Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMY 2011

From Steady Foundation to Economic Transformation

SAFETY • JOBS • INVESTMENT

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CHAPTER 1:
THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY[1]

United States	**Latin America**
United Kingdom	**CIS Economies**
Euro Area	**MENA**
Japan	**Sub-Saharan Africa**
Emerging Asia	

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

The global economy continues along the path to recovery although economic activity has lost momentum in recent months. World output is now expected to grow by 4 percent in 2011, following the 5.1 percent increase posted in 2010.

The legacy of the recent global crisis continues to weigh on the strength of the recovery in advanced economies, hampering in particular, the prospects for a rebound recovery of the labour market. The recovery continues to be driven by the emerging and developing economies which have contributed more than 50 percent of the increased global output. Growth in emerging market economies is expected to remain robust at 6.4 percent in 2011, a slight moderation over the 7.3 percent registered in 2010. Conversely, growth in the advanced economies continues to be sluggish, at 3.1 percent in 2010 and a forecasted 1.6 percent in 2011.

Despite growing private investment and personal consumption, recovery in the United States and the Euro Area remains weak in the face of higher commodity prices, supply disruptions and renewed financial instability in some Euro member states. Japan faces uncertainty and weak sentiment in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in March 2011.

The resurgence of global trade and increased commodity prices however, helped Emerging Asia, Latin America and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) economies post strong economic performances with the volume of exports growing by 12.3 percent in 2010, the highest growth rate ever recorded. The resurgence is expected to persist throughout 2011, with the volume of exports expected to increase a further 6.8 percent, unless restricted by adverse global economic and geo-political developments.

Consequent on the revival of private domestic demand and buoyant commodity prices, global inflation rates are likely to rise during 2011. Commodity prices ticked up during the first half of 2011 and are expected to remain elevated throughout the year on account of higher energy, food (especially cereals) and metal prices. Consequently, Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) in the advanced economies is expected to rise to 2.6 percent in 2011 from 1.6 percent in 2010. In emerging and developing economies however, the CPI is expected to increase to 7.5 percent in 2011 from 6.1 percent the previous year.

With economic activity becoming more dependent on private expenditure and less on government stimulus and accompanying consolidation measures, the global fiscal deficit is expected to narrow to 4.6 percent of GDP in 2011, from 5.5 percent of GDP in 2010. Withdrawal of fiscal stimulus measures is expected to continue into 2012 and to be more rapid in the emerging economies as compared with their advanced counterparts.

Moving forward, the major threats to the global economy include increasing commodity prices and supply disruptions, stalled recovery in the advanced economies and negative fallout emanating from the Euro Area sovereign debt crisis.

1 Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, September 2011
World Trade Organisation
Various Central Banks and Statistical Offices

UNITED STATES

Economic growth is expected to decelerate to 1.5 percent in the United States, down from 3 percent in 2010. With real GDP growth of 1.3 percent posted in the second quarter of 2011 - the eighth consecutive quarter of growth; economic performance has been bolstered by private domestic investment, and increased domestic consumption. However, slower global markets have limited growth in both exports and business spending which have been the pillar of economic expansion in the past. Moreover, depressed consumer confidence has now raised concerns about a lack of growth momentum and the possibility of a double-dip recession.

US consumer prices grew 3.8 percent year-on-year to August 2011 as energy costs increased by over 33 percent. Excluding food and energy costs, the inflation rate stood at 2 percent in the face of high levels of excess capacity.

The unemployment rate fell from 9.6 percent at the end of 2010 to 9.1 percent in August 2011, with long-term unemployment[2] accounting for 42.9 percent of total unemployment.

Fiscal consolidation will be deferred to 2012-2013 following a new stimulus package approved in December 2010, and the prospect of a further US$447 billion in expenditure to boost infrastructure spending and increase employment. Moreover, the Federal Reserve has decided to maintain its target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 0.25 percent in an effort to promote economic recovery, foster maximum employment, and maintain price stability in light of low rates of resource utilisation and inflation over the medium-term.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Economic activity continues to be suppressed in the United Kingdom with real GDP expected to grow by 1.1 percent in 2011, following a 1.4 percent increase in 2010.

Consumer price inflation continued to trend upwards in 2011, standing at 4.5 percent year-on-year in August, compared to 3.1 percent a year earlier and reflecting strong upward pressure from a variety of products including clothing and footwear, furniture and housing rent. As inflationary pressures increased throughout 2010, real household income fell for the first time in nearly thirty years and continued into 2011 with a further contraction of 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2011.

The unemployment rate fell to 7.9 percent at the end of July 2011, unchanged as compared with the same period in 2010. Of note however, is that long-term unemployment increased by 1.3 percent, and now accounts for 33.6 percent of total unemployment.

Increased government spending in the wake of the global crisis had left the United Kingdom with its largest post-war fiscal deficit. However, following the general elections of 2010, the new government instituted policy measures geared toward fiscal consolidation and a gradual reduction of the fiscal deficit from 10.4 percent of GDP in 2010, to just over 1 percent of GDP by 2015/2016. The fiscal consolidation initiatives include expenditure cuts of £95.0 billion and tax increases of £30 billion annually.

THE EURO AREA

Despite fiscal and other socio-economic challenges in some member countries, the Euro Area is expected to post a growth rate of 1.6 percent in 2011, slightly lower than the 1.8 percent growth achieved in 2010. The region has returned to growth in investments following a decline in the second half of 2010, as investment rose in both the construction and non-construction sectors. For the remainder of 2011, real sector activity may be restricted by developments in the financial sector (Box 1), increases in energy prices and supply disruptions.

Other than Greece (-3 percent) and Portugal (-1.5 percent), growth is forecasted throughout the Euro Area. Output in Germany returned to pre-crisis levels, with growth of 3.2 percent expected in 2011, marginally lower than the 3.5 percent achieved in 2010. Growth is also expected to return to Spain (0.8 percent) and Ireland (0.5 percent) following declines in 2010.

Inflationary pressures in the region increased during the first half of 2011, as supply disruption placed upward pressure on commodity and energy prices. The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) rate, buoyed by elevated energy and other commodity prices, rose to 2.5 percent year-on-year in August after averaging 1.6 percent during 2010. With the inflation rate above the targeted rate of 2 percent, the European Central Bank tightened monetary policy by raising key interest rates by 25 basis points in July, following a similar increase in April.

2 Persons jobless for 27 weeks or more

High unemployment continues to be a challenge to growth in the Euro Area, with long-term unemployment becoming an increasing concern. While job losses have continued in the construction and agricultural sectors, strong employment growth was observed in the financial services sector. The overall Euro Area unemployment rate is expected to improve marginally to 9.9 percent during 2011 in spite of continued high unemployment rates in Spain (20.7 percent), Greece (16.5 percent), Ireland (14.3 percent) and Portugal (12.2 percent).

As economic growth takes hold, Euro Area countries have began gradually lifting stimulus measures, and moving towards fiscal consolidation. This process is expected to yield an improved fiscal deficit of 4.2 percent of GDP in 2011, as compared to 6.1 percent recorded in 2010. Fiscal consolidation is expected to be two-speed across Europe, as some troubled economies had to front-load cut-backs, while others will be able to smooth the process over time.

JAPAN

Japan's recovery following the fall-out of the global economic crisis was hampered in 2011 by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in March. The Japanese economy is expected to contract by 0.5 percent this year, a reversal of the 4 percent growth posted last year. The supply disruption caused by the earthquake was mitigated by a relatively quick return to production and restoration of national transport networks and ports.

Deflationary strains persist despite the Bank of Japan's maintenance of the policy rate between 0 and 0.1 percent as evidenced by a 0.7 percent decline in

BOX 1: THE EURO AREA DEBT CRISIS - Fiscal Adjustments by Greece, Ireland and Portugal

The effects of the global economic crisis persist in some Euro Area territories, as debt continues to spiral and financial markets remain vulnerable, Greece, Ireland and Portugal have been the major focal points, receiving aid from the IMF and the Euro Area in an effort to prevent debt default and achieve fiscal consolidation in the medium term. Greece entered a three year Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF on May 9, 2010. Allowing for access to €30 billion in disbursements following twelve scheduled reviews. In line with these arrangements, the Greek parliament agreed on measures to reduce the fiscal deficit from 9.6 percent of GDP in 2010 to below 3 percent by 2014. Approved fiscal measures include:

- reduction in public employment by 20 percent by 2015;
- closure and consolidation of non-essential public entities and agencies;
- adjustment of public employee compensations;
- streamlining/reforms of social benefits and pensions;
- elimination of tax exemptions, broadening the personal income tax base and increasing VAT rates on selected items;
- increasing of tax audits, debt collection and prosecution of tax offenders.

Ireland entered a three-year €22.5 billion Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangement with the IMF on December 6 and also received a total financing package of €85 billion from its European partners. A number of fiscal measures are to be undertaken to offset the effect of the "2011 Jobs Initiative" including:

- rationalisation of the taxation regime;
- reductions of social and capital expenditure;
- reduction of the number of public service employees; and
- adjustment of public service and private pension tax relief.

Portugal wrote to the IMF on May 17, 2011 requesting balance of payments support under the EFF in the amount of €26 billion. The assistance from the IMF will complement the €52 billion received from the European Union, and the Portuguese authorities have agreed to implement measures to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GDP by 2014. These measures include:

- cut-backs in public sector wages by 5 percent, and freezing of wages and pensions through to 2013;
- reduction in employment levels in the civil service and at local and regional authorities;
- improvement in social expenditure targeting;
- suspension of new Public Private Partnerships and large infrastructure projects;
- streamlining of expenditure on defense, state-owned enterprises, and regional and local governments;
- increasing income tax and corporate tax rates, and reduction in VAT exemptions; and
- revision of income tax exemptions, imposition of a cap on allowances for education, health and housing; and elimination of corporate tax exemptions.

Notwithstanding the concerted attempts by the more vulnerable members to institute key policy reforms and the several bailouts from the European Union and the IMF, doubts about the prospects for a turnaround have re-emerged in the second half of 2011. In September, the IMF called on the European Authorities to quickly ratify the expansion of the European Financial Stability Facility, the bloc's €440 billion bailout Fund. European Union leaders agreed in July to increase the facility's effective firepower and range of uses in a bid to prevent the debt crisis currently afflicting Greece, Ireland and Portugal from spreading to Spain and Italy. The IMF also called on the European Central Bank to keep buying European government bonds and to cut its benchmark interest rate, currently at 1.5 percent, if risks to growth continue to persist in these economies. As part of the response too, the European Union has raised an additional €4 billion in a sale of bonds to back the European Commission's contribution to aid packages for Ireland and Portugal under the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism.

CPI. A further increase of 0.2 percent is expected this year on the weight of increasing global food and energy prices.

Japan's economic outlook had been enhanced by improvements in global trade as the current account balance reached 3.6 percent of GDP in 2010 as exports grew by 17 percent during the year. The balance is however, expected to fall to 2.5 percent in GDP in 2011, in the face of the slowdown in export growth consequent to the March earthquake and tsunami.

The fiscal deficit is expected to widen to about 10.3 percent of GDP in 2011, as it became necessary to boost spending in the aftermath of the March earthquake, further worsening the debt-to-GDP ratio from 220.3 percent in 2010 to 229.1 percent in 2011.

EMERGING ASIA

Economic growth in Emerging Asia is expected to moderate slightly to 8.2 percent in 2011, from 9.5 percent in 2010. Growth was boosted by increased exports from China and India as well as increased domestic demand as retail sales continued to surge.

Real GDP in China averaged below 10 percent for the first two quarters of 2011, as China continues to post extraordinary growth in its secondary and tertiary sectors, with primary production becoming less significant in overall output.

The Indian economy continued along its high growth path, with expected growth of 7.8 percent in 2011, 2.3 percentage points lower than the growth in 2010, supported by recovery in the agricultural sector, as well as the industrial and services sectors. The fiscal deficit is expected to decline to 8.3 percent of GDP this year, from 9.4 percent of GDP in 2010, as government spending abates.

In Singapore, economic growth is expected to slow to a more sustainable 5.3 percent in 2011 following growth of 14.5 percent the year before on account of rapid growth in industrial production and non-oil exports. The slower pace of GDP growth will be reflected in the current account surplus which is expected to narrow by 2.4 percentage points to 19.8 percent of GDP in 2011.

Inflationary pressures across Emerging Asia are likely to persist throughout 2011 as global food and energy prices remain high. Inflation in China is expected to increase to 5.5 percent in 2011 from 3.3 percent in 2010. In contrast, increased agricultural production in India is expected to reduce food inflation from an average of 12.0 percent in 2010 to 10.6 percent in 2011.

The major downside risks to Emerging Asia in 2011 include increasing commodity prices resulting from conflicts in the MENA region, spillover effects from the Japanese earthquake, and the threat of financial contagion emanating from the Euro Area sovereign debt crisis.

LATIN AMERICA

Economic recovery, led by buoyant domestic demand, was broader and more entrenched across Latin America, with the region expected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2011, following strong growth of 6.1 percent in 2010. Moreover, commodity-exporting countries in the region, especially Mexico and Brazil benefitted from increasing commodity prices.

Among the larger economies of the grouping, the Mexican economy is expected to post a further 3.8 percent expansion in 2011. This compares to the 5.4 percent growth in 2010 and represents five consecutive quarters of real growth.

Strong growth of 3.8 percent is also forecasted for Brazil in 2011, down from the 7.5 percent in 2010, with spillovers likely to benefit other countries within the region. Growth has been propelled by increased private consumption and industrial activity, in the face of falling Government Expenditure.

However, as commodity prices rise and output gaps close, high inflation has become a concern. Consequently, double-digit inflation is expected to persist in Argentina in 2011, while the CPI in Belize is expected to increase to 10.4 percent, from 2.5 percent in 2010. Venezuela's inflation rate is expected to reach 25.8 percent in 2011, the highest in the region.

The resurgence in domestic demand has also led to marginal deterioration of the current account of most Latin American countries, with the current account deficit for the region widening marginally from -1.2 percent of GDP in 2010, to -1.4 percent of GDP in 2011.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)[3]

The CIS economies continued along its recovery path, aided by improved exports and continued recovery in domestic demand and higher commodity prices. Real GDP is expected to grow by 4.6 percent in 2011, the same level of growth as in 2010.

The economic recovery in Russia was hampered by a severe heat wave at the end of 2010 which restricted growth in 2010 to 4 percent. Growth of 4.3 percent is projected for 2011, boosted mainly by rising energy prices.

Rising global energy and food prices have also increased inflationary pressures in this region, with the CPI forecasted at 10.3 percent in 2011, up from 7.2 percent in 2010.

Increased commodity prices and higher export values are expected to improve the current account balance to 4.6 percent of GDP in 2011, compared to 3.8 percent of GDP in 2010.

The major threat to CIS economies throughout the rest of 2011 is possible fallout of the sovereign debt crisis in the Euro Area periphery as they maintain strong economic and financial linkages with this Area.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)[4]

GDP in the MENA region continued to expand in 2011, notwithstanding the political upheaval.

The recent geo-political developments have produced mixed effects in the various countries of the region, with both Egypt and Libya expected to experience reductions in GDP growth. Egypt's growth is projected to fall from 5.1 percent in 2010 to 1.2 percent in 2011. Political unrest in Libya has hampered oil production, resulting in unsatisfactory growth estimates. Jordan, on the other hand, will benefit from rising iron ore and phosphate prices and growth is estimated at the same 2.5 percent level of 2010. Qatar continues to see impressive growth from 16.6 percent to 18.7 percent between 2010 and 2011.

Inflationary pressures intensified throughout the region, with consumer prices in 2011 projected at 3 percentage points higher than the 6.9 percent in 2010 as some countries in the region opted to boost spending in areas including food and fuel subsidies, higher wages for civil servants as well as improved pension packages and tax reductions. These measures served to widen the fiscal deficit from 2.1 of GDP in 2010 to 4.9 percent of GDP in 2011 for the region. The surplus on the current account is expected to expand significantly from 7.7 percent of GDP to 11.2 percent of GDP in 2011.

The outlook for this region is highly dependent on policy response to the rising inflationary pressures, continued political unrest and institution of measures to foster sustainable growth.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA[5]

With the recovery of the global economy as well as recent investments in infrastructure, the outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa is steadily improving. The region's GDP expanded from 2.8 percent in 2009 to 5.4 percent in 2010 and growth is estimated at 5.2 percent in 2011. Private investment especially from China is rising rapidly and, together with high commodity prices, have accelerated the recovery process in the region.

The middle income and oil producing countries of the region were severely affected during the global downturn and have yet to reach pre-crisis highs. Growth in Nigeria is expected to slow to 6.9 percent in 2011 from 8.7 percent in 2010 despite higher energy prices. Contrastingly, growth in South Africa is expected to accelerate marginally to 3.4 percent in 2011 from 2.8 percent in 2010. Lower income countries in the region are however, recovering at faster rates and growth for this group is expected to expand by a further 5.9 percent in 2011, the same rate as in 2010.

Inflation across the region is estimated to rise marginally to 8.4 percent in 2011 and monetary policy continues to be

3 Comprises Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova

4 Comprises Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Republic of Yemen

5 Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

accommodative as the authorities target poor households and primary food items in an effort to alleviate the impact of this inflation.

The current account balance for the region is expected to improve from a 1.2 percent of GDP deficit in 2010 to a surplus of 0.6 percent of GDP in 2011 as a result of the steady increase in overall output accompanied by the recent surge in commodity prices, especially crude oil.

In the low-income countries of the region, increasing tax revenues in tandem with steady output growth and inflation have been the main factors in consolidating the fiscal deficit. However, in the middle-income countries, changes in fiscal account balances are not projected to be as favourable due to slower growth rates.

Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators for Selected Economies

	Real GDP		Consumer Prices		Unemployment (%)		Current Account Balance1		Fiscal Balance1	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Advanced Economies	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.6	8.3	7.9	-0.2	-0.3	-7.5	-6.7
United States	3.0	1.5	1.6	3.0	9.6	9.1	-3.2	-3.1	-10.3	-9.6
Japan	4.0	-0.5	-0.7	0.4	5.1	4.9	3.6	2.5	-9.2	-10.3
Euro Zone	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	10.1	9.9	-0.4	0.1	-6.1	-4.2
United Kingdom	1.4	1.1	3.3	4.5	7.9	7.8	-3.2	-2.7	-10.2	-8.5
Germany	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.0	-3.3	-1.7
Spain	-0.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	20.1	20.7	-4.6	-3.8	-9.2	-6.1
Greece	-4.4	-5.0	4.7	2.9	12.5	16.5	-10.5	-8.4	-10.4	-8.0
Portugal	1.3	-2.2	1.4	3.4	12.0	12.2	-9.9	-8.6	-9.1	-5.9
Ireland	-0.4	0.4	-1.6	1.1	13.6	14.3	0.5	1.8	-32.0	-10.3
Newly Industrialised Asia	8.4	4.7	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.5	7.0	6.4	n/a	n/a
Hong Kong	7.0	6.0	2.3	5.5	4.3	3.6	6.2	5.4	4.3	2.5
Korea	6.2	4.0	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.1
Singapore	14.5	5.3	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	22.2	19.8	5.3	3.3
Emerging and Developing Asia	9.5	8.2	5.7	5.0	n/a	n/a	3.3	3.3	-3.9	-3.3
China	10.3	9.5	3.3	5.5	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.2	-2.3	-1.6
India	10.1	7.8	12.0	10.6	n/a	n/a	-2.6	-2.2	-8.8	-8.0
Latin America	6.1	4.5	6.0	6.7	n/a	n/a	-1.2	-1.4	-3.1	-2.7
Argentina	9.2	8.0	10.5	11.5	7.8	7.3	0.8	-0.3	-1.6	-2.0
Brazil	7.5	3.8	5.0	6.6	6.7	6.7	-2.3	-2.3	-2.9	-2.5
Mexico	5.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	5.4	4.5	-0.5	-1.0	-4.3	-3.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	4.6	4.6	7.2	10.3	n/a	n/a	3.8	4.6	n/a	n/a
Russia	4.0	4.3	6.9	8.9	7.5	7.3	4.8	5.5	-3.5	-1.1
Middle Eastern Countries	4.4	4.0	6.9	9.9	n/a	n/a	7.7	11.2	-2.1	-4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.4	5.2	7.5	8.4	n/a	n/a	-1.2	0.6	n/a	n/a
South Africa	2.8	3.4	4.3	5.9	24.9	24.5	-2.8	-2.8	-5.1	-4.3

IMF Forecast (unless otherwise stated)

n/a not available

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Update, June 2011
International Monetary Fund, World Economic and Financial Surveys, September 2011

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF CARICOM STATES[1]

Barbados
Jamaica
Guyana
ECCU Countries

INTRODUCTION

As the CARICOM region continues to grapple with the effects of the global financial and economic crisis; the economic performance of the region remained sluggish during 2010. Though some member states experienced moderate growth, a number of countries were required to implement strategies aimed at stabilising their economies.

Based on most recent data, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Antigua and Barbuda experienced economic decline ranging from negative 1.2 percent to negative 4.1 percent The countries posting economic growth were Barbados (0.2%), St. Lucia (0.8%), Dominica (1.0%) and Guyana (3.6%).

Construction sector activity experienced mixed performance with gains in output in Jamaica and Dominica. On the other hand, construction activity in Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines declined.

With the exception of Dominica and Guyana which experienced marginal increases, output growth of the Manufacturing Sector across the region remained sluggish.

The tourism sector across the region recorded modest gains during 2010. This was mainly due to the increase in hotel occupancy, which offset the decline in cruise passenger arrivals, particularly in the eastern and southern Caribbean. Unfavorable economic and climatic conditions in European economies, together with the introduction of the Air Passenger Duty (APD) by the United Kingdom contributed to a significant reduction in arrivals from Europe. However, declines in tourist arrivals from the United Kingdom were offset by increased arrivals from the United States of America and Canada.

BARBADOS

The Barbados economy grew by 0.2 percent in 2010 following a contraction of 4.7 percent in 2009.This outturn was due to a turnaround in the non-tradable sectors where increases in such sectors as distribution, financial services and government offset the decline in the construction sector.

Barbados' main industry, Tourism, recovered in 2010, expanding by 2.9 percent, following a contraction of 6.6 percent in 2009. As at November 2010, arrivals from Canada and the US had increased by 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Additional flights by low-cost carriers resulted in an increase in airline seating capacity from the US (11.5%) and Canada (22%) and intensified marketing strategies in the country's major tourism markets, and the hosting of events such as the Barbados Food and Wine Festival, the ICC World Twenty 20 and the AIBA Women World Boxing Championship, also favorably impacted the tourism sector.

For the five-month period, January to May 2011 there was a significant rebound in tourist arrivals from Europe. During this period, arrivals from Germany and the UK increased by 30.6 percent and 13.5 percent respectively.

1 World Economic Outlook, April 2011;
Caribbean Development Bank Annual Report 2010; Caribbean Economic Performance Report, May 2011 and Statistical Offices and Central Banks of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and OECS

Inflation averaged 5.8 percent in 2010, up from 3.6 percent in 2009 largely due to higher prices for food, housing and transportation created by the surge in international oil and commodity prices. Inflation stood at 6.4 percent by April 2011.

Unemployment climbed to 10.5 percent in 2010 from 10.0 percent in 2009. This was partly due to the continuing contraction in the construction sector as well as layoffs by private firms. As at March 2011, unemployment was estimated at 10.0 percent.

The country's current account deficit widened to 8.9 percent of GDP in 2010, from 6.3 percent in 2009 due primarily to increased fuel imports in addition to imports of machinery and other capital goods. During 2010, the country's foreign exchange reserves stood at BDS $1435.2 million, equivalent to twenty (20) weeks of imports.

The fiscal deficit declined marginally to 8.7 percent of GDP in 2010, from 8.9 percent in 2009. Total government revenue increased by 0.7 percent, largely due to the changes in the VAT rate from 15 percent to 17.5 percent; a 50 percent increase in the excise tax on gasoline; and elimination of tax free allowances for traveling and entertainment for employees. Total expenditure increased by 1.4 percent, on account of a 7.1 percent increase in transfers and subsidies and a 14.4 percent increase in interest payments. Capital expenditure declined by 35.4 percent reflecting the Government's Medium Term Fiscal Strategy, which is geared towards inter alia the prudent management of expenditure, revenue and debt.

JAMAICA

After contracting by 3.0 percent in 2009, the Jamaica economy contracted by a mere 1.2 percent in 2010 largely as a result of improved international conditions that contributed to increased remittance inflows; the revitalisation of the bauxite and alumina industries consequent to increased demand for aluminum; and expansion in the hotels and restaurants sub-sector due to recovery in the tourism sector.

Average inflation increased to 12.6 percent in 2010, from 9.6 percent in 2009. This increase was due to higher food prices created by adverse weather conditions (local and global). Transportation costs also increased consequent on increased international oil prices. Additionally, adjustments to bus fare and wages also contributed to higher inflation. Notwithstanding the trajectory of inflationary aggregates, inflationary impulses were somewhat mitigated by the strengthening of the Jamaican dollar against the US dollar.

Unemployment increased to 12.4 percent in 2010, from 11.4 percent in 2009, driven by low domestic demand and a decline in public sector capital projects due to fiscal tightening,

The current account deficit narrowed to 7.4 percent of GDP in 2010, from 9.2 percent in 2009. At the end of December 2010, gross reserves represented twenty-two (22) weeks of imports.

The fiscal deficit stood at 6.1percent of GDP during 2010, a significant improvement from its 10.9 percent level in 2009. This improvement was, in part due to the success of the Jamaica Debt Exchange Programme (JDX), which was instituted in January 2010 and sought the exchange of outstanding domestic debt for newly-created instruments with extended maturities and reduced interest rates.

GUYANA

Guyana posted the strongest economic performance in the region, with growth strengthening by 3.6 percent in 2010, from 3.3 percent in 2009. This increase was supported by expansions in the construction sector (10.8 percent); the wholesale and retail trade sector (10.2 percent); and the financial and insurance services sector (9.3 percent). As a consequence of rising food prices, the average inflation rate increased to 3.7 percent in 2010, from 3.0 percent in 2009.

The country's current account deficit widened to 9.8 percent of GDP in 2010, from 9.2 percent in 2009. This was due to an increase of 23.8 percent in transfers and an improvement in the services deficit of 29.4 percent, which was partly offset by an expanded merchandise trade deficit.

The fiscal deficit narrowed to 3.2 percent of GDP in 2010, from 3.5 percent in 2009. Total revenue increased by 13.8 percent as a result of enhanced collection of tax and non-tax revenue, while total expenditure increased by 4.5 percent.

ECCU[2]

The real GDP of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) declined by 1.7 percent in 2010,

2 Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica; Grenada; St Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

following a decline of 6.8 percent in 2009. This overall performance was driven by decreases in construction and tourism activity across the region. However, modestly positive growth rates were posted in Dominica (1.0 percent) and St. Lucia (0.8 percent).

Inflationary pressure in the grouping increased as a result of the surge in international oil and commodity prices. The highest rates of inflation (year-on-year) were recorded in Grenada (6.3 percent), partly due to the introduction of VAT in early 2010 and in Antigua and Barbuda (2.9 percent).

Between 2009 and 2010, current account deficits remained entrenched across the ECCU region. With the highest deficits being recorded by St. Vincent and the Grenadines (33.6 percent) and Dominica (28.0 percent). In contrast, the lowest deficits were recorded in Antigua and Barbuda (13.9 percent) and St. Lucia (16.7 percent).

The fiscal deficit for the ECCU region improved from 8.0 percent in 2009, to 3.6 percent in 2010, mainly due to a decline in capital expenditure, and increases in grants. Capital expenditure fell by 28.5 percent due to the implementation of strategies to reduce expenditure, as well as reduced access to financing. Grants increased by 21.2 percent. Current expenditure fell by 1.2 percent due to the introduction of cost cutting and savings measures. The highest deficits were recorded by St. Kitts and Nevis (8.9 percent) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (6.6 percent). In contrast, the lowest deficits were recorded in Antigua and Barbuda (0.3 percent) and Dominica (1.6 percent).

The public sector debt of the ECCU member countries increased to 84.0 percent of GDP in 2010 compared to 82.9 percent of GDP in 2009. Notably, in 2010, the debt to GDP ratio for St Kitts and Nevis was estimated at 196.3 percent, the second highest in the world after Japan.

Table 2: Macroeconomic Indicators for Selected CARICOM Economies

	Real GDP		Consumer Prices		Unemployment (%)		Current Account Balance[1]		Fiscal Balance[1]	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Barbados	-4.7	0.2	3.6	5.8	10.0	10.5	-6.3	-8.9	-8.9	-8.7
Guyana	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	n/a	n/a	-9.2	-9.8	-3.5	-3.2
Jamaica	-3.0	-1.2	9.6	12.6	11.4	12.4	-9.2	-7.4	-10.9	-6.1
ECCU (All Countries)	-6.8	-1.7	0.6	2.4	n/a	n/a	-26.5	-26.4	-8.0	-3.6
Antigua and Barbuda	-8.9	-4.1	2.4	2.9	n/a	n/a	-22.5	-13.9	-19.5	-0.3
Dominica	-0.3	1.0	3.2	2.4	n/a	n/a	-28.1	-28.0	-0.1	-1.6
Grenada	-7.6	-1.4	-2.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	-33.2	-27.1	-6.3	-3.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	-9.6	-1.5	1.0	2.2	n/a	n/a	-34.0	-27.5	-3.8	-8.9
St. Lucia	-3.6	0.8	1.0	-0.6	n/a	n/a	-14.4	-16.7	-4.3	-5.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-1.1	-2.3	-1.6	2.0	n/a	n/a	-35.0	-33.6	-3.8	-6.6

Sources:

For Barbados – Central Bank of Barbados, Economic Review Press Release dd 12/07/11

For ECCU Countries – Regional Economic Outlook, April 2011and the E.C.C.U. Economic Review 2010

For Guyana –World Economic Outlook, April 2011and Guyana Bureau of Statistics

For Jamaica – World Economic Outlook, April 2011; Bank of Jamaica Annual Report 2010; Statistical Institute of Jamaica and Jamaica Budget Presentation 2011/2012 dd 28/04/11

[1] Percent of GDP

n/a not available

SUMMARY OF MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ECONOMY

The Trinidad and Tobago economy is projected to decline by 1.4 percent in real terms in 2011 as a result of flat growth in the petroleum sector coupled with lower levels of economic activity in the non-petroleum sector. This contraction follows a marginal 0.02 percent reduction in 2010.

Headline inflation drifted downwards in the first half of 2011 on account of lower food price inflation, traditionally, the main driver of headline inflation. On a year-on-year basis headline inflation fell sharply in 2011, from 12.5 percent in January 2011 to a low of 0.6 percent in August.

As domestic economic conditions deteriorated somewhat on account of spillover effects from the recent economic crisis, the unemployment rate increased from 4.6 percent in 2008 to 5.8 percent in 2010. This rate further deteriorated to 6.3 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2011.

Consistent overall fiscal surpluses during the economic expansion phase in the period 2000 – 2008 preceded overall deficits with government fiscal operations resulting in a negative 5.4 percent of GDP in 2009 and negative 2.1 percent in 2010. This was the first time deficits had been recorded in over 10 years. It is anticipated that in 2011, the operations of the Central Government will result in a deficit of approximately 5.5 percent of GDP with revenue of $45 billion and expenditure of $52.9 billion.

Gross public sector debt is projected to increase by 2.1 percent to $52,183.90 million. However, as a percentage of GDP, gross public sector debt is anticipated to decrease from 38.5 percent of GDP in fiscal 2010 to 36.3 percent in fiscal 2011. Central government debt is also projected to increase marginally by 0.53 percent to $28,726.35 million on account of a 5.9 percent increase of its external component.

Notwithstanding the anticipated deficit on government's fiscal operations, a transfer of approximately US$452.0 million was made to the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund in 2011. The total value of the HSF now stands at approximately US$4.1 billion.

Since 2000, Trinidad and Tobago's credit ratings as ascribed by Moody's Investors Services and Standard and Poor's have improved continuously and are currently among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean. Trinidad and Tobago has had successive improvements of its long-term foreign currency rating with upgrades ranging from 'A-' in April 2005 to 'A' in July 2008. The ratings on the long-term local currency, short-term foreign currency and short-term local currency are presently at investment grade ('A', 'A-1' and 'A-1' respectively).

During 2010, monetary policy continued to be geared towards stimulating economic activity and supporting economic growth. The Repo Rate was reduced on four separate occasions between January 2010 and December 2010 by a total of 125 basis points to 3.75 percent. Between January and August 2011 the Repo Rate was further reduced by 75 basis points to 3.0 percent.

Despite the relatively accommodating monetary policy stance, private sector credit has remained weak. However, there has been some recent signs of recovery as private sector credit by the consolidated financial system rose by 0.9 percent on a year-on-year basis in May 2011; an improvement over the decline of 5.8 percent recorded over the same period in fiscal 2009/10.

The demand for foreign exchange remained strong throughout 2010, notwithstanding falling imports. The sale of foreign exchange to the public rose to US$4,602.3 million over the period October 2010 to June 2011, 11 percent higher than the same period in 2010.

A rebound in export earnings in 2010 contributed to an overall balance of payments surplus of US$418.4 million for the period January 2010 to December 2010 following a deficit of US$712.6 million for the comparative 2009 period. For the period under review, the current account posted a surplus of US$3,842.0 million on account of buoyant energy prices and lower imports. The deficit on the capital and financial account expanded by 47.1 percent to US$3,423.6 million in 2010. Net foreign direct investments declined by 22.5 percent to US$549.4 million, while commercial bank assets held abroad declined to US$835.4 million in 2010.

During the first half of fiscal 2010/2011 the balance of trade with the rest of CARICOM increased sharply by 103.6 percent to $17,476,5 million due largely to exports from both the energy and non-energy sectors and the declining trend of imports from the region.

Gross official reserves reached US$9.0 billion representing 13.1 months of import cover for goods and non-factor services during calendar year 2010.

THE REAL ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product	**Prices**
Petroleum	**Productivity**
Agriculture	**Population**
Manufacturing	**Labour Force and**
Services	**Employment**

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)[1]

The Trinidad and Tobago economy is projected to grow in nominal terms by 8.2 percent to $143,880.70 million in 2011 (Appendices 4 to 6). In allowing for the effects of inflation however, the Central Statistical Office forecasts gross domestic product (GDP) in constant 2000 prices to decline by 1.4 percent to $88,060.80 million in 2011 (Appendices 1 to 3).

In terms of current prices, the petroleum and non-petroleum sectors expanded by 11.6 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. Growth is anticipated in exploration and production (0.6 percent), refining including Atlantic LNG (21.7 percent), petrochemicals (29.5 percent), services (4.5 percent), manufacturing (16.2 percent), and agriculture excluding sugar (6.1 percent).

In terms of constant 2000 prices, the petroleum sector is expected to grow by 0.03 percent in 2011 down from its 2.0 percent expansion in 2010. The sector's relative share of GDP is expected to expand to 43.5 percent in 2011, from 42.9 percent in 2010.

Driving the outturn in the petroleum sector is a projected 2.3 percent decline in the largest petroleum sub-industry, exploration and production, which reverses its 1.8 percent expansion in 2010. This projection is based on anticipated declines in the production of natural gas (1.6 percent), and oil (7.8 percent), notwithstanding an increase in exploration activities.

1 GDP is quoted in constant (2000) prices unless otherwise stated

A slightly improved performance is, however, expected in the second largest petroleum sub-industry, refining (including Atlantic LNG) which should grow by 4.2 percent, following on similar growth of 4.1 percent in 2010. The expansion of this sub-industry is being driven by an expected 13.2 percent increase in oil refining, which should outweigh declines in liquefied natural gas production, and in gas processing (propane, butane and natural gasoline), of 1.0 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. In the third largest petroleum sub-industry, petrochemicals, economic output is expected to contract by 0.9 percent in 2011, its second consecutive decline, following a similar contraction of 0.8 percent in 2010. Increased levels of output are projected in distribution (0.5 percent) and service contractors (17.1 percent). The comparatively strong performance in service contractors marks its first year of economic growth since 2007.

Overall, the non-petroleum sector is expected to contract by 1.0 percent in 2011, following on the successive declines in 2009 and 2010 of 6.7 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The non-petroleum sector's contribution to real GDP is expected to remain relatively stable, registering 55.3 percent in 2010 and 55.5 percent in 2011.

A contraction of 1.3 percent has been projected in services, the largest non-petroleum sub-sector, which is an improvement on the sub-sector's 5.2 percent and 7.8 percent declines in 2010 and 2009 respectively.

Growth of 1.0 percent is projected in manufacturing, the second major non-petroleum sub-sector. The growth rate for 2011 is slower than the 1.6 percent growth recorded in 2010. This sub-sector's contribution to real GDP is expected to expand to 9.0 percent in 2011, comparing favourably to its 8.8 percent contribution last year. Increased output is also projected in the other non-petroleum sub-sector, agriculture (excluding sugar), which should grow by 2.0 percent in 2011, a turnaround on its 1.6 percent contraction in 2010. The agriculture (excluding sugar) sub-sector's share of real GDP is therefore expected to rise marginally in 2011.

PETROLEUM

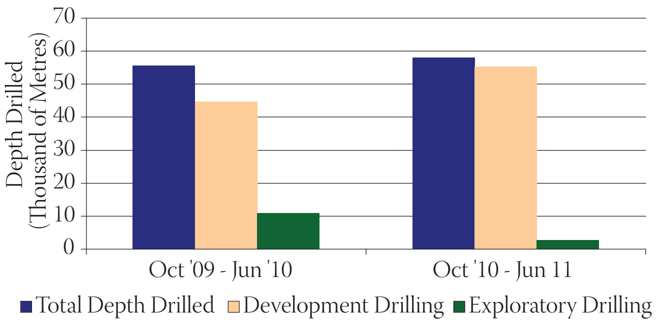
Drilling

During the period October 2010 to June 2011, drilling increased by 4.5 percent to 58.1 thousand metres as compared to 55.6 thousand metres for the comparative period of the previous year. Contributing to this outcome was a 251.9 percent increase in onshore drilling that outweighed a 52.1 percent decrease in offshore drilling. A total of 56 wells were drilled during the first nine months of fiscal 2011, marking a 166.7 percent increase from the 21 wells drilled in the previous corresponding period. All 56 wells drilled were for development, reflecting a 194.7 percent increase from the nineteen (19) development wells drilled during October 2009 to June 2010 (Appendix 7).

In respect of depth drilled, development drilling[2] increased by 24.0 percent to 55.4 thousand metres, while exploratory drilling[3] fell by 75.2 percent to 2.7 thousand metres, when compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2010(Figure 1).

This outcome occurred amidst a dearth of significant investment in exploratory drilling. The award of contracts for four (4) shallow water blocks in November 2010 and two (2) deepwater blocks in July 2011 is however expected to boost exploratory drilling activities moving forward.

Figure 1: Development and Exploratory Drilling



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

Crude Oil and Condensate

Petroleum companies produced 28.4 million barrels of crude and condensate during the period October 2010 to June 2011, a 0.4 percent reduction from the 28.5 million barrels produced in the corresponding period of fiscal 2009/2010 (Appendix 7). Crude production expanded by 2.4 percent to 20.5 million barrels during the period, while condensate production declined by 6.9 percent to 7.9 million barrels. Offshore production remained relatively flat at 22.3 million barrels. In contrast, onshore production declined by 2.0 percent to 6.1 million barrels. Production of crude oil and condensate were adversely affected by temporary disruptions to production at BHP Billiton's Angostura Field during the period to facilitate installation of equipment for the enhanced production of natural gas. Condensate production was also lower on account of an increasing share of 'dry' gas in total production.

Over the first ten months of fiscal 2011, the political upheavals in the Middle East coupled with the incipient global economic recovery, drove up the prices of Trinidad and Tobago's major energy exports, while the Henry Hub price of natural gas fluctuated during the period and in more recent months began drifting upwards.

The average monthly West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price climbed from US$81.89 per barrel in October 2010, to US$109.53 per barrel in April 2011, and then moderated to US$97.30 per barrel in July 2011. This resulted in an average price of US$93.99 per barrel over the first ten months of fiscal 2011, 21.5 percent above the average of US$77.38 per barrel attained in the previous comparative period (Table 3).

2 Development drilling refers to drilling conducted to determine more precisely the size, grade, and configuration of a mineral deposit, subsequent to when the determination is made that the deposit can be commercially developed. It entails drilling for hydrocarbons in an area with proven reserves to a depth known to have been productive in the past.

3 Exploratory drilling refers to drilling conducted in search of an undiscovered reservoir of oil or gas. It involves drilling several test holes to determine the location of mineral deposits, in an area where little subsurface data about those minerals is available.

Table 3: Oil and Gas Prices

	2010			2011						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Crude Oil										
(Spot Price US$/Barrel)										
West Texas Intermediate	81.89	84.25	89.15	89.17	88.58	102.86	109.53	100.90	96.26	97.30
European Brent	82.67	85.28	91.45	96.52	103.72	114.64	123.26	114.99	113.83	116.97
Natural Gas										
(US$/Thousand Cubic Feet) Henry Hub	3.43	3.71	4.25	4.49	4.09	3.97	4.24	4.31	4.54	4.42

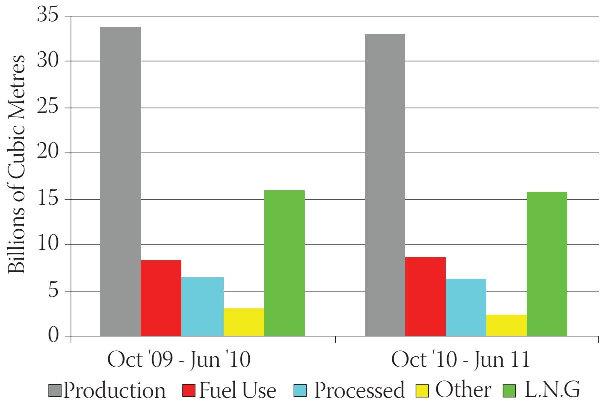
Source: Energy Information Administration (US)

Similarly, the monthly price of a barrel of European Brent crude averaged US$104.33, over the ten-month 2010/2011 period, 36.6 percent above the US$76.38 price recorded in the previous corresponding period. The average monthly price of Brent crude climbed steadily from US$82.67 in October 2010 to US$123.26 in April 2011, and then eased to US$116.97 in July 2011. Prices of Brent and WTI have diverged markedly in 2011.

Natural Gas

Disruptions to natural gas production at BPTT on account of ongoing safety upgrades and maintenance work at the company's production facilities, and the temporary halting of production activity by BHP Billiton for planned upgrade works, contributed to a 2.2 percent decline in natural gas production during the first nine months of the fiscal year. Over the period, Trinidad and Tobago produced 33,034 million cubic metres of gas, as compared to 33,782 million cubic metres in the comparative period of fiscal 2010 (Appendix 8 and Figure 2).

Figure 2: Natural Gas Production and Utilisation



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

Atlantic LNG utilised approximately 15,731 million cubic metres, or 47.6 percent of the total natural gas produced during the first nine months of fiscal 2011. This marked a 1.3 percent reduction from the 15,938 million cubic metres used in the first nine months of fiscal 2010. Between fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2011, natural gas utilisation as a fuel for industrial plants increased by 3.6 percent. However, the use of natural gas for the production of natural gas liquids, as feedstock/processed gas for petrochemical plants, and for gas re-injection, decreased by 2.9 percent, 3.3 percent and 42.9 percent respectively, over the previous comparative period.

The monthly average Henry Hub price of natural gas increased steadily from US$3.43 per thousand cubic feet to US$4.49 per thousand cubic feet between October 2010 and January 2011, as colder winter temperatures increased demand in the United States. With the subsequent seasonal weather variations and fluctuating supply/demand conditions in the US domestic natural gas market, the price declined thereafter to US$3.97 in March 2011, followed by a steady recovery in the next three months, with the price rising to US$4.54 per thousand cubic feet in June 2011 and then easing slightly to US$4.42 per thousand cubic feet in July 2011. These price fluctuations resulted in an average Henry Hub price of US$4.15 per thousand cubic feet during the first ten months of fiscal 2011, 10 percent below the average of US$4.61 per thousand cubic feet recorded in the previous corresponding period (Table 3).

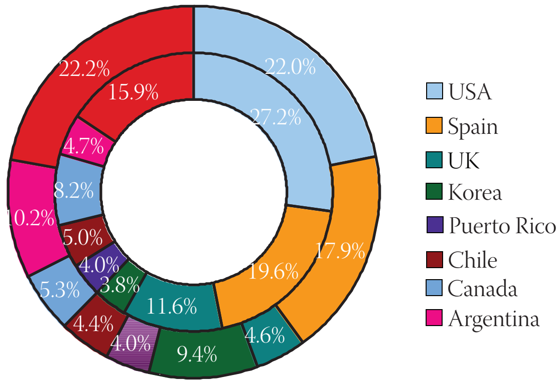
The latest Ryder Scott Audit released in August 2011, estimated Trinidad and Tobago's existing reserves and resources at 53,075 billion cubic feet. Trinidad and Tobago possesses 13,460 billion cubic feet of proved gas reserves; 7,642 billion cubic feet of probable reserves and 5,995 billion cubic feet of possible reserves. These represent shares of 49.7 percent, 28.2 percent, 22.1 percent respectively, of total unrisked gas reserves. The audit also identified 25,978 billion cubic feet of exploration resources. Based on total natural gas production during 2010 of 1,472 billion cubic feet, the country's proven and probable gas reserves as at December 31, 2010, is equivalent to approximately 14.3 years of production.

LNG Exports

Trinidad and Tobago's LNG exports totalled 574.8 trillion British Thermal Units (BTU) during the October 2010 to June 2011 period, 1.2 percent below the 581.9 trillion BTU exported over the same period one year earlier.

In the 2010/2011 period, Trinidad and Tobago exported 22.0 percent of its LNG to the United States, down from 27.2 percent in the previous comparative period (Figure 3). As a consequence, 36.8 percent of all US LNG imports came from Trinidad and Tobago, during the first nine months of fiscal 2011.

Figure 3: Exports of LNG by Destination



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

LNG exports to Spain accounted for 17.9 percent of Trinidad and Tobago's total LNG exports in the 2010/2011 period, a slight decline from Spain's 19.6 percent share in the first nine months of fiscal 2010. The importance of Argentina and South Korea as export markets increased in the current fiscal period, with Argentina's share more than doubling to 10.2 percent, from 4.7 percent in the previous period, and South Korea similarly increasing its share, from 3.8 percent to 9.4 percent. In contrast, Canada's share declined to 5.3 percent, from 8.2 percent, whilst that of the United Kingdom more than halved to 4.6 percent, from 11.6 percent one year earlier.

Petrochemicals (Ammonia, Urea and Methanol)

The performance of the country's three major petrochemical products ammonia, urea, and methanol during the first nine months of fiscal 2011 was mixed, with only urea registering an increase in output.

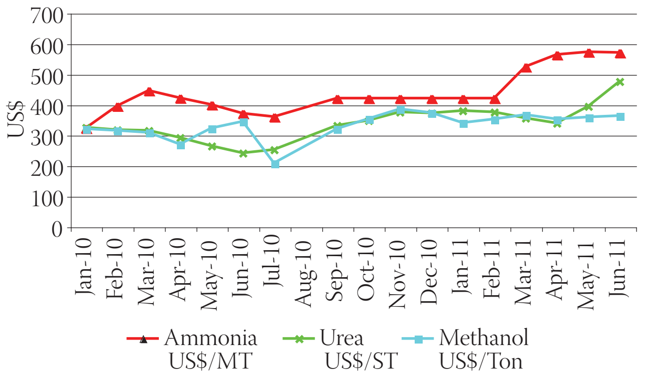
Ammonia production decreased by 7.0 percent to 4,018.6 thousand tonnes, from 4,319.4 thousand tonnes in the corresponding period of fiscal 2010. This reduction was precipitated by a major outage at the Tringen I Plant and an overall reduction in gas supply to the ammonia plants. Exports of ammonia declined by 7.3 percent to 3,600.2 thousand tonnes, from 3,883.1 thousand tonnes.

Urea production rose by 2.0 percent during the 2010/2011 period to 547.4 thousand tonnes, from 536.7 thousand tonnes. Exports however fell by 2.3 percent to 489.9 thousand tonnes, from 501.3 thousand tonnes.

Methanol production declined by 2.2 percent from 4,595.2 thousand tones to 4,494.5 thousand tonnes. Contributing to this decrease was routine maintenance work in October and November 2010 at the country's largest methanol plant, the MHTL M5000 Methanol Plant. Notwithstanding the decline in production, methanol exports increased marginally by 0.1 percent to 4,530.3 thousand tonnes, from 4,525.9 thousand tonnes.

Petrochemical prices were higher during October 2010 to June 2011, when compared to the similar 2009/2010 period. The monthly average Tampa US Gulf Spot price for ammonia remained stable at US$420.00 per metric tonne during the first five months of fiscal 2011, but increased sharply in the following three months to peak at US$571.88 per metric tonne in May 2011, and then eased somewhat to US$570.50 per metric tonne in June 2011(Figure 4). The Tampa US Gulf Spot price averaged US$481.10 per metric tonne over the nine-month period; 28.1 percent above its average price in the first nine months of fiscal 2010.

Figure 4: Petrochemical Prices (Ammonia, Urea and Methanol)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

The monthly average US Gulf Barge Spot price for methanol fluctuated during the current period, between a high of US$385.67 per tonne in November 2010 and a low of US$339.83 per tonne in January 2011. Its average for June 2011 was US$363.00 per tonne. Over the first nine months of fiscal 2011 the US Gulf Barge Spot price averaged US$360.50 per tonne, a 14.0 percent increase over the average of US$316.20 per tonne in the previous comparative period.

The US Gulf Granular Spot price for urea averaged US$379.80 per tonne during the first nine months of fiscal 2011, 31.3 percent above the previous comparative period average, peaking at US$475.10 per tonne in June 2011, following a low of US$342.33 per tonne in April 2011

AGRICULTURE

Overview

The agricultural sector (excluding sugar) is projected to expand by 2.0 percent in 2011, marking an improvement on its 1.6 percent contraction in 2010. This expansion is reflects a turnaround in the domestic agriculture sub-sector, which is expected to grow by 2.0 percent in 2011, following a contraction of 1.6 percent in 2010. Overall, with the inclusion of distilleries, the sector's contribution to real GDP is expected to remain at 0.6 percent in 2011.

The overall performance of the agricultural sector was mixed during the period October 2010 to March 2011 as variable weather conditions favoured the production of certain commodities while impacting negatively on others. The sector was particularly hard hit by flooding during the October 2010 to December 2010, but production normalised in early 2011 as weather conditions stabilised. Significant increases in output were recorded for oranges, cassava, yam, dasheen leaves, tomato, and sweet pepper, pineapple, sorrel and goat meat. Increased sales of live rabbits sold were also recorded. Marginal increases were reported for grapefruit, cabbage, pawpaw, and in the numbers of live pigs and goats sold. In contrast, declines were reported in the production of cocoa, copra, rice, broiler, eggs, milk, pork, mutton, beef, veal and honey production.

Domestic Agriculture[4]

Root Crops

Cassava production increased by 128.3 percent to 2,987,900.00 kgs in the October 2010 to March 2011 period, from 1,308,900 kgs between October 2009 and March 2010. This reflects the Trinidad and Tobago Agribusiness Association's (TTABA) drive to boost cassava usage as a staple of the Trinidad and Tobago diet. Enhanced training of farmers in good agricultural practices and greater mechanisation of harvesting procedures also contributed

4 Period covered: October 2010 to March 2011

to increased production yields. A notable increase (98 percent) was also recorded in the production of ginger, from 97,300.00kgs in 2010, to 186,800.00kgs in 2011. This was on account of an increase in acreage under cultivation. Yam production increased by 59.1 percent to 40,100 kgs in 2011 from 25,200 kgs in 2010, again, due to the increased acreages under cultivation.

Excessive rainfall however precipitated a 70.9 percent decline in eddoes production from 660,100 kgs in 2010 to 192,000 kgs in 2011. Dasheen output also declined by 24.7 percent to 1,159,600 kgs in 2011 from 1,540,700 kgs in 2010, on account of more farmers harvesting dasheen bush instead of dasheen. Sweet potato production also fell by 16.3 percent to 491,500 kgs in 2011, as compared to 587,200. kgs produced in 2010.

Vegetable Production

Generally, lower yields were recorded in the vegetable sub-sector during the 2011 period, as only four out of fifteen commodities monitored registered increases. The sub-sector was particularly impacted by the flooding in the first quarter, which delayed land preparation and facilitated increased incidences of pests and plant disease. Production of dasheen bush increased (79.5 percent) as farmers sought to satisfy greater demand for callaloo packs on the retail market. Increases were also recorded for tomatoes (17.7 percent), sweet peppers (16.6 percent), and cabbage (1.1 percent). Significantly lower outputs were reported for hot peppers (97.7 percent); ochro (96.4 percent), bodi (90.4 percent), cauliflower (59.0 percent), and watermelon (50.6 percent). Declines were also recorded for patchoi (43.0 percent), pumpkin (39.2 percent), melongene (37.1 percent); lettuce (31.3 percent), and cucumber (11.7 percent). In the case of hot pepper and pumpkin, farmers considered the contracted prices offered to be insufficient to attract them into the production of these commodities for agro-processing.

Paddy Production

Rice production decreased by 53.2 percent to 564,000 kgs during the fiscal 2011 period, from 1,204,800 kgs in the corresponding 2010 period. Factors driving the decrease in production included the continued uncertainty over the ownership, processing and operations at the Carlsen Field rice mill, the unavailability of good seeds and planting material and unfavorable weather conditions.

Other Crops

Sorrel production increased by 551.3 percent to 534,700 kgs in 2011, from 82,100 kgs in 2010, as a result of favorable weather conditions which made it possible for sorrel to be available well into the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Pineapple yields increased by 89.5 percent to 845,200 kgs in 2011, from 446,000 kgs in 2010. Prevailing weather conditions favored the production of pineapple which also benefitted from the successful thrust by the Tableland Pineapple Farmer's Association to increase cultivation.

Pawpaw production declined marginally (0.6 percent) to 823,100.00 kgs in 2011, from 828,300 kgs in 2010. This was due to post-harvest losses, which the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs are seeking to address, through the facilitation of additional training courses in post harvest processing.

Citrus

Orange deliveries to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association increased by 130 percent from 131,774,000.00 kgs in 2010 to 303,072,000 kgs in 2011. Grapefruit production also increased, albeit marginally, by 0.1 percent from 71,352,000 kgs in 2010 to 71,450,000 kgs in 2011. The positive outturns were as a result of the favorable wet and dry seasons.

Copra Production

Copra production fell by 41 percent to 21, 336 kgs in 2011, from 36, 271 kgs in 2010, as a result of the continued challenges posed by pests and diseases. To combat the harmful red palm mite, the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs is seeking foreign technical expertise in the biological control of pests. However, the expected time lag in arresting the biological threats; the advanced age of coconut trees; and the absence of pest or disease resistant varieties, preclude resurgence in copra production within the short term.

Poultry

Broiler meat production decreased by 9.3 percent from 35,752,000 kgs in 2010, to 32,422,900 kgs in 2011. The continued decline in the poultry industry is a reflection of ongoing challenges including, increases in the cost of feed, labor, and other inputs, and greater competition from imported chicken parts.

Livestock and Dairy Products

Pork

A decline of 5.9 percent was recorded in domestic pork production, from 1,700,000 kgs in 2010, to 1,600,000 kgs in 2011. The number of pigs sold however, increased marginally by 1.1 percent to 41,000.00 animals. While weather conditions were more favorable in 2011, performance was reflective of the industry's ongoing challenges from increased competition from lower priced imported pork, and a shortage of labour.

Dairy and Beef

Milk production continued to decline in 2011, albeit at a slower rate; falling by 6.7 percent to 2,025.00 thousand liters, from 2,170.60 thousand liters in 2010. The industry continued to be hampered by an ageing dairy population and high production costs, as increased international prices for corn, soy meal, and wheat middling took their toll on feed import bills. In response to these challenges, the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs has instituted a temporary feed subsidy to alleviate the burden on farmers and is working to establish forage banks to reduce the industry's heavy dependence on imported feed.

Beef and veal production declined by 5.9 percent to 173,132.00 kgs in 2011, from 184,000 kgs in 2010. This represents the normalisation of production levels following the sharp increase in 2010 when dairy farmers shifted away from milk production and sold some of their stock into the meat market.

Small Ruminants

Goat meat production increased by 41.5 percent to 27,205.0 0 kgs in 2011, from 19,221.00 kgs in 2010. This follows on the efforts by the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs and the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago (ASTT) to ramp-up production, through importation of animals and through the provision of artificial insemination services to farmers. During the 2011 period, the number of goats sold increased by 10.3 percent.

Mutton production declined by 23 percent to 152,855 kgs in 2011, from 198,628 kgs in 2010. Likewise, the number of sheep sold fell by 32.5 percent. Seasonal weather conditions were generally not favourable in 2011 and high production costs, praedial larceny, unavailability of land, and poor management techniques also contributed to the decline in output.

Rabbits

The number of rabbits sold increased by 54.8 percent, from 2,577 animals in 2010, to 3,988 animals in 2011. This increase reflects the efforts of the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs to promote the production of rabbit meat as a healthy alternative to red meat and to respond to its high price on the retail market as demand outstripped supply.

Apiculture (Bees)

Notwithstanding increasing domestic and international demand, unfavorable rainy conditions led to a 60 percent decline in honey production, from 110,000.00 litres in calendar 2010, to 44,000.00 litres in calendar 2011.

Export Agriculture[5]

Cocoa

During the period October 2010 to May 2011, cocoa bean production totaled 278,794.00kgs marking a 41.8 percent decline from the 479,318.00 kgs produced over the October 2009 to May 2010 period. This significant decrease was due to the effects of the drought and bush fires which destroyed a large number of cocoa trees in the 2010 dry season. The fall in production precipitated a 54 percent decline in the volume of cocoa exported, from 539,822.00 kgs in the 2009/2010 period to 248,196.00kgs in the 2010/2011 period.

The Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs is undertaking a number of initiatives to boost cocoa production. These include rehabilitating cocoa estates, maintaining and increasing the acreages under cocoa cultivation, and continued research into the propagation of improved genetic varieties of the Trinidad Select Hybrid (TSH) variety. However, these initiatives are not short-term projects and are therefore likely to yield positive results only in the medium to long term.

5 Period covered October 2010 to May 2011

MANUFACTURING

Overview

Following a 1.6 percent increase in 2010, the manufacturing sector is expected to expand moderately in real terms by a further 1.0 percent in 2011. This expansion is based on projected improvements in regional and international market demand, weighed down by subdued local demand. The manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP is estimated to increase from 8.8 percent in 2010 to 9.0 percent in 2011.

Positive growth outcomes are anticipated in most manufacturing sub-sectors during 2011, primarily from the wood and related products sub-sector, which is expected to grow by 54.9 percent in 2011, following a contraction of 4.1 percent in 2010.

Food, beverages and tobacco, the largest manufacturing sub-sector, is expected to grow by 3.4 percent. Within this sub-sector, value-added increases are expected in fruit and vegetables (21.2 percent), bakeries (7.6 percent), dairy products (2.8 percent), tobacco and breweries (1.0 percent) and edible oils and fats (0.7 percent). However, declines are projected in meat, fish and poultry (4.9 percent), non-alcoholic beverages (4.3 percent), and grain and feed mills (0.6 percent). Accounting for almost half of all manufacturing output, growth in the food, beverages and tobacco sub-sector decelerated steadily in recent years, from 22.4 percent in 2007, to a nine year low of 3.4 percent in 2011.

Chemicals and non-metallic minerals, the second largest manufacturing sub-sector, is projected to expand by 0.8 percent during 2011, following a 2.8 percent expansion in 2010. This outcome is predicated on value-added in glass and glass products (44.9 percent) and industrial gases and paints (4.5 percent), which mitigated a 2.1 percent contraction in pharmaceuticals and other chemicals.

Assembly type and related industries, the third largest sub-sector, is projected to contract by 11.3 percent in 2011, further compounding a decline of 3.3 percent in 2010. Among the remaining sub-sectors, expansions are expected in textile, garments and footwear (6.0 percent) and miscellaneous manufacturing (3.5 percent). However, a 5.6 percent decline is anticipated in printing and publishing.

Manufacturing Exports

Manufacturing exports increased by 17.9 percent to $994.00 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2011, from $842.9 million in the previous corresponding period. Manufacturing exports to CARICOM countries expanded by about the same rate as overall manufactured exports, from $244.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 to $287.1 in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

Trinidad and Tobago's export of manufactured goods and articles expanded by 50.6 percent in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 as compared to the same period one year earlier. A 59.2 percent expansion in exports to non-CARICOM countries, from $733.00 million to $1,167.1 million, was the main contributing factor. Manufacturing exports to CARICOM countries grew by 21.2 percent from $213.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 to $259.0 million in the comparative fiscal 2011 period.

Accordingly, total manufacturing exports to all countries are expected to increase by 35.2 percent during the first half of 2011, to approximately $2,420 million from $1,789.6 million, one year earlier. Manufacturing sector exports to CARICOM countries are expected to increase by 19.1 percent from $458.5 million to around $546.1 million over the same period.

Iron and Steel

Iron and steel production increased by 2.7 percent during October 2010 to June 2011, when compared to the previous comparative period. This overall increase in production was precipitated by a 33.2 percent increase in the output of wire rods (from 235.5 thousand metric tonnes to 313.8 thousand metric tonnes); and a 3.7 percent increase in billets (from 433.8 thousand metric tonnes to 449.7 thousand metric tonnes); outweighing a 3.1 percent decline in direct reduced iron (from 1,304.3 thousand metric tonnes to 1,263.5 thousand metric tonnes) over the same period (Appendix 10).

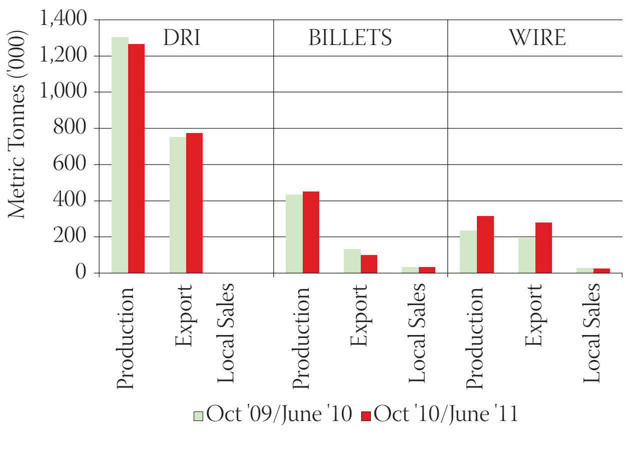
The price per tonne of billets increased by 46.4 percent, from US$422.50 in December 2009 to US$618.75 in April 2010, and thereafter moderated to US$535 in September 2010. The price of wire rods also increased, rising by 42.1 percent, from US$496.25 per tonne in November 2009 to US$705 per tonne in May 2010, and then softening to US$620 per tonne in September 2010.

The three-month contract price for direct reduced iron (DRI) increased by 45.9 percent, from US$220.00 per tonne in December 2009, to US$320.91 per tonne in June 2010. The international economic recovery stimulated iron and steel demand, which resulted in price increases for all three products in the second half of 2010 and early 2011. Billet prices rose by 22.8 percent from US$535 per tonne in September 2010 to US$657 per tonne in June 2011. Over the same period wire rod prices also grew by 16.1 percent from US$620 per tonne, to US$720 per tonne. Similarly, DRI prices expanded by 17 percent over the period, from US$356.14 per tonne in September 2010 to US$416.73 per tonne in June 2011.

Local sales of wire rods and billets declined by 7.4 percent (from 27.9 thousand metric tonnes to 25.9 thousand metric tonnes), and 3.9 percent (from 34.1 thousand metric tonnes to 32.8 thousand metric tonnes), respectively.

For the October 2010 to June 2011 period iron and steel exports grew by 7.1 percent from 1,075.6 thousand metric tonnes to 1,151.6 thousand metric tonnes. Wire rod and DRI exports expanded during the period by 44.7 percent (from 192.6 thousand metric tonnes to 278.7 thousand metric tonnes), and 2.6 percent (from 752.1 thousand metric tonnes to 772 thousand metric tonnes) respectively. The increase in wire rods and DRI exports helped to mitigate a 22.9 percent decline in billet exports (from 130.8 thousand metric tonnes to 100.9 thousand metric tonnes).

Figure 5: Production, Exports and Sales of Iron and Steel



Source: ArcelorMittal Point Lisas Ltd.

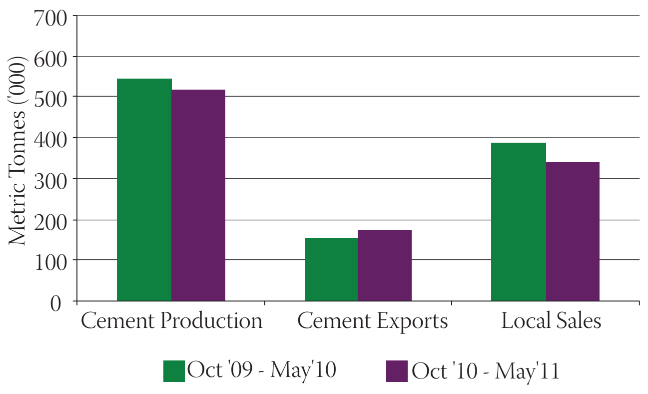
Cement

Weighed down by subdued consumer demand, cement production declined by 5.4 percent from 546.1 thousand metric tonnes for the period October 2009 to May 2010, to 516.9 thousand metric tonnes in the corresponding 2010/2011 period. The decline in production was most pronounced during the first quarter of 2011, when total production decreased by 28.6 thousand metric tonnes on a year-on-year basis. The price of cement fluctuated during fiscal 2011, increasing by 1 percent from TT$47.73 per bag in December 2010 to TT$48.20 per bag in March 2011, and thereafter declining by 1.7 percent to TT$47.39 per bag in June 2011.

During the first eight months of fiscal 2011, total cement sales declined by 4.3 percent to 517.9 thousand metric tonnes from 541.1 thousand metric tonnes in the previous comparative period. This decline in sales was directly related to the slowdown in the construction sector. As a result, the local sales of cement contracted by 11.9 percent during fiscal 2011 to 341.3 thousand metric tonnes from 387.4 thousand metric tonnes one year earlier. Consequently, the share of local sales to total sales declined to 65.9 percent in fiscal 2011, from 71.6 percent in fiscal 2010.

In contrast, cement exported within the Caribbean Region and Brazil increased by 14.8 percent to 176.6 thousand metric tonnes in the 2010/2011 period from 153.7 thousand metric tonnes one year earlier. This expansion in exports resulted in an increase in the share of export sales to total sales by 5.7 percentage points to 34.1 percent during fiscal 2011.

Figure 6: Cement Production



Source: Trinidad Cement Limited

SERVICES

Overview

The Services sector is projected to decline in real terms by 1.3 percent in 2011, following a decline of 5.2 percent in 2010. Growth in the sector is projected to be led by a 4.3 percent expansion in the largest services sub-sector, finance, insurance, and real estate.

A contraction of 8.5 percent is expected in the second largest services sub-sector, distribution and restaurants; a less severe decline, when compared to the sub-sector's 11.6 percent contraction in 2010.

Transport, storage and communication, the third major services sub-sector, is expected to expand by 2.7 percent in 2011, an improvement on its contraction of 1.3 percent in 2010. Within this sub-sector, growth is expected in bus services (17.2 percent); radio and television broadcasting (17.1 percent); trucking services (6.0 percent); and maxi taxis and taxi services (1.9 percent). Contractions are, however, projected in airline services (5.3 percent); telecommunications (1.6 percent); and port operations (0.4 percent).

Lower levels of economic activity are projected in all of the remaining services sub-sectors, namely, construction and quarrying (7.9 percent), hotels and guest houses (6.1 percent), personal services (3.3 percent), electricity and water (2.6 percent), government (1.5 percent) and education and cultural services (0.1 percent).

Construction

Real economic activity in the construction and quarrying sub-sector is expected to decline for the third consecutive year, albeit at the slower rate of 7.9 percent in 2011, when compared to the sub-sector's sharp contraction of 28.4 percent in 2010. Over the four-year period 2008 to 2011, the sub-sector's contribution to real GDP is projected to fall from 8 percent to 5.1 percent.

The continued downturn in the construction sector is expected to be reflected in a 14 percent decline in the cement industry, and a 26.1 percent reduction in concrete products (inclusive of concrete blocks and Readymix concrete). Growth is however expected in clay bricks, blocks and tiles used for residential construction (4.4 percent), and plastic products used for construction (44.9 percent).

The performance of the Construction and Quarrying sub-sector in 2011 reflects dampened levels of public and private sector construction activity during the early part of the year. The implementation of Government's public sector investment programme gained momentum by the middle of the year however, and is expected to boost the sector's performance in the latter months of 2011.

Tourism

Airline Arrivals

Airline arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago declined by 9.7 percent between the January to June periods of 2010 and 2009. A total of 188,201 persons visited Trinidad and Tobago via airline routes in the first six months of 2010, while the country welcomed 208,525 air visitors in the corresponding period of 2009. Air visitors to Trinidad decreased by 21.2 percent (from 190,306 persons to 149,926 persons), while visitors to Tobago fell by 31.3 percent (from18,219 persons to 12,511 persons). Trinidad's share of air arrivals increased to 93.4 percent in the 2010 period, from 91.3 percent one year earlier, whilst Tobago's share declined to 6.4 percent from 8.7 percent.

During the January to June 2010 period the majority of airline arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago originated in North America (60.3 percent). Of total North American visitors, 47.8 percent came from the United States, and 12.1 percent from Canada. CARICOM was the second largest source of air visitors during the period (16.3 percent), followed by Europe (14.4 percent). The leading sources of CARICOM arrivals were Guyana (4.6 percent) and Barbados (3.3 percent). The United Kingdom provided the greatest number of European visitors (9.3 percent). Persons visiting Trinidad and Tobago came primarily for leisure, beach and vacation purposes (41.7 percent); to visit friends and relatives (27.5 percent); and for business or convention (15.9 percent).

Cruise Ship Arrivals

A total of 85 cruise ships docked in Trinidad and Tobago during 2010; a decrease of 16.7 percent, when compared to the 102 vessels which docked in 2009. As a result, cruise ship passenger arrivals fell by 17.1 percent, from 122,602 persons to 101,675 persons. Of these, 40,060 persons landed in Trinidad, and 61,615 persons in Tobago, representing decreases of 23.7 percent, and 12.2 percent respectively.

During the January to April 2011 period, a total of 38 cruise ships visited Trinidad and Tobago; 22 fewer than over the same period one year earlier, with Trinidad receiving 16 vessels (down from 26 vessels); and Tobago 22 vessels (13 fewer than in the previous period). As a result, cruise ship passenger arrivals in Trinidad and Tobago fell to 43,649 persons, from 72,093 persons in 2010. Of these, 12,338 passengers visited Trinidad; a decrease of 61.3 percent; and 30,851 passengers visited Tobago, a decrease of 23.3 percent. The reduction in cruise ship activity in Trinidad reflects the withdrawal of one cruise line due to dissatisfaction with this country's marketing efforts, and the dropping of Port of Spain and Tobago by another cruise line as a consequence of a negative travel advisory by the British Government. Tobago suffered the withdrawal of a second cruise line during the period, in protest of action by the State, in seizing funds aboard one of its vessels, in response to an overseas legal matter. Following the return of these funds however, the cruise line has expressed interest in returning to Tobago in the near future.

Yachting Arrivals

A total of 1,080 yachts visited Trinidad and Tobago in 2010; marking a decrease of 21.7 percent from the 1,379 yachts which visited in 2009. During the 2010 period, the greatest number of yacht arrivals occurred in the month of April (139 vessels), with the fewest arrivals in October (37 vessels). These reflect declines of 12.6 percent and 45.6 percent respectively, compared to one year earlier.

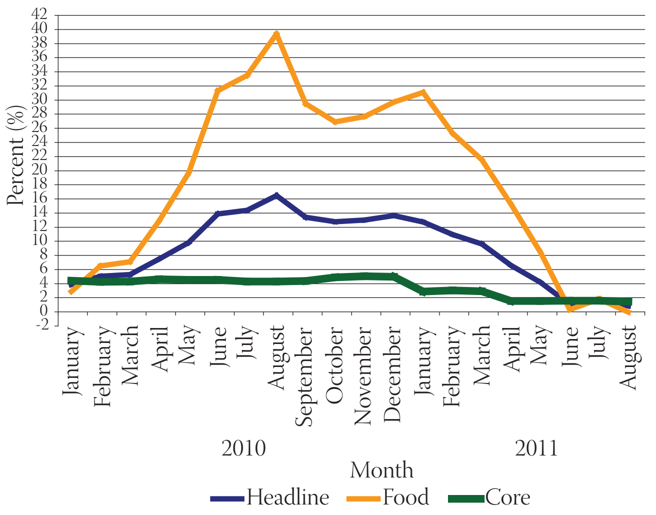
Between January and May 2011, 709 yachts arrived in Trinidad and Tobago, representing an increase of 29.4 percent, when compared to the first five months of 2010.

PRICES

Headline inflation[6] eased considerably during the first eight months of 2011, falling to 0.6 percent year-on-year in August and reflecting lower food prices, traditionally, the main driver of headline inflation. This followed marked increases during the 2010 period with a peak of 16.2 percent in August.

Between 2009 and 2010, the annual average rate of inflation had increased from 7 percent to 10.6 percent (Appendix 11). This outcome was, in the main, consequent to a near doubling in food inflation (22.1 percent in 2010 from 12.7 percent in 2009). Higher prices for transport (11.3 percent), and recreation and culture (7.3 percent) however, contributed to an upward movement in core inflation[7], which moved from an annual average rate of 4.1 percent in 2009 to 4.3 percent in 2010.

Figure 7: Prices – Percentage Change (Year-on-Year)



On a year-on-year basis, headline inflation fell sharply in 2011. After declining from 12.5 percent in January to 0.8 percent in June, inflation rose moderately, to 1.4 percent in July, before reaching a low of 0.6 percent in August. The August outcome was primarily on account of a 0.3 percent decrease in prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages; a sharp reversal from their 30.9 percent increase in January (Figure 7). The decline in food prices was consequent to a 10.9 percent reduction in vegetable prices and a 23 percent fall in the prices of salt and spices and included lower prices for hot peppers, ginger, onions and sweet peppers. Favourable weather conditions at the start of the year, accompanied by improved agricultural infrastructure and enhanced access to farm lands over the past year, have contributed to improved domestic crop production and consequent downward pressure on fresh produce prices.

Core inflation more than halved to 1.2 percent over the 2011 period, reflecting the removal of inflationary pressure in the recreation and culture sector, as prices declined by

6 Headline inflation measures the rate of change in the All Items Index of Retail Prices.

7 Core inflation is a measure of inflation that excludes the food price effect.

0.2 percent in August, down from their 14 percent rise in January.

On a calendar year-to-date basis, headline inflation slowed to 2.7 percent during the first eight months of 2011, from 15.8 percent during the first eight months of 2010. This inflationary easing was brought about by smaller price increases for food (5.6 percent), when compared to the 37.1 percent price increase which occurred over the same period one year earlier. Contributing to the smaller rise in food prices were price decreases for salt and spices (15.9 percent) and vegetables (0.6 percent), on account of the reasons cited above. In contrast, the largest food price increases during the eight-month period were recorded for fruit (49.8 percent); oils and fats (8.3 percent) and sugars and confectionery products (6.4 percent).

In respect of non-food items, transport prices rose by 0.6 percent during the first eight months of 2011. This was in sharp contrast to the 12.1 percent rise recorded during the first eight months of 2010, which was a statistical effect of the change in the number of transport items measured in the RPI basket. Prices of most other non-food items remained either unchanged or relatively stable in the 2011 period. As a consequence, core inflation slowed to 0.8 percent during the January to August 2011 period, compared to its 4.3 percent level over the first eight months of 2010.

Box 2: Increased Agricultural Output: Key to Curbing Inflation

For much of the past seven years, the management of inflation has been a key concern and ongoing challenge for Trinidad and Tobago, as headline inflation reached double digits in 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and high single digit levels in 2005 and 2007. Notably, inflation registered a high of 16.2% in the 12-month period ending August 2010. A primary cause for this was a 39.1% rise in food prices, which was driven by increases in the price of vegetables (63.4%), salt and spices (156.4%), and fresh/chilled fruit (39.7%). Increases in the price of fresh produce items were also among the drivers in October 2008 when headline inflation registered 15.4%. In that month, food prices rose by 33.4 percent year-on-year, vegetable prices rose by 33.1%, and fruit prices rose by 39.8%.

These developments highlight the vulnerabilities of Trinidad and Tobago's domestic food production sector, which has traditionally been susceptible to adverse weather conditions, primarily flooding, and chronic institutional inefficiencies. When inflation reached its peak in August 2010, the preceding months witnessed an agricultural sector reeling under the double blows of severe drought followed by devastating flooding. The shortage in the supply of fresh produce items was therefore at its most acute at that time.

To address concerns over the supply of domestic agricultural produce, the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs (MFPLMA) has been advancing a number of measures to increase domestic food production and to correct institutional and infrastructural shortcomings in the sector. These measures focus on: improving the security of land tenure and land capability for farmers; upgrading the network of agricultural access roads, bridges and the water management infrastructure; reviewing the existing agricultural incentive programme; more effective value chain management and marketing of agricultural products; strengthening systems to combat praedial larceny; revitalising the coconut, citrus and pineapple industries; facilitating the development of premium quality honey and cocoa products; and increasing productivity and output in the livestock industry (sheep, goat and poultry).

Another major initiative of the MFPLMA to increase domestic agricultural output is the establishment of 15 large commercial agricultural farms, each of 100 acres or greater, on leased State lands throughout Trinidad, via partnerships between the State and the private sector. This Commercial Large Farms Programme (CLFP) is designed for: increasing efficiency and productivity in the sector through economies of scale and rapid increase in the acquisition and utilisation of new technologies; providing adequate, reliable and high quality supply of raw material to service the agro-processing and food manufacturing sectors; facilitating the transfer of new technologies to the small farms sub-sector; increasing the quantity, quality and reliability of domestic food supply thereby stabilising domestic food prices and ensuring adequate supplies of nutritious food is available to the population at affordable prices; enhancing the competitiveness of the export sub-sector; and supporting the need to increase national food production and improve the country's food and nutrition security status. The CLFP is expected to be fully implemented by the end of 2013 and would comprise 14 privately funded, managed and operated commercial large farms, and 1 privately funded demonstration/model farm with training facilities. To date, 11 sites have been allocated to both local and foreign investors. The remaining 4 sites are unallocated and should be advertised before the end of fiscal 2011. Further details on the CLPF are provided in Box 2A below.

Box 2A: Farm Sites under the Commercial Large Farms Programme

FARM LOCATION (FIRM/INVESTOR)	COMMENCEMENT DATE	TARGETED COMMODITIES/FOOD GROUPS		A
Couva (PCS Nitrogen)	September 2008	Bodi, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Breadfruit, Papaya, Pommecythere, Sweet Corn, Ochro, Tomato, Lettuce, Hot Pepper, Sweet Pepper, Dasheen Bush, Cucumber (350 MT produced during Jan 2009 - June 2011)		
***Chaguaramas (TuckerValley Farm)**	June 2008	Bodi, Plantain, Cassava, Papaya, Sweet Corn, Field Corn, Hot Pepper, Sweet Pepper, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Tomatoes (413 MT produced during Dec 2008 – Jun 2011)		
Orange Grove (Technology Farms)	Not Yet in Production	Vegetables, Root Crops, Fruit Crops		
Orange Grove (Cunupia Farmers)	Not Yet in Production	Vegetables, Root Crops, Fruit Crops		
Caroni (Two2 Brothers Corporation (Guyana))	August 2011	Rice		
Edinburgh (Caribbean Chemicals / Edinburgh Farms)	July 2011	Soybeans, Plantains, Sweet Potato, Papaya, Cantaloupe, Sweet Corn, Hot Pepper, Purple Cabbage, Processing & Cherry Tomatoes, Sweet Peppers (Only Sweet Corn produced to date)		
Jerningham Junction (Caribbean GuangZhou (China))	Not Yet in Production	Livestock Production Aquaculture Crop Production (Vegetables)		
Picton IV (Evergreen Ranch Limited)	Not Yet in Production	Livestock Production		
Picton III (Tucker Energy Services Limited)	Not Yet in Production	Aquaculture Crop Production (Vegetable, Fruit and Tree Crops)		
Picton II (Trinidad and Tobago Agri-business Association)	Not Yet in Production	Livestock Production Crop Production (Vegetable, Fruit and Tree Crops)		
Picton I (Unallocated)	Not Yet in Production	Livestock/ Root Crops/ Tree Crops		
Picton V (Unallocated)	Not Yet in Production	Livestock/ Root Crops/ Tree Crops		
Mora Valley (Unallocated)	Not Yet in Production	Cocoa		
La Gloria I & II (Unallocated)	Not Yet in Production	Fruit Orchards/ Livestock/ Root Crops		
Cunupia (Mon Jaloux) (Unallocated)	Not Yet in Production	Livestock / Forage		

ACRES	TYPE	SOME COMMODITIES & QUANTITY PRODUCED OR PROPOSED (PERIOD)			EXPECTED MARKET DATE
75	Private - Demonstration	Papaya	117,029 kgs.	(Jan 2009- Oct 2010)	already on market
		Pumpkin	45,519 kgs.	(Dec 2008- Aug 2010)	already on market
200	State - Commercial	Hot Peppers	64,268 kgs.	(Jan 2009 - June 2011)	already on market
		Sweet Peppers	31,934 kgs.	(Feb 2009- Jul 2011)	already on market
		Sweet Potato	125,464 kgs.	(Mar 2009 – July 2011)	already on market
		Cassava	51,940 kgs.	(April 2009- Oct 2010)	already on market
		Corn	42,508 kgs.	(Feb 2009 – July 2011)	already on market
		Papaya	17,893 kgs.	(Jan 2010 – Jul 2011)	already on market
100	Private - Commercial	Sweet corn	60,000 kgs. (annual)		Nov 2011
		Hot pepper	150,000 kgs. (annual)		Dec 2011
		Sweet potato	160,000 kgs. (annual)		June 2012
		Cantaloupe	60,000 kgs. (annual)		June 2012
200	Private - Commercial				Sep 2012
100	Private - Commercial	Rice	134,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2012
100	Private - Commercial	Corn	2,000 kgs.	(July - Aug 2011)	already on market
		Sweet potato	60,000 kgs. (annual)		June 2012
		Cantaloupe	60,000 kgs. (annual)		June 2012
		Papaya	148,000 kgs. (annual)		June 2012
108	Private - Commercial	Pig	50,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Fish	300,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Chicken	20,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Duck	20,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Tomato	160,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Chilli	40,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Cucumber	100,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
262	Private - Commercial	Beef	37,500 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2012
267	Private - Commercial	Plantain	272,160 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Pumpkin	68,040 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Watermelon	90,720 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Papaya	204,120 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Aquaculture	34,020 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
224	Private - Commercial	Papaya	37,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Hot and Seasoning Pepper	20,000 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
		Cassava	50,500 kgs. (annual)		Sep 2013
241	Private - Commercial	_			_
104	Private - Commercial	_			_
125	Private - Commercial	_			_
298	Private - Commercial	_			_
400	Private - Commercial	_			_

**125 acres to be privatised; 75 acres to be used for certified seed production by the State*

PRODUCTIVITY

The productivity of all workers in all industries, as measured by the All Items Productivity Index, increased by 4.7 percent in calendar 2010; notably smaller than the 12.9 percent increase recorded during calendar 2009 (Appendix 11).

During the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the productivity of all workers in all industries increased by 3.8 percent, following a decline of 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010. This outcome reflected productivity growth primarily in printing, publishing and paper converters (13.3 percent), oil and natural gas refining (12.3 percent), food processing (12 percent) and petrochemicals (10.3 percent). However, productivity losses were recorded in two industry groupings, exploration and production of oil and natural gas (14 percent); and assembly type and related products (1.2 percent). The overall productivity of the non-energy industries expanded by 4.7 percent during the first quarter of fiscal 2011, up from 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. Productivity in the combined energy industries increased by 11.2 percent in the first quarter, following a decline of 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2011, the productivity of all workers in all industries declined by 2.8 percent. Contributing to this outcome were productivity losses in most industries, led by petrochemicals (11.1 percent), drink and tobacco (9.3 percent), food processing (6.4 percent), water (5.8 percent) and assembly type and related products (5.0 percent). Productivity gains were however recorded in five industry groupings, including, oil and natural gas refining (10.0 percent), exploration and production of oil and natural gas (5.2 percent); miscellaneous manufacturing (3.9 percent) and electricity (1.8 percent). Productivity gains in the overall energy industry slowed to 8.6 percent during the quarter, whilst the industrial non-energy sector recorded a 5.6 percent loss in productivity, when compared to the first quarter.

POPULATION

According to the Central Statistical Office's 2011 mid-year population estimates, the population of Trinidad and Tobago will increase by 0.6 percent from 1,317,714 persons in 2010 to 1,325,402 persons in 2011. The provisional birth rate per thousand persons is projected to decline to 15.21 in 2011 from 15.40 in 2010. A decline is also projected in the provisional death rate per thousand persons from 7.68 in 2010 to 7.06 in 2011 (Appendix 12).

In terms of distribution by age group, 45.2 percent of Trinidad and Tobago's population is estimated to be under the age of 25. Persons aged 25 to 59 years represent 44.8 percent of the population, whilst those aged 60 years and over account for 10 percent of all persons (Appendix 13). Males comprise 50.1 percent of the population (664,677 persons), while females account for 49.9 percent (660,725 persons) (Appendix12).

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

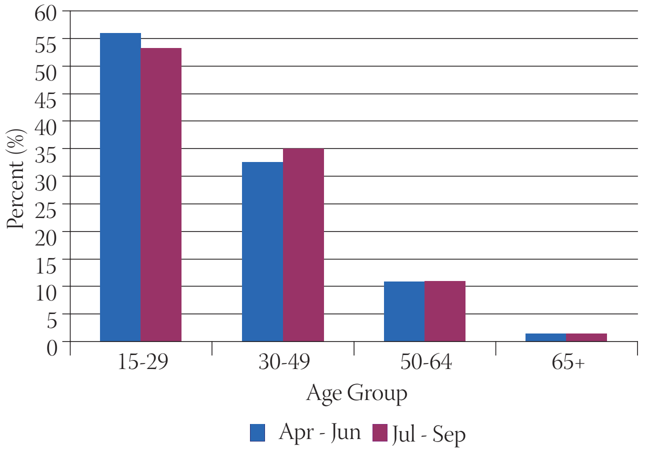
Unemployment

The latest summary data released by the Central Statistical Office indicates that the unemployment rate had risen to 6.3 percent in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. In that quarter, male unemployment fell to 4.9 percent, whereas female unemployment rose to 8.3 percent.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, however, the unemployment rate was recorded at 5.9 percent, up from 4.8 percent in the third quarter. Overall, the total number of unemployed persons increased from 29,500 to 36,600 (Appendices 12 and 14). On a sectoral basis the highest rates of unemployment were recorded in sugar (100 percent); construction (14.1 percent); and electricity and water (7 percent). The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in other mining and quarrying (0.0 percent); other agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (1.7 percent); petroleum and gas (2.8 percent); transport, storage and communication (3.3 percent); and community, social and personal services (3.9 percent). The number of unemployed persons in the construction sector rose by 5,200, as an additional 8,800 persons entered that sector's labour force in search of work opportunities.

Young persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years accounted for 53.3 percent of the unemployed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, down from 55.9 percent in the third quarter. Over the same period, the number of unemployed persons aged 30 to 49 years increased to 35 percent from 32.5 percent. Members of this grouping may have been out of work due to a slowdown in construction activity in the fourth quarter. Unemployment among persons aged 50 to 64 years however nudged up to 10.9 percent from 10.8 percent in the previous quarter (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age Group (2010)



The unemployment rate among males rose to 5.2 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 from 4.2 percent in the third quarter. Unemployment among females however, rose to 6.8 percent from 5.8 percent in the previous quarter.

Labour Force / Job Creation

Data for the first quarter of fiscal 2011 indicate a rise in the total number of employed and in the labour force to 592,200 persons and 632,100 persons respectively. The participation rate likewise rose to 63.2 percent in the first quarter.

The number of persons employed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 rose to 584,300 from 578,900 in the previous quarter. Contributing to this increase were job gains in finance, insurance, real estate and business services (5,900); agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (5,200); construction (3,500); electricity and water (1,700); other manufacturing (1,100); and transport, storage and communication (300).

Job losses were, however, registered in the remaining industries, namely, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (10,300), petroleum and gas (1,500), community, social and personal services (900); and other mining and quarrying (400). The increase in the number of persons employed occurred against the backdrop of an increase in the size of the labour force from 608,400 persons to 620,800 persons. As a consequence, the participation rate[8] increased to 62.2 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 from 61 percent in the third quarter.

Males accounted for 59.4 percent of the employed (346,800 persons) and females 40.6 percent (237,500 persons) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010. The community, social and personal services sector continues to be the greatest source of employment for females (100,800 persons). This sector includes jobs in public administration, sanitation and similar services, social and related community services, recreation and cultural services, personal and household services and international and other extra territorial bodies. Other significant employers of females were wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (61,000 persons); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (30,900 persons), other manufacturing (excluding sugar and oil) (16,600 persons), and construction (11,600 persons). In the first quarter of fiscal 2011, 59.8 percent of the employed were male (353,900 persons), and 40.2 percent female (238,300 persons).

8 The proportion of the non-institutional population 15 years and over that are part of or 'participates' in the labour force.

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Trinidad and Tobago Credit Ratings

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Overview

In fiscal 2011, the Government continued its efforts to enhance revenue collections through improved tax administration and compliance, as well as the implementation of a tax amnesty[1]. The amnesty was offered on tax penalties and interest for the late filing of returns and payment on income and corporation taxes, value added tax, business levy, environmental levy, and land and building taxes for years of income up to and including 2009.

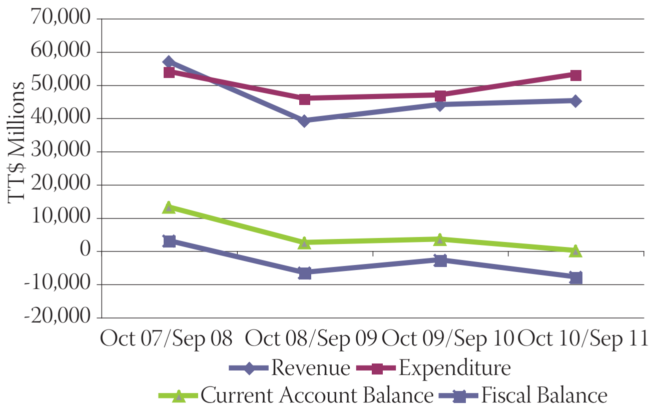
Fiscal 2011 estimates are based on a revised weighted average price for crude oil of US$87.66 per barrel for the year, up from the originally budgeted US$65.00 per barrel, and a gas price of US$2.75 per million metric cubic feet (mmcf). This resulted in a revised projected revenue outturn, and expenditure, inclusive of net lending, which increased by $1,155.60 million, and 6,265.10 million, to $45,018.50 million and $52,966.50 million, respectively.

The improvement in petroleum[2] related revenue which resulted from the higher crude price facilitated a transfer of $2,890.00 million to the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF). Of this amount, $896.50 million and $1993.50 million were transferred in July and September 2011, respectively. This brings the amount in the fund to an approximate value of $26.3 billion or US$4.1 billion, as at September 30, 2011.

Central Government fiscal operations for 2011 registered a current account deficit of $85.9 million or negative 0.06 percent of GDP, compared to a surplus of $3,329.80 million or 2.5 percent of GDP, in fiscal 2010.

The overall balance in fiscal 2011 deteriorated further to a deficit of $7,948.00 million or negative 5.5 percent of GDP, when compared to the deficit of $2,838.5 million or negative 2.1 percent of GDP, recorded in the previous year.

Figure 9: Central Government Fiscal Operations



Revenue

Central Government's total revenue inclusive of grants for fiscal 2011 increased to $45,018.50 million or by $1,155.70 million over its 2010 level. This is largely attributable to strong performance in the Tax Revenue component which comprises 87 percent of total revenue. Tax revenue has also increased by $2,224.60 million to $39,299.00 million. Taxes on income and profits, traditionally the largest source of tax revenue, registered an increase of 12 percent to $30,858.50 million. This was mainly driven by a substantial increase of approximately $2.3 billion, amounting to $22,776.40 million in tax receipts from companies.

Within this category, receipts from both oil companies and other companies improved by $154.60 million and $2,158.30 million, respectively, to levels of $13,989.00 million and $8,787.30 million. The increase in taxes collected by oil companies was fuelled by higher than projected oil prices

1 The tax amnesty was implemented with immediate effect when the 2009/2010 Budget was read on September 8th, 2010, and was extended to June 30th, 2011.

2 According to the Heritage and Stabilisation Act No. 6 of 2007, "petroleum" is defined as any mixture of naturally occurring hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon compounds.

and interest payments by some oil companies for the years 2000 to 2002. The gains in revenue from oil companies have served to offset some of the adverse impact from the overall decline in oil production. The increase in other companies' taxes resulted from the higher prices of major petrochemical exports despite some plant outages which gave rise to occasional reduced output during the period under review.

In respect of unemployment levy, increased collections related to higher than projected oil prices and payment of interest from 2001 to 2002 contributed to a marginal increase by 1 percent to $1,000.60 million.

The tax amnesty would have also contributed significantly to the increased revenue receipts from, withholding taxes, health surcharge, individuals, green fund and business levy categories, which increased by approximately 41 percent, 16 percent, 13 percent, 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively. The payment of arrears also contributed to the increase in business levy during the period under review.

Taxes on international trade increased by 10 percent to $2,101.10 million due to higher intake from import duties which resulted from an increase in the importation of goods. Stamp duties increased by 5 percent to $180.50 million, as a consequence of higher collection rates and increased payments by companies.

With respect to taxes on property, the decline by $11.90 million to $32.20 million was due to dwindling arrears of taxes in this category and non enactment of legislation to resume the collection of the lands and building taxes.

In other areas of tax revenue, taxes on goods and services decreased by 18 percent to $6,126.70 million, primarily due to a reduced collection from value added tax (VAT) of $1,358.90 million, to a level of $4,673.40 million. This resulted from the combined impact of decreases in collection from the non-energy sector and an increase in the payment of refunds[3]. In contrast, collections in respect of motor vehicle taxes increased, indicating a rise in motor vehicle sales. Excise duties also increased marginally to $706.40 mainly as a result of an overall increase in the consumption of gasoline.

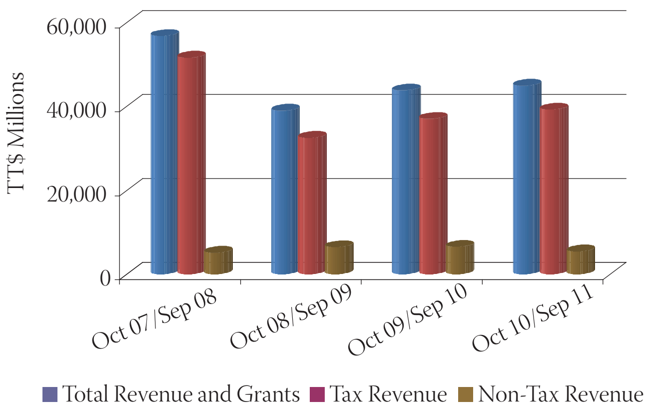
Non-tax revenue declined by 17 percent or $1,124.70 million, to $5,432.90 million. This was largely attributed to decreases in profits from financial enterprises and interest income which fell by $432.60 million, and $143.10 million, to $488.90 million and $27.70 million, respectively. The decline in profits from financial enterprises resulted from the non-payment of dividends expected from some State Enterprises and deposits not being made in a timely manner. The fall in interest income reflects a reduction in the amount accruing as interest on floating balances in the Government's Treasury Adjustment Account. Mitigating these declines were increases in royalty on oil, profits from non-financial enterprises and administrative fees and charges of $78.50 million, $90.80 million, and 156.60 million, respectively, to levels of $1,979.00 million, $1,255.90 million, and $576.50 million, respectively.

Higher than projected oil prices translated into higher receipts for Royalty on Oil, while the proceeds from a net settlement on swap transactions on a US$250 million Eurobond 2020, the early receipt of profits from National Enterprises Limited (NEL), and equity profits from the Central Bank, contributed to the increase in profits from non-financial enterprises.

Capital Revenue increased by 24 percent or $55.70 million to $286.60 million, primarily as a result of $243.80 million in grants from the European Union (EU). On the other hand, capital receipts registered a decline of $188.10 million to $42.80 million. The large reduction in capital receipts resulted from a one-off receipt in the previous fiscal year of $162.7 million. This represented the balance in the Road Improvement Fund which was transferred to the Consolidated Fund consequent on the repeal of the Road Improvement Tax Legislation in 2010.

3 The increase in payment of VAT refunds was implemented at the start of the 2011 fiscal year to systemically eliminate the backlog of unpaid refunds.

Figure 10: Central Government Revenue



Expenditure

During fiscal 2011, total expenditure and net lending increased by $6,265.10 million to $52,966.50 million. Of this amount, recurrent expenditure accounted for $44,817.80 million, while capital expenditure and net lending amounted to $8,148.70 million.

Recurrent expenditure is anticipated to increase by $4,515.60 million, and this is representative of increases for all the major categories of expenditure. Wages and salaries increased by 8.6 percent to $7,288.00 million, reflecting the settlement of negotiations in April 2011 between the Government and the Public Services Association (PSA) for improved terms and conditions for the civil service. Expenditure is also projected in respect of recent wage settlements with the prison service and the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA).

Expenditure on other goods and services also exhibited an upward movement of $417.70 million to a level of $6,858.90 million, engendered in part by increases in travelling ($129 million), rent/lease for office accommodation and storage ($66.8 million), maintenance of vehicles ($17.7 million), materials and supplies ($13.3 million) and office stationary and supplies ($13 million).

Interest payments also increased in total by $477 million to $3,767.30 million. This is attributed to an increase in domestic interest payments of $497.40 million to a level of $3,343.50 million, resulting from the higher expenditure on local loans. Lower external interest payments resulted from the non-issuance of an originally budgeted US$250 million bond; payments due on the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) loans being less than projected; and the cessation of disbursements on the offshore patrol vessels project.

Subsidies and transfers, the largest component of recurrent expenditure, increased by $3,043.90 million to $26,903.60 million. Accounting for a significant part of the increase in subsidies was higher outlays in respect of the Port Authority's ferry service by $39.10 million. Under current transfers, expenditure increased for items such as, non-profit institutions, educational institutions and households by $17 million, $269.40 million, and $1,876.20 million, respectively. Under households, the shortfall in the subsidy for the sale of petroleum products increased by $273.00 million to $1,178.00 million. Larger transfer payments were also made to a number of state enterprises and statutory boards for debt-servicing and outstanding obligations.

Capital expenditure and net lending increased in respect of the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP), the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF), and acquisition of foreign fixed assets, which rose by $351.60 million, $703.40 million, and $88.40 million, respectively. The increases in the PSIP and IDF resulted from the uptick in implementation of projects in the latter half of the fiscal year. Higher expenditure was also incurred in the acquisition of properties abroad.

Figure 11: Central Government Expenditure

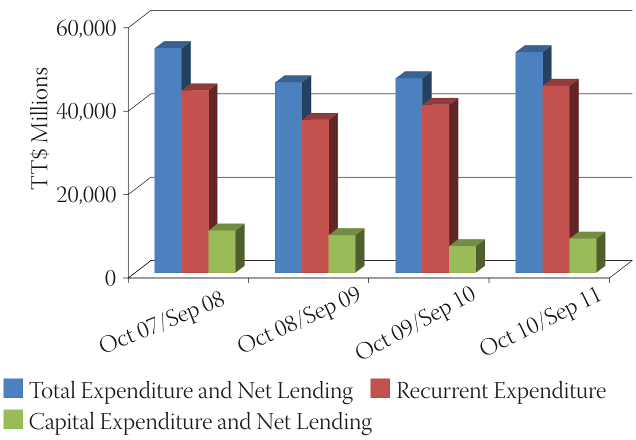
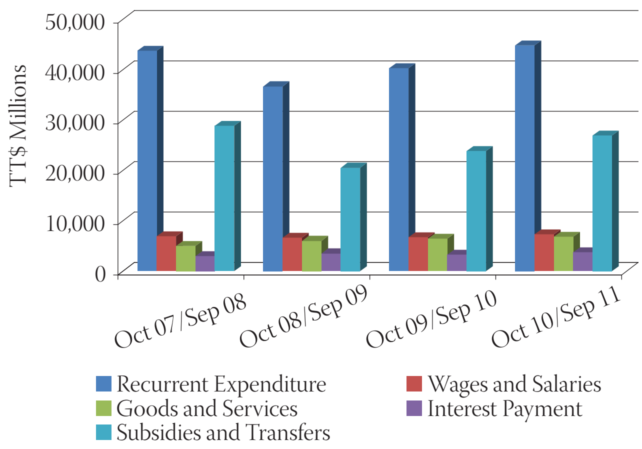


Figure 12: Recurrent Expenditure Major Components



Financing

The overall financing requirement of the Central Government in fiscal 2011 is estimated at $7,948.00 million.

External net financing of the Central Government was $379.1 million in the current fiscal year. This comprised external borrowings of $987.9 million and external capital repayments of $608.80 million.

Domestic net financing was $7,568.80 million, consequent upon an increase in Domestic Borrowings of $401.70 million, and a charge of $4051.8 million on the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF). Sinking Fund Contributions and Domestic Capital Repayments were recorded at $1,956.40 million and $1,006.30 million respectively.

Public Debt and Debt Service

Gross Public Sector Debt[4] is projected to increase by 2.1 percent to $52,183.90 million by the end of the current fiscal year. As a percentage of GDP, however Gross Public Sector Debt is expected to decrease from 38.5 percent of GDP in fiscal 2010 to 36.3 percent in fiscal 2011.

A disaggregation of total Gross Public Sector Debt reveals increases in both Domestic Debt and External Debt of $729.93 million and $390.90 million respectively, with the domestic component accounting for 76.7 percent of total Gross Public Sector Debt and the external component, 22.3 percent. Build, Own, Lease, Transfers (Bolts) account for the remaining 1.1 percent of the total Gross Public Sector Debt.

During fiscal 2011, Central Government debt is anticipated to increase by 0.53 percent to $28,726.35 million. This increase is predominantly attributed to a 5.9 percent ($9,239.78 million) increase in the external component and includes a US$100 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to support Government's major reform initiatives to enhance and modernise public capital expenditure management and to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability in the use of public resources. The financing of additional works for the National Academy for the Performing Arts (NAPA) also contributed to the rise in Central Government External Debt in the current fiscal year, with a Renminbi 207 million (US$30,662,199.36, or TT$197,157,941.88) loan from the Export-Import Bank of China.

Conversely, Central Government Domestic Debt is projected to fall by 1.5 percent to $18,946.50 million in fiscal 2011. This decline is as a result of the absence of new domestic borrowings by the Central Government.

The 4.0 percent increase in Central Government contingent liability to $23,457.54 million is principally due to the rise in Guaranteed Debt to Statutory Authorities which is projected to increase by 22.2 percent to $9,715.85 million during fiscal 2011. This increase includes a $1.3 billion twenty-year bond by the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) issued in April, 2011.

Guaranteed Debt to State Enterprises is also projected to rise by 7.2 percent as a result of the issue of guarantees in respect of National Infrastructure Development Company Limited's (NIDCO) $53 million loan facility for the National Traffic Management System; $720 million for the Chancery Lane Project; US$81 million for the Waterfront Project and US$88 million for the Education Tower Project.

In May 2011, the National Insurance Property Development Company Limited (NIPDEC) raised a $750 million bond via E-Auction for the Project for Upgrade of Road Efficiency (PURE) programmes. The Government Guarantee on this bond is pending finalisation.

4 Gross Public Sector debt is the sum of all domestic and external obligations of public debtors which include the Central Government and autonomous public bodies such as State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities.

Overall, Letters of Comfort/Letters of Guarantee[5] pertaining to both State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities have declined by 17.0 percent to $6,560.42 million, as Letters of Comfort/Letters of Guarantee for certain loans were converted to guaranteed loans by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). These loans include: the $720 million Chancery Lane Project facility by UDeCOTT, the $420 million overdraft facility to meet WASA's working capital requirements, the US$60 million desalinated water project by WASA, the $66.04 million facility for the purchase of fifty (50) buses by the Public Transport Services Limited (PTSC), the $71.5 million loan for infrastructure projects to improve the Port at Port of Spain by Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, and the $45.3 million loan for works at Piarco International Airport by the Airport Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT).

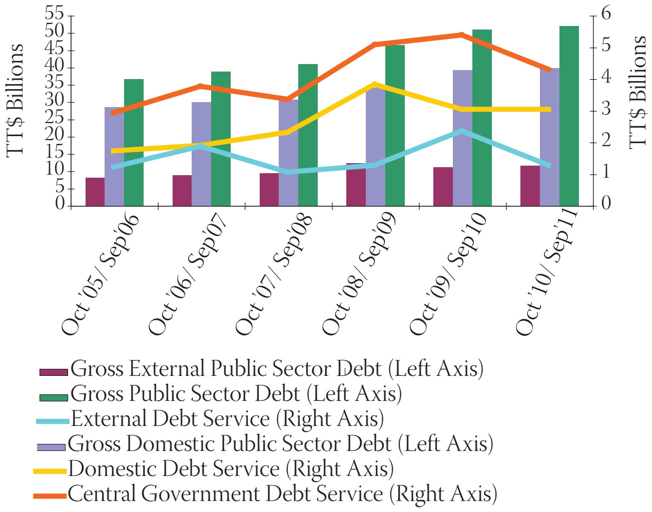
Given that there were no additional debt service obligations during the current fiscal period; Central Government Debt Service is expected to decline by 20.2 percent to $4,278.67 million.

Domestic Debt Service is however projected to increase by $2.28 million to $3,023.88 million. This accounts for 70.7 percent of total debt service obligations, compared to 56.4 percent in the previous comparative period. The projected increase in Domestic Debt Service is consequent upon the repayment of a $376 million Central Government Bond issued during fiscal 2001 and interest payments on existing loans amounting to $720.30 million.

External debt service is expected to fall by $1,085.59 million in fiscal 2010 to $1,254.78 million in the current fiscal period.

5 The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Finance and the Bankers Association of Trinidad and Tobago agreed that the Letter of Comfort now be referred to as Letter of Guarantee to be issued by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago pending the issuance of the official Guarantee from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Figure 13: Public Sector Debt and Debt Servicing



Source: Ministry of Finance

Trinidad and Tobago Credit Ratings

Trinidad and Tobago is currently rated by three international rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard and Poor's Ratings Services and the Caribbean-based Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS). The economy has had solid economic performances for many years, combined with improvements to the regulatory environment as well as firm commitments to savings through the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF). As such, the Republic continues to enjoy investment grade status.

Moody's Investors Service

Following its ratings review exercise in June 2011, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) maintained Trinidad and Tobago's ratings at Baa1 for Government Bonds in both foreign and local currency, with a stable outlook for the economy. In their latest report, Moody's cited the country's current high level of economic development, maintenance of a still low level of debt, strong external position and favorable institutional framework. The Trinidad and Tobago economy was also characterised by Moody's as having high institutional strength due to its strong consistent macroeconomic policies and its insistence on automatic fiscal savings within the HSF.

Moody's stable outlook for the economy was also predicated on comparably low levels of debt, however, the agency cautioned that a future positive outlook would be dependent

Box 3: Amendments to Borrowing Limits under the Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82, Development Loans Act, Chapter 71:04, and External Loans Act, Chapter 71:05

This Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82was first enacted in July 1969 and it prescribes a statutory limit on Guarantees to be provided by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for borrowings by wholly and majority-owned State Enterprises. It was necessary to increase the statutory limit under the Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82 in order to facilitate the conversion of existing Letters of Comfort to Government Guarantees, and to sufficiently accommodate planned borrowings by State Enterprises in the medium-term. Since its enactment, there have been eight (8) revisions to the statutory limits under the Act, from 1970 to 2011 which are listed in Table 1 below. The recent revision increased the statutory limit under the Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82, from $9 billion to $25 billion.

The Development Loans Act, Chapter 71:04, prescribes borrowings for the purpose of financing the general development of Trinidad and Tobago. The Act was first enacted in 1964 and since then there have been six (6) revisions to the statutory limits under the Development Loans Act, Chapter 71:04 as detailed in Table 2below.The current revision raised the limit from $20 billion to $30 billion.

The statutory limit under the External Loans Act, Chapter 71:05 was increased from $9 billion to $15 billion, to ensure that there is sufficient borrowing capacity to meet Government's external borrowing requirements over the medium-term. The initial limit set by the Act in 1967 was TT$50 million and in the subsequent years, the limit was reset seven (7) times. Details of the amendments to the External Loans Act, Chapter 71:05 since its enactment are outlined in Table 3.

Table 1: Change in statutory limit under the Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82 for the period 1970 to 2011 (TT$ Millions)		**Table 2: Change in the Borrowing Limit under the Development Loans Act, Chapter 71:04 for the period 1964 to 2011(TT$ Million, unless otherwise specified)**		**Table 3: Change in the Borrowing Limit under the External Loans Act, Chapter 71:05 for the period 1967 to 2011 (TT$ Million, or otherwise specified)**	
Year	**Change in Statutory limit**	**Year**	**Change in Borrowing Limit**	**Year**	**Change in Borrowing Limit**
1970	70.0	1964	US$30.0	1967	50.0
1972	120.0	1990	5,000.0	1972	75.0
1974	200.0	1994	7,500.0	1973	125.0
1976	400.0	1999	10,000.0	1977	1,000.0
1978	1,000.0	2002	13,000.0	1979	5,000.0
1979	5,000.0	2008	20,000.0	1989	6,000.0
2003	9,000.0	2011	30,000.0	1993	9,000.0
2011	25,000.0			2011	15,000.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 4: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History: 2005-2011 by Moody's Investors Service

Year	Outlook	Foreign Currency Ceiling				Government Bond Ratings	
		Bonds and Notes		Bank Deposits		Foreign Currency	Local Currency
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
July 2011	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
Jun 2009	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
Dec 2008	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
Oct 2007	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	P-2	Baa1	Baa1
Jul 2006	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	P-2	Baa1	...
May 2006	...	A2	P-1	...	...	...	...
Aug 2005	Stable	Baa2	P-3	Baa2	P-3	Baa2	...

Source: Moody's Investors Service

on stabilisation of government debt and speedy resolutions to the CLICO matter. Moreover, they underscored that consistent low levels of post crisis growth, as well as spiraling debt levels could pressure ratings downwards.

Trinidad and Tobago also compared favourably with other Baa rated sovereigns such as Bahamas, Mexico, Russia and Thailand, with higher GDP per capita and Current Account Balances than most of the countries in the grouping. Comparisons on debt levels and political environment were also favourable. Regionally, Trinidad and Tobago is rated high due to its vibrant energy sector and low reliance on the volatile tourism industry. However, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Barbados are the highest rated Caribbean islands, with the Bahamas (A3) and Barbados (Baa3) rated investment grade. Due to lower levels of reserves and lower fiscal savings, Trinidad and Tobago has lower ratings than other large energy exporters such as Oman (A1), Saudi Arabia (Aa3) and Kuwait (Aa2).

Standard and Poor's Ratings Services

In January 2011, Standard and Poor's Ratings Services (Standard and Poor's) reaffirmed its credit rating for the Trinidad and Tobago economy with a stable outlook. This rating was based on the economy's long-standing favourable political and macroeconomic environment and improved growth prospects in 2011, combined with a still low debt profile which minimises external vulnerability.

Long-term and short-term foreign currency instruments ratings were maintained at A and A-1, respectively. The economy was rated as stable following the agency's view that Government's Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited (CLICO) intervention would not erode the economy's balance sheet any further. Standard and Poor's also indicated that an upgrade would be consequent upon improvements in transparency and good governance, as well as the implementation of relevant regulations within the financial system and corresponding regulations and upgrades throughout the public sector. The agency further stated that any downgrade of the economy would be the result of fiscal deterioration and lags in restructuring government enterprises.

In August 2011, Standard and Poor's revised its methodology and assumptions for rating sovereign governments to encourage transparency and to respond to increasing

Table 5: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History: 2005 -2011 By Standard and Poor's Ratings Services

Year	Outlook	Foreign currency		Local currency	
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
August 2011	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Jan 2011	Stable	A	A-1	A+	A-1
Dec 2009	Stable	A	A-1	A+	A-1
April 2009	Negative	A	A-1	A+	A-1
August 2008	Stable	A	A-2	A+	A-1
Sept 2007	Positive	A-	A-2	A+	A-1
August 2006	Stable	A-	A-2	A+	A-1
July 2005	Stable	A-	A-2	A+	A-1

Source: Standard and Poor's Ratings Services

globalisation of markets as well as to incorporate factors observed during the recent financial crisis such as sovereign ties to the financial sector. This action lowered the local-currency sovereign credit rating to 'A/A-1' from 'A+/A-1,' while reaffirming ratings for foreign-currency. The lowered ratings reflect the economy's heavily managed exchange rate regime which limits monetary flexibility. Standard and Poor's also advised at the time, that the outlook for Trinidad and Tobago remains stable.

Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS)

In July 2011, Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) retained its CariAAA rating on both local and foreign currency debt obligations for Trinidad and Tobago, as well as its ttAAA rating on the Trinidad and Tobago national scale to the (notional) debt issue up to US$500 million by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This rating represents the highest level of creditworthiness that can be attained relative to other Caribbean islands.

According to CariCRIS, Trinidad and Tobago's ratings reflect the country's strong, resilient and well-diversified economic structure, as well as its strong external liquidity substantiated by low financing requirements and healthy net foreign reserve position. CariCRIS also credited sound fiscal flexibility, relatively low public debt and a relatively well-regulated financial system with stable monetary and exchange rate policies. The agency cautioned that the strength of the economy is tempered by high crime levels which can undermine investor confidence and negatively impact business activity leading to a high and increasing non-energy fiscal deficit and the increasing perception of corruption in public affairs.

Table 6: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History: 2007 – 2011 By CariCRIS:

Rating	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Regional scale foreign currency	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA
Regional scale local currency	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA	CariAAA
Trinidad and Tobago national scale	ttAAA	ttAAA	ttAAA	ttAAA	ttAAA

Source: Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS)

REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

Overview	**Capital Expenditure**
Cash Operations	**Capital Transfers from Central Government**
Current Transfers to State Enterprises and Public Utilities	

Overview

During the first half of fiscal 2011, operations of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector[1]recorded a deficit of $536.4 million. Public Utilities contributed a surplus of $236.8 million while State Enterprises posted a deficit of $773.2 million. For the first half of fiscal 2010, the deficit of by the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector was $2,240.1 million, which comprised a State Enterprises deficit of $2,572.0 million mitigated by a small surplus of $331.9 million by the Public Utilities.

Capital Transfers from the Central Government are estimated to increase by $60.6 million, reflecting loan principal repayments for programmes under the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

Current transfers from Government to State Enterprises and Public Utilities are however, expected to wane by $120.0 million and $188.3 million, respectively.

CASH OPERATIONS

Cash operations of the consolidated Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector recorded an operating surplus of $3,576.1 million during the first half of fiscal 2011, a $125.9 million reduction over the first half of the previous fiscal year.

Among the State Enterprises, a surplus of $4,087.3 million was recorded for cash operations for the first half of fiscal 2011, a 3.4 percent increase over the operating surplus of the corresponding period of 2010.

The first half of fiscal 2011 ended with the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Petrotrin), the National Gas Company (NGC) and Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited (Tringen) recording operating surpluses of $2,384.7 million, $1,410.4 million and $417.4 million, respectively. For NGC this operating surplus was consequent to the price of natural gas while Tringen's surplus was due to the prevailing price of ammonia. However, The Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company Limited (NPMC) amassed the largest operating deficit of the State Enterprises, amounting to $95.9 million.

Over the first half of fiscal 2010, Public Utilities recorded a deficit of $511.3 million with operating expenditures of $4,345.4 million and operating revenues of $3,834.1 million, tantamount to an increase of 14.3 percent in expenditure coupled with an increase of 8.0 percent in revenue. A deficit of $251.1 million was recorded in the previous corresponding period, by the end of March 2011, however, the deficit for this period had worsened considerably.

Among the Public Utilities, only the Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) registered a surplus of $546.6 million. Conversely, the Water and Sewage Authority (WASA) registered an operating deficit of $830.4 million, comprising 162.4 percent of the overall Public Utilities deficit.

CURRENT TRANSFERS TO STATE ENTERPRISES & PUBLIC UTILITIES

Current Transfers from Central Government for the period ended March 2011 amounted to $985.0 million, of this amount, State Enterprises received $98.1 million (10 %), and Public Utilities received $886.9 million (90 %). This denotes decreases by 55 percent and 17.5 percent for both recipients, respectively when compared to the previous corresponding period.

State Enterprises receiving transfers included the National Infrastructure Development Company Limited

1 Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector refers to the consolidation of the operations of seventeen (17) State Enterprises (which represent approximately 80.0 percent of the operations of State Enterprises) and six (6) Public Utilities.

(NIDCO) ($40.8 million); Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL) ($37.5 million); NPMC ($12.3 million), and the Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (VMCOTT) ($7.5 million).

WASA received $738.9 million, 83.3 percent of the total transfers to Public Utilities.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure by both State Enterprises and Public Utilities for the period October 2010 to March 2011 totalled $4,041.4 million; of this amount State Enterprises contribution amounted to $3,460.2 million.

NGC and Petrotrin invested $1,619.3 million and $1,540.9 million respectively. Major projects undertaken by NGC were, the North Eastern Offshore Pipeline (NEOP) ($609.1 million), Tobago Pipeline Project ($207.7 million), Pipeline to Union Estate ($40.6 million), and the Phoenix Park Valve Station Upgrade ($40.2 million). Petrotrin's major projects include Seismic Acquisition – Land Development Drilling at Trinmar Soldado, as well as the Gasoline Optimisation Programme (GOP), which accounted for 37.6 percent of the expenditure ($579.3 million) during the first half of fiscal 2011.

Capital expenditure by the Public Utilities amounted to $581.2 million for the first half of fiscal 2011; $243.6 million lower than that incurred for the first half fiscal 2010. TSTT and WASA recorded the most significant investments of $276.5 million and $168.8 million, respectively.

CAPITAL TRANSFERS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Capital Transfers from Central Government to the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector totalled $550.2 million for the first half of fiscal 2011, a 12.4 percent increase from the $489.6 million received in the previous corresponding period.

Public Utilities obtained $434.0 million for the first half of fiscal 2011, $341.4 million of which was apportioned to debt servicing. This was disbursed to WASA ($274.0 million), The Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT) ($102.7 million), the Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT) ($44.7 million) and the Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) ($12.7 million).

Of the $116.5 million in Capital Transfers to State Enterprises during the first half of fiscal 2011, NIDCO received the entire amount.

Table 7: Cash Statement of Operations of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector

	State Enterprises		Public Utilities		Total State Enterprises and Public Utilities	
(TT $ millions)	2010 Q2	2011 Q2	2010 Q2	2011 Q2	2010 Q2	2011 Q2
Operating Revenues	22,194.2	24,646.8	3,551.0	3,834.1	25,745.2	28,480.8
Operating Expenditures	18,241.1	20,559.4	3,802.1	4,345.4	22,043.2	24,904.8
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	3,953.1	4,087.3	-251.1	-511.3	3,702.0	3,576.1
Current Transfers from Central Gov't	218.1	98.1	1,075.2	886.9	1,293.3	985.0
Current Balance	1,568.8	2,481.9	676.5	368.1	2,245.3	2,849.9
Capital Expenditure	4,305.6	3,460.2	824.8	581.2	5,130.4	4,041.4
Capital Transfers from Central Gov't	101.0	116.5	388.6	434.0	489.6	550.2
Overall Balance	-2,572.0	-773.2	331.9	236.8	-2,240.1	-536.4
Financing	2,572.0	773.2	-331.9	-236.8	2,240.1	536.4
Net Foreign Financing	1,270.6	188.8	77.9	-36.6	1,348.4	152.2
Net Domestic Financing	1,301.4	584.4	-409.8	-200.2	891.7	384.3

1 *Table refers to fiscal years*

2 *State Enterprises refer to the consolidated operations of eleven (11) companies namely: National Maintenance Training & Security Co., National Gas Co., National Helicopter Services Ltd, National Petroleum Marketing Co., Petroleum Co. of Trinidad & Tobago, Trinidad & Tobago Mortgage Finance Co, Point Lisas Development Co., Solid Waste Mgmt Co. Ltd, Trinidad Nitrogen Co. Ltd, Urban Development Corp. of Trinidad & Tobago, and Vehicle Mgmt Corp. of Trinidad & Tobago*

3 *Public Utilities refer to the consolidated operations of six (6) companies namely: Airports Authority of Trinidad & Tobago, Port Authority of Trinidad & Tobago, Public Transport Service Corp., Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad & Tobago, Trinidad & Tobago Electricity Commission, and Water & Sewage Authority.*

THE MONETARY SECTOR

Monetary Conditions	**Capital Market Activity**
Central Bank Operations	**Non-Bank Financial Institutions**
Financial Sector Performance	

MONETARY CONDITIONS

During the ten month period ending July 31, 2011, monetary policy was conducted in an environment characterised by weak economic activity and relatively high inflation. In this environment, the Central Bank continued its accommodative monetary policy stance geared towards stimulating economic activity and supporting economic growth. The Bank reduced the Repurchase (or "Repo") rate[1] by 75 basis points between October 2010 and February 2011. The rate stood at 3 percent in September 2011.

In November 2010, the Central Bank, in order to keep liquidity at a manageable level, requested that commercial banks place $1 billion in an interest-bearing account at the Central Bank for a period of 18 months. Concurrently, existing commercial bank deposits in the Central Bank totalling $1 billion that were due to mature were rolled over for another year. Together with additional sales of foreign exchange by the Central Bank, commercial banks' reserve balances held at the Central Bank in excess of the statutory limit were reduced to a daily average of just around $1.4 billion in February 2011, compared to $2 billion in December 2010. The Central Bank has aided in liquidity absorption by selling US$385 million to authorised dealers.

Liquidity in the financial system declined sharply from $3.3 billion in October 2010 to $1 billion in April 2011 in the private sector. However, despite the fact that banks had lowered their lending rates, evidence suggests that they had also increased their lending criteria and that this, coupled with a general lack of confidence in the business sector, contributed to the continued subdued demand for credit by the private sector.

There were no bond issues by the Central Government in 2011; the last issue being a $794 million, 13 year, 5.95 percent fixed rate bond on April 20, 2010, which was geared towards financing Government's budgetary expenditure and also to assist in the removal of some of the liquidity from the financial system.

CENTRAL BANK OPERATIONS

Exchange Rates/Foreign Exchange Market

International energy prices rebounded in 2010 and remained fairly robust into 2011, rising to US$97.30/bbl in July 2011, compared to US$81.89/bbl in October 2010, and resulted in significant energy sector earnings and higher levels of conversions by several energy companies. Consequently, the supply of foreign currency provided by the energy sector and available to authorised dealers (specifically the commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions) increased to an estimated US$2.5 billion in 2010 from US$2.3 billion in 2009.

Despite higher foreign currency purchases from the market, the strong demand for foreign exchange spilled over into the first quarter of 2011, with the Central Bank selling US$385 million to authorised dealers compared to US$325 million in the previous corresponding period.

Between October 2010 and June 2011, purchases of foreign currency by authorised dealers from the general public increased by 11.7 percent from US$3,052.6 million to US$3,411.0 million and sales of foreign currency by authorised dealers to the general public rose by 10.9 percent to US$4,602.6 million, from US$4,151.9 million when compared to the same period a year earlier. The Central Bank funded the gap between sales and purchases by selling US$1,390.0 million in foreign currency to authorised dealers over the period. (Table 8).

1 This is the overnight rate at which commercial banks borrow and lend money to one another during the day, and consequently affects market interest rates.

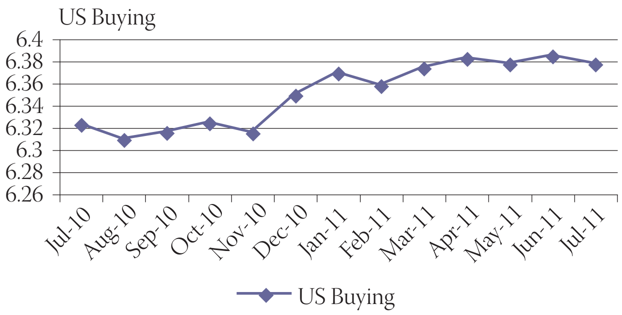
Table 8: Commercial Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' Foreign Currency Sales and Purchases (US$ Millions)

Period	Purchases from the Public	Sales to the Public	Net Sales to the Public	Purchases From the Central Bank
2009	3,808.2	5,637.2	1,828.9	1,899.1
2010	4,042.7	5,536.0	1,492.7	1,550.0
Oct 2009 – Jun 2010	3,052.6	4,151.9	1,099.4	1,180.0
Oct 2010 – Jun 2011	3,411.0	4,602.6	1,191.6	1,390.0

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

During the period October 2010 to July 2011, the weighted average buying rate for the United States dollar (US$) increased from TT$6.3242 per US$ in October 2010 fluctuating to TT$6.3775 per US$ in July 2011, compared with TT$6.3227 at the end of the previous corresponding period (see Figure 10).

Figure 14: Exchange Rates – Buying Rate (TT$ per US$)



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Money Supply and Commercial Banks' Deposits and Credits

Over the period October 2010 to April 2011, there was a shift in preference away from longer-term deposits toward more liquid transactional balances. Consequently, the growth rates of narrow money (M-1A) exceeded those of the broader measure of the money supply (M-2), which includes longer term deposits.

Narrow money (M-1A), defined as currency in active circulation plus demand deposits, expanded by 20.3 percent (year-on-year) in April 2011.This compared with an expansion of 15.2 percent in October 2010. Within the M-1A monetary aggregate, currency in active circulation increased by 10.2 percent in April 2011 from 9.9 percent in October 2010. The growth in demand deposits, the other component of M1-A, was more distinctive, with an increase of 22.6 percent in April 2011 as compared with 16.3 percent in October 2010.

The broader measure of the money supply (M-2), which comprises M-1A and quasi money (time and savings deposits), began to rise from December 2010 and recorded a year-on-year increase of 9.9 percent in April 2011 compared with 15.4 percent in October 2010. This can be attributed to the resurgence in savings deposits since December 2010 and which had grown by 13.7 percent in April 2011; notwithstanding that it is still below the 26.4 percent rate of expansion posted in October 2010. Conversely, time deposits contracted by 16.4 percent in March 2011 compared with a subtle growth of 1.1 percent in October 2010.

M-2*, comprising M-2 plus resident foreign currency deposits acquired by commercial banks, remained relatively unchanged in February 2011 and distinct from December 2009's substantial year-on-year increase of 25.1 per cent. The level of foreign currency deposits held in the domestic system continued to weaken, on a year-on-year basis, decreasing notably by 13.6 percent in March 2011, compared to an increase in excess of 20 percent a year earlier. This contraction is largely as a result of some energy sector companies shifting deposits from the domestic commercial banks.

As a result of weak domestic demand and stricter lending requirements, private sector credit offered by the consolidated financial system had been steadily declining since October 2010, but signs of recovery were exhibited with a 0.9 percent year-on-year increase in May 2011; a slight improvement over the 2.1 percent decline at the start of the period under review. However, the decline in commercial bank lending, recorded at 0.4 percent at the beginning of the fiscal year, had stabilised. This was apparent as total commercial bank credit grew by 1.7 percent on a year-on-year basis to May 2011. In contrast, private sector credit offered by the non-bank financial institutions[2] contracted on a year-on-year basis by 11.5 percent throughout the same period.

Among the major categories of private sector credit, the long-standing decline in business lending has not yet been reversed, recording a decline of 2.2 percent in May 2011; comparable to the decrease in October 2010. However, since the start of the fiscal year, consumer credit has improved posting a 4.7 percent expansion in May 2011, up from 1.1 percent in October 2010. Real estate mortgage lending improved throughout the period, increasing by 10.1percent in May 2011, up from the 6.9 percent growth recorded in October 2010.

Interest Rates

The Repo rate was reduced from 4.25 percent to 3 percent over the period September 2010 to September 2011. Consequently, commercial banks lowered their prime lending rates with the basic prime lending rate falling by 100 basis points to 8 percent in June 2011. Commercial banks' weighted average rates on new loans declined from 11.24 percent in October 2010 to 10.79 percent in February 2011.

Over the period September 2010 to March 2011, commercial banks' weighted average lending rate fell from 10.28 percent to 9.49 per cent, while the weighted average deposit rate fell from 0.97 percent to 0.72 percent. Between September and December 2010 the weighted average lending rate on all loans fell to 9.93 percent from 10.28 per cent. Furthermore, the weighted average rates on deposits fell from 0.97 percent to 0.85 percent over the same period. Consequently, the interest rate spread narrowed to a still considerable 9.09 percent in December 2010 from 9.31 percent in September and 10.05 percent in December 2009.

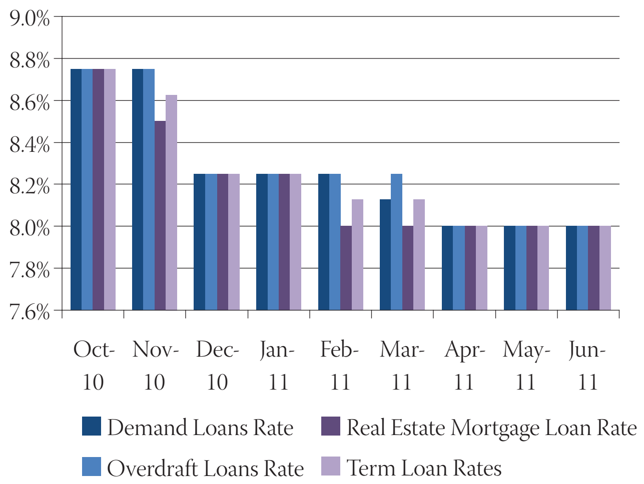
2 Non-bank financial institutions include trust and mortgage finance companies, and finance houses and merchant banks.

Conversely, there has been a resurgence in short term Treasury rates during the year. The three-month Treasury Bill discount rate, after falling to a historic low of 0.28 percent in October 2010, increased to 0.93 percent in July 2011. As a result of the rise in the domestic rate and the simultaneous decline in the equivalent US Treasury instrument, the spread between the Trinidad and Tobago and US Treasury Bill rates expanded from 0.15 percent in October 2010 to 0.87 percent in July 2011.

The discount rate on the six-month Treasury Bill increased significantly to 1.23 percent in May 2011 from 0.50 percent in October 2010. There has also been some upward movement on the longer end of the yield curve, though not as sharp as in the shorter term securities, as the yield on the benchmark ten-year Treasury bond rose slightly by 7 basis points over the period October 2010 to June 2011.

Also during this period the basic prime rate fell to 8 percent from 8.88 percent. The other lending rates for demand, overdraft, real estate mortgage and term all fell to 8 percent from 8.75 percent during this period. By the end of June 2011, the rate on ordinary savings decreased from 0.325 percent in October 2010 to 0.300 percent.

Figure 15: Commercial Banks Interest Rates



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Liquidity

Liquidity in the financial system over the review period, although lower than that of the previous corresponding period, remained fairly high. Commercial banks' reserves in excess of statutory requirements posted a monthly average of $1,720.4 million over the period October 2010 to June 2011 compared with $2,272.8 million in the corresponding period one year ago. The decline in the liquidity levels may be credited to a reduction in net domestic fiscal operations, which are the major source of liquidity, and which decreased by 23.4 percent to $9,236 million as compared to the corresponding period one year earlier.

In November 2010, in order to facilitate the removal of excess liquidity, the Central Bank requested that commercial banks place an aggregate of $1 billion in a fixed deposit account at the Central Bank for a period of 1.5 years. Furthermore, the Central Bank, via the sale of foreign exchange to authorised dealers, removed $8,803.8 million from the system.

The Central Bank also contributed to liquidity management through its open market operations. However, such open market operations could not be effectively utilised given that treasury bills and notes were outstanding at its statutory limit, which is currently set at $20 billion. Over the period October 2010 to July 2011 therefore, the Central Bank re-issued the maturing bills and notes so as to maintain the amount outstanding at or near the statutory limit.

FINANCIAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Capital Market Activity

Equities

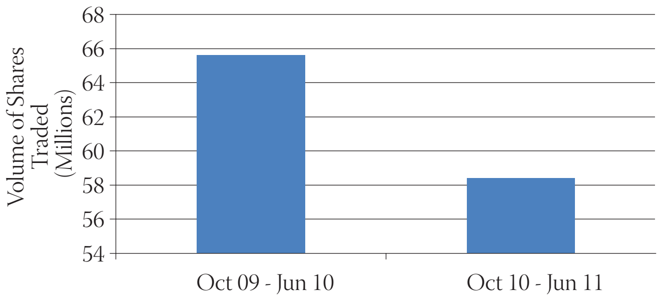
Over the period October 2010 to June 2011, activities on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Limited (TTSE) may be characterised as generally bullish. This was evidenced by a 15.6 percent increase in the Composite Price Index (1993 = 100) as compared to an increase of 5.1 percent for the corresponding period of the previous year. Further, both the All Trinidad and Tobago Index3 (1999 = 100) and the Cross Listed Index4 reported positive returns for the period, rising by 19.5 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

There were gains in five of the seven sub-indices, with the Non-banking, Banking and Manufacturing I5 sub-indices outperforming the overall market earning returns of 20.9 percent, 16.1 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively. However, both the Manufacturing II6and Property7fell by 17.1 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively.

The substantial improvement in the stock indices reflects an increase in the equity market capitalisation to $88.4 billion at the end of June 2011, compared to $76.1 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year; an increase of 16.2 percent. This increase was largely due to the 1 to 23.74432 rights issue by Sagicor Financial Corporation in May 2011.

Although there was an upward trend in the stock indices, trading activity decreased by 11 percent from a total of 65.6 million shares traded at the end of the same period the previous year to a total of 58.4 million shares traded at the end of June 2011. Despite the decrease in trading volume, market value increased from $675.4 million to $736.9 million (Figure 1).

Figure 16: Comparative Analysis – Volume of Shares Traded and Market Value



Bond Market

Between October 2010 and June 2011, there was a marked reduction in primary bond market activity, with only 4 primary market bonds, with a face value of $3,085.9 million, registered with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission, as compared to 19 bonds issued in the corresponding period one year before.

Up to the end of June 2011, the Central Government had not issued a bond, either by private placement or via the e-auction system at the Central Bank.

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3 The All Trinidad and Tobago Index comprises companies originating in Trinidad and Tobago.

4 The Cross Listed Index comprises companies originating outside of Trinidad and Tobago.

5 Manufacturing I includes Angostura Holdings Ltd., Guardian Media Ltd, National Flour Mills Ltd, One Caribbean Media Ltd, Unilever Caribbean Ltd and the West Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.

6 Manufacturing II includes Berger Paints Ltd, Flavorite Foods Ltd, Readymix (West Indies) Ltd and Trinidad Cement Ltd.

7 Property is Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

The public sector had been active however, with the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA), in April 2011, issuing a $1,335.9 million, twenty-year, 6.95 percent, fixed rate bond, via a private placement. In May 2011, the National Insurance Property Development Company Limited (NIPDEC) also raised a $750 million, nineteen year, 6.55 percent, fixed rate bond, via the e-auction system.

The tightening in liquidity in the domestic financial system was most likely responsible for the moderate rise in the yield curve. Nevertheless, the NIPDEC bond was oversubscribed and the issue yield came in at a lower coupon rate of 6.25 percent.

The other two (2) bonds registered were corporate bonds issued at a face value of $1,000 million.

Mutual Funds

There has been some growth in mutual funds under management8, as evidenced by the increase of 1.8 percent over the six month period, December 2010 – June 2011. At the end of June 2011, mutual funds under management stood at $36.3 billion compared to $35.6 billion at the end of December 2010.

The two major categories of mutual funds; income funds and equity funds registered mixed performances over the period, December 2010 to June 2011. Income funds under management grew by only 0.8 percent, whereas there was an increase of 9.1 percent in equity funds under management.

Funds under management in the growth and income segment of the mutual fund market increased by 24.6 percent at the end of June 2011 from the beginning of fiscal 2010/2011. First Citizens Bank Limited's (FCB) El Tucuche Fixed Income Fund had a growth of 41.6 percent at the end of June 2011. The Unit Trust Corporation's (UTC) Growth and Income Fund increased by 25.1 percent from $2.6 billion to $3.3 billion, for the fiscal year thus far.

However, funds under management in the money market segment of the mutual fund industry contracted by 0.2 percent at the end of June 2011. All the funds in this segment saw a reduction in their closing balances, except for the Unit Trust Corporation's (UTC) TT dollar denominated income fund, which rose by 7.2 percent to $10.5 billion at the end of June 2011 from the beginning of fiscal 2010/2011.

In terms of market share the UTC continues to dominate in both money market and growth and income funds, with 45.9 percent and 83.0 percent market share, respectively, as at the end of June 2011. This however, represented a fall in their overall market share in both categories from the previous year. A comparative analysis of the market share for both categories is represented in Figure 17.

Notwithstanding the strong demand for foreign currency and year-on-year increase of 167.6 percent in the US dollar Roytrin Income and Growth Fund, there was still an overall decline in US dollar denominated mutual funds of 6.5 percent with the Unit Trust Corporation (UTC) US Dollar Income Fund showing the largest year-on-year decline of 15.3 percent, as at the end of June 2011. TT dollar denominated funds, however, improved by 0.1 percent, on a year-on-year basis to June 2011.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Legislative Developments

A revised Insurance Bill and accompanying regulations, is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Finance.

The draft Credit Union Bill, which aims to ensure that credit unions in Trinidad and Tobago are on par with both domestic financial institutions and their foreign counterparts, is currently being reviewed by the Ministry of Finance and the Chief Parliamentary Council's Office.

The Occupational Pensions Act Committee (OPAC), formed in 2007, is currently engaged in discussions on the Occupational Pensions Plan Bill (OPPB) and is scheduled to be completed by the end of July 2011.

Government has approved policies for the strengthening of the insurance industry and the credit union sector. These are now being reviewed by the Central Bank.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism

The following are regulatory developments in Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorists Financing:

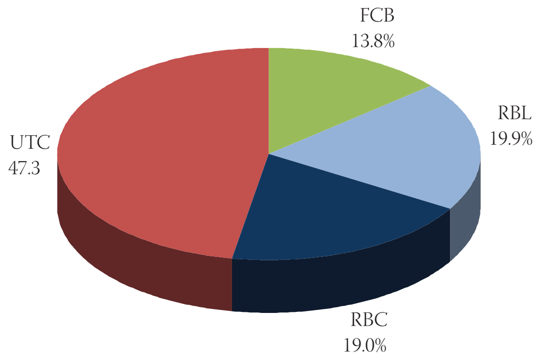
An Act to amend the Anti-Terrorism Act Chap 12:07 was assented to on June 24, 2011, and now requires, among other things, that the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) maintain a list of entities designated as terrorist entities by the Security

8 Funds under management refer to all funds collected by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, including funds managed by the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation, Roytrin, Republic Bank Limited and First Citizens Bank Limited

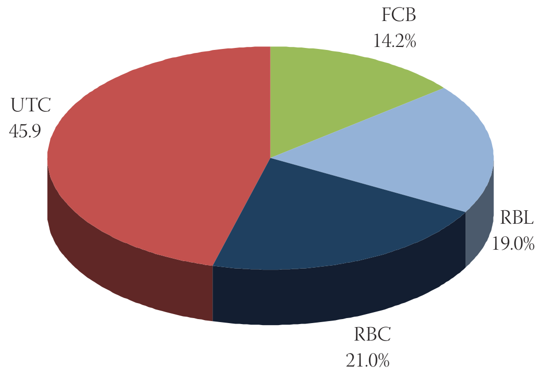
Figure 17: Comparative Analysis – Market Share

(a) Money Market – Market Share as at June 2010 vs. Market Share as at June 2011

June 2010

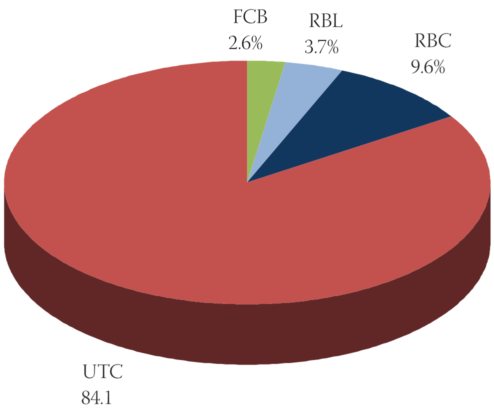


June 2011

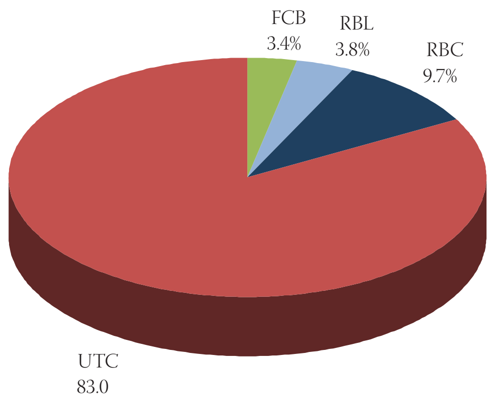


(b) Growth and Income –Market Share as at June 2010 vs. Market Share as at June 2011

June 2010



June 2011



Council of the United Nations and to circulate the list to financial institutions and listed businesses.

In February 2011, new regulations for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism which would apply to financial institutions and listed businesses were made.

The Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago Regulations were made by the Minister of Finance on February 10, 2011.

The Financial Obligation (Financing of Terrorism) Regulations were made by the Minister of National Security on February 4, 2011.

The draft framework for the licensing and regulation of money transmission and remittance business is currently under legal review.

The Central Bank circulated its revised draft Guidelines on Combating Anti Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, in April 2011, to the industry for review and comments.

In addition, Government has approved a policy governing the introduction of regulations for the recovery of supervisory fees and charges, in respect of Money Laundering, in accordance with Section 60 of the Central Bank Act as amended in 2008. The Office of the Chief Parliamentary Council is currently drafting the Regulations.

TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Balance of Payments
Heritage and Stabilisation Fund
Balance of Visible Trade

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The Balance of Payments (BOP) rebounded strongly for the period January to December 2010, occasioning a surplus of US$418.4 million from a deficit of US$712.6 million in the corresponding 2009 period. This surplus stemmed from an increase in the current surplus account from US$1,614.1 million in 2009 to US$3,842.0 million in 2010. However, the capital account deficit widened significantly from US$2,326.7 million in 2009 to US$3,423.6 million in 2010. **(Table 9)**

Current Account

The current account surplus of US$3,842.0 million at the end of calendar year 2010 resulted from an improved merchandise trade balance; ascribed to favorable demand from CARICOM countries and higher prices for local energy exports in tandem with substantial reductions in imports for capital goods, as activities in the construction sector remained relatively muted. **(Table 9).**

Capital Account

The capital account deficit grew by 47.1 percent from US$2,326.7 million in 2009 to US$3,423.6 million in 2010. Contributing to the widening capital account deficit was a 22.5 percent decline in net foreign direct investment from US$709.1 million in 2009 to US$549.4 million in 2010. Official borrowing which comprises all disbursements and amortisations of the Central Government was US$178.8 million in 2010 from negative US$160.2 million in 2009. Commercial bank assets held abroad increased to US$834.4 million in 2010 compared to an increase of US$675.0 million in 2009. **(Table 9)**

Foreign Reserves

Trinidad and Tobago's gross official reserves (GOR) grew by US$418.4 million in 2010 and accumulated further into 2011, reflecting an improvement over the US$728.7 million decline registered in 2009. The GOR stood at US$9,359.5 million by the end of September 2011, the equivalent of 11.7 months of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services. During the previous calendar period, the GOR reached US$9,070.0 million, equivalent to 13.1 months of prospective import cover. **(Table 9)**

HERITAGE AND STABILISATION FUND (HSF)

Government made two (2) deposits into the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund in fiscal 2010, US$103.8 million on June 30, 2010 and US$373.5 million on September 30, 2010. Petroleum-related prices in excess of the budgeted US$65.00 facilitated these transfers. In fiscal 2011, deposits to the HSF totalled US$2,890.0 million.

BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE

For the period October 2010 to March 2011, Trinidad and Tobago's balance of visible trade, which excludes intangibles such as trade in services, garnered TT$17,476.5 million, a 103.6 percent increase over the corresponding previous period. This was attributed mainly to persistent declines in monthly imports as both energy and non-energy sector exports gained traction. Total visible imports diminished to TT$15,665.2 by March 2011 from TT$22,644.4 in March 2010, representing a 30.8 percent decrease, stemming mainly from reductions in imported raw materials. The balance of trade in mineral fuels, UPA rebounded from a low of TT$354.5 in March 2010 to TT$1,749.3 million, increasing almost five-fold by March 2011, due perhaps to lags in recording. Trade in mineral fuels non-UPA, however, paled in comparison with a 68.4 percent decrease. **(Appendix 28)**

Table 9: Summary Balance of Payments (US$ million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009r	2010p
Current Account	7,270.5	5,364.3	8,518.8	1,614.1	3,842.0
Merchandise	7,700.2	5,721.4	9,064.4	2,202.1	4,700.6
Services	450.9	546.4	609.7	381.7	435.7
Income	(935.8)	(963.7)	(1,202.2)	(996.7)	(1,348.7)
Transfers	55.2	60.2	46.9	27.0	54.4
Capital Account	(6,151.7)	(3,823.2)	(5,813.3)	(2,326.7)	(3,423.6)
Official	(563.7)	(270.3)	(992.7)	(160.2)	178.8
State Enterprises	(10.7)	(10.5)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(10.7)
Private Sector (including net errors & omissions)	(5,577.3)	(3,542.4)	(4,809.9)	(2,155.8)	(3,591.7)
Overall Surplus/Deficit	1,118.8	1,541.1	2,705.5	(712.6)	418.4
Memo items:					
*Gross Official	5,133.6	6,673.4	9,380.2	8,651.5	9,070.0
Reserves					
Import Cover (months)	7.7	8.1	11.3	11.9	13.1

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
r: Revised e: Estimated
*Net Heritage and Stabilisation Fund
2010p reflects January to September

CARICOM Trade

Between October 2010 and March 2011, Trinidad and Tobago's balance of trade with CARICOM countries decreased by 39.4 percent, from $7,271.8 million to $4,403.6 million as compared to the corresponding 2009/2010 period. The decline in trade was primarily due to a 49.4 percent reduction in exports of petroleum products from $6,311.0 million for the October 2009 to March 2010 period to $3,190.2 in the comparable 2010/2011 period. This decline was however, not offset by a significant 22.9 percent increase in exports excluding petroleum. Overall, the balance of trade excluding petroleum products increased by 24.7 percent (from $1,028.8 million recorded for the first half of fiscal 2010 to $1,282.5 million for the first half of fiscal 2011).

CARICOM/Canada Trade Negotiations

The CARICOM/Canada Trade and Economic Development Agreement is designed to replace the current CARIBCAN (one-way preferential) agreement, which expires in December 2011 and, at present, provides the mechanism under which CARICOM trades with Canada.

Negotiations on the new agreement began formally in November 2009 with the third round concluding in April 2011. In this round, CARICOM submitted its proposals on several matters including proposals for agriculture and fishing, technical barriers to trade, facilitation of the movement of business people, dispute settlement, and development cooperation. The region also submitted proposals on specific sectors of particular importance to the Caribbean such as, tourism, culture, information and communication technologies and energy. During these sessions, salient aspects of a programme of work to facilitate a fourth round of negotiations were agreed.

The main objective of Trinidad and Tobago's participation in negotiations is to further our national trade development agenda which includes, market access for locally produced goods exported to Canada, expanding the agreement to include trade in services and investment, providing for settlement of disputes and solidifying development support and funding for the adjustment to liberalisation. These negotiations are expected to conclude in 2011, with the intent that Trinidad and Tobago exports to Canada continue to benefit from duty free access.

APPENDIX 1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT CONSTANT (2000) PRICES /TT$ MILLIONS

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**89,874.3**	**92,334.0**	**89,306.3**	**89,285.1**	**88,060.8**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**36,709.5**	**36,600.3**	**37,526.9**	**38,268.5**	**38,281.4**
Exploration and Production	20,305.4	20,059.2	20,425.3	20,795.9	20,322.1
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	9,524.1	10,012.8	10,639.1	11,079.6	11,548.7
Petrochemicals	4,094.7	3,979.8	4,325.8	4,289.7	4,252.1
Service Contractors	901.4	668.0	266.5	198.4	232.4
Distribution	1,854.5	1,851.6	1,852.5	1,877.1	1,886.2
Asphalt Production	29.4	28.9	17.7	27.8	39.9
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**52,389.2**	**54,974.2**	**51,279.8**	**49,354.7**	**48,884.3**
Agriculture excluding Sugar	**344.5**	**347.2**	**313.9**	**308.8**	**314.9**
Agriculture and Sugar	**475.1**	**511.4**	**345.9**	**554.1**	**531.6**
Export Agriculture	7.5	6.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Domestic Agriculture	337.0	340.4	309.3	304.3	310.5
Sugar:	130.6	164.2	32.0	245.3	216.7
Sugar refineries	(113.6)	(113.0)	(116.4)	0.0	0.0
Cane farming and cultivation	18.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Distilleries	225.5	275.3	146.5	243.4	216.7
Manufacturing [1]	**7,326.4**	**7,626.9**	**7,734.6**	**7,856.0**	**7,933.5**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	3,150.0	3,413.9	3,608.8	3,751.1	3,877.0
Textile, Garments & Footwear	134.2	161.7	169.0	182.0	192.9
Printing, Publishing etc.	829.8	802.7	717.9	669.5	631.7
Wood & Related Products	173.3	173.8	184.2	176.7	273.7
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	1,314.8	1,244.4	1,211.5	1,245.2	1,254.7
Assembly Type and Related Industries	1,397.7	1,417.5	1,343.4	1,299.4	1,153.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	326.6	412.9	499.8	532.1	550.5
Services	**44,587.7**	**46,835.9**	**43,199.3**	**40,944.6**	**40,419.2**
Electricity and Water	1,230.6	1,267.2	1,270.6	1,271.7	1,239.2
Construction and Quarrying	7,068.6	7,386.0	6,863.2	4,913.1	4,523.7
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	10,828.6	11,889.9	9,370.4	8,281.2	7,575.0
Hotels and Guest Houses	258.3	218.4	213.3	188.0	176.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	6,502.6	7,051.7	6,948.4	6,858.0	7,043.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	11,669.5	12,032.6	11,491.7	12,421.1	12,950.9
Government	4,099.3	4,168.0	4,097.3	4,005.0	3,945.4
Education & Cultural Services	1,786.7	1,717.3	1,785.7	1,802.0	1,800.7
Personal Services	1,143.5	1,104.8	1,158.7	1,204.5	1,164.7
FISIM[3]	(3,163.3)	(3,072.2)	(3,079.3)	(2,847.7)	(2,804.8)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	3,938.9	3,831.7	3,578.9	4,509.6	3,699.9

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT CONSTANT (2000) PRICES /PERCENTAGE CHANGE/

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**4.8**	**2.7**	**(3.3)**	**(0.02)**	**(1.4)**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**1.7**	**(0.3)**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**0.03**
Exploration and Production	1.4	(1.2)	1.8	1.8	(2.3)
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	3.4	5.1	6.3	4.1	4.2
Petrochemicals	(2.3)	(2.8)	8.7	(0.8)	(0.9)
Service Contractors	0.8	(25.9)	(60.1)	(25.6)	17.1
Distribution	5.6	(0.2)	0.05	1.3	0.5
Asphalt Production	35.5	(1.7)	(38.8)	57.1	43.5
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**7.6**	**4.9**	**(6.7)**	**(3.8)**	**(1.0)**
Agriculture Excluding Sugar	**6.8**	**0.8**	**(9.6)**	**(1.6)**	**2.0**
Agriculture and Sugar	**21.8**	**7.6**	**(32.4)**	**60.2**	**(4.1)**
Export Agriculture	33.9	(9.3)	(32.4)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Domestic Agriculture	6.3	1.0	(9.1)	(1.6)	2.0
Sugar:	93.5	25.7	(80.5)	666.6	(11.7)
Sugar refineries	0.9	0.5	(3.0)	100.0	0.0
Cane farming and cultivation	(60.5)	(89.8)	0.00	0.00	(100.0)
Distilleries	67.3	22.1	(46.8)	66.1	(11.0)
Manufacturing [1]	**16.3**	**4.1**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.0**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	22.4	8.4	5.7	3.9	3.4
Textile, Garments & Footwear	2.7	20.5	4.5	7.7	6.0
Printing, Publishing etc.	19.3	(3.3)	(10.6)	(6.7)	(5.6)
Wood & Related Products	25.5	0.3	6.0	(4.1)	54.9
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	5.6	(5.4)	(2.6)	2.8	0.8
Assembly Type and Related Industries	12.1	1.4	(5.2)	(3.3)	(11.3)
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	21.6	26.4	21.0	6.5	3.5
Services	**6.1**	**5.0**	**(7.8)**	**(5.2)**	**(1.3)**
Electricity and Water	6.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	(2.6)
Construction and Quarrying	7.1	4.5	(7.1)	(28.4)	(7.9)
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	3.3	9.8	(21.2)	(11.6)	(8.5)
Hotels and Guest Houses	0.4	(15.4)	(2.3)	(11.9)	(6.1)
Transport, Storage & Communication	6.0	8.4	(1.5)	(1.3)	2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	10.4	3.1	(4.5)	8.1	4.3
Government	3.2	1.7	(1.7)	(2.3)	(1.5)
Education & Cultural Services	0.7	(3.9)	4.0	0.9	(0.1)
Personal Services	7.0	(3.4)	4.9	4.0	(3.3)
FISIM[3]	18.5	(2.9)	0.2	(7.5)	(1.5)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	7.3	(2.7)	(6.6)	26.0	(18.0)

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT CONSTANT (2000) PRICES /PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION/

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**40.8**	**39.6**	**42.0**	**42.9**	**43.5**
Exploration and Production	22.6	21.7	22.9	23.3	23.1
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	10.6	10.8	11.9	12.4	13.1
Petrochemicals	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
Service Contractors	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
Distribution	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Asphalt Production	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**58.3**	**59.5**	**57.4**	**55.3**	**55.5**
Agriculture Excluding Sugar	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Agriculture and Sugar	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Export Agriculture	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Domestic Agriculture	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sugar:	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.3	0.2
Sugar refineries	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.00	0.00
Cane farming and cultivation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Distilleries	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing [1]	**8.2**	**8.3**	**8.7**	**8.8**	**9.0**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4
Textile, Garments & Footwear	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Printing, Publishing etc.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Wood & Related Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Assembly Type and Related Industries	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Services	**49.6**	**50.7**	**48.4**	**45.9**	**45.9**
Electricity and Water	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Construction and Quarrying	7.9	8.0	7.7	5.5	5.1
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	12.0	12.9	10.5	9.3	8.6
Hotels and Guest Houses	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport, Storage & Communication	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.9	14.7
Government	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Education and Cultural Services	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Personal Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
FISIM[3]	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(3.2)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.2

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT MARKET PRICES (CURRENT PRICES) /TT$ MILLIONS/

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**136,952.5**	**175,287.2**	**124,358.8**	**132,960.6**	**143,880.7**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**61,634.1**	**89,100.3**	**46,091.8**	**58,374.7**	**65,130.5**
Exploration and Production	32,962.4	51,696.5	23,227.2	27,423.8	27,589.8
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	10,327.8	13,048.9	8,704.7	9,025.1	10,982.3
Petrochemicals	9,643.1	11,992.2	7,267.4	14,168.2	18,342.7
Service Contractors	4,253.4	5,742.4	3,278.9	2,475.6	2,817.3
Distribution	4,353.8	6,483.8	3,527.2	5,158.7	5,262.8
Asphalt Production	93.6	136.5	86.4	123.3	135.6
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**74,660.9**	**85,344.6**	**78,579.4**	**74,595.3**	**78,627.3**
Agriculture Excluding Sugar	**501.2**	**559.9**	**559.2**	**674.3**	**715.7**
Agriculture and Sugar	**509.0**	**640.7**	**739.3**	**869.3**	**926.5**
Export Agriculture	10.9	10.0	7.5	7.4	7.0
Domestic Agriculture	490.3	549.9	551.7	666.9	708.7
Sugar:	7.8	80.8	180.1	195.1	210.8
Sugar refineries	(29.4)	5.1	(7.3)	0.0	0.0
Cane farming and cultivation	22.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0
Distilleries	14.7	72.2	183.9	191.6	210.8
Manufacturing [1]	**7,216.8**	**7,042.6**	**5,991.5**	**5,657.1**	**6,572.7**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,731.2	2,883.3	2,973.1	3,094.6	3,148.9
Textile, Garments & Footwear	135.9	121.8	124.9	126.4	116.3
Printing, Publishing etc.	764.9	814.0	712.3	459.6	453.6
Wood & Related Products	191.5	218.9	230.2	220.9	344.5
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	1,551.3	1,502.8	1,245.6	1,187.6	1,195.0
Assembly Type and Related Industries	1,496.8	1,053.8	168.2	(38.2)	675.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	345.2	448.0	537.2	606.3	639.2
Services	**66,935.1**	**77,661.3**	**71,848.6**	**68,068.9**	**71,128.1**
Electricity and Water	1,534.4	1,526.3	1,777.9	1,809.7	1,851.9
Construction and Quarrying	11,309.8	14,476.5	13,726.5	9,410.5	8,814.0
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	16,925.1	21,140.0	17,934.9	17,942.1	17,845.2
Hotels and Guest Houses	461.1	399.2	400.8	361.6	379.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	7,641.8	6,983.4	7,217.3	7,104.6	7,452.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	15,561.8	15,681.3	14,453.8	14,812.5	15,904.1
Government	9,038.3	12,495.1	11,163.5	11,201.0	13,194.3
Education and Cultural Services	3,015.4	3,478.9	3,544.5	3,631.8	3,947.9
Personal Services	1,447.4	1,480.6	1,629.4	1,795.1	1,738.1
FISIM[3]	(4,677.8)	(5,090.7)	(5,459.6)	(5,812.5)	(5,721.8)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	5,335.3	5,933.0	5,147.2	5,803.1	5,844.7

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT MARKET PRICES (CURRENT PRICES) /PERCENTAGE CHANGE

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**18.1**	**28.0**	**(29.1)**	**6.9**	**8.2**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**13.1**	**44.6**	**(48.3)**	**26.6**	**11.6**
Exploration and Production	2.2	56.8	(55.1)	18.1	0.6
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	26.9	26.3	(33.3)	3.7	21.7
Petrochemicals	16.1	24.4	(39.4)	95.0	29.5
Service Contractors	19.4	35.0	(42.9)	(24.5)	13.8
Distribution	97.3	48.9	(45.6)	46.3	2.0
Asphalt Production	58.1	45.8	(36.7)	42.7	10.0
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**22.9**	**14.3**	**(7.9)**	**(5.1)**	**5.4**
Agriculture Excluding Sugar	**10.2**	**11.7**	**(0.1)**	**20.6**	**6.1**
Agriculture and Sugar	**(22.6)**	**25.9**	**15.4**	**17.6**	**6.6**
Export Agriculture	60.3	(8.3)	(25.0)	(2.0)	(4.8)
Domestic Agriculture	9.5	12.2	0.3	20.9	6.3
Sugar:	(96.2)	935.9	122.9	8.3	8.1
Sugar refineries	(150.1)	117.3	(243.1)	100.0	0.0
Cane farming and cultivation	(35.3)	(84.4)	0.00	(1.3)	(100.0)
Distilleries	(86.5)	391.2	154.7	4.2	10.00
Manufacturing [1]	**12.0**	**(2.4)**	**(14.9)**	**(5.6)**	**16.2**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	14.9	5.6	3.1	4.1	1.8
Textile, Garments & Footwear	0.1	(10.4)	2.5	1.2	(8.0)
Printing, Publishing etc.	14.8	6.4	(12.5)	(35.5)	(1.3)
Wood & Related Products	25.6	14.3	5.2	(4.0)	56.0
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	3.3	(3.1)	(17.1)	(4.7)	0.6
Assembly Type and Related Industries	12.8	(29.6)	(84.0)	(122.7)	1,868.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	22.0	29.8	19.9	12.9	5.4
Services	**24.7**	**16.0**	**(7.5)**	**(5.3)**	**4.5**
Electricity and Water	56.3	(0.5)	16.5	1.8	2.3
Construction and Quarrying	31.9	28.0	(5.2)	(31.4)	(6.3)
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	12.2	24.9	(15.2)	0.04	(0.5)
Hotels and Guest Houses	4.1	(13.4)	0.4	(9.8)	5.0
Transport, Storage & Communication	82.5	(8.6)	3.3	(1.6)	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	16.6	0.8	(7.8)	2.5	7.4
Government	29.3	38.2	(10.7)	0.3	17.8
Education and Cultural Services	8.7	15.4	1.9	2.5	8.7
Personal Services	12.8	2.3	10.0	10.2	(3.2)
FISIM[3]	27.9	8.8	7.2	6.5	(1.6)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	23.4	11.2	(13.2)	12.7	0.7

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT MARKET PRICES (CURRENT PRICES) /PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION/

SECTOR	2007	2008e	2009re	2010e	2011p
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**45.0**	**50.8**	**37.1**	**43.9**	**45.3**
Exploration and Production	24.1	29.5	18.7	20.6	19.2
Refining (Incl Atlantic LNG)	7.5	9.5	6.4	6.6	8.0
Petrochemicals	7.0	6.8	5.8	10.7	12.7
Service Contractors	3.1	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.0
Distribution	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.7
Asphalt Production	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NON-PETROLEUM INDUSTRY	**54.5**	**48.7**	**63.2**	**56.1**	**54.6**
Agriculture Excluding Sugar	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Agriculture and Sugar	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**
Export Agriculture	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Domestic Agriculture	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sugar:	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar refineries	(0.02)	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00
Cane farming and cultivation	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Distilleries	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing [1]	**5.3**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.6**
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Textile, Garments & Footwear	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing etc.	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Wood & Related Products	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Assembly Type and Related Industries	1.1	0.6	0.1	(0.03)	0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Services	**48.9**	**44.3**	**57.8**	**51.2**	**49.4**
Electricity and Water	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction and Quarrying	8.3	8.3	11.0	7.1	6.1
Distribution and Restaurants[2]	12.4	12.1	14.4	13.5	12.4
Hotels and Guest Houses	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	5.6	4.0	5.8	5.3	5.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate etc.	11.4	8.9	11.6	11.1	11.1
Government	6.6	7.1	9.0	8.4	9.2
Education and Cultural Services	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Personal Services	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
FISIM[3]	(3.4)	(2.9)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.0)
Add: VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.1

Source: Central Statistical Office
1/ Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
2/ Excludes distribution of petroleum products.
3/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
e: estimate re: revised p: provisional

APPENDIX 7

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATORY DRILLING AND DOMESTIC CRUDE PRODUCTION

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATORY DRILLING							
	Oct '05/ Sep '06	**Oct '06/ Sep '07**	**Oct '07/ Sep '08**	**Oct '08/ Sep '09**	**Oct '09/ Sep '10**	**Oct '09/ Jun '10**	**Oct '10/ Jun '11p**
Total Depth Drilled*	160.1	186.4	164.7	53.7	73.6	55.6	58.1
Land	70.4	86.1	58.3	24.6	19.2	10.4	36.4
Marine	89.8	100.3	106.4	29.1	54.4	45.2	21.6
Development Drilling*	126.8	146.5	119.7	49.0	60.1	44.7	55.4
Exploratory Drilling*	**33.3**	**39.8**	**45.0**	**4.7**	**13.5**	**10.9**	**2.7**
NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLED							
	Oct '05/ Sep '06	**Oct '06/ Sep '07**	**Oct '07/ Sep '08**	**Oct '08/ Sep '09**	**Oct '09/ Sep '10**	**Oct '09/ Jun '10**	**Oct '10/ Jun '11p**
No. of Wells Drilled	110	119	116	30	30	21	56
Development	**99**	**105**	**104**	**29**	**27**	**19**	**56**
Exploratory	11	14	12	1	3	2	0
DOMESTIC CRUDE AND CONDENSATE PRODUCTION							
	Oct '05/ Sep '06	**Oct '06/ Sep '07**	**Oct '07/ Sep '08**	**Oct '08/ Sep '09**	**Oct '09/ Sep '10**	**Oct '09/ Jun '10**	**Oct '10/ Jun '11p**
TOTAL CRUDE AND CONDENSATE							
Millions of Barrels	54.1	45.4	42.4	39.7	37.9	28.5	28.4
Millions of Cubic Metres	8.6	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.5
Land (%)	15.9	18.5	20.6	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.4
Marine (%)	84.1	81.5	79.4	78.5	78.2	78.2	78.6
CRUDE PRODUCTION							
Millions of Barrels	45.5	35.2	31.7	29.2	26.6	20.0	20.5
Millions of Cubic Metres	7.2	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.2
CONDENSATE PRODUCTION							
Millions of Barrels	8.6	10.2	10.7	10.5	11.3	8.5	7.9
Millions of Cubic Metres	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs
r: Revised p: Provisional
* ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF METRES

APPENDIX 8

NATURAL GAS AND LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION

	Oct '05/ Sep '06	Oct '06/ Sep '07	Oct '07/ Sep '08	Oct '08/ Sep '09	Oct '09/ Sep '10	Oct '09/ Jun '10	Oct '10/ Jun '11p
Natural Gas Production (MMCM)[1]	39,296	41,250	42,240	42,396	45,171	33,782	33,034
NATURAL GAS UTILISATION (MMCM)[1]							
Fuel use[2]	9,747	10,699	10,929	10,284	11,171	8,327	8,630
Processed	8,148	8,124	7,994	7,706	8,734	6,529	6,316
Vented	1,057	874	921	1,152	1,853	1,348	1,328
Gas Re-injected	1,886	1,570	1,975	1,919	1,918	1,409	805
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)	238	342	264	265	316	231	224
Liquefied Natural Gas[3]	18,220	19,641	20,159	20,477	21,180	15,938	15,731
LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)							
Production[4] (Trillion Btu)[6]	633.6	689.4	737.0	759.2	766.1	573.4	575.2
Exports[5] (Trillion Btu)[6]	639.2	700.9	736.2	752.6	772.1	581.9	574.8

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs
1 Million Cubic Metres
2 Includes oil companies and refinery use, non-oil companies and Atlantic fuel
3 Refers to input of natural gas into LNG Trains
4 Refers to output of LNG from LNG Trains
5 Not all LNG produced within a period is exported during the same period, since some LNG may be stored for export later.
6 Trillions of British Thermal Units
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 9
PETROCHEMICALS PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS /TONNES '000/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06	Oct '06/ Sep '07	Oct '07/ Sep '08	Oct '08/ Sep '09	Oct '09/ Sep '10	Oct '09/ Jun '10	Oct '10/ Jun '11p
NITROGENEOUS FERTILISERS							
AMMONIA							
Production	5,120.5	5,277.5	5,045.0	5,179.7	5,655.2	4,319.4	4,018.6
Exports	4,698.2	4,738.3	4,691.9	4,759.4	5,180.8	3,883.1	3,600.2
UREA							
Production	714.4	720.6	630.0	714.1	701.7	536.7	547.4
Exports	702.4	707.6	619.0	682.2	692.0	501.3	489.9
METHANOL							
Production	5,763.9	6,035.0	6,037.8	5,653.9	6,128.2	4,595.2	4,494.5
Exports	5,816.6	5,911.4	5,857.8	6,238.8	6,089.9	4,525.9	4,530.3

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 10
STEEL PRODUCTION /TONNES '000/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06	Oct '06/ Sep '07	Oct '07/ Sep '08	Oct '08/ Sep '09	Oct '09/ Sep '10	Oct '09/ Jun '10	Oct '10/ Jun '11p
DIRECT REDUCED IRON							
Production	2,201.8	1,986.9	2,004.4	950.1	1,783.2	1,304.3	1,263.5
Exports	1,340.2	1,218.7	1,299.5	533.4	1,052.0	752.1	772.0
Local Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billets							
Production	747.6	624.1	566.7	370.6	579.7	433.8	449.7
Exports	117.4	57.1	108.9	134.4	165.7	130.8	100.9
Local Sales	75.2	72.9	73.8	46.9	37.1	34.1	32.8
Wire Rods							
Production	534.8	484.3	406.8	178.3	333.3	235.5	313.8
Exports	490.4	424.8	366.0	159.1	282.0	192.6	278.7
Local Sales	43.5	52.3	54.4	37.7	35.2	27.9	25.9

Source: ArcelorMittal Point Lisas Ltd.
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 11

CHANGE IN PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS /PERCENTAGE CHANGE/

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Jan - Aug 2010*	Jan - Aug 2011*
	Weights							
INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES								
All Items (Base Year = 2003)	**1,000**	**8.3**	**7.9**	**12.0**	**7.0**	**10.6**	**15.8**	**2.7**
Core	820	3.6	4.4	6.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.8
Food	180	23.2	17.4	25.9	12.7	22.1	37.1	5.6
Transport	167	1.7	3.9	3.0	6.6	11.3	12.1	0.6
Housing	262	2.9	4.2	5.6	4.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7
		2006r	**2007r**	**2008r**	**2009r**	**2010**	**Jan '10/ Mar '10****	**Jan '11/ Mar '11****
INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY								
All workers/ all industries (Base Year = 1995)	**1,000**	**7.7**	**11.1**	**7.0**	**12.9**	**4.7**	**-2.6**	**-2.8**
Non-Energy	**553**	**13.4**	**13.4**	**7.7**	**19.4**	**17.4**	**4.3**	**-5.6**
Food Processing	111	-13.2	20.3	20.0	-4.0	1.6	-4.8	-6.4
Drink and Tobacco	42	33.4	43.4	20.0	18.6	12.7	-6.7	-9.3
Textiles, garments and Footwear	5	8.2	4.3	26.2	13.4	41.7	4.8	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	24	25.5	22.0	-11.1	-0.4	-7.8	-10.7	-4.2
Wood and Related Products	7	-4.0	8.7	30.1	20.4	1.6	-21.8	-2.4
Chemicals	65	-6.1	-7.4	-4.0	4.6	8.3	-13.1	-3.1
Assembly Type & Related Products	74	26.5	-6.9	-13.3	61.4	27.7	25.3	-5.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14	-11.2	-8.5	4.7	21.6	3.9	2.4	3.9
Electricity	97	1.6	8.2	-6.3	-3.3	35.4	36.9	1.8
Water	86	1.5	-2.6	-1.3	-11.4	-18.8	-13.8	-5.8
Energy	**447**	**1.8**	**14.9**	**37.5**	**5.0**	**-5.0**	**-8.9**	**8.6**
Petrochemicals	52	2.6	44.0	-7.9	2.8	3.5	1.3	-11.1
Exploration and Production of Oil and Natural Gas	74	13.1	60.1	1.4	11.1	-13.0	-4.0	5.2
Oil & Natural Gas Refining	321	1.4	11.0	43.8	4.9	-5.2	-9.7	10.0
INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS								
All workers/ all industries (Base Year = 1995)	**1,000**	**8.2**	**2.7**	**11.7**	**8.5**	**10.8**	**5.2**	**2.7**

Source: Central Statistical Office
* Calendar Year-to-date
** Refers to change in January - March period, versus the October - December period
r: Revised

APPENDIX 12

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (MID-YEAR)

	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*p
TOTAL POPULATION	1,294,494	1,297,944	1,303,188	1,308,587	1,310,106	1,317,714	1,325,402
% change	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
TOTAL MALE	649,189	650,919	653,549	656,257	657,018	660,822	664,677
% change	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
TOTAL FEMALE	645,305	647,025	649,639	652,330	653,088	656,892	660,725
% change	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
Dependency Ratio (%)	48	48	48	48	47	47	-
Non Institutional Pop.15 yrs and over	979,000	978,300	980,900	987,000	991,100	996,900	-
Labour Force**	623,700	625,200	622,400	626,600	621,000	619,000	-
Persons Employed	574,000	586,200	522,500r	597,700	588,400	582,200	-
Persons Unemployed	49,700	39,100	34,600	29,000	32,600	36,800	-
Participation Rate (%)	63.7	63.9	63.4r	63.5	62.7	62.1	-
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.9	-
Births per 1,000 persons	13.80	13.70	13.95	14.12	15.25	15.40	15.21
Deaths per 1,000 persons	7.74	7.69	7.60	7.70	7.68	7.68	7.06
Crude Natural Growth Rate per 1,000	6.06	6.01	6.35	6.42	7.57	7.72	8.15

Source: Central Statistical Office
* Figures based on 2000 census
** Figures based on CSSP estimates
p: Provisional
r: Revised

APPENDIX 13
MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION BY AGE

	2004p	2005p	2006p	2007p	2008p	2009p	2010p	2011p
Total Population	1,290,646	1,294,494	1,297,944	1,303,188	1,308,587	1,310,106	1,317,714	1,325,402
NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION								
ALL AGES								
Under 15	327,104	328,080	328,954	330,283	331,651	332,036	333,965	335,913
15-19	141,579	142,001	142,380	142,955	143,547	143,714	144,548	145,392
20-24	114,489	114,830	115,136	115,601	116,080	116,215	116,890	117,572
25-29	98,769	99,064	99,328	99,729	100,142	100,258	100,841	101,429
30-34	94,258	94,539	94,791	95,174	95,569	95,680	96,235	96,797
35-39	104,871	105,184	105,464	105,890	106,329	106,452	107,070	107,695
40-44	92,396	92,671	92,918	93,293	93,680	93,789	94,333	94,884
45-49	76,498	76,726	76,931	77,242	77,562	77,652	78,103	78,558
50-54	63,832	64,022	64,193	64,452	64,719	64,794	65,170	65,551
55-59	47,540	47,681	47,808	48,002	48,201	48,256	48,537	48,820
60-64	37,940	38,053	38,155	38,309	38,468	38,512	38,736	38,962
65 and over	91,370	91,642	91,887	92,258	92,640	92,748	93,286	93,831

Source: Central Statistical Office
Figures based on 2000 census

APPENDIX 14
LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS (CSSP ESTIMATES) /HUNDREDS ('00)/

	2009									2010								
	Apr - Jun			Jul - Sep			Oct - Dec			Jan - Mar			Apr - Jun			Jul - Sep		
	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %	Lab Force	Emp	Unemp Rate %
Total Labour Force	6,243	5,925	5.1	6,161	5,802	5.8	6,135	5,826	5.1	6,146	5,735	6.7	6,084	5,789	4.8	6,208	5,843	5.9
Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	267	260	2.6	228	219	3.9	222	216	2.7	213	209	1.9	184	184	0.0	240	236	1.7
Sugar	6	3	50.0	3	3	0.0	5	4	40.0	5	2	80.0	4	0	100.0	3	0	100.0
Petroleum and gas	200	182	9.0	214	197	7.9	215	206	4.2	208	190	8.7	194	188	3.1	178	173	2.8
Construction	1,205	1,076	10.7	1,226	1,090	11.1	1,149	1,034	10.1	1,071	915	14.6	1,000	900	10.1	1,088	935	14.1
Wholesale/ Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	1,161	1,096	5.6	1,094	1,018	7.0	1,140	1,072	6.0	1,178	1,091	7.4	1,201	1,151	4.2	1,105	1,048	5.2
Transport, Storage & Comm.	418	412	1.4	378	370	2.4	362	352	2.5	412	397	3.6	398	382	4.0	398	385	3.3
Finance, Insurance Real-Estate & Bus Services	507	494	2.6	534	518	3.0	469	459	2.1	477	455	4.6	520	497	4.2	579	556	4.0
Community Social & Personal Services	1,861	1,813	2.6	1,831	1,755	4.2	1,932	1,860	3.8	1,978	1,889	4.5	1,970	1,901	3.5	1,969	1,892	3.9
Electricity & Water	76	73	3.9	84	82	2.4	68	66	1.5	64	64	0.0	66	63	6.1	86	80	7.0
Other Manufacturing	513	489	4.7	545	529	3.1	545	530	2.9	525	512	2.5	534	510	4.5	545	521	4.2
Other Mining & Quarrying	10	10	0.0	14	14	0.0	13	13	0.0	10	10	0.0	9	9	0.0	5	5	0.0
Not stated	20	19	10.0	9	8	22.2	14	14	0.0	5	2	60.0	4	4	0.0	14	13	14.3

Source: Central Statistical Office

APPENDIX 15
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	5.4881	5.6632
2002	6.1746	6.2473	3.8622	4.0202	9.1236	9.4925	5.7305	5.9724
2003	6.2314	6.2952	4.3681	4.5563	9.9840	10.4059	6.8813	7.2050
2004	6.2440	6.2990	4.7107	4.9058	11.1953	11.6742	7.5991	7.9244
2005	6.2319	6.2996	5.0866	5.2849	11.1559	11.6325	7.6171	7.8818
2006	6.2495	6.3122	5.4430	5.6765	11.3205	11.8324	7.7099	8.0479
2007	6.2735	6.3282	5.7744	6.0402	12.2988	12.8852	8.4340	8.7985
2008	6.2234	6.2891	5.7929	6.0553	11.2925	11.8596	8.9702	9.3865
2009	6.2735	6.3259	5.4486	5.6911	9.6108	10.0982	8.5720	8.9903
2010	6.3203	6.3757	6.0640	6.3055	9.6020	10.0445	8.2547	8.5878
2009								
October	6.3114	6.3618	5.9081	6.1662	9.9828	10.4681	9.1441	9.5972
November	6.3129	6.3547	5.8764	6.1096	10.2434	10.7480	9.2253	9.6322
December	6.3360	6.3702	5.9252	6.1476	10.0707	10.5308	9.0295	9.4731
2010								
January	6.3199	6.3737	5.9929	6.2286	10.0319	10.4980	8.8557	9.2578
February	6.3052	6.3747	5.8814	6.1271	9.7188	10.2005	8.4815	8.8614
March	6.3262	6.3741	6.1031	6.3086	9.3817	9.7989	8.4423	8.7821
April	6.3202	6.3749	6.2130	6.4403	9.5419	9.9295	8.3774	8.6647
May	6.3120	6.3710	6.0084	6.2450	9.1274	9.5459	7.8683	8.1604
June	6.3197	6.3687	6.0106	6.2475	9.1774	9.5639	7.6147	7.8695
July	6.3227	6.3759	5.9872	6.2101	9.5061	9.8982	7.9625	8.2544
August	6.3090	6.3662	6.0073	6.2404	9.7288	10.1854	8.0585	8.3319
September	6.3154	6.3722	6.0318	6.2785	9.6642	10.0840	8.1233	8.4236
October	6.3242	6.3706	6.1188	6.3804	9.8196	10.2911	8.6067	8.9812
November	6.3149	6.3815	6.1584	6.4393	9.8802	10.4221	8.4502	8.8527
December	6.3492	6.4026	6.2202	6.4858	9.6787	10.1528	8.1998	8.5948
2011								
January	6.3693	6.4291	6.3119	6.5836	9.8508	10.2960	8.3251	8.6966
February	6.3577	6.4192	6.3438	6.6357	10.0430	10.4867	8.5149	8.8967
March	6.3735	6.4232	6.4286	6.6949	10.0856	10.5384	8.7122	9.1079
April	6.3822	6.4242	6.5586	6.8309	10.1758	10.6486	8.9994	9.3605
May	6.3775	6.4250	6.5120	6.7725	10.2127	10.6683	8.9482	9.3347
June	6.3845	6.4293	6.4381	6.6877	10.1061	10.6002	8.9773	9.3516

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

APPENDIX 16

MONEY SUPPLY /TT$ MILLIONS/

Period Ending	Currency in Circulation	Demand Deposits (adj)	Savings Deposits (adj)	Time Deposits (adj)	Foreign Currency Deposits* (adj)	Narrow Money (M1)	Broad Money (M2)
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
2005	2,425.40	9,890.70	9,967.30	5,729.00	7,362.30	12,316.10	28,012.40
2006	2,654.40	10,853.50	11,523.70	7,828.40	10,505.50	13,507.90	32,859.90
2007	3,182.80	11,939.30	13,001.70	9,186.10	11,923.50	15,122.10	37,309.90
2008	3,433.70	13,226.00	13,830.60	11,680.20	16,112.70	16,659.70	42,170.50
2009	3,850.00	19,310.30	17,702.60	12,681.50	22,930.10	23,160.30	53,544.40
2010	4,242.40	21,040.70	19,953.30	10,981.40	18,926.30	25,283.10	56,217.70
2009							
July	3,616.90	12,639.70	15,023.70	12,942.30	19,193.10	16,256.60	44,222.60
August	3,627.70	13,924.20	15,250.40	12,288.00	19,171.50	17,551.90	45,090.20
September	3,582.40	16,393.60	15,209.20	11,835.20	19,844.80	19,976.10	47,020.50
October	3,721.90	17,501.30	15,645.10	11,507.40	19,814.00	21,223.20	48,375.80
November	3,775.00	19,190.60	15,878.50	11,771.60	20,896.60	22,965.50	50,615.60
December	3,850.00	19,310.30	17,702.60	12,681.50	22,930.10	23,160.30	53,544.40
2010							
January	3,811.10	17,544.60	18,090.30	13,058.20	23,367.20	21,355.70	52,504.20
February	3,847.70	17,424.20	18,347.70	12,910.90	22,264.10	21,271.90	52,530.40
March	3,872.70	18,212.80	18,200.20	12,993.80	21,856.10	22,085.50	53,279.50
April	3,929.90	17,441.80	18,485.40	12,384.30	20,544.40	21,371.70	52,241.40
May	4,003.40	17,405.80	18,836.30	12,639.50	20,732.30	21,409.10	52,885.00
June	3,915.80	19,133.60	18,896.80	12,773.30	20,549.20	23,049.40	54,719.40
July	4,010.20	17,672.60	19,146.40	12,692.50	19,434.10	21,682.80	53,521.70
August	3,964.90	18,432.50	19,131.40	12,388.90	20,083.10	22,397.40	53,917.70
September	3,928.20	20,173.10	19,464.30	12,113.60	17,920.50	24,101.30	55,679.20
October	4,089.90	20,357.90	19,772.50	11,622.30	18,616.60	24,447.70	55,842.60
November	4,078.10	20,131.80	19,857.50	11,375.10	18,770.00	24,209.90	55,442.50
December	4,242.40	21,040.70	19,953.30	10,981.40	18,926.30	25,283.10	56,217.70
2011							
January	4,147.50	20,508.40	20,001.70	11,147.40	19,181.90	24,655.80	55,805.00
February	4,302.20	20,424.00	20,388.50	11,047.40	18,665.40	24,726.30	56,162.20
March	4,263.20	22,381.10	20,600.90	10,864.20	18,885.60	26,644.40	58,109.50
April	4,307.40	20,902.50	21,013.70	10,817.90	18,828.10	25,209.90	57,041.50
May p	4,338.20	21,579.30	20,868.90	10,546.20	19,282.80	25,917.60	57,332.70

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
* Foreign Currency Deposits includes – Foreign Currency Deposits at the Commercial Banks &Non Banks
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 17
COMMERCIAL BANKS' LIQUID ASSETS /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Reserve Position			Deposits at the Central Bank				
Period Ending	Required Reserves	Cash Reserves	Deposit Liabilities (adj.)	Cash Reserves	Special Deposits	Total Deposits	Local Cash in Hand	Treasury Bills
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	2,055.1	2,121.6	18,682.7	2,121.6	660.9	2,782.5	596.8	60.2
2005	2,601.9	3,672.5	23,653.6	3,672.5	1,000.0	4,672.5	566.0	415.1
2006	3,087.8	3,626.6	28,070.9	3,626.6	2,061.4	5,688.0	906.0	561.5
2007	3,625.4	3,928.0	32,958.2	3,928.0	2,158.6	6,086.6	1,022.5	567.4
2008	6,416.7	8,352.7	37,745.3	8,352.7	2,252.4	10,605.1	1,051.9	819.7
2009	8,055.7	10,110.7	47,386.5	10,110.7	4,447.7	14,558.5	1,004.0	1,001.2
2010	8,896.9	10,634.3	52,334.7	10,634.3	5,546.7	16,181.0	800.0	1,055.6
2009								
July	7,019.4	8,525.8	41,290.6	8,525.8	2,324.4	10,850.2	596.5	688.3
August	7,128.9	9,056.8	41,934.7	9,056.8	2,336.6	11,393.4	618.9	623.7
September	7,228.6	10,598.6	42,521.2	10,598.6	2,348.4	12,946.9	726.7	1,057.8
October	7,457.8	11,536.0	43,869.4	11,536.0	2,377.4	13,913.3	545.7	955.9
November	7,712.8	10,412.7	45,369.4	10,412.7	4,407.4	14,820.1	631.1	1,095.3
December	8,055.7	10,110.7	47,386.5	10,110.7	4,447.7	14,558.5	1,004.0	1,001.2
2010								
January	8,376.7	10,360.4	49,274.7	10,360.4	4,485.5	14,845.8	539.0	972.3
February	8,335.5	9,993.9	49,032.4	9,993.9	4,480.6	14,474.5	585.1	941.0
March	8,384.2	10,193.6	49,318.8	10,193.6	4,486.4	14,680.0	783.9	1,035.5
April	8,405.6	10,104.7	49,444.7	10,104.7	4,488.9	14,593.6	603.7	1,035.0
May	8,287.9	10,766.6	48,752.4	10,766.6	4,475.0	15,241.6	662.6	940.6
June	8,477.4	11,850.8	49,867.1	11,850.8	4,497.3	16,348.1	777.6	854.7
July	8,539.6	10,838.1	50,232.9	10,838.1	4,504.7	15,342.8	740.7	934.2
August	8,473.6	11,441.5	49,844.7	11,441.5	4,496.9	15,938.4	724.7	956.6
September	8,651.0	11,628.0	50,888.2	11,628.0	4,517.8	16,145.8	798.0	1,037.9
October	8,751.9	12,719.8	51,481.8	12,719.8	4,529.6	17,249.4	679.1	1,025.9
November	8,857.4	10,344.4	52,102.4	10,344.4	5,542.0	15,886.5	843.5	866.9
December	8,896.9	10,634.3	52,334.7	10,634.3	5,546.7	16,181.0	800.0	1,055.6
2011								
January	8,946.0	10,633.8	52,623.5	10,633.8	5,552.5	16,186.2	664.0	800.0
February	8,896.9	10,445.6	52,334.7	10,445.6	5,546.7	15,992.3	598.3	799.9
March	8,905.5	10,832.5	52,385.3	10,832.5	5,547.7	16,380.2	822.6	109.1
April	9,051.6	9,727.2	53,244.7	9,727.2	5,564.9	15,292.1	819.3	79.1
May	9,034.1	10,045.0	53,141.8	10,045.0	5,562.8	15,607.8	801.8	195.1
June p	8,993.6	12,449.0	52,903.5	12,449.0	5,558.1	18,007.1	847.9	186.6

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 18
COMMERCIAL BANKS' DOMESTIC CREDIT /TT$ MILLIONS/

Period Ending	Central Government Credit	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Credit	Year on Year Percentage Change in Private Sector
2001	2,686.23	2,276.57	15,552.39	20,515.19	3.6
2002	2,705.52	2,166.71	16,890.04	21,762.27	8.6
2003	3,114.68	1,404.36	18,405.79	22,924.83	9.0
2004	2,756.60	1,541.67	22,242.89	26,541.16	20.8
2005	3,646.87	3,292.84	26,956.58	33,896.29	21.2
2006	2,627.38	2,702.26	31,333.70	36,663.34	16.2
2007	2,834.66	4,119.82	37,635.23	44,589.71	20.1
2008	3,350.35	4,501.36	43,103.79	50,955.50	14.5
2009	7,943.89	7,327.72	41,244.64	56,516.25	-4.3
2010	9,696.90	7,723.20	39,933.10	57,353.20	-3.2
2009					
July	4,385.99	5,644.35	41,950.84	51,981.18	2.9
August	4,740.46	5,300.89	42,243.80	52,285.15	2.3
September	5,166.38	5,725.95	41,123.44	52,015.77	-1.5
October	4,664.43	6,822.77	40,513.22	52,000.42	-3.4
November	6,056.32	6,836.29	40,547.52	53,440.13	-5.7
December	7,943.89	7,327.72	41,244.64	56,516.25	-4.3
2010					
January	7,216.46	7,129.05	40,648.57	54,994.08	-5.8
February	7,846.99	6,953.28	40,769.62	55,569.89	-5.0
March	8,137.90	7,253.99	40,554.61	55,946.50	-5.8
April	7,988.10	7,335.10	40,468.75	55,791.95	-6.9
May	7,973.63	7,556.04	39,858.73	55,388.40	-8.9
June	8,551.70	7,560.30	39,345.70	55,457.70	-6.3
July	8,800.60	7,295.30	39,367.60	55,463.50	-6.2
August	10,241.80	7,565.10	39,859.30	57,666.20	-5.6
September	9,990.30	7,826.20	39,980.50	57,797.00	-2.8
October	9,883.00	7,712.70	39,833.60	57,429.30	-1.7
November	10,658.30	7,574.80	40,085.10	58,318.20	-1.1
December	9,696.90	7,723.20	39,933.10	57,353.20	-3.2
2011					
January	9,935.50	7,921.10	40,079.50	57,936.10	-1.4
February	10,460.70	8,080.60	40,102.40	58,643.70	-1.6
March	11,061.20	7,870.70	40,439.50	59,371.40	-0.3
April	10,629.80	8,296.70	40,315.90	59,242.40	-0.4
May p	10,295.60	8,175.10	40,083.30	58,554.00	0.6

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 19
COMMERCIAL BANKS' INTEREST RATES

Period Ending	Basic Prime Rate	Prime Loan Rates: Term	Demand	Overdraft	Real Estate Mortgage	Savings Ordinary	Special	Deposits: 3 Month	3 to 6 Month	6 to 12 Month
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	11.50	11.25	11.50	11.50	12.50	2.03	3.00	3.06	3.54	4.19
2004	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	1.78	2.53	2.65	3.30	3.55
2005	9.00	9.06	9.00	9.06	9.31	1.46	2.38	2.65	3.06	3.51
2006	11.06	10.25	10.56	11.06	11.06	1.46	2.39	2.68	3.11	3.69
2007	11.75	10.63	11.75	11.75	11.75	1.46	2.39	2.90	3.36	3.88
2008	12.25	12.31	12.25	12.31	12.00	1.88	2.39	3.35	3.86	4.06
2009	12.13	12.06	12.25	12.19	11.63	1.25	1.74	2.23	2.82	3.25
2010	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.37	0.70	0.90	1.64
2009										
October	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	9.90	0.58	0.95	1.29	1.73	2.23
November	10.75	11.00	10.75	10.75	9.90	0.58	0.95	1.29	1.73	2.23
December	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.90	0.58	0.88	1.08	1.48	2.23
2010										
January	9.75	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	0.45	0.73	0.88	1.18	1.78
February	9.63	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.40	0.69	0.75	1.14	1.78
March	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.64	0.70	1.10	1.78
April	9.50	9.63	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.39	0.70	0.90	1.78
May	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.39	0.70	0.90	1.78
June	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.64	0.70	1.10	1.78
July	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.38	0.35	0.70	0.94	1.51
August	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.33	0.35	0.55	0.83	1.51
September	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.33	0.29	0.55	0.78	1.45
October	8.88	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	0.33	0.23	0.55	0.79	1.33
November	8.75	8.63	8.75	8.75	8.50	0.33	0.25	0.55	0.79	1.33
December	8.38	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.33	0.25	0.55	0.79	1.33
2011										
January	8.38	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.33	0.31	0.50	0.79	1.33
February	8.25	8.13	8.25	8.25	8.00	0.30	0.26	0.50	0.79	1.33
March	8.25	8.13	8.13	8.25	8.00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.79	1.33
April	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.79	1.33
May	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.79	1.33
June p	4.04	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.79	1.35

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 20

SECONDARY MARKET ACTIVITIES

Period Ending	Number of Transactions	Volume of Shares Traded (Mn)	Market Value ($Mn)	Composite Index (Period End)
2001	6,609	122.2	1,045.0	434.2
2002	8,092	96.6	1,060.3	545.6
2003	16,690	409.6	2,303.2	694.1
2004	36,078	311.2	3,015.8	1,074.6
2005	32,316	193.5	3,918.1	1,067.4
2006	20,772	218.9	2,463.2	969.2
2007	17,733	119.4	2,138.1	982.0
2008	22,053	134.9	2,191.1	842.9
2009	9,884	76.9	1,474.2	765.3
2010	8,496	76.7	864.5	835.6
2009				
July	754	7.0	81.2	786.1
August	730	9.7	178.5	783.7
September	708	5.2	71.4	787.5
October	852	9.6	71.6	787.7
November	914	5.0	82.1	775.4
December	651	4.4	67.0	765.3
2010				
January	718	7.9	50.7	767.2
February	782	6.0	59.0	801.4
March	978	11.6	129.2	817.7
April	613	6.3	42.8	825.1
May	774	9.8	132.6	832.4
June	686	5.0	40.4	827.2
July	606	7.0	50.3	818.8
August	684	7.0	52.3	816.5
September	450	3.3	36.1	821.7
October	721	3.5	104.8	816.9
November	817	4.4	58.1	829.2
December	667	4.9	108.0	835.6
2011				
January	716	4.4	46.2	881.2
February	849	6.8	102.1	876.2
March	704	3.3	45.5	872.1
April	802	7.9	170.7	898.3
May	942	16.3	46.2	926.4
June	762	6.9	55.1	950.1

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange

APPENDIX 21

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06	Oct '06/ Sep '07	Oct '07/ Sep '08r	Oct '08/ Sep '09r	Oct '09/ Sep '10r	Oct '10/ Sep '11p
Total Revenue and Grants	**38,910.9**	**40,064.4**	**56,847.8**	**39,044.8**	**43,862.9**	**45,018.5**
Recurrent Revenue	38,906.9	40,034.8	56,810.3	38,993.4	43,632.0	44,731.9
of which: Oil Revenue *	24,440.8	22,781.1	29,910.0	15,772.7	17,844.9	18,125.2
Tax Revenue	35,084.0	35,601.1	51,689.5	32,536.6	37,074.4	39,299.0
Non-Tax Revenue	3,822.9	4,433.7	5,120.8	6,456.8	6,557.6	5,432.9
Capital Receipts	2.6	6.6	22.4	31.0	230.9	42.8
Grants	1.2	4.8	15.1	20.4	0.0	243.8
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	**37,084.8**	**39,796.1**	**53,873.3**	**45,730.8**	**46,701.4**	**52,966.5**
Recurrent Expenditure	32,219.5	31,134.7	43,738.8	36,683.4	40,302.2	44,817.8
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	4,865.3	8,661.4	10,134.5	9,047.4	6,399.2	8,148.7
Current Account Balance	**6,687.4**	**8,900.1**	**13,071.5**	**2,310.0**	**3,329.8**	**-85.9**
Overall Surplus/(Deficit)	**1,826.1**	**268.3**	**2,974.5**	**-6,686.0**	**-2,838.5**	**-7,948.0**
Financing Requirements	**-1,826.1**	**-268.3**	**-2,974.5**	**6,686.0**	**2,838.5**	**7,948.0**
External Financing (net)	-410.8	753.8	796.7	33.0	-754.1	379.1
Domestic Financing (net)	-1,415.3	-1,022.1	-3,771.2	6,653.0	3,592.6	7,568.9

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance
r : revised
p : provisional
* Oil Revenue consists of Taxes from Oil Companies, 15 percent Withholding Tax, Royalties on Oil and Gas, Shares of Profits from Oil Companies under Production Sharing Contracts, Oil Imposts, Signature Bonuses- Competitive Bidding and Unemployment Levy (Oil)

APPENDIX 22

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06r	Oct '06/ Sep '07r	Oct '07/ Sep '08r	Oct '08/ Sep '09r	Oct '09/ Sep '10r	Oct '10/ Sep '11p
Total Revenue and Grants	**38,910.6**	**40,064.4**	**56,847.8**	**39,044.8**	**43,862.9**	**45,018.5**
Recurrent Revenue	**38,906.6**	**40,034.8**	**56,810.3**	**38,993.4**	**43,632.0**	**44,731.9**
Tax Revenue	**35,084.0**	**35,601.1**	**51,689.5**	**32,536.6**	**37,074.4**	**39,299.0**
Non-Tax Revenue	**3,822.6**	**4,433.7**	**5,120.8**	**6,456.8**	**6,557.6**	**5,432.9**
Taxes on Income & Profits	**27,444.7**	**27,113.0**	**41,325.2**	**23,996.0**	**27,516.4**	**30,858.5**
of which:-						
Companies	21,580.4	21,003.1	33,301.4	17,051.0	20,463.8	22,776.4
Oil	17,614.8	16,206.2	25,657.3	11,880.9	13,834.4	13,989.0
Other	3,965.6	4,796.9	7,644.1	5,170.1	6,629.5	8,787.3
Individuals	3,153.3	3,239.2	4,291.1	4,267.0	4,467.4	5,066.6
Withholding Taxes	813.2	1,175.0	887.2	1,178.5	880.5	1,241.1
Health Surcharge	168.4	170.2	195.7	186.0	184.9	215.1
Business Levy	150.4	138.2	232.7	198.8	205.7	211.7
Unemployment Fund	1,311.3	1,111.1	1,970.0	801.2	989.0	1,000.6
Green Fund	267.7	276.2	447.1	313.5	325.1	347.0
Taxes on Property	**82.5**	**99.9**	**102.5**	**92.9**	**44.1**	**32.2**
Land & Buildings	64.4	83.7	83.8	71.4	22.1	10.3
Taxes on Goods and Services	**5,272.2**	**6,042.1**	**7,716.8**	**6,429.0**	**7,436.8**	**6,126.7**
of which:-						
Excise Duties	575.4	613.6	6,389.1	5,147.2	6,032.3	4,673.4
VAT	4,184.1	4,829.0	650.4	626.9	705.1	706.4
Motor Vehicle Taxes & Duties	248.8	338.5	369.5	327.4	375.5	391.9
Taxes on International Trade	**1,888.9**	**2,044.7**	**2,194.6**	**1,828.6**	**1,905.5**	**2,101.1**
of which:-						
Import Duties	1,831.4	2,004.2	2,169.3	1,828.2	1,904.7	2,101.1
Departure Tax	52.6	38.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other						
Stamp Duties	395.7	301.4	350.4	190.1	171.6	180.5
Non-Tax Revenue	**3,822.9**	**4,433.7**	**5,120.8**	**6,456.8**	**6,557.6**	**5,432.9**
of which: -						
Royalty on Oil	1,680.3	1,682.7	2,085.8	1,743.3	1,900.5	1,979.0
Profits: Non-Financial Enterprises	857.3	738.8	581.5	1,464.1	1,165.1	1,255.9
Profits: Financial Enterprises	180.0	752.0	1,662.6	1,080.6	921.5	488.9
Interest Income	276.7	82.2	70.8	147.6	170.8	27.7
Administrative Fees and Charges	397.4	353.4	325.1	493.1	419.9	576.5
Capital Receipts	**2.8**	**24.8**	**22.4**	**31.0**	**230.9**	**42.8**
Grants	**1.2**	**4.8**	**15.1**	**20.4**	**0.0**	**243.8**

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance
r : revised
p : provisional

APPENDIX 23

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06r	Oct '06/ Sep '07r	Oct '07/ Sep '08r	Oct '08/ Sep '09r	Oct '09/ Sep '10r	Oct '10/ Sep '11p
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	**37,084.8**	**39,796.1**	**53,873.3**	**45,730.8**	**46,701.4**	**52,966.5**
Recurrent Expenditure	**32,219.5**	**31,134.7**	**43,738.8**	**36,683.4**	**40,302.2**	**44,817.8**
Wages and Salaries	**5,455.6**	**6,221.3**	**6,946.9**	**6,620.3**	**6,711.0**	**7,288.0**
Goods & Services	**3,843.1**	**4,283.8**	**5,002.4**	**6,023.0**	**6,441.2**	**6,858.9**
Interest Payments	**2,453.3**	**2,698.1**	**2,967.3**	**3,499.9**	**3,290.3**	**3,767.3**
of which:-						
Domestic	1,852.5	2,094.0	2,329.6	2,955.3	2,846.1	3,343.5
Foreign	600.8	604.1	637.7	544.6	444.2	423.8
Subsidies & Transfers	20,467.5	17,931.5	28,822.2	20,540.2	23,859.7	26,903.6
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	**4,865.3**	**8,661.4**	**10,134.5**	**9,047.4**	**6,399.2**	**8,148.7**
of which:-						
Development Programme (PSIP)	1,844.4	4,117.9	4,302.8	3,549.2	3,009.3	3,360.9
Infrastructure Development Fund	3,023.0	3,683.4	5,329.6	4,952.9	3,348.4	4,051.8
GATE	250.0	458.0	450.0	633.5	625.0	625.0
Acquisition of Foreign Fixed Assets	-	-	75.6	33.5	71.2	159.6
Net Lending	-271.1	-39.2	-23.5	-121.7	-29.7	-48.6

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance
r : revised
p : provisional

APPENDIX 24

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCING TRANSACTION /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06r	Oct '06/ Sep '07r	Oct '07/ Sep '08r	Oct '08/ Sep '09r	Oct '09/ Sep '10r	Oct '10/ Sep '11p
TOTAL FINANCING	**-1,826.1**	**-268.3**	**-2,974.5**	**6,686.0**	**2,838.5**	**7,948.0**
NET EXTERNAL	**-410.8**	**753.8**	**796.7**	**33.0**	**-754.1**	**379.1**
External Borrowings	195.2	2,010.2	1,201.9	444.0	1,142.0	987.9
Capital Repayments	-606.0	-1,256.4	-405.2	-411.0	-1,896.1	-608.8
NET DOMESTIC	**-1,415.3**	**-1,022.1**	**-3,771.2**	**6,653.0**	**3,592.6**	**7,568.9**
Domestic Borrowings	10.3	0.0	-2,838.2	1,785.1	0.0	401.7
Capital Repayments	-1,075.9	-996.3	-933.0	-2,269.5	-1,125.7	-1,006.3
Sinking Fund Transfers	-635.0	-654.9	-662.3	-594.3	-442.9	-1,956.4

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance
r : revised
p : provisional

APPENDIX 25
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Oct '05/ Sep '06r	Oct '06/ Sep '07r	Oct '07/ Sep '08r	Oct '08/ Sep '09r	Oct '09/ Sep '10r	Oct '10/ Sep '11p
GROSS PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT	**36,781.5**	**38,903.7**	**40,950.2**	**46,518.4**	**51,134.5**	**52,183.9**
Gross Domestic Public Sector Debt	**28,590.2**	**30,064.4**	**30,775.9**	**34,142.8**	**39,280.6**	**40,010.5**
Gross External Public Sector Debt	**8,191.3**	**8,839.3**	**9,451.8**	**12,375.6**	**11,242.4**	**11,633.3**
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	**19,510.4**	**22,237.8**	**23,626.7**	**25,277.9**	**28,573.5**	**28,726.4**
Domestic /1	10,717.7	12,820.0	13,614.6	14,877.6	19,233.1	18,946.5
BOLTs and Leases	839.0	778.5	722.5	671.0	611.5	540.1
External	7,953.7	8,639.3	9,289.6	9,729.3	8,728.9	9,239.8
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	**17,271.0**	**16,666.0**	**17,323.5**	**21,240.5**	**22,561.0**	**23,457.6**
Guaranteed	11,387.6	11,163.8	12,275.8	13,339.5	14,653.6	16,897.1
Statutory Authorities	6,835.8	6,973.1	8,084.5	8,470.9	7,951.9	9,715.8
State Enterprises	4,551.9	4,190.7	4,191.3	4,868.7	6,701.7	7,181.3
Letters of Comfort	**5,883.4**	**5,502.1**	**5,047.7**	**7,900.9**	**7,907.4**	**6,560.4**
Statutory Authorities	1,587.3	2,117.9	1,963.4	2,012.8	2,051.0	1,347.6
State Enterprises	4,296.1	3,384.2	3,084.3	5,888.1	5,856.4	5,212.8
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT SERVICE	**2,913.6**	**3,744.4**	**3,340.8**	**5,062.5**	**5,362.0**	**4,278.7**
Domestic	1,709.2	1,886.1	2,299.6	3,807.7	3,021.6	3,023.9
External	1,204.4	1,858.2	1,041.2	1,254.9	2,340.4	1,254.8
	(% of GDP)					
Gross Public Sector Debt	**31.7**	**28.4**	**24.0**	**37.5**	**38.5**	**36.3**
Gross External Public Sector Debt	**7.1**	**6.5**	**5.5**	**10.0**	**8.5**	**8.1**
Central Government Debt	**16.8**	**16.2**	**13.8**	**20.4**	**21.5**	**20.0**
Contingent Liabilities	**14.9**	**12.2**	**10.1**	**17.1**	**17.0**	**16.3**

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance
r : revised
p : provisional

APPENDIX 26

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - NET FOREIGN RESERVES /US$ MILLIONS/

	Central Bank				Commercial Banks					
	Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities	Net Internat. Reserves	Gov't Balances	Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities	Net Foreign Position	Gross Foreign Assets	Total Foreign Liabilities	Net Foreign Position
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
								(1)+(4)+(5)	(2)+(6)	(8)-(9)
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	1,907.3	0.1	670.4	616.5	53.9	2,594.0	632.6	1,961.4
2003	2,257.9	16.2	2,241.8	0.1	1,002.2	1,042.2	(39.9)	3,260.3	1,058.3	2,202.0
2004	2,992.9	16.2	2,976.7	0.1	1,262.0	740.5	521.6	4,255.0	756.6	3,498.4
2005	4,885.6	16.1	4,869.5	0.1	1,407.2	956.6	450.6	5,422.3	972.7	4,449.5
2006	6,538.7	16.1	6,522.6	0.1	1,945.8	753.1	1,192.7	7,079.9	769.2	6,310.7
2007	6,673.4	14.8	6,658.6	0.1	1,959.7	855.2	1,104.4	8,633.3	870.0	7,763.3
2008	9,380.3	16.2	9,364.1	0.1	2,203.5	746.4	1,457.1	11,583.9	762.6	10,821.4
2009	8,651.5	0.0	8,651.5	0.1	2,739.3	607.0	2,132.3	11,390.9	607.0	10,783.9
2010	9,069.8	0.0	9,069.8	0.1	2,188.6	549.2	1,639.4	11,258.7	549.2	10,709.5
2009										
October	8,976.3	0.0	8,976.3	0.1	2,284.0	615.8	1,668.2	11,260.5	615.8	10,644.7
November	8,826.6	0.0	8,826.6	0.1	2,436.1	597.1	1,839.0	11,262.9	597.1	10,665.9
December	8,651.5	0.0	8,651.5	0.1	2,739.3	607.0	2,132.3	11,390.9	607.0	10,783.9
2010										
January	8,759.0	0.0	8,759.0	0.1	2,889.3	582.6	2,306.7	11,648.4	583.6	11,065.8
February	8,653.4	0.0	8,653.4	0.1	2,639.7	540.6	2,099.2	11,293.2	540.6	10,752.6
March	8,788.3	0.0	8,788.3	0.1	2,594.8	521.9	2,072.8	11,383.2	521.9	10,861.2
Apr	8,991.5	0.0	8,991.5	0.1	2,341.4	764.5	1,576.9	11,333.1	764.5	10,568.6
May	8,899.7	0.0	8,899.7	0.1	2,439.3	786.5	1,652.8	11,339.1	786.5	10,552.5
June	9,110.8	0.0	9,110.8	0.1	2,422.4	692.3	1,730.1	11,533.3	692.3	10,841.0
July	9,231.3	0.0	9,231.3	0.1	2,230.3	629.3	1,601.0	11,461.8	629.3	10,832.5
August	8,941.7	0.0	8,941.7	0.1	2,062.7	618.3	1,444.4	11,004.5	618.3	10,386.3
September	9,086.3	0.0	9,086.3	0.1	1,929.1	591.4	1,337.7	11,015.5	591.4	10,424.1
October	9,186.4	0.0	9,186.4	0.1	1,927.7	570.8	1,356.9	11,114.2	570.8	10,543.4
November	8,758.2	0.0	8,758.2	0.2	2,009.1	574.7	1,432.9	10,767.5	574.7	10,192.8
December	9,069.8	0.0	9,069.8	0.2	2,188.6	549.2	1,639.4	11,258.7	549.2	10,709.5
2011										
January	9,105.1	0.0	9,105.1	0.2	2,079.9	526.3	1,553.6	11,185.2	526.3	10,658.9
February	9,030.6	0.0	9,030.6	0.2	1,991.7	494.9	1,496.8	11,022.5	494.9	10,527.6
March	9,143.3	0.0	9,143.5	0.2	2,071.5	414.2	1,657.2	11,215.0	414.2	11,800.7
April	9,598.7	0.0	9,598.7	0.2	2,123.3	455.4	1,667.9	11,722.2	455.4	11,266.8
May	9,490.3	0.0	9,490.3	0.2	2,269.2	460.1	1,809.1	11,759.7	460.1	11,299.6
June p	9,737.5	0.0	9,737.5	0.2	2,322.7	446.9	1,875.8	12,060.4	446.9	11,613.5

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
p: Provisional

APPENDIX 27

TRADE WITH CARICOM COUNTRIES /TT$ MILLIONS/

	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade	Exports of Petroleum	Imports of Petroleum	Imports Excluding Petroleum	Exports Excluding Petroleum	Balance of Trade Excluding Petroleum
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	634.6	5,620.7	4,986.1	2,954.4	87.5	547.1	2,666.3	2,119.2
2005	700.2	13,153.1	12,452.9	9,931.0	126.6	573.6	3,222.1	2,648.5
2006	611.1	15,528.3	14,917.2	12,027.2	158.7	452.4	3,501.1	3,048.7
2007	762.3	11,462.3	10,700.0	7,571.5	177.9	584.4	3,890.8	3,306.4
2008	772.0	21,231.8	20,459.8	16,994.9	146.5	625.5	4,236.9	3,611.4
2009r	700.0	9,141.4	8,441.4	5,945.8	101.7	598.3	3,195.6	2,597.3
2010p	793.2	13,238.6	12,445.4	10,506.2	141.0	652.2	2,732.4	2,080.2
Oct '09/Mar '10	365.6	7,637.4	7,271.8	6,311.0	68.0	297.6	1,326.4	1,028.8
Oct '10/Mar '11	416.2	4,819.8	4,403.6	3,190.2	69.1	347.1	1,629.6	1,282.5

Note: Petroleum includes Refined Petroleum Products and Gas
Source: Central Statistical Office
p: provisional
r: revised

APPENDIX 28
BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE /TT$ MILLIONS/

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008r	2009r	2010p	Oct '09/ Mar '10r	Oct '10/ Mar '11p
Total Visible Trade									
Exports	41,049.2	62,629.9	88,469.8	83,267.4	116,662.0	58,091.9	71,126.8	31,224.8	33,141.7
Imports	30,673.2	35,887.9	40,892.2	48,431.7	59,914.8	43,973.3	41,283.1	22,644.4	15,665.2
Balance	10,376.0	26,742.0	47,577.6	34,835.7	56,747.2	14,118.6	29,843.7	8,580.4	17,476.5
Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels									
Exports	16,335.0	19,133.8	20,830.0	27,494.8	34,915.6	13,963.5	27,401.2	6,723.2	14,204.1
Imports	23,263.5	23,404.5	26,562.5	32,205.1	39,017.1	29,490.8	27,527.7	15,428.1	8,528.7
Balance	(6,928.5)	(4,270.7)	(5,732.5)	(4,710.3)	(4,101.5)	(15,527.3)	(126.5)	-8,704.9	5,675.4
Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels U.P.A. 1									
Exports	41,049.2	62,079.4	88,469.8	83,267.4	116,662.0	58,091.9	70,277.8	30,802.4	31,323.3
Imports	30,609.1	35,781.1	40,768.7	48,253.8	59,768.5	43,920.7	41,142.3	22,576.5	15,596.1
Balance	10,440.1	26,298.3	47,701.1	35,013.6	56,893.5	14,171.2	29,135.5	8,225.9	15,727.2
Trade in Mineral Fuels non - U.P.A									
Exports	24,714.2	42,945.6	67,639.8	55,772.6	77,522.5	44,128.4	42,876.6	24,079.2	17,119.2
Imports	7,345.6	12,376.6	14,206.2	16,048.7	20,751.4	14,429.9	13,614.6	7,148.4	7,067.4
Balance	17,368.6	30,569.0	53,433.6	39,723.9	56,771.0	29,698.5	29,262.0	16,930.8	10,051.8
Trade in Mineral Fuels UPA									
Exports	0.0	550.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	849.0	422.4	1,818.4
Imports	64.1	106.8	123.5	177.9	146.3	52.6	140.8	67.9	69.1
Balance	(64.1)	443.7	(123.5)	(177.9)	(146.3)	(52.6)	708.2	354.5	1,749.3
Trade in Mineral Fuels									
Exports	24,714.2	43,496.1	67,639.8	55,772.6	77,522.5	44,128.4	43,725.6	24,501.6	18,937.6
Imports	7,409.7	12,483.4	14,329.7	16,226.6	20, 897.7	14,482.5	13,755.4	7,216.3	7,136.5
Balance	17,304.5	31,012.7	53,310.1	39,546.0	56,624.8	29,645.9	29,970.2	17,285.3	11,801.1

Note: Petroleum includes Refined Petroleum Products and Gas
Source: Central Statistical Office
1: Imports and Exports of Petroleum under the processing agreement relate to crude oil or petroleum products which are imported solely for further refining and the refined products that are subsequently re-exported on a special processing agreement whereby only a processing fee accrues to the country. This is collected on a quarterly basis.
p: provisional
r: revised

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