COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

PUBLICATION DATE:
JULY, 2026

Nine Months Report on Budgetary Performance

FY2025/26 JULY - MARCH

Published & Edited by

The Ministry of Finance

Printed by

Government Printing

Creative Design by

Hilltop Designs

1.242.702.1500

financemail@bahamas.gov.bs

www.bahamas.gov.bs

www.bahamasbudget.gov.bs

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1 About This Report

GENERAL STATEMENT

In keeping with its commitment to transparency in the public finances and align with global fiscal disclosure standards and best practices, the Ministry of Finance provides in-year reporting on the performance of the central Government's revenue, expenditure and financing operations vis-à-vis the approved budget.

- **Periodicity:** Quarterly (Qtr. I: July – September; Qtr. II: July – December; Qtr. III: July – March; and Qtr. IV: July – June).
- **Timeliness:** Within four (4) weeks after the end of the referenced quarter, except for Qtr. IV report which will be released two months after the end of the quarter given year-end closing activities.
- **Publication:** To be released on the Ministry of Finance's Budget website (www.bahamasbudget.gov.bs).

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The budgetary data are prepared using a modified cash basis of accounting and guided by International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) cash basis. As such, revenue is recognized when received and not when earned, expenditure is recorded in the period it is incurred and paid, and purchases of fixed assets, including immovable property, plant and equipment, are fully expensed in the year of purchase.

The fiscal data tables compiled in the quarterly reports are presented using the new modified chart of accounts introduced on July 1, 2018, which accomplishes two (2) important objectives, namely:

- prepares for the eventual conversion of the accounting presentation to the IPSAS accrual basis,
- facilitates the aggregation and presentation of the fiscal data to meet the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics (GFS) 2014 reporting standards. The primary purpose of the GFS is to provide a comprehensive conceptual and reporting framework for analyzing and evaluating the performance of the Government's finances.

UNAUDITED DATA

As reconciliation is ongoing, the fiscal data presented in these quarterly reports are subject to change and, therefore, their status is provisional (denoted as "p") until audited by the Auditor General.

ROUNDING

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree with the sum of their component parts.

2 Executive Summary

During the nine months to end-March 2026 The Bahamas benefitted from the positive domestic economic growth momentum, which continued to be fueled by a strong tourism performance, stable foreign investments, and strengthening private sector demand. These favorable conditions, alongside prudent expenditure measures and revenue administrative actions, enabled the government to sustain progress in its fiscal consolidation objectives.

Total revenue aggregated an estimated $2,551.9 million, a gain of $81.6 million (3.3 percent) over the prior year, and equated to 65.5 percent of the budget target.

- Tax revenue improved by $93.0 million (4.2 percent) to $2,292.4 million. This outturn was dominated by a $69.4 million (6.6 percent) boost in Value Added Tax collections with some offset by declines in taxes on international trade transactions ($7.3 million), taxes on property ($12.8 million) and stamp taxes ($12.5 million).
- Non-tax revenue declined by $12.2 million (4.5 percent) to $258.5 million and was primarily attributed to lower collections of property income ($11.6 million) and reimbursements and repayments ($18.1 million).

Aggregate expenditure increased by $108.8 million (4.2 percent) to an estimated $2,709.3 million, accounting for 70.9 percent of the budget target.

- Recurrent spending grew by $75.2 million (3.2 percent), due to higher outlays for compensation of employees of $35.5 million, social assistance benefits, of $14.2 million and other payments of $34.8 million.
- Capital expenditure was higher by $33.6 million (14.1 percent) at $271.7 million. This outcome was largely on account of an increase in the acquisition of non-financial assets of $26.4 million (12.9 percent).

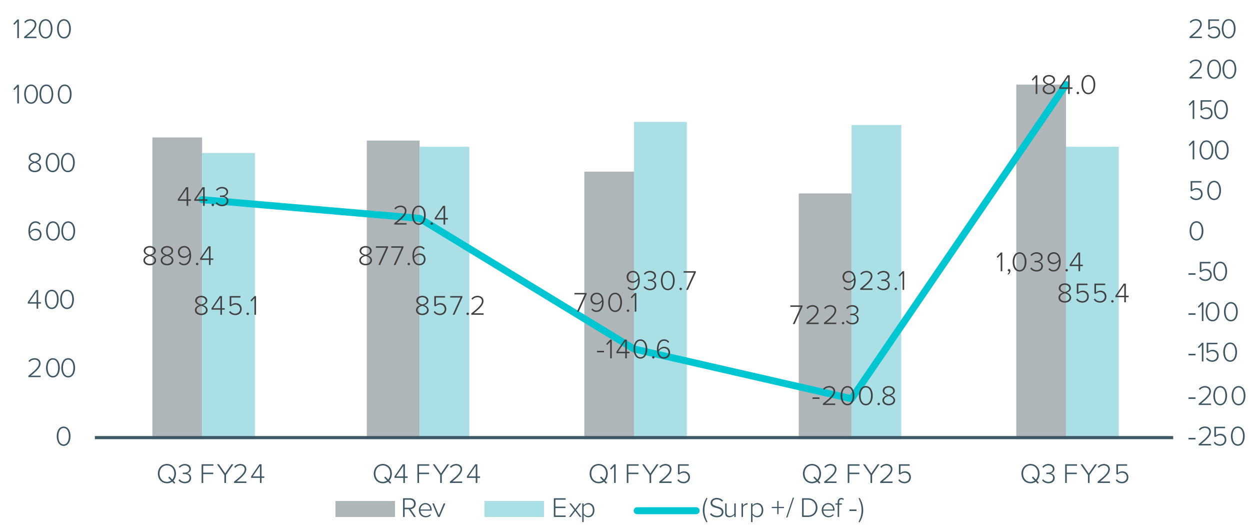
The government's overall deficit during the nine months to end-March 2026 expanded to $157.3 million from $130.1 million in the prior year, to settle at 0.9 percent of the estimated GDP target.

In financing activities, the annual balance under the net acquisition of financial assets decreased by $157.9 million, reflecting a net drawdown of sinking funds alongside an increasein short-term loans. Additionally, the balance for the National Investment Fund as of end March 2026 stood at $0.2 million. Based on the scheduled debt amortizations and government's borrowing activities, net liabilities were higher by $314.5 million.

TABLE 1: FISCAL SUMMARY (Statement of Sources & Uses of Cash) (B$M)

	Budget	July -March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
Revenue	**3,896.3**	**2,551.9**	**2,470.3**	**81.6**	**65.5%**
Tax	3,439.2	2,292.4	2,199.3	93.0	66.7%
Non-tax	447.9	258.5	270.7	(12.2)	57.7%
Grants	9.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	10.9%
Expenditure	**3,820.9**	**2,709.3**	**2,600.4**	**108.8**	**70.9%**
Recurrent	3,447.7	2,437.6	2,362.3	75.2	70.7%
Capital	373.2	271.7	238.1	33.6	72.8%
Surplus/(Deficit)	**75.5**	**(157.3)**	**(130.1)**	**(27.3)**	**-208.4%**
Financing Activities	**(75.5)**	**157.3**	**130.1**	**27.3**	**-208.4%**
Net Acquisition of financial assets (-)	**46.5**	**39.7**	**197.6**	**(157.9)**	**85.4%**
Sinking Funds	46.5	4.9	180.3	(175.4)	10.6%
Equity	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.0%
Other	-	34.6	17.3	17.3	0.0%
Net Incurrence of Liabilities (+)	**135.3**	**705.6**	**391.1**	**314.5**	**>100%**
Borrowings	1,968.8	2,505.2	2,747.1	(241.8)	>100%
Debt Repayment	1,833.5	1,799.6	2,356.0	(556.3)	98.2%
Change in Cash Balance [()= increase]	**(164.3)**	**(508.6)**	**(63.5)**	**(445.1)**	**>100%**

Figure 1: Budgetary Performance (B$M)



3 Economic Overview

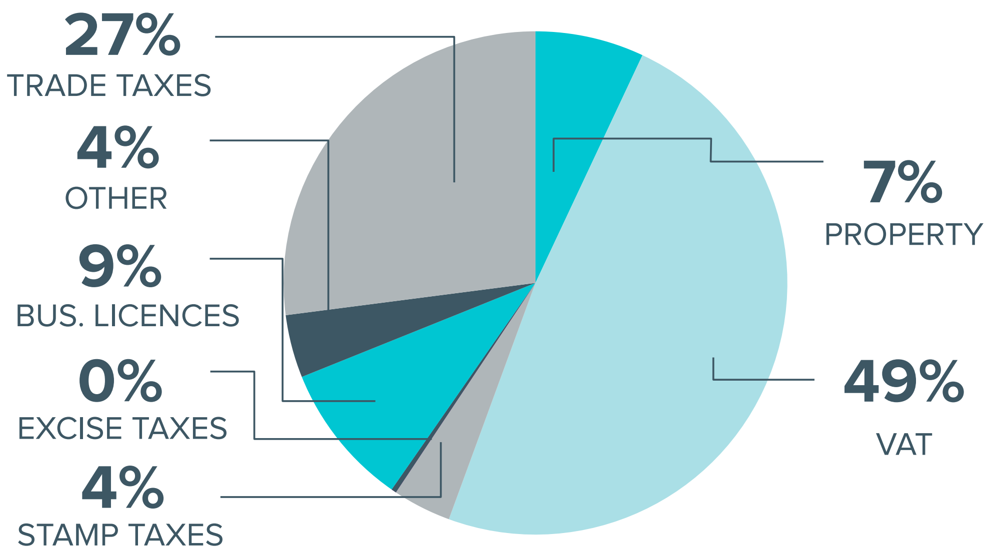
Preliminary data on key economic indicators through the nine months to end-March 2026 shows that The Bahamas maintained positive economic momentum, despite global risks associated with the conflict in the Middle East, ongoing trade tensions and policy uncertainty. Real output growth in The Bahamas continued to be underpinned by strong tourism performance, especially from The Bahamas' largest trading partner, the United States, where resilient consumer spending and investment were the main drivers.

By end-March 2026, visitor arrivals had increased by 10 million from end-December 2025. Approximately 8.7 million tourists arrived by sea, and 2.0 million by air. In other key indicators, the latest available data shows that the unemployment rate stood at 9.3 percent at end June 2025, and consumer price inflation increased by 2.7 percent at the end of February 2026 compared to the prior year.

4 Revenue Performance

For the nine months to end-March 2026, total revenue increased by $81.6 million (3.3 percent) to $2,551.9 million relative to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year, representing 65.5 per cent of the annual budget target (see **Table 2**). The outturn was driven by stronger tax collections, which rose by $93.0 million (4.2 percent) to $2,292.4 million, equivalent to 66.7 percent of the budget estimate. In contrast, non-tax revenue declined by $12.2 million (4.5 percent) to $258.5 million, representing 57.7 percent of the annual projection.

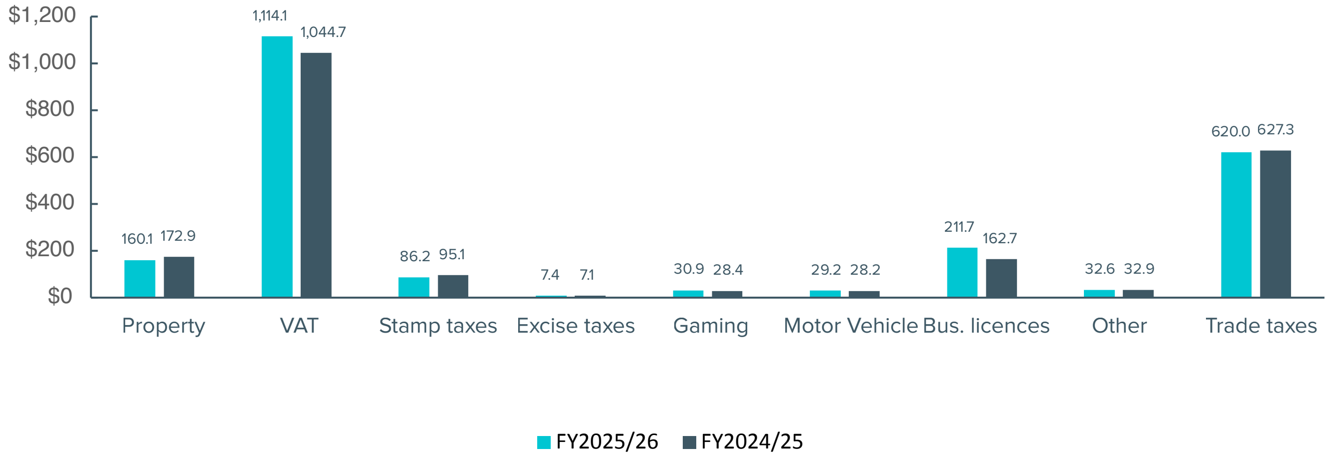
Figure 2: Percentage Composition of Tax Revenue (Nine Months in FY2025/26)



Year-over-year variations in tax revenues were largely driven by the following outcomes:

- Taxes on Goods and Services expanded by $109.5 million (7.8 percent) to $1,508.2 million.
  - VAT receipts, the largest revenue source, increased by $69.4 million (6.6 percent) to $1,114.1 million, reflecting continued strength in collections from domestic consumption and realty transactions.
  - These gains were partially offset by a $12.5 million (13.2 percent) decline in stamp taxes on financial and realty transactions.
- Taxes on Use and Permission to Use Goods advanced by $49.8 million (22.2 percent) to $273.6 million, led primarily by a $49.4 million increase in Business Licence Fee receipts.
- Receipts from Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains are expected in the final quarter of the fiscal year.
- Taxes on Property decreased by $12.8 million (7.4 percent) to $160.1 million, largely reflecting lower commercial and owner-occupied property tax collections.
- Taxes on International Trade and Transactions fell by $7.3 million (1.2 percent) to $620.0 million, as reductions in customs and excise duty receipts outweighed an increase in departure tax collections.
- Specific Gaming Taxes increased by $2.5 million (8.8 percent) to $30.9 million.

Figure 3: 9-Month Year-on-Year Comparison of Tax Revenue Performance (B$M)



Non-tax revenue performance featured the following key movements:

- Sales of Goods and Services increased by $15.9 million (8.1 percent) to $212.4 million, supported mainly by stronger collections of fees and service charges, particularly customs-related fees.
- Property Income declined by $11.6 million (33.9 percent) to $22.7 million, reflecting lower interest and dividend receipts.
- Reimbursements and Repayments fell by $18.1 million (60.1 percent) to $12.0 million due to the timing-related differences in the receipt of surplus bank fees/levies.

TABLE 3: REVENUE SUMMARY (B$M)

	Budget	July - March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
TAX REVENUE (a+b+c+d+e)	**3,439.2**	**2,292.4**	**2,199.3**	**93.0**	**66.7%**
a. Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains	**130.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.0%**
b. Taxes on Property	**254.6**	**160.1**	**172.9**	**(12.8)**	**62.9%**
c. Taxes on Goods & Services (i+ii+iii)	**2,081.5**	**1,508.2**	**1,398.8**	**109.5**	**72.5%**
i. General	**1,688.1**	**1,203.8**	**1,146.6**	**57.2**	**71.3%**
VAT	1,524.9	1,114.1	1,044.7	69.4	73.1%
Stamp Taxes (Financial & Realty)	152.2	82.2	94.7	(12.5)	54.0%
Excise Tax	11.0	7.4	7.1	0.3	67.4%
ii. Specific (Gaming Taxes)	**57.0**	**30.9**	**28.4**	**2.5**	**54.2%**
iii. Taxes on Use & Permission to Use Goods	**336.4**	**273.6**	**223.8**	**49.8**	**81.3%**
Motor Vehicle Taxes	51.2	29.2	28.2	1.1	57.2%
Company Taxes	23.6	22.1	27.3	(5.2)	93.7%
Licence to Conduct Special Bus. Activity	240.1	211.7	162.7	49.0	88.2%
Marine License Activities	21.5	10.5	5.6	4.9	48.7%
d. Taxes on Int'l Trade & Transactions	**972.0**	**620.0**	**627.3**	**(7.3)**	**63.8%**
Customs & Other Import Duties	307.3	192.5	193.3	(0.8)	62.6%
Excise Duties	266.1	167.5	178.3	(10.8)	62.9%
Departure Taxes	397.7	259.3	255.1	4.3	65.2%
Other	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	84.5%
e. General Stamp Taxes	**1.0**	**4.0**	**0.3**	**3.7**	**>100%**
NON-TAX REVENUE (f+g+h+i+j+k)	**447.9**	**258.5**	**270.7**	**(12.2)**	**57.7%**
f. Property Income	**65.1**	**22.7**	**34.4**	**(11.6)**	**34.9%**
Interest & Dividends	46.3	6.2	19.1	(12.8)	13.4%
Revenue_Gov't Property	18.8	16.5	15.3	1.2	88.0%
g. Sales of Goods & Services	**304.5**	**212.4**	**196.6**	**15.9**	**69.8%**
i. Fees & Service Charges	**278.8**	**197.5**	**180.3**	**17.3**	**70.8%**
General Registration	6.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	69.9%
General Service	20.2	15.3	14.7	0.6	75.6%
Immigration	149.3	103.3	102.5	0.8	69.2%
Land & Building	2.8	1.8	2.0	(0.2)	63.0%
Legal	1.1	0.1	0.3	(0.2)	13.2%
Customs	86.8	64.7	47.8	16.9	74.6%
Port & Harbour	9.6	7.7	7.4	0.3	80.4%
Health	1.5	0.3	0.4	(0.1)	18.2%
Other Fees	1.5	0.1	1.1	(1.0)	4.2%
ii. Other	25.7	14.9	16.3	(1.4)	58.1%
h. Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	**7.4**	**8.4**	**6.0**	**2.4**	**>100%**
i. Reimbursements & Repayments	**49.2**	**12.0**	**30.1**	**(18.1)**	**24.4%**
j. Misc. & Unidentified Revenue	**20.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**(0.1)**	**12.1%**
k. Sales of Other Non-Financial Assets	**1.3**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**(0.7)**	**39.5%**
TOTAL TAX & NON-TAX REVENUE	**3,887.1**	**2,550.9**	**2,470.1**	**80.9**	**65.6%**
GRANTS	**9.2**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**11.0%**
CAPITAL REVENUE	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**39.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,896.3**	**2,551.9**	**2,470.3**	**81.6**	**65.5%**

Figure 4: VAT Collections by Month (B$M)

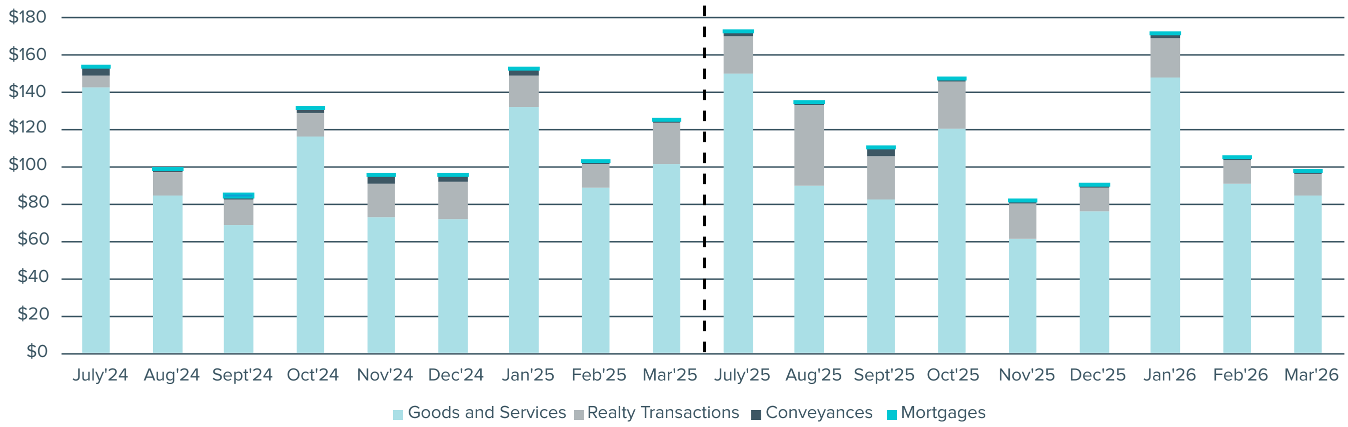
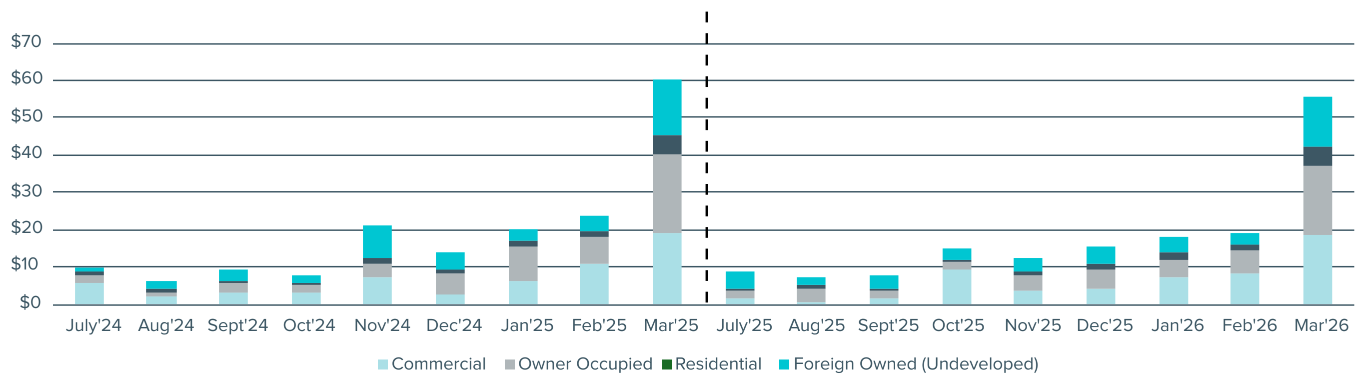


Figure 5: Property Tax Collections by Month (B$M)



5 Expenditure Developments

A. Recurrent Expenditure – Economic Classification

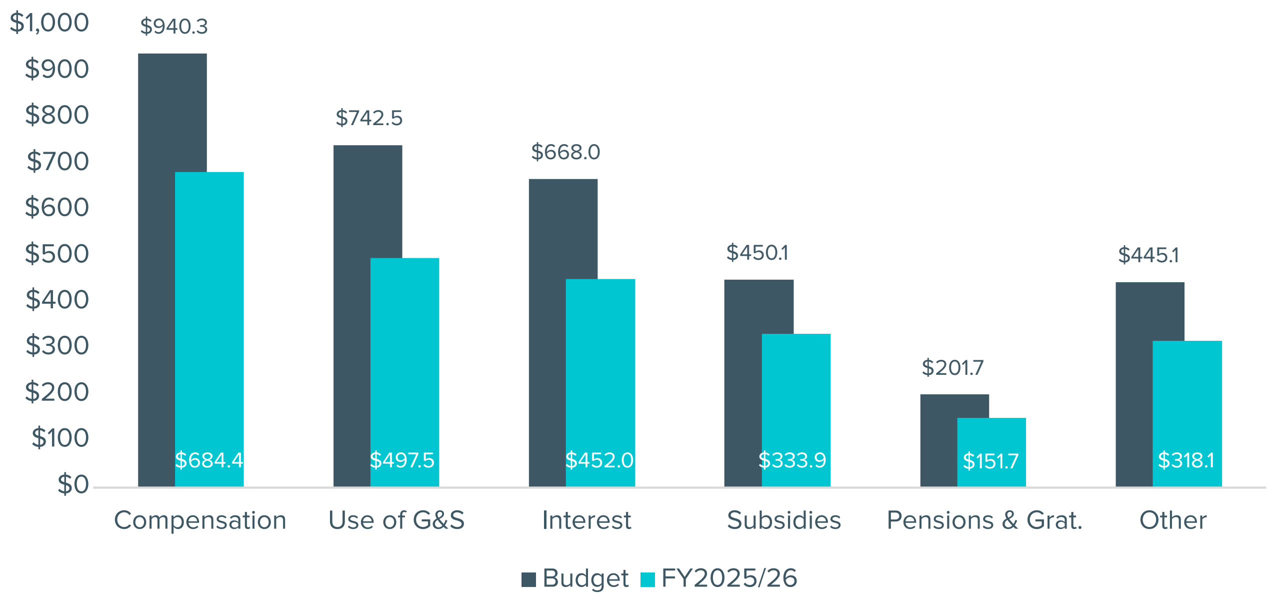
Over the nine months to end-March 2026, total recurrent expenditure rose by $75.2 million (3.2 percent) to $2,437.6 million, representing 70.7 percent of the annual target (see **Table 3**).

» Employee compensation grew by $35.5 million (5.5 percent) to $684.4 million (72.8 percent of the budget) and was primarily driven by higher wages and salaries (6.2 percent), alongside increases in employer social contributions (5.7 percent), which more than offset a slight decline in allowances (1.2 percent).

» Spending on goods and services narrowed by $16.7 million (3.2 percent) to $497.5 million with notable variations in the following items:

- Outlays for utilities and telecommunications and rent declined significantly by $31.0 million (53.5 percent) and $13.0 million (14.1 percent), respectively.
- Operational expenses increased sharply by $25.6 million (487.6 percent) to $30.9 million, reflecting elevated administrative and operational costs, associated with the newly established Department of Foreign Services.
- Service-related costs (including maintenance, security services, food programmes, and other contracted services) expanded by $18.1 million (7.6 percent) to $256.6 million.

Figure 6: 9-Month Comparison of Recurrent Expenditure vs Budget for FY2025/26 (B$M)



- Scheduled public debt interest payments edged up by $4.6 million (1.0 percent) to $452.0 million, as higher payments to residents offset a decline in interest paid to non-residents.
- Subsidies, comprising transfers to government-owned and/or controlled enterprises that provide commercial goods and services to the public, increased modestly by $2.3 million (0.7 percent) to $333.9 million.
  - Subsidies to public non-financial corporations advanced by $4.7 million (1.5 percent) to $318.8 million, supported by higher allocations to the Water and Sewerage Development Company, University of The Bahamas and Bahamas Technical and Vocational Institute.
  - Transfers to private enterprises and other sectors contracted by $2.4 million (13.8 percent) to $15.1 million.
- Social benefit payments posted an overall increase of $17.4 million (9.9 percent) to $192.6 million (71.8 percent of the budget).
  - Social assistance benefit payments were higher by $14.2 million (53.3 percent) at $40.9 million. This rise was driven by expanded support under the National Drug Plan, the primary school breakfast program, and food assistance benefits.
  - Pensions and gratuities rose by $3.1 million (2.1 percent) to $151.7 million, in line with budgeted increases.
- Other Payments advanced by $34.8 million (14.6 percent) to $272.3 million (74.1 percent of the budget). Growth was associated with higher insurance premium payments, which rose by $34.6 million (76.3 percent) to $80.0 million.

Table 3: Recurrent Expenditure by Economic Classification (B$M)

	Budget	July - March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Compensation of Employees	**940.3**	**684.4**	**649.0**	**35.5**	**72.8%**
Use of Goods & Services	**742.5**	**497.5**	**514.2**	**(16.7)**	**67.0%**
Travel & Subsistence	16.7	13.7	13.5	0.2	81.8%
Rent	115.3	79.2	92.2	(13.0)	68.6%
Utilities & Telecommunications	96.8	26.9	58.0	(31.0)	27.8%
Supplies & Materials	45.2	33.0	31.9	1.1	73.1%
Services	315.8	256.6	238.6	18.1	81.3%
Minor capital repairs	5.6	3.2	3.7	(0.5)	57.4%
Finance charges	21.6	7.0	15.7	(8.8)	32.3%
Special Financial Transactions	70.9	34.7	39.9	(5.1)	49.0%
Tourism Related	3.0	-	2.0	(2.0)	0.0%
Local Gov't Districts	14.8	12.1	12.2	(0.2)	81.5%
School Boards	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	>100%
Other	36.5	31.0	6.5	24.5	84.9%
Public Debt Interest	**668.0**	**452.0**	**447.3**	**4.6**	**67.7%**
Subsidies	**450.1**	**333.9**	**331.6**	**2.3**	**74.2%**
Grants	**11.4**	**4.9**	**7.5**	**(2.6)**	**43.3%**
Social Assistance Benefits	**66.4**	**40.9**	**26.7**	**14.2**	**61.5%**
Pensions & Gratuities	**201.7**	**151.7**	**148.6**	**3.1**	**75.2%**
Other Payments	**367.2**	**272.3**	**237.5**	**34.8**	**74.1%**
Current Transfers n.e.c.	281.7	192.2	192.1	0.1	68.2%
Insurance Premiums	85.6	80.0	45.4	34.6	93.5%
TOTAL	**3,447.7**	**2,437.6**	**2,362.3**	**75.2**	**70.7%**

B. Recurrent Expenditure – Functional Classification

On a functional basis, year-over-year variations in recurrent expenditure (see **Table 4**) were primarily explained by the following items.

» Environmental protection expenditure recorded a gain of $39.4 million (42.7 percent) to $131.8 million, due primarily to the introduction and scaling-up of waste management ($47.6 million) and waste water management ($32.7 million) programmes, which more than offset declines in environmental protection activities not elsewhere classified.

» Education outlays grew by $14.3 million (5.6 percent) to $269.4 million, reflecting continued increases in tertiary education ($6.1 million) and education services not elsewhere classified ($6.7 million), alongside broader system-wide support.

» Social protection expenses rose by $12.3 million (6.9 percent) to $191.7 million, primarily explained by higher outlays for old age benefits ($5.3 million) and family and children support ($3.1 million).

» General public services grew by $12.3 million (1.2 percent) to $1,018.4 million, on account of higher spending on financial and fiscal affairs ($34.8 million)—including increased activity in tax administration and special financial transactions—and general personnel services ($14.1 million), reflecting a firming in wage and administrative costs. These gains were partly offset by a $30.1 million reduction in outlays for executive and legislative services, mainly due to lower spending on professional development, international conferences, and key programmes such as climate change policy.

Table 4: Recurrent Expenditure by Functional Classification (B$M)

	Budget	July - March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
General Public Service	1,532.7	1,018.4	1,006.1	12.3	66.4%
Defense	77.5	57.9	53.9	4.0	74.7%
Public Order & Safety	297.5	225.0	214.4	10.6	75.6%
Economic Affairs	293.3	197.0	208.8	(11.9)	67.1%
Environmental Protection	148.9	131.8	92.3	39.4	88.5%
Housing & Community Amenities	21.7	9.2	16.8	(7.6)	42.3%
Health	417.5	309.4	312.3	(2.9)	74.1%
Recreation, Culture & Religion	35.7	27.9	23.3	4.6	78.2%
Education	352.2	269.4	255.1	14.3	76.5%
Social Protection	270.5	191.7	179.4	12.3	70.9%
GRAND TOTAL	**3,447.7**	**2,437.6**	**2,362.3**	**75.2**	**70.7%**

C. Capital Expenditure – Economic Classification

On an economic classification basis, capital outlays for the nine months to end-March 2026 totaled $271.7 million, a year-over-year gain of $33.6 million (14.1 percent) and representing 72.8 percent of the annual capital budget (see **Table 5**).

» Capital transfers and other payments amounted to $39.7 million, an increase of $7.2 million (22.0 percent) relative to the prior year, linked to expanded support across a range of programmes, including energy restoration, capital subscriptions, and small and medium-sized enterprise initiatives. These expenditures accounted for 14.6 percent of total capital spending.

» Expenditure on the acquisition of non-financial assets totaled $232.0 million, an increase of $26.4 million (12.9 percent) year-over-year, and remained the dominant component of capital spending at 85.4 percent of the total.

- Within this category, fixed asset acquisition reached $227.3 million, rising by $23.9 million (11.7 percent) compared to the prior year.
- Spending on other structures (mainly roads, utilities, ports, and airport infrastructure) recorded a gain of $10.8 million (14.4 percent), explained by higher outlays for road repairs and maintenance, New Providence road works, and airport infrastructure development.
- Other fixed assets expanded notably by $7.2 million (26.6 percent), on account of higher sundry capital expenditure and increased acquisition of government assets.

» Non-produced assets (land purchases) outlays more than doubled to $4.7 million, based on stepped-up land acquisition activities.

Table 5: Capital Expenditure by Economic Classification (B$M)

	Budget	July - March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
Capital Transfers	**116.4**	**39.7**	**32.5**	**7.2**	**34.1%**
Acquisition of Non-financial assets	**256.8**	**232.0**	**205.6**	**26.4**	**90.3%**
Fixed Assets	**254.8**	**227.3**	**203.4**	**23.9**	**89.2%**
Buildings other than dwellings	92.4	77.2	74.9	2.2	83.5%
Other structures	92.6	85.5	74.7	10.8	92.3%
Transport equipment	17.4	7.6	6.9	0.8	43.8%
Other Machinery & equipment	26.4	18.6	15.3	3.3	70.3%
Land Improvements	4.7	4.3	4.6	(0.3)	90.8%
Other Fixed Assets	21.30	34.2	27.0	7.2	>100%
Land	**2.0**	**4.7**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**>100%**
TOTAL	**373.2**	**271.7**	**238.1**	**33.6**	**72.8%**

D. Capital Expenditure – Functional Classification

The functional breakdown of capital expenditure for the nine months to end-March 2026 (see **Table 6**) continued to mirror the prioritization of infrastructure, economic development, and core public services.

» Economic Affairs remained the dominant driver of capital spending, totaling $143.0 million, an increase of $25.7 million (21.9 percent) year-over-year and 52.6 percent of the total. This outturn reflected strong gains in road and air transport-related investments.

» Spending on General Public Services increased by $9.7 million (29.6 percent) to $42.5 million.

» Defense spending more than doubled to $9.6 million, reflecting expanded investment in military infrastructure and related projects.

» Health capital outlays rose by $2.3 million (22.6 percent) to $12.4 million.

» Education expenditure declined by $10.8 million (18.4 percent) to $47.9 million.

Table 6: Capital Expenditure by Functional Classification (B$M)

	Budget	July - March			
	FY2025/26	FY2025/26p Actual	FY2024/25p Actual	Variance	% of Budget
General Public Service	84.5	42.5	32.8	9.7	50.3%
Defense	16.8	9.6	4.2	5.4	56.9%
Public Order & Safety	19.0	12.7	11.1	1.6	66.8%
Economic Affairs	158.0	143.0	117.3	25.7	90.6%
Environmental Protection	8.9	3.7	2.3	1.4	41.5%
Health	36.2	12.4	10.1	2.3	34.2%
Education	49.3	47.9	58.6	(10.8)	97.1%
Social Protection	0.5	-	1.6	(1.6)	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	**373.2**	**271.7**	**238.1**	**33.6**	**72.8%**

6 Financing Activities

Net Increase in Liabilities

In the nine months to end-March 2026, the government's financing activities comprised a $157.9 million decrease in the acquisition of financial assets, alongside a $313.2 million increase in liabilities.

» The government provided net short-term loans totaling $34.6 million to six (9) Government Business Enterprises.

» The $593.3 million net gain in Bahamian Dollar liabilities included the following transactions:

- $378.65 million in net borrowing via domestic securities
- $75.7 million in net repayment of bank loans; and
- $290.3 million in advances from the Central Bank.

» Foreign currency transactions resulted in a net borrowing of $112.4 million.

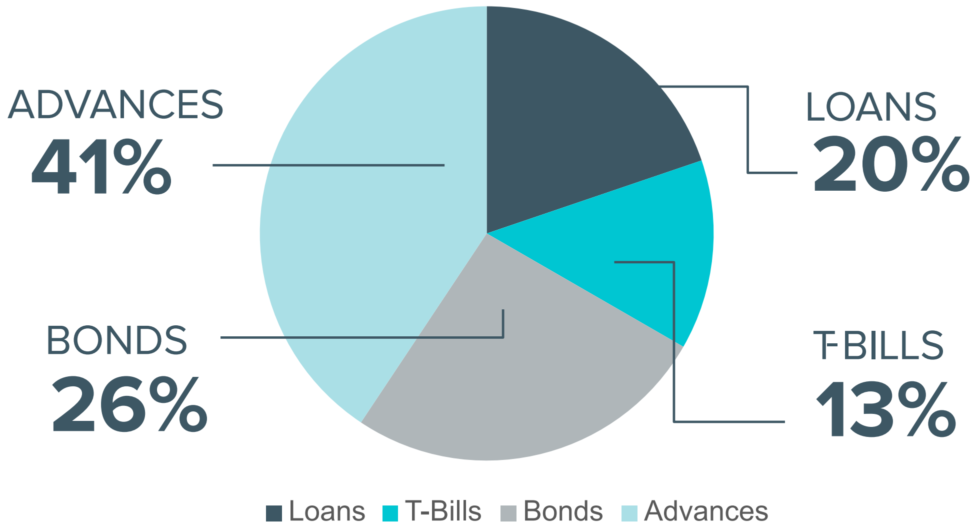
- Net redemption on bank loans totaled $95.5 million. The $240.0 million net borrowing from international development agencies primarily included $160.0 million from the IDB and $80.0 million from CAF.

Consequent on these developments, the Direct Charge on the government increased by $754.5 million to an estimated $12,473.2 million at end-March 2026. This corresponded to an estimated 71.5 percent of GDP, compared to 71.8 percent of GDP at end-March 2025.

Table 7. Change in Liabilities (By Currency and Instrument) (B$M)

	FY2025/26 July - March		
	Borrowings	Repayment	Net Change
Bahamian Dollars	**2,009.4**	**1,416.2**	**593.3**
Bonds	652.3	612.3	40.0
Treasury Bills/Notes	338.8	0.2	338.7
Bank Loans	-	75.7	(75.7)
Central Bank Advances	1,018.3	728.0	290.3
Foreign Currency	**495.8**	**383.4**	**112.4**
Bank Loans	238.1	333.6	(95.5)
International Bonds	-	-	-
Loans from Int'l Dev. Agencies	257.7	49.8	207.8
TOTAL	**2,505.2**	**1,799.6**	**705.6**

Figure 7: Composition of Government Borrowings for 9 Months FY2025/26



Change In Financial Asset Position

During the nine months to March 2026 of FY2025/26, drawings on the Sinking Fund for the servicing of debt obligations totaled $4.9 million. The four (4) external sinking fund arrangements earmarked for retirement of external bonds held a cumulative $129.2 million, of which $95.9 million is subject to the Goldman Sachs repurchase agreement.

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OF THE BAHAMAS

The Ministry of Finance
Cecil Wallace-Whitfield Centre
West Bay Street
P.O.Box N-3017
Nassau, The Bahamas