



CENTRAL BANK OF THE GAMBIA

Monetary Policy Report

December 2025

Preface

The Central Bank of The Gambia's Monetary Policy Report summarises developments and outlook for key economic sectors that informed the decision of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). The objective is to keep the public informed of the MPC decision as part of the accountability and transparency obligation in the conduct of monetary policy.

Monetary Policy in The Gambia

The mandate of the Central Bank of The Gambia (CBG) is to achieve and maintain price and financial sector stability as well as create an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth. The Bank continues to operate a monetary targeting framework. Targets for key monetary aggregates are set in line with the Bank's medium-term inflation objective of 5 percent. In addition, the MPC meets to set the monetary policy rate (MPR) to signal the policy stance of the Bank.

Monetary Policy Committee

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was established by the CBG Act 2005 (amended 2018 Act) as the apex monetary policy decision-making body of the Bank. The membership comprises the Governor (Chairman), the two Deputy Governors, heads of Banking, Financial Supervision, and Economic Research Departments of the Bank, and three persons from outside the Bank appointed by the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. The MPC meets every quarter to review developments and near-term outlook in the international and domestic economy and set the monetary policy rate. This signals the policy stance of the Bank. The decision-making process is by consensus. The Chairman communicates the decision of the Committee in a press statement and a press conference. The press release and the minutes of each meeting are posted on the Bank's website for wider access by the public.

Contents

Monetary Policy in The Gambia.....	2
Monetary Policy Committee	2
List of Figures.....	4
List of Tables.....	4
Executive Summary.....	6
Global Economic Developments	8
The Domestic Economy	9
Real Sector	9
Balance of Payments	10
Exchange Rate Developments.....	12
Government Fiscal Operations.....	14
Domestic Debt.....	16
Banking Sector.....	21
Non-Bank Financial Sector	24
Business Sentiment Survey	26
Price Developments.....	27
Assessment of the Medium-Term Economic Outlook.....	28
Decision	29
Next MPC Meeting	30
APPENDIX	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Global Output Growth.....	8
Figure 2: Global Inflation Trends	8
Figure 3: Real GDP Growth	9
Figure 4: Current Account Balance	10
Figure 5: Goods Account	10
Figure 6: Service Account Balance	11
Figure 7: Nominal Exchange Rates	13
Figure 8: The Fiscal Balances (GMD' billion).....	14
Figure 9: Government Receipts – GMD' billion	14
Figure 10: Expenditures in billions.....	15
Figure 11: Domestic debt stock in billions of GMD	16
Figure 12: Domestic Debt servicing in billions GMD	17
Figure 13: Sources of M2 growth.....	18
Figure 14: Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of Depository Corporations	19
Figure 15: Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of Depository Corporations	20
Figure 16: Policy rate, Inflation & Exchange rate Movement	20
Figure 17: Banking sector Capital Adequacy Ratio	21
Figure 18: Non-Performing Loans Ratios.....	22
Figure 19: Policy rate, Inflation & Exchange rate Movement	23
Figure 20: Liquidity Ratios.....	23
Figure 21: Non-Performing Loans Ratios.....	24
Figure 22: Assets Size of Non-Banks Financial Sector	25
Figure 23: Sentiment on Domestic Economy	26
Figure 24: Headline CPI.....	27
Figure 25: Summary of current economic conditions	28

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of current account balance	31
Table 2: Summary of goods account balance.....	31
Table 3: Summary of services account balance.....	31
Table 4: Summary of capital and financial account balance.....	31
Table 5: Inter-bank Transactions Volumes, Annual (in US 'millions).....	31
Table 6: Inter-bank Transactions Volumes (in US 'millions)	32
Table 7: Quarterly mid-market transaction rates	32
Table 8: The Overall Budget Balance	32
Table 9: Revenue and Grants	33
Table 10: Composition of Domestic Debt (in GMD millions).....	33
Table 11: Total New borrowing, Book value (in GMD millions).....	34
Table 12: Summary of Monetary Developments	34
Table 13: Summary of Macroprudential Indicators (Banking Sector)	36
Table 14: Summary of Macroprudential Indicators (Banking Sector)	36
Table 15: Key Financial Indicators for the Non-Bank financial sector.....	36
Table 16: Food Price Development (Annual Percentage Change).....	37

Table 17: Non-Food Price Development (Annual Percentage Change) 37
Table 18: Annual Core inflation 37

Executive Summary

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) met on December 3–4, 2025, to assess recent macroeconomic developments and determine the appropriate policy stance. Following its assessment, the Committee reduced the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) to 16.0 percent, while maintaining other policy parameters, consistent with a cautiously tight stance aimed at consolidating disinflation gains and safeguarding macroeconomic stability.

Global growth remains subdued, with persistent structural and geopolitical constraints. Inflation continues to ease globally, though risks remain elevated in emerging and developing economies, including Sub-Saharan Africa, where inflation remains relatively high.

Domestically, economic activity remains robust, supported by strong performance in services, construction, and sustained remittance inflows. Growth is projected at 6.5 percent in 2025 and 5.8 percent in 2026, underpinned by resilient private sector activity, public investment, and a continued recovery in tourism.

Inflation continues to moderate, declining to 7.5 percent in July 2025, driven largely by easing food prices and improved supply conditions. However, it remains above the Bank's 5.0 percent target, with core measures indicating persistent underlying pressures. Domestic risks remain, including exchange rate pressures, administered price adjustments, and climate-related supply shocks.

External conditions have improved, with a narrowing current account deficit supported by strong tourism receipts and remittance inflows. Despite moderate exchange rate depreciation, improved foreign exchange supply has helped contain volatility.

Fiscal developments indicate strengthening revenue performance and the early stages of consolidation, with a return to a primary surplus and reduced fiscal impulse. However, debt service obligations remain elevated, and reliance on short-term domestic instruments persists.

The banking sector remains stable, well-capitalised, and liquid, with improved asset quality and profitability.

Given these conditions, the Committee emphasised the need to maintain a cautious policy stance to ensure inflation converges to the medium-term target. The Central Bank stands ready to adjust policy as needed and will continue to strengthen liquidity management and policy coordination to preserve macroeconomic stability and support sustainable growth.

Global Economic Developments

Global growth is projected at 3.2 percent in 2025 and 3.1 percent in 2026, remaining below the pre-pandemic trend as the temporary boost from early-year front-loading

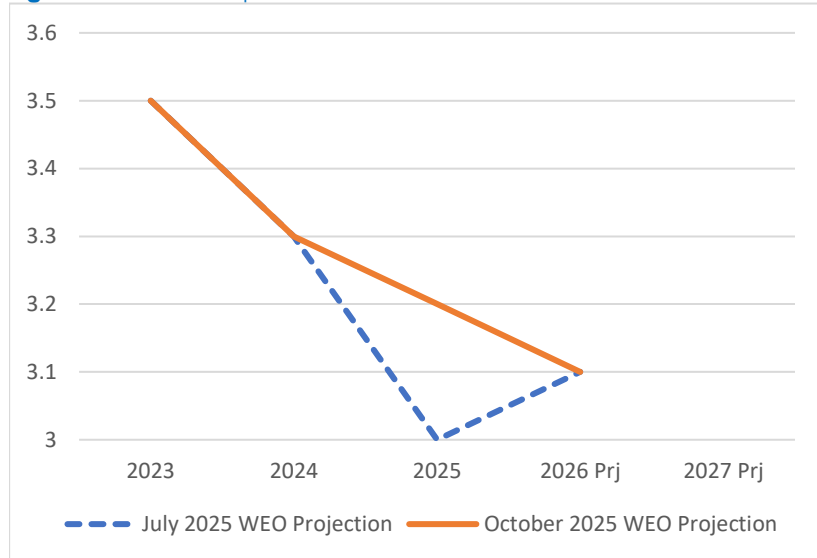
unwinds and structural headwinds persist. The outlook reflects easing financial conditions and firmer activity in several large emerging markets, partially offset by weaker momentum in advanced economies, where growth is expected to average around 1.6 percent over the forecast horizon. Emerging market

and developing economies are projected to expand by 4.2 percent in 2025 and 4.0 percent in 2026, supported by strong domestic demand in Asia, fiscal easing in China,

and continued investment in services and infrastructure. Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow by about 4.0 percent in 2025 and 4.2 percent in 2026, with the recovery driven by stabilising inflation, improved agricultural conditions, and renewed infrastructure spending,

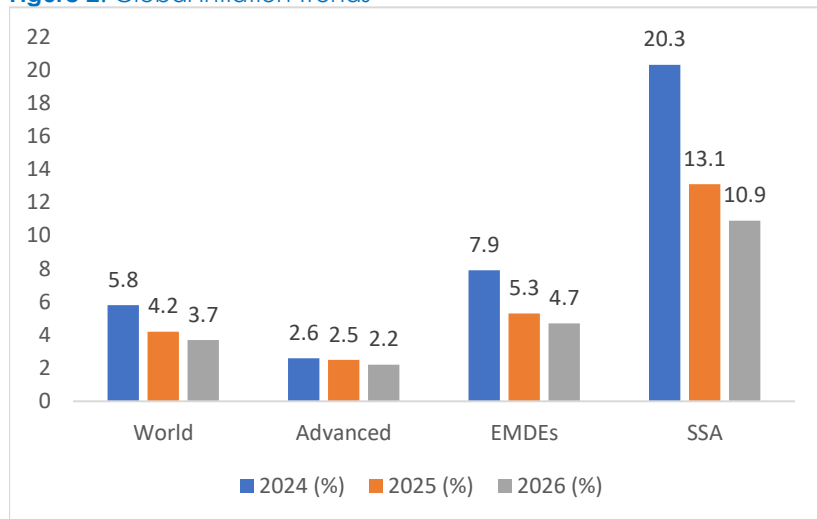
although outcomes remain uneven across conflict- and climate-affected economies.

Figure 1: Global Output Growth



Source: October 2025 WEO Update Projections

Figure 2: Global Inflation Trends



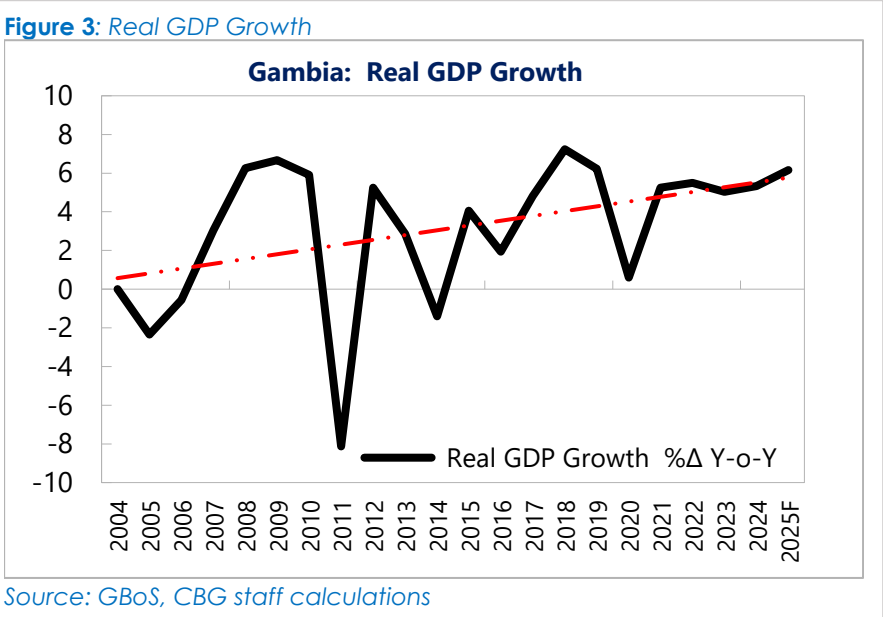
Source: October 2025 WEO Update Projections

Global inflation is projected to decline to around 4.2 percent in 2025 and continue easing toward the mid-3 percent range in 2026, with disinflation proceeding more quickly in the euro area and parts of Asia, while the United States is expected to converge more gradually due to tariff pass-through and firm services inflation. Commodity trends remain mixed: oil prices are expected to remain contained amid adequate supply, while selected industrial metals are supported by energy-transition demand, and agricultural prices remain sensitive to climate conditions and logistics bottlenecks. For The Gambia, the projected easing in energy and food prices implies lower imported cost pressures. However, volatility in agricultural markets and ongoing trade tensions continue to shape the external environment.

The Domestic Economy

Real Sector

Recent revisions to the national accounts by The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), undertaken in line with the 2008 System of National Accounts, indicate that the Gambian economy recorded a robust growth in 2023 and 2024. Real GDP growth for 2023 was revised upward to 5.9 percent, while provisional estimates



for 2024 were adjusted to 5.6 percent, reflecting a marginally stronger pace of expansion than previously reported. The improved outturn in 2024 was underpinned by solid performance in financial services, distributive trade, construction, and mining and quarrying, alongside stable remittance inflows and sustained public investment, which collectively supported domestic demand. In 2025 and 2026, growth is projected at 6.4 percent and 6.2 percent driven by continued public infrastructure spending, resilient

private consumption and investment, a recovery in tourism-related services, and favourable remittance dynamics.

Balance of Payments

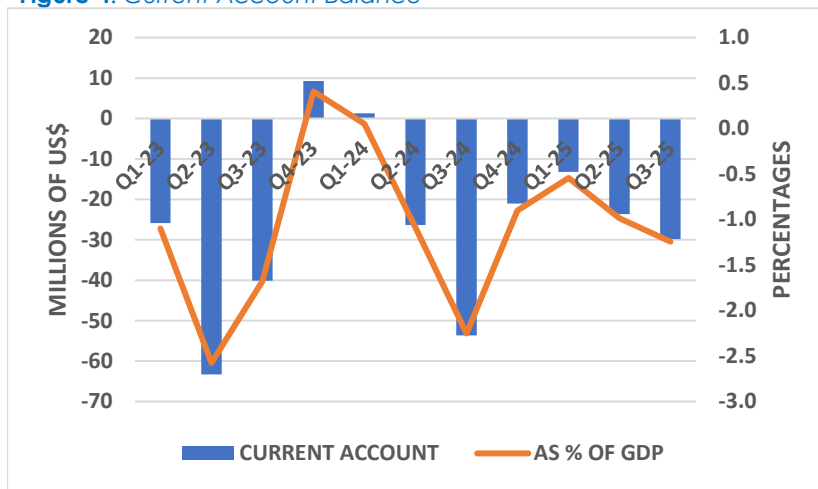
External sector pressures persisted in the first half of 2025, largely reflecting the structurally wide deficit in the goods account. Notwithstanding this, preliminary balance of payments estimates indicate a notable improvement in the overall current account position, with the deficit narrowing to US\$36.9 million (1.5 percent of GDP) from US\$74.7 million (3.3 percent of GDP) in the preceding half of 2024.

The moderation in the current account deficit was driven by a rebound in tourism-related service receipts, a narrowing of the merchandise trade deficit, and continued strength in workers' remittance inflows.

Biannually, the goods account deficit narrowed to US\$488.0 million (20.2 percent of GDP) in the first half of 2025, from US\$550.6 million (24.0 percent of GDP) in the previous half.

This improvement reflected a decline in goods imports (FOB), particularly construction-related materials, food items, and electricity imports from Senegal, consistent with seasonal domestic supply conditions and

Figure 4: Current Account Balance



Source: CBG

Figure 5: Goods Account



Source: CBG

reduced reliance on imported power. Total imports (FOB) amounted to US\$697.7 million during the review period. Belgium remained the leading global source of imports, while Senegal continued to dominate intra-regional trade, followed by Togo.

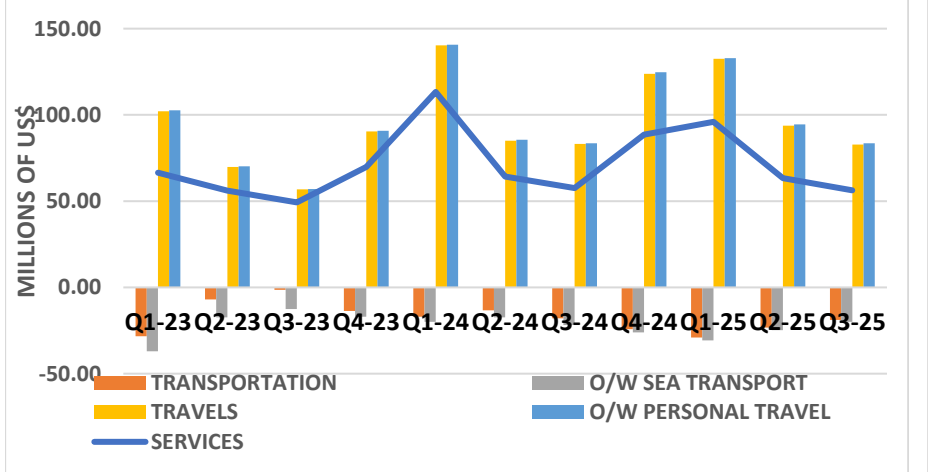
Exports (FOB) stood at US\$209.7 million, broadly unchanged from US\$210.6 million recorded in the second half of 2024. Export performance remained heavily skewed toward re-exports, which accounted for over four-fifths of total exports, underscoring the narrow production base and limited diversification of merchandise exports. Within the ECOWAS region, Senegal remained the main export destination, while Mali and Guinea-Bissau dominated re-export flows.

The services account continued its gradual recovery, supported by a sustained rebound in tourism activity following the pandemic-induced contraction. On a biannual basis, the services account recorded a surplus of US\$159.4 million in the first half of 2025, up from US\$146.0 million in the preceding period, reflecting higher tourist arrivals and related receipts.

The secondary income account registered a net inflow of US\$285.9 million, marginally lower than US\$297.0 million recorded in the previous half, largely due to reduced official transfers. In contrast, personal transfers, mainly workers' remittances, increased to US\$269.9 million from US\$250.7 million, supported by seasonal inflows associated with Ramadan, Lent, and Tobaski.

On the financing side, the capital account surplus moderated to US\$44.4 million, reflecting lower project grant disbursements. The financial account

Figure 6: Service Account Balance



Source: CBG

recorded a larger deficit of US\$207.5 million, compared to US\$178.2 million in the preceding half, driven primarily by higher non-resident investment. Within the financial account, direct investment and portfolio inflows amounted to US\$133.3 million and US\$75.0 million, respectively, while reserve assets increased by US\$18.7 million, indicating continued accumulation of external buffers. Overall, while the external position showed signs of improvement, underlying vulnerabilities persist, underscoring the need to strengthen export capacity and reduce import dependence over the medium term.

Exchange Rate Developments

Activity in The Gambia's domestic interbank foreign exchange market expanded on an annual basis, reflecting improved foreign currency inflows and sustained market participation. Total FX turnover in the twelve months to end-September 2025 increased by 14.5 percent to US\$2.37 billion from US\$2.07 billion in the corresponding period a year earlier. Over the same period, FX supply amounted to US\$1.23 billion while demand reached US\$1.13 billion, resulting in an excess supply of US\$0.10 billion. This contrasts with an excess demand of US\$0.09 billion recorded in the previous year and underscores improved foreign currency availability, largely supported by remittance inflows and cross-border trade activity.

On a quarterly basis, transaction volumes moderated. Total interbank FX turnover declined from US\$670.10 million in Q1 2025 to US\$614.21 million in Q2 2025 and further to US\$555.09 million in Q3 2025. The contraction is primarily attributed to seasonal factors, including the lean period and moderation in remittance inflows and cross-border shipments. Notwithstanding the decline in volumes, the market continued to record excess supply conditions during the second and third quarters, which helped decelerate the pace of depreciation of the Dalasi.

Remittance inflows remained a key driver of FX supply. Inflows increased to US\$217.80 million in Q2 2025 from US\$208.20 million in Q1 2025 before moderating slightly to US\$212.41 million in Q3 2025. On a year-on-year basis, remittance inflows in Q3 2025 were 16.3 percent higher than the US\$182.60 million recorded in Q3 2024, reflecting continued resilience in diaspora transfers.

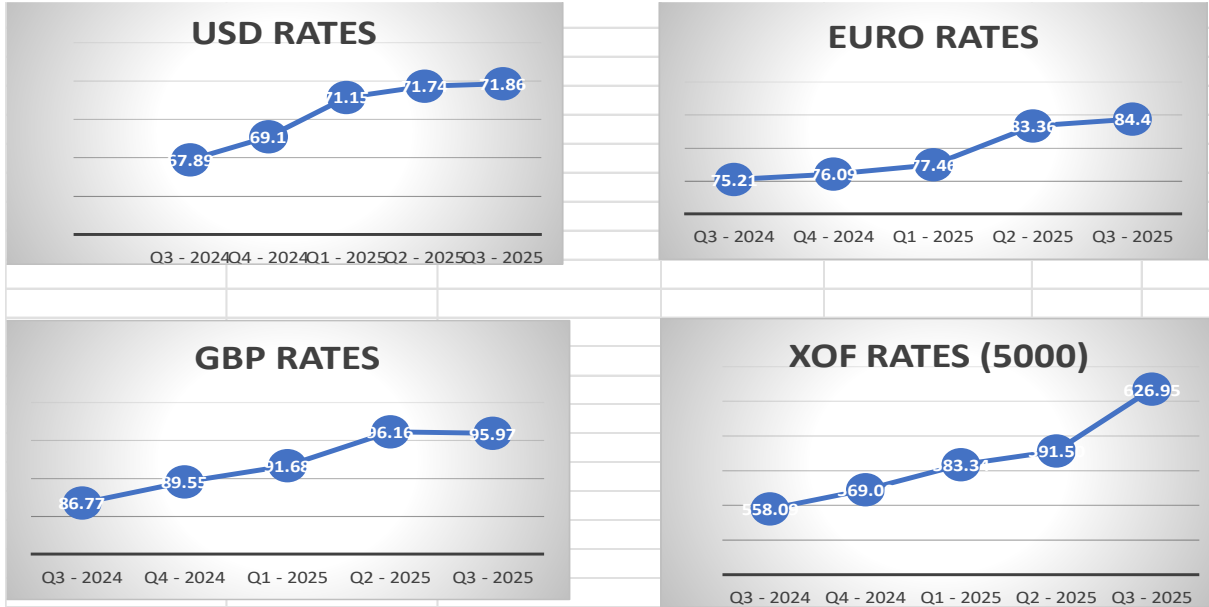
Exchange rate developments indicate moderate depreciation pressures. Quarter-on-quarter, the Dalasi depreciated against the US dollar by 0.16 percent, the euro by 1.24

percent, and the CFA franc (per 5000 units) by 5.99 percent in Q3 2025, while appreciating marginally against the pound sterling by 0.19 percent. On a year-on-year basis (Q3 2025 relative to Q3 2024), the Dalasi weakened against all major trading currencies, depreciating by 5.85 percent against the US dollar, 12.22 percent against the euro, and 12.34 percent against the pound sterling. The exchange rate movements were largely driven by sustained demand for foreign currency to finance imports, alongside international currency strength, although no significant volatility was observed during the review period.

In terms of external buffers, usable reserves declined modestly by 4.35 percent to US\$545.15 million in Q3 2025 from US\$569.94 million in Q2 2025, reflecting government and project-related external payments. Nevertheless, reserve levels remain adequate and continue to be managed prudently in line with the Bank’s reserve management framework.

Overall, while the Dalasi experienced moderate depreciation pressures amid sustained import demand, improved FX supply conditions, supported by remittances and cross-border inflows, helped contain exchange rate volatility. Continued prudent FX management and seasonal inflows associated with the tourism peak are expected to support relative stability in the near term.

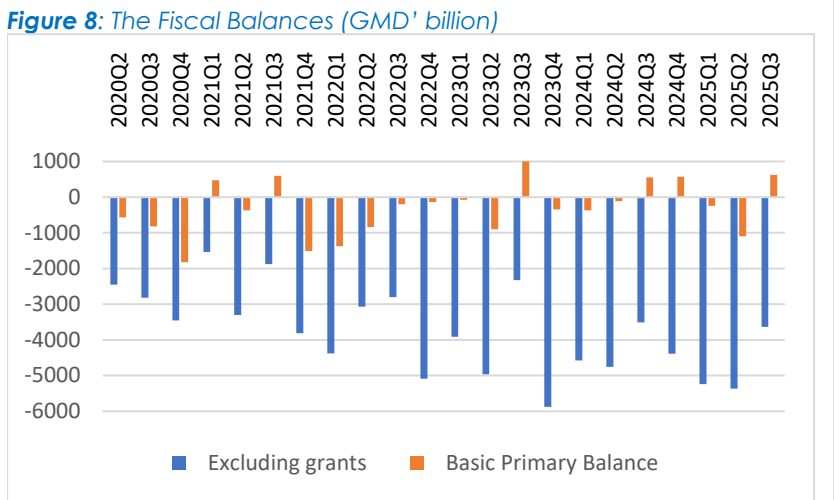
Figure 7: Nominal Exchange Rates



Source: CBG

Government Fiscal Operations

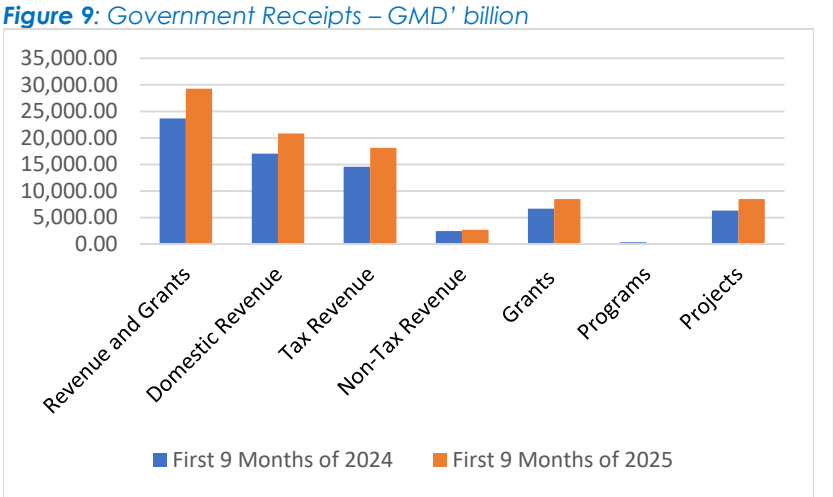
Preliminary fiscal outturns for the first nine months of 2025 indicate an overall improvement in the fiscal position relative to the corresponding period in 2024, supported by robust revenue mobilisation and improved grant inflows.



Source: MOFEA & ERD Calculations

The overall deficit excluding grants widened marginally by 1.8 percent to D15.5 billion (11.0 percent of GDP) from D15.2 billion (10.8 percent of GDP) in the same period of 2024, reflecting continued expenditure pressures. However, the overall deficit, including grants, narrowed significantly to D7.0 billion (5.0 percent of GDP) from D8.6 billion (6.1 percent of GDP), underscoring the positive contribution of higher grant receipts.

The basic balance deficit improved to D4.7 billion (3.3 percent of GDP) from D4.9 billion (3.4 percent of GDP), while the primary balance recorded a surplus of D0.3 billion (0.2 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of D0.7 billion (0.5 percent of GDP) a year earlier. Quarter-on-quarter developments also point to fiscal consolidation, with the primary balance shifting



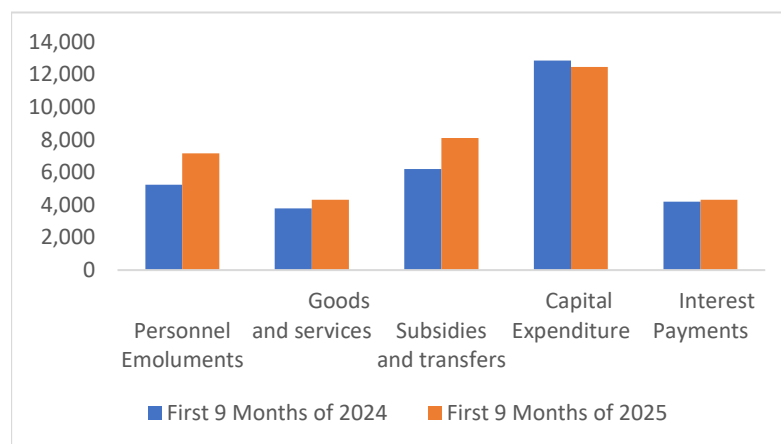
Source: MOFEA CBG staff calculations

to a surplus of D0.6 billion (0.4 percent of GDP) in Q3 2025 from a deficit of D1.1 billion in Q2. Notably, fiscal impulse turned negative in Q3 2025 for the first time in five quarters, signalling a more restrictive fiscal stance.

Revenue and grants performance strengthened considerably. Total revenue and grants rose by 23.6 percent year-on-year to D29.3 billion (20.8 percent of GDP). Domestic revenue increased by 22.2 percent to D20.8 billion (14.8 percent of GDP), reflecting continued gains from tax administration reforms, digitalization of customs operations, and broadening of the tax base. Tax revenue grew by 24.4 percent to D18.1 billion (12.9 percent of GDP), driven by higher collections from indirect taxes, particularly taxes on goods and services and international trade. Non-tax revenue also increased by 9.1 percent to D2.7 billion. Grants rose markedly to D8.4 billion (6.0 percent of GDP), with project grants accounting for the entirety of grant inflows during the period under review.

On the expenditure side, total expenditure and net lending increased by 12.6 percent to D36.3 billion (25.8 percent of GDP), up from D32.2 billion (23.0 percent of GDP) in the same period of 2024. Recurrent expenditure remained the primary

Figure 10: Expenditures in billions



Source: MOFEA CBG staff calculations

driver, rising by 22.9 percent to D23.9 billion (17.0 percent of GDP), accounting for approximately 65 percent of total spending. Personal emoluments increased by 36.8 percent to D7.1 billion (5.1 percent of GDP), while subsidies and transfers rose by 30.8 percent. Interest payments increased modestly by 2.4 percent, with domestic interest payments rising and external interest obligations declining.

Capital expenditure declined slightly by 3.0 percent to D12.5 billion (8.9 percent of GDP), reflecting lower GLF- and loan-financed capital spending, although grant-financed capital projects expanded significantly. The decline in loan-financed capital outlays partly explains the improvement in the primary balance.

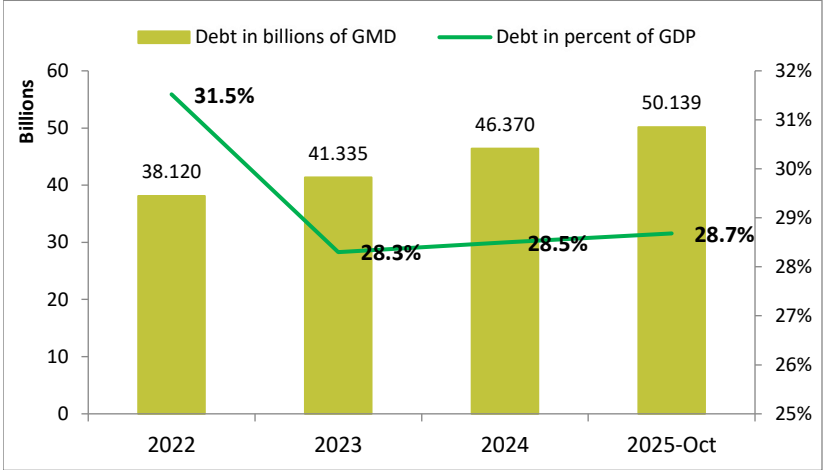
Overall, fiscal developments in the first nine months of 2025 reflect improved revenue mobilization and emerging fiscal consolidation efforts. While expenditure pressures—particularly recurrent spending—remain elevated, the narrowing of the overall deficit including grants and the return to a primary surplus signal gradual progress toward restoring fiscal sustainability. Continued adherence to consolidation measures will be essential to preserve macroeconomic stability and contain debt vulnerabilities.

Domestic Debt

The total domestic debt stock increased by D3.77 billion to D50.14 billion as at end-October 2025, from D46.37 billion in 2024, representing an annual growth of 8.1 percent. The expansion was driven primarily by marketable instruments, particularly Treasury bills and Sukuk Al-

Salam, while the stock of the 7 percent 30-year Government bond continued its gradual amortisation. Treasury bills remain the dominant instrument for budget financing, reversing earlier debt-lengthening efforts and reinforcing refinancing risks associated with short-term borrowing. Short-term instruments now account for 52.1 percent of the total stock, up from 48.6 percent in 2024, while the shares of medium- and long-term debt declined to 32.8 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 11: Domestic debt stock in billions of GMD



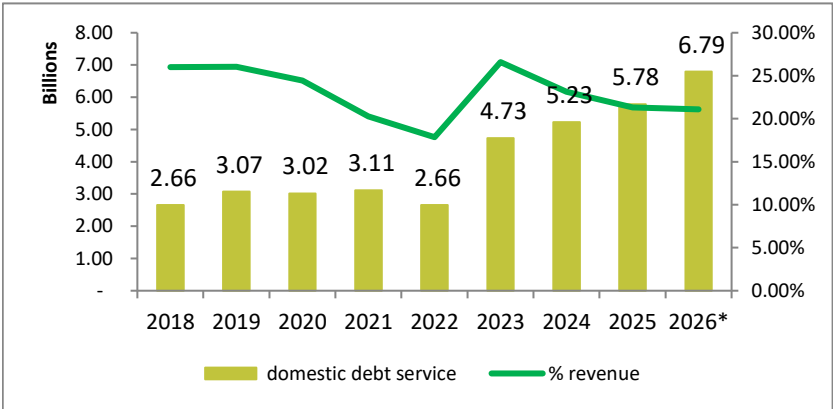
Source: MOFEA/CBG staff calculations

Treasury bills increased to D21.98 billion, while Sukuk Al-Salam bills rose markedly to D4.15 billion. Treasury bonds stood at D16.47 billion, reflecting continued issuance, although growth moderated relative to the previous year. The composition of the debt stock indicates sustained reliance on short-term financing, largely held by commercial banks, implying that banking sector liquidity conditions continue to exert significant influence on government borrowing costs and rollover risk.

Gross domestic borrowing between January and October 2025 amounted to D25.55 billion, of which 86.5 percent was utilised to refinance maturing obligations. New net borrowing for the year is projected at D5.42 billion, broadly in line with the budget target of D5.7 billion.

Debt servicing pressures remain elevated. Domestic debt service for 2025 is projected at D5.78 billion (21.3 percent of domestic revenue), compared to D5.23 billion (23.1 percent of domestic revenue) in 2024. Of the total, interest payments

Figure 12: Domestic Debt servicing in billions GMD



Source: MOFEA & CBG staff calculations

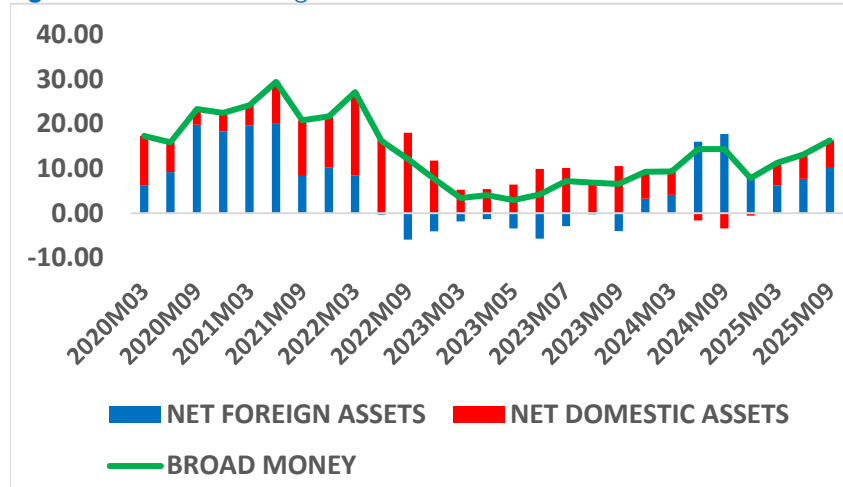
account for approximately D5.0 billion, while amortisation amounts to D767.1 million. The increase reflects higher coupon obligations associated with the expanded bond stock and the commencement of repayments related to the 2020 IMF Rapid Credit Facility. Looking ahead, debt service is projected to rise further to D6.79 billion in 2026, driven by elevated short-term yields and continued repayment obligations.

The sustained high debt service burden underscores the fiscal challenge of balancing refinancing needs and interest costs against developmental spending priorities. Elevated refinancing risk, with a substantial proportion of domestic debt maturing within one year, combined with projected higher borrowing requirements in 2026, could exert upward pressure on yields and complicate debt management operations.

Monetary Aggregates

Monetary conditions in the third quarter of 2025 were characterized by a pickup in annual broad money growth, supported by stronger contributions from net domestic assets (NDA), alongside a

Figure 13: Sources of M2 growth



Source: CBG staff calculations

moderation in quarterly liquidity expansion. Broad money (M2+) increased by 16.4 percent year-on-year in September 2025, compared to 14.4 percent in the corresponding period of 2024. The acceleration reflects a shift in the sources of liquidity, with NDA contributing positively, while the expansion in net foreign assets (NFA) moderated relative to the previous year. On a quarterly basis, however, broad money growth slowed to 3.7 percent in Q3 2025 from 6.3 percent in Q2, indicating a moderation in monetary expansion.

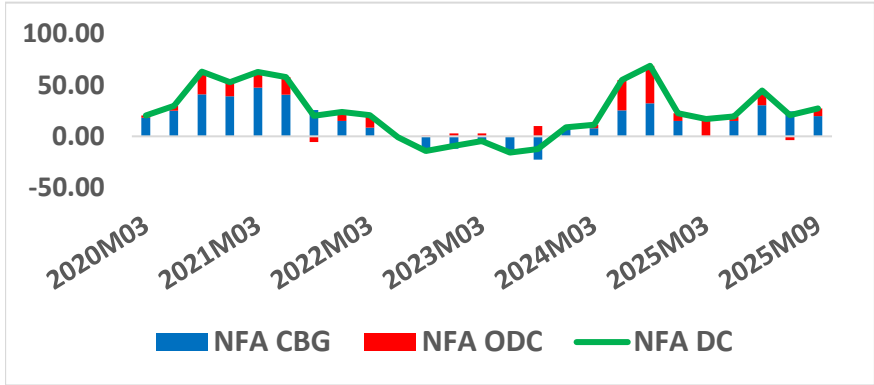
Credit conditions remained supportive. Credit to the private sector grew by 9.4 percent year-on-year in September 2025, reflecting improved lending conditions and banks' continued confidence in domestic economic activity. Although lower than the stronger outturn recorded earlier in the year, private sector credit expansion remains positive and supportive of output growth, provided it is aligned with productive investment.

The NFA of depository corporations grew by 27.2 percent year-on-year to D36.4 billion in September 2025, significantly lower than the 68.9 percent growth recorded a year earlier, reflecting a deceleration in the accumulation of gross

reserves and other foreign claims. On a quarterly basis, NFA growth moderated to 2.8 percent in Q3 2025, compared to 14.1 percent in Q2, partly due to a contraction in gross reserves. While foreign currency inflows from tourism and remittances continue to support the external position, the slower pace of reserve accumulation suggests tighter external liquidity conditions relative to 2024.

At the Central Bank level, NFA grew by 39.4 percent year-on-year to D19.9 billion in September 2025, supported by increases in claims on non-residents and gross reserves.

Figure 14: Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of Depository Corporations



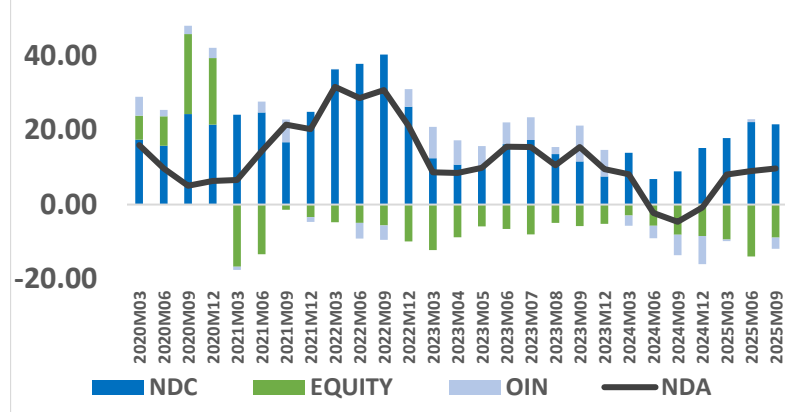
Source: CBG staff calculations

However, liabilities to non-residents also rose, reflecting IMF-related disbursements and SDR-related obligations. The Bank maintained a positive external position, which helped stabilise exchange rate conditions and anchor confidence, although the increase in external liabilities warrants continued monitoring to safeguard medium-term debt sustainability.

Meanwhile, the NDA of the banking system expanded by 9.7 percent year-on-year in September 2025, reversing the contraction observed a year earlier. This increase was driven primarily by stronger net claims on the central government and continued growth in claims on the private sector. Net claims on central government grew by 14.5 percent, reflecting ongoing fiscal pressures and drawdowns in government deposits. The expansion in domestic credit underscores the continued reliance on domestic financing, with implications for liquidity conditions and monetary policy operations.

Reserve money, the Bank's operational target, grew by 12.5 percent year-on-year in September 2025, compared to a contraction of 0.3 percent in the previous year. The expansion was

Figure 15: Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of Depository Corporations

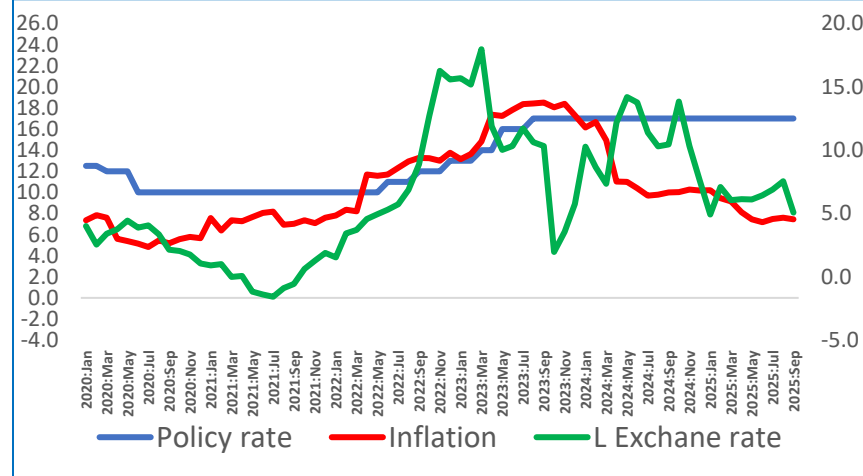


Source: CBG staff calculations

largely attributable to growth in NFA, while NDA of the Central Bank contracted, partly due to higher equity and valuation effects. On the demand side, the increase in reserve money reflected growth in currency in circulation and commercial banks' reserves, consistent with improved liquidity conditions in the banking system.

Overall, monetary conditions remain broadly stable, with moderate liquidity growth, improved reserve buffers, and continued albeit measured expansion in

Figure 16: Policy rate, Inflation & Exchange rate Movement



Source: CBG staff calculations

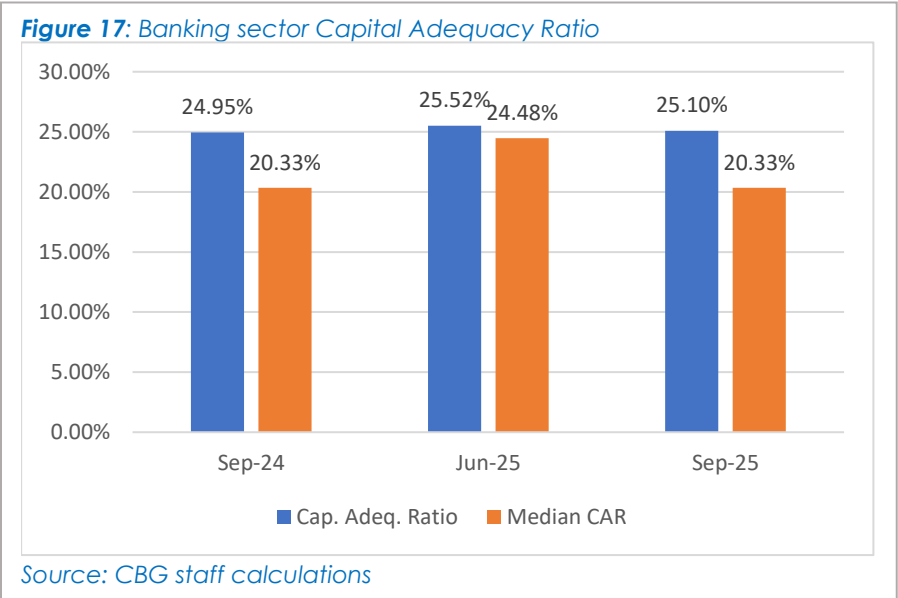
private sector credit. Notwithstanding recent fiscal consolidation gains, elevated net claims on government continue to reflect accumulated domestic financing pressures, constraining monetary policy effectiveness and posing risks to price stability. Continued fiscal discipline and close policy coordination are therefore

critical to sustain disinflation, ease liquidity pressures, and support durable credit expansion..

Banking Sector

On an annual basis, deposits, credit, total assets, revenue, and net income increased year-on-year, reflecting sustained balance sheet expansion and improved profitability across the banking industry. Total deposits rose to D76.4 billion, representing a 15.6 percent increase compared to the corresponding period in 2024. Similarly, private sector credit expanded, while total industry assets increased to D116.8 billion. Revenue and net income also improved, supported by higher interest income and growth in non-interest income streams. These developments signal continued resilience of the banking sector, improved financial performance, and sustained public confidence in the financial system.

Total capital and reserves increased to D13.7 billion in September 2025 from D10.8 billion in September 2024, driven largely by retained earnings and capital injections. Tier 1 capital strengthened to D12.2 billion, reflecting improved



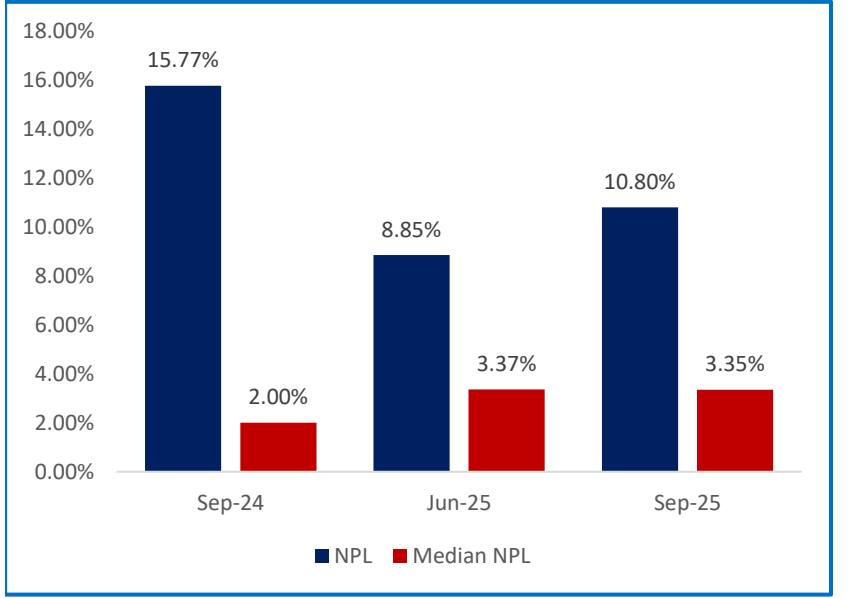
profitability and easing concentration risks. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) stood at 25.1 percent, marginally lower year-on-year but well above the prudential minimum of 10 percent, indicating that the industry remains adequately capitalized and capable of absorbing potential shocks.

The slight moderation in CAR was attributable to growth in risk-weighted assets (RWA), which increased to D50.7 billion from D41.4 billion a year earlier. The expansion in RWA

was driven primarily by growth in loans and advances, which rose to D17.2 billion from D15.1 billion, alongside higher exposures related to trade finance and off-balance sheet commitments. Notwithstanding this increase, capital buffers remain strong relative to regulatory requirements.

Asset quality improved compared to the corresponding period in 2024. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio declined to 10.8 percent from 15.8 percent a year earlier, largely reflecting the transfer of non-performing assets following the exit of a bank from the domestic

Figure 18: Non-Performing Loans Ratios

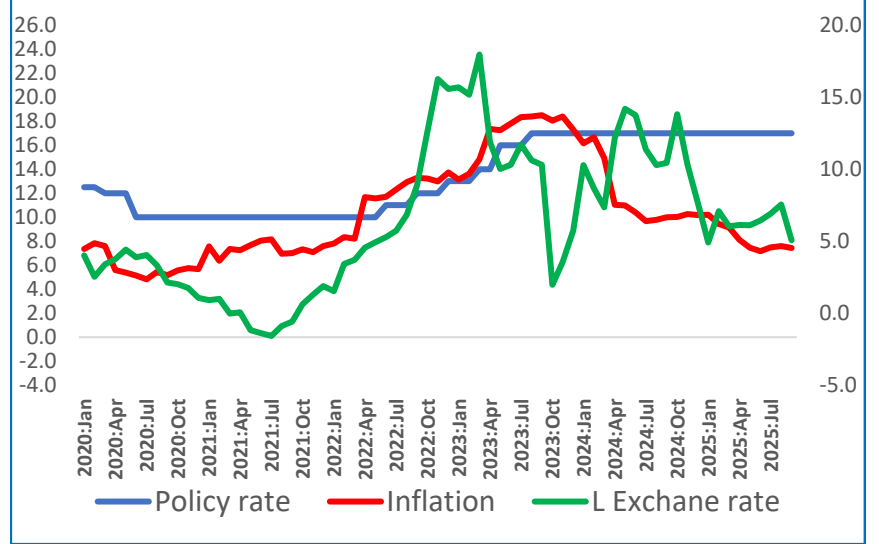


Source: CBG staff calculations

market. The stock of NPLs decreased to D1.66 billion from D1.68 billion in the previous year. Provisioning remained adequate, with additional provisions of D26.8 million recorded during the review period. Although the NPL ratio remains in double digits, the downward trend suggests gradual improvement in credit quality.

Sectoral distribution of credit indicates concentration in a few key sectors. Agriculture accounts for the largest share at 15.0 percent of total loans, followed by Household (14.2 percent), Distributive Trade (13.5 percent), Energy (10.6 percent), and Building

Figure 19: Policy rate, Inflation & Exchange rate Movement

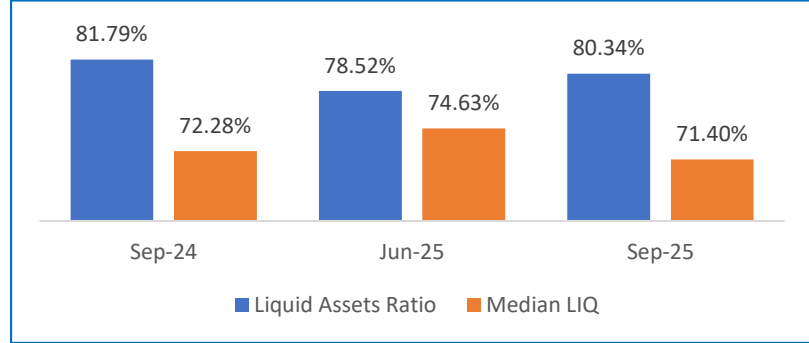


Source: CBG staff calculations

and Construction (10.6 percent). However, sectoral concentration of NPLs remains elevated in Distributive Trade (24.2 percent), Energy (22.2 percent), Manufacturing (12.9 percent), and Household (10.1 percent), highlighting persistent vulnerabilities in these segments.

Liquidity conditions remained strong. The industry liquidity ratio stood at 80.3 percent in September 2025, well above the prudential minimum of 30 percent, despite a marginal decline from the previous year. The loan-to-deposit ratio declined to 22.6 percent, suggesting continued preference for liquid and government-backed assets over risk assets. Government securities remain a

Figure 20: Liquidity Ratios

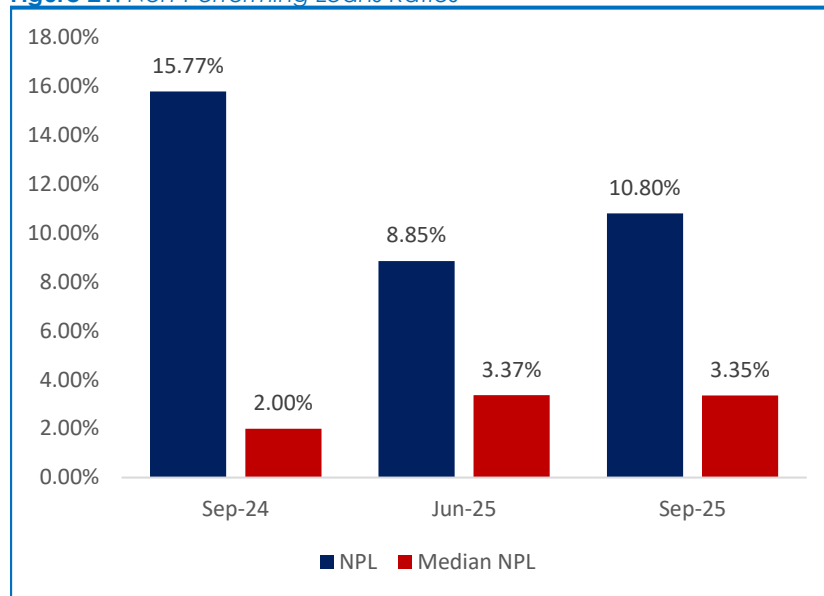


Source: CBG

significant component of industry assets, reflecting both risk considerations and sovereign exposure dynamics.

With respect to market risk, the overall net open position (NOP) stood at 3.4 percent long in September 2025, with a long position of 2 percent in USD. FX-related income increased to D553.6 million from D504.9 million a year earlier, contributing positively to non-interest income.

Figure 21: Non-Performing Loans Ratios



Source: CBG staff calculations

While a long NOP position may support earnings through valuation gains, it also requires careful monitoring to manage exchange rate risk exposure.

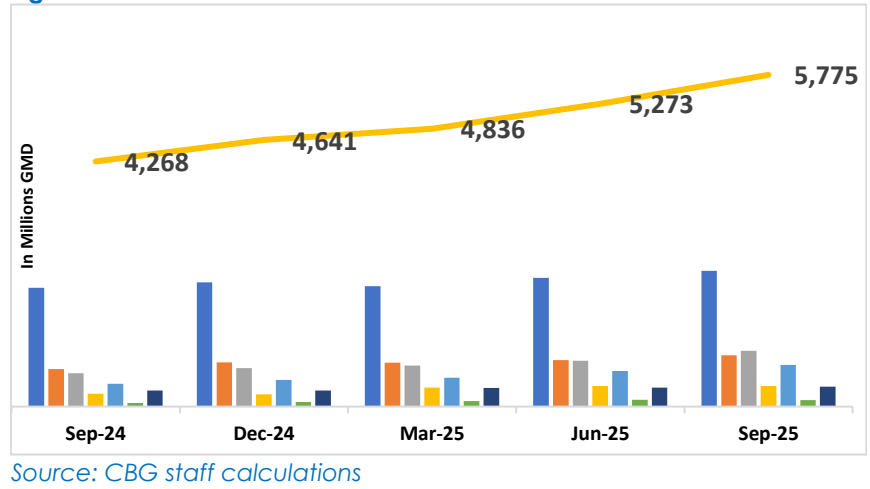
Overall, the banking system remains adequately capitalized, profitable, and liquid. Despite ongoing supervisory concerns relating to credit concentration, sovereign exposure, and liquidity distribution across institutions, the financial soundness indicators affirm the sector's resilience and capacity to withstand moderate macroeconomic shocks. Continued vigilance in risk management and supervisory oversight will remain essential to preserve stability.

Non-Bank Financial Sector

The non-bank financial sector continued to expand in the third quarter of 2025, supported by growth in assets, deposits, and capital buffers, alongside sustained financial intermediation. Total assets of finance companies and credit unions rose to GMD 9.99 billion at end-September 2025, representing a quarterly increase of 7 percent and a year-on-year expansion of 29 percent. Finance companies accounted for GMD 5.78 billion (58 percent) of total assets, while credit unions held GMD 4.21 billion (42 percent), reflecting their complementary roles in advancing financial inclusion and extending credit to underserved segments of the economy.

Deposit mobilisation remained strong across the sector. Total deposits increased to GMD 7.58 billion, driven by an 8 percent quarterly rise in finance company deposits and a 5 percent increase in credit union deposits. On an annual basis, deposits expanded by over 30 percent, supported by growing membership, improved confidence, and higher savings mobilisation. Finance companies continued to dominate deposit

Figure 22: Assets Size of Non-Banks Financial Sector

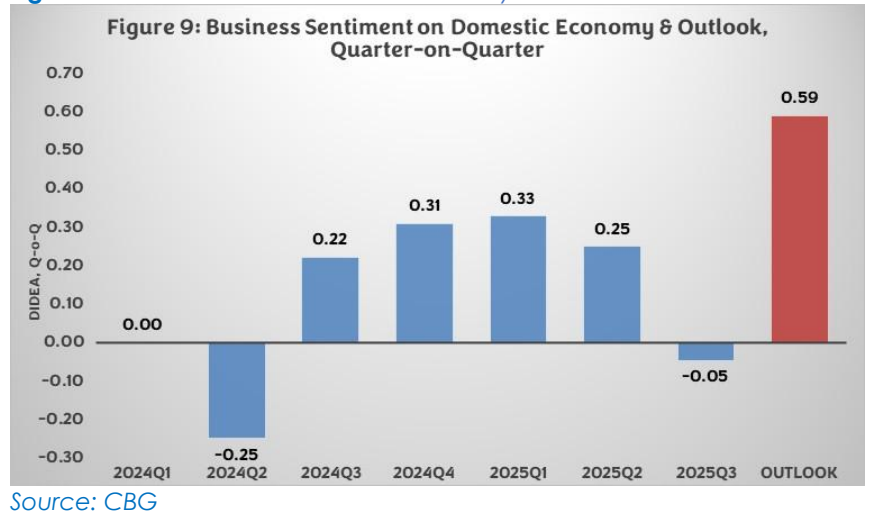


holdings, accounting for about 55 percent of total deposits, while credit unions contributed the remaining 45 percent. Credit expansion remained positive but moderated. Total loans outstanding rose to GMD 4.08 billion, reflecting a quarterly increase of 6 percent for finance companies, while credit union lending declined marginally due to portfolio clean-up and seasonal effects. Lending remained concentrated in petty trading, personal loans, and construction activities. The loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 39 percent for finance companies and 72 percent for credit unions, indicating adequate liquidity buffers across the sector. Capital adequacy remained strong, with the industry CAR at 31 percent, well above the regulatory minimum. Liquidity ratios also remained comfortable. However, asset quality continued to warrant monitoring, as the non-performing loan ratio stood at 7 percent, exceeding the prudential benchmark. Overall, the sector remained stable, well-capitalised, and resilient, supported by strong deposit growth and sound liquidity conditions, despite emerging pressures on credit quality.

Business Sentiment Survey

The 2025Q3 Business Sentiment Survey indicates a cautiously improving outlook among private sector firms, despite continued concerns around domestic inflation, elevated lending rates, and seasonal declines in investment and employment. While perceptions of exchange rate pressures persisted, respondents noted some moderation in the pace of depreciation. Firms

Figure 23: Sentiment on Domestic Economy



reported weaker real economic activity during the quarter, with declines in investment and employment consistent with the seasonal slowdown typically associated with the lean period. At the same time, respondents expect inflation to remain elevated in the near term, in line with official GBoS data showing higher price pressures in Q3, though expectations point to a gradual easing over the medium term.

On the macroeconomic front, perceptions of global economic conditions remain weak, but businesses view the external outlook as gradually improving, which may support stronger external demand and investment inflows over time. The domestic monetary stance was widely perceived as tight, with most respondents reporting higher lending rates relative to the previous quarter. Notwithstanding these headwinds, business satisfaction with the Central Bank's performance remained broadly positive, reflecting confidence in its efforts to stabilise prices, manage liquidity conditions, and safeguard financial sector stability.

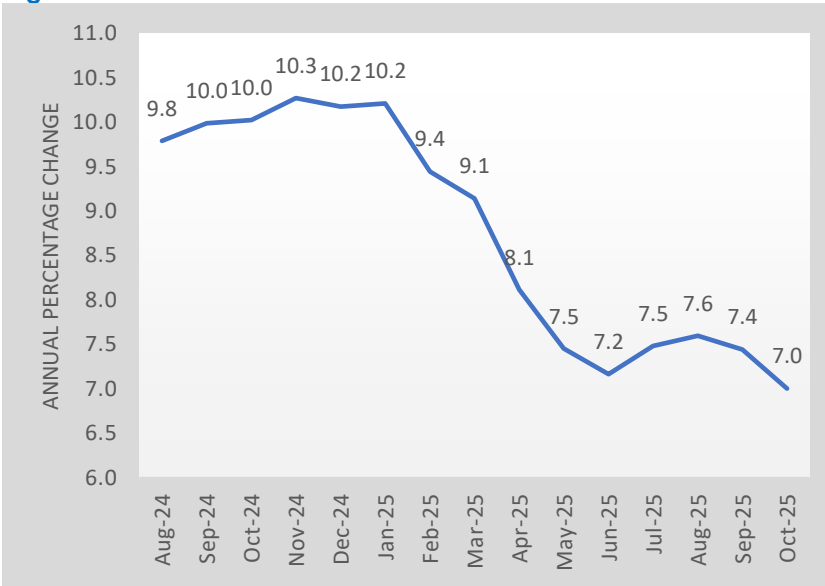
Overall, the survey results reflect a mixed sentiment: respondents reported weaker domestic activity during the quarter, continued concerns about inflation and borrowing costs, and modest improvements in expectations related to the exchange rate and

global conditions, alongside a generally positive assessment of the Central Bank's performance.

Price Developments

Inflationary pressures in The Gambia continued to moderate through late 2025, with headline inflation easing to 7.0 percent in October from 7.4 percent in September, marking the eighth consecutive month of single-digit inflation and remaining well below the 2023 peak of 18.5 percent. The decline reflects broad-based easing supported by favourable domestic food supply conditions, softer international prices for key staples, and relative stability in the exchange rate. Food inflation fell to 7.4 percent in October from 8.0 percent in

Figure 24: Headline CPI



Source: CBG Staff Calculations

September, reflecting lower prices for bread and cereals, fish, dairy products, oils and fats, and other processed foods. Non-food inflation also moderated to 6.2 percent, driven by slower housing and utilities inflation and subdued transport costs. Core inflation indicators continued to decline, with Core-1 at 4.5 percent and Core-2 at 5.9 percent, underscoring a gradual easing of underlying price pressures.

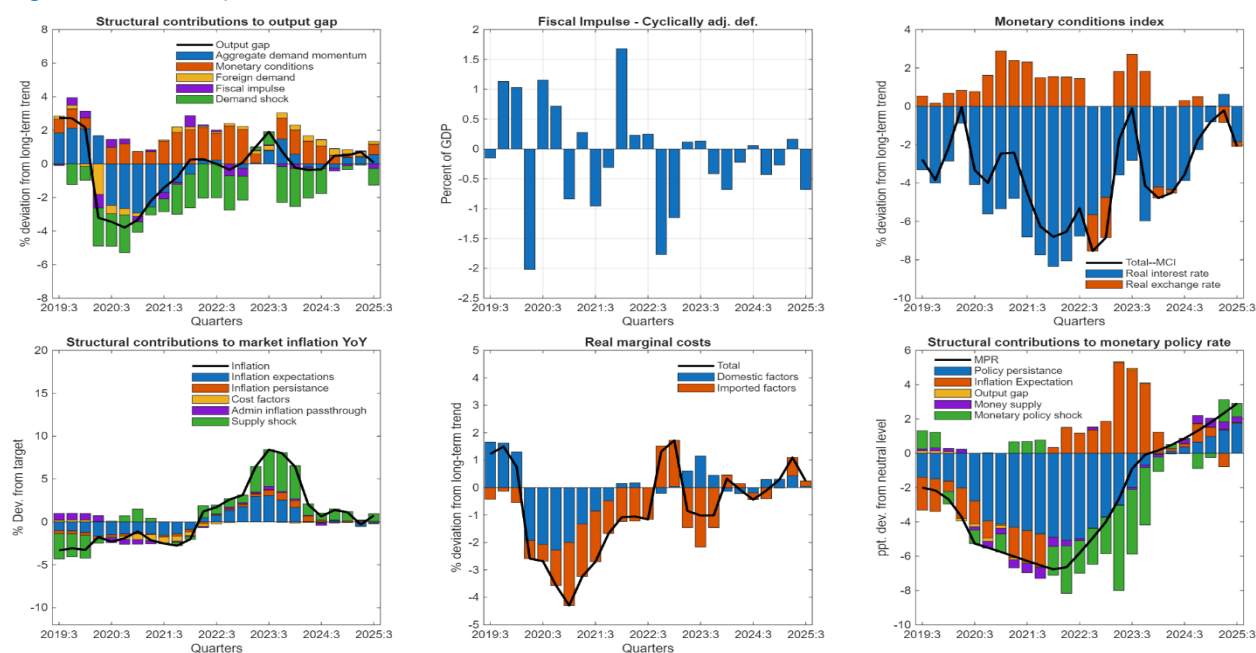
The quarterly profile indicates a temporary interruption of earlier disinflation, with headline CPI increasing 2.7 percent in Q3, compared to 0.9 percent in Q2. Food inflation rose 3.0 percent on a quarterly basis, while non-food inflation increased 2.3 percent, reflecting volatile food price movements and rising costs in key services categories. Food inflation remains relatively more volatile, influenced by global vegetable oil, meat, and seasonal produce prices. Non-food inflation is more stable, anchored by utilities and transport, but continues to reflect structural cost pressures in housing-related services. Market-

determined inflation eased significantly during the year, while administered prices remained stable, indicating that further disinflation depends largely on food price dynamics and adjustments in regulated price components.

Assessment of the Medium-Term Economic Outlook

In the third quarter of 2025, staff assessment indicates that disinflation continued, albeit at a slower pace. Headline inflation declined further, supported by easing food and non-food prices, while both market and non-market inflation moderated, reflecting subdued price pressures and better-anchored expectations. However, underlying inflation edged up slightly, driven by persistent domestic cost pressures.

Figure 25: Summary of current economic conditions



Source: CBG

The positive output gap narrowed but remained above trend, supported by resilient domestic demand and still-supportive monetary conditions. Although monetary conditions tightened, excess liquidity continued to weaken policy transmission, keeping market interest rates relatively low. The monetary conditions index suggests that overall financial conditions remain mildly accommodative. Exchange rate pressures persisted, reflecting interest rate differentials and inflation expectations, but the dalasi remained broadly stable.

Fiscal developments indicate a more neutral stance, with reduced impulse to aggregate demand. Nonetheless, domestic demand remains firm, sustaining above-potential output.

Looking ahead, real GDP growth is projected at 6.4 percent in 2025 and 6.2 percent in 2026, supported by strong

domestic and external demand. Inflation is expected to converge to the 5 percent target,

Macroeconomic Indicators — Annual Averages and Forecasts (2023–2026f)				
	2023Y	2024Y	2025Yf	2026Yf
CPI, Headline	16	11	7.7	5.6
CPI, Market	18	13	8.8	5.3
GDP, Constant Prices	5.9	5.6	6.4	6.2
Note: (f) forecast				

though at a gradual pace given persistent domestic cost pressures. As excess liquidity is absorbed, monetary policy transmission is expected to strengthen, supporting a cautious normalisation of the policy stance.

Decision

The Committee's decision reflects easing inflationary pressures alongside resilient domestic growth. Headline inflation, at 7.0 percent, has remained in single digits for eight consecutive months, with core inflation trending downward. The outlook is supported by subdued global commodity prices, a stable dalasi, improved external reserves, and sustained remittance and tourism inflows. The Committee expects inflation to continue moderating and judged that a calibrated easing of the policy stance is appropriate to support economic activity while maintaining price stability.

Accordingly, the Monetary Policy Rate was reduced to 16 percent. The Required Reserve ratio was maintained at 13 percent, the standing deposit facility rate increased to 5 percent, and the standing lending facility rate was reduced to 17 percent. The Committee stands ready to adjust policy as needed.

Next MPC Meeting

The next Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, February 25, 2026. The meeting will be followed by the policy decision announcement on Thursday, February 26, 2026.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Summary of current account balance

	Q1-23	Q2-23	Q3-23	Q4-23	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25
C/ACCOUNT	-25.84	-63.33	-40.14	9.25	1.28	-26.33	-53.68	-21.06	-13.19	-23.68	-29.79
GOODS	-211.21	-244.35	-201.79	-220.04	-238.12	-236.32	-253.44	-297.13	-248.07	-239.92	-210.73
SERVICES	66.50	56.08	49.28	69.82	113.30	64.30	57.49	88.53	95.97	63.42	56.32
PRIMARY INCOME	-6.5	-6.1	-3.9	-7.9	1.6	12.5	14.4	14.9	-3.1	4.5	-1.8
SECONDARY INCOME	125.4	131.1	116.3	167.4	124.5	132.6	127.2	169.7	139.9	146.0	126.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	9.6	51.8	14.2	66.8	31.4	28.11	19.08	39.32	17.35	27.02	24.30
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-104.7	-38.7	-10.9	-112.7	-101.8	-34.3	-3.7	-174.5	-9.7	10.5	36.5

Source: CBG

Table 2: Summary of goods account balance

	Q1-23	Q2-23	Q3-23	Q4-23	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25
GOODS	-211.21	-244.35	-201.79	-220.04	-238.12	-236.32	-253.44	-297.13	-248.07	-239.92	-210.73
EXPORTS	78.97	100.42	81.14	65.37	81.37	71.32	99.32	111.30	104.12	105.58	99.87
IMPORTS	290.18	344.77	282.93	285.41	319.49	307.64	352.76	408.43	352.19	345.49	310.60

Source: CBG

Table 3: Summary of services account balance

	Q1-23	Q2-23	Q3-23	Q4-23	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25
SERVICES	66.50	56.08	49.28	69.82	113.30	64.30	57.49	88.53	95.97	63.42	56.32
TRANSPORTATION	-28.31	-7.00	-1.38	-13.73	-17.04	-13.33	-17.82	-24.26	-29.02	-23.34	-18.84
O/W SEA TRANSPORT	-37.05	-17.34	-12.57	-16.97	-19.95	-17.39	-21.88	-26.08	-30.72	-24.87	-20.02
TRAVELS	102.10	69.86	56.77	90.48	140.40	85.12	83.24	123.81	132.46	93.81	82.80
O/W PERSONAL TRAVEL	102.68	70.28	56.97	90.87	140.76	85.55	83.58	124.64	132.80	94.57	83.54

Source: CBG

Table 4: Summary of capital and financial account balance

	Q1-23	Q2-23	Q3-23	Q4-23	Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-25.84	-63.33	-40.14	9.25	1.28	-26.33	-53.68	-21.06	-13.19	-23.68	-29.79
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	9.61	51.85	14.21	66.75	31.37	28.11	19.08	39.32	17.35	27.02	24.30
NET LENDING/BORROWING	-16.23	-11.48	-25.93	76.00	32.64	1.78	-34.59	18.26	4.17	3.33	-5.49

Source: CBG

Table 5: Inter-bank Transactions Volumes, Annual (in US 'millions)

	PURCHASES	SALES	MARKET TURNOVER
Oct. 2023 - Sept 2024	983,535,124	1,082,366,402	2,065,901,526
Oct. 2024 - Sept. 2025	1,254,837,499	1,139,469,266	2,394,306,765

Source: CBG

Table 6: Inter-bank Transactions Volumes (in US 'millions)

	Purchases (m)	Sales (m)	Market turnover (m)
Q3 2024	229.82	249.57	479.39
Q4 2024	265.06	262.79	527.85
Q1 2025	340.73	329.37	670.10
Q2 2025	329.07	285.09	614.16
Q3 2025	301.10	249.70	550.80

Source: CBG

Table 7: Quarterly mid-market transaction rates

CURRENCY	Sept-25	Jun-25	Sept-24	Quarterly	Yearly
USD	71.65	71.69	67.90	(0.1%)	5.5%
EURO	84.10	80.60	75.25	4.3%	11.8%
GBP	95.10	94.26	86.82	0.09%	9.5%
CHF	87.95	81.70	75.58	7.6%	16.4%
CFA	610.70	594.80	558.09	2.7%	9.4%

Source: CBG

Table 8: The Overall Budget Balance

Overall balance	GMD' Million		Percent of GDP		Y-o-Y percent
	First 9 Months of 2024	First 9 Months 2025	First 9 Months of 2024	First 9 Months of 2024	
Excluding grants	-15,221.82	-15,494.42	-10.84	-11.03	1.80
Including grants	-8,576.44	-7,042.18	-6.10531	-5.01311	-17.89
Basic balance	-4,901.07	-4,678.75	-3.48892	-3.33066	-4.54
Basic Primary Balance	-695.01	-373.59	-0.49476	-0.26595	-46.25

Source: CBG

Table 9: Revenue and Grants

Government Receipts	First 9 months of 2024	First 9 months of 2025	First 9 months of 2024 - First 9 months of 2025
	GMD' million	GMD' million	Y-o-Y percent Δ
Total Revenue & Grants	23,683.68	29,273.65	23.60
Percent of GDP	16.8597	20.84	
Domestic Revenue	17,038.29	20,821.41	22.20
Percent of GDP	12.12905	14.82214	
Tax Revenue	14,576.49	18,136.51	24.42
Percent of GDP	10.37657	12.91084	
Direct Tax	4,692.05	5,742.56	7.43
Personal	1,334.40	1,593.10	19.39
Corporate	3,133.67	3,791.88	21.00
Indirect Tax	9,884.44	12,393.96	25.39
Domestic Tax on goods & services	3,653.27	5,319.51	45.61
Tax on Int'l. Trade	6,231.17	7,074.45	13.53
Duty	3,199.49	3,511.97	9.77
Sales tax on imports	1,516.90	1,923.10	35.86
Non-tax Revenue	2,461.80	2,684.90	9.06
Percent of GDP	1.75248	1.911297	
Grants	6,645.39	8,452.24	27.19
Percent of GDP	4.73065	6.016894	
Program	342.96	0.00	-100
Projects	6,302.43	8,452.24	34.11

Source: MoFEA, CBG Staff calculations

Table 10: Composition of Domestic Debt (in GMD millions)

Instruments	2022	2023	2024	Oct-25	Change
Treasury Bills	17,262.51	20,394.92	19,890.20	21,975.65	2,085.45
Sukuk-Al-Salam Bills	1,046.64	1,376.23	2,633.63	4,152.18	1,518.55
Treasury Bonds	10,825.75	11,179.00	15,941.40	16,465.50	524.10
Nawec Bond	361.38	120.46	.00	.00	.00
7% -30 Year Gov't Bond	8,623.33	8,264.03	7,904.72	7,545.42	-359.31
Total	38,119.61	41,334.63	46,369.95	50,138.74	3,768.79
<i>Debt Growth</i>	2.51%	8.43%	12.18%	8.13%	
Shares					
Short-term	48.03%	52.67%	48.6%	52.1%	
Medium-term	29.35%	27.34%	34.4%	32.8%	
Long-term	22.62%	19.99%	17.0%	15.0%	

Source: CBG

Table 11: Total New borrowing, Book value (in GMD millions)

	2022	2023	2024	Jan-Oct 2025
Sources: Tbills & Sukuk	19,202.49	22,346.23	22,073.33	22,283.56
Bonds	3,408.96	3,497.38	7,105.41	3,270.42
Gross domestic borrowing	22,611.46	25,843.61	29,178.75	25,553.98
Uses: Maturities	21,057.68	23,695.18	23,431.87	22,115.59
new borrowing-PSBR	1,553.78	2,148.43	5,746.87	3,438.40
Estimations for 2025				
Total borrowing proceeds				30,645.48
Less: Maturities				25,230.44
New borrowing for 2025				5,415.04
Domestic borrowing target		2,000.00	3,270.00	5,700.00
Borrowing shortfall				-284.96
TMA overdraft (expected to be zero by end-Dec)				0.00

Source: CBG

Table 12: Summary of Monetary Developments

Depository corporations	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25
<i>Levels - in millions of GMD</i>					
Net foreign assets	28,600.1	32,073.4	31,028.0	35,393.7	36,367.6
Gross reserves	31,457.4	36,690.7	34,845.0	41,251.9	39,867.0
Other claims on nonresidents	22,186.7	19,084.3	21,190.0	20,373.0	22,957.4
Liabilities to nonresidents	25,044.0	23,701.7	25,006.9	26,231.3	26,456.8
Net domestic assets	46,315.8	44,276.3	48,081.3	48,674.5	50,795.1
Net domestic claims	64,485.5	64,608.4	68,917.2	65,533.8	71,955.9
Net claims on central government	47,237.3	44,872.6	48,696.5	45,658.1	54,071.4
Claims on central government	51,901.2	56,501.1	55,102.0	56,990.1	58,677.4
Liabilities to central government	4,663.9	11,628.5	6,405.5	11,332.0	4,606.1
Claims on public nonfinancial corporations	4,228.2	4,403.7	5,216.1	4,627.9	3,587.2
Claims on private sector	13,004.8	15,316.7	14,989.2	15,232.7	14,281.9
Of which: Credit to Private Sector	12,766.0	15,006.4	14,679.0	14,922.4	13,971.6
Claims on other financial corporations	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.1	15.5
Equity	21,662.4	23,456.6	24,905.5	25,866.0	25,786.1
Other items (net)	3,492.8	3,124.5	4,069.6	9,006.6	4,625.3
Broad money	74,915.9	76,349.7	79,109.3	84,068.2	87,162.7
Narrow money	45,061.3	45,923.0	48,292.9	50,875.5	52,238.6
Currency outside banks	11,271.1	12,157.6	13,894.8	14,062.6	12,479.0
Transferable deposits	33,790.2	33,765.4	34,398.1	36,812.9	39,759.6
Other deposits	29,854.5	30,426.7	30,816.5	33,192.7	34,924.1
<i>Percent change from the previous year</i>					
Net foreign assets	68.8	22.6	19.1	20.6	27.2
Gross reserves	38.0	21.6	9.6	28.5	26.7

Depository corporations	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25
Other claims on non-residents	74.9	21.0	37.8	10.1	3.5
Liabilities to non-residents	35.1	19.8	18.4	23.4	5.6
Net domestic assets	-4.6	-0.9	6.8	8.3	9.7
Net domestic claims	7.2	11.5	11.8	4.6	11.6
Net claims on central government	4.1	9.4	8.7	-0.8	14.5
Claims on central government	4.0	17.0	10.0	12.2	13.1
Liabilities to central government	3.0	59.9	20.8	139.7	-1.2
Claims on public nonfinancial corporations	92.9	5.3	36.3	13.1	-15.2
Claims on private sector	3.5	20.4	15.3	21.7	9.8
Of which: Credit to Private Sector	2.0	18.6	15.1	21.5	9.4
Claims on other financial corporations	4.7	6.0	7.1	-0.2	2.6
Equity	22.3	19.1	20.4	31.9	19.0
Other items (net)	-43.1	-51.1	-0.2	380.7	32.4
Broad money	14.4	7.8	11.3	13.2	16.3
Narrow money	17.2	7.8	12.8	11.0	15.9
Currency outside banks	-5.9	-13.8	-3.6	3.1	10.7
Transferable deposits	27.7	18.6	21.2	14.3	17.7
Other deposits	10.3	7.8	9.0	16.8	17.0
Percentage change from previous quarter					
Net foreign assets	-2.5	12.1	-3.3	14.1	2.8
Gross reserves	-2.0	16.6	-5.0	18.4	-3.4
Other claims on non-residents	19.9	-14.0	11.0	-3.9	12.7
Liabilities to non-residents	17.8	-5.4	5.5	4.9	0.9
Net domestic assets	3.1	-4.4	8.6	1.2	4.4
Net domestic claims	2.9	0.2	6.7	-4.9	9.8
Net claims on central government	2.6	-5.0	8.5	-6.2	18.4
Claims on central government	2.2	8.9	-2.5	3.4	3.0
Liabilities to central government	-1.3	149.3	-44.9	76.9	-59.4
Claims on public nonfinancial corporations	3.3	4.2	18.4	-11.3	-22.5
Claims on private sector	3.9	17.8	-2.1	1.6	-6.2
Of which: Credit to Private Sector	4.0	17.6	-2.2	1.7	-6.4
Claims on other financial corporations	0.0	1.3	1.0	-2.4	2.8
Equity	10.5	8.3	6.2	3.9	-0.3
Other items (net)	86.4	-10.5	30.2	121.3	-48.6
Broad money	0.9	1.9	3.6	6.3	3.7
Narrow money	-1.7	1.9	5.2	5.3	2.7
Currency outside banks	-17.3	7.9	14.3	1.2	-11.3
Transferable deposits	4.9	-0.1	1.9	7.0	8.0
Other deposits	5.0	1.9	1.3	7.7	5.2

Source: CBG

Table 13: Summary of Macroprudential Indicators (Banking Sector)

Indicator (%)	Sep-24	Jun-25	Sep-25	Y-O-Y Change
Total Asset to GDP	72.1%	64.3%	71.3%	0.8%
Loan to GDP	11.5%	11.1%	10.8%	0.7%
Deposit to GDP	45.6%	41.9%	46.5%	-0.9%
Private Credit to GDP	9.4%	8.9%	9.0%	0.4%

GDP Figure D162 billion as at end December 2024

Source: CBG

Table 14: Summary of Macroprudential Indicators (Banking Sector)

Summary of Key Performance Indicators										
		Ratings	Ratio %	Sep-24	Jun-25	Sep-25	-/+	Min	Max	Prudential Limit
Risk	Credit	Need improvement	NPL (%)	15.8%	8.9%	10.8%	5%	1.0%	36.4%	Single lower digit
	Liquidity	Strong	Liquidity Ratio (%)	81.8%	78.5%	80.3%	1.5%	33.8%	203.1%	30%
			NOP	1.4%	5.8%	3.4%	-2%	0.1%	24.2%	+25%
Mitigants	Earnings	Satisfactory	ROA (%)	2.3%	3.7%	3.5%	-1.2%	-1.6%	5.9%	Positive
			ROE (%)	21.0%	23.2%	16.7%	4.3%	-14.5%	52.0%	Positive
	Capital	Satisfactory	CAR (%)	25.0%	25.5%	25.1%	-0.1%	15.1%	62.6%	10

Source: CBG

Table 15: Key Financial Indicators for the Non-Bank financial sector

INDICATORS	SEPT .2025	JUNE 2025	SEPT 2025	Prudential Requirement
Capital Adequacy Ratio(CAR)	31%	32%	35%	20%
Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)	7%	7%	9%	5%
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.6%	0.7%	0.02%	1%
Liquidity Ratio	80%	77%	80%	30%
Cost-to-Income Ratio	85%	83%	86%	-
Interest Income/Total Income	55%	60%	52%	-

Source: CBG

Table 16: Food Price Development (Annual Percentage Change)

Y-O-Y INFLATION	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
FOOD INFLATION	20.3	14.4	13.0	12.8	10.4	7.9	8.0	7.4
BREAD CEREALS	16.8	11.4	11.9	13.4	9.8	6.7	4.7	3.6
MEAT	10.8	7.5	9.3	10.2	10.8	7.4	13.1	13.0
FISH	32.9	18.8	18.1	15.6	13.4	10.5	10.0	8.8
MILK, CHEESE AND EGGS	14.0	13.8	15.0	17.0	13.0	10.6	12.9	11.9
OILS AND FATS	5.9	0.8	0.8	4.4	5.3	4.5	3.3	2.7
FRUITS & NUTS	22.4	14.8	12.8	12.9	11.7	11.1	11.6	12.8
VEGETABLES	27.9	25.6	16.0	14.1	11.3	9.7	10.5	10.8
SUGAR, JAM, HONEY & SWEETS	21.4	17.2	17.3	8.6	5.1	3.8	2.9	2.6
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	8.6	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.1	12.0	12.5

Source: CBG

Table 17: Non-Food Price Development (Annual Percentage Change)

Y-O-Y NON-FOOD INFLATION	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
NON-FOOD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	8.7	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.5	6.2
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	19.6	15.9	9.9	8.3	8.7	4.7	5.5	5.5
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	19.6	5.4	14.9	18.4	21.8	16.9	8.7	8.0
HEALTH	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
TRANSPORT	3.3	6.3	5.2	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.1
COMMUNICATION	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9
RECREATION AND CULTURE	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.1	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.2
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HOTELS, CAFES, AND RESTAURANTS	15.5	4.6	6.6	8.3	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.9
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	8.4	6.8	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.8	5.7	5.9

Source: CBG

Table 18: Annual Core inflation

Y-o-Y Inflation	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sept-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sept-25	Oct-25
Headline Inflation	17.3	14.9	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.1	7.2	7.4	7.0
Core Inflation 1	20.8	15.4	4.5	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.5
Core Inflation 2	19.2	15.4	5.4	3.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.4	5.9

Source: CBG