



Eastern Caribbean
Central Bank

2025

ANNUAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



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**ECONOMIC AND
FINANCIAL REVIEW**

**ANTIGUA
AND BARBUDA**

EASTERN CARIBBEAN CENTRAL BANK





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Important Note

The forward-looking statements and economic projections for the year 2025 contained in this Annual EFR were developed based on an analysis of internal and external data available up to September 2025.

These projections are estimates, and reflect the Economists' current expectations based on the economic and fiscal performance trends observed during the first three quarters (January to September) of 2025, coupled with prevailing market conditions and assumptions regarding future events.

Actual results may differ from those projected.



1 Overview

- Economic activity in Antigua and Barbuda is estimated to expand by 5.0 per cent in 2025, buoyed by a rebound in construction activity, and further supported by broad-based growth across the services sectors.
- Buoyancy in economic activity, coupled with policy action to increase revenue intake continued to alter the fiscal trajectory generating sizable primary and overall surpluses in the short-term. Maintaining fiscal and debt sustainability long-term, will depend largely on a sustained economic expansion and the maintenance of fiscal discipline combined with structural and institutional reforms.
- The country’s economic prospects remain highly contingent upon global stability, as the realisation of current geopolitical and trade uncertainties could significantly undermine projected growth trajectories.

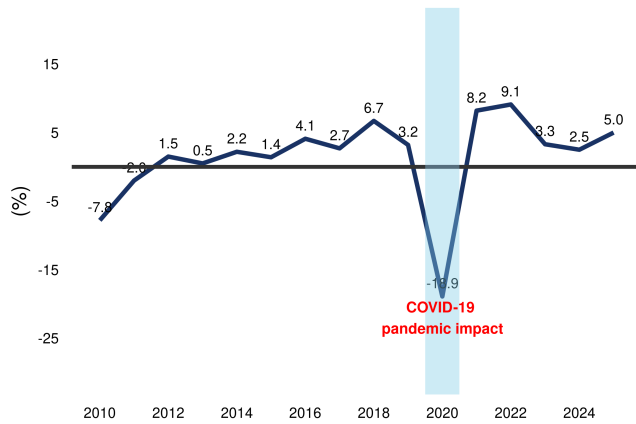
2 Recent Economic Developments

2.1 Real Sector Developments

Buoyancy in economic activity in Antigua and Barbuda has underscored real sector developments particularly in the post-pandemic era. The economy is estimated to expand by 5.0 per cent in 2025, following a steady recovery from the effects of the pandemic five years prior (2020). After the steep contraction, the economy returned to a sustained growth path averaging 5.8 per cent (2021 to 2024) in real terms (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth (%) from 2010 to 2025

Lost output in 2020 was recouped by 2023



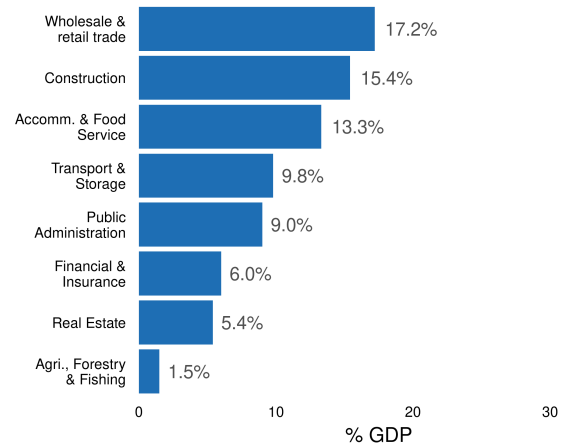
Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

The expansion in 2025 was fueled by broad-based increases in the major economic sectors, led by construction (15.0 per cent), accommodation and food services activities (1.4 per cent). Activity in the major sectors generated externalities, positively impacting other sectors; wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, financial and insurance activities, public administration and defence and real estate activities. The

major sectors contributed about more than 60.0 per cent of gross domestic product (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Sector Contribution to GDP (2025)

Six sectors account for 67.0 per cent of GDP

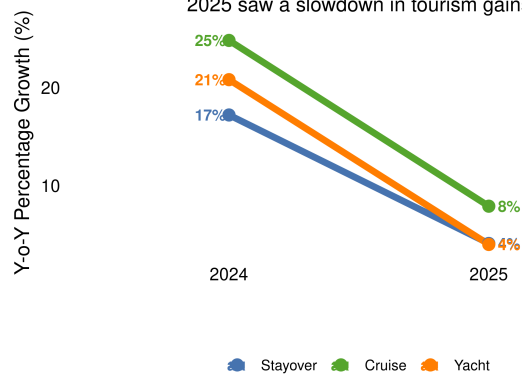


Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

Private sector investment represented the major stimulus to the performance of the construction sector. This was supported by public investment in infrastructure; mainly port enhancement, roads and schools. Private sector construction was led by large scale tourism projects in Barbuda; the Peace Love and Happiness (PLH) and Nobu Barbuda resorts as well as renovations to existing properties on Antigua. Public sector developments were underscored by the commencement of rehabilitation work to the airport runway valued at \$148.0m, the commencement of work on a primary school and the resurfacing of major road arteries estimated at \$100.0m.

Figure 3: Percentage Growth in Arrivals by Visitor Category (2024 vs. 2025)

2025 saw a slowdown in tourism gains



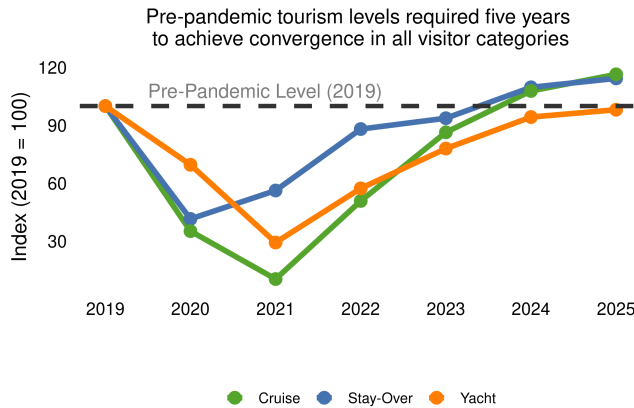
Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

There was a notable expansion in the accommodations and food services activities sector. This growth reflected higher stayover visitor arrivals by an estimated 4.1 per cent to 343,903 (Figure 3). This expansion was supported by improved performance from all source markets. Further, growth was sustained

across all visitor categories, although the pace of expansion moderated relative to the previous year (Figure 3).

Relative to pre-pandemic 2019 totals, both stayover visitors and cruise passengers have fully recovered exceeding their 2019 volumes (Figure 4). Conversely, only the yachting segment remained just below its pre-pandemic level.

Figure 4: Tourism Sector Index (2019-2025)

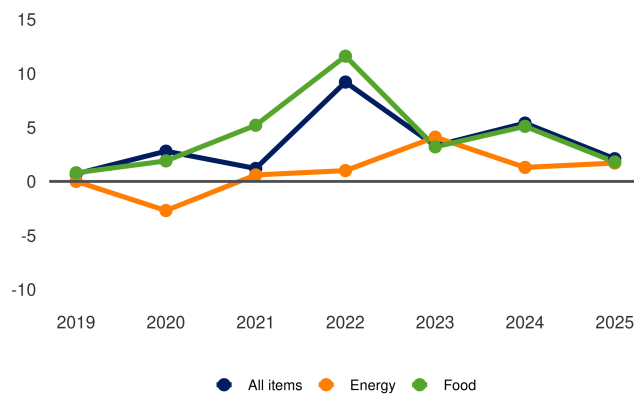


Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

A number of factors contributed to the expansion in the stayover segment. These include the commencement of service by a number of regional airlines and an increase in the number flights provided by some of the legacy international carriers. Another significant contributor to the accommodations and food services sector; cruise passengers rose by an estimated 7.9 per cent to 854,052, attributable to more cruise line calls and the positive impact of home port services for at least one cruise line which commenced in 2024.

Figure 5: Annual Inflation Trends

Inflation continued its downward trajectory in 2025



Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

Inflationary pressures eased following a three-year period of elevated price increases. On an end-of-period basis, the consumer price index is estimated to have risen by 2.1 per cent, a deceleration from the 5.4 per cent rise in 2024. Inflation has moderated

significantly following a peak of 9.2 per cent in 2023, which was attributable to a steady decline in energy costs, since prices spiked after the commencement of the Russia/Ukraine conflict (Figure 5).

2.2 Fiscal Developments

A sustained economic expansion coupled with tax reforms has generated improved fiscal outturns for the central government at the end of 2025. Building on the surplus achieved in the previous year (2024), the government’s fiscal position strengthened further in 2025, generating overall and primary surpluses of 3.1 per cent and 4.6 per cent of GDP respectively. Total revenue rose, driven by higher tax revenue collections positively impacting current revenue receipts, which amounted to 21.2 per cent of GDP, albeit lower as a contribution to GDP compared to 2024 when current receipts totalled 22.3 per cent of GDP (Table 1).

Table 1: Central Government Fiscal Operations

per cent GDP, unless otherwise stated

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E
Total Revenue	18.2	20.6	18.9	18.2	16.7	22.5	21.3
Current Revenue	18.1	19.7	18.1	18.1	16.7	22.3	21.2
of which CBI	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.2
Tax Revenue	14.4	16.0	15.4	15.0	14.6	16.8	17.9
Total Expenditure	21.9	26.0	23.1	21.6	18.4	21.0	18.2
Current Expenditure	20.0	23.2	20.8	19.0	16.7	19.7	17.0
Interest Payments	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.5
Capital Expenditure	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	0.6	1.3
Current Acct Balance	-1.9	-3.5	-2.7	-0.9	-0.1	2.6	4.2
Overall Balance	-3.7	-5.4	-4.2	-3.4	-1.7	2.2	3.1
Primary Balance	-1.2	-2.9	-2.0	-1.0	0.7	4.5	4.6
Financing	3.7	5.4	4.2	3.4	1.7	-2.2	-3.1
of which: Domestic	2.7	4.7	-8.8	-2.7	0.0	-3.1	-10.0
of which: External	0.2	-1.6	12.3	4.6	-1.2	-0.8	-3.3
Total Public Sector Debt (ECSM)	3,474.0	3,690.6	3,901.4	4,005.2	3,980.3	3,941.0	4,113.1
Debt-GDP Ratio	74.5	96.8	90.2	79.9	71.8	67.5	65.2

Source: Ministry of Finance and ECCB

Note: Fiscal balances are expressed inclusive of grants

Tax revenue receipts trended higher due to increases across all major tax categories. The policy measure in January 2024 to increase the Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax (ABST) to 17.0 per cent from 15.0 per cent continued to positively impact revenue collection. Expenditure outlays contracted relative to the previous year as a result of cost-control measures and a reduction in interest payments. Consequently, the contraction in expenditure relative to the growth in revenue led to a significant improvement in the overall fiscal position.

Current expenditure declined by 6.7 per cent to 17.0 per cent of GDP, in contrast to a 24.0 per cent increase to 19.7 per cent of GDP the previous year. Contractions in transfers and interest payments were the major contributors to lower current expenditure outlays as all other categories increased. Capital expenditure outlays rose as a percent of GDP to 1.3 per cent compared with 0.6 per cent in 2024, but little changed in nominal terms increasing to \$79.1m from \$77.7m in 2024. Interest payments are estimated to have declined to 1.5 per cent of GDP compared with 2.4 per cent of GDP in 2024, reflective of recent efforts on part of the authorities to reduce the external liabilities and outstanding domestic payables.

Outstanding public sector debt rose by 4.4 per cent to \$4,113.1m (65.2 per cent of GDP), attributable to an increase in external disbursements. The policy decision to address public sector liabilities through the Liabilities Management Operation (LMO), combined with the expansion in economic activity, partly mitigated the increase in disbursements and contributed to a reduction in the debt to GDP ratio to 65.2 in 2025 from 67.5 per cent at the end of 2024 (Box 1).

2.3 External Developments

A widening current account imbalance on the external account reflected an increase in real sector activity. The deficit on the current account expanded to 8.4 per cent of GDP compared with 7.8 per cent of GDP in 2024 attributable to an increase in merchandise imports (Table 2).

Table 2: External Accounts - Selected Indicators

(per cent GDP, unless otherwise stated)

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E
Current Account	-6.5	-15.6	-17.8	-15.7	-13.2	-8.4	-8.8
Goods Trade Balance	-33.4	-28.6	-29.6	-34.6	-32.0	-30.2	-29.5
of which Exports	2.9	2.6	3.2	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.3
of which Imports	36.3	31.2	32.8	39.0	36.2	33.6	32.8
Services Trade Balance	34.1	17.3	19.5	28.3	27.8	31.7	30.1
of which Travel	52.3	29.2	30.5	44.6	44.3	48.5	45.3
Primary Inc. Balance	-4.2	0.1	-3.6	-5.0	-4.1	-5.1	-4.5
Secondary Inc. Balance	-3.1	-4.4	-4.1	-4.5	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8
Capital Acct Balance	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Financial Acct Balance	-7.9	-14.2	-11.9	-14.3	-15.3	-6.9	-7.8
of which: FDI	-8.2	-8.1	-18.7	-16.4	-15.1	-11.7	-11.2
Memo Items							
Current Acct (EC\$M)	-303.2	-593.3	-769.2	-787.5	-731.8	-489.7	-556.5

Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

Higher imports were partly in response to elevated demand for consumer goods and vital inputs to service the tourism

industry. The larger current account deficit was tempered by inflows on the services account through increased travel receipts, albeit more slowly, totaling 43.3 per cent of GDP, compared with 44.9 per cent in the previous year.

The capital account recorded a slightly higher surplus, providing some support for current account outflows. Despite this nominal increase, the surplus effectively diminished relative to the overall economy, narrowing to 1.1 per cent of GDP. Meanwhile, the deficit on the financial account rose to 7.4 per cent of GDP. Although foreign direct investment inflows grew by 8.3 percent in absolute terms, their relative contribution to the economy diminished slightly. Specifically, FDI as a proportion of GDP narrowed to 10.7 percent, down from the 10.8 percent recorded in 2024.

2.4 Banking and Monetary Developments

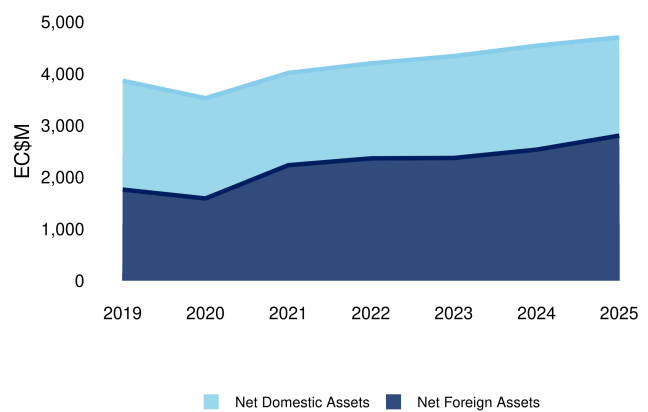
Monetary liabilities expanded broadly in tandem with economic growth. Broad money (M2) is estimated to have risen by 3.6 per cent to \$4,700.4m, influenced primarily by increases in net foreign assets (See Figure 6).

Broad money growth was also supported by higher credit to the private sector, which rose by 8.1 per cent to \$2,484.8m. This was reflected in higher lending to both households and businesses (Figure 7). Lending to the central government remained relatively subdued due to a strengthened fiscal position.

Buoyant economic activity continued to positively impact major financial sector indicators, evidence of an ongoing economic recovery. Liquidity levels in the banking system remained high, well above prudential levels (Table 3).

Figure 6: Trends in Monetary Aggregates

Movement in monetary aggregates reflected developments in GDP growth



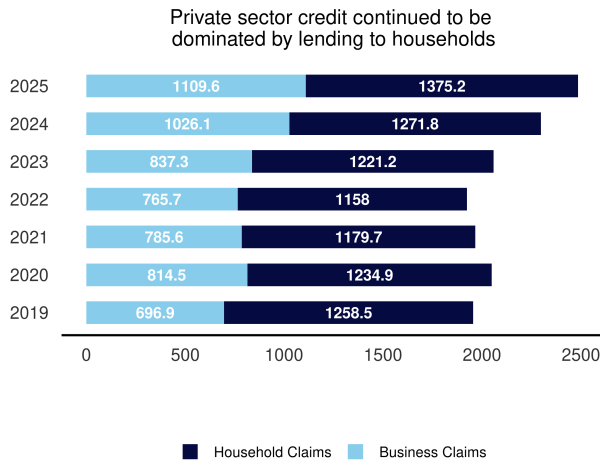
Source: ECCB

There was modest credit expansion as a result of the rigorous lending criteria of commercial banks. Consequently,

liquidity levels remained relatively elevated in the banking sector (Table 3).

initiated disputes, prospects are more likely to worsen than improve.

Figure 7: Trends in Private Sector Credit



Source: ECCB

Table 4: World Economic Outlook: Growth Projections

Country/Group	2024	2025	2026
World Output	3.3	3.2	3.1
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.6	1.6
United States	2.8	2.0	2.1
Euro Area	0.9	1.2	1.1
United Kingdom	1.1	1.3	1.3
Canada	1.6	1.2	1.5
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.3	4.2	4.0
China	5.0	4.8	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.4	2.4

Source: IMF, WEO October 2025

The banking sector demonstrated enhanced resilience as asset quality indicators improved for the reporting period. Specifically, the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to gross loans remained below the ECCB prudential ratio of 5.0 per cent. There was a 0.8 percentage point decline in the ratio, from 4.2 per cent at year-end 2024 to an estimated 3.4 per cent as of December 2025. The NPL ratio has steadily declined after spiking to 6.7 per cent in 2021 when the negative impact of the pandemic was most acute. The financial system was further supported by an increase in the customers’ deposits to total loans ratio to 145.6 from 142.6 in 2024 (Table 3).

Medium term growth prospects point to an expansion of 2.8 per cent (2026 to 2027). Although prospects have improved relative to the headline, inflation is expected to decline at a slightly slower pace than estimated in the January 2025 report.

In the context of modest global growth prospects, and consistent with historical performance, the economy of Antigua and Barbuda is projected to expand by an average of 2.8 per cent over the period 2025 and 2026 (Table 5). The cautiously optimistic medium-term outlook for the domestic economy is supported by a forecasted expansion in construction and strengthened tourism activity.

Table 3: Financial Stability Indicators - Selected Indicators

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E
Non-Performing Loans	5.3	6.1	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.2	3.4
Liquidity Ratios							
– Liquid Assets to Total Assets	46.5	36.9	40.5	43.6	44.1	44.2	44.8
– Total Deposits to Total Loans	133.9	126.5	141.3	147.9	146.1	142.6	145.6

Source: ECCB

Following a recovery in the current period from a dip in activity in 2024, construction activity was resurgent in 2025 with the addition of a new cement supplier which helped restart stalled construction projects due to cement shortages. This improvement is expected to boost activity in the medium term and attract further foreign investment.

Increased tourism activity is estimated to also underpin the expansion, reflecting an influx of both stayover visitors and cruise passengers. Increased airlift and intensified marketing could facilitate higher long stay visitors. Meanwhile, the completion of upland seaport development (US\$18.0m) is likely to better support homeporting and passenger amenities, thus driving demand for the destination and increase the popularity of Antigua and Barbuda on the regional cruise itinerary. Additionally, the multi-million dollar airfield upgrade at VC Bird International Airport is expected to help maintain sound international aviation standards and enhance air connectivity.

Notwithstanding the positive outlook, prospects are heavily dependent on global developments. Should the uncer-

3 Medium-Term Macroeconomic Outlook

3.1 Outlook

The International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) in October 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO), painted a weakened outlook for global economic growth, both in the medium and long-term (Table 4). The cautious assessment is underscored by a wave of trade-related global distortions fueled by geopolitical tensions. The Fund implies that notwithstanding the seeming resilience exhibited by some countries in response to the trade-

tainty currently fueled by geopolitical and trade developments materialise, growth forecasts may be imperiled.

Table 5: Medium-Term Outlook - Selected Indicators

per cent GDP, unless otherwise stated

Indicator	2025	2026	2027
Real Sector			
Nominal GDP (EC\$M)	6,313.1	6,606.6	6,861.4
Real GDP (EC\$M)	4,928.4	5,070.7	5,204.1
Real GDP Growth	5.0	2.9	2.6
Inflation (end of period; per cent)	2.1	1.8	2.0
Government Sector			
Current Revenue	21.2	20.3	20.3
Current Expenditure	17.0	17.7	16.2
Capital Expenditure	1.2	1.5	1.5
Primary Balance	4.6	3.2	4.4
Overall Balance	3.1	1.2	2.6
Financing	-4.6	-3.2	-4.4
External Sector			
Goods Trade Balance	-29.5	-30.2	-27.5
Travel receipts	45.3	44.4	39.8
Current account	-8.8	-9.8	-9.8
Foreign Direct Investment	-11.2	-9.8	-9.3
Monetary Sector (EC\$M)			
Money Supply	4,700.4	5,057.0	5,320.2
Net Foreign Assets	1,897.9	2,210.6	2,442.4
Net Domestic Assets	1,897.9	2,210.6	2,442.4
Domestic Credit	1,609.6	1,678.2	1,757.9
Of which credit to the private sector	2,484.8	2,600.3	2,786.6
Of which credit to businesses	1,109.6	1,161.2	1,244.4
Of which credit to households	1,375.2	1,439.2	1,542.3
Memo Items:			
Total public sector debt (EC\$M)	4,113.1	4,200.3	4,297.5
Total public sector debt-GDP	65.2	63.6	62.6

Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

While fiscal performance is projected to be modest, these margins are expected to be narrower than those recorded in 2025. This outlook is tempered by the recent announcement of a VAT reduction scheduled for 2026, which may exacerbate fiscal vulnerability. Consequently, financing pressures will remain

acute as the government navigates the trade-off between tax relief and long-term debt sustainability.

A widening of the current account deficit is projected, reflecting higher import payments. This deficit expansion is expected to be partly offset by increased service inflows associated from buoyant tourism activity. External borrowing is likely to remain subdued constrained by limited access to international capital markets and concessional financing. Constrained by the ability to borrow externally, the debt-GDP ratio is projected to stabilise near current levels (see Box 1).

3.2 Risks

Table 6: Risk Assessment Matrix

Risks	Like-likelihood	Impact
Intensification of geopolitical conflict. Geopolitical tensions have been driven by elevated regional conflicts in areas like the Middle East and Eastern Europe, which may threaten global energy supplies and create market uncertainty.	High	While the price of crude oil remained below its post-pandemic average, intensified conflict in the Middle East may result in increased oil prices and other energy market disruptions. Increased input costs because of an uptick in global crude oil prices, may intensify inflationary pressures, leading to an erosion of disposable incomes, stifle travel demand from source markets, widen fiscal and trade deficits, and impact food and energy security.
Trade uncertainty. The U.S introduced significant tariffs in early 2025. While subsequent negotiations lowered effective rates from their peaks, tariffs remain historically high, creating persistent trade policy uncertainty for emerging and advanced economies.	High	Uncertainty surrounding US trade policies may deteriorate consumer sentiment and spending power, potentially reducing tourism demand within the ECCU region. Increased tariffs can lead to retaliation, thereby driving inflation in the US higher. Higher levels of inflation, particularly in the U.S are also likely to be transferred to domestic consumers and worsen consumer well-being by eroding real purchasing power. U.S arrivals account for a significant share of Antigua and Barbuda's stayover arrivals.
Escalation of the US-Venezuela Conflict. This conflict has been characterised by increased US naval presence and anti-narcotics strikes in the Caribbean, which may raise the potential for military confrontation.	Medium/High	Medium. Military confrontation may lead to a humanitarian and migration crises within the sub-region. If this confrontation materialises, it may lead to a potential influx of refugees which may strain essential public services and increase public expenditure, further deteriorating fiscal balances. This may also be transmitted to the tourism sector through travel restrictions which may ultimately impact economic activity.
The continued scrutiny under which regional citizenship by investment programmes (CIP) have been placed due to transparency concerns, remains a significant threat to the sustainability and longevity of regional programmes.	Medium	Although Antigua and Barbuda's programme has faced less direct criticism in the past, than other regional counterparts, the possibility that Antigua and Barbuda could be assessed the same risk by international financial regulators could be detrimental to the programme. The recent signing of a Memorandum of Association and the establishment of a Regional Regulator for the Citizenship by Investment Programmes (CBI/CIP) represents a positive development in enhancing transparency.
Other risks to the outlook include climatic and weather-related shocks, associated with global warming. Record breaking global temperatures have elevated the possibility of tropical cyclones and protracted droughts.	Medium/High	These climatic shocks may pose a systemic threat to critical infrastructure, tourism-dependent revenue streams, and agricultural output, potentially leading to significant fiscal volatility and long-term erosion of the country's capital stock.

Risks in the medium term are tilted to the downside. Key concerns include the intensification of geopolitical conflict, trade policy uncertainty and concerns over the potential of escalation of the US-Venezuela conflict. Table 6 below presents a risk matrix which outlines the prevailing global and domestic risks that may impact Antigua and Barbuda's macroeconomic stability and growth trajectory in the short to medium-term. These threats are categorised based on their likelihood and potential magnitude.

Notwithstanding, there are a number of encouraging developments, particularly in the construction sector. These developments are buttressed by several resort and tourism-related projects that have either begun or will break ground shortly. Large inflows of foreign direct investment are expected to underpin a number of tourism-related investments and are projected to continue throughout the medium-term. Additionally, as announced in the 2026 Budget Speech, the authorities will embark upon an expansive capital investment programme, including the construction of schools, roads, water production facilities and residential buildings.

Stronger tourism activity will improve growth prospects. Tourism-related activity has remained buoyant for five concurrent years, post-pandemic, marked by strong increases in stay-over visitors and cruise passengers. Positive spillovers from tourism and construction will likely favorably impact the wholesale and distribution; transportation and storage and real estate and renting sectors.

4 Policy Recommendations

The economy of Antigua and Barbuda continues its post-pandemic recovery. This recovery has been bolstered by the strong performance in the tourism industry and relative buoyancy in construction. The improvement in the fiscal position is especially noted considering the country's historically-weak relationship between GDP and revenue growth. The fiscal outcome will be contingent on robust economic growth and remains vulnerable to downturns in the business cycles of Antigua and Barbuda's major trading partners. The need for constant refinement of tax administration and debt management would therefore be critical to debt sustainability. Many of the recommendations outlined in the 2024 report remain relevant to the current report. These are included below:

1. **The broadening of the tax base should lay the basis for a comprehensive restructuring of the fiscal architecture to better reposition the country to respond to external shocks.** Recent policy decisions to broaden the tax base by increasing the ABST rate and strengthening property tax collections have yielded improvement in tax buoyancy.

Reforms could be extended beyond revenue generation and include enhancements to fiscal resiliency. Continued vigilance on the reduction in discretionary concessions is encouraged as concessions represent a major inhibiting factor to revenue growth and fiscal sustainability.

2. **There is a need to explore a mutual resolution of long-standing arrears to the Paris Club.** The fiscal and debt issues are further complicated by the persistent impact of the debt owed to the Paris Club. There continues to be an impasse in regard to the settlement of the debt and accompanying arrears. A solution to this impasse is necessary in order for the authorities to unlock access to international credit markets. Antigua and Barbuda's relatively high per-capita GDP disqualifies it from low-interest multilateral loans. The timely resolution of Paris Club arrears will also be the precedent for the reduction in domestic receivables which continue to adversely impact the receipt of revenue inflows.
3. **Make use of climate-related financing instruments.** An area where Antigua and Barbuda could benefit from access to developmental financing is by tapping into climate-related financing. Commendable efforts have been initiated to source developmental finance through initiatives such as sourcing green and blue bonds and debt for nature swaps. Such debt instruments require detailed reporting requirements, which in their absence may restrict the country's access to these facilities. The suggested fiscal and administrative reforms should assist in positioning Antigua and Barbuda to benefit from climate financing.
4. **Skills upgrading.** Antigua and Barbuda's ability to compete globally will depend largely on its investment in skills training and upskilling of the work force to meet international standards. The advancement of skills includes the digitalisation of public sector services to increase efficiency through lower costs and the timelier provision of government services. Reforms have been made in the Customs department with the adoption of ASYCUDA World that have resulted in significant savings in the reduction of processing times for the clearance of goods. Continued investments are needed to prioritise the teaching and acquisition of skills in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) that would better position the country to leverage existing and emerging technologies to increase national output.

5 Appendices

Box 1: Debt Sustainability Analysis

An analysis using the debt dynamics tool (DDT) indicates that, all things being equal, the debt-GDP ratio will peak at 65.2 per cent of GDP in the current period (2025) associated with the drawdown on some debt commitments and the inclusion of other related commitments.

Thereafter, the debt as a percentage of GDP ratio is projected to gradually decrease to 59.2 per cent by 2035. The major factors contributing to the baseline debt trajectory include; the debt reducing effects of primary surpluses especially in the medium-term, as well as the positive (debt reducing) impact on the debt-GDP ratio of sustained economic growth. The tool assumes a real GDP growth rate of 2.5 per cent beyond the medium-term (2028 to 2039).

Table A1: Results of the Debt Sustainability Analysis

Metric	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Baseline Debt-GDP	65.2	63.6	62.6	62.8	63.2	61.7	60.5	59.8	59.4	59.2	59.2
Effective interest rate (%)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Identified debt-creating flows	-2.3	-1.6	-0.9	0.1	0.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Primary deficit	-4.6	-3.2	-4.0	-1.9	-1.3	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic debt dynamics	-2.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-
of which: real GDP growth	-2.7	-1.5	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB estimates

If baseline projections are realised, the Antigua and Barbuda is likely to meet the regional debt-GDP target of 60.0 per cent by 2032. The probability of achieving the debt-GDP target of 60.0 per cent of GDP in 2035 is 7.0 per cent. However, in order to maintain the debt at a 65.2 per cent of GDP at the end of 2025 a debt stabilising primary surplus of 1.3 per cent of GDP and a debt stabilising overall deficit of 0.4 per cent of GDP could be maintained throughout the projection period (2025 to 2039). Adverse growth or interest rate shocks to this scenario will lengthen the convergence period, or increase the fiscal effort (primary balances and overall balances) necessary to achieve the 60.0 per cent debt-GDP target.

Selected Economic Indicators

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Real Sector						
Nominal GDP (EC\$M)	5,014.2	5,546.1	5,838.4	6,313.1	6,606.7	6,861.4
Real GDP (EC\$M)	4,432.0	4,577.5	4,693.8	4,928.4	5,070.7	5,204.1
Real GDP Growth	9.1	3.3	2.5	5.0	2.9	2.6
Inflation (eop; %)	9.2	3.3	5.4	2.1	1.8	2.0
Government Sector						
Current Revenue	906.2	923.9	1,299.8	1,337.5	1,336.8	1,428.6
Current Expenditure	951.1	927.0	1,149.7	1,072.5	1,170.3	1,149.7
Capital Expenditure	132.3	96.0	35.8	79.1	101.1	108.4
Primary Balance	-48.8	36.5	265.3	288.8	206.3	304.9
Overall Balance	-170.9	-94.1	127.1	194.6	74.2	175.5
Debt Servicing to Current Revenue	13.5	14.1	10.6	7.0	9.9	9.1
Financing	170.9	94.1	-127.1	-194.6	-74.2	-175.5
External Sector						
Goods Trade Balance	-1,734.2	-1,776.6	-1,764.4	-1,864.9	-1,993.9	-2,070.3
Travel receipts	2,236.5	2,456.9	2,833.7	2,859.9	2,935.7	2,994.4
Current account	-787.5	-731.8	-489.7	-556.5	-650.4	-741.2
Foreign Direct Investment	-820.3	-835.7	-682.4	-708.4	-646.9	-700.5
Monetary Sector						
Money Supply	4,198.2	4,338.5	4,538.5	4,700.4	5,057.0	5,320.2
Net Foreign Assets	2,363.1	2,370.6	2,531.3	1,897.9	2,210.6	2,442.4
Net Domestic Assets	1,835.1	1,967.8	2,007.2	1,897.9	2,210.6	2,442.4
Domestic Credit	2,633.5	2,783.8	2,914.3	1,609.6	1,678.2	1,757.9
of which credit to the private sector	1,923.7	2,058.6	2,297.9	2,484.8	2,600.3	2,786.6
of which credit to businesses	765.7	837.3	1,026.1	1,109.6	1,161.2	1,244.4
of which credit to households	1,158.0	1,221.2	1,271.8	1,375.2	1,439.1	1,542.3
Memo Items:						
Total public sector debt (EC\$M)	4,005.2	3,980.3	3,941.0	4,113.1	4,200.3	4,297.5
Total public sector debt-GDP	79.9	71.8	67.5	65.2	63.6	62.6

Source: Central Statistics Office and ECCB

Figures in EC\$M, unless otherwise stated