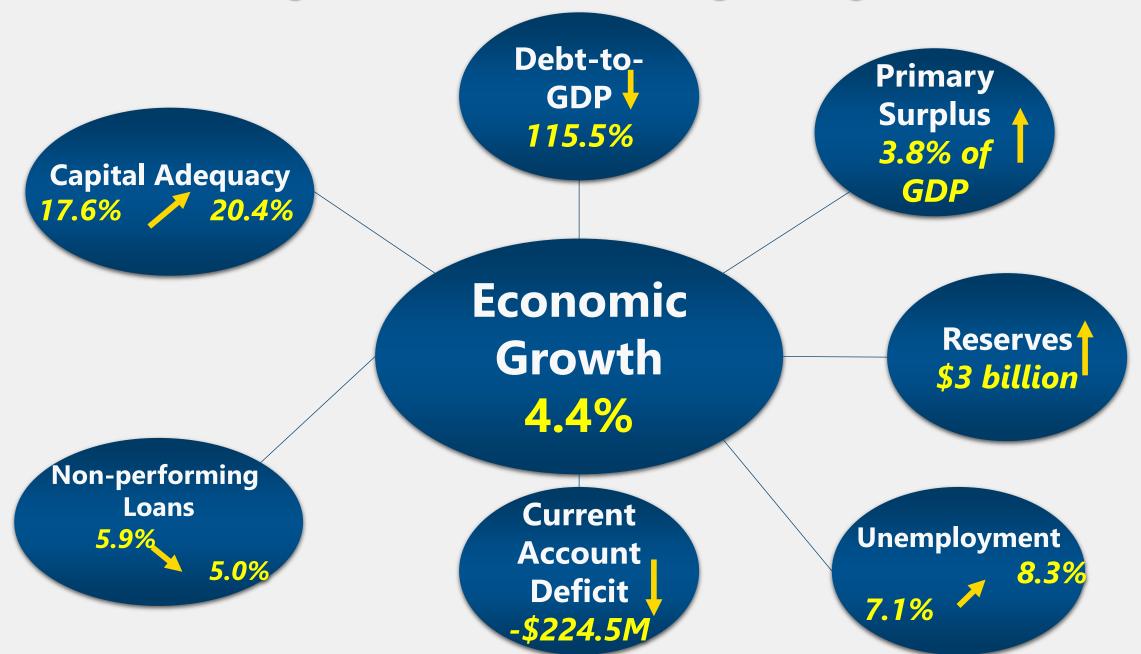


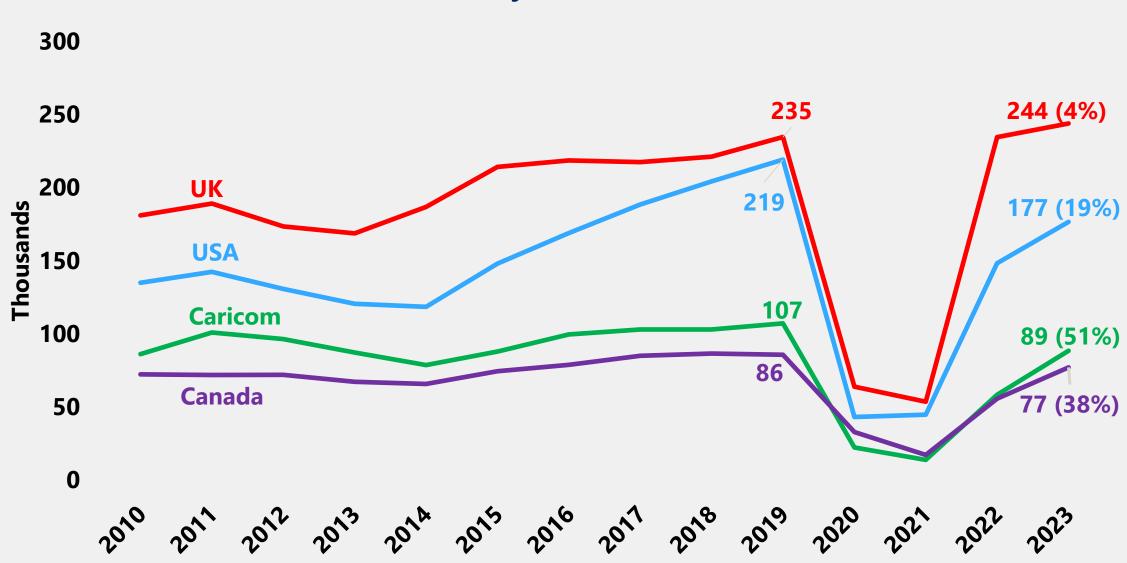


### Economic growth continued, strengthening resilience.

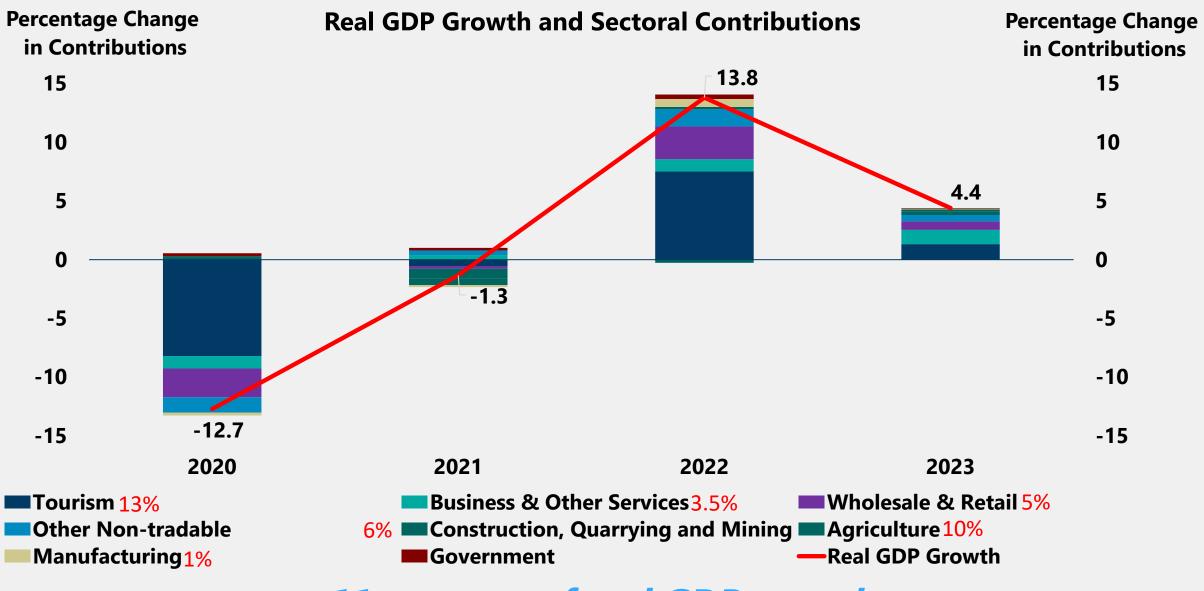


# Led by continued strong performance for tourism With Arrivals 18% up year-on-year growth

**January - December** 

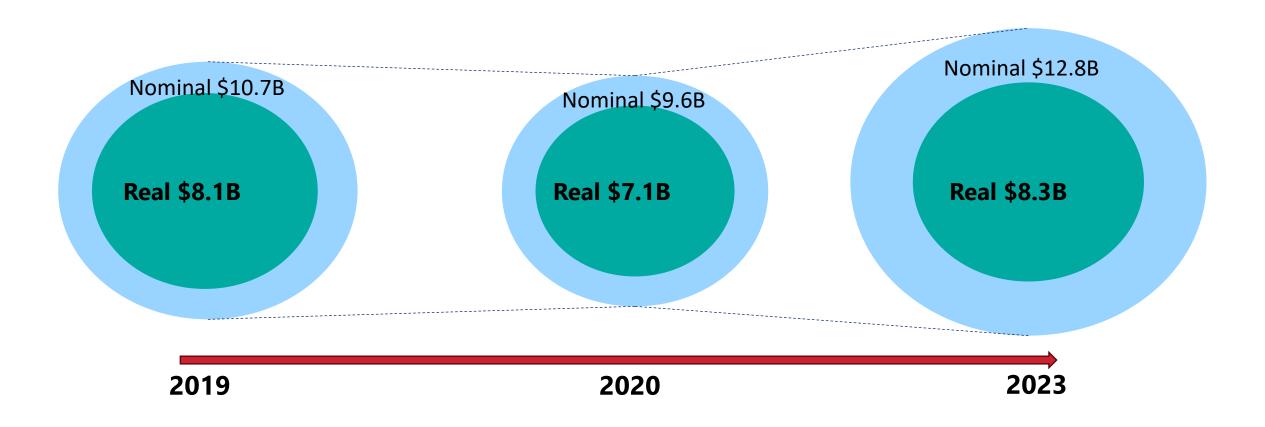


### All sectors contributed to the economic expansion.



11 quarters of real GDP growth

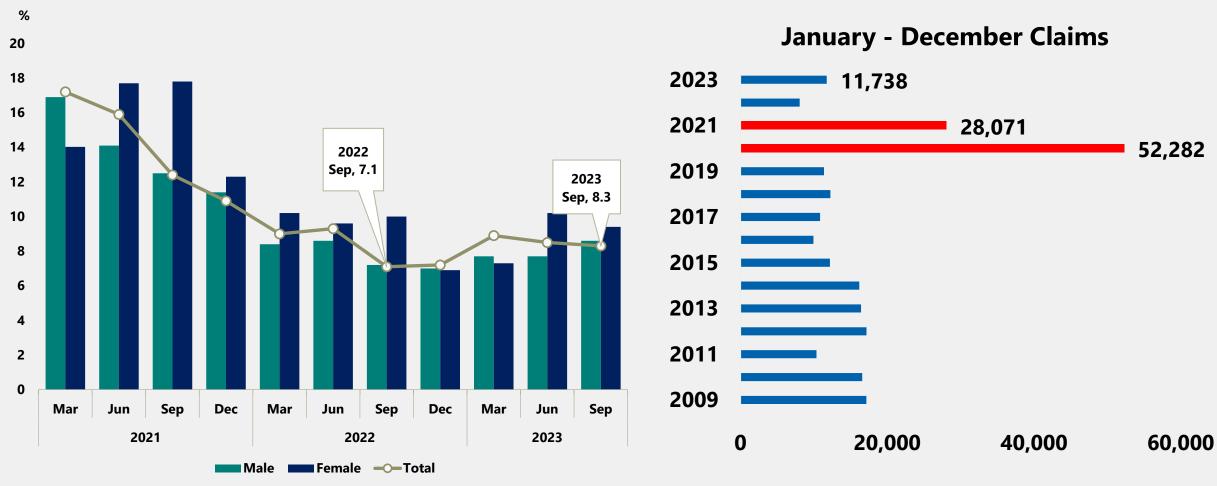
## Size of the Economy GDP in both Real & Nominal Terms



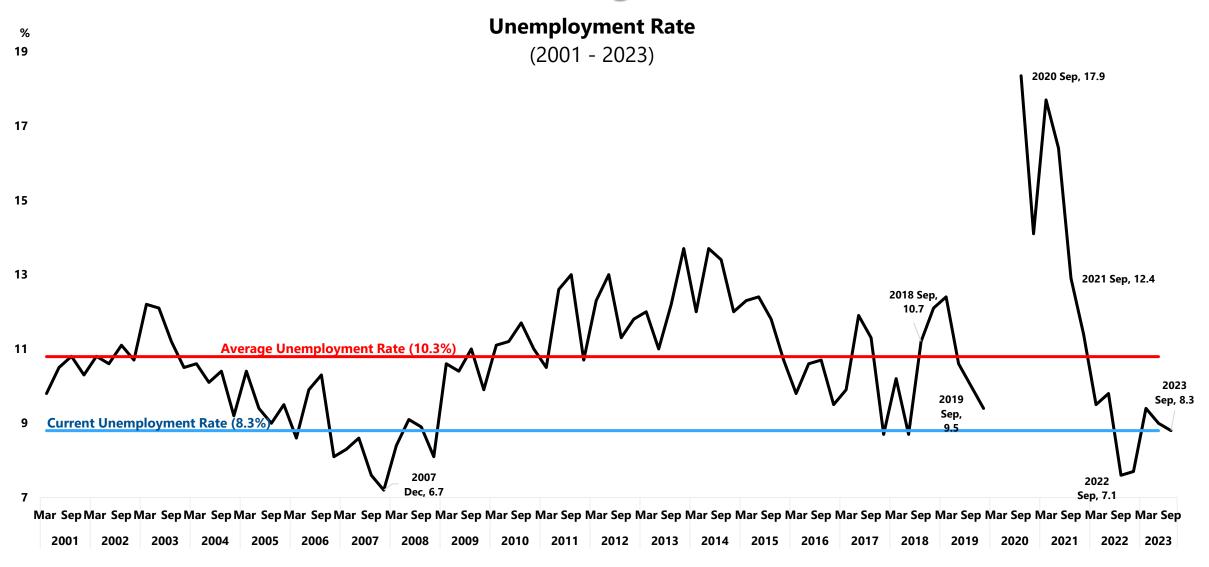
#### Labour market conditions remained stable.

The unemployment rate increased slightly.

Number of unemployment claims edged up slightly but still below pre-pandemic levels.

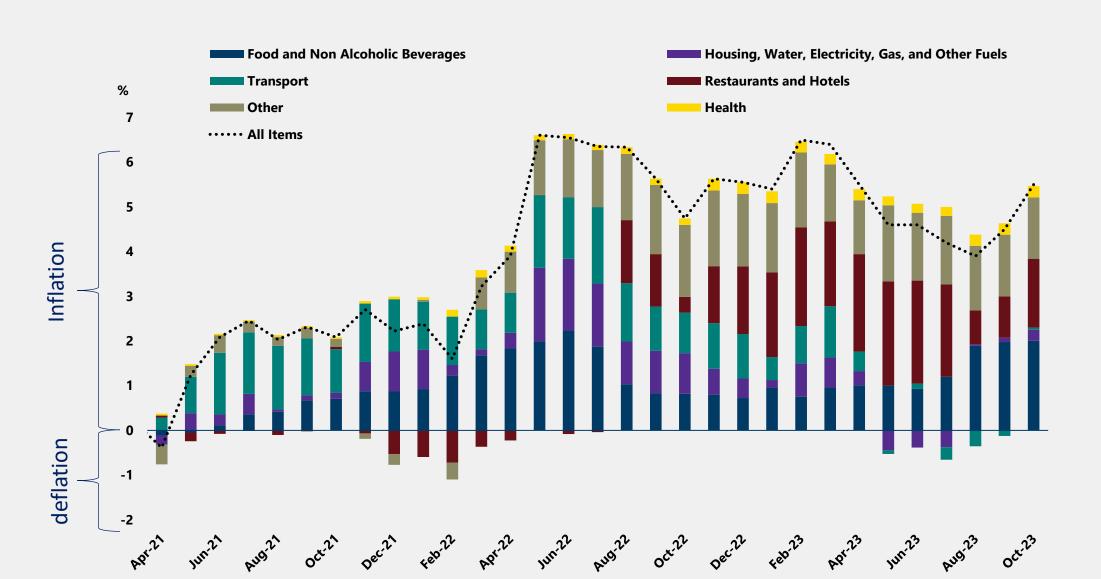


# The unemployment rate remains below the historical average.



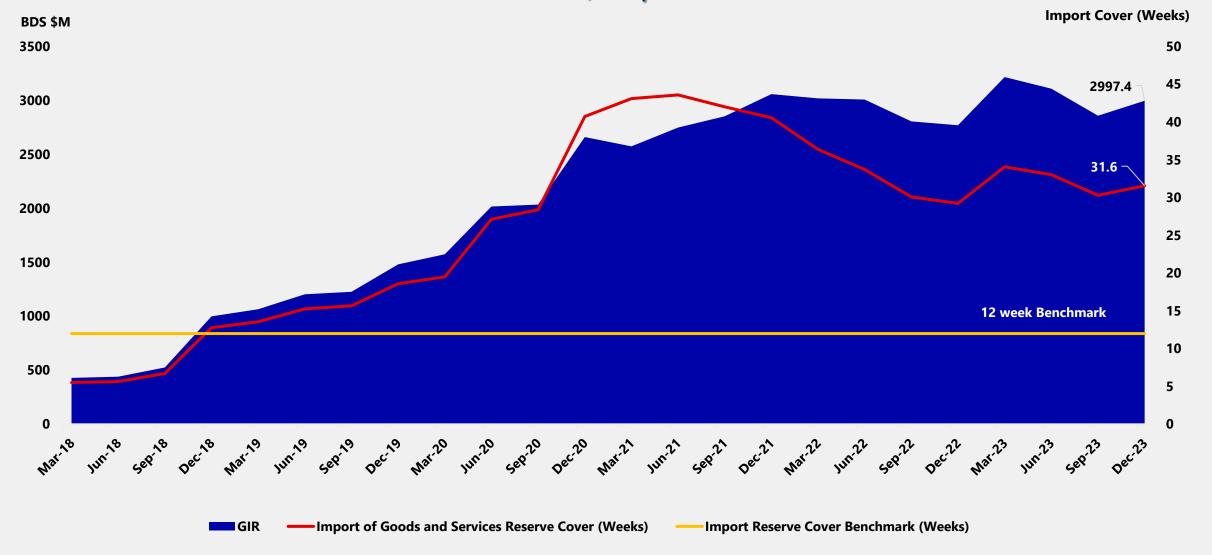
### Inflation edged up slightly, primarily due to local factors.

- 1) adverse weather conditions impacting supply of certain crops,
- 2) higher demand for dining, alcoholic beverages, clothing, and household furnishings.

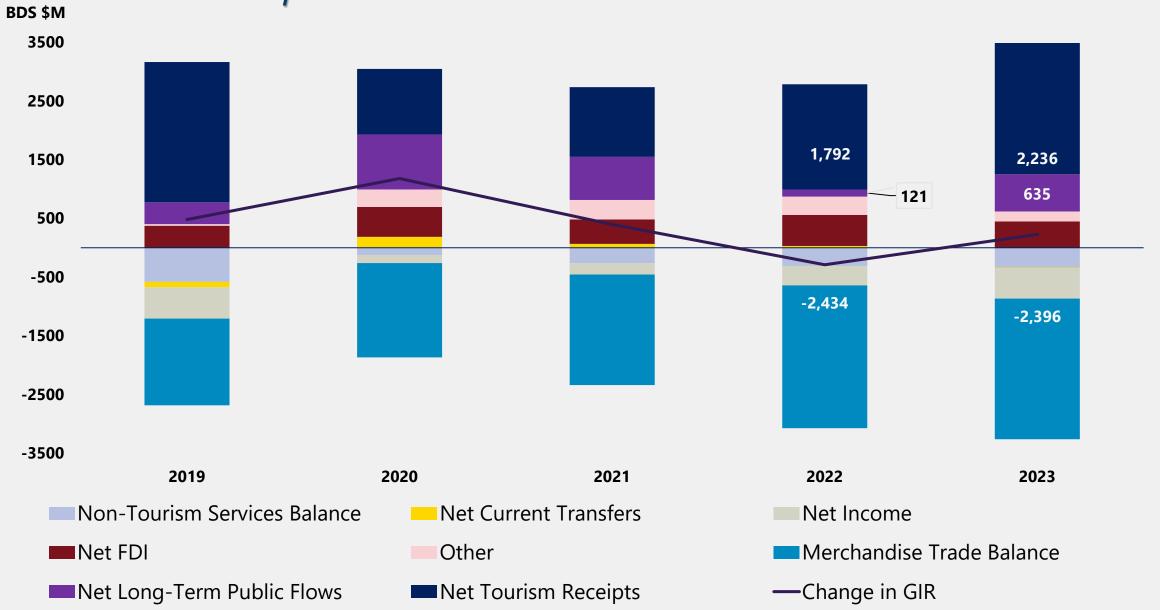


#### Foreign reserves remain high

31.6 weeks of import cover!

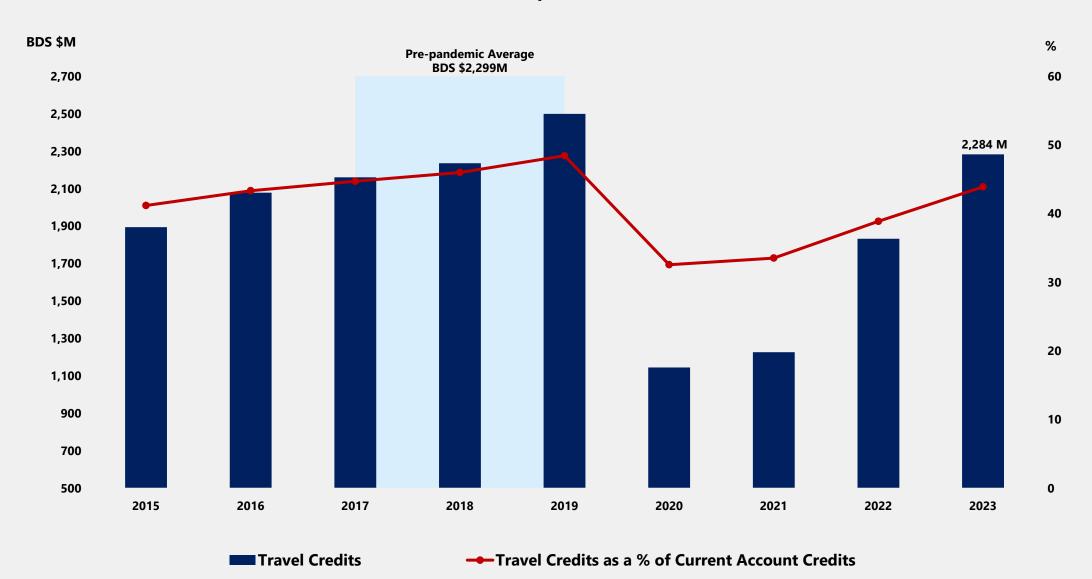


# Increased tourism earnings and policy support from multilateral development banks drove the reserves accumulation

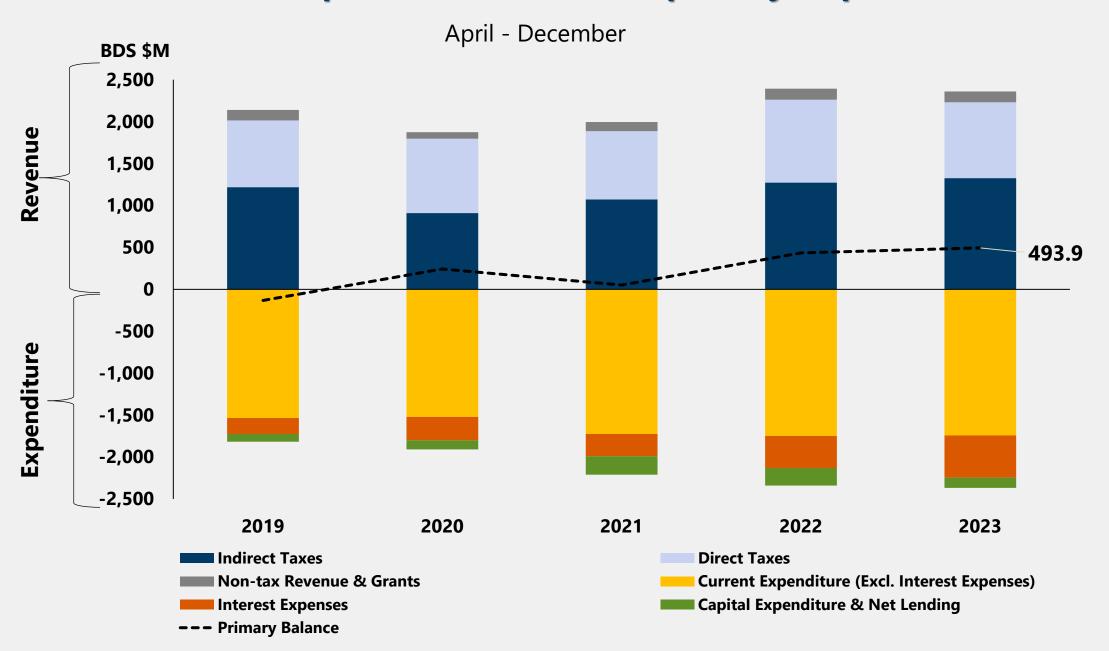


#### Tourism receipts continued to be the main foreign exchange earner.

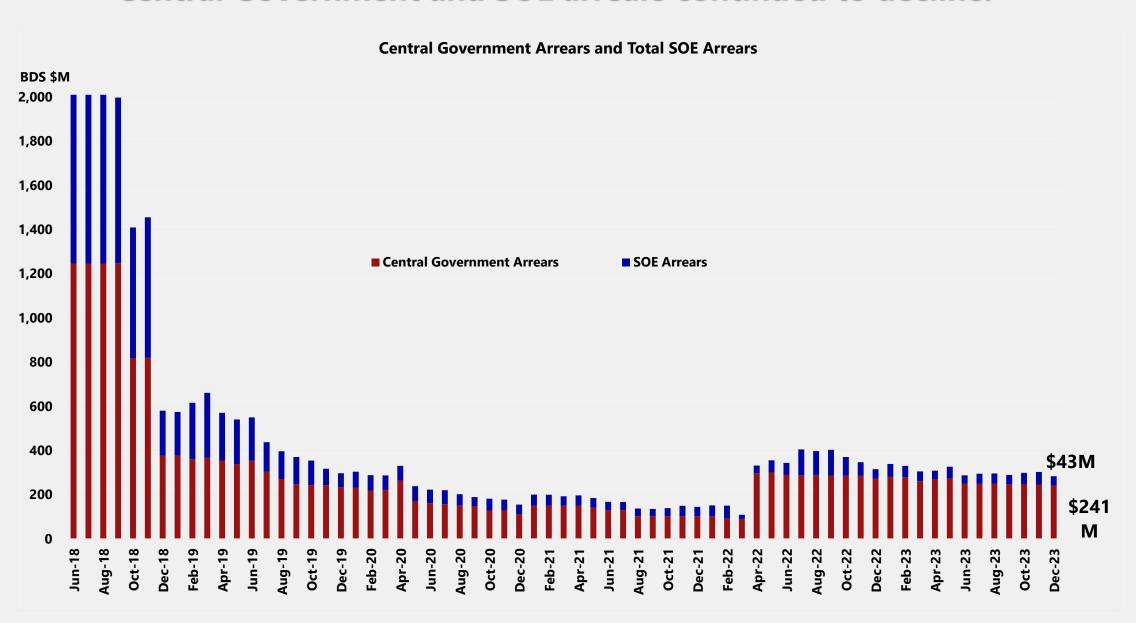
#### **Travel Credits and its Proportion of Total Credits**



#### Fiscal operations resulted in a primary surplus.



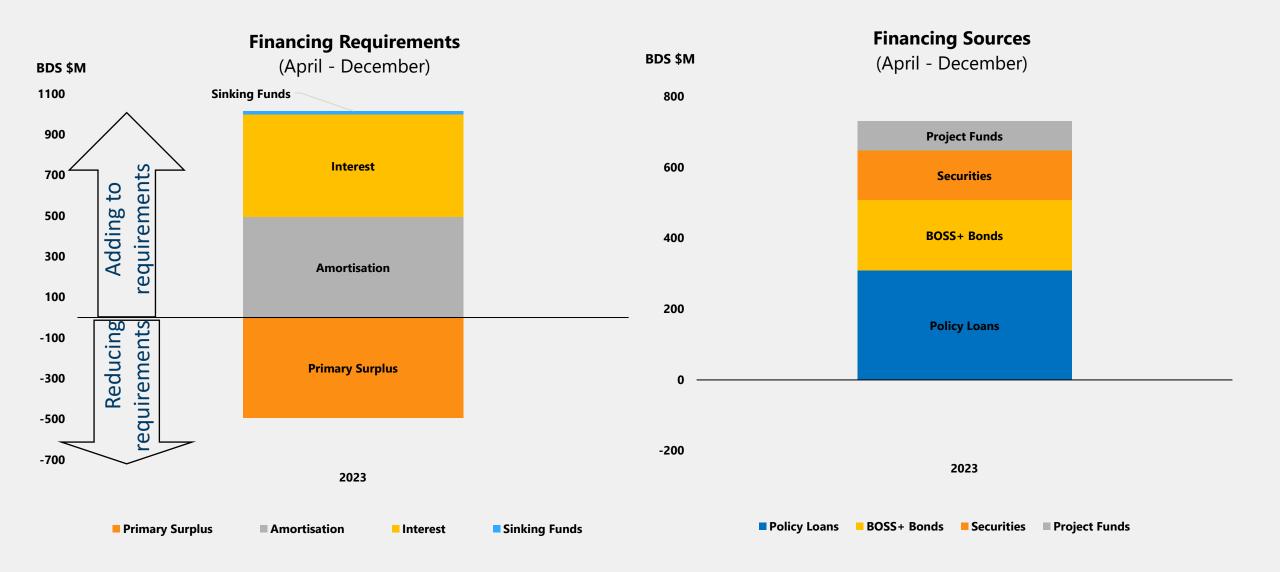
#### Central Government and SOE arrears continued to decline.



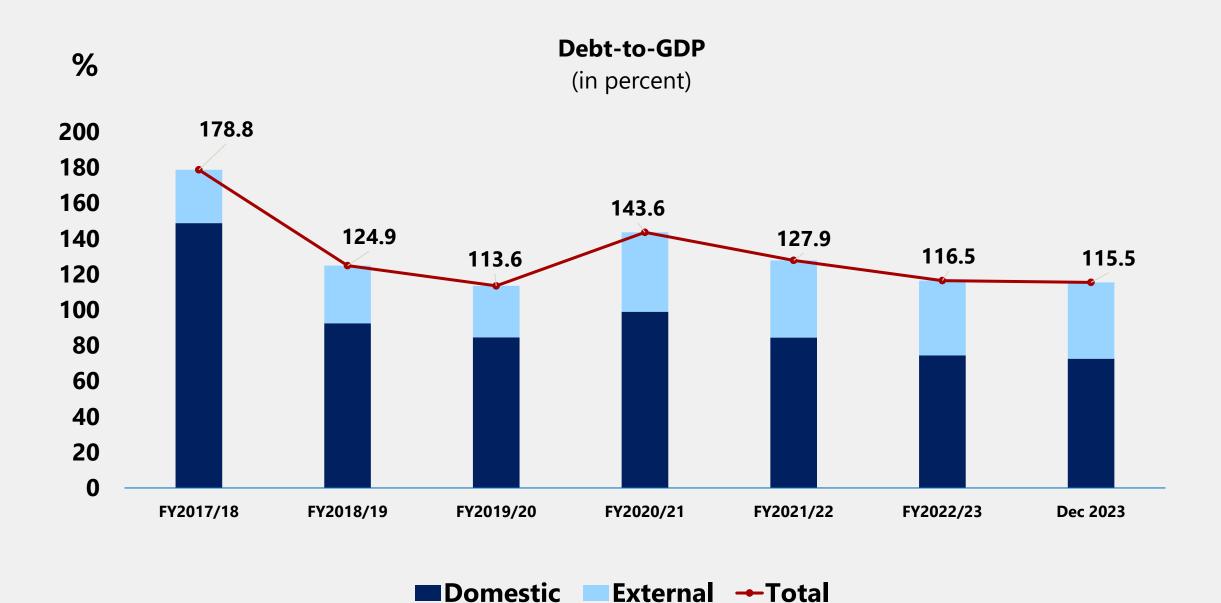
#### Government's financing needs were fully covered.

Higher debt service increased the financing needs...

Which were covered by BOSS+ Bonds and policy loans....

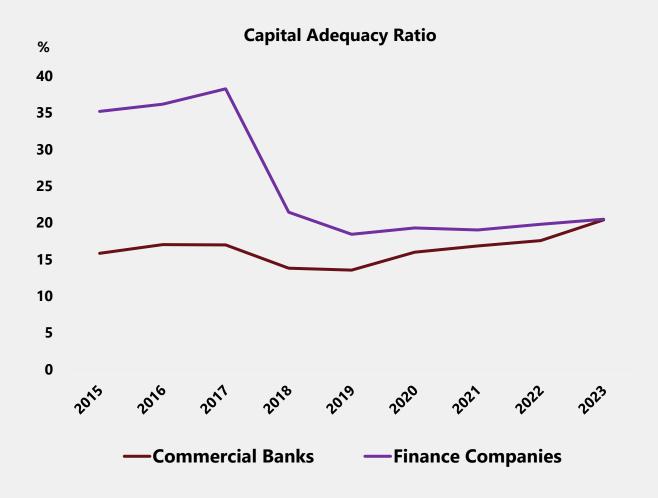


#### Debt-to-GDP ratio continues to decline as the economy expands.

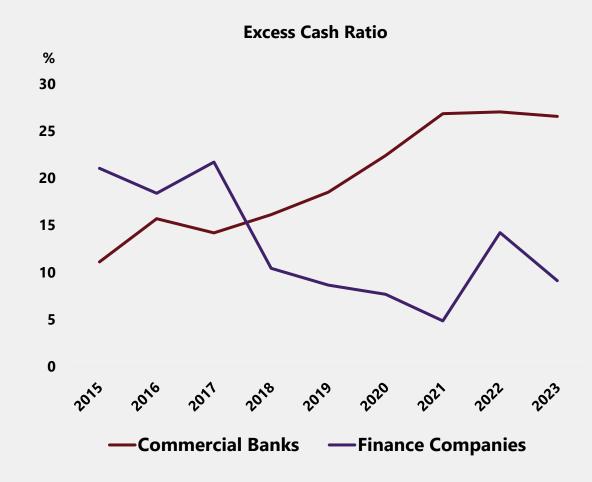


#### The financial system remains stable and healthy.

#### Financial institutions are well capitalised.

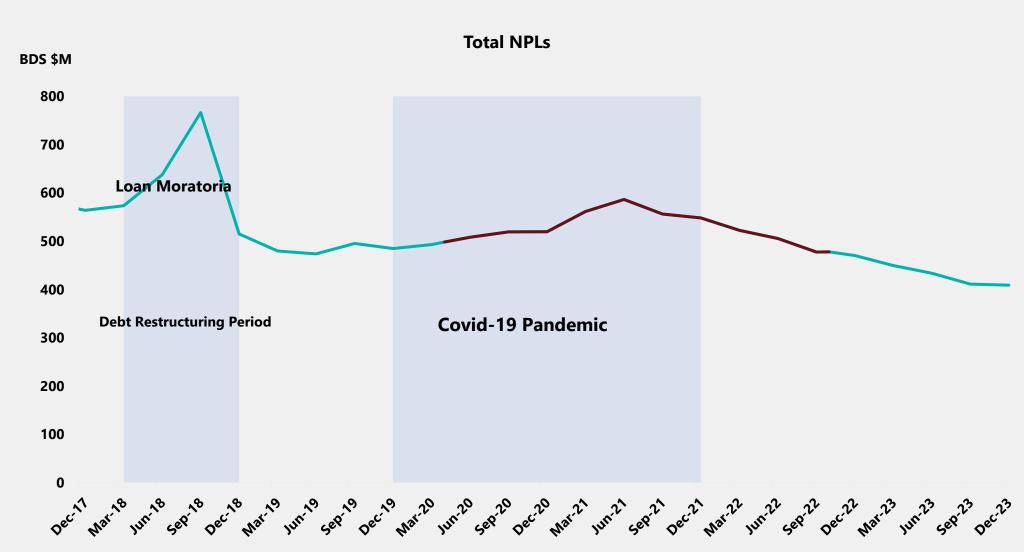


### Liquidity is high and remains above statutory requirements.



#### Credit quality continues to improve.

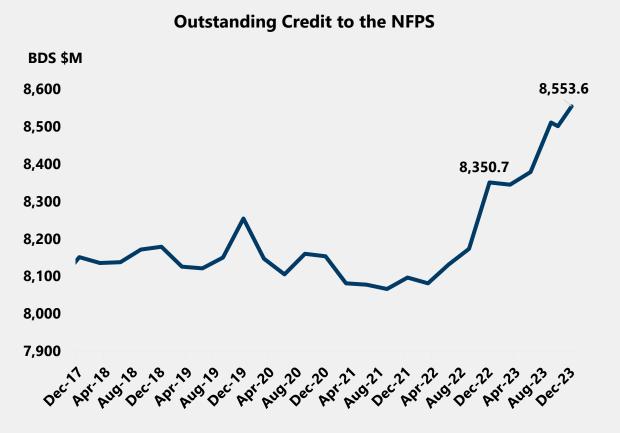
NPLs have fallen to their lowest levels in recent years, declined across all sectors, particularly for households.

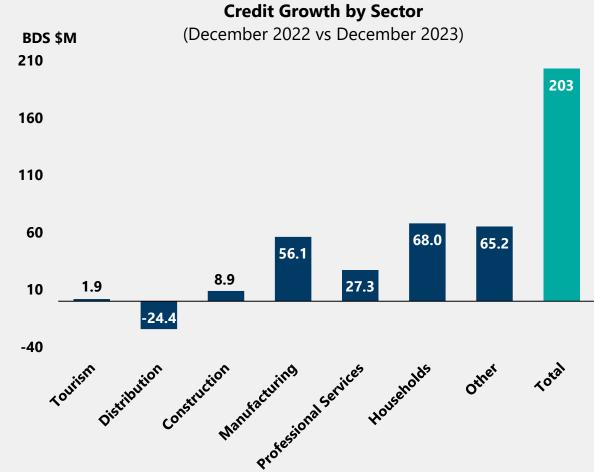


#### Credit performance was uneven.

Overall credit to the non-financial private sector expanded over the 12-month period...

as credit to the manufacturing sector and households offset the declines in distribution.

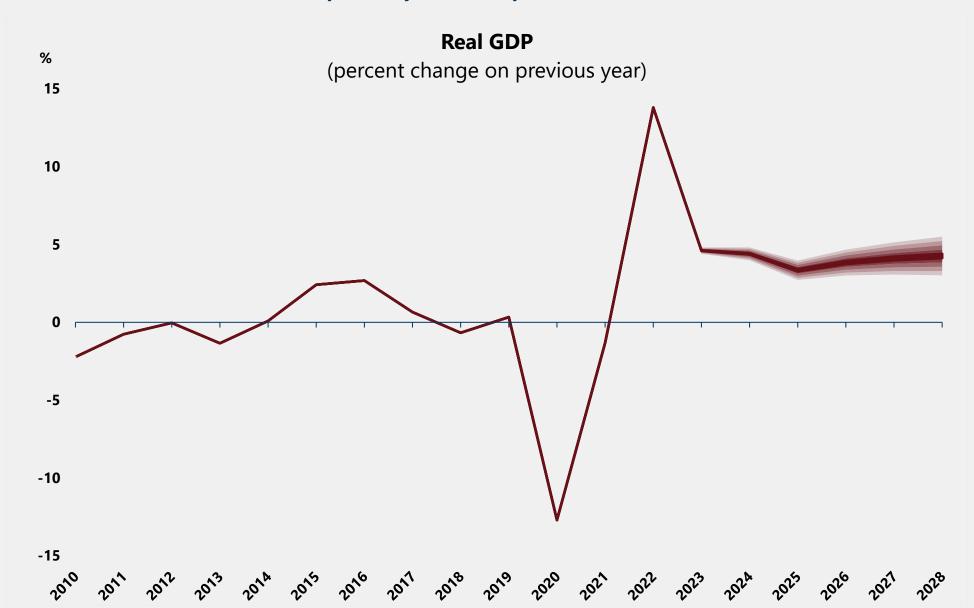






#### **Growth should remain robust.**

Real GDP should continue to expand by about 4 percent in 2024 and into the medium-term.



#### **Tourism will drive the 2024 performance**

#### **Anticipated Return to Pre-Pandemic Levels**

- Renewed Interest in Travel to Barbados: Early forward bookings indicate a strong resurgence in travellers' interest in visiting Barbados.
- Increased Airline Capacity: Airlines demonstrate growing confidence with continuous growth in seating capacity to Barbados.
- ICC World Cup & Marketing Strategies: Hosting ICC World Cup matches and intensified marketing efforts are expected to attract significant attention during the summer.
- **Economic Impact**: Increased visitor demand for local goods and services is set to boost economic activity in sectors like wholesale, retail, transportation, and construction.
- Investment is critical: Investment in areas such as tourism, infrastructure, and the energy sector is needed to support this growth.

### Fostering Sustainable Economic Growth: Investment is what will drive growth.

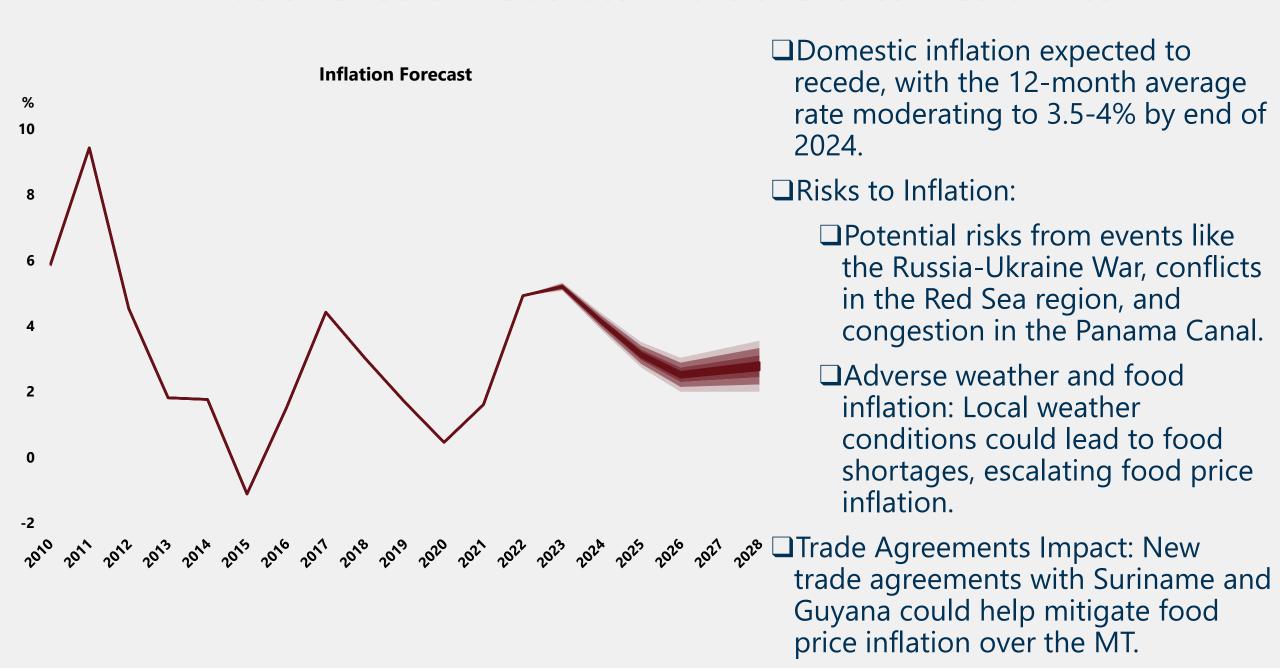
☐Investment Amplification: BERT 2022 focuses on increasing investment to drive
sustainable economic growth over the medium term.

- □ Target Investment Ratios: Goals include achieving a public investment-to-GDP ratio of 5% and doubling private sector investment to 15% of GDP.
- □ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Goals: The plan aims for FDI to exceed \$1 billion, contributing significantly to the nation's economic development.
- □ Focus Areas: Key areas of emphasis include tourism, infrastructure, and the energy sector, aiming to boost productivity and modernise the economy.
- □Inclusive Growth: The plan emphasises reinforcing vital interconnections across sectors to ensure benefits are inclusive for all communities in Barbados.

## **Uncertainties and Risks to the Outlook:** *Challenges in Tourism and Economic Growth.*

□ <b>Global Economic Slowdown:</b> The IMF's forecast suggests a global economic slowdown in 2024, impacting international travel demand.
□ <b>Geo-political Conflicts:</b> Conflicts in the Middle East and Europe pose risks to the tourism industry's recovery.
□Adapting Tourism Strategies: Emphasis on unique experiences beyond conventiona beach holidays to counteract potential declines in travel demand.
□Investment and SOE Reforms: Crucial risks include failure to increase private and FD investments and the need for efficient reform of state-owned-enterprises.

#### Inflation should moderate in the short- to medium-term.



#### Debt should remain sustainable on its downward trajectory.

Robust growth and a strong fiscal stance will drive down debt!

The primary balance path is consistent with achieving the long-term debt anchor of 60 percent of GDP.

