



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

QUARTER 2/2023

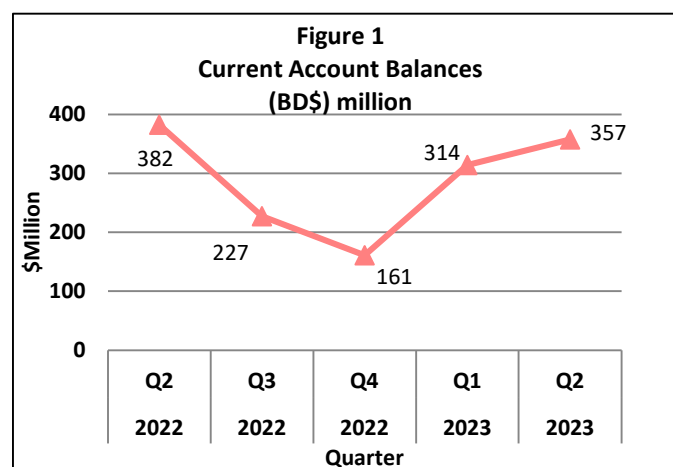
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FAST FACTS

Current Account

The Bermuda current account recorded a surplus of \$357 million in the second quarter of 2023 (Figure 1; Table 1). This represented a \$25 million decrease year-over-year. Contributing factors include:

- The deficit on the goods account expanded by \$1 million to \$310 million.
- Services transactions realised a surplus of \$194 million, up \$58 million from a year ago.
- Bermuda's primary income account surplus narrowed by \$92 million year-over-year, falling to \$516 million in the second quarter of 2023.



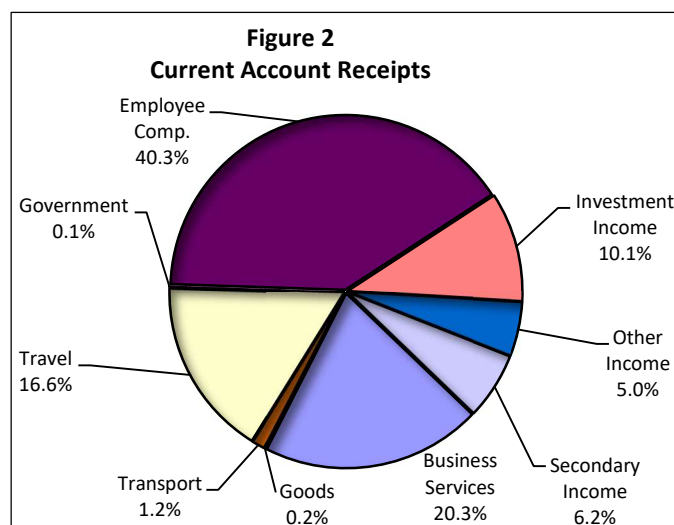
Financial, Capital, and Reserve Assets Accounts

In the second quarter of 2023, transactions within Bermuda's assets accounts resulted in a net lending position of \$166 million (Table 1). They were influenced by:

- Bermuda's net acquisition of financial assets resulted in an increase of \$86 million compared to an increase of \$171 million in 2022.
- Bermuda decreased its net incurrence of financial liabilities by \$81 million this quarter compared to a decrease of \$199 million in 2022.

Current Account Surplus = \$357 million

The current account surplus stood at \$357 million for the second quarter of 2023 (Table 1). This represented a \$25 million decrease from the \$382 million surplus in the second quarter of 2022. The decrease in the surplus reflected an increase in payments to non-residents which was larger than the rise in receipts.



Goods Account Deficit = \$310 million

Year-over-year, the goods account deficit expanded by \$1 million during the second quarter of 2023. The value of imported goods increased to \$312 million (Table 1). This growth was reflected by a \$19 million rise in imported goods from the United States. Goods imported from the United Kingdom increased by \$2 million. The value of goods imported from Canada, the All Other Countries group and the Caribbean decreased by \$8 million, \$8 million, and \$2 million, respectively. Among the commodity groups, the expansion in imports was reflected primarily in the imports of finished equipment, transport equipment, food, beverages & tobacco, and clothing which rose by \$12 million, \$3 million, 2 million and 2 million, respectively. These increases were offset by contractions of imports within fuels, chemicals and machinery; the largest decrease being \$14 million in the fuels commodity group.

Revenue earned from the exports of goods decreased by \$3 million to \$2 million as less goods were procured in ports by foreign airlines visiting Bermuda.

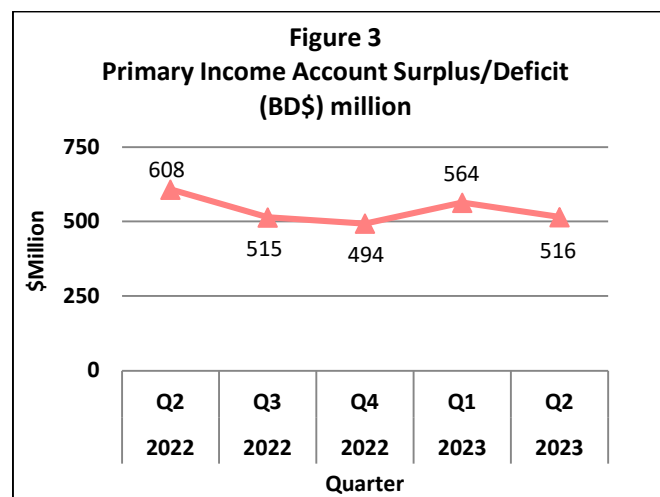
Services Account Surplus = \$194 million

The surplus on the services account increased by \$58 million from a year ago. The increase in the surplus balance reflected an increase in the export of services that was larger than the increase in imports. The surplus balance on financial services narrowed by \$10 million due primarily to the decrease in payments of fees and commissions to non-residents. The deficit for transport services widened by \$3 million due to the increase in payments for freight transportation services by residents to non-residents for cargo transport.

Travel services realized a surplus as transactions increased by \$59 million during the second quarter of 2023. This change was predominantly due to the rise in receipts from non-residents for personal travel services being larger than the increase in payments to non-residents for personal travel services.

Primary Income Account Surplus = \$516 million

The primary income account reflects balances on compensation earned/paid to non-residents, and income from investments and payroll tax paid by non-resident companies to the Government. Year-over-year, the surplus on the primary income account decreased by \$92 million during the second quarter of 2023 (Figure 3; Table 1). This fall reflected primarily a decrease in investment income of \$93 million. Other income recorded a year-over-year increase of \$2 million, while Employee Compensation remained unchanged.

**Secondary Income Account Deficit = \$43 million**

The secondary income account reflects the balances on donations, insurance claims and other transfers between residents and non-residents. The deficit balance on the secondary income account narrowed by \$10 million from a year ago due primarily to increased social contributions and payments of nonlife insurance claims to non-residents.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION
(Tables 2 & 3)**Bermuda's Net IIP Increased to \$3.9 billion**

At the end of the second quarter 2023, the stock of foreign assets held by Bermuda residents registered above its stock of foreign liabilities by an estimated \$3.9 billion (Table 2). The net IIP increased by \$106 million over the first quarter of 2023.

Foreign Assets dipped to \$15.8 billion

Between the first quarter 2023 and second quarter 2023, Bermuda residents' stock of foreign financial assets decreased by \$90 million due mostly to decreased holdings of loans.

Bermuda's Net Liability Position fell to \$12.0 billion

Bermuda residents' stock of foreign liabilities decreased by \$197 million from the first quarter of 2023. The decrease is due mostly to decreased holdings of portfolio investments (Table 4).

IIP by Resident Institutional Sector

The non-financial corporations held a net liability position of \$2.1 billion with the rest of the world at the end of the second quarter 2023 (Table 3). The general government sector's external liabilities exceeded its external assets by \$409 million, representing a smaller negative net investment position due to an increase in portfolio and other investment assets. Government's liability position remained unchanged from the previous quarter. Financial corporations held a net asset position of \$6.4 billion due mostly to holdings of portfolio investments in the form of debt securities. Non-profit institutions serving households also recorded a net asset position of \$27 million at the end of the second quarter.

BERMUDA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

TABLE 1 - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BD\$) MILLIONS¹

Components	2022 YTD Q2	2023 YTD Q2	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 ^R Q1	2023 ^P Q2
CURRENT ACCOUNT PAYMENTS							
GOODS IMPORTS (1)	596	600	311	316	326	287	312
SERVICES (2)	468	510	230	270	261	255	255
Transportation	115	130	64	71	67	62	67
Travel	116	127	61	70	62	63	64
Business Services:	237	253	106	129	131	129	123
Insurance Services	41	42	21	25	23	21	21
Financial Services	46	54	23	22	24	23	30
ICT Services	55	52	22	26	29	29	23
Other Business Services	95	105	40	56	56	56	49
Government Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY INCOME (3)	1	275	4	51	121	141	135
Employee Compensation	12	15	5	6	5	9	6
Investment Income	-11	261	-1	45	116	132	129
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECONDARY INCOME (4)	224	221	118	119	110	105	117
TOTAL PAYMENTS (5)=SUM(1:4)	1,289	1,606	664	756	818	788	819
CURRENT ACCOUNT RECEIPTS							
GOODS EXPORTS (6)	5	5	3	3	3	3	2
SERVICES (7)	683	781	366	358	306	332	448
Transportation	24	27	13	15	12	14	14
Travel	157	246	132	122	63	51	195
Business Services:	452	454	220	220	231	215	239
Insurance Services	47	48	25	24	23	25	23
Financial Services	85	77	46	57	70	34	44
ICT Services	13	11	6	6	6	6	5
Other Business Services	306	318	144	133	132	151	167
Government Services	50	54	1	1	0	52	1
PRIMARY INCOME (8)	1,216	1,356	612	566	615	704	651
Employee Compensation	922	968	472	427	460	495	473
Investment Income	151	238	82	94	109	119	119
Other Income	142	150	58	45	47	90	59
SECONDARY INCOME (9)	122	136	65	56	55	63	73
TOTAL RECEIPTS (10)=SUM(6:9)	2,025	2,277	1,046	983	979	1,102	1,175
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES							
GOODS	-592	-595	-309	-314	-324	-285	-310
SERVICES	215	271	136	88	45	77	194
Transportation	-91	-103	-51	-55	-55	-49	-54
Travel	40	118	71	52	1	-12	131
Business Services:	215	201	114	90	99	86	115
Insurance Services	7	5	4	-2	0	3	2
Financial Services	39	24	23	34	46	10	13
ICT Services	-41	-41	-16	-20	-23	-23	-18
Other Business Services	211	213	104	77	76	95	118
Government Services	50	54	1	1	0	52	1
PRIMARY INCOME	1,215	1,080	608	515	494	564	516
Employee Compensation	910	953	467	421	455	486	467
Investment Income	163	-23	83	49	-7	-13	-10
Other Income	142	150	58	45	47	90	59
SECONDARY INCOME	-101	-86	-53	-64	-55	-42	-43
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (11)=(10)-(5)	736	671	382	227	161	314	357
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT							
Direct Investment	13	13	11	-1	11	7	6
Portfolio Investment	1,341	470	404	-1,570	-687	-105	576
Financial Derivatives	116	56	64	91	0	-17	73
Other Investment	282	-1,086	-310	718	726	-519	-566
Reserve Assets	18	31	2	-12	-9	34	-3
NET ACQUISITION OF FIN. ASSETS (12)	1,769	-515	171	-774	40	-601	86
Direct Investment	-97	104	-105	43	63	61	43
Portfolio Investment	-67	-194	-5	-674	-140	-60	-133
Financial Derivatives	-32	-26	-25	21	7	-33	7
Other Investment	1,308	-835	-63	-320	23	-838	3
NET INCURRENCE OF FIN. LIABILITIES (13)	1,112	-951	-199	-929	-47	-870	-81
TOTAL NET CAPITAL ACCOUNT (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET LENDING(+)/NET BORROWING(-)	657	436	370	155	87	270	166
(15)=(12)+(14)-(13)	-79	-235	-12	-71	-74	-44	-190
BALANCING ITEM (15)-(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BERMUDA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

TABLE 2 - INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION^{1,2}

(BD\$) MILLIONS

Components	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 ^R Q1	2023 ^P Q2
ASSETS					
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY					
Direct investment	375	126	137	126	148
Portfolio investment	13,609	11,979	11,420	11,404	11,970
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	94	180	155	108	152
Other investment	3,740	4,416	4,979	3,983	3,263
Reserve Assets	239	227	218	252	249
BY INSTRUMENT					
Equity and investment fund share/units	3,257	2,826	3,011	3,103	3,190
Debt instruments:	14,706	13,922	13,743	12,661	12,440
Special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Currency and deposits	1,071	1,065	1,163	866	1,132
Debt securities	10,966	9,505	8,763	8,678	9,177
Loans	2,527	3,204	3,630	2,938	1,969
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee schemes	1	1	1	1	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	141	146	185	178	161
Other financial assets and liabilities	94	180	155	108	152
TOTAL ASSETS	18,058	16,928	16,910	15,872	15,782
LIABILITIES					
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY					
Direct investment	2,468	2,761	2,725	3,187	3,100
Portfolio investment	4,643	4,778	4,353	4,346	4,220
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	24	45	52	19	21
Other investment	5,993	5,597	5,462	4,555	4,570
BY INSTRUMENT					
Equity and investment fund share/units	3,078	3,369	3,330	3,502	3,361
Debt instruments:	10,026	9,766	9,211	8,586	8,529
Special drawing rights	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Currency and deposits	5,309	4,970	4,891	4,158	4,184
Debt securities	4,033	4,170	3,748	4,031	3,959
Loans	479	387	330	220	208
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee schemes	28	28	26	29	32
Other accounts receivable/payable	177	212	215	148	146
Other financial assets and liabilities	24	45	52	19	21
TOTAL LIABILITIES	13,127	13,180	12,593	12,108	11,911
NET IIP	4,930	3,748	4,317	3,765	3,871

TABLE 3 - IIP BY RESIDENT INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR — (BD\$) MILLIONS¹

2023 Q2	Households and NPISHs ^{2,3} 27	General government 2,885	Financial corporations 12,659	Non- financial corporations 210	Total economy 15,782
ASSETS					
Direct investment	11	-	81	56	148
Portfolio investment	14	2,754	9,194	8	11,970
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	n.a.	-	152	-	152
Other investment	2	131	2,983	147	3,263
Reserve Assets	-	-	249	-	249
LIABILITIES	-	3,294	6,281	2,336	11,911
Direct investment	-	-	986	2,114	3,100
Portfolio investment	-	3,294	907	18	4,220
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	-	-	20	1	21
Other investment	-	-	4,367	203	4,570
NET IIP	27	(409)	6,378	(2,126)	3,871

1. Data are estimates only and subject to revision

2. Series does not include stock of household foreign assets and liabilities

3. NPISH: Non-profit institutions serving households

TABLE 4 - INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION, 2023¹

(BD\$) MILLIONS

Components	Second Quarter 2023			
	Opening Position ^R	Financial Transactions ²	Other Changes in Position ³	Closing Position ^P
ASSETS				
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY				
Direct investment	126	26	-4	148
Portfolio investment	11,404	527	39	11,970
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	108	44	0	152
Other investment	3,983	-690	-30	3,263
Reserve Assets	252	-3	0	249
BY INSTRUMENT				
Equity and investment fund share/units	3,103	35	51	3,190
Debt instruments:	12,661	-175	-46	12,440
Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0
Currency and deposits	866	264	2	1,132
Debt securities	8,678	515	-16	9,177
Loans	2,938	-939	-31	1,969
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee schemes	1	0	0	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	178	-16	-1	161
Other financial assets and liabilities	108	44	0	152
TOTAL ASSETS	15,872	-96	6	15,782
LIABILITIES				
BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY				
Direct investment	3,187	-88	1	3,100
Portfolio investment	4,346	-126	0	4,220
Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	19	7	-4	21
Other investment	4,555	7	8	4,570
BY INSTRUMENT				
Equity and investment fund share/units	3,502	-142	0	3,361
Debt instruments:	8,586	-65	8	8,529
Special drawing rights	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Currency and deposits	4,158	19	8	4,184
Debt securities	4,031	-72	0	3,959
Loans	220	-12	0	208
Insurance, pension, standardized guarantee schemes	29	2	0	32
Other accounts receivable/payable	148	-2	0	146
Other financial assets and liabilities	19	7	-4	21
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,108	-202	4	11,911
NET IIP	3,765	105	1	3,871

1. Data displayed represents the changes between the previous and current quarters.

2. Transactions refer to any business dealings that occurred during the quarter that lead to an increase or decrease (shown as a negative) in the investment position.

3. Other changes include price changes, exchange rate changes, and any other adjustments to the investment position, not otherwise reflected in transactions.

WHAT IS THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS?

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy (resident) with the rest of the world (non-resident). Quite simply, the balance of payments covers all economic transactions between Bermuda and the rest of the world. It includes the **current account**, the **capital account** and **financial account**.

In principle, the current account, capital account and financial account should balance each other out. If Bermuda sells more goods and services than it buys (i.e., if it has a current account surplus), it has to lend money abroad to finance its exports (i.e., run a capital and financial account deficit). In theory, therefore, the balance of payments is always zero.

Example: Every dollar spent by a tourist in Bermuda earns the economy \$1 in foreign currency which can be used to purchase goods and services from overseas.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

Balancing Item (Net Errors & Omissions)

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the balancing item is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

Capital Account

The capital account details transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisitions and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets.

Current Account

Transactions on goods, services, income, and current transfers are allocated to the current account. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expenses are payments. The difference between payments and receipts determines if Bermuda's current account is in surplus or deficit.

Financial Account

All transactions associated with changes of ownership in foreign financial assets and liabilities of the economy are included in the financial account. Such changes include the creation and liquidation of claims on, or by, the rest of the world.

Payments

All monies that are paid by residents to non-residents are considered payments.

Receipts

All monies that are received by residents from non-residents are considered receipts.

Reserve Assets

Reserve Assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).

Resident

The concept of residency is very important in the BOP because the BOP is in fact a statement of transactions between residents and non-residents. A unit must have a centre of predominant economic interest within an economic territory for at least one year or more to be considered resident of that territory.

Seasonal Workers

Workers from overseas who come to Bermuda to work for a few months in the year or every year are considered seasonal workers. Their expenditure on living expenses in Bermuda is included as travel receipts. Similarly, their income received from employers in Bermuda is a BOP outflow under compensation of employees.

Notes

n.a. – Not Available

Numbers may not add due to rounding

^P – Provisional

^R – Revised

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION?*

The international investment position (IIP) is a record of Bermuda residents' investment abroad and non-residents' investment in Bermuda. The IIP shows the balance sheet position of financial claims on non-residents as assets and non-residents' claims on Bermuda as liabilities. The balance between these two positions represents the IIP; that is, an excess of assets over liabilities indicates a positive contribution to the nation's net wealth and the reverse signifies a negative contribution.

WHY IS THE IIP IMPORTANT TO MEASURE?*

The composition of the IIP allows financial analysts to assess the vulnerability of the economy to changes in external market conditions. Details from the IIP can highlight mismatches in maturity of instruments and currency that can affect an economy's ability to service debt in the face of shock; financial structure problems; solvency problems and dependency problems where overreliance on another economy can present contagion concerns. Therefore, the IIP allows for a more in depth analysis behind balance sheet weaknesses that can lead to a modern-day financial crisis.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

Currency and Deposits

Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks, monetary authorities such as the Bermuda Monetary Authority or governments.

Deposits include all claims that are (a) on the central bank and other deposit-taking corporations; and (b) represented by evidence of deposit.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are negotiable instruments serving as evidence of a debt.

Direct Investment

Direct investment represents the value of long-term capital owned in subsidiaries, affiliates and branches by investors in a position to exercise control or a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. A measure of total investment controlled in Bermuda by foreign direct investors, or abroad by Bermudian direct investors, indicates the leverage type impact of ownership.

Financial Derivatives

A financial derivative contract is a financial instrument whose value is based on the value of an underlying security such as a stock or bond, commodity or other financial instrument.

Insurance, Pension, Standardized Guarantee Schemes

Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes all function as a form of redistribution of income and wealth mediated by financial institutions.

Loans

Loans represent the extension of money from Bermuda residents to non-residents and vice versa, with an agreement that the money will be repaid.

Other Accounts Receivable/Payable

Other accounts receivable/payable consists of trade credit and advances between Bermuda and non-residents and, other miscellaneous receivables/payables.

Other Investment

Other investment is a residual category that includes positions and transactions other than those included in direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and employee stock options (ESO), and reserve assets.

Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment abroad by Bermuda residents and in Bermuda by non-residents is defined as the holding of debt or equity securities other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets.

Notes:

The inclusion of an Integrated International Investment Position table demonstrates the flow of transactions and other changes between reporting quarters.

* Source: IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)

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