



GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA

PROSPECTUS FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOR THE PERIOD

DECEMBER 2019 – DECEMBER 2020

EC\$60 MILLION 91-DAY TREASURY BILLS
EC\$45 MILLION 365-DAY TREASURY BILLS
EC\$10 MILLION 2 YEAR TREASURY NOTES

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DATE OF PROSPECTUS: DECEMBER 2019

Grenada Carriacou and Petite Martinique



ABOUT THE STATE OF GRENADA

The State of Grenada consists of three islands; Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique situated between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, 12.7 degrees north latitude and 61.4 degrees west longitude.

The Grenada Constitutional Order of 1973, which established the Constitution of Grenada, granted Grenada independence from the United Kingdom on 07 February 1974.

A Governor General (Grenada's Head of State), is appointed by and represents the British Monarch and a Prime Minister is both the leader of the majority party and the Head of Government. The Parliament is a bicameral legislature, consisting of an elected House of Representatives and an appointed Senate. The last general election was held in March 2018 and the New National Party (NNP), which was in power for the preceding five years contested and won 15 out of the 15 seats in the House of Assembly. Grenada's judicial system is based on the English system, including the principles and practice of English common law. Table 1 sets out selected social indicators for Grenada.

Table 1: Grenada Selected Social Development Indicators

<i>Human development rank out of 189 countries (2017)</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Life expectancy at birth in years (2017)</i>	<i>73.8</i>
<i>Share of seats in Parliament (% held by women) (2018)</i>	<i>46.7 percent</i>
<i>Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$) (2017)</i>	<i>12,864</i>
<i>The population rate of growth (percent)(2016)</i>	<i>0.7 percent</i>
<i>Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (2016)</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<i>Labour force participation rate (2015)</i>	<i>71.2 percent</i>

Source: World Bank (WDI 2017), UNDP HDI 2018 and Ministry of Finance

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

The Government of Grenada is issuing this prospectus to provide information to the public. The Government accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given and confirms having made all reasonable inquiries to ensure the accuracy of this. To the best of its knowledge and belief, there are no other facts, the omission of which would make any statement in this Prospectus misleading.

The Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the rules of the Regional Government Securities Market. The Regional Debt Co-ordinating Committee and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank accept no responsibility for the content of this Prospectus, make no representations as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss whatsoever arising from or reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus and its content are issued to cover the series of the Government's securities to be issued over the period December 2019 to December 2020. If in need of financial or investment advice, please consult a person licensed under the Securities Act or any other duly qualified person who specializes in advising on the acquisition of Government instruments or other securities.

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1.0 ABSTRACT

During the period December 2019 to December 2020, the Government of Grenada is seeking to issue the following Government securities on the Regional Governments Securities Market to refinance its existing Treasury bills and notes currently on the market as follows:

91 Day Treasury bills

- Fifteen million (EC\$15.0M) in 91-day Treasury bills on December 23, 2019.
- Fifteen million (EC\$15.0M) in 91-day Treasury bills on March 25, 2020.
- Fifteen million (EC\$15.0M) in 91-day Treasury bills on June 26, 2020.
- Fifteen million (EC\$15.0M) in 91-day Treasury bills on September 29, 2020.

The maximum coupon rate of the new bills being 3.5 percent per annum.

365 Day Treasury Bills

- Twenty-five million (EC\$25.0M) in 365-day Treasury bills on July 27, 2020.
- Ten million (EC\$10.0M) in 365-day Treasury bills on October 19, 2020.
- Ten million (EC\$10.0M) in 365-day Treasury bills on December 07, 2020.

The maximum coupon rate of the new bills being 5 percent per annum.

2 Year Treasury notes

- Ten million (EC\$10.0M) in 2-year Treasury notes on February 10, 2020.

The maximum coupon rate of the new notes being 5.5 percent per annum.

In this Prospectus, references to “Grenada” are to the State of Grenada and references to the “Government” are to the Government of Grenada. The Treasury bill issues are being raised under the authority of the Public Debt Management Act 2015, Part 3 Section 13, Laws of Grenada. The Constitution of Grenada stipulates that Principal and Interest payments are direct charges on the Consolidated Fund.

All Government of Grenada treasury bills will be opened for bidding at 9:00 a.m. and close at 12:00 noon on the respective auction dates.

A competitive uniform price auction will be used.

2.0 INFORMATION ABOUT THE 2019-2020 SECURITY ISSUANCE

Table 2: Securities Details

SYMBOL	AUCTION DATES	ISSUE/SETTLEMENT DATE	MATURITY DATE	ISSUE AMT. EC\$M	TENOR	INTEREST RATE CEILING
GDB240320	23-Dec-19	24-Dec-19	24-Mar-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDN110222	10-Feb-20	11-Feb-20	11-Feb-22	10	2 Years	5.5%
GDB250620	25-Mar-20	26-Mar-20	25-Jun-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB280920	26-Jun-20	29-Jun-20	28-Sep-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB280721	27-Jul-20	28-Jul-20	28-Jul-21	25	365 Days	5%
GDB301220	29-Sep-20	30-Sep-20	30-Dec-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB201021	19-Oct-20	20-Oct-20	20-Oct-21	10	365 Days	5%
GDB081221	07-Dec-20	08-Dec-20	08-Dec-21	10	365 Days	5%

Further Information about the 2 -year Treasury Notes

The Government of Grenada proposes to auction EC\$10.0 million Government Treasury notes on the Regional Governments Securities Market (RGSM) and to be traded on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE). The 2-year Treasury note with symbol GDN110222 will be a re-issue of the maturing 2-year Treasury note with trading symbol GDN090220.

Repayment: Interest payments will be made semi-annually every 10th February and August beginning 10th August 2020 until maturity.

Principal Payment: Principal will be repaid at maturity on 10th February 2022.

ALL ISSUES ON THE MARKET ARE IN EC DOLLARS

SUBJECT TO REVISION BASED ON FINANCING METHOD EMPLOYED

3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Issuer:	Government of Grenada
Address:	Ministry of Finance Financial Complex Carenage St. George's Grenada
Email:	financegrenada@financegrenada.com
Telephone No.:	473-440-2731 / 440-2928
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Date of Issue:	December 2019 – December 2020
Type of Security:	Treasury bills and Treasury notes
Amount of Issue:	EC\$115 million
Purpose Security Issue:	The Treasury bills and notes are being issued as part of the Government's Debt Management Strategy to lower the cost of the Government's borrowing by reducing reliance on the overdraft facility.
Legislative Authority:	Public Debt Management Act 2015, Part 3 Section 13, Laws of Grenada.

Bidding Period:	9:00 am to 12:00 noon on auction days
Method of Issue:	The price of the issue will be determined by a Competitive Uniform Price Auction with open bidding.
Listing:	The Treasury Bills will be issued on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) and traded on the Secondary Market trading platform of the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE).
Placement of Bids:	Investors will participate in the auction through the services of licensed intermediaries who are members of the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.
Maximum Bid Price:	\$94.50 (5.50 percent).
Minimum Bid:	EC\$5,000
Bid Multiplier:	EC\$1,000
Bids per Investor:	Each investor is allowed one (1) bid with the option of increasing the amount being tendered for until the close of the bidding period.
Taxation:	Yields will not be subject to any tax, duty or levy by the Participating Governments of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU). The countries are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
Licensed Intermediaries:	Investors will participate in the auction through the services of licensed intermediaries that are members of the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Nevis Limited • Bank of Saint. Lucia Ltd. • Bank of St Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd. • St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla National Bank Limited • First Citizens Investment Services Ltd. (Saint Lucia) • Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.
Currency:	All currency references will be the Eastern Caribbean dollar unless otherwise stated.

4.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preliminary estimates based on data for the first quarter of 2019 indicate that the economy is poised for a seventh year of consecutive growth in 2019. Real growth of 3.3 percent is provisionally projected for 2019 a deceleration from the 4.1 percent growth experienced in 2018. Inflation is expected to edge up in 2019 and public finances are anticipated to be strong, based on the outturns for the first half of the year. Primary and Overall Surpluses are provisionally estimated at \$236.7million (7.3 percent of projected GDP¹) and \$164.7 million (5.1 percent of projected GDP) respectively.

Public debt to GDP ratio has progressively declined from 106.1 percent in 2014 to 61.2 percent at the end of 2018. Central Government's debt stock is estimated to decline further relative to 2018. Results from the Ministry of Finance's in-house Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) indicate that Grenada's medium to long term debt path is sustainable. The Financial and Monetary sectors continue to strengthen as foreign assets increased and both commercial banks and credit unions deposits grew. As the value of imports increased, the current account deficit has widened. Economic prospects are positive but can be affected by a mix of upside and downside risks. Short-term risks are tilted to the downside.

The Debt Management Unit (DMU), which resides in the Ministry of Finance, has responsibility for the management of the Central Government's public debt to enable greater efficiencies and reduce the cost of debt servicing. The DMU is also responsible for developing and publishing the Medium-Term Debt Strategy (MTDS) that provides the Government with a plan to achieve a desired debt portfolio consistent with its debt management objectives.

¹ Ministry of Finance estimated nominal GDP of \$3,232.8 million as at March 2019

5.0 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

The Public Finance Management Act 17 was enacted in 2015. In June of that same year, the Public Debt Management Act was passed by Parliament, as well as a Fiscal Responsibility Act which sets the public debt target at 55% of GDP.

The 2015 Public Debt Management Act which was enacted in August 2016 outlines in some detail the functions and deliverables of the DMU, which reports, through the Minister of Finance, to the Parliament and people of Grenada. The Act also puts into law requirements such as the preparation and implementation of a Medium-Term Debt Strategy, Debt Sustainability Analysis, and Annual Borrowing Plans. Further, it constitutes the Public Debt Co-ordinating Committee, which is a technical committee that monitors the cash flow and assists with the planning and execution of debt payments and debt contraction decisions.

Debt Management Objectives

Part I Section (4) of the 2015 Public Debt Management Act outlines Grenada's debt management objectives as follows;

- (a) ensuring that the financing needs of the Government are met on a timely basis and that its debt service obligations are met at the lowest cost over the medium-to-long term, in a manner that is consistent with an acceptable and prudent degree of risk;
- (b) providing a framework for the management of public debt in a manner that achieves and maintains sustainable debt; and
- (c) ensuring that public debt management operations support the establishment of a well-developed domestic debt market in the medium to long term.

As part of its mandate, the DMU is therefore committed to continue striving towards actively managing Grenada's debt portfolio by adopting debt management objectives principally aimed at reducing public debt to its Fiscal Responsibility Legislation (FRL)

target and keeping it on a sustainable path over the medium to long term. This principal objective is to be met by:

- ❖ Reducing the cost of debt servicing by borrowing primarily on concessional terms;
- ❖ Reorganizing the structure of the debt portfolio to increase efficiency, avoid bunching and ensure effective utilization of the proceeds;
- ❖ Supporting the development of the Regional Government Securities Market; and
- ❖ Managing the risk and financial cost associated with borrowing choices by refinancing higher-cost debt and in so doing, adjusting the maturity profile of the portfolio, which will ultimately lead to lower debt service costs.

Risk Management Framework

The Government, to minimize its risk, has adopted an integrated approach to the management of Government finances and debt management. Some of these measures include:

- ❖ The requirement for Parliament to approve new debt contracted by Government except for Treasury Bills;
- ❖ The legal authority for borrowing in any one year is the loan authorization Bill for that year;
- ❖ The legal authority for the issuance of Treasury Bills is the Public Debt Management Act 2015, Part 3 Section 13, Laws of Grenada;
- ❖ The 2015 Public Finance Management Act and the 2015 Financial Responsibility Legislation, which authorize only the Minister of Finance to contract debt on the country's behalf and sets a public debt to GDP target;
- ❖ In-house monitoring of macroeconomic variables, debt sustainability indicators as well as evaluating new loan contracts;
- ❖ An ex-ante analysis of new public debt by the DMU in the Ministry of Finance

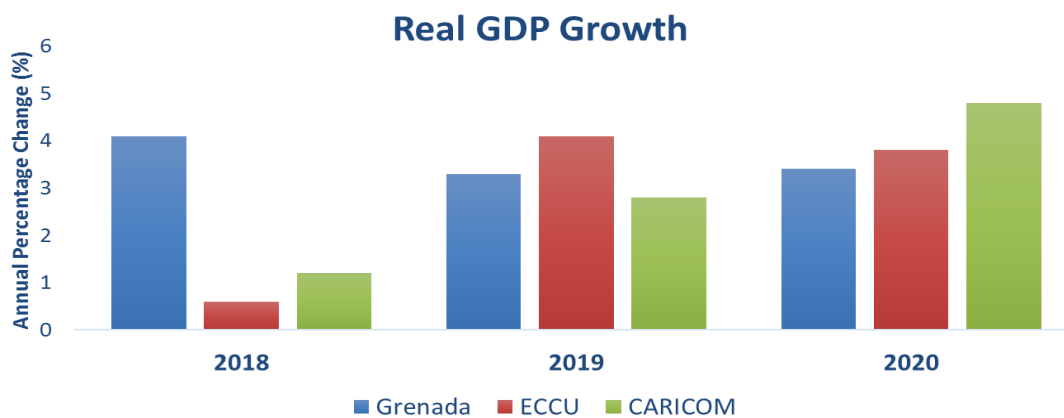
6.0 MACRO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Appendix II is a six-year (2014-2019) trend analysis of selected macroeconomic indicators.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The average GDP growth in the independent countries of CARICOM is estimated to accelerate from 1.2 percent in 2018 to 2.8 percent in 2019 and 4.6 percent in 2020. Strong growth in Guyana, estimated to average 16.7 percent in 2019-2020, associated with the commencement of oil production, is the largest contributor to the regional average. In the ECCU, Dominica's estimated growth of 8.0 percent is the highest in the regional block. Overall, the average growth of the ECCU countries is estimated at 4.2 percent in 2019 and 3.8 percent in 2020. Rehabilitation activities in Dominica, especially in 2019 and tourism activities in other member countries underpin the growth projections (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth Rates - Regional



Source: IMF's World Economic Outlook, April 2019, MOF

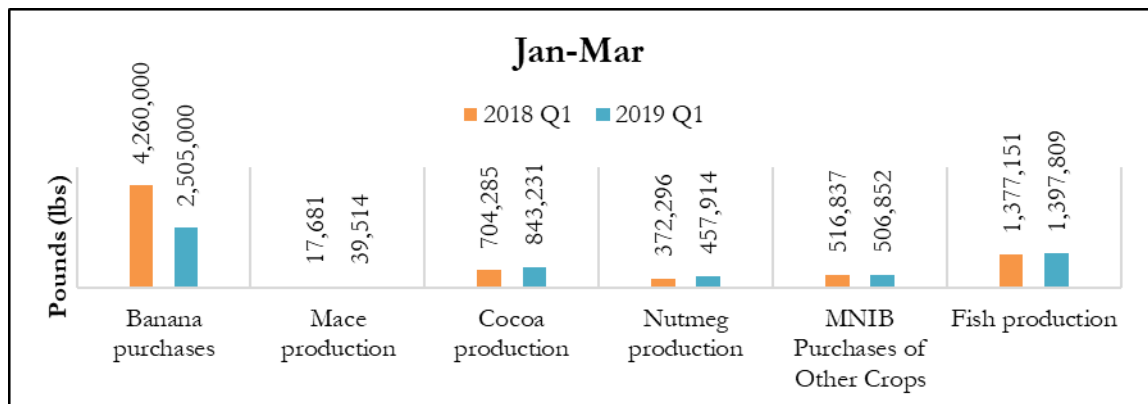
Risks to the regional growth outlook are on the downside. Not only are regional economies susceptible to spillovers from weaknesses in the global economy, but they are also vulnerable to risks associated with natural disasters and other weather-related events. Furthermore, uncertainties about how the Venezuelan crisis would be resolved also cast a shadow on the region's economic outlook, at least in the short term.

PERFORMANCE OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Agriculture & Fishing

Preliminary first-quarter data for 2019 show increased production in nutmegs, mace, and cocoa compared to the same period in 2018 of 23.0, 123.5 and 19.7 percent respectively. This is encouraging, especially since the Agriculture sector had some challenges in recent years. Favourable weather conditions during the period would have been a contributor to this increase. However, the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB) purchases of “other crops,” which is the main indicator used to measure fresh fruits, vegetables and root crop production was down 1.9 percent in the first quarter of 2019, while banana production fell by 41.2 percent. Challenges with the collection of data persist in the fishing sector in 2019. However, fish caught in the first quarter is estimated to be 1.5 percent above the first quarter 2018 levels.

Figure 2: Agriculture & Fishing



Source: Ministry of Finance, CSO

Tourism

Stay over arrivals increased 3.8 percent for the first 6 months of 2019 compared to the same period in the previous year. The influx of visitors was bolstered by the hosting of several international sporting and cultural/music events during the period, including West Indies T20 Cricket, the Grenada Invitational, the Long Walk to Freedom Concert and the Grenada Music Festival. Notable increases were observed in arrivals from the Canadian, UK and European markets, also a reflection of additional airlift and enhanced marketing strategies in those markets. Conversely, there was a marginal decline of 0.5 percent in arrivals from our main source market, the United States.

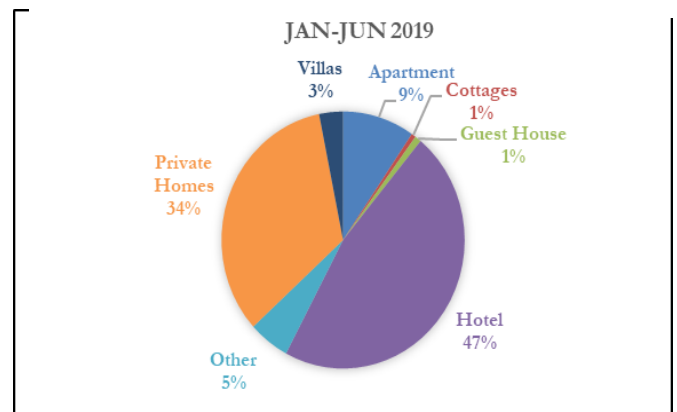
Table 3: Stay-over Visitors by Source Market (Jan-June 2018)

Arrivals	2018	2019	% Change
	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun	
United States	37,282	37,112	-0.5
Europe	4,527	4,866	7.5
United Kingdom	13,200	13,882	5.2
Canada	8,589	10,226	19.1
Caribbean	13,370	13,819	3.4
Other	2,404	2,494	3.7
Total Stay-Over Arrivals	79,372	82,399	3.8
Cruise Passengers	220,125	220,842	0.3

Source: Ministry of Finance, GTA

In terms of accommodation, most stay-over visitors (46.8 percent) stayed in hotels for the first half of 2019. This was closely followed by visitors residing in private homes during their stay (33.6 percent), while the remaining persons (19.6 percent) stayed at other paid accommodations, including guest houses, apartments, and cottages, some of which are associated with Air BnB.

Figure 3: Visitor Accommodation



Source: Ministry of Finance, GTA

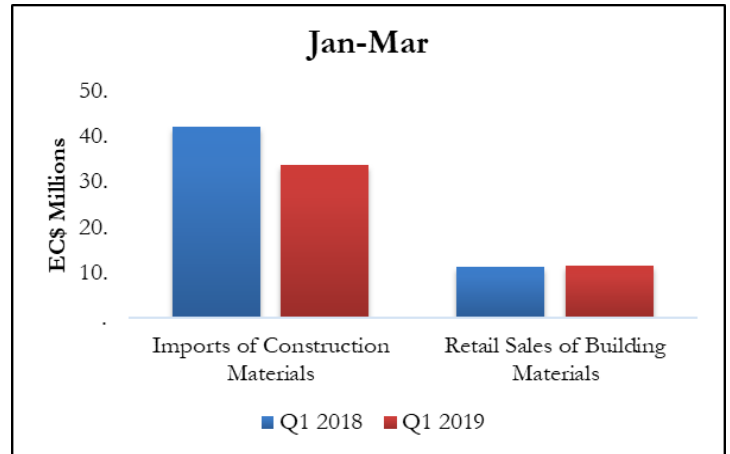
In terms of cruise arrivals, the end of the 2018/2019

cruise season (January to June) saw a slight increase in visitors of 0.3 percent compared to the same period in 2018.

Construction

Construction-related imports are the main indicator for activity in the Construction sector. Preliminary data indicate a 19.8 percent decline in the value of imports of construction materials for the first three months of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. Conversely, there was a slight

Figure 4: Construction Indicators Movements



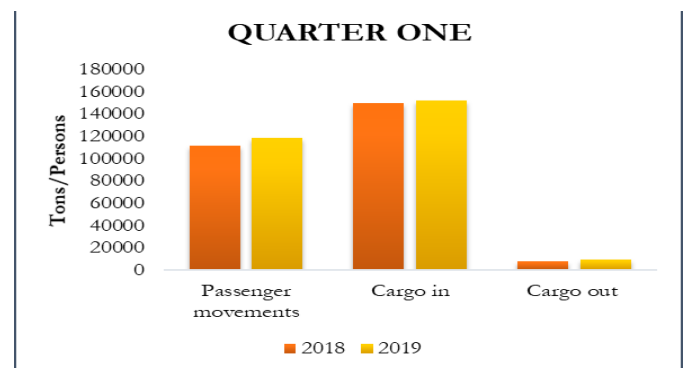
Source: Ministry of Finance, CSO

increase in the secondary indicator, retail sales of building materials, of 0.4 percent during the same period. Notwithstanding these growth numbers, the construction sector continues to be a major source of economic activity in 2019. Several public sector projects, including housing projects in St. Mark, St. David, St. George, St Patrick, and Carriacou are underway with some at a very advanced stage. Both commercial and residential private construction activity also continue, notably the Kawana Bay Resort and Starfish Grenada-Rex Resorts.

Transport

Indicators for activity in the Transport sector include passenger and cargo movements (air & sea transport). A slight increase of 2.8 percent was observed in overall cargo movements in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the same

Figure 5: Passenger and Cargo Movements



Source: Ministry of Finance

period in 2018. “Cargo in” grew by 1.9 percent from 149,664 tons to 152,539 tons while “cargo out” increased by 17.9 percent from 8,226 tons to 9,695 tons. It should be noted that approximately 99.6 percent of cargo movements pertained to sea cargo.

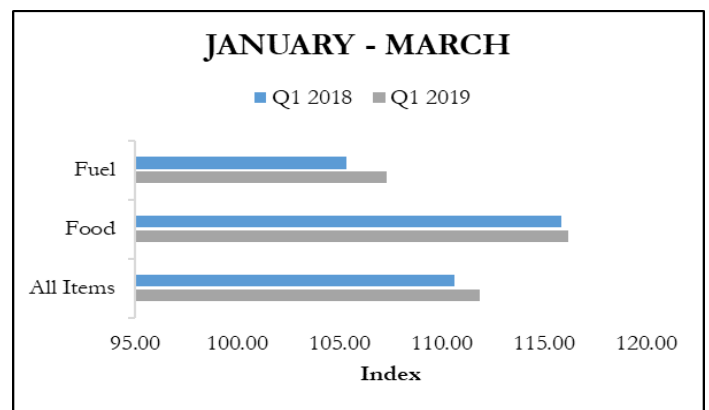
In terms of passenger movements, persons travelling in and out of Grenada increased 6.0 percent in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the first quarter of 2018 from 111,749 to 118,454 persons. This growth is linked to the growth observed in the Tourism sector during the period.

Inflation

The consumer price index for January to March 2019 indicates a period average inflation rate of 1.1 percent above the same period in 2018. Fuel prices rose 1.9 percent, while food prices increased 0.3 percent during the period, both driven by changes in international prices of these commodities. There

were notable increases in the cost of air transport (35.4 percent), home insurance (9.9 percent) and tertiary education (7.5 percent) during the period.

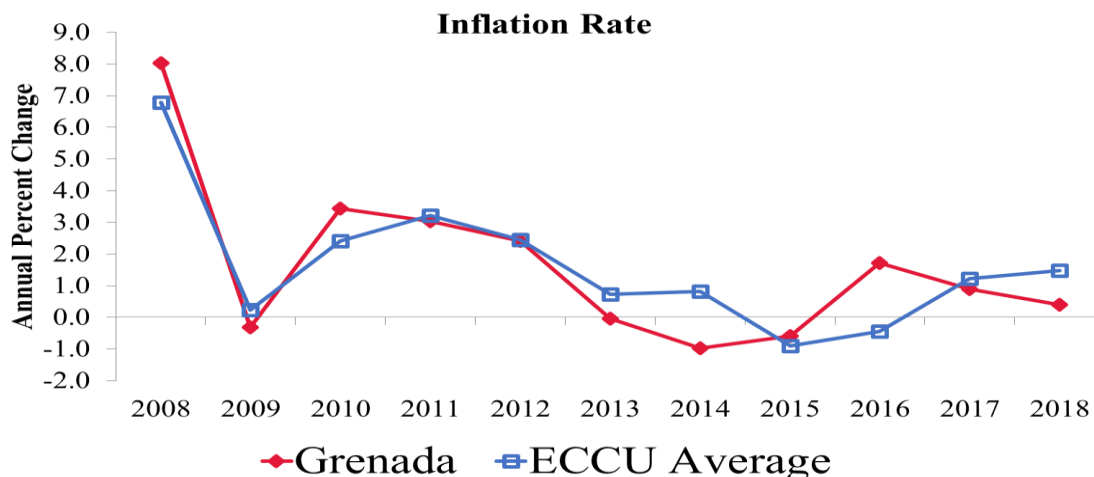
Figure 6: Consumer Price Index



Source: Ministry of Finance, CSO

Inflation has generally trended downwards over the eleven-year period 2008-2018. Inflation was highest in 2008 at 7.8 percent on the heels of the global food and fuel crisis and subsequent financial crisis. Notably, inflation entered negative territory in 2014 and 2015 and has remained subdued in 2017 and 2018 at 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent respectively.

Figure 7: Inflation 2008-2018



Source: Ministry of Finance, CSO

7.0 GOVERNMENT FISCAL PERFORMANCE

Grenada's fiscal account continued to perform positively over the last three years. Highlights of the fiscal results achieved over the 2016-2019 (e) period are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Fiscal Performance 2016-2019(e)

	2016	2017	2018	2019 (e)
Total Revenue & Grants	751.6	778.1	850.2	979.4
Total Revenue	651.6	700.1	755.9	775.7
Tax Revenue	600.5	651.8	704.1	725.7
Non-Tax Revenue	51.1	48.2	51.8	50.0
of which CBI	3.4	4.9	3.3	4.0
Total Grants	100.0	78.1	94.3	203.7
Total Expenditure	685.6	686.5	695.3	814.7
Current Expenditure	565.5	605.9	608.5	623.0
Capital Expenditure	120.1	80.6	86.8	191.7
Primary Balance (after Grants)	148.3	172.6	218.1	236.7
Overall Balance after Grants)	66.0	91.6	154.9	164.7

(e) - estimated as at June

Source: MOF

A primary surplus (including grants) of \$236.7million (7.3 percent of projected GDP) is estimated for 2019, exceeding the Primary Balance rule of 3.5 percent of GDP as set out in

the Fiscal Responsibility Law. The 2019 estimated outturn will be the fifth consecutive year in which the fiscal operations of the Central Government have resulted in a primary surplus. The Overall Balance for 2019 is estimated at \$164.7 million (5.1 percent of projected GDP).

The strong fiscal performance was mainly because of continued expenditure restraint, reforms in both the Inland Revenue Department and the Customs & Excise Division to enhance revenue collection, and overall increased economic activity.

8.0 PUBLIC DEBT ANALYSIS

As at end June 2019, total public debt which includes Central Government debt and Government Guaranteed debt stood at \$1,924.1 million (59.6 percent of projected GDP), which marks a decrease of 4.3 percent from the same period in 2018 where public debt was recorded at \$2,015.9 million (63.9 percent of GDP). This decrease in public debt is attributed in part to net amortizations during the period.

Central Government External Debt

As at the end of June 2019, external debt held by Central Government stood at \$1,434.7 million or 44.4 percent of projected GDP. Compared to the same period in 2018, external debt increased by 0.3 percent.

External Debt by Creditor Type and Interest Rate Type

In the lender category, multilateral lenders continued to dominate the external portfolio at 57.7 percent (\$827.8 million), followed by commercial debt which accounted for 22.9 percent (\$328.2 million). Non-Paris Club bilateral loans accounted for 14.1 percent (\$202.1 million), Paris Club bilateral loans for 1.1 percent (\$16.6 million) and Treasury bills and Treasury notes for which investors have external residency 4.2 percent (\$60.0 million) of the external portfolio as shown in (Figure 8).

Debt contracted at fixed interest was the principal interest type of debt in the external portfolio and accounted for \$1,180.4 million (82.3 percent) as at the end of June 2019. Variable interest rate and interest-free debt accounted for \$183.0 million (12.7 percent) and \$71.3 million (5.0 percent) respectively refer to (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Interest Type of External Debt
as at June 2019

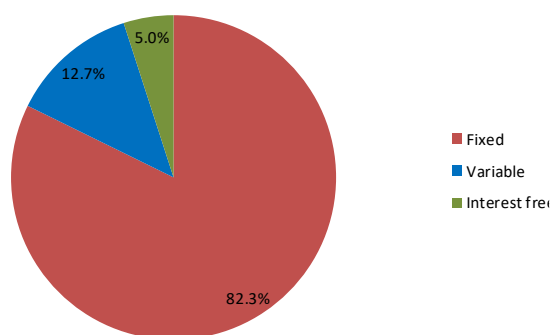
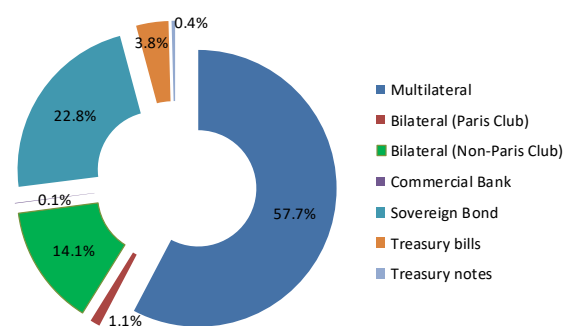


Figure 9: External Debt by Creditor Type
as at end June 2019

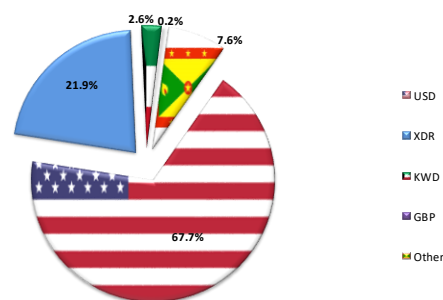


Source: Ministry of Finance

Currency Composition of External Debt

The dominant currency in the external portfolio is USD. Loans contracted in USD accounted for 67.7 percent (\$971.7 million), followed by SDRs (XDR), which accounted for 21.9 percent (\$313.5 million), Kuwaiti Dinar (KWD) accounted for 2.6 percent (\$36.6 million), Sterling (GBP) 0.2 percent (\$3.5 million), and other currencies 7.6 percent (\$109.4 million) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: External Debt by Currency
as at June 2019



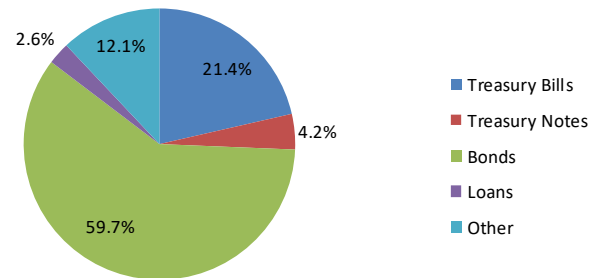
Source: Ministry of Finance

Central Government Domestic Debt

Domestic Debt by Instrument

Domestic debt at the end of June 2019 was \$489.3 million whereas for the corresponding period in 2018, domestic debt amounted to \$518.9 million (5.7 percent decline). As illustrated in Figure 11, domestic debt is primarily held as bonds accounting for 59.7 percent or \$292.1 million, followed by Treasury bills which amounted to 21.4 percent or \$104.8 million, T-notes amounted to 4.2 percent (\$20.7 million), loans 2.6 percent or \$12.9 million, and other domestic liabilities amounted to 12.1 percent or \$58.8 million.

Figure 11: Domestic Debt by Instruments as at June 2019

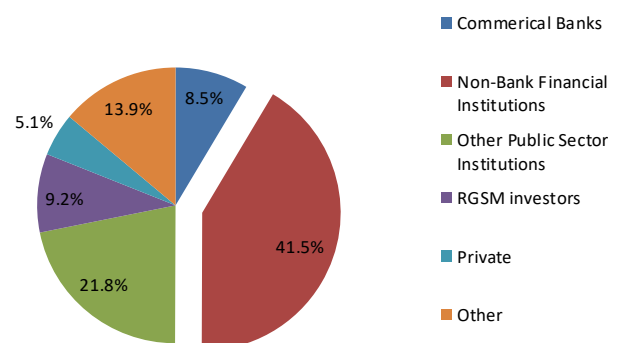


Source: Ministry of Finance

Domestic Debt by Holder

Non-bank financial institutions were the majority holders of Government of Grenada domestic debt accounting for \$203.1 million (41.5 percent). They were followed by public sector institutions which accounted for \$106.6 million (21.8 percent) and investors on the Regional Government Securities Market which accounted for \$45.1 million (9.2 percent). The residual of government domestic liabilities was shared between Commercial Banks \$41.8 million (8.5 percent), private individuals \$24.7 million (5.1 percent) and other holders accounted for \$68.0 million (13.9 percent) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Domestic Debt by Holder as at June 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance

Debt Service

Debt service for the first half of 2019 (January to June) amounted to \$72.3 million, a 6.7 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2018 where debt service accounted for \$77.5 million. External debt service accounted for \$52.1 million (6.0 percent decline from 2018) while domestic debt service accounted for \$20.2 million (8.8 percent decline from 2018).

Credit Rating

Since 2012 Standard & Poor's has lowered Grenada's foreign currency sovereign credit rating to "SD," or selective default, from "B-/B," and has also lowered its local currency sovereign credit ratings to "CCC+/C" from "B-/B." Grenada has not had another international credit rating since then and has not issued any new debt on the international capital market. Notwithstanding this, the economy has grown steadily since and is poised to record its seventh consecutive year of growth in 2019. The Government has continued to service its external and domestic debt obligations including the US & EC Bonds due 2030 and Treasury Bills on the Regional Governments Securities Market (RGSM) as they fall due. Existing external arrears with three bilateral creditors (Libya, Algeria, Trinidad and Tobago) means that Grenada's overall debt rating remains "**in debt distress**". Nonetheless, the authorities continue to actively engage these creditors as far as possible and are in the final stages of concluding negotiations with one bilateral creditor.

Medium-Term Debt Strategy

Grenada's Medium-Term Debt Strategy (MTDS²) 2019-2021 is a plan aimed at achieving a desired debt portfolio that is consistent with debt management objectives. Government debt management, therefore, is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for

² IMF and World Bank (2009). "Developing a Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy – Guidance Note for Country Authorities" <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2009/030309a.pdf>.

managing public sector debt. Effective debt management ensures that the Government's funding needs are met with due consideration of its risk and cost objectives and any additional debt management goals such as developing and maintaining an efficient market for Government securities. The MTDS 2019-2021 is expected to bring into effect these objectives.

Cost and Risk Indicators of the Existing Portfolio

With regards to the risks of the existing portfolio, the interest rate is subject to moderate risk with an Average Time to Re-Fixing of 8.6 years in which 21.4 percent of the portfolio is subject to a change in interest rates in one year. This risk resides predominantly in the domestic portfolio in which 31.4 percent of this debt is subject to re-fixing in one year due to short-term Treasury bills in the portfolio. The refinancing risk profile of the portfolio has an Average Time to Maturity of 9.0 years which slightly exceeds the set target of greater than 8 years (Table 5). The current portfolio is moderately subjected to foreign exchange risk as most of the foreign currency debt is denominated in USD to which the EC dollar is currently pegged.

Table 5: Cost and Risk Indicator of Central Government Debt Portfolio as at end 2018³

Risk Indicators		Foreign Currency Debt	Domestic Currency Debt	Total Debt
Amount (in millions of EC)		1,358.8	607.0	1,965.8
Amount (in millions of USD)		503.3	224.8	728.1
⁴ Central Government Debt as % GDP		42.2	18.8	60.9
PV as % of GDP		34.5	18.8	53.1
Cost of debt	Interest payment as % GDP	1.4	0.8	2.2
	Weighted Av. IR (%)	3.2	4.3	3.6
Refinancing risk	ATM (years)	9.8	7.1	9.0
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)	8.3	31.4	15.4
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	3.5	5.9	9.4
Interest rate risk	ATR (years)	9.2	7.1	8.6
	Debt re-fixing in 1yr (% of total)	17.0	31.4	21.4
	Fixed rate debt (% of total)	90.4	100.0	93.4
FX risk	FX debt (% of total debt)			69.1
	ST FX debt (% of reserves)			21.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

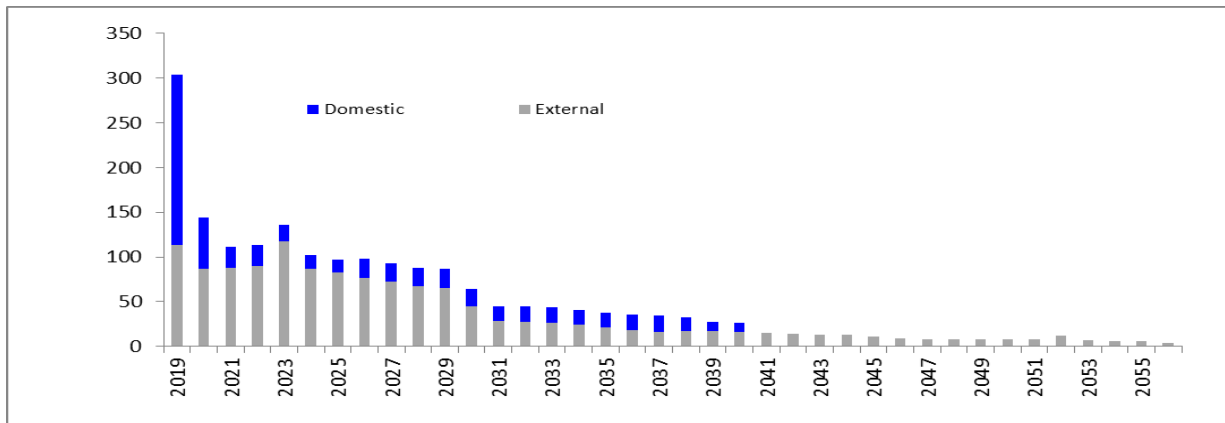
Redemption Profile

The redemption profile of the Central Government's debt portfolio reflects the inherent risks in the existing portfolio (Figure 13). The domestic debt portfolio shows a high proportion of debts falling due in 2019 because of scheduled repayments of short-term instruments (Treasury bills) in the debt portfolio. Conversely, external debt is mainly characterized by multilateral (concessional) loans, hence showing a smoother and longer redemption profile.

³ Adopted from Government of Grenada Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy 2019-2021 published on Ministry of Finance website. <http://finance.gd/docs/Medium%20Term%20Debt%20Management%20Strategy%202018-2020.pdf>

⁴ The scope of debt utilized for the MTDS analysis represents Central Government debt. Government Guaranteed debt of public entities was not used in this analysis.

Figure 13: Grenada Redemption Profile as at end December 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance

Selected Strategy

The selected strategy for 2019-2021 focuses on the extension of the maturity of the domestic portfolio by gradually introducing longer-dated securities. Consistent with this Strategy, the intent is to convert short-term securities into two-year and five-year bonds in 2019 and 2020 respectively. There is no new borrowing in the near term (2018) on the external side, rather external financing is met from committed undisbursed debt. In the medium term, the financing gap is bridge solely using multilateral and bilateral creditors. The strategy assumes that the financing gap will be filled by assigning 52.0 percent of new financing to multilateral and bilateral partners over the medium term while 48.0 percent will be apportioned to domestic financing mainly through the RGSM. Various stress scenarios including interest and exchange rate shocks of moderate and extreme degrees were applied to the strategy during analysis. This strategy represented the most feasible strategy for financing Government needs whilst adhering to the debt management targets and objectives as set forth in the Public Debt Management Act 2015.

9.0 EXTERNAL ACCOUNT

As the economy continues to depend heavily on imported products, the trade balance continues to decline. Trade deficits of \$1,075.7 million and \$1,176.2 million were encountered at the end of 2017 and 2018 respectively⁵. The trade deficit in 2018 was greater than in 2017, on account of the increase in the number of imports by 8.9

percent. The value of the imports increased with quantities from \$1,134.8 million in 2017 to \$1,260.7 million in 2018 (11.1 percent). There was a notable improvement in the quantity of exports in 2018, with an increased worth of \$84.6 million from \$59.0 million in 2017 (43.2 percent).

The top three categories of goods that significantly impacted the increase in imports in 2018 were mainly mineral fuel, lubricants & related materials (40.8 percent increase), animals & vegetable oils, fats & waxes (27.2 percent) and manufactured goods (19.9). The value of Beverages and Tobacco imported in 2018 was significantly lower than in 2017 by 49.2 percent.

Figure 14: Balance of Trade

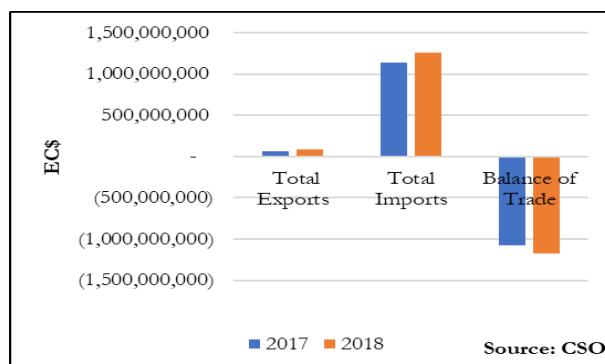


Table 6: Value of Imports 2018 v 2017

Category of Imports	2017 EC\$000	2018 EC\$000	2018/2017 Change	%
Food	211,292.9	228,740.2	8.3	
Beverages & tobacco	64,135.7	32,590.8	-49.2	
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	29,919.4	31,960.1	6.8	
Mineral fuel, lubricants & related materials	149,414.3	210,448.8	40.8	
Animals & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	4,216.6	5,363.0	27.2	
Chemicals & related products, n.e.s	81,879.6	88,120.7	7.6	

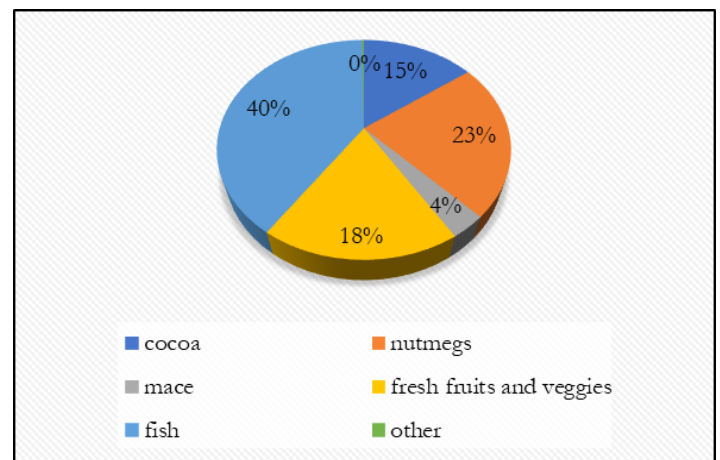
⁵ Latest period for which data are available.

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	181,779.1	217,962.7	19.9
Machinery & transport equipment	241,453.9	257,099.8	6.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	170,652.0	188,420.3	10.4
Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the sitc	33.3	11.60	-65.1
TOTAL	1,134,776.8	1,260,718.0	11.1

Source: Ministry of Finance, CSO

The export of all agricultural products increased by 118.1 percent in 2018, from \$20.3 million in 2017 to \$44.3 million in 2018. The export of fresh fruits and vegetables, fish and mace increased significantly in 2018. The export of nutmegs, however, decreased in 2018 by 0.5 percent. Fish exports contributed the largest share of agricultural products in 2018 (40.2 percent), followed by nutmegs (22.9 percent), fresh fruits and vegetables (18.3 percent), cocoa (14.9 percent) and mace (3.4 percent).

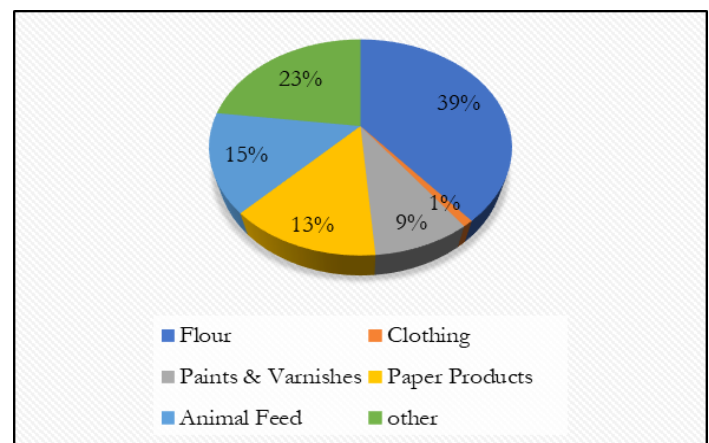
Figure 15: Agricultural Exports 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance

Manufactured products exports increased by 2.4 percent in 2018 as the value increased from \$32.7 million in 2017 to \$33.5 million in 2018. All products increased except flour, which declined by 11.5 percent. Clothing exports encountered the largest growth of 33.9 percent, while paper products increased by 9.2 percent. Despite the

Figure 16: Manufactured Exports 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance

reduction in the exportation of flour at the end of 2018, compared to 2017, flour exports continued to represent the largest share of manufactured products of 39.0 percent in 2018 and 45.0 percent in 2017. Regardless of the significant growth in clothing exports, it still constituted the smallest percentage of all manufactured products (1.0 percent) (Figure 12)

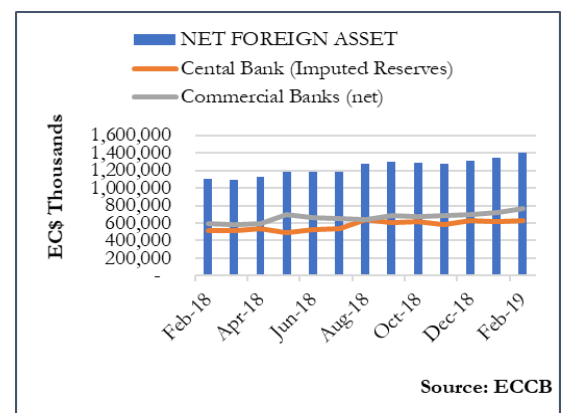
10.0 MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR ANALYSIS

The monetary and financial sector at the end of the second month of 2019⁶ showed some significant growth when compared to the same period in 2018. However, a few noteworthy declines in areas such as Net Domestic Assets. The most significant growth was that of Net Foreign Assets, as commercial banks' deposits strengthened over the two months.

The growth rate of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank's imputed reserves by 24.0 percent and commercial Banks' net by 30.0 percent, between the periods February 2018 to February 2019, led to a notable increase in Net Foreign Assets by 27.0 percent from \$1,101.8 million to \$1,399.9 million respectively. This confirms that Commercial banks' net foreign assets grew greater than the central bank's imputed reserves.

Net Domestic Assets at the end of February 2019 was \$1,003.8 million; whereas, at the end of February 2018 it was \$1,172.9 million. This recorded a decline in Net Domestic Assets of 14.0 percent within the period driven by an 11.0 percent decrease in Domestic Credit. Despite

Figure 18: Net Foreign Assets



⁶ Latest period for which data are available.

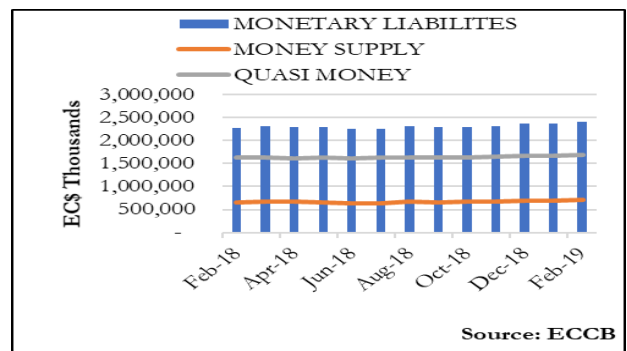
this decrease in Domestic Credit, Private Sector Credit increased by 2.4 percent between the same periods inclusive of increases in both Households' Credit (0.6 percent) and Business Credit (6.2 percent).

MONETARY LIABILITIES

An increase in Monetary Liabilities by 5.7 percent was recorded at the end of February 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. Quasi Money continued to dominate the bulk of these liabilities and registered a 4.3 percent increase from \$1,625.2 million at the end of February 2018 to \$1,695.2 million at the end of February 2019.

This increase was influenced by the improvement in Private Sector Savings Deposits and Private Sector Foreign Currency Deposits. There was no improvement however, in Private Sector Time Deposits as evident from its 11.0 percent decline between the periods. The money supply, occupying a small share of the monetary liabilities, gained a larger percentage increase of 9.1 percent growing from \$649.5 million in February 2018 to \$708.5 million in February 2019. The growth in EC\$ Cheques and Drafts issued, and private sector demand deposits were major contributors to the growth of the money supply within the period.

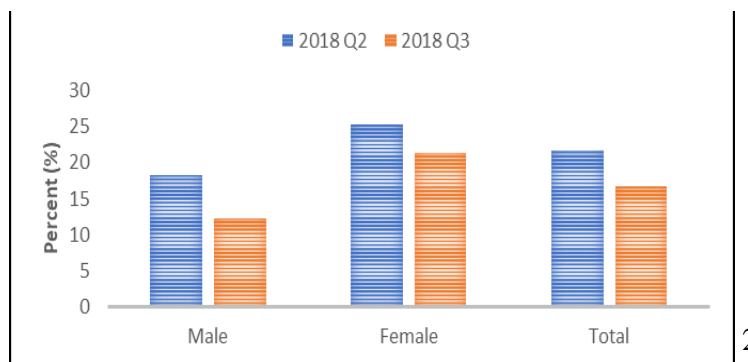
Figure 17: Monetary Liabilities



11.0 UNEMPLOYMENT

Results of the Labour Force Survey for the third quarter of 2018 show a decline in the overall rate of unemployment from 21.7 percent in the second quarter to

Figure 19: Unemployment: 2018 Q2 VS Q3



Source: Ministry of Finance

16.7 percent in the third quarter. Unemployment among men reduced by 5.9 percentage points from 18.2 to 12.3 percent during the period, while the unemployment rate among women fell 3.9 percentage points from 25.3 to 21.4 percent. The Construction, Whole & Retail Trade⁷ and Agriculture & Fishing sectors employed the largest number of persons in the third quarter of 2018 at 12.4, 16.5 and 10.3 percent respectively.

12.0 PROSPECTS FOR 2020

On balance, Grenada's short-to-medium-term economic prospects are positive. Real GDP growth (at market prices) is provisionally projected to average 3.6 percent over the period 2020-2022. The assumption is that economic activity will be buoyed by public infrastructure development, especially housing, road works, and investments to build climate resilience. Additionally, the relatively strong performances in the Construction and Tourism sectors witnessed in 2018 are expected to continue. Likewise, new linkages between the Agricultural and Tourism sectors forged in 2018 are expected to continue as well as expand, which should help boost agricultural production in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, inflation is estimated to remain subdued in the short term barring any shocks to international commodity prices, especially fuel and food. The unemployment rate is expected to continue declining with increased economic activity, but it is likely to remain in double digits in the short term.

Fiscal performance is expected to improve further in the short-to-medium term, with continued fiscal prudence, consistent with the rules-based fiscal framework as prescribed by FRL. By year-end, a primary surplus of 7.3 percent of GDP is estimated, which will further aid in the reduction of public debt in 2019.

⁷ Wholesale & Retail Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles

Table 7: Medium Term Projections

	2020	2021	2022
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.0	3.4	3.4
Nominal GDP (EC\$M)	3400.2	3525.2	3654.4
Total Revenue & Grants (% of GDP)	26.1	25.8	25.8
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	21.3	21.0	20.6
Overall Balance (% of GDP)	4.8	4.8	5.2
Primary Balance (% of GDP)	6.7	6.7	6.9
Public Debt (% of GDP)	53.7	52.2	50.6

Source: Ministry of Finance

Risks to Outlook

A mix of upside and downside risks can affect Grenada's positive macroeconomic outlook, but on balance, they are tilted to the downside. On the upside, Grenada's fiscal improvement provides space to upscale public investment that can boost growth and job creation, while simultaneously build resilience to climate change. On the downside, risks are linked to the waning expansion of the global economy particularly, the economies of Grenada's main trading partners, which can negatively affect tourist arrivals, remittances, and foreign direct investment. Uncertainties regarding Brexit outcomes also pose downside risks to Grenada through lower tourist arrivals. Volatile international fuel prices and uncertainties about how the Venezuelan crisis would be resolved are also sources of risks. Grenada's vulnerability to natural hazards is an inherent risk; adverse effects of climate change can significantly affect agricultural output (in particular) over the medium term. Pension reform, as well as the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI), if not properly managed, can pose significant risks to public finances. Therefore, the respective ongoing processes must be guided by the parameters of the FRL to prevent any major fiscal fallout. In relation to both initiatives, it is crucially important that they are carried out in a phased and fiscally-sound manner. The Medium-term Fiscal Framework can also be adversely affected should any of the downside risks materialise.

13.0 SECURITY ISSUANCE PROCEDURES AND SETTLEMENT AND SECONDARY MARKET ACTIVITIES

The Treasury bills will be issued on the Regional Government Securities Market using the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange trading platform for both primary issuance and secondary trading. The pricing methodology to be used for selling the securities will be that of a competitive uniform price auction with open bidding. The ECSE and its subsidiaries are responsible for processing, clearance, and settlement of securities and providing the intermediaries with access to their settlement projections report, which indicates the obligations of the intermediary. Intermediaries are responsible for interfacing with prospective creditors, collecting applications for subscription and processing bids on the ECSE platform. A list of licensed intermediaries is provided in Appendix I.

Successful investors will be informed of their payment obligations and funds deducted from their respective accounts with the intermediaries. As an issuer on the RGSM, the Government of Grenada will be subject to the rules and procedures established by the Regional Debt Co-ordinating Committee for the operation of the market including ongoing reporting and disclosure requirements.

14.0 CURRENT ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET

RGSM TREASURY BILLS AND BONDS

Issues Outstanding	EC\$ 80.0M
Type of Issue	Government of Grenada Treasury Bills and Bonds
Maturity in Days	91 and 365 Days
Maturity in Years	2 Years
Date of Issues	October 2017 to July 2018
Yields	Max 5.5 percent
Discount Price	EC\$94.50

Treasury Bills and bonds outstanding as at September 30th, 2019 are listed in Table 9.

Table 8: Outstanding Treasury Bills and bonds listed on RGSM as at September 30th, 2019

Auction Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Tenor	Value of Bids (EC\$M)	Issue amount (EC\$M)	Yield (%)	Total bids	Successful bids
GDN090220	09-Feb-18	09-Feb-20	2 years	10.75	10	5.5	14	14
GDB151019	15-Oct-18	15-Oct-19	365 Day	17.49	10	2.0	15	5
GDB041219	4-Dec-18	4-Dec-19	365 Days	13.81	20	5.0	20	20
GDB250720	26-Jul-19	25-Jul-20	365 Days	25.0	25	5.0	21	21
GDB201219	20-Sep-19	20-Dec-19	91 Days	13.05	15	4.0	13	13

Secondary Market Activities on the RGSM

Table 9: Value of Trades on the secondary market (ECSE platform only) in EC\$ millions 2011-2019⁸

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Grand Total
Antigua & Barbuda	8.0	-	-	-	0.3	9.4	3.4	1.1	7.1	29.4
Commonwealth of Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	1.2	-	3.3
Grenada	1.5	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
St Kitts & Nevis	-	0.1	-	-	-	2.5	1.8	-	-	4.4
Saint Lucia	4.9	0.5	10.3	20.6	0.7	2.2	17.2	17.8	7.1	81.3
St Vincent & the Grenadines	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	9.1
Grand Total	14.4	0.7	10.3	21.4	1.0	16.2	22.4	29.2	14.2	129.7

Source: ECSE, ECCB

⁸ Data for 2019 are for the period January to August only

15.0 UPCOMING ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON REGIONAL MARKET 2019 -2020

Table 10: Securities Details - Upcoming Issues on RGSM 2019-2020

SYMBOL	AUCTION DATES	ISSUE/SETTLEMENT DATE	MATURITY DATE	ISSUE AMT. EC\$M	TENOR	INTEREST RATE CEILING
GDB240320	23-Dec-19	24-Dec-19	24-Mar-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDN110222	10-Feb-20	11-Feb-20	11-Feb-22	10	2 Years	5.5%
GDB250620	25-Mar-20	26-Mar-20	25-Jun-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB280920	26-Jun-20	29-Jun-20	28-Sep-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB280721	27-Jul-20	28-Jul-20	28-Jul-21	25	365 Days	5%
GDB301220	29-Sep-20	30-Sep-20	30-Dec-20	15	91 Days	3.5%
GDB201021	19-Oct-20	20-Oct-20	20-Oct-21	10	365 Days	5%
GDB081221	07-Dec-20	08-Dec-20	08-Dec-21	10	365 Days	5%

**ALL ISSUES ON THE MARKET ARE IN EC DOLLARS
SUBJECT TO REVISION BASED ON FINANCING METHOD EMPLOYED**

APPENDIX I⁹: LIST OF LICENSED ECSE MEMBER BROKER DEALERS

Territory	Institution	Name of Licensee	Type of License
GRENADA	Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd	Allana Joseph	Principal
		Aaron Logie	Principal
		Kishel Francis	Representative
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd	Anthony Galloway	Principal
		Angelica Lewis	Representative
		Marlene Nisbett	Representative
		Petronella Crooke	Representative
	The Bank of Nevis Ltd	Monique Williams	Principal
		Judy Claxton	Principal
		Denicia Small	Representative
		Nikesia Pemberton	Representative
SAINT LUCIA	Bank of St Lucia Ltd	Medford Francis	Principal
		Lawrence Jean	Principal
		Deesha Lewis	Representative
		Cedric George Charles	Representative
		Mervin Simeon	Representative
	First Citizens Investment Services Ltd	Tamelia Providence	Principal
		Omar Burch-Smith	Principal
		Norlann Gabriel	Principal
		Maurice Horne Jr	Representative
		Shaka St Ange	Representative
		Samuel Agiste	Representative
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Bank of St Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd	Laurent Hadley	Principal
		Monifa Latham	Principal
		Chez Quow	Representative
		Patricia John	Representative

⁹ Revised

APPENDIX II: SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS 2014-2018(e)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019(e)
Real Sector*						
Real GDP Growth (Market Prices, %)	7.3	6.4	3.7	5.1	4.1	3.3
Inflation (period average, %)	-1.0	-0.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	29.3	29.0	28.2	23.6	16.7	
Nutmeg Production (million lbs)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.5
MNIB Purchases of other crops (million lbs)	2.5	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	0.5
Imports of Building Material (EC\$ million)	91.9	95.7	112.1	145.1	164.8	33.8
Sales of Building Material (EC\$ million)	36.3	42.2	46.7	48.5	47.8	11.4
SGU Enrollment (no. of students)	6,586	7,026	7,479	7,703	7,846	
Stay Over Arrivals (no. of persons)	133,526	132,547	135,381	146,359	160,973	82,399
Cruise Ship Visitor Arrivals (no. of persons)	235,140	280,518	314,913	299,449	342,826	220,842
Fiscal Account						
Total Revenue & Grants (% of GDP)	24.5	24.1	26.4	25.6	26.4	13.0
Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	18.2	19.0	21.1	21.4	21.9	11.2
Non-tax Revenue (% of GDP)	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.9
Grants (% of GDP)	4.1	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.9	1.0
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	29.2	25.6	24.0	22.6	21.6	10.3
Current Expenditure (% of GDP)	20.0	17.4	19.8	19.9	18.9	9.5
Capital Expenditure (% of GDP)	9.2	8.2	4.2	2.6	2.7	0.7
Primary Balance (including grants, % of GDP)	-1.2	1.9	5.2	5.7	6.8	3.6
Overall Balance (including grants, % of GDP)	-4.7	-1.5	2.3	3.0	4.8	2.8
*2019 Nutmeg, MNIB & Building Material data up March Unemployment figures as at end of third quarter 2018 2019 Tourism data (Stayover Arrivals and Cruise Ship Visitors) as at end June 2019 Fiscal Account data preliminary as at end June						
Public Sector Debt (% of GDP)	106.1	100.1	93.2	81.4	77.2	71.0
Principal Repayments (EC\$ million)	268.6	261.7	294.4	292.2	244.3	84.9
Interest Payments (EC\$ million)	86.8	91.7	82.3	75.3	63.2	27.1
External Account						
Exports of Goods & Services (EC\$ million)	1,292.1	1,379.1	1,413.6	1,561.2	1,754.4	1,873.5
Imports (EC\$ million)	1,330.9	1,369.1	1,427.5	1,616.5	1,740.7	1,847.1
Gross Imputed Reserves (EC\$ million)	427.3	509.0	543.7	526.1	623.2	631.2
Gross International Reserves (in months of total imports)	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.1
Money and Banking**						
Net Foreign Assets (EC\$ million)	582.2	852.5	1,003.2	1,097.9	1,315.0	1,399.9
Domestic Credit (EC\$ million)	1,526.9	1,320.1	1,240.9	1,206.8	1,101.8	1,067.4
o/w Households (EC\$ million)	1,119.4	1,073.6	1,054.6	1,038.0	1,055.9	1,050.9
Firms (EC\$ million)	485.4	469.5	485.3	514.1	539.2	549.4
Non-Bank Institutions (EC\$ million)	9.1	9.3	8.7	6.4	6.9	5.9
Other Public Sector (net, EC\$ million)	(104.3)	(166.4)	(248.9)	(231.1)	(298.9)	(325.3)
Central Government (EC\$ million)	17.3	(65.9)	(58.8)	(120.6)	(201.3)	(213.6)
Currency in Circulation (EC\$ million)	124.1	131.5	194.8	208.7	205.5	179.7
2017 and 2018 External Account figures are preliminary whilst 2019 is projected ** 2019 Monetary and Banking data represent values as at February 28, 2019 Sources: CSO, ECCB, MOF						

APPENDIX III: OUTSTANDING DEBT 2014 -2019(e)

Public Debt Statistics	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (e)
	In Millions of EC\$					
Total Public Debt						
External Debt (including Government Guarantees)	1,705.4	1,648.7	1,620.3	1,437.3	1,418.0	1,315.8
Domestic Debt (including Government Guarantees)	543.0	647.9	633.4	632.0	560.0	524.2
Total Public Debt to GDP (%)						
External Debt to GDP	69.3	62.1	56.5	47.3	44.9	40.7
Domestic Debt to GDP	22.1	24.4	22.1	20.8	17.7	16.2
Central Government Debt						
External Debt	1,641.7	1,595.2	1,582.2	1,401.3	1,417.8	1,315.7
Domestic Debt	482.4	594.4	592.7	595.8	560.0	524.2
Central Government Debt to GDP (%)						
External Debt	66.7	60.0	55.2	46.1	44.9	40.7
Domestic Debt	19.6	22.4	20.7	19.6	17.7	16.2
Total Debt Service	394.1	459.3	330.2	381.7	327.1	281.1
External	136.6	152.8	99.4	149.7	175.7	131.2
Domestic	257.4	306.5	230.8	231.9	151.4	149.9

Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank & Ministry of Finance