



Republic of Trinidad & Tobago

Review of the Economy 2005

Vision 2020

Ensuring Our Future Prosperity
Addressing Basic Needs

2005



In this year's Review of the Economy, the Ministry of Finance has included analyses on the following:

- The International Economy;
- The Real Economy;
- The Financial Sector;
- Central Government Operations;
- State Enterprises and the Public Utilities;
- Public Debt and Debt Servicing; and
- Trade and Payments

While the document will include the analysis of technical issues, the Ministry has attempted to improve its usability, as well as its quality and content.

The most recent available comparative data was used; however instances of data unavailability have led to the utilisation of more dated information and would account for comparative inconsistencies.

The Ministry of Finance hopes that this document will be invaluable to readers, including researchers, students and other users and will welcome any comments for improvements.

This document is available on the Ministry of Finance website: www.finance.gov.tt.

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Introduction

Growth in the international economy continued to be robust in 2005 following improved performances in 2003 and 2004. In particular, global trade in manufacturing goods grew significantly, fuelled by strong performances in China and the United States. For 2005, the expansion in international trade has been estimated at 8 percent while global economic growth is expected to reach 3.5 percent. Notwithstanding, these positive developments, significant challenges remain in the global economy. Economic activity in the United States is expected to slow as the full impact of the gradual elimination of the monetary stimulus is realised. In the Euro Area and Japan, however, activity is projected to remain below potential, constrained largely by high and uncertain oil price movements as well as persistent global imbalances.

Following the recovery of 2004, growth in Latin America and the Caribbean region is expected to strengthen in 2005. The outlook for Latin America is based primarily on high commodity prices and strong world demand for Latin American exports as well as higher domestic demand. Global demand for output from Caribbean countries also improved during 2005. Strong growth in the tourism industry was chiefly responsible for the favourable regional performance. Further impetus was provided by improved performances in construction, international financial services, manufacturing, and petroleum-related activities in the case of Trinidad and Tobago. In 2004, growth rates were strongest in Anguilla (12 percent) and in Trinidad and Tobago (6.5 percent). However, Jamaica and Grenada, two countries affected by hurricanes in 2004, grew by only 1.1 percent and negative 3 percent, respectively.

In Trinidad and Tobago the petroleum sector continued to be the main driver of the economy with output growing by 10.5 percent in 2004, due to a 25 percent rise in natural gas production and increased exploration activity as a result of increasing demand and higher prices. The petroleum sector is projected to grow in 2005 by 10.9 percent, up from 7.9 percent in 2004 due to improved performances in the major energy subsectors particularly

in petrochemicals. Moreover, refining activity will be boosted by the coming on stream of Atlantic LNG's Train 1V and the Methanol Holdings M-5000 plant in late 2005. The contribution of these sub-sectors to overall GDP has grown by more than 50 percent since 2000. While the actual contribution of the non-petroleum sector has been increasing slightly in absolute terms, its growth has been slower compared with the petroleum sector. The non-petroleum is expected to grow by 4 percent in 2005 compared with a 5.9 percent in 2004.

In 2004, Trinidad and Tobago's balance of payments surplus more than doubled to US\$734 million or 6.4 percent of GDP, from a surplus of US\$334.2 million in 2003. The robust performance of the external accounts is attributed to the strengthening of the current account surplus to US\$1,788.1 million or 15.6 percent of GDP on account of larger volumes of energy exports at higher international prices. Consequently, gross international reserves in 2004 reached US\$4,209.2 million or 9.1 months of import cover compared with reserves in 2003 of US\$3,260.3 million or 8.5 months of import cover. For the first half of fiscal year 2005, Trinidad and Tobago recorded an overall visible balance of trade surplus of US\$1,494 million, an overwhelming performance after the deficit of US\$26.6 million in the same period of fiscal 2003/2004. The CARICOM trade balance also recorded a surplus of US\$548.4 million, 9 percent higher than in fiscal 2003/2004.

For the fiscal year 2004/2005, the Central Government's fiscal performance is expected to be favourable with an overall surplus of \$299.7 million or 0.3 percent of GDP. Influenced by record high international oil prices, the current account is anticipated to expand to \$3,110.1 million or 3.4 percent of GDP. The strong fiscal performance afforded a larger than estimated injection to the Interim Revenue Stabilisation Fund (IRSF) of \$2,593.1 million, and also facilitated a transfer of \$500 million to the Infrastructural Development Fund (IDF). The balance in the IRSF and IDF as at mid-September amounted to \$4,034.1 million or 4.5 percent of GDP,

Introduction

and \$535.6 million or 0.6 percent of GDP. Moreover, the strong macroeconomic performance of the Trinidad and Tobago economy was reinforced by the upgrades granted in fiscal 2005 from two international rating agencies. In July, Standard and Poor's raised Trinidad and Tobago's long-term foreign currency credit rating to 'A-' from 'BBB+' and its long term local economy sovereign credit ratings to 'A+' from 'A'. Meanwhile in August, Moody's Investor's Services upgraded Trinidad and Tobago's key foreign currency ratings to 'Baa2' from 'Baa3'.

The International Economy

- **The United States**
- **Euro Zone and the United Kingdom**
- **Japan**
- **Emerging Asia**
- **Latin America**

Overview: The Global Economy

Growth in the global economy remained fairly robust although the pace of growth varied markedly across regions. At the same time, overall inflationary pressures continued to be relatively well contained, and in recent months, annual inflation rates declined in many countries. Although real activity was supported by expanding world trade, strong commodity prices and abundant global liquidity, oil prices so far for 2005 have remained at elevated levels amid considerable volatility. However, notwithstanding the risks associated with persistent global imbalances, the outlook for the global economy continued to be relatively favourable.

Monetary policy in a number of external economies tightened over the course of 2004 but remained unchanged so far for 2005. Citing high rates of capacity utilization and mounting inflationary pressures, the European Central Bank has held its policy rate constant since June 2003, and both the Bank of England and the

Bank of Canada have kept policy rates unchanged after having raised them in the latter half of 2004. Monetary policy has also remained unchanged in most emerging Asian economies while several Latin American monetary authorities have continued tightening cycles that began last year in efforts to restrain inflationary pressures. The Bank of Mexico tightened its policy throughout the year to resist rising inflation, and Chinese authorities made monetary policy more restrictive to rein in soaring investment demand.

United States

The U.S. economy continued to expand at a solid pace over the first half of 2005 despite the restraint imposed on aggregate demand by a further rise in crude oil prices. Household spending trended upwards, propelled by rising wealth and income and by low interest rates, while business outlays received ongoing support from favourable financial conditions, rising sales, and increased profitability. Overall, the economic expansion was sufficient to create jobs at roughly the same pace as in late 2004 and to lower the unemployment rate further over the first half of 2005. Higher oil prices boosted US retail prices of a broad range of consumer energy products and, as a result, continued to prop the rate of overall consumer price inflation. Core inflation increased

Box 1: International Oil Prices, 2004-2005

Oil prices remained at high levels in the first half of 2005, amid considerable volatility. The spot price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil began 2005 near US\$ 43 per barrel, but it climbed above US\$50 per barrel in late February and surpassed US\$ 70 in late August. The increase in prices over the past year, which was largely unanticipated, reflected the combined influence of robust global demand for crude oil, concerns about the reliability of supply from some foreign sources, heightened geopolitical uncertainties, and limited spare capacity among OPEC producers.

Price of West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil, 2004 – 2005 US\$



The International Economy

from an annual rate of 1½ percent in 2004 to about 2 percent between the fourth quarter of 2004 and May 2005. Policy accommodation continued at a measured pace over the first half of the year, with the federal funds rate rising an additional 1 percentage point for the tenth consecutive time to 3.5 percent in early August. Looking ahead for the remainder of 2005, the disruptions caused by Hurricane Katrina in the Southern States could have far reaching consequences for the US economy as a whole. Early projections are that growth could fall short by as much as half a percentage point for the rest of the year.

Euro Zone and the United Kingdom

Economic activity in the Euro Area firmed during the first quarter of 2005. Real GDP grew at an annual rate of 2 percent, as private consumption rose moderately and both households and firms switched expenditures away from imports toward domestically produced goods. The trade balance fell in April, threatening a main engine of growth, though the recent rise in the dollar against the euro should help stimulate export demand throughout the remainder of 2005. Twelve-month consumer price inflation edged up in June to just above the European Central Bank's target ceiling of 2 percent for inflation over the medium term. The Bank's measure of core inflation, which excludes energy and unprocessed foods, has eased since January to an annual rate comfortably below 2 percent.

Meanwhile, in countries outside the Euro area, economic activity generally continued to expand rapidly in the fourth quarter of 2004 and early 2005. Inflation continued to fluctuate at relatively high rates in some of the faster-growing economies. In the United Kingdom, output growth moderated somewhat in the first quarter of 2005, but generally remained fairly robust. Growth in real GDP slowed to a quarterly rate of 1.5 percent in the first quarter compared to a 2.7 percent year-on-year rate. Moderate economic growth stemmed mainly from subdued private consumption. Nevertheless, the labour market remains

tight, as unemployment reached its lowest levels since the mid-1970s and real earnings continue to trend upward. In April 2005, annual Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) inflation stood at 1.9 percent, unchanged from March but up from the rate of 1.6 percent registered in each of the three preceding months. Inflation in March and April was primarily driven by prices for transport and food. Growth in average earnings abated in March compared with February, although it remained fairly strong. Prospects for economic activity remain positive, although growth in 2005 may prove somewhat weaker than in 2004. Growth is estimated at 2 percent in 2005 while inflation will accelerate above its 2 percent target.

Japan

In the first quarter of 2005, the Japanese economy grew by 1.3 percent from the previous quarter when growth was flat and by 1.9 percent in the year to April. The strong rebound in real GDP was largely driven by private domestic demand, particularly private consumption and business investment. Deflationary pressures, although persisting, have moderated somewhat in recent months. Annual nationwide headline CPI increased by 0.2 percent in May, while the CPI excluding fresh food remained flat. By contrast, producer prices continued to rise, reflecting higher prices for energy products and raw materials. The labour market has steadily improved over the period, with the unemployment rate reaching a seven-year low, and the ratio of job offers to job applicants at a twelve-year high. For the remainder of 2005, the Japanese economy is expected to continue its present expansion, albeit at a lower rate than in the first quarter. Growth is likely to be supported by domestic demand rather than by the external sector.

Emerging Asia

In non-Japan Asia, preliminary data indicate that economic prospects remain favourable, supported by the continuous improvement in domestic demand, particularly private consumption, high oil prices remain

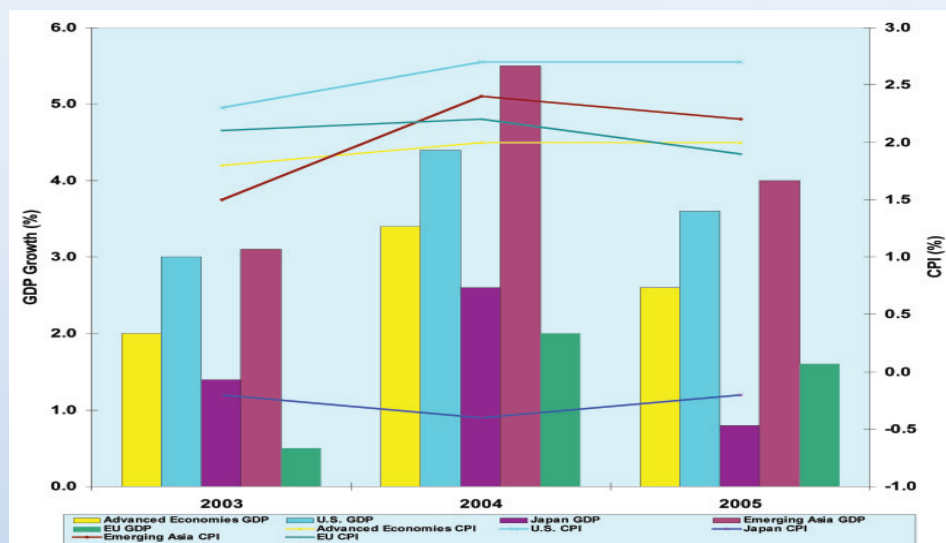
a major risk to the region. Export growth recovered to some extent and domestic demand remained robust in most economies in the region. Inflation rose slightly, reflecting higher food and commodity prices but remained well contained and below 3 percent in most countries. As expected, recent developments have also been dominated by the catastrophic tsunami, and the devastating losses of human life and property inflicted on Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, and several other countries in the region. For 2005 as a whole, regional GDP growth is projected to slow by a still robust 7 percent, with a moderate slowdown in China reflecting rising cost pressures, uncertainties surrounding China's new exchange rate regime and growing trade friction. GDP growth in China could be stronger than expected, boosting activity albeit at the risk of a more pronounced slowdown in 2006.

Latin America

Latin American economies continue to experience a period of strong economic expansion, though at a more moderate pace than 2004. Across the region's three largest economies, real output growth continued to be broad based, driven by exports and supported by domestic demand. In May, industrial production increased

by 4.1 percent and 3 percent year-on-year in Brazil and Mexico, respectively, while in June, it expanded by 6.4 percent in Argentina. Reflecting in part this robust growth performance, inflationary pressures continue to be significant. In Brazil, the twelve-month inflation rate fell from 7 percent in May to 6.6 percent in June. While in Mexico, the twelve-month consumer price inflation fell from 4.6 percent to 4.3 percent in May, but still stood above the Bank of Mexico's target range of 2 percent to 4 percent. In Argentina, even though consumer price inflation appeared to have stabilized somewhat after high food prices earlier in 2005, the rate was still above the central bank's unofficial target rate of 5 percent to 8 percent. Additionally, unemployment and poverty remain unacceptably high, and severe income disparities continue to persist. This notwithstanding, the economic prospects for the region remain fairly positive as its largest economies are expected to be buoyed by both export activity and domestic demand, which are expected to accelerate over the second half of the year, offsetting a probable moderation of foreign demand. However, inflation rates continue to be higher than targeted and if they persist, will be the greatest challenge to the region.

Figure 1: Selected Advanced Countries, Real GDP and Inflation Rates



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

The Real Economy

- **Gross Domestic Product**
- **Prices**
- **Productivity**
- **Population**
- **Labour Force**
- **Employment**
- **Domestic Agriculture**
- **Export Agriculture**
- **Energy and Extractive Industries**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Tourism**
- **Construction**

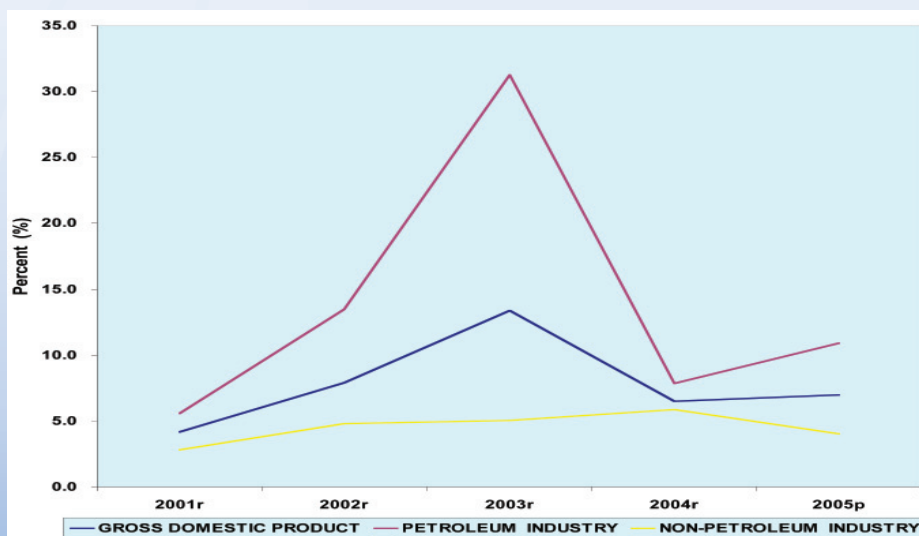
Gross Domestic Product

During 2005, the Trinidad and Tobago economy is projected to grow at an accelerated rate of 7 percent compared with 6.5 percent in 2004, as the energy sector continues to dominate real activity in the local economy, accounting for 40.5 percent of total GDP. Economic activity in the Petroleum industry is projected to expand by 10.9 percent in 2005 from 7.9 percent in 2004. The improved performance anticipated reflects greater activity in the major energy sub-sectors and the start-up of Atlantic LNG's Train IV by the last quarter of 2005. Consequently, exploration and production is projected to grow by 9.2 percent and oil refining by 10 percent due to additional output from BHP Billiton.

Meanwhile, in petrochemicals, an upsurge in production is expected with output growing by 27.4 percent from 11.3 percent in 2004. The more than two-fold expansion in petrochemicals reflects increased output from the Atlas Methanol and Nitrogenous 2000 plants, which commenced operations in the last half of 2004, and the coming on stream of the Methanol Holdings M-5000 plant in late 2005.

Over the review period, however, the Non-Petroleum sector is expected to decelerate from 5.9 percent in 2004 to 4 percent in 2005, as both the Services and Manufacturing sectors have somewhat retarded outturns. Slower growth in the Services sector is projected at 3.5 percent during 2005, from 6 percent last year, with relatively sluggish growth anticipated for Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (0.5 percent) and Construction and Quarrying (8.1 percent). Indeed, the only major services sub-sector projected to show significant accelerated growth during 2005 is Transport, Storage and Communication, which is expected to quadruple its growth rate to 6.4 percent. This robust performance is due to increased activity in the telecommunications industry as new companies start-up operations towards the end of the year, as well as improved activity in the airline industry.

Figure 2: Trinidad and Tobago, Growth in Real GDP (2001-2005)



Source: Central Statistical Office

Growth in the Manufacturing sector is projected at 8.6 percent during 2005, despite the decline in the Assembly Type and Related Industries by 5.2 percent due to a fall in steel production at ISPAT and the deceleration in Wood and Related Products by 6.5 percent. These dull outturns were however offset by accelerated activity in the largest manufacturing sub-sector, Food, Beverages and Tobacco which grew by 18.1 percent. There were also improved performances in poultry processing and miscellaneous processed food items. In addition, the performance of the Manufacturing sector will be supported in 2005 by heightened activity in Chemicals and Non-Metallic Minerals as its growth rate climbs to 6 percent, with production of cement, ready-mix and concrete blocks expected to expand substantially during the second half of 2005.

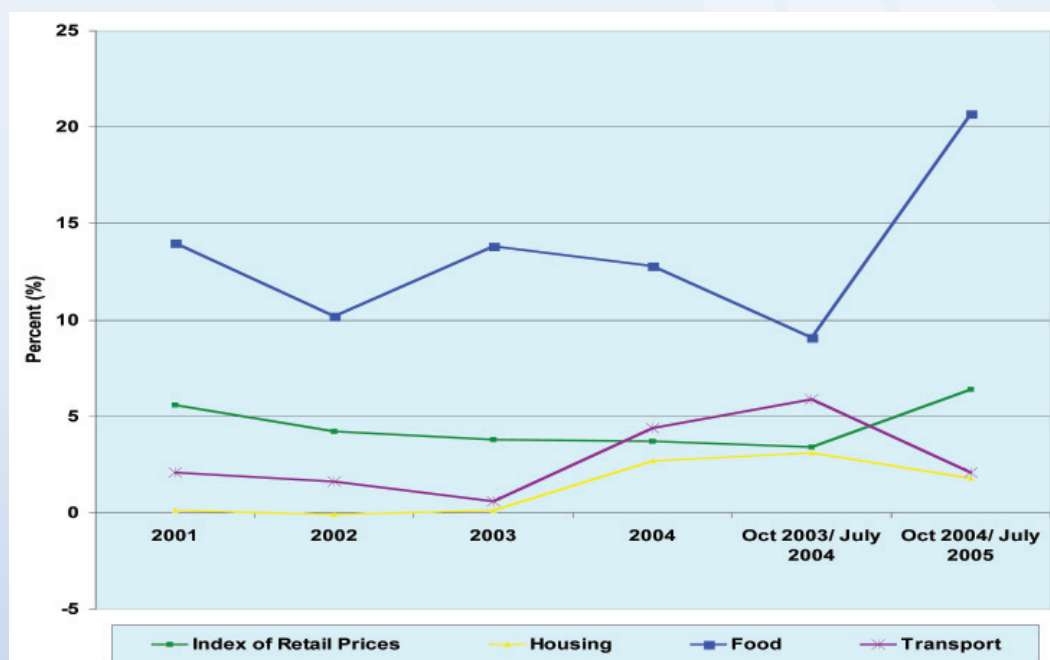
Meanwhile, the agricultural sector which fell by 35.5 percent over the past two years after the closure of Caroni (1975) Limited's commercial operations in 2003, is expected to stabilize in 2005, declining by only 0.5 percent. The marginal recovery of the sector reflects

a turnaround in Domestic Agriculture where higher production of live broilers, contributed to a growth of 5.1 percent from negative 2.3 percent in 2004.

Prices

Inflationary pressures during fiscal 2003/2004, abated slightly to 3.4 percent compared with 3.9 percent in fiscal 2002/2003. During the twelve months of fiscal 2003/2004 food prices rose by 13.3 percent from 12.6 percent in the previous year. During the first ten months of fiscal 2004/2005, however, the general price level jumped to 6.4 percent, from 3.4 percent a year ago. Food prices, which account for 18 percent of the weights in the Retail Prices Index, rose significantly by 20.7 percent, more than double the increase (9.1 percent) in the same period of 2003/2004. Higher food prices over the period were attributable to supply shortages of vegetables, spices, fruits and other market items as a result of excessive rainfall in late 2004 and early 2005. In contrast, transport and housing prices decelerated over the period to 2.2 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 3: Changes in Retail Prices Index (2001 - July 2005)



Source: Central Statistical Office

The Real Economy

Productivity

In fiscal 2003/2004, productivity as measured by the All Items Index of Productivity for all workers in all industries, grew by a slower rate of 4.9 percent compared with 13.4 percent in fiscal 2002/2003. The deceleration was due to productivity shortfalls in both the energy and non-energy sectors during the second and third quarters of fiscal 2003/2004 with the major deficits occurring in Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Production (-20.7 percent) and Drink and Tobacco (-27.4 percent).

During the first quarter of fiscal 2004/2005, productivity increased by 6.5 percent. The industries registering the highest productivity growth were Drink and Tobacco (15.7 percent) and Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Production (14.1 percent), whereas the largest productivity declines were witnessed in Textiles, Garments and Footwear (-14.7 percent), and Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters (-12.5 percent).

Population

According to the 2005 mid-year population estimates, the population of Trinidad and Tobago grew by 0.3 percent to 1,294,494 persons in 2005, from 1,290,646 persons in 2004. The provisional birth rate fell to 13.80 births per thousand persons in 2005 from 14.23 births per thousand persons in 2004. The provisional death rate fell to 7.74 deaths per thousand persons in 2005 from 7.88 deaths per thousand persons in 2004.

Population data according to age group, indicate that 45.2 percent of the population is 24 years of age or younger, 44.8 percent is between 25 and 59 years, and 10 percent is 60 years or over. The gender distribution of the population remained stable with males accounting for 50.2 percent of the population or approximately 649,189 persons, and females 49.8 percent or approximately 645,305 persons.

Labour Force and Employment

The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2003/2004 is estimated at 9 percent, a marked decline from the unemployment rate (10.6 percent) recorded during the previous fiscal year. Higher employment levels were reported in the Community, Social and Personal Services, Construction, Wholesale/Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotels, Petroleum, Other Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. In contrast, there were job losses in Sugar, Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, and Electricity and Water.

Preliminary data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) indicate that notwithstanding a seasonal rise in the unemployment rate in the second quarter of the current fiscal year, the unemployment rate fell to 8.4 percent during the first half of the current fiscal year compared with 10.2 percent during the first half of fiscal 2003/2004. The fall in unemployment was as a result of a 14.1 percent decline in the number of unemployed persons and a 6.4 percent increase in the number of workers employed. Construction and Community, Social and Personal Services sectors continued to be the two leading employers with additional employment of 16,700 persons and 6,300 persons, respectively. The notable jump in employment in the Construction industry reflected accelerated activity in Government's housing and other construction projects in the energy sector.

Domestic Agriculture

During the period October 2004 to March 2005 the performance of the domestic agriculture sector was mixed when compared with the same period a year ago. Paddy production declined by 10.6 percent to 1,166.7 metric tonnes, due to unfavourable weather conditions and the closure of the Caroni (1975) Limited which through its rice project had formerly contributed to almost 50 percent of total paddy production. In the case of root crops, cassava production expanded by 19.5 percent to 423 thousand kg due to greater demand from

processors as well as favourable Government initiatives, which encouraged its continued growth. However, over the review period, diseases affected other root crops. In particular, yam production declined by 57.1 percent to approximately 3,000 kg. Vegetable production during the review period also turnout mixed results. Whereas significant increases were recorded in the production of cucumber (54.1 percent), and patchoi (63.1 percent), large declines were registered in the production of bodi (-33.9 percent), ochro (-49.3 percent) and hot peppers (-17.7 percent). In general, the poor outturn of some root crops and vegetables over the review period were attributable to adverse weather conditions, and deficient agricultural infrastructure such as poor drainage, irrigation facilities and access roads.

The production of oranges in 2004/2005 declined significantly by 94.5 percent to 2,790 kg since there were no harvesting arrangements because of the closure of Caroni (1975) Limited. Similarly affected, grapefruit production plummeted by 96.3 percent to 1,100 kg from 29,600 kg a year ago. Meanwhile, Copra production declined by 25 percent to 600 kg during the period as producers faced increasing production costs which subsidies failed to cover. Furthermore, the persistent problem of attracting workers to the copra fields remained a challenge for copra farmers.

During 2004/2005, poultry production was the only growing livestock production sub-sector, producing approximately 31.4 million kg of chicken, 7.2 percent more than in the previous period. Higher output was in response to the rising demand for chicken as a result of the escalating prices of other competing sources of meat. Dairy production on the other hand, fell by 18.7 percent to 1,548 litres as elevated production costs continued to force farmers out of dairy production. Also contributing to the decline, were low fertility rates and nutritional shortfalls in the animals' diet, which were brought about by the severe drought conditions of the previous year. Over the same period, beef production also declined by 11.6 percent mainly as a result of the effects of the

brucellosis disease experienced by the main producing herds.

Export Agriculture (Cocoa and Coffee)

During the first nine months of fiscal 2004/2005 total production of cocoa fell to 888,332.5 kg, 13.7 percent below production in the same period a year ago. This weak performance was attributable to ongoing difficulties in attracting workers to pick cocoa and to the heavy rains in late 2004, which negatively affected the crop by precipitating the spread of black pod disease. In contrast, coffee production during the same period expanded by 215.6 percent to 307,181.5 kg, as coffee plants benefited from the heavy rains.

Sugar¹

During the period January 2005 to May 2005, the SMCL produced approximately 33,200 metric tonnes of raw sugar. This was approximately 40 percent below the Company's production target of 55,000 metric tonnes, and 20 percent below its production level in 2004. The drastic cut in production can be attributed to a delayed start in the milling period due to excessive rainfall in January 2005, as well as an uncharacteristically high incidence of unplanned cane fires, accounting for approximately 190,000 metric tonnes of canes being destroyed.

During the period January to June 2005, export sales of raw sugar through preferential access to the European Union amounted to 33,200 metric tonnes. However, since there were no sugar exports to the United States over the review period, foreign exchange generated from these shipments fell to TT\$129 million, 26.7 percent below export earnings in 2004.

¹ Factory operations at the Sugar Manufacturing Company Limited (SMCL) are varied according to two distinct periods, the Milling Period [January – June] and the Maintenance Period [August – December].

The Real Economy

Approximately 41,440 metric tonnes of sugar was sold by SMCL on the local market during the period October to May 2005, representing an increase of 21.2 percent over the previous year. These sales consisted of 40,787 metric tonnes of refined sugar and 653 metric tonnes of 'Washed Grey Sugar'. Revenue generated from local sales grew by 20.8 percent to TT\$103.8 million. The SMCL is expected to sell approximately 20,000 metric tonnes of sugar on the local market during the period June to September 2005, generating revenues of approximately TT\$51 million.

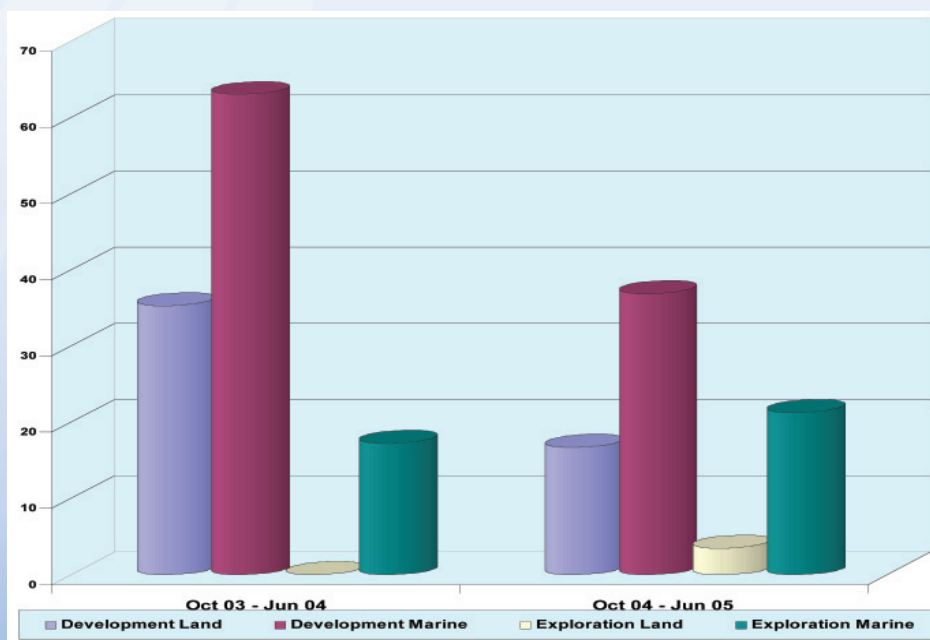
Energy and Extractive Industries

For the period under review, the Energy and Extractive Industries Sector continued to play a developmental role in the economy with a significant number of projects in both upstream and downstream industries. Moreover, advances in technology have enabled movement away from traditional exploration and drilling, and has allowed for the expansion in exploration frontiers.

Drilling

During the period October 2004 to June 2005 total depth drilled by petroleum companies declined by 32.2 percent to 78.4 thousand metres from 115.6 thousand metres in the previous period. Reduced activity in both land and offshore development drilling counteracted the improved performance of exploratory drilling on land and offshore. Development drilling on land declined over the period from 35.3 thousand metres to 16.7 thousand metres, and development drilling offshore declined from 63.1 thousand metres to 36.9 thousand metres. Whereas, exploratory drilling offshore increased from 17.2 thousand metres to 21.3 thousand metres during this period, and exploratory drilling on land reached only 3.5 thousand metres. The main areas of focus for onshore exploration are the Southern Basin and the Central Block. It is anticipated that exploratory drilling offshore will increase with the offering in the Competitive Bid Round 2003 of ten acreage blocks located off the Western, Eastern and Northern coasts of Trinidad and Tobago. Currently, six contracts have been awarded with respect to the ten blocks that were offered.

Figure 4: Development and Exploratory Drilling



Maintenance Period (August - December)

Box 2: Phases of Exploration Projects

- Phase 1 – this will comprise four blocks, onshore, in the Southern Basin of Trinidad and South Coast Marine Area, and is expected to commence at the end of August 2005.
- Phase 2 – this will comprise three blocks off the north and east coasts, and is expected to commence at the end of August 2005.
- Phase 3 – this will comprise marine acreage in deep waters off the north and east coast of Trinidad and Tobago, and is expected to commence in early 2006.

Crude Oil Refining and Production

Refinery throughput over the period October 2004 to June 2005 was estimated at 41.3 million barrels of crude compared with 39.3 million barrels in the same period of 2003/2004. The increase was attributed to stabilisation of refinery throughput after correction of operational problems, which occurred on the main crude distiller during the previous review period.

Petrotrin is currently pursuing the Gasoline Optimisation Programme which includes the upgrade and acquisition of new equipment. These units will significantly improve Petrotrin’s output, by enhancing the quality of gasoline and

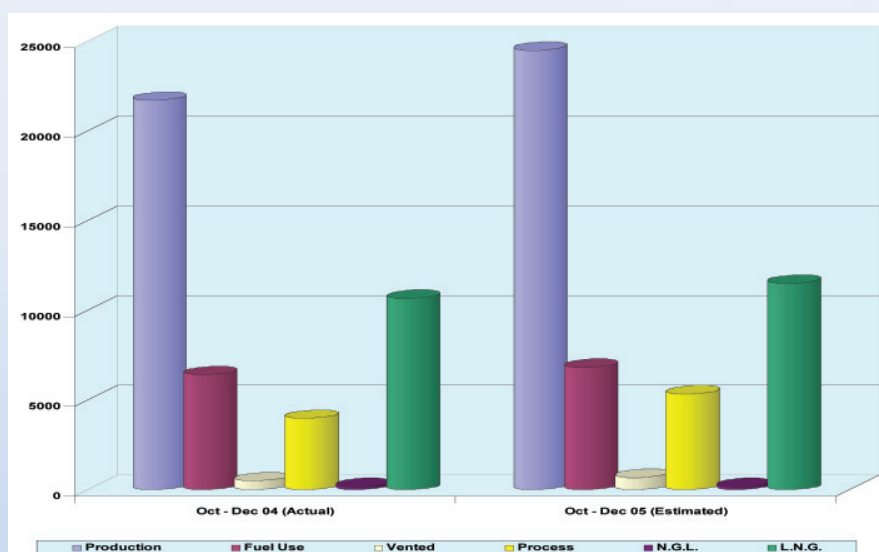
other products produced by Petrotrin. The programme involves the rehabilitation of the Isomerisation Unit, the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit, the Pre-Fractionation Unit, the Continuous Catalytic Regeneration Platformer, and a new Alkylation Unit.

During the review period, domestic production of crude oil and condensates increased slightly from 35.8 million barrels to 36.6 million barrels in 2003/2004. Domestic crude production from marine fields represented 81.8 percent of total production.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas production continued its expansionary path increasing to 24,499 million cubic metres during the period October 2004 to June 2005, 12.8 percent above the corresponding period of 2004. Consistent with production trends, natural gas utilisation increased over the same period. Vented Gas usage was the most significant, rising by 38.5 percent, to 676 million cubic metres while utilisation of Processed and Fuel Gas increased by 34.2 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Gas Natural Liquids utilised also increased during the period, by 7.8 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 5: Natural Gas Production and Utilisation



Source: Ministry and Energy Industries

The Real Economy

At present, more than 75 percent of the US import liquefied natural gas (LNG) comes from Trinidad and Tobago. It is anticipated that with Atlantic LNG Train IV coming on stream, exports to US markets would increase to at least 80 percent. Trinidad and Tobago is currently expanding its natural gas pipeline transmission network with the construction of a 36-inch offshore pipeline and a 56-inch cross island natural gas pipeline, which will transport natural gas to ALNG's Train IV plant in the South West Peninsula. Atlantic LNG Train IV is due to be completed by October 2005, increasing production capacity to 15 million tonnes per year. The 56-inch pipeline will have the capacity to transport additional gas to possible further LNG Trains and downstream plants in the proposed Union Estate Development. At present, the 56-inch pipeline is 5 km away from completion. The construction of the 36-inch pipeline, which has faced a number of setbacks, is to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2005.

Box 3: Summary of Developments in Natural Gas Production

The increase in natural gas production was attributable to the following:

- BHP Billiton (T'dad 2C) Limited coming onstream and its increased in oil production led to an increase in the associated natural gases;
- Nitrogen 2000, Atlas Methanol, and International Steel Group (ISG) Trinidad Unlimited coming on stream and the increased natural gas demand, caused the National Gas Company (NGC) to increase gas supply to the local market;
- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) also increased due to the debottlenecking of Atlantic LNG;
- In 2004, the expansion project was completed on Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL), which increased fractionation capacity from 33,500 barrels per day to 46,000 barrels per day and storage capacity from 750,000 billions of barrels to 1,000,000 billions of barrels. The expansion project was geared to accommodate a supply of propane, butane and condensate mix feedstock from ALNG Trains II and III to combine with Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) currently fractionated at the company.

Petrochemicals

Nitrogenous Fertilisers (Ammonia and Urea)

Production of urea during the period October 2004 to June 2005 totalled 611.1 thousand tonnes, 23.1 percent more than in 2003/2004. While over the same period, ammonia production increased by 11.8 percent to 3,755.1 thousand tonnes. Consistent with expanding production over these review periods, exports sales of urea increased by 19.7 percent to 523.8 thousand tonnes and export sales of ammonia grew by 3.3 percent to 3,199.6 thousand tonnes. In addition, operations at Nitrogen 2000, which commenced in the latter half of 2004, have increased production capacity by 1,850 tonnes per day.

Methanol

Methanol production increased significantly from 2,116 thousand tonnes to 3,258.3 thousand tonnes over the period October 2004 to June 2005. As a consequence, methanol exports also grew significantly by 49.2 percent to 3,050.3 thousand tonnes over the period. Methanol production was boosted by the commencement of operations at ATLAS Methanol Company in September 2004. This plant has a production capacity of 5,000 tonnes per day. Meanwhile, construction is progressing on the Methanol Holdings (MHTL) - M5000 Plant which should be commissioned by the second half of 2005. The expected production capacity of methanol for this plant is 5,000 tonnes per day.

Iron and Steel

During the period October 2004 to June 2005, production levels were generally low due to planned shutdowns resulting from poor market conditions world-wide. This was reflected in declines in wire rods (by 31.2 percent, to 338.7 thousand metric tonnes), billets (by 7.4 percent, to 571.2 thousand metric tonnes), and Direct Reduced Iron (DRI), (by 6.1 percent, to 1,548.0 thousand metric tonnes). As a result of production declines, shipments of many iron and steel products also fell.

Export sales of DRI decreased during the period October 2004 to June 2005 by 4.3 percent, to 918.4 thousand metric tonnes, compared with the corresponding period of 2003/2004. Similarly, export sales of wire rods declined by 32.6 percent, to 301.1 thousand metric tonnes due to a reduced quota to its chief market, the United States. In the case of billets, however, export sales increased, from 70.5 thousand metric tonnes to 162.3 thousand metric. This was due to drawdowns from stocks of billets to meet larger export demands albeit at lower prices.

During the period October 2004 to June 2005 local sales of billets declined by 22.3 percent to 47.3 thousand metric tonnes. Similarly, local sales of wire rods fell by 20.1 percent, to 26.4 thousand metric tonnes. This was attributed to the increases experienced in the price of steel in 2004, prices per metre tonne of DRI, Wire rods and Billets grew to US\$16, US\$450.99 and US\$369.41, respectively.

Cement

The production of cement decreased by 3.5 percent to 563 thousand tonnes for the review period compared with 583.6 thousand tonnes in the previous comparative period. The decline was mainly attributable to unplanned failures on the main motors of the cement mills, leading to shutdowns. However, it is anticipated that cement production should increase in 2006, due to upgrades on the newest mills, which will result in increased capacity and reliability.

During the same period, local sales of cement improved by 2.2 percent, from 391.2 thousand tonnes to 399.9 thousand tonnes, due to the commencement of a number of housing projects, a trend that is projected to continue into 2006. In addition, local sales of cement are expected to increase further, as Trinidad Cement Limited (TCL) has successfully tested Pozzolan-based cement, with the aim of introducing the cement to the domestic market in 2006. In contrast, export sales of cement fell by 16 percent to 158.4 thousand tonnes, for the period under

review, compared with 188.6 thousand tonnes a year ago.² Type II cement has been used extensively in the St. Lucia market, but only to a limited extent in the local market.

Manufacturing

Growth in the manufacturing sector is expected to slow in 2005 to 8.6 percent from 9.5 percent in 2004. The contribution of the sector to GDP is expected to increase slightly to 6.9 percent in 2005 from 6.8 percent in 2004. Despite record oil prices, growth in the world economy is expected to continue at a healthy pace, contributing therefore to strong regional demand for this country's manufactured products.

Food, Beverage and Tobacco, the largest of the manufacturing sub-sectors, is expected to grow significantly by 18.1 percent in 2005 compared with 12.3 percent in 2004, largely reflecting increased production of alcoholic beverages brought about by Carib Brewery's recovery from its major labour dispute in 2004. Healthy expansions are also projected for fruits and vegetable processors and meat, fish and poultry producers. Chemical and Non-Metallic Minerals, the third largest sub sector, is also expected to grow quickly, expanding by 6 percent in 2005 from 2.8 percent in 2004. This is mainly as a result of projected increases in the production of cement and concrete products to service the expanding construction sector. Meanwhile, during 2005, the Printing and Publishing and Miscellaneous Manufacturing sub-sectors are also expected to expand, though less vigorously, by 5.6 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.

In contrast, output in the second largest sub-sector, Assembly Type and Related Industries, is projected to contract by 5.2 percent during 2005 compared with

² TCL has a commitment to supply cement to the local market first, and any excess then goes to export sales.

The Real Economy

growth of 10.5 percent in 2004. This negative outturn is due to a projected decline in the production of billets and wire rods by ISPAT. Reduced activity is also expected in Wood and Related Products (-6.5 percent) and in Textile, Garments and Footwear (-0.4 percent). The Wood and Related Products industry continued to struggle to import sufficient quantities of raw lumber to replace TANTEAK's former output.

Tourism

Total visitor arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago by air and cruise ship during the period October 2004 to March 2005 increased to 302,569 persons, 13.3 percent above the same period a year earlier. Of these arrivals, 228,314 persons visited Trinidad, an increase of 4.6 percent, while 74,255 persons visited Tobago, an increase of 52.4 percent.

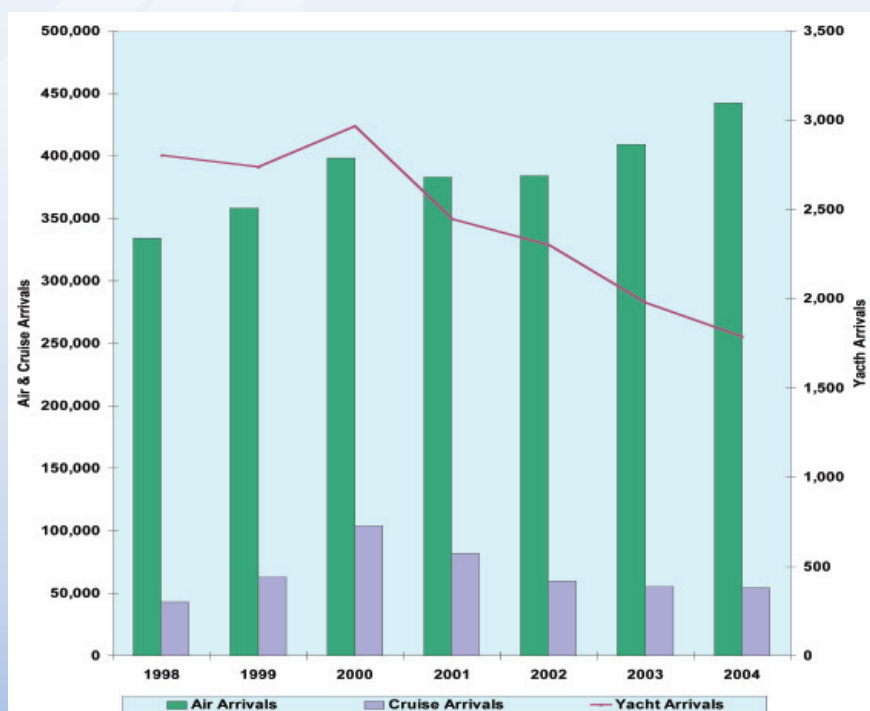
During 2005, hotels in Trinidad registered an average occupancy level of 72 percent, while those in Tobago achieved higher occupancy levels in the range of 80

to 90 percent. Guesthouse occupancy levels on both islands were generally lower than those of hotels, with guesthouses in Trinidad averaging 61.1 percent occupancy, and guesthouses in Tobago between 70 and 80 percent occupancy.

Airline Arrivals

Preliminary data for the period October 2004 to May 2005, revealed that 316,025 persons visited Trinidad and Tobago by air, an increase of 25,613 persons (8.8 percent) compared with the same period in 2003/2004. A total of 266,215 air passengers visited Trinidad, an increase of 8.1 percent, while 49,810 passengers visited Tobago, an increase of 12.6 percent. North Americans accounted for 46.1 percent of all air arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago between October 2004 and May 2005. While visitors from CARICOM and Europe, were the other major sources of airline passengers during the period and accounted for 25 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively. Air arrivals to Tobago continued to be dominated by Europeans (78.8 percent) and North Americans (12.8 percent).

Figure 6: Tourism: Air, Cruise and Yacht Arrivals (1998-2004)



Source: Central Statistical Office

During the review period, 33.6 percent of all air arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago came for leisure, beach or vacation purposes, while 29.7 percent came to visit friends or relatives, and 16.8 percent either on business or to attend a Conference. In Tobago, the proportion of air arrivals coming for leisure, beach and vacation purposes fell marginally to 78.6 percent from 79.9 percent a year earlier. In Trinidad, 65.7 percent of all air arrivals stayed in private residences while 26.6 percent stayed at hotels and 4.6 percent at guesthouses. However in Tobago, 65.8 percent of all air arrivals stayed in hotels while 18.6 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively stayed in private homes and guesthouses.

Cruise Ship Arrivals

During the first half of the fiscal year, 72 cruise ships docked in Trinidad and Tobago, 7.5 percent more than the corresponding fiscal period last year. A total of 32 vessels berthed in Trinidad and 40 berthed in Tobago, representing a decline of 23.8 percent and an increase of 60 percent, respectively. The significant rise in the number of cruise ships visiting Tobago over the period reflected heightened interest in the island as a result of the aggressive marketing of Tobago by the Tobago House of Assembly (THA), TIDCO and other tourism stakeholders and the island's increased visibility following its success as the best eco-tourism destination in 2003.

The overall number of cruise passengers visiting Trinidad and Tobago during the October 2004 to March 2005 period increased by 20.9 percent over the previous year to 56,321 persons. Of these, 22,138 passengers visited Trinidad a fall of 30.6 percent, while consistent with Tobago's promotional efforts, 34,183 passengers visited Tobago, an increase of 132.9 percent.

Yachting Arrivals

During the six month period ending March 2005, 777 yachts harboured in Trinidad and Tobago, a decline of 17.2 percent compared with the corresponding 2003-2004 period. The decline was less severe in Trinidad where 510 yachts anchored (a fall of 15.3 percent), than in Tobago, where 267 yachts berthed (a decline of 20.5 percent). Although yachters have been visiting Trinidad and Tobago in search of more attractive insurance rates and to conduct repairs, yacht arrivals have weakened over the period as a result of increased competition from surrounding destinations, increased pollution and rising crime levels in the Chaguaramas area, and unfavourable travel advisories on Trinidad and Tobago.

Construction

Economic activity in the construction and quarrying sub-sector is expected to grow by 8.1 percent in 2005, a slowdown by 6.4 percentage points when compared with activity during 2004. The sector's contribution to GDP is expected to remain at 8.1 percent in 2005 however, its economic activity will be valued at \$6,073.2 million, \$452.7 million more than last year. In addition, it is more than likely that the sector may surpass its growth projections as additional major construction projects come on stream in late 2005. The local building boom continues to be fuelled by optimism among local private entrepreneurs, large energy sector investors and Government planners amidst expectations of high-energy prices and increasing demand by first-time homeowners for low and middle-income housing. These developments come amidst an upgrade in Trinidad Cement Limited production capacity and an increase cement prices in August 2005.

The Financial Sector

- **Central Bank Operations**
- **Exchange Rate Market**
- **Money Supply and Liquidity**
- **Credit and Interest Rates**
- **Non-Bank Financial Institutions**
- **Capital Market Activity**

Monetary Conditions

Central Bank Operations

The Central Bank maintained its 'repo' rate at 5 percent against an economic environment of strong bank credit growth and low inflationary pressure throughout 2004. The stationary repurchase rate was congruent with the Bank's accommodative policy and sought to augment private sector credit. By the first quarter of 2005, the economic conditions changed to one of rising inflationary pressures (in particular higher food prices) and a narrowing of the TT\$ and US\$ short-term interest rate spread. Therefore, in response to these emerging stresses on the financial system, the Central Bank on March 3, 2005 took a less accommodative policy stance and raised the 'repo' rate by 25 basis points to 5.25 percent. Subsequently on July 22, 2005, the Central Bank increased its 'repo' rate by another 25 basis points to 5.50 percent.

During 2005, the Central Bank continued work with commercial banks to improve arrangements for smaller value payments.³ In 2005, an **Automated Clearing House (ACH)** is to be introduced, which will use an automated batch system to clear high volume, low value retail payments. This system is a multilateral net settlement arrangement, which is more cost effective for large numbers of small value payments.

³ The ACH will be operated by the Trinidad and Tobago Interbank Payments System (TTIPS) and is due to be launched in October 2005.

In November 2004, the Central Bank announced that this country was selected to participate in the Joint IMF-World Bank **Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)**. Two FSAP missions were conducted in February and May 2005 and the assessment involved a team consisting of IMF and World Bank staff, supported by experts drawn from the Central Bank and regulatory agencies. The final report from these FSAP missions is expected by September 2005.

Box 4: Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)

The FSAP is designed to assist the Government, the Central Bank, and regulatory agencies in:

- (i) assessing the financial sector's strengths and weaknesses, and vulnerabilities to macroeconomic shocks;
- (ii) analysing the structural and institutional issues that may be hindering financial sector development and evaluating its contribution to growth, and;
- (iii) evaluating the degree of observance of a selected number of international financial sector standards and codes.
- (iv) An Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) assessment will also be carried out in the context of the FSAP.

Foreign Exchange Market

The average selling rate for the United States dollar for the ten-month period October to July 2005 increased marginally to \$6.2998 from an average of \$6.2311 in the same period a year earlier. At the end of the period, cumulative sales of foreign exchange increased by 27.5 percent to US\$2,975.2 million from US\$ 2,332.4 million in 2004. Similarly, cumulative purchases of foreign exchange currency increased by 31.1 percent to US\$2,236.2 million for the same review period. Net official foreign exchange reserves were valued at US\$2,976 million at the end of December 2004 and represented 6.5 months of import cover.

Money Supply

For the period October to June 2005 monetary aggregates displayed higher growth rates consistent with the high levels of liquidity in the financial system. The Narrow Money (M-1A) aggregate, increased by 34.4 percent from \$7,319.1 million in October to \$9.839.4 million in June 2005. Similarly, Broad Money (M2) expanded by 18.9 percent from \$19,472.6 million in October to \$23,160.6 million in June 2005.

Liquidity

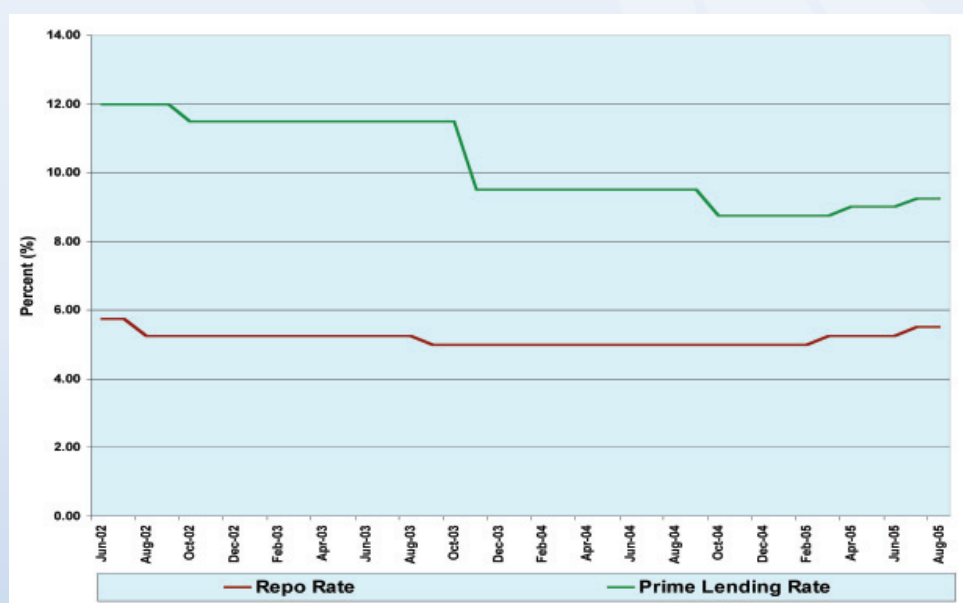
High levels of liquidity characterized the eleven-month period ending August 2005. As a result of these conditions, the Central Bank maintained an active presence in the financial system through its Open Market Operation (OMO). At the beginning of the financial year the amount outstanding on OMO Bills was \$1,310 million and by the end of August this amount increased by \$2,037.4 million to \$3,347.9 million. Meanwhile maturities of OMO Bills (Redemptions) for the 11-month period totalled \$2,780 million and the total face value of OMO Bills offered amounted to \$8,100 million. The discount rate for

Bills issued averaged 4.88 percent compared with 4.90 percent during the period October-August 2003/2004. A major source of liquidity in the domestic financial system is Government’s net domestic fiscal injection. During 2004, there was a substantial net domestic fiscal injection of \$4,254.2 million. This was sterilised partly by Open Market Operations amounting to \$2,490 million. The Central Bank’s net sales of foreign exchange of US\$400 million also served to absorb liquidity from the financial system. During fiscal 2004/2005, Central Government net fiscal injections are expected to reach \$4,739.8 million, and will be sterilized by continuing OMO activity by the Central Bank.

Credit and Interest Rates

For the period October to December 2004, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago maintained a prudent monetary policy through the lowering of commercial banks’ reserve requirements, which subsequently led to a further reduction in interest rates during 2004. Commercial banks’ basic prime lending rate declined from 9.50 percent in January to 8.75 percent in December 2004. The average discount rate on three-month treasury

Figure 7: ‘Repo’ and Prime Lending Rates



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

The Financial Sector

bills hovered between a high of 4.84 percent and 4.70 percent by the end of 2004. The rise in interest rates in the US over the course of 2004 resulted in a narrowing of the differential between the US and TT three-month treasury bills rate from 393 basis points at the start of the year to 242 basis points at the end of December 2004.

The upward adjustment of the 'repo' rate in March 2005 from 5.00 percent to 5.25 percent was accompanied by a similar adjustment in short term interest rates. The weighted average inter-bank rate increased to 4.20 per cent from 4.00 per cent while the three-month Treasury bill yield rose from 4.76 per cent to 4.85 per cent. By April 2005, commercial banks had increased their prime lending rates by 25 basis points from 8.75 per cent to 9.00 per cent. Following the second consecutive increase in the 'repo' rate in July 2005 to 5.5 percent some commercial banks have increased their prime lending rates by a further 25 basis points to 9.25 percent.

Preliminary data indicate that the strong growth in private sector credit exhibited in 2004 has started to level off in the first six months of 2005. Consolidated private sector credit of the financial system in the nine months to June 2005 grew by 7.9 percent from 6.1 percent in the corresponding period a year ago.

Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NFIs)

Reserves held by NFIs averaged \$460.1 million over the eight month period ended May 2005, 23.5 percent less than the reserves position at the end of May 2004. Meanwhile deposit rates, which peaked at 6.40 percent in October 2004, fell to 4.90 percent by March 2005 while loan rates held constant at 7.80 percent in October to March 2005. Preliminary data on mortgage loan rates of Trust and Mortgage Finance Companies also show a decline from 10.50 percent in April 2004 to 9.30 percent in March 2005 while interest rates on 1-3 year deposits over the same 12-month period have remained unchanged at its 2002 rate of 9.80 percent.

Capital Market Activity

Trinidad and Tobago Securities Exchange Commission (TTSEC)

Regulatory and Institutional Developments

There were four major institutional and regulatory developments in the Trinidad and Tobago securities market during the review period October 2004 to June 2005. First, the Securities and Exchange Commission in October 2004 approved the electronic trading rules for the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange's Horizontal trading system.

The second development was the initiation on December 9, 2004 of the Government Securities Settlement System (GSS). The GSS currently accommodates the settlement of Government's treasury bills and treasury notes. The first automated auction took place in March 2005 when the Government issued bonds with a face value of \$400 million. The Government also issued another bond valued at \$400 million in May 2005. For the year so far, there were also issues in June and August of \$125 million and \$306 million by WASA and NHA, respectively.

The third development was the establishment of the Caribbean Credit Rating Information System (CariCRIS) on October 19, 2004. This is the first credit rating agency to be established in the local securities market and it promises to provide credit ratings to the security issues and issuers originating from jurisdictions within the Caribbean. Moreover, in March 2005, the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange introduced automated trading, which allows for continuous trading and market continuity.⁴ One major goal of this new trading platform is to attain the international standard for the settlement period, which is time plus three days (T+3).

Industry Developments

At the end of June 2005, there were 165 registrants with the Commission compared with 139 registrants last year. The number of traders and investment advisors

Box 5: Objectives of the Trading Rules for TTSE Horizontal Trading System

The stated objectives of the take-over by-laws are to protect security holders by ensuring that security holders have access to information necessary for making a reasoned decision as to whether to accept an offer to acquire their securities. Additionally, it gives them enough time to assess the information disclosed. Finally, it makes provisions whereby all security holders are treated equally with regard to the price at which an offer to acquire their securities is made and with respect to the opportunity to tender their securities under the terms of take-over or issue bids.

Box 6: Government Securities Settlement (GSS) System

In December 2004 the Central Bank went live with an electronic **Government Securities Settlement (GSS)** system. The new system will be used for transactions involving Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes in the first instance, and will be expanded to also include Government Bonds. The GSS system, which is a part of the reform plan for the national payments system, is comprised of an on-line auction system and an integrated securities depository.

On settlement day, the system simultaneously records ownership of securities in the depository and debits funds from the relevant account at the Central Bank, thereby introducing "delivery versus payment" for the first time as a standard in the securities market.

The new system conforms to international best practice and will bring benefits such as a reduction of transactions risk, more rapid (real time) settlement and improved record keeping.

grew substantially to a total of 43 registrants from just 25 registrants in 2004. During the review period, 45 issues were registered with the Commission. There were 40 new issues while 5 issues were reconciliations of the Commissions register with that of the issuers. The new issues were valued at \$8.4 billion with bonds accounting for the largest share (56 percent) followed by Credit/Debit Derivatives (37 percent).

Table 1: Market Registrants

Classes of Registrants	As at June 30,2004	As at June 30,2005
Brokers	11	11
Dealers	2	2
Investment Advisors	23	28
Reporting Issuers	75	78
Securities Companies	21	21
Self Regulatory Organizations	2	2
Traders	4	15
Underwriters	7	8
Total	139	165

Source: Trinidad And Tobago Securities Commission.

Table 2: Securities Registered with TTSEC

Classes of Securities	As at June2004	As at June 2005
Equity Issues	8	2
Collective Investment Schemes	2	6
Debt Securities	4	13
Derivative (Debt) Securities	2	4
ESOPs	-	15
Total	16	40

Source: Trinidad And Tobago Securities Commission.

4 Automated trading is expected to enhance market efficiency. Trading on the exchange will exhibit greater transparency and should become more closely linked to market conditions, thereby enhancing the pricing mechanism of the stock exchange.

The Financial Sector

Venture Capital Incentive Programme (VCIP) ⁵

For the period October 2004 to June 2005, there were no additional investments by Venture Capital Companies under the programme. Dynamic Equity Limited, which is not a member of the programme, made a second round investment of \$500,000 in a company in which it had previously invested \$2 million. Since the start of the programme, twelve companies have benefited from investments totalling \$12.7 million. Venture capital companies completed ten investments valued at \$5.3 million while Dynamic Equity Limited completed three investments in two companies totalling \$7.4 million. Equity under management by the venture capital companies in the programme totalled \$15,938.9 million at the end of June 2005, \$595 million more than at the end of June 2004.

Table 3: Share Capital Raised (TT\$)

Company	Oct'03-Jun'04	Oct'04-Jun'05
Add Venture Capital Fund Limited	\$120,000	\$590,000
Prudent Venture Capital Limited	\$15,000	\$0.00
FNCU Venture Capital Company Limited	\$20,000	\$0.00
Capital Raised during 3 Quarters	\$155,000	\$590,000

Source: Venture Capital Incentive Programme

Table 4: Estimated Financial Information for The Credit Union Movement (TT\$m)

Financial Item	2003	2004(Est.)
Total Market Capitalization	2900	3050
Loans Outstanding	2590	2800
Total Deposits (including shares)	3650	4020

Source: Co-operative Credit Union League Of Trinidad And Tobago Ltd.

Credit Unions

At the National Conference of Credit Union Leaders, the Credit Union Movement developed a counter proposal to the Government's plans of placing the large Credit Unions with total assets greater than TT\$100 million, under the supervision of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. This counter proposal was subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Finance for consideration and negotiations are continuing with the Government to find an acceptable model for regulation of the Credit Union Movement. During the review period, there were no new entrants to the Credit Union Industry but one major development was the merger of O'meara Industrial and Community Credit Union and COPOS Credit Union. In April, related development, four of the larger Credit Unions in Trinidad and Tobago (TECU, Teachers, Trinidad and Tobago Police and Rhand) also launched a company called LinCU. The purpose of this company is to facilitate the introduction of bankcards and ATM services to the Credit Union Movement in Trinidad and Tobago.

⁵ The Venture Capital Amendment Bill was passed in the upper House during the review period. The Bill seeks to address the concerns of some of the beneficiaries identified by the Task Force and create an environment conducive to the further development of the industry.

Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange (TTSE)

Equities

Trading in new securities on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange improved over the period October 2004 to June 2005. During this period, Dehring, Bunting & Golding, made the only public offering of 290,385,731 shares valued at \$708,541,184. The total volume of shares traded on the secondary market over the period declined to 193.2 million shares compared with 299.2 million for the same period a year earlier. Over the same period however, the value of shares traded however, increased significantly to \$3,277.3 million, 48 percent higher than in 2003/2004. This buoyancy in the market was the result of a stronger Composite Stock Price Index, which grew by 265.5 points to 1170.2 in June 2005. Consistently, market capitalization also increased substantially rising to \$117.4 billion from \$88.7 billion at the end of June 2004.

Bonds

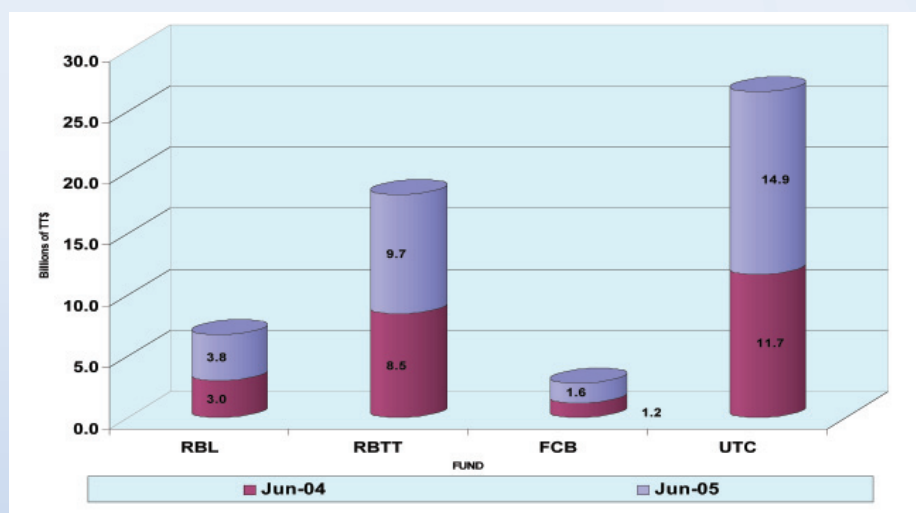
In the nine-month period to June 2005, activity on the primary bond market slowed somewhat as only fifteen bonds were issued on the primary domestic bond market compared with twenty-two for the same period a year

ago. However, the value of market activity for the review period was greater totalling \$5,160 million at the end of June from \$4,738.6 million in June 2004. Among the larger issues were five US dollar bonds valued at US\$242.5 million and twelve TT dollar bonds valued at \$3,458.4 million. Meanwhile in October 2004, National Flour Mills had three private placements of fixed rate TT dollar bonds, two with face values of TT\$40 million each and one with a face value of TT\$10 million and tenors of 5 years, 7 years and 10 years, respectively. Guardian Holdings Ltd also issued two TT dollar denominated fixed rate securities in December 2004 with the face value of TT\$350 million each and tenors of 10 years each. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago issued two TT dollar fixed rate securities with the face value of TT\$400 million each and tenors of 10 years each. The Port Authority issued two TT dollar fixed rate securities with the face value of TT\$228 million and TT\$112.4 million, respectively, and tenors of 15 years each. In June, TSTT raised a bond by private placement with a face value of TT\$1 billion, a maturity of 10 years and coupon rate of 6.225 per annum.

Mutual Fund Industry

The local mutual fund industry performed creditable over the period October 2004 to June 2005, as high liquidity

Figure 8: Fund Size in The Mutual Fund Industry: As at June 2004/2005



Source: RBL, RBTT, FCB and UTC

The Financial Sector

in the financial system translated into expanding fund sizes for all mutual funds. The overall fund size of the industry increased by 23 percent to \$29.9 billion at the end of June. For the second consistent year, the Republic Caribbean Equity fund performed the best among the growth and income funds, with an average fund size of \$571.7 million compared to an average fund size of \$269.2 million in 2003/2004. This performance over the period was mainly fuelled by strong sales, smaller levels of repurchases during the period and the bullish nature of the stock market. The Unit Trust Corporation's (UTC's) and Roytrin's growth and income funds also performed well over the period growing by 45.2 percent to \$4.54 billion and by 64.4 percent to TT\$ 1.1 billion, respectively.

Of the four mutual fund agencies covered in the Review, First Citizen's Trust and Asset Management Limited (FCB) had the best performing Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TTD) money market fund which grew by 23.9 percent to an average fund size of \$1.3 billion over the review period. The Republic Bank Limited (RBL) Republic Money Market fund also performed creditable growing by 18.7 percent to an average fund size of \$2.9 billion. While the Unit Trust Corporation (UTC) and RBTT's money market funds grew by 10.7 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively to \$5.9 billion and \$4.9 billion.

Another major highlight during the review period was the launching of two new funds by First Citizens Trust and Asset Management Limited in the first quarter of 2004/2005. These funds were the First Energy Fund and the Paria Fund, which are both denominated in United States dollars. The First Energy Fund was launched on August 11, 2004 and reached a total fund size of \$35.6 million by the end of June 2005. The Paria Fund, which was launched on September 1 2004, grew to a fund size of \$108.7 million by the end of June 2005. Because of these two additional funds, the overall fund size of FCB's Trust and Asset Management Limited grew the fastest (34.6 percent), reaching \$1.6 billion by June 2005. Both RBL's and UTC's overall fund sizes also had encouraging

growth rates over the review period. RBL's fund size grew by 27.5 percent to \$9.4 billion while UTC's grew by 27.1 percent to \$14.9 billion. Indeed, the latter performance means that the UTC has successfully maintained its exclusive position of having the largest combined fund size in the mutual funds industry. UTC's market share in the mutual fund industry climbed to approximately 49.7 percent at the end of June 2005, followed by RBTT with 32.3 percent of the market, RBL with 12.7 percent and FCB with 5.3 percent.

Box 7: First Energy Fund and The Paria Money Market Fund

The First Energy Fund is an open ended Money Market fund and investments are exclusively in energy and energy-related industries, locally, regionally and internationally, creating opportunities for higher returns and more rapid growth. The Paria Fund is also an open ended Money Market Fund, geared towards enabling investors to participate in the acquisition and ownership of debt instruments, asset backed securities, securities, treasuries and certificates of deposits by the purchase of Units.

Central Government Operations

- **Public Sector Activities**
- **Revenue**
- **Expenditure**
- **Financing**
- **Public Debt and Debt Service**

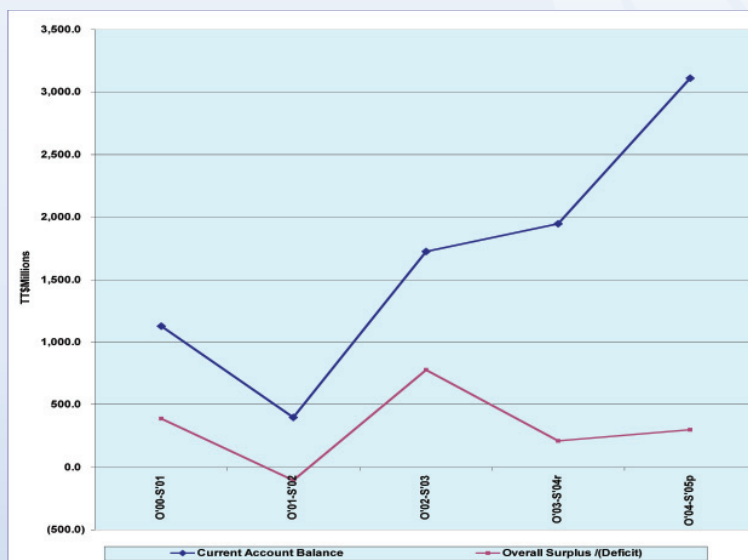
Public Sector Activities

Following on record high international oil prices and several policy initiatives, such as, the review and reform of the tax system, the reform of the financial system, and the reorganization of the public sector, Central Government's fiscal performance for 2004/2005 is anticipated to be quite favourable with surpluses on both the Current and Overall Accounts.⁶ At the beginning of fiscal year 2004/2005, revenue was estimated at \$23,745.7 million and expenditure at \$23,738 million, resulting in an overall surplus of \$7.7 million. These estimates were based on average international oil prices in the range of US\$32.00 to US\$35.28 and a 'net-back' gas price of US\$1.50 per mcf. However, on account of soaring international prices for oil (more than US\$40 per barrel) and gas (approximately US\$2.26 per mcf) during the fiscal year, Government revised its revenue

and expenditure estimates. Government revenue from the energy sector, which increased by \$2,752.9 million, enabled the Government to seek a Supplementary Appropriation in the amount of \$3,050.2 million to fund urgent and critical expenditure to September 30, 2005. This supplementation is inclusive for both Recurrent Expenditure (\$2,141.7 million) and Capital Expenditure (P.S.I.P: \$908.5 million).

Consequent on these fiscal developments, the Current Account is anticipated to expand to \$3,110.1 million, or 3.4 percent of GDP, while the Overall Balance is expected to reach \$299.7 million, or 0.3 percent of GDP. In the preceding fiscal year, the Current Account and the Overall Balance stood at \$1,944.6 million and \$211.5 million, respectively. When compared to the surpluses achieved in this current fiscal year both the Current Account and the Overall Balance showed remarkable increases of 59.9 percent and 41.7 percent, respectively. The balance in the Interim Revenue Stabilisation Fund (IRSF), increased to \$4,034.1 million or 4.5 percent of GDP by mid-September 2005.⁷ This compares with a balance at the end of the previous fiscal year of \$2,830.2 million,

Figure 9: Central Government's Current Account & Overall Balances



Source: Ministry of Finance

⁶ In November 2004 and April 2005, a team from the Fiscal Affairs Department of the International Monetary Fund undertook comprehensive reviews of the Value-added Tax and Excise Taxes, and Income Tax and Incentives. With regard to the energy sector, a Bill is currently before Parliament seeking to revise the legislation covering the natural gas sector. Revisions to the rest of the energy sector will be dealt with later in this year.

Central Government Operations

or 3.7 percent of GDP. Since the establishment of this fund, there have been no withdrawals.

Revenue

Central Government's Total Revenue inclusive of Grants, is anticipated to expand to \$27,915.3 million in fiscal 2004/2005 or by \$7,029.9 million. This is largely attributable to robust performances in the Tax Revenue component, which comprises 89 percent of Total Revenue. Tax Revenue is therefore expected to increase by \$6,420.7 million to \$24,850 million while Non-Tax Revenue is expected to move upwards by 24.4 percent to \$3,046.3 million.

Within Tax Revenue, Taxes on Income and Profits, which comprises 74.7 percent of Tax Revenue, are projected to increase significantly by 50.5 percent to \$18,558.6 million, due to a substantial increase in tax receipts from Companies of \$12,754.8 million. Receipts from Oil Companies improved by \$4,311.5 million to \$9,775.6 million while Non-oil Companies increased by \$502.8 million to \$2,979.1 million. Higher oil and gas tax receipts were fuelled by buoyant international commodity prices coupled with increased production. The increase in Non-oil tax receipts resulted from higher prices of major petrochemical exports.

Similarly, tax receipts from Unemployment Levy, Withholding Tax, and the Green Fund Levy displayed substantial increases of 79.3 percent, 39.8 percent and 31.9 percent, respectively to amounts of \$750.4 million, \$519.4 million and \$182.7 million. Business Levy also increased by 27.4 percent to \$143.6 million primarily as a result of three large payments by companies from the energy sector at the end of the third quarter in this fiscal year. Tax receipts from Individuals also expanded by 26.9 percent to \$4,028 million reflecting the settlement of arrears of salary to primary and secondary school

teachers as well as members of the Fire, and Prison Services, and the recruitment of contract personnel. Receipts from Health Surcharge increased marginally by 1.9 percent to \$179.7 million, as a result of greater efficiency in the processing of payments.

In other categories of Tax Revenue, Taxes on Goods and Services, the second largest component of Tax Revenue, declined by \$39.9 million to \$4,500.4 million, as the revenue take from Value Added Tax (VAT) fell by \$144 million due to an overall increase in the value of refunds. In contrast, Excise Duties rose from \$990 million to \$1,064.8 million reflecting higher overall sales in rum and spirits, cigarettes and beer. Motor Vehicle Taxes also increased from \$203 million to \$211.5 million as a result of an increase in vehicle sales.

Stamp Duties and Taxes on International Trade, increased by 36.4 percent and 15.2 percent to \$232.3 million and \$1,481 million, respectively. Two extraordinary payments in Bonds accounted for the rise in stamp duties while taxes on international trade increased as Import Duties rose by \$187.6 million, due to the greater importation of goods and a marginal increase in receipts from Airport Departure Tax to \$47.9 million. On the other hand, Taxes on Property, made up exclusively of Land and Building Taxes, declined by \$23 million to \$77.7 million as a result of the non-receipt of taxes in respect of some companies in the industrial areas.

Non-Tax Revenue is expected to increase by \$597.4 million to \$3,046.3 million, consequent on higher receipts from Profits from Non-Financial Enterprises, Administrative Fees and Charges, and Royalties. In keeping with higher oil prices, Profits of Non-Financial Enterprises are expected to increase almost two-fold by 97.3 percent from the previous year's outturn to \$940.1 million. This was due largely to the payment of higher dividends from some companies in the energy sector. Administrative Fees and Charges grew by \$142.3 million to \$383.5 million primarily from the receipt of Signature Bonuses which amounted to \$105 million. Also

⁷ Cabinet has agreed to the retirement of the Interim Revenue Stabilization Fund and the establishment of a Heritage and Stabilization Fund in its stead.

accounting for the increase were Production Bonuses of \$6.3 million, and increased Container Processing Fees. Similarly, Royalties are anticipated to increase by \$136.8 million to \$1,233.1 million. In contrast, revenue from Profits of Financial Enterprises, fell by \$54.3 million to \$169.3 million due to the receipt of lower dividend payments from some companies. Receipts from Interest Income also fell by \$7.4 million to \$78.9 million primarily as a result of reduced deposits on floating balances held on the Government Treasury Adjustment Account.

In other areas of Revenue, Capital Receipts are projected to increase marginally by \$0.9 million to \$6.9 million in fiscal 2004/2005, primarily from the sales of some Government buildings. In addition, Grants accumulated by \$10.9 million to \$12.1 million, since many projects were not implemented as anticipated and therefore drawdowns were not effected.

Expenditure

During fiscal 2004/2005, Total Expenditure and Net Lending are projected to increase by 33.6 percent to \$27,615.6 million. Of this amount, Recurrent Expenditure is expected to account for 89.8 percent or \$24,786.2 million while Capital Expenditure and Net Lending are estimated at \$2,829.4 million.

Recurrent Expenditure is forecast to expand by \$5,852.6 million. Increases are anticipated for all the major categories of expenditure. Expenditure on Goods and Services is projected to increase by 33.5 percent or \$844.9 million to \$3,364.7 million, caused by increases in Consulting and Contracting Services, Minor Equipment Purchases, Security Services, and Rental Accommodation. Wages and Salaries, another significant component of Recurrent Expenditure, also shifted upward by \$630.7 million to \$5,445.5 million mirroring Government's settlement of arrears of salaries, cost of living, and other allowances, to primary and secondary school teachers, and fire, and prison officers.

Subsidies and Transfers, the largest component of Recurrent Expenditure, are also anticipated to record the highest increase of \$4,179.5 million to \$13,382.2 million. This increase was attributable in part to larger transfer payments made to a number of State Enterprises and Statutory Boards for debt-servicing and operational costs obligations. Moreover, a gasoline subsidy of \$650 million was paid to the National Petroleum Marketing Company (NP) to meet outstanding payments of subsidies on retailed petroleum products, while a petroleum subsidy of \$300 million was paid to CARICOM to cushion the effects of international oil prices. Also accounting for the increase, was higher outlays in respect of Social Assistance Benefits. In keeping with larger oil related revenues, transfers of \$2,593.1 million and \$500 million were made to the Interim Revenue Stabilization Fund and the Infrastructural Development Fund, respectively.

Box 8: The CARICOM Oil Facility Fund

The CARICOM Oil Facility Fund is a grant facility to provide relief to CARICOM States in light of persistently high prices for crude oil on the international market. This facility is to be utilized for poverty eradication in the region and will be administered by the Caribbean Development Bank under general guidelines to be determined by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Disbursements are to be determined by the Heads of Government of the Caribbean States in collaboration with the Caribbean Development Bank. The effective date of the facility was July 1, 2004 and it will continue in effect for a period of one year subject to annual renewal. The size of the facility is limited to TT\$300 million maximum in any one-year period.

Interest Payments are projected to rise by \$197.5 million, primarily as a result of Domestic Interest Payments on existing loans while lower External Interest Payments were due to the reduction in the country's external debt stock.

Capital Expenditure and Net Lending is expected to increase by 62.6 percent or by \$1,089.1 million to \$2,829.4 million. The Public Sector Investment

Central Government Operations

Programme (PSIP) is expected to increase significantly by 50.4 percent to \$2,847.3 million reflecting an overall increase in the implementation of certain projects and programmes, as well as some new projects coming on stream. The Dollar for Dollar Fund is expected to decline by \$48.2 million to \$2.8 million as Government phases out this Fund and replaces it with the Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Fund (GATE). During fiscal 2004/2005, a total of \$212.8 million was expended on GATE.⁸ The Road Improvement Programme increased marginally by \$3.2 million to \$50 million and Net Lending moved from negative \$269.8 million to negative \$285.6 million.

Financing

External Net Financing of the Central Government is projected to register an outflow of \$1,121.2 million in the current fiscal year compared to a net outflow of \$327.4 million in fiscal 2003/2004. This is predicated on External Borrowings of \$334.1 million comprising largely of project related loans. External Capital Repayments are projected to increase from \$560.4 million to \$1,455.3 million, due primarily to the repayment of a Eurobond (US\$150 million) in October 2004, as well as annual amortisation payments on external loans.

On the Domestic side, Net Financing is anticipated to record an inflow of \$821.5 million, compared to an inflow of \$115.9 million in the preceding fiscal year. This resulted from the continuation of Government's policy to restructure existing high cost debt in the sum of \$800 million which became callable during the year. Domestic Capital Repayments are expected to increase from \$1,243.4 million to \$1,441.6 million, a significant amount of which can be linked to the refinancing of high-cost debt and to annual amortization payments.

Public Debt And Debt Service

Gross Public Sector Debt stock is projected to decrease by \$131.2 million or 40.7 percent of GDP to \$36,779.6 million in fiscal 2004/2005, compared with an increase of 48 percent of GDP in the preceding fiscal year. Of the total Gross Public Sector Debt stock, Central Government Debt is also expected to decrease to \$21,523 million or 23.8 percent of GDP. In contrast, Contingent Liabilities are projected to increase to 16.9 percent of GDP or by \$388.9 million to \$15,256.6 million from 19.3 percent of GDP or \$837.7 million in 2003/2004.

A disaggregation of the Central Government's component of the total debt reflects decreases for both the Domestic and External debt by \$282.4 million and \$168.9 million, respectively. Domestic debt is projected to decline to \$11,100.6 million while the External debt is anticipated to fall to \$9,491.3 million. On the domestic side, Government took advantage of prevailing low interest rates to refinance \$800 million in high cost debt. This involved the issue of two bonds in March and May of \$400 million each for ten years via the single-price auction system. The fall in the external debt arose largely from the repayments of existing loans including a Eurobond of US\$150 million, which was repaid in October 2004.

Government's Contingent Liabilities increased as State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities expanded their borrowing programmes for purposes of infrastructural upgrades, operational costs, and housing construction. These borrowings included financing towards the purchase of desalinated water for the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA: US\$60 million); National Housing Authority (NHA: \$306 million); BWIA West Indies Airways Limited (\$222.9 million); and e-Teck (US\$5 million). During the

⁸ Cabinet by Minute No: 3146 of November 10, 2004, agreed, *inter alia*, that in accordance with the provisions of section 43(2) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, Chap. 69:01, the First Schedule thereto be amended by the addition of a new fund to be known as the GATE Fund. Cabinet also agreed to the continuation of the Dollar for Dollar Fund to service the obligations and liabilities arising until that Fund is deleted.

review period, \$379 million in high cost debt of Statutory Authorities was also refinanced. Moreover, two Statutory Authorities, WASA and NHA, participated for the first time in a bond auction for the purposes of refinancing existing loans and financing a new loan, respectively.

Central Government's Total Debt Service is expected to increase by \$1,171.1 million to \$4,286.5 million in fiscal 2004/2005. Domestic Debt Service is projected to rise by \$340.6 million to \$2,160 million largely as a result of the refinancing of high cost domestic debt of \$800 million. As a proportion of Total Debt Service, Domestic Debt Service is expected to approximate 50.4 percent. External Debt Service is also anticipated to increase by \$830.5 million to \$2,126.5 million primarily due the repayment of the US\$150 million Eurobond.

Trinidad and Tobago Ratings Upgrade

In fiscal 2005, Trinidad and Tobago benefited from positive credit ratings adjustments from two international rating agencies, Standard and Poor's and Moody Investor's Services. These reviews were prepared on the basis of a comprehensive review of the performance of the Trinidad and Tobago economy with particular emphasis on macroeconomic, political and social developments, Government's finances and the country's domestic and external debt position. These ratings both confirm and enhance Trinidad and Tobago's favourable economic profile internationally, increase this country's access to the international capital markets, make our securities more liquid and less costly to place, and reduce our international borrowing costs.

Box 9: Trinidad and Tobago's Credit Ratings

	Previous	Current
Standard and Poor's (dated July 21, 2005)		
Long-term Foreign Currency	'BBB+'	'A'
Long-term Local Currency	'A'	'A+'
Outlook on long-term ratings	Positive	Stable
Short-term Foreign Currency	'A-2'	'A-2'
Short-term Local Currency	'A-1'	'A-1'
Moody's Investors Service (dated August 9, 2005)		
Foreign Currency Country		
Ceiling for Bonds and Notes	Baa3	Baa2
Foreign Currency Bank		
Deposit Ceiling	Ba1	Baa2
Short-term Foreign Currency		
Country Ceiling	Not Prime	Prime-3
Foreign Currency Bonds		
Issued by Trinidad and Tobago	Baa3	Baa2
Local Currency Rating		
of the Government	Baa1	Baa1
Local Currency Guideline	Aa3	Aa3

State Enterprises and Public Utilities

- **Summary of Financial Operations**
- **Operating Surplus/Deficit**
- **Current Transfers from Central Government**
- **Capital Expenditure**
- **Capital Transfers from Central Government**
- **CARONI (1975) Limited**
- **Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago**
- **National Broadcasting Network**

State Enterprises and Public Utilities

At the end of July 2005, the State Enterprise Sector comprised forty-seven enterprises as opposed to thirty-nine enterprises at the end of the same fiscal period in 2004. Of the eight new enterprises established during the current fiscal period 2004/2005, five companies became operational during the fiscal year 2004/2005. These were: (i) Trinidad and Tobago Film Company Limited, (ii) Education Facilities Company Limited, (iii) Rural Development Company Limited, (iv) National Infrastructure Development Company Limited and (v) Caribbean New Media Group Limited.

The State Enterprises and Public Utilities are expected to generate an operating surplus of \$4,470.5 million during the fiscal period 2004/2005, \$163 million more than the combined total for the period 2003/2004. The State Enterprises in the energy sector continue to be the main contributors to the overall operating surplus anticipated for the period. Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company (NP) is expected to record a deficit for this fiscal year as a result of increased expenditure. This increased expenditure was due to the concurrent incidences of: the settlement of a collective agreement for employees for the years 2003 to 2005; two vessels undergoing significant refurbishment works, the contracting of foreign replacement vessels and the promotion of an aggressive marketing programme. Current Transfers from the Government to State

Enterprises and Public Utilities are expected to increase by \$205 million to \$1,093.9 million in 2004/2005 from \$888.9 million in fiscal 2003/2004.

Operating Surplus/Deficit

Major surpluses are expected from the Petrotrin (\$3,770.3 million), NGC (\$1,464.2 million), and TRINGEN (\$576.6 million). Continuing a trend established over a number of years, Telecommunications Service of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) is the only utility expected to generate a surplus (\$1,258.7 million) over the review period.

It is estimated that the cash operations of the following state enterprises will result in a deficit position: NP, \$675.2 million, Caroni (1975) Limited, \$215.7 million and TIDCO, \$135.1 million.

Among the Public Utilities, deficits in their cash operations are expected by the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) of \$903.4 million, Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) of \$439.2 million, Airport Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT) of \$163.8 million and the Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT) of \$72.7 million.

Current Transfers to State Enterprises and Public Utilities

State Enterprises are expected to receive \$752.7 million for the period under review, of which Caroni will receive \$273.1 million, TIDCO \$137.8 million, Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL) \$241 million and UDeCOTT and MTS \$62.7 million and \$30.6 million, respectively. Public Utilities are expected to receive \$341.2 million in current transfers for the fiscal period 2004/2005. The Airport Authority will receive \$187.8 million, while WASA and PTSC will receive \$93.9 million and \$47.5 million, respectively.

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure for the review period is expected to increase by \$1,995.7 million to \$5,331.1 million when compared with the corresponding period in 2003/2004. Capital Expenditure by the State Enterprises is estimated to be \$3,851.7 million while capital expenditure by the Public Utilities is estimated to be \$1,479.4 million for the period October 2004 to September 2005. NGC is anticipated to expend \$1,703.2 million, while Petrotrin and UDeCOTT will expend \$1,358.2 million and \$488.4 million, respectively. Among the Public Utilities, TSTT, WASA and TTEC are expected to expend \$1,076.7 million, \$268.3 million and \$68 million, respectively. State Enterprises such as the National Gas Company (NGC), Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Petrotrin) and Urban Development Company (UDeCOTT) are involved in expediting several key projects.

Capital Transfers from Central Government

Capital Transfers from the Government are estimated to increase by \$373.3 million to \$947.7 million during the period 2004/2005. State Enterprises are expected to receive \$513.3 million while Public Utilities are expected to receive \$434.5 million. Of the State Enterprises, National Maintenance and Training and Security Company Limited (MTS) will receive \$136.7 million, while Caroni (1975) Limited and Tourism and Industrial Development Company (TIDCO) will receive \$111.2 million and \$97 million, respectively. Public Utilities such as the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) will receive \$280.9 million, the Airport Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT) and the Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) will receive \$94 million and \$46.2 million, respectively. These funds were used to finance government projects and loan repayments. Government projects undertaken by the State Enterprises and Public Utilities were, Beetham Sewerage Rehabilitation, Vacation School Programme, Piarco – Rehabilitation of the South

Box 10: Summary of Programmes of State Enterprises

NGC's programmes included: - Beachfield Upstream Development, Cross Island Pipeline, Acquisition of a 24" Offshore Pipeline and Purchase of Equity investment in ALNG Train IV

Petrotrin's Programmes included: - Gas optimization, Utilities Upgrade, Exploration and Drilling in the south Trinidad, Trinmar Seismic Survey and The New Continuous Catalytic Reforming Unit

UDeCOTT's programmes include: - Construction of the Board of Inland Revenue (BIR) and the Customs and Excise Division Head Offices, Construction of Head Offices for the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Ministry of Education, Construction of the Multi-storey Car Park – Edward Street, Development of Port of Spain International Waterfront – Hyatt Hotel, Government Offices and Breakfast Shed.

Terminal, Crown Point Runway Rehabilitation, Queen's Park Signage and Development of the Trade Information Network.

Caroni (1975) Limited

During the fiscal period year 2004/2005, Government continued to execute its plan of action in order to stimulate economic activity on lands of Caroni. Its commitment to provide former employees with priority access for the lease of residential and agricultural land is being fulfilled as twenty-two (22) sites have been identified for the location of residential lots and fifteen (15) sites for the location of agricultural estates.

The Estate Management and Business Development Company Limited (EMBD) was mandated to spearhead the development of the residential sites while the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources (MALMR), in collaboration with the EMBD, were requested to spearhead the development of the agricultural estates. In both cases, preparatory work has already commenced for the establishment of residential and agricultural sites to allow for the development of lands on a phased basis. As

State Enterprises and Public Utilities

Box 11: Key elements: The Plan of Action for Caroni (1975) Ltd

- A downsized sugar industry producing 75,000 tonnes of sugar per annum at one factory at Ste. Madeleine
- The transfer to the State of the 77,000 acres of land
- Management of lands by the Estate Management and Business Development Company Limited (EMBD)
- Establishment of the Sugar Manufacturing Company Limited
- Establishment of the Rum Distillers of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (RDTT)
- Retention of Caroni to manage all debts and liabilities as well as to put pension arrangements on a sustainable basis
- Sale of non-strategic assets of Caroni

agreed to under the Voluntary Separation of Employment Programme (VSEP), the land allocation process began in August with the distribution of land for agricultural use. This exercise was managed by an auditing firm and all 7,247 workers who applied for agricultural land drew numbers in order to determine plot assignments.

Moreover, Caroni is in the process of implementing several decisions regarding the disposal of various physical assets, as well as, an implementation schedule for its eventual liquidation. At the same time, Caroni is also taking steps to dispose of other assets such as the Aquaculture Project, the Brechin Castle, four (4) closed sugar factories (Woodford Lodge, Reform, Forres Park and Orange Grove) and 'rolling stock' which includes various pieces of equipment. In addition, Caroni is also in the final stages of developing a framework for the rationalization of its pension arrangements for former employees.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT)

Decisive steps were taken on April 21, 2005 to issue requests for proposals (REPs) for the identification of a suitable port operator to manage the Port of Port of Spain

(PPOS). An important objective is to ensure that a new management operator for PPOS is installed by the end of August 2005. It was further agreed that the upgrade of the cargo handling of the PATT should continue and works would include the purchase of additional cargo handling operations, as well as, the acquisition and preparation of additional storage space at Spectrum and Invaders Bay. Moreover, PATT is in the process of reviewing its pricing policy with a view to establishing a domestic pricing mix for domestic and transshipment container business. It is anticipated that there will be an adjustment of the rates in order to ensure the realization of the full revenue potential of the PPOS.

National Broadcasting Network Limited (NBN)

On December 28 2004, all employees of National Broadcasting Network (NBN) were issued letters of offer and NBN closed on January 14 2005. Prior to the closure, Government concluded negotiations for outstanding Collective Agreements with the three (3) representative unions – Electronic Media Union of Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers and Senior Staff Association.

Subsequently, Government agreed that NBN should continue as a non-trading company with a view to managing all outstanding debts, liabilities, receivables and to put in place a plan of action for the timely liquidation of NBN and its eventual removal from the Register of Companies.

By July 2005, NBN was in the final stages of preparing for its liquidation having settled 95 percent of all post-divestment issues including enhanced Termination of Employment Plan payments to former employees as well as debts, liabilities and outstanding receivables. Government further agreed to the incorporation of a new media company, Caribbean New Media Group Limited (CNMG) which would have a mandate to operate on a commercially viable basis and would be 100 percent state owned. However, the ownership structure would be subject to continuous review.

Trade and Payments

- **Balance of Payments**
- **Foreign Reserves**
- **Balance of Visible Trade**
- **CARICOM Trade**
- **Economic Performance of CARICOM Countries**
- **Economic Development in CARICOM**

Balance of Payments

Following a balance of payments surplus of US\$334.2 million (3 percent of GDP) in 2003, Trinidad and Tobago's external balance more than double in 2004 to US\$734 million (6.4 percent of GDP). The robust performance of the external accounts reflects significant improvement in the current account due in large measure to buoyant commodity prices and higher export volumes.

Current Account

The current account surplus grew from US\$984.7 million (9.3 percent of GDP) in 2003 to US\$1,788.1 million (15.6 percent of GDP) in 2004. On the merchandise trade account, total exports expanded by 23 percent consistent with larger volumes of energy exports and higher international prices. The surplus on the account reached US\$1,508.7 million in 2004, 16.6 percent higher than in 2003. Among the other accounts, trade in services perform creditable expanding to US\$671.4 million in 2004 from US\$313.8 million in 2003.

Capital Account

The performance of the capital account, in 2004, however, was dismal compared with the current account. The deficit on the capital account widened by 62 percent from US\$650.5 million (6.2 percent of GDP) in 2003 to US\$1,054.1 million in 2004 (9.5 percent of GDP).

Table 5: Summary Balance of Payments (US\$ Million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003r	2004p
Current Account	544.3	445.8	76.4	984.7	1,788.1
Merchandise	968.8	718.1	237.7	1,293.2	1,508.7
Services	166.1	233.6	264.0	313.8	671.4
Income	(628.5)	(539.3)	(479.8)	(680.9)	(446.2)
Transfers	37.9	33.4	54.5	58.6	54.2
Capital Account	(103.3)	24.8	27.5	(650.5)	(1,054.1)
Official	114.9	(138.0)	(50.8)	(63.5)	(202.7)
State Enterprise	(61.0)	(14.7)	(10.2)	(10.2)	(10.7)
Private Sector (including net errors & omissions)	(157.2)	74.2	33.5	(576.8)	(840.7)
Overall Surplus/Deficit	(441.0)	470.6	48.9	334.2	734.0
Change in Reserves	(441.0)	(470.6)	(48.9)	(334.2)	(734.0)
Memo items:					
Gross International Reserves	1,909.7	2,455.2	2,594.0	3,260.3	4,209.2
Import Cover (months)	5.8	7.3	7.4	8.5	9.1

Source: Central Bank. p: Provisional data. r: Revised

Trade and Payments

The unfavourable developments on the capital account resulted from significant private sector outflows (deficit of US\$ 840.7 million) as regional bond issues reached \$690.1 million in 2004. Official capital transaction also registered a sizeable deficit of US\$202.7 million, mainly as a result of the payment of US\$150 million on a Eurobond debt in October 2004.

Foreign Reserves

Trinidad and Tobago's gross international reserves at the end of 2004 were estimated at US\$4,209.2 million, 29.1 percent higher than in 2003. This international reserve position represented an equivalent 9.1 months of imports of prospective goods and non-factor services.

Balance of Visible Trade

For the period October 2004 to March 2005, Trinidad and Tobago's visible trade balance recorded a surplus of TT\$9,397.3 million (US\$1494 million) compared with a deficit of TT\$167.5 million (US\$26.6 million) in the corresponding 2003/2004 period. The strong trade balance was primarily due to a significant increase (56.4 percent) in the exports of mineral products compared with a decline in similar imports by 7.9 percent.

CARICOM Trade

During the first six months of fiscal year 2004/2005, Trinidad and Tobago continued to experience a favourable balance of trade with CARICOM countries. The surplus increased to TT\$3,449.6 million, from TT\$3,159.4 million recorded during the same period a year ago. Exports, primarily of liquefied natural gas, other lubricants and propane, increased by 7.4 percent to TT\$3,738.7 million, while imports fell by 10.2 percent to TT\$289.1 million.

Economic Performance of CARICOM States

Following signs of recovery in 2003, regional economies in general achieved improved performances in 2004, driven largely by the strengthening of tourism and related construction sectors. Other main contributors were transportation, banana production and energy sector operations. The strongest growth rates were recorded in Anguilla (12 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (7percent), St. Lucia (5.4 percent), Antigua and Barbuda (5.1percent). Barbados and Guyana recorded growth rates of 3.7 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively while no growth was recorded in the Cayman Islands and negative growth in Grenada due to the devastation of these islands by recent hurricanes.

Barbados

For the third consecutive year, real activity in Barbados expanded by 3.7 percent in 2004 compared with 2.2 percent in 2003. Positive outturns were recorded in the tourism sector (7.3 percent), mining and quarrying (7.1percent), transport, storage and communication (5 percent), construction (3.5 percent) and manufacturing (1.4percent). In contrast, sugar and non-sugar agricultural production declined, with sugar production falling by 5.4 percent and non-sugar agricultural production declining by 7.9 percent. The favourable developments in real activity during 2004 contributed to an improvement in the labour market with the unemployment rate declining from 11 percent in the 2003 to 9.9 percent at the end of September 2004. The Barbados economy continued to experience moderate inflationary trends with the retail prices index rising by 3.3 percent at the end of October 2004. In terms of the fiscal balance, the deficit on Central Government operations declined to B\$19.3 million in 2004 or 2.4 percent of GDP compared with 5.4 percent of GDP in 2003. During 2004, the external deficit on the current account reached B\$555 million or 9.9 percent of GDP due entirely to a three-fold increase in imports by 16 percent compared with the increase

in exports of 5.1 percent. Over the period, imports of consumer goods and capital goods expanded by 14 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively.

Guyana

After negative growth of 0.6 percent in 2003, real GDP grew by 1.6 percent in 2004 with all the sub-sectors of the services sector showing signs of growth. However, the manufacturing and the mining and quarrying sectors continued to stagnate. Among the other sectors, sugar production grew by 7.6 percent while outturns from rice, mining and quarrying, gold and bauxite declined by 8.3 percent, 6.6 percent, 7.3 and 12.4 percent, respectively. Inflation was relatively low however, as the urban CPI rose by 5.5 percent for the January to December period. Food prices increased by 5.6 percent while the fuel and power sub index grew by 10.1 percent. Guyana's public finances improved in 2004, with debt relief assistance under the HIPC initiative serving to bolster the country's overall fiscal position.⁹ External debt improved over the past 18 months falling from 170 percent of GDP to 140 percent of GDP. Meanwhile, there was a marked deterioration on the Balance of Payments as visible imports increased by 17.9 percent and capital and other goods increased by 19 percent.

Jamaica

Economic expansion was constrained by hurricanes Charley and Ivan as real GDP grew by only 1.1 percent in 2004. However, initiatives aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability were also successful. Exchange rate depreciation was moderate and inflation climbed marginally into double digits. Interest rates trended downward and despite deterioration in the current account balance, the balance of payments moved into surplus. The performances of the various sectors varied

with agricultural output declining by 11.5 percent while activity in tourism, mining, manufacturing and construction expanded on average by 2.7 percent. Inflation was contained to 13.7 percent as supply bottlenecks in the agricultural sector forced food prices upwards. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government and the Jamaica Confederation of Unions in February 2004 imposing wage restraint, nominal growth in wages and limits to growth in Central Government employment. This development helped to stabilise the rate of employment in 2004 at approximately 13 percent.

On the fiscal accounts, the current account deficit was projected at 3.2 percent of GDP and the budget deficit was contained to 4 percent of GDP with interest payments by central Government projected to decline by 4.4 percent of Central Government revenue during FY 2003/2004. This improved the ratio of debt stock to GDP, which at the end of FY2002/2003 had reached 146.4 percent of GDP. Monetary policy focused on the containment of exchange rate and price stability but remained committed to the lowering of interest rates. During 2004 the average exchange rate depreciated by 5.5 percent compared with 19.5 percent in 2003. International reserves also increased with improved export earnings from bauxite and tourism as well as access to international capital markets. In terms of the country's balance of payments, the current account deficit narrowed in 2004 due mainly to increased revenues from sugar and mining. Export revenues increased by 14.5 percent while imports increased by 5.9 percent. Net international reserves at the end of 2004 were estimated at US\$1,858.5 million reflecting import cover of 18.7 weeks.

Other CARICOM States

In the other CARICOM States, improved activity in tourism and related construction sectors contributed to robust growth trends in 2004. Heightened growth was recorded in Anguilla (12 percent), St Lucia (5.4 percent), Antigua and Barbuda (5.1 percent), Montserrat (4.3 percent) and St. Kitts and Nevis (4 percent). While

⁹ Since 1996 Trinidad and Tobago has contributed a total of US\$367 million in debt relief to Guyana through the HIPC and Enhanced HIPC initiative.

Trade and Payments

moderate growth was achieved in Dominica (3.5 percent) and the Bahamas (2.5 percent). Economic growth is also expected to be buoyant in Belize following real income growth (9 percent) in 2003. Activity is projected to have increased in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2004 however activity declined in Grenada by 3 percent in the aftermath of hurricane Ivan which also marginalised over the period growth in the Cayman Islands.

Inflation was generally low for all of these island states ranging from between 1 percent to 3 percent. However, as a result of a number of policy-based price shocks associated with fiscal adjustment measures introduced in 2004, inflation in Anguilla climbed to 5 percent. Many of these countries have growing concerns about rising fuel costs as well as large and increasing debt stock to GDP ratios measuring over 100 percent for several states (including St. Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, Dominica and Antigua and Barbuda). In response to these concerns, Trinidad and Tobago established on July 1, 2004, a special fund called the Petroleum Stabilization Fund.¹⁰ At the end of August 2005, \$298.4 million was expended from the Fund. The rate of unemployment for several countries averaged 11.5 percent but while the unemployment rate in the Cayman Islands stood at below 5 percent, in St. Lucia the rate was well over 20 percent. The fiscal performance varied among Member States with improvements in Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis and in particular the Commonwealth of Dominica. Dominica's performance in 2004 surpassed expectations with all major sources of revenue performing creditably. Hurricane Ivan significantly altered public finances in Grenada while in St. Vincent declining border taxes resulting from trade liberalisation precipitated deterioration in government finances.

Developments in CARICOM

The CARICOM Trade Support Programme

The CARICOM Trade Support (CTS) Programme was launched in Trinidad and Tobago in September 2004 while in Jamaica and St. Lucia it was launched in October

and November 2004, respectively. The programme was established to support the efforts of CARICOM Member States to enhance production and trade. The major objectives of the Programme include redressing the trade imbalance in intra-regional trade, which favours Trinidad and Tobago, and increasing the international competitiveness capabilities of Member States.

CSME Update

In keeping with the mandate to introduce the Single Market Component of the CSME by the end of 2005, CARICOM Member Countries continued to take steps to remove all restrictions and establish the legal arrangements that are required.

Free movement of persons

All CARICOM Member States participating in the CSME have committed to the free movement of skills/labour, in all areas of employment, however this is being introduced on a phase basis. During the first phase, the following categories of persons are able to work anywhere in the participating Member State without a work permit: -

- University Graduates (accredited and recognized)
- Artistes
- Musicians
- Sportspersons
- Media Workers
- Managers, technical and supervisory staff attached to a CARICOM company; and
- Self-employed persons.

Persons seeking employment in a CARICOM Member State participating in the CSME must obtain a Certificate of Recognition of CARICOM Skills Qualification (CARICOM Skills Certificate) from their home country.

¹⁰ The Petroleum Stabilisation Fund is a grant facility established to provide relief to member countries of CARICOM which are experiencing economic hardship because of the recent substantial increases in crude oil and petroleum products. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago in its 2005 Estimates allocated the sum of \$300 million to the Fund and has committed a maximum of \$25 million per month to the Fund given that the oil price is above US\$30 per gallon.

CARICOM Passport

The Caribbean Community has agreed to issue a CARICOM Passport, as a symbol of regionalism and to provide ease of entry into Member States. The passport is a national passport that must be issued in accordance with an agreed format for intra-regional and extra-regional travel. St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname are already issuing National Passports in the CARICOM format.

The Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ)

Although the Agreement establishing the CCJ came into effect in 2002, with the deposit of instruments of ratification by at least three (3) Member States, the CCJ was inaugurated three years later, in April 2005, in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The CCJ held its first meeting in Port-of-Spain on August 8, 2005 and at the time of that meeting, only Barbados and Guyana had formally adopted the CCJ. With regard to Trinidad and Tobago, the enactment of legislation to effect the CCJ was passed in both the Lower House and the Senate and is awaiting Assent by the President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.



Republic of Trinidad & Tobago

Appendices

Appendices

Appendix 1 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Constant (2000) Prices /TT\$ Millions/

SECTOR	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004r	2005p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	53,512.1	57,750.7	65,486.2	69,745.6	74,611.0
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	16,970.5	19,260.7	25,285.9	27,276.7	30,249.7
Exploration and Production	9,572.7	11,003.0	14,363.8	15,550.6	16,988.4
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	2,775.4	3,467.7	5,932.0	6,274.5	6,903.4
Petrochemicals	2,329.2	2,619.4	2,736.4	3,046.4	3,881.7
Service Contractors	860.7	704.9	756.9	844.8	772.7
Distribution	1,413.6	1,446.4	1,476.6	1,547.3	1,682.7
Asphalt Production	18.9	19.3	20.2	13.1	20.8
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	36,489.8	38,247.6	40,176.2	42,541.1	44,250.2
Agriculture	757.7	823.7	673.7	531.5	528.7
Export Agriculture	10.2	18.4	12.7	12.9	10.1
Domestic Agriculture	406.9	404.3	377.7	368.9	387.7
Sugar:	340.6	401.0	283.3	149.7	130.9
Sugar refineries	(81.7)	(75.5)	(77.2)	(109.9)	(115.6)
Cane farming and cultivation	191.1	221.5	139.2	53.0	51.6
Distilleries	231.2	255.0	221.3	206.6	194.9
Manufacturing ¹	3,979.8	4,131.1	4,304.7	4,715.3	5,118.5
Food Beverages and Tobacco	1,819.1	1,821.0	1,896.0	2,129.7	2,514.5
Textile, Garments & Footwear	104.2	86.3	82.4	78.2	77.9
Printing and Publishing	442.6	435.8	467.7	527.5	556.8
Wood & Related Products	122.1	116.9	104.9	105.2	98.4
Chem. & Non-metallic Products	666.0	654.6	683.0	701.8	743.8
Assembly Type & Related Industries	593.6	805.8	879.6	971.6	921.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	232.2	210.7	191.1	201.3	206.0
Services	31,752.3	33,292.8	35,197.8	37,294.3	38,603.0
Electricity and Water	924.2	1,004.8	1,031.5	1,076.5	1,133.3
Construction and Quarrying	4,226.5	4,011.8	4,910.5	5,620.5	6,073.2
Distribution and Restaurants ²	8,168.8	8,276.9	8,441.5	8,714.9	9,052.6
Hotels and Guest Houses	238.1	246.3	214.5	236.7	226.7
Transport, Storage & Comm.	4,751.4	5,198.6	5,403.9	5,482.5	5,834.4
Finance Insurance, Real Est. etc	7,362.0	8,211.4	8,814.0	9,671.2	9,720.8
Government	3,829.9	3,969.7	3,931.3	3,955.0	3,992.0
Education & Cultural Services	1,409.3	1,509.5	1,515.7	1,543.3	1,590.6
Personal Services	842.1	863.8	934.9	993.7	979.4
FISIM ³	(2,003.8)	(1,990.3)	(2,181.0)	(2,550.8)	(2,527.4)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	2,055.6	2,232.7	2,205.1	2,478.6	2,638.5

Source: Central Statistical Office p: provisional r: revised

Note: VAT, which was previously exclude from constant prices, is now included in constant prices series for the first time.

1) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

2) Excludes distribution of petroleum products.

3) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Appendix 2

Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago Constant (2000) Prices /Percentage Change/

SECTOR	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004r	2005p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	4.2	7.9	13.4	6.5	7.0
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	5.6	13.5	31.3	7.9	10.9
Exploration and Production	6.8	14.9	30.5	8.3	9.2
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	(1.6)	24.9	71.1	5.8	10.0
Petrochemicals	6.7	12.5	4.5	11.3	27.4
Service Contractors	18.6	(18.1)	7.4	11.6	(8.5)
Distribution	3.1	2.3	2.1	4.8	8.8
Asphalt Production	44.3	2.1	4.7	(35.1)	58.8
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	2.8	4.8	5.0	5.9	4.0
Agriculture	8.7	8.7	(18.2)	(21.1)	(0.5)
Export Agriculture	(51.2)	80.4	(31.0)	1.6	(21.7)
Domestic Agriculture	7.8	(0.6)	(6.6)	(2.3)	5.1
Sugar:	14.0	17.7	(29.4)	(47.2)	(12.6)
Sugar refineries	(20.9)	7.6	(2.3)	(42.4)	(5.2)
Cane farming and cultivation	(15.7)	15.9	(37.2)	(61.9)	(2.6)
Distilleries	65.6	10.3	(13.2)	(6.6)	(5.7)
Manufacturing ¹	9.8	3.8	4.2	9.5	8.6
Food Beverages and Tobacco	7.8	0.1	4.1	12.3	18.1
Textile, Garments & Footwear	(7.2)	(17.2)	(4.5)	(5.1)	(0.4)
Printing and Publishing	13.3	(1.5)	7.3	12.8	5.6
Wood & Related Products	(4.1)	(4.3)	(10.3)	0.3	(6.5)
Chem. & Non-metallic Products	(3.1)	(1.7)	4.3	2.8	6.0
Assembly Type & Related Industries	46.6	35.7	9.2	10.5	(5.2)
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	7.3	(9.3)	(9.3)	5.3	2.3
Services	1.9	4.9	5.7	6.0	3.5
Electricity and Water	4.1	8.7	2.7	4.4	5.3
Construction and Quarrying	10.3	(5.1)	22.4	14.5	8.1
Distribution and Restaurants ²	(2.8)	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.9
Hotels and Guest Houses	9.7	3.4	(12.9)	10.3	(4.2)
Transport, Storage & Comm.	7.7	9.4	3.9	1.5	6.4
Finance Insurance, Real Est. etc	0.8	11.5	7.3	9.7	0.5
Government	(1.5)	3.7	(1.0)	0.6	0.9
Education & Cultural Services	(0.1)	7.1	0.4	1.8	3.1
Personal Services	4.0	2.6	8.2	6.3	(1.4)
FISIM ³	9.6	0.7	(9.6)	(17.0)	0.9
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	(1.4)	(8.6)	1.2	(12.4)	(6.4)

Source: Central Statistical Office p: provisional r: revised

Note: VAT, which was previously exclude from constant prices, is now included in constant prices series for the first time.

1) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

2) Excludes distribution of petroleum products.

3) Financial Intemediation Services Indirectly Measured

Appendices

Appendix 3 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Market Prices (Current Prices) /TT\$Millions/

SECTOR	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004r	2005p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	55,007.2	56,290.0	67,301.6	76,892.3	90,454.6
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	15,558.8	14,765.0	22,808.8	28,562.8	38,819.0
Exploration and Production	8,686.4	7,950.7	13,066.5	16,154.1	22,836.2
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	2,399.3	2,557.1	4,132.4	5,553.4	6,444.2
Petrochemicals	2,144.5	1,721.9	2,648.4	3,639.1	5,588.8
Service Contractors	753.3	1,087.0	988.1	1,208.2	1,211.4
Distribution	1,550.2	1,425.4	1,947.8	1,989.7	2,706.7
Asphalt Production	25.1	22.9	25.6	18.3	31.7
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	39,385.7	41,311.4	44,614.8	48,483.1	51,780.2
Agriculture	707.6	787.2	713.1	784.2	708.0
Export Agriculture	10.6	19.4	14.1	15.6	12.0
Domestic Agriculture	413.0	469.4	421.1	443.7	448.4
Sugar:	284.0	298.4	277.9	324.9	247.6
Sugar refineries	(64.0)	(57.9)	(56.1)	67.6	(11.6)
Cane farming and cultivation	175.3	183.5	128.8	48.4	50.3
Distilleries	172.7	172.8	205.2	208.9	208.9
Manufacturing ¹	4,074.4	4,494.1	4,701.2	5,124.9	5,554.5
Food Beverages and Tobacco	1,921.1	2,001.8	2,078.2	2,315.2	2,619.0
Textile, Garments & Footwear	107.0	96.6	91.7	87.2	86.8
Printing and Publishing	414.1	454.8	470.2	546.0	575.0
Wood & Related Products	125.6	116.3	106.9	107.5	103.0
Chemical & Non-metallic Products	698.8	761.6	806.2	820.9	891.7
Assembly Type & Related Industries	589.2	853.4	948.3	1,034.2	1,060.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	218.6	209.6	199.7	213.9	218.2
Services	34,603.7	36,030.1	39,200.5	42,574.0	45,517.7
Electricity and Water	880.6	802.6	798.5	823.0	871.3
Construction and Quarrying	4,353.3	4,092.1	5,156.0	6,238.8	6,862.7
Distribution and Restaurants ²	8,724.3	9,286.7	9,901.9	10,623.5	11,442.5
Hotels and Guest Houses	235.9	255.4	242.8	262.9	276.1
Transport, Storage & Comm.	5,571.5	5,657.9	5,112.6	5,982.9	5,449.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate. etc	7,505.8	8,890.1	9,182.2	9,731.6	10,289.9
Government	4,714.1	4,332.9	5,560.0	5,717.7	6,473.1
Education and Cultural Services	1,749.1	1,810.5	2,254.8	2,119.3	2,768.5
Personal Services	869.1	901.9	991.7	1,074.3	1,084.2
FISIM ³	(2,116.0)	(2,187.3)	(2,486.3)	(3,017.6)	(3,189.6)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	2,178.7	2,400.9	2,364.3	2,864.0	3,045.0

Source: Central Statistical Office p: provisional r: revised

1) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

2) Excludes distribution of petroleum products.

3) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Appendix 4

Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Market Prices (Current Prices) /Percentage Change/

SECTOR	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004r	2005p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	7.1	2.3	19.6	14.3	17.6
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	(3.2)	(5.1)	54.5	25.2	35.9
Exploration and Production	(3.0)	(8.5)	64.3	23.6	41.4
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	(14.9)	6.6	61.6	34.4	16.0
Petrochemicals	(1.7)	(19.7)	53.8	37.4	53.6
Service Contractors	3.8	44.3	(9.1)	22.3	0.3
Distribution	13.0	(8.1)	36.6	2.2	36.0
Asphalt Production	91.6	(8.8)	11.8	(28.5)	73.2
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	11.0	4.9	8.0	8.7	6.8
Agriculture	1.5	11.2	(9.4)	10.0	(9.7)
Export Agriculture	(49.3)	83.0	(27.3)	10.6	(23.1)
Domestic Agriculture	9.4	13.7	(10.3)	5.4	1.1
Sugar:	(4.9)	5.1	(6.9)	16.9	(23.8)
Sugar refineries	5.3	9.5	3.1	220.5	(117.2)
Cane farming and cultivation	(22.7)	4.7	(29.8)	(62.4)	3.9
Distilleries	23.7	0.1	18.8	1.8	0.0
Manufacturing ¹	12.4	10.3	4.6	9.0	8.4
Food Beverages and Tobacco	13.9	4.2	3.8	11.4	13.1
Textile, Garments & Footwear	(4.7)	(9.7)	(5.1)	(4.9)	(0.5)
Printing and Publishing	6.0	9.8	3.4	16.1	5.3
Wood & Related Products	(1.3)	(7.4)	(8.1)	0.6	(4.2)
Chemical & Non-metallic Products	1.7	9.0	5.9	1.8	8.6
Assembly Type & Related Industries	45.5	44.8	11.1	9.1	2.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.0	(4.1)	(4.7)	7.1	2.0
Services	11.0	4.1	8.8	8.6	6.9
Electricity and Water	(0.9)	(8.9)	(0.5)	3.1	5.9
Construction and Quarrying	13.6	(6.0)	26.0	21.0	10.0
Distribution and Restaurants ²	3.8	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.7
Hotels and Guest Houses	8.7	8.3	(4.9)	8.3	5.0
Transport, Storage & Comm.	26.3	1.6	(9.6)	17.0	(8.9)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate. etc	2.7	18.4	3.3	6.0	5.7
Government	21.3	(8.1)	28.3	2.8	13.2
Education and Cultural Services	24.0	3.5	24.5	(6.0)	30.6
Personal Services	7.3	3.8	10.0	8.3	0.9
FISIM ³	4.5	(3.4)	(13.7)	(21.4)	(5.7)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	7.5	10.2	(1.5)	21.1	6.3

Source: Central Statistical Office p: provisional r: revised

1) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

2) Excludes distribution of petroleum products.

3) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Appendices

Appendix 5 Change in Prices, Productivity, Average Weekly Earnings and Wage Rates /Percentage Change/

		2001	2002	2003	2004	Oct 2003/ July 2004	Oct 2004/ July 2005
Index of Retail Prices Jan. 2003 = 100	Weights						
	1,000	5.6	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	6.4
Housing	262	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	2.7	3.1	1.8
Food	180	14.0	10.2	13.8	12.8	9.1	20.7
Transport	167	2.1	1.6	0.6	4.4	5.9	2.1
Index of Productivity All workers/all industries 1995=100		8.2	11.9	12.1	4.1	(1.0)*	6.5*
Index of Average weekly Earnings All workers/all industries 1995=100		9.3	11.6	13.2	14.7	(7.2)*	(6.7)*

Source: Central Statistical Office

* Data for period: October - December

Appendix 6
Population, Labour Force and Employment (Mid-year)

	1999	2000*	2001	2002**	2003**p	2004**p	2005**p
TOTAL POPULATION	1,258,186	1,262,366	1,266,797	1,275,705	1,282,447	1,290,646	1,294,494
% change	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
TOTAL MALE	640,914	633,051	635,299	639,766	642,037	647,259	649,189
% change	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
TOTAL FEMALE	642,948	629,315	631,498	635,939	640,410	643,387	645,305
% change	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Dependency Ratio (%)	46.8	46.8	46.8	45.8	46.5	48.0	48.0
Non Institutional Pop. 15 yrs and over	926,000	936,200	949,900	961,800	968,300	973,600	976,800*
Labour Force***	563,400	572,800	576,450	586,200	596,500	613,400	623,300*
Persons Employed	489,400	503,100	514,075	525,100	534,100	562,200	567,000*
Persons Unemployed	74,100	69,600	62,400	61,100	62,400	51,100	56,300*
Participation Rate (%)	60.8	61.2	60.7	61.0	61.6	63.0	63.8*
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.2	12.2	10.8	10.4	10.5	8.3	9.0*
Births per 1,000 persons	14.10	14.12	14.13	14.13	14.00	14.23	13.80
Deaths per 1,000 persons	7.76	7.46	7.58	7.58	7.65	7.88	7.74
Crude Natural Growth Rate per 1,000	6.34	6.66	6.55	6.55	6.35	6.35	6.06

Source : Central Statistical Office

* Data refers to 1st quarter

** Figures based on 2000 Census

*** Figures based on CSSP estimates p: provisional

Appendix 7 Mid-Year Estimates of Population by Age

	1999	2000	2001	2002p	2003p	2004p	2005p
Total Population	1,258,186	1,262,366	1,266,797	1,275,705	1,282,447	1,290,646	1,294,494
Non-Institutional Population							
All Ages							
Under 15	316,343	317,394	318,508	320,748	320,612	327,104	328,080
15-19	123,333	123,743	124,177	125,050	125,951	141,579	142,001
20-24	114,575	114,955	115,359	116,170	117,007	114,489	114,830
25-29	105,811	106,162	106,535	107,284	108,057	98,769	99,064
30-34	100,056	100,389	100,741	101,449	102,179	94,258	94,539
35-39	100,812	101,147	101,502	102,215	102,952	104,871	105,184
40-44	92,171	92,477	92,802	93,454	94,127	92,396	92,671
45-49	78,396	78,657	78,933	79,488	80,060	76,498	76,726
50-54	60,748	60,950	61,164	61,594	62,038	63,832	64,022
55-59	47,446	47,603	47,770	48,106	48,453	47,540	47,681
60-64	34,004	34,117	34,237	34,478	34,726	37,940	38,053
Over 65	84,491	84,771	85,069	85,667	86,285	91,370	91,642

Source : Central Statistical Office

Note: Figures are based on 2000 Census.

p : provisional

**Appendix 8
Labour Force by Industry and Employment Status (CSSP Estimates)
/Hundreds ('00)/**

	2003			2004			2004			2004			2005					
	Lab	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab	Emp	Unemp Rate %			
Total Labour Force	6,031	5,418	10.2	5,980	5,369	10.2	6,061	5,591	7.8	6,203	5,725	7.7	6,295	5,807	7.8	6,233	5,670	9.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	254	244	3.5	216	203	5.6	229	220	4.4	216	212	1.9	281	270	3.6	237	231	2.5
Sugar	56	15	71.4	66	43	34.8	62	42	32.3	51	29	43.1	36	21	41.7	37	29	18.9
Petroleum	182	169	7.1	190	185	2.6	235	219	6.8	188	168	10.6	180	171	5.0	195	176	9.7
Construction	915	745	18.6	904	746	17.5	938	792	15.7	1,018	898	11.9	1,109	914	17.6	1,102	911	17.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	1,126	1,005	10.7	1,112	996	10.4	1,114	1,033	7.2	1,087	999	8.1	1,092	1,021	6.5	1,136	1,017	10.5
Transport, Storage & Comm.	425	410	3.8	419	394	6.0	404	382	5.4	451	432	4.0	463	456	1.5	432	414	3.9
Finance, Insurance Real Estate & Bus Services	484	457	5.8	455	424	6.8	484	466	3.7	533	507	4.9	486	457	6.0	436	413	5.5
Community Social & Personal Services	1,834	1,687	8.0	1,928	1,759	8.7	1,864	1,759	5.6	1,865	1,747	6.3	1,855	1,748	5.8	1,951	1,823	6.6
Electricity & Water	60	56	6.7	69	65	5.8	74	74	-	92	81	12.0	81	74	8.6	76	72	5.3
Other Manuf.	644	587	8.9	601	539	10.3	617	575	6.8	676	632	6.5	636	604	5.2	598	559	6.5
Other Mining & Quarrying	8	8	-	6	5	17	13	11	7.7	20	20	-	27	25	3.7	10	10	-
Not stated	41	34	17.1	14	9	28.6	25	19	28.0	6	2	66.7	48	44	8.3	22	14	31.8

Source: Central Statistical Office
p : provisional

Appendices

Appendix 9 Development and Exploratory Drilling and Domestic Crude Production

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATORY DRILLING

	Oct '99/ Sep '00	Oct '00/ Sep '01	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '01/ Jun '02	Oct '02/ Jun '03	Oct '03/ Jun '04	Oct '04/ Jun '05
Depth Drilled*	140.2	171.0	175.7	135.8	118.8	115.6	78.4
Land	60.0	79.6	29.0	23.5	34.1	35.3	20.2
Marine	80.3	91.4	146.7	112.3	84.7	80.3	58.2

DOMESTIC CRUDE PRODUCTION

	Oct'99/ Sep'00	Oct'00/ Sep'01	Oct'01/ Sep'02	Oct'01/ Jun'02	Oct'02/ Jun'03	Oct'03/ Jun'04	Oct'04/ Jun'05
Millions Of Barrels	44.4	41.1	45.5	33.4	37.2	35.8	36.6
Millions Of Cubic Metres	7.1	6.5	7.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.8
Land (%)	22.2	22.7	19.7	19.9	18.1	19.2	18.2
Marine (%)	77.8	77.3	80.3	80.1	81.9	80.8	81.8

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

p: Provisional

*All figures in thousands of metres

Appendix 10
Natural Gas Production and Utilisation
/Millions of Cubic Metres/

	Sep'00	Sep'01	Sep'02	Sep'03	Jun'03	Jun'04r	Jun'05p
Production	15,092	16,336	17,483	25,549	18,349	21,714	24,499
Utilisation							
Fuel	5,530	5,979	6,837	7,317	6,037	6,414	6,818
Processed	4,143	4,798	4,728	5,299	3,849	3,977	5,338
Vented	893	934	1,017	872	641	488	676
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)	129	236	214	272	204	165	168
Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)	4,397	4,389	4,687	11,789	7,618	10,670	11,499

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

p: provisional

r: revised

Appendices

Appendix 11 Petrochemicals Production and Exports /Tonnes '000/

	1999	Oct'99/ Sep'00	Oct'00/ Sep'01	Oct'01/ Sep'02	Oct'02/ May'03	Oct'03/ June'04r	Oct'04/ June'05p
Nitrogenous Fertilisers (Ammonia And Urea)							
Production	3,947.6	3,739.0	4,004.5	4,391.0	3,453.9	3,855.6	4,366.2
Exports	3,627.9	3,411.3	3,879.0	3,885.5	3,216.5	3,533.9	3,723.4
Methanol							
Production	2,109.4	2,063.5	2,642.2	2,817.3	1,908.0	2,116.0	3,258.3
Exports	2,139.7	1,986.6	2,459.8	2,745.5	1,909.1	2,044.5	3,050.3

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

p: provisional

r: revised

Appendix 12
Steel Production
/Tonnes '000/

	"Oct '99/ Sep '00"	"Oct '00/ Sep '01"	"Oct '01/ Jun '02"	"Oct '02/ Jun '03"	"Oct '03/ Jun '04"	"Oct '04/ Jun '05"
Direct Reduced Iron						
Production	1,506.0	2,107.9	1,689.9	1,731.9	1,647.7	1,548.0
Exports	677.3	1,208.3	1,104.8	956.6	959.5	918.4
Local Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billets						
Production	736.9	766.5	487.2	671.7	616.7	571.2
Exports	-	14.7	-	57.1	70.5	162.3
Local Sales	60.7	71.9	42.7	71.0	60.8	47.3
Wire Rods						
Production	643.0	629.6	484.5	501.0	492.4	338.7
Exports	607.1	587.5	444.7	514.2	446.7	301.1
Local Sales	38.6	36.6	23.1	23.4	33.0	26.4

Source: Caribbean Ispat Ltd., Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Appendix 13 Exchange Rate for Selected Currencies

Period Ending	US Dollar		Canadian Dollar		U.K. Pound Sterling		EURO	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
2001	6.1679	6.2314	3.9397	4.0916	8.7703	9.1134	5.4866	5.6490
2002	6.2429	6.2997	3.9082	4.0830	9.6789	10.0998	5.7352	5.9767
2003	6.2433	6.2996	4.6473	4.8590	10.7018	11.1433	7.5254	7.8450
2003								
January	6.2319	6.2996	3.9395	4.1292	9.8619	10.2877	6.4264	6.7733
February	6.2245	6.2945	4.0321	4.2253	9.8057	10.2465	6.5518	6.8584
March	6.2241	6.2962	4.1272	4.3162	9.6543	10.0688	6.5100	6.8740
April	6.2287	6.2978	4.1791	4.3529	9.6141	10.0404	6.5966	6.9058
May	6.2423	6.2965	4.4264	4.6021	9.9544	10.3288	6.9906	7.3284
June	6.2328	6.2887	4.5164	4.6905	10.1386	10.5601	7.1139	7.4240
July	6.2237	6.2899	4.4339	4.6152	9.9381	10.3494	6.9293	7.2524
August	6.2238	6.2883	4.3677	4.5549	9.7164	10.1498	6.7873	7.0975
September	6.2356	6.2928	4.4813	4.6556	9.8247	10.1966	6.8430	7.1283
October	6.2318	6.2992	4.5963	4.7980	10.2421	10.6763	7.1516	7.4762
November	6.2336	6.2981	4.6619	4.8664	10.3056	10.7766	7.1169	7.4581
December	6.2433	6.2996	4.6473	4.8590	10.7018	11.1433	7.5188	7.8448
2004								
January	6.2337	6.2997	4.6947	4.9163	11.1068	11.6117	7.6904	8.0384
February	6.2336	6.2998	4.6031	4.8075	11.4112	11.9249	7.7301	8.0774
March	6.2468	6.2998	4.5919	4.7930	11.2068	11.6536	7.4493	7.8157
April	6.2457	6.2947	4.5588	4.7418	10.9970	11.4811	7.3399	7.6540
May	6.2381	6.2995	4.4444	4.6266	10.9223	11.3802	7.3193	7.6347
June	6.2513	6.2993	4.5013	4.6909	11.2025	11.6454	7.4055	7.7268
July	6.2452	6.2976	4.6416	4.8149	11.2439	11.7345	7.4804	7.8305
August	6.2410	6.2990	4.6597	4.8493	11.1153	11.5976	7.4718	7.7636
September	6.2523	6.2996	4.7411	4.9380	10.9626	11.4106	7.4668	7.7615
October	6.2419	6.2997	4.8968	5.1039	11.0431	11.4960	7.6253	7.9540
November	6.2429	6.2994	5.1294	5.3329	11.3593	11.8545	7.9544	8.2559
December	6.2542	6.2998	5.0425	5.2327	11.7458	12.2742	8.1599	8.5253
2005								
January	6.2415	6.2998	5.0319	5.2237	11.4575	11.9732	8.0134	8.3686
February	6.2459	6.2999	4.9541	5.1631	11.5888	12.0580	7.9775	8.2891
March	6.2527	6.3000	5.0697	5.2558	11.6776	12.1820	8.0603	8.1205
April	6.2305	6.2999	4.9748	5.1603	11.6315	12.0826	7.8690	8.2584
May	6.2213	6.2999	4.9141	5.0826	11.4034	11.8734	7.7716	8.0989
June	6.2182	6.2998	4.9235	5.1155	11.1760	11.6125	7.4869	7.7329
July	6.2332	6.2999	5.0275	5.2413	10.6924	11.2249	7.3521	7.6823

Source: The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Appendix 14
Money Supply
Millions of TT Dollars

Period Ending	Currency in Circulation	Demand Deposits (adj)	Savings Deposits (adj)	Time Deposits (adj)	Foreign Currency Deposits* (adj)	Narrow Money (M1)	Broad Money (M2)
2000	1,271.00	3,616.20	5,796.50	3,281.20	5,253.80	4,887.20	13,964.90
2001	1,373.50	5,322.10	6,634.30	3,869.70	4,995.40	6,695.60	17,199.60
2002	1,501.80	5,829.80	6,778.70	3,399.90	5,513.10	7,331.60	17,510.10
2003	1,708.60	5,600.80	8,264.20	3,019.60	4,296.10	7,309.40	18,593.30
2004	1,957.40	6,420.20	8,952.40	3,511.10	6,987.80	8,377.60	20,841.20
2003							
January	1,450.90	5,464.90	6,805.80	3,348.80	5,697.50	6,915.80	17,070.30
February	1,550.60	5,090.70	6,870.10	3,196.70	5,770.60	6,641.30	16,708.10
March	1,521.90	4,820.50	7,449.10	3,072.70	5,309.90	6,342.40	16,864.30
April	1,510.80	4,451.70	7,446.50	3,006.00	5,699.40	5,962.50	16,415.00
May	1,562.50	4,617.30	7,504.80	3,128.60	5,484.10	6,179.80	16,811.30
June	1,543.40	4,966.30	7,483.10	3,089.30	6,266.60	6,509.80	17,082.20
July	1,567.30	4,943.60	7,505.00	3,005.60	6,017.50	6,510.80	17,021.40
August	1,611.10	5,879.80	8,023.20	3,639.00	4,409.80	7,490.80	19,153.00
September	1,556.80	6,332.20	8,009.60	3,767.40	4,110.30	7,889.00	19,666.10
October	1,608.10	6,273.70	7,924.30	3,626.60	4,645.60	7,881.80	19,432.70
November	1,676.90	6,877.00	8,011.20	3,636.60	4,834.20	8,553.90	20,201.70
December	1,708.60	5,600.80	8,264.20	3,019.60	4,296.10	7,309.40	18,593.30
2004							
January	1,645.60	7,324.60	6,072.90	3,214.10	5,521.70	8,970.20	18,257.20
February	1,741.30	7,108.20	6,193.10	3,204.60	5,715.40	8,849.60	18,247.30
March	1,681.30	5,869.40	8,432.90	2,957.50	7,552.10	7,550.70	18,941.20
April	1,727.80	5,238.90	8,501.40	2,862.00	7,554.90	6,966.70	18,330.10
May	1,766.90	5,252.20	8,606.30	3,101.30	7,092.50	7,019.10	18,726.70
June	1,721.80	5,612.90	8,578.80	2,987.20	7,079.20	7,334.60	18,900.70
July	1,785.70	5,143.30	8,717.30	2,895.50	8,220.00	6,929.00	18,541.80
August	1,806.50	5,461.60	8,723.70	2,928.50	6,853.20	7,268.10	18,920.20
September	1,767.10	5,368.20	8,724.90	3,081.70	6,353.80	7,135.30	18,941.90
October	1,860.50	5,458.70	8,918.80	3,234.20	7,211.70	7,319.20	19,472.20
November	1,888.90	6,018.00	8,876.30	3,474.10	7,126.40	7,906.90	20,257.20
December	1,957.40	6,420.20	8,952.40	3,511.10	6,987.80	8,377.60	20,841.20
2005							
January	1,951.20	6,059.70	9,009.90	3,587.80	7,880.80	8,010.90	20,608.60
February	1,944.80	6,347.60	9,245.70	3,832.70	7,020.80	8,292.40	21,370.70
March	2,005.70	7,177.00	9,143.10	3,586.40	7,940.30	9,182.60	21,912.20
April	1,968.00	6,696.00	9,335.00	3,733.00	7,605.00	8,664.00	21,732.00
May	2,055.00	6,965.00	9,334.00	3,834.00	8,134.00	9,020.00	22,188.00
June P	1,997.00	7,842.00	9,485.00	3,836.00	7,472.00	9,839.00	23,161.00

Source: The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

*Foreign Currency Deposits includes - Foreign Currency Deposits at the Commercial Banks & Non-Banks

p: Provisional

Appendix 15
Commercial Banks Liquid Assets
Millions of TT Dollars

Period Ending	Reserve Position			Deposits at the Central Bank			Local Cash in Hand	Treasury Bills
	Required Reserves	Cash Reserves	Deposit Liabilities (adj.)	Cash Reserves	Special Deposits	Total Deposits		
1999	2,515.8	2,536.7	11,980.0	2,536.7	21.0	2,557.7	416.6	437.9
2000	2,611.5	2,658.9	12,435.7	2,658.9	284.1	2,943.0	426.9	462.5
2001	2,694.0	2,682.7	14,966.7	2,682.7	783.1	3,465.8	469.8	532.8
2002	2,763.8	2,790.4	15,354.4	2,790.4	281.3	3,071.6	502.8	208.8
2003	2,327.5	2,333.8	16,625.0	2,233.8	621.5	2,955.3	586.1	124.6
2004								
January	2,352.8	2,361.6	16,805.7	2,361.6	381.7	2,743.3	334.7	115.6
February	2,298.8	2,317.5	16,420.0	2,317.5	205.6	2,523.1	362.0	110.0
March	2,323.8	2,326.7	16,598.6	2,326.7	534.0	2,860.7	355.7	38.2
April	2,372.3	2,378.3	16,945.0	2,378.3	242.9	2,621.2	279.7	26.4
May	2,359.0	2,391.4	16,850.0	2,391.4	223.9	2,615.3	274.8	62.9
June	2,407.3	2,415.5	21,884.5	2,415.5	427.6	2,843.1	396.8	109.3
July	2,366.6	2,426.0	21,514.5	2,426.0	584.0	3,010.0	369.7	103.6
August	2,368.9	2,365.5	21,535.5	2,365.5	529.0	2,894.4	347.1	79.1
September	1,915.7	1,988.7	17,415.4	1,988.7	576.3	2,565.0	470.1	269.6
October	1,927.6	1,941.3	17,523.6	1,941.3	550.5	2,491.7	336.4	212.2
November	1,966.8	1,963.1	17,880.0	1,963.1	408.0	2,371.1	440.1	201.9
December	2,055.1	2,121.6	18,682.7	2,121.6	660.9	2,782.5	596.8	60.2
2005								
January	2,067.4	2,086.4	18,794.5	2,086.4	574.0	2,660.4	354.2	139.4
February	2,052.9	2,024.9	18,662.7	2,024.9	825.0	2,850.0	387.8	168.4
March	2,149.2	2,210.5	19,538.2	2,210.5	616.1	2,826.6	488.3	431.3
April ^P	2,134.1	2,191.3	19,400.9	2,191.3	379.0	2,570.3	369.6	292.8

Source: The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
p:provisional

Appendix 16
Commercial Bank Domestic Credit
/Millions of TT Dollars/

Period Ending	Central Government Credit	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Credit
1999	2,116.30	1,074.70	13,316.70	16,507.70
2000	1,976.80	816.40	15,007.20	17,800.40
2001	2,686.20	2,276.60	15,552.40	20,515.20
2002	2,705.50	2,166.70	16,890.00	21,762.20
2003				
January	2,698.80	1,969.40	16,697.50	21,365.70
February	2,647.20	1,766.20	16,769.20	21,182.60
March	2,971.30	1,718.20	16,808.00	21,497.50
April	2,963.00	1,558.30	16,706.30	21,227.60
May	2,964.30	1,458.00	16,355.00	20,777.30
June	2,544.00	1,261.00	16,380.00	20,185.00
July	2,406.00	1,353.00	16,778.00	20,537.00
August	2,918.00	1,699.00	17,142.00	21,759.00
September	2,653.00	1,571.00	17,308.00	21,532.00
October	2,983.00	1,436.00	17,189.00	21,608.00
November	3,647.00	1,389.00	17,610.00	22,646.00
December	3,215.00	1,404.00	18,406.00	23,025.00
2004				
January	3,071.90	1,258.20	18,016.00	22,346.10
February	2,930.20	1,208.60	19,271.20	23,410.00
March	2,841.50	1,235.80	19,988.00	24,065.30
April	2,312.20	1,356.80	20,366.10	24,035.10
May	2,020.50	1,382.30	19,780.30	23,183.10
June	1,753.90	1,626.30	19,986.60	23,366.80
July	1,325.40	1,667.80	20,265.40	23,258.60
August	1,670.50	1,770.80	21,316.50	24,757.80
September	2,745.40	1,899.50	21,377.00	26,021.90
October	3,358.80	1,892.00	22,110.70	27,361.50
November	3,428.40	2,010.30	22,165.30	27,604.00
December	2,756.60	1,541.70	22,551.10	26,849.40
2005				
January	3,310.20	1,980.60	21,857.80	27,148.60
February	3,813.80	1,583.80	22,209.00	27,606.60
March	3,687.60	2,299.30	22,274.00	28,260.90
April	3,842.00	2,666.00	22,522.00	29,030.00
May	3,570.00	2,706.00	22,299.00	28,575.00
June P	3,608.00	3,029.00	23,363.00	30,000.00

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
P=Provisional

Appendices

Appendix 17 Commercial Banks' Interest Rates

Period Ending	Prime Loan Rates							Deposits		
	Basic Prime Rate	Term	Demand	Overdraft	Real Estate Mortgage	Savings Ordinary	Special	3 Mth	3 to 6 Mth	6 to 12 Mth
2000	16.50	17.50	16.50	16.50	17.50	2.75	5.25	6.45	7.63	7.93
2001	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.50	16.00	3.00	5.25	6.60	6.75	7.80
2002	11.50	13.38	11.50	13.50	11.25	1.90	3.00	2.88	3.63	4.19
2003										
April	11.50	13.38	11.50	11.50	12.50	1.90	3.00	3.50	3.63	4.19
May	11.50	11.25	11.50	11.50	12.50	1.08	2.50	2.44	3.44	4.19
June	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	1.90	2.75	3.13	3.63	4.19
July	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	2.31	3.00	3.13	3.13	4.19
August	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	2.13	3.00	3.00	3.63	3.50
September	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	2.13	3.00	2.75	3.30	3.35
October	11.50	10.75	11.75	11.75	12.50	1.63	2.63	2.70	3.46	3.96
November	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	2.06	2.75	2.56	3.09	3.24
December	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	2.00	2.75	2.75	3.30	3.35
2004										
January	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	1.63	2.63	2.70	3.46	3.96
February	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00	2.50	2.50	3.46	3.30	3.96
March	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	2.25	2.63	3.28	3.33	3.55
April	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	2.00	2.56	3.00	2.83	3.55
May	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	1.75	2.13	2.15	3.30	3.35
June	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	1.63	2.56	2.58	3.33	3.55
July	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	1.63	2.56	2.58	3.33	3.55
August	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	2.00	2.50	2.58	3.33	3.55
September	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	1.63	2.56	2.60	3.30	3.35
October	8.75	9.13	8.75	9.13	9.50	1.81	2.00	2.78	2.06	3.65
November	8.75	9.13	8.75	9.13	9.50	1.31	1.81	2.10	2.10	3.05
December	8.75	9.13	8.75	9.13	9.50	0.75	2.38	2.00	2.00	3.05
2005										
January	8.75	9.13	8.75	9.13	9.50	0.75	2.69	2.10	1.38	2.21
February	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.13	2.38	2.06	2.75	0.69	2.21
March	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.13	1.44	2.38	2.63	2.75	3.05
April	9.00	8.88	9.00	9.00	9.25	0.75	1.44	1.71	1.38	1.38
May	9.00	8.88	9.00	9.00	9.25	0.75	1.44	1.71	1.38	1.38

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
P=Provisional

Appendix 18
Secondary Market Activities

Period Ending	Number of Transactions	Volume of Shares Traded (Mn)	Market Value (\$Mn)	Composite Index (Period End)
2000	6,572	82.1	891.4	441.50
2001	6,609	124.1	1,058.3	434.19
2002	8,092	96.5	775.1	545.56
2003	35,462	311.2	3,015.7	694.13
2004	35,462	311.2	3,015.7	10,994.32
2003				
October	2237	22.7	352.2	656.12
November	2278	25.6	191.1	680.70
December	2337	97.4	359.3	694.13
2004				
January	2096	18.5	104.6	718.88
February	2253	28.1	127.2	793.25
March	4699	45.0	286.3	839.38
April	2944	15.9	239.4	881.28
May	3552	26.9	330.1	893.56
June	3412	19.1	215.1	904.71
July	2708	29.2	358.3	914.01
August	2460	27.7	251.0	965.35
September	2676	19.2	126.0	962.73
October	3563	34.7	559.0	986.34
November	2758	34.4	302.9	1,060.20
December	2341	12.5	115.9	1,074.63
2005				
January	3394	17.5	400.4	1,086.80
February	3263	15.7	215.5	1,096.38
March	3302	21.2	410.8	1,148.54
April	4172	24.3	493.8	1,203.38
May	3511	18.8	405.2	1,215.17
June	2507	14.1	373.8	1,170.26

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange

Appendices

Appendix 19 Central Government Fiscal Operations /Millions of TT Dollars/

	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '02/ Sep'03	Oct '03/ Sep'04r	Oct '04/ Sep'05 P
Total Revenue and Grants	14,122.5	17,366.6	20,885.4	27,915.3
Recurrent Revenue	13,825.0	17,346.2	20,878.2	27,896.3
Tax Revenue	11,514.5	15,167.6	18,429.3	24,850.0
Non-Tax Revenue	2,310.5	2,178.6	2,448.9	3,046.3
Capital Receipts	295.4	17.9	6.0	6.9
Grants	2.1	2.5	1.2	12.1
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	14,226.8	16,591.6	20,673.9	27,615.6
Recurrent Expenditure	13,428.0	15,623.0	18,933.6	24,786.2
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	798.8	968.6	1,740.3	2,829.4
Current Account Balance	397.0	1,723.2	1,944.6	3,110.1
Overall Surplus/(Deficit)	-104.3	775.0	211.5	299.7
Financing Requirements	104.3	-775.0	-211.5	-299.7
External Financing (net)	-161.2	11.9	-327.4	-1,121.2
Domestic Financing (net)	265.5	-786.9	115.9	821.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

r : revised

p : provisional

Appendix 20
Central Government Revenue
/Millions of TT Dollars/

	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '02/ Sep'03	Oct '03/ Sep'04 ^r	Oct '04/ Sep'05 ^p
Total Revenue and Grants	14,122.5	17,366.6	20,885.4	27,915.3
Recurrent Revenue	13,825.0	17,346.2	20,878.2	27,896.3
Tax Revenue	11,514.5	15,167.6	18,429.3	24,850.0
Taxes on Income & Profits	6,596.9	10,308.6	12,332.3	18,558.6
of which:-				
Companies	3,294.0	6,524.6	7,940.5	12,754.8
Individuals	2,692.7	2,824.6	3,174.1	4,028.0
Withholding Taxes	204.1	310.0	371.6	519.4
Health Surcharge	137.4	143.9	176.3	179.7
Business Levy	59.2	73.5	112.7	143.6
Unemployment Fund	124.3	294.0	418.6	750.4
Green Fund	85.2	138.0	138.5	182.7
Taxes on Property	100.8	86.9	100.7	77.7
of which:-				
Land & Buildings	94.1	77.5	85.5	63.7
Taxes on Goods and Services	3,817.2	3,545.6	4,540.3	4,500.4
of which:-				
Excise Duties	911.5	967.7	990.0	1,064.8
VAT	2,475.4	2,120.5	3,092.4	2,948.4
Motor Vehicle Taxes & Duties	212.2	212.0	203.0	211.5
Taxes on International Trade	878.5	1,069.7	1,285.7	1,481.0
Of which:-				
Import Duties	853.6	1,019.0	1,239.9	1,427.5
Departure Tax	23.1	47.4	45.7	47.9
Other				
Stamp Duties	121.1	156.8	170.3	232.3
Non-Tax Revenue	2,310.5	2,178.6	2,448.9	3,046.3
Of which: -				
Royalty on Oil	612.7	1,008.0	1,096.3	1,233.1
Profits:Non-Financial Enterprises	683.4	383.4	476.4	940.1
Profits: Financial Enterprises	149.2	151.7	223.6	169.3
Interest Income	172.8	112.2	86.3	78.9
Administrative Fees and Charges	354.7	227.9	241.2	383.5
Capital Receipts	295.4	17.9	6.0	6.9
Grants	2.1	2.5	1.2	12.1

Source: Ministry of Finance
r: revised
p: provisional

Appendices

Appendix 21 Central Government Expenditure and Net Lending /Millions of TT Dollars/

	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '02/ Sep'03	Oct '03/ Sep'04 ^r	Oct '04/ Sep'05 ^p
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	14,226.8	16,591.6	20,673.9	27,615.6
Recurrent Expenditure	13,428.0	15,623.0	18,933.6	24,786.2
Wages and Salaries	4,188.9	4,547.7	4,814.8	5,445.5
Goods & Services	1,760.4	2,038.3	2,519.8	3,364.7
Interest Payments	2,409.0	2,591.9	2,396.3	2,593.8
of which:-				
Domestic	1,585.7	1,834.3	1,657.0	1,874.1
Foreign	823.3	757.6	739.3	719.7
Subsidies & Transfers	5,069.7	6,445.1	9,202.7	13,382.2
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	798.8	968.6	1,740.3	2,829.4
of which:-				
Development Programme (PSIP)	953.0	1,121.8	1,892.6	2,847.3
Road Improvement Programme	58.1	39.9	46.8	50.0
Dollar for Dollar	23.3	35.7	51.0	2.8
GATE				212.8
Net Lending	-235.6	-228.8	-269.8	-285.6

Source: Ministry of Finance

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 22
Central Government Financing Transaction
/Millions of TT Dollars/

	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '02/ Sep'03	Oct '03/ Sep'04 ^r	Oct '04/ Sep'05 ^p
TOTAL FINANCING	104.3	-775.0	-211.5	-299.7
NET EXTERNAL	-161.2	11.9	-327.4	-1,121.2
External Borrowings	264.5	471.8	233.0	334.1
Capital Repayments	-425.7	-466.2	-560.4	-1,455.3
NET DOMESTIC	265.5	-786.9	115.9	821.5
Domestic Borrowings	1,196.6	2,096.3	611.2	800.0
Capital Repayments	-612.5	-2,505.5	-1,243.4	-1,441.6
Sinking Fund Transfers	-625.6	-630.6	-664.0	-622.8

Source: Ministry of Finance

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 23 Total Public Debt and Debt Service /Millions of TT Dollars/

	Oct '01/ Sep '02	Oct '02/ Sep '03	Oct '03/ Sep'04 ^r	Oct '04/ Sep'05 ^p
GROSS PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT	32,794.0	35,491.0	36,910.8	36,779.6
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	20,637.0	21,461.0	22,043.1	21,523.0
Domestic /1	10,845.0	10,457.0	11,383.0	11,100.6
External	9,792.0	9,938.0	9,660.2	9,491.3
BOLTs and Leases	NA	1,066.0	999.9	931.1
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12,157.0	14,030.0	14,867.7	15,256.6
Guaranteed	9,827.0	10,706.0	11,421.5	10,862.7
Statutory Authorities	5,303.0	5,290.0	6,112.0	5,913.0
State Enterprises	4,524.0	5,416.0	5,309.5	4,949.7
Letters of Comfort	2,330.0	3,324.0	3,446.2	4,393.9
Statutory Authorities	135.0	255.0	505.5	1,482.0
State Enterprises	2,195.0	3,069.0	2,940.7	2,911.9
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT SERVICE	3,998.0	1,742.0	3,115.4	4,286.5
Domestic	2,753.0	985.0	1,819.4	2,160.0
External	1,245.0	757.0	1,296.0	2,126.5
Gross Public Sector Debt	58.3	52.7	48.0	40.7
Central Government Debt	36.7	31.9	28.7	23.8
Contingent Liabilities	21.6	20.8	19.3	16.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

1. Treasury Bills and Notes issued for Open Market Operations (OMOs) are not included.

r : revised

p: provisional

Appendix 24
Trinidad and Tobago - Net Foreign Reserves
/US\$ Millions/

	Central Bank				Commercial Banks					
	Foreign Assets (1)	Foreign Liabilities (2)	Net Internat. Reserves (3)	Gov't Balances (4)	Foreign Assets (5)	Foreign Liabilities (6)	Net Foreign Position (7)	Gross Foreign Assets (8)	Total Foreign Liabilities (9)	Net Foreign Position (10)
								(1)+(4)+(5)	(2)+(6)	(8)-(9)
2000	1,405.4	17.5	1,387.8	0.1	504.2	272.5	231.7	1,909.7	290.0	1,619.7
2001	1,875.9	17.5	1,858.4	0.1	579.2	604.6	(25.4)	2,455.2	622.1	1,833.1
2002	1,923.5	16.2	1,907.2	0.1	670.4	616.5	53.9	2,594.0	632.7	1,961.3
2003										
January	1,922.6	16.2	1,906.5	0.1	750.1	556.5	193.6	2,672.8	572.7	2,100.1
February	1,886.3	16.2	1,870.2	0.1	721.4	549.3	172.1	2,607.8	565.5	2,042.3
March	1,922.6	16.2	1,906.4	0.1	674.7	595.4	79.4	2,597.4	611.6	1,985.8
April	1,903.6	16.2	1,887.4	0.1	840.6	599.6	241.0	2,744.3	615.8	2,128.5
May	1,862.8	16.2	1,846.7	0.1	818.4	612.5	205.9	2,681.3	628.7	2,052.6
June	1,971.6	16.2	1,955.5	0.1	1,009.9	586.5	423.5	2,981.6	602.7	2,378.9
July	2,000.8	16.2	1,984.6	0.1	982.7	615.1	367.6	2,983.6	631.3	2,352.3
August	1,982.1	16.2	1,965.9	0.1	862.0	604.4	257.6	2,844.2	620.6	2,223.6
September	2,214.8	16.2	2,198.6	0.1	822.5	630.6	192.0	3,037.4	646.8	2,390.6
October	2,246.6	16.2	2,230.4	0.1	956.5	655.8	300.7	3,203.2	672.0	2,531.2
November	2,143.8	16.2	2,127.6	0.1	928.7	639.8	288.9	3,072.6	656.0	2,416.6
December	2,257.9	16.2	2,241.7	0.1	1,002.2	1,042.2	(39.9)	3,260.2	1,058.4	2,201.8
2004										
January	2,267.1	16.2	2,250.9	0.1	1,070.9	938.4	132.6	3,338.1	954.6	2,383.6
February	2,221.3	16.2	2,205.1	0.1	1,475.2	1,211.4	263.8	3,696.6	1,227.5	2,469.1
March	2,396.2	16.2	2,380.0	0.1	1,281.4	735.9	545.5	3,677.6	752.0	2,925.6
April	2,351.8	16.2	2,335.6	0.1	1,199.6	674.0	525.6	3,551.5	690.2	2,861.3
May	2,375.3	16.2	2,359.1	0.1	1,197.7	675.0	522.6	3,573.1	691.2	2,881.3
June	2,604.0	16.2	2,587.8	0.1	1,228.5	669.2	559.3	3,832.6	685.3	3,147.2
July	2,676.6	16.2	2,660.5	0.1	1,341.8	667.1	674.7	4,018.6	683.3	3,335.3
August	2,689.1	16.2	2,673.0	0.1	1,085.2	708.7	376.5	3,774.5	724.9	3,049.6
September	2,839.8	16.2	2,823.6	0.1	991.8	672.9	318.9	3,831.6	689.0	3,142.6
October	2,753.9	16.2	2,737.8	0.1	1,060.1	656.8	403.3	3,814.1	673.0	3,141.2
November	2,730.3	16.2	2,714.2	0.1	1,182.0	751.8	430.3	3,912.5	767.9	3,144.5
December	2,992.9	16.2	2,976.7	0.1	1,216.2	743.6	472.6	4,209.2	759.8	3,449.4
2005										
January	3,019.0	16.2	3,002.9	0.1	1,268.6	668.8	599.8	4,287.7	684.9	3,602.8
February	3,008.7	16.2	2,992.5	0.1	1,242.3	694.7	547.6	4,251.2	710.9	3,540.3
March	3,251.6	16.2	3,235.4	0.1	1,291.5	656.3	635.2	4,543.2	672.5	3,870.7
April	3,375.2	16.2	3,359.0	0.1	1,087.5	550.6	536.9	4,462.7	566.7	3,896.0
May P	3,383.1	16.2	3,366.9	0.1	1,281.5	619.1	662.4	4,664.7	635.3	4,029.4

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
P=Provisional

Appendix 25
Trade with CARICOM Countries
/Millions of TT Dollars/

	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade	Exports of Petroleum	Imports of Petroleum	Imports Excluding Petroleum	Exports Excluding Petroleum	Balance of Trade Excluding Petroleum
1997	602.2	4,065.5	3,463.3	1,832.2	226.2	376.0	2,233.3	1,857.3
1998	668.8	4,309.9	3,641.1	1,827.6	248.7	420.1	2,482.3	2,062.2
1999	827.9	4,708.1	3,880.2	2,323.3	454.6	373.3	2,384.8	2,011.5
2000	791.2	6,284.4	5,493.2	3,880.3	399.9	391.3	2,404.1	2,012.8
2001	750.8	6,415.2	5,664.4	3,808.7	218.2	532.6	2,606.5	2,073.9
2002	574.4	5,152.0	4,577.6	2,531.9	167.6	406.8	2,620.1	2,213.3
2003	588.9	6,585.5	5,996.6	4,146.8	69.0	519.9	2,438.7	1,918.8
2004	634.7	5,620.7	4,986.0	2,954.4	87.6	547.1	2,666.3	2,119.2
Oct 03 / Mar 04	322.0	3,481.4	3,159.4	2,127.7	38.6	283.4	1,353.7	1,070.3
Oct 04 / Mar 05 ^P	289.1	3,738.7	3,449.6	2,262.5	48.4	240.7	1,476.2	1,235.5

Source: Central Statistical Office

Appendix 26
Balance of Visible Trade
/Millions of Dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003r	2004 P	Oct 03- Mar 04 04	Oct 04- Mar 04 05
Total Visible Trade									
Exports	14,258.8	17,667.0	26,930.4	26,709.0	24,062.3	32,600.3	41,050.0	14,855.6	23,228.5
Imports	18,961.7	17,277.8	20,933.2	22,199.6	22,873.0	24,501.4	30,743.7	15,023.1	13,831.2
Balance	(4,702.9)	389.2	5,997.2	4,509.4	1,189.3	8,098.9	10,306.3	(167.5)	9,397.3
Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels									
Exports	7,908.1	8,112.2	9,356.9	10,315.2	9,605.0	10,864.9	16,335.8	7,320.7	8,383.9
Imports	16,478.4	13,649.3	14,180.5	16,462.4	16,548.0	17,835.9	23,333.9	11,418.2	9,273.8
Balance	(8,570.3)	(5,537.1)	(4,823.6)	(6,147.2)	(6,943.0)	(6,971.0)	(6,998.1)	(4,097.5)	(889.9)
Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels U.P.A.									
Exports	12,202.6	14,955.2	22,940.5	24,451.6	24,048.0	32,505.6	41,050.0	14,760.9	23,228.5
Imports	18,270.8	17,069.2	20,789.2	22,136.6	22,822.8	24,432.5	30,679.6	14,992.4	13,789.6
Balance	(6,068.2)	(2,114.0)	2,151.3	2,315.0	1,225.2	8,073.1	10,370.4	(231.5)	9,438.9
Trade in Mineral Fuels non - U.P.A									
Exports	4,294.5	6,843.0	13,583.6	14,136.4	14,443.0	21,640.7	24,714.2	7,440.2	14,844.6
Imports	1,792.4	3,419.9	6,608.7	5,674.2	6,274.8	6,596.6	7,345.7	3,574.2	4,515.8
Balance	2,502.1	3,423.1	6,974.9	8,462.2	8,168.2	15,044.1	17,368.5	3,866.0	10,328.8
Trade in Mineral Fuels UPA									
Exports	2,056.2	2,711.8	3,989.9	2,257.4	14.3	94.7	-	94.7	-
Imports	690.9	208.6	144.0	63.0	50.2	68.9	64.1	30.7	41.6
Balance	1,365.3	2,503.2	3,845.9	2,194.4	(35.9)	25.8	(64.1)	64.0	(41.6)
Trade in Mineral Fuels									
Exports	6,350.7	9,554.8	17,573.5	16,393.8	14,457.3	21,735.4	24,714.2	7,534.9	14,844.6
Imports	2,483.3	3,628.5	6,752.7	5,737.2	6,325.0	6,665.5	7,409.8	3,604.9	4,557.4
Balance	3,867.4	5,926.3	10,820.8	10,656.6	8,132.3	15,069.9	17,304.4	3,930.0	10,287.2

Source: Central Statistical Office

p: provisional

r: revised

