	331,207	316,277	284,776	287,300
To Central Government	338,957	338,674	330,212	316,174	284,686	283,912
2.1.3.1.2.1 Commercial Banks' Loans & Advances	151,891	136,298	139,209	122,504	107,549	92,958
2.1.3.1.2.2 Commercial Banks' Treasury Bills Holdings	12,823	8,996	39,686	33,221	46,617	47,895
2.1.3.1.2.3 Commercial Banks' Debenture Holdings	174,243	193,380	151,317	160,449	130,520	143,059
To Local Government	424	816	995	103	90	3,388
2.1.3.1.2.4 Commercial Banks' Loans & Advances	424	816	995	103	90	3,388
2.1.3.2 Deposits of General Government	333,288	306,144	269,188	277,667	239,622	308,244
2.1.3.2.1 Deposits of Central Government	306,649	279,680	241,082	248,891	231,354	303,373
2.1.3.2.1.1 At the Commercial Banks	252,299	266,292	240,004	212,926	225,640	275,090
2.1.3.2.1.2 At the Central Bank	54,350	13,388	1,078	35,965	5,714	28,283
2.1.3.2.2 Deposits of Local Government	26,639	26,464	28,106	28,776	8,268	4,871
2.1.3.2.2.1 At the Commercial Banks	26,639	26,464	28,106	28,776	8,268	4,871
2.1.3.2.2.2 At the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other Items (Net)	(759,566)	(600,360)	(443,424)	(532,482)	(441,711)	(408,297)
3. MONETARY LIABILITIES (M2)	2,183,214	2,256,963	2,324,123	2,616,563	2,510,801	2,557,079
3.1 MONEY SUPPLY (M1)	638,968	638,133	631,698	689,654	659,582	630,378
3.1.1 Currency with the Public	128,047	126,344	142,566	146,767	142,464	135,669
3.1.1.1 Currency in Circulation	187,132	159,050	211,847	181,709	198,138	178,537
3.1.1.2 Cash at Commercial Banks	59,085	32,706	69,281	34,942	55,674	42,868
3.1.2 Private Sector Demand Deposits	510,921	511,789	489,132	524,058	504,231	479,176
3.1.3 EC\$ Cheques and Drafts issued	-	-	-	18,829	12,887	15,533
3.2 QUASI MONEY	1,544,246	1,618,830	1,692,425	1,926,909	1,851,219	1,926,701
3.2.1 Private Sector Savings Deposits	1,150,779	1,201,963	1,206,555	1,290,386	1,301,706	1,335,986
3.2.2 Private Sector Time Deposits	283,275	322,941	371,160	472,522	405,444	459,692
3.2.3 Private Sector Foreign Currency Deposits	110,192	93,926	114,710	164,001	144,069	131,023

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

n.a., NA() =Not available; P = Provisional; R = Revised

** As of January 2009 the Private Sector includes the following economic sectors: households, private businesses, non-bank financial institutions and subsidiaries

12-Aug-10

Table 22: COMMERCIAL BANKS STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES
(In percent per annum)

Deposit/Lending Rates for various maturities	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10
Demand Deposits	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00	0.00-3.00
Savings Deposits	3.00 - 4.25	3.00 - 4.25	3.00 - 4.25	3.00 - 4.25	3.00 - 4.25	3.00 - 4.25
Special Rates (if any)	1.50 - 8.00	1.50 - 8.00	1.50 - 8.00	1.50 - 8.00	1.50 - 8.00	1.50 - 8.00
Time Deposits						
- Up to 3 months	1.00 - 3.50	1.00 - 3.50	1.00 - 3.50	1.00 - 3.50	2.00 - 3.50	2.00 - 3.50
- Over 3 months to 6 months	1.00 - 3.75	1.00 - 3.75	1.00 - 3.75	1.00 - 3.75	2.25- 3.75	2.25- 3.75
- Over 6 months to 12 months	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	2.00- 4.00	2.00- 4.00
- Over 1 year to 2 years	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	2.75 - 4.00	2.75 - 4.00
- Over 2 years	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	1.00 - 4.00	3.00 - 4.00	3.00 - 4.00
Lending Rates						
- Prime Rate	9.50 - 10.00	9.50 - 10.00	9.50 - 10.00	9.50 - 10.00	9.50 - 13.00	9.50 - 13.00
- Other Rates, Range	6.00 - 19.00	6.00 - 19.00	6.00 - 19.00	6.00 - 19.00	6.00 - 19.00	6.00 - 19.00
Add-on Loans, Range						
- Nominal Interest Rate	7.00 - 13.50	7.00 - 13.50	7.00 - 13.50	7.00 - 13.50	7.00 - 13.50	7.00 - 13.50
- Effective Interest Rates	10.50 - 24.00	10.50 - 24.00	10.50 - 24.00	10.50 - 24.00	10.50 - 23.00	10.50 - 23.00
Weighted Deposit Rate	2.96	3.13	3.18	3.14	3.14	3.31
Weighted Credit Rate	9.40	9.03	9.59	9.52	9.73	9.54
Length of Loan Period, Range	7mth - 35years	7mth - 35years	7mth - 35years	7mth - 35years	1yr - 35years	1yr - 35years

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

Table 23: Classification of Credit by Economic Activity
In thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars

	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10
Agriculture	30,671	38,000	36,789	39,288	36,749	33,339
Fisheries	5,224	6,977	6,292	8,526	7,712	8,221
Mining & Quarrying	7,555	7,102	12,917	13,152	24,408	26,315
Manufacturing	54,706	65,625	72,751	75,511	70,148	66,202
Utilities	114,345	112,842	122,279	120,254	122,681	112,530
Construction & Land Development	243,966	256,713	310,635	429,625	429,595	449,023
Distributive Trade	239,379	253,084	253,598	275,300	290,646	271,120
Tourism	756,039	798,467	851,698	758,797	737,198	728,129
Entertainment	37,880	35,339	31,845	28,639	29,084	29,207
Transport	112,367	114,514	116,666	113,285	113,014	106,067
Financial Institutions	37,767	35,519	38,247	39,810	78,061	65,896
Professional & Other Services	505,727	539,715	594,194	636,809	705,723	680,782
Public Administration	215,734	199,357	202,472	175,451	158,423	142,687
Personal	1,149,438	1,182,139	1,164,113	1,111,497	1,110,991	1,183,051
Acquisition of Property	513,102	501,683	575,833	592,957	602,395	626,848
Home Const. & Renovation	294,463	261,947	313,989	326,002	334,114	353,194
House & Land Purchases	218,639	239,736	261,844	266,955	268,281	273,654
Durable Consumer Goods	187,887	186,874	199,198	177,639	168,304	158,709
Other Personal	448,449	493,582	389,082	340,901	340,292	397,494
Grand Total	3,510,798	3,645,393	3,814,496	3,825,944	3,914,433	3,902,569

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

n.a., NA() =Not available

^P = Provisional

^R = Revised

Table 24: Interest Rates
In per cent

	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10
Commercial Bank Lending Rates						
Banks' Prime Loan Rate (maximum)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00
Weighted Average Lending Rate	9.40	9.03	9.59	9.52	9.73	9.54
National currency	9.79	9.72	10.45	10.61	10.81	10.59
Foreign currency	7.97	6.43	6.12	5.16	5.35	5.33
Commercial Bank Deposit Rates						
Demand Deposits	0.64	0.73	0.71	0.67	0.79	0.99
National currency	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.92	1.10
Foreign currency	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Savings Deposits	3.37	3.37	3.36	3.35	3.33	3.38
National currency	3.37	3.37	3.36	3.35	3.33	3.38
Foreign currency	NA()	NA()	NA()	3.00	0.00	0.00
Time Deposits	4.39	4.63	4.66	4.61	4.50	4.69
National currency	4.35	4.63	4.70	4.70	4.52	4.73
Foreign currency	5.10	4.62	4.25	3.38	4.27	3.99
Total Deposits	2.96	3.13	3.18	3.14	3.14	3.31
National currency	3.03	3.20	3.24	3.27	3.23	3.39
Foreign currency	1.66	2.07	2.13	1.23	1.59	1.64
Other Interest Rates						
Interbank market rate	4.70	4.50	5.01	5.95	6.16	6.49
3-month treasury bill rate	NA()	NA()	NA()	NA()	NA()	NA()
ECCB's discount rate	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

1/ Improved reporting requirements were introduced from June 2003, which provide information on deposit and lending

n.a., NA() =Not available

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

12-Aug-10

Table 25: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS (\$ Mil.)

Cumulative Fiscal Year 2010/2011

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

	Apr	May	June	Jun-09	% Chng.	\$ Chng.
Total Revenues and Grants	57.62	108.40	201.87	208.79	-3.3%	-6.92
Capital Grants	5.05	10.99	16.76	23.42	-28.4%	-6.66
Capital Revenue	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.04	191.2%	0.08
CURRENT REVENUE	52.55	97.40	184.99	185.33	-0.2%	-0.34
Tax Revenue	53.23	99.92	188.59	171.04	10.3%	17.54
Taxes on Income	10.44	20.16	64.61	56.30	14.8%	8.31
Individuals	6.21	12.50	19.64	18.58	5.7%	1.06
Withholding	0.67	1.55	2.49	2.85	-12.7%	-0.36
Corporations	0.48	0.64	29.18	29.76	-1.9%	-0.58
Arrears	3.07	5.47	14.27	7.15	99.7%	7.13
Tax Refunds	0.00	0.00	-0.98	-2.04	-52.2%	1.07
Tax on Property	0.45	0.61	0.93	1.31	-29.0%	-0.38
Property Tax	0.45	0.61	0.93	1.31	-29.0%	-0.38
Tax On Goods And Services	8.99	17.28	26.80	22.83	17.4%	3.97
Consumption Tax	0.41	0.84	0.98	1.41	-30.2%	-0.43
Consumption tax (domestic)	0.41	0.84	0.98	1.41	-30.2%	-0.43
Excise tax (Domestic)	1.12	2.68	3.46	0.50	588.7%	2.96
Hotel Occupancy tax	3.35	5.83	9.08	7.00	29.6%	2.07
Insurance Premium Tax	0.63	1.32	1.85	1.60	15.8%	0.25
Licences	0.45	0.88	2.20	2.90	-24.3%	-0.70
Fuel Surcharge	0.31	0.64	0.97	0.86	13.7%	0.12
Stamp Duties (inland revenue)	1.31	2.27	3.49	4.71	-25.9%	-1.22
Cellular Tax	0.95	2.02	3.65	3.04	20.3%	0.62
Passenger Facility Fee	0.45	0.79	1.11	0.81	36.8%	0.30
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	33.36	61.86	96.25	90.6	6.2%	5.64
Consumption tax (imports)	9.46	17.64	26.77	40.2	-33.4%	-13.41
<i>C tax (other imports)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.7	-100.0%	-14.71
Import Duty	8.10	16.15	25.01	22.56	10.9%	2.45
Thruput Charges	1.67	1.67	1.67	2.25	-25.8%	-0.58
Travel Tax	0.33	0.56	0.88	0.77	15.3%	0.12
Service Charge (imports)	5.16	9.73	15.47	13.65	13.4%	1.83
Environmental Levy	1.34	2.55	4.16	3.47	20.0%	0.69
Airport Tax	0.85	1.78	2.65	1.94	36.9%	0.72
Excise tax (Imports)	6.46	11.77	17.56	5.51	218.7%	12.05
<i>Excise tax on Imports</i>	2.10	3.70	5.77			5.77
<i>Excise tax (petroleum Products)</i>	4.36	8.07	11.79			11.79
Security Charge (SLASPA)	0.00	0.00	2.07	0.29	606.3%	1.78
Non-Tax Revenue	-0.68	-2.52	-3.59	14.29	-125.1%	-17.88
Earnings From Govt. Depts.	-1.60	-4.35	-6.92	-1.35	411.1%	-5.57
E.C.C.B. Profits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Interest and Rents	0.09	0.23	1.42	7.47	-81.0%	-6.05
Fees, Fines and Sales	0.38	0.90	1.10	7.22	-84.7%	-6.11
Other Non-Tax Revenues	0.45	0.70	0.81	0.95	-15.4%	-0.15

Wages and Salaries	35.19	62.75	90.18	77.72	16.0%	12.47
wages	3.17	6.53	9.90	9.72	1.8%	0.18
salaries	24.16	48.35	72.42	68.00	6.5%	4.42
retro-active settlement	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.00		7.87
NIC Payments	0.06	1.31	2.02	1.20	67.7%	0.82
Retirement Benefits	3.54	9.27	13.56	9.80	38.4%	3.76
Interest Payments	9.72	16.77	21.05	18.35	14.7%	2.70
domestic	4.18	7.18	10.44	11.38	-8.3%	-0.94
foreign	5.55	9.59	10.61	6.97	52.2%	3.64
Goods & Services	5.64	15.82	29.00	22.47	29.1%	6.53
Travel & Subsistence	0.71	1.48	2.32	2.35	-1.0%	-0.02
Utilities	0.97	2.02	5.07	4.17	21.5%	0.90
Supplies & Materials	0.59	2.52	4.60	3.69	24.5%	0.90
Operating & Maintenance	0.48	1.87	2.93	2.30	27.6%	0.63
Rental	1.18	3.27	5.99	4.74	26.3%	1.25
Communications	0.41	0.84	2.04	1.77	15.6%	0.28
Other	1.31	3.82	6.04	3.46	74.9%	2.59
Current Transfers	5.35	14.55	24.68	19.21	28.5%	5.47
Public sector	4.20	12.47	15.33	14.45	6.1%	0.88
Private Sector	1.15	2.08	9.34	4.76	96.4%	4.59
Subsidies	0.78	1.32	8.73	3.44	153.6%	5.29
Other	0.37	0.76	0.61	1.32	-53.4%	-0.70
TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.	59.51	120.47	180.49	148.76	21.3%	31.73
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	0.60	12.42	28.74	30.47	-5.7%	-1.73
Local Revenue	-0.16	0.07	0.46	0.08	500.2%	0.38
Grants	0.29	0.41	0.63	2.12	-70.4%	-1.50
Loans	0.15	0.29	0.31	4.81	-93.6%	-4.50
Bonds	0.33	11.65	27.34	23.45	16.6%	3.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	60.11	132.90	209.23	179.22	16.7%	30.01
Overall balance	-2.49	-24.49	-7.35	29.57	-124.9%	-36.92
primary balance	7.23	-7.72	13.69	47.92	-71.4%	-34.23
current balance	-6.96	-23.08	4.50	36.57	-87.7%	-32.07

	2009/10	2010/11
Wages and Salaries	77.72	90.18
NIC Payments	1.20	2.02
Retirement Benefits	9.80	13.56
Interest Payments	18.35	21.05
Goods & Services	22.47	29.00

Table 26: LISTING OF OFFICIAL DEBT
as at June 30, 2010

LOAN	REFERENCE	CURRENCY	INTEREST RATE	EXCHANGE RATE	CURRENT BALANCE	
					FOREIGN CURRENCY	ECS EQUIVALENT
SUB - TOTAL (Central Gov't)						924,465,926.89
2. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED						
(a) National Development Corporation (N.D.C.)						
CDB Loans:						
Industrial Estate VII	(CSDRMS 1988021) (CSDRMS 1988022)	7/SFR-STL	USD	5.42% 2.20%	2.7000 2.7000	0.00 0.00
Industrial Estate VIII	(CSDRMS 2008019) (CSDRMS 1991032) (CSDRMS 1991033)	11/SFR-OR	USD	5.32%	2.7000	154,595.92
			USD	2.00%	2.7000	525,328.22
			TTD	5.42%	0.4264	0.00
(b) LUCELEC						
Expansion Project II European Investment Bank (EIB)		LOAN #1.3768	STG	5.15%	4.0567	-
LUCELEC Generator Expansion II Loan#13768	CSDRMS 1997020	Tranche 1	USD	3.78%	2.7000	451,716.95
		Tranche 2	USD	3.19%	2.7000	1,262,321.65
(c) BANK OF ST. LUCIA (SLDB).						
CDB Loans:						
Student Loan Scheme # 6	(CSDRMS 2002052) (CSDRMS 2002051)	26/SFR-OR-ST.L	USD	2.50%	2.7000	2,938,871.39
			USD	5.42%	2.7000	5,966,799.47
Student Loans	(CSDRMS2008016) (CSDRMS 1990032)	9/SFR-OR	USD	5.42%	2.7000	9,072.77
			USD		2.7000	35,876.63
Consolidated Line of Credit II	(CSDRMS 1988011)	40/SFR-STL	USD	3.00%	2.7000	540,360.21
Consolidated Line of Credit III	(CSDRMS 1991052) (CSDRMS 1991051)	12/SFR-OR	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	229,524.45 225,749.35
Consolidated Line of Credit IV	(CSDRMS 1993011) (CSDRMS 1993012)	14/SFR-OR-St.L	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	501,277.66 1,330,110.68
Consolidated Line of Credit V	(CSDRMS 1995071) (CSDRMS 1995072)	17/SFR-OR-STL	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	528,948.73 1,951,970.59
Consolidated Line of Credit VI	(CSDRMS 1998041) (CSDRMS 1998042)	19/SFR-OR-STL	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	703,589.86 2,952,878.98
Consolidated Line of Credit VII	(CSDRMS 2000011) (CSDRMS 2000012)	21/SFR-OR-STL	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	1,589,564.64 4,596,993.77
European Investment Bank: Bank of St Lucia Global Loan	(CSDRMS 2007026)	21435	USD	3.28%	2.7000	3,668,238.44
Agence Francaise De Developpement: Refinancing Industry & Tourism BOSL	(CSDRMS 1993091)	CLC 1001 01 Y	USD	4.00%	2.7000	127,407.69
(d) Air & Sea Ports Authority						
CDB:						
Fourth Airport Project	(CSDRMS 1991022) (CSDRMS 1991021)	10/SFR-OR-ST.L 10/SFR-OR-ST.L	USD	2.00% 5.42%	2.7000 2.7000	1,454,913.97 344,972.27
Upgrading Cruiseship facilities	(CSDRMS 1995081)	11/OR	USD	5.42%	2.7000	2,915,000.70
Agence Francaise De Developpement Hewanorra Airport Extension Project	(CSDRMS 2001103)	C LC 0002 01 Y	EUR	5.00%	3.3152	0.00
SUB - TOTAL (Gov't Guaranteed)						94,516,429.47
3. Non-Guaranteed						
Bank of St. Lucia (SLDB)						
SLDB II - C (Conditional Loan on Risk Capital Resources)	(CSDRMS1994041)	70985	EUR	0.00%	3.3152	0.00
SUB - TOTAL (Non-Guaranteed)						0.00
TOTAL (External)						1,018,982,356.37
TOTAL (Gov't Guaranteed)						169,220,534.35
TOTAL (Non-guaranteed)						42,330,966.12
TOTAL (Central Gov't)						1,708,246,872.81
GRAND TOTAL						1,919,798,373.29