

2014 Annual Economic Survey



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Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago ANNUAL ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014

Review of the National Economy



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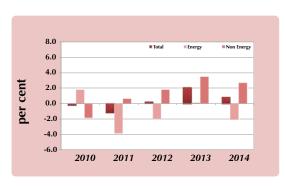


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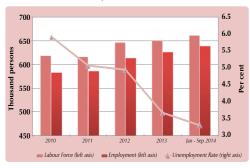


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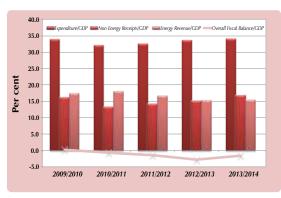


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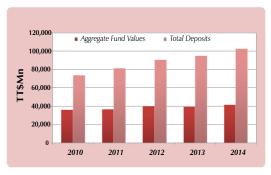


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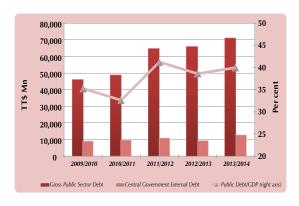
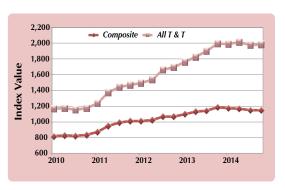


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9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Basic Prime (end of period) Repo Rate (end of period) 3 MTH Treasury Bill Rate

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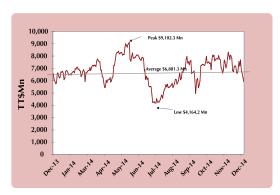


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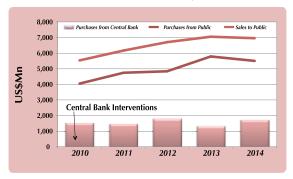


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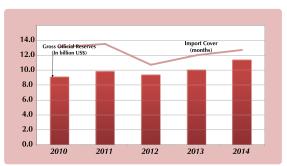


CHART 14 MONETARY POLICY ACTIONS, 2014

L	iquidity Management Measures
Mar 2014	The Central Bank expanded the \$1.49 billion 1 year fixed deposit to \$1.5 billion and rolled over at a rate of 0.20 per cent.
May 2014	The Central Bank rolled a \$1 billion 1 year fixed deposit at a rate of 0.22 per cent.
Jun 2014	Central Government issued a 7 year, 2.2 per cent fixed rate bond of \$1 billion on June 5, 2014.
Sep 2014	Central Government issued a 12 year, 2.8 per cent fixed rate bond of \$2.5 billion on September 19, 2014.
Oct 2014	The Central Bank rolled a \$2 billion 1 year fixed deposit at a rate of 0.30 per cent.
Dec 2014	The Central Bank rolled a \$1.5 billion 1 year fixed deposit at a rate of 0.35 per cent.

Changes To The Central Bank Policy Rate Feb 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. Mar 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. Apr 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. May 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. Jun 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. Jul 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. 'Repo' rate maintained at 2.75 per cent. Aug 2014: 'Repo' rate increased to 3.00 per cent. Sep 2014: Oct 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 3.00 per cent. Nov 2014: 'Repo' rate maintained at 3.00 per cent. Dec 2014: 'Repo' rate increased to 3.25 per cent.



CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW OF 2014 AND OUTLOOK FOR 2015

OVERVIEW OF 2014 AND OUTLOOK FOR 2015

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN 2014

The global economic recovery continued in 2014, albeit at a weak and uneven pace across countries and regions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated global growth was a little more than 3 ½ per cent in 2014, broadly unchanged from 2013. Among the advanced economies, growth strengthened even though many continued to grapple with the lingering effects of the 2008 global financial crisis. On the other hand, growth weakened in emerging markets and developing economies, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The United States economy gained momentum, supported by rising consumption and fixed investment, as well as the lowest unemployment rate in over five years. In light of the economic rebound, the US Federal Reserve concluded its asset purchase programme in October 2014 and signaled its intentions to start the normalization of US monetary policy. The United Kingdom was the other advanced economy to show improvement in 2014, and this was due to increased confidence and easier credit conditions.

In the Euro zone, however, growth remained fragile, with the European Central Bank (ECB) fending off deflationary pressures by reducing interest rates and expanding liquidity assistance through long-term refinancing operations. An increase in the sales tax in April 2014 resulted in a recession in Japan, prompting the Bank of Japan to expand its asset purchase programme in October 2014.

Regarding the large emerging market economies, India registered relatively strong growth in 2014, outpacing that of China, which slowed to a 25-year low as the authorities pursued a more sustainable growth path while

addressing vulnerabilities in the real estate sector. Russia's economy was stymied by international sanctions related to the conflict with Ukraine, while Brazil entered into recession towards the end of 2014.

In 2014, growth in the Caribbean economies remained subdued in light of a slower global recovery. Activity in tourism-dependent economies continued to be held back by low tourism flows, while growth in the commodity-exporting countries was hindered by the decline in international commodity prices. St. Kitts and Nevis successfully concluded a three-year US\$52 ½ million Standby Arrangement with the IMF in September 2014, while Jamaica continued to perform well under the IMF's Extended Fund Facility. In June 2014, Grenada approached the IMF for financial assistance under a three-year, US\$21.7 million Extended Credit Facility.

Growth, in Trinidad and Tobago, was supported by the Non-energy sector, particularly in distribution, finance, transport, construction and agriculture. The Energy sector, on the other hand, experienced its fourth consecutive year of contraction in real output, mainly due to production stoppages at the country's two largest natural gas producers. The refining sub-sector also experienced a decline in real output due to maintenance work at Atlantic LNG, and lower refinery throughput at Petrotrin.

For the first eight months of 2014, Central Bank maintained its accommodative monetary policy stance, keeping the repo rate unchanged at 2 ¾ per cent. However, the repo rate was increased by 25 basis points in September 2014 and by a further 25 basis points in November 2014 to end the year at 3 ¼ per cent. Three factors influenced the decision to increase the repo rate. Firstly, the domestic economy appeared to be on a firmer recovery, with the non-energy sector posting 15 consecutive quarters

of growth by the end of 2014. Secondly, heightened inflationary pressures were experienced throughout the latter half of 2014. Thirdly, forward guidance from the US Federal Reserve suggested it would begin its policy rate normalization by the middle of 2015, with implications for portfolio capital outflows from the domestic economy due to the widening differential between US and TT short-term interest rates.

High liquidity persisted in the banking system throughout 2014. In an effort to absorb the excess liquidity, the Central Bank intensified its use of open market operations, issued liquidity sterilization Treasury bonds, and rolled over commercial banks' special deposits. Excess liquidity was also indirectly removed through significantly higher sales of foreign exchange by the Central Bank.

In fiscal year (FY) 2013/2014, the Central Government recorded a deficit of nearly \$2 \(^3\)/4 billion (1 \(^1\)/2 per cent of GDP), almost half the deficit of \$4,908 million (3 per cent of GDP) in FY2012/2013. Government revenues were boosted by higher dividend payments from the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) and receipts from the Initial Public Offering of First Citizens Bank. On the other hand, higher petroleum subsidies, expenditure on contractual and short-term employment and the clearing of arrears boosted recurrent expenditures. Capital spending fell due largely to administrative delays in implementation of projects.

On the external front, the Trinidad and Tobago economy recorded a balance of payments surplus of US\$1.3 billion in 2014. As a result, the level of gross official reserves at US\$11.3 billion continued to exceed conventional benchmarks of reserve adequacy (such as import cover and short-term debt coverage) while the external current account continued to be in surplus, albeit lower than in 2013. The smaller current account surplus of around 6 per cent of GDP in 2014 was due to lower energy exports. Extensive maintenance work by energy companies lowered energy production which negatively affected exports. In addition, non-energy exports contracted as major export markets remained weak. Meanwhile, the deficit on the capital and financial account narrowed

considerably to about 1 per cent of GDP in 2014, from just over 4 per cent of GDP in 2013.

OUTLOOK FOR 2015

Global economic growth is expected to improve slightly in 2015 as the recovery of advanced economies gains momentum. According to the IMF, global growth is projected to rise to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 2015. In advanced economies, growth is projected to strengthen to about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 2015 from just under 2 per cent in 2014, but in emerging market and developing economies it is expected to slow from around 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to a little over 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The global growth forecast for 2015 is accompanied by significant downside risks. A faster-than-expected pace of US monetary tightening could lead to significant capital outflows from emerging markets and developing economies. There is also uncertainty surrounding oil prices, as significant upswings in prices could stifle activity in major oil importing economies, while persistent lower oil prices could hamper oil exporters. Fiscal and debt challenges could continue to stymie growth in the Euro Area and Japan.

In 2015, the outlook for the Trinidad and Tobago economy is relatively positive. While the natural gas supply issues have not been eliminated, there is reason for cautious optimism based on production from BG's Starfish field and the fact major producers have made no announcements of heavy maintenance activity for 2015. Furthermore, increasing crude oil production from small independent producers could help to stabilize the general decline in crude oil output.

In January 2015, Government revised its Budget estimates using more conservative energy prices in light of the sharp drop in oil prices. Government plans to redirect capital spending on infrastructure projects for which funding has not yet been confirmed or dedicated and to reduce expenditure on non-critical goods and services and funding allocations across ministries. Spending on

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healthcare, education, housing, and security is, however, expected to be maintained at planned levels. On the revenue side, proceeds from an Initial Public Offering are expected to partially offset revenue shortfalls.

Non-energy GDP growth could slow if there is any sustained decline in domestic demand due to fiscal constraints in stimulating the domestic economy. Unemployment is expected to remain low, but inflationary pressures may persist on account of volatile food prices. Further, as evidenced by recent increases in the reporate, the Central Bank has signaled its intention to be less accommodative in its monetary policy stance over 2015.

TABLE 1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 2010-2014

175.4	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES						
ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p		
Real GDP Growth $(2000 = 100)^1$	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	2.1	0.9		
Energy Sector	1.8	-3.7	-1.9	0.2	-2.0		
Non-Energy Sector	-1.8	0.6	1.8	3.5	2.7		
Agriculture	-15.7	1.2	-2.4	0.3	8.6		
Manufacturing	0.8	1.7	-1.3	2.6	0.5		
Construction	-5.8	-2.4	-0.9	3.0	4.1		
Financial Services	2.5	0.9	2.5	4.8	3.3		
Inflation Rate (%) ²							
(period average)	10.5	5.1	9.3	5.2	5.7		
(end of period)	13.4	5.3	7.2	5.6	8.5		
Unemployment Rate (%) ³	5.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.3*		
		(IN PE	ER CENT OF	GDP)			
Overall Central Government Operations							
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-2.9	-1.5		
Balance of Payments Current Account Balance							
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	19.7	11.9	3.3e	6.7 ^e	8.5 ^e		
Public Sector Debt, (end of fiscal year) ⁴	35.3	32.6	41.2	38.6	40.0		
Central Government External Debt, (end of fiscal year)	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.4	7.3		
Memorandum Items:							
Central Government External Debt in US\$M (end of fiscal year)	1,561.4	1,638.5	1,860.6	1,692.7	2,254.9		
Debt Service Ratio (%) ⁵	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1		
W.T.I. (US\$/barrel, annual average)	79.4	95.1	94.2	97.9	93.1		
Net Official Reserves (US\$M)	9,070.0	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6		

SOURCES: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance.

^{1/} Estmates are based on the Central Bank's QGDP Index.

^{2/} Changes in the Index of Retail Prices (RPI), January 2003 = 100.

^{3/} This represents the average of the four quarters.

^{4/} Includes the external and internal debt of the Central Government as well as contingent liabilities and excludes Treasury Bills, OMO Bills and Notes, Treasury Bonds and Liquidity Bonds.

^{5/} This is defined as the ratio of external public sector debt service to exports of goods and non-factor services.

^{*/} For the period January-September 2014.

p - Provisional.

e - Central Bank estimates for the period March 2012 to September, 2014 are based on comparative mirror trade data with and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.

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TABLE 2
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Share of GDP					
Energy Sector	42.0	45.6	41.2	43.4	42.1
Exploration and Production	23.3	23.6	20.9	22.7	23.0
Refining (including LNG)	7.1	8.2	6.6	7.3	7.4
Petrochemicals	7.2	8.1	8.0	7.3	6.3
Other ¹	4.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.5
Share of Government Revenue (Fiscal Years)					
Energy Sector ²	51.8	57.6	54.0	50.4	48.1
Oil and Gas Exploration and Production ³	43.2	25.7	27.1	21.6	21.8
Other Taxes ⁴	8.5	31.4	26.7	28.6	26.2
Share of Merchandise Exports Receipts					
Energy Sector	82.9	84.3	85.0	85.0	85.0
Extracted ⁵	12.2	10.3	11.9	11.9	11.9
Refined ⁶	49.1	45.8	56.1	52.1	52.1
Processed ⁷	21.6	28.3	17.0	21.0	21.0
Share of Total Employment	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3*
Memorandum Items:					
Crude Oil and Condensate Production (millions of barrels)	35.8	33.5	29.9	29.6	29.7
Natural Gas Production (millions of barrels of oil equivalent)	301.0	287.6	286.7	287.5	282.1

SOURCES: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Energy.

- 1/ Includes Service Contractors, Distribution and Asphalt Production.
- 2/ Numbers may not add due to rounding.
- 3/ Includes refining and gas processing, petrochemicals and service contractors.
- 4/ Other taxes include: Withholding tax, royalties, oil impost, unemployment levy, excise duties and receipts from signature bonuses for the award of product sharing contracts.
- 5/ Exports refer only to crude oil.
- 6/ This includes refined petroleum, liquefied natural gas and natural gas liquids.
- 7/ This refers to all other energy related exports e.g. petrochemicals. the rest of the world and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.
- r/ revised.
- e/ estimate.



CHAPTER TWO

OUTPUT

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OUTPUT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Based on the Central Bank's Index of Quarterly Real Gross Domestic Product (QGDP), the Trinidad and Tobago economy grew by just over ³/₄ per cent in 2014, a slowdown from the increase of over 2 per cent in 2013. The weaker performance arose from the fourth consecutive year of contraction in the Energy sector which overshadowed steady growth in the Non-energy sector.

Output in the Energy sector fell by 2 per cent in 2014, hindered by work stoppages for security upgrades and plant maintenance at the country's two largest natural gas producers. The shortfall in natural gas output affected refining activity of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and natural gas liquids as well as downstream production of nitrogenous fertilizers. Maintenance work at Atlantic LNG and lower refinery throughput at Petrotrin also contributed to the overall reduction in energy production. The exploration and production sub-sector contracted by just over 1 ½ per cent in 2014 while the refining sub-sector declined by more than 3 ½ per cent. There was a small increase of 1 per cent in output of petrochemicals in 2014.

The Non-energy sector expanded for the 15th consecutive quarter to December 2014, providing support to overall economic growth. An increase of around 3 per cent in the non-energy sector output was attributed to robust activity in agriculture, construction, distribution, finance and transport. The distribution sector increased by 3 per cent, largely reflecting higher sales (6 ½ per cent) of new motor vehicles. Buoyant activity in the commercial bank sub-industry fuelled growth in the finance, insurance and real estate sector (3 ¼ per cent). Likewise, the Construction sector posted growth of around 4 per cent due to the ongoing implementation of public sector projects such as the

extension of the Sir Solomon Hochoy Highway to Point Fortin, the housing programme and road and bridge reconstruction.

Output in the Manufacturing sector improved by just about ½ per cent, as higher production of cement and other construction-related products boosted the chemicals and non-metallic sub-industry. Despite this, spare capacity within the sector continued to be high, as manufacturing companies utilized just over 70 per cent of their existing production capabilities. Additionally, the Agriculture sector grew by over 8 ½ per cent in 2014, primarily due to higher supplies of root crops.

BOX I

REBASING OF CENTRAL BANK'S QGDP INDEX

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago is in the final stages of rebasing its Quarterly Index of Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) to a new base year of 2010 from the current base year of 2000. Changes in the structure of the local economy over the past 15 years required a new base in order to more accurately gauge short-term movements in activity. More importantly, international convention requires a country to undertake a rebasing exercise of its national accounts every five to 10 years. Furthermore, international convention recommends the base year should end in either '0' or '5' and the chosen year should be considered a relatively "normal year" with no significant economic fluctuations. Central Bank consulted with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) during this rebasing exercise since the sectoral breakdown of the QGDP Index is similar to that of the official annual accounts compiled by the CSO.

The QGDP Index utilizes the method of extrapolation where suitable indicators of economic activity are used in each sector. The sectoral indices are weighted to derive the overall QGDP Index. The rebasing exercise applies a new weighting structure reflective of 2010 value added as well as broadens sectoral coverage, particularly in Transport, Storage and Communication, Construction, Manufacturing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Hotels and Guest Houses sectors. In addition, the QGDP estimates are seasonally adjusted to allow for short-term (quarter-on-quarter) assessments of economic activity.



CHAPTER THREE

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE

The availability of selected locally grown root crops, fruits and vegetables at the Norris Deonarine Northern Wholesale Market increased significantly in 2014, according to information provided by the National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO). The improved supply was mainly due to greater acreage under cultivation and increased farmer participation. There were notable declines in a few commodities due to production disruptions at the Caroni Green Initiative (CGI) which engaged in a restructuring exercise.

PETROLEUM

Production of crude oil improved marginally by around ½ per cent to 81,251 barrels per day in 2014, suggesting some stabilization from the decline which began in 2006. Output from the small independent oil producers, at roughly 10,000 barrels per day, contributed to arresting the secular fall in crude oil production. Crude oil exports, however, declined by just over 4 ½ per cent to 11, 900 thousand barrels in 2014. On the exploration side, a total of seven drilling rigs were in concurrent use in marine acreages in 2014, mirroring 2013, but with total depth drilled 2 per cent higher than in 2013. Exploratory drilling accounted for about one-tenth of total drilling activity and was distributed across four new wells. Rig days, on the other hand, were slightly down by almost 2 ½ per cent in 2014.

The performance of Petrotrin's Pointe-a-Pierre refinery continued to worsen in 2014. Worldwide spare capacity and low gasoline demand hampered refinery utilization and compressed already narrow refinery margins. In the first half of 2014, 13 of Petrotrin's major process units were offline, and this resulted in shutdowns due

to lower or no availability of feedstock. Longer-thanexpected plant turnarounds exacerbated the situation. While a significant number of these plants resumed operations in the latter half of 2014, annual throughput fell by over 20 per cent to average 104,347 barrels per day in 2014, and resulted in an overall decline of almost 30 per cent in crude oil imports.

NATURAL GAS

During 2014, natural gas output was again adversely affected by maintenance works and upgrade activities by the two large natural gas producers. BPTT took down its Savonette platform, the country's largest producing platform, to facilitate heavy lifts early in the year, while BGTT took its Dolphin platform offline several times during the year, in an effort to progress infrastructural work on its Starfish development well. As a result, total production of natural gas declined by nearly 2 per cent to an average of 4,069 million cubic feet per day in 2014.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)

In terms of demand, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) continued to be the single largest user of natural gas. The effect of downtime at major gas-producing companies created a knock-on impact on LNG production. As a result, LNG production fell by just over 1 ½ per cent to 32.2 million cubic feet in 2014.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGLS)

Total production of natural gas liquids (NGLs) at Phoenix Park Gas Processors fell by a little more than 4 ½ per cent to 12 million barrels in 2014 due to lower natural gas production. Sales from Atlantic LNG declined by 4 ½ per cent in 2014.

TABLE 3
AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT THE NORRIS DEONARINE NORTHERN WHOLESALE MARKET

Commodity	2013	2014	(Year-on-Year
	2010		Per Cent Change)
LOCAL			
Root Crops			
Sweet Potato (kg)	1,365,493.5	1,818,628.8	33.2
Cassava (kg)	442,287.1	609,533.0	37.8
Dasheen (kg)	155,293.1	215,256.1	38.6
Eddoes (kg)	27,962.1	55,004.8	96.7
Leafy Vegetables			
Cabbage (Local Green) (kg)	1,004,272.2	618,344.8	-38.4
Callaloo Bush (Roll) (Bundle)	173,195.0	235,999.0	36.3
Vegetables			
Tomato (kg)	1,381,146.4	1,391,925.3	0.8
Cucumber (kg)	1,191,102.9	1,239,997.1	4.1
Sweet Pepper (kg)	462,887.0	375,393.4	-18.9
Christophene (kg)	234,791.1	281,184.9	19.8
Fruits			
Watermelon (kg)	776,883.6	1,031,378.5	32.8
Pineapple (kg)	509,234.0	925,631.1	81.8
IMPORTS			
Root Crops			
Dasheen (kg)	737,355.2	1,200,964.8	62.9
Eddoes (kg)	631,478.7	1,045,304.1	65.5
Sweet Potato (kg)	440,191.5	271,847.9	-38.2
Leafy Vegetables			
Cabbage (Green) (kg)	475,254.4	646,185.0	36.0
Vegetables			
Tomato (kg)	226,126.3	184,534.5	-18.4

SOURCE: The National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO).

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NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS

Production of nitrogenous fertilizers increased marginally by less than 1 per cent to around 5 million tonnes in 2014, despite maintenance activities at the ammonia plants and lower gas supplies. Even though the Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited and AUM-NH3 plants experienced disruptions due to maintenance work, output of ammonia grew by 2 per cent. Production of urea fell by almost 10 per cent, partly due to a two-month scheduled turnaround at the PCS Nitrogen urea plants. In general, output of nitrogenous fertilizers was affected in varying degrees at all of the plants due to the ongoing gas supply issue.

METHANOL

The maintenance and gas supply issues that impacted fertilizer plants also affected the methanol plants in 2014. While there was some recovery in output during the first six months of 2014, this was soon reversed in the latter part of the year as gas supply issues intensified. Despite these events, however, methanol production declined by nearly 3 per cent to 5 ½ million tonnes over 2013 levels.

IRON AND STEEL

Setbacks to iron and steel production persisted in 2014 with one of the three direct reduced iron (DRI) plants taken completely offline in September, primarily to facilitate maintenance work. As a result, production of DRI declined by almost 7 per cent to 1,633 thousand tonnes in 2014 while billet production fell by 21 ½ per cent to 483 thousand tonnes. Production of wire rods, however, improved marginally by 1 per cent to 300 thousand tonnes, largely as a result of the production of a new grade of wire rod coil which targeted new markets in Latin America.

BOX 2 INDEPENDENT CRUDE OIL PRODUCERS

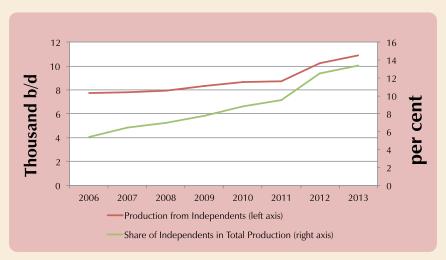
Over the last few years, several small independent oil producers have entered the domestic crude oil sector, aided by a more facilitative fiscal energy regime. Of these, the larger players are Trinity Exploration and Production and Primera Oil and Gas Limited, while Beach Oilfield Limited and Mora Oil Ventures Limited are two of the smaller entities. Most of these new entrants are engaged in partnerships with State-owned Petrotrin via one of three programmes offered by the company:

- Lease Operatorship Programme, which commenced in 1989, mainly targets reactivation of idle wells. This programme currently has 24 operators.
- Farmout Programme began in 1991, and farms out marginal fields to operators for exploration and development work programmes. There are currently 10 Farmout operators.
- Incremental Production Service Contracts. These contracts commenced in 2009/2010 for wells in the south-eastern onshore fields. The work programme includes exploration and development activities.

Although relatively small, these companies produce roughly 10,000 barrels per day of oil, amounting to an estimated 12 per cent of the country's total crude oil output. More importantly, while total oil production fell from 143,450 barrels per day in 2006 to 81,157 barrels per day in 2013, output from small independent producers jumped 40.5 per cent from 7,730 barrels per day to 10,864 barrels per day (Chart 1).

Small independent producers have been able to strive despite declining production from the oil majors because their small size allows them to produce economically from small or marginal fields which are uneconomical for larger companies to commercialize. Their presence and continued operation will help to ensure Trinidad and Tobago benefits from numerous small and marginal fields in its mature oil provinces.

CHART 1
SMALL INDEPENDENT CRUDE OIL PRODUCERS



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs.

BOX 3

ENERGY SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS IN 2014

- On July 3, Repsol discovered hydrocarbons in its Teak Bravo North (TB14) well in the Teak Samaan Poui (TSP) block offshore, east of Trinidad. The company estimates the reservoir contains about 40 million barrels of oil.
- On July 17, independent exploration and production company, Trinity, secured an agreement with Centrica plc to acquire its 80 per cent interest in Blocks 1a and 1b offshore the west coast of Trinidad for US\$23 million. The assets contain four gas discoveries: Iguana, Zandolie East and Zandolie West on Block 1a and Anole on Block 1b with resources of 268 billion cubic feet.
- On July 30, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) announced the names of the companies who were successful in the 2013 Deepwater Competitive Bid Round. The blocks and successful bidders were:
 - Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area 3 (TTDAA 3): BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploration) Pty Limited and BG International Limited
 - Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area 7 (TTDAA 7): BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploration) Pty Limited and BG International Limited

MEEA will enter into negotiations for a Production Sharing Contract for each Block.

- On August 13, BP Trinidad and Tobago announced the sanction of its Juniper offshore gas project from the Corallita and Lantana fields located 50 miles off the south-east coast of Trinidad. The development will include five subsea wells and have a production capacity of approximately 590 million standard cubic feet a day (mmscf/d). Juniper will become bpTT's 14th offshore production facility. Drilling is due to commence in 2015 and first gas from the facility is expected in 2017. The Juniper project represents an investment of approximately US\$2 billion over the period 2014 to 2017.
- On September 5th, T&T's first energy port, Port of Galeota, was officially opened by Energy Minister Kevin Ramnarine at Point Galeota, Guayaguayare. The US\$85 million port will facilitate regional links with energy companies in Suriname, Guyana and north Brazil.
- On October 9th, Methanol Holdings Trinidad Ltd (MHTL) was officially sold to Consolidated Energy Ltd (CEL) for US\$1.175 billion (TT\$7.485 billion). The sale was concluded one month after the International Court of Arbitration (ICC) ruled CLICO and CL Financial (CLF) must sell its combined 56.53 per cent shareholding in MHTL to CEL.
- The Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) signed licenses for onshore exploration with Range Resources
 Limited, Primera Oil and Gas Limited (Touchstone Exploration Inc.) and Lease Operations Limited. Petrotrin has a
 20 per cent stake in all three licenses. The three blocks licensed are the St Mary Block, the Ortoire Block and the
 Rio Claro Block. Together, they will result in a minimum investment of US\$55 million and a maximum possible of
 US\$945 million in the event of commercial discoveries.
- On December 4th, Energy Minister Kevin Ramnarine announced the third project agreement between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, NGC, Mitsubishi Corporation (a consortium of Mitsubishi Gas Chemical and Mitsubishi Corporation) and Massy Group for the Methanol to Dimethyl Ether (DME) project had been sanctioned by Cabinet. The Mitsubishi DME project could be completed by 2017.
- On December 22, an Exploration and Production (Public Petroleum Rights) License for the East Brighton Block was granted to the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Petrotrin), SOOGL Antilles (Trinidad) Limited and Primera East Brighton Limited (PEBL) for a period of six years. The working interests in the Block are: 24.5 per cent Primera/Touchstone; 45.5 per cent SOOGL; 30 per cent Petrotrin. The Block comprises an area of approximately 8332 hectares and is situated off the Gulf of Paria coast of Trinidad.

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs.



CHAPTER FOUR

LABOUR MARKET

LABOUR MARKET

UNEMPLOYMENT

According to latest available data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the unemployment rate declined to around 3 ½ per cent of the labour force in the third quarter of 2014. This compares with an unemployment rate of just over 3 ½ per cent in the third quarter of 2013 and an average unemployment rate of almost 4 per cent for all of 2013. The fall in the unemployment rate in the first half of 2014 was mainly due to an increase in the number of persons with jobs.

Job gains were generally broad-based, but highest in the Community, Social and Personal Services sector where an additional 15,700 persons found jobs (Table 4).

The Community, Social and Personal Services sector includes URP and CEPEP contractors and workers, members of the Defence Force, public servants, teachers, sanitary workers, medical personnel, labour unions, recreational and culture services and personal and household services.

Job growth was also evident in Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,630 persons), and Agriculture (1,330 persons). Job losses occurred in Manufacturing (1,440 persons), Construction (2,970 persons), and Transport, Storage and Communication (1,300 persons). Job losses in the manufacturing and distribution sectors occurred alongside continued reports of significant labour shortages for both skilled and unskilled labour in these sectors.

TABLE 4
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, 2010-2014
/THOUSANDS/

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Jan-Sep 2013	Jan-Sep 2014
Non-Institutional Population						
- 15 years and over	996.9	1,006.5	1,044.1	1,059.6	1,059.1	1,062.9
Labour Force	619.0	611.6	646.0	650.2	649.0	661.1
Persons with jobs	582.3	581.9	614.0	626.3	625.5	639.2
Persons without jobs	36.7	29.7	32.0	23.9	23.6	21.9
Participation Rate (%)	62.1	60.8	61.9	61.4	61.3	62.2
Male	73.4	72.3	72.2	71.6	71.4	72.2
Female	50.9	49.3	51.7	51.2	51.2	52.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.3
Male	5.2	3.9	4.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Female	7.0	6.3	6.2	4.6	4.7	4.0

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

As announced by the CSO. http://www.news.gov.tt/index.php?news=11490.

RETRENCHMENT NOTICES AND JOB OPENINGS

Retrenchment notices filed with the Ministry of Labour, Small & Micro Enterprises and job openings advertised in the three daily newspapers provide supplementary information on labour market conditions. Retrenchment notices increased by 14 per cent in 2014. The Finance sector accounted for almost one-quarter of the retrenchment notices filed as a major commercial bank implemented a cost rationalization programme. This was followed by retrenchment notices in the Chemical and Non-Metallic Minerals industry (21 per cent), Petroleum (14 per cent), Distribution (12 per cent), Transport (11 per cent) and Construction sectors (11

per cent). Meanwhile, the number of job openings advertised in the newspapers increased by 10 per cent in 2014. The movement in these two indicators suggests any rise in the unemployment rate in the second half of 2014 may be generally frictional since labour market conditions remain tight.

WAGE AGREEMENTS

An analysis of collective agreements registered with the Industrial Court of Trinidad and Tobago revealed some containment of upward wage adjustments as the median wage increase stood at 3 per cent in 2014 compared to a rise of 4 per cent in 2013 (Table 6). Wage increases occurred in the following industries: Chemicals and

TABLE 5
THE SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

	Employment										
	20	11	20	2012		2013		Jan - Sep 2013		Jan - Sep 2014	
	(000 s)	%	(000 s)	%	(000 s)	%	(000 s)	%	(000 s)	%	
Agriculture	21.7	3.7	22.9	3.7	22.0	3.5	21.0	3.4	22.3	3.5	
Petroleum & Gas	18.8	3.2	20.1	3.3	20.6	3.3	21.3	3.4	21.2	3.3	
Manufacturing (including Mining & Quarrying)	50.2	8.6	51.0	8.3	51.1	8.2	50.9	8.1	49.5	7.7	
Construction (including Electricity & Water)	97.7	16.7	103.6	16.9	107.3	17.1	108.7	17.4	105.7	16.5	
Transport, Storage & Communications	40.8	7.0	43	7.0	46.0	7.4	44.9	7.2	43.6	6.8	
Other Services	356.2	60.8	373.5	60.8	379.2	60.5	378.7	60.5	396.8	62.1	
Of which:											
Wholesale & Retail	105.0	17.9	111.8	18.2	114.2	18.2	115.8	18.5	117.4	18.4	
Community, Social & Personal Services	193.9	33.1	204.4	33.3	205.3	32.8	203.8	32.6	219.5	34.3	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55.3	9.4	<i>55.7</i>	9.1	56.3	9.0	55.6	8.9	55.8	8.7	
Not Classified	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.5	0.6	4.1	0.6	
Total Employment ¹	585.4	100.0	614.1	100.0	626.3	100.0	625.5	100.0	639.1	100.0	

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

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Non-Metallic Minerals (4 per cent); Transport, Storage and Communication (3 per cent); Distribution (2 ½ per cent) and Petroleum and Other Mining Industries (5 per cent). Meanwhile, the Index of Average Weekly Earnings, compiled by the CSO, declined by 2 ½ per cent during the first half of 2014 compared to an increase of 12 per cent in the corresponding first half of 2013. Further, based on PriceWaterhouseCooper's National Salary Survey 2014/2015, management personnel in the energy industry were the highest paid, followed by the automotive, insurance and banking and finance industries.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The industrial relations climate was generally quiet in 2014 although there were small pockets of protest action throughout the year. In April, during the launch of the Occupational Safety and Health Authority's (OSHA) National Safety Week 2014, the Oilfields' Workers Trade Union (OWTU) and the Communications Workers' Union (CWU) staged a protest to highlight critical occupational, health and safety violations at Queen's Hall, St Ann's. In May, the National Workers Union (NWU) protested the Government's perceived reluctance to reform labour laws. Health and safety concerns at the offices of Immigration, Inland Revenue, National Insurance Board and Piarco International Airport resulted in protest action by members of the Public Services Association (PSA).

TABLE 6
Wage Increases for 2014

Sector	No. of Agreements Analysed	Duration of Agreements	Wage Increase for 2014	Range of Yearly Increases	Average Increase	Median Wage Increase for Agreements Analysed
Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals	1	2012-2014	4.00	1.00-4.00	3.00	
Petroleum and Other Mining Industries	1	2012-2015	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Distribution	2	2012-2015	3.00	3.00	4.33	3.0
		2012-2015	2.00	2.00-12.00		
Transport, Storage and Communication	1	2012-2015	3.00	3.00	3.00	

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.



CHAPTER FIVE

PRICES

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PRICES

DOMESTIC INFLATION

After relatively subdued inflation during the first half of 2014, rising prices were evident during the second half of 2014. Headline inflation averaged about 3 ½ per cent per month over the period January–June 2014, but accelerated to nearly 8 per cent in the following six months. As a result, annual inflation was recorded at close to 6 per cent in 2014, slightly higher than the 5 per cent registered in 2013. Core inflation, on the other hand, was contained, despite evidence of strong consumer spending and relatively robust activity in the non-energy sector.

Rising food inflation was the chief contributor to the pick-up in headline inflation. Food inflation rose to just over 10 per cent in 2014. The main drivers were vegetables (15 per cent), meat (9 per cent) and food products not captured in other categories (22 per cent).

Core inflation eased to 2 per cent in 2014 from the 2 ½ per cent recorded in 2013. There were slower price increases within Health (3 per cent), Recreation and Culture (1 per cent), and Transport (3 per cent). The slowdown within these categories countered accelerations in Education (8 per cent), Clothing and Footwear (2 per cent), and Housing (1 per cent). The sharp upward price movement within the education sub-category was the result of price increases in tuition, examination fees and other educational services across all levels.

TABLE 7

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Manufacturing	66.1	68.2	64.7	65.7	69.9
Food, Drink & Tobacco	68.6	72.2	70.6	72.2	78.9
Chemicals and Non-Metalic Minerals	63.0	65.3	56.9	63.1	67.0
Assembly Type and Related Industries	61.5	60.3	55.9	55.2	50.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

BOX 4 REBASING OF THE RPI

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has rebased the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to January 2013 from January 2003. This process is important to ensure the basket of goods within the RPI is representative of the purchasing habits of the typical consumer. The CSO identified a new basket of goods and the relevant weights. Deriving new weights is critical to place the required emphasis on the more important items of household consumption. These weights are informed by the Household Budget Survey, the most recent of which was undertaken in 2008/2009.

Furthermore, the CSO conducted a parallel run of the old and new RPI indices to ensure there were no fundamental errors in the new index. The publication of inflation numbers based on the January 2013 base is scheduled for release in the second quarter of 2015.

PRODUCER PRICES

Wholesale price inflation, as measured by the CSO's Producer Prices Index (PPI), was relatively steady in 2014 and generally mirrored trends in 2013. The PPI increased by 2 per cent in 2014, about the same change in 2013. The drink and tobacco sub-sector drove the overall movements within the PPI, increasing by nearly 7 per cent in 2014 due to higher costs of raw materials and operating expenses. In 2014, all other sectors experienced increases of less than 1 per cent in their producer prices with the exception of assembly-type and related industries where prices remained relatively unchanged. The marginal movement in producer prices suggested limited "cost push" inflationary factors during 2014. This was consistent with the subdued nature of the core price component of the Retail Prices Index.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRICES

The Index of Retail Prices of Building Materials rose on average by more than 2 per cent in the first nine months of 2014 compared to a decline of 1 ½ per cent during the corresponding first nine months in 2013. Elevated construction activity contributed to the rising prices of building materials. Higher prices were evident for plumbing and plumbing fixtures (5 per cent), walls and roof (3 per cent) and site preparation, structure and concrete framing (3 per cent). At the start of the third quarter of 2014, higher cement prices contributed to an overall increase in the walls and roof sub-index.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD PRICES

International food prices, as measured by the Food and Agriculture Organization's Food Price Index, fell by almost 4 per cent in 2014. This fall was due to lower international prices for cereals (12 ½ per cent), dairy (8 per cent), and oils (6 per cent). Production of cereals rose in the European Union and China, while dairy supplies increased from New Zealand and the United States, contributing to the drop in world food prices. Conversely, the meat price index increased by almost 8 per cent in 2014, because of rising demand and supply constraints in key producing countries, particularly the United States.



CHAPTER SIX

FISCAL OPERATIONS

FISCAL OPERATIONS

Provisional data from the Ministry of Finance and the Economy (MOFE) revealed the Central Government recorded a deficit of \$2,720 million or 1 ½ per cent of GDP in FY2013/2014. This was almost half the deficit of \$4,908 million (3 per cent of GDP) in FY2012/2013 and was mainly due to higher receipts in the form of dividend payments from a State enterprise and from the Initial Public Offering (IPO) for a State bank. The non-energy fiscal deficit also narrowed to 17 per cent of GDP in FY2013/2014 from 18 ½ per cent of GDP in FY2012/2013. No transfers were made to the Heritage and Stabilization Fund (HSF) in fiscal 2014.

Total revenue rose by 10 ½ per cent to \$58,313 million in FY2013/2014. Energy revenue grew by 5 ½ per cent to \$28,044 million, as higher prices for crude oil and natural gas offset the decline in energy production. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices averaged US\$99.18 per barrel in FY 2013/2014, up from an average of US\$95.62 per barrel in FY2012/2013, while natural gas prices increased to US\$4.38 per mmbtu from US\$3.63 per mmbtu over the same period.

Non-energy revenue rose by almost 16 per cent to \$30,269 million in FY2013/2014. Non-tax revenue grew by more than 65 per cent driven mainly by higher dividend payments of \$3.4 billion from the National Gas Company (NGC). There were also increases in taxes on income and profits (9 ½ per cent) and international trade (12 per cent) while taxes on goods and services declined by 10 per cent largely due to substantially higher VAT refunds. Meanwhile, capital revenue amounted to \$1,291 million, of which \$1,046 million were collected from the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of First Citizens Bank (Table 9).

Total expenditure rose by about 6 per cent to \$61,033 million in FY2013/2014, reflecting higher recurrent spending. Transfers and subsidies increased to \$33,586 million, owing to higher petroleum subsidy payments of \$7,003 million. Expenditure on goods and services also increased by 12 per cent, with notable increases for expenditure on contract employment, short-term employment, other contracted services and refunds to the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) with regard to its Water Improvement Rate. By contrast, spending by Central Government on its capital programme declined by 8 per cent to \$7,770 million in FY2013/2014, due to administrative delays in project implementation.

TABLE 8
SUMMARY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES, 2010/2011-2013/2014
/TT\$ MILLION/

	FISCAL YEARS						
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014 ^p			
Current Revenue	47,213.4	49,234.5	52,259.1	57,021.7			
Current Expenditure	41,649.9	44,487.1	49,228.7	53,263.1			
Current Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	5,563.5	4,747.4	3,030.4	3,758.6			
Capital Receipts	287.0	43.4	501.4	1,291.3			
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending ¹	6,952.6	6,987.7	8,439.8	7,769.9			
Overall Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	-1,101.9	-2,196.9	-4,908.0	-2,720.0			
Financing	1,101.9	2,196.9	4,908.0	2,720.0			
External (Net)	545.2	1,054.1	-155.1	3,156.5			
Domestic (Net)	556.7	1,142.8	5,063.5	-436.5			
	SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT (-) as a PER CENT OF FISCAL YEAR GDP (CURRENT MARKET PRICES)						
Current Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	3.7	3.0	1.8	2.1			
Overall Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	-0.7	-1.4	-2.9	-1.5			

¹ Includes an adjustment for Repayment of Past Lending.

p Provisional.

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS, 2010/2011-2014/2015
/TT\$ MILLION/

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014 ^p	2014/2015 ^b
Revenue	47,500.6	49,277.9	52,760.1	58,313.0	60,351.2
Energy	27,340.9	26,625.8	26,603.6	28,043.6	29,024.5
Non-Energy	20,159.7	22,652.1	26,156.5	30,269.4	31,326.7
Expenditure	48,602.4	51,474.8	57,668.5	61,033.0	64,664.5
Current	41,649.9	44,487.1	49,228.7	53,263.1	56,502.5
Wages and salaries	7,179.7	7,282.3	9,171.5	8,764.8	9,260.8
Goods and services	6,504.3	<i>7,</i> 061.6	<i>7,</i> 180.1	8,030.7	9,915.8
Interest payments	2,866.4	2,937.1	2,808.7	2,881.5	3,006.6
Transfers & Subsidies ¹	25,099.5	27,206.1	30,068.4	33,586.1	34,319.3
Capital expenditure & net lending ²	6,952.6	6,987.7	8,439.8	7,769.9	8,162.0
Overall Non-Energy Balance	-28,442.7	-28,822.7	-31,512.0	-30,763.6	-33,337.8
Overall Balance	-1,101.8	-2,196.9	-4,908.4	-2,720.0	-4,313.3
Total Financing (net)	1,101.9	2,196.9	4,908.4	2,720.0	4,313.3
Net Foreign financing	545.2	1,054.1	-155.1	3,156.5	3,735.8
Net Domestic financing	556.7	1,142.8	5,063.5	-436.5	577.5
Of which: Transfers to Heritage & Stabilization Fund	2,890.0	1,332.1	271.7	0.0	0.0
		(PI	ER CENT OF G	DP)	
Revenue	31.5	31.3	30.8	32.6	32.6
Energy	18.1	16.9	15.5	15.7	15.7
Non-energy	13.4	14.4	15.3	16.9	16.9
Expenditure	32.2	32.7	33.7	34.1	35.0
Current	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.8	30.5
Wages and salaries	4.8	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.0
Goods and services	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.4
Interest payments	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transfers & subsidies	16.6	17.3	17.6	18.8	18.6
Capital expenditure & net lending	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.4
Overall Non-Energy Balance	-18.9	-18.3	-18.4	-17.2	-18.0
Overall Balance	-0.7	-1.4	-2.9	-1.5	-2.3
Total Financing	0.7	1.4	2.9	1.5	2.3
Foreign financing	0.4	0.7	-0.1	1.8	2.0
_ =					
Domestic financing	0.4	0.7	3.0	-0.2	0.3

¹ Adjusted for transfers to the Infrastructure Development Fund, Government Assisted Tertiary Education Fund and CARICOM Petroleum Fund.

² Includes an adjustment for Repayment of Past Lending.

p Provisional.

b Budgeted.

TABLE 10
ENERGY-BASED GOVERNMENT REVENUES, 2010/2011-2013/2014
/PER CENT OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE/

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014 ^p
Energy Sector	57.6	54.0	50.4	48.1
Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)	23.8	25.5	20.4	20.5
Supplemental Petroleum Tax (SPT)	9.7	6.6	7.6	8.6
Corporation tax	13.4	12.3	12.5	11.3
Royalties	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.1
Unemployment Levy	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1
Withholding Tax	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2
Exercise Duty	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oil Impost ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other ²	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
		(PER CEN	T OF GDP)	
Energy Sector	18.1	16.9	15.5	15.7
Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)	7.5	8.0	6.3	6.7
Supplemental Petroleum Tax (SPT)	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.8
Corporation tax	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7
Royalties	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Unemployment Levy	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Withholding Tax	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Exercise Duty	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil Impost	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0

¹ Oil Impost refers to a tax on petroleum producing companies to cover the adminstration expenses of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs.

² Comprises Signature Bonus and Share of Profits (Production Sharing Contracts)

p Provisional.

TABLE 11
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE:
A FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION, 2009/2010 - 2013/2014¹
/TT\$ MILLION/

	FISCAL YEARS					
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014 ^p	
	2.040.0	- 0-0 -	2.161.2	6.407.6	0.000.0	
Economic Services	3,040.3	5,073.7	3,161.3	6,187.6	8,830.2	
Energy	1,038.1	1,265.1	1,590.7	4,569.0	7,125.0	
Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	546.7	647.6	598.6	569.7	717.7	
Transport	1,455.5	3,161.0	972.0	1,048.9	987.5	
Social Services	11,797.2	14,522.3	14,826.7	16,844.9	16,648.9	
Education ²	5,331.7	5,661.7	5,727.7	6,620.5	6,735.6	
Health	3,268.4	3,554.9	3,580.4	4,088.4	4,322.8	
Housing	194.8	919.5	1,687.7	2,101.8	1,798.4	
Small and Micro-Enterprise Development	134.3	148.1	146.4	154.6	156.9	
Social Services ³	2,868.0	4,238.1	3,684.5	3,879.6	3,635.2	
Public Services	3,950.6	2,418.2	2,359.0	2,588.4	2,807.2	
National Security	3,950.6	2,418.2	2,359.0	2,588.4	2,807.2	
Other ⁴	18,059.0	19,225.8	23,704.4	23,167.2	24,270.3	
Total Recurrent Expenditure ⁵	36,847.1	41,240.0	44,051.4	48,788.1	52,556.6	

- 1 Classified according to recurrent expenditure allocated to the respective ministry head.
- 2 Includes Ministry of Education, Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training, Ministry of Science and Technology.
- 3 Includes Ministry of the People and Social Development, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development and Ministry of National Diversity and Social Integration.
- 4 Includes Office of the President, Auditor General, Judiciary, Industrial Court, Parliament, Service Commissions, Statutory Authorities, Elections and Boundaries Commission, Tax Appeal Board, Registration, Recognition and Certification Board, Public Service Appeal Board, Office of the Prime Minister, Tobago House of Assembly, Central Administraive Services, Tobao and all other Ministries. Other excludes Charges on Account of the Public Debt.
- 5 Represents Recurrent Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund only.
- p Provisional.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

According to provisional data from the Ministry of Finance and the Economy (MOFE), the total public sector debt rose by \$7,048 million to \$97,993 million during FY 2013/2014. The increase in public debt reflected the issuance of a US\$550 million bond on the external market and higher borrowing on the domestic market for budgetary support. Excluding securities issued for open market operations (OMOs), total public sector debt amounted to \$71,871 million in FY 2013/2014. At the end of September 2014, total public debt stood at a manageable 55 per cent of GDP (Table 12).

Central Government external debt rose to US\$2,254 million at the end of FY2013/2014, from US\$1,693 million at the end of FY2012/2013. In December 2013, the Central Government raised US\$550 million through the issue of a Eurobond on the international capital market. This bond was issued at a fixed interest of 4.375 per cent with a tenor of 10 years. Additionally, Central Government received disbursements from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) amounting to US\$46 1/2 million, which included just over US\$24 million for the Multiphase Wastewater Rehabilitation Programme and almost US\$9 million for the WASA Modernization and Wastewater Infrastructure project. Commercial creditors disbursed US\$47 million, of which US\$29 million was received from the Bank of Austria for the UWI South Campus Teaching Hospital and US\$17 million from the Export Import Bank of China for the development of six sporting facilities. As a result, external disbursements amounted to around US\$645 million in FY2013/2014, well above external disbursements of US\$165 million in the previous fiscal year.

At the end of September 2014, almost 80 per cent of the total public debt stock was denominated in US currency, while the remainder was distributed among the Yuan, Yen, the Australian dollar and the Euro. The vast majority of public debt was owed to commercial creditors (68 per cent) while multilateral debt accounted for nearly one-third of total external debt.

Central Government domestic debt (excluding OMOs and contingent debt) rose by more than 4 per cent or \$1, 500 million during FY2013/14. Additionally, contingent liabilities increased by close to 3 per cent to \$28,888 million. The National Insurance Property Development Company (NIPDEC) issued a bond valued at \$1.0 billion to finance the Programme for the Upgrade of Road Efficiency (P.U.R.E.) while the Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago (UDECOTT) raised some \$1,223 million to complete works on the Government Campus Plaza and the Education Office Tower.

Central Government domestic debt service increased by \$1,027 million to \$4,106 million in FY2013/2014 and was mainly due to the maturing of two liquidity bonds valued at \$1,534 million (\$1,018 million in April 2014 and \$516 million in September 2014). On the other hand, external debt service rose to US\$176 million in FY2013/14, up from \$154 million recorded one year earlier. Interest payments which totalled just over US\$94 million accounted for the majority of debt service payments. Principal repayments amounted to US\$82 million, largely on account of payments made to the IDB to facilitate projects such as the National Highway Programme and the Health Sector Reform Programme.

TABLE 12
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT, SEPTEMBER 2010 - SEPTEMBER 2014
/TT\$ MILLION/

End of Period	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12 ^r	Sep-13 ^r	Sep-14 ^p
Total Public Debt	69,937	73,065	87,938	90,945	97,635
Central Government Domestic	38,647	38,453	49,767	53,623	55,744
General Development Bonds	7,776	7,486	7,797	7,846	9,095
Clico And HCU Bonds	5,394	5,394	17,684	19,738	19,419
Bolts And Leases	612	545	471	395	319
Debt Management Bills	800	800	800	800	800
Open Market Operations					
Treasury Bills	13,986	14,150	13,930	14,200	15,108
Treasury Notes	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,892
Treasury Bonds	0	0	0	1,559	2,559
Liquidity Absorption Bonds	4,748	4,748	4,074	4,074	2,540
Other Debt Liabilities1	332	330	11	11	11
Central Government External	8,729	9,463	10,583	9,198	12,655
Contingent Liabilities	22,561	25,149	27,588	28,123	29,237
Government Guaranteed	14,654	19,023	21,302	20,095	19,777
Letters of Guarantee	7,907	6,126	6,286	8,029	9,460
			PER CENT OF GDP		
Total Public Debt	53.4	48.4	55.8	53.1	54.6
Total Public Debt ²	35.3	32.6	41.2	38.6	40.0
Central Government Domestic Debt ²	11.4	9.6	17.0	16.8	16.6
Central Government External Debt	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.4	7.1
Contingent Liabilities	17.2	16.7	17.5	16.4	16.4
MEMO:					
Nominal GDP ³	130,914	150,868	157,646	171,218	178,784

r - Revised.

p - Provisional.

[.] Comprises the outstanding balances of public sector arrears, tax-free saving bonds & fixed interest rate bonds.

^{2/} Excludes all sterilized debt (Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds and Liquidity Bonds).



CHAPTER SEVEN

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

MONETARY POLICY

After holding its policy rate unchanged at a historic low of 2 3/4 per cent for just about two years, the Central Bank transitioned from its accommodative monetary policy stance in the latter part of 2014, raising the repo rate by 25 basis points in September 2014 and by a further 25 basis points in November to end the year at 3 1/4 per cent. The decision to increase the repo rate was based on three fundamental factors. Firstly, the domestic economy appeared to be on a firmer recovery, with the non-energy sector posting 15 consecutive quarters of growth by the end of 2014. Secondly, heightened inflationary pressures were experienced throughout the latter half of 2014. Thirdly, there were indications the US Federal Reserve would begin its policy rate normalization by the middle of 2015, with implications for portfolio outflows from the domestic economy.

During 2014, liquidity levels remained high in the domestic banking system. Commercial banks' holdings of excess reserves rose to a monthly average of \$6,801 million in 2014 compared with a monthly average of \$6,201 million in 2013. Net domestic fiscal injections – the main driver of liquidity – amounted to \$11,856 million, approximately 14 ½ per cent higher than in 2013.

Against this backdrop, Central Bank instituted several measures to manage excess liquidity. Following the increase in statutory limits under the Treasury Bills Act and the Treasury Notes Act at the end of 2013, Central Bank issued a net \$11,434 million in Treasury bills and notes in 2014. Of this amount, close to \$7,485 million was issued in October as a one-off operation to sterilize

the extraordinarily large proceeds arising from the sale of an asset by a financial institution. In June, the Bank also facilitated the issue of a \$1,000 million liquidity sterilization Treasury bond and rolled over \$6,000 million of commercial banks' requested special deposits. Additionally, Central Bank sales of foreign exchange to authorized dealers indirectly removed \$10,860 million from the system, significantly higher than the \$8,367 million removed in 2013.

Although excess liquidity kept interest rates relatively low in 2014, the change in the repo rate resulted in a slight increase in the 91-day OMO bill rate, to nearly 1/4 per cent at the end of 2014. A few commercial banks responded to the increases in the Central Bank's repo rate, as a result the median prime lending rate rose to 7 3/4 per cent in December 2014, up from the 7 1/2 per cent since December 2012. Despite this development, however, the increases in prime lending rates in the final quarter of 2014 did not transmit to other lending rates. During 2014, commercial banks' weighted average lending rate fell by almost 65 basis points to settle at 7.87 per cent by year-end. Furthermore, the weighted average deposit rate declined by slightly 2 basis points in 2014. As a result, the interest rate spread narrowed by 63 basis points to 7.33 per cent.

Supported by the low interest rate environment, there was an expansion of commercial bank lending to consumers and businesses. By end-December 2014, lending to consumers had grown by more than 8 per cent compared to an increase of 7 per cent in December 2013. Loans for new motor vehicles (25 per cent) and credit card loans (8 per cent) contributed substantially to the expansion in consumer lending in

2014, mirroring the trend from 2013. The low interest rate environment also encouraged consumer borrowing for housing-related loans, such as bridging finance and home improvement/renovation.

There was a turnaround in business lending in 2014. After declining for 13 consecutive months by December 2013, business lending strengthened throughout 2014, rising by 3 ½ per cent at year's end. The recovery in business lending was driven by loans to the Distribution sector (16 per cent) and for leasing and real estate mortgages (12 per cent). On the other hand, there were declines in lending to the Manufacturing (8 ½ per cent), Construction (5 per cent) and Other Services sectors (4 ½ per cent) in 2014.

Over 2014, lending for real estate mortgages slowed when compared with 2013. Real estate mortgage loans grew by around 11 per cent in December 2014, a modest deceleration from the expansion of 13 ½ per cent in December 2013. Real estate mortgage loans have been growing at a double-digit pace since September 2012, increasing commercial banks' exposure to concentration risks.

When compared with 2013, growth rates of the monetary aggregates remained stable during 2014. M1-A, which comprises currency in active circulation and demand deposits, grew on average by 20 per cent in 2014 compared with an average increase of about 19 ½ per cent in 2013. Meanwhile, the growth in the broad money supply (M-2), which includes M1-A plus savings and time deposits remained fairly stable at 12 per cent in 2014. A contraction in commercial banks' foreign currency deposits led to a deceleration in the broad money supply which includes foreign currency deposits (M-2*).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Market

In 2014, authorized dealers purchased US\$5,525 million in foreign exchange from the public which represented a decrease of 5 per cent from purchases in 2013. On the other hand authorized dealers sold US\$6,956 million in foreign exchange to the public which represented a decline of almost 2 per cent from sales in 2013. Overall, the net sales gap increased from US\$1,274 million in 2013 to US\$1,431 million in 2014. In 2014, the Central Bank supported the market with sales of US\$1,715 million to authorized dealers, an increase of 30 ½ per cent over the US\$1,315 million sold in 2013. In December 2014, the weighted average selling rate stood at TT\$6.3839 per US dollar, an appreciation from TT\$6.4493 at the start of January 2014.



CHAPTER EIGHT

CAPITAL MARKETS

CAPITAL MARKETS

STOCK MARKET

In 2014, global equity markets delivered a weaker performance when compared to 2013. Despite the economic recovery in the United States, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) and the S&P 500 Index advanced by 7 ½ per cent and 11 ½ per cent, respectively, in 2014, following increases in excess of 25 per cent in 2013. Slowing economic activity in the UK resulted in the FTSE 100 posting a marginal decline of 2 per cent at the end of December 2014. This was in sharp contrast to growth of 14 ½ per cent in 2013. In Japan, the Nikkei 225 grew by a modest 7 per cent in 2014, after recording a return of 57 per cent in 2013, the best performance in 40 years.

Equity markets in the BRIC economies exhibited mixed performances in 2014. India's SENSEX Index rose by 30 per cent, the highest among the BRICs. This was largely attributable to strong global inflows into equities amidst business-friendly economic reforms introduced by the new BJP Government led by Narendra Modi. China's Hang Seng index reversed course in 2014, posting positive returns of 11 per cent. Meanwhile, weak economic growth, falling oil prices, economic sanctions and plummeting confidence in the Russian financial system resulted in Russia's MICEX falling by more than 45 per cent in 2014. In Brazil, the BOVESPA index fell by 3 per cent in 2014.

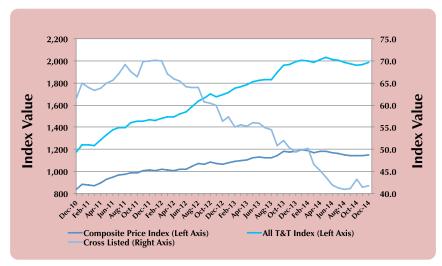
In the Caribbean, weak economic conditions adversely affected the Barbadian and Jamaican stock exchanges, which recorded declines of 5 per cent and 17 ½ per cent, respectively, in 2014.

After four years of positive growth, the Trinidad and Tobago stock market experienced its first year of decline in 2014. Following average growth of 12 per cent during the period 2010 to 2013, the Composite Price Index (CPI) declined by 3 per cent in 2014 (Chart A). Similarly, the All Trinidad and Tobago Index (ATI) fell marginally by ½ per cent, after expanding at an average rate of over 16 per cent between 2010 and 2013. The Cross Listed Index (CLI) continued to drop in 2014, falling by nearly 16 per cent, following the trend since 2011. Given the weak performance, stock market capitalization fell to \$110 billion at the end of 2014, from \$114 billion at the end of 2013.

In 2014, the Banking sub-index fell by 8 per cent due to lower revenue streams from regional investments and the illiquid nature of First Caribbean International Bank Limited which plunged by more than 23 per cent. First Citizens Bank dipped by almost 9 per cent in 2014, after demonstrating very strong growth (83 per cent) after its 2013 IPO. Non-banking Finance and Trading posted negative returns of 3 ½ per cent and less than ½ per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the Manufacturing I sub-index improved by over 6 per cent, Conglomerates (4 ½ per cent), Property (1 1/3 per cent) and Manufacturing II (1 ¼ per cent).

Even though trading activity on the domestic stock market was slightly lower in 2014, the value of shares traded was marginally higher. A total of 92 million shares with a combined market value of \$1,116 million were traded in 2014, while 98 million shares with a market value of \$1,105 million were traded in 2013. This was 6 ½ per cent lower in volumes in 2014, but 1 per cent higher in value. The Banking sector dominated

CHART A
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO STOCK INDICES



Source: Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

the trading floor, accounting for almost half of the total market value of shares traded. In addition, Republic Bank Limited conducted the largest trades (\$255 ½ million) in terms of market value, and represented nearly half of the sector trade value. In terms of the number of shares traded, National Commercial Bank of Jamaica recorded approximately 32 million shares which were traded at a value of close to \$34 million.

BOND MARKET

Primary bond market activity declined for the third consecutive year in 2014. Nine bonds were issued at a total face value of over \$6 \(^3\beta\) billion, while 12 bonds were issued at a total face value of \$10 billion in 2013. The public sector continued to be the main borrower on the bond market, issuing four bonds for slightly under \$4 billion. The private sector issued four bonds raising approximately \$2 \(^3\beta\) billion. In addition, Home Mortgage Bank issued one bond in two tranches at a total value of \$250 million.

The Central Government issued three bonds with a combined face value of approximately \$3½ billion in

2014. In June, the first bond valued at \$1 billion was issued for the purpose of liquidity management. The second and third bonds valued at a combined \$2 ½ billion were issued in September and December for budgetary support. First Citizens Bank issued a \$500 million bond to refinance existing debt at lower rates. In the private sector, Massy Holdings Limited was the first entity to access the market, raising a \$1.2 billion bond in July for the purpose of debt reduction and planned acquisitions and developments. In addition, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited raised \$250 million while Guardian Holdings Limited issued \$750 million and First Caribbean International Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited raised \$480 million at the end of 2014 (Table 13).

In the secondary bond market, trading activity was down in 2014 when compared to 2013. A combined face value of \$908 million Central Government bonds were traded during 2014, some 40 per cent less than the \$1.5 billion traded in 2013. Transactions were also lower by almost 14 ½ per cent, with 150 trades occurring in 2014, compared to 175 trades in 2013. The fall in secondary trading bond activity in 2014 likely

TABLE 13 PRIMARY BOND MARKET JANUARY - DECEMBER 2014 P

Period Issued	Borrower	Face Value (\$Mn)	Period To Maturity	Coupon Rate Per Annum (Per cent)	Placement Type
June	Central Government of Trinidad and Tobago	1,000.00	7 years	Fixed Rate 2.2	Public
July	Massy Holdings Limited	600.00 600.00	15 years 10 years	Fixed Rate 4.0 Fixed Rate 5.25	Private Private
August	First Citizens Bank Home Mortgage Bank (HMB)	400.00 100.00	7 years 10 years	Fixed Rate 3.1 Fixed Rate 3.25	Private Private
September	Central Government of Trinidad and Tobago	1,451.84	12 years	Fixed Rate 2.8	Public
October	Home Mortgage Bank (HMB)	10.0 240.0	6 years 6 years	Fixed Rate 2.1 Fixed Rate 2.75	Private Private
November	ANSA Merchant Bank Limited	250.00	8 years	Fixed Rate 3.35	Private
December	Guardian Holdings Limited	233.00	1 year	Fixed Rate 3.11	Private
	First Caribbases between the call David	517.00	5 years	Fixed Rate 4.25	Private
	FirstCaribbean International Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	480.00	3 years	Fixed Rate 2.25	Private
	Central Government of Trinidad and Tobago	1,000.00	12 years	Fixed Rate 2.30	Private

SOURCES: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

mirrored the decline in primary bond issues, specifically during the first six months when only one primary bond issue was undertaken. There was a concentration of secondary trading activity in July and October 2014, possibly as the two Central Government bonds were issued on the primary bond market at the end of June and September 2014.

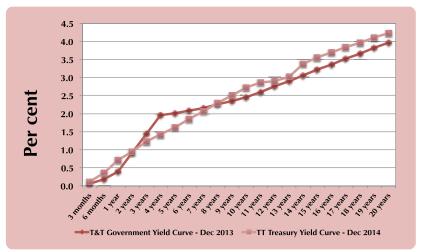
With the exception of a few short- to medium-term tenors, yields on Treasury securities generally trended upward during 2014 (Chart B). The 91-day Treasury bill rate rose marginally by 7 basis points to 0.12 per cent while the 182-day Treasury bill rate increased by 17

basis points to 0.35 per cent. The 10-year benchmark yields grew by 27 basis points to 2.72 per cent by the end of 2014. Additionally, the benchmark 15-year yield increased by 35 basis points to 3.56 per cent.

With US Treasury yields rising and Trinidad and Tobago yields still low, the differential between the TT and US rates remained narrow in 2014. On the short end of the curve, the differential between the TT and US 91-day T-bill rates widened to 20 basis points at end-December 2014, while on the longer end, the TT and US 10-year Treasury yield differential stood at 50 basis points.

Preliminary.

CHART B
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT YIELD CURVE



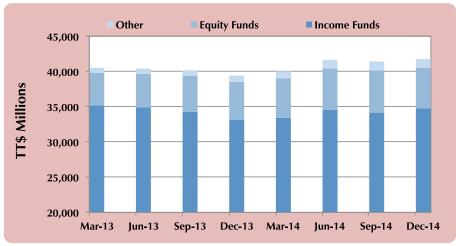
Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Following a decline in 2013, the mutual funds industry experienced growth in 2014. At the end of December 2014, funds under management¹ rose by nearly 6 ½ per cent to \$42 billion (Chart C). The industry attracted sales of more than \$15 billion and repurchases of roughly \$13 billion, resulting in net sales of \$2 billion.

Income funds under management (which accounts for more than 80 per cent of the mutual funds industry) grew by 5 per cent to \$35 billion in 2014. Despite the first decline in the local stock market in four years, equity funds continued to attract investors, increasing by 9 per cent to reach almost \$6 billion at the end of 2014.

CHART C
MUTUAL FUNDS-AGGREGATE FUND VALUES



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Aggregate funds under management refer to mutual fund information collected by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, including funds managed by the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation, Roytrin, Republic Bank Limited and First Citizens Bank Limited.

With regard to the industry currency profile, both foreign currency and TT dollar-denominated funds expanded during 2014. As a result, US dollar funds grew by over 4 per cent, following a contraction of 9 ½ per cent in 2013. After a marginal increase of around 1½ per cent in 2013, TT dollar funds improved by close to 7 per cent in 2014.



CHAPTER NINE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Data in this section are in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

The movement in international reserves suggests the country's balance of payments registered an overall surplus of US\$1.3 billion in 2014 compared to a surplus of US\$ 786 million in 2013 (Table 14). At the end of 2014, gross official reserves amounted to \$11.3 billion or 12.7 months of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services. The current account is estimated to have posted a surplus of around 6 per cent of GDP, slightly less than to the surplus of 7 per cent of GDP in 2013. Meanwhile, the deficit on the capital and financial account narrowed significantly.

The smaller current account surplus mainly reflected a lower trade surplus for the most part due to reduced exports of both energy and non-energy products. The merchandise trade account² registered an estimated surplus of around \$3 1/2 billion in 2014, lower than the surplus of \$4 billion in 2013. This was primarily due to a fall of \$819 million in energy exports arising out of lower energy production due to maintenance activity. Nonenergy exports also fell by \$145 million as CARICOM export markets remained relatively weak. On the other hand, total imports declined by \$485 million as energy imports fell in response to lower refinery throughput at Petrotrin. Non-energy imports rebounded by almost 13 per cent as the domestic non-energy sector continued to improve. Net factor payments abroad were estimated at just over \$2 billion, slightly lower than the factor payments of just under \$2 1/2 billion reported in 2013.

The capital and financial account recorded an estimated deficit of \$307 million in 2014, a substantial narrowing from the deficit of \$1,134 million in 2013. This improvement in the capital and financial account was due to a turnaround in foreign direct investment, reflecting greater reinvestments by foreign-owned energy companies. Net foreign direct investment inflows rose to \$339 million in 2014 from a net outflow of \$66 million in 2013. The narrowing of the deficit on the capital and financial account also resulted from a significant reduction of other private sector capital outflows, which fell to \$242 million in 2014 from \$1,077 million in 2013. On the other hand, the public sector³ account moved from a surplus of \$15 million in 2013 to a deficit of \$304 million in 2014 as a result of lower net official borrowing and investments abroad by the Heritage and Stabilization Fund.

² Actual data from the Central Statistical Office on merchandise trade are up to February 2012. Data for the period March 2012 to September 2014 represent Central Bank estimates based on comparative mirror trade data with the rest of the world and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.

The public sector account reflects the international transactions of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of foreign investments of the Heritage and Stabilization Fund (HSF) and official borrowing of the Central Government.

TABLE 14 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS /US \$MILLION/

	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^{rp}	2013 ^{rp}	2014 ^p
Current Account	1,632.8	4,172.3	2,898.5	823.6	1,920.0	1,636.8
Trade Balance	2,241.2	4,735.4	5,433.0	3,918.4	3,898.8	3,420.1
Exports	9,221.4	11,238.9	14,943.9	12,983.4	12,769.6	11,805.8
Energy	7,939.8	9,435.2	12,709.7	10,569.3	10,854.2	10,034.9
Non-energy	1,281.6	1,803.7	2,234.2	2,414.1	1,915.4	1,770.9
Imports	6,980.2	6,503.5	9,510.9	9,065.0	8,870.8	8,385.7
Energy	2,845.6	2,664.4	4,308.5	3,942.0	4,891.9	3,906.1
Non-energy	4,134.6	3,839.1	5,202.4	5,123.0	3,978.9	4,479.5
Services (Net)	381.7	487.6	506.3	261.2	271.5	312.5
Income (Net)	-1,017.1	-1,079.5	-3,073.9	-3,389.5	-2,275.4	-2,088.2
Transfers (Net)	27.0	28.8	33.1	33.6	25.1	-7.7
Capital and Financial Account	-2,345.4	-3,753.9	-2,145.8	-1,445.6	-1,133.7	-307.2
Private Sector	-2,622.8	-3,213.0	-1,850.4	-819.6	-1,148.6	-3.3
Direct Investment*	709.1	549.4	770.6	772.1	-66.3	339.1
Portfolio Investment	-62.9	-67.3	-84.7	-445.8	-100.1	-166.1
Commercial Banks	-701.7	493.9	-309.8	-668.7	94.4	66.0
Other Private Sector	-2,567.3	-4,189.0	-2,226.5	-477.2	-1,076.6	-242.4
Public Sector***	277.4	-540.9	-295.4	-626.0	14.9	-303.8
Overall Balance	-712.6	418.4	752.7	-622.0	786.3	1,329.6
			(PER CENT	OF GDP)		
Current Account	8.5	19.7	11.9	3.3	7.0	5.8
Trade Balance	11.6	22.4	22.2	15.9	14.2	12.1
Services (Net)	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Income (Net)	-5.3	-5.1	-12.6	-13.7	-8.3	-7.4
Transfers (Net)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Capital and Financial Account	-12.2	-17.8	-8.8	-5.9	-4.1	-1.1
Private Sector	-13.6	-15.2	-7.6	-3.3	-4.2	0.0
Direct Investment	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.1	-0.2	1.2
Portfolio Investment	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.6
Commercial Banks	-3.6	2.3	-1.3	-2.7	0.3	0.2
Other Private Sector Capital**	-13.3	-19.8	-9.1	-1.9	-3.9	-0.9
Public Sector***	1.4	-2.6	-1.2	-2.5	0.1	-1.1
Overall Balance	-3.7	2.0	3.1	-2.5	2.9	4.7
Memorandum Items						
Gross Official Reserves****	8,651.6	9,070.0	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6
Import Cover (months)	11.9	13.1	13.5	10.4	12.0	12.7

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Provisional. Central Bank estimates for the period March 2012 to December 2014 are based on comparative mirror trade data with

the rest of the world, and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.

Data for 2013 were revised to account for outflows of equity as a result of the acquisition foreign-owned energy companies by a resident entity.

^{**} Includes Errors and Omissions and Capital Transfers.

^{***} Includes Official Borrowing, State Enterprises, Heritage and Stabilization Fund, Other Assets and Other Liabilities.

^{****} End of Period.



CHAPTER TEN

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The global economic recovery struggled to gain traction in 2014 as the Euro Area and Japan recorded weak growth, while growth in emerging market economies was relatively tempered. Facing downside risks to inflation, the European Central Bank implemented several unconventional measures, including a negative deposit rate and long-term loans. Meanwhile in Japan, the imposition of a sales tax and weak external demand weighed heavily on the economy. Given the fragile economic conditions, the Bank of Japan expanded its Asset Purchase Programme by ¥10 trillion to ¥80 trillion (US\$670 billion) in October 2014.

Elsewhere in the developed world, the outlook was less pessimistic. Buoyed by consumer spending, the US economy expanded by almost 2 ½ per cent in 2014, following growth of just over 2 per cent in 2013 (Table 15). In October 2014, in light of steady economic growth and the expectation of continued subdued inflation, the Federal Reserve concluded its Asset Purchase Programme. The rate of economic growth in the UK also accelerated to a little over 2 ½ per cent in 2014, mainly on account of higher output in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

In China, the authorities instituted policies to rebalance the economy to a consumption-based growth model which eventually resulted in growth of around 7 ½ per cent in 2014 (Table 16). While this was the slowest rate since 1990, it was still impressive by international

standards. Given relatively contained inflation, the Bank of China reduced its benchmark interest rate from 6 per cent to 5.6 per cent in November 2014, the first rate cut in two years. The Brazilian economy continued to struggle with stagnant growth. The Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) raised its benchmark Selic rate by 50 basis points to 11 ³/₄ per cent in December 2014 as inflation exceeded the BCB's inflation target band. This was the highest rate since August 2011. Meanwhile, bolstered by policy reforms and lower oil prices, the Indian economy grew by around 7 ¹/₄ per cent in 2014.

TABLE 15
ADVANCED ECONOMIES – REAL GDP GROWTH
/PER CENT/

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
United Kingdom	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.6
Euro Area	2.0	1.6	-0.8	-0.5	0.9
Japan	4.7	-0.5	1.8	1.6	0.0

SOURCE: Bloomberg.

TABLE 16
EMERGING ECONOMIES - REAL GDP GROWTH
/PER CENT/

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
China	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.6	7.3
India ¹	10.3	6.6	4.4	6.6	7.5
Brazil	7.6	4.0	1.8	2.8	0.2

SOURCES: Bloomberg.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Base Year of 2004/2005 for 2010-2011; from 2012 onwards a Base Year of 2011/2012 is used.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PRICES

Crude Oil

International crude oil prices were relatively buoyant for most of 2014. During the early months of 2014, Russia's annexing of the Ukrainian territory of Crimea raised geopolitical tensions, while violence in Iraq, OPEC's second largest oil producer, further exacerbated market dynamics. While these factors kept oil markets buoyant during the first nine months of 2014, crude oil prices soon declined on weaker demand and steady supply growth – in particular, US shale production. In addition, Libya also managed to restart significant capacity despite continued violence within the country. As a result, WTI crude oil price fell by 5 per cent to US\$93.10 per barrel in 2014, while the Brent price declined by almost 9 per cent to US\$99.60 per barrel.

Natural Gas

Despite an abundance of supply, US gas markets remained strong in 2014. However, prices in other regional markets were not as resilient. Much colder weather drove the natural gas price in the US to close at US\$8 per million British Thermal units (mmbtu) early in the year. As temperatures increased, the price retreated to around US\$4 per mmbtu where it remained for the rest of 2014, despite record levels of storage. As a result, the US benchmark price (Henry Hub) averaged US\$4.40 per mmbtu in 2014, up from US\$3.70 per mmbtu in 2013. In the UK, prices were generally weaker due to lower demand, milder weather and healthy storage levels. In addition, lower oil prices during the second half of the year served to temper oil-linked natural gas prices in the region. Together, these factors resulted in a converging of regional natural gas spot prices - a stark contrast to what had prevailed throughout the history of the gas exporting industry.

Ammonia and Urea

After a weak performance during the first half of 2014, nitrogenous fertilizer prices rose during the last six months in response to higher demand and a much colder winter which resulted in a delayed peak demand season for fertilizer products. As a result, ammonia prices fell marginally to an average of US\$ 505.3 per tonne in 2014, while urea prices increased by nearly 4 per cent to an average of US\$360.3 per tonne.

Methanol

The oversupply issues facing the methanol market led to a fall in methanol prices of close to 1 per cent in 2014. Temporary natural gas supply issues facing Trinidad and Tobago as well as strong demand for derivative commodities led to a surge in prices over the first six months. An oversupply of Asian cargo to the European market, July however, led to a steep fall in FOB Rotterdam prices which persisted throughout the third quarter, before stabilizing in the final quarter of 2014. Overall, methanol prices averaged US\$ 513.50 per tonne, down from US\$ 517.30 per tonne in 2013.

Iron and Steel

In light of weaker economic growth across Latin America, iron and steel prices fell marginally over 2014. During the early months of the year, the iron and steel market was in oversupply as investors remained tentative about global economic prospects. As the year progressed, the gap between demand and supply tightened in response to increased demand. Persistent economic sluggishness in key markets, however, militated against any major surge in prices over the course of the year. Wire rods and billet prices averaged US\$583.6 and US\$492.6 per tonne respectively – representing declines of 2 per cent and about 5 per cent, respectively, over 2013 price levels.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

In 2014, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean experienced sluggish growth rates mainly due to weaker external demand and investor confidence (Table 17). Economic growth decelerated from 3 per cent in 2013 to just under 1 ½ per cent in 2014.

In Latin America, inflation continued to exceed official targets. Brazil's inflation rate exceeded the Central Bank's 2-4 per cent target range to average 6.3 per cent in 2014, a marginal increase from the 6.2 per cent recorded in 2013. Similarly, in Mexico, the inflation rate averaged 4 per cent in 2014, just outside the upper threshold of the official target range. Venezuela also continued to struggle with high inflation as the rate

accelerated to 62 per cent in 2014, up from 40 per cent in 2013.

While Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis had some success in reducing their external vulnerabilities under their respective IMF-supported programmes, fiscal risks remain elevated in the Caribbean (Box 5). With public debt levels in excess of 90 per cent of GDP, tourism-based economies such as Barbados and those in the Eastern Caribbean remained highly indebted in 2014. The external positions of several Caribbean economies also weakened as evidenced by wider current account deficits (Table 18). The recent decline in oil prices, coupled with deteriorating fiscal conditions, considerably weakened the outlook for the Venezuelan economy.

TABLE 17

REAL GDP GROWTH – SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

/YEAR-ON-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE/

Country	2010 ^r	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^r	2014 ^e
The Bahamas	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3
Barbados	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Belize	3.1	2.1	3.3	1.5	3.4
Chile	5.7	5.8	5.5	4.3	1.8
Colombia	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.9	4.6
Eastern Caribbean Currency Union	-2.7	-0.2	0.3	1.1	1.7
Guyana	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.8
Haiti	-5.5	5.5	2.9	4.2	2.8
Jamaica	-1.5	1.4	-0.5	0.2	0.5
Mexico	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.1
Suriname	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.1	2.9

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Datbase (April 2015) and Regional Economic Outlook (April 2015).

- e Estimate.
- r Revised.

TABLE 18

RATIO OF CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES
/PER CENT/

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^e
The Bahamas	-10.1	-15.0	-18.3	-17.7	-21.6
Barbados	-5.8	-12.8	-9.3	-9.3	-9.1
Belize	-2.4	-1.1	-1.2	-4.4	-5.7
Guyana	-9.6	-13.1	-11.6	-13.3	-15.9
Haiti	-1.5	-4.3	-5.7	-6.7	-5.8
Jamaica	-8.0	-12.1	-10.7	-8.9	-6.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	-20.8	-15.9	-9.8	-6.7	-10.7
St. Lucia	-16.2	-18.7	-13.5	-12.8	-12.4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-30.6	-29.4	-27.5	-31.3	-29.4
Suriname	14.9	5.8	3.4	-3.9	-7.3

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2015).

e Estimate.

TABLE 19 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL LENDING AGENCIES, 2009-2014 /US\$ MILLION/

/ OS\$ INTELLON/							
Country	Institution	Date of Arrangement	Amount	Purpose			
Antigua and Barbuda	IMF	June 8, 2010	\$117.80	To restore fiscal and debt sustainability.			
Barbados	IDB	December 16, 2014	\$17.50	To grant SMEs greater access to credit.			
Belize	IMF CDF	February 20, 2009 February 21, 2011	\$6.90 \$3.50	Natural Disaster Assistance for storm damage and flooding. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support the SME's and "green" initiatives by the private sector.			
Dominica	IMF CDF CDF	February 06, 2009 October 01, 2012 July 23, 2013	\$8.40 \$7.30 \$7.14	Natural Disaster Assistance for damage caused by Hurricane Dean. ESF¹ increased by \$5.1 million in July 2009. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support the agriculture sector. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support the agriculture sector and infrastructure.			
Dominican Republic	IMF	November 09, 2009	\$1,700.0	To mitigate the effects of the global economic slowdown.			
Grenada	IMF IMF CDF IMF	June 04, 2009 April 02,2010 October 01,2013 June 26, 2014	\$6.80 \$13.30 \$5.80 \$21.70	 ECF² increased to cope with global economic slowdown. ECF to cushion the effects of the global economic slowdown. Development. ECF to improve competitiveness and medium-term growth. 			
Guyana	CDF IDB	October 01, 2012 December 19, 2014	\$7.30 \$15.00	 Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support the agriculture sector. To finance citizen security program. 			
Haiti	IMF WB IMF IMF WB IDB	January 27, 2010 January 13,2010 July 21, 2010 July 21, 2010 August 05, 2010 July 02, 1905	\$102.00 \$100.00 \$268.00 \$60.00 \$30.00 \$176.00	 ECF augmented to cope with earthquake Emergency Financing. Full cancellation of outstanding liabilities to the Fund (SDR 178 million). Additional funding under the ECF to help boost international reserves. Emergency Financing. Disbursements went towards several sectors (water and sanitation, education and agriculture) including US\$50 million for budget support. 			
Jamaica	IMF IDB IMF IDB	February 04, 2010 August 13, 2010 December 15, 2010 May 01, 2013 December 12, 1014	\$1,270.00 \$20.00 \$200.00 \$932.30 \$10.00	 27-month loan Stand-By Arrangement to combat the global financial crisis. To strengthen fiscal policy. Fiscal policy reform. Fiscal policy reform. To increase resilience to climate change. 			
St. Kitts-Nevis	IMF IMF	May 19, 2009 July 28, 2011	\$3.40 \$84.50	 Natural Disaster Assistance for damage caused by Hurricane Omar. Stand-By Arrangement to support the country's economic programme including fiscal adjustment measures and debt restructuring. 			
St. Lucia	IMF IMF CDF	July 27, 2009 January 12, 2011 July 02, 2011	\$10.70 \$8.20 \$6.10	 To mitigate the effects of the global economic slowdown. To cope with the economic consequences of Hurricane Tomas. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support SMEs and the agriculture sector. 			
St. Lucia	IMF IMF CDF	July 27, 2009 January 12, 2011 July 02, 2011	\$10.70 \$8.20 \$6.10	 To mitigate the effects of the global economic slowdown. To cope with the economic consequences of Hurricane Tomas. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to support SMEs and the agriculture sector. 			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	IMF IMF	May 31, 2009 February 28, 2011 July 25, 2011	\$5.70 \$3.30 \$2.00	 To mitigate the effects of the global economic slowdown. To cope with the economic consequences of Hurricane Tomas, given under the RCF³. To meet urgent balance of payment needs following destruction by adverse weather conditions in April 2011 provided 			
	CDF	May 24, 2011	\$1.60	 under the RCF³. Country Assistance Programme (CAP) to assist with the construction of the new Argyle International Airport. 			
C	CDF	October 01, 2012	\$3.20	Supplemental loan to an existing Country Assistance Programme (CAP). Natural Directors Programme Relief			
Suriname	IDB	November 24, 2010	\$0.30	Natural Disasters Prevention Relief.			

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the CARICOM Development Fund.

The Exogenous Shock Facility (ESF) provides policy support and financial assistance to low-income countries facing exogenous shocks. The Extended Credit Facility (ECF) is a three-year arrangement for lower income countries. It was formerly known as the Poverty Reduction Growth Facility.

RCF provides rapid financial assistance for low-income countries with an urgent balance of payment need, and does not require any programmebased conditionality or review.

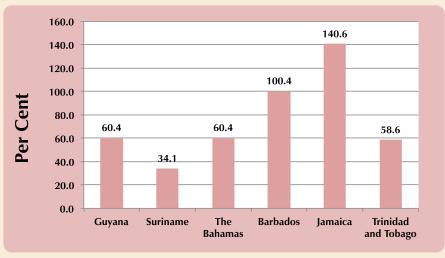
BOX 5 DEBT CHALLENGES IN THE CARIBBEAN

The Caribbean region continues to grapple with exceptionally high levels of public debt. The lingering effects of the global financial crisis, and the ensuing sluggish recovery in developed economies severely weakened growth and amplified existing fiscal vulnerabilities in the region's tourism-dependent countries. These vulnerabilities arose at an inopportune time when policymakers had already accelerated public spending for rebuilding efforts (due to natural disasters) and to lower external demand.

Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis benefitted from sovereign debt restructuring as well as the IMF's sizeable financial assistance programmes (Table 19) which served to reduce their fiscal and debt vulnerabilities. Prior to debt restructuring, the general government debt ratios in these countries exceeded 100 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)). However, while the mandated debt exchange and fiscal consolidation have provided some amelioration in debt burdens, these countries still hold a sizeable accumulation of debt (Chart 1). Grenada is the latest Caribbean country to enter into a Fund-supported programme. According to the Fund, while the country's fiscal consolidation appears to be on track, concerns over the country's debt overhang have intensified and at end-May 2015 discussions are still ongoing on a possible debt restructuring. Barbados also continues to be faced by debt challenges resulting in a downgrade of the sovereign debt rating from B to BB – (outlook negative) by Standard and Poor's Ratings in December 2014.

A high level of debt is particularly onerous since it has the potential to constrain a country's economic growth, reduce its resilience to economic and financial shocks and often results in higher borrowing costs.

CHART 1
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP – 2014
SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015 and Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.



APPENDIX ONE

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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TABLE A.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (2000) PRICES BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN, 2010-2014

/PER CENT/

SECTOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Agriculture	-15.7	1.2	-2.4	0.3	8.6
Petroleum	1.8	-3.7	-1.9	0.2	-2.0
Manufacturing	0.8	1.7	-1.3	2.6	0.5
Electricity and Water	5.5	4.2	2.9	3.7	-0.2
Construction	-5.8	-2.4	-0.9	3.0	4.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	1.0	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.5
Distribution	-4.8	-1.4	2.3	4.9	2.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.5	0.9	2.5	4.8	3.3
Government	1.2	2.4	7.5	0.7	1.2
Other Services ¹	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.3
TOTAL	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	2.1	0.9

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Includes Hotels and Guest Houses, Education and Community Services and Personal Services.

TABLE A.2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN, 2010-2014 /TT\$MILLION/

SECTOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Agriculture	816.0	902.8	880.7	927.8	968.7
Petroleum	56,298.6	71,280.2	65,184.1	76,254.9	75,794.2
Manufacturing	7,370.9	8,807.5	9,769.4	9,686.1	10,050.3
Electricity and Water	1,809.7	2,000.1	1,930.2	2,098.3	2,179.3
Construction	9,410.5	8,772.3	8,778.5	9,352.3	10,369.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	8,185.1	7,819.5	8,268.0	8,410.8	8,148.7
Distribution	19,060.6	22,749.6	24,810.5	26,368.0	28,213.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	14,812.5	16,229.5	18,090.1	19,448.1	20,081.7
Government	10,423.9	12,383.6	12,668.4	13,998.6	14,684.5
Other Services ¹	5,717.7	6,309.1	6,603.7	7,686.4	7,941.7
FISIM ²	-5,812.5	-5,721.8	-5,276.0	-5,292.8	-4,999.7
Value Added Tax	6,032.3	4,917.0	6,337.4	6,670.0	6,409.7
TOTAL	134,125.2	156,449.4	158,045.0	175,608.5	179,842.0

SOURCE: Review of the Economy.

Includes Hotels and Guest Houses, Education and Community Services and Personal Services.

² Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

TABLE A.3

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF G.D.P. AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010-2014 / PER CENT /

SECTOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Agriculture	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Petroleum	42.0	45.6	41.2	43.4	42.1
Manufacturing	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.6
Electricity and Water	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	7.0	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.5
Distribution	14.2	14.5	15.7	15.0	15.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	11.0	10.4	11.4	11.1	11.2
Government	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2
Other Services ¹	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
FISIM ²	-4.3	-3.7	-3.3	-3.0	-2.8
Value Added Tax	4.5	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Review of the Economy.

Includes Hotels and Guest Houses, Education and Community Services and Personal Services.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

TABLE A.4

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2010-2014

PRODUCTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
VEGETABLES (000 kgs)					
Tomato	2,142	1,510	1,470	1,501	1,249*
Cabbage	291	787	1,123	336	247*
Cucumber	1,291	1,193	1,355	1,217	947*
Dasheen	2,279	2,741	2,804	3,427	2,978*
Rice	2,260	2,667	2,200	2,859	2,914*
Pigeon Peas	121	2,033	1,532	770	1,980*
Pumpkin	1,773	4,818	2,537	2,751	1,678*
Melongene	533	1,577	1,285	1,113	873*
MEAT SUPPLY (000 kgs)					
Beef and Veal					
Production	364	406	257	308	189**
Imports	3,127	5,108	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pork					
Production	3,341	3,334	3,961	2,666	1,146**
Imports	3,302	4,951	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mutton					
Production	309	175	76	197	92**
Imports	1,626	5,396	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Broilers (000 birds): Production	35,664	34,220	34,240	26,392	16,401**
Table Eggs (000 doz): Production	8,081	5,498	5,508	5,361	2,630**
Milk (000 litres): Production	4,286	4,950	4,207	4,127	2,001**
COCOA (000 kgs)					
Production	515	339	438	294	105**
Exports	883	469	293	n.a.	n.a.
Local Sales	23	38	25	n.a.	n.a.
COFFEE (000 kgs)					
Production	13	1	7	1	5**
Exports	1	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Local Sales	1	13	6	n.a.	n.a.
CITRUS (000 kgs)					
Production	203	375	355	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a.	n.a.

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

^{*} Data for the period Jan to August 2014.

^{**} Data for the period Jan to June 2014.

TABLE A.5

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CRUDE OIL AND RELATED PRODUCTS AND PETROCHEMICALS, 2010-2014

COMMODITY GROUP	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil					
Exploration (meters)					
Depth Drilled	56,461	112,909	116,179	108,400	110,711
Of which: Exploration	,	,	,	,	,
Production (000 barrels)					
Crude Oil and Condensates	35,837	33,550	29,915	29,617	29,659
Of which: Condensates	11,235	8,444	4,638	4,882	5,357
Daily Average (b/d)	98,227	91,974	81,710	81,140	81,251
Imports (000 barrels)					·
Crude Oil Imports	24,944	30,426	20,952	29,092	20,694
Of which: u.p.a.	292	326	339	238	211
Refining (000 barrels)					
Refinery Throughput	46,167	50,098	39,060	48,178	38,212
Refinery Output	44,089	48,227	37,292	46,737	36,780
Capacity Utilization (%) ¹	77	83	65	80	58
Exports (000 barrels)					
Crude Oil Exports	16,585	14,461	10,478	12,469	11,900
Petroleum Products	35,030	41,218	32,445	37,176	29,084
Natural Gas (Mn cubic feet/day)					
Production	4,330	4,149	4,122	4,144	4,069
Utilization ²	4,005	3,843	3,823	3,854	3,787
Of which: Petrochemicals	1,190	1,163	1,114	1,111	1,098
Electricity Generation	293	304	304	304	301
LNG	2,316	2,160	2,175	2,214	2,178
Natural Gas Liquids (000 barrels)					
Production	17,223	16,043	12,890	12,573	11,992
Exports	16,902	15,670	11,537	12,724	10,805
Local Sales	143	440	700	443	763
Closing Stock	177	-68	652	-594	423
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)					
Production	6,262	5,715	5,453	5,129	5,172
Exports	5,931	5,273	4,992	4,704	4,769
Local Sales	8	7	6	5	4
Stock Change	323	435	455	421	399
Methanol (000 tonnes)					
Production	5,932	5,904	5,491	5,633	5,481
Exports	5,978	5,793	5,549	5,714	5,525
Local Sales	7	9	7	7	6
Stock Change	-53	102	-65	-88	-50

 $SOURCES: \\ Ministry of Energy and Energy \\ Affairs and Central \\ Bank of \\ Trinidad \\ and \\ Tobago.$

 $^{^{1}\,\,}$ Refinery capacity is estimated at 165,000 barrels per day.

² Utilization refers to gas sales and does not include natural gas used in own consumption.

TABLE A.6

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS AND CEMENT, 2010-2014

PRODUCTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
STEEL PRODUCTS (000 TONNES)					
(i) Direct Reduced Iron					
Production	1,751.8	1,705.6	1,684.3	1,749.7	1,633.0
Exports	1,002.6	1,037.5	1,018.2	1,054.2	1,064.8
Local Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own Consumption	603.0	616.6	614.4	788.4	519.0
(ii) Billets					
Production	571.6	603.5	623.8	615.8	483.3
Exports	150.6	102.5	172.3	230.5	151.2
Local Sales	38.5	39.4	37.6	40.7	45.2
Own Consumption	382.5	463.9	416.4	309.9	312.4
(iii) Wire Rods					
Production	361.2	427.2	393.8	296.7	300.0
Exports	316.5	356.3	372.1	278.3	289.2
Local Sales	33.6	30.2	25.6	24.9	25.8
Own Consumption	0.4	1.0	4.0	2.2	1.3
CEMENT (000 TONNES)					
Production	790.9	827.3	654.1	801.6	836.5
Imports	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0
Local Sales	548.4	535.2	511.6	618.2	666.0
Exports	245.0	292.2	185.3	196.2	170.3

TABLE A.7

PRICES OF SELECTED EXPORT COMMODITIES, 2010-2014

SECTOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (WTI¹; US\$/bbl²)	79.4	95.1	94.2	97.9	93.1
Crude Oil (Brent; US\$/bbl²)	80.0	111.3	111.8	109.1	99.6
Natural Gas (Henry Hub; US\$/mmbtu³)	4.4	4.0	2.8	3.7	4.4
Ammonia (FOB Caribbean; US\$/tonne)	362.7	534.2	559.9	506.3	505.6
Urea (FOB Caribbean; US\$/tonne)	311.4	435.8	476.4	347.3	360.3
Methanol (FOB Rotterdam; US\$/tonne)	338.3	430.0	429.7	517.3	513.5
Billets (FOB Latin America; US\$/tonne)	543.4	648.9	573.0	517.5	492.6
Wire Rods (FOB Latin America; US\$/tonne)	601.7	699.5	657.6	596.4	583.6

SOURCE: Bloomberg; Green Markets; Fertilizer Week; European Chemical News; Monthly Methanol Newsletter (TECNON); Metal Bulletin; Platts.

All prices are monthly averages of published quotations and not necessarily realised prices.

West Texas Intermediate.

US dollars per barrel.

TABLE A.8

INDEX OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (1995=100), 2010-2014¹

PRODUCTS	WEIGHT	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p
Food Processing	58	511.7	493.3	522.6	409.0	366.3
Drink and Tobacco	63	1,115.6	1,131.6	1,138.4	1,136.8	1,073.6
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	6	2,424.6	2,400.3	2,051.9	1,859.0	1,682.2
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	27	299.7	295.0	289.5	327.3	324.8
Wood and Related Products	7	977.6	1,132.9	1,046.0	973.5	932.3
Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals	43	349.4	343.4	343.4	342.2	331.1
Assembly-Type and Related Industries	61	1,439.6	1,626.6	1,537.0	1,469.7	1,366.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	10	194.9	187.4	192.3	201.4	197.9
Electricity	40	147.0	144.5	129.1	131.0	122.9
Water	6	147.1	160.7	163.3	156.4	159.1
All Industry Index						
(excluding petrochem, oil & natural gas, explor., product. & refining)	320	753.6	790.5	769.5	733.9	686.9
Explor., & product. of oil, natural gas, etc.	445	143.6	136.5	128.4	127.5	126.9
Petrochemicals	182	255.3	234.1	226.4	211.0	211.4
Oil & natural gas refining	53	553.3	555.5	424.8	601.0	500.9
All Industry Index						
(including petrochem, oil & natural gas,						
explor., product. & refining)	1,000	381.0	385.8	367.2	362.0	341.4

¹ Indices are computed as averages of the quarters for each period.

TABLE A.9

ANNUAL CHANGES IN THE INDICES OF PRODUCTION AND HOURS WORKED (ALL EMPLOYEES), 2012-2014¹

/ PER CENT /

INDUSTRY	DOME	STIC PRODU	CTION ²	INDEX C	OF HOURS W (1995=100)	ORKED ²
	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p
Food Processing	5.9	-21.7	-10.4	-2.0	-1.3	-1.9
Drink and Tobacco	0.6	-0.1	-5.6	-3.9	0.5	-1.1
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	-14.5	-9.4	-9.5	-9.8	2.3	5.2
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	-1.8	13.1	-0.8	-3.0	-5.5	-3.6
Wood and Related Products	-7.7	-6.9	-4.2	-5.0	10.8	14.6
Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals	0.0	-0.3	-3.2	-11.5	4.6	-17.3
Assembly-Type and Related Industries	-5.5	-4.4	-7.0	-11.1	-26.7	-19.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.6	4.7	-1.8	-10.4	-10.5	-6.2
Electricity	-10.7	1.5	-6.2	13.7	2.8	-0.8
Water	1.6	-4.2	1.7	15.2	-25.8	-11.1
All Industry Index						
(excluding petrochem, oil, natural gas, explor., product. & refining etc.)	-2.7	-4.6	-6.4	-3.4	-8.4	-6.8
Explor. & product of oil, natural gas, etc.	-5.9	-0.7	-0.5	15.1	11.1	4.3
Petrochemicals	-3.3	-6.8	0.2	-3.3	0.2	5.5
Oil & natural gas refining	-23.5	41.5	-16.7	6.1	1.3	2.0
All Industry Index						
(including petrochem, oil & natural gas, explor., product. & refining etc.)	-4.8	-1.4	-5.7	-1.3	-5.6	-4.2

¹ Indices are computed as quarterly averages for the period.

Percentage changes over the corresponding period.

TABLE A.10

ANNUAL CHANGES IN THE INDICES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT (ALL EMPLOYEES), 2014-2014¹ / PER CENT /

INDUSTRY		WEEKLY EA (1995=100)		EMPLOYMENT ² (1995=100)			
	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p	
Food Processing	-11.3	13.8	-16.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	
Drink and Tobacco	9.9	5.5	2.8	-5.8	-2.8	-3.4	
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	10.1	8.8	12.2	0.9	3.8	1.6	
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	-1.3	8.1	-5.8	4.0	-9.4	-4.0	
Wood and Related Products	4.2	3.8	2.4	-1.2	-4.5	-0.7	
Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals	3.2	6.3	1.5	-5.2	-1.2	-7.1	
Assembly-Type and Related Industries	-12.6	-11.5	15.8	-4.2	-9.8	-2.7	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	23.0	-3.9	2.9	-18.6	0.5	0.3	
Electricity	22.2	19.1	-7.8	-0.8	-0.7	4.3	
Water	9.8	41.4	-11.5	-0.8	-16.8	-7.4	
All Industry Index							
(excluding petrochem., oil, natural gas, explor., product. & refining etc.)	3.6	15.7	-5.0	-2.3	-5.4	-2.7	

¹ Indices are computed as averages of the quarters for each period.

² Percentage changes over the corresponding period.

TABLE A.11

ANNUAL CHANGES IN THE INDICES OF REAL EARNINGS AND OUTPUT PER MAN HOUR WORKED (ALL EMPLOYEES), 2012-2014¹
/ PER CENT /

INDUSTRY	REAL EARNINGS ² (1995=100)			INDEX OF OUTPUT PER MAN HOUR WORK (1995=100)		
	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p	2012	2013 ^r	2014 ^p
Food Processing	-18.8	8.1	-21.2	8.3	-20.8	-8.7
Drink and Tobacco	0.6	0.3	-2.7	4.6	-0.7	-4.5
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	-3.9	-2.2	0.2	-5.2	-11.4	-13.9
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	-9.8	2.8	-10.8	1.3	19.7	2.9
Wood and Related Products	-4.8	-1.3	-3.1	-2.8	-14.2	-18.2
Chemical and Non-Metallic Minerals	-5.6	1.1	-4.1	12.5	-4.9	17.1
Assembly-Type and Related Industries	-19.9	-16.0	9.5	8.2	29.1	15.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	12.6	-8.6	-2.7	14.4	17.1	4.7
Electricity	11.7	13.3	-12.7	-21.3	-1.5	-5.2
Water	0.3	34.7	-16.2	-11.1	26.8	14.4
All Industry Index						
(excluding petrochem, oil, nautral gas,						
explor., product. & refining)	-5.3	10.1	-10.1	0.9	4.1	0.4
Explor., & product. of oil, natural gas, etc.	-8.6	-7.4	-13.1	-18.4	-10.7	-4.7
Petrochemicals	-22.9	-6.1	24.6	0.3	-7.0	-4.4
Oil & natural gas refining	-0.4	-2.6	-3.8	-28.3	39.1	-18.2
All Industry Index						
(including petrochem, oil & natural gas,						
explor., product. & refining)	-4.5	3.9	-7.0	-3.6	4.5	-1.5

¹ Indices are computed as quarterly averages for each period.

Percentage changes over the corresponding period.

TABLE A.12

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES, 2010-2014 / JANUARY 2003=100 /

CECTIONS	WEIGHTS	2010	2011	2012	2012	2014		20	14	
SECTIONS	WEIGHTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1	II	Ш	IV
Inflation Rate (%)1										
All Sections	1000	10.5	5.1	9.3	5.2	5.7	3.8	3.1	7.0	8.8
Food	180	22.1	10.5	19.1	8.7	10.0	5.0	3.8	13.9	17.6
Core ²	820	4.3	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.4
Retail Price Index										
All Sections	1000	174.9	183.8	200.8	211.2	223.3	216.9	220.2	224.0	231.8
Food	180	376.8	416.2	495.8	539.1	593.2	562.8	576.7	595.0	638.2
Core	820	130.5	132.8	136.1	139.3	142.1	141.0	142.0	142.6	142.6
Per cent Contribution To Change In Index										
Food	180	73.7	79.2	84.2	74.6	80.1	61.8	57.2	89.0	91.4
Core	820	26.3	20.8	15.8	25.4	19.9	38.2	42.8	11.0	8.6

Annual figures represent the percentage change over the average for the previous year; quarterly figures represent the percentage change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The component of measured inflation that has no medium to long term-run impact on real output in Trinidad and Tobago. This measure excludes

food prices.

TABLE A.13

INDEX OF PRODUCERS' PRICES, 2010-2014¹

/ OCT. 1978=100 /

INDUSTRY	WEIGHTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Food Processing	191	661.7	678.7	703.0	708.8	709.7
		3.8	2.6	3.6	0.8	0.1
Drink and Tobacco	121	1,011.7	1,087.3	1,179.2	1,238.5	1,321.6
		8.1	7.5	8.4	5.0	6.7
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	101	298.4	299.8	303.5	303.5	303.5
		0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing & Paper Converters	93	384.5	388.3	389.2	391.7	392.3
		6.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Wood & Related Products	89	333.5	345.6	350.2	347.9	348.0
		0.0	3.6	1.3	-0. 7	0.0
Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals	148	562.6	563.1	592.6	609.3	614.2
		-3.9	0.1	5.2	2.8	0.8
Assembly-Type and Related Industries	257	340.8	343.0	346.9	345.8	345.5
		1.0	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.1
All Industry	1000	515.2	529.8	551.8	562.3	573.3
		2.7	2.8	4.1	1.9	2.0

The figures in parentheses represent the percentage change over the average for the previous year.

TABLE A.14

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS, 2010-2014¹

/ TT\$MILLION /

		F	ISCAL YEAR	S	
EXPENDITURE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p
Current Revenue	43,632.0	47,213.6	49,234.5	52,259.1	57,021.7
Current Expenditure ²	37,275.7	41,649.9	44,487.1	49,228.7	53,263.1
Current Account Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	6,356.3	5,563.7	4,747.4	3,030.4	3,758.6
Capital Revenue	230.9	287.0	43.4	501.4	1,291.3
Capital Expenditure and Net lending ³	6,399.2	6,952.6	6,987.7	8,439.8	7,769.9
Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	188.0	-1,101.9	-2,196.9	-4,908.0	-2,720.0
Total Financing (net)	-188.0	11,019.0	2,196.9	4,908.0	2,720.0
External Financing (Net)	393.5	545.2	1,054.1	-563.1	3,156.5
Net External Borrowing	393.5	545.2	1,054.1	-563.1	3,156.5
Disbursements	840.6	1,175.3	1,765.6	154.7	3,710.4
Repayments	447.1	630.1	711.5	717.8	553.9
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Financing (Net)	-581.5	556.7	1,142.8	5,471.5	436.5
Treasury Bills (Net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds (Net)	-824.4	-917.8	1,754.2	-337.4	107.6
Disbursements	301.3	446.6	2,880.9	1,500.0	1,729.1
Repayments	1,125.7	1,364.4	1,126.7	1,837.4	1,621.5
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uncashed Balances (Net) ⁴	242.9	1,474.5	-611.4	5,808.9	328.9
Memo Items					
Primary Balance ⁵	3,478.3	1,764.6	740.2	-2,099.3	161.5
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) as a Percentage of GDP (current market prices)					
Current Account Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	4.9	3.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-2.9	-1.5
Primary Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	2.7	1.2	0.5	-1.2	0.1

SOURCES: Ministry of Finance: Review of Fiscal Measures, various years. Review of the Economy, 2014. Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Monthly Statistical Digest, various issues.

Refers to accounts of Consolidated Fund, Unemployment Fund, Road Improvement Fund and the Infrastructure Development Fund. Data is in fiscal years (October 1st-September 30th).

Includes an adjustment for transfers to the Heritage and Stabilization Fund and funds expended from the Infrastructure Development Fund.

Includes an adjustment for Repayment of Past Lending and acquisition of physical capital assets.

Includes errors and ommissions, advances from the Central Bank and drawdowns from the treasury deposit accounts. Negative numbers represent an increase in deposits at the Central Bank.

The primary balance, also known as the non-interest balance, is equal to the overall balance exclusive of interest payments.

TABLE A.15

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, 2010-2014¹
/ TT\$MILLION /

EVBENIDITLIBE	FISCAL YEARS							
EXPENDITURE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p			
A. Oil Sector	18,478.2	20,966.1	20,560.7	19,987.0	21,460.6			
Corporation ²	14,734.4	16,193.8	15,846.0	15,573.3	16,969.5			
Withholding Tax	660.4	898.0	812.7	663.6	706.1			
Royalties	1,898.9	2,415.2	2,448.5	2,379.6	2,404.4			
Oil impost	90.5	117.9	95.6	105.3	78.9			
Unemployment levy	989.0	1,240.2	1,259.2	1,162.6	1,208.0			
Excise duties	105.0	101.0	98.7	102.6	93.6			
B. Non-Oil Sector	25,153.8	26,247.5	28,673.8	32,271.6	35,561.1			
Taxes on Income	12,103.8	15,105.6	15,206.3	16,910.9	17,849.5			
Companies	6,629.5	9,033.6	8,646.5	9,675.1	10,095.6			
Individuals	4,467.4	4,960.8	5,434.7	6,207.4	6,700.4			
Unemployment Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Health Surcharge	184.8	216.0	187.4	218.0	209.9			
Other	822.1	895.2	937.7	810.5	843.6			
Taxes on Property	22.1	10.7	4.6	4.2	3.4			
Lands and Buildings Taxes	22.1	10.7	4.6	4.2	3.4			
Taxes on Goods and Services	7,503.4	6,471.4	8,041.1	8,192.6	7,298.4			
Purchase Tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Excise Duties	600.2	604.4	626.5	601.2	582.2			
Motor Vehicles	375.5	428.6	524.3	551.5	566.8			
Value Added Tax	6,032.3	4,917.0	6,337.4	6,657.4	5,760.9			
Other	495.3	521.3	552.9	382.3	388.4			
Taxes on International Trade	1,905.5	2,167.8	2,319.4	2,587.7	2,902.6			
Import Duties	1,904.7	2,167.8	2,318.6	2,577.5	2,874.5			
Other	0.8	0.0	0.8	10.2	28.1			
Non-Tax Revenue	3,619.0	2,492.0	3,102.4	4,330.4	7,222.1			
National Lottery	205.0	215.0	245.8	179.7	262.9			
Interest	128.1	50.0	59.7	37.6	18.7			
Central Bank	920.1	478.6	478.8	565.8	404.2			
Other	2,365.8	1,748.4	2,350.1	3,547.3	6,536.3			
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUE	43,632.0	47,213.6	49,234.5	52,259.1	57,021.7			
Capital Revenue	230.9	287.0	43.4	501.4	1,291.3			
TOTAL REVENUE	43,862.9	47,500.6	49,277.9	52,760.1	58,313.0			

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance: Review of Fiscal Measures and Estimates of Revenue, various issues.

Refers to accounts of Consolidated Fund, Unemployment Fund, Road Improvement Fund and the Infrastructure Development Fund. Data is in fiscal years (October 1st-September 30th).

Includes receipts from signature bonuses and for the award of production sharing contracts.

EXPENDITURE	FISCAL YEARS						
EXPENDITORE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p		
Current Expenditure	37,275.7	41,649.9	44,487.1	49,228.7	53,263.1		
Wages and Salaries	6,711.0	7,179.7	7,282.3	9,171.5	8,764.8		
Goods and Services	6,441.2	6,504.3	7,061.6	7,180.0	8,030.7		
Interest	3,290.3	2,866.4	2,937.1	2,808.7	2,881.5		
External	444.2	379.5	389.2	371.4	534.4		
Domestic	2,846.1	2,486.9	2,547.9	2,437.4	2,347.1		
Transfers and Subsidies	20,833.2	25,099.5	27,206.1	30,068.4	33,586.1		
Of which:							
Statutory Boards and State Enterprises	7,042.2	9,268.3	10,101.3	9,399.5	9566.5		
Households	6,617.2	8,128.3	8,668.8	11,706.5	14,094.9		
Capital Expenditure and Net-Lending ²	6,399.2	6,952.6	6,987.7	8,439.8	7,769.9		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	43,674.9	48,602.4	51,474.8	57,668.5	61,033.0		
(in % of GDP at current market prices)	33.4	32.2	32.7	33.7	34.1		
Memo Items (% of Expenditure)							
Current Expenditure	85.3	85.7	86.4	85.4	87.3		
Capital Expenditure and Net-Lending	14.7	14.3	13.6	14.6	12.7		
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance: Review of Fiscal Measures, various issues.

Refers to accounts of Consolidated Fund, Unemployment Fund, Road Improvement Fund and the Infrastructure Development Fund. Data is in foscal years (October 1st-September 30th).

See footnote 3 on Table A.14.

TABLE A.17 (A)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL DEBT, 2010-2014 / US\$MILLION /

SECTOR	FISCAL YEARS								
SECTOR	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT									
Receipts	207.6	175.2	332.7	162.7	642.6				
Amortization	68.2	98.1	110.7	94.2	81.7				
Balance Outstanding (end of period)	61.0	60.9	61.5	59.8	94.3				
Interest	1,561.4	1,638.6	1,860.6	1,692.8	2,253.6				
Balance Outstanding/GDP (%)	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.4	7.3				
External Debt Service/Exports (%)	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1				

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

TABLE A.17 (B)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INTERNAL DEBT, 2010-2014¹ / TT\$MILLION /

CECTOR		F	ISCAL YEAR	RS .	
SECTOR	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
BONDS & NOTES					
Issue	5,093.9	0.0	4,000.0	6,600.0	1,835.8
Redemption	600.2	285.8	683.6	692.6	1,753.2
Outstanding	17,917.9	17,628.0	21,264.3	26,413.9	26,496.7
CLICO ZERO-COUPON BONDS					
Issue	0.0	0.0	8,290.6	1,080.4	327.7
Redemption ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,126.8	629.2
Outstanding	0.0	0.0	8,290.6	5,244.2	4,925.3
BOLTS & LEASES					
Issue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Redemption	61.3	66.9	69.4	76.1	79.7
Outstanding	611.5	544.7	471.2	395.1	315.4
OTHER ³					
Issue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Redemption	124.0	3.5	237.5	74.0	0.0
Outstanding	332.0	329.8	10.7	10.7	10.7
Total Internal Debt Outstanding	18,861.4	18,502.5	30,036.8	32,063.9	31,748.1
Internal Debt Outstanding/GDP (%)	14.4	12.3	19.1	18.7	17.7
Internal Debt Service/Revenues (%)	2.8	1.5	2.6	9.9	6.4

¹ Excludes OMOs, Debt Management Bills and Treasury Bonds.

² Includes the exchange of bonds for units in the CLICO Investment Fund (CIF).

³ Comprises tax-free saving bonds, central bank fixed interest rate bonds and public sector emolument bonds.

TABLE A.18 (A)

COMMERCIAL BANKS: SELECTED DATA, 2010-2014 / TT\$MILLION /

			ENI	O OF PERIO	OD	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A.	OUTSTANDING					
	1. Aggregate Deposits (adj.)	70,901.6	78,829.4	88,883.8	92,603.5	101,195.1
	Demand Deposits (adj.) ¹	21,040.7	26,494.9	30,285.4	34,073.6	40,824.1
	Time Deposits (adj.) ²	10,981.4	10,356.0	10,391.9	9,473.2	9,509.7
	Savings Deposits (adj.) ³	19,953.3	22,468.4	24,748.5	27,437.8	29,899.5
	Foreign Currency Deposits (adj) ⁴	18,926.3	19,510.1	23,458.0	21,618.9	20,961.8
	2. Gross Bank Credit ⁵	44,299.3	45,980.3	47,740.4	50,032.0	55,924.6
	Of which:					
	Business Purposes	19,184.7	20,930.0	21,026.9	21,128.9	22,399.3
	Corporate	17,979.0	19,632.9	19,669.1	19,798.0	21,108.5
	Non-Corporate	1,205.6	1,297.0	1,357.8	1,330.9	1,290.7
	3. Investments	23,397.9	23,641.2	34,513.2	34,387.5	36,698.5
	Government Securities	11,400.8	10,543.9	15,289.4	14,675.8	17,363.9
	Other Investments ⁶	11,997.1	13,097.3	19,223.9	19,711.6	19,334.6
	Of which:					
	Interest-bearing Special Deposit Facility ⁷	4,500.0	4,500.0	6,000.0	6,000.0	6,000.0
B.	ANNUAL CHANGE					
	1. Aggregate Deposits (adj.)	-1,722.9	7,927.9	10,054.4	3,719.8	8,591.6
	Demand Deposits (adj.)	1,730.3	5,454.2	3,790.5	3,788.2	6,750.5
	Time Deposits (adj.)	-1,700.1	-625.4	35.9	-918.7	36.5
	Savings Deposits (adj.)	2,250.7	2,515.1	2,280.1	2,689.4	2,461.7
	Foreign Currency Deposits (adj.)	-4,003.8	583.8	3,947.9	-1,839.1	-657.1
	2. Gross Bank Credit	447.2	1,681.0	1,760.1	2,291.6	5,892.6
	Of which:					
	Business Purposes	-443.5	1,745.3	96.9	102.0	1,270.4
	Corporate	-293.7	1,653.9	36.1	128.9	1,310.5
	Non-Corporate	-159.8	91.4	60.8	-26.9	-40.2
	3. Investments	1,910.0	243.3	10,872.0	-125.8	2,311.0
	Government Securities	2,595.3	-856.9	4,745.4	-613.6	2,688.1
	Other Investments	-685.3	1,100.2	6,126.6	487.7	-377.0
	Of which:					
	Interest-Bearing Special Deposit Facility	1,000.0	0.0	1,500.0	0.0	0.0

- ${\small 2}\quad \hbox{Total time deposits minus Central Government's deposits and deposits of non-residents}.$
- ³ Total savings deposits *minus* Central Government's deposits and deposits of non-residents.
- Total demand, savings and time deposits in foreign currency *minus* those of non-residents.
- Total loans **excluding** loans to non-residents and Central Government.
- 6 Interest-bearing deposits at the Central Bank, other local and foreign securities, and equity in subsidiaries and affiliates.
- In December 2005, the interest rate paid on special deposits was reduced to zero and the commercial banks were required to place in aggregate a total of TT\$1.0 billion in a special interest-bearing deposit account at the Central Bank for a minimum of one year. Additional deposits were placed by the commercial banks between 2006 and 2012 including TT\$500 million placed in June 2006, TT\$ 2.0 billion placed in November 2009, TT\$1.0 billion placed in November 2010 and TT\$1.49 billion placed in March 2012.

Total demand deposits minus non-residents' and Central Government's demand deposits, cash items in process of collection on other banks, and branch clearings, plus cashiers and branch clearings.

TABLE A.18 (B)
SUMMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM, 2010-2014
/ TT\$MILLION /

		EN	D OF PERIC	OD	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Net Foreign Assets ¹	65,637	72,104	71,785	79,345	86,226
Monetary Authorities	55,127	60,014	55,783	64,257	71,745
Commercial Banks	10,511	12,091	16,002	15,088	14,480
Net Domestic Assets	6,416	5,471	15,675	15,033	16,838
Net claims on public sector Central Government (net)	-14,308 -14,173	-18,418 -13,538	-17,478 -13,000	-39,190 -32,036	-45,684 -40,976
Treasury bills	7,245	7,328	10,385	10,011	9,567
Other government securities	4,273	3,237	4,924	4,685	7,817
Other credit (net)	-25,691	-24,102	-28,310	-46,732	-58,360
Local government (net)	-456	-694	-727	-1,073	-1,091
Statutory bodies (net)	-839	-5,142	-3,986	-5,693	-5,843
Public enterprises (net)	1,160	956	235	-388	2,226
Official capital and surplus	-7,191	-7,844	-7,003	-7,204	-6,127
Credit to Other Financial Institutions (net) Credit to private sector	-9,251 38,887	-10,025 41,402	-12,605 43,010	-9,238 45,043	-10,206 48,311
Interbank float	525	351	454	1,069	450
Other assets (net)	-2,245	5	9,298	24,554	30,093
Liabilities to Private Sector (M3)	72,054	77,576	87,460	94,378	103,064
Money and quasi-money	56,526	61,397	69,190	75,695	84,301
Money	19,539	21,061	25,820	28,940	35,808
Currency in circulation	4,242	4,690	5,395	6,050	6,895
Demand deposits	15,297	16,371	20,424	22,890	28,913
Quasi-Money	36,987	40,336	43,370	46,755	48,493
Time deposits Savings deposits	9,760 27,227	9,811 30,524	10,045 33,325	10,083 36,672	8,941 39,552
Securitized Instruments	87	73	23	22	9
Private capital and surplus	15,440	16,106	18,246	18,662	18,753
	Changes	as a per co	ent of begi	nning-of-pe	eriod M3
Net Foreign Assets (Query below)	-0.2	9.0	-0.4	8.6	7.3
Net Domestic Assets	1.7	-1.3	13.2	-0.7	1.9
Net Claims on Public Sector	7.1	-5.7	1.2	-24.8	-6.9
Of which: Central Government	2.7	0.9	0.7	-21.8	-9.5
Credit to private sector	0.3	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.5
Other assets (net)	2.6	3.1	12.0	17.4	5.9
Liabilities to Private Sector (M3)	1.5	7.7	12.7	7.9	9.2
Memorandum Items:					
Net Domestic Assets	6,416	3,922	15,675	15,033	16,838
Net claims on public sector	-14,308	-20,545	-17,478	-39,190	-45,684
Central Government	-14,173	-15,666	-13,000	-32,036	-40,976
Credit to the private sector	0.5	6.5	3.9	4.7	7.3
(12-month increase in per cent) M3 Velocity	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7

¹ Effective March 15, 2007, the Heritage and Stabilization Fund (HSF) was no longer included as part of the Central Bank's assets.

TABLE A.19
LIQUIDITY POSITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, 2013-2014
/ TT\$MILLION /

				END OF	PERIOD			
		20	13			20)14	
	1	II	III	IV	ı	II	III	IV
Legal Reserves Position								
Required Reserves ¹	12,458.5	12,647.2	12,812.9	13,550.1	13,824.1	14,269.6	14,100.4	14,908.3
Cash Reserves	18,248.4	19,414.8	21,085.8	20,104.8	21,356.9	20,569.2	20,159.8	20,832.0
Excess (+) or Shortage (-)	5,789.9	6,767.6	8,272.9	6,554.7	7,532.9	6,299.6	6,059.4	5,923.7
Average Excess(+) or Shortage(-)	6,043.5	6,196.1	8,417.5	7,046.7	7,178.6	7,614.4	6,954.6	7,191.0
Liquid Assets								
Total Deposits at Central Bank	18,248.4	19,414.8	21,085.8	20,104.8	21,356.9	20,569.2	20,159.8	20,832.0
Local Cash in Hand	918.2	745.3	816.1	1,365.9	867.3	882.8	965.4	1,447.5
Treasury Bills	401.7	324.1	653.9	828.2	825.4	602.3	749.0	843.6
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	19,568.3	20,484.2	22,555.8	22,298.9	23,049.6	22,054.3	21,874.2	23,123.0
Total Deposit Liabilities (adj.)	65,571.2	66,564.1	67,436.2	71,316.3	72,758.3	75,103.1	74,212.8	78,464.5
		As	at Percenta	ige of Total	Deposit L	iabilities (A	dj.)	
Legal Reserves Position								
Required Reserves	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Actual Reserves	27.8	29.2	31.3	28.2	29.4	27.4	27.2	26.5
Cash Reserves	27.8	29.2	31.3	28.2	29.4	27.4	27.2	26.5
Excess (+) or Shortage (-)	8.8	10.2	12.3	9.2	10.4	8.4	8.2	7.5
Average Excess(+) or Shortage(-)	9.2	9.3	12.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.2
Liquid Assets								
Total Deposits at Central Bank	27.8	29.2	31.3	28.2	29.4	27.4	27.2	26.5
Local Cash in Hand	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8
Treasury Bills	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	29.8	30.8	33.4	31.3	31.7	29.4	29.5	29.5

Required reserves comprise the statutory cash reserves requirement which was reduced from 14 per cent in 2003 to 11 per cent effective September 15, 2004. In February 2008, the rate was increased to 13 per cent, with further increases in July 2008, to 15 per cent and then in October 2008, to 17 per cent. Additionally, a secondary reserve requirement of 2 per cent was introduced on a temporary basis, effective October 4, 2006.

TABLE A.20

COMMERCIAL BANKS: DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR, 2010-2014 / TT\$MILLION /

SECTORS	END OF PERIOD						
SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Central & Local Government	3.6	256.3	316.0	77.5	240.3		
Agriculture	96.9	95.4	90.8	91.1	65.8		
Petroleum	1,448.1	1,316.6	1,492.1	1,567.9	1,649.9		
Manufacturing	3,151.5	3,402.5	3,623.2	3,352.6	3,140.5		
Construction	5,333.7	5,236.6	4,503.2	3,853.3	5,428.5		
Distributive Trades	2,413.8	2,385.6	2,444.3	3,103.9	3,654.7		
Hotels and Guest Houses	922.2	781.2	801.7	1,152.2	912.6		
Transport, Storage and Communication	906.3	986.4	1,551.8	2,039.6	1,587.3		
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7,370.9	7,998.4	7,879.5	6,793.2	8,578.5		
Education, Cultural and Community Services	92.0	206.6	164.2	172.4	304.7		
Personal Services	408.8	394.4	387.0	538.0	765.1		
Electricity and Water	1,344.0	1,222.0	1,378.3	1,581.8	1,663.8		
Consumers	11,937.5	12,152.9	12,394.0	13,447.1	14,413.1		
TOTAL (Excluding Real Estate Mortgage Loans)	35,429.5	36,434.9	37,026.3	37,770.6	42,405.0		
Real Estate Mortgage Loans & Lease Financing	10,897.0	11,908.7	13,261.3	14,382.3	15,997.4		
TOTAL LOANS	46,326.4	48,343.6	50,287.6	52,153.0	58,402.4		

TABLE A.21

COMMERCIAL BANKS:

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR, 2010-2014¹

/ PER CENT /

SECTORS	END OF PERIOD						
SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Central Government	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4		
Agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		
Petroleum	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8		
Manufacturing	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.4	5.4		
Construction	11.5	10.8	9.0	7.4	9.3		
Distributive Trades	5.2	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.3		
Hotels and Guest Houses	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.6		
Transport, Storage and Communication	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.9	2.7		
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	15.9	16.5	15.7	13.0	14.7		
Education, Cultural and Community Services	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5		
Personal Services	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3		
Electricity and Water	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8		
Consumers	25.8	25.1	24.6	25.8	24.7		
TOTAL (excluding Real Estate Mortgage Loans)	76.5	75.4	73.6	72.4	72.6		
Real Estate Mortgage Loans and Lease Financing	23.5	24.6	26.4	27.6	27.4		
TOTAL LOANS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

SOURCE: Table A.20.

¹ Figures may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE A.22

COMMERCIAL BANKS - INTEREST RATES, 2012-2014¹

/ PER CENT /

CE	CTIONS		2012	2012	2014		20	14	
SE	CTIONS		2012	2013	2014	I	II	III	IV
A.	LOAN RATES (MARKET)								
	(i) Installment	Range	3.83-21.50	0.73-21.50	0.73-19.50	0.73-19.50	0.73-19.50	0.73-19.50	0.73-19.50
		Median	7.63	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	(ii) Demand	Range	1.95-18.80	0.20-21.41	0.20-15.50	0.20-15.50	0.20-15.50	0.20-15.50	0.20-15.50
		Median	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	(iii) Overdraft	Range	8.00-27.75	4.00-27.75	4.00-27.77	4.00-27.75	4.00-27.76	4.00-27.77	4.00-27.75
		Median	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	(iv) Basic Prime Rate	Range	7.25-8.75	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75	7.50-8.75
		Median	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	(v) Real Estate Mortgage	Range	2.00-18.50	2.00-18.50	3.00-16.43	3.00-16.43	3.00-16.43	3.00-16.43	3.00-16.43
		Median	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
B.	DEPOSIT RATES (Announced)								
	(i) Ordinary Savings	Range	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00	0.03-1.00
		Median	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	(ii) Special Savings	Range	0.05-1.00	0.03-2.00	0.03-2.00	0.03-2.00	0.03-2.00	0.03-2.00	0.03-2.00
		Median	0.23	0.20	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
	(iii) 3-Months Time	Range	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.95
		Median	0.23	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
	(iv) 3-6 Months Time	Range	0.05-3.95	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00
		Median	0.61	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
	(iv) 6-Months Time	Range	0.05-0.95	0.05-0.95	0.05-0.75	0.05-0.75	0.05-0.75	0.05-0.75	0.05-0.75
		Median	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	(v) 1-Year Time	Range	0.05-5.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00	0.05-3.00
		Median	0.71	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78

¹ Annual data represent the rates for the twelve (12) months of the year and quarterly data represent the rates for the three (3) months of the quarter.

TABLE A.23

MONEY SUPPLY, 2010-2014 / PER CENT /

SECTORS		ENI	D OF PERIO	OD	
SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A. Narrow Money Supply (M-1A)	25,283.0	31,184.8	35,680.9	40,123.6	47,719.2
Currency in Active Circulation	4,242.4	4,689.9	5,395.5	6,050.0	6,895.1
Demand Deposits (adj.)	21,040.7	26,494.9	30,285.4	34,073.6	40,824.1
B. Factors Affecting Changes in Money Supply					
Net Bank Credit to Central Government	-14,173.2	-15,665.6	-14,080.6	-33,300.7	-41,426.8
(a) Central Bank	-23,870.2	-25,145.9	-28,889.5	-47,371.3	-58,583.6
(b) Commercial Banks	9,696.9	9,480.3	14,808.9	14,070.6	17,156.8
2. Bank Credit	48,133.9	49,301.1	51,703.0	53,823.4	59,161.9
(a) Public Sector ¹	8,200.7	7,325.6	7,494.2	7,968.1	10,013.9
(b) Private Sector ²	39,933.1	41,975.5	44,208.8	45,855.2	49,148.0
3. External Assets (net)	67,807.6	74,494.2	74,298.9	88,168.8	92,020.9
4. Quasi-Money ³	-30,934.6	-32,824.3	-35,140.3	-36,911.0	-39,409.2
5. Foreign Currency Deposits (Adj)	-18,926.3	-19,510.1	-23,458.0	-21,618.9	-20,961.8
6. NFIs Foreign Currency Deposit (Adj)	-790.5	-459.7	-322.6	-592.5	-719.7
7. Other Items (Net)	-26,624.2	-24,610.4	-17,642.1	-10,038.0	-1,665.9
C. Broad Money Supply (M-2)	56,217.7	64,009.2	70,821.2	77,034.6	87,128.3
D. Broad Money Supply (M-2*) ⁴	75,144.0	83,519.3	94,279.2	98,653.5	108,090.1
Memo: ⁵					
Money Supply M-3	57,396.8	65,302.6	72,121.1	78,643.3	89,087.8
Money Supply M-3*	77,113.6	85,272.4	95,901.7	100,854.7	110,769.0

¹ Includes Central Bank's and commercial banks' loans and holdings of public sector securities.

Includes commercial banks' loans and holdings of private sector securities.

Excludes foreign currency deposits of residents which are shown separately below.

Includes foreign currency deposits of residents.

In addition to M-2*, M-3 includes the time deposits of non-bank financial institutions (NFIs), while in addition to M-2*, M-3* includes foreign currency deposits of residents at NFIs.

TABLE A.24

FINANCE COMPANIES AND MERCHANT BANKS: SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 2011-2014

/ TT\$THOUSAND /

	EVTERNIAL ACCETS	CASH AND	BALANCES DUE	Do	OMESTIC CRED	ІТ
END OF PERIOD	EXTERNAL ASSETS (NET)	DEPOSITS AT CENTRAL BANK	FROM BANKS (NET)	INVESTMENTS	LOANS (GROSS)	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2011	141,789	282,661	327,728	2,010,462	2,317,512	4,327,974
2012	126,963	169,327	12,581	1,941,272	2,477,224	4,418,496
2013	193,022	228,936	120,104	1,570,710	2,891,728	4,462,438
2014	218,859	264,717	-69,952	1,902,687	2,989,983	4,892,670
2013						
I	590,665	135,607	167,138	1,606,618	2,412,749	4,019,367
II	467,158	160,166	-166,266	2,041,352	2,500,954	4,542,306
III	320,566	172,139	164,182	1,706,200	2,752,352	4,458,552
IV	193,022	228,936	120,104	1,570,710	2,891,728	4,462,438
2014						
I	33,496	277,711	218,212	1,628,061	2,944,807	4,572,868
II	168,969	280,033	173,995	1,544,132	3,127,529	4,671,661
III	79,091	299,576	-115,362	1,943,668	3,051,569	4,995,237
IV	218,859	264,717	-69,952	1,902,687	2,989,983	4,892,670
END OF PERIOD	TOTAL ASSETS/ LIABILITIES	DEPOSITS	BORROWINGS ¹	PROVISIONS	CAPITAL AND RESERVES	OTHER ITEMS (NET)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2011	(7) 4,995,193	(8) 1,600,108	(9) 1,142,601	(10) 84,959	(11) 2,038,994	(12) 213,597
2011 2012						
	4,995,193	1,600,108	1,142,601	84,959	2,038,994	213,597
2012	4,995,193 4,644,434	1,600,108 1,464,569	1,142,601 846,601	84,959 79,074	2,038,994 2,155,234	213,597 178,141
2012 2013	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906	1,142,601 846,601 923,662	84,959 79,074 80,118	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246	213,597 178,141 67,121
2012 2013 2014	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906	1,142,601 846,601 923,662	84,959 79,074 80,118	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246	213,597 178,141 67,121
2012 2013 2014 2013	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273
2012 2013 2014 2013 I	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838
2012 2013 2014 2013 I	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180 4,924,017	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107 1,419,913	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793 685,473 686,200	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597 79,347	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873 2,122,306	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838 695,598
2012 2013 2014 2013 I	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180 4,924,017 5,036,799	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107 1,419,913 1,681,942	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793 685,473 686,200 921,917	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597 79,347 78,641	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873 2,122,306 2,150,801	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838 695,598 282,172
2012 2013 2014 2013 I II III	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180 4,924,017 5,036,799	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107 1,419,913 1,681,942	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793 685,473 686,200 921,917	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597 79,347 78,641	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873 2,122,306 2,150,801	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838 695,598 282,172
2012 2013 2014 2013 I II III IV	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180 4,924,017 5,036,799 4,918,902	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107 1,419,913 1,681,942 1,722,906	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793 685,473 686,200 921,917 923,662	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597 79,347 78,641 80,118	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873 2,122,306 2,150,801 2,205,246	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838 695,598 282,172 67,121
2012 2013 2014 2013 IIIIIIV 2014	4,995,193 4,644,434 4,918,902 5,218,670 4,833,180 4,924,017 5,036,799 4,918,902 5,015,674	1,600,108 1,464,569 1,722,906 2,036,845 1,389,107 1,419,913 1,681,942 1,722,906	1,142,601 846,601 923,662 764,793 685,473 686,200 921,917 923,662	84,959 79,074 80,118 82,190 79,597 79,347 78,641 80,118	2,038,994 2,155,234 2,205,246 2,343,792 2,171,873 2,122,306 2,150,801 2,205,246	213,597 178,141 67,121 73,273 586,838 695,598 282,172 67,121

Borrowings from all sources other than commercial banks. Borrowings from commercial banks are reflected in Column 3.

TABLE A.25

FINANCE COMPANIES AND MERCHANT BANKS:
DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR, 2010-2014
/ TT\$MILLION /

CECTORS		EN	D OF PERI	OD	
SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public Sector	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Private Sector	1,959.2	2,025.4	2,370.2	2,651.6	2,619.9
Agriculture	21.3	18.8	19.1	18.5	27.6
Petroleum	5.6	2.1	40.8	36.6	30.8
Manufacturing	143.3	155.1	140.7	131.2	80.0
Construction	151.8	167.6	253.1	521.1	524.5
Distributive Trades	81.7	77.5	77.0	86.0	59.9
Hotels and Guest Houses	322.2	334.0	107.6	102.6	99.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	111.1	116.9	171.7	187.8	178.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Services	333.3	313.6	300.7	343.1	359.7
Education, Cultural and Community Services	2.5	1.7	44.3	1.7	0.7
Personal Services	67.8	71.8	304.2	176.0	36.7
Consumers	717.7	762.7	907.6	1,043.8	1,220.1
TOTAL (excluding Real Estate Mortgage Loans & Leases)	1,961.4	2,025.8	2,370.6	2,651.9	2,620.2
Real Estate Mortgage Loans	15.8	14.0	12.0	10.6	10.3
Leases	159.5	165.0	192.9	229.5	272.8
TOTAL LOANS	2,136.8	2,204.8	2,575.5	2,891.9	2,903.3

TABLE A.26

FINANCE COMPANIES AND MERCHANT BANKS:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR, 2010-2014

CLCTOBS		EN	D OF PERI	OD	
SECTORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public Sector		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Sector	91.7	91.9	92.0	91.7	90.2
Agriculture	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
Petroleum	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.1
Manufacturing	6.7	7.0	5.5	4.5	2.8
Construction	7.1	7.6	9.8	18.0	18.1
Distributive Trades	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.1
Hotels and Guest Houses	15.1	15.1	4.2	3.5	3.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.2	5.3	6.7	6.5	6.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	15.6	14.2	11.7	11.9	12.4
Education, Cultural and Community Services	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0
Personal Services	3.2	3.3	11.8	6.1	1.3
Consumers	33.6	34.6	35.2	36.1	42.0
TOTAL (Excluding Real EstateMortgage Loans & Leases)	91.8	91.9	92.0	91.7	90.2
Real Estate Mortgage Loans	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Leases	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.9	9.4
TOTAL LOANS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Table A.25.

TABLE A.27

TRUST AND MORTGAGE FINANCE COMPANIES: SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 2011-2014

	CASH AND	BALANCES DUE	DO	MESTIC CREDIT		TOTAL
END OF PERIOD	DEPOSITS AT CENTRAL BANK	FROM BANKS (NET)	INVESTMENTS	LOANS (GROSS)	TOTAL	ASSETS/ LIABILITIES
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2011	92,131	623,420	1,676,812	1,347,543	3,024,355	3,725,431
2012	47,875	838,705	1,003,830	1,125,639	2,129,469	2,961,814
2013	46,311	971,921	1,306,953	778,625	2,085,578	3,066,706
2014	73,317	1,362,981	897,765	742,791	1,640,556	3,008,199
2013						
1	45,454	801,067	947,473	1,116,630	2,064,103	2,845,476
II	44,500	1,373,283	931,053	878,807	1,809,860	3,194,479
III	48,337	711,953	1,174,552	1,028,101	2,202,653	2,950,750
IV	46,311	971,921	1,306,953	778,625	2,085,578	3,066,706
2014						
1	50,884	1,193,120	1,170,445	762,995	1,933,440	3,140,861
II	50,248	1,032,645	992,159	736,017	1,728,176	2,772,849
III	75,809	1,470,632	933,620	740,232	1,673,852	3,126,716
IV	73,317	1,362,981	897,765	742,791	1,640,556	3,008,199
END OF PERIOD	DEPOSITS	BORROWINGS	PROVISIONS	CAPITAL AND RESERVES	OTHER	R ITEMS (NET)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)
2011	215,455	1,496,821	29,055	1,772,197		275,421
2012	246,307	87,706	69,075	1,663,981		980,214
2013	584,638	25,587	52,618	1,837,549		616,843
2014	726,587	8,152	82,224	1,880,985	;	378,905
2013						
ı	258,748	80,207	79,546	1,665,928		852,944
II	496,572	56,377	47,843	1,738,550		910,627
III	555,455	294,533	27,413	1,743,376		624,375
IV	584,638	25,587	52,618	1,837,549		616,843
2014						
ı	701,068	18,448	52,067	1,789,304		625,504
II	739,609	13,015	53,469	1,827,032		182,380
III	738,807	8,225	107,606	1,823,018		542,637
IV	726,587	8,152	82,224	1,880,985		378,905

TABLE A.28

DEVELOPMENT BANKS: SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 2010-2014
/ TT\$THOUSAND /

	EXTERNAL		NET DOMES	STIC ASSETS		TOTAL	CAPITAL	
END OF PERIOD	ASSETS (NET)	DEPOSITS IN LOCAL BANKS	PUBLIC Sector Credit	PRIVATE SECTOR CREDIT	TOTAL	ASSETS/ LIABILITIES	AND RESERVES	OTHER ITEMS (NET)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2010	0	-133,094	-1,322,600	3,336,970	1,881,276	1,881,276	974,428	906,848
2011	0	-157,073	-1,263,574	3,619,795	2,199,148	2,199,148	1,022,817	1,176,331
2012	0	-91,206	-1,206,513	3,756,093	2,458,374	2,458,374	1,134,987	1,323,387
2013	0	-694,624	-1,295,408	3,899,548	1,909,516	1,909,516	1,316,873	592,643
2014	0	-624,889	-893,298	3,788,102	2,269,915	2,269,915	1,351,880	918,035
2013								
I	0	-688,898	-1,187,641	3,770,350	1,893,811	1,893,811	1,166,261	727,550
II	0	-682,556	-952,405	3,769,112	2,134,151	2,134,151	1,154,883	979,268
III	0	-646,974	-1,433,441	3,831,649	1,751,234	1,751,234	1,173,181	578,053
IV	0	-694,624	-1,295,408	3,899,548	1,909,516	1,909,516	1,316,873	592,643
2014								
I	0	-904,109	-1,263,349	3,961,938	1,794,480	1,794,480	1,334,963	459,517
II	0	-652,693	-1,252,486	4,010,661	2,105,482	2,105,482	1,328,968	776,514
III	0	-621,785	-1,222,730	3,944,904	2,100,389	2,100,389	1,345,391	754,998
IV	0	-624,889	-893,298	3,788,102	2,269,915	2,269,915	1,351,880	918,035

TABLE A.29

THRIFT INSTITUTIONS: SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 2010-2014
/ TT\$THOUSAND /

	EXTERNAL	NET	DOMESTI	C ASSETS		TOTAL		DEPOSITS	;		OTHER
END OF PERIOD	ASSETS (NET)	NET DEPOSITS IN LOCAL BANKS	PUBLIC SECTOR CREDIT	PRIVATE SECTOR CREDIT	TOTAL	ASSETS/ LIABILITIES	TIME	SAVINGS	TOTAL	SHARES	ITEMS (NET)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2010	0	14,051	9,673	48,343	72,067	72,067	12,935	7,570	20,505	6,868	44,694
2011	0	10,074	10,182	54,575	74,831	74,831	13,125	7,384	20,509	8,178	46,144
2012	0	9,678	8,622	61,268	79,568	79,568	13,310	7,688	20,998	9,233	49,337
2013	0	6,349	8,055	67,545	81,948	81,948	11,656	7,743	19,398	11,155	51,394
2014	0	11,175	5,809	68,457	85,441	85,441	11,422	7,268	18,690	13,389	53,362
2013											
1	0	11,160	8,499	60,263	79,922	79,922	10,937	9,588	20,525	9,573	49,824
II	0	12,883	8,287	59,824	80,995	80,995	12,879	7,508	20,387	9,842	50,766
III	0	12,223	8,267	62,150	82,639	82,639	12,721	7,570	20,291	10,527	51,821
IV	0	6,349	8,055	67,545	81,948	81,948	11,656	7,743	19,398	11,155	51,394
2014											
1	0	5,575	8,243	69,258	83,076	83,076	11,875	7,294	19,169	11,472	52,435
II	0	5,959	8,034	69,731	83,724	83,724	11,716	7,511	19,228	12,124	52,373
III	0	8,127	8,013	69,237	85,377	85,377	11,470	7,355	18,824	12,548	54,005
IV	0	11,175	5,809	68,457	85,441	85,441	11,422	7,268	18,690	13,389	53,362

TABLE A.30 Non-bank financial institutions interest rates, 2012-2014 $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ / Per Cent /

						2014				
IN	TEREST RATES	2012	2013	2014	ı	II	III	IV		
1.	Thrift Institutions									
	 (a) Savings Deposits Range Median (b) Time Deposits (i) 1 - 3 years 	0.75-1.00 0.88	0.01-0.50 0.25	0.01-0.50 0.26	0.01-0.50 0.26	0.01-0.50 0.26	0.01-0.50 0.26	0.01-0.50 0.26		
	Range Median (c) Mortgage Loans (Residential)	0.02-4.00	1.50-3.75 2.06	1.00-3.75 1.69	1.00-3.75 1.69	1.00-3.75 1.69	1.00-3.75 1.69	1.00-3.75 1.69		
	Range Median	7.00-9.00 8.25	5.50-9.00 7.88	7.00-9.00 8.00	7.00-9.00 8.00	7.00-9.00 8.00	7.00-9.00 8.00	7.00-9.00 8.00		
2.	Trust & Mortgage Finance Companies									
	(a) Time Deposits (i) 1 - 3 years									
	Range Median (ii) Over 3 years	2.15-5.50 3.10	3.00-5.5.50 3.25	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.00		
	Range Median	3.00-6.00 4.50	3.00-3.75 3.38	3.00-4.00 3.50	3.00-4.00 3.50	3.00-4.00 3.50	3.00-4.00 3.50	3.00-4.00 3.50		
	(b) Mortgage Loans(i) ResidentialRange	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00	6.00-16.00		
	Median	9.00	11.50	9.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	9.00		
3.	Finance Companies and Merchant Banks									
	(a) Time Deposits (i) 1 - 3 years									
	Range Median (b) Installment Loans	1.50-8.50 3.25	3.25-8.50 5.03	3.25-8.50 5.03	3.25-8.50 5.03	3.25-8.50 5.03	3.25-8.50 5.03	3.25-8.50 5.03		
	Range Median	6.00-25.41 11.00	6.00-25.41 11.00	6.00-25.41 11.00	6.00-25.41 11.50	6.00-25.41 11.00	5.00-25.41 11.00	6.00-25.41 11.00		

Annual and quarterly data represent the rates for the twelve (12) months of the year and the three (3) months of the quarter, respectively.

TABLE A.31

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET ACTIVITY, 2011-2014¹

	NEW IS	SUES (\$MN	1)	SECONDARY MARKET TURNOVER ²								
END OF					NMENT RITIES ³	TREASURY BILLS		PUBLIC	PUBLIC COMPANY SHARES			
PERIOD	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	TREASURY BILLS	OTHER ⁴	FACE VALUE (\$MN)	NO. OF TRANS- ACTIONS	FACE VALUE (\$MN)	NO. OF TRANS- ACTIONS	MARKET VALUE (\$MN)	NO. OF TRANS- ACTIONS	VOLUME OF SHARES TRADED (\$MN)		
2011	1,500.0	0.0	5,664.6	176.9	46	1,360.3	265	1,032.1	9,200	564		
1	0.0	0.0	2,235.9	82.8	17	115.2	49	193.9	2,269	15		
II	0.0	0.0	1,256.0	3.2	6	240.7	43	272.1	2,506	31		
III	0.0	0.0	882.8	31.8	7	738.2	130	411.1	2,519	504		
IV	1,500.0	0.0	1,289.9	59.1	16	266.2	43	155.0	1,906	14		
2012	2,500.0	0.0	2,008.7	1,381.5	97	98.9	36	746.6	8,778	51		
1	0.0	0.0	50.0	196.7	7	59.2	8	171.3	2,076	14		
II	0.0	0.0	0.0	540.1	45	39.0	14	165.5	2,273	13		
III	2,500.0	0.0	593.3	51.2	16	0.7	11	240.7	2,570	13		
IV	0.0	0.0	1,365.4	593.5	29	0.0	3	169.2	1,859	11		
2013	3,059.3	0.0	6,942.4	1,548.7	175	61.9	22	1,105.2	11,595	98		
1	0.0	0.0	800.0	573.7	44	49.8	11	247.7	2,257	17		
l II	1,000.0	0.0	140.0	107.5	38	0.2	3	240.2	2,682	24		
III	2,059.3	0.0	0.0	696.5	72	11.9	8	342.9	3,549	33		
IV	0.0	0.0	6,002.4	171.0	21	0	0	274.4	3,107	24		
2014	3,451.8	0.0	3,180.0	908.9	150	177.2	24	1,115.0	11,643	92		
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.3	23	121.0	8	328.0	3,134	36		
II	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	2	0.1	6	265.0	3,032	14		
III	1,451.8	0.0	1,700.0	302.0	48	20.1	2	234.0	2,867	18		
IV	1,000.0	0.0	1,480.0	454.1	77	36.1	8	288.0	2,610	24		

SOURCES: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

 $^{^{2}\,\,}$ Data refer to the double transactions of buying and selling.

Trading in Government securities and treasury bills was conducted under the aegis of the Investment Division, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. From 1993 trading in Government securities has been conducted by the Stock Exchange of Trinidad and Tobago.

⁴ Data include new issues by state corporations and other private organizations.

TABLE A.32

SELECTED INTEREST RATES, 2012-2014¹ / PER CENT PER ANNUM /

	22.42	22.42	221		20	14	
	2012	2013	2014	I	II	III	IV
A. Central Bank							
(i) Bank Rate	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.25
(ii) Special Deposits Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) Repo Rate ²	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.25
(iv) Reverse Repo Rate ²	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.75
(v) Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) ³	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
B. Government							
(i) Treasury Bills	0.36	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.10
C. Commercial Banks - Local Currency							
(i) Weighted Average Rate on Loans	8.86	8.53	8.06	8.28	8.16	8.03	7.77
(ii) Weighted Average Rate on Deposits	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54
(iii) Interest Spread (i - ii)	8.28	7.97	7.51	7.73	7.61	7.48	7.23
D. Non-Bank Financial Institutions ⁴ - Local Currency							
(i) Weighted Average Rate on Loans	9.57	9.21	8.89	8.90	8.79	8.89	8.98
(ii) Weighted Average Rate on Deposits	2.24	1.92	1.52	1.51	1.54	1.51	1.50
(iii) Interest Spread (i - ii)	7.34	7.29	7.38	7.39	7.25	7.38	7.49

¹ Annual data refer to the average of the quarterly averages for the respective years, except for the Bank Rate, Repo Rate, the Reverse Repo Rate and the Treasury Bill Rate which reflect the end of quarter/year position.

In May 2002, the Central Bank introduced a system of announced overnight repurchase or 'repo' rates for short-term government paper. The repo rate is the Bank's key policy interest rate and applies to collaterized overnight financing provided to commercial banks. The reverse repo rate is paid on occasions that the Central Bank offers to take overnight funds from commercial banks and is set as the repo rate less 50 basis points.

³ The Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) was introduced by the Central Bank on 1 December 2011, and represents a benchmark mortgage rate against which all residential mortgages are to priced. This benchmark rate is applicable to financial institutions licensed under the FIA 2008 that grant residential real estate mortgages.

Includes Finance Houses and Trust and Mortgage Finance Companies and represents rates for licensed institutions only.

TABLE A.33 (A)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2010-2014 / US\$MILLION /

ITE	M	2010	2011	2014 ^{re}	2013°	2014°
(1)	Merchandise (Net)	4,735.4	5,433.0	3,918.4	3,898.8	3,420.1
	Exports	11,238.9	14,943.9	12,983.4	12,769.6	11,805.8
	Imports	6,503.5	9,510.9	9,065.0	8,870.8	8,385.7
(2)	Services (Net)	487.6	506.3	261.2	271.5	312.5
	Transportation	99.8	124.9	498.7	491.3	447.6
	Travel	379.0	321.7	202.4	326.2	307.6
	Communication	18.3	-127.9	-119.4	-16.4	-18.7
	Insurance	64.4	-142.8	-319.4	-150.1	-87.5
	Other Government	-12.7	-27.0	-42.6	-47.2	-56.0
	Other Services	-61.2	357.4	41.4	-332.3	-280.5
(3)	Income	-1,079.5	-3,073.9	-3,389.5	-2,275.4	-2,088.2
	Investment Income	-1,079.5	-3,073.9	-3,387.3	-2,275.9	-2,086.0
(4)	Unrequited Transfers (Net)	28.8	33.1	33.6	25.1	-7.7
(5)	Current Account (1+2+3+4)	4,172.3	2,898.5	823.6	1,920.0	1,636.8
(6)	Net Capital Movement (Net)	-4,012.9	-772.6	-2,169.0	1,394.8	624.7
	Direct Investment	549.4	770.6	772.1	-66.3	339.1
	Portfolio Investment	-67.3	-84.7	-445.8	-100.1	-166.1
	Commercial Banks	493.9	-309.8	-668.7	94.4	66.0
	Other Investment ¹	-4,448.0	-853.3	-1,199.9	1,451.9	689.5
	Official Borrowing	178.8	204.8	-27.7	600.8	7.1
	Official Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	State Enterprises Borrowing ²	-10.5	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2
	Heritage & Stabilization Fund	-709.2	-489.0	-587.8	-574.7	-299.8
	Other Assets	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Other Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(7)	Net Errors & Omissions	259.0	-1,373.2	723.4	-2,528.5	-931.9
(8)	Overall Surplus or Deficit ³	418.4	752.7	-622.0	786.3	1,329.6
(9)	Official Financing	-418.4	-752.7	622.0	-786.3	-1,329.6
	Government	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
	Central Bank (Net)4	-418.3	-752.6	622.1	-786.7	-1,329.4
(10	Exceptional Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Of which:					
	Debt Rescheduling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Me	moranda Items					
	Current Account/GDP (per cent)	19.7	11.9	3.3	7.0	5.8
	Gross Official Reserves (US\$Mn)	9,070.0	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6
	Import Cover	13.1	13.5	10.4	12.0	12.7
	Debt Service Ratio	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0

¹ Represents estimated short-term foreign capital.

² Changes in Foreign Currency Balances of those Enterprises are included here.

Balances in the Heritage and Stabilization Fund are no longer included in Central Bank's assets (see Act No.6 of 2007). The Balance of Payments tables reflect this.

Includes Central Bank holdings, IMF Reserve Tranche and SDR holdings, and use of Fund (IMF) Credit.

Estimate. Central Bank estimates for the period March 2012 to December 2014 are based on comparative mirror trade data with the rest of the world and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.

re Revised Estimate.

TABLE A.33 (B)

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2010-2014¹ / US\$MILLION /

ITEM	2010	2011	2012 ^{re}	2013 ^e	2014 ^e
Current Account Balance	4,172.3	2,898.5	823.6	1,920.0	1,636.8
Trade Balance	4,735.4	5,433.0	3,918.4	3,898.8	3,420.1
Exports	11,238.9	14,943.9	12,983.4	12,769.6	11,805.8
Petroleum Crude and Refined	4,940.4	5,208.0	4,803.9	4,724.8	4,368.1
Gas	2,068.0	3,246.6	3,505.5	3,447.8	3,187.6
Petrochemicals	2,426.8	4,255.1	2,259.9	2,681.6	2,479.2
Other	1,803.7	2,234.2	2,414.1	1,915.4	1,770.9
Imports	6,503.5	9,510.9	9,065.0	8,870.8	8,385.7
Fuel	2,664.4	4,308.5	3,942.0	4,891.9	3,906.1
Capital	1,686.0	2,647.4	2,447.5	1,870.1	2,105.4
Other	2,153.1	2,555.0	2,675.5	2,108.8	2,374.1
Services and Transfer (net)	-563.1	-2,534.5	-3,094.8	-1,978.8	-1,783.4
Non-Factor Services (net)	487.6	506.3	261.2	271.5	312.5
Factor Income (net)	-1,079.5	-3,073.9	-3,389.5	-2,275.4	-2,088.2
Current Transfers (net)	28.8	33.1	33.6	25.1	-7.7
Capital and Financial Account (net)	-3,753.9	-2,145.8	-1,445.6	-1,133.7	-307.2
Private Sector	-3,213.0	-1,850.4	-819.7	-1,148.6	-3.3
Direct Investment (net)	549.4	770.6	772.1	-66.3	339.1
Inward	549.4	1,831.0	2,452.9	1,994.8	1,393.8
Outward	0.0	1,060.4	1,680.8	2,061.1	1,054.8
Portfolio Investment	-67.3	-84.7	-445.8	-100.1	-166.1
Commercial Banks (net)	493.9	-309.8	-668.7	94.4	66.0
Other Private Sector Capital (net)	-4 <i>,</i> 189.0	-2,226.5	-477.3	-1,076.6	-242.4
Of which: Net Errors and Omissions	259.0	-1,373.2	723.4	-2,528.5	-931.9
Public Sector	-540.9	-295.4	-626.0	14.9	-303.8
Official Borrowing	178.8	204.8	-27.7	600.8	7.1
Disbursements	250.4	311.0	86.8	689.2	88.7
Amortizations	-71.6	-106.2	-114.5	-88.4	-81.5
Official Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Enterprises Borrowing	-10.5	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2
Heritage and Stabilization Fund	-709.2	-489.0	-587.8	-574.7	-299.8
Other Assets	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	418.4	752.7	-622.0	786.3	1,329.6
Memorandum Items:	In F	Per cent of GE	P, Unless Oth	nerwise Specit	fied
Curent Account	19.7	11.9	3.3	7.0	5.8
Exports	53.2	61.1	52.6	46.7	42.0
Imports	30.8	38.9	36.7	32.4	29.9
Gross Official Reserves (millions of US\$; end of period)	9,070.0	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6

SOURCES: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ Figures may not sum due to rounding.

e Estimate. Central Bank estimates for the period March 2012 to December 2014 are based on comparative mirror trade data with the rest of the world and supplemental data on activity in the energy sector.

re Revised Estimate.

TABLE A.34 Value of exports $^{\rm 1}$ and imports by sections of the s.i.t.c. (R2), 2009-2011 $_{/}$ TT\$million /

SECTORS	20	09	20	10	20	11
SECTORS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
TOTAL ²	58,092.0	43,973.3	71,344.7	41,283.4	95,633.9	60,864.9
0. Food and Live Animals	965.0	3,813.7	927.7	3,968.0	1,232.4	4,719.4
1. Beverages and Tobacco	881.2	340.3	739.7	348.0	1,258.4	414.4
2. Crude Materials Except Fuels	1,750.8	1,353.3	3,668.4	2,084.4	4,475.7	3,187.0
3. Mineral Fuel Lubricants	44,128.5	14,482.5	43,725.7	13,755.4	53,387.4	23,641.0
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	16.2	207.4	12.1	230.6	16.3	343.8
5. Chemicals	5,542.3	3,444.3	15,405.1	3,157.9	27,230.5	3,930.9
6. Manufactured Goods	2,702.2	5,749.4	4,195.6	4,740.1	6,288.1	5,119.1
7. Machinery & Transport Equipment	1,661.1	12,139.5	2,259.0	10,705.1	1,280.1	16,942.3
8. Misc. Manufactured Articles	441.9	2,385.8	408.1	2,261.5	457.6	2,524.6
9. Misc. Transactions and Commodities	2.7	57.1	3.3	32.1	7.4	42.4
Memorandum Item:						
Ships' Stores/Bunkers	347.8	n.a.	763.8	n.a.	718.1	n.a.

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

Official data from the Central Statistical Office on merchandise trade are available up to February 2012.

Domestic Exports consist of the exports of all goods grown, produced, extracted or manufactured in the (trader) country. Unadjusted for Balance of Payments.

TABLE A.35

EXPORTS BY ECONOMIC FUNCTION, 2008-2011
/ TT\$MILLION /

ITE	М	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Consumer Goods	2,880.6	2,458.4	2,227.2	3,086.2
	Non-Durables	2,463.8	2,067.1	1,871.9	2,703.9
	Food	1,187.4	942.2	904.6	1,227.1
	Other	1,276.4	1,124.9	967.3	1,476.8
	Durables	416.8	391.3	355.3	382.3
2.	Raw Materials and Inter. Goods	110,952.0	53,608.7	66,439.5	90,564.2
	Fuels	81,746.4	44,128.5	43,725.7	53,387.4
	Construction Materials	4,327.4	2,020.7	3,605.0	5,319.5
	Chemicals	21,368.4	5,542.3	15,405.2	27,230.5
	Other Raw Materials	3,509.8	1,917.2	3,703.5	4,626.8
3.	Capital Goods	1,967.6	1,442.3	2,088.8	1,034.7
	Transport Equipment	698.5	916.9	1,697.5	437.8
	Other Machinery and Equipment	1,269.1	525.4	391.2	596.9
4.	Other Commodities	861.7	582.2	589.4	948.7
5.	Total Exports ¹ (1+2+3+4)	116,661.9	58,091.6	71,344.9	95,633.8

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

Official data from the Central Statistical Office on merchandise trade are available up to February 2012.

¹ Unadjusted for Balance of Payments.

TABLE A.36

IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC FUNCTION, 2008-2011
/ TT\$MILLION /

ITEM	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Consumer Goods	9,494.3	8,111.2	8,302.5	9,642.0
Non-Durables	5,762.5	5,461.9	5,459.7	6,576.5
Food	3,864.7	3,512.7	3,711.7	4,388.6
Other	1,897.8	1,949.2	1,748.0	2,187.9
Durables	3,731.8	2,649.3	2,842.8	3,065.5
C.K.D. Passenger Cars	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-C.K.D. Passenger Cars	1,444.5	769.3	974.5	1,075.3
Other	2,287.3	1,880.0	1,868.3	1,990.2
2. Raw Materials and Inter. Goods	31,343.2	20,719.7	19,745.4	31,296.6
Fuels	20,897.7	14,481.9	13,755.4	23,641.0
Construction Materials	3,099.3	2,274.9	1,550.0	1,490.0
Other Raw Materials	7,346.2	3,962.9	4,440.0	6,165.6
3. Capital Goods	11,105.3	9,984.4	7,967.8	14,275.9
Transport Equipment	1,773.3	1,900.0	2,716.0	8,317.1
Oil and Mining Machinery	831.8	480.1	432.2	567.3
Other Machinery and Equipment	8,500.2	7,604.3	4,819.6	5,391.5
4. Other Commodities	7,971.3	5,156.8	5,267.7	5,650.4
5. Total Imports ¹ (1+2+3+4)	59,914.1	43,972.1	41,283.4	60,864.9

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

 $Official\ data\ from\ the\ Central\ Statistical\ Office\ on\ merchandise\ trade\ are\ available\ up\ to\ February\ 2012.$

¹ Unadjusted for Balance of Payments.

TABLE A.37

DIRECTION OF TRADE – EXPORTS, 2009-2011
/ TT\$MILLION /

SECTORS	20	09	20	10	20	11
SECTORS	\$Mn	%	\$Mn	%	\$Mn	%
United States	30,732.3	52.9	33,517.5	47.0	45,695.0	47.8
United Kingdom	2,562.1	4.4	1,417.7	2.0	,2,238.0	2.3
Japan	40.5	0.1	1.3	-	113.0	0.1
Other European Union Countries	5,570.9	9.6	4,179.0	5.8	11,351.4	12.0
Canada	418.8	0.7	1,203.6	1.7	1,366.7	1.4
CARICOM	9,141.4	15.7	13,238.6	18.6	13,442.5	14.1
Of which:						
Jamaica	3,012.2	5.2	4,536.6	6.4	4,007.8	4.2
Guyana	1,074.3	1.8	1,712.9	2.4	1,843.0	2.0
Barbados	1,739.9	3.0	2,381.7	3.3	2,498.7	2.6
Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands	736.1	1.3	593.9	0.8	1,063.8	1.1
Central and South America ¹	3,472.9	6.0	8,003.7	11.2	11,412.8	11.9
European Free Trade Association	20.3	-	475.5	0.7	39.8	-
Other	5,396.7	9.3	8,713.9	12.2	8,910.8	9.3
TOTAL ²	58,092.0	100.0	71,344.7	100.0	95,633.8	100.0

 ${\bf SOURCE: Central\ Statistical\ Office\ of\ Trinidad\ and\ Tobago}.$

Official data from the Central Statistical Office on merchandise trade are available up to February 2012.

Excludes Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname and Belize.

Unadjusted for Balance of Payments.

TABLE A.38

DIRECTION OF TRADE – IMPORTS, 2009-2011
/ TT\$MILLION /

SECTORS	20	09	20	10	20	11
SECTORS	\$Mn	%	\$Mn	%	\$Mn	%
United States	13,557.9	30.8	11,426.5	27.7	16,196.1	26.6
United Kingdom	1,211.0	2.8	872.9	2.1	916.6	1.5
Japan	887.4	2.0	1,030.5	2.5	1,070.8	1.8
Other European Union Countries	3,786.8	8.6	2,854.6	6.9	3,404.3	5.6
Canada	941.7	2.1	1,172.9	2.8	2,061.2	3.4
CARICOM	700.0	1.6	793.2	1.9	1,545.8	2.5
Of which:						
Jamaica	139.2	0.3	69.0	0.2	109.1	0.2
Guyana	163.1	0.4	160.6	0.4	198.1	0.3
Barbados	190.0	0.4	242.5	0.6	326.6	0.5
Central and South America ¹	8,758.7	20.0	8,570.2	20.8	12,826.3	21.1
Of which:						
Brazil	2,221.2	5.0	2,973.9	7.2	3,910.0	6.4
Venezuela	412.5	0.9	78.9	0.2	71.8	0.1
European Free Trade Association	181.0	0.4	190.7	0.5	233.1	0.4
·					·	
Indonesia	50.4	0.1	65.3	0.2	56.6	0.1
Other	13,898.4	31.6	14,307.2	34.6	22,554.1	37.0
Of which:						
Russia	3,436.7	7.8	1,400.7	3.4	5,129.3	8.4
China	2,231.6	5.1	2,379.5	5.8	2,832.5	4.7
Thailand	458.1	1.0	585.3	1.4	621.8	1.0
TOTAL ²	43,973.3	100.0	41,284.0	100.0	60,864.9	100.0

SOURCE: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

Official data from the Central Statistical Office on merchandise trade are available up to February 2012.

¹ Excludes Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname and Belize.

² Unadjusted for Balance of Payments.

TABLE A.39

WEIGHTED AVERAGE TT DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES 2011-2014¹

PERIOD	UNITED STATES DOLLAR		Canadian Dollar		UK POUND STERLING		JAPANESE YEN		EURO	
	BUYING	SELLING	BUYING	SELLING	BUYING	SELLING	BUYING	SELLING	BUYING	SELLING
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2011	6.3729	6.4261	6.3605	6.6262	9.9974	10.4562	0.0800	0.0807	8.6736	9.0375
2012	6.3716	6.4349	6.2971	6.5787	9.8818	10.3595	0.0799	0.0807	8.0181	8.3414
2013	6.3885	6.4426	6.1134	6.4166	9.7838	10.2313	0.0656	0.0662	8.2916	8.6617
2014	6.3613	6.4086	5.6779	5.9750	10.2525	10.7882	0.0602	0.0607	8.2714	8.6831
2014										
January	6.3891	6.4493	5.7671	6.0536	10.3036	10.7629	0.0616	0.0621	8.5045	8.9013
February	6.3888	6.4524	5.7058	5.9917	10.3683	10.8883	0.0626	0.0632	8.5390	8.9008
March	6.4077	6.4529	5.6739	5.9472	10.4347	10.9049	0.0626	0.0631	8.6730	9.0697
1	6.3983	6.4527	5.6898	5.9695	10.4015	10.8966	0.0626	0.0631	8.6060	8.9852
April	6.4297	6.4662	5.7495	6.0343	10.5188	10.9953	0.0628	0.0631	8.6892	9.0318
May	6.4111	6.4578	5.7917	6.0921	10.5315	11.0747	0.0630	0.0634	8.6167	9.0315
June	6.3654	6.4110	5.7664	6.0852	10.5252	11.0540	0.0623	0.0628	8.4349	8.8854
II	6.4021	6.4450	5.7692	6.0705	10.5252	11.0413	0.0627	0.0631	8.5803	8.9829
July	6.3343	6.3786	5.8088	6.1300	10.5548	11.1366	0.0622	0.0627	8.3815	8.8043
August	6.3175	6.3657	5.7030	6.0043	10.3284	10.9075	0.0614	0.0618	8.2480	8.6881
September	6.3254	6.3687	5.6648	5.9806	10.1266	10.6610	0.0589	0.0593	8.0033	8.4342
III	6.3257	6.3710	5.7255	6.0383	10.3366	10.9017	0.0608	0.0613	8.2109	8.6422
October	6.3218	6.3624	5.5670	5.8545	9.9332	10.5090	0.0585	0.0589	7.8601	8.2812
November	6.3121	6.3607	5.4961	5.8087	9.7664	10.3190	0.0543	0.0547	7.7301	8.1672
December	6.3396	6.3839	5.4403	5.7165	9.6817	10.2769	0.0531	0.0535	7.6461	8.0694
IV	6.3245	6.3690	5.5011	5.7933	9.7937	10.3683	0.0553	0.0557	7.7455	8.1726

¹ Monthly rates are an average of daily rates.

TABLE A.40

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, 2009-2014 / US\$MILLION /

	CENTRAL BANK									
END OF BEDIOD		Of which				NET CENTR		NET AL OFFICIAL		
END OF PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSETS ¹	IMF RESERVE TRANCHE POSITION	SDR HOLDINGS	FOREIGN Liabilities	RES	NATIONAL ERVES +4)	GOVERNM	ENT	RESERVES (5+6)	
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013	(1) 8,651.5 9,069.8 9,822.4 9,200.3 9,987.0	(2) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	(3) 421.4 424.3 423.2 423.6 423.8	(4) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8,6 9,0 9,8 9,2	(5) 551.5 069.8 322.4 200.3 987.0	(6) 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.0		(7) 8,651.6 9,070.0 9,822.7 9,200.7 9,987.0	
2012 	9,884.6 9,734.5 9,335.4 9,200.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	425.5 417.2 416.7 423.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	9,884.6 9,734.5 9,335.4 9,200.3		0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4		9,884.9 9,734.8 9,335.7 9,200.7	
2013 	9,185.6 9,395.2 9,427.5 9,987.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	412.9 414.7 423.3 423.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	9,3 9,4	185.6 395.2 427.5 987.0	0.3 0.5 0.0 0.0		9,185.9 9,365.7 9,427.5 9,987.0	
2014 	10,013.2 10,305.2 10,119.1 11,316.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	424.8 426.9 412.4 403.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	10,013.2 10,305.2 10,119.1 11,316.4		0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2		10,013.2 10,305.2 10,119.3 11,316.6	
	COMMERCIAL BANKS			GROSS FOREIGN		TOTAL F	OTAL FOREIGN N		NET FOREIGN	
END OF PERIOD	FOREIGN ASSETS	FOREIGN LIABILITIES	NET FOREIGN POSITION (8-9)	ASSET (1+6+	ETS LIAB				RESERVES (11-12)	
2009 2010 2011 2012 ^r 2013	(8) 2,739.3 2,188.6 2,490.9 3,050.8 3,087.3	(9) 787.3 730.6 723.0 614.2 745.2	(10) 1,952.0 1,458.1 1,767.8 2,436.6 2,342.1	11,390.9 78 11,258.7 73 12,313.6 72 12,251.4 61		30.6 23.0 14.2		(13) 10,603.6 10,528.1 11,590.5 11,637.3 12,329.2		
2012 	2,521.7 2,556.9 2,646.9 3,050.8	684.0 717.8 607.4 614.2	1,837.7 1,839.1 2,039.5 2,436.6	12,406 12,291 11,982 12,251	1.7 2.6	71 60	4.0 7.8 7.4 4.2		11,722.5 11,573.9 11,375.2 11,637.3	
2013 	3,086.3 3,243.5 3,047.6 3,087.3	740.8 819.1 692.3 745.2	2,345.6 2,424.5 2,355.3 2,342.1	12,272 12,639 12,475 13,074	9.2 5.0	81 69	0.8 9.1 2.3 5.2		11,531.4 11,820.1 11,782.7 12,329.2	
2014 I II IV	3,076.7 3,199.9 3,175.5 3,066.7	738.3 746.9 716.3 790.6	2,338.3 2,453.0 2,459.3 2,276.1	13,089 13,509 13,294 14,383	5.1 4.8	74 71	8.3 6.9 6.3 0.6		12,351.5 12,758.2 12,578.5 13,592.7	

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ Excludes the Heritage and Stabilization Fund.

TABLE A.41

SUMMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL BANK, 2010-2014

/ TT\$MILLION /

	END OF PERIOD						
ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Net Foreign Assets ¹	55,127.0	60,026.0	55,783.3	64,257.3	71,745.3		
Net International Reserves	57,834.0	62,932.0	58,711.0	64,301.5	71,955.2		
Assets	57,834.0	62,932.0	58,711.0	64,301.5	71,955.2		
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other Foreign Assets	-2,707.0	-2,907.0	-2,927.7	-44.2	-209.9		
Other External Assets	386.0	352.2	262.6	3,223.1	3,038.7		
Medium and Long-Term Foreign Liabilities	-51.0	-50.0	-75.0	-106.0	-154.6		
SDR Allocation	-3,042.0	-3,209.0	-3,115.3	-3,161.2	-3,094.0		
Net Domestic Assets	-33,285.0	-32,659.0	-26,672.9	-30,396.2	-36,175.1		
Net credit to the public sector	-23,894.0	-25,862.0	-29,420.5	-49,058.0	-60,493.7		
Central Government (net)	-23,870.0	-25,199.0	-28,889.5	-47,371.3	-58,583.6		
Treasury bills	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other Government securities	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.3	20.3		
Loans to Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Use of reserves (-addition)	-23,987.0	-25,219.0	-28,909.0	-47,391.6	-58,603.9		
Rest of Public Sector	-24.0	-663.0	-531.0	-1,686.8	-1,910.1		
Of which: Public enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Net claims on financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other items (net)	-9,391.0	-6,797.0	2,747.5	18,661.8	24,318.5		
Reserve Money	21,842.0	27,367.0	29,110.0	33,861.1	35,570.2		
Currency in circulation	5,301.0	5,939.0	6,648.3	7,422.1	8,350.9		
Deposits of commercial banks	16,181.0	21,078.0	22,145.0	26,094.8	26,832.0		
Deposits of non-bank financial institutions	360.0	350.0	317.0	344.2	387.3		
	Changes	s as a Per Cent	of Beginning-of	-Period Reserve	e Money		
Net Foreign Assets	14.6	22.4	-15.5	29.1	22.1		
Net Domestic Assets	-4.4	2.9	21.9	-12.8	-17.1		
Of which: Central Government	0.7	-6.1	-13.5	-63.5	-33.1		
Reserve Money	10.2	25.3	6.4	16.3	5.0		
Memorandum Item:							
Government Blocked Account	22,949.4	23,791.9	22,922.8	24,787.7	34,959.1		

SOURCE: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ Excludes the Heritage and Stabilization Fund.



APPENDIX TWO

CALENDAR OF KEY ECONOMIC EVENTS January - December, 2014

JANUARY

O5 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to share information on corporate structure, administration, quality of organization and systems, and any other information of relevance to the effective supervision of financial entities in the securities industry.

FEBRUARY

- 20 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago sold US\$500 million to the banking sector in order to alleviate acute tightness in the foreign exchange supply in the market. The Bank typically supplies 25 per cent of the total foreign exchange requirements of the market, with the remaining 75 per cent supplied by the banking sector.
- The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment signed two agreements during an official visit to Beijing China. One was for the construction of a port in La Brea, and the other for the development of seven industrial parks throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The agreements were signed through two of the Ministry's executing agencies, InvesTT and eTecK. The agreements, with an investment value of US\$750 million, are subject to approval for concessional funding by the Chinese Ex-Im Bank. The first phase of the port construction is expected to cost approximately US\$500 million, while the industrial parks are expected to cost US\$250 million.

MARCH

03 The Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) for March 2014 remained unchanged at 2.25 per cent.

- A three-day workshop was conducted by the World Bank to help Trinidad and Tobago prepare for its Fourth Round Mutual Evaluation to be conducted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in January 2015. The workshop, which was the first part of a three-phase process, was designed to assist Trinidad and Tobago in developing its own national risk assessment plan.
- The Jamaica-based JMMB group announced that it had received regulatory approval to complete the acquisition of AIC Securities Ltd. of Trinidad and Tobago.
 - The Central Statistical Office reported that Trinidad and Tobago recorded an unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2013 the lowest unemployment rate in the country's history.
- The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago maintained the repo rate at 2.75 per cent.

APRIL

O1 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago introduced some changes to the Bank's foreign exchange allocation system in the interest of making the distribution of funds more equitable across the existing 12 authorized dealers.

MAY

- 12 Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago established a TT\$150 million SME Capital Equipment Fund to help with financing and nurturing small and medium-sized enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago. The Fund will primarily assist businesses in financing their capital equipment needs.
- 13 Trinidad Cement Limited (TCL) exported its first shipment of the company's specialized Class G (Oil

Well) cement to Colombia. This product is widely regarded as ideal for use on oil rigs due to its high temperature and sulphate-resistant capacities.

- 26 Central Bank Governor Jwala Rambarran opened a new Office of the Financial Services Ombudsman (OFSO) in Scarborough, Tobago which allows Tobagonians to access the services of the OFSO on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.
- 29 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago maintained the repo rate at 2.75 per cent.

JUNE

- O2 The Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) for June 2014 remained at 2.5 per cent.
- O3 The Finance Act 2014 (Act No.4 of 2014), an Act to provide for the variation of certain duties and taxes and to introduce provisions of a fiscal nature and for related matters, was assented to in this month.
- O4 The ANSA McAl Group of Companies officially opened its \$400 million clay block factory, TK4, in Longdenville, Chaguanas. The plant is a collaboration between Abel Building Solutions (ABS), a subsidiary of ANSA, and the Italian company SACMI. The factory can produce up to 57 million blocks a year.
- O5 Pan American Life Insurance Group launched "Life Access", the first US-dollar denominated universal life policy in Trinidad and Tobago. Both the premiums and benefits are payable in US dollars with the policy's launch interest rate set at 3.75 per cent.
- 25 The Government of Trinidad and Tobago issued a \$1,000 million, 7-year bond with a fixed rate of 2.2 per cent per annum. The bond was issued under the authority of the Treasury Bonds Act, 2008. It is the Government's first bond issue for fiscal year

2013/2014 and is intended to assist in domestic liquidity management through sterilization of the bond proceeds at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

JULY

- 01 General Finance Corporation Limited changed its name to Massy Finance GFC Limited as part of the holding company's rebranding initiative.
- O3 Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) reaffirmed the ratings of CariAAA (Foreign Currency Rating) and CariAAA (Local Currency Rating) on its regional rating scale, and ttAAA on the Trinidad and Tobago national scale, to the US\$500 million Government of The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago debt issue (notional). These ratings indicate that the level of credit-worthiness of this obligation, adjudged in relation to other obligations in the Caribbean, is the highest.
- O5 The Finance (Supplementation and Variation of Appropriation) Act No. 5, 2014, an Act to supplement and vary the appropriation of the sum which was authorized by the Appropriation (Financial year 2014) Act, 2013, was assented to in this month.
- 25 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago maintained the repo rate at 2.75 per cent

AUGUST

- Of AIC Finance limited changed its name to NCB Global Finance Limited as part of the holding company's rebranding initiative.
- 14 The Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange advised that 4,455,000 FNCU Venture Capital Company shares would be de-listed from the stock market list of publicly traded companies. The Exchange informed that the de-listing was pursuant to an

application made by the Exchange, which was approved by the Board of Commissioners on July 28, 2014.

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago sold its 15 per cent shareholding in the Home Mortgage Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (HMB) to the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIB). As a consequence, NIB's shareholding in HMB increased to 66.25 per cent.

SEPTEMBER

- O2 The Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) for September 2014 remained unchanged at 2.25 per cent.
- 23 The Government of Trinidad and Tobago issued a 12-year, \$2,500 million bond with a coupon rate of 2.80 per cent per annum. The bond was issued under the authority of the Development Loans Act, Chap. 71:04. It was the Central Government's second bond issue for fiscal year 2013/2014 and was intended to assist in financing the 2013/2014 budget.
- 26 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago raised the repo rate by 25 basis points to 3.00 per cent.

OCTOBER

O1 The Less Than Container Load (LCL) Export Initiative was launched by the Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation. The LCL export initiative gives local exporters the opportunity to further penetrate regional markets, allowing them to export in less than container load quantities and at preferential rates. Under this initiative, exporters will no longer have to pay shipment costs for the entire container but only the portion utilized.

- O3 Standard & Poor's (S&P) credit rating agency downgraded Trinidad Cement Limited (TCL) after the Claxton Bay-based company failed to make debt payments on September 30. The company's rating was lowered from "B" to "D". With its "B" rating, the Caribbean cement maker was already deemed "highly speculative" or five notches deep into "junk", but S&P further downgraded the company. TCL is now led by acting CEO Alejandro Ramirez, an executive Mexico-based Cemex, the largest cement manufacturer in the region.
- InvesTT signed a memorandum of agreement with Trinidad and Tobago Dry Dock Company (TDDCL) for the construction of a dry dock island off Trinidad. Capital expenditure on this 140-acre facility is estimated at US\$2.1 billion and will be a located in the Gulf of Paria. The Sullivan Island Dry Dock is expected to take five years to complete, with 3,500 jobs created at the construction stage, close to 10,000 operational jobs in the primary sector in dry docking, and an additional 5,000 jobs in the services sector. To fund the project, TDDCL plans to raise 25 per cent equity from private sector investors and to borrow the remaining 75 per cent.
- 11 The Massy Group acquired Wood Group PSN Colombia S.A. and rebranded it Massy Energy Colombia. The newly acquired company provides production, maintenance and engineering services to clients in the oil, gas and mining sectors in Colombia.

NOVEMBER

O6 Cable and Wireless Communications (CWC) reached a conditional agreement to purchase Columbus Communications, a Barbados-registered business operating regionally, for US\$3.025 billion, pending regulatory approval.

20 An investment consortium comprising the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT), National Enterprises Limited (NEL), and the Unit Trust Corporation (UTC), acquired a 10 per cent stake in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) for US\$168 million. It was executed through the 100 per cent acquisition of Pan West Engineers & Constructors, a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation (GE), which held the 10 per cent equity interest in PPGPL. As a result, PPGPL is now wholly-owned and controlled by statutory and related entities of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

DECEMBER

O1 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago raised the repo rate by 25 basis points to 3.25 per cent.

The Mortgage Market Reference Rate (MMRR) remained unchanged at 2.25 per cent.

15 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago released a new polymer \$50 banknote to the general public . The note was launched in honour of the Bank's 50th anniversary and is gold in colour. It is printed on polymer, a non-fibrous, non-porous material that is tear-resistant and impermeable to water, sweat, dust and dirt. Security features include a microprinted watermark and a metallic image. It has some familiar features of the other denominations already in circulation, such as the Coat of Arms and the Financial Towers, with a prominently displayed red hibiscus flower.

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) announced its approval of a US\$40 million Policy Based Loan (PBL) to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The loan is to assist in reinforcing policy changes in the energy sector, within the context of the sustainable energy programme on which the country had embarked in 2011. A PBL is a special product from the Bank which offers resources at

very low interest rates. Approved by the Bank's board of directors on December 11, the loan will also help the Government to fill an important gap in relation to its revised compressed natural gas (CNG) programme.

18 The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved a US\$110 million loan for Trinidad and Tobago to prevent and control risk factors of chronic diseases among adults and primary and secondary school students. The programme will strengthen the delivery of integrated primary care services; implement behaviour-change programmes and policies; improve health information management practices; and ensure adequate human resources for health. The loan is payable over 25 years, with a 5.5-year grace period and an interest rate based on LIBOR. The executing agency is the Ministry of Health.

Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating agency affirmed its "A" rating with a stable outlook on Trinidad and Tobago's long-term sovereign debt. The New York-based agency attributed the rating to the country's stable political system, low vulnerability and persistent current account surpluses. S&P forecasts a 2 per cent median annual growth in gross domestic product over the next four years.



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