



Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

# REVIEW OF THE ECONOMY 2022

Tenacity and Stability  
in the Face of Global Challenges



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## Abbreviations

AATT	Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago
AEs	Advanced Economies
AGL	Agostini Limited
AHL	Angostura Holdings Limited
AITTF	Anti-Illicit Trade Task Force
AML/CFT/CPF	Anti-Money Laundering, Combatting the Financing of Terrorism and Counter Proliferation Financing
ARV	Annual Rental Value
ATI	All Trinidad and Tobago Index
Atlantic	Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago
ATM	Average Time to Maturity
AUM	Assets Under Management
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
BERT	Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation
BIR	Board of Inland Revenue
BOLT	Build, Own, Lease and Transfer
bp	basis point
BPTT	BP Trinidad and Tobago
BTU	British Thermal Units
CAF	Corporación Andina De Fomento - Development Bank of Latin America
CAL	Caribbean Airlines Limited
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CariCRIS	Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited
CBB	Central Bank of Barbados
CBI	Citizenship by Investment
CBTT	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
CEBL	Columbus Energy Bonasse Limited
CFATF	Caribbean Financial Action Task
CGCL	Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited
CIS	Collective Investment Scheme
CLI	Cross Listed Index
CLICO	Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi
CPI (Stock Exchange)	Composite Price Index
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CreativeTT	Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited
CRH	Churchill-Roosevelt Highway
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DeNovo	DeNovo Energy
DESALCOTT	Desalination Company of Trinidad and Tobago
DPI	Index of Domestic Production

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



E&P	Exploration and Production
EBI	Export Booster Initiative
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECCU	Eastern Caribbean Currency Union
ECMA	East Coast Marine Area
EFD	Extended Field Development
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMI	Electronic Money Issuer
EOG	EOG Resources Trinidad Limited
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
e TecK	Evolving TecKnologies and Enterprise Development Company Limited
EU	European Union
EUR	Euros
EXIM-TT	Export Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
FCB	First Citizens Bank Limited
FCL	Flexible Credit Line
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
FIUTT	Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FREE Ukraine	Financing of Recovery from Economic Emergency in Ukraine
FRF	Fiscal Responsibility Framework
FUR	Follow Up Report
GATE	Government Assistance for Tertiary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFA	General Framework Agreement
GML	Guardian Media Limited
GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
GTL	Gas-To-Liquids
HDC	Housing Development Corporation
Heritage/HPCL	Heritage Petroleum Company Limited
HS	Harmonized System
HSF	Heritage and Stabilisation Fund
IA	Insurance Act
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICF	International Certification Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDF	Infrastructure Development Fund
IDR	Issuer Default Rating

IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreement
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSC	Incremental Production Service Contract
ITC	International Trade Centre
KYC	Know Your Client
Lake Asphalt	Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited
LEAs	Law Enforcement Authorities
LJWB	LJ Williams Limited
LNDW	Large Natural Disaster Window
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LO/FO	Lease Out/Farmout
LRC	Legislative Review Committee
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
MEEI	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries
MER	Mutual Evaluation Report
MFN	Most Favored Nation
MHTL	Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited
ML/TF/PF	Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing
mmBTU	million British Thermal Units
M1-A	Narrow Money
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MOLO	medium octane, low octane
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
MOV	Maintenance of Value
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
M2	Broad Money
MTS	National Maintenance Training and Security Company Limited
NAV	Net Asset Value
NCC	National Carnival Commission
NCMA	North Coast Marine Area
NFM	National Flour Mills Limited
NGC	National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
NGLs	Natural Gas Liquids
NHNP	National Highway Network Programme
NHSL	National Helicopter Services Limited
NIDCO	National Infrastructure Development Company Limited
NIIP	Net International Investment Position
NIPDEC	National Insurance and Property Development Company
NLCB	National Lotteries Control Board
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
NPMC	Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company Limited
NPOs	Non-Profit Organisations

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



NQCL	National Quarries Company Limited
NRA	National Risk Assessment
NRF	Natural Resources Fund
NRWRP	National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme
NSAI	Netherland, Sewell and Associates Inc.
OCM	One Caribbean Media Limited
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMO	Open Market Operation
OPEC+	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allied countries
Paria	Paria Fuel Trading Company Limited
PATT (State Enterprise)	Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago
PATT	Poultry Association of Trinidad and Tobago
PCML	Portfolio Credit Management Limited
PEACE	Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance in Ukraine
Perenco	Perenco Trinidad and Tobago
Petrotrin	Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
PLIPDECO	Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited
PLNL	Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited
PPGPL	Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited
PPVS	Pheonix Park Valve Station
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PSSEP	Public Sector Smart Energy Programme
PSTA	Partial Scope Trade Agreement
PTSC	Public Transport Service Corporation
R/P	Reserves to Production
RBC	Royal Bank of Canada
RBL	Republic Bank Limited
RBTT	Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
RCF	Rapid Credit Facility
RPI	Retail Price Index
RFI	Rapid Financing Instrument
S&P	Standard & Poor's Global Ratings
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SECC	South East Coast Consortium
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SEZA	Special Economic Zones Act
Shell	Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited
SKN	St. Kitts and Nevis
SLL	Short-term Liquidity Line
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SVG	St. Vincent and the Grenadines

SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Programme
SWMCOL	Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited
T&TEC	Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCL	Trinidad Cement Limited
TIEAA	Tax Information Exchange Agreements (United States of America) Act
TNA	Trinidad Northern Areas
Touchstone	Touchstone Exploration Trinidad Limited
TRHA	Tobago Regional Health Authority
TRINGEN	Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited
Trinity	Trinity Exploration and Production Limited
TROC	Trinidad Onshore Compression
TRR	Technically Recoverable Resources
TSIT	Telecommunications Service of Trinidad and Tobago
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
TTMA	Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association
TTMF	Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited
TTNGL	Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited
TTSE	Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange
TTSEC	Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission
UAN	Urea Ammonium Nitrate
UCL	Unilever Caribbean Limited
UDeCOTT	Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
UTC	Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
VAT	Value Added Tax
VRF	Valuation Return Form
VMCOTT	Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
WADR	Weighted Average Deposit Rate
WALR	Weighted Average Lending Rate
WASA	Water and Sewerage Authority
WB	World Bank
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WITCO	West Indian Tobacco Company Limited
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
WTTX	Wireless to the "X"



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The tentative post-pandemic recovery was derailed in 2022 as the global economy was confronted by a rare convergence of misfortunes, triggered largely by the unprecedented war in Ukraine which has escalated into a costly humanitarian crisis. Following a sharp rebound in global growth of 6.1 percent in 2021, growth is estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to slow to 3.2 percent in 2022, consequent to a more uncertain outlook which the IMF has characterized as overly tilted to the downside.

According to the IMF, Emerging and Developing Europe will be the weakest performing economy for 2022, contracting by 1.6 percent largely on account of a deep economic decline in Russia (-6.0 percent). Growth in Advanced Economies will decelerate to 2.5 percent in 2022 from 5.2 percent in 2021 due to lower growth in the United Kingdom, Euro Area and the United States. Latin America and the Caribbean is forecast to record lower growth of 3.0 percent (from 6.9 percent in 2021), due to challenges stemming from tightening global financial conditions and social tensions due to energy and food insecurities, which further threaten growth prospects. Growth in Emerging and Developing Asia is estimated at 4.6 percent.

Domestically, the Ministry of Finance estimates that real economic activity in Trinidad and Tobago will grow by 2.0 percent in 2022, following a contraction of 1.0 percent in 2021. According to the latest available quarterly GDP data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Trinidad and Tobago recorded a marginal contraction of 0.1 percent in the first quarter of 2022. The flat outturn was supported by growth of 2.2 percent in the Non-Energy Sector, offset by a decline of 5.1 percent in the Energy Sector.

Preliminary indications for the second quarter of calendar 2022 however point to moderately positive growth, bolstered by strong performance in the Non-Energy Sector. This was however muted by the underperformance of the Energy Sector in the second quarter. Nevertheless, based on the continued recovery of the Energy-Sector and better prospects for Energy Sector activity for the remainder of the year; the Ministry of Finance is anticipating overall positive growth for 2022.

In 2022, oil and gas prices have spiked, with natural gas prices reaching highs last seen in 2008. As at mid-September 2022, average natural gas prices were more than 91 percent higher than prices for the same period of 2021. Moreover, average crude oil prices rose by more than 55 percent during the year.

Increased demand for gas for use in cooling systems, amid increasingly scorching temperatures in some countries, coupled with relatively low inventory levels, has placed upward pressure on natural gas prices. Gas prices have also been inflated due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which has resulted in reduced European usage of imported liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Russia. The surge in crude oil prices was primarily attributed to a rise in demand

as economies emerged from pandemic lockdowns, as well as fall out from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Persistent demand for fossil fuels, given ongoing challenges with the global energy transition, has also placed upward pressure on oil prices.

**These international developments are expected to positively impact Nominal GDP and Government earnings in Trinidad and Tobago.** The Central Statistical Office has estimated Nominal GDP at Purchaser Prices at \$165,315.0 million in calendar 2021; a positive development when compared to the Ministry of Finance expectations as at the time of the Budget 2022. The Ministry therefore now forecasts Nominal GDP to rise to **\$190,770.8 million in calendar 2022 or \$184,406.9 million in fiscal year terms.**

**The period average Headline inflation rate, as measured by the year-on-year rate of change in the All Items Retail Price Index (RPI) for the period, rose from 3.8 percent in January 2022, to 4.7 percent in the seven-month period to July 2022.** This was due to stronger pricing pressures within both the food and core components of the RPI.

**The productivity of all workers in all industries in Trinidad and Tobago further expanded by 33.7 percent during the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from a gain of 22.1 percent during the comparative period one year earlier.** This was underpinned by improvements in productivity in five (5) industries, namely, Assembly Type and Related Products; Drink and Tobacco; Miscellaneous Manufacturing; Exploration and Production of Oil and Natural Gas; and Natural Gas Refining.

**Trinidad and Tobago's mid-year estimates of population contracted by 0.1 percent from 1,367,558 persons in 2021 to 1,365,805 persons in 2022.** The provisional estimate is consequent to the incidence of COVID-19 related deaths during the twelve-month period July 2021 to June 2022, coupled with normally occurring deaths and declining births. The provisional death rate per thousand persons is accordingly estimated to increase from 9.8 in 2021 to 13.4 in 2022. In contrast, the country's provisional birth rate per thousand persons is estimated to decrease marginally from 10.4 to 10.3.

**Following a surge in quarterly unemployment rates in the first half of fiscal 2021, the rate of joblessness eased over the subsequent four quarters (April 2021 to March 2022).** This can be attributed to the gradual removal of restrictions previously implemented to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the reopening of the country's borders and ultimately the full resumption of most domestic economic activities. The rate of unemployment stood at 5.1 percent during the first quarter of calendar 2022.

**The 2022 budgeted revenue of \$43,333.1 million (27.7 percent of GDP) was based on an oil price of US\$65.00 per barrel and a natural gas price of US\$3.75 per million of British thermal units (mmbtu).**



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Expenditure was estimated at \$52,428.9 million and Central Government Operations was expected to result in an estimated deficit of \$9,095.8 million or 5.8 percent of GDP. Energy prices however continued to rally at elevated levels during fiscal 2022 and as a result, revenues were recalibrated at the time of the **Mid-Year Budget** at an estimated oil price of US\$95.00 per barrel and a natural gas price of US\$5.00 per mmBtu for the remainder of fiscal 2022 (June to September, 2022). Total Revenue and Grants was then estimated at \$47,458.8 million, while Total Expenditure was increased to \$55,189.4 million. Central Government Operations was therefore expected to yield a deficit of \$7,730.6 million, or 4.2 percent of GDP.

**Since the Mid-Year Review, with more recent data coming to hand, Total Revenue and Grants is now expected to amount to \$51,641.1 million, or 28.0 percent of GDP for fiscal 2022 based on Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.** Total Expenditure is also now anticipated to be \$54,074.1 million, or 29.3 percent of GDP and Central Government operations are now expected to realize **an Overall Deficit of \$2,433.0 million, or 1.3 percent of GDP.**

**Total General Government Debt moved from \$137,377.5 million in fiscal 2021 to \$139,421.6 million in fiscal 2022.** This figure comprises Adjusted General Government Debt (\$129,745.3 million) plus borrowings for Open Market Operations (OMOs) at \$9,676.3 million. Total General Government Debt is anticipated to decrease by 0.5 percent from \$141,100.6 million in calendar 2021 to \$140,398.6 million at the end of calendar 2022.

**It is anticipated that the Adjusted General Government Debt, which comprises Central Government Domestic Debt, Central Government External Debt and Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt, will increase by 2.3 percent from \$126,807.2 million in fiscal 2021 to \$129,745.3 million by the end of fiscal 2022.** Adjusted General Government Debt as a percentage of GDP is estimated to decrease to 70.4 percent at the end of fiscal 2022 from 79.5 percent at the end of fiscal 2021. Adjusted General Government Debt is expected to decrease by \$74.0 million or 0.1 percent from \$130,796.3 million in calendar 2021 to \$130,722.3 by the end of calendar 2022. Adjusted General Government Debt as a percentage of GDP is anticipated to decrease to 68.5 percent by the end of calendar 2022 from 79.1 percent at the end of calendar 2021.

**Central Government Domestic Debt is projected to rise by 2.6 percent from \$64,468.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$66,165.1 million in fiscal 2022. Central Government External Debt** is projected to rise by 2.9 percent from \$31,167.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$32,070.9 million in fiscal 2022. Central Government Domestic Debt is anticipated to decrease by \$1,313.3 million or 1.9 percent from \$67,478.1 in calendar 2021 to \$66,165.1 million at the end of calendar 2022. Central Government External Debt is estimated to decrease by 0.9 percent from \$32,349.8 million in calendar 2021 to \$32,070.9 million by the end of calendar 2022.

**Total Central Government Debt Service is expected to decrease by 4.9 percent or \$493.9 million, from \$10,116.2 million in fiscal 2021 to \$9,622.3 million in fiscal 2022;** \$5,740.7 million being principal repayments and \$3,881.6 million, interest payments.

**Over the period October 2021 to June 2022, the fiscal operations of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector strengthened significantly,** resulting in an Operating Surplus of \$1,434.6 million, in comparison to the operating deficit of \$2,479.2 million recorded for the same period of fiscal 2021. The 2022 performance comprised an Operating Surplus of \$3,507.7 million from State Enterprises, which was partially offset by an Operating Deficit of \$2,073.1 million from Public Utilities.

**Current Transfers to the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector from Central Government** increased by 78.6 percent to \$3,065.4 million as at June 2022, compared to \$1,716.5 million reported as at June 2021. The higher Current Transfers to State Enterprises and Public Utilities were mainly for interest payments on loans, deficit/operational financing and subsidy payments for the sale of petrol. On the other hand, **Capital Transfers from Central Government** contracted by \$50.8 million over the first three quarters of fiscal 2022 to \$2,132.9 million, primarily on account of reduced transfers for capital spending to Public Utilities; namely the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) and Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATI). After covering Other Operational Costs and Capital Expenditure which rose by 64.0 percent, the Overall Balance of **the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector nevertheless improved substantially from a surplus of \$881.2 million during October 2020 to June 2021, to a surplus of \$1,663.8 million** in the corresponding period of fiscal 2022.

**Trinidad and Tobago is currently assigned ratings of investment grade by S&P (BBB-/A-3) and non-investment grade by Moody's (Ba1 and Ba2).** CariCRIS has not yet issued its 2022 rating for Trinidad and Tobago. Therefore, the 2021 investment-grade rating of CariAA holds. In July 2022, S&P revised Trinidad and Tobago's outlook to stable from negative. **This was the first positive action on Trinidad and Tobago's rating taken by S&P over the last fifteen (15) years.** Moody's, and CariCRIS also view Trinidad and Tobago's outlook as 'Stable'.

**Sales of foreign exchange by authorised dealers to the public amounted to US\$5,661.1 million, 35.9 percent higher than the amount sold (US\$4,165.9 million) over the period October 2020 to August 2021. Purchases by authorised dealers of foreign exchange from the public** (except the Central Bank) amounted to US\$4,716.2 million which was 51.3 percent higher than the US\$3,117.9 million purchased in the same period a year earlier. **Purchases from the Central Bank** amounted to US\$1,150.0 million over the eleven-month period, 1.2 percent lower than the amount sold (US\$1,164.3 million) over the comparative period one year prior.



The **weighted average TT/US dollar selling rate** for August 2022 stood at US\$1.00 = TT\$6.7798, a marginal 0.05 percent appreciation from US\$1.00 = TT\$6.7833 in October 2021 (Appendix 16 and Figure 24). Likewise, the TT dollar appreciated by 3.2 percent against the Canadian dollar, by 13.0 percent against the UK pound, and by 12.9 percent against the Euro over the period October 2021 to August 2022.

**As the economy recovered from the effects of the pandemic, monetary aggregates decreased before rebounding towards the end of the first half of 2022.** Though the amount of cash in circulation remained strong, Narrow Money (M1-A) was adversely impacted by the decline in demand deposits which occurred as the economy reopened and businesses and consumers drew down deposits. Likewise, Broad Money (M2) declined toward the end of 2021 and into early 2022, but rebounded in June 2022. **Commercial bank credit** to the private sector grew in tandem with increased business activity subsequent to the reopening of the economy in March 2022.

**Trinidad and Tobago's stock market registered subdued performances during the nine-month period ending June 2022.** The Composite Price Index (CPI) marginally declined by 1.5 percent to 1,381.6 in June 2022 from 1,402.6 one year earlier (Appendix 21). The market weakening was spurred by a year-on-year decrease of 18.9 percent in the Cross Listed Index (CLI), reflective of challenging market conditions in regional markets, despite the 5.6 percent increase in the All Trinidad and Tobago Index (ATI).

During the period October 2021 to June 2022, 4 private placements valued at \$3,437.8 million were issued on the **primary debt market**. This compares to 21 placements valued at \$13,181.0 million, during the same period one year prior.

Trading activity on the **secondary government bond market** was subdued in the first nine months of fiscal 2022, as only 3 trades at a face value of \$1.9 million were executed. This represents a significant reduction from the 23 trades valued at \$103.3 million during the corresponding period of fiscal 2021. Contrastingly, the **corporate bond market** recorded 248 trades valued at \$107.5 million in the same review period; up from the 117 trades at \$39.5 million in the previous financial year.

**Over the first nine months of fiscal 2022, activity in the mutual funds industry slowed.** Aggregate funds under management decreased by 1.6 percent to \$51,996.4 million compared to a 6.1 percent increase in the same period one year prior. The restrained performance was attributable to declines in Fixed Income funds of 5.0 percent to \$28,537.2 million, 'Other funds' of 1.9 percent to \$455.8 million, and Equity funds of 0.6 percent to \$8,555.9 million.

For calendar year 2021, Trinidad and Tobago's Balance of Payments registered a deficit of US\$74.2 million, which was significantly smaller than the pre-COVID-19 deficit of US\$646.1 million logged in 2019, but a reversal nonetheless from the overall surplus of US\$24.8 million recorded in 2020. Despite this deficit, the Current Account recorded a strong surplus, on account of high energy exports earnings. Contributing to the overall deficit, however, was a net outflow of US\$1,630.9 million in the Financial Account.

As at August 2022, Trinidad and Tobago's Gross Official Reserves stood at US\$6,807.0 million or 8.5 months of prospective import cover; down from US\$6,879.6 million, but up from 8.4 months of prospective import cover at the end of December 2021. The reduction largely stemmed from outflows, mainly Central Bank interventions in the domestic foreign exchange market, which outpaced the level of foreign exchange inflows over the period.

As at August 12, 2022 the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF) stood at US\$5,029.6million, a reduction of US\$434.3 million compared to the September 2021 position of US\$5,463.9 million. The NAV of the HSF has been fluctuating during the year due to elevated market volatility and an increase in investor uncertainty. The Fund was however boosted by an estimated \$1.1 billion injection on September 23, 2022.



## THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY<sup>1</sup>

- Global Overview
- Advanced Economies and the Euro Zone
- Emerging and Developing Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean

### Global Overview

The tentative post-pandemic recovery was derailed in 2022 as the global economy was confronted by a rare ‘confluence of calamities’<sup>2</sup>, triggered largely by the unprecedented war in Ukraine which has escalated into a costly humanitarian crisis. Global output faltered significantly, as the world’s three largest economies, the United States, China, and the Euro Zone stalled, with dire consequences for the global outlook. Beleaguered by geopolitical tensions, embattled trade routes, food and energy insecurities and volatile financial markets, the global economic order in 2022 finds itself at a daunting crossroads.

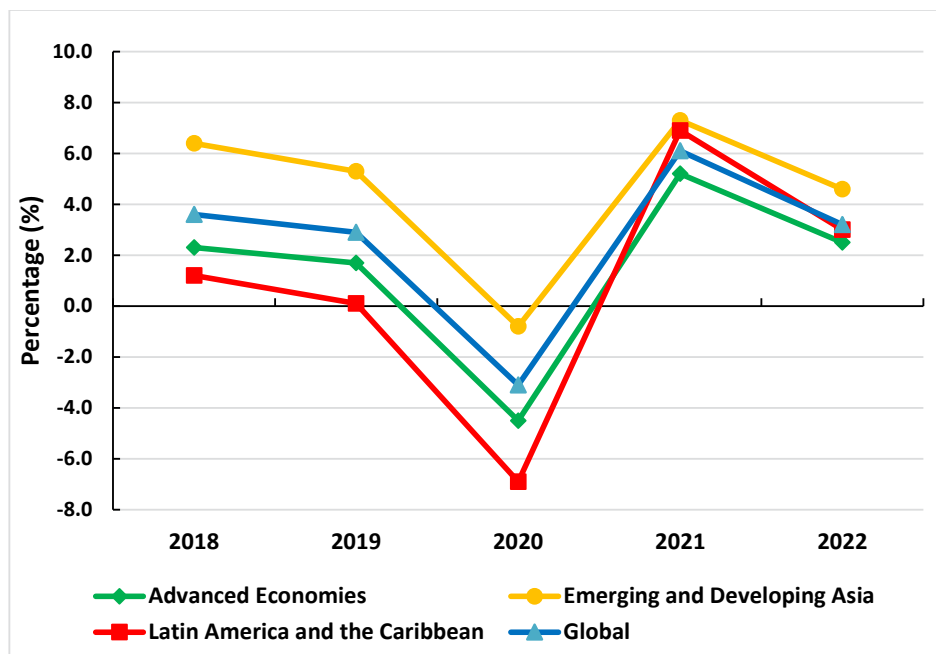
Consequently, as at July 2022, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated global growth to be at 3.2 percent in 2022, down from 6.1 percent in 2021 (**Figure 1**). This was a further downward revision from its October 2021 and April 2022 projections. In 2023, global growth is forecast to be lower (2.9 percent) as risks to the outlook remain highly skewed to the downside. Similarly, the World Bank (WB) has estimated decelerated growth from 5.7 percent in 2021 to 2.9 percent in 2022 followed by an average of 3.0 percent in 2023, amid lingering supply and demand imbalances, COVID-19 resurgences and waning policy support.

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<sup>1</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook July 2022; Fiscal Monitor April 2022; IMF Country Reports; the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports; WB Global Economic Prospects June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> IMF says global economy faces ‘confluence of calamities’ in biggest test since World War I, May 23, 2022.

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth for Major Economic Regions 2018-2022



Source: The IMF's World Economic Outlook, July 2022

Growth in major Advanced Economies in 2022 and 2023 is anticipated to be generally muted. The IMF estimates that growth in the Euro Zone is also likely to be constrained in 2022 due to weaker economic activity in France, Germany, and Spain, as a result of the spill-over effects from the war in Ukraine. The IMF also assumes tighter financial conditions, with the European Central Bank discontinuing net asset purchases as of July 1, 2022 and raising policy rates for the first time since 2011. In Emerging and Developing Asia, the estimated sharp slowdown in China's economy will negatively impact the region, while growth for 2022 in Latin America and the Caribbean is estimated to be stronger than previously projected as a result of a more robust recovery in large economies such as Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Chile.

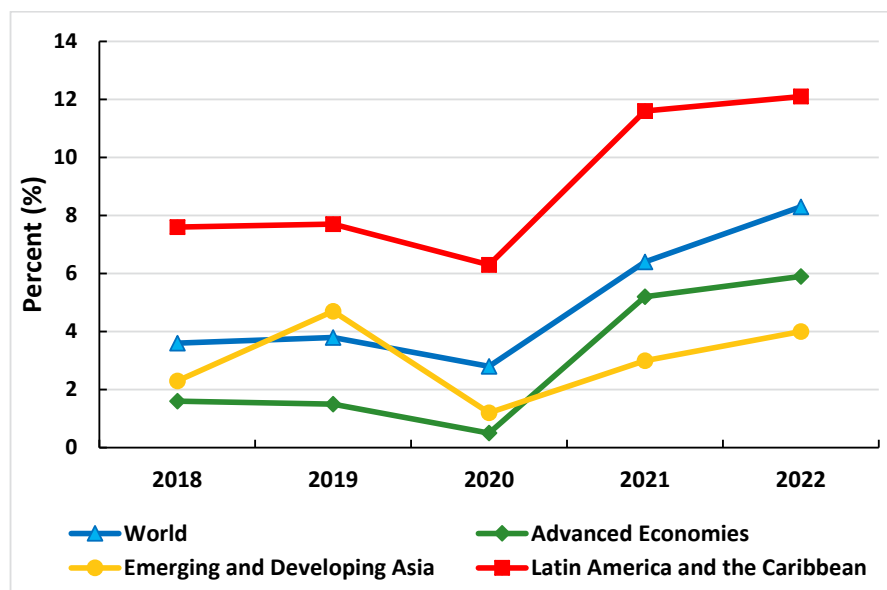
Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has compounded supply chain disruptions in critical sectors, including agriculture, automotive, energy and food. The conflict in Ukraine has also contributed to product-line closures, transport delays and spiralling input costs. These issues have, in turn, contributed to a challenging mix of rising prices and decelerating economic growth, a phenomenon resonant of the 1970s era of stagflation.

In Europe, after several years of relative price stability, extreme weather events ravaged harvests, while the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, idled its once-hectic Black Sea ports and laid waste its once-fertile fields. With both countries accounting for a quarter of global exports of wheat, a fifth of barley and maize and more than half of sunflower oil, the Russia/Ukraine conflict has significantly contributed to burgeoning global



food prices. In May 2022, the United Nations (UN) warned that the coming months threaten ‘*the spectre of global food shortages*’<sup>3</sup> that could last for years. Beyond food output and sluggish supply, the conflict has also had negative spill-over effects on fertilisers, as both countries are also large manufacturers of potash-based crop nutrients. Additionally, prices for natural gas, a key input to fertiliser manufacture, have soared due to the war. This confluence of factors is expected to keep food prices well-elevated in the next year. Broadening price pressures in 2022 have led to end of year inflation estimates of 5.9 percent in Advanced Economies from 5.2 percent in 2021, 4.0 percent in Emerging and Developing Asia from 3.0 percent in 2021 and 12.1 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean from 11.6 percent in 2021 (**Figure 2**).

**Figure 2: Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Major Economic Regions 2018-2022**



Source: The IMF’s World Economic Outlook, July 2022

Amid the threat of deteriorating global economic conditions, the IMF, as at the end of July 2022, has allocated a total of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 660.7 billion (equivalent to about US\$943.0 billion) to boost global liquidity. This included the largest-ever allocation of about SDR 456.0 billion approved in August 2021 to help meet urgent financing needs and alleviate the economic fallout of the catastrophic humanitarian crises worldwide. Subsequently, in April 2022, the IMF approved the establishment of an *Administered Account* for Ukraine in a

<sup>3</sup> Secretary-General’s remarks to the Global Food Security Call to Action Ministerial, May 18, 2022.

response to several member countries' requests to provide donors with a secure vehicle to enable direct financial assistance to Ukraine.

Concurrently, in March 2022, the WB approved a supplemental budget support package of \$489 million for Ukraine, called *Financing of Recovery from Economic Emergency in Ukraine (FREE Ukraine)*. This package comprised a supplemental loan for \$350 million and guarantees in the amount of \$139 million. The WB also mobilized grant financing of \$134 million and parallel financing of \$100 million, resulting in total mobilised support of \$723 million. Subsequently, in June 2022, the WB approved \$1.49 billion of additional financing for Ukraine under the *Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance in Ukraine (PEACE) Project*, part of a total support package of nearly \$13.0 billion in emergency financing. As at the end of July 2022, the World Bank had disbursed more than \$6.3 billion of this financing.

### Advanced Economies and the Euro Zone

In 2022 and 2023 **Advanced Economies and the Euro Zone**, notably European economies, are facing three simultaneous headwinds: escalating inflation; slowing external demand; and spill-over effects from the crisis in Ukraine. Of critical concern is the curtailment of supplies of Russian natural gas which is now down roughly 60.0 percent as compared to June 2021. As of early July 2022, Russian gas deliveries to Poland, Bulgaria, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands have already been disrupted while supplies to Germany, Italy, France and others have been reduced.

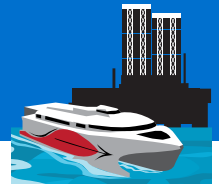
The **United States'** economy has recovered rapidly from the pandemic due largely to a sizable policy stimulus; the American Rescue Plan which totalled US\$1.9 trillion. Unemployment has returned to end-2019 levels and the fiscal deficit is now declining rapidly; public debt however still surpasses its pre-pandemic levels and is anticipated to continue to rise as a share of GDP over the medium-term. On September 21, 2022, in a bid to subdue inflation and withdraw from monetary accommodation, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to 3 to 3-1/4 percent and anticipates that ongoing increases in the target range will be appropriate.

Against this policy rate backdrop, the U.S. economy is expected to decelerate in 2022/2023; narrowly escaping recession, with growth slowing to 2.3 percent in 2022 and 1.0 percent in 2023, from 5.7 percent in 2021. The chief downside risk is sudden monetary tightening which may stem from an intensification of the Ukraine war, continued shutdowns in China, a rapid upswing in inflation, or an acceleration in nominal wages.



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



Likewise, spurred by robust policy support, well-executed vaccination campaigns and rising consumption, the **Japanese** economy is projected to maintain growth of 1.7 percent, similar to the previous year and following a contraction of 4.5 percent in 2020. While Japan has weathered the pandemic well in comparison to other advanced economies, its habitual COVID-19 containment measures have contributed to a deceleration of the much-anticipated recovery. In addition, given Japan's close trade ties with China, a sharper-than-expected slowdown in China poses downside risk to external demand.

In Europe's largest economy, **Germany**, a nascent recovery in late 2021 and early 2022 was subsequently eclipsed by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, unleashing new headwinds just when automobile production and services activity were on the rebound. A confluence of curtailment of gas flows from Russia, higher energy prices, lack of key intermediate inputs, weaker external demand and confidence, along with tighter financial conditions will all contribute to projected weaker growth of 1.2 percent in 2022 and 0.8 percent in 2023; down from 2.9 percent in 2021. Further, surging energy costs are reducing the current account surplus and fuelling price pressures, with end of period inflation registering 5.7 percent and 8.0 percent in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Uncertainty remains high, with a clear and present danger of a persistent shut-off of the Russian gas exports to Europe.

In the **United Kingdom** (UK)<sup>4</sup>, the rise in wholesale gas prices and retail energy prices have intensified inflationary pressures and have led to a deterioration in the economic outlook. Whilst the IMF had earlier expected a slowing of growth in the UK economy to 3.2 percent in 2022 from 7.4 percent in 2021, the Bank of England in its August 2022 Monetary Policy Report, has projected that the UK economy will enter into a recession in the final quarter of 2022. In June 2022, the UK's CPI rose by 9.4 percent, the highest inflation rate in decades. For calendar 2022, inflation in the UK was expected by the IMF to rise to 9.5 percent, up from 5.4 percent in 2021. Notwithstanding, unemployment was expected to remain contained at 4.2 percent, down slightly from its 2021 level of 4.5 percent, reflecting continued tightness in the labour market. In its July 2022 update, the IMF also projected that the UK's fiscal deficit would nearly halve to 4.3 percent in 2022, from 8.0 percent in 2021.

In **Singapore**, deft containment measures coupled with pragmatic policy support spurred an impressive recovery. In 2021, real GDP growth reached 7.6 percent, exceeding pre-COVID levels and making Singapore one of the top performing advanced economies. The recovery has however, been uneven, as exemplified by activity in tourism-related, consumer-facing and construction sectors remaining below pre-pandemic levels. In 2022, growth is projected to remain above potential in the near term at 3.7 percent, bolstered mainly by extensive

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<sup>4</sup> Bank of England, Monetary Policy Report, August 2022; IMF WEO July 2022.

vaccinations and the release of pent-up demand as the economy reopens. Headline inflation is, however, projected to rise to 4.8 percent in 2022, before moderating to 2.3 percent.

### Emerging and Developing Asia<sup>5</sup>

For Emerging and Developing Asia, a projected downturn in growth of 4.6 and 5.0 percent in 2022 and 2023, respectively, from 7.3 percent in 2021, reflects mainly decelerations of the Chinese and Indian economies. Also weighing heavily on growth will be the ramifications of the war in Ukraine specifically, increased trade policy uncertainty and stressed supply chains in a region once hailed for its spectacular growth. Together with weakening growth, inflationary pressures are rising above central bank targets, driven by a global surge in food and fuel costs.

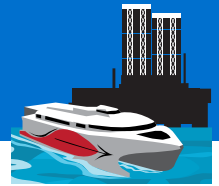
In **China**, a zero-COVID strategy accompanied by strict lockdowns have subdued economic activity in various regions. Consequently, real GDP is expected to slow substantially from 8.1 percent in 2021 to 3.3 percent in 2022, the slowest in over four decades. The slowdown in China will have negative repercussions for the global economy, as Shanghai, for example, one of the affected cities, is a major global supply chain hub. Further, the crisis engulfing China's property sector will negatively impact growth, with global implications for the country's trading partners. Despite China's recent slowdown however, signs of a rebound in economic activity are emerging, led by private consumption. As such, growth is forecast at 4.6 percent in 2023.

In **India**, growth slowed in the first half of 2022 as activity was interrupted by a surge in COVID-19 cases, resumption of mobility restrictions, and by the shock waves transmitted by the war in Ukraine. The recovery is further threatened by headwinds from rising inflation. Although the unemployment rate has been reduced to pre-COVID levels, the labour force participation rate also remains below pre-pandemic levels and many workers have opted for lower-paying and less-secure jobs. India's growth rate in fiscal year 2021 was 8.7 percent, with the release of pent-up demand. However, growth is forecast to reduce to 7.4 percent in fiscal 2022; with supply chain disruptions and geopolitical upheaval. Growth will however be buttressed by fixed investments by both the private sector and the government, in response to incentives and reforms to improve the business climate.

In **Malaysia**, following stringent nationwide lockdowns in 2021 due to the ominous Delta variant, an export-oriented manufacturing sector which remained active during lockdowns will enable growth of approximately 5.7

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<sup>5</sup> Comprises 29 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.



percent in 2022. However, the depths of the wounds inflicted by the pandemic are likely to have long-term scarring and the recovery remains uneven, mired in significant downside risks. Tourism and agriculture have been especially hit given the interactive nature of tourism and the labour shortage that arose in the agriculture sector due to a decreased migrant flow. In addition, a worse-than-expected slowdown in China, Malaysia's largest trading partner, as well as long-standing political uncertainty and the war in Ukraine could portend further adversity in Malaysia.

## Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>6</sup>

The economies of Latin America and the Caribbean have staged a robust post-pandemic rebound, but challenges stemming from global financial conditions are threatening the horizon. During the first half of the year, the reopening of important sectors such as travel and hospitality and the relaxing of pent-up demand augured well for the economies, allowing for a solid expansion and for employment to return to pre-pandemic levels. However, the region is expected to face formidable challenges in the second half of 2022, including social tensions due to energy and food insecurities and tightening global financial conditions. As a result, 3.0 percent growth is anticipated in 2022; down from 6.9 percent in 2021.

Among the largest economies, Chile and Colombia have registered a robust rebound; buttressed by strong growth in services. This in part, is due to the economies' fiscal stimulus in late 2021. Mexico's economic output is yet to regain its pre-pandemic level as services and construction continue to lag.

**Colombia's** economic rebound in 2021 was among the fastest in the region. However, growth is projected at 5.8 percent in 2022, down from a high of 10.6 percent in 2021, led by a rise in household consumption, supported by pent-up domestic demand, robust remittance inflows and resumption of consumer credit. While GDP has already returned to pre-pandemic levels, employment has paled in comparison and macroeconomic disparities have emerged. Strong demand, coupled with supply limitations and increasing commodity prices, have led to mounting inflation which is projected to increase to 6.9 percent (end of period) in 2022, from 5.6 percent in 2021. Further, external risks remain imminent and an intensification of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine may exacerbate volatility in financial and commodity markets. Domestic risks are also tilted to the downside, including

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<sup>6</sup> Comprises 32 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

uncertainty around the progression of the pandemic and slower implementation of the infrastructure agenda and peace accords. In June 2022, Gustavo Petro, a former guerrilla, was elected Colombia's first leftist president.

Likewise, strong fundamentals, well-gauged policy frameworks and a track record in policy implementation have supported **Chile's** endurance of the pandemic. GDP rebounded by 11.7 percent in 2021 and is expected to grow by 1.5 percent in 2022, and narrow to 0.5 percent in 2023. Private consumption and fixed investment are expected to decline in 2022 to 2023 as pent-up demand dissipates, extraordinary liquidity balances built up during the pandemic are reduced, and credit conditions tighten. In May 2022, Chile accepted an IMF offer of a one-year Short-term Liquidity Line (SLL) arrangement, amounting to about US\$3.5 billion. This is the first ever arrangement under the SLL which was established in April 2020. Access to the SLL would provide an additional layer of support as Chile exits the Flexible Credit Line (FCL) agreement, which provided a temporary buffer against extreme external risks.

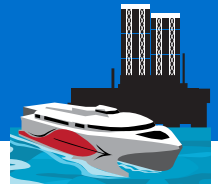
With a formidable rebound of 10.4 percent in 2021 after contracting by 9.9 percent in 2020, **Argentina's** economic expansion continued apace in 2022, driven by robust domestic demand. Growth is anticipated at 4.0 percent in 2022, as the war in Ukraine is expected to have limited impact, given Argentina's relatively closed economy and due to the services sector's dynamism following the removal of pandemic restrictions. In March, 2022, the IMF approved Argentina's request for a 30-month SDR 31.914 billion (about US\$44 billion or 1,001 percent of quota) Extended Arrangement. This programme, if credibly implemented, would assist in curbing high inflation, fortify public finances and debt sustainability, improve reserve coverage, and allow a gradual re-access to international capital markets.

In **Brazil**, growth is expected to fall sharply to 1.7 percent in 2022, from 4.6 percent in 2021. The IMF also projects inflation to decline to 7.0 percent in 2022, down from a high of 10.1 in 2021. According to the World Bank, after a solid start to 2022, growth is expected to wane over the year, owing to the squeeze on real incomes from inflation, stalling investment growth, and heightened domestic policy uncertainty. Programmes to allow extraordinary withdrawals from unemployment insurance funds, accelerate social security payments, and extend concessional loans will offer some relief to households, but possibly at the cost of further intensifying inflation. In 2023, weak momentum and the ongoing effects of tighter monetary policy on investment and activity are expected to limit growth.

Strong macroeconomic policies have led to impressive growth in **Panama** in 2021, as the economy emerged from the pandemic, driven mainly by domestic demand and higher copper exports, in spite of escalating global uncertainties and the lingering challenges of the COVID-19 virus. The recovery is expected to continue in 2022, albeit subject to substantial risks, which include the conflict in Ukraine, higher crude oil prices, tighter global

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

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financial conditions, and the onslaught of new variants of the virus. Real output expanded by 15.3 percent in 2021. However, growth is expected to decelerate to 7.5 percent in 2022, in spite of the restart of the construction of a new metro line and increase in private investment.

In the Caribbean region, the **Dominican Republic** is a rare success story as the country displayed remarkable resilience to external shocks, withstanding the negative impact of the pandemic through comprehensive policies, a deft vaccination campaign and a well-calibrated reopening. Growth in 2021 measured 12.3 percent; 5.0 percent above pre-pandemic levels, due in part to the IMF's support through the RFI. This progress was led initially by manufacturing and construction, followed by a revival in tourism, which has surpassed its pre-pandemic levels. Amid global inflationary pressures, inflation reached 8.5 percent by end-2021 and is anticipated to measure 8.0 percent in 2022, though inflation expectations remained well-anchored. Growth in 2022 is anticipated to wane to 5.0 percent stemming from novel challenges unleashed by the war in Ukraine and the effect of tightening global financial conditions on inflation and activity.

**Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators for Selected Economies**

	Real GDP		Consumer Prices (end of period)		Unemployment (percent)		Current Account Balances <sup>1</sup>		Fiscal Balances <sup>2</sup>	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Canada	4.5	3.4	4.7	6.7	7.4	5.9	0.1	1.1	-4.7	-2.2
Germany	2.9	1.2	5.7	8.0	3.5	3.2	7.4	5.9	-3.7	-3.3
Greece	8.3	3.5	0.6	6.1	15.0	12.8	-6.5	-6.5	-8.0	-4.5
Hong Kong	6.4	1.5	2.4	1.9	5.2	5.7	11.2	10.9	-0.2	-3.2
Ireland	13.5	7.5	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.0	13.9	12.3	-1.9	-0.2
Japan	1.7	1.7	0.5	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.4	-7.6	-7.8
Korea	4.1	2.3	3.7	6.0	3.7	3.6	4.9	2.2	-0.6	-1.6
Singapore	7.6	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.7	2.2	18.1	13.2	-0.2	1.4
Spain	5.1	4.0	6.5	6.2	14.8	13.4	0.9	0.3	-7.0	-5.3
United Kingdom	7.4	3.2	5.4	9.5	4.5	4.2	-2.6	-5.5	-8.0	-4.3
United States	5.7	2.3	7.4	5.7	5.4	3.7	-3.7	-3.8	-12.4	-4.6
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
China	8.1	3.3	1.8	2.5	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.1	-6.0	-7.7
India	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	n/a	-1.6	-2.9	-10.4	-9.9
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Argentina	10.4	4.0	50.9	62.0	9.3	9.2	1.3	0.5	-4.5	-4.0
Brazil	4.6	1.7	10.1	7.0	14.2	13.7	-1.7	-1.5	-4.4	-7.6
Mexico	4.8	2.4	7.4	7.6	4.1	4.1	-0.4	-0.6	-3.8	-3.2
Panama	15.3	7.5	2.6	4.0	11.3	9.7	-2.9	-4.1	-5.54	-4.01
Venezuela	-1.5	1.5	686.4	500.0	n/a	n/a	-1.4	9	-4.5	n/a

Source: International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook (WEO) April, 2022; WEO Update July 2022; Countries' Article IV Reports; Fiscal Monitor April 2022 and International Labour Organisation (ILO).

1 & 2: Percentage (percent) of GDP

n/a: not available



## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF CARICOM STATES

- Overview
- Barbados
- Jamaica
- Guyana
- ECCU/OECS

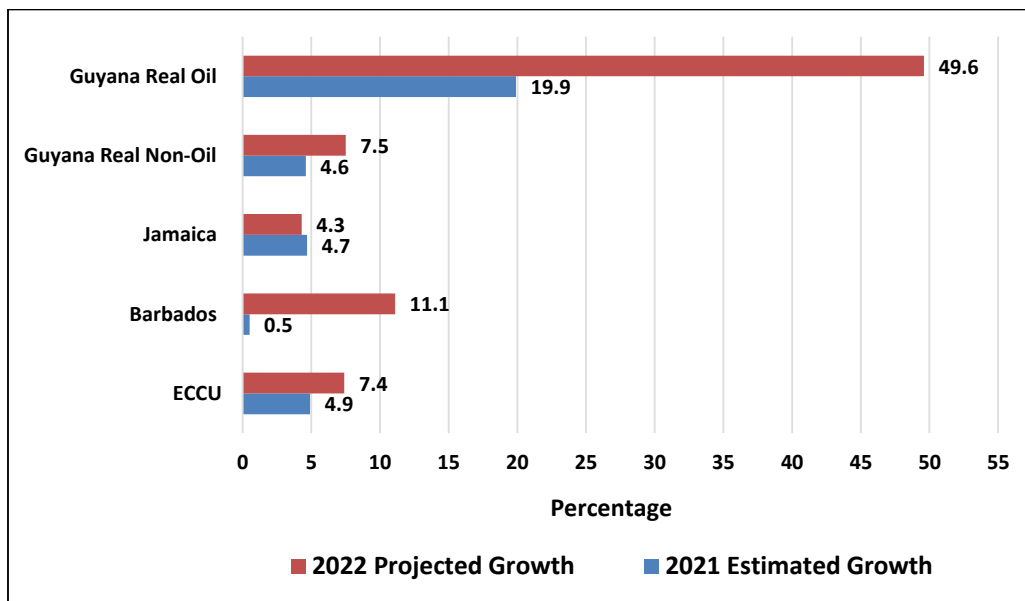
### Overview

Following widespread contractions due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States registered varied rates of growth as the region resumed economic activity (**Figure 3**). Though these states have not yet returned to their pre-pandemic levels of activity; tourism, the main source of income for many in the region, is on the upswing as borders reopened, pandemic restrictions eased and flights resumed.

For 2022, Guyana is expected to lead economic growth in the region (on track to becoming one of the world's fastest growing economies, due to its vast oil reserves), followed by several Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) countries and Barbados. Additionally, with the benefit of assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and improved fiscal policies, countries in the region have managed to contain, if not reduce their debt levels. Also, with an increase in tourist arrivals, overnight stays and economic activity, unemployment rates have also improved throughout the region. However, all countries suffered the effects of increasing commodity prices, shipping costs and global supply chain disruptions (**Table 2**).

Though the region continues to face lingering challenges from the pandemic and natural disasters (such as the 2017 Hurricane Irma and the 2021 Hurricane Elsa, flooding in Guyana and the residual effects of the 2021 La Soufrière stratovolcano eruption), in addition to new challenges brought about by the war in Ukraine and increasing global commodity prices, it is anticipated that growth will persist over the medium term.

**Figure 3: Growth Rates of Selected CARICOM Countries**



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, Countries' Central Banks.

## Barbados

The IMF<sup>7</sup> conducted its sixth and seventh review under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) for Barbados in November 2021 and May 2022, respectively. The successful completion of the seventh and final review allowed the Barbadian authorities to purchase 17 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) (about US\$23.0 million), bringing Barbados' total disbursements under the EFF programme to SDR 322 million (about US\$435.0 million). The full amount of the four-year extended arrangement was approved on October 1, 2018. The seventh review revealed that despite significant economic shocks, Barbados continued to make steady progress in its Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) plan. This plan was implemented with the objectives of restoring fiscal sustainability, increasing reserves and promoting economic growth through structural reforms.

Under the seventh EFF review, Barbados met its primary balance target of -1.0 percent of GDP for fiscal year 2021/2022<sup>8</sup>. The country's public debt was also reduced to 135.4 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2021/2022 from

<sup>7</sup> See IMF Country Reports.

<sup>8</sup> Barbados' fiscal year is from April 1st to March 30th.



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the 147.0 percent recorded in fiscal year 2020/2021, owing to a successful 2018/2019 public debt restructuring programme, which helped to rebuild confidence in the country's macroeconomic framework.

Despite economic challenges associated with the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters (such as volcanic ash fall from St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Category 1 Hurricane Elsa) and the war in Ukraine, the Barbados economy showed signs of recovery. The resumption of economic activity has led to significant improvements in the country's unemployment rate, to 10.9 percent at the end of 2021; a reduction of 2.7 percent in comparison to 13.6 percent at the end of 2020. A revival in tourism, the main driver of growth in Barbados, resulted in economic growth of 0.5 percent in 2021, a vast improvement over the contraction of 14.0 percent in 2020.

For the period January to June 2022, tourist arrivals were recorded at 207,835 visitors; a significant increase from the 18,871 visitors reported for the same period one year earlier; albeit still lower than pre-pandemic levels. This increase was mainly led by the restoration of activity in Barbados' traditional extra-regional tourist markets, United Kingdom, United States and Canada, as pandemic restrictions were eased at the beginning of 2022.

During the January to June 2022 period, growth of 3.7 percent, 3.3 percent and 2.7 percent was also recorded in the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors, respectively. International reserves also remained relatively stable at approximately BDS\$3,008.5 million, equivalent to 33.7 weeks of import cover, at the end of June 2022, (an increase of BDS\$259.0 million), as opposed to the BDS\$2,749.1 million registered for the same period in 2021. The reserve position was supported by loans from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in addition to a SDR allocation, despite increased spending on exports, specifically on fuel. Similarly, the country's current account deficit was reduced to BDS\$624.8 million, compared to the deficit of BDS\$687.7 million for the same period in 2021. The country's public debt stock, at BDS\$13.6 billion or 128.9 percent of GDP, continued to improve over the period.

However, inflationary pressures, originating from increased global prices combined with escalating shipping costs and disrupted supply chains, significantly impacted the domestic market. High energy prices also increased domestic transportation and electricity costs as well as construction sector inputs. Due to the country's US dollar-pegged exchange rate, and its high dependence on imports from the US; elevated US inflation severely affected domestic prices, and further escalated domestic inflation since the second half of 2021. At the end of May 2022, inflation was at a high of 5.8 percent. The Barbadian authorities have thus implemented a suite of measures, such as widening the basket of tax-exempted goods, and reducing the cost of electricity, gasoline and diesel to provide relief to citizens, particularly the poor and vulnerable, whilst minimizing the impact on public finances.

The government has also remained committed to restoring macroeconomic stability, through the implementation of key structural reforms including the recently amended Central Bank of Barbados (CBB) law<sup>9</sup>. This law is aimed at strengthening the autonomy of the bank while limiting the provision of credit to the government. Likewise, the country has intensified its focus on energy-efficiency specifically, becoming 100.0 percent renewable and carbon-neutral reliant by 2030. Towards this end, the government in March 2022 announced an excise tax and VAT holiday for the purchase of electric vehicles, and reduced import duties for the purchase of used electric vehicles. Notably, under the Public Sector Smart Energy Programme (PSSEP)<sup>10</sup>, the Barbados Government has retrofitted many of its buildings with renewable energy and energy-efficient technology.

Barbados' economy is expected to gradually recover over the medium term as the IMF projects significant growth of 11.1 percent for 2022. This will be supported by a recovery in tourism as visitor arrivals are expected to recover to about 60.0 percent of pre-pandemic levels in 2022, and to return to pre-pandemic levels by 2024.

## Jamaica

Though the COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted Jamaica's economy, the country is on the path to recovery. According to the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ), real GDP was estimated to have rebounded to 4.3 percent at the end of 2021, a turnaround from the 9.9 percent contraction recorded in 2020, and slightly lower than the IMF's growth projection of 4.7 percent. This was mainly attributed to a significant uptick in the tourism sector, which has returned to approximately 70.0 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Also supporting this rebound was a resurgence in economic activity in production and distribution activities in the manufacturing, construction, agriculture and wholesale and retail industries. Consequently, as at April 2022, the unemployment rate stood at 6.0 percent; a decrease of 3.0 percent, when compared with the April 2021 rate. The country's performance had a noteworthy improvement since the initial stages of the pandemic, when the government was forced to reduce its fiscal balance target from 0.7 percent to -3.0 percent of GDP and allocate large sums to health and social protection.

For the quarter ending June 2022, the Jamaican economy is estimated to have expanded by 2.5 to 3.5 percent. Notwithstanding, growth for this quarter was at a slower pace than the 6.4 percent expansion in the March 2022 quarter, although most industries, with the exception of mining and quarrying, recorded gains in their productive activities. In addition, Jamaica's net international reserves, while US\$0.2 billion lower than the US\$4.0 billion

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<sup>9</sup> The CBB law was adopted by Parliament in December 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and European Union (EU).

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registered at the end of 2021, has remained sturdy, with a balance of US\$3.8 billion at the end of the June 2022 quarter.

Similar to the realities faced by other Caribbean countries, Jamaica's economic recovery is restrained by unfavorable developments in the international economy. As at June 2022, annual inflation measured 10.9 percent. Though lower than the 11.3 percent high recorded at the end of the March 2022 quarter, this was, nonetheless, significantly higher than the 4.3 percent rate recorded for the same period one year earlier. This reflected price increases of 12.0 percent, 11.0 percent, 8.2 percent and 7.7 percent for processed food, energy and transport, services and agricultural food, respectively. To combat inflation and bring it within the target range, the BOJ increased its policy interest rate by 50 basis points to 5.5 percent and implemented other measures to contain Jamaican Dollar liquidity expansion, committing to ensure that movements in the exchange rate do not further threaten the inflation target. A current Account deficit within the range of 0.2 percent of GDP is estimated for the June 2022 quarter.

Jamaica's sovereign credit ratings from the primary rating agencies were reaffirmed. In October 2021, Standard and Poor's Global Ratings (S&P) revised Jamaica's outlook from negative to stable, on the basis that the country's commitment to fiscal consolidation will drive macroeconomic stability and support its creditworthiness. The rating agency also affirmed the Government of Jamaica's 'B+' long-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings and 'B' short-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings. Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) likewise affirmed the Government of Jamaica's long-term issuer and senior unsecured ratings at B2 in November 2021 with the outlook remaining Stable. The B2 rating indicates that the country's ability to meet its financial obligations are highly speculative and subject to credit risk. The Stable Outlook was reaffirmed based on the expectation that the deterioration of the country's debt metrics was temporary, due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Fitch Ratings (Fitch) also, in March 2022, affirmed Jamaica's Long-Term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at B+, with a Stable Outlook. The rating agency premised its rating on the fact that the country has a favourable business climate and is committed to decreasing its debt burden through consistent fiscal policy efforts. Fitch envisages that Jamaica's Debt-to-GDP would decrease to 87.8 percent by end of March 2024.

In spite of the economy's momentum, the IMF projects growth to slow to 4.3 percent in 2022 and 1.8 percent in 2025. Headline inflation is expected to remain high at 6.1 percent at the end of 2022, exceeding the country's 4.0 to 6.0 percent target. Unemployment, however, is expected to fall to 5.9 percent over the medium-term.

### Guyana

Though the Guyanese economy suffered ruinous flooding, negatively impacting the agriculture and gold sectors, which recorded declines of 9.1 percent and 59.0 percent, correspondingly in 2021, the country benefited from policy action and economic growth of Real Oil and Non-Oil GDP of 19.9 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively. Real Oil GDP expanded due to a 46.5 percent increase in output in the petroleum and gas and support services sector, largely due to increased crude oil production of 56.9 percent or 42.7 million barrels, compared to 27.2 million barrels produced one year ago. Similarly, Real Non-Oil GDP increased as a result of expanded output in all major sectors, with the highest expansions of 29.8 percent and 11.9 percent recorded in the construction and services sectors, respectively. Increased economic activity also contributed to a decrease in public debt to 40.7 percent of GDP; down from the 47.4 percent recorded in 2020.

Guyana was not exempt from inflationary pressures which affected countries across the globe. The country's inflation rate increased by 4.8 percent in 2021, on account of higher global shipping and freight costs, and increases in the prices of fuel and food items (the outturn was largely due to an 11.6 percent increase in food prices, due to the severe floods which impacted the country). In the March 2022 quarter, rising fuel and food prices, due to global economic fallouts, such as the war in Ukraine, continued to affect the country. Inflation at the end of March 2022 was 1.7 percent; up from the 0.6 percent recorded for the March 2021 quarter.

At the end of the March 2022 quarter, Guyana's overall balance of payments also recorded a higher deficit of US\$132.0 million, an almost 140.0 percent deterioration, when compared to the US\$55.1 million for the same period one year earlier. This was reflective of a higher current account deficit of US\$280.0 million, which worsened by US\$215.6 million in contrast to the March 2021 deficit of US\$64.4 million (due to higher payments for both factor and non-factor services). The higher current account deficit more than outpaced the expanded capital account surplus, which increased as a result of higher Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to the private sector, in spite of outflows to oil-cost recovery in the oil and gas sector. The country's Net International Investment Position (NIIP) similarly weakened by approximately 25.0 percent to US\$15,071.5 million from its December 2021 position of US\$12,057.4 million, on account of a reduction in assets and increase in liabilities.

Nonetheless, for the first quarter of 2022, Guyana registered a negligible decline in the production of oil, a 53.1 percent decline in the production of rice (as farmers were unable to sow on all available lands because of the floods), and a 47.7 percent reduction in the production of sugar (as a result of the halt on grinding at the Uitvlugt sugar estate). International Reserves expanded from the March 2021 position; amounting to US\$678.8 million, equivalent to 1.2 months of import cover.

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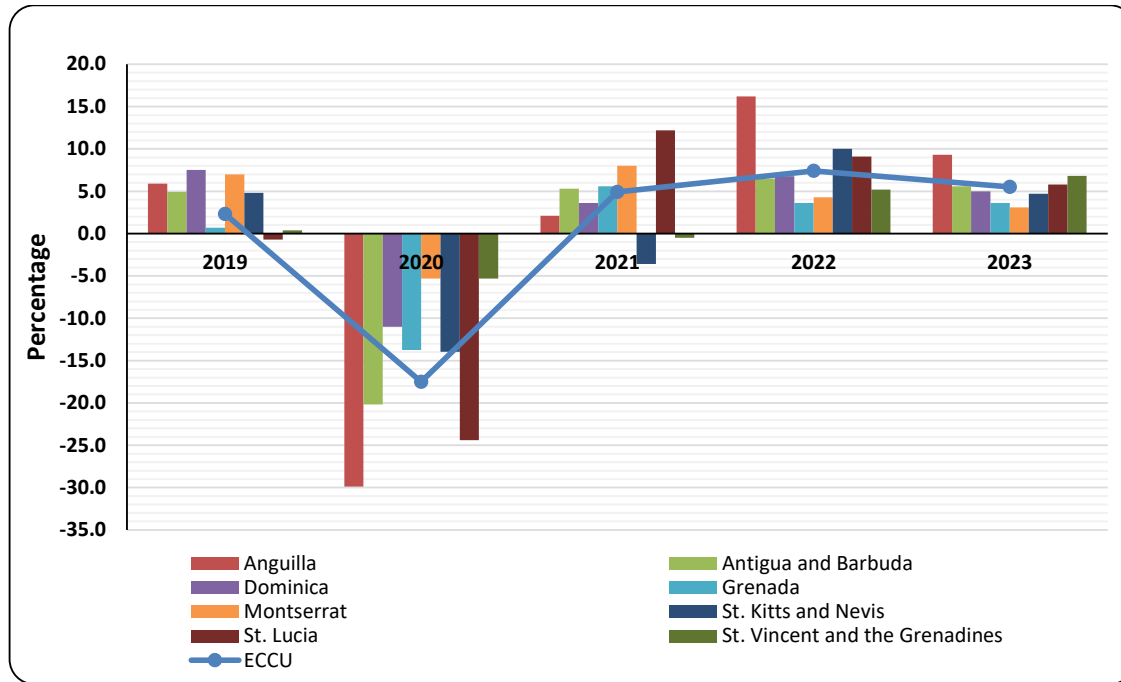
In its June 2022 Article IV Consultation, the IMF commended the country for several of its policy efforts, including reducing electricity costs, improving transport infrastructure, improving access to and quality of its social services and diversifying the economy. To add, the IMF applauded Guyana's amendments to its 2019 Natural Resources Fund (NRF) Act. The NRF is the country's Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), whose aim is to manage the natural resource wealth for the present and future benefit of the people and for the sustainable development of the country. The new amendment allows for greater transparency in the management of the fund and sets clear withdrawal ceilings. The new rule allows transfers to the Budget from the 2022 calendar year, utilizing a mathematical formula to calculate withdrawal amounts, which is expected to average between 4.0 and 5.0 percent of GDP over the medium-term.

For 2022, and into the medium term, Guyana is expected to continue along its trajectory as one of the world's fastest growing economies, with a projected Real Oil GDP growth rate of 49.6 percent and non-oil GDP growth of 7.5 percent; though inflation is expected to remain relatively elevated at 4.1 percent, as global inflationary pressures persist. The country's public debt is also anticipated to trend downwards to 29.2 percent; while the overall annual balance of payments and current account surpluses are expected to widen; due to an anticipated expansion in oil exports, as well as increased gold and rice exports.

## ECCU/OECS

Favorable external conditions will support a continued gradual, albeit varied rate of recovery, in the ECCU in 2022, amid scarring from a protracted pandemic and heightened price pressures exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. This was the central theme of the July 2022 IMF Article IV Consultation with the ECCU. Accordingly, the group's real GDP is projected to expand to 7.4 percent in 2022, an acceleration of the 4.9 percent growth achieved in 2021 (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4: ECCU Real GDP Growth



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Staff Report for the 2022 Article IV Consultation with Member Countries on Common Policies (July 2022).

At the end of 2021, international reserves for the ECCU region stood at US\$1,952.0 million (equivalent to 5 months of imports of goods and services in 2022); an increase of approximately US\$205.0 million when compared with the 2020 reserve position of US\$1,747.0 million. Moreover, with adequate insurance sector capital and liquidity systems in place, financial systems remained stable, despite the April 2021 sale of Royal Bank of Canada’s (RBC’s) assets to a consortium of national banks within the ECCU. To add, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB’s) DCash Pilot Programme,<sup>11</sup> which aims to increase payment system efficiency and improve financial inclusion and resilience among member countries, was launched in March 2021 and rolled out to all eight (8) ECCU member countries, with Anguilla being the last to join in June 2022.

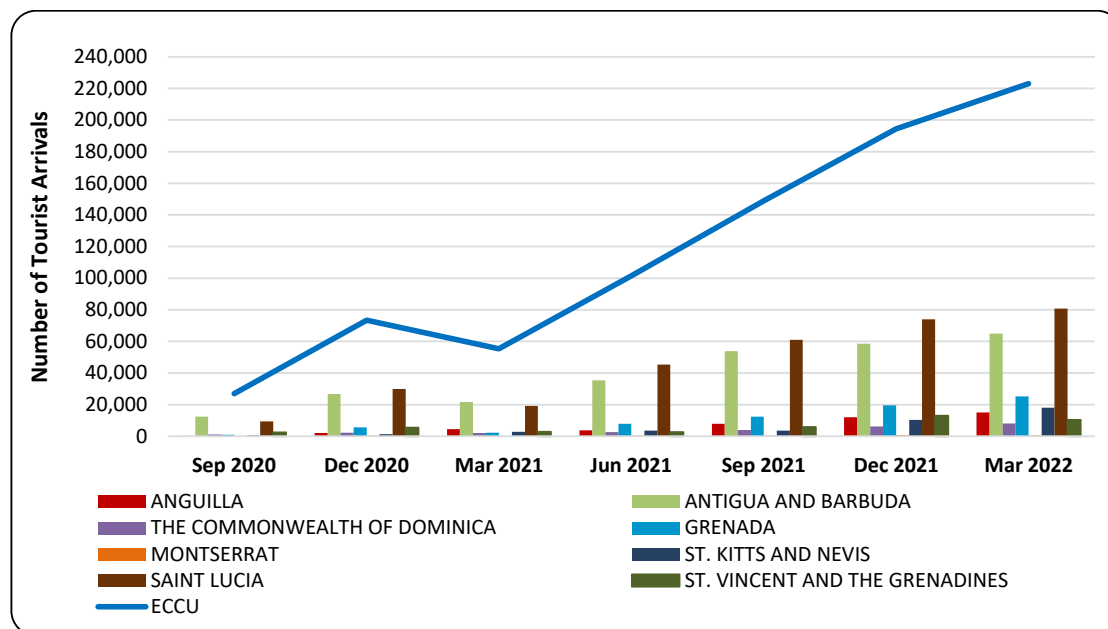
While tourism remains below pre-COVID levels in the region, it is on the rebound and expected to gradually revive with the continued easing of pandemic restrictions in countries unaffected by natural disasters, as well as with the resumption of construction activities. The speed of tourism recovery in 2021 varied across countries, with Antigua and Barbuda capturing over 50.0 percent of its pre-pandemic tourist levels, whilst St. Kitts and Nevis regained less than 15.0 percent of its pre-pandemic levels. Further, total stay over arrivals have been

<sup>11</sup> The DCash Pilot Programme is the ECCB’s initiative, which allows citizens and residents to digitally send and/or receive Eastern Caribbean (EC) funds within seconds using a smart device, with no transaction fees.



trending positively since March 2021; tripling (year-on-year) in the first quarter of 2022 to 223,021 from the 55,388 recorded in the corresponding 2020 quarter (**Figure 5**).

**Figure 5: Tourist Arrivals**



Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), Selected Tourism Statistics (April 2022).

Inflation for the region is expected at 5.6 percent in 2022, driven by rising food, fuel and transport prices, which are compounded by existing supply chain disruptions and transportation bottlenecks, along with further deterioration in the fiscal and current account deficits. Though some countries continue to benefit from high Citizenship by Investment (CBI)<sup>12</sup> revenues (particularly in Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis) and financing assistance (specifically, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), public debt is expected to remain elevated in the medium term and average 74.9 percent of GDP between 2023 and 2025 as disaster and pandemic-related spending ensues. Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica each averaged debt-to-GDP ratios of 101 percent in 2021; and a projected 92.5 percent and 100.2 percent, respectively in 2022. To secure a resilient and inclusive recovery, the IMF strongly encouraged the adoption of well-designed fiscal responsibility frameworks (FRFs) and further recommended that countries allow a gradual pass-through of international energy and food prices to the domestic economy, while

<sup>12</sup> CBI programmes enable foreign investors and their families to acquire second citizenship through an investment as a means of developing its economy.

phasing out generalized subsidies (such as fuel price caps and tax exemptions) to help reduce fiscal expenditures and mitigate the impact of rising living costs. It was further noted that the region's growth prospects continue to hinge on mounting uncertainty surrounding the war in Ukraine, further increases in commodity prices, new COVID-19 variants, and the inveterate threat of natural disasters.

Notwithstanding the region's challenges, **Anguilla's economy**<sup>13</sup> registered remarkable economic performance, signaled by high growth and falling debt. Following two consecutive years of strong growth since Hurricane Irma in 2017, Anguilla has been among the hardest hit by the pandemic, suffering its largest economic contraction on record (of about 30.0 percent in 2020), before rebounding sharply to 2.1 percent growth in 2021, buoyed by stronger tourist arrivals and resumption of construction activity<sup>14</sup>. The speed of tourism activity was driven mainly by a 69.0 percent fully vaccinated population (the highest vaccination rate in the ECCU region). In response to rising global fuel prices, authorities are pressing ahead towards the greater use of renewable energy sources that will reduce their reliance on fuel imports.

A stable financial sector with non-performing loans (NPL) ratios well above the prudential benchmark has also contributed to Anguilla's steady recovery in 2022; with projected real GDP growth of 16.2 percent, the highest in the ECCU region; followed by St Kitts and Nevis (10.0 percent) and St Lucia (9.1 percent).

Beyond 2022, along with falling public sector debt levels, growth is projected to plateau at 9.3 percent and 7.2 percent in 2023 and 2024 respectively, underpinned by a recovery in the tourism sector, along with reinvigorated domestic economic activity.

In **St. Lucia**, total stay over arrivals increased by 52.5 percent in 2021 to 199,347 compared to 130,699 in 2020, but remains significantly under the 2019 pre-pandemic level of 423,736. However, stay over arrivals have been trending upwards registering 80,811 passengers for the first quarter of 2022, up from the 19,231 passengers recorded for the first quarter of 2021. Following a steep contraction of 24.4 percent in 2020, the combination of a robust recovery in tourism and the simultaneous resumption of construction activity in 2021 have boosted economic growth to 12.2 percent.

St. Lucia's poverty rate is on the downward trajectory reducing from 5.4 percent in 2021 to a projected 4.7 percent in 2022. This rate is forecasted to reach its pre-pandemic level of 4.5 percent by 2024. The IMF projects real GDP growth at 9.1 percent in 2022 and further estimates real GDP will return to its 2019 pre-COVID-19

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<sup>13</sup> Anguilla, a member of the ECCU and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom and not a Fund member.

<sup>14</sup> Tourism in Anguilla directly (or interlinked with other sectors) accounts for 85 percent of GDP.



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position by the year 2024. The country's current account is projected to record a reduced deficit of 6.4 percent in 2022 compared to a deficit of 11.0 percent in 2021. On the government accounts, increased tax revenues from the resumption of economic activity together with the delayed payment of public sector wage increases in 2021 and resumed fiscal consolidation has contributed to a narrowing of the fiscal deficit from 11.9 percent of GDP in 2020 to 6.5 percent of GDP in 2021; and is expected to continue to marginally improve in 2022 with a deficit of 6.4 percent of GDP. High gas and fuel prices are, however, projected to push inflation to 6.4 percent in 2022; sharply up from the 2.4 percent in 2021, as inflationary pressures persist.

In **St Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)**, vestiges of the La Soufriere volcano eruption remain, with high rehabilitation and reconstruction costs, on account of damage to public infrastructure (with costs exceeding 20.0 percent of GDP), housing and agricultural crops. However, post-eruption rebuilding activity, coupled with a reboot of the cruise and yachting sectors in the latter half of the year<sup>15</sup> improved SVG's economy by 0.5 percent for 2021. Notwithstanding this improvement in economic activity, both the current account deficit and fiscal deficit widened in 2021 to 22.7 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. To address these urgent balance of payments and fiscal needs, the IMF approved emergency financing assistance of approximately US\$11.6 million under the Large Natural Disaster Window (LNDW) of the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF); though projections for 2022 still indicate a further deepening of these balances to -29.7 percent and -10.8 percent, respectively.

In 2022 however, the IMF projects that real GDP will recover strongly to 5.0 percent, as vaccinations and tourism activity continue to gain traction. Also contributing to the expected improvement in GDP is the recovery in the agriculture sector signaled by a 38.0 percent increase in the value of exported products, as well as the resumption of construction activity inclusive of planned port, hotel and resort projects in the second half of 2022.

Although sizeable fiscal buffers and swift policy responses helped **St Kitts and Nevis (SKN)** to manage its financial stability and the health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; the economic impact was still severe given the complete cessation of cruise ship arrivals and the stagnation of stay over tourists. However, recovery in tourism picked up in 2021, allowing for a smaller contraction of 3.6 percent of GDP. For the first five months of the 2021-2022 cruise ship season<sup>16</sup>, the country recorded an increase of 138,022 passengers, up from the preceding October 2020 to June 2021 season, when no cruise calls or passengers were recorded. In addition, for January 2022, SKN registered a four-fold increase in air travels (395.0 percent) to 6,683 passengers, up from the

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<sup>15</sup> Cruise Ship tourist arrivals registered a total of 24,311 passengers over the period August 2021 to December 2021, compared to zero (0) passengers over the same period in the previous year. The number of yacht passengers also more than tripled over the same August to December 2021 period, moving from 2,035 passengers to 6,291 passengers. This was on account of the Government honing the opportunity to host curious tourists interested in the erupted volcanic event.

<sup>16</sup> The cruise season runs from October to September of the following year.

1,350 passengers recorded for the same period in the previous year. For 2022, the IMF forecasts growth will recover to an impressive 10.0 percent, propelled by a combination of robust vaccination uptake and tourism inflows. Further, the IMF predicts that GDP will return to pre-pandemic levels in 2023. Moreover, in keeping with SKN's position of being the first ECCU country to meet the 60.0 percent regional debt target in 2019, with a debt-to-GDP ratio of 52.0 percent; the country's debt-to-GDP ratio is projected at 52.1 percent for 2022 due to the saving of substantial CBI revenues which averaged 10.0 percent of GDP over the 7-year period 2012 to 2019.

**Table 2: Macroeconomic Indicators for Selected CARICOM Economies**

CARICOM State	Real GDP Growth (%)			Consumer Prices (Period Average, %)			Unemployment (%)			External Current Account Balance (% of GDP)			Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)			Public Sector Debt (% of GDP)		
	2020	2021e	2022p	2020	2021e	2022p	2020	2021e	2022p	2020	2021e	2022p	2020	2021e	2022p	2020	2021e	2022p
Barbados	-14.0	0.5	11.1	3.0	3.0	7.1	13.6	10.9	n/a	-5.9	-10.9	-10.4	-4.8	-4.8	-3.2	136.6	137.3	119.9
Jamaica	-9.9	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.9	6.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.3	0.7	-5.2	-3.1	0.3	0.3	108.1	91.5	83.7
Guyana	43.5	19.9	47.2	0.7	4.8	4.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	-14.5	-30.0	45.4	-7.9	-7.4	0.1	47.4	40.7	29.2
<b>ECCU/OECS: All Countries</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-17.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>
Anguilla	-29.9	2.1	16.2	-0.5	1.8	3.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	-22.3	-39.6	-47.4	1.3	-0.1	-0.9	70.4	67.5	57.7
Antigua and Barbuda	-20.2	5.3	6.5	1.1	1.6	7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	-18.4	-15.0	-17.2	-6.4	-4.3	-3.6	101.5	101.4	92.5
Dominica	-11.0	3.6	6.8	-0.7	2.5	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	-30.3	-32.4	-32.9	-7.2	-11.4	-4.3	106.3	101.1	100.2
Grenada	-13.8	5.6	3.6	-0.7	1.2	4.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	-21.0	-24.3	-27.0	1.2	0.3	-2.2	69.3	70.3	67.8
Montserrat	-5.3	8.0	4.3	-1.9	2.6	5.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.3	-17.4	-18.9	-4.9	1.4	-2.7	5.9	5.1	5.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	-14.0	-3.6	10.0	-1.0	0.4	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	-8.0	-4.8	-5.2	-2.7	7.2	2.0	61.3	62.4	52.1
St. Lucia	-24.4	12.2	9.1	-1.8	2.4	6.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	-15.7	-11.0	-6.4	-11.9	-6.5	-6.4	96.9	92.2	90.1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-5.3	0.5	5.0	-0.6	1.6	5.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	-15.1	-22.7	-29.7	-5.3	-7.3	-10.8	79.2	89.2	90.7

**Source:**

For Barbados - IMF Barbados Seventh Review under the Extended Fund Facility (May 31, 2022); Central Bank of Barbados: Review of Barbados' Economic Performance January to June 2022.

For Jamaica - IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2022); IMF Article IV Consultations; 2021 Bank of Jamaica Annual Report and 2022 Quarter 1 Report.

For Guyana - IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2022); 2021 Bank of Guyana Annual Report; World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook (April 2022).

For ECCU/OECS - IMF, Staff Report for the 2022 Article IV Consultation with Member Countries on Common Policies of the ECCU (July 2022).

n/a: not available

e – estimated

p - provisional



## THE REAL ECONOMY

- Gross Domestic Product
- Petroleum
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Tourism
- Inflation
- Productivity
- Population
- Labour Force and Employment

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT<sup>17</sup>

### Overview

Trinidad and Tobago continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, primarily through the evolution of the original virus into new and more aggressive variants. Lockdown measures previously discontinued were subsequently reinstated, due to new waves of infections locally and around the globe. As a consequence, despite the economic gains realised in the second and third quarters of the year, overall real economic activity<sup>18</sup> in Trinidad and Tobago declined in 2021, albeit at a considerably lower rate than the sharp contraction registered in 2020.

Recessionary easing occurred within both the Energy and Non-Energy sectors, on account of milder declines in real economic activity when compared to the previous year. Mitigating the overall contraction in real energy output was an increase in production from the liquid petroleum (crude oil and condensate) and petrochemical sectors. Additionally, the rollback of some COVID-19 restrictions, the re-opening of the country's borders, Government's vigorous vaccination campaign and its stimulus spending plan, drove the improved performance of the Non-Energy sector. As such, growth was recorded in Manufacturing (*excluding refining and the manufacture of petrochemicals*); Water Supply and Sewerage; Construction; Financial and Insurance Activities; Transport and Storage; and Real Estate Activities. Moreover, Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew strongly in 2021,

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<sup>17</sup> Gross Domestic Product is quoted in constant (2012) prices unless otherwise stated.

<sup>18</sup> Real economic activity refers to real gross domestic product (real GDP). Real GDP measures the value of output of an economy, or changes in an economy's physical output using prices of a fixed base year.

largely driven by the recovery and increase in crude oil and natural gas prices, following the historical lows of 2020.

Based on the latest available annual estimates from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Trinidad and Tobago's real GDP fell by 1.0 percent in 2021; a marked improvement from the steeper 7.7 percent decline recorded in 2020. The Ministry of Finance's real GDP growth projection for the last calendar year (-1.0 percent) was therefore in line with the CSO's 2021 provisional estimate. The country's economic performance in 2021 was premised on a 2.7 percent contraction in Energy sector activity and a 1.2 percent fall in Non-Energy sector activity (**Appendix 2**). According to the most recent quarterly data from the CSO, real GDP at basic prices declined by a negligible 0.1 percent in the first quarter of 2022. A 2.2 percent expansion in Non-Energy GDP partially counteracted a 5.1 percent decline in Energy sector output during the January to March 2022 period (**Table 3**).

**Table 3: Economic Performance of Trinidad and Tobago's Energy and Non-Energy Sectors**

	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Gross Domestic Product (Constant 2012 prices)</b>							
<b>Real GDP (% change)</b>	-0.9	0.1	-7.7	-1.0	-0.9*	-0.1*	2.0
<i>of which:</i>							
<b>Energy Sector</b>							
% change	-3.2	-4.3	-12.2	-2.7	3.4*	-5.1*	2.3
% contribution to GDP	33.3	31.9	30.3	29.8	30.0**	30.9**	29.9
<b>Non-Energy Sector</b>							
% change	-0.2	3.0	-6.2	-1.2	-2.5*	2.2*	3.6
% contribution to GDP	65.4	67.4	68.5	68.3	72.7**	72.0**	69.3

**Source:** Calculated by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) based on the Central Statistical Office's GDP estimates (excluding the 2022 forecast) under TTSNA industrial.

\* Refers to the quarterly year-on-year percentage change.

\*\* Refers to the percent contribution to quarterly GDP at basic prices.

r: Revised      p: Provisional      f: MoF Forecast

As the country has been learning to live with the COVID-19 virus, the Trinidad and Tobago economy is now on a path to recovery and growth, amidst concerted efforts towards rebuilding what was detracted by the pandemic. Consequent to the full reopening of the country, moderate growth of 2.0 percent in annual real economic output is expected in 2022.



The projected economic upturn in 2022 will be driven primarily by a turnaround and growth in Energy sector activity, as a number of new major energy projects come onstream and as the economy continues to benefit from generally higher energy commodity prices, given the current delays to the global energy transition. The Non-Energy sector is also anticipated to register positive growth in 2022, as the removal of pandemic-related restrictions is expected to lead to a return to some level of normalcy and a resultant rise in consumer and business activity.

Nominal GDP<sup>19</sup> and Government's earnings are anticipated to be bolstered by favourable oil and gas prices in 2022, which have further increased due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the resulting reduced reliance internationally, on Russian energy exports. The 2022 growth outturn will also be supported by the positive impact of higher oil and gas prices. When compared to the average prices for calendar 2021, the Brent spot price for crude oil rose by just over 50.0 percent during the first eight months of 2022, while the average Henry Hub price for natural gas surged by approximately 68.0 percent.

## Quarterly GDP<sup>20</sup> (2022)

During the quarter ended March 2022, whilst growth was registered in eleven (11) industries; the remaining nine (9) industries, including the first and third largest contributors to GDP, experienced year-on-year declines in real economic activity.

**Trade and Repairs**, which surpassed the Manufacturing sector to become the largest contributor to GDP, contracted by a marginal 0.9 percent in the first quarter of 2022. Declines in motor vehicle sales; natural gas distribution; motor vehicle repairs; and retail trade, slightly offset the economic gains realised in wholesale trade and petroleum distribution.

Conversely, economic activity in the **Manufacturing** sector, presently the second largest contributor to GDP, expanded by 4.1 percent during the three-month period ended March 2022. Driving this upturn was strong growth of 36.2 percent in Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products. That sub-industry registered increases in distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits and the manufacture of wines; processing and preserving of fruits and vegetables and processing vegetable and animal oils and fats; the manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products and manufacture of prepared animal feeds; and the manufacture of dairy products. Nevertheless, the overall rise in *Manufacturing* activity occurred despite contractions recorded in the other three

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<sup>19</sup> The Ministry of Finance forecasts Nominal GDP to rise to \$190,770.8 million in calendar 2022.

<sup>20</sup> In 2019 the CSO stopped producing current year annual GDP estimates and has shifted its focus to producing quarterly historical GDP estimates.

sub-industries, namely Textiles, Clothing, Leather, Wood, Paper and Printing; Petroleum and Chemical Products; and Other Manufactured Products. In the first quarter of 2022, the subdued performance of the Petroleum and Chemical Products sub-industry (the largest contributor within the *Manufacturing* sector) reflected a fall in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, along with declines in the indicators for the manufacture of coke<sup>21</sup> and refined petroleum products, specifically the production of petrochemicals and natural gas liquids (NGLs).

Real output in the third largest contributing sector, **Mining and Quarrying**, was reduced by 6.0 percent. The slowdown in this sector was mainly attributable to a fall in economic activity within Condensate Extraction and Natural Gas Exploration and Extraction during the first three months of 2022. A reduction in the output of condensate as a result of the natural rate of decline in production, along with operational challenges experienced by some key producers drove the sub-industry's economic outturn in the first quarter. Similarly, Natural Gas Exploration and Extraction was influenced by lower output levels from major gas producers due to the undertaking of planned upgrade works and developmental activities, combined with lower demand for gas from the downstream sector. Sharp contractions in the smaller contributing sub-industries (Asphalt and Petroleum Support Services) also led to the overall downturn in the *Mining and Quarrying* sector.

During the January to March 2021 period, the steepest declines were notably reported in **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing** (-16.2 percent) and **Construction** (-9.2 percent). The contractions registered in the other five (5) industries however, did not exceed 2.0 percent (**Appendix 2**). Data from the CSO's Index of Domestic Production (DPI) for the first quarter of 2022, indicates that the *Construction* sector was weighed down by weaker performances mainly for concrete products; cement; and sawmills and other wooden building materials.

On the other hand, robust growth in **Transport and Storage** (21.2 percent); **Other Service Activities** (19.6 percent); and **Accommodation and Food Services** (12.2 percent) underpinned the country's relatively flat economic outturn in the first quarter of 2022.

Increases were primarily recorded in the indicators for *Transport*, including air transport; airport; water transport; ports; freight; buses; and taxis. Furthermore, a spike in a major indicator for *Accommodation and Food Services* (total tourist arrivals) led to the sector's improved growth outturn. Real output continued to increase in these two (2) sectors, on account of the positive economic impact of the reopening of the country's international borders to all travelers and the easing of restrictions within the public transportation, restaurant and hotel sub-industries.

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<sup>21</sup> Petroleum coke, abbreviated coke, is a final carbon-rich solid material derived from oil refining.



Moderate growth was also recorded in seven (7) other industries, such as **Water Supply and Sewerage** (3.8 percent); **Public Administration** (1.3 percent); and **Information and Communication** (0.9 percent). Additionally, the **Financial and Insurance Activities** sector remained resilient, by registering growth of 0.5 percent during the quarter ended March 2022.

## Calendar 2022 Forecast

The Ministry of Finance is estimating<sup>22</sup> real GDP growth of 2.0 percent in 2022. The projected economic upturn in the current year will be driven by growth in both the Energy sector and Non-Energy sectors, with a sharper increase expected in the Non-Energy sector.

The Energy sector outturn is premised on a 6.7 percent expansion in natural gas production, together with a 5.5 percent rise in output of crude oil, partially mitigated by a 16.7 percent fall in condensate production. Increased or new output from upstream companies operating in Trinidad and Tobago, largely due to the coming online of major energy sector projects, is anticipated to drive the growth in production of crude oil and natural gas.

The removal of pandemic-related restrictions, in light of the full reopening of the economy in 2022, is expected to result in a rise in real output within key Non-Energy sectors, namely Trade and Repairs; Non-Energy Manufacturing; and Transport and Storage. Strong growth estimated in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products sub-industry will bolster the positive performance of the Non-Energy Manufacturing sector in 2022, while the Trade and Repairs sector is anticipated to reverse its two-year economic decline. With persons increasingly seeking a return to normal life within the new COVID environment, the lifting of travel restrictions, including the reopening of the country's international borders will continue to have a positive impact on Transport and Storage, as the sector is expected to grow more robustly when compared to the modest increase recorded in 2021. Generally, these three (3) sectors account for around 30.0 to 35.0 percent of GDP. Muting the stronger outlook for these sectors however, is a base-year impact of a decline in Construction activity. In 2021, the sector was momentarily boosted by the installation of BPTT's Cassia C platform in the third quarter, growing

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<sup>22</sup> In 2019, the CSO stopped producing current year estimates of GDP in keeping with guidelines of international good governance practices in national statistical reporting. This ensures a separation of activities related to GDP compilation which is the responsibility of a National Statistical Office, from activities related to forecasting or preparing GDP projections which should lie with another agency. CARTAC has accordingly advised that this responsibility be undertaken by the Ministry of Finance. Given that the CSO is committed to only preparing historical estimates of quarterly and calendar year GDP, the Ministry of Finance has taken responsibility for the current year forecasts. However, due to the limited availability of data, the Ministry is constrained in its ability to prepare forecasts for the full gamut of sectors that constitute the new ISIC Rev 4. methodology of the CSO. As a result, the Ministry has relied to a great extent on qualitative data to give its best judgment of real economic activity.

by 56.5 percent year-on-year during that period. In 2022, the sector will return to normal levels of activity, artificially recording a decline.

The Ministry forecasts an increase in Nominal GDP to \$190,770.8 million in calendar 2022, from the CSO's provisional estimate of \$165,315.0 million in 2021. Along with the economic benefits being derived from the full reopening of the country, this estimate is also predicated on higher than initially anticipated energy prices and a rise in global and domestic inflation.

## PETROLEUM

### Overview

Real economic activity in Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum sector fell during the first quarter of calendar 2022, following positive growth registered in the fourth quarter of 2021. With the exception of *Crude Oil Exploration and Extraction*, contractions in real output occurred in all other petroleum industries. Lower output levels within the local upstream sector (mainly due to the natural rate of decline in production, scheduled maintenance and development works, pandemic-related setbacks in the commencement of projects and further operational challenges), combined with production disruptions in the downstream sector (as a result of power outages and downtimes for maintenance and turnaround activities), contributed to the overall economic downturn in the petroleum sector.

### January to March 2022

According to the CSO's quarterly estimates of constant GDP, economic activity in the petroleum sector contracted by 5.1 percent over the first three months of calendar 2022. The sector's subdued performance was preceded by a 3.4 percent expansion in real output in the final quarter of 2021 (**Table 3**). Economic growth recorded solely in *Crude Oil Exploration and Extraction* was outweighed by negative outturns in the remaining seven (7) petroleum industries during the quarter ended March 2022 (**Appendix 2**).

The largest petroleum sector contributor to real GDP, the **Manufacture of Petrochemicals** industry, registered an economic decline of 5.8 percent during the first three months of 2022, following an 8.6 percent increase during the preceding October to December 2021 period. The downturn in the industry during the first quarter of 2022 was primarily due to disruptions in production, as a result of planned and unplanned maintenance activities, scheduled turnarounds and power outages (including a nationwide outage in February 2022), all of which led to a rise in total plant downtime.



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



THE REAL ECONOMY

Economic activity within the **Natural Gas Exploration and Extraction** industry (the second leading contributor to GDP) fell by 5.5 percent during the January to March 2022 period, which was steeper than the 2.1 percent decline recorded in the fourth quarter of 2021. Reduced output from major natural gas producers, attributable to scheduled upgrade works and developmental activities, along with less gas being demanded from the downstream sector led to the industry's constrained performance. The shutdown of Atlantic's Train I facility, after coming offline in November 2020, continued to have a notable impact on gas demand in the downstream industry.

Conversely, **Crude Oil Exploration and Extraction**, which was the third largest petroleum sector contributor to real GDP, recorded robust positive growth of 7.6 percent during the three-month period ended March 2022. Nevertheless, the industry grew by an even sharper 15.3 percent during the quarter ended December 2021. The *Crude Oil Exploration and Extraction* industry has been benefiting from the startup of production from BHP/Woodside's Ruby-Delaware project in May 2021, together with output-enhancing measures being undertaken by some upstream oil producers, such as workovers and well intervention activities. Also contributing to the industry's positive outturn in the first quarter of 2022 were higher than expected international oil prices on account of increased global demand, further compounded by Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

**Petroleum and Natural Gas Distribution**, which previously grew by 10.9 percent in the final three months of 2021, recorded a marginal decline in real output of 0.3 percent during the first quarter of 2022. The industry's performance can be attributed to lower petroleum and natural gas sales and volumes during the 2022 period.

A fall in production of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at Atlantic and the continued absence of output of refined petroleum products after the closure of the Point-a-Pierre Refinery in November 2018, counteracted a marginal rise in production of Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs). Consequently, the **Refining (incl. LNG)** industry registered a 4.1 percent contraction in real output during the first three months of 2022, representing a deeper negative outturn than the 0.7 percent decline recorded in the last quarter of 2021. LNG production during the 2022 period was impacted by downtimes on the remaining Trains at Atlantic, as well as a reduction in the availability of natural gas for liquefaction, on account of lower gas output levels.

Also contributing to the downturn in the petroleum sector during the January to March 2022 period was a 26.8 percent decline in **Condensate Extraction**, though still a slight improvement from the industry's 28.8 percent fall in economic activity recorded in the quarter ended December 2021. Reduced output on account of the natural rate of decline in production, along with operational issues experienced by some major producers, such as BPTT

and EOG Resources (the largest producers of condensate in Trinidad and Tobago), led to the negative outturn in *Condensate Extraction*.

Real output within the **Petroleum Support Services** industry fell sharply by 50.3 percent during the three-month period ended March 2022, compared to a considerably smaller 7.6 percent contraction in the previous October to December 2021 period. Support service activity declined during the first quarter of 2022, as compared to the marked increases observed from the resumption of such activities in 2021, after having been postponed due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Similarly, **Asphalt** (the smallest contributing petroleum industry) registered an economic decline of 54.9 percent during the first three months of 2022, following a less steep but still severe 26.8 percent contraction in the fourth quarter of 2021.

## EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION<sup>23</sup>

### Exploration and Development Activity

Global energy sector activity has been recovering, on account of a rise in demand for energy products as countries worldwide fully reopen and learn to live with the COVID-19 virus. This has resulted in a rise in energy commodity prices, which has been further exacerbated by the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. These developments are expected to further spur energy sector investment, as the demand for fossil fuels is still growing. Notably, the transition from the use of fossil fuels as a primary source of energy has also slowed, since the supply of renewable energy sources has been unable to keep pace with rising energy demand. Trinidad and Tobago continues to be attractive to investors, and oil and gas companies are anticipated to make foreign direct investments of US\$1.15 billion in the upstream sector over the period January to December 2022. An additional US\$1.64 billion is expected to be invested in 2023.

Government has accordingly undertaken the dual objectives of optimising hydrocarbon resources, whilst also taking the necessary actions to reduce this country's carbon footprint. Nevertheless, hydrocarbons, particularly natural gas, will continue to drive the economy of Trinidad and Tobago for the foreseeable future, as upstream stakeholders are in agreement that natural gas is the transition fuel of choice in lowering the country's carbon footprint and diversifying the energy mix. Major oil and gas companies are therefore committed to upstream

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<sup>23</sup> Exploration and Extraction activities include the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil, the production of natural gas and the recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. It refers to the overall activity of operating and developing oil and gas fields.



activity in Trinidad and Tobago and are working towards bringing onstream, in a timely manner, a number of projects geared towards replacing, as well as increasing production.

The last Crude Oil Audit for the year ended December 31, 2018, was prepared by Netherland, Sewell and Associates Inc. (NSAI). According to the results of this Audit, Trinidad and Tobago's proven crude oil reserves rose by 10.3 percent, from 199.5 million barrels as at January 01, 2012 to 220.1 million barrels. Probable reserves increased by 16.6 percent to 99.7 million barrels, from 85.5 million barrels in 2012. It was also revealed that unrisks prospective resources<sup>24</sup> rose by a substantial 773.4 percent to 3.2 billion barrels in 2018, up from 368.2 million barrels at the beginning of 2012. Furthermore, the reserves to production (R/P) ratio moved upwards from 7.2 years in 2012 to 11.1 years at the end of 2018.

The Ryder Scott year-end 2020 Natural Gas Reserves Audit reports that Trinidad and Tobago's P1 + C1 Technically Recoverable Resources (TRR)<sup>25</sup>; formerly known as proved resources; declined by 4.4 percent from 10.7 trillion cubic feet at the end of 2019 to 10.2 trillion cubic feet. Nevertheless, P2 + C2 TRR (formerly known as probable resources) and prospective resources both increased to 7.2 trillion cubic feet (or by 5.3 percent) and 55.2 trillion cubic feet (a 9.7 percent rise) in 2020, from 6.8 trillion cubic feet and 50.3 trillion cubic feet, respectively at the end of 2019. Additionally, the country's gas resource to production ratio rose from 8.5 years to 9.7 years in 2020.

**Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Shell)** achieved first output from its Colibri project in early 2022 (the Cassra field (Block 22) at the end of March and the Orchid field (NCMA-4) in April). Peak production rates from this project are estimated at 43,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day or 250 million standard cubic feet per day. Furthermore, with regard to the Manatee field development project, Government awarded a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) to Shell in November 2021 to develop and produce natural gas from this field. The company is progressing with the necessary development works for this project, in order to meet the projected timeline for the start-up of production, scheduled for 2027. Initial gas output rates from this field are anticipated around 300 million standard cubic feet per day, with expected peak production at approximately 700 million standard cubic feet per day. In terms of exploration activity, the company drilled one (1) exploratory well (Ice-1) in Block 5C during the period October 2021 to May 2022. While hydrocarbons were not discovered from the spudding of

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<sup>24</sup> Unrisks prospective resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date to be potentially recoverable assuming a petroleum discovery is made. It is based on estimated ranges of undiscovered in-place volumes.

<sup>25</sup> Technically Recoverable Resources (TRR) are those quantities of petroleum producible using currently available technology and industry practices, regardless of commercial considerations.

this well, Shell is currently drilling the Aphrodite exploration well in Block 5a with the expectation of more favourable results.

**EOG Resources Trinidad Limited (EOG)** has entered into a joint operating agreement with **Heritage Petroleum Company Limited (Heritage)** for the Soldado field development project in the Trinidad Northern Areas (TNA) Block. In June 2022, EOG spudded one (1) exploration well in the Soldado field, in which no hydrocarbons were discovered. Nonetheless, the company also plans to drill six (6) additional wells within the next year for its Osprey East and West projects (three (3) exploratory and three (3) development wells). Regarding EOG's development projects, first output is anticipated from its Osprey West project later in calendar 2022. Production from other projects, including phases one (1) and two (2) of Osprey East; projects in its South East Coast Consortium (SECC) Block; and the TSP-SMR (Mento) Block project (a joint venture with **BP Trinidad and Tobago - BPTT**) is expected to come onstream over the medium-term period. In order to execute works for the Osprey East development project, EOG plans to invest approximately US\$234 million between 2022 and 2023, while an investment of around US\$555 million is anticipated to be made for the Mento field development project over the 2023 to 2026 period.

**Heritage** accounted for the majority of development wells drilled during the eight-month period ended May 2022. The company spudded three (3) onshore development wells during the current period and its Lease Out/Farmout (LO/FO) and Incremental Production Service Contract (IPSC) operators drilled nine (9) development wells. During calendar 2022, Heritage plans to invest US\$33 million in drilling activity and a further US\$21 million in workover activities. **DeNovo Energy (DeNovo)** was the other upstream company to spud one (1) development well over the October 2021 to May 2022 period. This well was drilled in the Zandolie field, which subsequently achieved first gas in July 2022. DeNovo is expected to invest approximately US\$46 million in its Zandolie project.

No drilling campaign was however, undertaken by **BPTT** during the first eight months of fiscal 2022. Nevertheless, output from the Matapal field is projected to average 250 million standard cubic feet per day in 2022, after production from this field came online ahead of schedule in September 2021. Moreover, the company's Cassia C compression facility (anticipated to increase the volume of recoverable natural gas reserves from the Cannonball, Immortelle, Mango, Serrette and Angelin fields) is expected online in the latter part of 2022, as the COVID-19 pandemic led to delays in the project's start-up, previously scheduled for the fourth quarter of calendar 2021. BPTT's other major medium-term investment projects include its Extended Field Development (EFD) and infill drilling programmes (expected to target the Mango, Savonette and Angelin fields) and the Cypre, Ginger and Coconut development projects.



**Touchstone Exploration Trinidad Limited (Touchstone)** anticipates first output from both the Coho and Cascadura onshore fields before the end of calendar 2022. The company is expected to invest around US\$85 million for the development of both fields. Coho will be the first onshore natural gas project to come online in twenty (20) years. In addition, crude oil output from the Royston field is projected to come onstream in the following year. In terms of exploratory projects, the company plans to drill three (3) exploration wells in the Ortoire Block, expected to target the Royston Deep, Steelhead and Kraken prospects.

Notwithstanding the underperformance of **BHP/Woodside's** Ruby-Delaware project, following the commencement of production in May 2021, output from this project was a main contributor to the increase in this country's total production of crude oil during the current fiscal period ended May 2022. Regarding its exploration activities, in November 2021, the company completed its Bongos Appraisal Drilling Campaign in the northern deep water Block TTDA 14, which began in July 2021. BHP/Woodside has made several hydrocarbon discoveries within Trinidad and Tobago's Deep Atlantic Area, in the northern (Blocks 23(a) and TTDA 14) and southern (Block TTDA 5) acreages. Consequently, further appraisal work is expected, as the company has opted to progress all discovered fields into their respective Market Development Phases. BHP/Woodside is also in the process of executing exploration studies in its shallow water acreage (Blocks 2(c) and 3(a)), aimed at improving the subsurface characterisation of the Angostura reservoir.

Additionally, in order to ensure the timely and sustainable development of this country's petroleum resources, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) has embarked upon a series of Competitive Bidding Rounds over the 2021 to 2022 period. The **2021 Deep Water Competitive Bid Round** was launched on December 03, 2021. At the close of the Bid Round on June 02, 2022, one (1) bid each was received for four (4) blocks (23(b), 25(a), 25(b) and 27), out of the seventeen (17) blocks made available for bidding. All four (4) bids were received from a Consortium of BP Exploration Operating Company and BG International Limited, a subsidiary of Shell. Successful bidders are expected to be announced three (3) months after the closure of the Bid Round.

Following the Deep Water Bid Round, the **2022 Onshore and Nearshore Competitive Bid Round** was launched on July 08, 2022. This Bid Round will be open for six (6) months and includes eleven (11) onshore and nearshore blocks. Similar to the Deep Water Bid Round, the awarding of onshore blocks will also occur three (3) months after closure. The **2022 Shallow Water Competitive Bid Round** is expected to be launched before the end of calendar 2022. Blocks to be made available for bidding are yet to be determined, however at least twenty (20) open shallow water blocks are being considered for inclusion in this Bid Round.

## Drilling

During the period October 2021 to May 2022, the total number of wells drilled by petroleum companies in Trinidad and Tobago declined by 12.5 percent to fourteen (14) wells, from the sixteen (16) wells drilled in the comparative fiscal 2021 period. The number of exploratory wells<sup>26</sup> spudded declined by 50.0 percent (from 2 to 1), while the number of development wells<sup>27</sup> drilled decreased by 7.1 percent (from 14 to 13) when compared to the corresponding eight-month period ended May 2021 (**Appendix 7**).

The overall contraction in the number of wells spudded during the period under review was attributed to a reduction in the spud rate and a lack of new wells drilled by some major upstream companies. During the October 2021 to May 2022 period, Shell drilled one (1) exploration well in Block 5C, in comparison to the four (4) development wells drilled in the Orchid and Cassra fields in the corresponding period one year earlier.

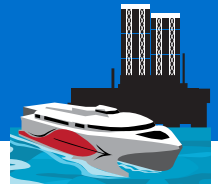
On the other hand, no new wells were drilled by BHP/Woodside during the first eight months of fiscal 2022. Comparatively, the company would have spudded seven (7) wells during the previous fiscal period ended May 2021; six (6) development wells for its Ruby-Delaware project and one (1) exploration well targeting the Ruby SW Prospect. Similarly, no additional wells were spudded by BPTT, Touchstone and Columbus Energy Bonasse Ltd. (CEBL) during the current review period. BPTT however, previously drilled three (3) development wells in the Matapal field in the corresponding fiscal 2021 period, while Touchstone and CEBL each spudded one (1) well. Whereas Touchstone drilled an exploratory well in the fiscal 2021 period, CEBL spudded a development well.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of the overall reduction in wells drilled was moderated, primarily on account of Heritage's current drilling campaign. During the first eight months of fiscal 2022, Heritage's LO/FO and IPSC operators drilled nine (9) development wells. This represented a notable improvement in the company's drilling performance, as no wells were spudded by Heritage's LO/FO and IPSC operators in the previous comparative period. During fiscal 2021, the company's operations were impacted by COVID-19 restrictive measures, unfavourable international oil prices, delays in the renewal of licenses for Farmout operators and a lack of drilling prospects in the mature fields operated by the IPSC operators.

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<sup>26</sup> An exploratory or 'wildcat' well is a well drilled to locate proven reserves of recoverable gas and oil in an unproven area (both onshore and offshore) with the intent to discover a new petroleum reservoir.

<sup>27</sup> A development well is drilled in a proven producing area for the production of oil or gas, with the intent to exploit it for maximum economic production and recovery of a reservoir's known reserves. It is drilled to a depth that is likely to be productive, so as to maximize the chances of success.



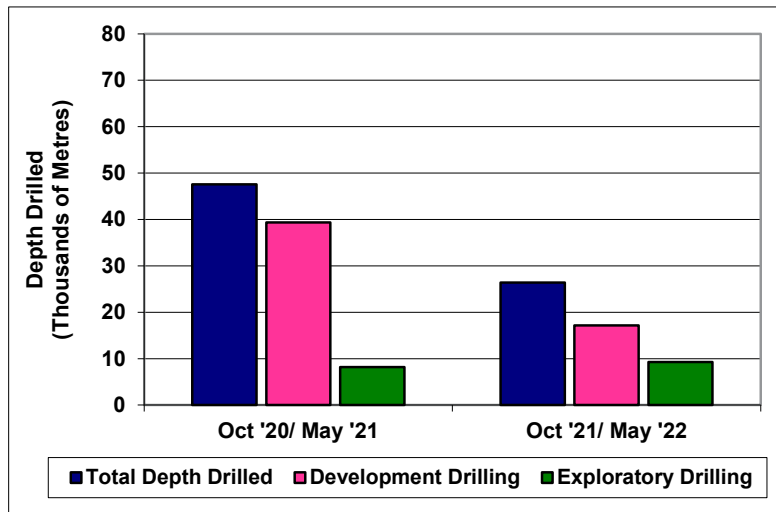
Additionally, during the eight-month period ended May 2022, three (3) development wells were spudded for Heritage's onshore operations, while no such wells were drilled by the company in the similar fiscal 2021 period due to pandemic-related constraints. Heritage Offshore however, did not conduct any drilling activities during the current and previous fiscal periods. No new wells were spudded during both periods by other major upstream operators such as Perenco Trinidad and Tobago (Perenco) and EOG.

DeNovo also contributed to the total well count during the October 2021 to May 2022 period by drilling one (1) development well in the Zandolie field. Conversely, no drilling activity was undertaken by the company in the comparative fiscal 2021 period.

Accompanying the overall contraction in the number of wells drilled during the first eight months of fiscal 2022 was a 44.4 percent decline in the total depth drilled, to an estimated 26.4 thousand meters, down from a depth of 47.6 thousand meters drilled during the October 2020 to May 2021 period. Accounting for the fall in depth drilled during the current period under review, was reduced drilling activity by Shell, BHP/Woodside, BPTT, Touchstone and CEBL. Nonetheless, development drilling continued to dominate with 17.2 thousand meters or 64.9 percent of the total depth drilled for this purpose, while 9.3 thousand meters (or 35.1 percent) were drilled for exploration (**Figure 6**).

Ultimately, a resurgence in onshore drilling during the eight-month period ended May 2022 was outweighed by a sharp decline in drilling activity in marine areas. Drilling on land increased by a notable 328.2 percent to account for 15.9 thousand meters of the total depth drilled, compared to the 3.7 thousand meters drilled during the preceding fiscal 2021 period. Marine drilling simultaneously fell to 10.5 thousand meters in the current fiscal 2022 period, representing a 76.1 percent decline from an estimated 43.8 thousand meters drilled during the October 2020 to May 2021 period.

**Figure 6: Development and Exploratory Drilling**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

### Crude Oil and Condensate Extraction

#### *Update to July 2022*

The latest available information received from the MEEI just prior to publication of the document reflects data up to July 2022. According to the updated data received, total crude oil and condensate production averaged 58,905 barrels per day in June and 58,017 barrels per day in July, which led to an average production of 59,546 barrels per day over the ten-month fiscal 2022 period. This represented a 2.4 percent increase in output compared to the similar period one year earlier.

#### *October 2021 to May 2022*

Crude oil and condensate production continued to trend upwards during the October 2021 to May 2022 period, following a turnaround in the sector’s performance in fiscal 2021. The country’s total output of 59,835 barrels per day in the current fiscal 2022 period was 3.4 percent higher than the 57,886 barrels produced per day in the corresponding eight-month period of fiscal 2021. Increased production from major upstream companies, including BHP/Woodside, Perenco and Shell outweighed contractions in output from companies such as Heritage, BPTT, Trinity Exploration and Production Ltd. (Trinity), EOG and DeNovo. Total production of crude oil and condensate remained relatively unaffected by project delays as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

THE REAL ECONOMY



During the eight-month fiscal 2022 period, BHP/Woodside's average crude oil output doubled when compared to the similar fiscal 2021 period, on account of its Ruby-Delaware field development project, which came onstream in May 2021. Output from this project is a major contributor to the rise in the country's total oil production, notwithstanding lower than initially anticipated output levels. Additionally, crude oil output from Perenco was boosted by activities such as well interventions, workovers and the installation of a compressor in the fiscal 2022 period. Shell's output of condensate rose markedly (by 121.8 percent) during the current fiscal 2022 period, as a result of new production from its Bounty and Endeavour fields, which came online in August 2021.

Conversely, Heritage's production of crude oil fell by a marginal 1.6 percent to 34,730 barrels per day during the period October 2021 to May 2022, from an average of 35,278 barrels per day in the previous comparative fiscal 2021 period. Ultimately, an expansion in output from Heritage's LO/FO and IPSC operators was offset by a decline in the company's onshore and offshore production during the fiscal 2022 review period. Output from the company's LO/FO and IPSC operators rose by 4.6 percent mainly due to routine workover activities. Heritage's land and marine production contracted by 6.4 percent and 0.9 percent respectively, consequent to the natural rate of output decline and reduced drilling and workover activities as a result of the pandemic.

Heritage's overall production is however, anticipated to increase over the medium-term period, since the company was established to solely focus on maximising returns from exploration and production activities<sup>28</sup>. Moreover, Heritage's crude oil output is expected to be bolstered by its development drilling campaign in the fiscal 2022 period. The company drilled a total of twelve (12) development wells over the eight-month fiscal period ended May 2022, subsequent to no drilling activity being conducted in the previous fiscal 2021 period. Heritage was also mandated by the Minister of Energy and Energy Industries to collaborate with its LO/FO and workover companies, with the required capital and willingness to work, in an attempt to increase short-term production.

The natural rate of decline in production was the primary driver of reduced output from BPTT, Trinity, EOG and DeNovo during the first eight months of fiscal 2022. BPTT's total crude oil and condensate production also fell due to operational issues such as water breakthrough and delays in the startup of incremental production, while EOG's output of condensate was constrained by some platforms and compressors being offline for extended periods of time during the current fiscal 2022 period.

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<sup>28</sup> In December 2018, the state-owned Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Petrotrin) was restructured and a Holding Company known as Trinidad Petroleum Company Limited (TPHL) was formed. TPHL comprises four subsidiaries namely, Heritage Petroleum Company Limited (Heritage), Paria Fuel Trading Company (Paria), Guaracara Refining Company Limited and Legacy Petrotrin.

Nevertheless, given the slower pace of the global energy transition and the existing demand for fossil fuels as a prime source of energy, major upstream oil companies, including Heritage, remain committed to the undertaking of exploration and development activities in Trinidad and Tobago and continue to place emphasis on planned and ongoing development projects. In this regard, the country's total production of crude oil and condensate is expected to maintain its upward trajectory, by increasing substantially over the medium-term period<sup>29</sup>.

The sector's positive performance during the period October 2021 to May 2022, as compared to the similar period of the previous fiscal year was reflective of an expansion in crude oil production, partially counteracted by a decline in output of condensate. Crude oil output, averaging 53,454 barrels per day during the eight-month period ended May 2022, was 9.5 percent higher than the 48,827 barrels produced per day in the corresponding fiscal 2021 period. Conversely, condensate production fell by 29.6 percent to 6,380 barrels per day during the first eight months of fiscal 2022, from 9,059 barrels produced per day in the comparative period of fiscal 2021 **(Appendix 7)**.

During the fiscal 2022 period, an estimated 42,378 barrels per day of total crude oil and condensate were extracted from marine acreages, representing 70.8 percent of the country's daily average production rate of 59,835 barrels. This was marginally higher than marine production's 69.1 percent share of total output in fiscal 2021. Consequent to the rise in the proportion of output from offshore fields, marine production grew by 6.0 percent, from 39,981 barrels per day in the comparative period one year earlier. On the other hand, output of crude oil and condensate from onshore fields decreased by 2.5 percent to 17,457 barrels per day during the current fiscal 2022 period, from the 17,905 barrels produced on land per day during the corresponding period of fiscal 2021. Accordingly, onshore production accounted for 29.2 percent of total crude oil and condensate produced in the fiscal 2022 review period; slightly lower than its 30.9 percent share of total output in fiscal 2021.

With the recovery in crude oil prices in 2021, peak monthly average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European Brent spot prices exceeded US\$100.00 per barrel during the October 2021 to July 2022 period, with prices rallying at levels not seen since 2014. The surge in crude oil prices was primarily attributed to a rise in demand due to the full reopening of economies, as countries worldwide emerged from pandemic lockdowns. This was further exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Ongoing resilience in the demand for fossil fuels, given the resultant challenges with the global energy transition, has also placed upward pressure on oil prices.

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<sup>29</sup> Significant increases in output, primarily from Heritage Petroleum, EOG Resources, the Touchstone Ortoire Block, Trinity Galeota and New Horizon are anticipated to boost the country's total production of crude oil and condensate over the next few years.



On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a military invasion of Ukraine. In response, several economies including Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States have either banned or phased out imports of some or all of Russia's energy products. Additionally, a number of large oil companies (including Shell and ExxonMobil) have ceased operations in Russia, with many traders choosing to boycott Russian oil. Crude oil prices consequently spiked during the fiscal 2022 period, amid concerns that sanctions against Russia would lead to energy supply shortages, especially since that country is a major energy producer and exporter.

Restrained production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allied countries (OPEC+) has also contributed to persistently high crude oil prices during the current period under review. Notwithstanding the upsurge in oil prices, particularly in the first few months of calendar 2022, OPEC+ agreed to continue with its plan of gradually raising the group's overall monthly production by 400,000 barrels per day<sup>30</sup>.

However, as the Russia/Ukraine conflict intensified and prices remained high, OPEC+ eventually agreed to further increase its production targets by 432,000 barrels per day for the months of May and June 2022, whilst still adhering to the existing strategy of gradually unwinding record supply cuts. Moreover, as Russian oil output declined due to Western sanctions, the cartel subsequently agreed to raise output by 648,000 barrels per day in July and August 2022 but adjust its production targets upward by a smaller margin of 100,000 barrels per day in September 2022. Nevertheless, recent reports have indicated that the oil alliance has struggled to meet its full targets, as most members have already exhausted their output potential.

The rise in crude prices was slightly tempered during August 2022, mainly on account of the slowing of China's economy in the previous month, amid ongoing pandemic lockdowns, property market uncertainty and global recession concerns, which prompted a reduction in interest rates in the country. China's subdued economic performance has also fueled concerns that weaker global market conditions could potentially lead to oil demand destruction. Nonetheless, given the volatile nature of oil markets, crude oil prices could unexpectedly and suddenly spike or plummet. The trajectory of future oil prices is thus expected to be determined by geopolitical factors, the operations of OPEC+, global economic conditions, as well as other unforeseen events.

Consistent with the current demand and supply dynamics of the global oil industry, the WTI price for crude oil averaged US\$94.29 per barrel for the eleven-month fiscal period ended August 2022, advancing by 62.3 percent from an average price of US\$58.11 per barrel in the comparative period of fiscal 2021 (**Table 4**). The monthly

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<sup>30</sup> In July 2021, OPEC+ had agreed to phase out existing production cuts (of around 5.8 million barrels per day) by September 2022. Furthermore, the cartel committed to increasing its total output by 400,000 barrels per day on a monthly basis from August 2021. The group began curbing its overall production levels in May 2020, in response to the plummet and subsequent crash in crude oil prices, primarily as a result of the unprecedented collapse in demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

average WTI price trended downward during the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from US\$81.48 per barrel in October 2021 to a fiscal period low of US\$71.71 per barrel in December 2021. The price subsequently rose to US\$108.50 per barrel in March 2022, before dipping to US\$101.78 per barrel in the following month. Thereafter, the monthly average price regained momentum to reach a high of US\$114.84 per barrel in June 2022, then declined to close the period at US\$93.67 per barrel in August 2022.

Matching the trajectory of WTI prices, the average European Brent spot price increased by a robust 63.6 percent to US\$99.33 per barrel during the period October 2021 to August 2022, from an average price of US\$60.70 per barrel during the corresponding fiscal 2021 period. On a monthly basis, the average price fell from US\$83.54 per barrel at the beginning of fiscal 2022, to its lowest level over the ten-month period of US\$74.17 per barrel in December 2021. The monthly average European Brent spot price, after rising to US\$117.25 per barrel in March 2022, declined once again to US\$104.58 per barrel one month later. The average price then resumed its monthly ascent to peak at US\$122.71 per barrel in June 2022 but slipped to end the period at US\$100.45 per barrel in August 2022 (Figure 7).

Monthly average European Brent spot prices continued to exceed WTI prices for each month of the fiscal 2022 period. The average price differential widened from US\$2.06 per barrel in the first month of fiscal 2022 to US\$10.31 per barrel in July 2022, before narrowing to US\$6.78 per barrel at the close of the period one month later.

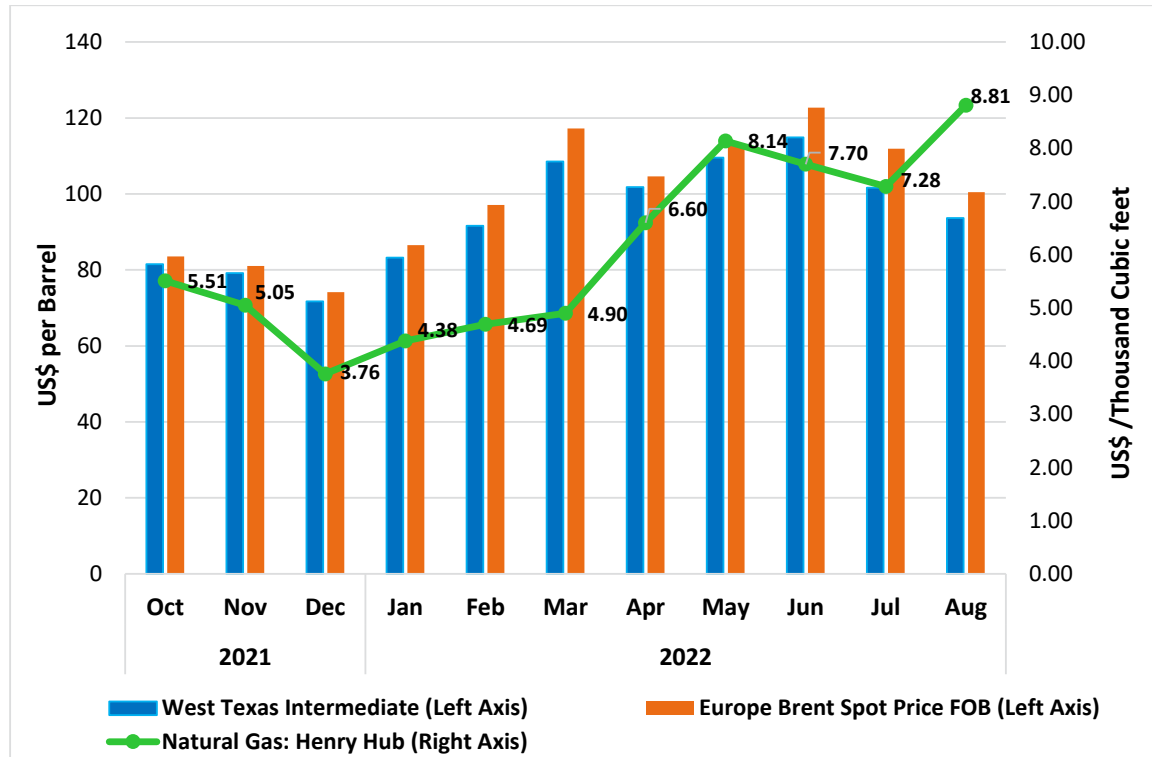
**Table 4: Annual Average Oil and Gas Prices**

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ Aug '21	Oct '21/ Aug '22
<b>Crude Oil (Spot Price US\$/Barrel)</b>							
West Texas Intermediate	49.33	64.01	57.51	42.85	59.24 <sup>r</sup>	58.11	94.29
European Brent	51.16	69.52	65.43	46.54	61.85 <sup>r</sup>	60.70	99.33
<b>Natural Gas (US\$/ Thousand Cubic Feet)</b>							
Henry Hub	3.02	2.94	2.92	2.00	3.35	3.18	6.07

Source: Energy Information Administration (US)



**Figure 7: Monthly Average Oil and Gas Prices**



Source: Energy Information Administration (US)

## Natural Gas Extraction

### *Update to July 2022*

The latest available information received from the MEEI just prior to publication of the document reflects data up to July 2022. According to the updated data received, natural gas production averaged 2,900.0 million standard cubic feet per day in June and 2,889.0 million standard cubic feet per day in July, which led to an average production of 2,645.3 million standard cubic feet per day over the ten-month fiscal 2022 period. This represented a 1.2 percent increase in output compared to the similar period one year earlier.

### *October 2021 to May 2022*

Natural gas production declined at a significantly lower rate during the first eight months of fiscal 2022, as output fell by 2.8 percent to an average of 2,583.4 million standard cubic feet per day. Comparatively, production had dropped by 23.1 percent to 2,656.6 million standard cubic feet per day during the October 2020 to May 2021

period (**Appendix 8 and Figure 8**). The country's lower gas production rate in the current fiscal period was ultimately driven by output declines from Shell and DeNovo, which offset production increases from BHP/Woodside and EOG, and relatively stable output from BPTT.

Shell's production decreased (by 14.5 percent) as a result of planned upgrade works to its Dolphin platform in the East Coast Marine Area (ECMA) during the period October 2021 to May 2022. The company's total natural gas output is however, expected to be boosted by production from its Colibri project in the North Coast Marine Area (NCMA). This project came online at the end of March 2022 with first gas being achieved from the Cassra field, while production commenced from the Orchid field in the following month.

DeNovo's production was influenced by a scheduled three-week shutdown of its Iguana platform (during October and November 2021) to facilitate tie-in works for the company's Zandolie field development project. Furthermore, lower demand for gas<sup>31</sup> from the downstream sector<sup>32</sup> since December 2021, also contributed to the company's 24.2 percent reduction in output during the fiscal 2022 period. Nevertheless, DeNovo's production is anticipated to be bolstered by new output from its Zandolie field, which achieved first gas in July 2022. This is a one-well development project, aimed at maintaining the company's production at its plateau rate.

Conversely, a 7.9 percent expansion in output by BHP/Woodside partially mitigated the fall in overall natural gas production during the first eight months of fiscal 2022. The company's gas production stabilised during the current review period after output was negatively impacted by planned shutdowns in fiscal 2021, to facilitate development works for its Block 3(a) Ruby project (which came onstream in May 2021). Also moderating the magnitude of the contraction in total gas output was a rise in EOG's production (by 3.5 percent) during the eight-month period ending May 2022. The company's increased output was mainly attributed to new contractual arrangements with higher quotas, which came into effect in January 2021.

Natural gas output from BPTT remained relatively stable, as production dipped by a negligible 0.3 percent in the fiscal 2022 period. After coming online in September 2021, a ramping-up of output from the Matapal subsea

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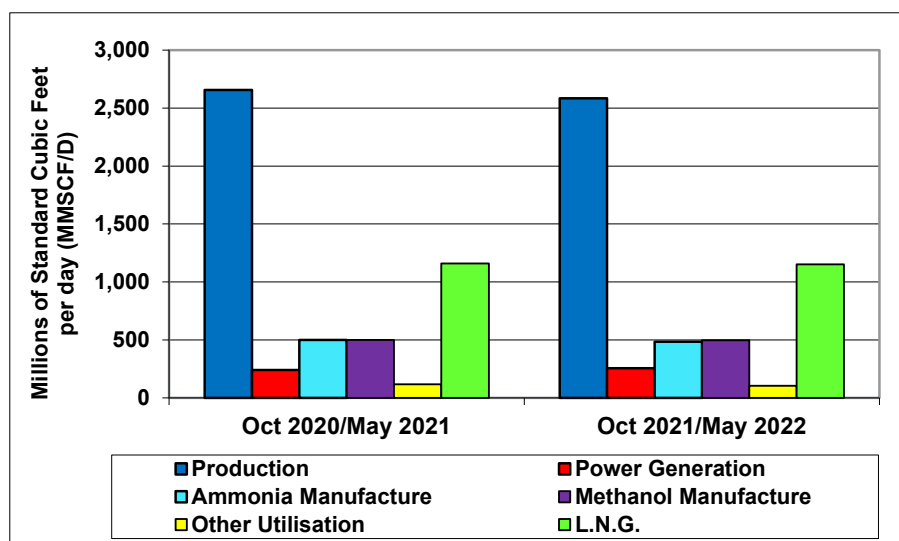
<sup>31</sup> Contractual requirements play a key role in the quantities of additional natural gas that can be redirected to a consumer, in the event that other consumers demand less gas. While there is generally some degree of flexibility in the quantities that can be accepted by gas consumers, the overall limit on the levels of gas which can be directed to other consumers in other industries could result in a reduction in gas production from specific facilities and production hubs. The available gas supply is actively managed to achieve, as far as possible, a balance with the prevailing gas demand during the period.

<sup>32</sup> The downstream industry in Trinidad and Tobago is comprised of the following companies: Air Liquide Trinidad and Tobago Limited, Atlantic LNG, Caribbean Gas Chemicals Limited, Caribbean Nitrogen Company Limited, Massy Gas Products (Trinidad) Limited, Methanex Trinidad Limited, Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited, National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, NiQuan Energy Trinidad Limited, Nitrogen (2000) Unlimited, Nu-Iron Unlimited, Nutrien Trinidad, Paria Fuel Trading Company, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited, Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited, Proman, Ramco Industries Limited, The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, The Power Generation Company of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company, Trinidad Cement Limited, Trinidad Generation Unlimited, Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited, Trinity Power Limited, United Independent Petroleum Marketing Company Limited and Yara Trinidad Limited.



development (to its plateau rate of 200 to 250 million standard cubic feet per day) counteracted the decreasing production from other existing fields. Nevertheless, the natural decline in the company’s base production persists, despite the Trinidad Onshore Compression (TROC) project facilitating the extension of the productive lifespan of wells connected to the onshore compressor at the Atlantic facility. Moreover, BPTT’s gas production rate was slightly tempered by market disruptions, such as reduced demand for gas on account of turnarounds at Atlantic’s facility in fiscal 2022.

**Figure 8: Natural Gas Production and Utilisation**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

## Natural Gas Utilisation

Natural gas utilisation by local end-users averaged 2,493.7 million standard cubic feet per day during the period October 2021 to May 2022, representing a marginal decline of 0.9 percent from the 2,516.4 million standard cubic feet utilised per day in the similar period of fiscal 2021. This contraction was primarily attributable to reductions in the utilisation rates of the major domestic markets, with the exception being the power generation industry. During the eight-month period ended May 2022, power generators utilised 257.0 million standard cubic feet per day or 9.9 percent of the country’s total natural gas output. Gas usage for **power generation** consequently rose by 6.9 percent from 240.4 million standard cubic feet per day in the corresponding fiscal 2021 period. This sector utilised 9.1 percent of total gas produced in fiscal 2021. A resurgence in commercial and economic activities during the current review period, on account of the removal of COVID-19 restrictive measures led to increased gas consumption by the power generation industry.

Atlantic continued to be the main off-taker of domestically produced natural gas, notwithstanding a slight 0.6 percent fall in its gas usage rate to 1,152.5 million standard cubic feet per day, from the 1,159.6 million standard cubic feet utilised per day during the first eight months of fiscal 2021. The company however, consumed 44.6 percent of natural gas produced in the fiscal 2022 period, up from its 43.6 percent share of total gas output in the comparative period one year earlier. Gas usage by Atlantic for the production of **LNG** has been impacted by Train I being offline since November 2020. Furthermore, the marginal contraction in the company's utilisation rate occurred despite the remaining Trains (II, III and IV) being offline for maintenance for less time during the eight-month period ended May 2022 (a total of two hundred and seventy-two (272) days, compared to two hundred and ninety-eight (298) days in the previous fiscal 2021 period).

The **methanol** manufacturing industry maintained its status as the second largest domestic market, utilising 19.2 percent of the gas produced during the first eight months of fiscal 2022; slightly higher than its 18.8 percent share in the previous corresponding period. Despite the industry's increased output share, methanol manufacturers' gas utilisation rate fell marginally by 0.7 percent, from the 499.6 million standard cubic utilised per day in the fiscal 2021 period, to 496.0 million standard cubic feet per day. Less gas was used for methanol manufacturing purposes on account of a 12.0 percent rise in downtime for scheduled and unscheduled plant maintenance activities during fiscal 2022, together with gas curtailment arising from gas sales contract renegotiations.

The third major consumer, the **ammonia** manufacturing industry, reduced its natural gas intake by 3.1 percent to 484.0 million standard cubic feet per day during the October 2021 to May 2022 period, from the 499.4 million standard cubic feet consumed per day in the similar period one year ago. As a consequence, ammonia producers' share of total gas output fell negligibly to 18.7 percent, from 18.8 percent. This decline in the industry's gas usage was primarily due to ammonia plants operating at reduced gas rates for maintenance activities at multiple times over the fiscal 2022 period, along with gas curtailment on account of gas sales contract renegotiations.

Natural gas deliveries for the production of **iron and steel** also decreased, by 7.9 percent from the 45.7 million standard cubic feet previously utilised per day, to 42.1 million standard cubic feet per day in the current fiscal period ended May 2022. Accordingly, the industry's share dipped to 1.6 percent of total natural gas produced in the current fiscal period, from 1.7 percent one year earlier.





The proportion of natural gas used for the production of **ammonia derivatives**<sup>33</sup> stood at 0.8 percent for both the current and previous review periods. The industry's utilisation rate however, contracted by 8.6 percent from 22.4 million standard cubic feet per day, to 20.4 million standard cubic feet consumed per day in the fiscal 2022 period.

Other users of natural gas, namely **gas processors, cement manufacturers and small consumers** collectively reduced their gas intake by 1.4 percent, as total consumption fell to 41.7 million standard cubic feet per day, from 42.3 million standard cubic feet per day. Nevertheless, this group's combined share remained unchanged at 1.6 percent of the total gas produced in both periods.

In March 2021, due to the opening of NiQuan Energy Trinidad Limited's **gas-to-liquids** (GTL) plant, a proportion of the country's gas output had been directed to a new domestic market, for GTL products. However, an explosion at the plant on April 7, 2021 resulted in its temporary closure and to date, operations have not as yet resumed at the facility. Consequently, no gas was supplied for the manufacture of GTL products during the fiscal 2022 period, subsequent to this industry previously utilising 7.1 million standard cubic feet of gas per day.

Additionally, natural gas has not been utilised for oil **refining** purposes since fiscal 2019, as refining operations have yet to be restarted following the closure of the Petrotrin Refinery in November 2018.

## Natural Gas Prices

Natural gas prices have spiked during fiscal 2022, with prices rallying at levels unseen since 2008. Increased demand for gas for use in cooling systems, amid increasingly scorching temperatures around the globe, coupled with relatively low inventory levels, has placed upward pressure on natural gas prices. Moreover, gas prices have also been inflated due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, as Europe has been importing record amounts of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the United States, in an attempt to reduce its dependence on pipeline imports of natural gas from Russia.

In light of the above, the Henry Hub price of natural gas rose by 90.9 percent to an average of US\$6.07 per thousand cubic feet during the October 2021 to August 2022 period, from US\$3.18 per thousand cubic feet in the corresponding period one year earlier (**Table 4**). On a monthly basis, the average Henry Hub price initially trended downward during the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from US\$5.51 per thousand cubic feet in October 2021 to a fiscal period low of US\$3.76 per thousand cubic feet in December 2021. After increasing in the following five months, the monthly average price slipped from US\$8.14 per thousand cubic feet in May 2022 to US\$7.28 per thousand cubic

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<sup>33</sup> Ammonia derivatives include urea, urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN) and melamine.

feet two months later. The average price subsequently rose to peak at the end of the fiscal period, at US\$8.81 per thousand cubic feet in August 2022 (**Figure 7**).

## REFINING (incl. LNG)<sup>34</sup>

### Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

#### Production

##### *Update to July 2022*

The latest available information received from the MEEI just prior to publication of the document reflects data up to July 2022. According to the updated data received, LNG production amounted to 36.9 trillion British Thermal Units (BTU) in both June and July, which led to total production of 324.8 trillion BTU over the ten-month fiscal 2022 period. This represented a 6.8 percent increase in output compared to the similar period one year earlier.

##### *October 2021 to May 2022*

Total production of LNG by Atlantic amounted to 251.0 trillion BTU during the first eight months of fiscal 2022, representing a marginal 0.7 percent fall from the 252.7 trillion BTU produced in the comparative period of fiscal 2021. This was a marked improvement from the 40.4 percent decline in output registered during the previous fiscal period ended May 2021. The shutdown of Train I, after coming offline in November 2020 continues to be a driving factor of Atlantic's reduced output levels. Furthermore, LNG production during the fiscal 2022 period was impacted by downtimes on the remaining Trains. Train II functioned at 50.0 percent capacity for the majority of October 2021, following a thirty-eight-day downtime period which ended on September 30. Train III had a scheduled seven-day Maintenance Reference Plan beginning on March 21, 2022, while Train IV was down for repairs and replacement activities for twenty-nine (29) days (from November 8 to December 7, 2021). Additionally, the decline in natural gas production during the current review period has contributed to a reduction in LNG output, due to less gas being available for liquefaction at the Atlantic facility<sup>35</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> Refining activities include the production of liquefied natural gas (LNG), as well as the refining of both crude oil and natural gas.

<sup>35</sup> Details on natural gas usage by Atlantic for the production of LNG are provided in the previous section on "[Natural Gas Extraction](#)".



During the October 2021 to May 2022 period, natural gas production contracted mainly as a result of output declines from Shell and DeNovo, which ultimately outweighed production increases from BHP/Woodside and EOG and relatively stable production from BPTT. Shell's gas output fell due to planned upgrade works on its Dolphin facility in the East Coast Marine Area (ECMA) during the fiscal 2022 period, while DeNovo's production declined on account of a scheduled three-week shutdown of its Iguana platform (between October to November 2021) to facilitate tie-in works for the Zandolie project, along with the downstream industry's lower demand for gas since December 2021.

An improvement in the availability of natural gas for LNG and other downstream industries is however anticipated, due to investments by upstream companies in major gas projects, expected to result in an increase in the country's total gas output over the medium to long-term period. Gas production in the current fiscal year is being supported by Shell's Colibri project, with first gas being achieved at the end of March 2022 and new output from DeNovo's Zandolie field, which came online in July 2022, together with a full year of output from BHP/Woodside's Ruby-Delaware project, Shell's Barracuda project and BPTT's Matapal field development, all of which commenced production in fiscal 2021. Moreover, Touchstone's developments in the onshore Coho and Cascadura fields; BPTT's Cassia C offshore compression project and its developments in the Cypre, Ginger and Coconut fields; EOG's Osprey West and East projects, along with its developments in the South East Coast Consortium (SECC) area and the Mento Block; and the longer-term Manatee and Calypso projects are expected to boost Trinidad and Tobago's total natural gas output and positively impact the production of LNG over the next few years. Discussions are also progressing with respect to the restructuring of Atlantic into a Unitised Facility with a common ownership and commercial framework, anticipated to yield favourable long-term returns and enhance the efficiency of the local LNG business.

Based on monthly year-on-year data, expansions in LNG output in May 2022 (by 30.8 percent), October 2021 (by 16.8 percent) and February 2022 (by 8.0 percent) were slightly offset by the contractions registered in the remaining five months of the fiscal 2022 period; the steepest being a monthly decline of 17.9 percent in November 2021.

## Export

Notwithstanding the marginal decline in production, total LNG exports increased by 1.4 percent during the eight-month period ended May 2022, to 247.9 trillion BTU from the 244.5 trillion BTU sold in the corresponding period of fiscal 2021 (**Appendix 9**). Trinidad and Tobago exported LNG to at least twenty-three (23) countries during the October 2021 to May 2022 period. In the similar period of fiscal 2021, this country sold LNG to a minimum of twenty (20) countries.

China surpassed Spain to emerge as this country's leading LNG export destination during the first eight months of fiscal 2022, as its export share more than quadrupled to 13.0 percent, from 2.9 percent in the comparable fiscal 2021 period. Steep price increases and the substantial premium in Asian markets, combined with heightened demand, led to more cargoes being exported to Asian countries, as LNG cargoes that would have traditionally been sold to Europe or South America were diverted to Asia. Spain's share of total sales consequently plunged from 14.9 percent to 2.7 percent in the current fiscal 2022 period (**Figure 9**).

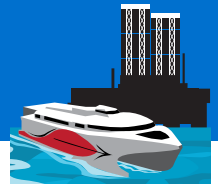
The United States became the second largest recipient of Trinidad and Tobago's LNG cargoes, as its share of total sales increased to 9.6 percent from 9.1 percent during the fiscal 2021 period. That country had previously been the third leading LNG export destination. Likewise, Chile jumped from its former fifth place ranking to become the third largest export destination; recording a rise in its uptake of this country's LNG cargoes, from 7.1 percent during the October 2020 to May 2021 period to 9.5 percent in the fiscal 2022 review period. Countries in North and South America have generally been preferred destinations for this country's LNG cargoes, due to Trinidad and Tobago's strategic location and ease of accessibility to markets in these regions via the Panama Canal.

Congruent with the current market dynamics, Puerto Rico slipped to the position of fourth leading export destination, with a 7.9 percent share of total LNG sales during the eight-month review period. The island was previously the second largest recipient of this country's LNG exports, as 13.9 percent of cargoes was sold to this destination in the comparative fiscal 2021 period.

Turkey notably received the fifth largest share of LNG exports (4.8 percent); this compared to the previous period, when no LNG was exported to that country from Trinidad and Tobago. Turkey is however, not a new market for this country's LNG exports, having received cargoes in previous years. Despite a fall in Thailand's share of total sales to 4.5 percent from 5.5 percent, that country has become Trinidad and Tobago's sixth leading LNG export destination.

Recent market developments have also resulted in the diversion of Trinidad and Tobago's LNG cargoes to other countries, such as Kuwait, El Salvador and Lithuania, with respective export shares of 3.0 percent, 2.4 percent and 1.2 percent during the October 2021 to May 2022 period.

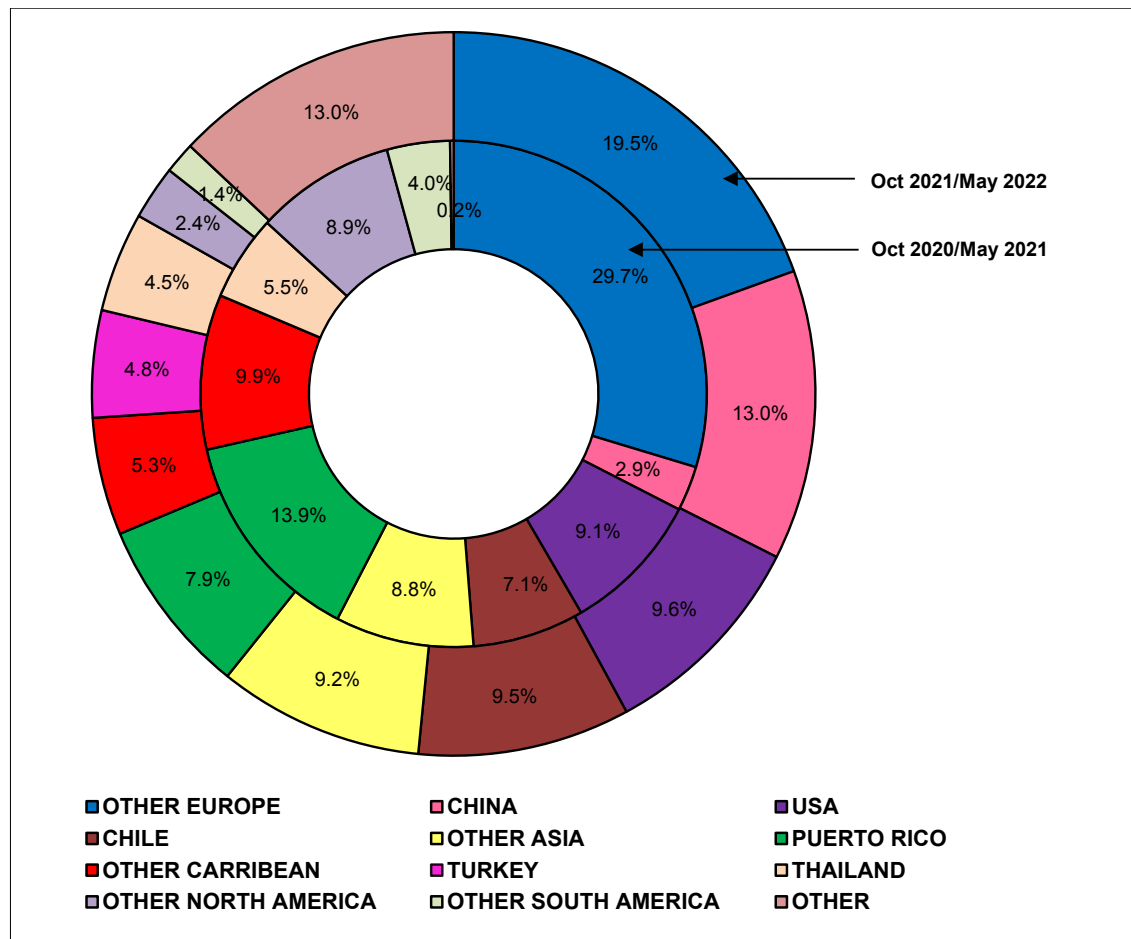
Conversely, Canada and the United Kingdom relinquished their positions as the former fourth and sixth largest export destinations, respectively. No LNG cargoes were sold to Canada during the current review period. That country had received an 8.9 percent export share in the fiscal 2021 period. The United Kingdom's share of total sales dropped from 5.7 percent to 2.7 percent.



In light of the above, Asia overtook Europe to become Trinidad and Tobago’s largest LNG market region, due to a marked expansion in its export share to 26.6 percent from 17.2 percent in the comparative period one year earlier, when the region previously ranked fourth. Europe consequently slipped to second place, as the region’s share of total sales fell from 29.7 percent previously, to 24.3 percent in the current fiscal period (**Figure 9**).

Similarly, the Caribbean, having received a lower export share of 13.2 percent compared to 23.8 percent during the fiscal 2021 review period, descended from second to third place. Trinidad and Tobago’s LNG sales to North America declined from 18.0 percent to 12.0 percent during the eight-month period ended May 2022, moving that region from third to fourth largest export destination. South America however, retained its fifth place position, notwithstanding a marginal reduction in its export share to 10.9 percent, from 11.2 percent in the corresponding fiscal 2021 period (**Figure 9**).

**Figure 9: Exports of LNG by Destination**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

## Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs)

Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) produced in Trinidad and Tobago by Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) includes propane, butane and natural gasoline<sup>36</sup>. During the October 2021 to June 2022 period, total production of these liquids rose by 0.5 percent to 4,506.3 thousand barrels, arresting the 25.6 percent decline previously recorded in the nine-month fiscal period ended June 2021. Output had amounted to 4,483.9 thousand barrels during that nine-month fiscal 2021 period. Detailed by product, a rise in the output of butane and natural gasoline, by 1.4 percent and 0.5 percent respectively, offset a marginal 0.3 percent contraction in the production of propane during the current fiscal 2022 period (**Appendix 9 and Figure 10**).

Despite a 4.0 percent fall in the supply of liquids from Atlantic for fractionation, PPGPL's production of NGLs during the nine-month fiscal 2022 period rose marginally. The decrease in inlet volumes to PPGPL was due to increased downtime at the Atlantic facility.

On the other hand, reduced downtime at the PPGPL facility (from two hundred and eighty-nine (289) days in the fiscal 2021 period to two hundred and seventy-six (276) days) was the mitigating factor leading to the slight growth in the output of NGLs during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022. The decrease in downtime occurred at two (2) of the facility's three (3) gas processing units, namely Gas Plant 1 and Gas Plant 3.

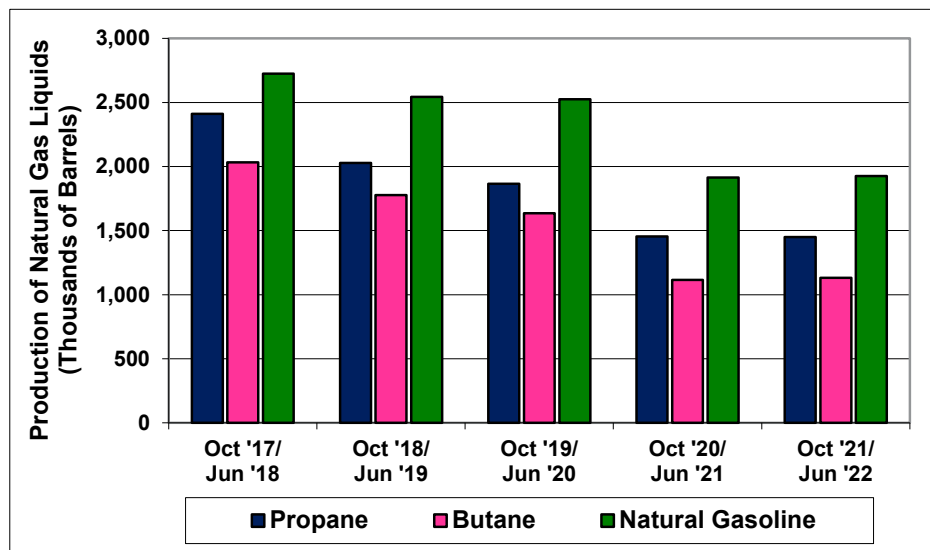
Conversely, total exports of NGLs declined by 3.0 percent during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022, to 3,781.0 thousand barrels from the 3,897.6 thousand barrels exported over the comparative period of fiscal 2021.

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<sup>36</sup> Natural gasoline is a Natural Gas Liquid which is volatile and unstable. Natural gasoline is often used as a denaturant for fuel-grade ethanol. It has a lower octane content than conventional commercial distilled gasoline, so it cannot normally be used by itself for fuel for modern automobiles. It can be blended with other hydrocarbons to produce commercial gasoline.



**Figure 10: Production of NGLs (Propane, Butane and Natural Gasoline)**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

## MANUFACTURE OF PETROCHEMICALS<sup>37</sup>

### *Update to July 2022*

The latest available information received from the MEEI just prior to publication of the document reflects data up to July 2022. According to the updated data received, ammonia production amounted to 3,847.1 thousand metric tonnes over the ten-month fiscal period ended July 2022, while the other petrochemical products, namely methanol, urea and urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), totalled 4,346.7 thousand metric tonnes, 443.2 thousand metric tonnes and 1,206.0 thousand metric tonnes, respectively during the same period. As a consequence, output of each product declined when compared to the similar period one year ago. The steepest contraction (27.0 percent) was registered for the production of urea, whilst output of ammonia, methanol and UAN fell by 5.0 percent, 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent in that order.

<sup>37</sup> The Manufacture of Petrochemicals include the production of Methanol, Ammonia, Urea, Urea-Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) and Melamine.

## *October 2021 to June 2022*

During the period October 2021 to June 2022, the production and export volumes of most of Trinidad and Tobago's petrochemical products declined. There were however, increases in ammonia exports and in the production and export of melamine during the same period (**Appendix 10**). The sector's subdued performance was attributable to a rise in plant downtime due to planned and unplanned maintenance activities, scheduled turnaround (TAR<sup>38</sup>) activity and disruptions in production as a result of a nationwide power outage occurring in February 2022<sup>39</sup>.

**Ammonia** production declined by 5.0 percent from 3,653.9 thousand metric tonnes during the first three quarters of fiscal 2021, to 3,469.5 thousand metric tonnes in the similar fiscal 2022 period. Driving this contraction was an increase in total plant downtime (for scheduled and unscheduled maintenance activities amongst the plants), from four hundred and forty-seven (447) days to four hundred and eighty-nine (489) days during the first nine months of fiscal 2022. The Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) plant was taken offline in October 2021 and underwent a forty-day TAR for plant maintenance. Additionally, the Nutrien 01 plant, after being taken offline in March 2022, remained down in the following two (2) months and for twenty-eight (28) days in June 2022 for planned energy improvement works. TAR activities were likewise conducted at the Tringen I ammonia plant, which remained offline in April and May 2022. Ammonia production also decreased as some plants, though online, were operating at reduced gas rates for certain periods during fiscal 2022, primarily to conduct further maintenance activities that did not require a full shutdown of the facility.

Conversely, ammonia exports rose by a marginal 0.2 percent to 2,788.9 thousand metric tonnes during the fiscal 2022 review period, from 2,783.5 thousand metric tonnes in the comparative period one year earlier.

**Methanol** production likewise decreased by 2.0 percent during the nine-month fiscal period ended June 2022, to 3,841.1 thousand metric tonnes from 3,918.5 thousand metric tonnes in the fiscal 2021 period. With the exception of Proman's MHTL M4 plant and the Methanex Atlas plant, notable declines in production were recorded across all other plants, on account of a rise in plant downtime during the current period. Total plant downtime increased by 22.9 percent, from one hundred and ninety-seven (197) days in fiscal 2021 to approximately two hundred and forty-two (242) days. This can be attributed to plant outages, along with plant shutdowns to facilitate TAR activities.

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<sup>38</sup> TAR is an extensive, planned exercise during which a plant is taken offline to conduct maintenance, repairs and upgrades. Plants typically undergo a TAR every three to five years, and the exercise may last more than a month. Additionally, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, turnarounds lasted longer than usual due to logistical issues and COVID protocols. Moreover, market conditions during that period also delayed the restart of some plants as they chose to leave the plants offline due to the oversupply of commodities in the market.

<sup>39</sup> The MHTL UAN/Melamine complex suffered a subsequent outage following the February blackout and was offline for a further 9 days for UAN and 11 days for Melamine.





Proman's MHTL M3 plant and the Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited (CGCL) plant were taken offline in November 2021 and the MHTL M5 plant came offline in April 2022 to conduct these TARs. Conversely, output from the M4 and Atlas plants expanded by 15.0 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively due to a reduction in downtime at both facilities during the October 2021 to June 2022 period. This would have partially mitigated the impact of reduced operations at the other methanol plants.

Methanol exports mirrored the trend in production, registering a 1.9 percent contraction, from 3,796.8 thousand metric tonnes during the first nine months of fiscal 2021, to 3,726.3 thousand metric tonnes in the fiscal 2022 period. Petrochemical exports, though usually correlated with production trends, are however, also impacted by prevailing market conditions, inventory considerations and consumer demand in any given period.

Similarly, the production of **urea** amounted to 431.6 thousand metric tonnes during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022, representing a 20.3 percent reduction from the 541.3 thousand metric tonnes produced in the previous fiscal period ended June 2021. The Nutrien Urea plant being down for a longer period of time during fiscal 2022 (forty-six (46) days, compared to thirteen (13) days in fiscal 2021) was the main driver of the lower total output in the current review period. This plant was offline for twenty-seven (27) days in January 2022, followed by a further nineteen (19) days in February due to marketing constraints and power outages at the plant on February 16 and 17, 2022, along with other equipment issues.

As a consequence, exports of urea dropped by 18.3 percent to 437.4 thousand metric tonnes over the October 2021 to June 2022 period, from 535.3 thousand metric tonnes in fiscal 2021.

Moreover, the production of **urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)** fell from 1,120.2 thousand metric tonnes in the fiscal 2021 period, to 1,071.2 thousand metric tonnes during the nine-month period ended June 2022. This 4.4 percent decline in output occurred despite a reduction in downtime at the UAN plant, from nineteen (19) days during fiscal 2021, to sixteen (16) days during fiscal 2022. Production would have contracted significantly in February 2022 due to a plant trip, on account of a nationwide power outage on February 16, 2022 and an unplanned outage the following day. The UAN plant was subsequently restarted on February 25, 2022. Another contributing factor to the fall in UAN output was the Proman Complex operating at reduced gas rates during November 2021 (due to partial shutdown of the facility for maintenance activity), and once again for a five-day period in June 2022, in order to manage network conditions.

Matching the production outturn, UAN exports decreased by 10.8 percent during the period under review, to 1,019.7 thousand metric tonnes from 1,143.0 thousand metric tonnes.

On the other hand, **melamine** production grew by 16.0 percent during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022, primarily as a result of fewer plant downtime days in the current fiscal year (eleven (11) days, as compared to fifteen (15) days in the fiscal 2021 period). As such, melamine output rose from 19.5 thousand metric tonnes to 22.6 thousand metric tonnes. Nevertheless, the overall production rate in fiscal 2022 was tempered by a substantial fall in output in February, due to a disruption in operations resulting from the power outages on February 16 and 17, 2022. The melamine plant was later restarted on February 27, 2022.

Exports of melamine moved in tandem with production by registering a 12.9 percent increase during the nine-month fiscal 2022 period, to 22.3 thousand metric tonnes from 19.8 thousand metric tonnes in the comparative period one year earlier.

### **PETROCHEMICAL PRICES<sup>40</sup>**

Petrochemical export prices rose significantly during the fiscal 2022 period, following a moderate recovery in prices in the previous fiscal year. Increased demand, primarily on account of the full reopening of countries around the globe, and supply limitations, compounded by a reduction in Russian energy commodity exports due to that country's ongoing conflict with Ukraine, were the main drivers of the robust improvement in petrochemical prices.

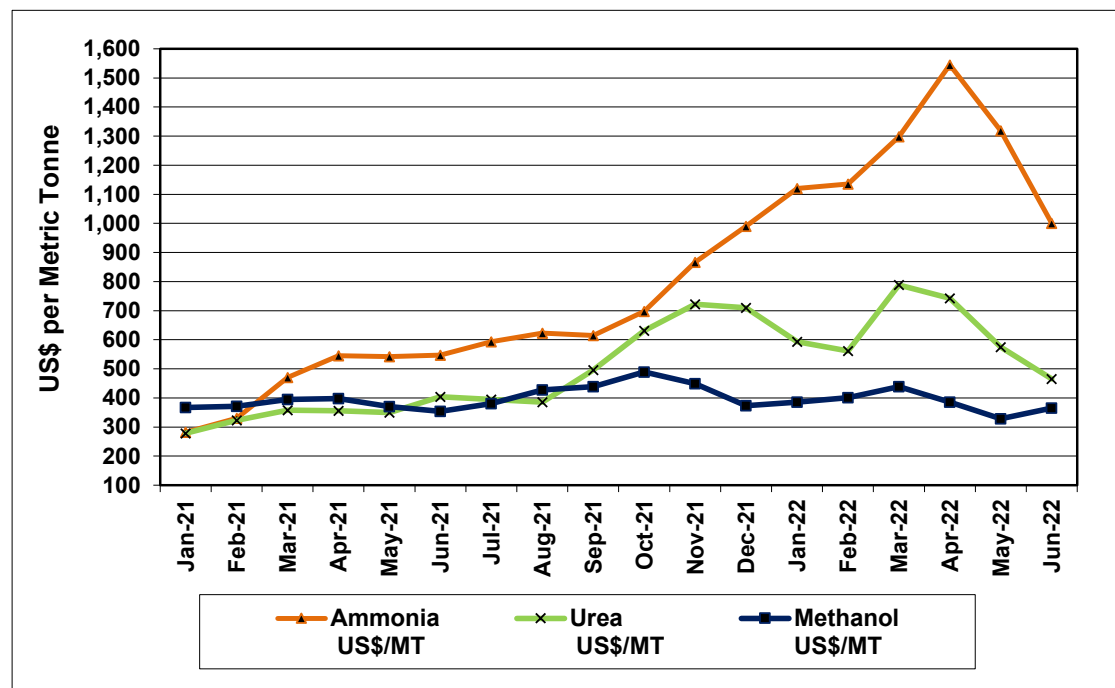
**Ammonia** traded at an average Tampa US Gulf Spot Price of US\$1,107.81 per metric tonne during the October 2021 to June 2022 period, representing a sharp 190.0 percent rise in the average export price, from US\$381.98 per metric tonne in the comparative period one year earlier. After commencing the fiscal period at its lowest level of US\$697.00 per metric tonne in October 2022, the monthly average export price trended upward in the following six months, reaching its highest point of US\$1,545.00 per metric tonne in April 2022. The price subsequently declined to end the nine-month period at US\$1,000.00 per metric tonne in June 2022 (**Figure 11**).

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<sup>40</sup> The US Gulf Spot Prices for ammonia, methanol and urea are widely used benchmark prices for petrochemical exports.



**Figure 11: Petrochemical Prices (Ammonia, Urea and Methanol)**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

At the beginning of the fiscal 2022 period, global ammonia prices rose precipitously, due to the high demand for fertiliser and tightened supply as a result of numerous plant shutdowns and outages. This was further exacerbated by the Russia/Ukraine conflict, which resulted in a shock to global supply given the absence of Russian ammonia exports. The increase in natural gas feedstock prices also contributed to the surge in ammonia prices during the period. However, ammonia prices had begun to decline towards the end of the nine-month period ended June 2022, signaling a rebalancing of the market, in light of consumers’ resistance to pay the inflated prices, supply-side improvements and the general uncertainty gripping the market.

The US Gulf Granular Barge Spot Price for **methanol** increased by 11.0 percent to an average of US\$401.69 per metric tonne during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022, from US\$361.89 per metric tonne in the similar fiscal 2021 period. On a monthly basis, the average methanol export price fell from its fiscal period high of US\$489.25 per metric tonne in October 2021 to US\$373.51 per metric tonne in December 2021, and rising again to reach US\$438.20 per metric tonne in March 2022. Thereafter, the average price descended to its lowest level for the nine-month period of US\$328.44 per metric tonne in May 2022, before rising once again to US\$365.03 per metric tonne in the following month (**Figure 11**).

Methanol prices trended downward during the first quarter of fiscal 2022, mainly on account of improvements in supply and plant operating levels. Nevertheless, prices increased in the second quarter as a result of planned methanol plant outages in February 2022 and the effects of the Russia/Ukraine war on the global energy commodity market. Supply then outpaced demand, particularly in May 2022, which drove the price level down. However, strong demand in June 2022, together with lower methanol output from the US Gulf Coast and tight supply in the European methanol market, given the region's attempts to reduce its dependence on Russian exports, led to a further increase in methanol prices at the end of the nine-month fiscal 2022 period.

The average US Gulf NOLA Granular Spot Price of **urea** surged to US\$643.13 per metric tonne during the first three quarters of fiscal 2022; 113.9 percent higher than the average price of US\$300.66 per metric tonne in the previous corresponding fiscal 2021 period. In monthly terms, the export price of urea rose from US\$631.40 per metric tonne at the beginning of the fiscal year in October 2021 to US\$721.67 per metric tonne one month later, then declined over the following three-month period to average US\$561.32 per metric tonne in February 2022. The export price subsequently increased to peak at US\$788.12 per metric tonne in March 2022, prior to resuming its descent to a fiscal period low of US\$464.93 per metric tonne at the close of the period in June 2022 (**Figure 11**).

A strain in global supply led to the overall increase in urea prices during the current fiscal period, as compared to the similar period one year ago. Rising prices for coal and natural gas, which are used as feedstock for the production of urea, primarily contributed to the global urea supply challenges. Consequent to the higher prices for coal, countries such as China reduced their production and export of urea. Also constraining the supply of urea in fiscal 2022 was the impact of the Russia/Ukraine conflict, which ultimately led to further increases in natural gas and urea prices and Russia's temporary ban on exports of fertilisers containing urea and ammonia.

## AGRICULTURE

### Overview

Over the period under review, the agricultural sector continued to be challenged by the surge in international prices for inputs, particularly fertiliser and feeds. Domestically food production was negatively impacted by the global increase in the cost of fertiliser and fuel, coupled with international supply chain disruptions which affected farmers' ability to source agricultural inputs. These factors forced the cost of production upwards. To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries (MALF) continued to implement initiatives geared towards easing these and other challenges faced by farmers through its recurrent expenditure programmes and Public Sector



Investment Programme (PSIP). These programmes were directed particularly towards the treatment of pest and diseases, praedial larceny and the training needs of the farming population.

Real economic activity in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector continued to contract albeit at a lower rate of -16.2 percent during the first quarter of calendar 2022, from -23.6 percent in the preceding quarter. Notwithstanding this, the sector's contribution to GDP remained constant at 0.6 percent during both periods **(Appendices 2 and 3)**.

The latest available Labour Force data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) reported that approximately 24,300 persons were employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector during the first quarter of calendar 2022. This accounted for 4.2 percent of Trinidad and Tobago's total employment over the period January to March 2022 **(Appendix 15)**.

## Domestic Agriculture

Data on Trinidad and Tobago's domestic agricultural production has indicated mostly negative outturns in the first quarter of fiscal 2022. The producers of rice, other pulses, root crops, fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry posted lower output levels. Growth was however recorded in the production of copra, small ruminants and pigs. Domestic agriculture was challenged by excessive rainfall, pests and diseases, praedial larceny, the high cost and availability of inputs and the effects of climate change - particularly extreme weather related events such as extreme dry weather and intense rainfall **(Table 5)**.

While the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic also posed challenges in the sourcing of vegetables due to international supply chain disruptions, it created marketing opportunities for farmers to cultivate more short term crops such as lettuce, ochro, cabbage, cucumber, sweet pepper and patchoi. This was reflected in the production levels recorded for these crops during the period.

**Table 5: Domestic Production of Agricultural Products**

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Oct-Dec 2020	Oct-Dec 2021
<b>ROOT CROPS ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>12,687.1</b>	<b>9,681.0</b>	<b>7,268.8</b>	<b>6,271.7</b>	<b>11,053.0</b>	<b>9,965.6</b>	<b>4,283.7</b>	<b>2,273.7</b>
<i>of which:</i>								
Cassava	2,661.6	1,333.3	2,059.8	1,285.2	3,947.4	3,546.4	375.6	1,003.8
Dasheen	2,395.8	3,224.3	2,511.2	2,097.2	2,084.6	2,546.9	372.9	679.8
Yam	15.7	21.5	9.6	33.8	76.3	39.5	11.4	3.3
Eddoes	4,680.3	2,336.8	2,080.4	2,123.5	2,174.6	1,985.9	1,679.8	453.0
Ginger	801.6	857.1	10.0	0.0	11.4	14.5	2.0	0.9
Sweet Potato	2,132.1	1,908.1	597.8	732.0	2,758.7	1,832.4	1,842.0	132.9
<b>COPRA ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>RICE (PADDY) ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>1,822.9</b>	<b>1,619.9</b>	<b>584.9</b>	<b>574.6</b>	<b>734.9</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>568.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>VEGETABLES ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>20,857.8</b>	<b>24,595.0</b>	<b>24,380.3</b>	<b>20,672.4</b>	<b>30,257.5</b>	<b>21,459.8</b>	<b>4,605.1</b>	<b>4,232.6</b>
Tomato	2,223.3	2,645.1	1,678.2	1,699.9	2,624.4	2,190.1	45.5	194.7
Cabbage	433.7	434.9	755.5	364.7	740.8	1,367.0	255.5 <sup>f</sup>	345.2
Cucumber	1,101.5	803.9	967.2	972.5	1,227.1	1,222.8	49.2 <sup>f</sup>	690.9
Melongene	1,713.4	913.3	487.1	1,466.6	2,325.1	1,333.5	1,263.8	143.9
Bodi	1,612.7	1,965.6	587.1	657.1	1,876.3	717.2	146 <sup>f</sup>	25.7
Ochro	1,065.9	1,351.9	1,729.2	1,205.5	976.5	1,582.4	175.3	259.5
Lettuce	1,994.1	1,702.0	1,335.4	929.2	1,199.9	1,742.5	415.2 <sup>f</sup>	850.2
Pumpkin	3,031.7	1,884.2	4,532.7	2,410.1	1,791.7	740.5	316.8	253.5
Patchoi	921.9	1,464.4	846.1	925.3	488.2	1,174.1	123.5	286.3
Water Melon	536.9	547.8	402.9	2,067.6	1,327.2	398.5	160.8	15.3
Sweet Pepper	563.5	447.7	1,003.5	302.8	384.2	1,367.6	37.0	260.7
Celery	3,192.0	6,670.7	4,891.3	4,158.4	10,538.4	1,668.3	223.3	254.9
Cauliflower	187.6	158.7	131.6	70.4	156.5	228.4	117.8	16.7
Chive	1,384.0	2,473.9	2,448.1	1,972.7	2,499.5	2,964.5	698.5	187.2
Hot Pepper	503.8	718.0	2,203.5	703.5	1,639.4	1,987.5	409.3 <sup>f</sup>	240.0
Dasheen Bush	153.1	224.0	295.1	620.8	359.3	709.7	112.9	159.4
Sorrel	238.7	188.9	85.8	145.3	103.0	65.2	54.8	48.5
<b>OTHER PULSES ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>1,734.9</b>	<b>3,439.6</b>	<b>3,274.3</b>	<b>2,607.4</b>	<b>2,259.9</b>	<b>2,281.0</b>	<b>393.9</b>	<b>141.0</b>
Green Corn	721.0	1,274.6	592.4	1,308.2	1,495.9	529.6	309.1	109.7
Beans	156.0	122.5	80.8	76.6	140.9	140.7	61.1	27.4
Pigeon Peas	857.9	2,042.5	2,601.1	1,222.6	623.1	1,610.7	23.7	3.9
<b>FRUITS ('000 kgs)</b>	<b>2,607.6</b>	<b>3,611.2</b>	<b>4,277.3</b>	<b>4,143.7</b>	<b>4,322.0</b>	<b>3,517.7</b>	<b>1,175.6</b>	<b>835.9</b>
<i>of which:</i>								
Pineapple	1,274.2	1,980.0	2,463.2	2,157.7	2,163.7	1,668.4	538.0	397.3
Paw Paw	942.0	1,269.6	1,312.2	1,640.2	1,659.2	1,399.8	540.8	351.0
Christophene	391.4	361.7	501.9	345.8	499.1	449.5	96.8	87.6
<b>POULTRY ('000)</b>								
Broilers (number sold)	31,708.0	33,267.0	31,889.0	33,651 <sup>f</sup>	32,686 <sup>f</sup>	30,345.0	9,450.0	8,796.0
Broilers (kgs)	60,696.0	63,906.0	65,039.0	65,913.0	60,389 <sup>f</sup>	63,898.0	17,995.0	19,975.0
<b>SMALL RUMINANTS ('000)</b>								
Mutton (kgs)	60.0	155.6	48.9	41.2 <sup>f</sup>	117.3 <sup>f</sup>	96.2	21.4	30.6
Sheep (number sold)	5.6	10.6	3.2	4.4 <sup>f</sup>	8.5 <sup>f</sup>	7.0	1.5	2.1
Goat Meat (kgs)	46.4	78.9	58.7	40.8 <sup>f</sup>	87.5 <sup>f</sup>	66.9 <sup>f</sup>	12.7	21.9
Goat (number sold)	4.5	7.0	3.4	4.0 <sup>f</sup>	7.6	6.2	1.2	2.0
<b>DAIRY ('000)</b>								
Milk (Litres)	2,323.7	2,428.4	3,456.3	2,933.7	2,184.1 <sup>f</sup>	1,708.1	399.9 <sup>f</sup>	336.5
Beef/ Veal (kgs)	285.0	225.9	96.9	153.1 <sup>f</sup>	167.4 <sup>f</sup>	168.4	43.8	50.0
Eggs (dozens)	5,401.9 <sup>f</sup>	6,910.0	7,496.0	8,023.5 <sup>f</sup>	7,258.4 <sup>f</sup>	6,394.2	2,013.5 <sup>f</sup>	1,656.2
<b>PIGS ('000)</b>								
Pork (kgs)	1,993.9	2,178.1	2,278.3	2,036.0	1,728.8	1,971.9	560.5	623.4
Pigs (number sold)	49.3	42.7	46.6	49.1	36.2 <sup>f</sup>	46.4	12.5	16.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries and the Central Statistical Office (CSO)

r: revised



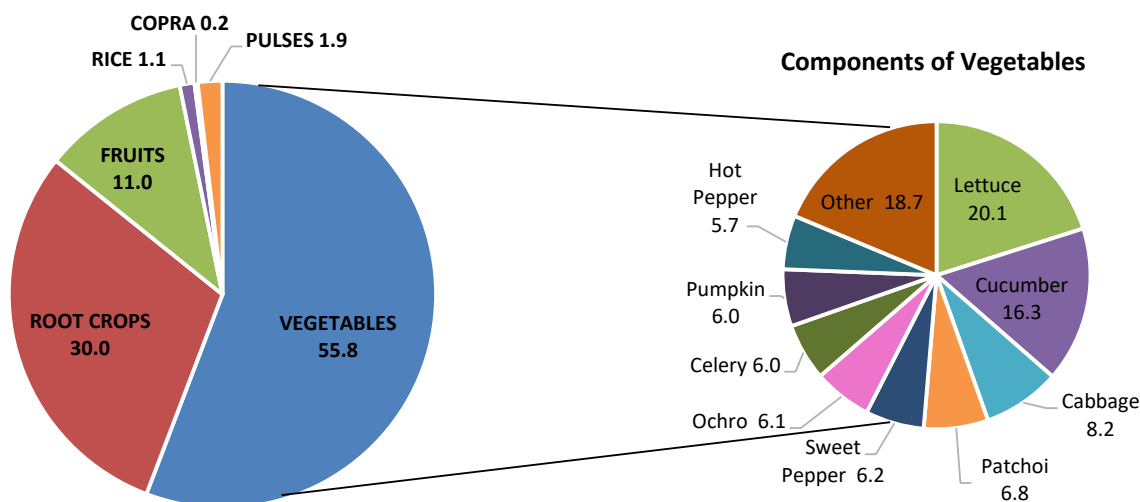
## Composition of Food Crop<sup>41</sup> Production

Vegetable production remained the largest segment of total food crop production accounting for 55.8 percent of output during the first quarter of fiscal 2022. Lettuce (20.1 percent), cucumber (16.3 percent), cabbage (8.2 percent) and patchoi (6.8 percent) were the main contributors to total vegetable production (**Figure 12**).

The second largest contributor to total food crop production was root crops, which accounted for 30.0 percent during the same three month period. Of this, the production of cassava (44.1 percent), dasheen (29.9 percent) and eddoes (19.9 percent) represented 94.0 percent of total root crop production, while sweet potatoes and yam accounted for 5.8 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively (**Figure 12**).

Fruit production followed in third, contributing 11.0 percent to total output of food crops. This comprised primarily pineapple (47.5 percent) and pawpaw (42.0 percent) (**Figure 12**).

**Figure 12: Composition of Food Crop Production (October to December 2021)**



Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries.

<sup>41</sup> The CSO conducts food crop surveys using an area sampling method. The survey covers twenty-nine (29) major food crops under the categories, Vegetables, Root Crops and Pulses. A separate survey is conducted for selected fruits (paw paw, pineapple, christophene and watercress).

## Root Crops

Total production of root crops fell by 46.9 percent to 2,273.7 thousand kilograms during October to December 2021, from the 4,283.7 thousand kilograms produced in the comparative quarter of the previous year. Accounting for this decline were reductions in production volumes in root crops, namely, sweet potato (-92.8 percent), eddoes (-73.0 percent), yam (-71.1 percent) and ginger (-54.1 percent). Cassava and dasheen production however increased by 167.2 percent and 82.3 percent, respectively.

Root crop production was hampered by extreme weather conditions (dry spells and intense rainfall) which prevented the harvesting of sweet potato and eddoes, coupled with incidence of pests and disease which impacted the crop yields of some commodities. Additionally, root crop farmers switched to the cultivation of other short term cash crops in anticipation of increased market demand for these commodities brought on by the supply chain disruptions to imported food as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Copra

Based on later data available for the first three quarters of fiscal 2022, copra production expanded by 54.4 percent to 55.3 thousand kilograms, from 35.8 thousand kilograms in the comparative period of fiscal 2021. The increase in output can be attributed to production from new acreages under cultivation, along with the continued success of initiatives provided through the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' PSIP Programme inclusive of: (i) training and conducting of farmer field schools in pheromone trapping to curtail the coconut weevil; (ii) the development of disease resistant germplasm; and (iii) young plants for distribution to farmers.

## Rice

Consequent to a reduction in the number of active rice farmers, decreases in the acreage under cultivation and the untimely payment of subsidies, the output of rice fell by 85.5 percent, from 568.4 thousand kilograms during October to December 2020, to 84.6 thousand kilograms during October to December 2021.

## Vegetables

Although production expansions were reported for most of the major vegetable crops surveyed by the CSO, overall vegetable production contracted by 8.1 percent to 4,232.6 thousand kilograms during the three month period ending December 2021, from 4,605.1 thousand kilograms in the comparative three months of 2020.





Itemized, significant reductions in the volumes produced were recorded for watermelon (90.5 percent); melongene (88.6 percent); cauliflower (85.8 percent); bodi (82.4 percent) and chive (73.2 percent). More moderate declines were also reported for hot pepper (41.4 percent); pumpkin (20.0 percent) and sorrel (11.4 percent). Influencing these reductions were the increased cost of agricultural inputs (particularly fertilizers, chemicals, and planting materials) and the change by farmers to producing commodities that were in higher demand.

Partially mitigating these production losses were substantial increases in the production of cucumber (1,304.3 percent); sweet peppers (605.0 percent); tomato (327.9 percent); patchoi (131.9 percent) and lettuce (104.8 percent). Concomitantly, moderate increases in output were recorded for ochro (48.0 percent); dasheen bush (41.2 percent); cabbage (35.1 percent) and celery (14.2 percent). Contributing to these increases were more favourable weather conditions in the current period when compared to the previous period and the rise in demand for local vegetables as restaurants and bars were re-opened with the gradual easing of COVID-19 Public Health Regulations. Additionally, to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, NAMDEVCO continued to implement its Market Box initiative which ensured a recurrent demand for vegetables that farmers were able to capitalize on and increase production.

## **Fruits**

### **Pineapple**

There was a 26.2 percent fall in the quantity of pineapples produced to 397.3 thousand kilograms during the first three months of fiscal 2022, from 538.0 thousand kilograms in the first three months of fiscal 2021. According to industry sources, this contraction was reflective of a 14.8 percent reduction in the acreages cultivated from 287,200 hectares to 244,700 hectares over the reporting period. Additionally, the rotation of the acreages planted by pineapple farmers and the decision to leave some fields fallow to increase the nutrient content of the soils, further influenced production levels.

### **Pawpaw**

The quantity of pawpaw produced likewise declined by 35.1 percent to 351.0 thousand kilograms in the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from 540.8 thousand kilograms in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. Industry sources indicated that this decrease was the result of a reduction in acreage under active cultivation as farmers rotated their fields and planted short-term cash crops, as well as excessive rainfall which affected flowering.

### **Livestock and Dairy Products**

#### **Poultry**

Although the number of broilers sold fell by 6.9 percent during the period October to December 2021, to 8,796,000 birds from 9,450,000 birds in the similar 2020 period, the overall live weight of broiler meat expanded by 11.0 percent, to 19,975.0 thousand kilograms, from 17,995.0 thousand kilograms during the same period.

This inverse relationship occurred as a result of a slowdown in demand due to the COVID-19 Pandemic which resulted in chickens remaining in pens longer, ultimately leading to larger birds being sold at a higher weight.

To ensure the continued sustainable development of the poultry industry, the MALF continued working with the Poultry Association of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT) on resolving impending challenges such as: (i) supply chain disruptions of key inputs; and (ii) access to foreign exchange to safeguard domestic production.

#### **Small Ruminants**

More recent data on mutton production from the CSO indicates a 10.5 percent increase in output during the first half of fiscal 2022, while the number of heads of sheep sold increased by 21.4 percent. During the same six-month period, the production of goat meat increased by 63.9 percent, while the number of heads of goats sold decreased by 40.0 percent.

Due to the increase in the demand for small ruminants brought on by COVID-19 induced supply chain disruptions to imported meats, farmers responded by selling off animals (and meat) to supplement the loss of income experienced during the advent of the pandemic. Additionally, the high cost of inputs, particularly feed, was a disincentive for some farmers to continue production.

#### **Dairy**

Table egg production fell by 17.7 percent to 1,656.2 thousand dozens during October to December 2021, from 2,013.5 thousand dozens in the comparative 2020 period. This decline can be attributed to disruptions in the supply of imported eggs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, the Government commenced discussions with the PATT to explore strategies geared towards increasing locally produced eggs in an effort to reduce the over reliance on imports.



Likewise, milk production decreased by 15.9 percent to 336.5 thousand litres in the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from 399.9 thousand litres in the comparative period one year ago. Beef/Veal production however expanded by 14.2 percent to 50.0 thousand kilograms, from 43.8 thousand kilograms during the same period. This occurred as some farmers switched from milk to meat production as a result of international supply chain disruptions for imported meat and resultant increase in the demand for local beef.

## **Pigs**

Approximately 16,100 live pigs were sold during the period October to December 2021, representing a 28.8 percent expansion from the 12,500 animals sold in the previous comparable period. Similarly, the production of pork rose by 11.2 percent to 623.4 thousand kilograms, from 560.5 thousand kilograms during the period under review. Farmers increased production levels to satisfy demand surges brought on by the gradual easing of COVID-19 restrictions and international supply chain disruptions for imported meats.

## **Forestry<sup>42</sup>**

As of April 2022, 154,813.3 cubic feet of teak and 230,040.9 cubic feet of pine were provided as raw materials for 116 sawmills and 31 registered furniture shops. One thousand, eight hundred and seventy nine (1,879) private removal permits were also issued for the removal of 470,747.9 cubic feet of logs from private lands. Sales in the Periodic Block System removed 9,630.0 cubic feet of logs and sales to 108 licensees provided 6,893.0 cubic feet of logs as raw materials. Sale of trees from State leased lands produced 11,241.2 cubic feet of logs.

Over the period May 2021 to May 2022, the National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme (NRWRP) produced 102,000 seedlings comprising 80,000 mixed species and 22,700 pine species. New plantations and second rotation teak was also utilized by the NRWRP to reforest 99.2 hectares of land. During the period under review, COVID-19 restrictions coupled with the lack of funding, severely impeded the implementation of reforestation measures, as the movement of labour into the targeted areas was restricted.

Extension and incentive services were provided to 2,287 registered farmers under the Private Forestry, Agro Forestry and Forestry Assistance Programme. Cumulatively, six (6) Special Game Licences were issued, while as

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<sup>42</sup> Forest conservation is critical to the livelihood of humans, habitats for biodiversity and protection of watersheds. Accordingly, the State continues to manage over 192,000 hectares of forests, distributed within 36 Forests Reserves, 11 Game Sanctuaries and other State Lands.

at June 2022, 6,140 permits were sold to enter prohibited areas for the purpose of turtle viewing<sup>43</sup>. National Parks and Recreational Sites managed by the Forestry Division were closed until March 2022 due to COVID-19 restrictions. Notwithstanding this, the Forestry Division carried out 7,572 man/days of fire tracing island-wide at a cost of \$2,000,111.00 and conducted 1,104 fire patrols within the North West Conservancy.

### **Fisheries<sup>44</sup>**

In the 2021/2022 period, 99 non-artisanal (large-scale) vessels (90 for Trinidad and 9 for Tobago) were registered with an estimated 415 fishers. Concurrently, approximately 2,724 commercial small-scale fishing vessels (2,076 for Trinidad and 648 for Tobago) were associated with an estimated 5,448 fishers (4,152 for Trinidad and 1,296 for Tobago). In the same period, the catch and revenue for the artisanal long line fleet increased by 26.3 percent and 50.1 percent, respectively.

The Aquaculture sub-sector currently has 46 registered commercial fish farmers (including six (6) hatchery operators), with approximately 25 percent operating at capacity. Production was affected mainly by the high cost of inputs, inadequate market development opportunities and the COVID-19 pandemic. The suspension of passenger flights constrained the ability of farmers to import breeding stock from the United Kingdom and this also contributed to the low operating capacity. The ornamental aquaculture component of the sub sector remained vibrant with 77 consignments (160,223 live fishes) exported at a value of \$538,287.57. The sub sector was also strengthened with the completion of training of 63 participants in Commercial Aquaculture and Aquaponics.

Several regional and international projects aimed at reducing negative ecosystem impacts and achieving more sustainable fishing have been on-going. The provision of upgraded fishing facilities was also undertaken during the period under review. The improvement in fishing facilities allows for improved sanitary and phytosanitary conditions and safety and security for fisher folks. It is expected that approximately \$1.3 million dollars will be expended on these works and an estimated three hundred (300) fishers would benefit from these improved facilities<sup>45</sup>.

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<sup>43</sup> The Turtle viewing season extends during the six-month period of March to August each year.

<sup>44</sup> The fisheries sub sector mainly consists of small to medium size commercial operators.

<sup>45</sup> The improvement in fishing facilities allows for improved sanitary and phytosanitary conditions and safety and security for fisher folks. It is expected that approximately \$1.3 million dollars will be expended on these works and an estimated three hundred (300) fisher folks would benefit from these improved facilities.



## Export Agriculture

### Cocoa

Over the first half of fiscal 2022, cocoa production contracted by 40.4 percent to 102.0 thousand kilograms, from 171.0 thousand kilograms in the similar fiscal 2021 period. Extreme weather conditions characterised by heavier than usual rainfall and followed by dry spells; high incidence of black pod across all cocoa clusters; the presence of witches broom disease particularly in the Rio Claro area; and the damage to pods by parrots in and around the Biche cluster were the major drivers of the fall in cocoa production levels.

## MANUFACTURING

### Quarterly GDP

#### January to March 2022

During the first quarter of calendar 2022, the Manufacturing sector registered year-on-year growth of 4.1 percent, a deceleration from the 7.8 percent expansion reported in the fourth quarter of calendar 2021. Nevertheless, the sector's contribution to GDP increased to 19.2 percent, from 18.0 percent during the same period (**Appendices 2 and 3**). Accounting for the increased economic activity in the most recent quarter was significant growth in the second largest sub-industry within Manufacturing, Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products. The remaining four sub-industries however reported moderate contractions.

A 36.2 percent increase in economic activity was reported by the **Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products** sub-industry in the first quarter of calendar 2022; effectively doubling the 18.0 percent expansion in the previous quarter. Primarily driving the growth in this sector was a 215.7 percent expansion in the *Distilling, Rectifying and Blending of Spirits; and Manufacture of Wines* subsectors. The *Processing and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables; and Manufacture of Vegetables and Animal Oils and Fats* subsectors also grew by 27.1 percent while the *Manufacture of Tobacco Products* increased by 14.0 percent.

Conversely, following growth of 5.9 percent year-on-year during the October to December 2021 period, the **Petroleum and Chemical Products** sub-industry, which is the largest contributor to Manufacturing, contracted by 4.9 percent during January to March 2022. Generating this decline was a reversal of real economic activity in the *Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products* subsector (from 8.0 percent to -5.2 percent) and a further contraction in the *Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products* subsector (from -0.7 percent to -4.1 percent).

Largely driving the outturn in these subsectors were the Manufacture of Petrochemicals, which fell by 5.8 percent, and Refining (incl. LNG), which decreased by 4.1 percent.

With respect to the remaining sub-industries within Manufacturing, real economic activity in **Textiles, Clothing, Leather, Wood, Paper and Printing** continued to decline, falling by 5.8 percent during January to March 2022, following a slightly smaller contraction of 5.3 percent in the previous quarter. **Other Manufactured Products** fell by 6.1 percent, following a contraction of 2.5 percent.

### **Other Developments in the Manufacturing Sector during Fiscal 2022**

During fiscal 2022, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) steadfastly pursued an economic diversification agenda, with the main objective of expanding Trinidad and Tobago's non-energy sectors by the continued implementation of Trinidad and Tobago's Trade Policy (TTTP) 2019-2023 with a view to: (i) improve the supply (output) capacity; (ii) upgrade the policy environment; and (iii) increase market access and penetration.

The national policy focuses on the continued strengthening of collaboration and synergies with all stakeholders for implementation of reforms aimed at furthering diversification, attracting investment, building competitiveness and increasing exports (energy and non-energy). Accordingly, in order to grow and expand trade to traditional and new export markets, the MTI pursued a series of targeted interventions focused on the expansion of market access opportunities with selected countries and regions, such as Chile, Panama, Colombia, Dominican Republic, the European Union and United Kingdom. Additionally, the MTI through the National Export Promotion agency (exporTT), continued the implementation of a number of export enhancement initiatives including the Exporters' Capacity Building and Export Booster Initiative.

In fiscal 2022, the **Exporter's Capacity Building programme** continued to meet its objectives of building exporter's capacity and competitiveness and recorded the following achievements: ten (10) companies enrolled in the Export Competitiveness Project; forty-seven (47) exporters from twenty-eight (28) unique companies participated in Exporter Training Programmes; six (6) companies began the process of attaining certification in international standards; three (3) companies enrolled in the Tobago Export Development Project; and six (6) Information Dissemination Seminars benefitting over 268 companies were held.

The **Export Booster Initiative (EBI)** was developed by the the MTI, in collaboration with the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association (TTMA) and exporTT, to increase the value of select manufacturing exports by 10.0 percent at the end of the fiscal year 2021 and to double these exports by 2024 to approximately \$5.4



billion. The Cabinet approved Export Booster Initiative for the manufacturing sector is currently valued at approximately \$24.6 million and consists of several initiatives under the following strategic areas:

- **Export Promotion (Accelerating Internationalization):** Of a budget of \$9.2 million, approximately \$1.0 million was expended in fiscal 2022 to pursue seven (7) initiatives aimed at improving the promotion of Trinidad and Tobago's exports which, *inter alia*, included: (i) Market Intelligence information to identify export opportunities; (ii) Attendance at Trade Missions and Trade Shows; (iii) Establishment of Trade Facilitation Offices; and (iv) Appointment of Trade Attachés in key export markets.
- **Capacity Building:** A programme to assist manufacturers produce competitive products by: (i) compliance to international standards; (ii) provision of equipment; (iii) up skilling of employees; and (iv) innovation and digitization to improve operations. In fiscal 2022, \$1.5 million from a budget of \$12.3 million, was spent on the following capacity building initiatives:
  - (i) *The International Certification Fund (ICF)*, which assists exporters to meet quality and safety standards of international markets and franchises through food/beverage and other product compliance. A total of eleven (11) companies have benefited from the ICF.
  - (ii) *The Export Accelerator Programme*, which provides training, coaching and other support for transforming potential business into becoming first-time exporters. Ten (10) companies participated in Cycle 1 and resulted in four (4) companies exporting to the UK, Venezuela and the Caribbean. Eight (8) companies were enrolled in Cycle 2.
  - (iii) *The Tobago Capacity Building Programme*, which addresses unique challenges faced by Tobago-based firms in export market penetration through the development of a Tobago e-Pavilion; and support to Indigenous Sweets (product and packaging upgrades; process standardization; and meeting labelling regulations). Nineteen (19) companies have been registered to participate in the programme.
  - (iv) *A Labelling and Product Testing Fund*, launched on March 1, 2022, which assists exporters to improve product labelling and reduce cost of product modification and testing services. In June 2022, the fund approved a series of tests for securing an Export Certificate of Health.

Another key area of focus for the MTI is the building of human resource capacity within the non-energy sector as the shortage of skilled labour within the sector continues to limit its growth, development and competitiveness. Accordingly, an **Apprenticeship Programme for the Non-energy Manufacturing Sector** was launched in May 2022 to enhance human resource capacity in the manufacturing sector by addressing existing labour skills

gaps in an integrated manner. The Programme is designed to train persons over a three (3) year period in the areas of Mechanical Engineering Technology, Electrical Electronics Technology, Industrial Maintenance Technology and Mechatronics. Graduates of the Programme will be equipped with the necessary skills to fill existing and future vacancies, thereby creating employment for these persons within the Manufacturing sector over a five-year period.

With respect to **Investment Facilitation**, in fiscal 2022, approximately \$850.0 million in investments became operational. These projects created over 1,400 jobs. In addition, investTT, the national investment promotion agency, attained commitment on approximately \$700.0 million in investments in fiscal 2022, which is expected to be operational in the subsequent fiscal period. These include investments in a wide range of activities including ICT, food and beverage, agro-processing, and logistics and distribution, totaling almost \$1.2 billion and creating 1,547 jobs.

The creation of new economic zones also continued to advance in fiscal 2022. As at August 2022, five (5) companies have accepted Letters of Offer for three factory shells and two land lots (60.0 percent occupancy) at the **Moruga Agro-processing and Light Industrial Park**<sup>46</sup>, with a total estimated investment of \$15.8 million which will provide 128 new jobs. The MTI has advanced negotiations with two potential investors, which together are estimated at \$5.5 million and are expected to create 20 additional new jobs.

The **Phoenix Park Industrial Estate** comprises an area of 144 acres of developed land that will be sub-divided into 78 leasable lots with all required infrastructure and services, and targeting High-Value and Light Manufacturing, Logistics, Distribution and Warehousing. This includes five (5) modern factory shells that will be leased to investors. InvestTT has attained commitments from eleven (11) investors, totaling \$254.0 million, for the creation of at least 546 jobs. There are a further nine (9) investors in the pipeline.

By Legal Notice No. 16 of 2022, Parts I, II, III, IV and V of the **Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act** were proclaimed. These sections facilitated the establishment of the SEZ Authority prior to the full implementation of the Act. The Board of the SEZ Authority was appointed on July 25, 2022. The remaining Parts of the Act, which include those which treat with the licensing aspects of the regime, will be proclaimed once all the administrative and regulatory arrangements are in place.

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<sup>46</sup> The Moruga Agro-Processing and Light Industrial Park was officially launched on 14 July 2020. The Park consists of eleven (11) developed land lots of which five (5) lots comprise of purpose-built factory shells available for leasing, while six (6) lots remain available as developed sites for leasing. The five (5) factory shells are outfitted with all major utilities, offices and washrooms; and have the potential to process fruits, fish, root crops, cocoa and pepper. Investors have the opportunity to lease an entire factory shell or share the space with another investor with a similar type of activity.





The SEZ Act, 2022, creates a modern licensing and administrative regime for Operators, SEZ Enterprises and Single Zone Enterprises. The implementation of the Act will incentivize traditional and emerging sectors in designated areas. The sectors include, *inter alia*, manufacturing, warehousing, distribution, agro-processing, ICT, renewable energy and business process outsourcing. Once fully operationalised, domestic and foreign investors can expect enhanced transparency, predictability and security for their investments from a modern regulatory framework aimed at, *inter alia*, implementation of a more robust qualifying and approval criteria for investments; amendments to key legislation; adoption of efficient and effective procedures for administration, operation and management of SEZs; and revision of the current incentive structure. A key requirement for investors to be part of the SEZ regime is the creation of full-time jobs within Trinidad and Tobago. There are also provisions that allow for the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

## CONSTRUCTION

### Quarterly GDP

#### January to March 2022

Based on the latest available data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), real economic activity in the construction sector contracted by 9.2 percent, year-on-year, during the first quarter of calendar 2022, from 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter of calendar 2021. Consequently, the sector's contribution to GDP declined from 4.4 percent during October to December 2021, to 4.1 percent in the subsequent quarter (**Appendices 2 and 3**). Construction activity was hampered by supply-side factors, mainly difficulties in acquiring building materials, higher shipping costs and transportation delays. This was compounded by the Ukraine-Russia conflict which contributed to further increases in global production costs of construction materials for domestic consumers.

According to information from Trinidad Cement Limited (TCL), the local manufacturer of cement, local sales of cement fell by 7.6 percent in the first quarter of calendar 2022, when compared to the first quarter of 2021. TCL's export sales likewise fell by 7.2 percent in the first quarter of 2022. Over the following five months to August however, local cement sales grew by 37.8 percent, while export sales increased by 18.6 percent, when compared to the comparative period of 2021. The improvement in TCL's sales was a direct result of the easing of COVID-19 lock down measures on July 5, 2021.

During calendar 2022, several construction projects were completed, namely the St. Clair Police Station which became operational in July 2022; several community centres and facilities in various parts of Trinidad, including Belmont, Lisas Gardens, Maloney Belle Vue, Caiman and Cascade, in addition to the Carenage Fish Fry Project.

Additional construction projects completed in Trinidad in calendar 2022 included, the Salvation Army (Josephine Shaw House), upgrade works to the Paramin lookout and the University of the West Indies St. Augustine Campus sewer collection system and treatment plant. In Tobago, the conversion of the Tobago Rehabilitation and Empowerment Centre Building to the Old Fort Hospital, outfitting of the Meteorological Services Division and construction of the Signal Hill Sewer Link System were completed.

The construction sector will also benefit from ongoing projects which include the construction of several other community centres across Trinidad, the Mahaica Sports Complex, the Sangre Grande Hospital, the Point Fortin Fire Station and the Phoenix Park Industrial Estate. Other construction activity include the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Skinner Park and the Port of Spain General Hospital Central Block. Ongoing work with respect to the San Fernando to Point Fortin highway, the Churchill Roosevelt highway extension to Sangre Grande and the Valencia to Toco highway, as well as projects in Tobago such as construction of sporting facilities in Whim, Bacolet and Goodwood; the Judges/Magistrates' Housing and phase three of the refurbishment of the Dwight Yorke Stadium will contribute to real economic activity in the construction sector.

## TOURISM

### *Overview*

Over the last two years, governments over the world have had to make difficult decisions which negatively impacted on the Tourism industry. This sector was among the first to be negatively impacted by COVID-19 mitigation actions which were taken, and the last to be relieved from all COVID-19 restrictions.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the industry continued to face challenges even following the reopening of borders in July 2021, and consequent to continued restrictions on entry to the country. Nevertheless, hotels and guesthouses reported marginally higher occupancy rates, due to domestic tourism activity. Conversely however, the prolonged suspension of the cruise season and the cancellation of full Carnival celebrations weighed down the performance of the sector through reductions in cruise arrivals, visitors' spend and foreign exchange earnings.

With fewer restrictions now in place, the domestic tourism sector has resuscitated and is recovering, slowly, with the introduction of new tourism business that has created job opportunities, including the "*Taste of Carnival 2022*"<sup>47</sup> event. As full economic activity and greater consumer confidence in recreational travel are being restored,

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<sup>47</sup> "*A Taste of Carnival*" was a series of modified carnival events in the Government's attempt to accommodate events in every sector of the Carnival, at three designated "*safe zones*", namely the Queen's Park Savannah; Queen's Hall; and the Naparima Bowl, in order to limit the spread of COVID-19.



growth beyond pre-pandemic levels is projected, bolstered by the return of cruise lines to the ports in both Trinidad and Tobago in November 2022.

### *Total Visitor Arrivals*

Approximately 40,621 persons visited the twin islands both by air and cruise ships during calendar 2021. This is a 71.2 percent contraction from the 141,093 persons who visited the country in calendar 2020. Primarily driving this fall was the cessation of the cruise season and the closure of the country's borders. Contrastingly, during the first five months of calendar 2022, total visitor arrivals grew astronomically (by 2,939.3 percent) to 69,965 visitors from the 2,302 visitors reported in the previous comparative period (Table 6).

**Table 6: Air Arrivals, Cruise Vessels and Passenger Arrivals**

TYPE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Jan - May 2021	Jan - May 2022
<b>TOTAL VISITOR ARRIVALS</b>	<b>464,744</b>	<b>501,088</b>	<b>479,967</b>	<b>141,093</b>	<b>40,621</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>69,965</b>
Trinidad	408,018	413,416	422,315	112,472	40,618	2,302	67,177
Tobago	56,726	87,672	57,652	28,621	3	0	2,788
<b>International Air Arrivals (No. of persons)</b>	<b>394,650</b>	<b>375,485</b>	<b>388,576</b>	<b>95,284</b>	<b>40,621</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>69,965</b>
Trinidad	375,202	356,044	367,119	88,036	40,618	2,302	67,177
Tobago	19,448	19,441	21,457	7,248	3	0	2,788
<b>Cruise Passengers (No. of persons)</b>	<b>70,094</b>	<b>125,603</b>	<b>91,391</b>	<b>45,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Trinidad	32,816	57,372	55,196	24,436	0	0	0
Tobago	37,278	68,231	36,195	21,373	0	0	0
<b>Cruise Ships (No. of ships)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Trinidad	22	27	25	8	0	0	0
Tobago	38	48	27	17	0	0	0
<b>Yachts (No. of vessels)</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>
Trinidad	742	785	685	170	106	5	187
Tobago	295	276	264	85	2	0	0

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago and the Immigration Division

## *Airline Arrivals*

### January to May 2022

Globally, the high level of vaccination and decline in COVID-19 cases restored travelers' confidence resulting in international air arrivals<sup>48</sup> to Trinidad and Tobago growing by 2,939.3 percent to 69,965 persons during the first five months of calendar 2022, from 2,302 persons in the January to May 2021 period. Disaggregated by island, Trinidad received 64,875 additional air arrivals totalling 67,177 persons, while 2,788 more persons visited Tobago by air. Tobago previously received no air travelers between January 2021 and May 2021 (**Table 6**). Air arrivals were boosted by the return of the Dutch airline KLM to Trinidad in October 2021, which also extended its initial service into the winter months up to August 2022.

For the period January to May 2022, passengers identified the following as the top three (3) reasons for travelling to the islands: visiting friends and relatives (41.2 percent); leisure and recreation<sup>49</sup> (28.1 percent); and business or work<sup>50</sup> (16.7 percent).

## *Carnival Arrivals*

In February 2022, the National Carnival Commission (NCC) successfully hosted the event, “*A Taste of Carnival 2022*”, utilizing safe zone settings guided by public health regulations. After careful examination and consultation with stakeholders, this approach, as opposed to the traditional parade of bands and other open events, was taken to minimize the spread of the virus in the midst of the Pandemic. The event provided an opportunity to safely reopen the cultural and events sector, providing employment opportunities for artistes and cultural workers. This event also provided a unique experience which included Calypso Tents, National Extempo Preliminaries; National Pan Event; Calypso Fiesta; Traditional and Conventional Individuals Competition; Junior Calypso Event; and Dimanche Gras featuring the Kings and Queens of Carnival competition.

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<sup>48</sup> Data captures international stop-over tourists, both regional and extra-regional. These are visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in Trinidad and Tobago. Same-day visitors are not included in this measure. The same person who makes several trips to Trinidad and Tobago during a given period will be counted as a new arrival each time. A person who travels through several countries on one trip is also counted as a new arrival each time. Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago travelling on a Trinidad and Tobago passport are not included in this measure.

<sup>49</sup> Leisure and recreation captures persons visiting for Carnival, Cruise, Eco-tourism, Incentive Vacation, Leisure/Beach Vacation, Scuba diving, Sports/Golf/Game Fishing, Wedding/Honeymoon and Yachting.

<sup>50</sup> Business or work captures persons visiting for Business/Convention, Diplomatic/Official Posting, Missioning Work, Study and Work.



Thirty (30) persons indicated that they were visiting for the modified carnival festivities this year, as opposed to no carnival visitors last year given the cancellation of the celebrations.

## *Cruise Ship Arrivals*

Consequent to the suspension of the cruise ship season on March 12, 2020 and in an effort to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus, no vessels were berthed in Trinidad and Tobago between January and May 2022 as the suspension on arrivals remained in effect for the 2021/2022 cruise season **(Table 6)**.

Cruise arrivals are however scheduled to resume in November 2022 and cruise ship calls are expected to exceed pre-pandemic levels with the return of the Royal Caribbean Cruise Line after 24 years and a proposed charter for Carnival 2023.

## *Yachting Arrivals*

### **January to May 2022**

With the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, yacht arrivals to Trinidad and Tobago increased significantly to 187 vessels during the first five months of calendar 2022. This compares with the five (5) vessels that were provided exemptions during the comparative period of 2021 when borders were closed. Disaggregated by island, all 187 yachts were anchored in Trinidad **(Table 6)**.

## *Hotel and Accommodation*

The increase of recreational travel due to lifted COVID-19 restrictions and the re-opening of Trinidad and Tobago's borders brought about an improvement in Hotel and Accommodation. The average occupancy<sup>51</sup> rate in Trinidad resultantly increased from 33.5 percent during the five-month period ended May 2021, to 40.5 percent in the corresponding period of 2022. Similarly, Tobago's Net Occupancy Rate<sup>52</sup> rose from 22.6 percent to 36.8 percent during the same period under review.

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<sup>51</sup> The Occupancy rate is the ratio of room nights sold to room nights available, net of nights not in service for the month.

<sup>52</sup> The net Occupancy rate is the ratio of room nights sold to room nights available, net of nights not in service for the month.

## INFLATION

**Headline inflation**<sup>53</sup>, as measured by the year-on-year rate of change in the **All Items Retail Price Index (RPI)**, rose to 3.8 percent in January 2022<sup>54</sup>. Due to stronger pricing pressures within both the food and core components of the RPI, the inflation rate continued to trend upwards to 5.1 percent in April. The rate of change in the **All Items Index** subsequently inched downwards to 4.9 percent in May and remained at that level in June, before rising once again to peak at 5.9 percent one month later. These movements were partly due to **Food price inflation** accelerating to 8.7 percent in April from 6.6 percent in January, then moderately slowing to 7.8 percent in June, prior to ending the seven-month period at its highest rate of 10.3 percent in July. Moreover, **Core inflation**<sup>55</sup>, after remaining relatively contained at 3.2 percent for the first three months of 2022, increased to 4.2 percent in April and held at this rate in June, following a slight dip to 4.1 percent in the previous month. The 2022 review period came to a close with the rate climbing to 4.9 percent in July (**Figure 13**).

Supply chain disruptions and soaring energy prices (on account of both the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine); along with an upsurge in demand for goods (in light of increasing consumer and business activity, reflecting in part the release of excessive pandemic-related stimulus funds); has led to a rise in global inflation. International prices have surged, particularly for food staples such as sugar, wheat and vegetable oils and construction materials, such as cement. Consequently, higher domestic inflation levels in 2022 continue to be driven by cost-push inflation, as the costs of imports to Trinidad and Tobago, including input costs to local businesses have increased. Other factors such as higher shipping costs, international transportation delays and adverse weather conditions have also contributed to the rise in domestic food inflation. A further reduction in Government's fuel subsidy, by means of an increase in the retail prices of premium and super gasoline, diesel, and kerosene (effective April 19, 2022), was a major driver of the rise in core inflation. In response to rising global inflation, many Central Banks in Advanced Economies (AEs) and Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) have been engaging in aggressive monetary policy tightening; putting at risk the post-pandemic global economic recovery.

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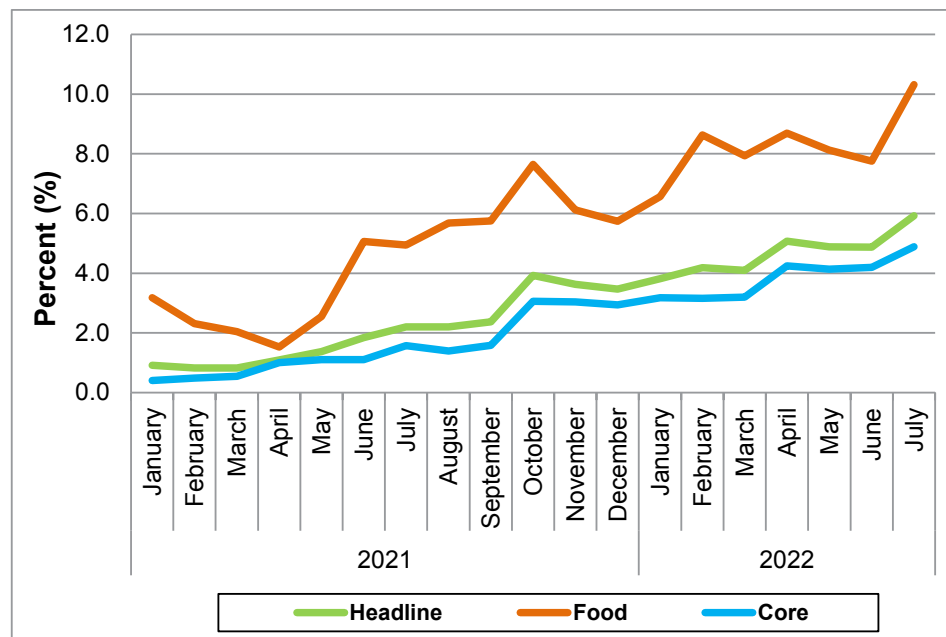
<sup>53</sup> Headline inflation which measures the rate of change in All Items in the Index of Retail Prices includes: Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages; Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco; Clothing and Footwear; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels; Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House; Health; Transport; Communication; Recreation and Culture; Education; Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants; and Miscellaneous Goods and Services.

<sup>54</sup> Headline inflation stood at 0.9 percent in January 2021.

<sup>55</sup> Core inflation measures the rate of change in All Items in the Index of Retail Prices excluding Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages.



Figure 13: Inflation – Percentage Change (Year-on-Year)



Source: Central Statistical Office.

During the period January to July 2022, there were stronger inflationary pressures within the **food component of the RPI** emanating from an acceleration in year-on-year prices for the following items<sup>56</sup>: Bread, Cereal and Cereal Preparations (from 5.5 percent to 15.3 percent); Meat (14.8 percent, from 6.3 percent); Milk, Cheese and Eggs (6.3 percent, compared to 5.2 percent); Butter, Margarine and Edible Oils (13.8 percent, from 9.1 percent); Non-Alcoholic Beverages (from 0.4 percent to 5.6 percent); and Sugar, Jam, Honey, Syrups, Chocolate and Other Confectionery (6.5 percent, compared to 5.1 percent). Lower inflation rates were however, recorded for Vegetables (8.3 percent, from 11.8 percent); Food Products not elsewhere classified (from 9.0 percent to 8.5 percent), specifically Salt, Pepper and Spices (3.3 percent, compared to 17.5 percent); and Soups (from 4.4 percent to 1.5 percent), in addition to Fish (6.5 percent, from 6.7 percent); and Fruit (5.3 percent, compared to 7.2 percent).

The higher year-on-year **Core inflation** rate at the end of the seven-month period was attributable to a stronger upturn in prices within the following non-food categories: Transport (from 2.2 percent in January to 8.6 percent in July); Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House (7.7 percent, from 3.4

<sup>56</sup> Items were ranked according to the weighted average impact of each product category on the total basket of goods.

percent); Miscellaneous Goods and Services (2.8 percent, compared to 1.0 percent); Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants (from 2.2 percent to 5.9 percent); Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (3.0 percent, from 2.8 percent); and Clothing and Footwear (0.2 percent, compared to 0.1 percent). Sharper price increases for fuel and lubricants for transport equipment, and passenger transport by road, along with an upturn in prices for other services of personal transport, namely rental of vehicles, were the primary contributors to the rise in the cost of Transport. Whereas the inflation rates for spares, accessories and care products for motor vehicles, and passenger transport by air and sea remained unchanged during the seven-month period ended July 2022.

The changes in the price levels for Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House, were driven by higher inflation rates for cleaning and maintenance products; major household appliances; other non-durable household articles; ready-made household textiles; small tools and miscellaneous equipment; carpets and other floor coverings; dining room furniture; small electrical appliances; kitchen utensils; lighting equipment; and silverware, flatware and tea service. The inflationary outturn for this category was also due to a resurgence in the prices for living room and baby furniture. There were however, price reductions for porch and garden furniture, albeit at lower rates.

The overall movement within Miscellaneous Goods and Services for the first seven months of 2022 reflected an upturn in prices for articles and products of personal care; hairdressing and personal grooming establishments; the care of elderly, disabled and young persons; and other personal effects (such as handbags and carrying cases). Whereas, more significant increases in the prices for food served in restaurants, cafes and by vendors; drinks served in bars; accommodation services; and drinks served in restaurants, cafes and by vendors resulted in higher inflation rates within Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants.

The increase in the cost of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco during the current 2022 period can be attributed to an acceleration in the prices for all categories of Alcoholic Beverages, namely spirits; beer; and shandy. On the other hand, an upturn in prices for ready-made clothing (for girls, school uniforms and infants); homemade clothing; and footwear for women and girls led to higher inflation rates for Clothing and Footwear. Moreover, the general movement within this category was reflective of smaller price reductions for made-to-order clothing, and footwear for children and infants.

Also contributing to the rise in **Core inflation** over the January to July 2022 period was an increase in the prices for Recreation and Culture (0.5 percent, from -2.6 percent), due to a resurgence in pricing pressures in several of its sub-components. These include pets and related products; animal husbandry; products related to gardens, plants and flowers; television sets and DVD players; games and toys; other recreational items (such as Christmas trees, decorations, lights and fireworks); cinemas, theatres and concerts; equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation; other cultural services; information processing equipment; and photographic equipment. The





inflationary outturn in Recreation and Culture was also driven by the lower rates of price declines for sound equipment, and package tours and foreign vacations.

During the seven-month 2022 period, inflationary easing however, occurred within Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (5.8 percent, from 6.7 percent); Health (2.5 percent, compared to 3.1 percent); and Communication (from 3.1 percent to 1.7 percent).

## PRODUCTIVITY

### Fiscal 2021

Trinidad and Tobago's All Items Productivity Index<sup>57</sup>, which measures the productivity of all workers in all industries, rebounded with reported productivity gains of 26.2 percent during fiscal 2021, following a marginal loss of 0.4 percent in productivity in fiscal 2020. The positive outturn during fiscal 2021 was driven primarily by productivity gains in Assembly Type and Related Products (98.7 percent); Drink and Tobacco (55.0 percent); Food Processing (31.6 percent); Miscellaneous Manufacturing (19.4 percent); and Petrochemicals (15.5 percent) **(Appendix 12)**.

### October to December 2021

On a quarterly basis, the productivity index expanded further, by 33.7 percent during the first quarter of fiscal 2022, from a gain of 22.1 percent during the comparative period one year earlier. This was underpinned by improvements in productivity in five (5) industries. Most noteworthy were the productivity increases in Assembly Type and Related Products and Drink and Tobacco **(Appendix 12)**.

A sharp increase in the Index of Domestic Production<sup>58</sup>, amidst a milder rise in the Index of Hours Worked<sup>59</sup> generated a 143.8 percent improvement in productivity in the **Assembly Type and Related Products** industry. This was largely driven by an unprecedented rise in output from the Metal Furniture sub-industry during the quarter. Similarly, robust increases in the volume of production along with a decline in the index of hours worked facilitated an increase of 89.2 percent in productivity in the **Drink and Tobacco** industry **(Appendix 12)**.

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<sup>57</sup> The All Items Productivity Index is calculated as the ratio of the Index of Domestic Production (DPI) to the Index of Hours Worked.

<sup>58</sup> The Index of Domestic Production is a quarterly series of indices showing changes in the volume of production over time in various industries of the economy.

<sup>59</sup> Index of Hours Worked is a quarterly series showing the weighted percentage change in hours worked in various industries.

Increases in the volume of production, together with reduced hours worked also precipitated productivity gains of 18.9 percent and 10.7 percent in the **Miscellaneous Manufacturing** and **Exploration and Production of Oil and Natural Gas** industries, respectively. Likewise, **Natural Gas Refining** registered a turnaround in productivity levels (11.4 percent from -29.0 percent) consequent to an increase in domestic production volumes and stable working hours (**Appendix 12**).

Although lower than in the previous comparative period a year ago, productivity gains were reported in the following industries during the first three months of fiscal 2022: **Petrochemicals** (28.9 percent); **Food Processing** (11.6 percent); **Wood and Related Products** (4.0 percent); **Water** (2.2 percent); and **Chemicals** (2.1 percent) (**Appendix 12**).

Partially offsetting the aforementioned gains in the All Items Productivity Index however, were productivity losses in **Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters** (-11.9 percent); **Electricity** (-10.6 percent); and **Textiles, Garments and Footwear** (-3.1 percent) (**Appendix 12**). Decreases in production levels, coupled with mild increases in the number of hours worked resulted in the productivity losses recorded in Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters and Textiles, Garments and Footwear during the quarter. The reduction in productivity in the Electricity industry was due to an increase in the index of hours worked that exceeded the small improvement in the volume of electricity production.

## POPULATION

The Central Statistical Office's mid-year estimates<sup>60</sup> of Trinidad and Tobago's population<sup>61</sup> revealed a contraction in 2022 of 0.1 percent or 1,753 in the number of persons residing on the islands. The provisional estimate is consequent to the high incidence of COVID-19 related deaths during the twelve-month period July 2021 to June 2022, coupled with normally occurring deaths and declining births. Indicatively, the population is expected to decline from 1,367,558 persons in 2021 to 1,365,805 persons in 2022.

Trinidad and Tobago's annual provisional death rate has trended upwards since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The provisional death rate, which measures the number of deaths per thousand persons, is

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<sup>60</sup> The Central Statistical Office calculates the estimates of Trinidad and Tobago's total population in the middle of each calendar year, inclusive of non-nationals (resident in Trinidad and Tobago) and refers to the twelve-month period July to June for each corresponding year.

<sup>61</sup> Refers to all persons whose usual residence is Trinidad and Tobago, inclusive of: Household or Non-institutionalized population usually resident in the country and who were present on Census Night; Household or Non-institutionalized population usually resident in the country who were abroad for less than 6 months on Census Night; Population in institutions and Worker camps, Street Dwellers; and Trinidad and Tobago students studying abroad.



estimated to have increased sharply from 9.8 in 2021 to 13.4 in 2022. According to provisional monthly data, the number of deaths rose sharply from 1,375 persons in July 2021 to peak at 2,717 persons in December of that year, and thereafter declined to 1,103 deaths in June 2022. The number of daily COVID-19 related deaths peaked on December 24, 2021 and January 8, 2022, at thirty-seven (37) persons, and steadily declined thereafter as the more severe Delta variant was supplanted by milder but more transmissible Omicron variants. In contrast, the country's provisional birth rate, which measures births per thousand persons, is estimated to decrease marginally from 10.4 to 10.3 during this period **(Appendix 13)**.

The demographics of Trinidad and Tobago's population, categorized by gender, are expected to remain similar to previous years, comprising an estimated 685,263 males (50.2 percent) and 680,542 females (49.8 percent) in 2022 **(Appendix 13)**. Additionally, the age composition of the population remained unchanged, as compared to the previous year, with an estimated 683,215 persons or 50.0 percent of the total population in the largest age grouping comprising persons 25 to 59 years. The second largest age grouping; young persons aged 24 and under, represented 499,863 persons or 36.6 percent of the total population; whilst the smallest age grouping, retired persons aged 60 and over, accounted for 13.4 percent of the population with a total of 182,727 persons. **(Appendix 14)**.

## LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

### Unemployment<sup>62</sup>

#### Overview

#### 2021

During calendar 2021, Trinidad and Tobago's average unemployment rate declined marginally to 5.4 percent, from 5.6 percent in 2020. The number of unemployed persons fell by 2,300 persons in 2021. However, this positive development was offset by a labour force contraction of 11,600 persons. As a result, the participation rate<sup>63</sup> edged down to 54.8 percent in 2021 from 55.9 percent in 2020 **(Appendix 13)**.

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<sup>62</sup> Unemployed persons are defined by the CSO as the group of persons included in the labour force who do not have jobs, but were willing and able to work, and were actively seeking employment, during the specific survey reference period, or otherwise would have been looking for work except for one or other of a few specified conditions.

<sup>63</sup> The participation rate is the portion of non-institutionalized population, aged 15 years and over, that is part of (participates in) the labour force.

Following a surge in quarterly unemployment rates in the first half of fiscal 2021, the rate of joblessness eased over the subsequent four quarters (April 2021 to March 2022). This can be attributed to the gradual removal of restrictions previously implemented to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the reopening of the country's borders and ultimately the full resumption of most domestic economic activities. According to the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) supplementary indicators on labour market conditions, (such as the number of job advertisements<sup>64</sup> in the print media) also increased in the beginning of 2022; pointing to improvements in labour market conditions in early 2022.

Moreover, statistics on retrenchments prepared by the Ministry of Labour (MoL) indicate a decline in retrenchments during the first five months of calendar 2022, to 304 persons compared to 799 persons retrenched in the comparative period of 2021. Specifically, from January to May 2022 the Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services industry accounted for 71.7 percent of total retrenchments, with layoffs in that industry having increased sharply to 218 persons (from 30 persons previously), while the Other Manufacturing (excluding sugar and oil); and Transport, Storage and Communication industries reported reductions in retrenchment levels (to 23 persons [from 185 persons] and 41 persons [from 60 persons], respectively).

The number of retrenched persons is estimated to be higher in subsequent months on account of separation notices issued to employees by Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (466 persons); and Unilever (108 persons).

### January to March 2022

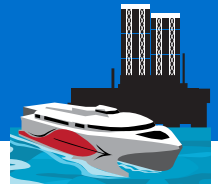
Based on the most recent quarterly Labour Force data provided by the Central Statistical Office (CSO)<sup>65</sup>, the rate of unemployment increased to 5.1 percent during the first quarter of calendar 2022, from 4.9 percent in the fourth quarter of calendar 2021 (**Appendix 15**). This was as a result of a 2,300 increase in the number of unemployed persons and a 19,900 person increase in the labour force.

At the industry level, there were increases in the numbers of unemployed persons in: Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (1,700 persons); Construction (1,400 persons); Petroleum and Gas (1,200 persons); Other Manufacturing (800 persons); and Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing (400 persons). Contrastingly, reductions in unemployment were recorded in: Community Social and Personal Services (1,500 persons) and

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<sup>64</sup> This indicator is constructed by the Central Bank using the number of employment vacancies advertised in the Daily Express, Newsday, and Trinidad Guardian newspapers.

<sup>65</sup> The CSO's most recent Labour Force Bulletin is for the first quarter of calendar 2022.

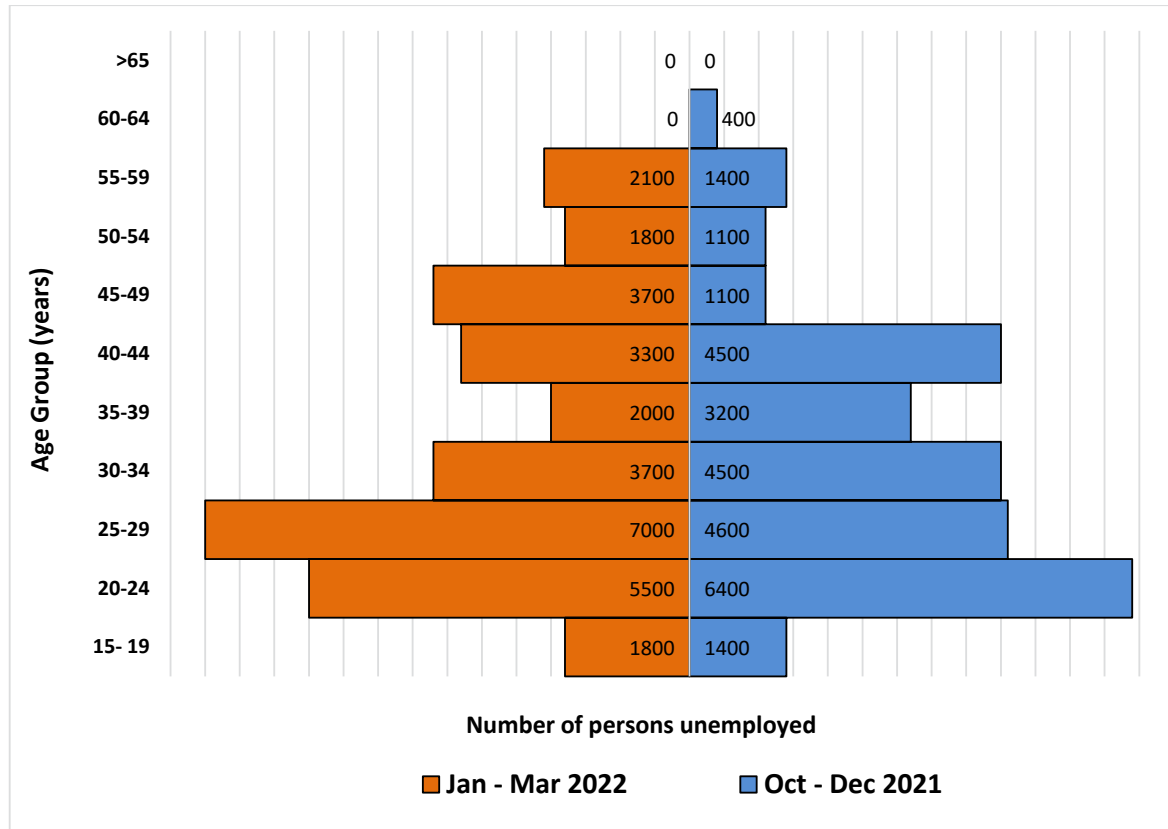


Finance Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (1,300 persons). Employment levels however remained the same in Transport, Storage and Communication; Other Mining and Quarrying; and Electricity and Water.

Unemployment rates above the national average were reported in Petroleum and Gas (15.2 percent); Construction (9.6 percent); and Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (7.1 percent). All other industries registered unemployment rates below the national average with Electricity and Water; and Other Mining and Quarrying reporting full employment (0.0 percent).

During the first quarter of calendar 2022, categorized by age, young persons (aged 15 to 29 years) continued to account for the largest segment of the unemployed population (46.4 percent or 14,300 persons). This represented a 15.3 percent increase in youth joblessness (1,900 youths) as 2,500 additional young persons entered the labour force, moving the number of unemployed youth to 137,100 persons. During the same period, middle-aged persons (30 to 49 years) comprised the second largest segment of the unemployed population (41.2 percent or 12,700 persons), notwithstanding a decline in this category's share from 46.7 percent (or 13,300 persons) in the previous quarter. Conversely, the share of the unemployed population aged 50 to 64 years increased from 10.2 percent (or 2,900 persons) during the last quarter of calendar 2021, to 12.7 percent (or 3,900 persons) in the three-month period ending March 2022. There was however full employment among senior citizens, aged 60 years and over, during the current period (**Figure 14**).

Figure 14: Number of Persons Unemployed by Age Group



Source: Central Statistical Office.

The highest unemployment rate was therefore reported by young persons between January and March 2022 (10.4 percent up from the 9.2 percent during October to December 2021). This was followed by middle-aged individuals with a slight decline in the unemployment rate from 4.3 percent to 4.1 percent. A marginal increase in the rate of unemployment from 2.3 percent to 2.6 percent was recorded among individuals aged 50 to 64. (Table 7).



**Table 7: Labour Force and Unemployment by Age Group (Hundreds/'00)**

Distribution by Age Group	Oct - Dec 2021			Jan - Mar 2022		
	Labour Force	Number of persons unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour Force	Number of persons unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
15-29 years	1,346	124	9.2	1,371	143	10.4
30-49 years	3,129	133	4.3	3,070	127	4.1
50-64 years	1,257	29	2.3	1,499	39	2.6
65 years and over	112	0	0.0	103	0	0.0
<b>Total All Ages</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: Central Statistical Office

Segregated by gender, joblessness amongst males declined slightly from 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter of calendar 2021 to 4.4 percent (or by 600 persons) in the subsequent quarter, as 500 males exited the labour force. Conversely, female joblessness increased to 6.0 percent (or by 2,900 persons) from 5.4 percent consequent to the entrance of 20,400 females into the labour force (**Table 8**).

**Table 8: Labour Force and Unemployment by Gender (Hundreds/'00)**

Distribution by Gender	Oct - Dec 2021				Jan - Mar 2022			
	Labour Force	Persons with Jobs	Number of Persons Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour Force	Persons with Jobs	Number of Persons Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
<b>Total Male</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	243	243	0	0.0	208	208	0	0.0
Petroleum and Gas	113	106	7	6.2	110	95	15	13.6
Construction	609	556	53	8.7	634	587	46	7.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	556	529	27	4.9	499	474	26	5.2
Transport, Storage & Communication	233	226	7	3.0	273	269	4	1.5
Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business Services	315	297	18	5.7	298	294	4	1.3
Community, Social & Personal Services	958	930	28	2.9	1,012	976	37	3.7
Electricity & Water	61	61	0	0.0	39	39	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	287	276	11	3.8	318	303	15	4.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	18	18	0	0.0	4	4	0	0.0
<b>Total Female</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	65	65	0	0.0	39	35	4	10.3
Petroleum and Gas	28	28	0	0.0	15	11	4	26.7
Construction	56	49	7	12.5	137	109	28	20.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	581	547	34	5.9	604	552	52	8.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	108	105	4	3.7	115	108	7	6.1
Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business Services	310	296	14	4.5	311	296	15	4.8
Community, Social & Personal Services	1,138	1,071	67	5.9	1,288	1,245	43	3.3
Electricity & Water	14	14	0	0.0	17	17	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	104	104	0	0.0	87	83	4	4.6
Other Mining & Quarrying	2	2	0	0.0	3	3	0	0.0

Source: Central Statistical Office





## Labour Force<sup>66</sup>/ Job Creation

Trinidad and Tobago's labour force contracted to 592,200 persons during calendar 2021 from 603,800 persons in calendar 2020. Concurrently, the number of employed individuals fell by 9,400.

During the first quarter of 2022 however, the labour force grew to 604,900 persons from 592,200 persons in the preceding quarter, due to the entrance of 12,700 persons into the labour force. This resulted in an expansion in the participation rate to 55.9 percent from 54.8 percent. During the current review period, the number of employed individuals also increased to 574,100 from 560,400 previously (**Appendix 13**).

Although a rise in the number of employed persons was only reported in four (4) industries, the magnitude of these increases outweighed the declines recorded in the remaining industries. The most significant employment gain was recorded in Community Social and Personal Services (22,000 persons). This was followed by Construction (9,100 persons); Transport, Storage and Communication (4,600 persons); and Other Manufacturing (600 persons). Conversely, fewer individuals were employed in: Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing (6,500 persons); Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (5,000 persons); Petroleum and Gas (2,800 persons); Electricity and Water (1,900 persons); Other Mining and Quarrying (1,300 persons); and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (300 persons) (**Appendix 15**).

In terms of gender distribution, male employment maintained the largest segment of total employment, accounting for 57.0 percent or 327,100 men during the three-month period ending March 2022. An additional 100 males obtained jobs when compared to the quarter ending December 2021. Simultaneously, female employment which represented 43.0 percent of those employed (247,000 women), increased by 17,500 females (**Table 8**).

During the first quarter of calendar 2022, more females than males were employed in: Community, Social and Personal Services (employing 124,500 women); Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (employing 55,200 women); and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (employing 29,600 women). The number of females employed in these industries exceeded the number of male workers by 26,900 persons; 7,800 persons; and 200 persons, respectively (**Table 8**).

During the same period, Community, Social and Personal Services was the largest employer of males (97,600 men), followed by Construction (58,700 men); Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (47,400 men);

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<sup>66</sup> The labour force comprises all persons aged 15 years and over who either had jobs (the employed), or if they did not have jobs, were willing and able to work (the unemployed) during the specific survey reference period. It includes employees, employers and the self-employed persons.

Other Manufacturing (30,300 men); Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (29,400 men); Transport, Storage and Communication (26,900 men); and Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing (20,800 men) (**Table 8**).



## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- Introduction
- Revenue
- Expenditure
- Financing
- Public Debt and Debt Service
- Trinidad and Tobago Credit Ratings

### INTRODUCTION

During fiscal 2022 Total Revenue and Grants have been boosted by higher than anticipated oil and natural gas prices as a direct result of the Russia-Ukraine crisis and the rollback of restrictive measures which were imposed to counter the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic. Additional revenue was also received in October 2021 from the tax amnesty instituted in fiscal 2021, which was extended to October 15, 2021 to allow more companies to file their returns and benefit from this concession.

The 2022 budgeted revenue of \$43,333.1 million (27.7 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP<sup>67</sup>)) was based on an oil price of US\$65.00 per barrel and a natural gas price of US\$3.75 per million of British thermal units (mmBtu). Current Revenue was expected to account for 97.7 percent (\$42,326.6 million) of Total Revenue, while Capital Revenue represented the remaining 2.3 percent (\$1,006.5 million). Expenditure totaled \$52,428.9, resulting in an estimated deficit of \$9,095.8 (5.8 percent of GDP) an almost one third reduction in the deficit outturn for fiscal 2021.

Energy prices continued to rally at elevated levels during fiscal 2022, as a result there was a recalibration of estimated revenues at the time of the Mid-Year Budget Review on May 16, 2022 to be in alignment with an estimated oil price of US\$95.00 per barrel and a natural gas price of US\$5.00 per mmBtu. For the remainder of fiscal 2022 (June to September, 2022) Total Revenue and Grants was now estimated at \$47,458.8 million, or 25.6 percent of GDP, and 9.5 percent higher than originally budgeted. Total Expenditure was increased during the Mid-Year Review by \$2,760.5 million to \$55,189.4 million, an increase of 5.3 percent above the original budget. Central Government Operations was now expected to yield a deficit of \$7,730.6 million, or 4.2 percent of GDP.

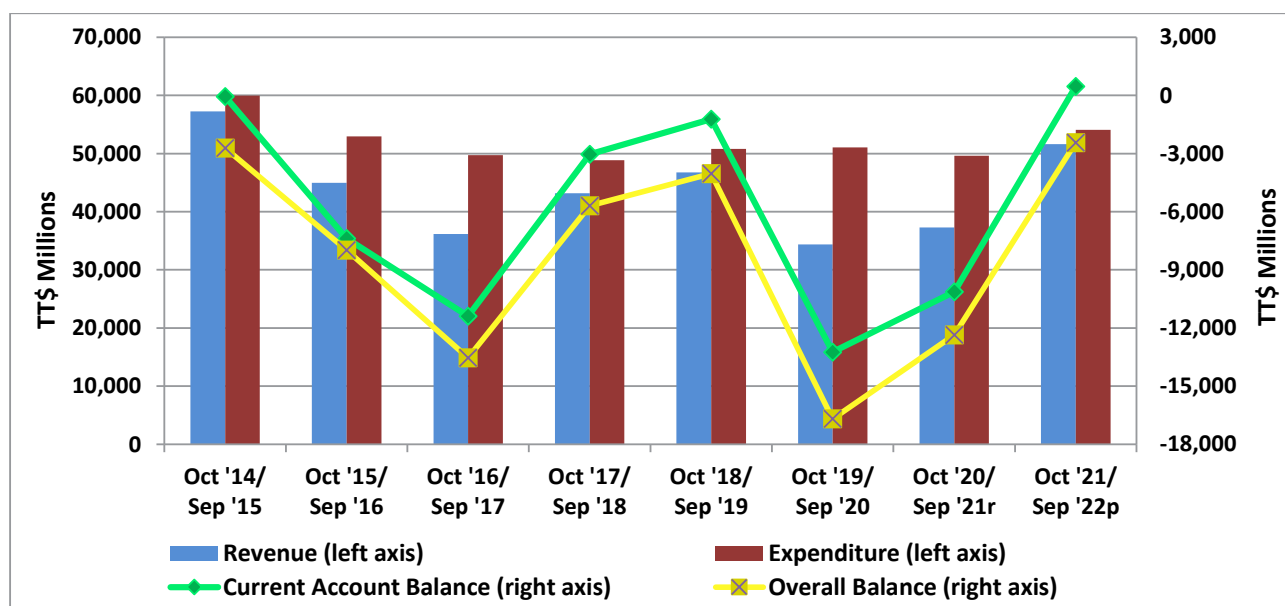
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<sup>67</sup> Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the time of the 2022 Budget was estimated at \$156,531.7 million and \$185,148.8 million at the time of the Mid-Year Revised Projections.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Since the Mid-Year Review, with more recent data coming to hand, Total Revenue and Grants is now expected to amount to \$51,641.1 million, or 28.0 percent of GDP<sup>68</sup> for fiscal 2022 based on Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. Total Expenditure is now anticipated to be \$54,074.1 million, or 29.3 percent of GDP. Central Government operations are now expected to realize an Overall Deficit of \$2,433.0 million, or 1.3 percent of GDP, while a Current Account surplus of \$465.2 million is anticipated (**Figure 15**).

**Figure 15: Central Government Fiscal Operations**



Source: Ministry of Finance

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF) stood at US\$5,463.9 million at the end of September 2021 but increased to US\$5,623.2 million by December 31, 2021 on account of interest income earned during the period. During fiscal 2022 there were no withdrawals made from the Fund. As at September 14, 2022, the HSF's NAV was US\$4,788.20 million, down US\$675.7 million from the US\$5,463.9 million recorded as at the end of September 2021. The Fund's NAV began to decrease at the start of calendar year 2022 due to elevated market volatility and an increase in investor uncertainty. On September 23, 2022, a deposit of TT\$1,111.3 million was made into the HSF; the first deposit since 2013.

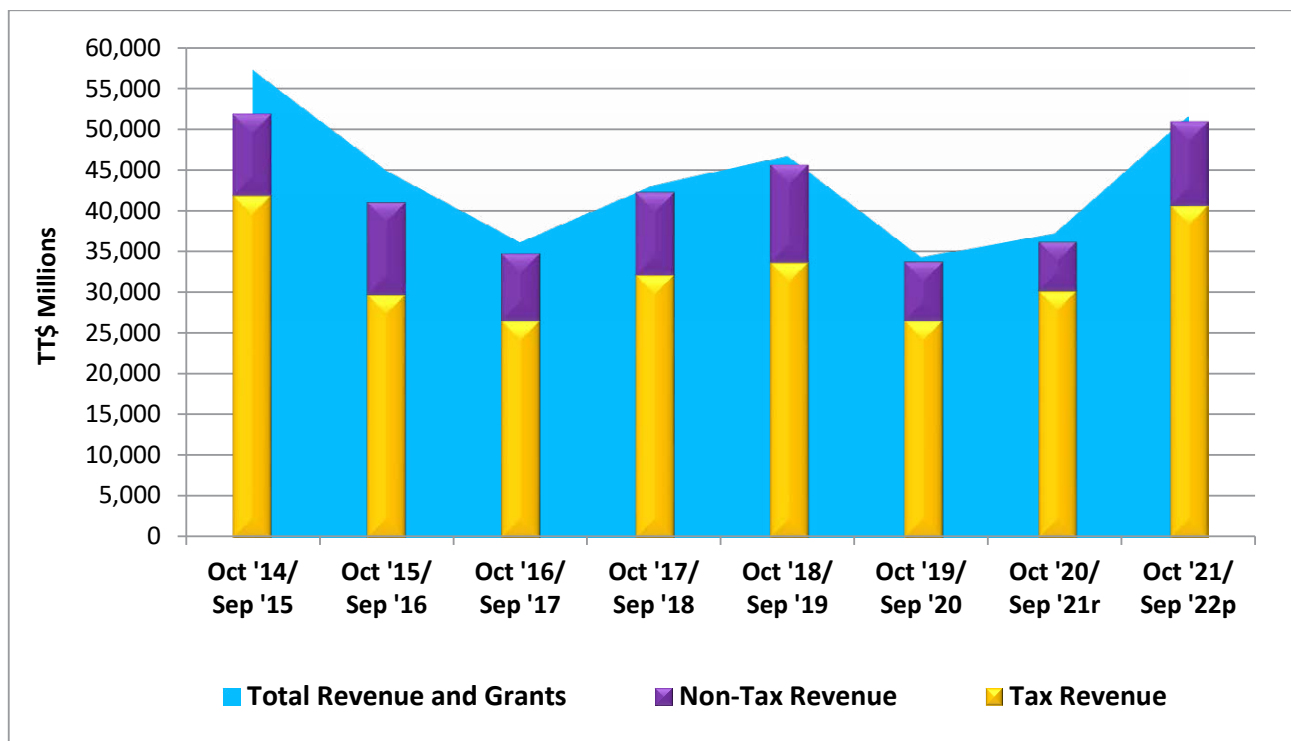
<sup>68</sup> The latest GDP at Current Prices for fiscal 2022 is now estimated by the Ministry of Finance at \$184,406.9 million.



### REVENUE

The revised estimate of Total Revenue and Grants for fiscal 2022 is currently \$51,641.1 million, significantly more than the \$37,266.5 million earned in fiscal 2021 (**Figure 16**). The major contributors to total revenue in fiscal 2022 were Taxes on Income and Profits of \$28,773.6 million, Taxes on Goods and Services of \$6,112.7 million and Non-Tax Revenue of \$10,359.0 million. Tax Revenue comprises the largest share of Total Revenue and Grants, accounting for 78.7 percent.

**Figure 16: Central Government Revenue**



Source: Ministry of Finance

### TAX REVENUE

#### Taxes on Income and Profits

Taxes on Income and Profits in fiscal 2022 are estimated to surpass the amount received for this category of revenue in fiscal 2021 by 70.9 percent (**Appendix 23**). The increase to \$28,773.6 million is mainly attributable to increased collections from Oil and Other Companies in the amounts of \$10,446.7 million and \$10,477.5 million

respectively. The spike in the weighted average price for oil and gas as well as petrochemical prices during fiscal 2022, primarily due to the Russia-Ukraine war, and the rebound in the global and domestic economies as a result of the relaxation of measures implemented to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus, accounted for the increase in receipts for these categories of tax collections. Final year payments for both Exploration and Production (E&P) and Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) companies were greater than initially anticipated for Oil Companies. Furthermore, the tax amnesty implemented by the Government in 2021 also provided the impetus for increased tax payments received from Other Companies in October 2021.

Contributions to the Unemployment Levy and Green Fund Levy are also estimated to increase to \$1,619.0 million and \$1,174.7 million respectively, mainly as a direct consequence of higher projected energy prices during fiscal 2022. Receipts of Withholding Taxes of \$1,066.6 million and taxes from Individuals of \$5,897.4 million, were also higher, rising by 6.1 percent and 6.2 percent respectively during the current fiscal period. The tax amnesty along with the ongoing recovery of the economy also had a favorable impact on these tax categories. Withholding Taxes were also positively impacted by the effects from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict.

There was however a small decline of \$19.7 million in collections related to the Business Levy, to \$630.3 million in fiscal 2022. This was due to reduced contributions from some companies in the petrochemical sector as less exploration activities are being conducted in 2022.

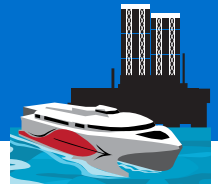
### **Taxes on Goods and Services**

Taxes on Goods and Services are estimated at \$6,112.7 million, a decrease of 36.8 percent, in comparison to the \$9,671.5 million collected in fiscal 2021. The outturn for Taxes on Goods and Services was driven by a 43.8 percent decrease in net collections of Value Added Tax (VAT) to \$4,665.0 million due to increased VAT refunds paid by Government and a consequent reduction in net VAT received in fiscal 2022. It is anticipated that approximately \$4.0 billion in refunds would be issued in this current fiscal period.

Collections from Excise Duties, likewise, increased by 6.0 percent from \$649.1 million in fiscal 2021 to \$688.2 million in fiscal 2022. Earnings from Motor Vehicle Taxes and Duties also improved, increasing by 1.9 percent to \$256.4 million in fiscal 2022.

### **Taxes on International Trade**

Revenue collection from Taxes on International Trade for fiscal 2022, comprising almost entirely of Import Duties, are estimated at \$2,596.1 million, representing a 13.5 percent increase from fiscal 2021.



## Taxes on Property

Taxes on Property are estimated to register a modest increase to \$2.2 million, in comparison to receipts of \$2.0 million for this tax item for fiscal 2021. Initial revenue estimates would have anticipated higher receipts of around \$101.5 million from the implementation of the new Property Tax regime. This was however delayed. Text Box 1 provides an update to key revenue enhancing policy measures.

## Other Taxes

Other taxes, primarily comprised of Stamp Duties, are estimated to increase to \$356.6 million in fiscal 2022, 24.2 percent more than the \$287.2 million received in fiscal 2021 from this revenue stream.

### Text Box 1: Update on Measures for Revenue Enhancement

#### Property Tax

The launch of the new tax administration system commences with the implementation of the Property Tax Regime. The Property Tax Regime requires the co-ordinated efforts of the Valuation Division and Inland Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance.

The Valuation Division has been tasked with the creation of a National Valuation Roll. This Roll is a register of verified properties and seeks to cover the approximately six hundred thousand (600,000) properties that have been identified within Trinidad and Tobago. With the main objective of completing the National Valuation Roll with annual rental values (ARVs) for all properties, property owners were mandated to submit Valuation Return Forms (VRFs) via public notice dated September 6, 2021. As at September 2022, a total of 242,875 property records had been processed and entered onto the Valuation Information System. The verification and approval of completed property records have since commenced. A total of 117,425 VRFs have been completed and submitted for the National Valuation Roll.

As required by the Valuation of Land Act, Cabinet has approved the membership of a Valuation Tribunal to facilitate appeals by property owners/occupiers/agents for review of their valuations. It is anticipated that the Tribunal will be in place when the National Valuation Roll is completed.

Upon completion, the National Valuation Roll will be utilized by the Board of Inland Revenue (BIR) for the tax evaluation process. Subsequent to the completion of the tax evaluation process, the BIR will then initiate the collection of property tax, starting with residential properties. The assessment and associated taxation of commercial, industrial, and agricultural properties will follow thereafter.

### **Gaming Commission**

Following the partial proclamation of the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Act, No. 8 of 2021\* on June 23, 2021, the Board of the Commissioners (Board) were issued Instruments of Appointment on Monday, March 14, 2022. On May 2, 2022, the Chief Executive Officer (Interim) assumed duties as the Gambling Control Commission's First Officer and work commenced towards operationalisation of the regulatory authority. The Board approved the following three (3) phase processes to activate the Commission:

#### Phase 1: The Organisational Design Phase.

This phase involves all that is necessary to create the environment that facilitates the achievements of its goals, fulfilment of its purpose and to deliver on its vision, such as the design of all structures, staffing levels, business processes (critical and supporting), and the budget planning to establish the Commission.

#### Phase 2: Consultation with Industry Stakeholders (both Industry and Government).

This phase will be done on a continuous basis and includes, among other things, the testing of policies, regulations, and compliance and inspection rules, as well as the procurement and testing of the ICT systems that will facilitate the operations.

#### Phase 3: The Operationalisation Phase.

The Board will provide the necessary oversight in transition planning tasks involving the industry stakeholders as they move from being regulated under the existing legislation to the new Gaming Control Act as envisaged. Recruitment of staff for the Commission will be aligned with training and readiness requirements in concert with office location and accommodation plans. Tax collection, licensing and basic supervision should be in place.

\* The Act establishes the Commission as the new independent regulator for all commercial gambling (except the National Lottery) in Trinidad and Tobago.





To advance the timeline to operationalise the Regulatory Authority, the Commission has simultaneously commenced Phases 1 and 2. Under Phase 1 the Board has reviewed and advanced on its requirements for financing, accommodation and human resources. In this Phase, the Commission has also commenced steps to procure an international Gambling Consultant to support the process of operationalising the new regulatory authority. A private firm has also been engaged, and is at the advanced stages of the design of a logo for the consideration of the Board.

With respect to Phase 2, the Commission is proceeding with a procurement process for suitable ICT infrastructure solutions to support the Commission's operations including tax collection during the transition period and moving forward. The Commission is also at an advanced stage of reviewing the draft Regulations for public consultations.

## NON-TAX REVENUE

In fiscal 2022, Non-Tax Revenue is estimated to improve, rising to \$10,359.0 million. This represents a 69.5 percent increase, over the \$6,110.2 million earned in fiscal 2021. Higher collections of Royalties on Oil and Profits from State Enterprises were the main contributors to the stronger outturn. Royalties on Oil more than doubled from \$2,004.1 million in fiscal 2021, to \$5,796.5 million in fiscal 2022 mainly due to Oil and Gas companies benefitting from higher commodity prices as a direct consequence from the Russia-Ukraine war. Profits from State Enterprises increased by 82.2 percent, from \$479.0 million in fiscal 2021, to \$872.7 million in fiscal 2022 which was primarily as a result of increased dividend payments made by the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC).

Enhanced collections were also received under Profits from the National Lotteries Control Board (NLCB) and Repayment of Past Lending during the current fiscal period. Profits from the NLCB rose by 48.1 percent to \$285.2 million in fiscal 2022, whilst receipts from the Repayment of Past Lending improved by 37.9 percent to \$13.1 million in fiscal 2022. Administrative Fees and Charges increased by 14.3 percent to \$570.8 million for the current fiscal period.

Although, Non-Tax Revenue posted an overall strong performance, this Revenue category included reduced collections of Equity Profits from the Central Bank and from Interest Income. Equity Profits from the Central

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Bank amounted to \$756.5 million, a decline of 45.1 percent from the previous year's receipts, subsequent to a reduction in net profits for the Central Bank for the year ending September 30, 2021. Interest Income decreased by 69.0 percent, from \$17.4 million in fiscal 2021 to \$5.4 million in fiscal 2022. This marked decline is mainly attributable to the termination of a Swap Agreement for six (6) Fast Patrol Crafts for which payment was made.

### CAPITAL REVENUE

Capital Revenue for fiscal 2022 is estimated at \$647.2 million, indicating a decrease of 29.7 percent from the \$921.0 million collected in fiscal 2021. Sale of Assets was the key contributor to the outturn in this category and amounted to \$641.5 million in fiscal 2022, denoting a 28.4 percent decline from the revenues received from the Sale of Assets in fiscal 2021. These receipts related to repayments by British American Insurance, settlement of liabilities by Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited (CLICO) and remittances from First Citizens Bank Limited (FCB).

### EXPENDITURE

In fiscal 2022, **Total Expenditure** is estimated at \$54,074.1 million, an increase of 9.0 percent or \$4,456.9 million higher than fiscal 2021 expenditure of \$49,617.2 million. **Recurrent Expenditure** totaling \$50,528.7 million is anticipated to account for 93.4 percent of Total Expenditure, whereas **Capital Expenditure** is approximated at \$3,545.4 million or 6.6 percent of Total Expenditure (**Appendix 24 and Figure 17**).

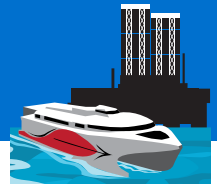
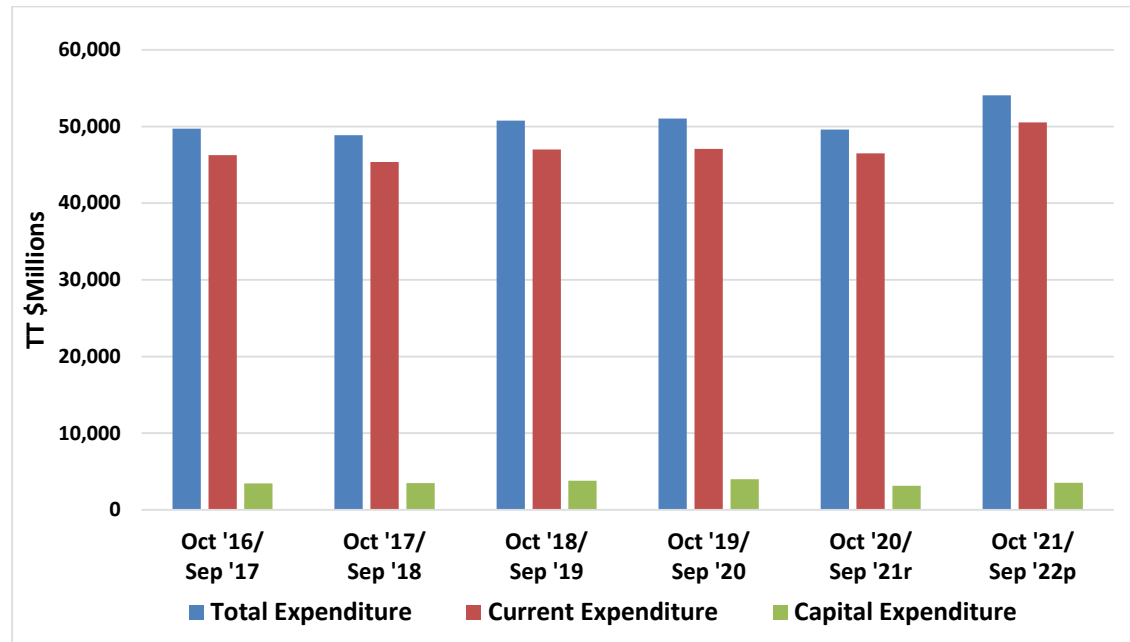


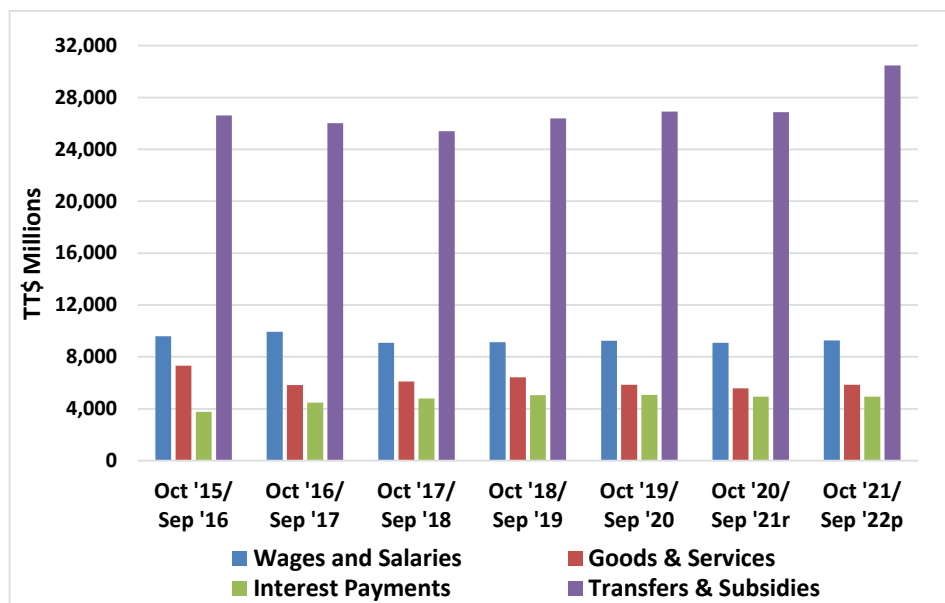
Figure 17: Central Government Expenditure



Source: Ministry of Finance

Under **Recurrent Expenditure**, higher spending is estimated for **Transfers and Subsidies** (13.3 percent), **Other Goods and Services** (5.2 percent) and **Personnel Expenditure** (2.0 percent). Expenditure on **Interest Payments**, however, is projected to decline marginally by 0.2 percent (**Figure 18**).

Figure 18: Major Components of Current Expenditure



Source: Ministry of Finance

**Personnel Expenditure**, which accounts for 18.4 percent of Recurrent Expenditure, is estimated to have increased by \$179.5 million to \$9,273.0 million in fiscal 2022 compared to \$9,093.5 million in the preceding fiscal year (**Appendix 24**).

In fiscal 2022, an estimated \$5,860.5 million is expected to have been spent on **Other Goods and Services**, which accounts for 11.6 percent of Recurrent Expenditure. This represents an increase of \$289.6 million (5.2 percent) compared to \$5,570.9 million spent in fiscal 2021. The overall increase was mainly due to higher spending on Goods and Services (by \$272.4 million) by the Ministry of Digital Transformation (\$150.6 million) and payments for Janitorial Services (\$105.3 million) incurred by the Ministry of Education. Minor Equipment Purchases also increased (by \$21.4 million). Conversely, spending on Management Expenses/Expenses of Issue/Discounts and Other Financial Instruments contracted by \$4.2 million to \$45.0 million in fiscal 2022 compared to \$49.2 million in the preceding fiscal period.

**Interest Payments**, which accounts for the smallest share of Recurrent Expenditure (9.8 percent), is expected to slightly decrease from \$4,938.1 million in fiscal 2021 to \$4,927.8 million in the current fiscal year. When disaggregated, Domestic Interest Payments (\$3,853.7 million) are expected to be \$128.7 million lower than in fiscal 2021 as a result of a reduced estimate in respect to Treasury Bills issued for Open Market Operations

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(\$126.0 million). External Interest Payments, amounting to \$1,074.1 million, are estimated to be \$118.4 million higher than the preceding year.

Expenditure on **Total Transfers and Subsidies** is projected at \$30,467.4 million, accounting for the largest increase in Current Expenditure (\$3,587.7 million) in fiscal 2022 when compared to the \$26,879.7 million spent in fiscal 2021. **Subsidies**, which represent 0.8 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**), are estimated at \$255.4 million in fiscal 2022; 6.2 percent lower than the previous fiscal year's total of \$272.3 million. The estimated reduction of \$16.9 million can be attributed to a decrease in the subsidy payment to the Port Authority Coastal Steamers amounting to \$232.6 million in fiscal 2022; \$23.1 million lower than subsidies remitted in fiscal 2021 due to a reduction in the cost of dry-docking of the T&T Spirit and a reduction in Fuel and Lubricants expenditure due to reduced sailings. On the other hand, expenditure in respect to the Agricultural Incentive Programme and for the Relief of Flood Damage are estimated to have increased in fiscal 2022; by \$5.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

**Current Transfers**, which account for the majority share (79.6 percent) of Total Transfers and Subsidies, are projected to have grown by 16.2 percent from \$20,856.0 million in fiscal 2021 to \$24,238.3 million during the current fiscal year under review. The largest percentage increase in the components of Current Transfers, however, are estimated in Transfers Abroad (61.9 percent) which are expected to increase from \$359.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$581.8 million during the current fiscal period mainly on account of a payment obligation of the Government to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for Maintenance of Value (MOV) between the Trinidad and Tobago dollar and Trinidad and Tobago's holdings of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

The second largest component under Current Transfers is Other Transfers (28.0 percent), which represents 35.0 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**). This category of spending is expected to increase by (\$2,334.4 million), from \$8,340.1 million in fiscal 2021, to \$10,674.5 million in fiscal 2022 mainly due to deposits into the HSF of \$1,111.3 million, transfers to the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) of \$1,650.0 million and to the Government Assistance for Tertiary Education (GATE) Fund of \$400.0 million during fiscal 2022. Supplemental funding was provided at the Mid-Year Budget Review, through the IDF to cover costs associated with the construction of the Phoenix Park Industrial Estate (\$118.0 million) as well as to accommodate the South Office of the Immigration Division (\$8.0 million). Other major components that comprise this category of spending include transfers in respect to the Fiscal Incentive to Farmers and the Regional Health Authorities.

Transfers to Educational Institutions, which represents 3.9 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**), are projected at \$1,174.5 million; \$69.8 million higher than the previous fiscal period. This is due to increased spending on grants to Assisted Primary Schools for school equipment and upkeep of school premises (\$19.4

million), grants to secondary schools education programme (\$14.9 million), grants to Private Secondary Schools (\$50.0 million) and gratuities to Contract Officers (\$15.7 million). However, Transfers to Non-Profit Institutions are projected to decline by 2.6 percent or \$5.6 million; from \$217.6 million spent in fiscal 2021, to \$212.0 million estimated to have been incurred in fiscal 2022. Transfers to Non-Profit Institutions includes, transfers to the Office of the Prime Minister (\$57.3 million) for the funding of institutions such as the St. Dominic's Children's Home and the St. Mary's Children's Home; the Ministry of Sport and Community Development (\$44.7 million) for funding Community Based Organizations and other institutions; to the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Legal Affairs (\$40.0 million) for the Legal Aid and Advisory Authority; and the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme along with other Non-Profit Institutions under the Ministry of Health (\$18.5 million).

Transfers to Households, which includes payments for Pensions and Gratuities, Senior Citizens Grant, Social Assistance, Disability Grant, the Food Price Support Programme and Covid-19 Support, represents 34.3 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**), and are estimated to have increased by 7.9 percent to \$10,459.5 million in fiscal 2022; a \$762.8 million increase from \$9,696.7 million spent in fiscal 2021. This can be attributed mainly to spending under the GATE Fund of \$400.0 million and an increase in the subsidy liability relating to the sale of petroleum products.

Transfers to State Enterprises, which represents 10.4 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**), are estimated to increase to \$3,181.0 million; \$228.7 million higher than the previous year's total of \$2,952.3 million. The higher transfers in fiscal 2022 included transfers to the Fiscal Incentive Programme for Farmers (\$210.0 million), funded by the Ministry of Finance, through which various projects and activities are administered by both the Ministry of Youth Development and National Service and the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries. Payments to the Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited (TTMF) (\$44.9 million) to fulfill its mandate under the Affordable Housing Financing Regime also contributed to increase spending under this category. A decline (5.7 percent) is however projected for transfers to the Green Fund from \$5.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$5.0 million in this fiscal year.

Transfers to Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies, representing 19.6 percent of Total Transfers and Subsidies (**Figure 19**), are projected at \$5,973.7 million in fiscal 2022; \$222.3 million higher than \$5,751.4 million expended in fiscal 2021. The overall higher funding anticipated in fiscal 2022 is attributed to increased allocations to the Tobago House of Assembly (by \$118.5 million) and Local Government Bodies (by \$25.9 million) when compared to fiscal 2021. The higher transfers to the Tobago House of Assembly mainly comprised; \$60 million transferred to the Tobago Regional Health Authority (TRHA) to settle outstanding debts to the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) for the period 2017 to 2021 (\$19.0 million); the National Helicopter Services

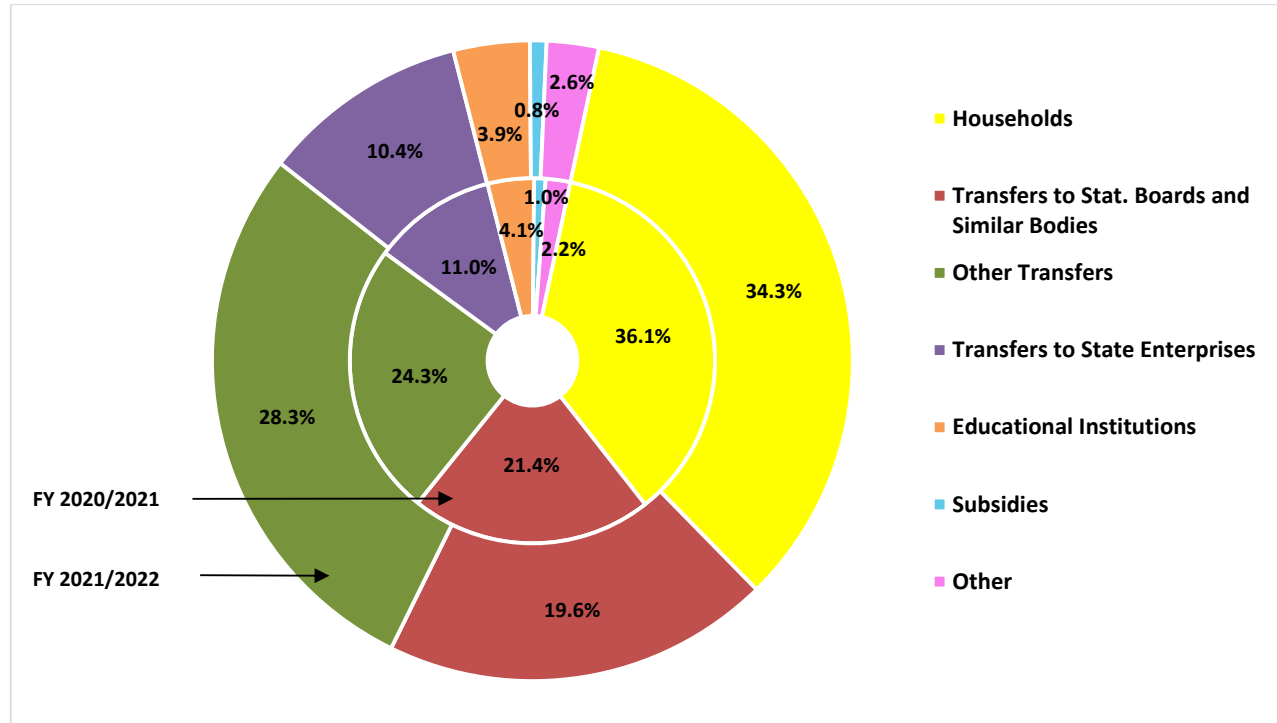
# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



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for the period 2019 to 2022 (\$27.8 million); and the payment of gratuities for the period 2017 to 2021 (\$13.2 million). Transfers to Public Utilities are however projected to marginally decline by \$1.3 million; from \$1,866.9 million in fiscal 2021 to \$1,865.6 million in the fiscal 2022 review period.

**Figure 19: Components of Transfers and Subsidies**



Source: Ministry of Finance

**Capital Expenditure**, estimated at \$3,545.4 million in fiscal 2022, is reflective of an increase of \$410.4 million or 13.1 percent from the preceding year's total of \$3,135.0 million. The higher overall expenditure is due to increases in expenditure via the Consolidated Fund (by \$299.3 million or 18.7 percent) and the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) (by \$ 111.1 million or 7.3 percent).

## FINANCING

During fiscal year 2022, Central Government's fiscal deficit of \$2,433.0 million is estimated to be financed from external sources in the amount of \$566.5 million and from domestic sources to the tune of \$1,866.5 million (**Appendix 25**).

**Net External Financing** comprises project related borrowings of \$254.6 million, loan financing from the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) in the amount of \$1,334.6 million, with \$1,175.4 million going towards Capital Repayments. There were no drawdowns from the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF) in fiscal 2022<sup>69</sup>.

**Net Domestic Financing** during fiscal 2022 is estimated to be \$1,866.5 million. This includes Domestic Borrowings of \$5,592.5 million and Capital Repayments of \$4,815.3 million.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE

**Total General Government Debt**<sup>70</sup> moved from \$137,377.5 million in fiscal 2021 to \$139,421.6 million in fiscal 2022. This figure comprises Adjusted General Government Debt<sup>71</sup> (\$129,745.3 million) plus borrowings for Open Market Operations (OMOs) at \$9,676.3 million, which consists of Treasury Bills (\$7,585.0 million), Treasury Notes (\$1,632.0 million) and Treasury Bonds (\$459.3 million). Proceeds of OMO instruments are not utilized by the Central Government for its operations, but are held or sterilized at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) to facilitate repayment upon maturity. In accordance with CBTT monetary policy, borrowings for the purpose of OMOs are expected to decrease by \$894.0 million in 2022. Notwithstanding the decrease in borrowings for OMOs in 2022, the overall \$2,044.1 million increase in Total General Government Debt is mainly due to an increase of \$2,938.1 million in Adjusted General Government Debt. (**Figure 20**).

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<sup>69</sup> The last drawdown from the Fund was made in July 2021

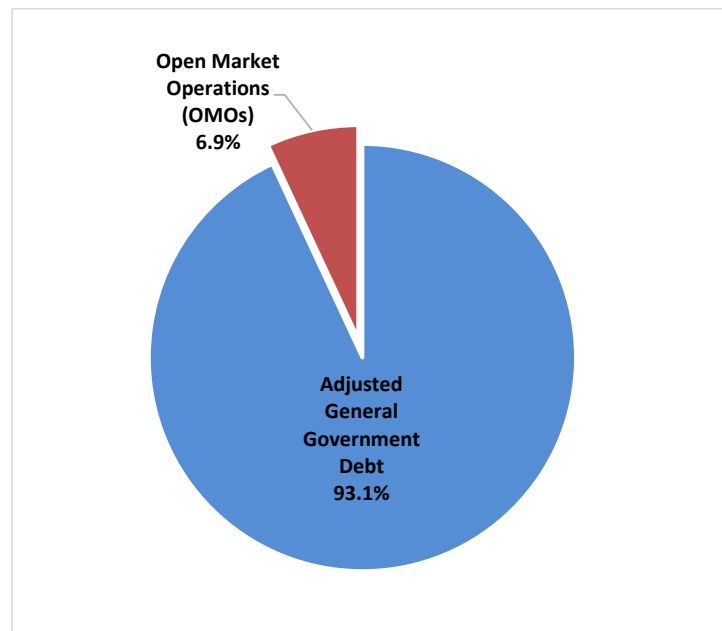
<sup>70</sup> Figures quoted in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars unless otherwise specified.

<sup>71</sup> Adjusted General Government Debt is defined as the sum of all domestic and external direct obligations of the Central Government as well as the Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed debt of State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities. It excludes instruments of Open Market Operations (OMOs) such as Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds; proceeds of which are held or sterilized at the Central Bank and not utilized by the GORTT for its operations.





**Figure 20: Composition of Total General Government Debt**



Source: Ministry of Finance

The **Adjusted General Government Debt Stock** comprises Central Government Domestic Debt (51.0 percent), Central Government External Debt (24.7 percent) and Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt (24.3 percent). It is anticipated that Adjusted General Government Debt will increase by 2.3 percent from \$126,807.2 million in fiscal 2021 to \$129,745.3 million by the end of fiscal 2022. Adjusted General Government Debt as a percentage of GDP<sup>72</sup> is estimated to decrease by 9.1 percentage points from 79.5 percent at the end of fiscal 2021 to 70.4 percent at the end of fiscal 2022. **(Figure 21).**

**Domestic Debt**, which accounts for 75.2 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt and includes direct Central Government and Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed debt issued domestically, is projected to increase by \$2,314.7 million or 2.4 percent in fiscal 2022 and equates to 52.9 percent of GDP in fiscal 2022.

**External Debt**, which accounts for 24.8 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt, is anticipated to increase by \$623.4 million or 2.0 percent by the end of fiscal 2022. As a percent of GDP, this category of debt is expected to decrease from 19.8 percent in fiscal 2021 to 17.5 percent in fiscal 2022.

<sup>72</sup> Based on the Ministry of Finance's Revised Estimates of GDP for Fiscal Year 2022.

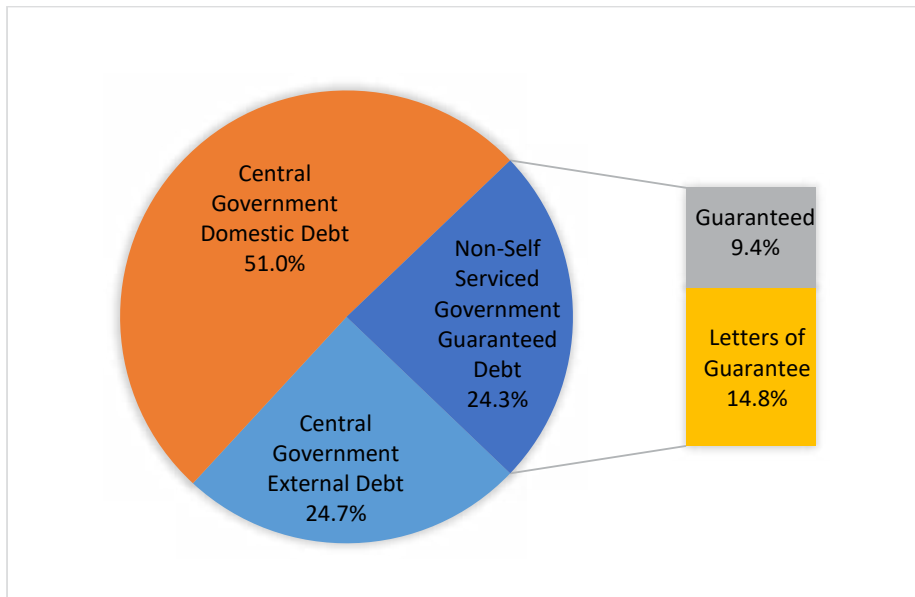
### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Of Adjusted General Government Debt, direct **Central Government Debt**, both domestic and external, is expected to increase by 2.7 percent or \$2,600.4 million from \$95,635.6 million or 59.9 percent of GDP in fiscal 2021 to \$98,236.0 million or 53.3 percent of GDP in fiscal 2022.

**Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt**, comprising the Government Guaranteed Debt of State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities, which is serviced by the Government on behalf of the various entities; is anticipated to increase by \$337.7 million or 1.1 percent from \$31,171.7 million in fiscal 2021 to \$31,509.4 million in fiscal 2022. This equates to 17.1 percent of GDP in fiscal 2022 as compared to 19.5 percent in fiscal 2021.

**Self-Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt**, which is the Government Guaranteed Debt of State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities, which is serviced by the various entities and not by the Government, is anticipated to increase by \$17.5 million or 0.6 percent from \$3,160.9 million in fiscal 2021 to \$3,178.4 million in fiscal 2022 and equates to 1.7 percent of GDP in fiscal 2022, as compared to 2.0 percent in fiscal 2021.

**Figure 21: Composition of Adjusted General Government Debt**



Source: Ministry of Finance



## Central Government Domestic Debt

**Central Government Domestic Debt**, which accounts for 51.0 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt, is projected to rise by 2.6 percent from \$64,468.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$66,165.1 million in fiscal 2022. Central Government Domestic Debt is estimated to be 35.9 percent of GDP by the end of fiscal 2022.

During the fiscal year, the Government issued three (3) new bonds on the domestic capital market totalling \$4,600.0 million, the proceeds of which were utilized for budget financing and debt repayment. Bonds were issued as follows:

- i. \$2,000 million, triple tranche: \$600 million, 4-year, 2.50 percent, \$800 million, 7-year, 4.25 percent and \$600 million, 21-year, 6.55 percent;
- ii. \$1,100 million, dual tranche: \$550 million, 8-year, 4.60 percent and \$550 million, 15-year, 5.90 percent; and
- iii. \$1,500 million, triple tranche: \$400 million, 5-year, 4.29 percent, \$500 million, 15-year, 5.95 percent and \$600 million, 21-year, 6.75 percent.

In addition, during the fiscal year, \$1,000 million from a \$2,000 million, Triple Tranche Fixed Rate Bond which was issued in fiscal 2021 was disbursed, the proceeds of which were used for budget financing and debt repayment.

**Debt Management Bills** or **Treasury Bills issued for the purpose of Budgetary Financing** as opposed to Open Market Operations, constitute 10.0 percent of Central Government Domestic Debt and 5.1 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt. The quantum of Debt Management Bills on issue increased from \$6,136.0 million in fiscal 2021 to \$6,636.0 million in fiscal 2022 on account of the issuance of Debt Management Bills totalling \$500.0 million.

**Build, Own, Lease and Transfer (BOLT)** arrangements are expected to increase by 47.0 percent or \$60.7 million from \$129.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$190.1 million in 2022. The increase is largely due to disbursements totaling \$73.1 million from the \$280 million BOLT facility for the construction of the Ministry of Health Administrative Building which was arranged in fiscal 2020. BOLTs account for a marginal 0.1 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt in fiscal 2022.

### Central Government External Debt

**Central Government External Debt** is projected to increase by 2.9 percent from \$31,167.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$32,070.9 million in fiscal 2022. It is anticipated that by the end of fiscal 2022, Central Government External Debt will account for 24.7 percent of Adjusted General Government Debt and 17.4 percent of GDP.

During fiscal 2022, the Government contracted a US\$175 million, 20-year, floating rate investment loan from the Corporación Andina De Fomento (CAF) for the implementation of a Sector Wide Approach Programme (SWAP) to support the modernization of the transportation infrastructure.

In addition, disbursements totalling \$2,088.3 million, were effected from existing facilities from, the CAF, the Export-Import Bank of China, the UniCredit Bank Austria AG, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

By the end of fiscal 2022, disbursements are expected to include the following from:

- i. CAF – US\$24.6 million under the US\$50.0 million disbursed Health Emergency loan to address the COVID-19 crisis;
- ii. Export-Import Bank of China - CNY 234.0 million disbursed under the Phoenix Park Industrial Park Project;
- iii. UniCredit Bank of Austria AG - EUR 13.5 million disbursed under the EUR 106.1 million export credit facility for the construction of the Sangre Grande Hospital;
- iv. IBRD - US\$3.3 million disbursed under the US\$20.0 million COVID-19 Emergency Response loan; and
- v. IDB - US\$11.6 million disbursed under the project loan for the Multi-Phase Wastewater Rehabilitation Programme; US\$3.8 million was disbursed under the project loan for the Single Electronic Window for Trade and Business Facilitation; US\$8.9 million was disbursed under the Health Services Support Programme loan; US\$24.5 million disbursed under the loan to Support for Vulnerable Populations affected by Coronavirus in Trinidad and Tobago; US\$6.6 million disbursed under the Urban Upgrading and Revitalization Programme – Multi-Works Programme loan; and US\$1.8 million disbursed under the Urban Upgrading and Revitalization Programme-Specific Investment loan.



## Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt

**Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt** of State Enterprises and Statutory Bodies that are serviced by the Central Government on behalf of the borrower and backed either by Letters of Guarantee or Deeds of Guarantee<sup>73</sup>, is anticipated to increase by \$337.7 million or 1.1 percent from \$31,171.7 million in fiscal 2021 to \$31,509.4 million in fiscal 2022.

It should be noted that there were two (2) **Self-Serviced Government Guarantees** issued on behalf of State Enterprises during fiscal 2022, which contributed to an incremental increase in Self-Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt of State Owned Entities of \$17.5 million to \$3,178.4 million by the end of fiscal 2022.

**Letters of Guarantee issued** are forecast to increase by \$2,174.6 million or 12.7 percent from \$17,090.3 million in fiscal 2021 to \$19,264.9 million in fiscal 2022. Of this sum, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises account for 33.6 percent and 66.4 percent, respectively. In addition, principal repayments and disbursements of debt backed by Letters of Guarantee totalled \$1,793.6 million and \$4,126.9 million, respectively and also reflects the conversion of one (1) Letter of Guarantee to Deed of Guarantee during the fiscal year 2022.

**Letters of Guarantee issued to Statutory Authorities** at the end of fiscal 2022 are expected to increase to \$6,482.2 million, representing a 24.8 percent or \$1,289.9 million increase from fiscal 2021. The increase in Letters of Guarantee was mainly attributable to the following three (3) entities:

- i. **Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA)**, a US\$25.0 million loan facility to partially settle a US\$60.0 million Overdraft Facility, a US\$60.0 million revolving loan facility to facilitate outstanding obligations to the Desalination Company of Trinidad and Tobago (DESALCOTT) and a disbursement of \$76.1 million from a \$200.0 million overdraft facility raised for working capital purposes;
- ii. **Housing Development Corporation (HDC)**, a \$500.0 million loan facility to fund the completion of stalled existing housing projects and a disbursement of \$100.0 million from a \$400.0 million loan facility raised in 2021 for remobilization of works under the Housing Construction Programme.
- iii. **Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT)**, an \$80.0 million loan facility to meet operational expenses and critical capital works.

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<sup>73</sup> A Government Guarantee is first issued in the form of a Letter of Guarantee and is subsequently converted to a Deed of Guarantee at a later date.

**Letters of Guarantee issued to State Enterprises** at the end of fiscal 2022 are expected to increase by \$884.6 million or 7.4 percent from \$11,898.1 million in fiscal 2021 to \$12,782.7 million in fiscal 2022. The increase is mainly due to the following three (3) entities:

- i. **Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago (UDeCOTT)**, a \$51.2 million loan facility for Phase I of the Piccadilly Urban Regeneration Project, a \$36.0 million loan facility for works in respect to the construction of a Family Court, a \$100.0 million loan facility to facilitate the completion of Package 1 for the Re-development of the Central Block at the Port of Spain General Hospital and a disbursement of \$313.0 million from a \$500.0 million loan facility raised in 2021 to settle outstanding sums owed by Client Ministries;
- ii. **Caribbean Airlines Limited (CAL)**, a US\$50.0 million loan facility to settle outstanding liabilities and for funding operations, of which US\$25.0 million was disbursed in fiscal 2022; and
- iii. **National Insurance and Property Development Company (NIPDEC)**, two (2) loan facilities, namely \$267.4 million and \$403.0 million for the procurement, storage and distribution of pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceuticals for the Ministry of Health for fiscal 2021 and 2022, respectively.

In addition, it should be noted that there were two (2) Self-Serviced Government Guarantees issued on behalf of the **Export Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (EXIM-TT)** for a US\$5.0 million and \$67.0 million Dual Currency Short Term Revolving Credit Facility to facilitate lending to local exporting manufacturers for the importation of raw materials and discounting of USD receivables; and the **Portfolio Credit Management Limited (PCML)** for a US\$ equivalent of \$100.0 million commercial notes for the purpose of debt repayment, which was subsequently repaid in fiscal 2022.

By the end of fiscal year 2022, **Guaranteed Debt**<sup>74</sup> of the Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises, that is, those backed by Deeds of Guarantee as opposed to Letters of Guarantee, is expected to decrease by 13.0 percent or \$1,836.9 million from \$14,081.4 million in fiscal 2021 to \$12,244.5 million in fiscal 2022. Statutory Authorities comprise 41.5 percent while State Enterprises comprise 58.5 percent of Guaranteed Debt in fiscal 2022. One (1) existing Letter of Guarantee issued on behalf of State Enterprises was converted to a Deed of Guarantee.

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<sup>74</sup> Guaranteed debt is debt that is guaranteed by Deed and not by Letter of Guarantee.



Principal repayments on existing State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities debt backed by Deeds of Guarantee totalled \$1,837.2 million.

**Guaranteed Debt of Statutory Authorities**, that is, those backed by Deeds of Guarantee as opposed to Letters of Guarantee, is forecast to decrease by \$686.4 million or 11.9 percent to \$5,080.8 million by the end of fiscal 2022. The decrease in Guaranteed Debt of Statutory Authorities is primarily due to principal repayments on existing debt totalling \$686.5 million in fiscal 2022.

**Guaranteed Debt of State Enterprises**, that is, those backed by Deeds of Guarantee as opposed to Letters of Guarantee, is forecast to fall by \$1,150.5 million or 13.8 percent to \$7,163.7 million by the end of fiscal 2022. The decrease in Guaranteed Debt of State Enterprises is primarily due to principal repayments on existing debt totalling \$1,150.7 million.

### Debt Service

**Total Central Government Debt Service**<sup>75</sup> is expected to decrease by 4.9 percent or \$493.9 million, from \$10,116.2 million in fiscal 2021 to \$9,622.3 million in fiscal 2022; \$5,740.7 million being principal repayments and \$3,881.6 million as interest payments.

**Domestic Debt Service**, which currently accounts for 78.0 percent of total debt service, is estimated at \$7,509.3 million for fiscal 2022, of which \$4,592.7 million is attributed to principal repayments and \$2,916.6 million to interest.

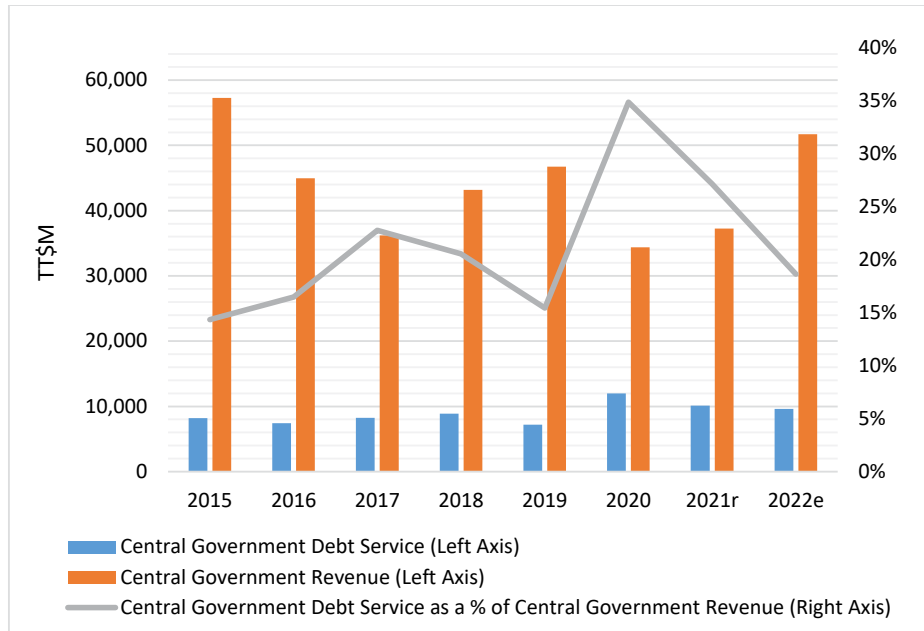
**External Debt Service**, which currently accounts for 22.0 percent of total debt service, is estimated at \$2,113.0 million for fiscal 2022, of which \$1,148.0 million is attributed to principal repayments and \$965.0 million to interest.

**Total Central Government Debt Service as a percentage of Central Government Revenue** is expected to decrease from 27.1 percent in fiscal 2021 to 18.6 percent in fiscal 2022. **(Figures 22 and 23)**. The decline in this ratio is due to the combined effects of a decline in Central Government Debt Service and an increase in Central Government Revenue in fiscal 2022.

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<sup>75</sup> Total Central Government Debt Service includes interest and principal repayments on Central Government Domestic and External Debt only and also includes debt service related to the refinancing of existing debt. However, it excludes principal repayments on Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds and Debt Management Bills as well as Interest expense on the Government's Overdraft facility at the CBTT.

**Figure 22: Central Government Debt Service and Revenue**



Source: Ministry of Finance

### Sinking Funds

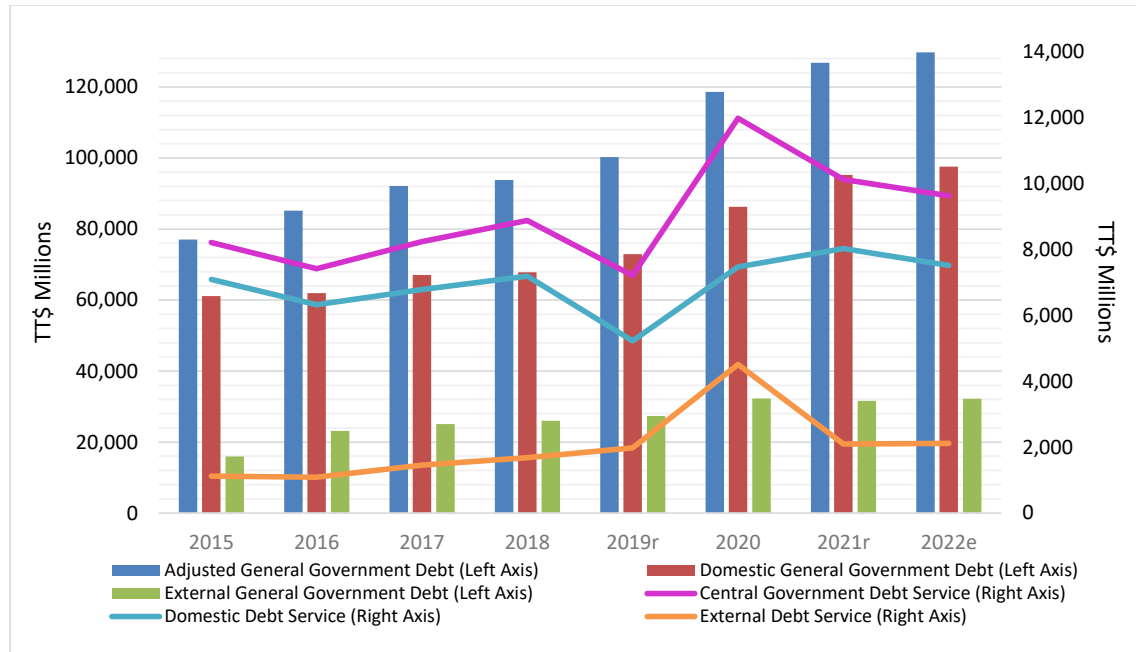
The closing balance on **Sinking Funds**<sup>76</sup> is expected to increase by 7.6 percent or \$338.4 million, from \$4,432.2 million at the end of fiscal 2021 to \$4,470.6 million at the end of fiscal 2022. During fiscal 2022, there were no payments from Sinking Funds, whereas contributions totalled \$329.9 million.

<sup>76</sup> A Sinking Fund is a separate Government account that is made up of segregated contributions provided by Government and set aside for the gradual redemption of Central Government debt.





**Figure 23: General Government Debt and Debt Servicing**

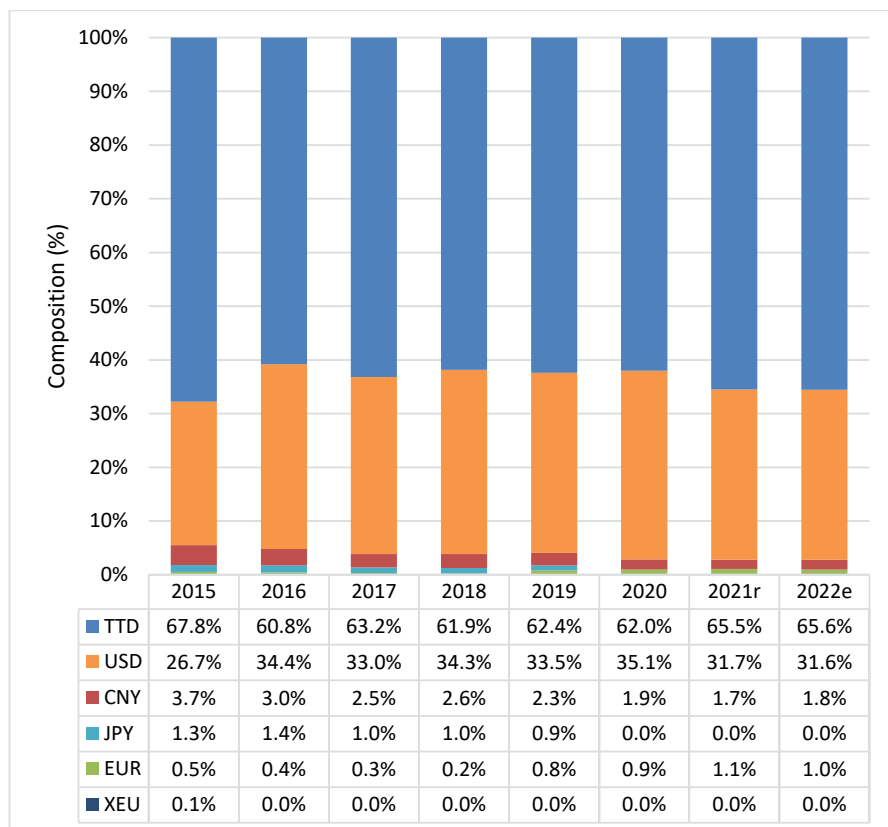


Source: Ministry of Finance

### Currency Composition

As at the end of fiscal 2022, an estimated 65.6 percent of Adjusted Central Government debt was denominated in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars (TTD) with 31.6 percent held in United States Dollars (USD), 1.8 percent in Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY) and 1.0 percent in Euros (EUR). The proportion of Adjusted Central Government foreign currency denominated debt increased from 32.2 percent in fiscal 2015 to 34.4 percent in fiscal 2022. (Figure 24).

**Figure 24: Currency Composition of Adjusted Central Government Debt Stock**



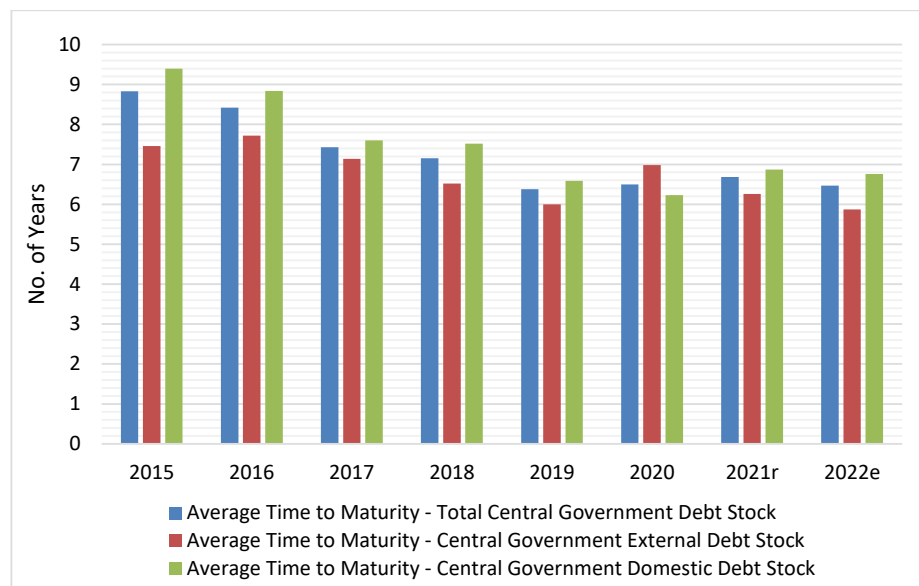
Source: Ministry of Finance

### Portfolio Risk

The **Average Time to Maturity (ATM)** of the debt Portfolio of the Central Government represents the average length of time before principal balances are repaid. Over the period fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2022, the period average ATM of the Central Government debt portfolio was 7.23 years, with the domestic component of the portfolio averaging 7.48 years and the external component averaging 6.74 years. **Figure 25** indicates that the ATM for Central Government domestic debt (net of OMOs) declined over the period fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2022 from 8.83 years in fiscal 2015 to 6.47 years in fiscal 2022.



**Figure 25: Average Time to Maturity of Adjusted Central Government Debt Stock 2015-2022**



Source: Ministry of Finance

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREDIT RATINGS

Trinidad and Tobago is rated by two international credit rating agencies; Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) and Standard & Poor’s Global Ratings (S&P) and one regional rating agency, Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS). Due to differing methodologies employed by the various agencies, Trinidad and Tobago is currently assigned ratings of investment grade by S&P (BBB-/A-3) and non-investment grade by Moody’s (Ba1 and Ba2). CariCRIS has not yet issued its 2022 rating for Trinidad and Tobago. Therefore, the 2021 investment-grade rating of CariAA holds. Moody’s, S&P and CariCRIS all view Trinidad and Tobago’s outlook as ‘Stable’.

### Moody’s Investors Service

In July 2021, Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) conducted its credit rating surveillance of Trinidad and Tobago but took the decision to issue its credit rating action on the sovereign following the presentation of the Budget for fiscal 2022. In **November 2021**, Moody’s downgraded Trinidad and Tobago’s long-term issuer and senior unsecured ratings from Ba1 to Ba2. Moody’s however revised its outlook from ‘negative’ to ‘stable’. Trinidad and Tobago’s country ceiling rating for foreign currency was also lowered to ‘Ba1’ from ‘Baa3’

(Table 9), with the local currency rating likewise decreasing to Baa2 from Baa1 while economic resilience was rated at ba3.

Moody's stated that the Ba2 credit rating reflects Trinidad and Tobago's diminished shock-absorption capacity post COVID-19 restriction measures, evidenced by a materially higher general government debt burden of 85.0 percent to 90.0 percent of GDP over the next three (3) years. In Moody's view, a higher debt burden will result in a weaker credit profile even with a strong economic recovery in 2022 and GDP growth of about 2.0 percent in 2023-24 driven to a large extent by both higher energy prices and hydrocarbon production levels. Moody's emphasized that higher GDP growth will help arrest, but not fully reverse, the loss in real income – that is, real GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity terms – that has been recorded over the past decade. Stronger economic activity will support the Government's fiscal consolidation efforts, but the mature hydrocarbon sector and limited progress in economic diversification are structural factors that continue to constrain Trinidad and Tobago's credit profile.

The stable outlook incorporated Moody's view that the Government's efforts will prove effective in improving the fiscal position by increasing non-hydrocarbon revenue and curtailing spending. Fiscal and external buffers will continue to support Trinidad and Tobago's rating by limiting the country's exposure to Government liquidity and balance of payments risks in the case of adverse shocks. Exposure to balance of payments risks is mitigated by foreign exchange reserves that cover about ten (10) months of prospective imports and provides a solid backstop for the currency peg to the US dollar. Moody's projects reserves will gradually increase driven by improved revenues from the energy sector.

It was indicated by Moody's that Trinidad and Tobago's credit rating would be improved by sustained improvements in the Government's debt burden and debt affordability, supported by an increase in non-energy revenue and improved tax collection (rather than asset sales or HSF drawdowns). Moreover, significant and steady progress in structural reforms that lead to increased economic diversification and competitiveness would result in a higher rating, as well as a detailed strategy on how Trinidad and Tobago plans to manage carbon transition risks.

Moody's cautioned that prospects for the energy sector that turn out to be significantly below those incorporated into their baseline assumptions, with adverse implications for economic growth and government finances would have a negative impact on the rating. Likewise, they also indicated that underperformance by the Government in their fiscal consolidation efforts, particularly those involving non-oil revenue, would result in a downgrade, as would the materialization of contingent liabilities from state-owned enterprises. A weakening of the balance of payments position that results in a material drawdown of external buffers would also lead to a lower rating.

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



On **September 14, 2022**, Moody's published its most recent Credit Opinion for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago following a change to its forecasts and fiscal strength score for the country. Moody's has advised that its scorecard for Trinidad and Tobago, now reflects the change in the country's fiscal strength score to "b1" from "b3", in line with the new initial score following the shift to the 2021 base year, and the reduction in the negative debt trend adjustment. The final fiscal strength factor score alignment with the new initial score at "b1" reflects the improved fiscal outlook. As a result, Trinidad and Tobago's rating range has shifted to Ba1-Ba3 from Ba2-B1 previously.

**Table 9: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History by Moody's Investors Service: 2008 - 2021**

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
2021	Stable	Ba1	...	...	...	Ba2	Ba2
2020	Negative	Baa3	...	Ba2	...	Ba1	Ba1
2019	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2018	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2017	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2016	Negative	Baa2	P-3	Baa3	P-3	Baa3	Baa3
2015	Negative	A3	P-2	Baa2	P-3	Baa2	Baa2
2014	Stable	A1	P-1	Baa1	P-2	Baa1	Baa1
2013	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
2012	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
2011	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
2010	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
2009	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1
2008	Stable	A1	...	Baa1	...	Baa1	Baa1

Source: Moody's Investors Service (2008-2021)

## Standard and Poor's Global Ratings Services

S&P conducted its rating surveillance in June 2022, following which on July 21, 2022, S&P affirmed its foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings of 'BBB-' and its short-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings of 'A-3'. S&P also affirmed its transfer and convertibility assessment of 'BBB'. However, S&P revised Trinidad and Tobago's outlook to stable from negative (**Table 10**). This is the first positive action on Trinidad and Tobago's rating taken by S&P over the last fifteen (15) years.

S&P is of the view that Trinidad and Tobago will benefit from significantly higher energy and petrochemical prices. S&P further speculates that the higher commodity prices will spur improved incomes and stronger government revenue collection than previously anticipated, helping to stem the potential rise in government debt. The stable outlook reflects S&P's expectation that higher prices of key exports will more than offset the impact of lower-than-expected energy production, returning the economy to growth after six (6) years of contractions and helping to stabilize debt-to-GDP metrics.

An upgrade of S&P's ratings is possible over the next two (2) years if strong economic performance and favourable long-term GDP growth prospects lead to a sustained decline in government debt and ease external pressures.

On the other hand, S&P could lower Trinidad and Tobago's ratings over the next two (2) years if GDP per capita fails to recover in line with S&P's expectations and if the pace of fiscal consolidation is materially slower than anticipated. The ratings could also be negatively impacted if economic policies that contribute to a weakening of the long-term sustainability of public finances, limit the prospects for balanced GDP growth, or materially worsen the country's external position beyond S&P's base-case scenario.



**Table 10: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services: 2009 - 2022**

Year	Outlook	Foreign currency		Local currency	
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
July 2022	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
July 2021	Negative	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
March 2020	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
July 2019	Stable	BBB	A-2	BBB	A-2
Apr 2018	Negative	BBB+	A-2	BBB+	A-2
Apr 2017	Stable	BBB+	A-2	BBB+	A-2
Apr 2016	Negative	A-	A-2	A-	A-2
Dec 2015	Negative	A	A-1	A	A-1
Dec 2014	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Jan 2013	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Jan 2012	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Aug 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

Source: Standard & Poor Global Ratings Services (2009-2022)

### Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS)

CariCRIS conducted its annual rating exercise in July 2022, however their rating for 2022 has not yet been issued. As such, the rating for 2021 holds. In July 2021, CariCRIS assigned to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) a rating of CariAA (Foreign and Local Currency Ratings) on its regional rating scale, with a stable outlook (**Table 11**). These ratings indicate that the level of creditworthiness of the GORTT, adjudged in relation to other rated sovereigns in the Caribbean, is **high**. The company has also assigned an investment grade rating to the GORTT as an issuer, both on the CariCRIS regional rating scale and on the global rating scale.

**Table 11: Trinidad and Tobago Credit Rating History by Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited: 2013 – 2021**

Year	Regional Scale		Trinidad and Tobago National Scale
	Foreign Currency	Local Currency	
2021	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2020	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2019	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2018	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2017	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2016	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2015	CariAAA	CariAAA	ttAAA
2014	CariAAA	CariAAA	ttAAA
2013	CariAAA	CariAAA	ttAAA

Source: Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) (2013-2021)





## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

- Overview
- Cash Operations
- Current Transfers from Central Government
- Capital Expenditure
- Capital Transfers from Central Government
- Overall Balance

### Overview

Over the period October 2021 to June 2022, the fiscal operations of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector<sup>77</sup> strengthened significantly, resulting in a reversal of the operating balance to an **Operating Surplus** of \$1,434.6 million from a deficit of \$2,479.2 million for the same period in fiscal 2021 (**Appendix 27**). This was on account of an Operating Surplus of \$3,507.7 million from State Enterprises<sup>78</sup>, which was partially offset by an Operating Deficit of \$2,073.1 million from Public Utilities<sup>79</sup> (**Figure 26**).

Over the referenced period, **Current Transfers from Central Government**<sup>80</sup> increased by 78.6 percent to \$3,065.4 million as at June 2022 compared to \$1,716.5 million reported as at June 2021. **Capital Transfers from Central Government**<sup>81</sup> contracted by \$50.8 million over the first three quarters of fiscal 2022 to \$2,132.9 million from the \$2,183.6 million recorded over the similar period one year earlier. However, **total Other Income and**

<sup>77</sup> Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector refers to the consolidation of the operations of nineteen (19) State Enterprises (which represents approximately 80.0 percent of the operations of all 121 Non-Financial State Enterprises) and six (6) Public Utilities.

<sup>78</sup> State Enterprises refer to the consolidated operations of nineteen (19) companies namely: Caribbean Airlines Limited (CAL); Trinidad & Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited (CreativeTT); Evolving TecKnologies & Enterprise Development Company Limited (e Teck); Heritage Petroleum Company Limited (HPCL); Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited (Lake Asphalt); National Maintenance, Training and Security Company Limited (MTS); The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC); National Helicopter Services Limited (NHSL); National Infrastructure Development Company Limited (NIDCO); Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company Limited (NPMC); National Quarries Company Limited (NQCL); Paria Fuel Trading Company Limited (Paria); Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Petrotrin); Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (PLIPDECO); The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL); Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited (TRINGEN); Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited (TTMF); Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (UDeCOTT); and The Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (VMCOTT).

<sup>79</sup> Public Utilities refer to the consolidated operations of six (6) companies namely: Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT); Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT); Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC); Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (TSTT); Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC); and Water and Sewerage Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (WASA).

<sup>80</sup> Current Transfers from Central Government are used to fund operational expenditures and subsidies.

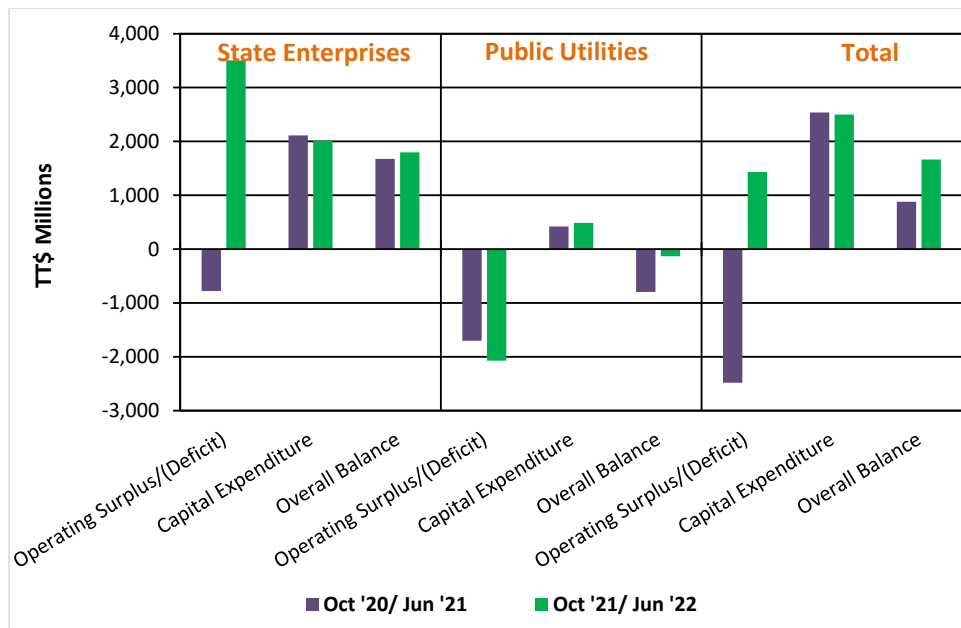
<sup>81</sup> Capital Transfers from Central Government are utilised for expenditure on projects, principal repayments and purchase of equity/equity injections.

### REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

**Capital Revenues and Grants** decreased by 14.2 percent to \$4,481.7 million in fiscal 2022 from \$5,223.8 million in fiscal 2021.

After covering Other Operational Costs and Capital Expenditure which rose by 64.0 percent, the **Overall Balance**<sup>82</sup> of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector nevertheless improved substantially from a surplus of \$881.2 million during October 2020 to June 2021, to a surplus of \$1,663.8 million in the corresponding period of fiscal 2022. The \$782.6 million upturn in the Overall Balance was primarily attributable to a return to surplus of \$292.7 million in the Current Balance of Public Utilities, from a deficit of \$471.4 million previously. This was due to a 97.3 percent rise in government subventions to Public Utilities during the period. The Current Balance of the State Enterprises Sector slightly improved, moving from a surplus of \$1,025.6 million to \$1,216.6 million over the reference periods.

**Figure 26: Performance Indicators of the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector**



Source: Ministry of Finance

<sup>82</sup> The Overall Balance refers to the Operating Surplus plus Transfers from Central Government and Capital Revenues and Grants minus Other Operational Costs and Capital Expenditure.



### Cash Operations

During the first nine months of fiscal 2022, **Total Operating Revenues**<sup>83</sup> and **Total Operating Expenditures**<sup>84</sup> for the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector increased by 77.9 percent and 58.6 percent, to \$49,328.5 million and \$47,893.9 million respectively, when compared with the corresponding period one year earlier. Accordingly, Operating Revenue outweighed Operating Expenditure, generating an Operating Surplus of \$1,434.6 million by the end of June 2022 in comparison to the deficit of \$2,479.2 million recorded in June 2021 (**Appendix 27**).

Driving this outturn in the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector was **State Enterprises** which generated a 550.0 percent turnaround in its operating balance to record a sizeable Operating Surplus of \$3,507.6 million over the period October 2021 to June 2022. This was mainly on account of the consolidated activities of **Energy State Enterprises**<sup>85</sup>, which returned an Operating Surplus of \$4,169.2 million, up from an Operating Surplus of \$174.5 million in fiscal 2021. This offset the Operating Deficit of \$661.6 million generated by Non-Energy State Enterprises<sup>86</sup> (**Figure 26**). The primary reasons for the \$3,994.7 million improvement in the cash operations of Energy Sector State Enterprises were the sizeable surpluses generated from the fiscal operations of Heritage Petroleum Company Limited (HPCL) (\$3,305.6 million), and to a lesser extent, Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited (TRINGEN) (\$1,823.0 million).

**HPCL** more than doubled its Operating Surplus primarily due to an increase in Operating Revenues driven by the higher average sales price for the Company's MOLO<sup>87</sup> Crude which outweighed the net increase in Operating Expenses. On average, MOLO Crude prices increased from US\$75.01 in the first quarter to US\$109.80 by the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2022. HPCL's improvement in Operating Surplus was also due to the net proceeds of the company's 2021/2022 debt refinancing exercise. Similarly, **TRINGEN's** sizeable Operating Surplus was due to higher international market prices for ammonia as a result of higher European gas prices and the impact of the Russia/Ukraine crisis.

<sup>83</sup> Total Operating Revenues refer to the total amount generated from the Domestic, Foreign and Other Sale of Goods and Services.

<sup>84</sup> Total Operating Expenditures refer to the total amount expended on Wages and Salaries (including P.A.Y.E and N.I.S), Pension and Gratuities, Severance Benefits, Domestic and Foreign Interest Payments, Other Goods and Services and Other Operational Costs (including Pension Fund, NIS and Exceptional Items).

<sup>85</sup> Energy State Enterprises include: HPCL, NGC, NPMC, Paria, Petrotrin and TRINGEN.

<sup>86</sup> Non-Energy State Enterprises include: CAL, CreativeTT, e Teck, Lake Asphalt, MTS, NHSL, NIDCO, NQCL, PLIPDECO, SWMCOL, TTMF, UDeCOTT and VMCOTT.

<sup>87</sup> medium octane, low octane

## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

Also contributing to the improvement in the cash operations of Energy State Enterprises was the smaller operating deficit generated by the **National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC)**, which declined by 79.5 percent due to a net gas revenue surplus; dividends and reimbursements received from subsidiary companies; loan receivables from the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC); reimbursements from Consultancy and Professional Services; receipt of outstanding operating and maintenance fees; and intercompany loan receivables.

**Non-Energy State Enterprises** yielded a smaller Operating Deficit of \$661.6 million improving from the \$954.2 million Operating Deficit reported one year earlier (**Figure 26**). This was on account of the heightened business activity and recovering consumer demand due to the rollback of COVID-19 restrictions. The following Non-Energy companies, though reporting an Operating Deficit for the 2022 reference period, recorded an improvement in their cash operations when compared to the 2021 reference period and were the main contributors to the outcome in operations to Non-Energy State Enterprises: the National Maintenance Training and Security Company Limited (MTS) (improving by 62.7 percent); the Evolving TecKnologies and Enterprise Development Company Limited (e TecK) (improving by 57.2 percent); Caribbean Airlines Limited (CAL) (improving by 45.1 percent); the National Helicopter Services Limited (NHSL) (improving by 37.5 percent); Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (UDeCOTT) (improving by 14.7 percent); the National Infrastructure Development Company Limited (NIDCO) (improving by 11.3 percent); and the Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited (CreativeTT) (improving by 4.5 percent).

Collectively, the following companies recorded a surplus of \$44.6 million, which also contributed to the improvement in the fiscal outturn for Non-Energy State Enterprises: Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (PLIPDECO) (\$40.6 million); the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL) (\$2.3 million) and the Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (VMCOTT) (\$1.7 million).

The following Non-Energy companies however recorded a worsening in its cash operations, reporting higher Operating Deficits over the period October 2021 to June 2022: Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited (Lake Asphalt) (up by 32.4 percent); National Quarries Company Limited (NQCL) (up by 23.5 percent); and Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited (TTMF) (up by 11.7 percent).

All six (6) **Public Utilities** ran fiscal deficits over the period totaling \$2,073.1 million, a 22.0 percent increase from the deficit of \$1,699.5 million generated over the period October 2020 to June 2021 (**Figure 26**). As was the case for the past eleven (11) years, the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) was responsible for the majority (54.1 percent or \$1,120.8 million) of the Operating Deficit of Public Utilities. WASA's main contributors



to its operating deficit were the higher than budgeted employment costs (basic salaries, overtime and commuted overtime) and payments made to suppliers/contractors for which no allocation was provided. The other five (5) Public Utilities yielded deficits as follows: T&TEC (\$385.1 million); the Telecommunications Service of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) (\$293.7 million); the Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) (\$186.62 million); the Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (AATT) (\$82.91 million); and the Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT) (\$3.96 million).

### Current Transfers from Central Government

Total **Current Transfers from the Central Government** to the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector for the nine-month period ending June 2022 grew by 78.6 percent to \$3,065.4 million, from \$1,716.5 million during the corresponding period in 2021. Public Utilities received 52.8 percent of Current Transfers amounting to \$1,619.9 million, while State Enterprises received 47.2 percent, or \$1,445.5 million (**Appendix 27**).

Amongst all State Enterprises, the Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company Limited (NPMC) received the largest fiscal injection from Central Government in the sum of \$533.1 million, followed by NIDCO, UDeCOTT and CAL receiving \$262.9 million, \$248.7 million and \$164.4 million respectively, over the review period. NIDCO received an additional boost of \$148.2 million whereas NPMC was the only **Energy State Enterprise** to receive support in fiscal 2022, having received no support a year earlier. NIDCO's Current Transfers were utilised for loan interest payments and subsidies for the operations of the Water Taxi and the inter-island ferries, APT James, Buccoo Reef, Galleons Passage and Jean De La Valette. NPMC's Current Transfers were expended on payments to Paria Fuel Trading Company Limited (Paria) for subsidies on the sale of petrol. Current transfers to CAL and UDeCOTT were however lower by 206.5 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. CAL's Current Transfers were utilised for airbridge subsidies, loan interest payments, lease payments, fuel and deficit/operational financing. Similar to fiscal 2021, UDeCOTT's Current Transfers were utilised for loan interest payments, as the company undertook projects on behalf of the Government.

Three (3) other **Non-Energy State Enterprises** also received fiscal support during the nine-month period of fiscal 2022, which was nevertheless lower than the previous fiscal period. These were: SWMCOL (\$75.3 million); CreativeTT (\$5.8 million); and VMCOTT (\$5.0 million). However, MTS and TTMF received additional boosts of \$73.9 million and \$45.0 million, respectively. NQCL and Lake Asphalt received \$16.3 million and \$15.0 million, respectively in fiscal 2022, having received no transfers in fiscal 2021.

Amongst the six (6) **Public Utilities**, WASA was the beneficiary of the largest transfer of Central Government resources (\$1,415.0 million), with PTSC, AATT and PATT being allocated sums of \$202.7 million, \$1.3 million

## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

and \$0.9 million, respectively. WASA's Current Transfers were utilized for interest payments on loans and deficit financing/operations whereas, PTSC's Current Transfers were mainly expended for deficit/operational financing to cover costs such as wages and salaries, vehicle and equipment maintenance. TSTT and T&TEC did not receive Current Transfers over the review period.

### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on capital projects by the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector totalled \$2,499.1 million as at June 2022, a marginal reduction from the \$2,537.2 million expended over the nine-month period ended June 2021 (**Appendix 27**). **Total Capital Expenditure** incurred by State Enterprises and Public Utilities amounted to \$2,011.7 million (80.5 percent) and \$487.4 million (19.5 percent), respectively (**Figure 26**).

Outlays on capital projects by **Energy State Enterprises** amounted to \$702.6 million, the majority of which was utilised by NGC (\$414.5 million) and HPCL (\$174.1 million). For the nine-month period, the majority of NGC's capital expenditure were cash calls<sup>88</sup> (\$323.0 million); other assets under construction (\$33.7 million); and liquids contingency handling at Phoenix Park Valve Station (PPVS) (10.0 million). HPCL's capital programme comprised its Joint Venture projects with other energy companies, namely: Shell NCMA-4 (\$61.8 million); Perenco TSP (\$49.1 million); Shell Block 22 (48.6 million); Central Block (\$4.7 million); Shell NCMA-1 (\$3.5 million); EOG SECC (\$2.9 million); Ortoire (\$2.1 million); Shell Central Block (\$0.7 million) and Morouga West (\$0.7 million).

Of the \$1,309.1 million spent on capital projects by **Non-Energy State Enterprises**, the largest expenditures were made by UDeCOTT (\$678.0 million) and NIDCO (\$486.6 million). UDeCOTT expended the majority of its Capital Expenditure as at June 2022 on: the redevelopment of the Port of Spain General Hospital; Arima Hospital; Pt. Fortin Hospital (Phase 1); Community Centres; the redevelopment of Skinner Park; the relocation of the Judiciary Civil Court and Bacolet Indoor Facility. On the other hand, NIDCO's main capital projects for the period ending June 2022 included: the Sir Solomon Hochoy Highway Extension to Point Fortin; construction of the Churchill- Roosevelt Highway (CRH) extension to Manzanilla; construction of a new terminal building and associated works at both the ANR International Airports; the National Highway Network Programme (NHNP)-pipeline relocation and installation – Eccles RD, Rousillac; Mon Desr to Eccles Trace and St Mary's to Mon Desir; Godineau River Bridge and Mosquito Creek Bridge; the Diego Martin vehicular overpass and

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<sup>88</sup> A call on NGC or one of its subsidiaries for cash payment to either reimburse an entity for expenses incurred based on a contractual agreement or to fund an operation by covering the cost of the venture.

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

Regional Corporation Administrative Complex; the Bridges Reconstruction Programme; and the design build Western Main Road.

There was however a general scaling back of Capital Expenditure by the following companies: HPCL (by \$237.2 million); NIDCO (by \$136.0 million); NPMC (by \$18.9 million); Paria (by \$15.2 million); eTecK (by \$14.2 million); SWMCO (by \$0.9 million); CreativeTT (by \$0.8 million); and TTMF (by \$0.2 million), which contributed to the overall decline of \$102.2 million in capital spending by State Enterprises between the first nine months of fiscal 2021 and 2022.

Unlike State Enterprises, Capital Expenditure by **Public Utilities** increased to \$487.4 million from \$423.3 million, owing largely to increased spending on capital projects by WASA (rising by \$136.5 million). WASA continued its roll out of projects such as the Multi-Phase Wastewater Rehabilitation; the Community Water Improvement Programme; Wastewater Network Expansion<sup>89</sup>; desilting and rehabilitation of Hillsborough Dam in Tobago; design and installation of main pipeline along Caroni South Trunk; network management and other refurbishment, upgrade and rehabilitation works. Conversely, there was reduced spending on capital projects by TSTT (falling by \$33.9 million), PATT (falling by \$17.8 million), AATT (falling by \$14.2 million), T&TEC (falling by 14.3 million), and PTSC (falling by \$7.8 million). TSTT's capital projects were mainly for expansions of Wireless to the "X" (WTTX) sites and migration cost for moving customers from Copper to WTTX (\$62.0 million); Roll out of Fiber to Home and equipment along with labour for installation (\$34.0 million) and Wireless long-term strategy (\$30.0 million).

## Capital Transfers from Central Government

The **Central Government's Total Capital Transfers** to the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector for the nine-month period ending June 2022 declined by 2.3 percent, to \$2,132.9 million from \$2,183.6 during the same period one year earlier. The bulk of these Capital Transfers (97.3 percent) were allocated to State Enterprises (\$2,076.0 million) with the remaining 2.7 percent, totaling \$56.8 million going to Public Utilities (**Appendix 27**).

As in the fiscal 2021 review period, the entirety of Capital Transfers to State Enterprises in fiscal 2022 were distributed to **Non-Energy companies** with the majority directed to UDeCOTT (\$1,386.3 million), NIDCO (\$494.2 million) and MTS (\$100.2 million). Similar to fiscal 2021, UDeCOTT's Capital Transfers were utilized

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<sup>89</sup> Also known as the Modernisation and Wastewater Infrastructure Rehabilitation Improvement Programme – Involves improvement works in the areas of environmental conditions within the country, personnel/staff efficiency and wastewater management operations and maintenance performance.

## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

for principal repayments of loans and for financing of infrastructural projects. Likewise, NIDCO's Capital Transfers were expended on principal repayment on loans in the amount of \$135.0 million. A further \$359.2 million was expended on capital projects undertaken on behalf of the Government. Capital Transfers to the MTS were utilised for school repairs and principal repayments of loans. CAL, CreativeTT, e Teck and SWMCO also received capital transfers totaling \$95.3 million.

Capital Transfers were allocated to **Public Utilities** as follows: WASA (\$32.7 million); PATT (\$15.6 million); AATT (\$6.0 million); and PTSC (\$2.5 million). WASA's Capital Transfers were utilized for principal repayments of loans and capital projects. On the other hand, PATT's Capital Transfers were utilized for paving of its empty container yard; repairs to the container terminal and high voltage electrical system at the Port of Port of Spain; various minor equipment acquisition as well as installation of twelve (12) Cone Fenders at the Port. AATT's Capital Transfers were expended on principal repayments of loans; rehabilitation works to the cargo equipment parking area and aircraft parking S12 on the South Ramp at the Piarco International Airport; and rehabilitation works at the ANR Robinson Airport runway and taxiway pavement. PTSC utilized its Capital Transfers primarily for the relocation of its maintenance facilities to the temporary site at OAS Golconda until the Tarouba Depot is constructed.

### Overall Balance

Over the period October 2021 to June 2022, the **Overall Cash Balance** for the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector stood at \$1,663.8 million. This was due to an improvement in the Overall Balance of State Enterprises, which increased their overall surplus balance by \$120.7 million, and Public Utilities, which reported a \$661.9 million turnaround in their fiscal operations from an overall deficit in 2021. The overall outturn represented a \$782.6 million reversal from the deficit-financing need of \$881.2 million recorded in the comparative period of fiscal 2021 (**Appendix 27**).

In terms of State Enterprises, the following **Non-Energy Enterprises** generated cash surpluses totaling \$708.9 million for the nine-month period ending June 2022: UDeCOTT (\$540.6 million); MTS (\$59.3 million); e Teck (\$41.0 million); NIDCO (\$33.0 million); NHSL (\$22.1 million); VMCO (\$6.7 million); SWMCO (\$4.5 million); Lake Asphalt (\$1.4 million); and CreativeTT (0.3 million). Simultaneously, three (3) **Energy Enterprises** also yielded collective surpluses of \$2,199.9 million: NGC (\$1,176.2 million), TRINGEN (\$841.8 million) and NPMC (\$181.9 million). Despite generating an overall cash deficit, NQCL and TTMF reported notable improvements in overall cash balances of 71.1 percent and 33.1 percent respectively, during the nine (9) month period ended June 2022.



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## REST OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS

Conversely, **Public Utilities** reported an Overall Cash Deficit of \$134.6 million during the first nine (9) months of fiscal 2022; a substantial improvement from an Overall Cash Deficit of \$796.5 million for the comparative period of fiscal 2021. With the exception of TSTT, AATT and PATT, who required deficit financing in the sum of \$627.1 million, \$78.6 million and \$24.6 million, respectively, all other Public Utilities reported a total surplus of \$595.7 million.

### THE MONETARY SECTOR

- Monetary Conditions
- Central Bank Operations
- Financial Sector Performance
- Regulatory Developments

#### Monetary Conditions

In fiscal year 2022, the Central Bank Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained the **repo rate**<sup>90</sup> at 3.50 percent with a primary focus on managing external inflationary risks while supporting recovery efforts elicited by the COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding the uncertainty spurred on by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, the repo rate remained unchanged as a result of a confluence of contained domestic inflation, enhanced energy sector performance, improved business credit and ample excess liquidity experienced during the fiscal year. Moreover, the Bank continued to manage excess liquidity conditions to enable the smooth operation of financial markets.

#### Central Bank Operations

##### Exchange Rates/Foreign Exchange Market

During the first eleven months of fiscal year 2022, local foreign exchange market conditions remained relatively tight. **Sales of foreign exchange by authorised dealers to the public** amounted to US\$5,661.1 million, 35.9 percent higher than the amount sold (US\$4,165.9 million) over the period October 2020 to August 2021. Reports by dealers on sales of foreign exchange above US\$20,000 showed that sales were predominantly for the settlement of credit card transactions, the distribution sector and energy companies.

Similarly, over the period October 2021 to August 2022, **purchases by authorised dealers of foreign exchange from the public** (except the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT)) amounted to US\$4,716.2 million which was 51.3 percent higher than the US\$3,117.9 million purchased in the same period a year earlier.

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<sup>90</sup> The repo rate is the rate at which the CBTT is willing to provide overnight credit to commercial banks that are temporarily unable to meet their liquidity deficits. Changes in the repo rate by the CBTT are expected to influence short-term market interest rates (inter-bank rate) which are then expected to influence banks' funding costs and interest rate levels.



**Purchases from the Central Bank**<sup>91</sup> amounted to US\$1,150.0 million over the eleven-month period, 1.2 percent lower than the amount sold (US\$1,164.3 million) over the comparative period one year prior (**Table 12**).

Consequently, the **weighted average TT/US dollar selling rate** for August 2022 stood at US\$1.00 = TT\$6.7798, a marginal 0.05 percent appreciation from US\$1.00 = TT\$6.7833 in October 2021 (**Appendix 16 and Figure 27**). Similarly, the TT dollar appreciated by 3.2 percent against the Canadian dollar, by 13.0 percent against the UK pound, and by 12.9 percent against the Euro over October 2021 to August 2022.

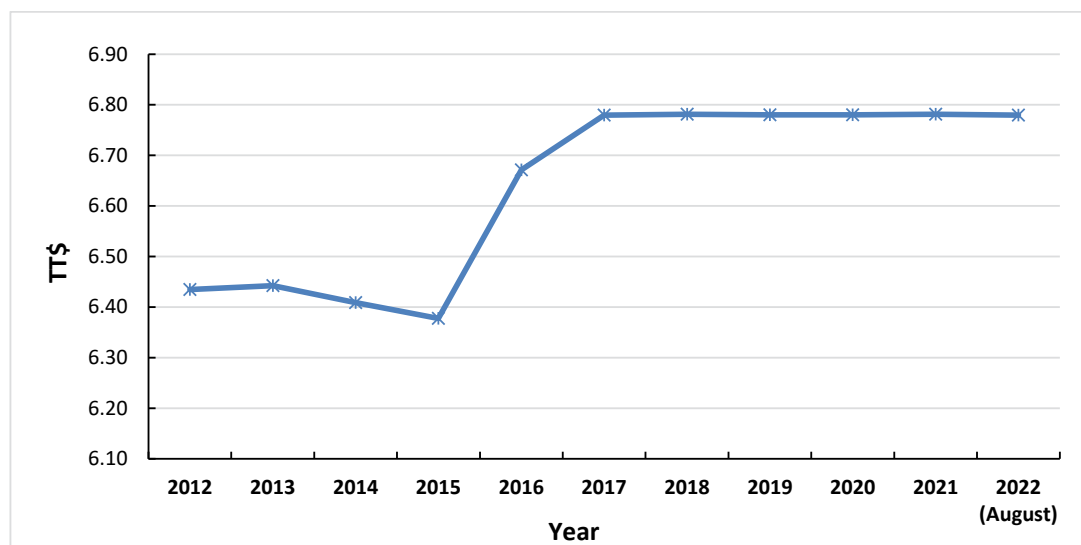
**Table 12: Commercial Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions Foreign Currency Sales and Purchases (US\$ Million)**

Period	Purchases from the Public	Sales to the Public	Net Sales to the Public	Purchases From the Central Bank
2020	3,298.2	4,504.1	1,206.0	1,292.2
2021	4,148.9	4,969.4	820.5	1,212.1
October 2020 - August 2021	3,117.9	4,165.9	1,047.9	1,164.3
October 2021 - August 2022	4,716.2	5,661.1	944.9	1,150.0
Percentage Change (year-on-year)	51.3	35.9	-9.8	-1.2

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT)

<sup>91</sup> Purchases from the Central Bank include transactions under the Foreign Exchange Liquidity Guarantee Facility.

Figure 27: Exchange Rates - Selling Rate (TT\$ per US\$)



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

## Money Supply and Commercial Banks' Deposits and Credits

As the economy recovered from the effects of the pandemic, monetary aggregates decreased before rebounding towards the end of the first half of 2022. Though the amount of cash in circulation remained strong, **Narrow Money (M1-A)**<sup>92</sup> was adversely impacted by the decline in demand deposits which occurred as the economy reopened and businesses and consumers drew down deposits. On a year-on-year basis, M1-A fell by 0.5 percent in December 2021 before rebounding by 3.5 percent in June 2022. Likewise, **Broad Money (M2)**<sup>93</sup> declined toward the end of 2021 (by 0.1 percent in December) and into early 2022 but rebounded in June 2022 (by 1.4 percent year-on-year). A year-on-year expansion in savings deposits over the first nine months of the fiscal year (by 4.7 percent in October 2021 and 1.5 percent in June 2022) bolstered M2 as the decline in time deposits (-10.1 percent in both October 2021 and June 2022), weighed down M2. Foreign currency deposits expanded over the review period reaching a 3.6 percent year-on-year gain in the month of June 2022 (**Appendix 17**).

**Commercial bank credit to the private sector** grew in tandem with increased business activity subsequent to the reopening of the economy in March 2022. On a year-on-year basis, private sector credit expanded by 6.3 percent in June 2022 compared to 1.8 percent recorded in October 2021 (**Appendix 19**). The recent expansion

<sup>92</sup> Narrow Money (M1-A) comprises demand deposits and currency in circulation.

<sup>93</sup> Broad Money (M2) comprises Narrow Money (M1-A), time deposits and savings deposits.



in consumer lending coupled with continued growth in real estate mortgage lending, resulted in this positive trend. Business lending also rebounded in October 2021 (1.3 percent) and continued to accelerate into 2022, reaching 13.6 percent in June 2022. Loans to the construction industry expanded by 25.7 percent in June 2022 while loans to the ‘other services’ sector rose by 10.7 percent and 12.1 percent (year-on-year) in March 2022 and June 2022, respectively. Also, credit to the manufacturing sector grew by 2.9 percent in June 2022 as the sector continued to explore international markets.

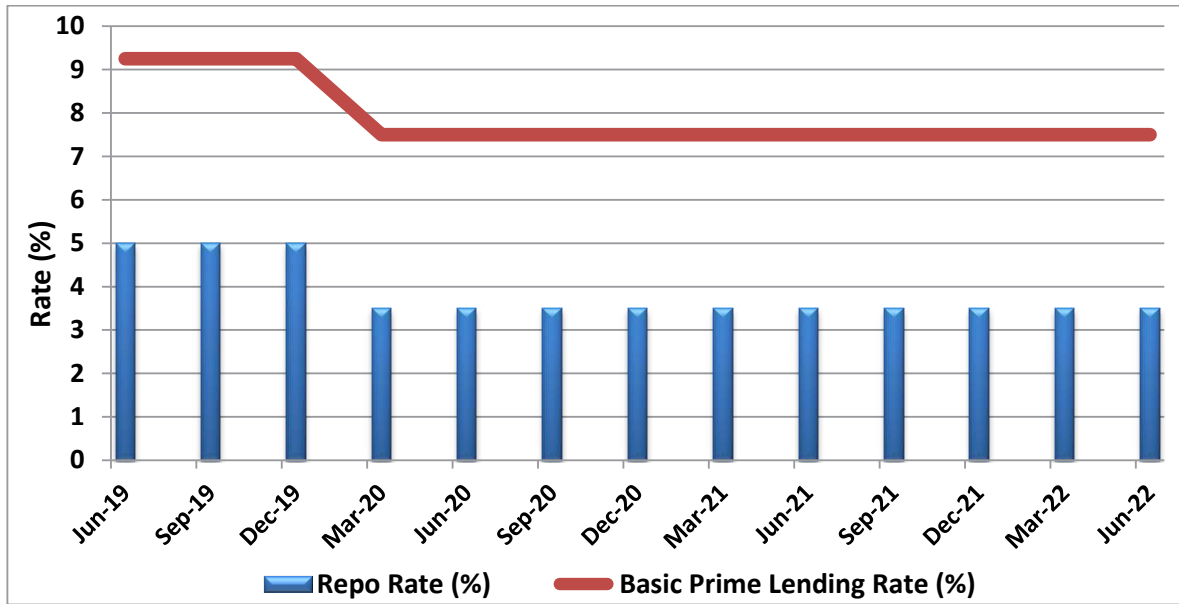
Following five months of decline, consumer lending by banks rebounded year-on-year, by 0.4 percent and 3.6 percent in March and June 2022, respectively. Data to June 2022 indicated that lending for the purpose of bridging finance (27.4 percent), home improvement and renovation (6.4 percent), refinancing (13.4 percent) and the purchase of land and real estate not backed by mortgage deeds (4.6 percent), supported this rebound. Comparably, real estate mortgage lending continued to improve expanding by 2.9 percent in June 2022.

## Interest Rates

In fiscal 2022, interest rates on short-term Treasury Securities generally trended upward. The discount rate on the 91-day Treasury bill (Open Market Operation) increased by 28 basis points to 0.60 percent in August 2022, whilst the 365-day Treasury bill expanded by 66 basis points to 1.11 percent when compared to the end-of-year rates for fiscal 2021. In addition, the yield on the 2-year Treasury note grew by 78 basis points to reach 1.75 percent in August 2022. Rates at the longer end of the curve also increased but remained stable. The 10-year benchmark yield gained 21 basis points to reach 5.12 percent over the period October 2021 to August 2022, while the 15-year benchmark yield gained 17 basis points to reach 5.94 percent thus far over fiscal year 2022.

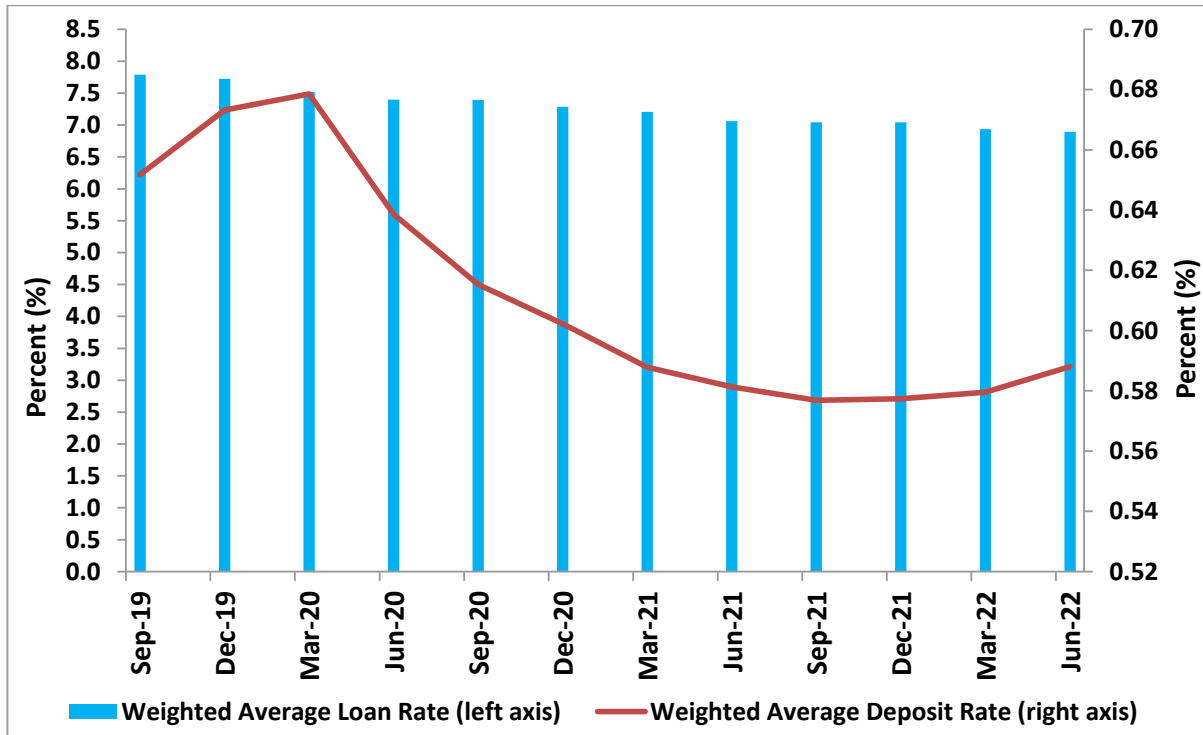
The **median commercial bank prime lending rate** remained at 7.50 percent over October 2021 to June 2022, concurrent with an unchanged repo rate of 3.50 percent over the same period (**Figure 28**). Other lending rates also tapered, with the commercial banks’ **weighted average lending rate (WALR)** reaching 6.89 percent in June 2022 (15 basis points lower than in September 2021). Concomitantly, the commercial banks’ **weighted average deposit rate (WADR)** edged up to 0.59 percent, from 0.58 percent over the reference period (**Figure 29**). The **weighted average rate on outstanding residential mortgages** stood at 5.32 percent in June 2022 compared with 5.43 percent in September 2021. The **weighted average rate on new residential mortgages** also waned to 4.93 percent in June 2022 from 4.98 percent in September 2021.

Figure 28: Repo Rate and Prime Lending Rate

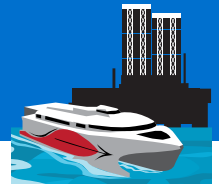


Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Figure 29: Commercial Banks' Weighted Average Deposit and Loan Spread



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago



## Liquidity

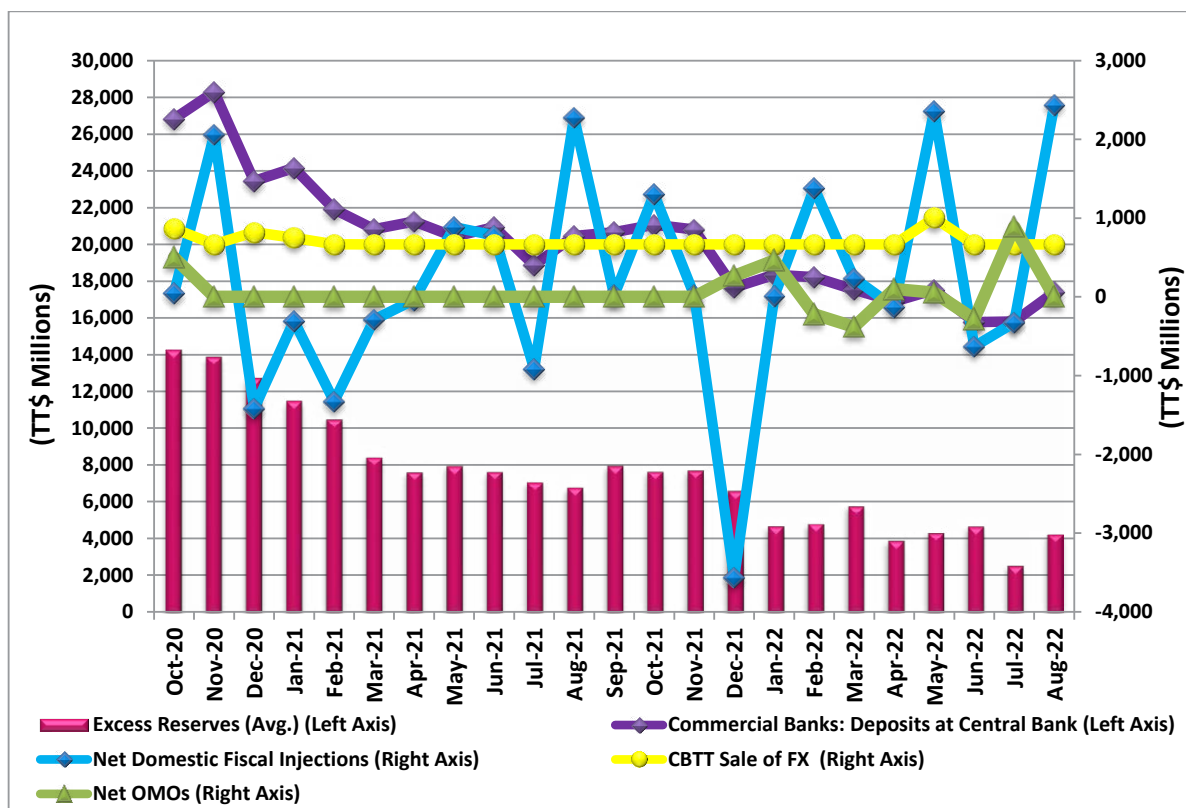
Liquidity conditions tightened over the first eleven months of fiscal 2022 when compared to fiscal 2021. **Excess reserves** stood at \$4,257.8 million as at August 2022, a contraction of 46.6 percent from the \$7,973.2 million balance as at the end of fiscal 2021. As the Central Bank's liquidity management approach normalised following its extraordinary support during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank allowed \$894.0 million of **Open Market Operations (OMOs)** Treasury securities to mature over the review period October 2021 to August 2022. This was higher than the \$500.0 million in maturities of net OMOs in the same period of fiscal year 2021. No new Treasury Notes<sup>94</sup> were issued over the period.

Among the other liquidity drivers, **net domestic fiscal injections** totalled \$3,107.5 million over the period October 2021 to August 2022. **CBTT sales of foreign exchange** remained fairly stable between fiscal 2021 and fiscal 2022, with a relatively minimal effect on excess reserves. Lower **commercial banks' deposits at the CBTT** over the current fiscal period boosted available liquidity in the financial system (**Figure 30**).

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<sup>94</sup> Treasury Notes are medium-term (that is, a maturity period ranging from 1 to 5 years) government fixed-income securities that are used by the Central Bank for Open Market Operations (or liquidity management).

Figure 30: Liquidity Indicators



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

## FINANCIAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

### Capital Market Activity

#### Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission

A total of 692 **domestic capital market participants** were registered with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission (TTSEC) as at June 2022; a year-on-year increase of 93 registrants. New registrants were recorded in the following categories: Registered Representatives<sup>95</sup> (91 new entities); Broker-Dealers<sup>96</sup> (3 new

<sup>95</sup> A Registered Representative is a person who works for a Brokerage company that is licensed by the TTSEC and acts as an Account Executive for clients trading investment products such as stocks, bonds and mutual funds.

<sup>96</sup> A Broker-Dealer is a firm acting as an intermediary between a buyer and a seller of securities, usually for a fee or a commission. When acting as a Broker, a Broker-Dealer executes orders on behalf of his/her client. When acting as a Dealer, a Broker-Dealer executes trades for his/her firm's own account.



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entities); and Sponsored Broker-Dealers<sup>97</sup> (1 new entity). No new registrants were reported in the categories of Reporting Issuers<sup>98</sup>, Investment Advisers<sup>99</sup>, Underwriters<sup>100</sup>, and Self-Regulatory Organisations<sup>101</sup>. The registration of 2 Sponsored Investment Advisers<sup>102</sup> expired during the review period, resulting in no registered entities under this category as at June 2022 (**Table 13**).

**Table 13: Total TTSEC Registrants**

Type of Registrants	As at June 2021	As at June 2022
Reporting Issuers	93	93
Broker-Dealers	40	43
Investment Advisers	10	10
Underwriters	1	1
Registered Representatives	445	536
Sponsored Broker-Dealers	6	7
Sponsored Investment Advisers	2	0
Self-Regulatory Organisations	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>692</b>

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission.

<sup>97</sup> A Sponsored Broker-Dealer is an individual who is employed by a Brokerage firm from a foreign jurisdiction. This individual aligns himself/herself with a local Broker-Dealer who sponsors his/her registration with the Commission. A Sponsored Broker-Dealer that is registered with the Commission can conduct securities business in Trinidad and Tobago for a maximum of 90 days in a calendar year.

<sup>98</sup> A Reporting Issuer is a corporation that has issued securities to the public.

<sup>99</sup> An Investment Adviser is a person engaging in, or holding himself out as engaging in, the business of providing investment advice, and includes a person that provides investment advice to a Manager of a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS).

<sup>100</sup> An Underwriter is a company that arranges for the issuance or distribution of securities and/or agrees to purchase any unsold securities thereby guaranteeing full subscription.

<sup>101</sup> A Self-Regulatory Organisation means: (a) a clearing agency; (b) securities exchange; (c) an association of market actors registered or required to be registered under the Securities Act, Chap. 83:02; or (d) such other entity, that sets standards for, or monitors the conduct of its members or participants relating to, trading in, or advising on securities. The Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Limited and the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange (TTSE) are the only Self-Regulatory Organizations that currently operate within Trinidad and Tobago's jurisdiction.

<sup>102</sup> A Sponsored Investment Adviser is an individual who is registered under section 51(5) of the Securities Act, 2012, to provide investment advice in Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of an Investment Adviser (or its equivalent) who is registered under the securities legislation of a designated foreign jurisdiction.

## Equity Markets

Trinidad and Tobago's stock market registered subdued performances during the nine-month period ending June 2022. The **Composite Price Index (CPI)**<sup>103</sup> marginally declined by 1.5 percent to 1,381.6 in June 2022 from 1,402.6 one year earlier (**Appendix 21**). The market weakening was spurred by a year-on-year decrease of 18.9 percent in the **Cross Listed Index (CLI)**<sup>104</sup>, reflective of challenging market conditions in regional markets, despite the 5.6 percent increase in the **All Trinidad and Tobago Index (ATI)**<sup>105</sup>.

During this nine-month period (October 2021 to June 2022), the **volume of shares** traded on the First Tier Market more than doubled to 125.2 million shares from 52.2 million shares traded in the comparative period of 2021. Consequently, the **value of shares** rose by 26.6 percent to settle at \$1.2 billion as at June 2022, up from \$937.9 million one year prior. Conversely, **First Tier stock market capitalization**<sup>106</sup> contracted marginally by 1.5 percent to \$132.0 billion in June 2022, down from \$134.1 billion yielded in June 2021.

In light of the mixed market performance observed over the nine-month period, half of the sector indices improved. The **Trading sub-index** recorded a notable 70.2 percent expansion. This was driven by an increase of 89.2 percent in the share price of Agostini Limited (AGL), attributable to its strong financial performance in all three business segments and positive sentiments related to the company's recent and pending acquisitions. Despite pandemic-related challenges regarding supply and logistics, LJ Williams Limited's (LJWB's) 38.7 percent share price increase, owing to the rise in group sales and profits, also contributed to the positive movement in the sub-index.

Expansion in the **Energy sub-index** was driven by a 21.9 percent increase in Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited's (TTNGL's) stock price. Despite lower production levels of natural gas liquids (ngls), as a result of downtime by downstream petrochemical plants, the energy company benefitted from higher Mont Belvieu ngl prices, following on the trend of increasing energy commodity prices. Gains were also realised by TTNGL from

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<sup>103</sup> The Composite Price Index is a collective measure of the movement in the price of shares of all the companies listed on the TTSE's First Tier Market.

<sup>104</sup> The Cross-Listed Index is a price index which measures the price changes in cross-listed securities i.e. securities from companies that are domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction. It is calculated using the ordinary shares of foreign companies only.

<sup>105</sup> The All T&T Index is a price index which measures the price changes in securities that are registered and domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>106</sup> The Stock Market Capitalization of a company refers to the aggregate valuation of the company based on its current share price and the total number of outstanding stocks. It is calculated by multiplying the current market price of the company's share with the total outstanding shares of the company.



the acquisition of the Hull Terminal in Texas (United States) as part of its Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) expansion efforts.

Whilst positive changes were recorded by the **Property** (10.4 percent) and **Conglomerates** (4.0 percent) sub-indices, the following sub-indices recorded declines: **Non-Banking Finance** (-5.7 percent), **Manufacturing I**<sup>107</sup> (-6.6 percent), **Manufacturing II**<sup>108</sup> (-7.3 percent), and **Banking** (-7.6 percent).

### Primary Debt Market Activity

During the period October 2021 to June 2022, 4 private placements valued at \$3,437.8 million were issued on the **primary debt market**. This compares to 21 placements valued at \$13,181.0 million, during the same period one year prior. The Central Government continued to be the major borrower, issuing 2 multiple tranche bonds valued at \$3,100.0 million for budgetary support. One state enterprise and one private sector entity raised \$37.8 million and \$300.0 million, respectively. These issues occurred during the final quarter of calendar 2021. No activity was recorded in the first six months of 2022.

### Secondary Bond Market Activity

Trading activity on the **secondary government bond market** was subdued in the first nine months of fiscal 2022, as only 3 trades at a face value of \$1.9 million were executed. This represents a significant reduction from the 23 trades valued at \$103.3 million during the corresponding period of fiscal 2021. The **corporate bond market** recorded 248 trades valued at \$107.5 million in the same review period, up from the 117 trades at \$39.5 million in the previous financial year.

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<sup>107</sup> The TTSE classifies the following companies under the Manufacturing I sub-index: Angostura Holdings Limited (AHL); Guardian Media Limited (GML); National Flour Mills Limited (NFM); One Caribbean Media Limited (OCM); Unilever Caribbean Limited (UCL); and West Indian Tobacco Company Limited (WITCO).

<sup>108</sup> The TTSE classifies the Trinidad Cement Limited (TCL) under the Manufacturing II sub-index.

## Mutual Funds Industry

Over the first nine months of fiscal 2022, activity in the mutual funds industry slowed. **Aggregate funds under management**<sup>109</sup> decreased by 1.6 percent to \$51,996.4 million compared to a 6.1 percent increase in the same period one year prior. The restrained performance was attributable to declines in **Fixed Income funds** of 5.0 percent to \$28,537.2 million, **‘Other funds’**<sup>110</sup> of 1.9 percent to \$455.8 million, and **Equity funds** of 0.6 percent to \$8,555.9 million. Notwithstanding, the mutual funds industry’s weak performance was partially bolstered by a 5.3 percent gain in **Money Market funds** to \$14,447.5 million, which reflected the movement towards the safety of principal protection offered by fixed **Net Asset Value (NAV) funds**, which increased by 1.0 percent to \$38,128.7 million (**Figure 31**).

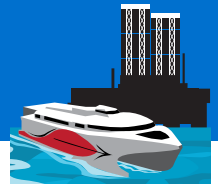
Conversely, floating NAV funds declined by 7.9 percent to \$13,867.7 million on account of challenges in the domestic equity market stemming from large deteriorations in regionally listed stocks and underperformance of some local equities, coupled with volatility in international financial markets induced by monetary policy changes. These challenging market conditions affected all currency funds, as **TT dollar-denominated mutual funds** recorded a 1.0 percent fall to \$42,724.3 million, while **foreign currency denominated funds** declined by 3.9 percent to \$9,272.1 million.

Throughout the nine months ending June 2022, the industry was supported by \$1,142.9 million in **net sales**, comprising \$12,621.9 million in **sales** and \$11,479.0 million in **redemptions**, compared with the \$1,692.7 million in net sales recorded in the corresponding period one year earlier. Over the review period, net sales were observed in Money Market funds (\$734.9 million) and Equity funds (\$466.6 million), whilst Income funds registered \$61.2 million in net redemptions. Reflecting the movement towards safety, fixed NAV funds recorded \$1,010.5 million in net sales while floating NAV funds produced a much lower \$132.4 million in net sales. In terms of currency composition, TT dollar-denominated funds and foreign currency funds represented \$704.6 million and \$438.2 million in net sales, respectively.

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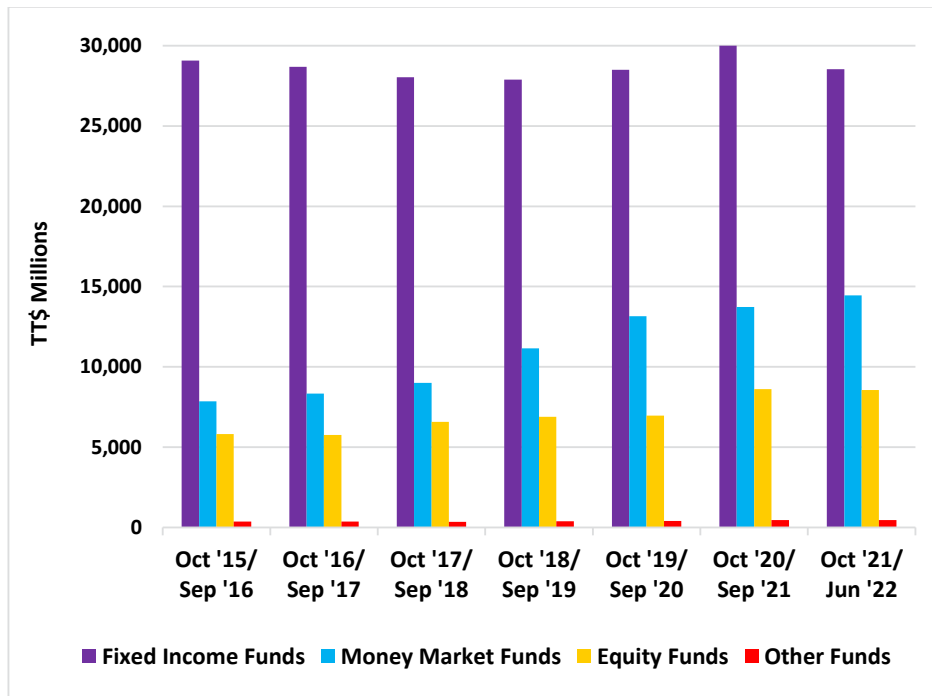
<sup>109</sup> Aggregate funds under management refer to mutual funds information collected by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT), including funds managed by the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (UTC), Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (RBT), Republic Bank Limited (RBL) and First Citizens Bank Limited (FCB). As at the end of June 2022, data collected by the CBTT accounted for 84.2 percent of the industry’s 77 TTSEC registered funds.

<sup>110</sup> Other funds represent high yield funds and special purpose funds.



Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) data<sup>111</sup> published by the TTSEC revealed that over the review period ending June 2022, the total value of **Assets Under Management (AUM)** for all registered funds marginally decreased by 0.7 percent to \$61,732.8 million, with net sales amounting to \$1,380.7 million.

**Figure 31: Composition of Mutual Funds Industry**



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

<sup>111</sup> CIS data from the TTSEC represents 77 registered funds from 15 issuers.

## REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

### LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

#### The Insurance Act, 2018

The **Insurance Act, 2018 (IA 2018)**, save and except for Sections 184 and 185<sup>112</sup>, as well as nine (9) Regulations were proclaimed and became effective on January 1, 2021. Over the year, several activities were undertaken to support its implementation. These include:

- reorganisation of foreign insurers pursuant to Section 281 of the IA 2018;
- reorganisation activity for mixed conglomerates to establish financial groups, where necessary;
- assessment of the regulatory returns received from insurers (including reports on capital adequacy, credit exposures, and shareholding and ownership interests), as well as amendment of the quarterly and annual returns;
- gap analysis on measures being undertaken by insurers to become compliant with the IA 2018, including matters such as capital requirements and credit exposure limitations;
- online forum to address matters of interest to the industry for key aspects of the IA 2018; and
- ongoing collaboration with the industry to provide clarification, where necessary.

Additionally, a draft **Market Conduct Supervision Guideline** for Insurance Registrants was developed to provide more in-depth guidance on the legislative framework that governs the IA 2018 as well as the insurance core principles on intermediaries and the conduct of business issued by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS). The Guideline will also be used for on-site and off-site supervision of Insurance Registrants for market conduct issues and for monitoring the sector's fair treatment of consumers by means of key performance indicators. In August 2022, the Guideline was issued to the insurance sector and other stakeholders for consultation.

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<sup>112</sup> Sections 184 and 185, as well as Schedule 12 of the Act, proposed to amend the Married Persons Act, Chapter 45:50. Those provisions will not be proclaimed until Parliament has had an opportunity to interrogate more comprehensively the effect of the proposed changes to the law as it relates to married persons and insurance.



## **The Tax Information Exchange Agreements (United States of America) Act (TIEAA), Guidelines 2021**

Subsequent to consultations with the market and other stakeholders in 2018 and 2019, the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission (TTSEC) proposed amendments to the Tax Information Exchange Agreements (United States of America) Act (TIEAA), Guidelines 2018. After further consultations with the Ministry of Finance in late 2020, the TIEAA Guidelines 2021 were finalised and approved by the Minister of Finance in 2021 as required by Section 146 of the Securities Act 2012. The Guidelines were later passed by negative resolution in the House of Representatives and laid in Parliament on September 9, 2022.

In accordance with Section 7 (1) (j) of the Securities Act 2012, Chap 83:02, TTSEC has the power to formulate, prepare and publish guidelines in respect of declared agreements, as defined in the Guidelines, for the purpose of discharging its functions under the Securities Act. The TTSEC is further empowered pursuant to Section 146 of the Securities Act 2012, to issue guidelines in consultation with the Minister of Finance, to aid compliance with a declared agreement.

The purpose of the TIEAA Guidelines is to provide direction to Applicable Registrants for the implementation of and to ensure on-going compliance with the reporting requirements under the TIEAA. This is done through the (i) establishment of an adequate compliance framework; (ii) implementation of effective policies, procedures and controls; and (iii) appointment of a Responsible Officer. These Guidelines are an integral requirement if Trinidad and Tobago is to effectively comply with the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) concerning the United States of America's (U.S.A's) Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

## **Caribbean Financial Action Task Force 4th Round Mutual Evaluation Report**

Trinidad and Tobago continued to successfully meet its obligations with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), having submitted its **5<sup>th</sup> Follow Up Report (FUR)** which was approved at the CFATF May 2022 Plenary.

The FURs required the country to document its progress on all national efforts to treat with deficiencies cited in the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) and report progress to the CFATF. Since last reporting in the 5<sup>th</sup> FUR, Trinidad and Tobago has pressed forward with comprehensively addressing its strategic deficiencies, complying with revised **Anti-Money Laundering, Combatting the Financing of Terrorism and Counter Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF)** standards established by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and mitigating new and emerging Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing (ML/TF/PF) threats and risks.

With respect to **Trinidad and Tobago's Second National Risk Assessment (NRA)** exercise which started in March 2021, significant progress has been made in relation to the collection and analysis of information. The NRA will encompass strategic and emerging issues including risks related to Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs), legal persons, virtual assets and natural resources and extractive industries.

**The Miscellaneous Provisions (Proceeds of Crime, Anti-Terrorism, Securities, Insurance and Miscellaneous Provisions [FATF Compliance]) Bill, 2021** was introduced in the House of Representatives on December 10, 2021. The Bill seeks to, *inter alia*, remedy a deficiency highlighted in the country's 2016 MER by way of the introduction of administrative monetary penalties for AML/CFT/CPF breaches. This amendment was necessary in order to secure compliance with FATF Recommendation 35.

Notably, the Bill includes provisions to grant the Minister of Finance the power to make Regulations for the application of administrative fines when AML/CFT/CPF requirements are breached by the three supervisory agencies. Moreover, it grants the supervisory authorities the power to allow reporting entities the opportunity to discharge the criminal liability for breaches of the Regulations, by remedying or discontinuing the breach and paying the administrative fine; and outlines the procedure for the levying of administrative monetary fines.

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT), the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (FIUTT) and the TTSEC on December 16, 2021, issued a policy for consultation regarding the proposed regulatory framework for the introduction of administrative monetary fines. The feedback from the consultative process is being reviewed by the supervisory authorities to inform amendments to the draft Regulations of administrative fines.

### **Compliance with International Requirements**

Trinidad and Tobago remained non-compliant on three (3) listings in relation to its adherence to international requirements, namely:

- The European Union (EU) list of 'high-risk third countries' for strategic deficiencies in the domestic AML/CFT regime. The EU's review is ongoing in relation to two (2) identified benchmarks set out by the EU AML Fifth Directive, with regard to Trinidad and Tobago's compliance with FATF's Recommendation 25 (transparency of beneficial ownership for legal arrangements) and Recommendation 35 (Sanctions – Implementation of an Administrative Fine Regime);





- The EU's list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes for non-compliance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) standards for tax transparency and exchange of information. The EU's review is ongoing; and
- The OECD Global Forum's standards on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) continued its extensive legislative reform to address the OECD's and EU's deficiencies. Trinidad and Tobago continues to work closely with the Global Forum and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Inclusive Framework Secretariats to ensure that all current deficiencies are addressed; inclusive of the operational reforms that are required by the relevant public sector agencies.

### *Financial Intelligence Analysis*

In accordance with the FATF's Recommendation 29 to provide Strategic and Operational intelligence reports to Law Enforcement Authorities (LEAs) and other competent authorities, the FIUTT continued to monitor Trinidad and Tobago's environment for any risks and vulnerabilities embedded within the financial system. During the period August 2021 to June 2022, the FIUTT completed one strategic assessment, of which the subject matter was the analysis of **Trinidad and Tobago's Demonetisation Exercise**. Stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance, were provided with information regarding:

- an analysis of reports received by the FIUTT, relative to the demonetisation exercise;
- identification and assessment of areas of risk highlighted by the demonetisation exercise;
- the FIUTT's perspective in relation to steps which should be taken to mitigate these risks; and
- proposed solutions to remedy these threats.

### *Guidance Notes*

The FIUTT published three (3) Guidance Notes during the period August 2021 to June 2022. These include:

- Customer Due Diligence Guidance to Supervised Entities;
- Guidance to Supervised Entities when conducting business with Politically Exposed Persons; and
- Guidance on Procedures for Reporting Terrorist Funds.

## *The Special Economic Zones Act, 2022 (“SEZA”)*

By Legal Notice No. 16 of 2022 dated January 31, 2022, Her Excellency the President proclaimed **Parts I, II, III, IV and V of the SEZA**. SEZA was promulgated by the government with the aim of formulating and operationalising a Special Economic Zones Authority which would adhere to the Global Forum and EU requirements to eliminate preferential tax-free zones.

## **The TTSEC’s Draft Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) By-Laws**

The TTSEC’s 2008 CIS Guidelines, issued under the former Securities Industry Act, will be replaced by the **draft TTSEC’s CIS By-Laws**. The By-Laws will enable the TTSEC to: maintain records and controls; address the legal form of CISs and Investors’ rights as well as structures and controls for separation and safekeeping of assets; address disclosure of material information and hence the need for continuous reporting; and ensure that the property of a CIS is fairly and accurately valued. Approval was given by the Minister of Finance for the Attorney General to present the draft CIS By-laws to the Legislative Review Committee (LRC). The Commission appeared before the LRC on June 6, 2022, with a second appointment pending.

## **The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT)**

### **Guidelines/Policy**

#### *Guidelines*

The Central Bank remained committed to promoting sound risk management practices within the financial sector. During fiscal year 2021/2022, a series of guidelines, surveys and consultation papers were issued, including:

- Credit Risk Management Guideline (November 2021);
- Know Your Client (KYC) Guideline for Electronic Money Issuers (EMIs) (January 2022);
- Guideline for the Management of Outsourcing Risks (February 2022); and
- Guideline for the Management of Market Risk (July 2022).



### *Policy*

The Central Bank on June 2, 2022 published the **Supervisory Ladder of Intervention Policy** which outlines its general approach to cases where supervisory intervention is needed to assess a regulated institution's financial performance, governance, and risk management controls. The Policy defines the actions that the Bank would use to either (i) preserve or restore financial soundness or (ii) resolve or exit a financial institution where financial viability cannot be restored.

## TRADE AND PAYMENTS

- Balance of Payments
- Heritage and Stabilisation Fund
- Balance of Visible Trade
- CARICOM Trade
- Trade Policy Developments
- Trade Agreements

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

For calendar year 2021, Trinidad and Tobago's Balance of Payments registered a deficit of US\$74.2 million, which was significantly smaller than the pre-COVID-19 deficit of US\$646.1 million logged in 2019, but a reversal nonetheless from the overall surplus of US\$24.8 million recorded in 2020. Despite this deficit, the Current Account recorded a strong surplus, on account of high energy exports earnings. Contributing to the overall deficit, however, was a net outflow of US\$1,630.9 million in the Financial Account. This outflow was largely reflective of movements in direct investment due to profits remitted by energy sector companies, and to a lesser extent other investment, owing to increased resident holdings of currency and deposits abroad. At the end of 2021, Gross Official Reserves amounted to US\$6,879.6 million, equivalent to 8.4 months of prospective import cover (**Table 14**).

### Current Account and Capital Account

For 2021, higher international commodity prices and the gradual relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions led to vast improvements in the country's **Current Account**. The Current Account, accordingly, recorded a surplus of US\$2,506.4 million, reversing the deficit of US\$1,356.4 million recorded for 2020. The positive outturn was largely attributed to an increase in the **net goods trading position**, driven by higher export earnings, which rose by 79.7 percent to US\$10,787.9 million, primarily due to higher energy exports of petrochemicals (140.9 percent), petroleum crude and refined products (73.9 percent), and gas (63.3 percent). As a result, total exports by the energy sector increased by US\$4,312.0 million to US\$8,669.2 million, as West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices increased to an average of US\$67.96 per barrel in 2021 from US\$39.31 per barrel in 2020. Simultaneously, non-energy exports increased to US\$2,118.8 million, denoting a 28.7 percent increase, mainly due to a notable 59.3 percent uptick in manufacturing exports, on account of a recovery in external demand from major destination markets.

Correspondingly, in the period under review, total imports grew by 26.8 percent to US\$6,365.7 million, as compared to the US\$5,018.8 million recorded in 2020, reflecting increased activity as the economy reopened and



demand for foreign produced goods from countries such as the United States of America (USA), European Union (EU), China and Brazil was renewed. This increase was driven by an 11.4 percent increase in capital imports, largely due to the importation of equipment from Mexico in relation to BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC (bpTT) installation of the topsides of its Cassia Compression (Cassia C) platform off Trinidad's east coast. The value of fuel imports also increased by 60.5 percent on account of higher international prices.

The deficit on the **services account** widened to US\$1,738.1 million in 2021, a decrease of 30.8 percent when compared to the deficit of US\$1,328.9 million in 2020. This resulted from an increase in the deficits for the business services and transport services sub-accounts of 36.2 percent and 29.0 percent, respectively. The business services sub-account further deteriorated as resident businesses increased their imports of technical, trade-related and other business services; while the widened deficit in the transport services sub-account was attributed to increased domestic demand and higher freight costs, stemming from ongoing supply chain disruptions. On the other hand, a lower deficit of US\$289.6 million was recorded in the **primary income account**, representing a significant narrowing of 72.6 percent from the 2020 deficit of US\$1,055.6 million. This outturn was a result of negative reinvested earnings<sup>113</sup> by energy sector companies. For the same period, a larger surplus of US\$111.9 million was recorded in the **secondary income account**, indicating a sharp rise of 154.3 percent from the US\$44.0 million surplus recorded one year earlier. This resulted from higher inbound private transfers due in part to improved labour market conditions in major trading partners.

The **Capital Account** also increased to US\$6.6 million, a notable improvement from the US\$0.5 million recorded in 2020 and the second highest amount registered for the past decade. This was as a result of higher transfers received by the General Government for technical assistance.

## Financial Account

In 2021, the **Financial Account** registered a net outflow of US\$1,630.9 million, reversing the net inflow of US\$1,513.3 million in 2020. The net outflow was mainly driven by the reduction in liabilities of US\$777.6 million in the **Direct Investment** sub-account. This reduction was primarily reflective of profits remitted abroad stemming from energy sector companies, which more than outpaced the increase in assets, due to increased intercompany lending abroad by domestic residents, resulting in a net outflow of US\$1,038.0 million. Also contributing to the movement in the Financial Account was a net outflow of US\$459.3 million in the **Other**

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<sup>113</sup> Reinvested earnings may be negative due to losses by direct investment enterprises or if dividends payable in a period are larger than net earnings in that period.

**Investment Account**, largely due to a rise in other investment assets, specifically higher currency and deposits held abroad by financial institutions and energy sector companies.

#### **Gross Official Reserves**

As at August 2022, Trinidad and Tobago's Gross Official Reserves stood at US\$6,807.0 million or 8.5 months of prospective imports of goods and services; down from US\$6,879.6 million, but up from 8.4 months of prospective imports of goods and services at the end of December 2021 (**Table 14**). The reduction largely stemmed from outflows, mainly Central Bank interventions in the domestic foreign exchange market, outpacing the level of foreign exchange inflows over the period. Generally, this suggests that the external accounts registered an overall deficit over the first eight months of 2022.

#### **HERITAGE AND STABILISATION FUND**

As at August 12, 2022 the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF) stood at US\$5,029.6 million, a reduction of US\$434.3 million compared to the September 2021 NAV of US\$5,463.9 million. The NAV of the HSF has been fluctuating during year due to elevated market volatility and an increase in investor uncertainty.

**During fiscal 2022 no withdrawals were made from the HSF**, and on September 23, 2022, a deposit of TT\$1,111.3 million was made into the Fund; the first deposit since 2013.

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



TRADE AND PAYMENTS

**Table 14: Trinidad and Tobago: Summary Balance of Payments (US\$ Million)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Current Account</b>	<b>-776.4</b>	<b>1,409.2</b>	<b>1,625.8</b>	<b>1,020.1</b>	<b>-1,356.4</b>	<b>2,506.4</b>
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>-361.2</b>	<b>1,080.8</b>	<b>2,426.3</b>	<b>1,605.4</b>	<b>-344.8</b>	<b>2,684.1</b>
Goods, net*	1,415.7	3,193.0	4,138.4	2,731.8	984.1	4,422.2
Exports**	8,504.4	9,644.7	10,755.6	8,764.3	6,002.9	10,787.9
Energy	6,649.9	7,867.7	9,089.9	6,973.6	4,357.2	8,669.2
Non-energy	1,854.5	1,777.0	1,665.7	1,790.7	1,645.7	2,118.8
Imports**	7,088.7	6,451.7	6,617.2	6,032.5	5,018.8	6,365.7
Fuels***	1,542.3	1,617.7	1,755.3	1,222.1	723.3	1,160.8
Other	5,546.4	4,834.0	4,861.9	4,810.4	4,295.5	5,204.9
Services, net	-1,776.9	-2,112.2	-1,712.1	-1,126.4	-1,328.9	-1,738.1
<b>Primary income, net</b>	<b>-425.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>-700.5</b>	<b>-607.1</b>	<b>-1,055.6</b>	<b>-289.6</b>
<b>Secondary income, net</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>-100.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>
<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>-1,386.5</b>	<b>449.6</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>574.7</b>	<b>-1,513.3</b>	<b>1,630.9</b>
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>458.8</b>	<b>765.2</b>	<b>-69.8</b>	<b>-958.0</b>	<b>1,038.0</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	-25.3	-12.0	65.0	114.2	98.0	260.5
Net incurrence of liabilities	-23.6	-470.9	-700.2	184.0	1,056.0	-777.6
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-1,402.8</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>1,453.9</b>	<b>-184.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	-97.1	224.1	350.4	1,245.4	-85.5	-2.5
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,305.7	-148.9	-67.7	-208.5	99.2	1.3
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>137.4</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	4.4	5.2	-0.4	-9.1	176.3
Net incurrence of liabilities	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	38.9
<b>Other investment****</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-386.9</b>	<b>-1,013.8</b>	<b>-809.1</b>	<b>-362.1</b>	<b>459.3</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	-93.8	163.1	-309.9	329.1	-267.1	672.6
Net incurrence of liabilities	-111.9	550.1	703.9	1,138.2	95.0	213.4
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-1,077.5</b>	<b>-2,056.8</b>	<b>-2,248.1</b>	<b>-1,101.9</b>	<b>-132.6</b>	<b>-956.4</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>-467.2</b>	<b>-1,096.0</b>	<b>-794.7</b>	<b>-646.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-74.2</b>
<b>Memorandum Items:</b>						
Gross Official Reserves <sup>^</sup>	9,465.8	8,369.8	7,575.0	6,929.0	6,953.8	6,879.6
Import Cover (months) <sup>^</sup>	10.5	9.7	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.4

**Source:** Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

r: Revised. p: Provisional.

\* Energy goods data comprise estimates by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

\*\* Exports and Imports are reported on a FOB (Free on Board) basis. Energy exports include exports of petroleum, petroleum products and related materials and the exports of petrochemicals.

\*\*\* Includes petroleum, petroleum products and related materials.

\*\*\*\* Other investment comprise currency and deposits, loans, insurance, pension, and standardised guarantee schemes, trade credit and advances, other accounts receivable/payable and special drawing rights (liabilities).

<sup>^</sup> End of Period.

## Summary Balance of Payments Table

Trinidad and Tobago's Summary Balance of Payments Table (Table 14) is an analytical presentation of the Balance of Payments and is presented in accordance with the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6).

The following financial account movements are represented with a negative sign:

- A decrease in assets (inflow)
- A decrease in liabilities (outflow)
- A net inflow in net balances

The following financial account movements are represented with a positive sign:

- An increase in assets (outflow)
- An increase in liabilities (inflow)
- A net outflow in net balances

## BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE<sup>114</sup>

*All values denominated in TT\$ unless otherwise indicated.*

Trinidad and Tobago's Balance of Visible Trade recorded an overall surplus of \$27,400.0 million **during the period October 2021 to June 2022**, which was more than twice the \$10,237.4 million recorded in the corresponding period one year earlier. This improvement in the trade balance was due to a 32.0 percent increase in total exports from \$36,631.0 million in 2021 to \$48,347.8 million in 2022; concurrent with a smaller 20.6 percent reduction in imports from \$26,393.6 million in 2021 to \$20,947.8 million in the same 2022 period (**Appendix 29**).

The primary driver of the improved overall Visible Trade balance was the upsurge in the *Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels* balance, which shot up from a surplus of \$132.4 million in 2021 to a surplus of \$13,256.2 million in 2022.

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<sup>114</sup> The Balance of Visible Trade records the exchange of physically tangible goods between countries; a country's imports and exports of merchandise.





Also contributing to the improved Visible Trade balance was the increased surplus in the *Trade in Mineral Fuels*, which grew from \$10,105.0 million in 2021 to \$14,143.8 million in 2022.

**For calendar year 2021**, the Balance of Visible Trade surplus more than quadrupled, moving from \$4,336.7 million in 2020 to \$19,321.0 million in 2021. This expanded positive balance reflected increases in both exports and imports, with the increase in exports outweighing the increase in imports. Accordingly, the value of exports grew by 56.4 percent from \$37,261.6 million in 2020 to \$58,260.1 million in 2021, whilst there was an 18.3 percent increase in imports from \$32,925.0 million in 2020 to \$38,939.1 million in 2021.

The improvement in Visible Trade during calendar 2021 reflected an expansion in the *Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels*, which turned around from a deficit of \$7,537.0 million in 2020 to a surplus of \$3,702.0 million in 2021. The outturn was buoyed by an increase of \$18,081.5 million in exports, which offset the increase of \$6,842.4 million in imports. Also contributing to the growth in the Visible Trade surplus was the improvement in the *Trade in Mineral Fuels* balance, which moved from a surplus of \$11,873.7 million in 2020 to \$15,619.0 million in 2021, on account of a \$2,917.0 million increase in exports.

## CARICOM TRADE

*All values denominated in TT\$ unless otherwise indicated.*

**For the nine-month period ending June 2022**, Trinidad and Tobago's Balance of Trade with CARICOM countries registered a surplus of \$8,554.1 million; a 48.4 percent increase compared to the \$5,762.6 million in the corresponding 2021 period. This improvement in the CARICOM Trade balance was mainly attributable to a 46.0 percent expansion in the value of exports, from \$6,263.4 million in 2021 to \$9,144.3 million in 2022; backed by an almost 72.0 percent increase in the *Export of Mineral Fuels* to \$5,262.6 million in 2022 from its \$3,065.5 million level in 2021. Also contributing to this improved performance was the 21.4 percent growth recorded in the *Exports Excluding Mineral Fuels* balance, which increased from \$3,197.9 million in 2021 to \$3,881.7 million in 2022 **(Appendix 30)**.

The value of imports from CARICOM countries rose by 17.9 percent during the fiscal period under review, with respective import balances of \$500.8 million and \$590.2 million in 2021 and 2022. The higher import balance in the 2022 period was largely on account of an increase in the *Imports Excluding Mineral Fuels* category which increased by \$64.3 million (13.2 percent) to \$552.2 million over the nine-month period; and to a lesser extent by the *Imports of Mineral Fuels* category, which increased by 25.1 million (194.6 percent) to \$38.0 million in 2022. The

*Balance of Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels* recorded a surplus of \$3,329.5 in the nine-month period, representing an almost 23.0 percent increase from the corresponding period in the previous year.

During the period October 2021 to June 2022, Trinidad and Tobago's leading CARICOM trading partners were Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Suriname, who received exports of approximately \$4,267.3 million, \$998.9 million, \$879.4 million and \$869.1 million, respectively. These accounted for 78.1 percent of total volumes exported to CARICOM countries. Correspondingly, Trinidad and Tobago imported \$180.5 million, \$131.2 million, \$100.2 million and \$70.7 million in products from Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Belize respectively, averaging 82.8 percent of total volumes imported from CARICOM over the same period.

**In 2021**, Trinidad and Tobago's Balance of Trade with CARICOM countries increased by 10.3 percent to \$8,052.2 million, from \$7,301.2 million in 2020, by virtue of a 9.6 percent growth in exports to \$8,735.9 million from \$7,972.0 million one year earlier. Most notably, *Exports Excluding Mineral Fuels* increased by 26.3 percent. Imports from CARICOM countries remained relatively stable over the 2020 to 2021 period, increasing marginally by 1.9 percent to \$683.7 million. Although there was a significant decline in *Imports of Mineral Fuels*, (which fell by 46.3 percent from \$36.7 million in 2020 to \$19.7 million in 2021), this was slightly outweighed by the movement in *Imports Excluding Mineral Fuels*, which increased by 4.7 percent from \$634.1 million to \$664.0 million over the same period.

## TRADE POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Efforts continued in fiscal 2022 to improve Trinidad and Tobago's business and investment climate through the combat of the illicit trade in goods, business reforms and market access expansion by means of developing trade agreements.

### Combating Illicit Trade in Goods

During fiscal 2022, the Anti-Illicit Trade Task Force (AITTF) continued to address the illicit trade in goods through the National Action Plan to Combat Illicit Trade in Consumer Goods in Trinidad and Tobago. The AITTF established Working Groups on pharmaceutical, alcohol, cleaning agents, and tobacco, which worked alongside subject-matter experts from the public and private sectors to develop solutions to improve the policy and legal framework of the Action Plan, curb the supply of illegal goods, encourage a reduction in consumer demand, enhance transparency in the fight against illicit trade and improve the customs environment.



In April 2022, the AITTF launched its National Illicit Trade–Awareness Campaign<sup>115</sup>, which focused on improving the identification of illegal goods and building awareness of the impact of illicit trade on all players in the economy. It is anticipated that the campaign will facilitate an increase in government revenue, as a result of expected taxes to be collected on goods that are no longer illicitly traded. It is also envisaged that confidence in the business/investment environment will be boosted with an attendant improvement in investment.

Over the period, seizures, arrests, as well as enforcement of penalties for illegally traded goods all increased.

## Business Reform

The Trade and Business Information Portal was launched on May 25, 2022. This portal utilizes customized tools developed by the International Trade Centre (ITC) to make global trade more transparent and facilitate access to markets. It provides access to tools and resources under three (3) main categories: trade, business, and investment. It also gives guidance on how to import and export goods, regulatory requirements for starting a new business or expanding an existing business, and regulatory requirements when undertaking an investment. The portal also includes the Harmonized System (HS) Code & Tariff Finder which allows users to search for the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rates for commodities imported into Trinidad and Tobago.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS

### Partial Scope Agreements

*Trinidad and Tobago – Chile Partial Scope Trade Agreement (PSTA).*

Trinidad and Tobago and Chile completed their second round of negotiations in January and February 2022, following the execution of the General Framework Agreement (GFA) for the negotiation of a Partial Scope Trade Agreement (PSTA) in October 2020. During the negotiating round, progress was made in areas relating to Market Access, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures, Trade Facilitation, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Legal and Institutional Issues. The third round of negotiations is scheduled to be held during fiscal 2023.

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<sup>115</sup> A collaboration between several governmental and non-governmental organisations, inclusive of the Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of National Security; Customs and Excise Division and Financial Intelligence Unit, Ministry of Finance; Intellectual Property Office, Office of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries; Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards; Trinidad and Tobago Police Service; Chemistry Food and Drugs Division; Crime Stoppers Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association and Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), Trinidad and Tobago maintained a trade surplus<sup>116</sup> of \$364.6 million with Chile in 2022<sup>117</sup>. The main items exported for the period were anhydrous ammonia, aromatic bitters, argon<sup>118</sup> and machinery for filtering water and liqueurs and cordials. The main products imported from Chile included toilet paper, wood (MDF), rock salt, folded cartons and grapes.

### *Trinidad and Tobago – Curaçao Partial Scope Trade Agreement (PSTA)*

Subsequent to Cabinet's approval, the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group to engage in exploratory discussions towards a PSTA between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and Curaçao, was held on September 17, 2021<sup>119</sup>. The purpose of the Working Group, (which includes the Ministry of Trade and Industry on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Permanent Commission for International Trade and Foreign Economic Relations, Curaçao), is to provide a forum for the exchange of information on trade and investment interests with a view to determining whether to negotiate.

The Fifth Meeting of the Working Group is expected to convene in the first quarter of fiscal 2023, to finalize the GFA for negotiation of a PSTA between the Kingdom of the Netherlands on behalf of Curaçao and Trinidad and Tobago.

In 2022, Trinidad and Tobago registered an \$11.0 million trade deficit with Curaçao<sup>120</sup>. The main products exported included toilet paper, margarine, aerated water, pre-cooked foods from cereals and upholstered seats with wooden frames. On the other hand, the main imported products for the period included tugs and pusher craft, calcium carbonate, other medicaments, parts for boring or sinking machinery and television receptor applications without video display.

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<sup>116</sup> Trade figures in this section are sourced from the Ministry of Trade and Industry's Single Electronic Window (SEW). It should however be noted that the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is the official source of data and SEW data is uncleaned raw data that has not been checked for errors and should therefore only be used as a proxy.

<sup>117</sup> For the period October 2021 to March 2022.

<sup>118</sup> Argon is a colourless, odourless gas that is totally inert to other substances. It is used for the production of titanium and other reactive elements. It is also used by welders to protect the weld area and in incandescent light bulbs to stop oxygen from corroding the filament.

<sup>119</sup> This meeting occurred after consultations were held with various Ministries, agencies and private sector organisations on, inter alia, the General Framework Agreement, the scope of the negotiations, and products that can be negotiated for preferential treatment.

<sup>120</sup> For the period October 2021 to March 2022.



## CARICOM Trade Agreements

### CARICOM–Colombia Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement

In fiscal 2022, CARICOM and Colombia confirmed their interest in expanding the list of products, subject to preferential access under the CARICOM–Colombia Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, and agreed to initiate negotiations following the Seventh Meeting of the Joint Council. The First Negotiating Meeting was held during the period May 31 to June 1, 2022 in Jamaica. The Second Negotiating Meeting is scheduled to convene in September 2022, with the intention to conclude negotiations by the end of 2022.

For the first half of fiscal 2022<sup>121</sup>, Trinidad and Tobago recorded a trade surplus with Colombia of \$761.4 million. The main exports to this country comprised urea, other crude petroleum, anhydrous ammonia, methanol and other liquefied petroleum gases. The main imports for the period were other chemical pure sucrose, lead-acid, electric accumulators for piston engines, rigid aluminium cans, vegetable oils and fats and palm oil.

### CARIFORUM<sup>122</sup>-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

The Second Five Year Review of the CARIFORUM – European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), which commenced in November 2020, continued in fiscal 2022. The review, which aims to determine the impact of the CARIFORUM – EU EPA and specifically, whether Trinidad and Tobago has benefitted from the opportunities provided in the Agreement, is expected to be finalized in September 2022.

In 2022<sup>123</sup>, Trinidad and Tobago recorded a trade surplus of \$4.8 billion with the EU. The main exports included anhydrous ammonia, methanol, urea, liquefied natural gas and other transport sea vessels; whereas the main imports over the same period were other medicaments, milk and cream, soya bean oil, potatoes and refined copper wire.

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<sup>121</sup> For the period October 2021 to March 2022.

<sup>122</sup> CARIFORUM member states include Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>123</sup> For the period October 2021 to March 2022.

## **CARIFORUM-UK Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)**

Following the proclamation of the Act to give effect to the CARIFORUM-United Kingdom (UK) EPA in March 2021, the First Meeting of the Joint CARIFORUM-UK Council is scheduled to convene in September 2022.

Trinidad and Tobago recorded a trade deficit with the UK of \$253.9 million in 2022<sup>124</sup>. The main products exported included methanol, ores and concentrates, filtering machines for other gases, aromatic bitters and other pumps for liquids; while the main imported products in the same period were reaction initiators, whisky, nickel-supported catalysts, other medicaments and other chocolate and cocoa.

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<sup>124</sup> For the period October 2021 to March 2022.

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 1 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Constant (2012) Market Prices /TT\$ Millions/

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	1,331.2	857.5	1,124.5	938.4	217.7	216.7	-
Mining and quarrying	B	29,208.6	28,188.1	24,985.6	23,678.9	5,860.7	5,742.1	24,030.0
Manufacturing	C	30,105.5	29,404.5	26,287.5	26,300.7	6,630.7	6,775.2	28,133.4
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	5,682.6	6,255.1	5,965.9	6,714.9	1,819.0	1,980.2	7,977.3
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	929.7	868.3	783.4	725.2	178.4	168.9	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	21,355.0	19,930.5	17,378.3	16,605.8	4,109.0	4,072.2	17,332.2
Other manufactured products	CF-M	2,138.2	2,350.5	2,159.8	2,254.9	524.3	553.9	-
Electricity and gas	D	4,873.1	4,962.0	4,449.8	4,752.2	1,169.4	1,169.8	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	1,989.6	1,934.2	1,997.0	2,077.5	530.4	524.9	-
Construction	F	8,435.7	7,947.0	6,922.6	7,190.8	1,603.8	1,455.9	6,191.2
Trade and repairs	G	36,217.4	38,228.7	33,877.7	32,276.9	9,176.6	7,844.1	35,187.6
Transport and storage	H	5,310.1	5,189.2	3,742.5	3,778.9	1,030.5	1,073.6	4,363.6
Accommodation and food services	I	2,132.6	2,130.7	1,737.0	1,634.3	434.5	443.0	-
Information and communication	J	4,486.3	4,588.9	4,536.5	4,514.6	1,137.8	1,139.7	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	10,618.8	11,524.5	11,975.0	12,330.0	3,087.8	3,086.9	12,346.4
Real estate activities	L	3,119.2	3,131.9	3,144.4	3,160.0	791.4	792.3	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	2,734.0	2,864.1	2,886.0	2,825.0	700.7	698.4	-
Administrative and support services	N	3,952.8	3,955.9	3,882.9	3,875.1	972.7	974.1	-
Public administration	O	11,599.9	12,104.2	12,276.7	11,940.5	3,010.2	2,958.9	11,821.1
Education	P	3,873.1	3,901.5	3,888.0	3,874.5	966.8	966.8	-
Human health and social work	Q	611.7	613.6	614.9	615.2	153.8	153.7	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	392.9	393.8	394.6	394.8	98.7	98.6	-
Other service activities	S	357.4	367.6	363.3	413.0	120.7	108.4	-
Domestic services	T	172.4	174.5	176.4	178.1	44.7	44.8	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		(3,451.4)	(3,639.2)	(3,961.1)	(3,949.8)	(989.9)	(991.4)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>158,070.8</b>	<b>158,823.1</b>	<b>145,301.8</b>	<b>142,799.5</b>	<b>36,749.7</b>	<b>35,276.4</b>	-
Taxes less subsidies on products		5,470.9	4,899.2	5,849.3	6,800.0	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>163,541.7</b>	<b>163,722.3</b>	<b>151,151.1</b>	<b>149,599.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>152,629.3</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
<i>Crude oil exploration and extraction</i>		9,920.5	9,175.4	8,836.3	9,565.2	2,525.8	2,394.8	10,087.4
<i>Condensate extraction</i>		3,318.9	3,258.4	3,127.1	2,824.4	577.0	603.0	2,354.0
<i>Natural gas exploration and extraction</i>		13,966.2	14,007.4	11,881.5	9,799.5	2,427.1	2,559.5	10,453.2
<i>Asphalt</i>		247.7	183.3	250.7	206.3	53.1	23.3	-
<i>Petroleum support services</i>		1,652.4	1,461.9	792.9	1,177.8	249.1	132.8	-
<i>Refining (incl. LNG)</i>		9,266.4	6,471.0	5,365.3	3,717.0	947.3	1,062.1	-
<i>Manufacture of Petrochemicals</i>		11,356.2	12,708.8	11,232.5	12,065.6	2,953.0	2,801.4	12,629.3
<i>Petroleum and natural gas distribution</i>		4,763.3	4,902.5	4,302.0	5,197.6	1,302.7	1,309.3	-

### Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Q4 refers to the period October to December, while Q1 refers to the period January to March.

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available

## Appendix 2 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Constant (2012) Market Prices /Percentage Change/

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	(9.6)	(35.6)	31.1	(16.5)	(23.6)	(16.2)	-
Mining and quarrying	B	(4.0)	(3.5)	(11.4)	(5.2)	0.2	(6.0)	1.5
Manufacturing	C	0.3	(2.3)	(10.6)	0.1	7.8	4.1	7.0
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	16.9	10.1	(4.6)	12.6	18.0	36.2	18.8
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	(5.9)	(6.6)	(9.8)	(7.4)	(5.3)	(5.8)	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	(2.5)	(6.7)	(12.8)	(4.4)	5.9	(4.9)	4.4
Other manufactured products	CF-M	(5.6)	9.9	(8.1)	4.4	(2.5)	(6.1)	-
Electricity and gas	D	(0.5)	1.8	(10.3)	6.8	4.0	(1.7)	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	7.5	(2.8)	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	-
Construction	F	(1.2)	(5.8)	(12.9)	3.9	(2.7)	(9.2)	(13.9)
Trade and repairs	G	(3.0)	5.6	(11.4)	(4.7)	(10.3)	(0.9)	9.0
Transport and storage	H	4.0	(2.3)	(27.9)	1.0	21.6	21.2	15.5
Accommodation and food services	I	0.3	(0.1)	(18.5)	(5.9)	10.0	12.2	-
Information and communication	J	2.1	2.3	(1.1)	(0.5)	0.5	0.9	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	0.1	8.5	3.9	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.1
Real estate activities	L	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	9.0	4.8	0.8	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.0)	-
Administrative and support services	N	(0.7)	0.1	(1.8)	(0.2)	0.6	0.8	-
Public administration	O	(1.2)	4.3	1.4	(2.7)	(0.4)	1.3	(1.0)
Education	P	(0.2)	0.7	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	-
Human health and social work	Q	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	-
Other service activities	S	0.6	2.8	(1.2)	13.7	32.1	19.6	-
Domestic services	T	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		2.1	5.4	8.8	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.5)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>	<b>(1.7)</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>-</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		13.5	(10.5)	19.4	16.3	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>(7.7)</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
Crude oil exploration and extraction		(7.5)	(7.5)	(3.7)	8.2	15.3	7.6	5.5
Condensate extraction		(29.4)	(1.8)	(4.0)	(9.7)	(28.8)	(26.8)	(16.7)
Natural gas exploration and extraction		7.4	0.3	(15.2)	(17.5)	(2.1)	(5.5)	6.7
Asphalt		42.5	(26.0)	36.8	(17.7)	(26.8)	(54.9)	-
Petroleum support services		(4.3)	(11.5)	(45.8)	48.5	(7.6)	(50.3)	-
Refining (incl. LNG)		(4.5)	(30.2)	(17.1)	(30.7)	(0.7)	(4.1)	-
Manufacture of Petrochemicals		(1.1)	11.9	(11.6)	7.4	8.6	(5.8)	4.7
Petroleum and natural gas distribution		(0.1)	2.9	(12.2)	20.8	10.9	(0.3)	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Refers to the quarterly year-on-year percentage change

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 3 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Constant (2012) Market Prices /Percentage Contribution/

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-
Mining and quarrying	B	17.9	17.2	16.5	15.8	15.9	16.3	15.7
Manufacturing	C	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.6	18.0	19.2	18.4
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	13.1	12.2	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.4
Other manufactured products	CF-M	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	-
Electricity and gas	D	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	-
Construction	F	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1
Trade and repairs	G	22.1	23.3	22.4	21.6	25.0	22.2	23.1
Transport and storage	H	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9
Accommodation and food services	I	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	-
Information and communication	J	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	6.5	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.1
Real estate activities	L	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	-
Administrative and support services	N	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	-
Public administration	O	7.1	7.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	7.7
Education	P	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	-
Human health and social work	Q	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Other service activities	S	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Domestic services	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
Taxes less subsidies on products		3.3	3.0	3.9	4.5	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
<i>Crude oil exploration and extraction</i>		6.1	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6
<i>Condensate extraction</i>		2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
<i>Natural gas exploration and extraction</i>		8.5	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.6	7.3	6.8
<i>Asphalt</i>		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
<i>Petroleum support services</i>		1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	-
<i>Refining (incl. LNG)</i>		5.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	-
<i>Manufacture of Petrochemicals</i>		6.9	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.3
<i>Petroleum and natural gas distribution</i>		2.9	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Refers to percent contribution of GDP at basic prices for the period October to December 2021 and January to March 2022, respectively.

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available

## Appendix 4

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

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	1,691.3	1,323.6	1,663.9	1,592.6	388.0	391.6	-
Mining and quarrying	B	22,124.9	20,686.3	12,812.5	23,030.2	7,419.6	9,583.0	38,628.2
Manufacturing	C	29,642.0	26,518.9	21,685.5	32,204.2	9,843.0	10,520.2	38,617.2
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	9,676.9	10,167.6	9,615.5	10,494.2	2,888.5	3,065.3	12,389.0
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	1,067.7	1,040.7	951.5	910.1	225.9	222.9	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	15,886.8	12,295.8	8,406.5	17,625.7	6,141.5	6,375.7	21,686.9
Other manufactured products	CF-M	3,010.5	3,014.8	2,712.0	3,174.1	587.1	856.3	-
Electricity and gas	D	3,360.2	3,036.4	2,798.2	4,271.0	1,267.0	1,326.5	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	2,093.1	2,175.9	2,127.9	2,189.5	531.1	551.3	-
Construction	F	9,033.3	8,577.6	7,552.5	8,118.7	1,881.3	1,709.7	7,237.8
Trade and repairs	G	38,370.7	38,991.2	36,697.4	35,045.2	10,255.7	8,719.9	39,261.1
Transport and storage	H	5,717.9	5,879.4	4,249.6	4,344.1	1,186.8	1,227.9	5,016.2
Accommodation and food services	I	2,629.0	2,674.7	2,291.2	2,202.7	582.5	597.4	-
Information and communication	J	3,967.1	4,088.1	4,012.5	3,962.6	1,001.9	1,024.3	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	11,588.8	12,767.1	10,587.1	11,411.3	2,981.7	2,951.1	11,827.9
Real estate activities	L	3,232.6	3,296.3	3,349.7	3,379.3	847.6	847.5	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	3,542.6	3,799.1	3,843.8	3,794.9	946.0	946.4	-
Administrative and support services	N	5,293.0	5,337.9	5,294.6	5,329.7	1,342.0	1,348.1	-
Public administration	O	13,707.8	13,661.5	13,667.0	13,284.2	3,349.0	3,291.9	13,070.5
Education	P	4,111.0	4,260.6	4,209.0	4,177.1	1,042.4	1,042.4	-
Human health and social work	Q	777.2	891.2	921.9	940.2	238.8	237.4	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	425.2	427.3	426.3	427.6	107.0	104.0	-
Other service activities	S	605.0	626.6	625.6	709.5	206.0	186.5	-
Domestic services	T	290.7	294.3	297.5	300.4	75.3	75.5	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		(4,098.6)	(4,173.7)	(4,085.3)	(3,876.0)	(958.2)	(962.6)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>158,104.6</b>	<b>155,140.1</b>	<b>135,028.4</b>	<b>156,838.8</b>	<b>44,534.3</b>	<b>45,719.9</b>	<b>-</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		6,576.0	5,947.6	7,145.0	8,476.1	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>164,680.6</b>	<b>161,087.7</b>	<b>142,173.3</b>	<b>165,315.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>190,770.8</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
<i>Crude oil exploration and extraction</i>		6,395.9	5,864.4	3,754.4	6,707.7	1,949.9	2,320.9	9,415.1
<i>Condensate extraction</i>		2,016.4	1,972.7	1,258.8	1,841.8	421.4	552.9	2,197.1
<i>Natural gas exploration and extraction</i>		11,821.4	11,162.7	6,723.3	13,016.5	4,717.7	6,516.7	25,904.5
<i>Asphalt</i>		164.2	121.5	166.2	136.7	35.2	15.4	-
<i>Petroleum support services</i>		1,597.9	1,428.4	779.7	1,180.9	254.7	136.6	-
<i>Refining (incl. LNG)</i>		7,012.1	4,522.9	2,291.2	4,333.4	1,843.5	1,585.9	-
<i>Manufacture of Petrochemicals</i>		8,196.8	7,077.9	5,392.8	12,530.4	4,104.8	4,596.6	16,268.2
<i>Petroleum and natural gas distribution</i>		3,459.0	3,244.9	2,705.5	4,984.8	1,563.2	1,706.9	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Q4 refers to the period October to December, while Q1 refers to the period January to March.

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 5 Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Market Prices (Current Prices) /Percentage Change/

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	(10.8)	(21.7)	25.7	(4.3)	(10.0)	(5.7)	-
Mining and quarrying	B	15.7	(6.5)	(38.1)	79.7	108.0	113.5	67.7
Manufacturing	C	8.2	-10.5	(18.2)	48.5	73.1	57.2	19.9
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	19.6	5.1	(5.4)	9.1	15.5	36.2	18.1
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	(0.1)	(2.5)	(8.6)	(4.4)	(1.7)	(0.2)	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	5.0	(22.6)	(31.6)	109.7	184.7	95.0	23.0
Other manufactured products	CF-M	(3.0)	0.1	(10.0)	17.0	(26.4)	(9.7)	-
Electricity and gas	D	27.6	(9.6)	(7.8)	52.6	71.0	48.3	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	3.3	4.0	(2.2)	2.9	0.5	(7.9)	-
Construction	F	1.7	(5.0)	(12.0)	7.5	4.7	(3.5)	(10.8)
Trade and repairs	G	(8.8)	1.6	(5.9)	(4.5)	(8.4)	0.1	12.0
Transport and storage	H	4.1	2.8	(27.7)	2.2	21.8	18.8	15.5
Accommodation and food services	I	1.5	1.7	(14.3)	(3.9)	9.1	11.9	-
Information and communication	J	0.3	3.0	(1.8)	(1.2)	0.6	3.4	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	-1.9	10.2	(17.1)	7.8	13.9	8.4	3.7
Real estate activities	L	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	19.1	7.2	1.2	(1.3)	(1.2)	(0.7)	-
Administrative and support services	N	1.5	0.8	(0.8)	0.7	1.5	1.7	-
Public administration	O	(2.5)	(0.3)	0.0	(2.8)	(0.4)	1.3	(1.6)
Education	P	(2.2)	3.6	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)	-
Human health and social work	Q	(0.4)	14.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	1.1	0.5	(0.2)	0.3	0.4	(2.6)	-
Other service activities	S	3.8	3.6	(0.2)	13.4	30.7	19.3	-
Domestic services	T	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		2.5	1.8	(2.1)	(5.1)	(4.7)	(2.7)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	<b>(13.0)</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>-</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		14.6	(9.6)	20.1	18.6	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>(11.7)</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
Crude oil exploration and extraction		15.2	(8.3)	(36.0)	78.7	102.0	72.5	40.4
Condensate extraction		(12.1)	(2.2)	(36.2)	46.3	24.8	17.4	19.3
Natural gas exploration and extraction		25.9	(5.6)	(39.8)	93.6	146.5	179.4	99.0
Asphalt		42.5	(26.0)	36.8	(17.7)	(26.8)	(54.9)	-
Petroleum support services		(3.3)	(10.6)	(45.4)	51.5	(4.2)	(48.3)	-
Refining (incl. LNG)		(6.8)	(35.5)	(49.3)	89.1	261.2	99.5	-
Manufacture of Petrochemicals		17.8	(13.7)	(23.8)	132.4	182.2	100.9	29.8
Petroleum and natural gas distribution		27.0	(6.2)	(16.6)	84.2	118.2	71.2	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Refers to the quarterly year-on-year percentage change

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available

**Appendix 6**  
**Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago at Market Prices (Current Prices)**  
**/Percentage Contribution/**

INDUSTRY	ISIC <sup>1</sup>	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>r</sup>	2020 <sup>r</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q4* 2021 <sup>p</sup>	Q1* 2022 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>f</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	-
Mining and quarrying	B	13.4	12.8	9.0	13.9	16.7	21.0	20.2
Manufacturing	C	18.0	16.5	15.3	19.5	22.1	23.0	20.2
Food, beverages and tobacco products	CA	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.5
Textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper and printing	CB-C	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	-
Petroleum and chemical products	CD-E	9.6	7.6	5.9	10.7	13.8	13.9	11.4
Other manufactured products	CF-M	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.9	-
Electricity and gas	D	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	-
Water supply and sewerage	E	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	-
Construction	F	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8
Trade and repairs	G	23.3	24.2	25.8	21.2	23.0	19.1	20.6
Transport and storage	H	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Accommodation and food services	I	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	-
Information and communication	J	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	-
Financial and insurance activities	K	7.0	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2
Real estate activities	L	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	M	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	-
Administrative and support services	N	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	-
Public administration	O	8.3	8.5	9.6	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.9
Education	P	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	-
Human health and social work	Q	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
Other service activities	S	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	-
Domestic services	T	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Less FISIM <sup>2</sup>		(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	-
<b>GDP AT BASIC PRICES<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
Taxes less subsidies on products		4.0	3.7	5.0	5.1	N/A	N/A	-
<b>GDP AT PURCHASER PRICES<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Of which<sup>5</sup></i>								
Crude oil exploration and extraction		3.9	3.6	2.6	4.1	4.4	5.1	4.9
Condensate extraction		1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2
Natural gas exploration and extraction		7.2	6.9	4.7	7.9	10.6	14.3	13.6
Asphalt		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
Petroleum support services		1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	-
Refining (incl. LNG)		4.3	2.8	1.6	2.6	4.1	3.5	-
Manufacture of Petrochemicals		5.0	4.4	3.8	7.6	9.2	10.1	8.5
Petroleum and natural gas distribution		2.1	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.5	3.7	-

Source: Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

1/ Designation of the section in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev 4) that corresponds to the industry/sub-industry.

2/ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

3/ The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (System of National Accounts, 2008).

4/ The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place (System of National Accounts, 2008).

5/ This Memorandum Item presents the major energy based sub-industries that were previously grouped under the Petroleum Industry in the TTSNA classifications.

\* Refers to percent contribution of GDP at basic prices for the period October to December 2021 and January to March 2022, respectively.

r: Revised p: Provisional f: Ministry of Finance Forecast N/A: Not Available

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 7

### Development and Exploratory Drilling and Domestic Crude Production

#### Development and Exploratory Drilling (thousand metres)

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ May '21	Oct '21/ May '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total Depth Drilled</b>	132.0	94.6	99.0	61.5	67.8	47.6	26.4
Land	65.9	36.2	35.0	15.3	12.4	3.7	15.9
Marine	66.0	58.5	64.0	46.2	55.3	43.8	10.5
<b>Development Drilling</b>	119.9	81.9	59.3	17.4	47.4	39.4	17.2
<b>Exploratory Drilling</b>	12.1	12.7	39.8	44.1	20.4	8.2	9.3

#### Number of Wells Drilled

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ May '21	Oct '21/ May '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>No. of Wells Drilled*</b>	89	50	45	22	25	16	14
Development	85	46	34	9	19	14	13
Exploratory	4	4	11	13	6	2	1

#### Domestic Crude and Condensate Production

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ May '21	Oct '21/ May '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total Crude and Condensate</b>							
<b>Barrels of Oil per day (BOPD)</b>	72,209	66,878	58,351	57,211	58,619	57,886	59,835**
Land (%)	30.9	32.2	32.5	31.6	30.2	30.9	29.2
Marine (%)	69.1	67.8	67.5	68.4	69.8	69.1	70.8
<b>Crude Production</b>							
Barrels of Oil per day (BOPD)	58,785	57,153	49,141	48,999	50,220	48,827	53,454
<b>Condensate Production</b>							
Barrels of Oil per day (BOPD)	13,423	9,726	9,210	8,212	8,398	9,059	6,380

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

p: Provisional

\* Refers to wells started during the period

\*\* Updated data for crude oil and condensate production (up to July 2022) indicates that output totalled 58,905 barrels per day in June and 58,017 barrels per day in July. The average production over the period October 2021 to July 2022 was therefore 59,546 barrels per day, reflecting an increase of 2.4 percent compared to the similar period one year earlier.

## Appendix 8 Natural Gas Production and Utilisation

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ May '21	Oct '21/ May '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Natural Gas Production</b> (MMSCF/D) <sup>1</sup>	3,301.6	3,582.3	3,592.3	3,284.5	2,574.0	2,656.6	2,583.4*
<b>Natural Gas Utilisation</b> (MMSCF/D) <sup>1</sup>							
Power Generation	254.2	243.9	251.3	238.3	245.2	240.4	257.0
Ammonia Manufacture	559.1	546.2	570.9	503.6	503.1	499.4	484.0
Methanol Manufacture	454.9	493.2	534.7	461.4	524.8	499.6	496.0
Refinery	62.6	73.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron & Steel Manufacture	43.7	43.5	43.4	39.5	45.6	45.7	42.1
Cement Manufacture	12.4	11.1	11.1	10.3	11.7	12.6	12.6
Ammonia Derivatives	18.9	20.3	19.8	25.5	21.9	22.4	20.4
Gas Processing	24.1	24.3	23.9	22.8	21.4	20.8	20.3
Gas to Liquids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	7.1	0.0
Small Consumers	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	1,684.8	1,912.6	1,968.6	1,838.9	1,062.6	1,159.6	1,152.5

**Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries**

<sup>1</sup> Millions of Standard Cubic Feet per day

p: Provisional

n/a: not available

\* Updated data for natural gas production (up to July 2022) indicates that output totalled 2,900.0 million standard cubic feet per day in June and 2,889.0 million standard cubic feet per day in July. The average production over the period October 2021 to July 2022 was therefore 2,645.3 million standard cubic feet per day, reflecting an increase of 1.2 percent compared to the similar period one year earlier.



## Appendix 9

### Liquefied Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Production and Export and Refinery Throughput

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ Jun '21	Oct '21/ Jun '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</b>							
Production <sup>1</sup> (Trillion Btu) <sup>3</sup>	554.5	629.0	644.0	600.9	346.6	252.7*	251.0**
Export <sup>2</sup> (Trillion Btu) <sup>3</sup>	552.4	633.9	643.0	601.0	336.9	244.5*	247.9**
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> (Thousands of Barrels)							
Production	9,634.4	9,216.8	8,538.2	7,759.2	5,953.9	4,483.9	4,506.3
Export	8,729.2	8,047.4	7,818.1	7,130.2	5,271.3	3,897.6	3,781.0
<b>Propane</b>							
Production	3,534.2	3,082.2	2,766.8	2,407.0	1,931.5	1,454.2	1,450.4
Export	3,439.9	2,880.2	2,467.9	2,065.0	1,757.2	1,226.0	1,092.8
<b>Butane</b>							
Production	2,717.6	2,603.2	2,344.1	2,103.1	1,488.9	1,115.2	1,131.3
Export	1,771.3	1,380.6	1,919.6	1,602.4	983.0	746.3	799.1
<b>Natural Gasoline</b>							
Production	3,382.6	3,531.4	3,427.2	3,249.2	2,533.5	1,914.5	1,924.5
Export	3,518.0	3,786.6	3,430.6	3,462.8	2,531.1	1,925.3	1,889.1
<b>Petrotrin Refinery Throughput</b> (BOPD)	134,474	128,878	4,104 <sup>^</sup>	0	0	0	0

**Source:** Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

1 Refers to output of LNG from LNG Trains.

2 Not all LNG produced within a period is sold during the same period, as some LNG may be stored for export later.

3 Trillions of British Thermal Units

\*For the period October 2020 to May 2021.

\*\*For the period October 2021 to May 2022. Updated data for LNG production (up to July 2022) indicates that output amounted to 36.9 trillion BTU in both June and July. The total production over the period October 2021 to July 2022 was therefore 324.8 trillion BTU, reflecting an increase of 6.8 percent compared to the similar period one year earlier.

<sup>^</sup>Output of refined products averaged 49,242 bopd during the only month for which production occurred in fiscal 2019, consequent to the cessation of operations at the Refinery at the end of October 2018.

p: Provisional

**Appendix 10**  
**Petrochemical Production and Export**  
**/Tonnes '000/**

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21	Oct '20/ Jun '21	Oct '21/ Jun '22 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Nitrogenous Fertilisers</b>							
<b>Ammonia</b>							
Production	5,008.9	4,872.0	5,504.3	5,040.5	4,900.5	3,653.9	3,469.5*
Export	4,496.8	4,458.8	4,630.0	4,022.1 <sup>r</sup>	3,825.6	2,783.5	2,788.9
<b>Urea</b>							
Production	605.5	638.0	583.5	690.1	719.5	541.3	431.6*
Export	578.2	648.0	582.6	694.4	714.6	535.3	437.4
<b>Methanol</b>							
Production	4,732.2	5,104.0	5,564.9	4,698.3 <sup>r</sup>	5,377.1	3,918.5	3,841.1*
Export	4,699.7	5,006.6	5,569.1	4,779.2 <sup>r</sup>	5,275.2	3,796.8	3,726.3
<b>Urea Ammonium Nitrate</b>							
Production	1,347.6	1,142.5	1,386.6	1,421.9	1,457.8	1,120.2	1,071.2*
Export	1,322.1	1,157.1	1,466.5	1,367.7	1,493.7	1,143.0	1,019.7
<b>Melamine</b>							
Production	26.3	24.9	27.7	27.3	26.0	19.5	22.6
Export	26.4	24.9	28.6	25.8	25.9	19.8	22.3

**Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries**

p: Provisional

r: Revised

\* Updated data for petrochemical production (up to July 2022) indicates that over the period October 2021 to July 2022, ammonia production totalled 3,847.1 thousand metric tonnes; methanol output totalled 4,346.7 thousand metric tonnes; urea output amounted to 443.2 thousand metric tonnes; and urea ammonium nitrate production was 1,206.0 thousand metric tonnes. These represented reductions in output of 5.0 percent, 0.9 percent, 27.0 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, when compared to the similar period one year earlier.





## Appendix 11 Change in the Index of Retail Prices /Percentage Change/

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	July* 2021	July* 2022
<b>Index of Retail Prices (Calendar Year)</b>								
	<i>Weights</i>							
<b>All Items (Base Year = Jan 2015)</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	173	2.9	1.1	0.5	2.8	4.4	4.9	10.3
Core	827	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.5	1.6	4.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	9	5.2	-0.1	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.3	3.0
Clothing and Footwear	57	0.0	-4.5	-2.6	-3.8	-2.8	-2.5	0.2
Home Ownership**	193	-0.1	2.9	1.0	0.5	3.9	4.5	7.4
Rent**	22	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels**	60	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Furnishings, Household Equip. and Routine Maint. of the House	67	1.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	7.7
Health	41	14.5	1.6	5.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
Transport	147	1.2	1.9	1.4	-1.0	1.8	1.5	8.6
Communication	45	2.1	-1.4	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7
Recreation and Culture	66	0.7	0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Education	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants	25	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.2	5.9
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	85	1.7	0.6	2.8	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	2.8

**Source: Central Statistical Office**

\* Year-on-Year, end of period inflation rate.

\*\* The overall category of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels includes the following: Home Ownership; Rent; and Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels.

**Appendix 12**  
**Change in Productivity and Average Weekly Earnings**  
**/Percentage Change/**

	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	Oct '20/ Dec '20	Oct '21/ Dec '21	
<b>Index of Productivity (Fiscal Year)</b>								
<b>All workers/all industries (Base Year = 1995)</b>	1.8	6.3	7.7	-0.4 <sup>r</sup>	26.2	22.1	33.7	
<b>Non-Energy</b>	3.5	6.9	27.3	5.5 <sup>r</sup>	35.2	29.5	39.8	
Food Processing	29.7	6.0	39.5	13.8	31.6	59.7	11.6	
Drink and Tobacco	-13.0	19.2	35.2	-1.6	55.0	6.9	89.2	
Textiles, Garments and Footwear	3.6	2.9	0.5	0.9	-2.1	0.8	-3.1	
Printing, Publishing and Paper Converters	1.1	-20.0	-12.8	-12.2	-13.1	-14.3	-11.9	
Wood and Related Products	-10.8	-11.6	-7.8	0.4	5.0	4.8	4.0	
Chemicals	4.5	5.4	26.0	13.6	3.5	4.9	2.1	
Assembly Type & Related Products	-6.9	-3.9	9.7	15.0	98.7	93.2	143.8	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.0	7.6	4.9	0.7	19.4	4.0	18.9	
Electricity	-7.6	-4.7	-2.1	6.3	-0.7	-7.6	-10.6	
Water	-19.5	-11.4	0.0	3.6	8.3	7.9	2.2	
Petrochemicals	10.2	3.5	6.3	-10.3	15.5	41.6	28.9	
Exploration and Production of Oil and Natural Gas	9.8	4.5	-2.1	0.2	-3.9	-10.8	10.7	
Oil Refining	-5.2	9.8	-90.8 <sup>*</sup>	-100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Natural Gas Refining	4.3	-6.8	-7.2	-9.8	-23.1	-29.0	11.4	
<b>Index of Average Weekly Earnings (Fiscal Year)</b>								
<b>All workers/all industries (Base Year = 1995)</b>	1,000	-1.7	5.2	-19.7	-15.2	0.1	1.2	4.7

**Source: Central Statistical Office**

\* Data available for the period October to December only, due to the cessation of operations at the Refinery at the end of October 2018.

n/a: not applicable due to the closure of the Petrotrin Refinery in the 1st quarter of fiscal 2019.

r: Revised



## Appendix 13 Population, Labour Force and Employment (Mid-year)

	2016* <sup>p</sup>	2017* <sup>p</sup>	2018* <sup>p</sup>	2019* <sup>p</sup>	2020* <sup>p</sup>	2021* <sup>p</sup>	2022* <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION<sup>+</sup></b>	1,353,895	1,356,633	1,359,193	1,363,985	1,366,725	1,367,558	1,365,805
% change	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1
<b>TOTAL MALE<sup>+</sup></b>	679,288	680,661	681,946	684,350	685,725	686,143	685,263
% change	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1
<b>TOTAL FEMALE<sup>+</sup></b>	674,607	675,972	677,247	679,635	681,000	681,415	680,542
% change	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1
<b>Dependency Ratio<sup>1</sup> (%)</b>	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
<b>Non Institutional Pop.15 yrs and over</b>	1,068,500	1,071,200	1,072,400	1,076,400	1,079,700	1,080,200	1,082,900 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Labour Force<sup>**</sup></b>	638,300	633,700	633,900	617,300	603,800	592,200	604,900 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Persons Employed</b>	613,100	603,100	609,000	591,100	569,800	560,400	574,100 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Persons Unemployed</b>	25,300	30,600	24,900	26,300	34,100	31,800	30,800 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Participation Rate<sup>2</sup> (%)</b>	59.7	59.2	59.1	57.3	55.9	54.8	55.9 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.1 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Births per 1,000 persons<sup>+</sup></b>	12.83	12.82	12.67	11.77	11.51	10.40	10.30
<b>Deaths per 1,000 persons<sup>+</sup></b>	8.23	8.59	8.58	8.26	9.50	9.80	13.40
<b>Crude Natural Growth Rate per 1,000<sup>+</sup></b>	4.60	4.23	4.09	3.51	2.00	0.60	-3.19

**Source: Central Statistical Office**

+ Mid-Year Population estimates refer to the period July-June for each respective year.

1. The dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (i.e. persons under 15 years of age or 65 years and over) to the total working age population (15 to 64 years).

2. The participation rate is the portion of the non-institutional population, aged 15 years and over, that is part of (participates in) the labour force.

\* Figures based on 2011 census.

\*\* Figures based on CSSP estimates.

p: Provisional

<sup>^</sup> data available for first quarter of 2022 only.

**Appendix 14**  
**Mid-year Estimates of Population by Age+**

	2016 <sup>p</sup>	2017 <sup>p</sup>	2018 <sup>p</sup>	2019 <sup>p</sup>	2020 <sup>p</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>	2022 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	1,353,895	1,356,633	1,359,193	1,363,985	1,366,725	1,367,558	1,365,805
<b>Non-Institutional Population<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>All Ages</b>							
<b>Under 15</b>	278,742	279,306	279,833	280,820	281,384	281,555	281,194
<b>15-19</b>	100,296	100,499	100,688	101,043	101,246	101,308	101,178
<b>20-24</b>	116,466	116,701	116,922	117,334	117,570	117,641	117,490
<b>25-29</b>	125,925	126,179	126,417	126,863	127,118	127,195	127,032
<b>30-34</b>	107,637	107,855	108,058	108,439	108,657	108,723	108,584
<b>35-39</b>	94,342	94,533	94,711	95,045	95,236	95,294	95,172
<b>40-44</b>	87,842	88,020	88,186	88,497	88,674	88,728	88,615
<b>45-49</b>	97,987	98,185	98,370	98,717	98,915	98,976	98,849
<b>50-54</b>	88,883	89,062	89,231	89,545	89,725	89,780	89,665
<b>55-59</b>	74,642	74,793	74,934	75,198	75,349	75,395	75,298
<b>60-64</b>	59,790	59,911	60,024	60,235	60,356	60,393	60,316
<b>65 and over</b>	121,344	121,590	121,819	122,248	122,494	122,569	122,412

**Source: Central Statistical Office**

+ Mid-Year Population estimates refer to the twelve month period July to June for each corresponding year.

Figures for 2016 to 2022 are based on 2011 census.

p: Provisional

1. Refers to all persons whose usual residence is Trinidad and Tobago, inclusive of: Household or Non-institutionalised population usually resident in the country and who were present on Census Night; Household or Non-institutionalised population usually resident in the country who were abroad for less than 6 months on Census Night; Population in institutions and Workers camps, Street Dwellers; and Trinidad and Tobago students studying abroad.

2. Comprises households found in private dwellings.

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

**Appendix 15**  
**Labour Force by Industry and Employment Status (CSSP Estimates)**  
**/Hundreds ('00)/**

	2020			2021												2022		
	Oct - Dec			Jan - Mar			Apr - Jun			Jul - Sep			Oct - Dec			Jan - Mar		
	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 %
<b>Total Labour Force</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Other Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	324	320	1.2	178	178	0.0	257	257	0.0	329	329	0.0	308	308	0.0	247	243	1.6
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and Gas	143	135	5.6	143	125	11.9	112	95	17.0	131	128	3.1	141	134	5.0	125	106	15.2
Construction	612	540	11.8	745	670	9.9	686	621	9.3	645	581	9.9	665	605	9.0	771	696	9.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	1,081	981	9.3	1,118	1,008	9.9	1,155	1,093	5.4	1,068	1,010	5.5	1,137	1,076	5.4	1,103	1,026	7.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	325	302	7.1	326	319	2.1	374	370	1.1	324	303	6.2	341	331	3.2	388	377	2.8
Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business Services	656	609	7.0	665	637	4.2	685	660	3.8	675	646	4.3	625	593	5.1	609	590	3.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	2,357	2,241	5.0	2,352	2,240	4.7	2,182	2,099	3.8	2,073	1,965	5.1	2,096	2,001	4.5	2,300	2,221	3.5
Electricity & Water	60	52	13.3	55	55	0.0	80	80	0.0	62	62	0.0	75	75	0.0	56	56	0.0
Other Manufacturing (excluding sugar and oil)	409	374	8.6	442	418	5.4	406	388	4.4	413	396	4.4	391	380	2.8	405	386	4.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	12	12	0.0	18	18	0.0	4	4	0.0	7	7	0.0	20	20	0.0	7	7	0.0
Not stated	62	39	37.1	41	20	51.2	44	36	18.2	42	32	26.2	50	42	16.0	41	33	19.5

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Appendix 16**  
**Exchange Rate for Selected Currencies**

Period	US Dollar		Canadian Dollar		U.K. Pound Sterling		EURO	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
<b>2010</b>	6.3203	6.3757	6.0640	6.3055	9.6020	10.0445	8.2477	8.5850
<b>2011</b>	6.3731	6.4261	6.3605	6.6262	9.9974	10.4562	8.6736	9.0375
<b>2012</b>	6.3716	6.4349	6.2971	6.5787	9.8818	10.3595	8.0181	8.3414
<b>2013</b>	6.3885	6.4426	6.1134	6.4166	9.7838	10.2313	8.2916	8.6617
<b>2014</b>	6.3613	6.4086	5.6779	5.9750	10.2525	10.7882	8.2714	8.6831
<b>2015</b>	6.3298	6.3776	4.8932	5.1793	9.5120	10.0569	6.9171	7.3032
<b>2016</b>	6.6152	6.6715	4.9425	5.2478	8.8462	9.4051	7.2682	7.6602
<b>2017</b>	6.7283	6.7795	5.1182	5.4517	8.6071	9.1537	7.5373	8.0093
<b>2018</b>	6.7321	6.7813	5.1438	5.4918	8.9231	9.5572	7.9261	8.4500
<b>2019</b>	6.7306	6.7800	5.0538	5.3813	8.5342	9.1294	7.5445	8.0224
<b>2020</b>	6.7203	6.7803	5.0236	5.3599	8.6155	9.2146	7.7536	8.2205
<b>2021</b>	6.7332	6.7811	5.3793	5.7538	9.2233	9.8876	8.1195	8.5808
<b>2020</b>								
October	6.7147	6.7802	5.1021	5.4375	8.7166	9.3254	8.0152	8.4981
November	6.7197	6.7807	5.1537	5.4983	8.8611	9.4294	7.9890	8.5756
December	6.7258	6.7819	5.2599	5.6197	9.0260	9.6705	8.2579	8.8505
<b>2021</b>								
January	6.7383	6.7853	5.3065	5.6514	9.1441	9.7535	8.1983	8.7626
February	6.7215	6.7772	5.3302	5.6735	9.2782	9.9568	8.2038	8.7405
March	6.7417	6.7799	5.3654	5.7251	9.3091	9.9584	8.0695	8.6228
April	6.7355	6.7795	5.4100	5.7601	9.2871	9.9109	8.0937	8.6462
May	6.7363	6.7798	5.5513	5.9502	9.4281	10.1088	8.4237	8.7850
June	6.7248	6.7785	5.5033	5.9075	9.3986	10.0758	8.4667	8.7479
July	6.7216	6.7841	5.3759	5.7604	9.2442	9.9519	8.1037	8.5787
August	6.7331	6.7838	5.3519	5.7212	9.2691	9.9198	8.0181	8.4926
September	6.7403	6.7795	5.3134	5.7043	9.2190	9.8936	8.2203	8.5704
October	6.7333	6.7833	5.4118	5.7870	9.1734	9.8848	8.0205	8.4338
November	6.7253	6.7796	5.3723	5.7548	9.0382	9.6957	7.7998	8.3334
December	6.7469	6.7827	5.2599	5.6499	8.8900	9.5408	7.8156	8.2557
<b>2022</b>								
January	6.7448	6.7820	5.3965	5.7368	9.0902	9.7402	7.8546	8.1761
February	6.7283	6.7756	5.3369	5.6826	9.1137	9.7528	7.8384	8.2368
March	6.7384	6.7779	5.3667	5.6960	8.8458	9.4998	7.6269	7.9958
April	6.7312	6.7791	5.3733	5.7164	8.7141	9.3468	7.5488	7.8731
May	6.7254	6.7719	5.2577	5.6071	8.3107	8.9041	7.3605	7.6291
June	6.7404	6.7762	5.3038	5.6456	8.2610	8.8750	7.2586	7.6587
July	6.7335	6.7771	5.2178	5.5697	8.0156	8.6276	7.1124	7.3710
August	6.7183	6.7798	5.2252	5.6044	7.9642	8.6035	6.9355	7.3502

**Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago**

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 17 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-A)	Broad Money (M2)
<b>2011</b>	4,689.9	26,494.9	22,468.4	10,356.0	19,510.1	31,184.8	64,009.2
<b>2012</b>	5,395.5	30,285.4	24,748.5	10,391.9	23,458.0	35,680.9	70,821.2
<b>2013</b>	6,050.0	34,073.6	27,437.8	9,473.2	21,618.9	40,123.6	77,034.6
<b>2014</b>	6,895.1	40,824.1	29,899.5	9,509.7	20,961.8	47,719.2	87,128.3
<b>2015</b>	7,649.8	36,604.2	31,886.9	9,729.6	22,249.7	44,254.0	85,870.5
<b>2016</b>	7,846.6	37,537.2	32,630.2	10,622.2	23,866.3	45,383.8	88,636.2
<b>2017</b>	8,104.1	35,908.7	32,578.3	10,163.5	23,986.1	44,012.7	86,754.6
<b>2018</b>	7,941.2	37,035.6	34,218.0	10,231.1	24,416.5	44,976.8	89,425.8
<b>2019</b>	4,782.3	38,254.4	34,967.6	11,470.9	24,223.6	43,036.7	89,475.2
<b>2020</b>	7,318.1	44,786.6	36,783.6	10,341.6	24,813.1	52,104.7	99,229.8
<b>2021</b>	7,503.6	44,324.8	38,351.3	8,946.4	26,004.7	51,828.4	99,126.0
<b>2020</b>							
October	7,040.0	43,130.4	36,929.4	9,808.9	23,593.9	50,170.5	96,908.8
November	6,615.5	42,968.3	36,825.4	10,138.1	24,175.2	49,583.9	96,547.3
December	7,318.1	44,786.6	36,783.6	10,341.6	24,813.1	52,104.7	99,229.8
<b>2021</b>							
January	6,705.4	44,787.8	37,806.2	9,986.9	24,305.4	51,493.1	99,286.2
February	6,778.3	44,664.5	37,301.5	9,683.4	23,697.6	51,442.8	98,427.7
March	6,881.6	45,016.4	37,096.7	9,866.6	24,189.3	51,898.0	98,861.3
April	7,011.0	43,285.3	37,421.2	9,873.1	25,048.0	50,296.3	97,590.7
May	6,972.1	42,061.9	38,050.4	9,588.8	25,816.0	49,034.0	96,673.2
June	7,011.0	41,908.6	38,236.6	9,496.5	25,801.3	48,919.6	96,652.7
July	7,124.8	41,008.1	38,546.0	9,278.8	25,813.3	48,132.9	95,957.6
August	7,288.0	41,161.3	38,441.2	9,215.8	26,149.4	48,449.3	96,106.3
September	7,251.0	41,841.2	38,312.3	9,121.2	26,382.2	49,092.2	96,525.7
October	7,335.9	42,444.8	38,654.0	8,820.9	26,406.4	49,780.7	97,255.6
November	7,395.1	43,367.0	38,677.0	8,881.8	25,730.9	50,762.1	98,320.8
December	7,503.6	44,324.8	38,351.3	8,946.4	26,004.7	51,828.4	99,126.0
<b>2022</b>							
January	7,436.6	43,544.6	38,397.3	8,895.5	26,075.8	50,981.1	98,274.0
February	7,457.3	42,899.5	38,772.8	8,570.1	26,379.3	50,356.9	97,699.8
March	7,478.3	43,253.9	38,742.9	8,463.5	26,288.3	50,732.2	97,938.5
April	7,532.6	42,514.5	38,935.4	8,628.3	25,460.5	50,047.1	97,610.8
May	7,587.4	42,826.7	38,653.4	8,524.5	26,555.9	50,414.2	97,592.2
June	7,432.8	43,201.5	38,812.0	8,539.7	26,729.6	50,634.3	97,986.1

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

\* Foreign Currency Deposits at the Commercial Banks

## Appendix 18 Commercial Banks' Liquid Assets /TT\$ Millions/

Period Ending	Reserve Position		Deposit Liabilities (adj.)	Deposits at the Central Bank			Local Cash in Hand	Treasury Bills
	Required Reserves	Cash Reserves		Cash Reserves	Special Deposits*	Total Deposits		
<b>2010</b>	8,896.9	10,634.3	52,334.7	10,634.3	5,546.7	16,181.0	800.0	1,055.6
<b>2011</b>	9,747.2	15,431.2	57,336.5	15,431.2	5,646.7	21,077.9	1,245.4	451.8
<b>2012</b>	10,906.2	14,871.9	64,154.1	14,871.9	7,273.1	22,145.0	1,246.2	287.9
<b>2013</b>	12,123.8	18,678.4	71,316.3	18,678.4	7,416.3	26,094.8	1,365.9	828.2
<b>2014</b>	13,339.0	19,262.7	78,464.5	19,262.7	7,569.3	26,832.0	1,447.5	843.6
<b>2015</b>	13,330.2	17,954.9	78,413.1	17,954.9	4,068.3	22,023.1	1,437.3	275.5
<b>2016</b>	13,828.9	15,645.8	81,346.7	15,645.8	3,126.9	18,772.7	1,512.4	70.0
<b>2017</b>	13,343.2	15,522.6	78,489.4	15,522.6	1,569.8	17,092.3	1,305.8	565.6
<b>2018</b>	13,751.9	15,965.7 <sup>r</sup>	80,893.4	15,965.7 <sup>r</sup>	0.0	15,965.7 <sup>r</sup>	1,440.2	302.9
<b>2019</b>	14,391.5	20,862.0	84,655.6	20,862.0	0.0	20,862.0	3,990.1	2,486.4
<b>2020</b>	13,303.4	23,448.4	95,024.2	23,448.4	0.0	23,448.4	1,662.0	4,489.5
<b>2021</b>	13,197.4	17,659.1	94,267.2	17,659.1	0.0	17,659.1	1,738.8	4,853.6
<b>2020</b>								
October	13,109.8	26,844.2	93,641.7	26,844.2	0.0	26,844.2	1,136.2	4,413.1
November	13,195.9	28,302.7	94,256.3	28,302.7	0.0	28,302.7	1,125.3	4,133.5
December	13,303.4	23,448.4	95,024.2	23,448.4	0.0	23,448.4	1,662.0	4,489.5
<b>2021</b>								
January	13,366.8	24,157.8	95,477.0	24,157.8	0.0	24,157.8	1,144.3	2,501.9
February	13,348.0	21,912.4	95,342.6	21,912.4	0.0	21,912.4	1,199.8	3,634.2
March	13,286.6	20,828.5	94,904.6	20,828.5	0.0	20,828.5	1,404.2	4,260.9
April	13,171.8	21,251.4	94,084.2	21,251.4	0.0	21,251.4	1,234.9	4,181.6
May	13,050.9	20,425.3	93,220.8	20,425.3	0.0	20,425.3	1,236.8	4,413.2
June	12,964.3	20,948.3	92,602.1	20,948.3	0.0	20,948.3	1,265.0	4,519.0
July	12,959.1	18,873.8	92,565.2	18,873.8	0.0	18,873.8	1,279.6	4,577.2
August	12,845.2	20,450.1	91,751.4	20,450.1	0.0	20,450.1	1,227.5	4,600.4
September	12,917.4	20,667.0	92,267.4	20,667.0	0.0	20,667.0	1,371.4	4,590.5
October	12,953.4	21,067.4	92,524.1	21,067.4	0.0	21,067.4	1,396.1	4,576.5
November	12,991.7	20,813.8	92,797.5	20,813.8	0.0	20,813.8	1,590.7	4,372.0
December	13,197.4	17,659.1	94,267.2	17,659.1	0.0	17,659.1	1,738.8	4,853.6
<b>2022</b>								
January	13,232.1	18,353.3	94,515.1	18,353.3	0.0	18,353.3	1,277.6	4,562.8
February	13,032.4	18,213.3	93,088.6	18,213.3	0.0	18,213.3	1,241.6	4,711.4
March	13,006.0	17,540.5	92,899.7	17,540.5	0.0	17,540.5	1,285.2	5,070.9
April	12,958.6	16,885.7	92,561.6	16,885.7	0.0	16,885.7	1,373.4	4,288.5
May	12,875.9	17,521.9	91,970.6	17,521.9	0.0	17,521.9	1,207.8	4,825.6
June	12,998.1	15,770.2	92,843.4	15,770.2	0.0	15,770.2	1,348.6	4,800.5

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

\* Includes other balances held at the Central Bank such as the Secondary Reserve Requirement and Fixed Deposits.

<sup>r</sup>: Revised



# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 19 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
<b>2011</b>	9,480.3	6,877.1	41,402.3	57,759.7	6.5
<b>2012</b>	14,808.9	7,075.3	43,010.0	64,894.2	3.9
<b>2013</b>	14,070.6	7,579.0	45,042.9	66,692.4	4.7
<b>2014</b>	17,156.8	9,668.8	48,311.2	75,136.7	7.3
<b>2015</b>	14,924.7	11,388.4	51,246.4	77,559.4	6.1
<b>2016</b>	19,566.7	11,452.8	53,330.8	84,350.3	4.1
<b>2017</b>	17,564.5	11,027.8	56,046.9	84,639.3	5.1
<b>2018</b>	17,988.5	11,299.5	57,649.1	86,937.1	2.9
<b>2019</b>	13,988.7	12,461.2	60,329.6	86,779.5	4.6
<b>2020</b>	18,875.8	11,373.1	60,599.1	90,848.0	0.4
<b>2021</b>	21,345.2	10,503.7	62,248.6	94,097.6	2.7
<b>2020</b>					
October	16,945.8	11,695.6	60,304.6	88,945.9	1.6
November	17,532.4	11,794.2	60,274.9	89,601.5	0.7
December	18,875.8	11,373.1	60,599.1	90,848.0	0.4
<b>2021</b>					
January	18,727.0	11,462.0	60,784.5	90,973.4	0.8
February	21,248.5	11,413.0	60,818.8	93,480.3	-0.2
March	21,177.3	11,705.9	60,745.0	93,628.2	0.1
April	19,761.5	11,664.5	60,970.0	92,396.1	1.1
May	19,912.0	11,667.2	60,813.7	92,392.9	1.4
June	19,442.3	11,701.9	60,386.7	91,530.9	0.7
July	19,941.0	11,723.8	60,616.1	92,280.9	1.1
August	19,144.8	11,718.4	60,894.0	91,757.1	1.1
September	18,889.7	11,487.7	60,615.7	90,993.1	0.7
October	19,046.7	11,346.8	61,372.3	91,765.7	1.8
November	20,922.0	10,796.7	61,673.1	93,391.8	2.3
December	21,345.2	10,503.7	62,248.6	94,097.6	2.7
<b>2022</b>					
January	19,074.9	10,734.9	62,616.8	92,426.7	3.0
February	19,499.2	10,808.4	62,874.3	93,181.9	3.4
March	19,587.4	10,861.1	63,197.2	93,645.7	4.0
April	19,219.3	10,760.2	63,652.8	93,632.3	4.4
May	18,817.5	10,497.8	63,956.7	93,272.0	5.2
June	19,141.3	10,667.2	64,188.7	93,997.2	6.3

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

**Appendix 20**  
**Commercial Banks' Interest Rates**

Period Ending	Prime Loan Rates						Time Deposits			
	Basic Prime Rate	Term	Demand	Overdraft	Real Estate Mortgage	Ordinary Savings	Special Savings	3 Month	3 to 6 Month	6 to 12 Month
<b>2011</b>	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.79	1.51
<b>2012</b>	7.50	7.63	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.61	0.71
<b>2013</b>	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2014</b>	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2015</b>	8.93	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2016</b>	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2017</b>	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2018</b>	9.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2019</b>	9.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.95	0.53
<b>2020</b>	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>2021</b>	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>2020</b>										
October	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
November	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
December	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>2021</b>										
January	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
February	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
March	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
April	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
May	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
June	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
July	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
August	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
September	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
October	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
November	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
December	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>2022</b>										
January	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
February	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
March	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
April	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
May	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
June	7.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

n/a: Not Available

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 21 Secondary Market Activities

Period Ending	Number of Transactions	Volume of Shares Traded (Mn)	Market Value (\$Mn)	Composite Index (Period End)
<b>2011</b>	9,200	564.1	1,029.0	1,012.9
<b>2012</b>	8,778	50.7	746.6	1,065.0
<b>2013</b>	11,595	98.0	1,105.2	1,185.1
<b>2014</b>	11,643	91.6	1,115.7	1,150.9
<b>2015</b>	11,009	78.2	1,152.9	1,162.3
<b>2016</b>	10,519	92.0	951.9	1,209.5
<b>2017</b>	11,221	84.6	1,024.7	1,266.4
<b>2018</b>	11,721	72.3	1,148.4	1,302.5
<b>2019</b>	12,054	76.9	1,102.3	1,468.4
<b>2020</b>	11,668	61.3	1,042.9	1,323.1
<b>2021</b>	14,936	94.8	1,314.8	1,496.9
<b>2020</b>				
October	827	3.6	69.4	1,306.5
November	884	3.4	52.6	1,294.2
December	960	4.2	72.1	1,323.1
<b>2021</b>				
January	913	4.1	87.8	1,329.0
February	1,076	4.9	99.6	1,335.7
March	1,323	4.5	138.4	1,343.5
April	1,061	3.4	51.2	1,331.9
May	1,242	7.5	112.7	1,378.3
June	1,538	16.5	254.0	1,402.6
July	1,151	7.5	76.1	1,417.5
August	1,184	5.8	77.4	1,431.8
September	1,359	12.8	149.2	1,430.7
October	1,269	8.5	79.2	1,423.3
November	1,381	11.9	91.2	1,452.9
December	1,439	7.4	98.2	1,496.9
<b>2022</b>				
January	1,521	15.3	134.9	1,522.7
February	1,586	16.8	170.6	1,487.3
March	2,609	14.3	167.3	1,455.2
April	1,999	14.7	138.0	1,436.1
May	1,820	14.7	139.5	1,412.7
June	1,553	21.5	168.3	1,381.6

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

**Appendix 22**  
**Central Government Fiscal Operations**  
*/TT\$ Millions/*

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '21/ Sep '22 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>36,180.6</b>	<b>43,169.7</b>	<b>46,748.6</b>	<b>34,369.0</b>	<b>37,266.5</b>	<b>51,641.1</b>
<b>Current Revenue</b>	34,870.1	42,331.9	45,768.8	33,842.4	36,345.5	50,993.9
<i>of which: Energy Sector Revenue</i>	8,135.0	11,380.9	16,291.0	7,897.3 <sup>r</sup>	9,474.3	27,888.9
Tax Revenue	26,556.1	32,143.6	33,710.9	26,572.5	30,235.3	40,634.9
Non-Tax Revenue	8,314.0	10,188.3	12,057.9	7,269.9	6,110.2	10,359.0
<b>Capital Revenue</b>	<b>1,310.5</b>	<b>837.8</b>	<b>979.8</b>	<b>526.6</b>	<b>921.0</b>	<b>647.2</b>
<i>of which: Grants</i>	29.9	1.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	1.0
Sale of Assets	1.6	1.6	856.3	515.0	895.7	641.5
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>49,712.0</b>	<b>48,866.5</b>	<b>50,777.5</b>	<b>51,058.9</b>	<b>49,617.2</b>	<b>54,074.1</b>
Current Expenditure	46,263.5	45,374.4	46,986.8	47,081.2	46,482.2	50,528.7
Capital Expenditure	3,448.5	3,492.1	3,790.7	3,977.7	3,135.0	3,545.4
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>-11,393.4</b>	<b>-3,042.5</b>	<b>-1,218.0</b>	<b>-13,238.8</b>	<b>-10,136.7</b>	<b>465.2</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>-13,531.4</b>	<b>-5,696.8</b>	<b>-4,028.9</b>	<b>-16,689.9</b>	<b>-12,350.7</b>	<b>-2,433.0</b>
<b>Financing Requirements</b>	<b>13,531.4</b>	<b>5,696.8</b>	<b>4,028.9</b>	<b>16,689.9</b>	<b>12,350.7</b>	<b>2,433.0</b>
External Financing (net)	3,266.7	1,239.4	1,094.0	13,261.9	5,169.5	566.5
Domestic Financing (net)	10,264.7	4,457.4	2,934.9	3,428.0	7,181.2	1,866.5

**Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance**

p: Provisional

r: Revised

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 23 Central Government Revenue /TT\$ Millions/

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21'	Oct '21/ Sep '22P
<b>Total Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>36,180.6</b>	<b>43,169.7</b>	<b>46,748.6</b>	<b>34,369.0</b>	<b>37,266.5</b>	<b>51,641.1</b>
<b>Current Revenue</b>	<b>34,870.1</b>	<b>42,331.9</b>	<b>45,768.8</b>	<b>33,842.4</b>	<b>36,345.5</b>	<b>50,993.9</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>26,556.1</b>	<b>32,143.6</b>	<b>33,710.9</b>	<b>26,572.5</b>	<b>30,235.3</b>	<b>40,634.9</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>8,314.0</b>	<b>10,188.3</b>	<b>12,057.9</b>	<b>7,269.9</b>	<b>6,110.2</b>	<b>10,359.0</b>
<b>Taxes on Income &amp; Profits</b>	<b>16,936.5</b>	<b>20,224.1</b>	<b>23,302.9</b>	<b>15,089.4</b>	<b>16,837.4</b>	<b>28,773.6</b>
<i>of which:-</i>						
Companies	8,035.1	10,951.5	12,449.0	7,403.7	9,395.4	20,924.2
Oil	1,115.9	2,093.1	3,755.3	1,762.3	3,103.8	10,446.7
Other	6,919.2	8,858.4	8,693.7	5,641.4	6,291.6	10,477.5
Individuals	6,303.3	6,598.7	6,915.2	5,947.8	5,555.5	5,897.4
Withholding Taxes	827.3	858.4	1,359.7	937.5	1,005.5	1,066.6
Health Surcharge	218.0	183.6	190.6	170.1	165.7	177.6
Business Levy	602.8	608.1	648.6	571.3	650.0	630.3
Unemployment Fund	98.6	153.3	717.9	211.0	338.9	1,619.0
Green Fund	803.0	813.2	957.2	688.6	811.1	1,174.7
<b>Taxes on Property</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Taxes on Goods and Services</b>	<b>6,612.9</b>	<b>8,824.5</b>	<b>7,330.5</b>	<b>8,022.6</b>	<b>9,671.5</b>	<b>6,112.7</b>
<i>of which:-</i>						
Excise Duties	715.5	759.1	650.8	658.4	649.1	688.2
VAT	5,050.4	7,244.8	5,847.5	6,682.3	8,296.1	4,665.0
Motor Vehicle Taxes & Duties	415.1	333.7	291.0	221.1	251.5	256.4
<b>Taxes on International Trade</b>	<b>2,684.8</b>	<b>2,732.5</b>	<b>2,672.3</b>	<b>2,301.2</b>	<b>2,287.2</b>	<b>2,596.1</b>
<i>of which:-</i>						
Import Duties	2,683.8	2,732.1	2,671.9	2,301.2	2,287.0	2,596.0
<b>Other Taxes - Stamp Duties</b>	<b>318.9</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>356.6</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>8,314.0</b>	<b>10,188.3</b>	<b>12,057.9</b>	<b>7,269.9</b>	<b>6,110.2</b>	<b>10,359.0</b>
<i>of which:-</i>						
Royalty on Oil	938.9	2,288.2	4,091.1	2,834.8	2,004.1	5,796.5
Profits - State Enterprises	3,218.4	1,279.1	1,574.6	479.8	479.0	872.7
Profits - National Lottery	335.9	213.6	272.2	205.2	192.6	285.2
Production Sharing	1,300.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity Profits - Central Bank	714.0	1,046.6	1,471.9	1,884.0	1,377.6	756.5
Interest Income	34.0	28.5	25.3	15.2	17.4	5.4
Repayment of Past Lending	32.3	32.7	1,367.0	11.1	9.5	13.1
Administrative Fees and Charges	588.2	516.9	596.3	542.4	499.6	570.8
<b>Capital Revenue</b>	<b>1,310.5</b>	<b>837.8</b>	<b>979.8</b>	<b>526.6</b>	<b>921.0</b>	<b>647.2</b>
<i>of which:-</i>						
Sale of Assets	1.6	1.6	856.3	515.0	895.7	<b>641.5</b>
Grants	29.9	1.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	1.0

Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

p: Provisional      r: Revised

**Appendix 24**  
**Central Government Expenditure and Net Lending**  
 /TT\$ Millions/

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '21/ Sep '22 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>49,712.0</b>	<b>48,866.5</b>	<b>50,777.5</b>	<b>51,058.9</b>	<b>49,617.2</b>	<b>54,074.1</b>
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>46,263.5</b>	<b>45,374.4</b>	<b>46,986.8</b>	<b>47,081.2</b>	<b>46,482.2</b>	<b>50,528.7</b>
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	<b>9,937.8</b>	<b>9,094.4</b>	<b>9,137.2</b>	<b>9,248.0</b>	<b>9,093.5</b>	<b>9,273.0</b>
<b>Other Goods &amp; Services</b>	<b>5,827.2</b>	<b>6,102.1</b>	<b>6,426.4</b>	<b>5,861.6</b>	<b>5,570.9</b>	<b>5,860.5</b>
<b>Interest Payments</b>	<b>4,468.4</b>	<b>4,786.8</b>	<b>5,045.5</b>	<b>5,062.0</b>	<b>4,938.1</b>	<b>4,927.8</b>
Domestic	3,574.0	3,795.6	3,919.0	3,960.3	3,982.4	3,853.7
External	894.4	991.2	1,126.5	1,101.7	955.7	1,074.1
<b>Transfers &amp; Subsidies</b>	<b>26,030.1</b>	<b>25,391.1</b>	<b>26,377.7</b>	<b>26,909.6</b>	<b>26,879.7</b>	<b>30,467.4</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>3,448.5</b>	<b>3,492.1</b>	<b>3,790.7</b>	<b>3,977.7</b>	<b>3,135.0</b>	<b>3,545.4</b>
Consolidated Fund	1,946.9	1,652.2	1,609.8	1,673.4	1,604.3	1,903.6
Infrastructure Development Fund	1,501.6	1,839.9	2,180.9	2,304.3	1,530.7	1,641.8

**Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance**

p: Provisional

r: Revised

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 25 Central Government Budget Financing /TT\$ Millions/

	Oct '16/ Sep '17	Oct '17/ Sep '18	Oct '18/ Sep '19	Oct '19/ Sep '20	Oct '20/ Sep '21 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '21/ Sep '22 <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL FINANCING</b>	<b>13,531.4</b>	<b>5,696.8</b>	<b>4,028.9</b>	<b>16,689.9</b>	<b>12,350.7</b>	<b>2,433.0</b>
<b>NET EXTERNAL FINANCING</b>	<b>3,266.7</b>	<b>1,239.4</b>	<b>1,094.0</b>	<b>13,261.9</b>	<b>5,169.5</b>	<b>566.5</b>
External Borrowings	2,099.8	1,935.3	1,951.0	7,654.9	291.4	1,741.9
Transfer from the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF)	1,712.2	-	-	6,635.4	6,040.6	0.0
Capital Repayments	-545.3	-695.9	-857.0 <sup>r</sup>	-1,028.4	-1,162.5	-1,175.4
<b>NET DOMESTIC FINANCING</b> <i>of which:</i>	<b>10,264.7</b>	<b>4,457.4</b>	<b>2,934.9</b>	<b>3,428.4<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,181.2</b>	<b>1,866.5</b>
Domestic Borrowings	8,191.8	6,349.1	6,405.5	8,899.7	13,471.4	5,592.5
Capital Repayments	-5,026.2	-5,183.2	-3,164.5 <sup>r</sup>	-8,001.7	-5,733.5	-4,815.3
Other Financing	7,099.1	3,291.5	-306.0	2,350.4	-556.7	1,089.3

**Source: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance**

p: Provisional

r: Revised

**Appendix 26**  
**General Government Debt and Debt Service**  
**/TT\$ Millions/**

	Oct '16/ Sep'17 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '17/ Sep'18 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '18/ Sep'19 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '19/ Sep'20 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '20/ Sep'21 <sup>r</sup>	Oct '21/ Sep'22 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total General Government Debt</b>	<b>119,743.7</b>	<b>117,175.5</b>	<b>118,037.9</b>	<b>130,663.1</b>	<b>137,377.5</b>	<b>139,421.6</b>
Open Market Operations	27,611.5	23,367.7	17,802.8	12,070.3	10,570.3	9,676.3
<b>Adjusted General Government Debt</b>	<b>92,132.2</b>	<b>93,807.8</b>	<b>100,235.1</b>	<b>118,592.9</b>	<b>126,807.2</b>	<b>129,745.3</b>
Domestic	67,053.0	67,807.7	72,912.4	86,268.6	95,224.9	97,539.5
External	25,079.2	26,000.1	27,322.7	32,324.3	31,582.4	32,205.8
<b>Central Government</b>	<b>64,372.4</b>	<b>67,070.7</b>	<b>73,325.8</b>	<b>88,110.6</b>	<b>95,635.6</b>	<b>98,236.0</b>
Domestic	40,838.0	42,327.9	46,976.4	56,490.2	64,468.3	66,165.1
External	23,534.5	24,742.8	26,349.5	31,620.4	31,167.3	32,070.9
<b>Non-Self Serviced Government Guaranteed Debt</b>	<b>27,759.8</b>	<b>26,737.1</b>	<b>26,909.3</b>	<b>30,482.2</b>	<b>31,171.7</b>	<b>31,509.4</b>
<b>Guaranteed Debt</b>	<b>15,401.4</b>	<b>16,230.1</b>	<b>15,883.5</b>	<b>15,548.1</b>	<b>14,081.4</b>	<b>12,244.5</b>
Statutory Authorities	6,346.3	7,783.4	7,111.8	6,591.0	5,767.2	5,080.8
State Enterprises	9,055.1	8,446.8	8,771.7	8,957.0	8,314.2	7,163.7
<b>Letters of Guarantee</b>	<b>12,358.3</b>	<b>10,507.0</b>	<b>11,025.8</b>	<b>14,934.2</b>	<b>17,090.3</b>	<b>19,264.9</b>
Statutory Authorities	4,249.3	2,215.6	2,298.8	3,812.9	5,192.2	6,482.2
State Enterprises	8,109.1	8,291.4	8,727.0	11,121.3	11,898.1	12,782.7
<b>Central Government Debt Service</b>	<b>8,231.1</b>	<b>8,870.7</b>	<b>7,207.1</b>	<b>11,973.8</b>	<b>10,116.2</b>	<b>9,622.3</b>
Domestic	6,777.5	7,190.1	5,223.6	7,464.9	8,023.6	7,509.3
External	1,453.6	1,680.6	1,983.4	4,508.9	2,092.6	2,113.0
	<b>% of GDP</b>					
<b>Total General Government Debt</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>
<b>Adjusted General Government Debt</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>
<b>Central Government Debt</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Domestic	25.5	25.8	29.0	38.5	40.4	35.9
External	14.7	15.1	16.3	21.5	19.5	17.4
<b>Non-Self Serviced SOE Debt</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>

**Source: Ministry of Finance**

p: Provisional

r: Revised





## Appendix 27 Cash Statement of Operations for the Rest of the Non-Financial Public Sector /TT\$ Millions/

	Oct '19/ Sep '20 <sup>r</sup>			Oct '20/ Sep '21 <sup>r</sup>			Oct '20/ Jun '21			Oct '21/ Jun '22		
	State Enterprises <sup>1</sup>	Public Utilities <sup>2</sup>	Total State Enterprises & Public Utilities	State Enterprises <sup>1</sup>	Public Utilities <sup>2</sup>	Total State Enterprises & Public Utilities	State Enterprises <sup>1</sup>	Public Utilities <sup>2</sup>	Total State Enterprises & Public Utilities	State Enterprises <sup>1</sup>	Public Utilities <sup>2</sup>	Total State Enterprises & Public Utilities
<b>Operating Revenues</b>	28,915.6	6,522.7	35,438.3	34,279.5	5,812.7	40,092.2	23,393.4	4,329.4	27,722.8	44,774.7	4,553.8	49,328.5
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>	29,369.9	9,677.7	39,047.6	34,431.6	7,643.6	42,075.3	24,173.1	6,028.9	30,202.0	41,267.1	6,626.9	47,893.9
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>-454.3</b>	<b>-3,155.0</b>	<b>-3,609.3</b>	<b>-152.2</b>	<b>-1,830.9</b>	<b>-1,983.0</b>	<b>-779.6</b>	<b>-1,699.5</b>	<b>-2,479.2</b>	<b>3,507.6</b>	<b>-2,073.1</b>	<b>1,434.6</b>
Current Transfers from Central Gov't	1,752.1	1,529.9	3,282.0	1,174.6	1,690.9	2,865.5	895.3	821.2	1,716.5	1,445.5	1,619.9	3,065.4
Other Income	2,383.4	1,152.6	3,536.0	4,381.8	1,147.8	5,529.6	3,722.9	820.3	4,543.2	2,755.4	1,205.5	3,960.9
Other Operational Costs	3,848.6	584.4	4,433.1	3,902.2	558.4	4,460.6	2,812.9	413.4	3,226.3	6,491.9	459.7	6,951.6
<b>CURRENT BALANCE</b>	<b>-167.5</b>	<b>-1,056.9</b>	<b>-1,224.4</b>	<b>1,502.1</b>	<b>449.4</b>	<b>1,951.4</b>	<b>1,025.6</b>	<b>-471.4</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>1,216.6</b>	<b>292.7</b>	<b>1,509.3</b>
Capital Revenues and Grants	684.8	7.4	692.2	821.9	0.0	821.9	680.6	0.0	680.6	517.5	3.3	520.8
Capital Expenditure	3,616.2	660.0	4,276.1	2,731.7	610.2	3,341.9	2,113.9	423.3	2,537.2	2,011.7	487.4	2,499.1
Capital Transfers from Central Gov't	1,839.1	535.3	2,374.4	3,329.3	55.2	3,384.5	2,085.4	98.3	2,183.6	2,076.0	56.8	2,132.9
<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>-1,252.9</b>	<b>-1,174.2</b>	<b>-2,427.1</b>	<b>2,921.6</b>	<b>-105.7</b>	<b>2,815.9</b>	<b>1,677.7</b>	<b>-796.5</b>	<b>881.2</b>	<b>1,798.4</b>	<b>-134.6</b>	<b>1,663.8</b>
<b>FINANCING</b>	<b>1,252.9</b>	<b>1,174.2</b>	<b>2,427.1</b>	<b>-2,921.6</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>-2,815.9</b>	<b>-1,677.7</b>	<b>796.5</b>	<b>-881.2</b>	<b>-1,798.4</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>-1,663.8</b>
Net Foreign Financing	1,652.9	0.0	1,652.9	-2,649.1	0.0	-2,649.1	-2,064.7	0.0	-2,064.7	-1,491.2	0.0	-1,491.2
Net Domestic Financing	-400.0	1,174.2	774.2	-272.5	105.7	-166.8	387.0	796.5	1,183.5	-307.2	134.6	-172.6

Source: Investments Divison, Ministry of Finance

Totals may vary due to rounding.

1 State Enterprises refer to the consolidated operations of nineteen (19) companies namely: CAL; CreativeTT; e TeckK; HPCL; Lake Asphalt; MTS; NGC; NHSL; NIDCO; NPMC; NQCL; Paria; Petrotrin; PLIPDECO; SWMCO; TRINGEN; TTMF; UDeCOTT; and VMCOTT.

2 Public Utilities refer to the consolidated operations of six (6) companies namely: AATT; PATT; PTSC; TSTT; T&TEC; and WASA.

**Appendix 28**  
**Trinidad and Tobago - Net Foreign Reserves**  
**/US\$ Millions/**

Period Ending	Central Bank			Gov't Balances	Commercial Banks			Gross Foreign Assets	Total Foreign Liabilities	Net Foreign Position
	Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities	Net Internat. Reserves		Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities	Net Foreign Position			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (1)+(4)+(5)	(9) (2)+(6)	(10) (8)-(9)
<b>2012</b>	9,370.3	0.0	9,370.3	0.4	3,050.8	614.2	2,436.6	12,421.5	614.2	11,807.3
<b>2013</b>	10,175.9	0.0	10,175.9	0.0	3,087.3	745.2	2,342.1	13,263.2	745.2	12,518.0
<b>2014</b>	11,496.9	0.0	11,496.9	0.2	3,066.7	790.6	2,276.1	14,563.8	790.6	13,773.2
<b>2015</b>	9,932.4	0.0	9,932.4	0.6	3,508.9	811.5	2,697.4	13,441.8	811.5	12,630.4
<b>2016</b>	9,462.9	0.0	9,462.9	2.9	3,343.8	605.5	2,738.2	12,809.6	605.5	12,204.0
<b>2017</b>	8,366.2	0.0	8,366.2	3.6	3,332.5	559.2	2,773.3	11,702.3	559.2	11,143.1
<b>2018</b>	7,571.4	0.0	7,571.4	3.6	3,420.4	647.2	2,773.2	10,995.4	647.2	10,348.3
<b>2019</b>	6,924.7	0.0	6,924.7	4.3	3,608.9	918.6	2,690.3	10,537.9	918.6	9,619.3
<b>2020</b>	6,949.1	0.0	6,949.1	4.7	4,060.4	706.0	3,354.4	11,014.1	706.0	10,308.1
<b>2021</b>	6,874.6	0.0	6,874.6	5.0	4,643.3	663.6	3,979.7	11,522.9	663.6	10,859.3
<b>2020</b>										
October	7,162.9	0.0	7,162.9	4.6	3,743.6	671.1	3,072.5	10,911.1	671.1	10,240.0
November	7,135.8	0.0	7,135.8	4.6	3,807.6	672.7	3,134.8	10,948.0	672.7	10,275.3
December	6,949.1	0.0	6,949.1	4.7	4,060.4	706.0	3,354.4	11,014.1	706.0	10,308.1
<b>2021</b>										
January	6,857.9	0.0	6,857.9	4.7	3,989.2	656.3	3,332.9	10,851.8	656.3	10,195.5
February	6,747.3	0.0	6,747.3	4.7	3,821.6	664.4	3,157.2	10,573.6	664.4	9,909.1
March	6,700.0	0.0	6,700.0	4.6	4,017.2	663.8	3,353.4	10,721.9	663.8	10,058.0
Apr	6,753.2	0.0	6,753.2	4.8	4,193.3	658.2	3,535.1	10,951.3	658.2	10,293.1
May	6,667.3	0.0	6,667.3	4.8	4,278.4	718.7	3,559.6	10,950.5	718.7	10,231.8
June	6,633.7	0.0	6,633.7	4.9	4,370.4	690.9	3,679.6	11,009.1	690.9	10,318.2
July	6,644.2	0.0	6,644.2	4.9	4,314.9	654.4	3,660.5	10,964.1	654.4	10,309.7
August	7,121.2	0.0	7,121.2	4.9	4,307.2	646.6	3,660.6	11,433.4	646.6	10,786.8
September	7,067.7	0.0	7,067.7	5.0	4,426.9	654.6	3,772.3	11,499.6	654.6	10,845.0
October	7,028.3	0.0	7,028.3	5.0	4,346.2	643.1	3,703.1	11,379.4	643.1	10,736.4
November	6,859.6	0.0	6,859.6	5.0	4,289.2	687.6	3,601.6	11,153.9	687.6	10,466.3
December	6,874.6	0.0	6,874.6	5.0	4,643.3	663.6	3,979.7	11,522.9	663.6	10,859.3
<b>2022</b>										
January	6,740.8	0.0	6,740.8	5.0	4,561.5	623.7	3,937.7	11,307.3	623.7	10,683.6
February	6,644.0	0.0	6,644.0	5.0	4,519.5	628.3	3,891.2	11,168.5	628.3	10,540.2
March	6,647.0	0.0	6,647.0	5.0	4,626.7	676.8	3,949.9	11,278.7	676.8	10,601.9
April	6,718.2	0.0	6,718.2	5.0	4,555.1	654.4	3,900.7	11,278.3	654.4	10,624.0
May	6,703.6	0.0	6,703.6	5.0	4,630.4	656.9	3,973.5	11,339.1	656.9	10,682.2
June	6,751.8	0.0	6,751.8	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago  
n/a: Not Available

# TENACITY AND STABILITY IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES



## Appendix 29 Balance of Visible Trade /TT\$ Millions/

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>p</sup>	Oct'20 / Jun '21 <sup>p</sup>	Oct'21 / Jun '22 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total Visible Trade</b>							
Exports	59,259.0	71,300.6	48,576.0	37,261.6	58,260.1	36,631.0	48,347.8
Imports	46,778.1	52,259.6	42,753.7	32,925.0	38,939.1	26,393.6	20,947.8
Balance	12,480.9	19,041.0	5,822.3	4,336.7	19,321.0	10,237.4	27,400.0
<b>Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels</b>							
Exports	31,298.8	37,513.2	28,584.3	24,302.6	42,384.1	26,329.0	32,930.4
Imports	35,700.0	36,144.6	35,631.4 <sup>r</sup>	31,839.7	38,682.1	26,196.6	19,674.2
Balance	(4,401.2)	1,368.6	(7,047.2) <sup>r</sup>	(7,537.0)	3,702.0	132.4	13,256.2
<b>Trade in Mineral Fuels Total</b>							
Exports	27,960.2	33,787.4	19,991.7	12,959.0	15,876.0	10,302.0	15,417.4
Imports	11,078.1	16,115.0	7,122.3	1,085.3	257.0	197.0	1,273.6
Balance	16,882.1	17,672.4	12,869.4	11,873.7	15,619.0	10,105.0	14,143.8
<i>of which</i>							
<b>Oil</b>							
Exports	17,079.2	21,014.2	10,804.8	9,588.2	12,141.4	7,447.9	15,081.2
Imports	11,068.5	16,063.3	7,047.4	1,069.0	243.4	189.4	240.0
Balance	6,010.7	4,950.9	3,757.4	8,519.3	11,898.0	7,258.5	14,841.2
<b>Gas</b>							
Exports	10,879.4	12,745.5	9,186.8	3,370.7	3,734.4	2,854.0	9,311.1
Imports	1.7	43.4	66.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	78.0
Balance	10,877.7	12,702.1	9,120.0	3,368.0	3,732.7	2,852.8	9,233.1

Source: Central Statistical Office

p: Provisional

r: Revised

Petrotrin's refinery closed in November 2018.

Covid restrictions began in 2020.

Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022.

**Appendix 30**  
**Trade with CARICOM Countries**  
**/TT\$ Millions/**

	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	Exports of Mineral Fuels	Imports of Mineral Fuels	Imports Excluding Mineral Fuels	Exports Excluding Mineral Fuels	Balance of Trade Excluding Mineral Fuels
<b>2000</b>	6,442.8	792.1	<b>5,650.8</b>	4,010.2	399.9	392.2	2,432.7	2,040.5
<b>2001</b>	6,442.6	752.1	<b>5,690.4</b>	3,822.3	218.2	533.9	2,620.3	2,086.4
<b>2002</b>	5,152.8	515.3	<b>4,637.5</b>	2,532.8	108.8	406.5	2,620.0	2,213.5
<b>2003</b>	6,585.5	589.0	<b>5,996.5</b>	4,146.8	69.0	520.0	2,438.7	1,918.7
<b>2004</b>	5,620.7	634.6	<b>4,986.1</b>	2,954.4	87.5	547.1	2,666.2	2,119.1
<b>2005</b>	13,153.1	700.2	<b>12,452.8</b>	9,931.0	126.6	573.7	3,222.1	2,648.4
<b>2006</b>	15,528.3	611.2	<b>14,917.1</b>	12,027.2	158.7	452.5	3,501.1	3,048.6
<b>2007</b>	11,462.3	762.3	<b>10,700.0</b>	7,571.5	177.9	584.4	3,890.8	3,306.4
<b>2008</b>	21,231.8	772.0	<b>20,459.9</b>	16,994.9	146.4	625.5	4,236.9	3,611.4
<b>2009</b>	9,141.5	700.0	<b>8,441.5</b>	5,945.8	101.7	598.3	3,195.7	2,597.4
<b>2010</b>	13,238.6	793.2	<b>12,445.4</b>	10,506.2	141.0	652.2	2,732.4	2,080.2
<b>2011</b>	13,442.5	1,545.8	<b>11,896.7</b>	9,630.5	218.8	1,327.0	3,812.0	2,485.1
<b>2012</b>	11,128.9	1,402.2	<b>9,726.7</b>	7,393.7	450.8	951.4	3,735.2	2,783.8
<b>2013</b>	19,930.8	1,221.3	<b>18,709.5</b>	15,671.4	419.6	801.7	4,259.4	3,457.7
<b>2014</b>	12,766.9	1,207.7	<b>11,559.2</b>	8,552.7	399.9	807.9	4,214.2	3,406.4
<b>2015</b>	7,580.2	1,014.5	<b>6,565.7</b>	3,817.4	183.4	831.1	3,762.8	2,931.7
<b>2016</b>	5,750.9	723.6	<b>5,027.3</b>	2,038.1	111.7	611.9	3,712.8	3,100.9
<b>2017</b>	8,995.1	746.0	<b>8,249.1</b>	5,454.4	118.4	627.6	3,540.7	2,913.1
<b>2018</b>	10,868.1	873.4	<b>9,994.7</b>	7,029.2	273.4	600.0	3,838.9	3,238.9
<b>2019<sup>r</sup></b>	7,474.1	785.0	<b>6,689.1</b>	2,793.1	138.3	646.7	4,681.0	4,034.3
<b>2020<sup>r</sup></b>	7,972.0	670.8	<b>7,301.2</b>	4,167.9	36.7	634.1	3,804.1	3,170.0
<b>2021<sup>p</sup></b>	8,735.9	683.7	<b>8,052.2</b>	3,932.1	19.7	664.0	4,803.8	4,139.8
<b>Oct '20 /Jun '21<sup>p</sup></b>	6,263.4	500.8	<b>5,762.6</b>	3,065.5	12.9	487.9	3,197.9	2,710.0
<b>Oct '21 /Jun '22<sup>p</sup></b>	9,144.3	590.2	<b>8,554.1</b>	5,262.6	38.0	552.2	3,881.7	3,329.5

**Source: Central Statistical Office**

p: Provisional

r: Revised

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