

Bank of Jamaica

Quarterly Monetary Policy Report

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Monetary Policy at Bank of Jamaica

Bank of Jamaica's monetary policy objective is to achieve an inflation target of 4 to 6 per cent per annum for the next three years. This inflation rate, measured as the annual point-to-point change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, is necessary for the achievement of sustained growth and development in Jamaica.

The [inflation target](#) was confirmed by the Minister of Finance and the Public Service in consultation with Bank of Jamaica in April 2024.

The Bank uses a variety of tools to achieve its inflation target, the main one being the interest rate on overnight balances in the current accounts of deposit-taking institutions at Bank of Jamaica (BOJ). Changes in the Bank's policy rate signal the Bank's policy stance towards achieving its inflation objective, which is transmitted to prices through the financial markets and then through spending and investment decisions.

Monetary policy [decisions](#) are made by BOJ's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and affect inflation with a lag of between 4 to 8 quarters. For this reason, monetary policy in Jamaica is forward-looking and the Bank puts much effort into establishing its view of the economy in the future, and bases its decision on this view. It is also important that the Bank clearly and transparently communicates this view of the future to the Jamaican public. The Bank undertakes an assessment of the economy eight times during each calendar year and publishes its decisions in accordance with a [pre-announced schedule](#). On four of these occasions, when most data on the key macro-economic variables are available, the Bank prepares a comprehensive macro-economic forecast contained in The Monetary Policy Report covering the international economy, the fiscal accounts, balance of payments, money, credit, interest rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and prices.

This Monetary Policy Report describes the MPC's recent policy decisions and outlines the Bank's projections for inflation in Jamaica and the main macroeconomic variables that affect it. The Monetary Policy Report is prepared and published once every three months and coincides with four of the Bank's monetary policy announcements.

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Overview

The macroeconomic outlook for the Jamaican economy has been adversely affected by the passage of Hurricane Melissa on 28 October 2025. The hurricane has eroded the economy's recovery from the damage caused by Hurricane Beryl in July 2024. Hurricane Melissa is estimated to have caused damage in excess of 40.0 per cent of GDP, having an impact on all sectors of the economy. In this context, the reconstruction effort to fully restore the economic capacity of Jamaica is forecast to occur over three to four years.

Jamaica's annual inflation at November 2025 was 4.4 per cent, within the Bank's target range of 4.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent and higher than the outturn of 2.9 per cent at October 2025. The increase in headline inflation, compared with October, was due mainly to higher food prices, reflecting early signs of the impact of the hurricane on the Agriculture sector. The measure of core inflation that excludes the prices of agricultural food items, as well as fuel and transport prices from the annual change in the CPI (CPIAF), was 4.3 per cent at November 2025, which was above the outturn of 3.7 per cent at October 2025.

The Bank projects that annual headline inflation will rise sharply over the next few months from 2.1 per cent, at September 2025, and remain elevated, exceeding the Bank's inflation target of 4.0 to 6.0 per cent, for the near-term. The rise in inflation reflects the impact of Hurricane Melissa on the major food-producing parishes and the second-round impact on the prices of other selected goods and services such as routine household maintenance, transport, energy and personal care items. In addition, domestic demand pressures are projected to increase arising from rebuilding efforts financed largely by external sources procured by the Government of Jamaica.

Real GDP is estimated to have expanded within the range of 3.5 to 5.5 per cent in the September 2025 quarter, relative to the growth of 1.6 per cent recorded for the June 2025 quarter. All industries are estimated to have grown during the quarter reflecting a recovery from the adverse effects of Hurricane Beryl. The main industries that expanded were Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management, Accommodation & Food Service Activities and Transport & Storage as well as Construction. The economy is estimated to have contracted within the range of 11 to 13 per cent in the December 2025 quarter largely reflecting broad-based output losses across major industries due to Hurricane Melissa.

For FY2025/26, real GDP is projected to contract within the range of -4.0 to -6.0 per cent, largely reflecting the adverse impact of Hurricane Melissa on the economy. The estimated decline is underpinned by contractions in most sectors of the economy, in particular Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Information & Communication, Mining & Quarrying, and Accommodation & Food Service Activities. BOJ projects that the financial inflows from multilateral and private sources will support spending in the economy over the next three years, to the extent that the capacity exists to execute planned projects. For FY2026/27, real GDP growth is projected in the range of -1.0 to 1.0 per cent, reflecting the commencement of recovery efforts, which will escalate in ensuing years. Real GDP growth is therefore forecast to improve by 2.5 to 4.5 per cent in FY2027/28. The forecast growth for FY2027/28 largely reflects a gradual recovery following the adverse impact of the hurricane, evidenced in part by an anticipated normalization in economic activity in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Information & Communication. Over the medium-term (FY2027/28 – FY2029/30), real GDP is projected to grow on average by 1.0 to 3.0 per cent.

The current account (CA) of the BOP for the September 2025 quarter is estimated to have improved to a surplus of 0.3 per cent of GDP, relative to a surplus of 0.1 per cent for the September 2024 quarter. This estimated improvement largely reflects the positive performance of the services, income and current transfers sub-

accounts due to higher external demand for travel, lower central government interest payments and higher remittance inflows, respectively.

The current account surplus is projected to fall to an average surplus of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent of GDP for FY2025/26 and a deficit in the range of –5.5 to –6.5 per cent of GDP for FY2026/27 relative to a surplus of 3.0 per cent of GDP in FY2024/25. The fall in the surplus for FY2025/26 largely reflects a deterioration in the services sub-account reflecting the impact of Hurricane Melissa on the tourism industry. This is partly offset by higher general government and remittance inflows. For FY2026/27, the deficit primarily reflects an anticipated deterioration in the general merchandise trade balance due to greater importation to support the hurricane recovery efforts. In addition, the services balance is expected to continue to moderate. The deterioration is partially offset by higher remittance inflows.

For the September 2025 quarter, the Jamaican dollar depreciated by 0.5 per cent, relative to end-June 2025. The marginal depreciation in the exchange rate during the September 2025 quarter was particularly evident in the months of July and August 2025. This was underpinned by increased demand from end-users. These demand pressures were attenuated by sales of US\$245.0 million via the Bank of Jamaica Foreign Exchange Intervention Trading Tool (B-FXITT) for the September 2025 quarter, lower than the US\$345.0 million recorded in the June 2025 quarter.

The financial system continued to be stable. Deposit-taking institutions' (DTIs') risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at end-September 2025 was 14.5 per cent, compared to 14.6 per cent at end-June 2025, remaining well above the statutory requirement of 10.0 per cent. Banks also remained liquid, with all licensees reporting Liquidity Coverage Ratios (LCRs) in excess of 100 per cent at end-June 2025. The quality of the DTIs' loan portfolio was unchanged with a ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to gross loans at September 2025 of 2.7 per cent relative to June 2025.

On 24 November 2025, the Bank, through its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), unanimously decided to: (i) hold the policy rate (the rate offered to deposit-taking institutions (DTIs) on their current account balances at BOJ) at 5.75 per cent per annum; and (ii) take special pre-emptive measures to preserve relative stability in the foreign exchange market. The decision to maintain the policy rate was based on the following factors: (a) annual headline inflation at October 2025 was projected to rise sharply from 2.9 per cent and exceed the Bank's inflation target of 4.0 to 6.0 per cent over the near-term; (b) core inflation was also projected to rise, breaching the target range in mid-2026; (c) the Government signalled a temporary suspension of the fiscal rules to support the relief and recovery effort, which was projected to facilitate increased spending in the economy; and (d) the risks to the inflation outlook were skewed to the upside. Without the MPC's policy actions, headline inflation would remain elevated for an extended period of time. These policy actions were carefully designed to limit inflationary impulses, ensure adequate supplies and support stability in the foreign exchange market.

The MPC reaffirmed its commitment to its work programme to further strengthen the policy transmission process and reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining low and stable inflation. To this end, the Committee will continue to closely monitor the incoming data and maintain heightened surveillance of the second-round impact of higher food prices on core inflation. The MPC is prepared to adjust the monetary policy stance if the above-noted risks threaten the projected return of inflation to its target.

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ARA	Assessing Reserve Adequacy
B-FXITT	Bank of Jamaica's Foreign Exchange Intervention & Trading Tool
BOJ	Bank of Jamaica
BOP	Balance of Payments
bps	Basis points
CAD	Current Account Deficit
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CDs	Certificates of Deposit
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-FF	Consumer Price Index without Food and Fuel
CY	Calendar Year
DTIs	Deposit-taking Institutions
EMBI+	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index
e.o.p	End of Period
EFR	Excess Funds Rate
Fed	US Federal Reserve System
FTSE	Financial Times Stock Exchange
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GOJGBs	Government of Jamaica Global Bonds
HWEG	Housing, Water, Electricity Gas & Other Fuels
IES	Inflation Expectations Survey
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JMD	Jamaican Dollar
JSE	Jamaica Stock Exchange
M2J	Broad money supply
M2+	Broad money supply that includes foreign currency deposits
MCI	Monetary Conditions Index
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NIR	Net International Reserve
NOP	Net Open Position
o/w	Of which
O/N	Overnight
OMO	Open Market Operations

PMMR	Private Money Market Rates
PSE	Public Sector Entities
QoQ	Quarter over Quarter
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SBA	Stand-by Agreement
SCT	Special Consumption Tax
SLF	Standing Liquidity Facility
T-Bill	Treasury Bill
TP	Trading Partners
UR	Unemployment Rate
US	United States
USD	US dollar
WASR	Weighted Average Selling Rate
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

1.0 Inflation

Jamaica's annual point-to-point headline inflation rate at October 2025 accelerated to 2.9 per cent from 2.1 per cent at September 2025. Similarly, core inflation (CPIAF) at October 2025 was higher relative to September 2025. The headline inflation outturn, which was not impacted by Hurricane Melissa, primarily reflected an acceleration in agricultural inflation.

Inflation is projected to increase to an average of 7.4 per cent over the next two years (December 2025 to September 2027), relative to 4.9 per cent over the previous eight quarters. In this context, inflation is projected to rise above the Bank's target range over the next four quarters, peaking at 11.5 per cent in the June 2026 quarter, before moderating to within the target range towards the end of the near-term as supply conditions improve. The rise in inflation reflects the impact of the hurricane on the major food-producing parishes and the second-round impact on the prices of other selected goods and services (such as routine household maintenance, transport, energy and personal care items). In addition, domestic demand pressures are projected to increase arising from rebuilding efforts. In relation to imported inflation, the first-round impact of the increase in the US tariff wall is projected to be marginal (0.1 ppt.).

The projected headline inflation rate for the next eight quarters is higher when compared with the Bank's previous forecast of 4.7 per cent. The variance largely reflects the impact of the Hurricane Melissa supply shock on domestic agricultural inflation, services inflation and processed food inflation as well as higher inflation expectations.

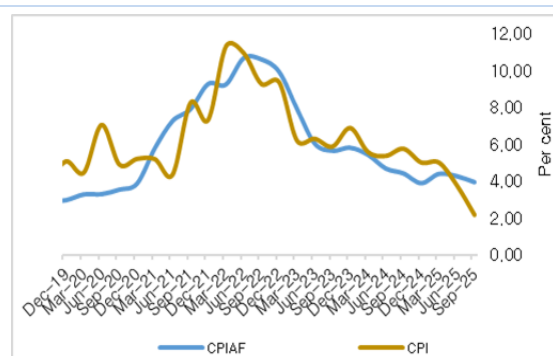
The risks to the inflation forecast are skewed to the upside. Higher inflation could result from higher-than-expected domestic demand to support reconstruction efforts, as well as higher-than-anticipated inflation expectations. There could also be long-term damage in specific industries which could slow the improvement in the production and availability of supplies. On the downside, inflation could be lower due to a slower-than-anticipated recovery in domestic demand associated with income loss.

Recent Developments and Near-term Outlook

The annual point-to-point inflation rate at October 2025 was 2.9 per cent, below the Bank's target range of 4.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent but higher than the outturn of 2.1 per cent at September 2025. The increase in headline inflation, which was not impacted by Hurricane Melissa due to the timing of the survey, primarily reflected an acceleration in agricultural inflation.

The measure of core inflation that excludes the prices of agricultural food items, as well as fuel and transport prices from the annual change in the CPI (CPIAF), decreased to 3.7 per cent at October 2025 relative to 3.9 per cent at September 2025 (see **Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Core Inflation and CPI
(Annual per cent change)



Source: STATIN & BOJ

Inflation Outlook

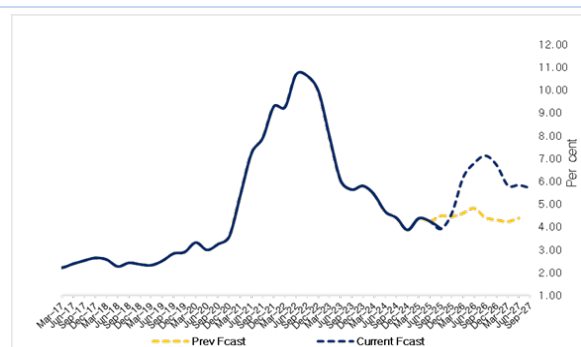
The average inflation rate over the next two years (December 2025 to September 2027) is projected to rise to 7.4 per cent, relative to 4.9 per cent over the previous eight quarters. In this context, inflation is projected to rise above the Bank's target range over the next four quarters, peaking at 11.5 per cent in the June 2026 quarter, before moderating to within the target range towards the end of the near-term as supply conditions improve. Similarly, CPIAF is projected to average 6.1 per cent over the period, higher when compared to the average of 4.6 per cent over the previous two years (see **Figure 2**).

The projected increase in average inflation over the next eight quarters reflects the impact of the adverse supply shock to the agricultural sector and the second-round effect on services (such as routine household maintenance, transport, energy and personal care items) and processed food inflation. In addition, domestic demand pressures are projected to increase arising from rebuilding efforts. Imported inflation (particularly grains and oils), is projected to be generally stable over the near-term. The Bank also projects that the first-round impact of the increase in US tariffs will be marginal. The tariffs are projected to indirectly add, on average, 0.1 ppt to domestic inflation over the next 8 quarters.

The main factors underpinning the inflation forecast are as follows:

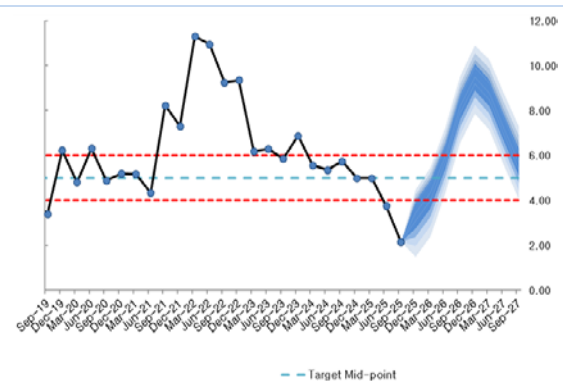
- (i) Over the next four quarters, inflation expectations are likely to rise from 5.8 per cent at the September survey to above the upper limit of the Bank's target range and remain elevated. This reflects the anticipation for higher prices given the supply shock from Hurricane Melissa.
- (ii) The output gap is projected to be negative in the December 2025 and March 2026 quarters but thereafter forecast to be positive over the near to medium-term. This primarily reflects the rebuilding of the economy's capital stock (supported by an expansionary fiscal stance) following the damage caused by Hurricane Melissa. The output gap is forecast to close by the March 2029 quarter (see **Real Sector**).
- (iii) Demand conditions in the US (proxied by the output gap) is projected to moderate over the December 2025 quarter (less positive) before becoming negative starting in the June 2026 quarter (see **International Economy**).
- (iv) Oil prices are projected to decline at an average quarter-over-quarter rate of 1.0 per cent over the near term. US LNG prices are however projected to gradually increase over the near term (see **International Economy**).
- (v) Monthly average freight prices decreased by 41.3 per cent at September 2025 relative to an increase of 42.7 per cent at June 2025. The decline in freight costs was largely influenced by reduced demand, especially from the US due to higher tariffs on imports.

Figure 2: Comparative Core Inflation Forecasts (CPIAF)



Source: Bank of Jamaica

Figure 3: Inflation Fan Chart



Source: Bank of Jamaica

Inflation Risks

The risks to the inflation forecast are skewed to the upside (see **Figure 3**). Higher inflation could result from higher-than-expected domestic demand to support reconstruction efforts, as well as higher-than-anticipated inflation expectations. There could also be long-term damage in specific industries which could slow the improvement in the production and availability of supplies. On the downside, inflation could be lower due to a slower-than-anticipated recovery in domestic demand associated with income loss.

Box 1: Businesses' Inflation Expectations Survey – September 2025

Overview

The Bank's Survey of Businesses' Inflation Expectations (IES) at September 2025 indicated a 12-month ahead inflation expectations of 5.8 per cent, which was within the Bank's inflation target range of 4.0 to 6.0 per cent. This outturn represents the lowest level since the December 2019 survey. Accordingly, businesses' perception of inflation control increased relative to the previous survey. Most respondents estimated the annual point-to-point inflation rate to be broadly in line with the actual rate. A sizeable share of respondents remained unaware of the rate.

Inflation Expectations

In the September 2025 survey, respondents' expectation of inflation 12-month ahead declined to 5.8 per cent relative to 7.0 per cent in the July 2025 survey. Businesses forecasted an annual point-to-point inflation rate for December 2025 of 5.4 per cent, which is higher than the annual point-to-point rate of 2.1 per cent at September 2025 (see **Figure 1**).

Perception of Inflation Control

The index of businesses' perception of inflation control increased when compared to the July 2025 survey (see **Figure 2**). This reflected an increase in the number of respondents who were "satisfied". This was coupled with a decline in the number of respondents who were "dissatisfied".

Exchange Rate Expectations

In the September 2025 survey, respondents forecasted the exchange rate to depreciate over all three-time horizons, however at a slower pace relative to the previous survey (see **Table 1**).

Interest Rate Expectations

The majority of respondents forecasted the Bank's policy rate, 3-month ahead, to remain the same. However, the proportion of respondents who were of this view decreased, relative to the previous survey. The 90-day Treasury bill (T-Bill) yield, 3-month ahead was forecasted to be 6.0 per cent, lower than the previous survey result of 6.1 per cent.

Table 1: Exchange Rate Expectations

Question: In July 2025, the exchange rate for the Jamaican Dollar (JAS) in respect of the United States Dollar (US\$) was \$161.04. What do you think the rate will be for the following periods?

Periods Ahead	Expected Exchange Rate Depreciation/Appreciation (%)			
	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Sep-25
3-Months	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7
6-Months	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.1
12- Months	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.6

Source: Businesses' Inflation Expectations Survey.

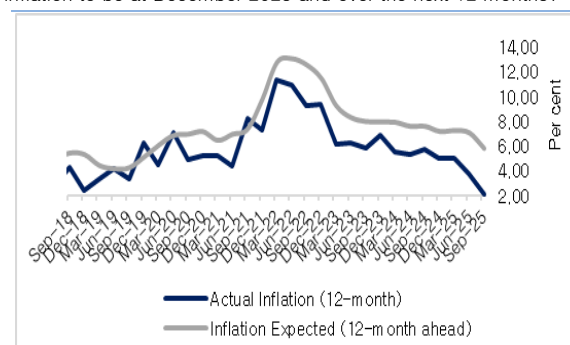
Note: The responses have been converted to percentage change.

(-) indicates an appreciation of the exchange rate

(+) indicates a depreciation of the exchange rate

Figure 1: Expected 12-Month Ahead Inflation

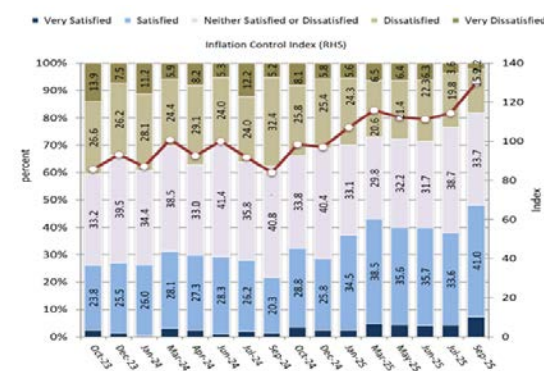
Question: If you expect inflation, what do you expect the rate of inflation to be at December 2025 and over the next 12 months?



Source: Businesses' Inflation Expectations Survey

Figure 2: Perception of Inflation Control

Question: How satisfied are you with the way inflation is being controlled by the Government?



Source: Businesses' Inflation Expectations Survey.

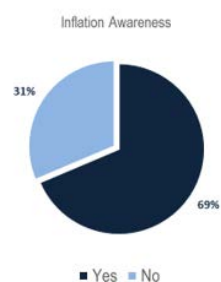
Notes: The Index of Inflation Control is calculated as the number of satisfied respondents minus the number of dissatisfied respondents plus 100

Inflation Target Awareness

The majority of respondents were aware of BOJ's inflation target (69 per cent). However, a significant share of respondents (36 per cent) indicated that they weren't aware of the point-to-point inflation rate at June 2025, however, there was an improvement in the number of respondents that correctly estimated the rate (36 per cent).

Figure 3: Inflation Target Awareness

Question: Are you aware of Bank of Jamaica's inflation target?



2.0 International Economy

Global economic uncertainties persisted in the December 2025 quarter with a tensed geopolitical climate and an unresolved United States tariff structure. Based on the existing US tariffs and the associated exemptions, the Bank estimates the effective tariff wall for the US at 9.75 per cent. The increase of 8.34 per cent in the tariff wall relative to December 2024 is estimated to add 0.83 percentage point (pp) to the US annual inflation rate.

US economic growth is projected to slow in the range of 1.5 to 2.5 per cent in 2025 relative to 2.8 per cent in 2024. This outlook is supported by slowing domestic demand due to elevated interest rates, and uncertainty surrounding the evolving impact of US trade policies, which has manifested into weak consumer confidence. For 2026, US growth is forecast to moderate further to a range of 1.0 to 2.0 per cent as inflation remains above the Fed's long-run target of 2.0 per cent. This outlook reflects an upward revision relative to the previous forecast for growth due to greater consumer and investment spending as well as lower Fed rates. The risks to US GDP growth are skewed to the downside. On the downside, trade disruptions could further retard growth prospects in the US. On the upside, stronger than projected consumption spending could support greater growth.

Oil prices declined in October 2025 and November 2025 amid an increase in global production. The increased production is expected to continue throughout FY2025/26 and FY2026/27, supporting the projected declines in the average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices for the respective fiscal years. LNG prices are, however projected to increase in FY2025/26 and FY2026/27, relative to the previous fiscal year. This outlook reflects increased demand for US exports as European LNG prices continue to be impacted by the war between Ukraine and Russia.

Average grain prices for FY2025/26 are projected to decline relative to the previous year amid ample global supply but are projected to increase in FY2026/27 amid increased external demand. The risks to the forecast for oil and grain prices are assessed as balanced.

Inflation in the US accelerated by 0.3 pp to 3.0 per cent at September 2025 relative to June 2025. US inflation is projected to accelerate further in the December 2025 and March 2026 quarters due to the continued effects of the increased tariffs as well as the US expansionary fiscal policy. Thereafter, inflation is projected to moderate gradually towards the US Federal Reserve's (Fed) inflation target. The projected average inflation rate for 2025 of 2.8 per cent is in line with the previous forecast. The risk to US inflation is skewed to the upside amid continued uncertainty surrounding US trade policies.

The US Fed reduced its policy rate in the range of 3.50 – 3.75 per cent in December 2025. In the context of projected increases in the US unemployment rate, Bank of Jamaica anticipates that the Fed will continue to reduce rates in the March 2026 quarter by an additional 25bps. Accordingly, nominal interest rates are projected to moderate through to March 2026 and held thereafter before converging to the long-run neutral rate of 2.75 per cent to 3.00 per cent by the March 2028 quarter. The risks to the forecast for the Fed's policy rate are skewed to the upside.

Trends in the Global Economy

Trade policy announcements in the US continue to result in global economic uncertainty. Following trade negotiations on 31 July 2025, the US announced the imposition of modified tariffs on several trading partners and further postponed the imposition of higher tariffs on China to 10 November 2025 (from 12 August 2025). The US updated the tariff exemptions list on two occasions, in September 2025 and November 2025, to include an additional net amount of US\$75.5 billion worth of goods, respectively.¹ Further, on 01 November 2025, the US announced a reduction in the tariff rate imposed on China from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. With the existing tariff structure, the Bank estimates that the effective tariff wall for the US increased by 8.3 percentage points to 9.8 per cent as at December 2025, relative to end-2024. The increase in the tariff wall, relative to December 2024 is estimated to add 0.83 percentage point to US annual inflation rate.

For the first nine months of 2025, the increase in the tariff wall is estimated to add 0.41 pp to the US inflation rate. Over the next four months (October 2025 to January 2026), the higher tariff wall is expected to add a monthly increase of approximately 0.1pp to the US inflation rate, relative to the previous forecast for an added 0.75pp to the US inflation rate in the September 2025 quarter.

The Bank projects US GDP to grow by 1.5 to 2.5 per cent for 2025, lower than the growth of 2.8 per cent in 2024. The moderation in growth is supported by elevated interest rates and inflation levels and the continued uncertainty surrounding US trade policies, which has manifested into weak consumer confidence and weak labour market conditions.^{2,3}

¹ The exemptions list on 05 September 2025 was updated to include an additional US\$30 billion worth of goods (based on 2024 values) while US\$6 billion worth of goods were removed from the list. Further on 14 November 2025, an additional US\$51.5 billion worth of goods was added.

² Several demand indicators point to weakness in the US labour market. Labour demand has slowed supported by a decline on average in the rate of job openings by 0.2 pp for the first two months of the September 2025 quarter, relative to the June 2025 quarter. For the September 2025 quarter to date, non-farm employment fell by 62 per cent relative to the similar period in 2024.

The forecast assumes that annual growth in the US economy will moderate to a range of 1.0 to 2.0 per cent in the December 2025 quarter amid a slowdown in consumption expenditure and investment. For 2026, growth in the US is projected to slow further to a range of 1.0 to 2.0 per cent amid the continued effects of trade related policies.

Figure 4: Comparative US GDP Growth Forecast
(Per cent change annualised)



Source: BOJ, CBO

The projections for US GDP growth for 2025 and 2026 are higher than the previous projection by 0.2 per cent, on average (see **Figure 4**).⁴ The higher growth forecast is influenced by better growth prospects for external demand.

Risks

The risk to US GDP is assessed to the downside. On the downside, trade disruptions could further retard growth prospects in the US. On the upside, stronger than projected consumption spending could support greater growth.

³ According to the US Conference Board, the US Consumer Confidence Index for November 2025 was 7.1 per cent lower than the index in October 2025 and 21.4 per cent lower than the index in the similar period in 2024. This largely emanated from a deterioration in the perception of current conditions and future expectations.

⁴ The previous projection assumed economic growth of 1.7 per cent and 1.5 per cent for 2025 and 2026, respectively. The higher forecast is driven in part from the upward revision made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for US GDP between 2019 and 2024.

Labour Market

The US labour market continues to show signs of softening. The unemployment rate of 4.4 per cent at September 2025 was 0.3 pp above the rate in June 2025. Notably total US employment increased by 279 thousand workers in September 2025 relative to June 2025. This was supported by an increase in non-farm payroll employment, which was due to an increase in education and healthcare employment. Notably, employment in federal government continued to decline due to efficiency measures under the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). US farm employment also moderated possibly reflecting the current immigration policies in the US.

Monetary Policy

On 10 December 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) reduced its target range for the US Fed Funds rate in the range of 3.50 per cent – 3.75 per cent.⁵ The Fed is projected to reduce rates by an additional 25 basis points in the March 2026 quarter and maintain rates through to the September 2027 quarter.⁶ Nominal interest rates in the US are projected to remain within the range of 3.25 and 3.50 per cent from the March 2026 quarter through to the end of the near term.⁷ US nominal interest rates are projected to approach the long-run neutral rate of 3.00 per cent in the March 2028 quarter.

Given the risks to the inflation outlook, the risks to the forecast for the Fed's policy rate are skewed to the upside.

Trading Partners' Inflation

The weighted average of the 12-month inflation rates for Jamaica's main trading partners' (TPs) at September 2025 is estimated at 2.6 per cent. This is 0.1 pp above the outturn for August 2025 but below the Bank's previous forecast of 2.7 per cent. For the US, inflation accelerated by 0.3 pp to 3.0 per cent at September 2025 relative to June 2025, due largely to an acceleration in core goods prices such as new vehicles, household furnishings & supplies and recreation goods. Notably, the Bank estimates that the higher tariffs contributed approximately 0.1 pp to US inflation in September 2025. This was evident in price increases for apparel, medical care commodities and food.⁸ Core inflation accelerated by 0.1 pp to 3.0 per cent in September 2025 relative to June 2025. The personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index for the US grew by 2.6 per cent on a year-on-year basis at June 2025, 0.2 pp higher than the rate at March 2025.⁹

⁵ The updated policy guidance at the October 2025 meeting states that "uncertainty about the economic outlook remains elevated". Further, despite the 3.8% increase in US GDP in Q2 2025, the statement noted that "economic activity has been expanding at a moderate pace", while "inflation has moved up since earlier in the year and remains somewhat elevated." The statement also reiterated that the "job gains have slowed this year and the unemployment rate has edged up".

⁶ The previous forecast had the Fed reducing rates once in 2025 by 25 basis points in December 2025 as well as reducing rates further by 100 basis points in 2026.

⁷ The Fed's long-run average neutral rate is 3.0 per cent as noted in their projection released on 17 September 2025.

⁸ The CPI index for all items less food and energy increased to 3.0 per cent over the last 12 months relative to the same measure in August 2025. Indexes that increased included shelter, medical care, household furnishings and operations, recreation, and used cars and trucks. The food and shelter index increased by 3.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively over the last year.

⁹ [On a monthly basis, headline PCE inflation and core PCE inflation increased by 0.3 per cent in June 2025. This is relative to respective increases of 0.2 per cent for both indicators in the previous month. Core PCE inflation remain relatively unchanged at 2.8 per cent on an annual basis in June 2025 relative to May 2025.]

Box 1: Economic Growth in Selected Economies***China***

The Chinese economy expanded by 4.8 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, marginally higher than the growth of 4.6 per cent at the September 2024 quarter.¹⁰ Economic activity in the September 2025 quarter was primarily driven by increased export demand outside of the US.¹¹

GDP growth in China is projected to range between 4.4 per cent to 4.6 per cent over the next eight quarters. This forecast is higher relative to the previous projection.

Japan

The Japanese economy declined by 1.8 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, following an increase of 2.3 per cent in the June 2025 quarter. The contraction in the September 2025 quarter was largely underpinned by a decline in exports.

For the next eight quarters, GDP growth in Japan is projected in the range of 0.7 per cent to 1.0 per cent, in line with the previous projection.

Canada

The Canadian economy is estimated to have expanded by 0.5 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to a decline in the June 2025 quarter of 1.6 per cent. The growth in the September 2025 quarter emanated from improvements in exports partly offset by a slowdown in consumption.

For the next eight quarters, GDP growth in Canada is projected in the range 1.0 and 2.0 per cent.

Euro Area

The Euro Area expanded for the September 2025 quarter by 0.9 per cent relative to an expansion of 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. The acceleration in growth in the September 2025 quarter occurred amid improvements in exports.¹²

For the next eight quarters, GDP growth in the Euro Area is projected to average 1.5 per cent, which is in line with the previous projection.

United Kingdom (UK)

Growth in the UK moderated to 0.3 per cent in the September 2025 quarter relative to an increase of 1.1 per cent in the June 2025 quarter. The moderation in the September 2025 quarter emanated from a slowdown in government spending and exports, partly offset by improvements in investment.

Growth in the UK economy over the next eight quarters is projected in the range of 0.8 per cent to 1.6 per cent.

¹⁰ Estimates for China growth represents year-over-year per cent change.

¹¹ On an annual basis, China's exports increased in July 2025, August 2025 and September 2025 by 7.2 per cent, 4.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively, led by increased demand from Africa, Asia and the EU.

¹² EU's goods trade balance improved in July and September 2025 amid an increase in goods exports relative to a year ago. Further, exports benefitted from trade agreements with the US and other trading partners.

Over the next eight quarters, the Bank projects the inflation rate of Jamaica's main trading partners (TP) to average 2.3 per cent relative to 2.2 for the previous eight quarters. TP inflation remains elevated through to the March 2026 quarter and thereafter moderates, amid a slowdown in energy prices partly offset by the lingering effects of US trade policies. The projected TP inflation rate is, on average, marginally higher than previously anticipated due to higher inflation expectations.^{13, 14} Further, the expectation for higher grains prices than previously forecast also supports the outlook for higher TP inflation (see **Figure 5**).

Inflation in the US is projected to remain above 3.0 per cent until the June 2026 quarter, reflecting the continued effect of increased tariffs. Inflation is projected to moderate gradually thereafter towards the US Federal Reserve's (Fed) inflation target. With the increased tariff, average inflation is forecast at 2.9 per cent for the near term (see **Figure 6**).¹⁵ Without the effect of the increased tariff, inflation in the US is forecast to averaged 2.6 per cent for the remainder of 2025, supported by moderating commodity prices, in particular crude oil and grains (see **Figure 7**).

The projected average TP inflation rate for 2025 of 2.5 per cent is in line with the previous forecast of 2.5 per cent supported by higher grains prices offset by lower energy prices.

Figure 5: Trade Weighted Trading Partners' Inflation
(Per cent quarterly YOY change)

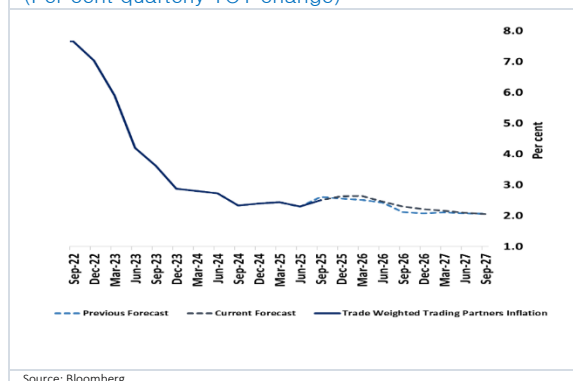


Figure 6: US Inflation
(Per cent quarterly YOY change)

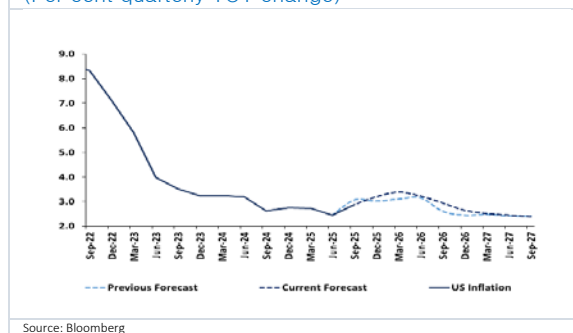
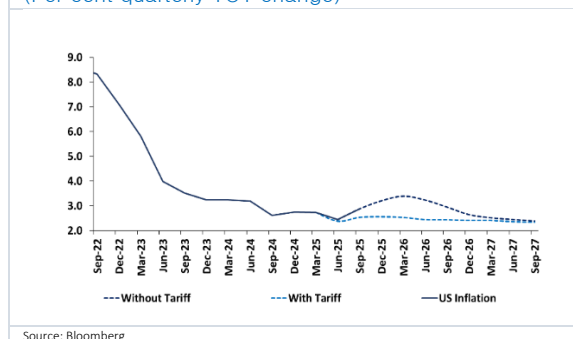


Figure 7: US Inflation – Tariff Impact
(Per cent quarterly YOY change)



¹³ Inflation in the US and UK is higher. For UK, the accelerated r prices are supported by higher European LNG prices and utility cost given the impact of geopolitical tensions.

¹⁴ Prior, TP inflation was forecast to average 2.2 per cent over the ensuing eight quarters.

¹⁵ The increased tariff is projected to add a monthly incremental increase in inflation of 0.1pp through to January 2026. This is relative to the prior forecast for an added 0.75 pp to the US inflation rate in the September 2025 quarter.

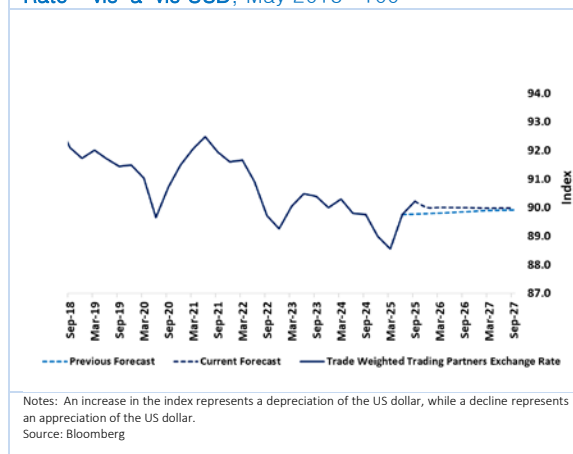
Trends in Trading Partners' Exchange Rates

During the September 2025 quarter, the US dollar depreciated against TP currencies, relative to the June 2025 quarter.¹⁶ The weakness in the US dollar for the quarter was supported by the Fed's less restrictive monetary policy stance, weak labour market conditions and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the US trade policies.

During the first two months of the December 2025 quarter, the US dollar appreciated against TP currencies, relative to the September 2025 quarter.¹⁷ The strength in the US dollar for the quarter was supported by easing global trade tensions following the conclusion of trade negotiations between the US and several of its trading partners. The dollar was also supported by the Fed's decision to reduce interest rates in the quarter, and expectations for further reductions.

Bank of Jamaica projects that, over the next eight quarters (December 2025 to September 2027), the US dollar, on average, will remain relatively unchanged against the currencies of Jamaica's major trading partners (see **Figure 8**). Notwithstanding, TP currencies will trend above the previous forecast, signalling a weaker US dollar than previously anticipated. The US dollar will continue to be impacted by uncertainty surrounding the evolving impact of US trade policies and expansionary fiscal deficit which may erode consumer and business confidence.

Figure 8: Trading Partners' Trade Weighted Exchange Rate – vis-à-vis USD, May 2013 =100



Commodity Prices

Oil prices are projected to average US\$60.02 per barrel (p/bl) for the next eight quarters. The forecast trajectory reflects an average quarter-over-quarter decline of 1.0 per cent (see **Figure 9**). The projected decline over the next eight quarters reflects an increase in global production as OPEC+ and non-OPEC nations continue to increase production.¹⁸ The forecast is based on excess supply conditions. In this context, average oil prices are projected to decline by 16.3 per cent to US\$62.24 per barrel for FY2025/26, relative to FY2024/25. For FY2026/27, oil prices are forecast to decline by 3.6 per cent to average US\$60.01 per barrel, relative to the previous fiscal year.

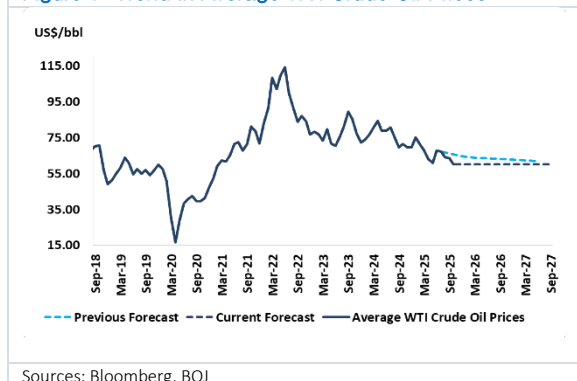
Oil prices are projected to trend marginally lower than the previous forecast.

¹⁶On average, the USD vis-à-vis the exchange rate of Jamaica's main trading partners for the September 2025 quarter depreciated by 0.5 per cent, relative to the average in the June 2025 quarter. On a monthly basis, for July 2025 and September 2025, there was a depreciation in the USD of 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent for the respective months relative to the currencies of Jamaica's major trading partners. However, there was an appreciation in the USD of 0.1 per cent in August 2025 relative to the currencies of Jamaica's major trading partners.

¹⁷On average, the USD vis-à-vis the exchange rate of Jamaica's main trading partners for the first two months of the December 2025 quarter, appreciated by 0.3 per cent, relative to the average in the September 2025 quarter.

¹⁸According to the EIA, global oil inventories will increase by an average of 1.8 million b/d in 2025 and accumulate by an average of 2.2 million b/d in 2026. Despite the relatively low oil prices, OPEC+'s strategy is based on increasing market share. The EIA notes that countries outside of OPEC+, including, the US, Canada, Brazil and Guyana will also help to drive production growth.

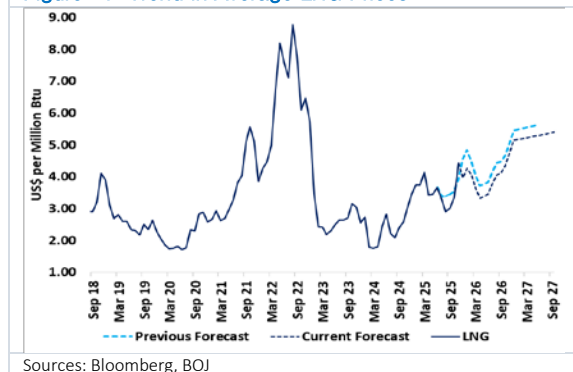
Figure 9: Trend in Average WTI Crude Oil Prices



For the September 2025 quarter, US LNG prices declined by 12.6 per cent, relative to the June 2025 quarter.¹⁹ This decline reflected an increase in US natural gas inventory amid record US natural gas production and weak domestic consumption.²⁰

For the first two months of the December 2025 quarter, US LNG prices increased by 26.7 per cent, relative to the September 2025 quarter.²¹ This increase largely reflected an increase in domestic and external demand.

For the December 2025 to September 2027 quarters, US LNG prices, on average, are projected to increase gradually (see **Figure 10**). Upward pressures on LNG prices over the near-term will generally reflect the impact of greater external demand from Europe due to the higher price in that market attributed to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.^{22,23}

Figure 10: Trend in Average LNG Prices²⁴

The risks to the forecast for oil prices over the next eight quarters are assessed as balanced. Upside risks may emanate from the intensification of geopolitical conflict in Europe which undermine oil production and exports from Russia. On the downside, risks may emanate from greater production increases from OPEC+.

The risks to the forecast for LNG prices over the next eight quarters are skewed to the upside. The upside risks emanate from the intensification of geopolitical conflict in Europe.

Average grains prices for the September 2025 quarter declined by 3.5 per cent, relative to the June 2025 quarter (a decline of 2.1 per cent on an annual basis).²⁵ The decline in the September 2025 quarter was associated with lower prices for wheat (4.8 per cent decline for the quarter, 7.5 per cent decline on an annual basis), corn (6.5 per cent decline for the quarter, 7.9 per cent increase on an annual basis), and soybean prices (1.3 per cent decline for the quarter, 3.2 per cent decline on an annual basis). The decline in average grains prices over the quarter reflected favourable weather conditions in key

¹⁹ The previous projection assumed an increase of 14.2 per cent in prices for the September 2025 quarter.

²⁰ At the end of the September 2025 quarter, natural gas inventories were approximately 20.6% higher than at the end of the June 2025 quarter. On average for the September 2025 quarter, inventories were approximately 36.4% higher than at the average for the June 2025 quarter.

²¹ The previous projection assumed an increase of 8.0 per cent in prices for the December 2025 quarter.

²² On average, for the December 2025 quarter to date, the spread between the European LNG prices and US LNG prices was US\$6.83 per million BTU.

²³ There is strong demand for US LNG in the international market due to its relatively cheaper price when compared to the price for European LNG. For the first 8 months of 2025, US LNG exports increased by 21.7% relative to the similar period in 2024., largely from Netherlands, France, Italy, Turkey, UK, Spain, Germany, Egypt. Consequently, it is anticipated that US LNG exports will rise as export capacity expands.

²⁴ Forecast for LNG prices are from US Energy Information Administration (EIA) as at 03 July 2024.

²⁵ The Bank previously projected a decline of 1.3 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the June 2025 quarter.

growing areas, as well as a fall in oil prices, which reduced production cost.

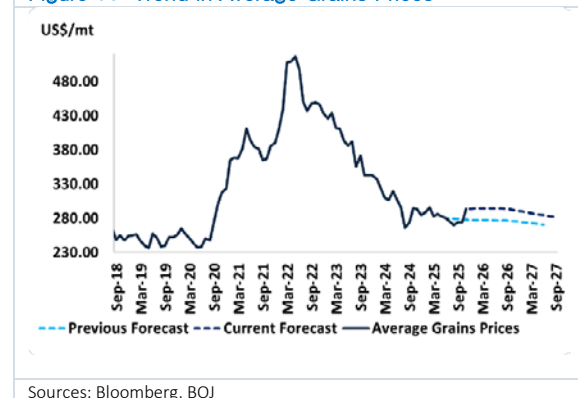
For the first two month of the December 2025 quarter, average grains prices increased by 4.2 per cent, relative to the September 2025 quarter (a decline of 2.3 per cent on an annual basis).²⁶ The increase for the aforementioned period was associated with higher prices for wheat (3.7 per cent increase for the quarter, 7.1 per cent decline on an annual basis), corn (4.4 per cent increase for the quarter, 1.0 per cent increase on an annual basis), and soybean prices (4.4 per cent increase for the quarter, 1.0 per cent decline on an annual basis). The increase in average grains prices over the quarter reflected tighter soybean and corn inventory estimates for the marketing year 2025/26 as reported by the US Department of Agriculture as well as greater US grains exports demanded from China.^{27,28}

The average price of grains is projected to increase at a quarter over quarter rate of 0.5 per cent over the next two years (December 2025 to September 2027) (see **Figure 11**).²⁹ The projection is supported by an anticipated increase in demand for US grains by China following trade deal brokered on 01 November 2025 and a decline in production levels for soybeans and corn.³⁰ Average grains prices are forecasted to trend higher than the previous projection due to a faster than anticipated decline in soybeans and corn production in 2025 and 2026. Also, prices at the beginning of the forecast period were higher than anticipated.

The risks to the forecast for grains prices are assessed as balanced. On the upside adverse weather with the emergence of La Niña conditions

could cause a disruption to supply leading to higher prices. On the downside an intensification of trade conflicts between US and China may support weaker demand for US grains.

Figure 11: Trend in Average Grains Prices



Aluminium prices increased by 6.4 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the June 2025 quarter (an increase of 8.0 per cent on an annual basis).³¹ The increase largely reflected a depreciation of the US dollar as well as expectations for greater demand for aluminium amid the reduction in Fed rates in September 2025. Further, prices were supported by supply concerns as China continues to approach its annual production capacity limit for 2025.³²

Aluminium prices increased by 7.6 per cent for the first two months of the December 2025 quarter, relative to the September 2025 quarter (an increase of 8.2 per cent on an annual basis).³³ The increase largely reflected expectations for greater demand for aluminium amid the trade deal between the US and China. Further, prices were supported by supply

²⁶ The Bank previously projected a decline of 0.5 per cent for the December 2025 quarter, relative to the September 2025 quarter.

²⁷ Corn inventories have been impacted by a fall in US production amid elevated levels of fungal disease impacting corn fields across the US Midwest.

²⁸ According to trade deal between the US and China announced 01 November 2025. China has agreed to purchase at least 12 million metric tons (MMT) of US soybeans during November and December 2025.

²⁹ The previous forecast assumed that on average grains prices would decline by 0.5 per cent over the December 2025 to September 2027 quarters.

³⁰ Within the US and China trade deal, China has agreed to purchase yearly, at least 25 million metric tonnes of US soybeans

over the next three years. China has also agreed to suspend all of the retaliatory tariffs that it has announced since 04 March 2025. This includes tariffs on US agricultural products including wheat, corn and soybeans.

³¹ The Bank previously projected an increase of 4.3 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the June 2025 quarter.

³² The Chinese government imposed an annual aluminium production capacity limit of 45 million tons per year in 2017. China's aluminium production was approximately 44.5 million tons in August 2025.

³³ The Bank previously projected an increase of 1.2 per cent for the December 2025 quarter, relative to the September 2025 quarter.

concerns as China continues to approach its annual production capacity limit for 2025.³⁴

Aluminium prices are projected to remain elevated, on average, over the next eight quarters (December 2025 to September 2027) (see Figure 3.11). Prices are expected to remain elevated amid China's announcement that it plans to slow its aluminium output growth from 5.0 per cent to 1.5 per cent over 2025 and 2026. Further upward price pressures are projected to emanate from tighter inventories in the US amid the imposition of tariffs on US aluminium imports.³⁵

Figure 12: Trend in Average Aluminium Prices



The risks to the forecast for aluminium prices are assessed to the upside amid the possibility for lower than projected global output.

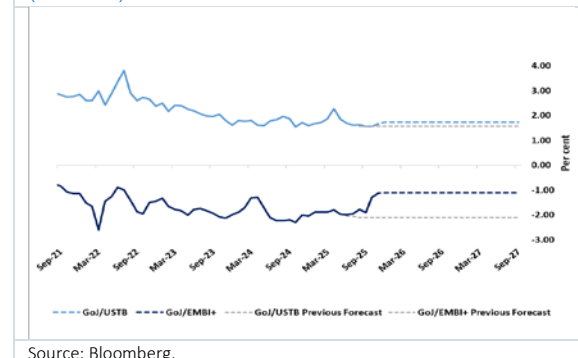
External Financial Markets

The spread between GOJ and US sovereign bonds improved in the September 2025 quarter. The

average of the daily spreads between the indicative yield on Government of Jamaica global bonds (GOJGBs) and the yield on US Treasury Bills declined (improved) by 35 bps to 1.6 pp, when compared to the same measure for the June quarter.^{36,37} The spread was projected to decline by 31 bps (see Figure 13).

The spread between GOJ and US sovereign bonds improved marginally in the first two months of the December 2025 quarter. The average of the daily spreads between the indicative yield on Government of Jamaica global bonds (GOJGBs) and the yield on US Treasury Bills declined (improved) by 0.2 bps to 1.60 pp, when compared to the same measure for the September quarter.^{38,39} The spread was projected to remain largely unchanged (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Average International Bond Spreads (Per cent)



For the September 2025 quarter, there were average declines of 44 bps, 49 bps and 9 bps in GOJGB yields, EMBI+ and the US treasury yields relative to

³⁴ The Chinese government imposed an annual aluminium production capacity limit of 45 million tons per year in 2017. China's aluminium production was approximately 44.5 million tons in August 2025.

³⁵ US tariffs on aluminium imports have the potential to raise costs and reduce supply to the US, causing elevated US domestic prices and premiums. This regional tightening creates a price gap that influences global LME aluminium pricing, often pushing LME prices higher indirectly through trade flow shifts and market premiums. By tightening US supply and raising US premiums, tariffs also create trading and arbitrage opportunities that can support LME price strength.

³⁶ The decline in the spread between GOJ and US sovereign bonds occurred amid a greater decline in the yields of the GOJGBs than the US treasuries for the quarter. The decline in US treasuries occurred in August and September 2025 in the context of a Fed rate reduction. US treasuries were unchanged in July 2025.

³⁷ The average of the daily spreads between the indicative yield on GOJGBs and the yield on the EMBI+ deteriorated (increased) by 5 basis points (bps) in the September 2025 quarter when compared to the same measure for the June 2025 quarter. Relative to EMBI+, the spread was negative 187 bps, on average.

³⁸ The marginal decline in the spread between GOJ and US sovereign bonds occurred amid a slightly greater decline in the yields of the GOJGBs than the US treasuries for the quarter. The decline in US treasuries in October 2025 occurred in the context of a 25 bps Fed rate reduction, furthermore as market anticipated another rate reduction in December 2025 US treasuries declined further in November 2025.

³⁹ The average of the daily spreads between the indicative yield on GOJGBs and the yield on the EMBI+ deteriorated (increased) by 44 basis points (bps) in the first two months of the December 2025 quarter when compared to the same measure for the September 2025 quarter. Relative to EMBI+, the spread was negative 144 pp, on average.

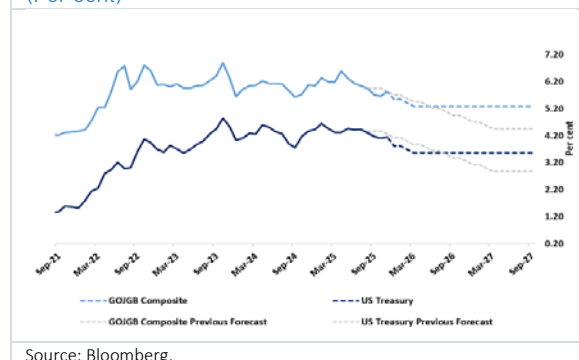
the June 2025 quarter. The decline in US treasury yields largely occurred in the months of August and September 2025 amid a general expectation for Fed rate reduction in September 2025 (see **Figure 14**).

For the first two months of the December 2025 quarter, there were average declines of 16.3 bps, 60 bps and 16 bps in GOJGB yields, EMBI+ and the US treasury yields relative to the September 2025 quarter. The decline in US treasury yields largely occurred in the months of October and November 2025 amid Fed rate reductions in October 2025 and expectations for a further normalization in December 2025 (see **Figure 14**).

Over the near-term, in the context of projected increases in the unemployment rate, interest rates in the US are projected to normalise towards the Fed's long-run average in mid-2028. Similarly, the Bank projects that US Fed rates will continue to moderate through to March 2026 and approach the neutral rate in the medium-term.

Supported by the Fed's rate reductions, Jamaica's sovereign bond yields are also projected to moderate through to March 2026 and remain relatively stable thereafter.

Figure 14: Average International Bond Yields
(Per cent)



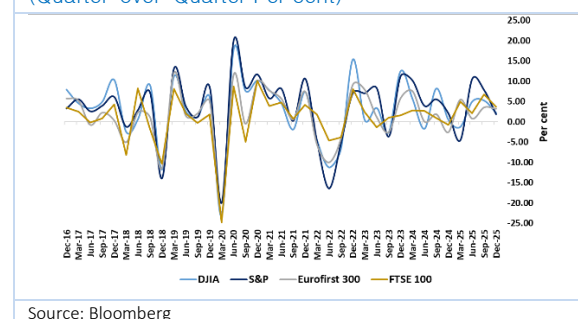
Global Stock Market

The performances of selected global stock market indices during the first two months of the December

2025 quarter were positive⁴⁰. Relative to the September 2025 quarter, the S&P 500, the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the Euro First and FTSE increased by 2.4 per cent, 2.8 per cent, 3.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively (see **Figure 15**).

The positive performance of selected US equity indices was supported by the Fed's less restrictive monetary policy stance as well as the successful culmination of trade negotiations between the US and several of its trading partners in the quarter-to-date.

Figure 15: Selected Stock Market Indices
(Quarter-over-Quarter Per cent)



⁴⁰ The first two months of the December 2025 quarter incorporates actual data up to the end of November 2025.

3.0 Real Sector

The Jamaican economy is estimated to have grown at a year-over-year rate in the range of 3.5 to 5.5 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the growth of 1.6 per cent recorded for the June 2025 quarter. Real GDP growth is projected to contract by –4.0 to –6.0 per cent for FY2025/26, largely reflecting the adverse impact of Hurricane Melissa on the economy. The estimated decline is underpinned by contractions in most sectors of the economy, in particular Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Information & Communication, Mining & Quarrying, and Accommodation & Food Service Activities. The total damage caused by Hurricane Melissa is forecasted at approximately 44.0 per cent of GDP.

Given the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Melissa, real GDP is forecast to decline further in FY2026/27 by –1.0 to 1.0 per cent, before improving by 2.5 to 4.5 per cent in FY2027/28. The forecast growth for FY2027/28 largely reflects a gradual recovery following the adverse impact of the hurricane, evidenced in part by an anticipated normalization in economic activity in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Information & Communication. Over the medium-term (FY2027/28 – FY2029/30), real GDP is projected to grow on average by 1.0 to 3.0 per cent.

Over the near-term (December 2025 quarter to September 2027 quarter), real GDP is projected to decline, on average by 2.1 per cent, relative to the previous forecast for an average growth of 1.3 per cent. Over the medium-term however, the projected growth is above the Bank's previous projection as the economy recovers from the adverse effects of Hurricane Melissa.

The risks to the forecast for real GDP growth are skewed to the downside, reflecting the possibility of weaker external demand, adverse weather conditions and a longer than anticipated recovery and reconstruction phase from Hurricane Melissa. Higher growth could, however, result from greater than projected improvement in external demand.

GDP Growth

The Jamaican economy is estimated to have grown at a year-over-year rate in the range of 3.5 to 5.5 per cent for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the growth of 1.6 per cent recorded for the June 2025 quarter. All industries are estimated to have grown during the quarter reflecting a recovery from the adverse effects of Hurricane Beryl. The main industries that expanded were *Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management, Accommodation & Food Service Activities and Transport & Storage as well as Construction.*

The growth in real GDP is largely attributed to the expansion in crop production in the Agriculture industry as well as an estimated increase in *Accommodation & Food Service Activities* due to increased external demand.

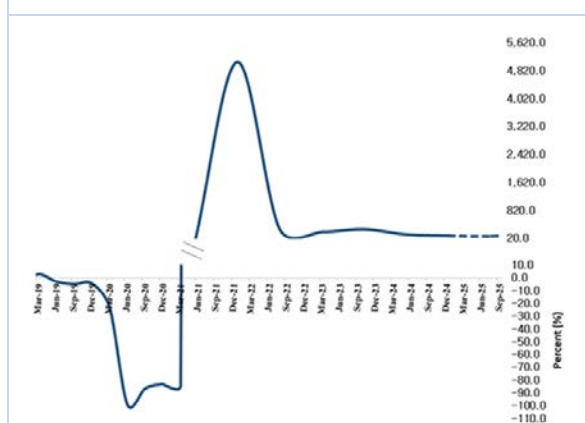
For *Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing*, the expansion was underpinned by an increase in agricultural crop production due to favourable weather conditions which was supported by post-hurricane initiatives from the Government of Jamaica.

With regard to *Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management*, the estimated expansion is

predicated on growth in electricity consumption and water consumption due to greater economic activities.

For *Accommodation & Food Service Activities*, the growth is underpinned by higher demand for tourism services as indicated by the growth in foreign national arrivals due to a stronger estimated growth in source markets, particularly from Latin America (see **Figure 16**). The expansion in foreign national arrivals also buoyed the growth in tourism related industries.

Figure 16: Trends in Visitor Days (12-Month Percent Change)



Source: BOJ and Jamaica Tourist Board

As it relates to *Transport & Storage*, the growth is predicated on higher traffic at the Island's airports due to higher foreign national arrivals and increased domestic cargo movement due to greater shipments.

For *Construction*, the growth is underpinned by an expansion in cement sales for the September 2025 quarter and continued road infrastructure projects under the SPARK programme as indicated by the expansion in cement sales for the September 2025.

Table 1: Industry Contribution to Growth (September 2025 Quarter)

	Contribution*	Estimated Impact on Growth
GOODS	61.0	11.0 to 12.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	52.5	30.0 to 40.0
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	2.5 to 3.5
Manufacturing	4.1	1.5 to 2.5
Construction	3.6	2.0 to 3.0
SERVICES	39.0	2.0 to 3.0
Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management	5.3	7.5 to 8.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs & Installation	3.4	0.5 to 1.5
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	8.4	6.0 to 7.0
Transport & Storage	7.1	5.0 to 6.0
Information & Communication	0.5	0.0 to 1.0
Financial & Insurance Services	2.7	0.5 to 1.5
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	5.8	1.5 to 2.5
Public Administration & Defence	1.5	0.5 to 1.5
Education, Health & Other Services	4.3	1.0 to 2.0
Real GDP	100.0	4.0 to 5.0

* The negative value indicates the negative contribution of the industries to the quarter.
Source: Bank of Jamaica

Aggregate Demand

From the perspective of aggregate demand, the estimated growth for the September 2025 quarter primarily reflected an expansion in investment, consumption, and an improvement in net exports. The expansion in investment was largely inferred from real government spending on infrastructure. For consumption, the estimated expansion reflected an increase in consumer demand due to greater purchasing power as indicated by increases in personal loans and remittance flows. The improvement in net exports reflected a faster rate of increase in exports than imports due primarily to tourism demand and alumina exports. The increase in imports is driven mainly by capital goods due to domestic demand for building materials within the construction industry.

Outlook

Real GDP is projected to decline at an average rate of 2.1 per cent, over the December 2025 to September 2027 quarters. In this context, real GDP for FY2025/26 is projected to contract by –4.0 to –6.0 per cent and decline further by –1.0 to 1.0 per cent in FY2026/27. The decline in the respective fiscal years reflects reduced economic activities from the adverse impact of Hurricane Melissa.

The strongest sectoral contractions over the near term are anticipated for *Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Information & Communication, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management* and *Manufacturing*. The contraction in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing is underpinned by significantly damage to domestic crop, livestock as well as fisheries following the passage of Hurricane Melissa. The decline in Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management is predicated on contraction in electricity consumption due to prolonged power outages and decreased economic activity. Regarding Wholesale & Retail Trade, the decline reflects the anticipated fallout in related industries such as Agriculture, Manufacturing and to a lesser extent Construction, which is expected to impair distribution activities. The contraction in Manufacturing reflects the hurricane's significant impact on the Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-

industry as major food processing facilities, agro-progressing plants and key distribution centres sustained extensive damage.

The decline in real GDP over the near-term (December 2025 quarter to September 2027 quarter) is in contrast to the growth anticipated in the previous forecast. This primarily reflects the sector-wide fallout in economic activities following the passage of Hurricane Melissa in late October 2025.

Over the medium-term (FY2027/28 – FY2029/30), GDP is projected to grow on average by 1.0 to 3.0 per cent, driven by recovery in the capital stock and labour supply following the passage of Hurricane Melissa in FY2025/26.

Risks

The risks to the forecast for real GDP growth are skewed to the downside, reflecting the possibility of weaker external demand, adverse weather conditions and a longer than anticipated recovery and reconstruction phase from Hurricane Melissa. Higher growth could, however, result from a greater than projected increase in external demand.

4.0 Balance of Payments

Given the passage of Hurricane Melissa, the current account (CA) of the BOP is projected to deteriorate over FY2025/26 to FY2028/29. This is largely underpinned by the adverse, albeit temporary, impact of the hurricane on the tourism industry as well as the increased level of importation that will be needed to facilitate the economy's infrastructure rebuild and the provision of relief supplies. The deterioration in the CA, however, will be slowed by increased foreign aid and remittance inflows as the international and diaspora communities assist with the country's rebuild and relief efforts.

The current account (CA) of the BOP for the September 2025 quarter is estimated to have improved to a surplus of 0.3 per cent of GDP, relative to a surplus of 0.1 per cent for the September 2024 quarter. This estimated improvement largely reflects improvements in the services, income and current transfers sub-accounts due to higher external demand for travel, lower central government interest payments and higher remittance inflows, respectively.

The current account surplus is projected to fall to an average surplus within the range of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent of GDP for FY2025/26 and a deficit within the range of -5.5 to -6.5 per cent of GDP for FY2026/27 relative to a surplus of 3.0 per cent of GDP in FY2024/25. The fall in the surplus for FY2025/26 largely reflects a deterioration in the services sub-account reflecting the impact of Hurricane Melissa on the tourism industry. This is partly offset by higher general government and remittance inflows. For FY2026/27, the deficit reflects a deterioration in the general merchandise trade balance due to greater importation arising from the hurricane recovery efforts. In addition, the services balance is expected to continue to moderate. The deterioration is partially offset by higher remittance inflows.

Relative to the previous forecast, the CA balance over the medium term is, on average, lower (worse), underpinned primarily by higher imports driven by the impact of Hurricane Melissa. Consequently, the gross reserves are also projected to be lower than previously projected.

The risks to the CA and reserves projections are skewed to the downside. The main downside risks relate to lower remittance and travel inflows associated with lower growth in source market countries and a more protracted recovery in the tourism industry. In addition, net private capital flows could be lower than projected. If these downside risks materialize, pressures in the foreign exchange market could be more protracted than projected.

Recent Developments

For the September 2025 quarter, the surplus on the current account (CA) of the BOP improved to US\$67.4 million (0.3 per cent of GDP) when compared to the surplus of US\$19.4 million (0.1 per cent of GDP) for the September 2024 quarter. The

improvement in the CA surplus is underpinned by improvements in the services, income sub-accounts and current transfers, partially offset by a deterioration in the merchandise trade deficit. For the services balance, the improvement largely reflects an increase in travel inflows due to higher

external demand for travel. The lower deficit on the income account is due to lower central government interest payments, while the improvement in current transfers is largely attributable to an increase in remittance inflows. The merchandise trade balance deteriorated largely due to higher domestic demand.

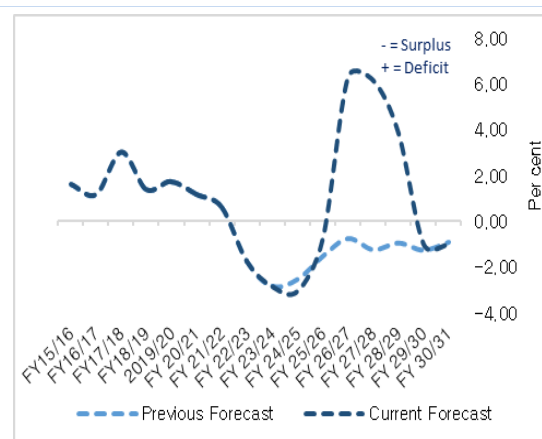
Relative to previous projections, the current account surplus for the September 2025 quarter is higher (better) by US\$119.0 million.

For FY2025/26 to FY2026/27, the CA is projected to reflect an average deficit within the range of -2.0 to -3.0 per cent of GDP, a deterioration relative to the surplus of 3.0 per cent of GDP for FY2024/25. The projection is lower than the previous forecast.

Over the medium-term, the CA balance is projected to be lower relative to the previous forecast. During FY2027/28 to FY2029/30, the CA balance is projected to average between a deficit of -2.5 to -3.5 per cent (see **Figure 17**).

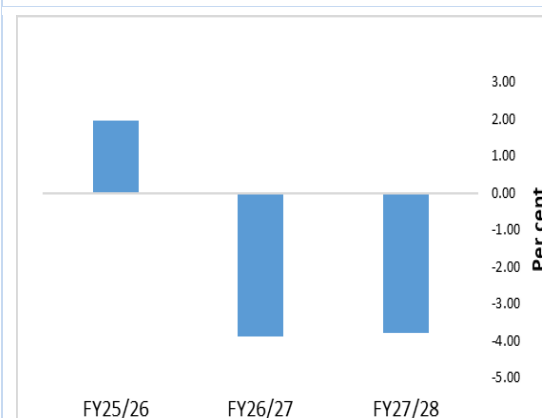
The current account balance, after accounting for FDI-related imports, reflects an average deficit of 1.9 per cent of GDP over the period FY2025/26 to FY2027/28 (see **Figure 18**).

Figure 17: Medium-Term CAD Forecast (% GDP)



Source: Bank of Jamaica

Figure 18: Current Account less FDI (% of GDP)



Source: Bank of Jamaica

5.0 Fiscal Accounts

For the September 2025 quarter, Central Government operations recorded a fiscal surplus of 0.7 per cent of GDP (\$22.8 billion), relative to the deficit of 0.8 per cent of GDP (\$28.2 billion) for the September 2024 quarter. The outturn for the review period reflected higher revenue & grants (in particular non-tax revenue) as a per cent of GDP partly offset by higher expenditure relative to the corresponding period of 2024. The higher expenditure was reflected mainly in compensation of employees and programmes.

Recent Developments

For the September 2025 quarter, Central Government operations recorded a fiscal surplus of 0.7 per cent of GDP (\$22.8 billion), relative to the deficit of 0.8 per cent of GDP (\$28.2 billion) for the September 2024 quarter. The outturn for the review period reflected higher revenue & grants (in particular non-tax revenue) as a per cent of GDP relative to the corresponding period of 2024.

The higher expenditure for the review period, relative to the September 2024 quarter, was largely reflected in compensation of employees and programmes. The increase in the former was due to higher wages & salaries arising from the payment of incentive awards (via increment payments) earned by staff over the period FY2022/23 to FY2024/25 (see **Table 2**).

The higher Revenue & Grants as a ratio of GDP for the September 2025 quarter relative to the September 2024 quarter reflects higher non-tax revenue arising from the securitization receipts received from future non-tax revenue from the Sangster International Airport (MBJ). Higher tax revenue was largely reflected in the Income & Profit and Production & Consumption categories.

The financing requirement for Central Government for the September 2025 quarter was \$17.6 billion (0.5 per cent of GDP) reflecting the fiscal surplus of \$22.8 billion (0.7 per cent of GDP) and amortisation of \$40.4 billion (1.2 per cent of GDP).

Financing during the quarter was sourced from domestic and external sources amounting to \$33.9 billion (1.0 per cent of GDP) and \$0.9 billion (0.03 per cent of GDP), respectively. Domestic loans reflected Benchmark Investment Notes (BIN) and Treasury bill issuances amounting to \$27.3 billion (0.7 per cent of GDP) and \$5.8 billion (0.2 per cent of GDP), respectively. External loan receipts amounted to US\$5.5 million reflecting loans from multilateral agencies.

Table 2: Summary of Fiscal Operations
(per cent of GDP)

	Quarter		
	Sep-25	Sep-24	Diff
Revenue & Grants	8.7	6.5	2.3
<i>o/w Tax Revenue</i>	6.4	5.7	0.7
<i>Non- Tax Revenue</i>	2.3	0.7	1.6
<i>Grants</i>	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Expenditure	8.1	7.3	0.9
<i>Programmes</i>	2.7	2.4	0.3
<i>Compensation of Employees</i>	3.6	3.2	0.4
<i>Interest Payment</i>	1.4	1.5	(0.1)
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	0.3	0.3	0.0
Fiscal Surplus/Deficit	0.7	(0.8)	1.5
Primary Balance	2.1	0.7	1.3
Current Balance	1.0	(0.6)	1.6
Total Financing	1.0	1.7	(0.7)
<i>External Loans</i>	0.0	1.2	(1.2)
<i>Domestic Loans</i>	0.9	0.5	0.4
Other Inflows	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Other Outflows	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amortisation	1.2	1.8	(0.6)
<i>External</i>	0.9	1.2	(0.3)
<i>Domestic</i>	0.3	0.5	(0.2)
Overall Balance	0.4	(0.8)	1.3

Source: Ministry of Finance & the Public Service

Amortisation for the September 2025 quarter primarily reflected external amortisation which consisted of the maturing GOJ 7.625% notes due 2023–25 of US\$98.1 million (0.5 per cent of GDP) as well as US\$71.9 million (0.3 per cent of GDP) and US\$46.0 million (0.2 per cent of GDP) to bilateral and multilateral lending agencies, respectively.

Domestic amortisation included Treasury bill maturities of \$5.0 billion (0.3 per cent of GDP). Against this background, there was a build-up of \$15.0 billion (0.4 per cent of GDP) in Central Government bank balances.

6.0 Monetary Policy & Market Operations

Bank of Jamaica maintained its signal rate at 5.75 per cent during the September 2025 quarter. This was in the context of continued low domestic inflation, global uncertainties and evolving interest rate trajectories in major developed countries.

Jamaica Dollar liquidity decreased during the September 2025 quarter, relative to the preceding quarter, reflecting net absorptions through both GOJ and BOJ operations.

Monetary Policy

Bank of Jamaica maintained its signal rate at 5.75 per cent during the September 2025 quarter. This was in the context of continued low domestic inflation, global uncertainties and evolving interest rate trajectories in major developed countries.

Liquidity Conditions

Liquidity decreased during the September 2025 quarter, relative to the June 2025 quarter. Deposit-taking institutions (DTIs) and primary dealers maintained average current account balances of \$51.5 billion at Bank of Jamaica for the September 2025 quarter, relative to the average balances of \$65.8 billion held at the preceding quarter. The lower liquidity level largely reflected net absorption from GOJ operations of \$12.6 billion. This was supported by net absorption of \$1.7 billion from BOJ operations emanating mainly from net open market operations (see **Table 3**).

Bank of Jamaica conducted 13 auctions of 30-day CDs during the review quarter. The average offer size during the quarter was \$35.0 billion, same as the average for the June 2025 quarter. However, the average yield on the 30-day CDs for the review quarter increased by 25 bps to 5.99 per cent, reflective of tighter liquidity conditions, on average.

Bank of Jamaica conducted thirteen 14-day repo auctions during the review quarter for the provision of Jamaica Dollar liquidity to DTIs. For the 13 auctions, the average allocated size was \$0.87 billion. The average yield on the 14-day repos increased by 15 bps to 6.17 per cent for the review quarter.

Table 3: BOJ Liquidity Facility (J\$ Billions)

BOJ Liquidity Flow (J\$ Billions)	Actual Mar-25	Actual Jun-25	Projected Average Sep-25	Actual Average Sep-25	Variance Jun-25 to Sep-25
Net BOJ Operations (Inject/Absorb)	50.1	61.3	19.2	-1.7	-62.9
Open Market Operations	11.1	8.7	-5.5	-41.0	-49.7
BOJ Repo – (incl. OTROs)	1.9	0.1	1.6	-0.2	-0.3
FR CDs – (incl. 30day CDs)	12.4	9.3	0.8	-33.3	-42.6
VR CDs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USD Indexed Notes	-3.2	-0.6	-7.9	-7.4	-6.8
BOJ FX (incl. PSE)	46.6	56.2	24.2	39.5	-16.8
BOJ Other	-7.6	-3.6	0.5	-0.1	3.5
o.w. Currency Issue	-9.2	2.9	-4.6	-6.7	-9.5
o.w. Cash Reserve (Com Banks)	-1.7	-2.2	-1.6	-2.0	0.2
o.w. GOJ Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o.w. other	3.2	-4.4	6.7	8.5	12.9
GOJ Operations	-39.9	-59.0	-5.7	-12.6	46.4
Current A/C (+) = Loosen; (-) = Tighten	10.2	2.2	13.5	-14.3	-16.5
Current A/C Balance	63.5	65.8	79.2	51.5	-14.2

Notes: (+) = Inject; (-) = Absorb

Source: Bank of Jamaica

In the context of intermittent instability in the foreign exchange market during the September 2025 quarter, BOJ sold US\$245.0 million to the market via its B-FXITT facility. The intervention sales occurred in all three months of the quarter. Notwithstanding the gross sales, the Bank net purchased US\$292.3 million during the September 2025 quarter.

7.0 Financial Markets

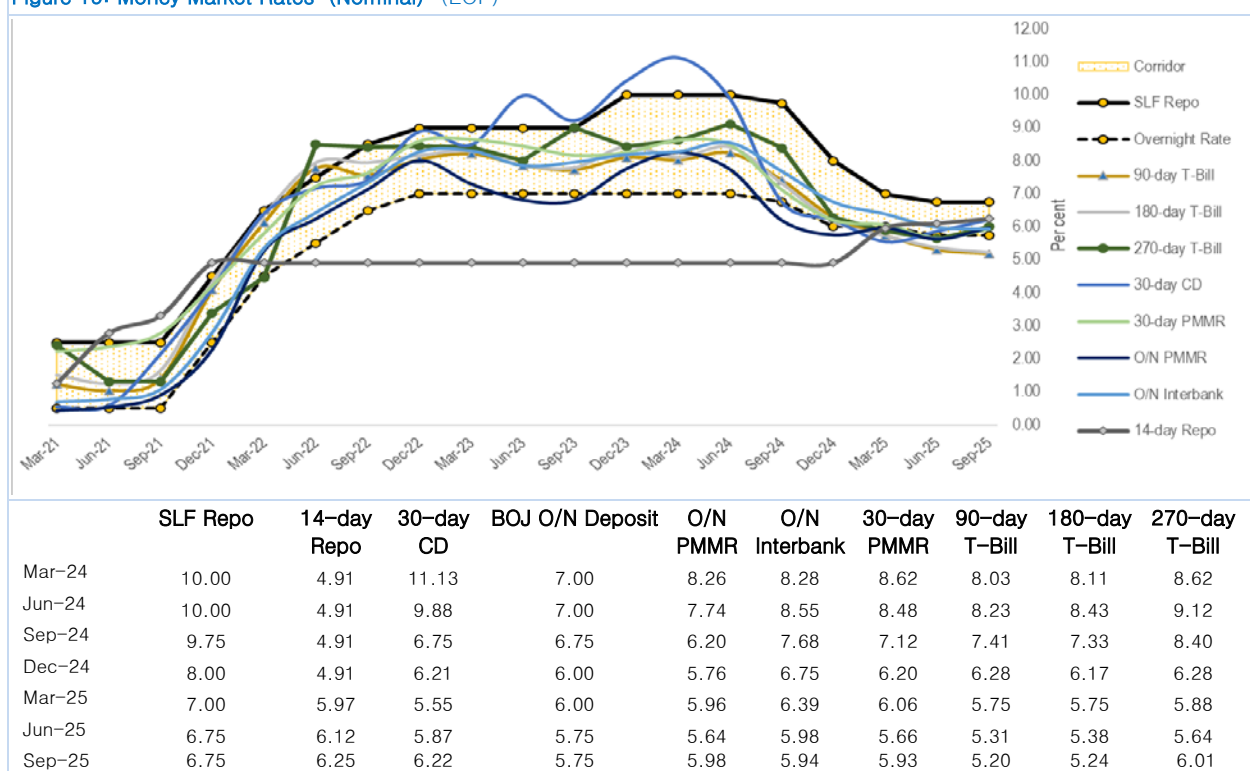
Yields on GOJ Treasury bills declined during the September 2025 quarter while the yields on private money market rate increased. The estimated yield curve on GOJ JMD bonds at end-September 2025 increased over the entire curve, relative to the yield curve at end-June 2025. Estimated exchange risk increased while the sovereign rate risk declined for the September 2025 quarter.

Market Interest Rates

Money market rates were mixed during the September 2025 quarter. When compared to the rates at end-June 2025, 30-day CD rate, O/N PMMR, 30-day PMMR, and 14-day repo rate were higher by 35 bps, 34 bps, 27 bps, 13 bps

respectively, while the O/N interbank private money market rate (PMMR) decreased by 4 bps (see **Figure 19**). The yields also generally declined on the GOJ Treasury bills.¹ The increase in the market rates was influenced by the moderation in average liquidity conditions.

Figure 19: Money Market Rates (Nominal)² (EOP)



Source: Bank of Jamaica

¹ At end-September 2025, the yields on GOJ 90-day, 180-day Treasury bills were lower by 11 bps and 14 bps, while the 270-day increased by 37 bps, respectively, relative to the same yields at end-June 2025.

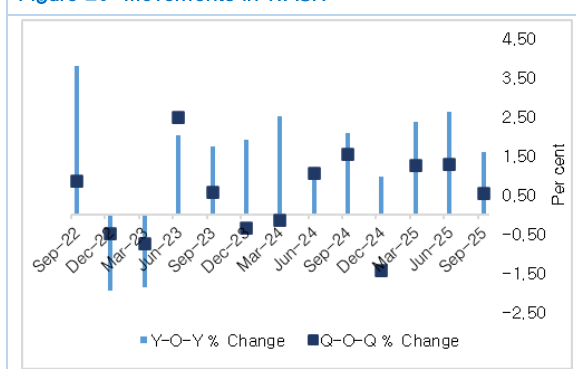
² Notes: (i) PMMR is the private money market rate (ii) O/N is the overnight rate in the market accessible by all financial institutions

while the interbank rate (I/B) is the overnight rate accessible only by banks.

Exchange Rate Developments

The nominal exchange rate depreciated during the September 2025 quarter. The weighted average selling rate (WASR) of the Jamaica Dollar vis-à-vis the US dollar closed the September 2025 quarter at J\$161.22 = US\$1.00, reflecting a depreciation of 0.5 per cent, relative to end-June 2025 and a depreciation of 1.6 per cent, relative to end-Sep 2024.³ For the first two months of the December 2025 quarter the exchange rate depreciated on average by 0.1 per cent, relative to end-September 2025 and a depreciation of 1.9 per cent, relative to end-Dec 2024.

Figure 20: Movements in WASR



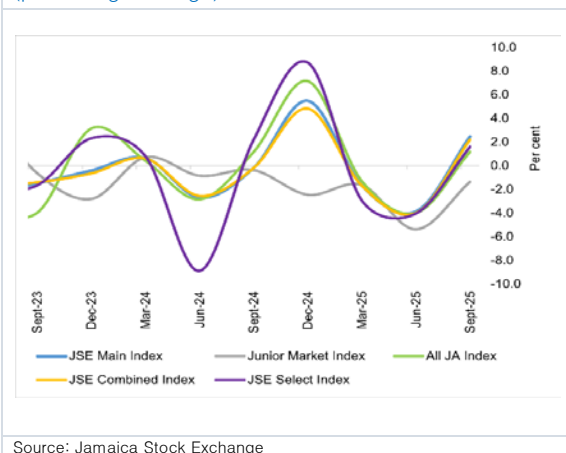
The depreciation in the exchange rate during the September 2025 quarter was particularly noticeable in the months of July and August 2025. This was underpinned by increased demand from end-users. These demand pressures were attenuated by B-FXITT sales of US\$245.0 million for the quarter.

Equities Market

The domestic equities market expanded during the September 2025 quarter relative to the June 2025 quarter. The uptick in the major Jamaica Stock Exchange indices ranged between 1.2 per cent and

6.5 per cent compared to declines of between 1.8 per cent and 5.4 per cent for the June 2025 quarter. Specifically, the JSE Main Index and JSE Combined Index increased by 2.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively, for the September 2025 quarter. This compares to declines of 3.9 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively, in the June 2025 quarter (see **Figure 21**).⁴ The Junior Market index, which measures the performance of smaller emerging companies, declined by 1.4 per cent for the review period, following a contraction of 5.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

Figure 21: Quarterly growth rates of the JSE indices (percentage change)



Source: Jamaica Stock Exchange

The annual point-to-point performance of the stock market for the year ended September 2025 showed increases across most major indices except for the JSE Junior Market Index. Notably, the JSE Main Market index increased by 2.2 per cent compared to a decline of 2.7 per cent for the same period in 2024. On the other hand, the JSE Junior Market index declined by 10.5 per cent compared to a decline of 3.3 per cent in the same period in 2024.⁵

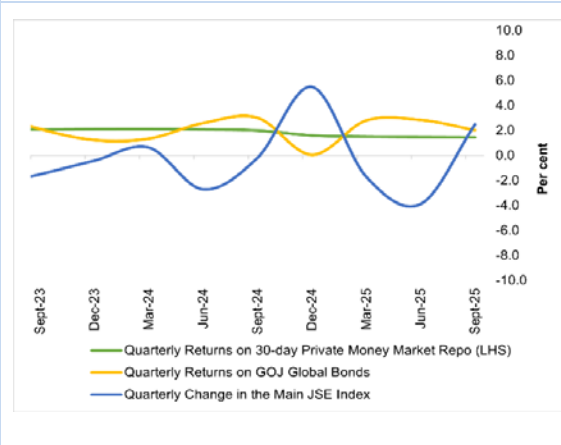
³ The average WASR for the September 2025 quarter was J\$161.10 = US\$1.00, reflecting an average depreciation of 0.9 per cent, relative to the June 2025 quarter and an average depreciation of 2.0 per cent relative to the September 2024 quarter. The average WASR for the September 2025 quarter was J\$0.08 higher (more depreciated) relative to the August 2025 assessment's forecast average WASR of J\$161.02 = US\$1.00.

⁴ In the September 2025 quarter, the JSE Select Index, the JSE All Jamaican Composite and the JSE Cross Listed Index recorded increases of 1.6 per cent, 1.2 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively.

⁵ The JSE Cross Listed Index, the JSE Combined Index and the JSE Select Index recorded growth of 1.6 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 2.9 per cent for the year ended September 2025, respectively, compared to declines of 26.2 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively, in the September 2024 quarter. Meanwhile, the JSE All Jamaican Composite continued its growth in September 2025 quarter at 2.7 per cent following 1.8 per cent increase in September 2024 quarter.

The improved performance of the equities market reflected a boost in investors' confidence given stable macroeconomic conditions.⁶ Furthermore, for the review quarter, foreign currency investments, proxied by GOJ Global Bonds, yielded marginally lower returns relative to domestic currency denominated equity investments. Specifically, foreign currency investments yielded a quarterly return of 2.0 per cent, compared to a return of 2.5 per cent for equities in the September 2025 quarter.⁷ In contrast, private money market instruments recorded an increase of 1.4 per cent in September quarter compared to 1.5 per cent in the June 2025 quarter (see **Figure 22**).

Figure 22: Returns from Private Money Market, foreign currency investments and Capital Gains/ (Losses) from JSE Main Index (Per cent)



Source: Jamaica Stock Exchange and Bloomberg

Key market activity indicators for the JSE Main Index continued to display mixed results for the September 2025 quarter. Notably, during the September 2025 quarter, the volumes traded, and the values traded decreased by 46.4 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively, while the number of transactions increased by 8.6 per cent. This outcome compares to an increase of 15.5 per cent in volume traded and a decline of 62.5 per cent and 19.6 per cent in values traded and the number of

transactions, respectively for the June 2025 quarter (see **Figure 23**).

Figure 23: Quarterly Change in the Monthly Volumes, Values Traded & Number of Transactions (Main JSE Index) (Per cent)



Source: Jamaica Stock Exchange

The improvement in stock market performance was also reflected in the advance-to-decline ratio for the stocks listed on the JSE, which moved to 24:27, with one holding firm for the September 2025 quarter, from 13:36 with three holding firm for the previous quarter. Of note, stock price appreciation was largely concentrated among the *Financial and Other* categories for the quarter ended September 2025. At the same time, however, the *Financial and Manufacturing* sector accounted for most of the declining stocks over the review period (see **Tables 4 and 5**).

⁶ On a year-to-year basis, this performance reflects the ongoing recovery following the impact of Hurricane Beryl in June 2024, with GDP also expected to be higher in September 2025 compared to September 2024. Additionally, growth observed in the real sector during June 2025 quarter, particularly in financial & insurance activities and real estate services, has contributed to improved investor sentiment and increased activity in the equities market for this review period.

⁷ The return on equities is computed as the change in value of the JSE Main Index for the review quarter relative to the previous period. The return on foreign currency investments is computed as the sum of quarterly foreign currency gains (losses) and the average quarterly returns on GOJ global bonds.

Table 4: Stock Price Appreciation	
Advancing	Per cent
Financial	
Victoria Mutual Investment	29.8
Barita Investments Limited	19.9
Sagicor Select Funds Limited – Manufacturing and Distribution	10.3
Retail	
Carreras Limited	9.5
Manufacturing	
A.S Bryden & Sons Holdings Limited	28.0
Caribbean Cement Company	13.3
Insurance	
Guardian Holdings Limited	20.7
Other	
Pulse Investments	44.4
Margaritaville (Turks) Limited	13.0
TransJamaica Highway Limited	10.4
Table 5: Stock Price Depreciation	
Declining	Per cent
Financial	
Sterling Investments Limited	-11.5
Jamaica Stock Exchange	-11.2
JMMB Group Limited	-10.0
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited	-8.8
Manufacturing	
Salada Foods Jamaica	-13.1
Kingston Wharves	-11.0
Lasco Distributors Limited	-10.5
Insurance	
Key Insurance Company Limited	-19.0
Other	
MPC Caribbean Clean Energy Limited (MPCCEL)	-20.1
Supreme Ventures	-15.3

8.0 Monetary Aggregates

The monetary base increased by 12.1 per cent at September 2025 when compared to September 2024. Regarding the sources of the annual change in the monetary base at September 2025, there was an increase of 20.8 per cent in Bank of Jamaica's net international reserves (NIR), partly offset by a decline of 28.4 per cent in Net Domestic Assets.

Money

The monetary base increased by 12.1 per cent at September 2025 when compared to September 2024. Regarding the sources of the annual change in the monetary base at September 2025, there was an increase of 20.8 per cent in Bank of Jamaica's net international reserves (NIR), partly offset by a decline of 28.4 per cent in Net Domestic Assets (see **Table 6**). The growth in the Jamaica Dollar equivalent of the NIR was associated with an increase in the USD value of the NIR stock supported by a depreciation in the exchange rate. The increase in the USD NIR stock was influenced by inflows through the PSE Facility,

surrenders by Authorized Dealers and Cambios, partly offset by outflows from Government of Jamaica as well as net B-FXITT sales of US\$1 064.1 million over the year. For the NDA, the decline was largely influenced by an increase in Open Market Operations (OMOs), net Credit to Banks. The decline in the NDA components were partly offset by a decrease in net Claims on the Public Sector. Market Operations (OMOs). The decline in the NDA components were offset by an increase in net Claims on the Public Sector.

Table 6: Bank of Jamaica Accounts

	Stock (J\$MN)			Flow (%)	
	Sep-24	Jun-25	Sep-25	Qtr. -o- Qtr.	Y-o-Y
NIR (US\$MN)	5,200.5	5,835.6	6,195.5	6.2	19.1
NIR(J\$MN)	821,672.3	935,256.4	992,914.2	6.2	20.8
– Assets	832,608.0	939,933.6	996,544.0	6.0	19.7
– Liabilities	-10,935.7	-4,677.2	-3,629.7	-22.4	-66.8
Net Domestic Assets	-440,277.8	-543,221.7	-565,389.5	-4.1	-28.4
– Net Claims on Public Sector	157,599.3	134,884.0	120,161.9	-10.9	-23.8
– Net Credit to Banks	-97,912.8	-103,416.0	-104,958.5	1.5	7.2
– Open Market Operations	-267,571.2	-331,680.3	-338,880.9	2.2	26.7
– Other	-232,393.1	-243,009.5	-241,711.9	-0.5	4.0
– o/w USD FR CDs	–	–	–	–	–
Monetary Base	381,394.5	392,034.7	427,524.7	9.1	12.1
– Currency Issue	256,742.6	267,523.1	282,705.3	5.7	10.1
– Cash Reserve	69,025.3	74,903.1	76,907.5	2.7	11.4
– Current Account	55,626.5	49,608.4	67,911.9	36.9	22.1

Source: Bank of Jamaica

M2J expanded by 12.1 per cent at end–September 2025, above the expansion of 10.1 per cent at end–June 2025. Growth in broad money was underpinned by increases local currency deposits and currency in circulation.

Currency in circulation grew by 10.8 per cent compared to the growth of 11.7 per cent recorded at end–June 2025. The continued growth in deposits was reflected in time, savings, and demand deposits, which grew by 15.2 per cent, 13.0 per

cent, and 10.3 per cent, respectively. This compares to the growth of 11.1 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 6.0 per cent in time, savings, and demand deposits, respectively, as at June 2025 (see Table 7).

Table 7: Components of Money Supply (M2*)

	Percentage Change (%)		
	Sep-24	Jun-25	Sep-25
Total Money Supply (M2*)	7.8	9.6	10.4
Money Supply (M2J)	10.0	10.1	12.1
Money Supply (M1J)	7.4	8.4	10.5
Currency with the public	10.3	11.7	10.8
Demand Deposits	5.2	6.0	10.3
Quasi Money	12.5	11.7	13.5
Savings Deposits	9.0	11.9	13.0
Time Deposits	28.1	11.1	15.2
Foreign Currency Deposits	3.7	8.6	7.0

Source: Bank of Jamaica

Private Sector Credit

The stock of private sector loans and advances (including domestic and foreign currency denominated loans) grew on an annual by 6.8 per cent at end-September 2025, largely in line with the growth of 7.0 per cent as end-June 2025. This translates to an annual growth of 4.5 per cent in real terms in the stock of private sector loans and advances at end-September 2025. Relative to GDP, the stock of private sector loans and advances at end-September 2025 was 44.6 per cent, above the ratio of 42.4 per cent a year earlier.

The growth in total loans and advances was underpinned by expansions of 8.7 per cent and 4.5 per cent in loans to the consumers and productive sector, respectively. Growth in loans to the productive sector was mainly attributed to the Distribution, Professional & Other services, Electricity, and Agriculture sectors.

Table 8: Select Private Sector Financing Indicators (12-month Percentage Change)

<i>Stock</i>	Sep-24	Jun-25	Sep-25
Total DTI	7.9	7.0	6.8
<i>o.w. to Businesses</i>	6.8	7.4	4.5
<i>o.w. to Consumers</i>	8.3	6.8	8.7
Stock as a % of Annual GDP			
Total DTI	42.4	43.9	44.6
<i>o.w. to Businesses</i>	17.2	17.6	17.7
<i>o.w. to Consumers</i>	25.1	26.2	26.8

Source: Bank of Jamaica

Monetary Projections

Broad money is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 7.8 per cent over the next eight quarters, slightly below the previous projection of 8.2 per cent. The projected growth in broad money reflects moderations in currency in circulation and local currency deposits reflective of the anticipated moderations in economic activity over the next eight quarters as a result of Hurricane Melissa.

Growth in DTI private sector credit is forecasted to grow below the previous projections over the next eight quarters. Private sector credit is projected to grow at an average rate of 4.5 per cent up to the September 2027 quarter, compared to the previous forecast for an expansion of 7.7 per cent. The expected expansion in credit is primarily driven by economic activity.

9.0 Conclusion

The Bank projects that annual headline inflation will rise sharply over the next few months from 2.1 per cent, at September 2025, and remain elevated, exceeding the Bank's inflation target of 4.0 to 6.0 per cent, for the near-term. The rise in inflation reflects the impact of the hurricane on the major food-producing parishes and the second-round impact on the prices of other selected goods and services (such as routine household maintenance, transport, energy and personal care items). In addition, domestic demand pressures are projected to increase arising from rebuilding efforts financed largely by external sources procured by the Government of Jamaica.

Real GDP growth is projected to contract by -4.0 to -6.0 per cent for FY2025/26, largely reflecting the adverse impact of Hurricane Melissa on the economy. The estimated decline is underpinned by contractions in most sectors of the economy, in particular Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Information & Communication, Mining & Quarrying, and Accommodation & Food Service Activities. Given the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Melissa, real GDP is forecast to decline further in FY2026/27 by -1.0 to 1.0 per cent, before improving by 2.5 to 4.5 per cent in FY2027/28. The forecast growth for FY2027/28 largely reflects a gradual recovery following the adverse impact of the hurricane, evidenced in part by an anticipated normalization in economic activity in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Information & Communication.

Over the medium-term (FY2027/28 – FY2029/30), real GDP is projected to grow on average by 1.0 to 3.0 per cent.

The risks to the forecast for real GDP growth are skewed to the downside, reflecting the possibility of weaker external demand, adverse weather conditions and a longer than anticipated recovery and reconstruction phase from Hurricane Melissa. Higher growth could, however, result from greater than projected improvement in external demand.

The current account surplus is projected to fall to an average surplus in the range of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent of GDP for FY2025/26 and a deficit in the range of -5.5 to -6.5 per cent of GDP for FY2026/27 relative to a surplus of 3.0 per cent of GDP in FY2024/25. The fall in the surplus for FY2025/26 largely reflects a deterioration in the services sub-account reflecting the impact of Hurricane Melissa on the tourism industry. This is partly offset by higher general government and remittance inflows. Over the medium-term, the CA balance is forecast to reflect an annual average deficit in the range of -2.5 to -3.5 per cent of GDP. The gross reserves are projected to remain above the ARA 100% benchmark over the medium-term.

The risks to the inflation forecast are skewed to the upside. Higher inflation could result from higher-than-expected domestic demand to support reconstruction efforts, as well as higher-than-anticipated inflation expectations. There could also be long-term damage in specific industries which could slow the improvement in the production and availability of supplies. On the downside, inflation could be lower due to a slower-than-anticipated recovery in domestic demand associated with income loss.

On 24 November 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to (i) hold the policy rate at 5.75 per cent per annum; and (ii) take special pre-emptive measures to preserve relative stability in the foreign exchange market. The MPC reaffirmed its commitment to its work programme to further strengthen the policy transmission process and reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining low and stable inflation.

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1: INFLATION RATES

		CPI (Point-to-Point) **	Headline Inflation	Core Inflation*
FY13/14	Jun-13	76.57	8.76	6.26
	Sep-13	79.37	10.46	6.95
	Dec-13	80.70	9.47	7.38
	Mar-14	82.04	8.34	6.54
FY14/15	Jun-14	82.68	7.97	6.10
	Sep-14	86.50	8.99	6.72
	Dec-14	85.83	6.36	5.97
	Mar-15	85.29	3.96	5.51
FY15/16	Jun-15	86.29	4.37	4.81
	Sep-15	88.08	1.82	4.00
	Dec-15	88.97	3.66	3.51
	Mar-16	87.82	2.96	3.04
FY16/17	Jun-16	88.46	2.52	2.76
	Sep-16	89.71	1.86	2.48
	Dec-16	90.50	1.72	2.31
	Mar-17	91.41	4.09	2.27
FY17/18	Jun-17	92.38	4.43	2.42
	Sep-17	93.82	4.58	2.55
	Dec-17	95.24	5.24	2.65
	Mar-18	95.00	3.94	2.58
FY18/19	Jun-18	94.99	2.82	2.29
	Sep-18	97.89	4.33	2.44
	Dec-18	97.56	2.44	2.36
	Mar-19	98.23	3.39	2.33
FY19/20	Jun-19	98.97	4.19	2.50
	Sep-19	101.20	3.39	2.87
	Dec-19	103.63	6.22	2.95
	Mar-20	102.95	5.44	3.27
FY20/21	Jun-20	105.20	6.31	3.20
	Sep-20	106.14	4.88	3.44
	Dec-20	109.01	5.19	3.78
	Mar-21	108.27	5.18	5.30
FY21/22	Jun-21	109.77	4.34	7.27
	Sep-21	114.88	8.23	7.91
	Dec-21	116.98	7.31	9.29
	Mar-22	120.52	11.31	9.50
FY22/23	Jun-22	121.79	10.95	10.76
	Sep-22	125.52	9.26	10.70
	Dec-22	127.93	9.36	10.02
	Mar-23	127.97	6.19	7.77
FY23/24	Jun-23	129.45	6.29	6.05
	Sep-23	132.88	5.86	5.73
	Dec-23	136.72	6.87	5.81
	Mar-24	135.09	5.56	5.43
FY24/25	Jun-24	136.38	5.35	4.68
	Sep-24	140.50	5.74	4.41
	Dec-24	143.55	4.99	3.88
	Mar-25	141.83	4.99	4.39
FY25/26	Jun-25	141.51	3.76	4.26
	Sep-25	143.51	2.14	3.93

* Core inflation is measured as headline inflation excluding agriculture and fuel related components of the CPI Basket (CPI-AF)

** STATIN revised the reference basket used to measure the CPI in March 2020

2: ALL JAMAICA INFLATION – Point-to-Point (September 2025) *

Divisions, Classes and Groups	Weight (%)	Inflation (%)	Weighted Inflation	Contribution
FOOD & NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	35.28	0.68	0.24	11.27
Food	33.28	0.53	0.18	8.31
Cereals and cereal products (ND)	6.59	3.38	0.22	10.53
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	6.51	6.48	0.42	19.94
Fish and other seafood (ND)	3.54	7.45	0.26	12.48
Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	2.82	4.92	0.14	6.57
Oils and Fats (ND)	0.90	5.04	0.05	2.15
Fruits and nuts (ND)	2.56	8.60	0.22	10.41
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	6.92	-13.42	-0.93	-43.95
Tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	2.01	-5.87	-0.12	-5.58
Vegetables	4.91	-17.28	-0.85	-40.14
Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	1.29	4.12	0.05	2.51
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)	2.16	0.74	0.02	0.75
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.00	3.33	0.07	3.15
Fruit and Vegetable Juices (ND)	0.65	2.96	0.02	0.91
Coffee, Tea and Cocoa	0.45	3.59	0.02	0.77
Mineral Waters, Soft Drinks, Fruit and Vegetable Juices	0.91	3.51	0.03	1.51
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	1.43	2.92	0.04	1.97
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	2.45	3.23	0.08	3.74
Clothing	1.64	3.42	0.06	2.65
Footwear	0.81	2.81	0.02	1.08
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	19.01	4.77	0.91	42.91
Rentals for Housing	10.37	6.61	0.69	32.44
Maintenance, Repair and Security of the Dwelling	0.66	4.88	0.03	1.52
Water Supply and Miscellaneous Services Related to the Dwelling	2.24	1.27	0.03	1.35
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	5.74	3.10	0.18	8.42
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	3.72	3.34	0.12	5.88
Furniture, Furnishings, and Loose Carpets	0.35	2.36	0.01	0.39
Household Textiles	0.22	2.71	0.01	0.28
Household Appliances	0.35	2.66	0.01	0.44
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	0.15	1.12	0.00	0.08
Goods and Services for Routine Household Maintenance	2.65	3.68	0.10	4.61
HEALTH	2.59	4.48	0.12	5.49
Medicines and Health Products	2.12	4.51	0.10	4.53
Outpatient Care Services	0.30	5.83	0.02	0.83
Other Health Services	0.17	1.16	0.00	0.09
TRANSPORT	11.07	0.34	0.04	1.78
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	4.51	-5.78	-0.26	-12.33
RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE	4.95	3.07	0.15	7.20
EDUCATION SERVICES	2.40	9.56	0.23	10.86
RESTAURANTS & ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	6.56	4.15	0.27	12.87
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
PERSONAL CARE, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	4.92	3.59	0.18	8.36
ALL DIVISIONS	100.00	2.14	2.11	100.00

3: BANK OF JAMAICA OPERATING TARGETS

	Actual Sep-23	Actual Dec-23	Actual Mar-24	Actual Jun-24	Actual Sep-24	Actual Dec-24	Actual Mar-25	Actual Jun-25	Actual Sep-25
Net International Reserves (US\$)	4,758.53	4,758.27	5,137.29	5,185.16	5,200.53	5,583.71	5,785.63	5,835.60	6,195.49
NET INT'L RESERVES (J\$)	737,928.70	734,722.11	790,658.03	809,724.87	821,672.30	868,069.97	910,983.43	935,256.40	992,914.24
Assets	758,093.84	751,769.34	805,196.60	821,660.90	832,608.05	875,725.70	917,402.04	939,933.62	996,543.98
Liabilities	-20,165.14	-17,047.22	-14,538.56	-11,936.02	-10,935.74	-7,655.73	-6,418.60	-4,677.22	-3,629.74
NET DOMESTIC ASSETS	-395,364.02	-362,937.57	-441,107.04	-450,369.35	-440,277.84	-422,727.39	-490,153.65	-543,221.71	-565,389.51
-Net Claims on Public Sector	105,826.57	132,276.48	78,145.04	111,749.85	157,599.27	178,762.05	93,510.52	134,883.99	120,161.86
-Net Credit to Banks	-94,948.05	-92,847.78	-93,955.51	-98,143.89	-97,912.77	-95,078.71	-98,230.17	-103,415.95	-104,958.55
-Open Market Operations	-200,737.50	-202,965.95	-239,984.07	-266,071.24	-267,571.24	-286,237.09	-255,087.09	-331,680.28	-338,880.93
-Other	-205,505.03	-199,400.32	-185,312.49	-197,904.07	-232,393.10	-220,173.65	-230,346.92	-243,009.47	-241,711.89
MONETARY BASE	342,564.68	371,784.55	349,551.00	359,355.52	381,394.46	445,342.58	420,829.78	392,034.69	427,524.73
- Currency Issue	253,448.05	277,440.09	257,312.95	254,262.52	256,742.62	286,058.71	270,394.10	267,523.13	282,705.33
- Cash Reserve	62,462.58	64,147.93	65,628.33	66,794.10	69,025.31	70,602.94	72,196.72	74,903.11	76,907.47
- Current Account	26,654.06	30,196.53	26,609.72	38,298.90	55,626.53	88,680.93	78,238.96	49,608.44	67,911.93
GROWTH IN MONETARY BASE [F-Y-T-D]	1.1	9.8	-	2.8	9.1	27.4	-	-6.8	1.6

4: MONETARY AGGREGATES

		BASE	M1J	M1	M2J	M2
FY20/21	Jun-20	239,267.12	304,413.99	346,525.54	634,039.95	998,227.40
	Sep-20	265,854.12	321,603.09	366,833.99	670,333.46	1,055,569.83
	Dec-20	282,573.00	341,946.01	382,054.10	699,607.17	1,092,427.28
	Mar-21	295,363.42	348,520.04	390,210.97	717,228.90	1,118,874.17
FY21/22	Jun-21	299,515.81	354,014.44	406,142.44	735,982.82	1,163,036.18
	Sep-21	317,422.82	364,765.50	413,386.24	753,978.91	1,182,807.26
	Dec-21	339,864.27	406,708.92	458,639.06	818,963.54	1,276,153.09
	Mar-22	268,119.07	390,171.16	448,269.27	796,096.93	1,288,243.47
FY22/23	Jun-22	278,926.48	391,424.80	454,536.66	806,237.99	1,302,293.54
	Sep-22	283,001.87	399,254.74	462,863.63	829,756.76	1,311,358.70
	Dec-22	309,199.28	430,073.61	492,538.25	873,718.70	1,369,647.42
	Mar-23	338,738.43	433,068.16	491,676.32	893,429.05	1,394,825.28
FY23/24	Jun-23	327,121.38	449,812.65	511,275.70	931,293.37	1,438,711.16
	Sep-23	342,564.68	460,793.59	522,036.15	948,668.62	1,454,544.72
	Dec-23	371,784.55	497,665.07	557,168.97	1,004,486.05	1,513,138.70
	Mar-24	349,551.00	483,686.52	540,221.89	1,010,735.39	1,528,079.03
FY24/25	Jun-24	378,290.11	490,042.87	544,802.05	1,028,743.52	1,554,786.77
	Sep-24	381,394.46	494,957.98	549,338.25	1,043,926.38	1,568,650.88
	Dec-24	445,342.58	527,156.76	583,097.51	1,092,833.30	1,620,520.16
	Mar-25	420,829.78	518,443.96	578,993.27	1,096,843.70	1,645,289.93
FY25/26	Jun-25	392,034.69	531,157.94	595,384.36	1,134,297.52	1,702,955.10
	Sep-25	427,524.73	546,979.52	606,905.00	1,169,928.60	1,731,219.21

5: GOJ TREASURY BILL YIELDS
(End of Period)

		1-month	3-month	6-month
FY17/18	Jun-17	...	5.77	6.13
	Sept-17	...	4.98	5.45
	Dec-17	...	4.18	4.63
	Mar-18	...	2.98	3.17
FY18/19	Jun-18	...	2.54	2.66
	Sep-18	...	1.71	1.87
	Dec-18	...	2.05	2.07
	Mar-19	...	2.19	2.17
FY19/20	Jun-19	...	1.95	1.84
	Sep-19	...	1.74	1.75
	Dec-19	...	1.32	1.60
	Mar-20	...	1.85	1.80
FY20/21	Jun-20	...	1.28	1.36
	Sep-20	...	1.14	1.33
	Dec-20	...	0.77	0.86
	Mar-21	...	1.23	1.52
FY21/22	Jun-21	...	1.05	1.27
	Sep-21	...	1.41	1.66
	Dec-21	...	4.09	4.33
	Mar-22	...	6.12	6.37
FY22/23	Jun-22	...	7.78	7.96
	Sep-22	...	7.57	7.96
	Dec-22	...	8.04	8.18
	Mar-23	...	8.21	8.31
FY23/24	Jun-23	...	7.86	7.89
	Sep-23	...	7.73	7.81
	Dec-23	...	8.10	8.46
	Mar-24	...	8.03	8.11
FY24/25	Jun-24	...	8.23	8.43
	Sep-24	...	7.41	7.33
	Dec-24	...	6.28	6.17
	Mar-25	...	5.75	5.75
FY25/26	Jun-25	...	5.31	5.38
	Sep-25	...	5.20	5.24

6: BANK OF JAMAICA OPEN MARKET INTEREST RATES

(End of Period)

		30 days
FY14/15	Jun-14	5.75
	Sep-14	5.75
	Dec-14	5.75
	Mar-15	5.75
FY15/16	Jun-15	5.50
	Sep-15	5.25
	Dec-15	5.25
	Mar-16	5.25
FY16/17	Jun-16	5.00
	Sep-16	5.00
	Dec-16	5.00
	Mar-17	5.00
FY17/18	Jun-17	4.75
	Sep-17	4.09
	Dec-17	3.80
	Mar-18	2.68
FY18/19	Jun-18	2.31
	Sep-18	1.72
	Dec-18	2.10
	Mar-19	2.19
FY19/20	Jun-19	2.39
	Sep-19	1.48
	Dec-19	0.95
	Mar-20	2.77
FY20/21	Jun-20	0.58
	Sep-20	0.67
	Dec-20	0.55
	Mar-21	1.01
FY21/22	Jun-21	0.57
	Sep-21	1.97
	Dec-21	4.17
	Mar-22	6.50
FY22/23	Jun-22	7.32
	Sep-22	7.67
	Dec-22	9.07
	Mar-23	8.33
FY23/24	Jun-23	9.60
	Sep-23	9.42
	Dec-23	10.03
	Mar-24	10.92
FY24/25	Jun-24	9.84
	Sep-24	6.76
	Dec-24	6.58
	Mar-25	5.82
FY25/26	Jun-25	5.79
	Sep-25	6.03

7: Placements and Maturities* in BOJ OMO Instruments

	January – March 2025			April – June 2025			July – September 2025		
	Maturities	Placements	Average	Maturities	Placements	Average	Maturities	Placements	Average
	(J\$MN)	(J\$MN)	Yield (%)	(J\$BN)	(J\$BN)	Yield (%)	(J\$BN)	(J\$BN)	Yield (%)
30-day CD	422.0	370.0	6.02	303.0	370.0	5.75	345.2	397.9	6.00
272-day VR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
365-day VR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
548-day VR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
729-day VR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
272-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
365-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
510-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
730-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
767-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	20.0	6.46	0.0	0.0	0.00
789-day FR CD	0.0	30.0	6.24	0.0	0.0		12.6	13.1	0.00
911-day FR CD	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
272-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
365-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
540-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
730-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
791-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
911-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
1095-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.00
1369-day FR USD IB	0.0	0.0		0.0	9.3	5.86	0.0	0.0	0.00
Repos	18.0	23.2		13.3	11.6		12.6	13.1	6.17
	Maturities	Placements	Average	Maturities	Placements	Average	Maturities	Placements	Average
	(US\$MN)	(US\$MN)	Yield (%)	(US\$MN)	(US\$MN)	Yield (%)	(US\$MN)	(US\$MN)	Yield (%)
1-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
2-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
3-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
4-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
5-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
7-year FR USD CD	0	0		0	0		0	0	
TOTAL	0	0		0	0		0	0	

8: EXTERNAL TRADE – GOODS EXPORTS (f.o.b)
(Flows – US\$MN)

	Bauxite	Alumina	Sugar	Bananas	Other Traditional	Non- Traditional	Other	Total Goods Exports
FY16/17	80.5	472.3	17.7	0.4	76.9	407.3	191.0	1246.1
Jun-16	26.7	126.6	9.0	0.1	26.9	90.7	55.2	335.3
Sep-16	20.6	102.7	4.8	0.1	20.6	93.0	41.0	282.7
Dec-16	17.9	109.6	0.3	0.1	13.0	108.4	49.9	299.1
Mar-17	15.3	133.4	3.6	0.1	16.5	115.2	44.9	328.9
FY17/18	94.5	641.9	11.3	0.7	65.8	436.1	205.3	1455.6
Jun-17	19.7	128.4	8.8	0.1	18.7	108.8	56.3	340.8
Sep-17	19.4	142.5	1.7	0.1	18.9	95.8	43.8	322.3
Dec-17	29.4	148.2	0.3	0.1	15.1	119.1	46.6	358.8
Mar-18	25.9	222.9	0.5	0.3	13.2	112.3	58.6	433.7
FY18/19	94.7	1136.8	15.8	0.5	68.4	424.8	232.3	1973.2
Jun-18	25.3	300.8	3.9	0.1	19.5	99.0	58.9	507.5
Sep-18	23.2	328.5	11.3	0.1	21.3	100.6	52.5	537.4
Dec-18	25.9	270.0	0.3	0.1	14.0	112.6	59.4	482.3
Mar-19	20.3	237.5	0.4	0.1	13.5	112.6	61.5	445.9
FY19/20+	94.3	573.6	10.2	0.6	81.4	506.9	106.4	1373.4
Jun-19+	26.1	214.6	6.4	0.1	20.8	117.9	50.7	436.6
Sep-19+	22.5	169.4	3.0	0.1	24.0	120.2	46.8	386.0
Dec-19+	21.1	113.0	0.4	0.1	18.2	122.0	44.5	319.4
Mar-20+	18.7	104.3	0.4	0.2	24.6	159.8	44.4	346.6
FY20/21+	87.2	423.5	6.9	0.8	67.3	535.8	81.0	1201.6
Jun-20	27.3	94.0	6.0	0.2	19.3	106.4	7.0	260.2
Sep-20	20.4	108.1	0.0	0.2	31.6	117.4	25.0	302.7
Dec-20	22.2	119.4	0.0	0.2	19.6	128.2	26.1	315.7
Mar-21	17.3	102.1	0.8	0.2	16.9	164.0	51.7	353.1
FY21/22+	72.9	316.4	6.0	0.9	77.7	675.9	157.6	1307.4
Jun-21	17.3	125.4	5.4	0.2	23.8	186.9	49.2	408.3
Sep-21	17.1	117.8	0.1	0.3	19.3	170.2	23.7	348.4
Dec-21	20.1	42.4	0.5	0.2	15.0	138.7	34.6	251.0
Mar-22	18.5	30.8	0.1	0.3	19.5	180.1	50.2	299.0
FY22/23+	73.0	284.6	3.7	1.1	100.7	756.3	625.7	1845.0
Jun-22	20.2	50.1	3.3	0.3	23.8	208.4	91.6	397.5
Sep-22	17.6	33.6	0.1	0.3	24.2	177.1	155.0	407.9
Dec-22	20.2	109.6	0.1	0.2	23.0	182.9	237.3	573.4
Mar-23	15.0	91.3	0.1	0.3	29.7	187.9	141.8	464.4
FY23/24+	52.3	381.2	4.2	0.9	84.8	475.8	338.1	1774.1
Jun-23	20.7	131.4	0.1	0.3	32.0	148.7	130.1	463.4
Sep-23	16.8	134.6	3.8	0.3	30.9	173.2	85.7	445.3
Dec-23	14.8	115.2	0.3	0.3	21.6	153.9	122.3	428.4
Mar-24	15.7	132.7	0.7	0.3	20.4	204.3	62.8	437.0
FY24/25+	27.7	314.7	5.0	0.3	50.1	294.4	88.1	780.0
Jun-24	15.9	168.2	1.2	0.3	26.9	141.1	51.9	405.0
Sep-24	11.8	146.5	3.8	0.0	23.2	153.3	36.2	375.0
Dec-24	12.1	235.4	0.8	0.1	20.2	177.0	27.1	473.0
Mar-25	28.4	188.0	0.7	0.3	24.5	162.1	37.5	441.0
Jun-25	18.6	134.7	0.4	0.1	24.5	153.1	33.2	365.0

+ Revised

9: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS QUARTERLY SUMMARY (US\$MN)

	Mar-23+	Jun-23+	Sep-23+	Dec-23+	Mar-24+	Jun-24+	Sep-24+	Dec-24+	Mar-25+	Jun-25+
1. Current Account	189.0	234.1	-94.2	256.4	228.9	148.0	19.4	282.5	223.6	137.8
A. Goods Balance	-1094.9	-1044.8	-1202.1	-1056.4	-1092.6	-1054.7	-1099.1	-953.0	-1097.5	-1140.5
Exports (f.o.b)	527.4	505.2	493.5	477.3	492.9	451.7	415.1	508.0	485.2	402.3
Imports (f.o.b)	1622.3	1550.0	1695.6	-1533.7	1585.5	1506.4	1514.2	1460.9	1582.6	1542.8
B. Services Balance	589.1	451.1	320.6	447.9	628.5	405.2	314.2	450.7	606.3	396.1
Transportation	-304.7	-322.1	-360.4	-331.6	-301.9	-336.0	-342.2	-331.3	-346.5	-383.8
Travel	1109.4	960.7	900.1	1041.8	1157.4	942.9	862.9	1050.8	1199.5	999.8
Other Services	-215.6	-187.5	-219.1	-262.2	-227.0	-201.7	-206.5	-268.8	-246.8	-219.8
Goods & Services Balance	-505.8	-593.7	-881.5	-608.5	-464.1	-649.6	-784.8	-502.3	-491.2	-744.4
C. Income	-126.8	-38.0	-118.0	8.6	-123.3	-77.2	-83.1	-66.2	-125.8	-22.5
Compensation of employees	17.1	18.0	36.8	47.0	25.0	15.2	38.6	44.1	23.0	20.9
Investment Income	-143.9	-56.0	-154.8	-38.4	-148.2	-92.4	-121.7	-110.2	-148.9	-43.5
D. Current Transfers	821.5	865.8	905.3	856.2	816.3	874.8	887.3	851.0	840.6	904.7
General Government	46.0	44.4	49.0	38.5	45.1	46.8	42.8	32.6	46.4	46.7
Other Sectors	775.6	821.4	856.4	817.7	771.2	827.9	844.6	818.4	794.2	858.0
2. Capital & Financial Account	292.0	156.1	377.2	-171.7	458.2	21.2	72.2	-365.0	765.0	-248.5
A. Capital Account	-9.4	-5.3	-3.2	-0.7	-1.2	-6.8	0.2	-6.6	-9.1	-8.7
Capital Transfers	-9.4	-5.3	-3.2	-0.7	-1.2	-6.8	0.2	-6.6	-9.1	-8.7
General Government	0.6	4.6	6.0	6.6	8.8	3.1	9.4	0.8	0.9	1.2
Other Sectors	-10.0	-9.9	-9.2	-7.3	-10.0	-9.9	-9.2	-7.3	-10.0	-9.9
Acq/disp of non-produced non- fin assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial Account	301.4	161.5	380.5	-171.0	459.3	28.0	72.0	-358.5	774.1	-239.8
Direct Investment	124.2	110.0	93.2	53.1	36.7	34.7	45.3	47.6	101.6	74.2
Portfolio Investment	-129.5	203.9	73.0	-92.2	149.2	154.1	277.5	-0.4	108.1	-43.9
Other official investment	-6.2	-104.5	-104.0	-272.9	-62.1	-97.0	-284.5	-220.2	120.5	-159.4
Other private Investment	315.3	19.6	47.0	101.5	692.0	-52.0	34.6	157.8	625.9	-83.9
Reserves	-2.3	-67.5	271.4	39.5	-356.4	-11.8	-0.9	-343.2	-182.0	-26.8
Errors & Omissions	-481.0	-390.2	-283.1	-84.7	-687.1	-169.2	-91.5	82.5	-988.5	110.7

+ Revised

10: FOREIGN EXCHANGE SELLING RATES

(J\$ per unit of foreign currency – end of period)

		US\$	Can\$	GBP £
FY15/16	Jun-15	116.9832	93.8399	183.7774
	Sep-15	119.0553	88.6177	180.1478
	Dec-15	120.4150	84.9062	177.1179
	Mar-16	122.0421	92.5223	173.4625
FY16/17	Jun-16	126.3835	97.8795	169.8517
	Sept-16	128.2704	97.3084	166.7776
	Dec-16	128.4404	95.8778	157.4208
	Mar-17	128.6672	97.1686	159.5670
FY17/18	Jun-17	128.6228	99.3865	166.5811
	Sep-17	129.9127	105.0988	173.8791
	Dec-17	125.0004	97.3947	167.0275
	Mar-18	125.9850	97.1994	178.1109
FY18/19	Jun-18	130.3918	100.0079	172.9757
	Sep-18	134.6486	103.7023	178.1844
	Dec-18	127.7162	91.5382	159.0355
	Mar-19	126.4666	95.8862	165.5342
FY19/20	Jun-19	131.0682	101.8648	168.0812
	Sep-19	135.1591	102.3052	166.1363
	Dec-19	132.5690	100.1539	171.6232
	Mar-20	135.3908	95.3267	169.1721
FY20/21	Jun-20	140.0111	105.1658	177.1609
	Sep-20	142.1048	107.7533	185.5508
	Dec-20	142.6493	111.4117	193.6657
	Mar-21	146.5813	120.1525	202.8338
FY21/22	Jun-21	148.5164	122.7285	207.0185
	Sep-21	147.2441	117.6625	202.9298
	Dec-21	155.0878	122.7604	210.1385
	Mar-22	153.7801	123.7584	202.6811
FY22/23	Jun-22	151.5580	118.7574	184.3548
	Sep-22	152.8195	112.9388	168.1380
	Dec-22	152.0521	108.4869	182.0905
	Mar-23	150.9129	113.4294	189.4821
FY23/24	Jun-23	154.6212	117.5245	197.2435
	Sep-23	155.4830	115.2425	190.4675
	Dec-23	154.9504	117.8987	197.4849
	Mar-24	154.6974	114.4878	196.1865
FY24/25	Jun-24	156.2963	115.4780	202.2002
	Sep-24	158.7016	118.1011	211.7197
	Dec-24	156.4159	109.3987	194.1489
	Mar-25	158.3553	110.3959	203.3983
FY25/26	Jun-25	160.3634	119.3670	218.9945
	Sep-25	161.2235	116.5111	216.8783

11: BANK OF JAMAICA: NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(End-of-Point)

		(US\$MN) Gross Foreign Assets	(US\$MN) Gross Foreign Liabilities	(US\$MN) International Reserves (Net)	Weeks of Imports	
					Goods	Goods & Services
FY17/18	Jun-17	3,185.65	-568.84	2,616.81	35.44	20.54
	Sep-17	3,714.94	-577.80	3,137.14	40.87	23.70
	Dec-17	3,781.17	-572.88	3,208.29	38.83	22.78
	Mar-18	3,656.91	-582.35	3,074.57	35.83	21.29
FY18/19	Jun-18	3,687.40	-551.91	3,135.49	32.49	19.80
	Sep-18	3,568.84	-542.12	3,026.72	33.14	19.67
	Dec-18	3,532.04	-526.63	3,005.41	32.80	19.47
	Mar-19	3,605.18	-520.35	3,084.83	35.54	20.50
FY19/20	Jun-19	3,537.33	-502.02	3,035.31	32.88	22.62
	Sep-19	3,581.92	-483.86	3,098.05	33.45	22.82
	Dec-19	3,631.09	-468.55	3,152.53	33.80	22.94
	Mar-20	3,688.45	-450.78	3,237.67	34.27	23.22
FY20/21	Jun-20	3,905.02	-955.76	2,949.26	56.33	38.15
	Sep-20	3,713.37	-965.88	2,747.49	53.56	36.28
	Dec-20	4,081.09	-954.95	3,126.13	53.95	38.81
	Mar-21	4,243.53	-924.20	3,319.32	53.65	38.71
FY21/22	Jun-21	4,285.89	-897.18	3,388.71	42.42	30.12
	Sep-21	4,834.98	-870.77	3,964.22	46.62	33.27
	Dec-21	4,833.40	-832.62	4,000.77	54.33	33.51
	Mar-22	4,323.66	-674.81	3,675.85	46.80	29.60
FY22/23	Jun-22	4,389.91	-585.17	3,804.75	36.11	24.49
	Sep-22	4,349.51	-542.21	3,807.30	36.32	24.19
	Dec-22	4,517.79	-541.54	3,976.25	37.46	25.20
	Mar-23	4,684.57	-532.21	4,152.36	38.84	26.13
FY23/24	Jun-23	4,786.72	-503.25	4,283.47	38.75	26.46
	Sep-23	4,846.60	-130.03	4,716.57	37.40	25.59
	Dec-23	4,858.54	-110.41	4,748.14	34.90	23.94
	Mar-24	5,231.75	-94.46	5,137.29	39.40	26.40
FY24/25	Jun-24	5,261.51	-76.43	5,185.08	38.61	26.40
	Sep-24	5,269.75	-69.21	5,200.54	38.52	26.25
	Dec-24	5,632.92	-49.24	5,583.68	44.78	29.35
	Mar-25	5,826.21	-40.76	5,785.45	48.05	30.76
FY25/26	Jun-25	5,864.78	-29.18	5,835.60	48.57	30.46
	Sep-25	6,218.13	-22.65	6,195.48	51.27	32.01

12: VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY AT CONSTANT (2007) PRICES (% CHANGE)¹

Sep 2019 – Sep 2021– + (Seasonally Unadjusted)

(Percentage Change (%)) Over the Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year)

	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
Total Value Added at Basic Prices	2.45	2.32	1.74	1.10	0.44	-3.21	-0.47	1.07	1.60
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-2.35	-5.54	4.47	5.66	1.37	-11.26	-1.13	3.11	9.17
Mining & Quarrying	135.07	87.47	14.79	19.27	2.50	-17.97	-2.45	0.75	-4.83
Manufacturing	5.60	7.46	2.90	-0.62	3.08	-3.97	0.11	1.08	1.54
<i>Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	5.81	3.09	5.68	-1.64	4.34	-2.26	0.82	0.10	-0.98
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	5.23	15.10	-1.72	1.17	0.78	-6.64	-1.16	2.74	6.28
Construction	2.39	3.06	-2.72	-2.03	-1.54	-3.20	-1.89	1.36	1.69
Electricity, Water Supply & Waste Management	7.64	7.71	6.01	5.69	2.24	-5.16	-0.94	1.15	-2.60
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repairs; Installation of Machinery	0.10	-0.73	0.13	-2.63	-0.94	-4.30	-0.95	-0.84	0.02
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	7.81	7.89	10.33	3.68	-0.41	-4.38	-0.26	1.17	4.12
Transport & Storage	1.65	-1.45	2.55	2.41	0.98	-2.37	-2.49	0.46	1.69
Information & Communication	6.70	10.37	-1.92	3.95	-1.00	3.34	5.46	5.97	0.24
Finance & Insurance Services	4.87	4.66	7.88	4.41	4.47	1.96	1.10	1.73	3.90
Real Estate & Business Services	-0.19	-0.50	-0.94	-2.34	-1.91	-2.18	-2.25	-0.07	0.20
Public Administration & Defense	-1.30	-3.42	0.25	3.10	5.30	3.73	2.27	1.27	0.92
Education, Health & Other Services	-1.75	1.76	-2.31	0.62	-3.24	-5.04	-0.36	0.90	-0.48

¹ On 2 July 2025, STATIN released the first GDP estimates under the revised Jamaica System of National Accounts (JSNA), reflecting adoption of the 2008 SNA, the JIC 2016 classification, rebasing to 2015 and incorporation of improved data sources, including the 2017 Household Expenditure Survey (HES).

13: PRIME LENDING RATES (End-of-Period)

		EURO-ZONE		UNITED STATES		UNITED KINGDOM
		Repo rate	Fed Funds Rate	Discount Rate	Prime Rate	Repo rate
FY15/16	Jun-15	0.05	0 - 0.25	0.75	3.25	0.50
	Sep-15	0.05	0 - 0.25	0.75	3.25	0.50
	Dec-15	0.05	0 - 0.50	1.00	3.50	0.50
	Mar-16	0.00	0 - 0.50	1.00	3.50	0.50
FY16/17	Jun-16	0.00	0 - 0.50	1.00	3.50	0.50
	Sept-16	0.00	0 - 0.50	1.00	3.50	0.25
	Dec-16	0.00	0.50- 0.75	1.25	3.75	0.25
	Mar-17	0.00	0.75-1.00	1.50	4.00	0.25
FY17/18	Jun-17	0.00	1.00-1.25	1.75	4.25	0.25
	Sep-17	0.00	1.00-1.25	1.75	4.25	0.25
	Dec-17	0.00	1.25-1.50	2.00	4.50	0.50
	Mar-18	0.00	1.50-1.75	2.25	4.75	0.50
FY18/19	Jun-18	0.00	1.75-2.00	2.50	5.00	0.50
	Sep-18	0.00	2.00-2.25	2.75	5.25	0.75
	Dec-18	0.00	2.25-2.50	3.00	5.50	0.75
	Mar-19	0.00	2.25-2.50	3.00	5.50	0.75
FY19/20	Jun-19	0.00	2.25-2.50	3.00	5.50	0.75
	Sep-19	0.00	1.75-2.00	2.50	5.00	0.75
	Dec-19	0.00	1.5-1.75	2.25	4.75	0.75
	Mar-20	0.00	0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
FY20/21	Jun-20	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
	Sep-20	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
	Dec-20	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
	Mar-21	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
FY21/22	Jun-21	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
	Sep-21	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.10
	Dec-21	0.00	0.0-0.25	0.25	3.25	0.25
	Mar-22	0.00	0.25-0.50	0.50	3.50	0.75
FY22/23	Jun-22	0.00	1.50-1.75	1.75	4.75	1.25
	Sep-22	1.25	3.00-3.25	3.25	6.25	2.25
	Dec-22	2.50	4.25-4.50	4.50	7.50	3.50
	Mar-23	3.50	4.75-5.00	5.00	8.00	4.25
FY23/24	Jun-23	4.00	5.00-5.25	5.25	8.25	5.00
	Sep-23	4.50	5.25-5.50	5.50	8.50	5.25
	Dec-23	4.50	5.25-5.50	5.50	8.50	5.25
	Mar-24	4.50	5.25-5.50	5.50	8.50	5.25
FY24/25	Jun-24	4.25	5.25-5.50	5.50	8.50	5.25
	Sep-24	3.65	4.75-5.00	5.00	8.00	5.00
	Dec-24	3.15	4.25-4.50	4.50	7.50	4.75
	Mar-25	2.65	4.25-4.50	4.50	7.50	4.50
FY25/26	Jun-25	2.15	4.25-4.50	4.50	7.50	4.25
	Sep-25	2.15	4.00-4.25	4.25	7.00	4.00

14: INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE RATES

		Sterling vs. US\$	Canadian \$ vs. US\$	Yen vs. US\$	Euro vs. US\$
FY15/16	Jun-15	0.6737	1.2483	122.1001	0.8966
	Sep-15	0.6609	1.3394	119.6745	0.8943
	Dec-15	0.6786	1.3837	120.2501	0.9206
	Mar-16	0.6964	1.3004	112.5746	0.8787
FY16/17	Jun-16	0.7513	1.2925	103.1779	0.9004
	Sept-16	0.7709	1.3127	101.3377	0.8901
	Dec-16	0.8104	1.3439	117.0001	0.9508
	Mar-17	0.7968	1.3317	111.3958	0.9388
FY17/18	Jun-17	0.7677	1.2963	112.3469	0.8752
	Sep-17	0.7464	1.2470	112.5239	0.8465
	Dec-17	0.7400	1.2571	112.6888	0.8330
	Mar-18	0.7135	1.2895	106.2812	0.8114
FY18/19	Jun-18+	0.7572	1.3134	110.6929	0.8559
	Sep-18	0.7601	1.3043	111.8443	0.8559
	Dec-18	0.7841	1.3639	109.6131	0.8721
	Mar-19	0.7672	1.3349	110.8525	0.8914
FY19/20	Jun-19	0.7876	1.3094	107.8865	0.8793
	Sep-19	0.8161	1.3224	106.3943	0.9062
	Dec-19	0.7543	1.2990	108.6366	0.8918
	Mar-20	0.8052	1.4067	107.5384	0.9065
FY20/21	Jun-20	0.8064	1.3576	107.9331	0.8902
	Sep-20	0.7740	1.3321	105.4519	0.8532
	Dec-20	0.7315	1.2734	103.3165	0.8186
	Mar-21	0.7255	1.2561	110.7174	0.8525
FY21/22	Jun-21	0.7230	1.2398	111.1111	0.8429
	Sep-21	0.7422	1.2682	111.2718	0.8636
	Dec-21	0.7390	1.2639	115.1145	0.8795
	Mar-22	0.7612	1.2508	121.6989	0.9036
FY22/23	Jun-22	0.8212	1.2873	135.7405	0.9538
	Sep-22	0.8953	1.3829	144.7387	1.0202
	Dec-22	0.8276	1.3554	131.1132	0.9341
	Mar-23	0.8106	1.3517	132.8551	0.9226
FY23/24	Jun-23	0.7872	1.3242	144.3001	0.9167
	Sep-23	0.8197	1.3578	149.3652	0.9458
	Dec-23	0.7855	1.3243	141.0437	0.9059
	Mar-24	0.7922	1.3539	151.3546	0.9268
FY24/25	Jun-24	0.7908	1.3680	160.8752	0.9334
	Sep-24	0.7477	1.3524	143.6369	0.8981
	Dec-24	0.7990	1.4384	157.2080	0.9658
	Mar-25	0.7741	1.4388	149.9700	0.9246
FY25/26	Jun-25	0.7282	1.3607	144.0300	0.8484
	Sep-25	0.7437	1.3920	147.9071	0.8522

15: WORLD COMMODITY PRICES (Period Averages)

		CRUDE OIL PRICES		FOOD	
		North Sea Brent (US\$/barrel – f.o.b.)	West Texas Intermediate (US\$/barrel – f.o.b.)	Wheat (US\$/mt, Average Winter)	Coffee (US\$/kg, Arabica brand)
FY15/16	Jun-15	62.10	57.97	210.64	354.39
	Sep-15	50.03	51.52	189.86	336.22
	Dec-15	43.41	42.18	190.10	327.74
	Mar-16	34.36	33.45	190.23	330.86
FY16/17	Jun-16	45.95	45.50	183.79	346.71
	Sept-16	45.80	44.94	156.02	378.80
	Dec-16	50.08	49.29	156.18	385.71
	Mar-17	54.12	51.91	165.66	364.09
FY17/18	Jun-17	50.25	48.28	177.79	329.68
	Sep-17	51.74	48.20	183.94	327.83
	Dec-17	61.47	55.40	177.43	307.79
	Mar-18	66.95	62.87	190.71	301.42
FY18/19	Jun-18	74.49	67.88	210.30	296.87
	Sept-18	75.48	69.50	215.61	277.04
	Dec-18	67.37	58.81	211.01	295.09
	Mar-19	63.27	54.90	212.06	279.84
FY19/20	Jun-19	68.34	59.81	204.21	272.94
	Sept-19	61.86	56.45	195.06	287.03
	Dec-19	62.65	56.96	214.61	311.92
	Mar-20	50.53	46.17	227.33	312.86
FY20/21	Jun-20	31.43	27.85	209.22	327.55
	Sep-20*	42.72	40.93	221.73	350.23
	Dec-20*	44.52	42.66	259.70	337.70
	Mar-21*	60.57	57.85	279.58	358.41
FY21/22	Jun-21*	68.63	66.09	279.93	401.93
	Sep-21*	73.00	70.57	291.80	474.39
	Dec-21*	79.58	77.22	339.47	564.40
	Mar-22	98.96	94.29	391.38	594.78
FY22/23	Jun-22	112.75	108.53	453.79	587.64
	Sep-22	99.23	91.75	355.76	581.81
	Dec-22	88.37	82.59	366.17	487.94
	Mar-23	81.44	76.18	343.04	484.00
FY23/24	Jun-23	78.23	73.84	314.35	482.67
	Sep-23	86.75	82.10	281.20	414.28
	Dec-23	84.03	78.34	267.58	434.71
	Mar-24	83.15	76.99	259.96	456.03
FY24/25	Jun-24	84.87	80.65	256.48	527.79
	Sep-24	80.15	75.21	237.44	585.22
	Dec-24	74.63	70.26	245.24	679.82
	Mar-25	75.65	71.40	245.95	859.45
FY25/26	Jun-25	67.80	63.90	230.80	847.10
	Sep-25	69.03	64.94	219.63	802.78

*Revised

Glossary

Amortization: The repayment of a loan in installments over an agreed period of time.

Base Money: The sum of notes and coins held by the public and the cash reserves of commercial banks (including both their holding of cash and their deposits at the central bank). The monetary base is the operating target used in the BOJ monetary policy framework and can be controlled through open market operations. Changes in the monetary base emanate from sources within the net domestic assets (NDA) as well as the net international reserves (NIR).

Basis Point (bp): This is a unit of percentage measure which is equal to one hundredth of one percent ($0.01\% = 1\text{bp}$). Basis points is commonly used when discussing interest rates and fixed income securities.

Bond Market: The domestic bond market primarily captures debt instruments offered by the Central Government to fund its budgetary needs.

Brexit: Brexit has become the abbreviated way of referring to the United Kingdom (UK) leaving the European Union (EU) it combines the words British and exit. The referendum where citizens of the UK voted to exit the EU took place on the June 23, 2016.

Cash Reserve Requirement: The requirement by law that a percentage of deposit liabilities of deposit-taking institutions must be held as interest free deposits at the Central Bank.

Core Inflation: Also called Underlying Inflation. It is that part of overall inflation that can be attributed to changes in base money. Central Banks typically try to control core inflation because there are some parts of inflation that are outside of their control. One example of this is the effect of changes in oil prices.

Credit: Loans extended by banks, building societies and other financial institutions.

Currency Issue: refers to Jamaican notes and coins in the hands of the public (currency in circulation) in addition to notes and coins held by financial institutions in their vaults (vault cash). Bank of Jamaica redeems (buys) or issues (sells) notes and coins to financial institutions when institutions have a demand for cash. The difference between currency issued and that which is redeemed during a period of time is referred to as net currency issue.

Exchange rate (nominal): The number of units of one currency offered in exchange for another. For example a Jamaica dollar/United States dollar exchange rate of 'forty two dollars to one' indicates that forty-two Jamaican dollars are needed to obtain one United States dollar.

Exchange rate pass-through: The effect of exchange rate changes on one or more of the following: import and export prices, consumer prices, investments and trade volumes.

Export Price Index: The export price index (EPI) is a weighted index of the prices of goods and services sold by residents of a country to foreign buyers.

Foreign exchange cash demand/supply: The amount of foreign exchange purchased by market participants from the authorized dealers and cambios, while cash supply/inflows is the amount sold to the Bank of Jamaica, authorized dealers and cambios by market participants, private institutions and multilateral agencies.

Financial Programme: An integrated system of macroeconomic accounts and behavioural relationships defining the set of monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policy measures designed to achieve specified macroeconomic targets.

Financial Asset: An instrument issued by an institution (e.g. BOJ) that provides economic benefits, by (1) generating interest income or net profits and (2) acting as a store of value. These benefits are created through a formal/informal borrowing/lending relationship. Most common types of financial assets are money and credit.

Fiscal deficit: The excess of the Government's expenditure over its revenue for a given period of time.

Fiscal Year: The twelve months beginning in April. Thus fiscal year 2000/2001 refers to the period April 2000 to March 2001.

Government Securities: Debt instruments issued by the Ministry of Finance either to bridge timing gaps between revenue and expenditure or to cover any excess of expenditure over revenue. These securities include short-term instruments such as Treasury Bills and more long-term ones like Local Registered Stock, or Debentures.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This is the total value of all goods and services produced within an economy over a particular time period –either a year or three months.

Import Price Index: The import price index (IPI) is a weighted index of the prices of goods and services purchased by residents of a country from foreign sellers.

Inflation: refers to the change in the general price level. In Jamaica, this is defined as the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculated and published by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Intermediate Target: An intermediate target of policy. e.g. the money supply or the exchange rate, has three main characteristics. It is not directly determined by the Central Bank, it responds, however, to a stimulus that the Central Bank can vary, and its behaviour should be closely related to the ultimate target–inflation.

Jamaica Central Securities Depository (JCSD): The Principal function of the JCSD is to provide for relatively risk-free settlement of share transactions. It accomplishes this by employing an electronic, book-entry system for registering changes of ownership of securities which eliminates the need for physical certificates. The JCSD also provides vaulting facilities for the safekeeping of certificates.

JSE Indices: The JSE Index comprises all Ordinary Companies on the Main Market. The JSE Combined Index comprises all Ordinary Companies on the Main Market and Junior Market. The JSE All Jamaican Composite Index comprises of only Jamaican Companies on the Main Market. The JSE Select Index comprises the JSE's 15 most liquid Securities on the Main Market. The JSE Cross Listed Index is comprised of only foreign companies on the Main Market. The Junior Index comprises all Ordinary Companies on the Junior Stock Market.

Liquid Asset: An asset is considered liquid if it can be easily and with little or no loss converted to cash. The liquid assets of commercial banks in Jamaica include notes and coins, short-term deposits at the Bank of Jamaica, GOJ Treasury Bills, Local Registered Stock maturing within 270 days and any GOJ security designated by the Ministry of Finance.

Money: Anything that is generally accepted in exchange for goods and services and for the payment of debt. (e.g. example, notes and coins.). Hence money is said to be a medium of exchange. Money also serves as a means of storing wealth as well as a standard of and unit of accounting for financial values and flows.

Money Multiplier: This defines the relationship between the monetary base (M0) and the money supply and is usually calculated as the ratio of M3 to M0. It measures the maximum amount of money that can be created by the banking system given the provision of an additional dollar to the system by the central bank. The money multiplier implies that when the central bank conducts monetary policy in such a way as to increase the monetary base, the overall expansion in the money supply is a multiple of this initial increase. This is also true if the central bank reduces the monetary base.

Money Supply: This is the stock of instruments or assets formally designated as money in a particular economy. There are alternative measures of money supply both within and between countries. In Jamaica, the measurements of money that are calculated and published are:

M1: Notes and coins in circulation + Demand Deposits

M2: M1+ Time and savings deposits

M3: M2 + Other Deposits.

A 'J' indicates that the components are Jamaican dollar liabilities only and an '*' indicates that the components also include foreign currency liabilities of the banking system.

Monetary Base: See Base Money

Monetary policy framework: This defines the transmission process through which policy actions taken by the Central Bank make an impact on the final target – inflation. The components of a monetary policy framework are policy instruments, operating targets, intermediate targets, and the ultimate goal/objective.

Monetary Policy Instruments: These are instruments used by the Central Bank to influence the money supply and credit. They include open market operations and the reserve requirement ratio.

Net Domestic Assets: The difference between the monetary base and the NIR. It is comprised of the Bank's net claims on the public sector, mainly Central Government, open market operations liabilities and net claims on commercial banks and other financial institutions.

Open Market Operations (OMO): Money market trading between the Bank of Jamaica and authorized dealers with the intention of influencing money and credit in the financial system. OMO involves outright sale or purchase of GOJ securities from the stock of securities held by BOJ, and/or repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions.

Operating Rate: The percentage of total production capacity of some entity, such as a country or a company that is being utilized at a given time.

Operating Target: An operating target of policy e.g. the monetary base and interest rates, is influenced directly by the Central Bank and is adjusted by the Bank in order to bring about the desired impact on its policy target.

Primary Dealer (PD): The set of intermediaries through which BOJ conducts open market operations. In developed country markets, PD's underwrite government issues as well as participate in block transactions with the central bank.

Public Sector Entities (PSE) Foreign Exchange Facility: A foreign exchange surrender facility for public sector entities which seeks to centralize foreign currency demand. Under this facility Commercial Banks, Authorized Dealers and Cambios agreed to surrender amounts in addition to the pre-existing requirements.

Quasi-Fiscal Costs: The cost to the central bank of sterilizing the liquidity effects of capital inflows.

Quasi-money: Savings Deposits plus Time Deposit.

Real Appreciation: An increase in the volume of foreign goods that can be bought with a unit of domestic currency; alternatively it is a decrease in the volume of domestic goods that can be purchased with a unit of foreign currency. Thus, a real appreciation makes exports less attractive and imports relatively cheaper. This may ensue from a nominal appreciation, which is the rise in the unit price of the currency, or a greater increase in domestic prices relative to foreign prices, or both.

Real Exchange Rate: The price of one country's currency in terms of another, adjusted for the inflation differential between the countries.

Real interest rate: This represents the rate of return on assets after accounting for the effects of inflation on the purchasing power of the return. It is calculated by adjusting the nominal interest rate by the inflation rate.

Repurchase Agreement (repo): The purchase of a security from a primary dealer who agrees to repurchase the same at a specified rate and an agreed future date.

Reserve Requirement: refers to the portion of deposit liabilities that financial institutions may not lend and have to retain either as liquid assets or on deposit at the Bank of Jamaica.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements: An agreement whereby the Central Bank sells a security that it owns and agrees to buy back same at a specified rate at an agreed future date.

Securities: Legal documents giving entitlement to property ownership, or claim on income e.g. bonds and stocks.

Signal Rate: Effective 1 July 2017, the Bank of Jamaica policy rate is the interest rate paid on overnight deposits held by deposit-taking institutions ("DTIs") at Bank of Jamaica.

Special Drawing Right: The SDR is an interest-bearing international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement the official reserves of member countries.

Statutory Cash Reserves: That portion of deposit liabilities of deposit-taking institution, which by a statutorily based stipulation, must be held as interest-free deposits at the Central Bank.

Sterilization: The use of open market operations to prevent intervention in the foreign exchange market from changing the monetary base. With sterilization, any purchase of foreign exchange is accompanied by an equal-value sale of domestic bonds and vice versa.

Time deposit: A bank account based on a contractual arrangement between the deposit taking institution and the depositor where both parties agree to a pre-determined interest rate and maturity date, on which deposits earn interest and premature withdrawals from which require advance notice.

Terms of Trade: An index of the ratio of export prices to the index of import prices. An improvement in the terms of trade follows if export prices rise more quickly than import prices.

Tourism Implicit Price Index: a measure of prices in the tourism industry as reflected by average daily expenditure per tourist.

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