# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

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## GENERAL NOTE

p provisional
e estimate

- nil
n.a. not available
(i) The sum of the components may differ from the totals in some instances due to rounding.
(ii) Data are subject to periodic revision as more updated information becomes available.


## GLOSSARY

The following terminologies are defined in the context of Solomon Islands.
Balance of Payments (BoP): Records all payments and receipts relating to the movement of funds between a country and foreign countries.

Bank Liquidity: Total amount of cash held by banks and not used for investment or other transactions.
Capital account: Records international transactions relating to the flow of capital between a country and foreign countries, such as investment, loans etc.

Current account: Records international transactions relating to the flow of goods, services, income and gifts. A surplus indicates higher inflows than outflows and a deficit indicates the opposite.

Domestic credit: Value of loans and advances obtained from within the country.
Excess Liquidity: The liquidity that banks possess that is greater than the minimum prescribed by the Central Bank.
Exchange rate: The price of foreign currencies stated in terms of the local currency or vice versa.
Exports: Goods that a country sells abroad.
External reserves: Stock of foreign currency assets of the Central Bank. These assets are earned through exports, foreign aid and loans obtained from institutions abroad.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Total value of all final goods and services produced in an economy during the course of a year.

Honiara Retail Price Index (HRPI): A consumer price index which shows the price level and changes in price level of goods and services in Honiara over time. This information forms the basis for calculating inflation in the economy.

Imports: Goods that a country buys from abroad.
Liquidity Asset Requirement: Usually defined as a percentage of deposit liabilities of a commercial bank that shall be held as cash or as balance with the Central Bank.

Money Supply: The total quantity of money in a country's economy at a particular time.
Narrow money: Notes and coins in the hands of the public plus money held on demand deposits at the Central Bank.
Net Credit to Government: Value of borrowings by Government less its deposits at the banks and the Central Bank.
Private sector credit: Value of borrowings by private companies and individuals within the country.
Quasi money: Total of time deposits and savings deposits.
Trade balance: The difference between merchandise exports (goods sold overseas) and merchandise imports (goods purchased from overseas).

Trade surplus/deficit: A trade surplus is when the value of exports is higher than the value of imports, whilst a trade deficit is when receipts from exports are less than payments for imports.

## Chapter I. OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

With the gloomier conditions brought out by the trade tensions and other uncertainties in financial markets, global growth for 2019 has been further cut by 10 basis points to $3.2 \%$. Similarly, the projected growth for 2020 has been downgraded by 10 basis points to $3.5 \%$ reflecting the impact and spill over of these uncertainties, although there is an expectation for better outturns from the emerging markets and the Euro area.

Global inflation is forecast to remain soft in 2019, reflecting the more muted global economic activity. As such, inflation in advanced economies and the emerging markets are expected to remain subdued, and global commodity prices have declined in the year to June. Nonetheless global inflation is projected to bounce back in 2020 on the back of more accommodative policies.

Despite expectations for a pick up in economic activity, conditions in the Solomon Islands economy remained soft into the June Quarter of 2019. While quarterly commodity production improved by $2.8 \%$, compared to the same period last year, output had fallen by $9 \%$, particularly from logs. Moreover, manufacturing and foreign investment approvals also declined. On the other hand, wholesale retail, visitor arrivals, energy and communication indicators improved over the period.

In line with the prevailing economic conditions, headline inflation continued to ease to $1 \%$ in May (the available reporting month) from 1.3\% in March, reflecting both soft domestic and external prices. By category, the slowdown was attributed to price falls in food, household items, and utilities, and offset increases in alcohol, transport and communication.

Moreover, the monetary aggregates contracted during the period with reserve money falling by $4 \%$, and narrow money and broad money both declining by $1 \%$. This reflected the weaker macroeconomic environment, the build up of government deposits and a rise in bank capital. As such total liquidity declined by 5\%. Nonetheless, private sector credit slightly picked up and interest rate margins narrowed by 16 basis points.

In contrast, external conditions improved with a balance of payments surplus of $\$ 106$ million in the second quarter compared to a deficit of $\$ 27$ million in the previous period. This emanates from a narrower current account deficit aided by the export of goods, amidst a moderate drop in the capital and financial account. Accordingly, the gross foreign reserves improved to $\$ 5,082$ million at end of June.

Government's fiscal surplus improved to $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 2}$ million from $\$ 17$ million as revenue gains offset increases in expenditure. While, this outcome was expected, especially with the weaker performance in the first quarter, against the budget, the revenue was lower by $5 \%$ and expenditure down by $14 \%$. Government debt meanwhile remained stable at $10 \%$ of GDP.

The persistently weaker economic conditions that has extended into the second quarter is a cause of concern but also predominately due to the prevailing weaker external demand and supplyside issues with respect to domestic output. It is therefore important that more accommodative fiscal and monetary policies be implemented to support growth and also to minimize the impact of risks that could affect the economy in the near term.

## Chapter II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Global Output

Global growth in 2019 has been downgraded to $3.2 \%{ }^{1}, 10$ basis points below the April 2019 forecast. The outcome comes on the back of escalating United States (US)-China trade and technology tensions and continued uncertainties surrounding the Brexit. In 2020, global growth is expected to improve to $3.5 \%$ albeit a 10 basis points downward revision against the prior forecast. This projected uptick in global growth is, however precarious and based on the assumption that currently stressed emerging markets and developing economies stabilise and there is progress towards resolving trade policy differences.

Risks to the forecasts are mainly downside reflecting the further escalation of trade and technology tensions, policy uncertainties, renewed financial turmoil in emerging markets and developing economies, sharper than expected slowdown in major economies and the prospects of no-deal Brexit negotiations materialising.

Growth forecasts for advanced economies is projected at $1.9 \%$, a 10 basis points upward revision from earlier forecasts, reflecting stronger than expected growth performance in the first quarter of 2019. The outcome was driven by stronger inventory build-up although going forward, weaker growth momentum is anticipated for countries relying on external demand. In 2020, consistent with earlier projections, growth in advanced economies is forecasted to slow to $1.7 \%$ as the effects of fiscal stimulus taper off in the US coupled with weak productivity growth and aging demographics that dampen long-run growth prospects.

Growth prospects for the US is revised upward to $2.6 \%$ in 2019, a 30 basis points up from prior forecasts reflecting stronger than anticipated growth performance in the first quarter. Meanwhile, growth in the US is expected to moderate to $1.9 \%$ in 2020 as the fiscal stimulus unwinds. Similarly, growth in the United Kingdom is expected to expand to $1.3 \%$ in 2019 and pick up to $1.4 \%$ in 2020. Underpinning this 10 basis points upward revision for 2019 forecasts is the stronger than expected first-quarter outturn boosted by pre-Brexit inventory accumulation and stockpiling.

Meanwhile, growth in the Euro Area, a key export market for Solomon Islands' fish, palm oil and coconut products is projected at $1.3 \%$, in-line with initial April projections and revised upward to $1.6 \%$ in 2020, a 10 basis points upward revision against earlier forecasts. Growth is projected to improve throughout 2019 and into 2020 as external demand is expected to recover and temporary factors (such as the French street protests and dip in German car protests) dissipate.

[^0]As for Japan, the economy is projected to moderate to $0.9 \%$ in 2019, 10 basis points lower than previous update and slow down to $0.4 \%$ in 2020. The downward revision in 2019 comes on the back of weaker than expected external demand, especially exports to China and with the roll-out of value-added tax hike in October 2019 that is expected to further dampen economic activity. The growth profile for 2020 is projected to decline reflecting capacity constraints in the Japanese economy alongside the government's fiscal measure of increasing consumption tax rate in October.

In emerging markets and developing economies, growth is expected to grow at $4.1 \%$ in 2019 before rising to $4.7 \%$ in 2020. The forecasts for 2019 and 2020 are lower by 30 basis and 10 basis points respectively reflecting downward revisions to growth in major economies. In China, the slight downward revision reflects in part higher tariffs imposed by the US in May, weaker than expected domestic demand in India and Brazil. Meanwhile, for commodity exporters, supply disruptions in Russia and Chile and sanctions in Iran also led to downward revisions despite the near term improvements in the outlook for oil prices.

Growth in China is projected at $6.2 \%$ for 2019 and will ease further to $6 \%$ in 2020. Driving the 10 basis points downward revisions in both years include softening manufacturing activity and trade amid domestic and external headwinds. The negative effects of escalating tariffs on Chinese imports by the US and weakening external demand have contributed to increased pressure upon the Chinese economy currently in the midst of a structural slow-down. Meanwhile, in India growth is expected to expand to $7 \%$ in 2019 and to $7.2 \%$ in 2020 . These projections have been revised by 30 basis points downwards for both years reflecting weaker than expected outlook for domestic demand.

Turning to our regional trading partners, growth in Australia and New Zealand have also slowed down mirroring the weaker global conditions. Growth in the New Zealand economy has weakened with annual GDP growth recorded at $2.5 \%$ in March $2019^{3}$. The slower growth reflected weaker performances across indicators for growth coupled with subdued house price inflation and low business confidence restraining domestic demand. Similarly, growth in the Australian economy has eased with growth estimated at $1.75 \%$ in June and is projected to pick up to $2.5 \%$ at the end of 2019 and reach $2.75 \%$ over $2020^{2}$. The weaker outcome in the first half of the year reflected prolonged subdued private sector demand following weaker consumption growth coupled with soft conditions in the housing market, decline in dwelling investment and slower mining activity in recent quarters that were transitory. Meanwhile, supporting the improved outlook for

Australia end 2019-2020 include an accommodative monetary policy and some recovery in household income growth boosted by tax cuts.

## Global inflation

Global inflation continued to soften in the first half of 2019, reflecting weaker than anticipated global activity across advanced and emerging market economies. Similarly, core inflation has remained below target. As such central banks are pursuing accommodative policies to support their economies. In advanced economies, inflation is forecasted to moderate to $1.6 \%$ in 2019 from $2 \%$ in 2018 before rebounding to $2 \%$ in 2020. Meanwhile, inflation in emerging markets and developing economies is projected at $4.8 \%$ in 2019 and will ease to $4.7 \%$ in 2020.

On the regional front, inflation outcomes in Australia remained low and well below its inflation target range of $2 \%-3 \%$ on average. Headline inflation for Australia picked up to $1.6 \%$ in the June quarter against the $1.3 \%$ recorded in the March quarter. ${ }^{2}$ The uptick in headline inflation comes on the back of increases in automotive fuel prices which more than offset the weaker housingrelated inflation and decline in food prices against the prior quarter. Meanwhile, core inflation picked up
to $1.5 \%$ end of June quarter from $1.3 \%$ end of March quarter reflecting pass through to retail prices following exchange rate depreciation. In New Zealand, annual headline inflation picked up to $1.7 \%$ at the end of June quarter from $1.5 \%$ in the prior quarter although still below its $2 \%$ target. The subdued inflation reflects lower imported inflation and is expected to remain below $2 \%$ target mid-point throughout 2019 and into $2020 .{ }^{3}$

## Global Commodity prices

Based on latest available data, the IMF's commodity price index declined by $4 \%$ in June 2019 against the previous quarter reflecting prolonged weaker commodity prices following subdued global activity coupled with supply influences in the case of oil prices (affected by civil strife in Venezuela and Libya and US sanctions on Iran). As such, the energy and petroleum index have also declined by $11 \%$ and $6 \%$ respectively against the previous quarter while nonfuel index rebounded by $3 \%$ against the prior quarter. Consistent with the global oil price fall, tapis crude oil, the main imported fuel for Solomon Islands fell by 7\% to an average of US $\$ 68.5$ per barrel at the end of June 2019 compared to an average of US $\$ 73.3$ per barrel registered in the previous quarter.

[^1][^2]
## Chapter III. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Production Index

The domestic economic activities measured by the production index improved by $2.8 \%$ this quarter to 102.6 points. This positive outcome reflected significant output in fish catch, palm oil output and cocoa production this period. Fish catch volumes surged by $22 \%$, crude palm oil and palm kernel oil increased by $6 \%$ and $9 \%$ respectively, while cocoa output doubled during the quarter. These outweighed the weaker performances in round log production and copra output over the review period.


## Logs

Round $\log$ production fell $4 \%$ to 681,000 cubic meters $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ during the quarter compared to the previous quarter (see Fig 3.2). 2019 YTD production was 1,389,000 $\mathrm{m}^{3}$, which was $6 \%$ lower than the same period a year ago. Lower production in Western and Isabel Provinces during the quarter contributed to this downturn. Meanwhile, plantation logs increased to $69,900 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ from $37,491 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$, although this accounted for only $10 \%$ of the total round $\log$ exports during the quarter.


Disaggregating log production by provinces, (see Fig 3.3), Western Province remained the largest producer with $25 \%$, followed by Guadalcanal Province with $21 \%$, Choiseul Province contributed $17 \%$ while Isabel and Malaita Provinces accounted for $11 \%$ each. These five provinces alone comprised $85 \%$ of the total $\log$ production this period. The remaining $15 \%$ were produced by the other four provinces which produces less than 5\% each.

In terms of prices, the average international prices for round logs edged up to US $\$ 271$ per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ this quarter from US $\$ 270$ per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ in the March quarter. Log price has picked up at a faster pace in May and June from the lower levels in March and April. In contrast, the FOB average log export price ${ }^{1}$ dropped to US $\$ 125$ per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ from US $\$ 161$ per $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ this period, reflecting larger proportions of the logs being exported were either smaller in sizes or lower-valued species.

Figure 3.3: Log Export by Provinces


## Fish

Fish catch volumes rebounded by $22 \%$ to 11,660 tons in the second quarter of 2019 as shown in Fig 3.4. The increase was somewhat expected as fish catch volumes in the first quarter was below capacity due to downtime repairs of one fishing vessel. 2019 YTD fish catch reached 21,195 tons and $11 \%$ higher compared to the same period in 2018.

Fish cannery production and processing also improved. Canned tuna production surged by $22 \%$ to 1,840 tons, of which $80 \%$ were for domestic sale while 20\% were for exports. Loin production and Fish meal products rose by $12 \%$ to 2,391 tons and $10 \%$ to 595 tons respectively this quarter.

International fish price was relatively stable over the first six months of 2019. However, based on quarterly comparison, fish price fell slightly from US\$1,401 per ton in the March quarter to US $\$ 1,397$ per ton this period.

Figure 3.4 Fish Catch and Average Price


## Palm Oil

The palm oil industry remained buoyant for the second quarter of 2019. Harvested fresh fruit bunches increased further by $9 \%$ to 43,945 tons from 40,367 tons harvested in the March quarter. As a result, crude palm oil production grew by $6 \%$ to 10,302 tons while palm kernel oil improved by $9 \%$ to 1,037 tons during the quarter. Despite this positive outcome for the quarter, the 2019 YTD palm oil production fell below the same period in 2018 by 1,300 tons.

Figure 3.5 Palm Oil Production, International and Contract Prices


Source: CBSI, GPPOL\& WB
The average contract prices for palm oil products showed mixed outcomes this quarter. The contract price for crude palm oil rose by $3 \%$ to US $\$ 634$ per ton from US\$612 per ton in the preceding period. In contrast, the contract price for palm kernel oil dropped further by $7 \%$ to US $\$ 1201$ per ton reflecting softer international prices during the period. This was due to the excess supply of palm kernel oil which stemmed from favourable harvesting and weather conditions, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia ${ }^{2}$, the main palm oil producing countries.

[^3]
## Copra

Copra production remained subdued for the fifth consecutive quarter. Copra production plunged by $34 \%$ to 1,269 tons compared to the previous quarter. 2019 YTD production fell by almost four-folds to 3,199 tons against the same period in 2018. This was largely driven by a decline in copra prices which discouraged farmers from producing copra. The contract price for copra dropped to US\$350 per ton this quarter from US\$425 per ton in the first quarter. Given the lower contract prices, the average domestic price received by local farmers were much lower, ranging between $\$ 2.10$ and $\$ 2.45$ per kilogram (average at US 30 cents per kilogram) during the first six months of 2019. For this quarter, the average domestic price for copra picked up slightly to $\$ 2.34$ per kilograms from $\$ 2.17$ per kilograms in the March quarter.


Four provinces dominated copra production this quarter, representing $88 \%$ of the total copra production. Central Province accounted for the largest share with $31 \%$, followed by Guadalcanal with $24 \%$, Choiseul contributed $22 \%$, and Western province with $11 \%$. All theother provincesaccounted for for the remaining $12 \%$.

Similarly, coconut oil production fell markedly by $37 \%$ to 665 tons during the quarter. In terms of prices, the average international price for coconut oil weakened by $9 \%$ to US $\$ 655$ per ton from US $\$ 721$ per ton in the previous quarter. The decline in coconut oil prices was closely associated with the movement in the international palm oil prices, reflecting excess supply in the global market.

## Cocoa

Cocoa production (using export volume as proxy) more than doubled to 1,083 tons this quarter. This was somewhat expected reflecting the seasonal trends as this period marked the beginning of the harvesting season. Nevertheless, based on year-onyear comparision, cocoa production was $45 \%$ lower. Likewise, 2019 YTD cocoa production fell below the
corresponding period in 2018 by $55 \%$. Disaggregating cocoa roduction by provinces, Guadalcanal accounted for the highest share with $50 \%$, followed by Makira with $33 \%$ while Malaita contributed $15 \%$. Cocoa output from other provinces were relatively small.

Contract prices for cocoa went up to GBP 1,515 per ton, a $9 \%$ increase from the previous quarter. Likewise, the international price for cocoa improved by $5 \%$ to US\$2,353 per ton this quarter.

## Employment

The number of Solomon Islands National Provident Fund's active and slow active contributors, as a partial indicator for labour market conditions, improved by $1 \%$ to 59,710 contributors at the end of the June quarter. This reflected the $1 \%$ improvement in active members from 50,748 contributors to 51,057 contributors while slow active members edged up by a negligible $0.1 \%$ to 8,652 contributors during the quarter.

The CBSI job vacancy survey showed negative outcomes this quarter. The total number of vacant positions advertised fell by $35 \%$ to 122 vacancies compared to 188 vacancies in the previous quarter. This outcome was largely driven by the decline in advertised vacancies for administrative services and information \& communications positions.

## Energy

The total electricity generated by Solomon Power increased slightly by $3 \%$ to 24,936 megawatts hour (MWh) during the quarter compared to the previous quarter (see fig 2.7). In terms of sales, total units sold grew by $5 \%$ to 19,858 MWh reflecting the increase in sales to commercial/industrial and domestic household categories by $8 \%$ to $12,997 \mathrm{MWh}$ and $6 \%$ to $4,440 \mathrm{MWh}$ respectively. On the other hand, sales to the government dropped by $8 \%$ to 2,422 MWh. Meanwhile, unsold units (wasted) dropped to 5,078 MWh from 5,323 MWh in the first quarter of 2019. As a ratio, this represented one-fifth ( $20 \%$ ) of the total electricity generated during the quarter.


Tariff rates increased by $\$ 0.12$ per KWh across all three categories from the tariff levels in the first quarter of 2019. The tariff rates charged for domestic users was $\$ 6.41$ per KWh, commercial users were charged at $\$ 6.34$ per KWh, while industrial users were charged at $\$ 6.38$ per KWh.

## Manufacturing

The CBSI manufacturing index, a proxy indicator for manufacturing activities fell negligibly to 269 points this quarter from 271 points in the March quarter (see Fig 2.8). This reflected mixed outturns in the sector. The manufacturing index for goods produced for export increased by $14 \%$ to 532 points underpinned by the upturn in canned tuna and fish loin over the period. Meanwhile, the index for goods manufactured for domestic consumption decreased by $18 \%$ to 145 points during the quarter. The slower domestic outturn reflects higher level of stock capacity owing to lower sales volumes. The manufacturing index is anticipated to pick up in the next quarter as business activities improve.


## Visitor's arrival

Provisional visitor arrivals surged by $17 \%$ to 7,440 visitors, reversing the $10 \%$ fall recorded in the previous quarter. This outcome was mainly driven by the strong pick up in air arrivals, increasing by $18 \%$ to 7,091 visitors. The new direct flights between Brisbane and Munda was the main factor contributing to this result. Meanwhile, sea arrivals declined during the quarter, falling by $4 \%$ to 349 arrivals.

Disaggregating air arrivals by regions of residence, Oceania region represented the largest share with $67 \%$ ( 4,762 visitors), of which more than half ( 2,533 visitors) of the visitors came from Australia. Visitors from the Asian countries accounted for $16 \%$, visitors from America represented 9\% whislt arrivals from Europe accounted for $7 \%$.

In terms of purpose, holiday \& vacation accounted for the largest share with $31 \%$ ( 2,219 visitors), followed by business \& conference with $23 \%$ ( 1,656 visitors), arrivals to visit relatives or friends accounted for $14 \%$ ( 973 visitors) while those transiting or stopovers represented 4\% (256 visitors). The remaining 1,989 visitors ( $28 \%$ ) did not specify the purpose of their visit during the quarter.

## Wholesale and retail

Indicators for the wholesale and retail sector showed favourable outcomes during the quarter. Commercial banks lent an additional $\$ 8$ million to wholesale and retail businesseses, a $2 \%$ increase to $\$ 537$ million. Similarly, the number of additional contributors from the wholesale and retail sector to the SINPF, as a partial indicator, increased by 427 contributors to 10,547 contributors at the end of the second quarter. Moreover, total imports of food, tobacco, and beverages grew by $5 \%$ to $\$ 273$ million, reflecting higher consumer demand during the period.

## Foreign Investment

The total number of new foreign investment applicants approved dropped by two-folds from 42 applications in the March quarter to 20 applications this period. This reflected zero applications from the productive sectors, namely forestry, agriculture, mining, fisheries, and tourism over the review period. The wholesale and retail sector remained dominant with eleven applicants while the other nine applicants were for the construction, manufacturing, and other services sectors. All the applicants indicated Honiara as their preferred location of operations except for one applicant which registered for Western Province.

## Communication

The telecommunication sector improved during the second quarter of 2019, reversing the weaker outcome in the March quarter. Mobile usage indicators rebounded by $2 \%$, following a $7 \%$ decline in the previous quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter in 2018, mobile usage recorded a 5\% growth. Similarly, internet usage indicators picked up strongly by $16 \%$ this period and increased by $20 \%$ against the corresponding period a year ago.

## Inflation

Honiara headline inflation eased further to $1.0 \%$ in May ${ }^{3}$ from $1.3 \%$ in the March quarter of 2019. This outcome was driven by a slowdown in domestic inflation despite a slight pick up in imported inflation. Domestic inflation moderated to $2.1 \%$ this quarter from $2.5 \%$ in the preceeding period while imported inflation remained in the negative territory although it grew slightly from minus $2.4 \%$ to minus $2.2 \%$ during the quarter.

The slowdown in headline inflation was largely driven

[^4]by price declines across three major categories during the period. The price index for 'food \& non-alcoholic beverages' category eased from $0.1 \%$ to minus $2.1 \%$ reflecting the fall in prices of bread and cereals, meat, oil and fats, and fruits and vegetables throughout the quarter. Likewise, the price index for housing and utilities fell from $6.7 \%$ to $6.2 \%$ reflecting a larger fall in electricity tariffs, while the index for household equipment and maintenance dropped from minus $2.4 \%$ to minus $2.9 \%$ during the quarter. These outweighed the price increases in transport, 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics', clothing and footwear and miscellaneous categories during the period


The slowdown in domestic inflation was driven by price declines in 'food \& non-alcoholic beverages' from $0.4 \%$ to minus $2.7 \%$ this quarter. Similarly, housing and utilities eased from $8.4 \%$ to $8.0 \%$ while household equipment and maintenance fell from $0.1 \%$ to minus $1.7 \%$. Meanwhile, the index for 'clothing \& footwear' and 'restaurant \& hotels' remained at minus $0.4 \%$ and minus $1.4 \%$ respectively during the review period. In contrast, the price index for 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco narcotics' rose from minus $0.3 \%$ to $6.2 \%$ whilst the price index for transport category grew from $0.5 \%$ to $0.7 \%$ over the three months to June 2019.

The slight increase in imported inflation reflected the upturn in the price for transport category, rising from minus $2.5 \%$ to minus $1.2 \%$ combined with price pickups in clothing and footwear from minus $0.3 \%$ to $0.1 \%$. Likewise, household equipment and maintenance eased from minus $3.5 \%$ to minus $3.4 \%$ while miscellaneous categories grew from minus $0.6 \%$ to $0.1 \%$ during the quarter. These outweighed the declines in prices for 'food \& non-alcoholic beverages', falling from minus $0.5 \%$ to minus $1.0 \%$ and 'housing and utilities' which dropped from minus $5.9 \%$ to minus $7.1 \%$ over the review period.

Similarly, core inflation fell to 1.5\% in May from 1.7\% in the March quarter. This reflected the price increase in non-food and non-fuel categories during the review period.

## Honiara Retail Fuel Price

The Honiara retail fuel prices increased to an average of $\$ 9.26$ per litre this quarter from an average of $\$ 8.69$ per litre in the first quarter of 2019. This reflected price pickups across all four fuel categories during the
review period. Kerosene price increased by 11 cents to $\$ 9.54$ per litre, diesel price rose by 62 cents to $\$ 9.33$ per litre, petrol price grew by 99 cents to $\$ 8.93$ per litrewhile price for premix increased by $\$ 1.02$ to $\$ 9.52$ per litre this quarter.

## Chapter IV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments position turned around in the second quarter of 2019 to a provisional surplus of $\$ 106$ million from a deficit of $\$ 27$ million in the first quarter of 2019. This outcome stemmed from a significant reduction in the current account deficit. The surplus in the capital \& financial account although moderately dropped, was more than sufficient to finance the current account deficit. As a result, the gross foreign reserves marginally increased to $\$ 5,082$ million and adequate to cover 12.8 months of imports of goods and services.

| Table 4.1 Balance of Payments Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2018 |  |  | 2019 |  |
|  | Jun Qtr | Sept Qtr | Dec Qtr | Mar Qtr | June Qtr |
| A. Current Account | 29 | - 153 | - 414 | - 318 | - 10 |
| Goods | 46 | 9 | - 184 | - 57 | 52 |
| Services | - 124 | - 134 | - 200 | - 231 | - 170 |
| Primary Income | 8 | - 73 | - 144 | - 18 | 42 |
| Secondary Income | 99 | 46 | 114 | - 13 | 66 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 85 | 146 | 208 | 146 | 136 |
| Capital | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 | 145 |
| Financial account 1/ | - 37 | 43 | 49 | 43 | - 9 |
| C. Net errors and omissions | - 78 | - 39 | 300 | 144 | - 21 |
| D. Overall BOP position (+ve = Surplus) | 35 | - 46 | 94 | - 27 | 106 |
| F. Financing | - 35 | 46 | - 94 | 27.3 | - 105.8 |
| Official reserves ( $-\mathrm{ve}=$ increase $)$ | - 36 | 46 | - 93 | 27 | - 106 |
| IMF program (-ve = decrease) | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Position of gross foreign reserves at end | 4,897 | 4,887 | 4,984 | 4,985 | 5,082 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.8 |

The current account recorded a reduced deficit of $\$ 10$ million from a revised $\$ 318$ million deficit in the previous quarter (see Table 4.1). All sub-account components under the current account improved during the quarter. Meanwhile, the capital and financial account surplus declined by $7 \%$ to $\$ 136$ million. This reflected mainly the fall in the financial inflows during the quarter.

## Trade in goods

The balance on trade in goods for June quarter upturned to a provisional $\$ 52$ million surplus from the revised $\$ 57$ million deficit in the previous quarter.
This surplus reflected a larger drop in imports by $13 \%$ to $\$ 975$ million while exports slid minimally by $3 \%$ to $\$ 1,026$ million.

The drop in exports was mainly driven by declines in export receipts from round logs, sawn timber, and palm oil. Round $\log$ exports fell by $6 \%$ to $\$ 736$ million due to the lower volume exported. Similarly, timber exports plunged by $63 \%$ to $\$ 13$ million following a large export in the previous quarter, and palm oil slipped by $4 \%$
to $\$ 48$ million due to lower shipments for the quarter. Copra \& coconut oil remained stable at $\$ 9$ million with coconut oil as the main driver offsetting low export receipts from copra.


On the other hand, cocoa exports more than doubled to $\$ 46$ million from $\$ 19$ million in the previous quarter due to higher production and positive international cocoa prices. Fish exports also grew by $3 \%$ to $\$ 103$ million attributed to a rise in fish catch. Mineral exports rose by $30 \%$ to $\$ 29$ million emanated from an increase in shipments of alluvial gold and bauxite minerals.

The contraction in imports was attributed to lower payments for fuels, basic manufactures, beverages \& tobacco, chemicals and miscellaneous items. Mineral fuel imports fell by $24 \%$ to $\$ 165$ million following bulk imports in the first quarter. Basic manufactures dropped by $26 \%$ to $\$ 186$ million, miscellaneous items by $45 \%$ to $\$ 80$ million, beverages \& tobacco shrank two-fold to $\$ 13$ million, and chemical imports fell from $\$ 77$ million to $\$ 71$ million during the quarter. However, food imports increased by $15 \%$ to $\$ 261$ million, machinery and transport equipment by $7 \%$ to $\$ 289$ million, and animal vegetables grew from $\$ 7.5$ million to $\$ 7.7$ million during the quarter.

## Trade in Services

The trade in services deficit narrowed this quarter to a provisional $\$ 170$ million from a revised $\$ 231$ million deficit in the previous quarter. This reflected a surplus in the travel services and narrowing deficits in transport and all other services. Travel upturned to a $\$ 21$ million surplus from a $\$ 2$ million deficit. This is due to a higher number of visitors arriving in the country during the quarter. Transport services recorded a narrower deficit of $\$ 33$ million from $\$ 50$ million in the previous quarter driven by the increases in passenger service receipts.

Similarly, the deficit in all other services narrowed from $\$ 179$ million to $\$ 157$ million. This was attributed to lower spending on government goods and services
and increased receipts from other business services.

## Primary Income

The primary income balance widened to a provisional $\$ 42$ million surplus this quarter from a revised $\$ 18$ million deficit in the previous quarter. This outcome stemmed from higher receipt in compensation of employees and other primary income combined with lower payment for investment income. Compensation of employees surged from $\$ 2$ million to $\$ 13$ million surplus due to falls in wages and salaries paid to non-residents. Other primary income associated with fishing rights also picked up by $13 \%$ to $\$ 77$ million, while the contraction in investment income deficit from $\$ 87$ million to $\$ 48$ million represented a slowdown in dividend payouts during the quarter.

## Secondary income

In the June quarter, the secondary income account returned to a $\$ 66$ million surplus from a one-off $\$ 13$ million deficit in the previous quarter. This positive turnaround resulted from an increase in net inflows for general government; representing higher donor grants in the quarter for the health, transport, and education sectors. Technical assistance and aid in kind also increased during the quarter. However, private sector transfers widened further by $8 \%$ to $\$ 82$ million deficit during the quarter. This reflected higher outward remittance from foreign workers and lower funding inflows to churches and Nongovernmental organizations during the second quarter.

## Capital Account

The capital account surplus grew by $40 \%$ to $\$ 145$ million this period, reversing the fall in the previous quarter. This positive outcome emanated primarily from the increase in donor funding for capital projects during the quarter.

## Financial Account

The financial account in the June quarter turned down to a provisional deficit of $\$ 9$ million from a revised $\$ 43$ million surplus in the previous quarter. This negative outcome was mainly driven by contractions in the surplus for direct investment and widening of the other investment deficit. Direct investments fell by $64 \%$ to $\$ 23$ million due to slowdown in inward FDI during the quarter. The deficit for other investments widened by $\$ 13$ million to $\$ 24$ million deficit, reflecting an increase in offshore loan repayments from government and private companies. Meanwhile, portfolio investment recorded a narrower deficit by $25 \%$ to $\$ 8$ million deficit for the quarter.

## Gross Foreign Reserves

Gross foreign reserves went up marginally by $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,082$ million this quarter. Based on year-on-year comparisons, the country's stock of gross foreign reserves improved moderately by $4 \%$. Comparatively
in US dollars, this is valued at US\$623 million and is sufficient to cover 12.8 months of imports of goods and services.


## International Investment Position (IIP)

The surplus in the net IIP widened more than two-fold to $\$ 174$ million at the end of the June quarter from $\$ 47$ million in the March quarter. This reflects a $2 \%$ increase in the stocks of financial assets to $\$ 6,410$ million against a smaller decline in financial liabilities stocks to $\$ 6,236$ million. The growth in financial assets came from the rise in direct investment by $4 \%$ to $\$ 548$ million, portfolio investment by $6 \%$ to $\$ 157$ million and reserve asset by $\$ 97$ million to $\$ 5,082$ million, albeit a marginal fall in other investment by $1 \%$ to $\$ 624$ million during the quarter. The slight fall in financial liabilities emanated from a $1 \%$ fall in other investment to $\$ 1,499$ million combined with a $0.3 \%$ increase in direct investment to $\$ 4,737$ million at the end of the quarter.

## Exchange Rate

The Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) on a quarterly basis depreciated against the United States dollar (USD) by $0.6 \%$ to an average $\$ 8.14$ per USD in the second quarter of the year. The SBD also depreciated against the Japanese Yen by $0.8 \%$ to $\$ 7.41$ per 100JPY.


The SBD, however, appreciated against all the other trading currencies during the quarter. It appreciated against the Australian Dollar by $1.2 \%$ to $\$ 5.70$ per AUD, the Euro by $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 9.14$ per EUR and the New Zealand Dollar by $2.2 \%$ to $\$ 5.39$ per NZD. The SBD also strengthened against the British Pound by $0.6 \%$ to $\$ 10.46$ per GBP during the review period. In terms of
the trade weighted index (TWI), the index depreciated by $0.8 \%$ to a quarterly average of 110.76 this quarter from 109.84 in the first quarter. Meanwhile, the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) appreciated by $1 \%$ to an index of 116.8 and the real effective exchange rate (REER) strengthened by $2 \%$ to an index of 139.4.

## Chapter V. MONEY AND BANKING

## Monetary Developments.

Key monetary aggregates contracted reflecting slower economic performance in the second quarter of 2019. Reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1) and broad money (M3) growth fell relative to the March quarter. Private sector credit (PSC) growth eased whilst total liquidity in the banking system declined. Other depository corporations (ODCs) weighted average interest rate margin declined following a decrease in the weighted average lending rate and an increase in the weighted average deposited rate.

## Reserve Money

Reserve money (M0) contracted further by $4 \%$ to $\$ 2,885$ million, down from the $2 \%$ decline recorded in the first quarter of 2019. This outcome was driven by decreases in both currency in circulation (CIC) and other depository corporations (ODC) deposits; the former by $2 \%$ to $\$ 884$ million and the latter by $5 \%$ to $\$ 2,036$ million. On the other hand, M0 increased by $2 \%$ year-on-year.

In terms of the sources of the M0 movement, the decline mirrored deterioration in CBSI's net domestic assets (NDA) by $13 \%$ to minus 2,049 million despite an increase in net foreign assets (NFA). The increase in NDA stemmed from a $12 \%$ rise in net domestic credit (NDC) to minus $\$ 2,016$ million and an expansion in the capital accounts by $18 \%$ to $\$ 222$ million. The growth in NDC was driven mainly by an increase in net credit to government by $19 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,273$ million reflecting the buildup of government deposits during the quarter. An increase in other depository corporations by $2 \%$ to $\$ 741$ million also supported the increase in NDC.

Conversely, net foreign assets (NFA) expanded by $2 \%$ to $\$ 4,940$ million following a negligible $0.1 \%$ growth posted in the March quarter. This growth was sustained by a rise in foreign assets by $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,082$ million reflecting a surplus position in the Balance of Payments. The increase in NFA was also aided by a $2 \%$ decline in foreign liabilities to $\$ 142$ million. On a year-on-year basis, NFA expanded by $4 \%$.

Figure 5.1 Major drivers of Reserve Money


## Narrow Money

Narrow money (M1) slipped further by $1 \%$ to $\$ 3,906$ million, from a $0.05 \%$ decrease posted in the first quarter. Reductions in currency in circulation (CIC) by $3 \%$ to $\$ 770$ million and transferable deposits by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 3,135$ million underlined this outturn relative to the March quarter. The slower growth in CIC partly reflected the sluggish economic performance in the second quarter, hence less demand for currency transactions. The decline in transferrable deposits mirrored a decrease in ODC deposits by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 3,126$ million, driven mainly by the domestic currency component which fell by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,891$ million, despite an increase in foreign currency by $19 \%$ to $\$ 234$ million.

## Broad Money

Broad money supply (M3) fell by another 1\% to \$5,133 million this quarter driven by the fall in M1 and a $0.2 \%$ decline in other deposits to $\$ 1,228$ million. On the sources of M3 growth, the decrease reflected a notable drop in NDA from $\$ 169$ million in the previous quarter to $\$ 27$ million despite an increase in NFA. The dip in NDA was attributed to NDC which fell by $7 \%$ to $\$ 1,070$ million combined with a $22 \%$ fall in other items (net) to $\$ 193$ million. The fall in NDC was due largely to a rise in net credit to nonfinancial public sector by $7 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,497$ million despite an increase in private sector credit (PSC) by $1 \% \$ 2,566$ million. Capital accounts also increased slightly by $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 1,236$ million. Meanwhile, NFA grew by $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,167$ million driven by an improvement in both CBSI and ODC NFA positions by $2 \%$ to $\$ 4,940$ million and $8 \%$ to $\$ 227$ million respectively.


## Liquidity

Liquidity in the banking system declined further by $5 \%$ to $\$ 2,038$ million, its fourth consecutive decline since the third quarter of 2018. This outturn reflected the growth in government net deposits, an increase in the
issue of government's treasury bills and improvement in private credit observed in the second quarter. As a result, both excess and free liquidity declined by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,491$ million and $\$ 1,678$ million respectively, relative to the first quarter. Nonetheless, total liquidity level remained sufficient both at the institutional and system-wide level to support further lending activities.


## Domestic credit

Net domestic credit (NDC) of the banking system declined by $7 \%$ in the second quarter to $\$ 1,070$ million. This outcome was largely underpinned by a 7\% increase in net credit to nonfinancial public sector to minus $\$ 1,497$ million despite a growth in private sector credit (PSC) by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,566$ million. The increase in nonfinancial public sector credit was driven by an increase in net credit to central government by $8 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,524$ million, attributing to the increase in government deposits in the banking system during the quarter. On the other hand, the increase in private sector credit stemmed from loans issued by ODCs to other nonfinancial corporations, which increased by $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,803$ million.

Credit issued by commercial banks ${ }^{1}$ grew by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,513$ million at the end of June, following a firmer growth of $3 \%$ recorded in the March quarter. The major sectors driving credit growth include; personal loan, distribution, construction, transport and professional and other services (see table 5.1 for details). Conversely, tourism, manufacturing, and communication sectors contracted during the quarter. Proportionally, personal loan still retained the largest share of credit at $25 \%$, followed by distribution with $21 \%$, construction by $19 \%$, and the rest with less than $10 \%$ each.

| Table 5.1: Private Credit by sectors: (SBD\$millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sectors | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |  | Percentage Growth |  |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q- } \\ & \text { on-Q } \end{aligned}$ | Year-onYear |
| Personal | 625 | 614 | 607 | 420 | 629 | 636 | 1\% | 4\% |
| Constsruction | 439 | 445 | 448 | 444 | 466 | 490 | 5\% | 10\% |
| Distribution | 425 | 462 | 487 | 496 | 528 | 537 | 2\% | 16\% |
| Communication | 158 | 149 | 131 | 433 | 99 | 99 | -1\% | -34\% |
| Tourism | 181 | 178 | 169 | 179 | 175 | 166 | -5\% | -7\% |
| Prof\& other Services | 100 | 100 | 126 | 125 | 123 | 129 | 5\% | 28\% |
| Transport | 148 | 164 | 168 | 149 | 181 | 186 | 3\% | 13\% |
| Manufacturing | 143 | 163 | 146 | 149 | 146 | 134 | -8\% | -18\% |
| Forestry | 50 | 51 | 44 | 60 | 61 | 53 | -13\% | 4\% |
| Agriculture | 19 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 | -31\% |
| Enterrt \& catering | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | -4\% | -71\% |
| Mining \& Quaring | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Fisheries | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 28 | 24 | -15\% | 602\% |
| Statutory Corporatrion | 26 | 26 | 46 | 45 | 41 | 41 | 0\% | 61\% |
| Non- Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Private Fin. Institute | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -13\% | -29\% |
| Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Provincial Asse. \& | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | -50\% |
| Local Gov't |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 2,425 | 2,496 | 2,513 | 1\% | 5\% |
| Note: Figure include loans issued by Commercial banks and Credit Corpoaration of Solomon Islands. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

All credit types increased during the quarter. Overdrafts grew marginally by $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 269$ million; loans by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,216$ million, and lease financing by $19 \%$ by $\$ 28$ million relative to the previous quarter.

| Table 5.2: Private Sector Credit ( ODCs) SBD Millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Dec- <br> $\mathbf{1 7}$ | Mar- <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Jun- <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Sep- <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Dec- <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Mar- <br> $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Jun- <br> $\mathbf{1 9}$ |
| Trade Bills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Over drafts | 239 | 196 | $\mathbf{2 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 5}$ | 248 | 268 | $\mathbf{2 6 9}$ |
| Loans | 2,082 | 2,124 | 2,130 | 2,150 | 2,155 | 2,205 | 2,216 |
| Lease Financing | 4 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 28 |
| Total | 2,325 | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 2,425 | 2,496 | 2,513 |
| Total credit ( exclud- <br> ing trade bills ) | $\mathbf{2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 1 3}$ |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Interest rates

The ODCs' indicative weighted average interest rate margin narrowed to $10.37 \%$ from $10.53 \%$ in March driven by a fall in the indicative weighted average lending rate from $10.83 \%$ to $10.72 \%$. The fall in lending rates stemmed mainly from the following sectors: agriculture, moving from $11.48 \%$ to $11.05 \%$; fisheries from $20.13 \%$ to $17.94 \%$, and private financial institutions from $12.54 \%$ to $11.67 \%$. On the other hand, deposit rates widened from $0.31 \%$ to $0.35 \%$ in June.

[^5]

## Other Financial Corporations

Net foreign asset (NFA) of other financial corporations (OFCs) expanded by $4 \%$ to $\$ 318$ million in June following a 3\% increase in the first quarter of 2019. The outcome emanated from an increase in foreign assets by $5 \%$ to $\$ 351$ million. Shares held by non-residents went up by $26 \%$ to $\$ 186$ million whilst other deposits of non-resident shrunk by $12 \%$ to $\$ 110$ million. Meanwhile, foreign liabilities increased by $13 \%$ to $\$ 29$ million against the previous quarter.

Furthermore, OFC's NDA fell by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,729$ million reversing the $1 \%$ growth posted in March. Backing this fall was a $19 \%$ increase in capital account to $\$ 556$ mil-
lion, and the widening of NDC by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,751$ million. The growth in capital account was driven largely by a notable improvement in current year results from $\$ 50$ million to $\$ 344$ million. Meanwhile, OFC's credit to the private sector edged lower by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,457$ million.

## Monetary Policy

The CBSI adopted a moderately tightened monetary policy stance throughout the first six months of 2019 amid concerns that headline inflation could exceed expectations over the forecast horizon. This policy was intended to contain inflation through the expectation channel by anchoring business expectation that inflation will be lower and stable over the forecast horizon. Meanwhile, CBSI also remained alert to support the growth aspirations of the economy.

There were no changes to key monetary policy instruments. The cash reserve requirement ratio was maintained at $7.5 \%$ of total ODC deposits. Bokolo bills issued remained at $\$ 750$ million although the weighted average yield (WAY) narrowed to $0.56 \%$ from $0.59 \%$ in March. The new cap for SIG treasury bills was $\$ 100$ million, after it was raised from $\$ 40$ million towards end of 2018. Meanwhile, the WAY for 91 and 181 days remained unchanged at $0.49 \%$ and $1.12 \%$ respectively whilst the WAY for 365 day slightly fell to $1.98 \%$ from $2 \%$ in March. The current exchange rate regime ${ }^{2}$ was also maintained.

[^6]
## Chapter VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Government's fiscal position improved further to a surplus of $\$ 112$ million in the June quarter of 2019 from $\$ 17$ million surplus recorded in the previous quarter. This reflected stronger revenue collection, which outweighed the increase in government spending. During the quarter, total government expenditures performed below the pro-rata budget by $14 \%$ to $\$ 900$ million while government receipts were slightly above the budget by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,012$ million. Meanwhile, the central government outstanding debt stock stood at $\$ 1,043$ million at the end of the quarter, and was equivalent to $10 \%$ of GDP.


## REVENUE

Total revenue collection surged by $28 \%$ to $\$ 1,012$ million during the three months to June from $\$ 791$ million registered in the preceding quarter. This positive outcome was driven by the increase across all revenue categories during the review period. This is consistent with the budget expectations and annual trend where June quarter is always higher than March quarter. Based on year-on-year comparison, total government revenue collected was higher by $5 \%$.


## Tax Revenue

Tax revenue, which accounted for $74 \%$ of total revenue, grew by $4 \%$ to $\$ 746$ million against $\$ 716$ million in the March quarter. The quarter-on-quarter increase reflected higher tax collection on income, profits and capital gains, tax on property and tax on goods and
services. Compared to the same quarter a year ago, total tax revenue was 3\% lower and performed below the pro-rata budget by $5 \%$.


Tax on income, profits and capital gains, which makes up $35 \%$ of total tax revenue, firmed up by $18 \%$ to $\$ 258$ million during the period. This positive outturn was driven by the increase in personal income tax (PAYE) and tax payable by corporations and other enterprises, rising by $19 \%$ and $16 \%$ to $\$ 135$ million and $\$ 122$ million respectively. Against the same quarter in 2018, tax on income and profits was $2 \%$ higher but fell short of the estimated budget by $7 \%$.

Tax on goods and services, which contributed $33 \%$ of tax revenue, rose by $5 \%$ to $\$ 244$ million this quarter compared to $\$ 232$ million in the preceding quarter. This came mainly from an $8 \%$ increase in general taxes on goods and services to $\$ 194$ million owing to higher collections on turnover and other general taxes on goods and services. The slight pickup in taxes on the use of goods and services from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 7$ million this quarter also contributed to this outcome. In comparison to the same quarter a year ago, taxes on goods and services was $4 \%$ above but fell below the annual budget by $14 \%$.

Similarly, tax on property went up from $\$ 9$ million to $\$ 11$ million during the quarter. However, this outcome tracked below the pro-rata budget by $4 \%$ and was lower than the corresponding period in 2018 by 7\%. As a share of total tax revenue, taxes on property represented only $2 \%$.

In contrast, taxes on international trade and transaction, which accounted for $31 \%$ of total tax revenue, declined by $9 \%$ to $\$ 234$ million. This negative result was largely driven by a $15 \%$ reduction in taxes on exports to $\$ 167$ million reflecting weaker collection on round log receipts during the period. This outweighed the 11\% growth in import duties to $\$ 67$ million over the period. Total taxes on international trade and transactions exceeded the estimated budget by $8 \%$, however, this level was $14 \%$ below the same quarter a year ago.

## Grants

Total grant assistance received from donor partners increased to $\$ 48$ million this quarter compared to $\$ 30$ million in the preceding quarter, but fell below the budget by $48 \%$. Australia remained the major donor contributing $\$ 27$ million (56\%), followed by the Republic of Taiwan (ROC) with $\$ 15$ million ( $31 \%$ ). New Zealand contributed $\$ 4$ million (9\%) while the World Health Organization (WHO) and other donors accounted for the remaining $\$ 2$ million (4\%). Disaggregating by recipients, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD) received $\$ 31$ million, followed by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) with $\$ 15$ million while the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) received $\$ 2$ million. In terms of share, total grants received contributed $5 \%$ of total government revenue in the June quarter.

## Non-Tax Revenue

Non-tax revenue increased substantially to $\$ 217$ million this period compared to $\$ 46$ million recorded in the previous quarter, and outperformed the budget by $75 \%$. This positive outcome was attributed to strong revenue collection on property income from $\$ 19$ million to $\$ 155$ million. This was largely driven by higher earnings from fishing licenses which surged from $\$ 19$ million to $\$ 151$ million combined with the increase in dividend payments received during the period. Similarly, the upsurge in revenue from sales of goods and services from $\$ 27$ million to $\$ 62$ million also contributed to this outcome. This was underpinned by higher revenue collection on administration fees during the review period. Non-tax revenue accounted for $21 \%$ of total government revenue in the June quarter.

## EXPENDITURE

Total government expenditures increased in the second quarter of 2019 , rising by $16 \%$ to $\$ 900$ million from $\$ 774$ million in the previous quarter. This outcome was driven by the expansion in both recurrent and development spending during the review period. Recurrent expenditure, which accounted for $91 \%$ of total outlays, grew by $11 \%$ to $\$ 817$ million reflecting increased spending on compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, subsidies and social benefits. Similarly, capital spending doubled from $\$ 41$ million to $\$ 82$ this quarter resulting from higher spending on development-related costs. However, total government expenditure was $9 \%$ lower compared to the same period a year ago and $14 \%$ below the prorata budget for the quarter.


## Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees, which represented $46 \%$ of total recurrent expenditures, surged by $31 \%$ to $\$ 380$ million this period, and surpassed the pro-rata budget by $10 \%$. This stemmed from a $32 \%$ upsurge in wages and salaries to $\$ 361$ million and a $23 \%$ growth in employer's social contributions to the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund to $\$ 20$ million. Compared to the corresponding period in 2018, compensation of employees was 3\% higher.

## Purchase of Goods and Services

The government's consumption of goods and services, which makes up $44 \%$ of the recurrent spending, grew by $5 \%$ to $\$ 356$ million from $\$ 339$ million in the preceding quarter. This came as a result of higher spending across all major consumption categories during the period. Training related costs rose from $\$ 111$ million to $\$ 116$ million, maintenance of non-residential buildings expanded from $\$ 18$ million to $\$ 31$ million, consultation fees grew from $\$ 9$ million to $\$ 14$ million while office rental went up from $\$ 8$ million to $\$ 11$ million during the quarter. Similarly, maintenance costs on residential buildings and conferences, workshop and seminars both increased from $\$ 4$ million to $\$ 8$ million and $\$ 6$ million respectively. On the other hand, spending on utilities fell by $12 \%$ to $\$ 24$ million while government's expenses on all other items dropped by $7 \%$ to $\$ 146$ million during the quarter. Against the corresponding period a year ago, the government's consumption spending was $2 \%$ lower and fell below the annual budget by $13 \%$.

## Subsidies

Subsidy payments increased markedly to $\$ 11$ million this quarter compared to $\$ 1$ million in the March quarter, and substantially higher than the estimated budget. This positive outcome reflected the ongoing
support by the government and donors in subsidizing the franchise shipping scheme to remote areas and tourism operators in the country.

## Grants

Total grants transferred to other government units, which represented $4 \%$ of total recurrent outlays, dropped by $27 \%$ to $\$ 35$ million. This level marked a $20 \%$ shortfall against the annual pro-rata budget. This outturn was largely driven by a $68 \%$ reduction in health grants from $\$ 26$ million to $\$ 8$ million this period. Likewise, fixed service grants declined from $\$ 16$ million to $\$ 15$ million while grants to the provincial governments and the Honiara City Council reduced from $\$ 4$ million and $\$ 3$ million to $\$ 1$ million and $\$ 0.5$ million respectively during the quarter. Meanwhile, grants to the Solomon Islands National University remained at $\$ 5.5$ million while the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau received grant transfers of $\$ 5$ million. Compared to the same quarter a year ago, total grant transfers was lower by $15 \%$.

## Social Benefits

Social benefits spending, which makes up $1 \%$ of recurrent expenditures, grew slightly to $\$ 11$ million this period from $\$ 10$ million in the previous quarter. This came mainly from higher spending on long service benefits from $\$ 4$ million in the March quarter to $\$ 6$ million this period. On the other hand, spending on pensions and gratuities slipped from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 5$ million, while workers compensation claims remained at $\$ 0.1$ million during the quarter. Spending on social benefit tracked below the budget by $13 \%$ and lower than the corresponding period in 2018 by $5 \%$.

## Other Payments

Other payments, which comprised $3 \%$ of total recurrent outlays, declined to $\$ 21$ million during the quarter compared to $\$ 40$ million in the March quarter. This level marked $69 \%$ shortfall against the pro-rata budget. This was attributed to a significant drop in basic education grants from $\$ 16$ million to $\$ 0.13$ million. The reduction in grants to overseas missions and other payments also contributed to this outcome, the former declining from $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 4$ million while the latter edged lower from $\$ 7$ million to $\$ 4$ million during the review period. In contrast, subventions and grants increased from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 13$ million. Against the same quarter in 2018, other payments were $81 \%$ higher.

## Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets

Acquisition of nonfinancial assets increased substantially to $\$ 82$ million during the three months to June from $\$ 41$ million in the previous quarter. This outturn reflected higher capital spending on fixed assets and non-produced assets during the quarter. Acquisition of fixed assets which constituted 89\% of total development expenditures surged from $\$ 40$ million to $\$ 73$ million driven by higher spending on 'buildings and structures', and 'machinery and
equipment' during the quarter. Similarly, purchase of non-produced assets which accounted for $11 \%$ of total nonfinancial expenditures grew from $\$ 1$ million to $\$ 9$ million reflecting the increase in land purchases. Meanwhile, acquisition of nonfinancial assets was $55 \%$ lower compared to the same period last year and $48 \%$ below the estimated budget.


DEBT STOCK AND SERVICING
The Central Government's outstanding debt balance grew slightly by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,043$ million at the end of the Junequarter from a revised debtstock of \$1,037 recorded in the first quarter of 2019. This outcome reflected the increase in the domestic debt balance, despite the debt service repayments made during the period. The foreign exchange rate movements also contributed to this outcome. Total debt service payments slid to $\$ 15$ million compared to $\$ 16$ million in the March quarter. In terms of debt sustainability indicators, both debt-to-GDP ratio and debt service-to-exports remained at $10 \%$ and $1 \%$ respectively, whilst debt service-todomestic revenue fell to $1 \%$ from $2 \%$ a quarter ago.


## External and Domestic Debt

Government's external debt balance slipped by $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 777$ million at the end of the June quarter. This reflected debt repayments to multilateral and bilateral creditors during the period. Total debt service payments to external creditors amounted to $\$ 15$ million, of which $\$ 12$ million was on principal repayments and $\$ 3$ million was on interest payments.

Disaggregating by financiers, debt repayment to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) totalled $\$ 7$ million, $\$ 6$ million was paid to the ROC Exim Bank, while all other major creditors were paid less than a million each. Meanwhile, external debt stock accounted for $74 \%$ of the central government's total outstanding debt balance at the end of the June quarter.

In contrast, the government's domestic debt balance, which represented $26 \%$ of the government's debt stock,
grew further by $4 \%$ during the quarter to $\$ 266$ million from $\$ 257$ million at the end of the March quarter. This mirrored the increase in auction treasury bills issued during the period, rising by $13 \%$ to $\$ 82$ million. On the other hand, the development bonds remained at $\$ 180$ million. Meanwhile, debt service repayments to domestic creditors totalled $\$ 0.8$ million mainly reflecting interest payments made during the period.
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|  |  |  |  | TABLE 1. | a DEPOS | RY | PORATIC | NS SURV | EY * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Net Foreign Assets |  |  | Domestic Claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Claims on Non Residents | Liabilities to Non Residents | Total | Net Claims on Central Gov't |  |  | Claims on Other Financial Corp. | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Total Domestic Claims |
|  |  |  |  | Claims on Central Gov't | Liabilities to Central Gov't | Total |  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public non Financial Corp. | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 4,149 | -322 | 3,827 | 113 | -1,539 | -1,426 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 1,703 | 1,757 | 331 |
| 2015 | 4,471 | -342 | 4,129 | 20 | -1,372 | -1,352 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 1,988 | 2,035 | 683 |
| 2016 | 4,515 | -342 | 4,173 | 24 | -1,072 | -1,048 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,229 | 2,273 | 1,226 |
| 2017 | 4,858 | -275 | 4,583 | 23 | -1,250 | -1,228 | 14 | 0 | 27 | 2,372 | 2,412 | 1,184 |
| 2018 | 5,424 | -371 | 5,052 | 30 | -1,314 | -1,283 | 14 | 0 | 45 | 2,469 | 2,528 | 1,244 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,190 4,502 | -339 -317 | 3,851 4,185 | 117 119 | $-1,493$ $-1,545$ | $-1,376$ $-1,425$ | 13 12 | 0 | 32 31 | 1,494 1,506 | 1,539 1,550 | 163 125 |
| Sep | 4,351 | -343 | 4,008 | 121 | -1,558 | -1,437 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 1,645 | 1,687 | 250 |
| Dec | 4,149 | -322 | 3,827 | 113 | -1,539 | -1,426 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 1,703 | 1,757 | 331 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,328 | -352 | 3,975 | 110 | -1,769 | -1,659 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 1,754 | 1,807 | 148 |
| Jun | 4,689 | -371 | 4,318 | 98 | -1,917 | -1,819 | 13 | 0 | 37 | 1,813 | 1,863 | 44 |
| Sep | 4,399 | -315 | 4,084 | 94 | -1,732 | -1,638 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 1,885 | 1,938 | 300 |
| Dec | 4,471 | -342 | 4,129 | 20 | -1,372 | -1,352 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 1,988 | 2,035 | 683 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,530 | -373 | 4,157 | 19 | -1,449 | -1,431 | 14 | 0 | 37 | 2,052 | 2,103 | 672 |
| Jun | 4,530 | -341 | 4,189 | 22 | -1,310 | -1,287 | 13 | 0 | 36 | 2,070 | 2,119 | 832 |
| Sep | 4,360 | -373 | 3,986 | 30 | -1,111 | -1,081 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 2,197 | 2,245 | 1,164 |
| Dec | 4,515 | -342 | 4,173 | 24 | -1,072 | -1,048 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,229 | 2,273 | 1,226 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,424 | -334 | 4,089 | 20 | -1,189 | -1,169 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 2,244 | 2,287 | 1,118 |
| Jun | 4,638 | -293 | 4,345 | 20 | -1,307 | -1,286 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,241 | 2,287 | 1,000 |
| Sep | 4,663 | -331 | 4,333 | 21 | -1,207 | -1,186 | 13 | 0 | 29 | 2,274 | 2,316 | 1,130 |
| Dec | 4,858 | -275 | 4,583 | 23 | -1,250 | -1,228 | 14 | 0 | 27 | 2,372 | 2,412 | 1,184 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,169 | -332 | 4,837 | 21 | -1,330 | -1,310 | 14 | 0 | 26 | 2,378 | 2,418 | 1,108 |
| Jun | 5,238 | -283 | 4,955 | 21 | -1,462 | -1,441 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 2,440 | 2,479 | 1,039 |
| Sep | 5,246 | -385 | 4,861 | 23 | -1,224 | -1,202 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 2,442 | 2,501 | 1,299 |
| Dec | 5,424 | -371 | 5,052 | 30 | -1,314 | -1,283 | 14 | 0 | 45 | 2,469 | 2,528 | 1,244 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,436 | -386 | 5,049 | 35 | -1,452 | -1,417 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 2,546 | 2,601 | 1,184 |
| Jun | 5,550 | -384 | 5,167 | 39 | 1,563 | 1,602 | 13 | 0 | 41 | 2,566 | 2,621 | 4,223 |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 5,559 | -377 | 5,182 | 32 | -1,485 | -1,453 | 14 | 0 | 43 | 2,474 | 2,532 | 1,078 |
| Feb | 5,534 | -388 | 5,146 | 34 | -1,413 | -1,379 | 14 | 0 | 43 | 2,503 | 2,561 | 1,182 |
| Mar | 5,436 | -386 | 5,049 | 35 | -1,452 | -1,417 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 2,546 | 2,601 | 1,184 |
| Apr | 5,409 | -364 | 5,044 | 36 | 1,426 | 1,462 | 14 | 0 | 42 | 2,527 | 2,583 | 4,044 |
| May | 5,453 | -376 | 5,077 | 38 | 1,444 | 1,482 | 14 | 0 | 42 | 2,549 | 2,604 | 4,086 |
| Jun | 5,550 | -384 | 5,167 | 39 | 1,563 | 1,602 | 13 | 0 | 41 | 2,566 | 2,621 | 4,223 |

of this table is continued on the next pag
Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI)

|  |  | TA | 1.1b DEPOS | ORY CORP | TION | SURVEY | (Cont.) |  | (SBD'million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Currency Outside Depository Corp. | Broad Money Liabilities |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits } \\ & \text { excluded from } \\ & \text { M3 } \end{aligned}$ | Secrities other than shares excluded from M3 | Shares and other equity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Items } \\ & \text { (Net) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Transferable Deposits | Other Deposits | Securities other than shares | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 575 | 2,078 | 981 | 0 | 3,634 | 0 | 12 | 728 | -216 |
| 2015 | 655 742 | 2,617 | 908 1,221 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 4,180 4,742 | 1 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 814 886 | --242 |
| 2017 | 821 | 2,827 | 1,260 | 0 | 4,908 | 30 | 12 | 1,050 | -233 |
| 2018 | 828 | 3,108 | 1,307 | 0 | 5,243 | 32 | 12 | 1,155 | -146 |
| ${ }^{\text {Quarterly }}$ 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{2014}{\text { Mar }}$ | 457 | 2097 | 845 | 0 | 3399 | 0 | 12 | 813 | -210 |
| Jun | 548 | 2,128 | 981 | 0 | 3,657 | 0 | 12 | 786 | -146 |
| Sep | 523 | 2,113 | 1,079 |  | 3,715 | 0 | 12 | 714 | -183 |
| Dec | 575 | 2,078 | 981 | 0 | 3,634 | 0 | 12 | 728 | -216 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 542 | 2,213 | 859 | 0 | 3,614 | 0 | 12 | 708 | -211 |
| Jun Sep | 552 558 | 2,405 2,346 | 879 915 | 0 | 3,836 3,819 | 0 0 | 12 12 | 752 794 | -238 |
| Dec | 655 | 2,617 | 908 | 0 | 4,180 | 1 | 12 | 814 | -194 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | ${ }_{6} 63$ | 2,664 | 927 | 0 | 4,234 | 1 | 12 | 805 | -222 |
| Sep | 684 | 2,898 | 1,008 | 0 | 4,589 | 1 | 12 | 864 | -315 |
| Dec | 742 | 2,779 | 1,221 | 0 | 4,742 | 1 | 12 | 886 | -242 |
| $\frac{2017}{M}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 704 | 2,664 | 1,202 | 0 | 4,571 | 1 | 12 | 904 | -280 |
| Sep | 738 | 2,738 | 1,234 | 0 | 4,710 | 27 | 12 | 956 | ${ }_{-243}$ |
| Dec | 821 | 2,827 | 1,260 | 0 | 4,908 | 30 | 12 | 1,050 | -233 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 766 788 | 3,100 3,119 | 1,155 | 0 | 5,021 5,077 | 30 | 12 | 1,088 | -205 |
| Sep | 787 | 3,187 | 1,221 | 0 | 5,196 | 32 | 12 | 1,102 | -181 |
| Dec | 828 | 3,108 | 1,307 | 0 | 5,243 | 32 | 12 | 1,155 | -146 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Mar } \\ \text { Jun }}}{ }$ | 796 770 | 3,142 3,135 | 1,230 1,228 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 5,168 5,133 | 32 51 | 12 12 | 1,231 1,236 | -210 -168 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 784 | 3,064 | 1,303 | 0 | 5,151 | 32 | 12 | 1,222 | -158 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { Mar }}$ | 786 796 | 3,241 3,142 | 1,198 1,230 | 0 | 5,225 5,168 | 32 32 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 1,204 | -146 -210 |
| Apr | 755 | 3,132 | 1,232 | 0 | 5,119 | 32 | 12 | 1,246 | -173 |
| May | 780 | 3,152 | 1,222 | 0 | 5,153 | 32 | 12 | 1,189 | -112 |
| Jun | 770 | 3,135 | 1,228 | 0 | 5,133 | 51 | 12 | 1,236 | -168 |




TABLE 1.3a OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS
TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS
(Cont.)
Period

| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |

$\begin{array}{lc}\text { Liabilities to } & \text { Transferable } \\ \text { Central Bank } & \text { Deposits Included }\end{array}$ Deposits Included
in Broad Money
Other Deposits
Included in Broad
Securities other than Money

| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 | ares Inluded in Broad


| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 | Shares

and oth
Equity
(SBD'million)

| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |


| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |


| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |

981
908
1,221
1,260
1,307
2,083
2,118

| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |


| Period | TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS (con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
|  | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  | 1,748 | 1,789 |  | 2,204 | 859 |  | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 43 | 2,464 | 2,510 | 0 | 3,053 | 1,303 | 0 | 31 | 1,052 | 42 |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Apr | 0 | 42 | 2,516 | 2,559 | 0 | 3,122 | 1,232 | 0 | 31 | 1,054 | 14 |
| May | 0 | 42 | 2,537 | 2,581 | 0 | 3,141 | 1,222 | 0 | 31 | 989 | 110 |
| Jun | 0 | 41 | 2,554 | 2,597 | 0 | 3,126 | 1,228 | 0 | 50 | 1,014 | 4 |


| $\frac{\text { Annual }}{2014}$ |
| :--- |
| 2015 |
| 2016 |
| 2017 |
| 2018 |
|  |
| Quarterly |
| $\underline{\mathbf{2 0 1 4}}$ |


| $\frac{\text { Annual }}{2014}$ |
| :---: |
| 2015 |
| 2016 |
| 2017 |
| 2018 |
| Quarterly |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |

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| Period | TABLE 1.4a - SEC |  |  | ORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING * |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { (SBD'000) } \\ \hline \text { Total }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture | Forestry | Fisheries | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Transport | Telecommunications | Distribution | Tourism |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 33,977 | 23,331 | 3,560 | 3,263 | 81,261 | 151,719 | 90,546 | 189,291 | 249,903 | 107,210 | 934,061 |
| 2015 | 35,338 | 50,827 | 5,979 | 1,906 | 130,252 | 186,070 | 113,886 | 207,881 | 242,629 | 119,705 | 1,094,473 |
| 2016 | 25,111 | 55,267 | 5,687 | 1,404 | 133,672 | 317,147 | 138,159 | 186,666 | 362,292 | 142,073 | 1,367,478 |
| 2017 | 21,398 | 75,227 | 2,153 | 481 | 139,994 | 387,136 | 145,083 | 163,720 | 425,468 | 186,713 | 1,547,373 |
| 2018 | 13,056 | 60,379 | 6,752 | 239 | 149,418 | 443,833 | 149,214 | 133,041 | 495,993 | 179,168 | 1,631,093 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{2014}{M a r}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 43,100 34,768 | 25,343 | 2,549 4 4 | 2,171 | 53,274 49,767 | 159,030 162,410 |  | 1377774 17743 |  | 102,064 | 828,432 868274 |
| Jun | 34,768 35,881 | 21,666 32,919 | 4,049 4,286 | 1,286 1,910 | 49,767 73,260 | 162,410 163,878 | 75,263 77,161 | 177,430 192,345 | 240,153 | 101,482 109,442 | 868,274 934,145 |
| Dec | 33,977 | 23,331 | 3,560 | 3,263 | 81,261 | 151,719 | 90,546 | 189,291 | 249,903 | 107,210 | 934,061 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 34,957 | 35,061 | 3,351 | 2,996 | 89,416 | 163,646 | 96,825 | 184,161 | 251,200 | 106,483 | 968,096 |
| Jun | 35,883 | 68,038 | 6,604 | 2,638 | 108,652 | 173,113 | 94,724 | 187,975 | 248,322 | 106,288 | 1,032,237 |
| Sep | 29,322 | 46,437 | 5,115 | 1,481 | 111,232 | 170,338 | 70,002 | 203,102 | 221,380 | 114,484 | 972,893 |
| Dec | 35,338 | 50,827 | 5,979 | 1,906 | 130,252 | 186,070 | 113,886 | 207,881 | 242,629 | 119,705 | 1,094,473 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 35,180 | 64,831 | 6,008 | 1,810 | 135,935 | 258,543 | 116,913 | 189,232 | 259,775 | 121,995 | 1,190,222 |
| Jun | 33,906 | 67,515 | 6,414 | 1,969 | 124,120 | 280,586 | 119,515 | 175,183 | 271,437 | 128,921 | 1,209,566 |
| Sep | 25,098 | 67,843 | 6,276 | 1,658 | 127,940 | 308,444 | 137,454 | 189,450 | 331,302 | 137,454 | 1,332,919 |
| Dec | 25,111 | 55,267 | 5,687 | 1,404 | 133,672 | 317,147 | 138,159 | 186,666 | 362,292 | 142,073 | 1,367,478 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 24,037 | 57,499 | 5,365 | 1,228 | 135,951 | 322,454 | 127,888 | 186,114 | 372,296 | 141,843 | 1,374,675 |
| Jun | 24,097 | 48,467 | 12,417 | 1,084 | 134293 | 338249 | 115897 | 169,552 | 396289 | 145,355 | 1,385,700 |
| Sep | 22,641 | 69,839 | 7,575 | 606 | 130260 | 362461 | 134502 | 162,762 | 394256 | 149,400 | 1,434,302 |
| Dec | 21,398 | 75,227 | 2,153 | 481 | 139,994 | 387,136 | 145,083 | 163,720 | 425,468 | 186,713 | 1,547,373 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 18,970 | 50,034 | 2,803 | 321 | 143,230 | 439,253 | 147,999 | 157,816 | 425,489 | 181,348 | 1,567,263 |
| Jun | 21,768 | 50,656 | 3,388 | 0 | 162,637 | 445,458 | 163,888 | 148,724 | 462,109 | 178,393 | 1,637,021 |
| Sep | 21,798 | 43,937 | 5,255 | 260 | 145,881 | 448,140 | 168,253 | 131,375 | 487,299 | 168,516 | 1,620,714 |
| Dec | 13,056 | 60,379 | 6,752 | 239 | 149,418 | 443,833 | 149,214 | 133,041 | 495,993 | 179,168 | 1,631,093 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 13,256 | 60,804 | 27,821 | 208 | 146,323 | 466,085 | 180,976 | 99,225 | 528,290 | 175,259 | 1,698,247 |
| Jun | 14,916 | 52,736 | 23,786 | 186 | 134,146 | 489,999 | 185,749 | 98,540 | 536,746 | 165,769 | 1,702,573 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 13,149 12,984 | 47,847 47,541 | 11,098 20,827 | 223 223 | 148,636 144,434 | 451,561 458,405 | 173,606 181,679 | 108,243 99,938 | 500,291 510,058 | 178,446 176,614 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,633,100 \\ & 1,652,703 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mar | 13,256 | 60,804 | 27,821 | 208 | 146,323 | 466,085 | 180,976 | 99,225 | 528,290 | 175,259 | 1,698,247 |
| Apr | 13,001 | 61,625 | 20,418 | 201 | 133,197 | 472,092 | 188,497 | 91,586 | 524,813 | 174,184 | 1,679,614 |
| May | 14,999 | 57,947 | 21,491 | 208 | 133,297 | 484,708 | 187,821 | 97,725 | 531,249 | 168,096 | 1,697,541 |
| Jun | 14,916 | 52,736 | 23,786 | 186 | 134,146 | 489,999 | 185,749 | 98,540 | 536,746 | 165,769 | 1,702,573 |

TABLE 1.4b - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING

## (Cont.)

| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2014 | 5,650 | 6 | - | 40,956 | 99 | 106,342 | 596,046 | 144 | 749,243 | 1,683,304 |
| 2015 | 3,470 | 1 | 1 | 35,072 | - | 117,880 | 708,598 | 60 | 865,082 | 1,959,555 |
| 2016 | 1,382 | - | 30 | 32,102 | 2,031 | 108,849 | 679,813 | 30 | 824,237 | 2,191,715 |
| 2017 | 11,840 | - | 9 | 26,671 | 1,541 | 95,472 | 642,449 | - | 777,982 | 2,325,355 |
| 2018 | 2,730 | 2 | 258 | 44,892 | 1,104 | 124,606 | 620,052 | - | 793,644 | 2,424,737 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 11,534 | 0 | 284 | 32,311 | 95 | 97,252 | 496,792 | 304 | 638,572 | 1,467,004 |
| Jun | 7,542 | 0 | 0 | 31,162 | 68 | 84,679 | 482,179 | 713 | 606,343 | 1,474,617 |
| Sep | 5,784 | 0 | 0 | 30,239 | 101 | 98,383 | 543,432 | 100 | 678,039 | 1,612,184 |
| Dec | 5,650 | 6 | 0 | 40,956 | 99 | 106342 | 596,046 | 144 | 749,243 | 1,683,304 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5535 | 2 | 0 | 40,105 | 0 | 108414 | 616,884 | 215 | 771,155 | 1,739,251 |
| Jun | 4553 | 0 | 460 | 36993 | 0 | 117882 | 601809 | 322 | 762,019 | 1,794,256 |
| Sep | 4119 | 0 | 144 | 38855 | 0 | 123718 | 607416 | 256 | 774,508 | 1,747,401 |
| Dec | 3470 | 1 | 1 | 35072 | 0 | 117880 | 708598 | 60 | 865,082 | 1,959,555 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 3,355 | - | 1 | 36,917 | - | 121,249 | 666,775 | 59 | 828,356 | 2,018,578 |
| Jun | 2,056 | - | - | 36,131 | 1,551 | 119,559 | 671,059 | 313 | 830,669 | 2,040,235 |
| Sep | 2,194 | 0 | 89 | 35,641 | 2,040 | 113,325 | 692,087 | 120 | 845,496 | 2,178,415 |
| Dec | 1,382 | 0 | 30 | 32,102 | 2,031 | 108,849 | 679,813 | 30 | 824,237 | 2,191,715 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,063 | 2 | 1 | 30,010 | 1,996 | 109,429 | 686,703 | 28 | 829,232 | 2,203,907 |
| Jun | 2,558 | 2 | 103 | 32,283 | 1,877 | 110,409 | 667,535 | 26 | 814,793 | 2,200,493 |
| Sep | 11,834 | 1 | 74 | 28,864 | 2,318 | 109,010 | 648,298 | 401 | 800,800 | 2,235,102 |
| Dec | 11,840 | 0 | 9 | 26,671 | 1,541 | 95,472 | 642,449 | 0 | 777,982 | 2,325,355 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 12,423 | 0 | 10 | 26,150 | 1,639 | 99,839 | 625,156 | 0 | 765,217 | 2,332,480 |
| Jun | 11,649 | 0 | 8 | 25,696 | 1,582 | 100,267 | 613,926 | 0 | 753,128 | 2,390,149 |
| Sep | 2,659 | 0 | 6 | 45,659 | 1,771 | 126,293 | 607,176 | 0 | 783,564 | 2,404,278 |
| Dec | 2,730 | 2 | 258 | 44,892 | 1,104 | 124,606 | 620,052 | 0 | 793,644 | 2,424,737 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 3,553 | 61 | 5 | 41,181 | 1,290 | 122,598 | 629,470 | 0 | 798,158 | 2,496,405 |
| Jun | 3,408 | 138 | 4 | 41,347 | 1,125 | 128,667 | 635,633 | 0 | 810,322 | 2,512,895 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 3,236 | 0 | 246 | 43,094 | 1,107 | 126,272 | 618,528 | 0 | 792,483 | 2,425,583 |
| Feb | 2,854 | 0 | 6 | 43,387 | 1,711 | 125,770 | 628,092 | 0 | 801,820 | 2,454,523 |
| Mar | 3,553 | 61 | 5 | 41,181 | 1,290 | 122,598 | 629,470 | 0 | 798,158 | 2,496,405 |
| Apr | 3,503 | 21 | 5 | 41,503 | 1,334 | 122,953 | 628,821 | 0 | 798,140 | 2,477,754 |
| May | 3,452 | 150 | 4 | 41,900 | 1,428 | 127,773 | 624,525 | 0 | 799,232 | 2,496,773 |
| Jun | 3,408 | 138 | 4 | 41,347 | 1,125 | 128,667 | 635,633 | 0 | 810,322 | 2,512,895 |








TABLE 1.10b - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS INTEREST RATES ON LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS (cont.)







| TABLE 1.17 - CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |  | 4 |
|  | Q117 | Q217 | Q317 | Q417 | Q118 | Q218 | Q318 | Q418 | Q119 ${ }_{\text {r }}$ | Q219 p | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{D} \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sum$ |
| Balance on Capital Account | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 | 145 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| Capital Account Credits | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 | 145 |  |
| Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets | - | - | - |  | 9 |  | - | 45 | - |  | N |
| Capital transfers General government | 70 70 | 188 188 | 91 91 | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ | 94 94 | 122 | 103 103 | 159 159 | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | O |
| Debt forgiveness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other capital transfers | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 | 145 |  |
| Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Capital Account Debits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| financial accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net lending ( $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$/ Borrowing ( - ) | (188) | 134 | (142) | 106 | 289 | 72 | (89) | 45 | (70) | 115 |  |
| Financial Assets Direct investment | (62) | 203 44 | 30 | 157 | 442 | 78 | ${ }_{9}^{1}$ | 126 | 10 | 133 |  |
| Direct investment Portfolio investment | 5 | 44 5 | (13) 1 | 25 5 | ${ }^{38}$ | 5 5 | 7 | 19 (11) | 10 10 | 22 8 |  |
| Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options | - | - | - | - | (2) | - | - | (1) |  | - |  |
| Other investment | (19) | 44 | 42 | (29) | (39) | 32 | 31 | 25 | 17 | (3) |  |
| Reserve assets Of which: | (49) | 110 | (0) | 157 | 444 | 36 | (46) | 93 | (27) | 106 |  |
| Of which: Equity and investment fund shares | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | (8) | 14 | 11 |  |
| Debt instruments | (70) | 195 | 25 | 149 | 440 | 70 | (9) | 134 | (4) | 121 |  |
| Other financial assets | ( | - | - | - | - | - | ) | , | () | - |  |
| Financial Liabilities | 127 | 69 | 172 | 51 | 153 | ${ }^{6}$ | 90 15 | 81 | 80 | 18 |  |
| Direct investment Portfolio investment | 102 | 65 | 127 | 44 | 101 | 22 | 15 | 133 | 73 | 44 |  |
| Financial derivatives and employee stock options | 24 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 52 | (17) | 75 |  | 7 | (26) |  |
| Other investment | 24 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 52 | (17) | 75 | (52) | 7 | (26) |  |
| Of which: Equity and investment fund shares | 58 | 29 | 129 | 31 | 133 | 32 | 8 | 157 | 88 | 69 |  |
| Debt instruments | 69 | 40 | 43 | 20 | 20 | (27) | 82 | (75) | (8) | (51) |  |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | - | , |  | (2) | 8 |  | (8) | (5) |  |
| 1/ BPM6 Statistics includes reserve assets and IMF Program Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




|  | TABLE 1.20 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'000) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | Q418 | 2019 |  |
|  | Q117 | Q217 | Q317 | Q417 | Q118 | Q218 | Q318 |  | Q119 r | Q219p |
| CURRENT RECEIPTS <br> Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish | 18,507 | 19,503 | 63,037 | 62,246 | -16,064 | 78,702 | 67,310 | 108,663 | 82,013 | 119,799 |
| Logs | 518,314 | 640,557 | 726,493 | 806,475 | 926,750 | 735,438 | 857,828 | 793,778 | 679,420 | 719,445 |
| Palm Oil \& Kernels | 37,539 | 15,873 | 38,814 | 19,654 | 23,256 | 43,607 | 30,845 | 18,622 | 21,522 | 22,055 |
| Cocoa | 4,604 | 2,872 | 15,058 | 2,756 | 3,669 | 1,008 |  | 5,894 | 9,068 | 10,550 |
| Mineral | 10,935 | 25,767 | 34,432 | 36,492 | 28,010 | 31,779 | 28,041 | 31,488 | 10,981 | 27,541 |
| All Other | 5,741 612,719 | 6,049 736266 | 9,009 | 12,530 | 7,476 1,090929 | 9,788 921,243 | 11,483 1,009179 | 12,857 97943 | 18,066 887,939 | 13,153 923,848 |
| Total Exports | 612,719 | 736,266 | 913,108 | 958,082 | 1,090,929 | 921,243 | 1,009,179 | 979,943 | 827,939 | 923,848 |
| SERVICES | 6,605 | 15,813 | 9,285 | 13,608 | 14,306 | 13,862 | 11,008 | 5,776 | 11,677 | 19,016 |
| Transportation | 4,512 | 3,724 | 5,877 | 6,768 | 9,778 | 6,964 | 6,938 | 10,766 | 4,921 | 6,232 |
| Travel | 1,264 | 1,225 | 455 | 358 | 262 | 512 | 354 | 675 | 6,475 | 2,533 |
| Insurance | 2,012 | 601 | 2,719 | 2,909 | 4,442 | 6,156 | 4,539 | 7,370 | 9,008 | 3,748 |
| Communication | 95,555 | 8,847 3,529 | 15,635 1,559 | 7,870 12,029 | 10,786 1159 | 12,448 2,527 | 4,403 1132 | 1,854 201 | 11,674 | 27,202 259 |
| Financial Services Royalties \& License Fees | 978 242,668 | 3,529 209,662 | 1,559 62,943 | 12,029 53,030 | 1,159 111,758 | 2,527 | 1,132 90,594 | 201 233,495 | 868 89,920 | 259 178,681 |
| Others | 353,595 | 243,401 | 98,474 | 96,571 | 152,491 | 249,029 | 118,967 | 260,137 | 134,542 | 237,670 |
| Total Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INCOME ACCOUNT | 6,375 | 7,246 | 6,738 | 8,017 | 5,276 | 8,371 | 6,454 | 9,157 | 5,748 | 4,562 |
| Wages \& Others | 7 |  | 740 | 596 | 50 | 210 | 497 | 10 | - |  |
| Interest, Dividends and Profits | 6,418 | 12,222 | 1,468 | 10,944 | 16,828 | 15,121 | 15,369 | 23,256 | 24,554 | 25,344 |
| Official Interest | 46,128 | 78,100 | 7,643 | 61,734 | 55,950 | 44,505 | 11,844 | 42,159 | 91,988 | 28,696 |
| Other Income | 58,928 | 97,567 | 16,589 | 81,292 | 78,104 | 68,207 | 34,164 | 74,582 | 122,289 | 58,601 |
| Total Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS - Official |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash Aid | 394 | - ${ }^{-}$ | 0 | ${ }^{-}$ | 756 | ${ }^{-}$ | - | ${ }^{-}$ | ${ }^{-}$ |  |
| Other Official | 2,080 | 3,379 | 289 | 6,390 | 619 | 265 | 302 | 260 | 285 | 500 |
| Total Official Transfers | 2,474 | 3,379 | 289 | 6,390 | 1,374 | 265 | 302 | 260 | 285 | 500 |
| TRANSFERS; Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gifts and Donations | 11,229 | 12,034 | 6,007 | 4,470 | 8,774 | 12,491 | 7,487 | 7,201 | 5,395 | 7,383 |
| Transfers by Temporary Residence Immigr | 598 16.925 | 132 13.495 | 1,263 12,280 | 1,838 18,955 | 714 17530 | 1,299 11,758 | 1,440 14725 | 3,562 15,645 | 2,927 16405 | 8,411 13,140 |
| Churches and Charitable Institutions Foreign Governments | 16,925 17,165 | 13,495 3,445 | 12,280 12,588 | 18,955 9,557 | 17,530 11,889 | 11,758 15,191 | 14,725 25,600 | 15,645 16,403 | 16,405 39,819 | 13,140 24,057 |
| International Organizations | 71,754 | 60,944 | 41,008 | 40,497 | 64,899 | 31,067 | 41,212 | 44,835 | 30,441 | 77,689 |
| OTHER TRANSFERS | 21,465 | 2,370 | 3,218 | 748 | 890 | 1,151 | 1,616 | +902 | 2,704 | 1,199 |
| Total Private Transfers | 139,136 | 92,419 | 76,364 | 76,066 | 104,696 | 72,957 | 92,078 | 88,549 | 97,689 | 131,878 |
| Total Transfers | 141,610 | 95,798 | 76,652 | 82,456 | 106,071 | 73,222 | 92,381 | 88,808 | 97,974 | 132,378 |
| Total Current Receipts | 1,166,852 | 1,173,032 | 1,104,824 | 1,218,400 | 1,427,594 | 1,311,702 | 1,254,692 | 1,403,470 | 1,182,744 | 1,352,498 |
| CAPITAL \& FINANCIAL ACCOUNT PRIVATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment grants | 5,782 | 5,729 | 6,517 | 11,183 | 8,086 | 18,443 | 15,922 | 25,951 | 1,778 | 1,087 |
| Direct Investment |  | 8,000 |  |  | 15753 |  |  |  |  | 76 |
| Loans Other Foreign Investment | 5,904 | 7,949 | 9,338 | 9,478 | 15,753 | 6,291 6,249 | 3,146 3,146 | 16,865 <br> 12,849 | 9,909 5,910 | 4,379 4,338 |
| Total Private Inflows | 11,686 | 21,679 | 15,856 | 20,661 | 23,839 | 30,983 | 22,213 | 55,669 | 17,597 | 9,879 |
| OfFICIAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment Grants | 16,007 | 52,432 | 9,482 | 101,530 | 28,182 | 18,443 | 79,593 | 116,461 | 63,489 | 35,374 |
| Loans ${ }_{\text {Central Bank }}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 6,291 | - | - | - | - |
| IMF Transactions | - | - | - | - | - | 6,249 | - | - | - | - |
| Total Official Inflows | 16,007 | 52,432 | 9,482 | 101,530 | 28,182 | 30,983 | 79,593 | 116,461 | 63,489 | 35,374 |
| Total Capital Receipts | 27,692 | 74,110 | 25,338 | 122,191 | 52,021 | 118,769 | 101,806 | 172,130 | 81,087 | 45,253 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 1,194,544 | 1,247,142 | 1,130,162 | 1,340,591 | 1,479,615 | 1,430,470 | 1,356,498 | 1,575,600 | 1,263,831 | 1,397,751 |




TABLE 1-23 - GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY HOLDER AND INSTRUMENT

Note: -OFCs, Public and Statutory Corporations use data for the last Wednesday of the month. ODCs and Central Bank use end month data.
-As of *Qtr1'03 Commercial Bank SIG Bonds include Restsructured only
*Qtr4'04 OFCs SIG Bonds include Restructured \& Armotised
*Qtr1'06 Central Bank SIG Bonds include Restructured \& Armotised

Source : Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)

TABLE 1-24 - GROSS AND NET GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT BY INSTRUMENT AND HOLDER

|  | CBSI |  |  |  |  | ODCs |  |  | OFCs | PUBLIC |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of Period | T-Bills <br> Bonds | Other <br> Loans | Gross <br> Debt | SIG <br> Dep. | Net <br> Debt | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T-Bill } \\ & \text { D-Bond } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIG } \\ & \text { Dep. } \end{aligned}$ | Net Debt | $\begin{gathered} \text { T-Bill } \\ \text { D-Bond } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { T-Bill } \\ \text { D-Bond } \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL <br> DOMESTIC DEBT | TOTAL <br> NET DEBT |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 64,006 | 4,936 | 68,942 | 1,348,668 | -1,279,726 | 43,941 | 190,472 | -146,531 | 66,838 | 15,150 | 194,871 | -1,344,269 |
| 2015 | 56 | 4,936 | 4,992 | 1,114,634 | -1,109,642 | 14,626 | 257,432 | -242,806 | 27,845 | 4,011 | 51,474 | -1,320,592 |
| 2016 | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 854,693 | -849,721 | 18,609 | 217,336 | -198,727 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 58,083 | -1,013,946 |
| 2017 | 47 | 4,936 | 4,982 | 968,331 | -963,348 | 16,930 | 282,046 | -265,116 | 167,606 | 4,098 | 193,617 | -1,056,760 |
| 2018 | 96 | 4,936 | 5,032 | 1,031,720 | -1,026,688 | 24,353 | 281,799 | -257,446 | 209,568 | 6,589 | 245,542 | -1,067,977 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 68,108 | 4,936 | 73,044 | 1,302,522 | -1,229,478 | 43,556 | 148,965 | -105,409 | 76,706 | 18,168 | 211,474 | -1,240,013 |
| Jun | 66,758 | 4,936 | 71,693 | 1,367,911 | -1,296,218 | 47,015 | 154,458 | -107,443 | 66,799 | 16,666 | 202,174 | -1,320,196 |
| Sep | 65,388 | 4,936 | 70,324 | 1,381,198 | -1,310,875 | 50,131 | 176,971 | -126,840 | 71,859 | 14,945 | 207,258 | -1,350,911 |
| Dec | 64,006 | 4,936 | 68,942 | 1,348,668 | -1,279,726 | 43,941 | 190,472 | -146,531 | 66,838 | 15,150 | 194,871 | -1,344,269 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 62,662 | 4,936 | 67,598 | 1,548,114 | -1,480,515 | 42,073 | 220,983 | -178,910 | 65,984 | 14,900 | 190,555 | -1,578,542 |
| Jun | 51,478 | 4,936 | 56,413 | 1,641,145 | -1,584,732 | 41,292 | 275,598 | -234,306 | 62,193 | 14,998 | 174,896 | -1,741,847 |
| Sep | 50,475 | 4,936 | 55,411 | 1,401,975 | -1,346,564 | 38,038 | 258,451 | -220,413 | 63,695 | 13,120 | 170,264 | -1,490,162 |
| Dec | 56 | 4,936 | 4,992 | 1,114,634 | -1,109,642 | 14,626 | 257,432 | $-242,806$ | 27,845 | 4,011 | 51,474 | -1,320,592 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 27 | 4,936 | 4,962 | 1,218,142 | -1,213,180 | 13,434 | 231,332 | -217,898 | 29,129 | 3,772 | 51,297 | -1,398,177 |
| Jun | 263 | 4,936 | 5,199 | 1,098,135 | -1,092,936 | 16,395 | 211,690 | -195,295 | 29,360 | 7,101 | 58,055 | -1,251,770 |
| Sep | 283 | 4,936 | 5,219 | 894,021 | -888,803 | 22,074 | 216,652 | -194,578 | 25,381 | 5,553 | 58,227 | -1,052,447 |
| Dec | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 854,693 | -849,721 | 18,609 | 217,336 | -198,727 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 58,083 | -1,013,946 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 136 | 4,936 | 5,071 | 1,015,168 | -1,010,097 | 13,415 | 173,376 | -159,961 | 31,017 | 4,526 | 54,029 | -1,134,515 |
| Jun | 106 | 4,936 | 5,041 | 1,095,519 | -1,090,477 | 15,228 | 211,074 | -195,846 | 33,661 | 4,944 | 58,875 | -1,247,718 |
| Sep | 106 | 4,936 | 5,042 | 974,854 | -969,813 | 15,147 | 231,976 | -216,829 | 192,730 | 4,934 | 217,853 | -988,977 |
| Dec | 47 | 4,936 | 4,982 | 968,331 | -963,348 | 16,930 | 282,046 | $-265,116$ | 167,606 | 4,098 | 193,617 | -1,056,760 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 1,083,192 | -1,078,220 | 15,015 | 247,181 | -232,166 | 169,695 | 4,188 | 193,871 | -1,136,503 |
| Jun | 135 | 4,936 | 5,071 | 1,229,965 | -1,224,894 | 15,328 | 231,806 | -216,478 | 170,520 | 4,019 | 194,939 | -1,266,833 |
| Sep | 234 | 4,936 | 5,170 | 961,992 | -956,822 | 16,003 | 262,144 | -246,141 | 174,163 | 5,585 | 200,921 | -1,023,215 |
| Dec | 96 | 4,936 | 5,032 | 1,031,720 | -1,026,688 | 24,353 | 281,799 | -257,446 | 209,568 | 6,589 | 245,542 | -1,067,977 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 116 | 4,936 | 5,052 | 1,075,410 | -1,070,359 | 29,392 | 376,905 | -347,513 | 216,925 | 6,229 | 257,598 | -1,194,717 |
| Jun | 56 | 4,936 | 4,992 | 1,278,723 | -1,273,731 | 33,577 | 284,281 | -250,704 | 220,696 | 7,660 | 266,925 | -1,296,079 |



TABLE 1-26 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(SBD'000)

| End of Period | Total Expenditure | Total Recurrent Expense | Compensation of Employees | Purchases of Goods and Services | Interest | Subsidies | Grants | Social <br> Benefits | Other <br> Payments | Purchases of Non-financial Assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 3,079,721 | 2,529,048 | 952,492 | 1,132,819 | 13,421 | 142 | 182,990 | 36,960 | 210,225 | 550,672 |
| 2015 | 3,552,366 | 2,757,533 | 1,066,527 | 1,094,825 | 11,505 | 20,000 | 161,480 | 101,250 | 301,946 | 794,833 |
| 2016 | 3,683,117 | 2,882,086 | 1,113,196 | 1,198,650 | 17,412 | 1,008 | 188,134 | 28,517 | 335,168 | 801,032 |
| 2017 | 3,776,258 | 2,998,962 | 1,213,341 | 1,289,616 | 13,697 | 6,098 | 174,639 | 30,727 | 270,844 | 777,296 |
| 2018 | 3,876,292 | 3,272,281 | 1,317,098 | 1,420,180 | 10,459 | 12,517 | 170,523 | 53,453 | 288,051 | 604,012 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 641,269 | 568,780 | 247,665 | 236,057 | 2,444 | 0 | 63,167 | 3,866 | 15,581 | 72,489 |
| Q2 | 724,749 | 594,829 | 229,932 | 269,902 | 2,157 | 142 | 34,829 | 4,304 | 53,563 | 129,920 |
| Q3 | 887,006 | 714,474 | 239,047 | 310,265 | 4,498 | 0 | 68,180 | 9,816 | 82,668 | 172,532 |
| Q4 | 826,697 | 650,966 | 235,849 | 316,595 | 4,322 | 0 | 16,813 | 18,974 | 58,413 | 175,731 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 483,927 | 471,096 | 241,091 | 164,005 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,831 |
| Q2 | 750,821 | 690,367 | 290,590 | 253,021 | 3,542 | 0 | 48,583 | 31,401 | 63,228 | 60,455 |
| Q3 | 1,062,442 | 771,246 | 257,934 | 326,630 | 2,031 | 20,000 | 48,124 | 23,069 | 93,459 | 291,196 |
| Q4 | 1,255,177 | 824,825 | 276,912 | 351,170 | 3,816 | 0 | 32,249 | 42,873 | 117,805 | 430,352 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 782,791 | 680,081 | 263,597 | 292,414 | 2,827 | 0 | 41,834 | 9,355 | 70,053 | 102,709 |
| Q2 | 1,000,928 | 731,262 | 304,932 | 291,154 | 1,590 | 0 | 56,137 | 9,975 | 67,475 | 269,666 |
| Q3 | 908,226 | 731,793 | 282,087 | 310,026 | 2,911 | 1,000 | 46,276 | 1,152 | 88,341 | 176,433 |
| Q4 | 991,173 | 738,949 | 262,580 | 305,056 | 10,084 | 8 | 43,887 | 8,035 | 109,299 | 252,224 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 742,422 | 618,732 | 282,096 | 246,702 | 1,498 | 0 | 43,661 |  | 37,125 | 123,691 |
| Q2 | 946,720 | 739,519 | 307,180 | 313,430 | 2,678 | 2,439 | 40,113 | 11,984 | 61,694 | 207,201 |
| Q3 | 1,019,120 | 826,429 | 344,511 | 328,841 | 5,406 | 1,220 | 62,367 | 6,003 | 78,082 | 192,691 |
| Q4 | 1,067,995 | 814,281 | 279,553 | 400,642 | 4,116 | 2,439 | 28,498 | 5,091 | 93,943 | 253,714 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 601,750 | 591,407 | 273,319 | 207,593 | 1,041 | 0 | 53,654 | 7,710 | 48,090 | 10,343 |
| Q2 | 983,681 | 822,703 | 366,081 | 328,318 | 4,814 | 0 | 43,626 | 11,780 | 68,084 | 160,978 |
| Q3 | 1,193,447 | 1,016,990 | 356,147 | 494,525 | 1,832 | 1,380 | 46,342 | 6,441 | 110,323 | 176,457 |
| Q4 | 1,097,414 | 841,180 | 321,551 | 389,743 | 2,772 | 11,137 | 26,900 | 27,521 | 61,555 | 256,234 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 774,193 | 733,351 | 289,432 | 339,294 | 6,648 | 984 | 47,669 | 9,704 | 39,620 | 40,842 |
| Q2 | 899,665 | 817,407 | 380,063 | 355,953 | 3,576 | 11,084 | 34,858 | 11,146 | 20,725 | 82,259 |
| Note: | CBSI classifies go | ment finance data accord | IMF's GFSM 201 | ards and classifications. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: | Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





| End of Period | TABLE 1-30 - INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Copra } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t)** } \end{gathered}$ | Coconut Oil (US\$/m.t) | Palm Oil <br> (US\$/m.t) | Palm Kernel Oil (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fish *\# } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{gathered}$ | Cocoa <br> (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Logs* }^{*} \\ \text { (US\$/M) } \end{gathered}$ | Gold <br> (US\$/toz) | Silver (cents/ton) | Nickle b/ (US\$/m.t) | Crude Oil (US\$/ bbl) |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 854 | 1,280 | 821 | 1121 | 1427 | 3063 | 282 | 1264 | 1907 | 16893 | 99 |
| 2015 | 735 | 1,110 | 623 | 909 | 1390 | 3136 | 246 | 1160 | 1572 | 11863 | 52 |
| 2016 | 983 | 1,472 | 700 | 1289 | 1679 | 2890 | 274 | 1249 | 1715 | 9594 | 44 |
| 2017 | 1,066 | 1,602 | 714 | 1281 | 1952 | 2031 | 265 | 1258 | 1706 | 10410 | 54 |
| 2018 |  | 1,002 |  |  |  | 2293 | 270 | 1269 | 1572 | 13114 | 71 |
| Quarterly Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 896 | 1,343 | 911 | 1,277 | 1,463 | 2,950 | 290 | 1,287 | 2,047 | 14,661 | 108 |
| Jun | 923 | 1,387 | 887 | 1,262 | 1,338 | 3,083 | 292 | 1,289 | 1,963 | 18,468 | 110 |
| Sep | 805 | 1,206 | 772 | 988 | 1,563 | 3,230 | 287 | 1,281 | 1,967 | 18,584 | 102 |
| Dec | 792 | 1,184 | 713 | 955 | 1,344 | 2,990 | 260 | 1,199 | 1,650 | 15,860 | 76 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 760 | 1,148 | 683 | 1,046 | 1,216 | 2,917 | 249 | 1,219 | 1,673 | 14,393 | 54 |
| Jun | 737 | 1,115 | 664 | 957 | 1,366 | 3,070 | 246 | 1,193 | 1,640 | 13,056 | 62 |
| Sep | 708 | 1,068 | 574 | 802 | 1,438 | 3,253 | 244 | 1,124 | 1,493 | 10,579 | 50 |
| Dec | 737 | 1,109 | 570 | 831 | 1,541 | 3,303 | 245 | 1,104 | 1,480 | 9,423 | 43 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 855 | 1,273 | 630 | 1,032 | 1,493 | 2,965 | 258 | 1,181 | 1,493 | 8,508 | 34 |
| Jun | 1,019 | 1,532 | 704 | 1,283 | 1,755 | 3,103 | 276 | 1,260 | 1,688 | 8,815 | 46 |
| Sep | 1,025 | 1,531 | 714 | 1,369 | 1,828 | 2,990 | 291 | 1,335 | 1,967 | 10,268 | 46 |
| Dec | 1,035 | 1,551 | 750 | 1,472 | 1,639 | 2,503 | 273 | 1,220 | 1,713 | 10,784 | 50 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,129 | 1,701 | 774 | 1,535 | 1,647 | 2,097 | 262 | 1,219 | 1,747 | 10,274 | 54 |
| June | 1,092 | 1,650 | 695 | 1,055 | 2,124 | 1,983 | 268 | 1,258 | 1,720 | 9,232 | 50 |
| Sep | 1,045 | 1,573 | 687 | 1,171 | 2,092 | 1,993 | 268 | 1,278 | 1,687 | 10,532 | 52 |
| Dec | 996 | 1,485 | 700 | 1,363 | 1,944 | 2,050 | 264 | 1,275 | 1,670 | 11,601 | 61 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  |  |  |  | 2,190 | 275 |  | 1,673 |  |  |
| Jun | 690 | 1,034 | 635 | 939 | 1,560 | 2,563 | 273 | 1,307 | 1,653 | 14,470 | 75 |
| Sep | - | 905 | 561 | 884 | 1,318 | 2,240 | 267 | 1,213 | 1,500 | 13,238 | 75 |
| Dec | - | 808 | 555 | 747 | 1,402 | 2,177 | 264 | 1,229 | 1,460 | 11,463 | 67 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Mar}$ | - | $721$ | $587$ | $705$ | 1,401 | $2,240$ | $270$ | $1,304$ | $1,557$ | $12,411$ |  |
| Jun | - | $655$ | $568$ | $584$ | $1,254$ | 2,353 | $271$ | $1,310$ | $1,493$ | $12,244$ | $68$ |
| Monthly Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average$\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | - | 773 | 585 | 765 | 1,366 | 2,260 | 273 | 1,292 | 1,560 | 11,523 | 59 |
| Feb | - | 710 | 603 | 695 | 1,434 | 2,260 | 270 | 1,320 | 1,580 | 12,685 | 64 |
| Mar | - | 679 | 573 | 655 | 1,404 | 2,200 | 268 | 1,301 | 1,530 | 13,026 | 66 |
| Apr | - | 669 | 588 | 636 | 1,354 | 2,330 | 267 | 1,286 | 1,510 | 12,773 | 71 |
| May | - | 661 | 563 | 573 | 1,180 | 2,320 | 271 | 1,284 | 1,470 | 12,016 | 71 |
| Jun | - | 636 | 552 | 542 | 1,228 | 2,410 | 275 | 1,359 | 1,500 | 11,944 | 63 |
| Source: World Bank and Infofish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes: \# Source from Info-Fish Thailand Market prices (C+F Bankgkok) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{TABLE 1.34 - TOTAL VISITORS ARRIVALS} <br>
\hline \& Period \& Air \& Sea \& Total \& Average length of stay (days) of Tourists ( Air arrivals ) <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Annual} <br>
\hline \& 2014 \& 20,070 \& 3,701 \& 23,771 \& 15 <br>
\hline \& 2015 \& 21,623 \& 4,348 \& 25,971 \& 13 <br>
\hline \& 2016 \& 23,192
25,709 \& 13,489
12,061 \& 36,681
37,770 \& ${ }_{13}^{12}$ <br>
\hline \& 2018 \& 27,866 \& 4,984 \& 32,850 \& 15 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Quarterly} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{2014} \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mar } \\
& \text { Jun }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 4,754
4,925 \& 308
606 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,062 \\
& 5,531
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 115
14 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sep}} \& 5,483 \& 2,315 \& 7,798 \& 16 <br>
\hline \& \& 4,908 \& 472 \& 5,380 \& 16 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{2015} <br>
\hline \& Mar \& 4,399 \& 1,815 \& 6,214 \& 14 <br>
\hline \& Jun \& 5,562 \& 1,999 \& 7,561 \& 13 <br>
\hline \& Sep \& 5,714
5,948 \& \& 5,714
6,482 \& 13
13 <br>
\hline \& Dec \& 5,948 \& 534 \& 6,482 \& 13 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{$\frac{2016}{19}$} \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Mar \& 5,037 \& 2,504 \& 7,541 \& 12 <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jun } \\
& \text { Sp }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,679 \\
& 5,665
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,893 \\
& 3,354
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 9,572 \\
& 9,019
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \\
& 11
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sep } \\
& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
5,665
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,354 \\
& 3,738
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
9,019 \\
10,549
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \\
& 14
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{2017} <br>
\hline \& Mar \& 4,881 \& 1,533 \& 6,414 \& 13 <br>
\hline \& Jun \& 6,425 \& 4,103 \& 10,528
8739 \& 12 <br>
\hline \& $\mathrm{Sep}_{\text {Dec }}$ \& 7,281
7,122 \& 1,458
4,967 \& 8,739
12,899 \& 11
14 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{2018} <br>
\hline \& Mar \& 6,296 \& 1,630 \& 7,926 \& 16 <br>
\hline \& Jun \& 7,021 \& 92 \& 7,113 \& 15 <br>
\hline \& Sep \& 7,838
6,711 \& 2,846 \& 10,684
7,127 \& 13
17 <br>
\hline \& Dec \& 6,711 \& 416 \& 7,127 \& 17 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{2019} <br>
\hline \& Jun \& 7,093 \& 349 \& 7,442 \& 14 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Monthly} <br>
\hline \& $\overline{\text { Jan }}$ \& 1750 \& \& 1,750 \& 16 <br>
\hline \& Feb \& 1891 \& 272 \& 2,163 \& 13 <br>
\hline \& Mar \& 2378
1984 \& 92

271 \& 2,470
2,255 \& 16
14 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Apr } \\
& \text { May }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1984 \\
& 2333
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 271

78 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,255 \\
& 2,411
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 14

14 <br>

\hline \& $$
\operatorname{Jun}(\mathrm{p})
$$ \& 2776 \& 0 \& 2,776 \& 14 <br>

\hline | Source: |
| :--- |
| Note: |
| n.a |
| P | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sol } \\
& \text { Ave } \\
& \text { dat } \\
& \text { Pro }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& NSO) \& C for air art \& \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| TABLE 1.35 - GENERATION AND SALES OF ELECTRICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Units Sold ('000 KWH) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |
| Period | Units Generated | Domestic | Commercial and Industrial | Government | Other | Total Units Sold | 8 |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 83,930 85,563 | 13,912 14,668 | 45,329 41,630 | 8,060 9,981 | ${ }_{735}^{446}$ | 65,403 67,014 | $E$ |
| 2016 | 92,550 | 16,814 | 44,085 | 10,575 | 165 | 71,640 | $\stackrel{5}{0}$ |
| 2017 | 94,818 | 16,216 | 46,714 | 11,100 | - | 74,030 |  |
| 2018 | 96,952 | 16,780 | 49,465 | 10,640 | - | 76,884 | N |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\frac{2014}{\text { Mar }}$ | 21,208 | 3,174 | 10,943 | 1,758 | 172 | 16,047 |  |
| Jun | 20,475 | 3,292 | 11,394 | 1,233 | 111 | 16,030 |  |
| Sep | 20,957 | 4,035 | 11,605 | 2,292 | 50 | 16,378 |  |
| Dec | 21,290 | 3,410 | 11,387 | 2,777 | 112 | 16,949 |  |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 20,961 | 3,539 | 10,038 | 2,525 | 266 | 16,367 |  |
| Jun | 21,132 | 3,783 | 10,197 | 2,521 | 198 | 16,699 |  |
| Sep | 20,899 | 3,588 | 10,520 | 2,309 | 145 | 16,562 |  |
| Dec | 22,571 | 3,758 | 10,874 | 2,627 | 126 | 17,385 |  |
| $\frac{2016}{\text { Mar }}$ 23,396 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 23,396 | 3,896 | 10,912 | 2,496 | 165 | 17,469 |  |
| Jun Sep | 23,474 22,710 | 4,805 4,045 | 11,388 11,285 | 2,780 2.583 | - | 18,973 17,913 |  |
| Dec | 22,971 | 4,069 | 10,500 | 2,716 | - | 17,285 |  |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 23,058 | 3,920 | 10,986 | 2,764 | - | 17,670 |  |
| Jun | 23,117 | 4,161 | ${ }^{11,595}$ | 2,801 | - | 18,557 |  |
| Sep | 23,977 | 3,907 4,227 | 11,804 12,330 | 2,631 | - | 18,342 |  |
| Dec | 24,666 | 4,227 | 12,330 | 2,904 | - | 19,461 |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 23,265 | 4,094 | 11,411 | 2,555 | - | 18,061 19736 |  |
| Jun sep | 24,135 24,209 | 4,327 4,022 | 12,763 12,267 | 2,646 2,684 | - | 19,736 18,973 |  |
| Dec | 25,34 | 4,337 | 13,024 | 2,754 | - | 20,114 |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 24,251 | 4,199 | 12,087 | 2,642 | - | 18,928 |  |
| Jun | 24,936 | 4,440 | 12,997 | 2,422 | - | 19,858 |  |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 7,296 | 1,422 | 4,153 | 848 | - | 6,422 |  |
| Mar | 8,666 | 1,407 | 4,027 | 908 | - | 6,342 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 7,995 | 1,510 | 4,381 | 813 | - | 6,704 |  |
| May | 8,740 | $1,526$ | $4,133$ | 855 | - | 6,514 |  |
| Jun | 8,202 | 1,404 | 4,483 | 754 | - | 6,640 |  |
| Source: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

External Trade
(i) Exports (fob)
(ii) Imports (fob)
B. Gross Foreign Reserves
C. Money Supply
(i) Currency in active Circulation
(iii) M3
D. Domestic Credit
(i) Government (net)
(ii) Statutory Corporations
(iii) Private Sector Credit
E. Interest Rates (average)
(i) Savings Deposits
(ii) Time Deposits (6-12 months)
(iii) Lending
(iv) Bank Deposits with CBSI

Exchange Rates (Quarterly average)
(i) US\$1.00 = SI\$
(ii) AU\$1.00 $=$ SI\$
G. Honiara Price Index (2017=100)* Annual \% change
H. Tourists Arrivals

Electricity Consumption
International Commodity Prices USD/ton
(i) Copra
(iii) Cocoa
(iv) Fish
(v) $\operatorname{Logs}(\mathrm{USD} / \mathrm{m} 3$ )

|  | 2016 | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 980,707 | 820,207 | 813,303 | 963,915 | 1,102,200 | 1,102,624 | 1,025,153 | 1,042,582 | 1,075,281 | 1,058,618 | 1,026,404 |
|  | 1,003,554 | 831,284 | 910,856 | 962,421 | 939,523 | 943,544 | 979,348 | 1,033,620 | 1,259,296 | 1,115,356 | 974,542 |
| SBD'000 | 4,209,971 | 4,155,689 | 4,311,165 | 4,304,857 | 4,535,063 | 4,883,157 | 4,897,196 | 4,887,068 | 4,984,380 | 4,984,773 | 5,082,045 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 741,916 | 704,222 | 714,315 | 738,324 | 821,043 | 766,201 | 788,281 | 787,445 | 827,604 | 795,702 | 770,265 |
|  | 3,825,474 | 3,672,000 | 3,731,618 | 3,748,848 | 3,986,780 | 4,033,508 | 4,126,214 | 4,205,915 | 4,172,726 | 4,164,036 | 4,138,940 |
|  | 4,741,961 | 4,570,747 | 4,660,703 | 4,710,125 | 4,907,825 | 5,020,800 | 5,076,582 | 5,195,582 | 5,242,892 | 5,167,829 | 5,133,181 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -1,047,767 | -1,168,949 | -1,286,201 | -1,186,302 | -1,227,654 | -1,309,528 | -1,440,552 | -1,201,627 | -1,283,455 | -1,416,974 | -1,523,528 |
|  | 32,116 | 30,030 | 32,290 | 27,759 | 26,678 | 25,539 | 25,704 | 45,662 | 44,894 | 41,183 | 41,349 |
|  | 2,228,626 | 2,244,097 | 2,241,470 | 2,274,366 | 2,371,728 | 2,378,290 | 2,440,453 | 2,442,328 | 2,468,926 | 2,545,586 | 2,566,178 |
| \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.16 |  | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
|  | 0.91 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.51 | 0.89 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 2.03 | 1.09 |
|  | 10.66 | 10.68 | 10.65 | 10.47 | 10.89 | 10.79 | 10.84 | 10.75 | 10.79 | 10.83 | 10.72 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 7.94 | 7.92 | 7.94 | 7.82 | 7.87 | 7.78 | 7.90 | 8.03 | 8.10 | 8.09 | 8.14 |
|  | 5.95 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 6.17 | 6.05 | 6.12 | 5.98 | 5.87 | 5.81 | 5.76 | 5.70 |
|  | 98 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 104 |
|  | -2.2 | -0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
|  | 10,549 | 6,198 | 10,528 | 8,739 | 12,089 | 7,926 | 7,113 | 10,684 | 7,127 | 6,360 | 7442 |
| MwH | 17,285 | 17,670 | 18,557 | 18,342 | 19,461 | 18,061 | 19,736 | 18,973 | 20,114 | 18,928 | 19,858 |
|  | 1,120 | 1,129 | 1,092 | 1,045 | 996 | 841 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  | 2,300 | 2,097 | 1,983 | 1,993 | 2,050 | 2,190 | 2,563 | 2,240 | 2,177 | 2,240 | 2,353 |
|  | 783 | 774 | 695 | 687 | 700 | 674 | 635 | 534 | 555 | 587 | 568 |
|  | 1,497 | 1,647 | 2,124 | 2,092 | 1,944 | 1,670 | 1,560 | 1,318 | 1,402 | 1,401 | 1,397 |
|  | 256 | 262 | 268 | 268 | 264 | 275 | 273 | 267 | 264 | 270 | 271 |

Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)
$\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}=$ not available at the time of this publication
*This figures have been updated based on the new HCPI series 3. The new Index Reference Period is $2017=100$.

## NOTES TO STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.1a \&1.1b Depository Corporations Survey
The Depository Corporations Survey (DCs) is derived from the Central Bank Survey (Table 1.2) and Other Depository Corporation Survey (ODCs) - (Table 1.3).

Table 1.2a \&1.2b Central Bank Survey
The Central Bank Survey is derived from the assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) which is based on the CBSI's monthly trial balance.

Table 1.3a \& 1.3b Other Depository Corporations Survey
The Other Depository Corporation survey is derived from the monthly assets and liabilities of the Commercial Banks, Credit Corporation and Credit Unions.

Table 1.4a \& 1.4b Sectoral Distributions of Other Depository Corporation Credit Outstanding
Loans and advances are classified by sector according to the main economic activity of the borrower and are compiled from the monthly returns submitted by commercial banks.
ODCs Credit Outstanding includes credit issued from the commercial banks, credit corporations and credit unions to private sector exluding lending to non-financial public sector.

Table $1.5 \quad$ Other Depository Corporations Liquid Assets Position
The data are derived from the balance sheets of the banks.
Commercial banks are required to hold a percentage of total deposit liabilities in the form of liquid assets, as determined by the Central Bank. The surplus/deficit position shows the excess shortfall of liquid assets holdings over/ below the statutory required level.

Table 1.6 Other Depository Corporations Clearing
This table presents data on the total number and average value of cheques cleared by commercial banks at CBSI on a monthly basis.

Table $1.8 \quad$ Value of Currency in Circulation by Denomination
This includes notes and coins by denomination.

Table 1.12

Table 1.13 Assets and Liabilities of the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund
The major components of the assets is in commercial banks term deposits.

Table 1.14 Balance of Payments \& International Position Statistics Summary
The format of this table is broadly consistent with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) standard analytical presentation. The major sources of data are the statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance, the commercial banks, the government accounts and the diplomatic offices.
In BOP concept, the surplus/deficit position in the current and capital accounts should also reflect a surplus/deficit in the financial account. Opposite positions between the current and capital accounts and the financial account reflected imperfections in available data at that time of reporting.

Table $1.19 \quad$ Value of Imports by Import Category
The table is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

Table 1.20-1.22 Foreign Exchange Transactions (FET)
The quarterly and annual tables of foreign exchange transactions receipts and payments originate from foreign currency flows through the banking system. The commercial banks report all daily foreign currency transactions on tickets which are submitted to the International Department for collation and compilation.

Table $1.23 \quad$ Government Securities by Holder and Instrument
The government's fiscal operations as of March quarter 2015 was based on the 2001 IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Framework.

Table $1.25 \quad$ Government Revenues
This comprises of tax revenue collected by Inland Revenue Division (IRD), Customs and Excise Division (CED), and non-tax revenue from other ministries and grants receive from Donor partners. The presentation is based on the IMF's Government Finance Statistic framework.

Table $1.26 \quad$ Government Expenses
This comprises of compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, other benefits and interest payment. The presentation is based on IMF's GFS framework.

Table 1.27 Government Expenditure on Nonfinancial Assets (NFAs)
Purchase and sale of all government assets such as residential and nonresidential builidings, land, machines,furnitures and so forth.

Table $1.28 \quad$ Honiara Retail Price Index
Measure consumer prices in Honiara only.

Table $1.30 \quad$ International Commodity Prices
All prices quoted are period averages. Prices quoted for fish are average prices for Yellow fin and Skipjack frozen tuna from INFOFISH Trade News bulleting published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Price quoted for logs are from the Malaysia market.

Table $1.32 \quad$ Production by Major Commodity
Value of major commodities classified based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

Table $1.33 \quad$ Number, Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara
The data over permits issued by the Honiara Town Council for construction of buildings in Honiara only.

Table $1.34 \quad$ Total Visitor Arrivals
Visitors include tourist, business clients and others.

Table 1.36 Selected Economic Indicators
This table brings together some of the key data reported in various tables in the Review. See notes to relevant table (s).


[^0]:    $\overline{\mathbf{1}^{\text {All statistics in this section }} \text { are obtained from International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic }}$ Outlook, July 2019, unless otherwise stated.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Reserve Bank of Australia Monetary Policy Statement for August 2019.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Reserve Bank of New Zealand Monetary Policy Statement August 2019

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ The National Statistics Office is yet to publish the inflation data for June at the time of this quarterly review.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Commercial banks discussed here include banks and credit institution but exclude credit unions.

[^6]:    2
    ${ }^{2}$ The Solomon Islands dollar is pegged to an invoicing basket of major trading currencies, namely the USD, AUD, NZD, Japanese yen and EUR.

