# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

## QUARTERLY REVIEW

June 2017

Vol. 29, No. 4

The Quarterly Review is prepared by the Economics Research and Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Solomon Islands and published four times a year. All enquiries pertaining to the Review should be addressed to:

The Chief Manager<br>Economics Research and Statistics Department<br>Central Bank of Solomon Islands<br>P O Box 634<br>Honiara<br>Solomon Islands<br>Telephone: (677) 21791/21792/21793<br>Facsimile: (677) 23513<br>SWIFT BIC: CBSISBSB<br>Email: Info@cbsi.com.sb<br>Website: www.cbsi.com.sb

Note:
This report is available on the Bank's website on the above address.

## CONTENTS

Page
Glossary ..... 3
Chapter I. Overview and Analysis ..... 4
Chapter II. Domestic Economy ..... 7
Chapter III. Balance of Payments ..... 13
Chapter IV. Money and Banking ..... 17
Chapter V. Government Finance ..... 21
Statistical Annex ..... 25
Notes to Statistical Tables ..... 66

## 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 the vice versa.
Exports: Goods that a country sells abroad.
External reserves: Stock of foreign currency assets of the Central Bank. These assets are earned though 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 hold 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

Global economic growth continued to be robust for second quarter of 2017 and was consistent with earlier growth projections. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) update, ${ }^{1}$ global economic output for 2017 remains on track with output projections of $3.5 \%$ for 2017 and $3.6 \%$ in 2018. The outlook is supported by the sustained pick-up in manufacturing and trade, increasing market confidence and stabilization of commodity prices, enabling growth to gain momentum in emerging and developing economies.

However, several downside risks to the outlook over the medium term include: continued policy uncertainty following the post-Brexit negotiations and the United States' (US's) fiscal policies, financial tensions from China's strong credit growth and control of US's monetary policy, inward looking policies and increased geopolitical tensions. Therefore, policies aimed at addressing these challenges should focus on strengthening the growth momentum through fiscal, monetary and structural policies,ensuring growth that is more inclusive, promoting global cooperation and making growth resilient and balanced.

Growth projections in advanced economies were in line with April 2017 forecasts of $2 \%$, against $1.8 \%$ in the preceding year. In the US, growth forecasts for 2017 and 2018 were revised downward to level off at $2.1 \%$ for both years, from previous forecasts of $2.3 \%$ and $2.5 \%$ respectively. Revisions for 2017 were made to reflect weaker growth outturns in the first quarter of the year whilst lower revisions for 2018 was based on the assumption of less expansionary fiscal policy given the uncertainty in timing and nature of the US fiscal policy changes. Likewise, growth forecast for the United Kingdom was revised downward from 2\% in April 2017 to 1.7\% due to weaker output. In contrast, robust first quarter growth in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain resulted in an upward revision to the Euro growth forecast to $1.9 \%$ from $1.7 \%$ in April 2017. Similarly, growth
forecasts for Japan was revised upward by 10 basis points to $1.3 \%$ largely driven by increased private consumption, investment and exports.

Growth forecasts for emerging and developing economics is envisaged to pick up in 2017 to $4.6 \%$, a slight upward revision from earlier forecasts of $4.5 \%$, with growth rising from $4.3 \%$ in 2016 to $4.8 \%$ in 2018. The outlook is underpinned by improving conditions in large commodity exporting economies following the recovery in commodity prices in the first half of 2017. Growth in China is revised upward by 10 basis points to $6.7 \%$, largely reflecting stronger economic activity in the first three months of the year, backed by policy easing and supply-side reforms. Meanwhile, India's growth outlook broadly remains at $7.2 \%$ for 2017 and $7.7 \%$ for 2018 primarily driven by strong consumption.

Moving to the country's closest trading partners, growth in Australia and New Zealand was consistent with earlier projections albeit slower than expected growth in the first quarter of 2017 due to several temporary factors. Growth in Australia is expected to pick up in the second quarter of 2017 and is forecasted to reach $3 \%$ in first half of 2018 as recovery from the drag from mining investment tapers off and the rampup in resource exports continues ${ }^{2}$. Similarly, growth for New Zealand is expected to improve over the following quarters, supported by accommodative monetary policy, strong population growth, higher terms of trade and the fiscal stimulus outlined in the Budget $2017^{3}$.

Inflation forecasts for advanced economies and some emerging economies are projected to remain subdued below Central Bank targets for 2017. Inflation in advanced economies is forecasted at $1.9 \%, 10$ basis point below the April 2017 projection, while in emerging market and developing economies inflation was revised down by 20 basis points to $4.5 \%$.

[^0]These revisions reflect lower oil prices amidst pick-up in oil supply and robust inventory levels in the US. Australia's inflation for the June quarter remained consistent with earlier projections and is forecasted to rise to $2 \%$ over the second quarter of 2017, increasing marginally thereafter. While its headline inflation is projected to rise slowly between $2 \%$ and $3 \%$ over the forecast period ${ }^{4}$. As for New Zealand, annual CPI eased in the June quarter recording $1.7 \%$, lower than the previous update, however is expected to be volatile over the next year whilst headline inflation is forecasted to drop following expected falls in fuel and food prices ${ }^{5}$.

Turning to the domestic economy, the performance of the major commodities was relatively flat in the June quarter with the CBSI production index only marginally falling to 86 points from 87 points in the previous quarter. Driving this result was the downturn in copra by $8 \%$, crude palm oil by $6 \%$ and fish catch by $5 \%$ that outweighed the flat to strong growth in forestry and cocoa. Cocoa surged almost three fold and round $\log$ output stabilized at the same level as the previous quarter.

Activities in the manufacturing sector was largely positive with the CBSI manufacturing index rising by $7 \%$ to 277 points on the back of growths across all manufacturing categories including tobacco, alcohol, food and fisheries. Proxy employment indicators over the quarter was also positive with the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund's active contributors increasing by $1 \%$ to 47,986 members. Meanwhile, the number of approved foreign direct investment (FDI) applications fell by $17 \%$ to 50 applications, although the value of these investments was $64 \%$ higher than the March quarter.

Inflation developments turned positive in the second quarter following three consecutive quarters of deflation. Headline inflation as

[^1]measured by the 3 months moving average ( 3 mma ) picked up to $0.5 \%$ in June from minus $1.8 \%$ in March. The outturn stemmed from the upward movements in both the domestic category from $0.0 \%$ to $2.2 \%$ and the imported component from minus $5.1 \%$ to minus $2.6 \%$. In terms of the major contributions to headline inflation, food accounted for $0.2 \%$, while, housing and utilities, and, transport and communication accounted for $0.1 \%$ each. Core inflation, which excludes volatile items, remained negative at minus $1.0 \%$ although trending upward from minus $2.8 \%$ in the previous period.

External conditions improved during the quarter to a surplus of $\$ 110$ million from a deficit of $\$ 49$ million over the period. This came on the back of a reduction in the current account deficit and a surge in the capital account that offset a net outflow in the financial account. The improvement in the current account stemmed from the rise in current grants, and the narrowing of the deficits in the primary income and services. While, lower foreign direct investment inflows and a reduction in currency and deposit liabilities contributed to the outcome in the financial account. As a result, the country's gross foreign reserves rose by $4 \%$ to $\$ 4,311$ million and was equivalent to 10.8 months of import cover.

Monetary conditions remained buoyant with the growth of reserve money, narrow money and broad money over the June quarter. Reserve money rose by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,405$ million due to a rise in currency in circulation. Narrow money increased by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,440$ million on the back of a build-up in depository corporation's transferable deposits and accordingly led to a $1 \%$ growth in broad money to $\$ 4,630$ million at end of June 2017. However, total liquidity slightly fell by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 1,622$ million amidst an increase in net credit to government over the quarter. Meanwhile, the ODC's indicative weighted average interest margin slipped 6 basis points to $10.3 \%$ on the back of a 3 basis point fall in the weighted average interest rate on lending to $10.6 \%$.

The government's fiscal deficit narrowed to \$44 million in the three months to June from $\$ 73$ million in the first three months of the year. The expansionary fiscal stance reflected heightened expenditure that more than offset the rise in revenue during the reference period. Revenue rose by $28 \%$ to $\$ 903$ million on the back of a growth in tax, grants and non-tax revenue. Expenditure also jumped by $22 \%$ and at larger magnitude to $\$ 947$ million. This stemmed
from the surge in development spending and the increase in recurrent payments during the period. Meanwhile, government's debt balance marginally rose by $1 \%$ to $\$ 888$ million in the June quarter due to the disbursement of new debt and the depreciation of the SBD against the key debt-denominated currencies. Nonetheless, the country's debt to GDP ratio remained at $10 \%$ of GDP as in the previous period.

[^2]
## Chapter II. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Production Index

Domestic production activities, as measured by the CBSI production index, fell marginally in the June quarter to 86 points, following a $19 \%$ decline in the previous quarter (see Figure 2.1). This reflected weak performances in the copra, palm oil and fishing industries during the quarter, with copra production falling by $18 \%$, crude palm oil output dropped by $6 \%$ while fish catch volumes recorded a $5 \%$ decline. In contrast, cocoa industry rebounded strongly as a result of favourable weather conditions, while the logging sector stabilized over the quarter.


## Logs

Log export volumes, as a proxy for $\log$ production, remained relatively stable at 607,693 cubic meters following a $25 \%$ decline in the March quarter. This brought the year-toJune production to 1.215 million cubic meters, $5 \%$ lower than the corresponding period in 2016.

Of the total log exports, non-plantation logs accounted for the largest share of 558,228 cubic metres ( $92 \%$ ) while plantation ${ }^{1}$ logs contributed 49,465 cubic metres ( $8 \%$ ).

Disaggregating log export volumes by provinces, Western province still accounted for the largest share of 203,845 cubic meters ( $34 \%$ ), followed by Guadalcanal province with 84,861 cubic meters, Isabel province at 84,127 cubic meters and Choiseul recording 82,535 cubic meters, each representing $14 \%$. Meanwhile, Malaita produced 50,561 cubic meters and Makira contributed 49,639 cubic meters, each accounting for $8 \%$, whilst Renbell contributed 35,452 cubic meters ( $6 \%$ ). Temotu and Central provinces accounted for the remaining $2 \%$ at 16,673 cubic meters (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Log Exports by Provinces


In terms of prices, the World Bank average international $\log$ price increased by $2 \%$ this quarter to US\$268 per cubic meter from US\$262 per cubic meter in the previous quarter. However, this was $3 \%$ below the same period a year ago (see Figure 2.2). In contrast, the estimated average export price received by $\log$ exporters contracted by $5 \%$ to US $\$ 109$ per cubic meter from US\$115 per cubic meter in the preceding quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter in 2016, the average export price for log was $12 \%$ lower.

Figure 2.3: Log Volume and Price


## Fish

Fish catch declined for the second consecutive quarter, falling by $5 \%$ to 7,063 tons from 7,421 tons in the previous quarter. Unfavourable fishing conditions coupled with lower fish catch during the period weighed on this low outcome. However, year-to-June catch surpassed that of the corresponding period in 2016 by $21 \%$ to reach 14,483 tons (see Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Fish Catch and Average Price


Despite the fall in fish catch, canned tuna production recorded another increase of $5 \%$ to 215,990 cartons from 205,126 cartons in the previous quarter. This reflected the increase in fish catch offloaded from other foreign vessels
combined with continued improvements in the production process and increased throughput during the quarter. Similarly, fish loin increased further by $5 \%$ to 259,565 bags continuing the $28 \%$ increase in the previous quarter. This reflected the strong demand from Europe and the United States, the main export destinations. Likewise, fishmeal grew by $9 \%$ to 20,501 bags against the March quarter.

The average international fish price surged by $29 \%$ to US $\$ 2,124$ per ton, from US\$1,647 per ton in the March quarter (see Figure 2.4). Against the corresponding period a year ago, the average fish price improved by $21 \%$.

## Palm Oil

Harvested palm oil fresh fruit bunches slowed down by $4 \%$ to 40,884 tons, from 42,375 tons in the previous quarter. As a result, crude palm oil production dropped by $6 \%$ to 9,804 tons compared to 10,386 tons in the March quarter. In contrast, production of palm kernel oil increased slightly to 989 tons from 985 tons in the preceding quarter. Based on year-on-year comparisons, both crude palm oil and palm kernel production were lower by $8 \%$ and $5 \%$, respectively. However, against 2016, year to June output for crude palm oil and palm kernel oil went above by $26 \%$ and $22 \%$ to 20,190 tons and 1,974 tons respectively.

Figure 2.5. Palm Oil Production, Internatioanl and Contract Prices


[^3]The average contract prices for palm oil products weakened during the quarter. Contract price for palm kernel oil plunged by $26 \%$ to US $\$ 1,448$ per ton from US $\$ 1,960$ per ton in the March quarter. Similarly, contract price for crude palm oil dropped by $9 \%$ to US\$761 per ton, reversing the upward trend since the first quarter of 2016.

## Copra

Copra production declined for the second consecutive quarter by $18 \%$ to 4,585 tons, from 5,585 tons in the previous quarter. This reflected low output during the quarter. However, year-to-date comparisons saw a $14 \%$ growth in output against the corresponding half-yearly production a year ago. Coconut oil exports, as a measure for coconut oil production surged by $26 \%$ to 1,252 tons compared to 990 tons in the preceding quarter.

Figure 2.6. Copra Production, International and contract Price


In terms of production by province, Central province still accounted for the largest share with 2,296 tons ( $50 \%$ ), followed by Guadalcanal province with 711 tons (16\%), Western province contributed 515 tons (11\%); Makira produced 480 tons ( $10 \%$ ) whilst the other provinces accounted for the remaining 583 tons ( $13 \%$ ).

In terms of prices, the average international price for copra fell by $3 \%$ during the quarter to $\$ 1,092$ per ton, from US\$1,129 per ton in the previous
quarter. Similarly, the average contract price received by local exporters dropped by $4 \%$ this quarter to US\$745 per ton compared to US\$777 per ton in the preceding quarter, however this was $12 \%$ higher than the corresponding period a year ago (see Figure 2.6). Consequently, the average domestic price received by local copra farmers fell from $\$ 5.23$ per kilogram to $\$ 4.97$ per kilogram during the period. The average international price for coconut oil also recorded a decline during the quarter, falling by $3 \%$ to US\$1,650 per ton, from US\$1,701 per ton in the previous quarter. However, compared against the same quarter in 2016, the international price for coconut oil was $8 \%$ higher.

## Cocoa

Cocoa production increased significantly during the quarter by almost three folds to 1,271 tons, from 486 tons in the preceding quarter. This reflected high cropping yields coupled with favourable weather conditions during the period. However, compared against the corresponding quarter in 2016, cocoa output was lower by $29 \%$.

Disaggregating production by province, Guadalcanal province accounted for the largest share with 588 tons ( $46 \%$ ), followed by Malaita province with 481 tons (38\%), Makira province produced 189 tons (15\%), whilst all other provinces accounted for the remaining 13 tons (1\%).

In terms of prices, the average contracted price received by cocoa exporters deteriorated for the third straight quarter, down by 7\% to GBP1,282 per ton, from GBP1,378 per ton in the preceding quarter. Compared against the same quarter a year ago, the average contracted price for cocoa weakened by $30 \%$. As a result, the domestic price received by local cocoa farmers dropped further to $\$ 8.75$ per kilogram, from $\$ 10.70$ per kilogram in the previous quarter.

## Employment

The number of Solomon Islands National ProvidentFund (SINPF) contributors, as a partial indicator for labour market conditions, showed slight improvements during the quarter. The average number of contributors ${ }^{3}$ for this period increased slightly by $1 \%$ to 56,450 contributors

[^4]from 55,956 contributors in the previous quarter. Against the corresponding period in 2016, the average number of contributors also increased by $1 \%$.

Disaggregating these figures, the average number of active contributors increased by $1 \%$ to 47,986 from 47,315 contributors in the previous quarter, and $2 \%$ above the same period a year ago. In contrast, the average number of slow active contributors slid by $2 \%$ to 8,465 from 8,641 contributors in the preceding quarter.

## Energy

Total electricity generated by Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) increased moderately by $0.3 \%$ to 23,117 Megawatt hours (MWh) from 23,058 MWh in the first quarter of 2017. From this outcome, total units sold during this period increased by $5 \%$ to 18,557 MWh from 17,670 MWh reflecting increases in electricity consumption across all categories. Electricity sales to commercial and domestic categories went up by $6 \%$ each to 11,595 MWh and $4,161 \mathrm{MWh}$, respectively. Government usage increased slightly by $1 \%$ to $2,801 \mathrm{MWh}$ during the quarter (see Figure 2.7). Unsold units dropped by $15 \%$ to $4,560 \mathrm{MWh}$ from 5,388 MWh in the previous quarter. As a result, the ratio of unsold units to total units generated dropped from $23 \%$ to $20 \%$ implying improved administration over the review period.

Figure 2.7. Units of Electricity Generated and Sold


## Manufacturing

Manufacturing activities, as measured by the CBSI manufacturing index ${ }^{4}$ increased further during the quarter by $7 \%$ to 277 points from 258 points in the previous quarter. This favourable outcome reflected the increase in manufactured goods destined for both domestic consumption and exports. The manufacturing index for goods destined for the domestic market grew by $10 \%$ to 198 points reflecting the increase across all manufactured goods. The index for biscuits increased by $15 \%$, alcohol and soft drinks rose by $11 \%$, tobacco showed a $7 \%$ increase while the index for canned tuna destined for domestic consumption increased by $5 \%$ during the quarter. Similarly, the index for exported goods grew by $5 \%$ to 442 points from 422 points in the previous quarter owing to increases in loin and canned tuna production over the quarter.

Figure 2.8. CBSI Manufacturing Index


## Building Permits

Approved building permits issued by the Honiara City Council (HCC) in the second quarter increased by $7 \%$ to 64 permits, and $36 \%$ higher than the same period a year ago. The total approved permits comprised of 32 residential permits, 13 commercial and industry permits, and 19 permits for 'others' category. However, the

[^5]estimated value of the approved permits dropped to $\$ 52$ million from $\$ 54$ million in the preceding quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago, the estimated value of the approved permits issued was comparatively $83 \%$ higher.

## Visitors Arrival

Total visitor arrivals recorded for June quarter increased significantly, rising by $70 \%$ to reach a record of 10,528 arrivals from 6,199 arrivals in the previous quarter. This positive outcome was underpinned by gains in both air and sea arrivals during the quarter and benefitted from strong on-going promotional and marketing activities by the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau (SIVB). In addition, other major events such as the farewell of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) and the increase in the number of regional meetings and conferences held in the country during the quarter also contributed to this outcome. Air arrivals surged by $32 \%$ to 6,425 visitors following a $28 \%$ decline in the preceding quarter. Similarly, sea visitors increased by more than three folds to reach a record high of 4,103 visitors compared to 1,317 visitors in the quarter prior, and 5\% higher than the same quarter in 2016. The average length of stay for air visitors dropped to 12 days compared to 13 days in the previous quarter.

Disaggregating air arrivals by country of residence, Australia remains the primary tourism source market with 2,684 visitors (42\%), followed by Asia with 1,235 visitors (19\%), of which China accounted for $5 \%$ (295 visitors), Japan represented 3\% (182 visitors) and all other Asian countries accounted for $11 \%$ ( 758 visitors). New Zealand and United States both recorded 7\% of the total share with 459 visitors and 451 visitors respectively. Fiji recorded 349 visitors and Papua New Guinea with 347 visitors, each representing $5 \%$. All other countries accounted for the remaining $15 \%$ ( 900 visitors).

In terms of visitors by purpose, holiday and vacation categories accounted for the majority with 2,111 visitors ( $33 \%$ ), overtaking the business and conference category's 1,795 arrivals ( $28 \%$ ), whilst 'others' category recorded 1,344 arrivals ( $21 \%$ ). The remaining 1,175 arrivals (18\%) represented stopovers and arrivals to visit friends and families.

## Foreign Investment

The total number of approved foreign investment applications fell for the second consecutive quarter by $17 \%$ to 50 applications from 60 applications in the previous quarter. Of the total investment applications, wholesale and retail sector still accounted for the largest share with 24 applicants ( $48 \%$ ), followed by the other services category with 11 applicants ( $22 \%$ ), manufacturing and construction sectors received 4 applications each, transport and communication sector had 3 applications whilst the forestry and fishing sectors each recorded 2 applications each.

Distributed by location, Honiara registered the highest with 44 applications, followed by Western and Guadalcanal provinces with 3 applications each. All other provinces received zero applications during the quarter.

## Inflation

Headline inflation, as measured by the three months moving average, emerged to the positive territory by the end of the June quarter to $0.5 \%$ after three consecutive quarters of subdued and negative inflation. This outcome reflected the increases in both the domestic and imported inflation components during the quarter. Domestic inflation increased to $2.2 \%$ from $0.0 \%$, while imported inflation picked up to minus $2.6 \%$ from minus $5.1 \%$ in the preceding quarter.

Of the overall headline inflation of $0.5 \%$, food accounted for $0.2 \%$, followed by housing and utilities, and transport and communication categories representing $0.1 \%$ each, whilst the remaining categories accounted for $0.1 \%$.

The increase in domestic inflation during the quarter came mainly from price increases in housing and utilities, drinks and tobacco, and household operations categories. The drinks and tobacco index recorded the largest increase, rising from minus $0.5 \%$ to $16 \%$, reflecting the hike in betel-nut prices and the price rise in cigarette and tobacco products during the quarter. The price index for housing and utilities went up from minus $2.8 \%$ to $0.1 \%$, owing to the increase in electricity tariffs during the quarter whilst the index for household operations grew from
minus $0.6 \%$ to $0.1 \%$ at the end of the quarter.
Similarly, the increase in imported inflation mainly reflected the uptick in food indices from minus $7.7 \%$ to minus $3.0 \%$, transport and communication index rose from $3.6 \%$ to $4.4 \%$, household operations went up from minus $7.3 \%$ to minus $6.0 \%$ while the clothing and footwear category picked up from minus $2.3 \%$ to minus $1.1 \%$ at the end of the quarter.

Core inflation ${ }^{5}$ remained negative for the fourth consecutive quarter, albeit on an upward trend to minus $1.0 \%$ at the end of June quarter from minus $2.8 \%$ at the end of the previous quarter. This indicates that prices of non-food and non-energy categories also picked up during the review period.

Figure 2.9 Headline and Underlying Inflation Rate (3mma)


Figure 2.10 Contributions to Headline Inflation


## Honiara Retail Fuel Price

The Honiara retail fuel price fell marginally this quarter by $1 \%$ to an average of $\$ 7.97$ per litre from $\$ 8.06$ per litre in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected the price falls across all fuel categories during the quarter. Petrol price dropped by 16 cents to $\$ 8.02$ per litre, from $\$ 8.18$ per litre; diesel price fell by 9 cents to $\$ 7.89$ per litre from $\$ 7.98$ per litre whilst kerosene price slid from $\$ 8.02$ per litre to $\$ 8.01$ per litre during the quarter.

[^6]
## Chapter III. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments position in the June quarter of 2017 improved to a surplus of $\$ 110$ million following a deficit of $\$ 49$ million in the previous quarter. This upturn stemmed from surpluses in the 'capital and financial' account which more than offsets the deficit in the current account. Consequently, the gross foreign reserve grew by $4 \%$ by the end of the quarter to $\$ 4,311$ million and was sufficient to cover 10.8 months of imports of goods and services.

| Table 3.1 Balance of Payments Statistics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  |
|  | Sep Qtr | Dec <br> Qtr | Mar Qtr | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Qtr } \end{aligned}$ |
| A. Current Account | -233 | -87 | -129 | -75 |
| Goods | -50 | -23 | 1 | -97 |
| Services | -194 | -152 | -207 | -152 |
| Primary Income | -76 | -80 | -82 | -10 |
| Secondary Income | 88 | 168 | 158 | 184 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 196 | 332 | 209 | 25 |
| Capital | 81 | 153 | 70 | 116 |
| Financial Account (excl. reserve asset) 1/ | 115 | 179 | 139 | 91 |
| C. Net Errors and Omissions | -144 | -53 | -129 | 160 |
| D. Overall BOP Position (+ve=surplus) | -182 | 192 | -49 | 110 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| F. Financing | 182 | -192 | 49 | -110 |
| Official Reserves (-ve=increase) | 185 | -181 | 49 | -110 |
| IMF Program (-ve=decrease) | -4 | -11 | -0 | -1 |
| Position of Gross Foreign Reserves at end | 4,025 | 4,210 | 4,156 | 4,311 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| 1/ The financial account in BOP analytical presentation shows reserve asset separately in Item C. Under BPM6, the financial account includes reserve assets. <br> Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |

The current account deficit narrowed to $\$ 75$ million from the revised $\$ 129$ million deficit in the previous review period (see Table 3.1). This outcome was driven by the improved surplus in secondary income and narrowed deficits in both the services and primary income accounts despite a deficit in the goods account. Additionally, the capital and financial account surplus narrowed to $\$ 25$ million from a revised $\$ 209$ million in the previous quarter. This reflected the lower foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and the fall in other investments recorded during the quarter.

## Trade in goods

The balance on trade in goods for the June quarter recorded a preliminary $\$ 97$ million deficit, a huge downturn from the revised $\$ 1$ million surplus in the previous quarter. This negative outcome resulted from a decline in exports by $2 \%$ to $\$ 814$ million combined with a comparatively large increase in imports by $10 \%$ to $\$ 911$ million.

Figure 3.1. Trade in Goods


Theweak exportperformancewasdrivenmainly by the downturn in forestry sector exports due to lower production for export and more logs being categorized as low valued species during the quarter. Forestry export receipts fell by $3 \%$ to $\$ 533$ million driven mainly by a $4 \%$ fall in round logs, surpassing the $27 \%$ increase in inflows from sawn timber. Agriculture exports on the other hand, improved by $18 \%$ to $\$ 137$ million which was largely owed to high export receipts for cocoa, coconut oil and palm oil that outweighed falls in copra receipts. Likewise the value of fisheries exports increased by $13 \%$ to $\$ 86$ million primarily due to the increase in loin and canned tuna export volumes in spite of the fall in fish catch over the quarter.

In contrast, the upsurge in imports came on the back of increases in the major import categories. Food went up by $7 \%$ to $\$ 205$ million, machineries and basic manufactures increased by $12 \%$ to $\$ 285$ million and by $8 \%$ to $\$ 162$ million respectively. Chemical also rose by $26 \%$ to $\$ 62$ million, crude materials and animal vegetable oils, went up from $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 12$ million and from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 9$ million respectively. Imports for mineral fuels however, fell by $2 \%$ to $\$ 167$ million reflecting slight fall in payments for fuel during the review period.

## Trade in Services

Trade in services narrowed from a deficit of \$207 million a quarter ago to a deficit of $\$ 153$ million in the second quarter. The outcome came from a slight improvement in travel services which slid from a deficit of $\$ 82$ million to a deficit of $\$ 40$ million. This reflects a rise in spending for both business and holiday travelers in the country. The deficits in other services and transport also relatively narrowed with other services falling to $\$ 90$ million from a deficit of $\$ 102$ million due to decreases in payments related to other business and government services. Similarly, the deficit in transport services fell negligibly to $\$ 22$ million from $\$ 23$ million in the previous quarter resulting from the slight increase in air transport receipts during the quarter despite freight payments also increased.

## Primary Income Account

The primary income deficit improved significantly to $\$ 10$ million in the June quarter of 2017 from $\$ 82$ million deficit in the previous quarter. Supporting this outcome was the narrow deficit in investment income which improved to an $\$ 86$ million deficit against a $\$ 130$ million deficit in the first quarter of 2017. This was triggered by the fall in payments on reinvested earnings. On the other hand, other primary income went up to $\$ 72$ million from $\$ 43$ million owing to the higher collection from fishing licenses, and compensation of employees.

## Secondary Income

The secondary income recorded a higher surplus of $\$ 184$ million during this quarter compared
to $\$ 158$ million in the preceding quarter. This resulted primarily from a $\$ 176$ million surplus in government transfers that came albeit a $4 \%$ shortfall against the March quarter, and the positive turnaround in private sector transfers to $\$ 8$ million surplus from a deficit of $\$ 27$ million in the previous period. The surplus in private sector transfer was attributed to a fall in outward remittances by foreign workers amidst an increase in inflows to churches and Non-Governmental Organizations during the quarter.

## Capital

The capital account surplus rose to $\$ 116$ million in the second quarter of 2017 from $\$ 70$ million in the previous period. This was attributed to higher outturn in donor-funded capital projects that were initiated during the first half of the year. The growth in donor funded expenditure was mainly for infrastructure upgrades.

## Financial Account

The financial account recorded a deficit of \$91 million compared to a $\$ 139$ million surplus in the first quarter of 2017. Driving this negative result was a significant fall in FDI inflows to $\$ 12$ million compared to $\$ 104$ million in March quarter. The decline in FDI stemmed from the combined falls in new investment funds, reinvestment earnings and debt instruments. Also contributing to the outcome was the fall in other investment inflows from a surplus of $\$ 43$ million to a deficit of $\$ 94$ million. This was associated with the rise in government and private sector loan repayments and the reduction in commercial banks' foreign currency deposits. Meanwhile, portfolio investments recorded an outflow of $\$ 6$ million following an outflow of $\$ 5$ million in the previous quarter.

## Gross Foreign Reserves

The reserve asset flows at the end of June improved markedly from a $\$ 49$ million deficit in the previous quarter to a $\$ 110$ million surplus. This positive outturn emanated largely from donor funds and fishing licensing fees received during the quarter. Accordingly, the country's stock of foreign reserves for the period went up by $4 \%$ to $\$ 4,311$ million and was sufficient
to cover 10.8 months of imports for goods and services.

Figure 3.2. Gross Forign Reserves


## International Investment Position (IIP)

The country's net international investment position (IIP) narrowed in the June quarter of 2017 to a deficit of $\$ 340$ million from a $\$ 602$ million deficit in the previous quarter. Driving the improvement in the IIP deficit was the increase in financial assets stemmed from the increase in reserves, other investments, direct investment and portfolio investment assets by $4 \%$ to $\$ 4,311$ million, by $6 \%$ to $\$ 514$ million, by $11 \%$ to $\$ 458$ million and $3 \%$ to $\$ 134$ million respectively. Meanwhile, the stock of financial liabilities declined marginally by $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 5,737$ million. This was mainly from the decrease in other investments by $5 \%$ to $\$ 1,241$ million against the previous review period.

## Gross External Debt

The provisional gross external debt stock for the country slid by $1 \%$ over the quarter to $\$ 2,351$ million (see Table 3.2). This came on the back of a $4 \%$ fall in public external sector debt to $\$ 878$ million amidst a $0.3 \%$ marginal rise in private sector external debt to $\$ 1,474$ million. Attributed to the decrease in the former was the $20 \%$ contraction in the central bank's liabilities, notwithstanding the $2 \%$ rise in the
general government debt to $\$ 694$ million. As for the latter, the increase was associated with intercompany lending.

| Table 3.2 Gross External Debt Position (\$ million) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  |
|  | Sep <br> Qtr | Dec <br> Qtr | Mar <br> Qtr | Jun <br> Qtr |
| Gross External Debt Position | 2,194 | 2,231 | 2,381 | 2,351 |
| (i) General Government | 643 | 643 | 682 | 694 |
| (ii) Central Bank | 218 | 196 | 230 | 184 |
| (iii) Deposit- Taking Corporations | 167 | 150 | 140 | 113 |
| (iv) Other Sectors $1 /$ | 144 | 211 | 252 | 250 |
| (v) Direct Investment: Inter-company <br> Lending 1/ | 1,022 | 1,031 | 1,076 | 1,111 |
| 1/ Provincial <br> Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |

## Exchange Rates

The Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) weakened against the United States dollar (USD) in the second Quarter by $0.2 \%$ to an average of $\$ 7.94$ per USD. In contrast, it appreciated by $0.7 \%$ against the Australian dollar (AUD) to $\$ 5.96$ per AUD and by $0.8 \%$ against the New Zealand dollar to $\$ 5.59$ per NZD. Compared to the other trading currencies, the SBD depreciated against the British pound by $3.4 \%$ to $\$ 10.16$ per GBP, and by $3.3 \%$ against the Euro to $\$ 8.73$ per EUR. It also fell against the Japanese Yen by $2.4 \%$ to $\$ 7.14$ per 100 Yen during the review period.

Figure 3.3. Major Bilateral Exchange Rates


Source: CBSI

In terms of the trade weighted index (TWI), the SBD weakened by $0.1 \%$ to a quarterly average index of 107.6 in the June quarter. This was associated mainly with the depreciation of the SBD against the USD, and to a lesser extent from depreciations against GBP, EUR and JPY. During the quarter, the nominal effective
exchange rate (NEER) depreciated by 1.2\% to an index of 100.6 following the depreciation of the TWI of the SBD. Likewise, the real effective exchange rate (REER) weakened by $1.9 \%$ to an index of 145.6 and was mainly associated with the relatively low inflation in the Solomon Islands in comparison to its trading partners.

## Chapter IV. MONEY AND BANKING

Domestic monetary conditions at the end of June 2017 showed key monetary aggregates recovered from the contractions witnessed in the first quarter of 2017. Reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1) and broad money (M3) all recorded quarter-on-quarter increases. However, total liquidity and private sector credit (PSC) declined marginally against the first quarter. Other depository corporations' (ODCs) weighted average interest rate margin also fell reflecting a decrease in the weighted average interest rate on lending which negated gains in the weighted average interest rate on deposits at the end of the period.

## Reserve Money

Reserve money (M0) grew by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,405$ million at the end of the June quarter following the $7 \%$ decline recorded in the first quarter of 2017. Driving the quarter-on-quarter outturn was a rise in currency in circulation by $2 \%$ to $\$ 774$ million. In contrast, Other Depository Corporations' (ODCs) call deposits held with CBSI edged lower by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 1,627$ million. On an annual basis, M 0 grew by $3 \%$ against the same period in 2016.

Figure 4.1 Major drivers of Reserve Money


On the sources of growth in M0, both CBSI's net foreign assets (NFA) and Net Domestic Assets (NDA) expanded by $4 \%$ to $\$ 4,132$ million and by $9 \%$ to $\$ 1,721$ million respectively. The growth in NFA resulted mainly from a $4 \%$ upturn in foreign assets to $\$ 4,311$ million underpinned by high foreign exchange inflows. The increase in NDA reflected increases in all three components
of NDA; net domestic credit (NDC), capital accounts and other items net. Net domestic credit expanded by $7 \%$ to net liability of $\$ 1,837$ million, driven mainly by an $8 \%$ rise in claims of central government to $\$ 1,090$ million. The rise in central government claims was attributed largely to an increase in SIG deposits observed during the review period. Also contributing to the increase in NDC was the 5\% growth to $\$ 748$ million in net credit to financial corporations. Capital accounts expanded from minus $\$ 4$ million to $\$ 27$ million this quarter reflecting favorable current year outturns whilst other items net record a marginal growth of $1 \%$ to $\$ 142$ million against the first quarter.

## Narrow Money

Narrow money (M1) expanded by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,440$ million this quarter, recovering from the $4 \%$ decline recorded in the previous quarter. This resulted from the build-up in both transferable deposits held with Depository Corporations (DCs) and currency in circulation by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,725$ million and $1 \%$ to $\$ 714$ million, respectively.

The increase in transferable deposits was attributed mainly to a $2 \%$ rise in ODC deposits to $\$ 2,716$ million driven by a surge in foreign currency deposits by $81 \%$ to $\$ 251$ million while national currency deposits contracted by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,465$ million. The foreign currency component benefited from notable increases in deposits of other nonfinancial corporation (ONC) and public nonfinancial corporations (PNC). The former jumped from $\$ 88$ million in the previous quarter to $\$ 188$ million and the latter from $\$ 19$ million to $\$ 35$ million. Meanwhile, all national currency deposits declined except for other financial corporation (OFC) and PNC deposits which increased by $2 \%$ to $\$ 363$ million and by $3 \%$ to $\$ 412$ million respectively. State and local government deposits shrunk by $27 \%$ to $\$ 34$ million, other nonfinancial corporations (ONC) by $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,346$ million and other residents (households \& individuals) by $8 \%$ to $\$ 311$ million. However, M1 contracted by $2 \%$ on a year-on-year basis.

## Broad Money

Broad money supply (M3) recovered by 1\% to $\$ 4,630$ million this quarter, following the $4 \%$ decline in the previous quarter. The increase reflected the $2 \%$ upturn in M1 to $\$ 3,440$ million despite the $1 \%$ fall in other deposits (saving and time) to $\$ 1,190$ million. Compared to the same
period a year ago, M3 saw a $4 \%$ growth.
On the sources of M3 growth, the increase was driven by a $6 \%$ expansion in NFA to $\$ 4,345$ million, which surpassed the $37 \%$ fall in NDA to $\$ 307$ million. NFA benefited from a $4 \%$ growth in gross reserves to $\$ 4,311$ million driven by foreign inflows and deposits held in foreign currency. In contrast, foreign liabilities fell by $12 \%$ to $\$ 293$ million against the previous quarter.

On NDA of the banking system, the fall was driven mainly by an 11\% decline in NDC to $\$ 980$ million combined with a $19 \%$ slowdown in other items (net) to $\$ 235$ million. The decline in NDC mirrored an increase in nonfinancial public sector by $10 \%$ to net liability of $\$ 1,262$ million, driven largely by an increase in net credit to central government. Also contributing to the fall in NDC was a marginal fall in private sector credit by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,241$ million.

Figure 4.2 Components of M3


## Liquidity

Total liquidity in the banking system edged down further by $0.1 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 1,622$ million, continuing the $8 \%$ dip recorded in the first quarter of 2017. The marginal fall in liquidity reflected an increase in net claims of Central Government deposits together with a fall in other items net which more than offset increases in NFA and currency in circulation. This outturn resulted in a small decrease of $1 \%$ in excess liquidity ${ }^{1}$ to $\$ 1,153$ million at the end
of June. However, year-on-year comparisons saw total liquidity rise by $1 \%$ against the same period in 2016.

Figure 4.3 Commercial Banks' Liquidity


## Domestic credit

Total net domestic credit (NDC) of the banking system ${ }^{2}$ continued to trend downward from the previous quarter, decreasing by $11 \%$ to $\$ 980$ million by the end of the June quarter. This was attributed mainly to the increase in net credit liabilities to nonfinancial public sector by $10 \%$ to $\$ 1,262$ million and a $0.1 \%$ decline in private sector credit (PSC) to $\$ 2,241$ million.

Growth in credit to the public nonfinancial sector benefited from a $10 \%$ upsurge in net credit liabilities to the central government to $\$ 1,286$ million, reflecting an increase in SIG deposits with depository corporations observed in June. Credit to nonfinancial public corporations rebounded from a fall in the previous quarter by $4 \%$ to $\$ 31$ million. The fall in PSC stemmed from a slight decrease in ODC credit by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 2,233$ million. Conversely, loans issued to other nonfinancial corporations and other resident sectors contracted by $3 \%$ to $\$ 1,467$ million and by $5 \%$ to $\$ 761$ million respectively.

Notwithstanding the prevailing excess liquidity conditions in the banking system, credit issued by ODCs both in the first and second quarter remained tight. ODC lending edged down by

[^7][^8]$0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,200$ million this quarter compared to the $1 \%$ growth recorded in the preceding quarter. Major sectors driving the decline were personal, communication, transport and forestry. On the other hand, construction, distribution, tourism, professional \& other services and manufacturing all increased relative to the previous quarter. Particularly, construction and distribution showed persistent increases from previous periods with an annual growth of $21 \%$ to $\$ 338$ million and $46 \%$ to $\$ 396$ million respectively. Proportionally, personal loan maintained the largest share of credit at $30 \%$, followed by distribution with $18 \%$, construction at $15 \%$ while the rest contributed less than $10 \%$ each but accounted for the remaining $37 \%$. However, credit expanded albeit at a decelerating rate by $8 \%$ on an annual basis.

| Table 4.1 Private Sector Credit by Sectors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (SBD Millions) |  |  |  |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  | 2017 |  | Percentage Growth |  |
| Sectors | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q-on- } \\ \text { Q } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year- } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ |
| Personal | 667 | 671 | 692 | 680 | 687 | 668 | -3\% | -0.5\% |
| Construction | 259 | 281 | 308 | 317 | 322 | 338 | 5\% | 20.6\% |
| Distribution | 260 | 271 | 331 | 362 | 372 | 396 | 6\% | 46.0\% |
| Communications | 189 | 175 | 189 | 187 | 186 | 170 | -9\% | -3.2\% |
| Tourism | 122 | 129 | 137 | 142 | 142 | 145 | 2\% | 12.7\% |
| Prof. \& Other Serv. | 121 | 120 | 113 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 1\% | -7.7\% |
| Transport | 117 | 120 | 125 | 138 | 128 | 116 | -9\% | -3.0\% |
| Manufacturing | 136 | 124 | 138 | 134 | 136 | 134 | -1\% | 8.20\% |
| Forestry | 65 | 68 | 68 | 55 | 57 | 48 | -16\% | -28.2\% |
| Agriculture | 35 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 1\% | -28.9\% |
| Entert. \& Catering | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 141\% | 24.4\% |
| Mining \& Quarrying | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -12\% | -44.9\% |
| Fisheries | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 131\% | 93.6\% |
| Statutory Corporn. | 37 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 8\% | -10.7\% |
| Non-Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -7\% | -91.7\% |
| Private Fin. Inst. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -6\% | 21.0\% |
| Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00\% | 0.0\% |
| Provin.Asse \& Local Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total | 2,019 | 2,040 | 2,166 | 2,192 | 2.204 | 2,200 | -0.1\% | 8\% |
| Note: Figures include loans issued by commercial banks and Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

By credit type, short-term credits in the form of overdrafts remained relatively stable at $\$ 242$ million against the March quarter whilst loans edged lower by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 1,948$ million and lease financing fell by $8 \%$ to $\$ 11$ million during the review period.

| Table 4.2 Private Sector Credit (ODCs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SBDMillions |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Mar-16 | Jun-16 | Sep-16 | Dec-16 | Mar-17 | Jun-17 |  |  |  |
| Trade Bills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Overdrafts | 219 | 204 | 226 | 206 | 242 | 242 |  |  |  |
| Loans | 1,783 | 1,820 | 1,926 | 1,973 | 1,950 | 1,948 |  |  |  |
| Lease Financing | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,019 | 2,040 | 2,166 | 2,192 | 2,204 | 2,200 |  |  |  |
| Total credit (excluding <br> trade bills) | 2,019 | 2,040 | 2,166 | 2,192 | 2,204 | 2,200 |  |  |  |
| Source |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Interest rates

The ODCs' indicative weighted average interest rate margin dipped to $10.3 \%$ reflecting a decline in lending rates despite a rise in the indicative weighted average interest rates on all deposits to $0.3 \%$. The increase in deposit rates resulted from slight increases in the interest rates of demand and savings deposits while time deposits edged down from the previous quarter. The indicative weighted average interest rates on lending dropped to $10.6 \%$ from $10.7 \%$ in the first quarter.

Figure 4.4 Commercial Bank's Interest Rates

$\square$ All Loans and Advances(LHS) All Deposits(RHS) —Margin(LHS)
Source: CBSI

## Other Financial Corporations

The NFA of other financial corporations (OFCs) recorded an increase of $2 \%$ to $\$ 294$ million at the end of June 2017. This was driven by a growth in the foreign assets of OFCs by $3 \%$ to $\$ 331$ million, which outpaced an increase in foreign liabilities denominated in domestic currencies by $11 \%$ to $\$ 37$ million.

Meanwhile, the OFCs' NDA showed further growth of $4 \%$ to $\$ 2,536$ million this period. NDC of OFCs' expanded by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,731$ million at the end of the quarter. This was largely explained by the growths in net credit to nonfinancial public sector, net credit to financial corporations and credit to private sector.

Net credit to financial corporations registered a 3\% growth to $\$ 921$ million, following the 7\% downturn witnessed in the March quarter. Driving this outcome was a $1 \%$ increase to $\$ 884$ million in net credit to ODCs while net credit to CBSI expanded from $\$ 18$ million in the previous period to $\$ 37$ million. The improvement in net credit to ODCs reflected an increase in transferrable deposits by $11 \%$ to $\$ 363$ million by end-June.

Private sector credit provided by OFCs bounced back from a fall in the previous quarter with a $1 \%$ upturn to $\$ 1,522$ million this quarter. This was mainly driven by a $34 \%$ increase to $\$ 148$ million in credit issued to other nonfinancial corporations. Year-on-year comparisons showed a further growth of $8 \%$ against the same period last year.

## Monetary Policy

The Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) continued to maintain the accommodative monetary policy stance pursued following the last board resolution published in March 2017. The low inflationary environment and the outlook that inflation will remain low in the near to medium term provided ample space for monetary conditions toremainaccommodative. The link between the excess liquidity conditions in the banking system and inflation has been observed to be relatively weak, reflecting the shallow and underdeveloped financial market.

Hence key policy instruments were kept unchanged reflecting the monetary and financial conditions. The cash reserve requirement ratio was maintained at $7.5 \%$ of total ODC deposits. Bokolo bills issued by CBSI remained at $\$ 750$ million with a weighted average yield (WAY) of $0.62 \%$. The SIG treasury bills threshold remained at $\$ 40$ million with the WAY for 56, 91 and 181 days kept unchanged at $0.34 \%, 0.46 \%$ and $1.12 \%$ respectively. CBSI also continued to maintain the current exchange rate regime where the Solomon Islands dollar is pegged to an invoicing basket of major trading currencies, namely the USD, AUD, NZD, Japanese Yen and EUR.

## Chapter V. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Government's fiscal performance in the second quarter of 2017 registered another budget deficit of $\$ 44$ million following the $\$ 73$ million deficit posted in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected an upsurge in government expenditure, which outpaced gains in revenue collection during the review period. This quarter's fiscal deficit was serviced from government reserves held in the banking system. Meanwhile, total debt stock recorded a slight increase due to loan disbursements done throughout the quarter.

Fig 5.1 Fiscal Balance


Source: CBSI

## Revenue

Total government revenue rebounded by $28 \%$ in the review period to $\$ 903$ million from $\$ 705$ million in the first quarter of 2017. The positive outcome reflected growths in all revenue categories, particularly taxes, grants and nontax revenue in the second quarter of the year. However, this level was $6 \%$ below budget although $5 \%$ higher than the same quarter a year ago.

## Tax revenue

Tax revenue increased by $5 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 677$ million, reversing the $10 \%$ fall in the first quarter of the year. Although this was $9 \%$ below the budget, tax revenue saw a 3\% annual growth against the same quarter a year ago. The positive outcome stemmed from increases in income, profits and capital gains tax, goods and services tax and property tax except for
taxes on international trade and transactions which declined against the previous quarter.

Fig 5.2 Revenue


Taxes on goods and services, which contributed $36 \%$ to total tax revenue, went up in the June quarter by $11 \%$ to $\$ 240$ million. The improvement was driven by a $13 \%$ increase in general taxes on goods and services to $\$ 195$ million underpinned by increases in goods and services, and sales taxes. Excise duty on tobacco and beer remained broadly the same at $\$ 40$ million as in the previous quarter. Compared to the budget and the previous year, this level of collection was $8 \%$ below budget but $11 \%$ above the same period last year.

Tax on income, profit and capital gains which made up $35 \%$ of the total tax revenue rose this quarter by $7 \%$ to $\$ 237$ million. The increase against the previous quarter was attributed to a $14 \%$ rise in income tax payable by corporations and other enterprises to $\$ 135$ million whilst income tax payable by individuals slipped 1\% lower to $\$ 103$ million. However, this level was $12 \%$ below budget although $1 \%$ above the corresponding quarter in 2016.

Taxes on international trade and transactions, representing $21 \%$ of the tax revenue fell by $4 \%$ against the preceding quarter to $\$ 190$ million in the second quarter of 2017. This outcome mirrored a $6 \%$ fall in export duty to $\$ 134$ million, driven by a decline in receipts from log exports. In contrast, import duties edged up by $1 \%$ to $\$ 56$ million reflecting higher imports of
manufacturing goods in the review period.
Taxes on property, which accounted for barely $1 \%$ of the total tax revenue grew by $22 \%$ in June to $\$ 10$ million, benefiting from an increase in revenue collected from withholding tax on property rentals.

## Non-tax revenue

Non-tax revenue increased significantly in the second quarter to $\$ 144$ million from $\$ 40$ million in the first quarter. This was $3 \%$ above budget and 12\% higher than the corresponding period in 2016. The notable increase against the previous quarter was supported by a $\$ 71$ million upsurge in fishing licence fees to $\$ 118$ million. A $4 \%$ increase in revenue from the sale of goods and services to $\$ 26$ million also contributed the positive outturn against the previous quarter

## Grants

Total grants received during the June quarter increased from $\$ 20$ million in the March quarter to $\$ 82$ million. This was $4 \%$ and $16 \%$ higher than the budget and the corresponding period last year respectively. Australia remains the largest donor, providing 92\% (\$75 million) of direct budget support received this quarter. This was followed by New Zealand with \$5 million and the World Health Organisation, which provided around $\$ 1$ million. By recipients, $\$ 59$ million went to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and reflected Australia's continued support towards the health sector. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD) received $\$ 23$ million co-funded by Australia and New Zealand towards human resource development.

## Expenditure

Total expenditure rose in the three months to June by $22 \%$ to $\$ 947$ million following a $21 \%$ fall in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected increases in both capital expenditure and recurrent spending, the former by $66 \%$ to $\$ 207$ million and the latter by $13 \%$ to $\$ 740$ million against the preceding quarter.

Fig 5.3 Expenditure


## Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees rose by $9 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 307$ million. This was $7 \%$ higher than the budget and slightly up against same quarter a year ago by $1 \%$. The result reflected increases in all the major payroll components during the quarter. Public servant salaries increased by $8 \%$ to $\$ 214$ million, housing allowances went up by $13 \%$ to $\$ 46$ million whilst various other allowances grew by $16 \%$ to $\$ 47$ million.

In terms of the ministerial share, the MEHRD accounted for $45 \%$ ( $\$ 139$ million) of total payroll spending, followed by the MHMS with 16\% (\$50 million) and the Ministry Police and National Security (MPNS) at 15\% (\$47 million). The rest accounted for less than $10 \%$ each of total payroll spending during the quarter.

## Goods and Services

Consumption spending surged by $23 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 313$ million and was $7 \%$ higher than the same quarter in 2016. The increase relative to the previous quarter reflected increases across all major consumption categories. Training costs related to scholarships grew by $39 \%$ to $\$ 96$ million. General stores and spares rose to $\$ 18$ million from $\$ 4$ million in the quarter prior, consultancy fees more than doubled from the previous quarter to $\$ 17$ million. Electricity increased by $31 \%$ to $\$ 12$ million, maintenance on roads and bridges rose from $\$ 0.04$ million
in the first quarter of 2017 to $\$ 11$ million and maintenance of non-residential building went up by $7 \%$ to $\$ 10$ million. The rest of the other consumption items showed mixed movements and amounted to less than $\$ 10$ million each.

Disaggregating consumption spending by ministries, MEHRD maintained the largest share of consumption spending at $35 \%$ despite recording a $7 \%$ fall to $\$ 110$ million against the March quarter. The second largest was the MPNS, which accounted for $10 \%$ following a $\$ 13$ million increase to $\$ 32$ million against the previous quarter. The Ministry of Infrastructure Development which represented $9 \%$, also increased to $\$ 28$ million from $\$ 12$ million, whilst the Office of the Prime Minister and MHMS both accounted for 7\% each having increased by $40 \%$ to $\$ 23$ million and $29 \%$ to $\$ 20$ million respectively.

## Grants

Central Government grants extended to other general government units declined by $8 \%$ during the review quarter to $\$ 40$ million. This was 16 below budget and $29 \%$ lower than the corresponding quarter of 2016. The decline was seen in all the grants categories except for health grants transferred to the provincial governments which increased this quarter by $9 \%$ to $\$ 18$ million.

## Social Benefits

Social benefits payments increased by 55\% to $\$ 12$ million. This outpaced the budget by $85 \%$ and $20 \%$ higher compared to the same period a year ago. A $\$ 6$ million increase in the long service benefit payments to retired public servants officers to $\$ 8$ million was the main driver behind the increase. On the other hand, workers compensation claims recorded declines against the foregoing quarter.

## Other Payments

Other payments fell this quarter by around $1 \%$ to $\$ 62$ million. This outcome was $23 \%$ and $9 \%$ lower than the budget and the same period a year prior respectively. The marginal decline reflected broad-based decreases across other payments categories, which negated a substantial increase in subvention grants to $\$ 42$ million this quarter from $\$ 15$ million expended in the previous quarter.

Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets (NFAs)
NFAs expanded by $66 \%$ to $\$ 207$ million against the previous quarter following a notable increase in development-related spending during the review period. The quarter-onquarter outturn mirrored a surge in fixed assets by $66 \%$ to $\$ 202$ million, driven largely by increased spending on residential buildings to $\$ 65$ million from $\$ 25$ million in the previous quarter. Outlays on other equipment also went up from $\$ 11$ million in the previous quarter to $\$ 52$ million this quarter, followed by acquisition of ships and related spending which surged to $\$ 45$ million from zero in the quarter earlier and non-residential building which rose by $8 \%$ to $\$ 36$ million. Meanwhile, capital spending on roads, bridges and wharves waned to $\$ 12$ million from $\$ 39$ million in the previous quarter.

Capital expenditure by ministry, showed mixed movements. The Ministry of Rural Development made up more than half of the capital spending at $58 \%$ following an increase to $\$ 116$ million from $\$ 35$ million. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development which accounted for 19 dropped by $20 \%$ to $\$ 39$ million, MEHRD at $8 \%$, grew to $\$ 17$ million from $\$ 5$ million whilst the Ministry of Finance and Treasury at $5 \%$ decreased by $21 \%$ to $\$ 11$ million. All the other ministries contributed less than $5 \%$ each to the total development expenditure.

## Debt Stock and Servicing

The Government's outstanding debt balance rose slightly by $1 \%$ in the three months to June to $\$ 888$ million following three straight quarterly increases since September 2016. This increase emanated from debt disbursements coupled with the weaker SBD against the debt denominated currencies in spite of a $\$ 15$ million repayment made during the quarter. Meanwhile, debt stock as a proportion of GDP remained at $10 \%$ by the end of the second quarter. The debt servicing-to-export of goods and services and debt-to-domestic revenue both went up to $2 \%$ each this quarter from $1 \%$ each in the first quarter 2017.

Fig 5.4 Debt Stock


## Central Government External Debt

Outstanding external debt stock rose by $2 \%$ to $\$ 694$ million during the quarter. This followed a total disbursement of around $\$ 10$ million during the review period. Of the total disbursement, Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided $\$ 7$ million towards the Transport Sector whilst the International Development Association (IDA) provided $\$ 3$ million towards both the Solomon Islands Sustainable Energy Projects and phase II of the Rural Development
program. Despite the disbursement, the government made external repayments of around $\$ 15$ million during the quarter to its external creditors. The Asian Development Bank was the largest recipient, accounting for $48 \%$ of the total repayments during the quarter, followed by EXIM Bank with $40 \%$ and $7 \%$ for the International Development Association. The International Food for Agriculture Development and the European Union both accounted for $3 \%$ and $2 \%$ respectively.

Disaggregating foreign debt stock by holders, multilateral creditors maintained the bulk of the external debt at $88 \%$, edged up by $3 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 613$ million while the bilateral creditors which represented $12 \%$, fell by $5 \%$ to $\$ 81$ million against the previous quarter.

## Central Government Domestic Debt

Domestic debt stock remained relatively stable at $\$ 195$ million. This was after registering a sharp increase in the preceding quarter following the issuance of the domestic bond worth $\$ 150$ million to the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund to finance the undersea cable project and for equity investments in Solomon Telekom Company Limited and South Pacific Oil Limited. The domestic debt stock comprised $\$ 190$ million in debt securities and $\$ 5$ million in special securities.
Statistical Tables
A. Money \& Banking
1.1a Depository Corporations Survey ..... 26
1.1b Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 27
1.2a Central Bank Survey ..... 28
1.2b Central Bank Survey (cont'd) ..... 29
1.3a Other Depository Corporations Survey ..... 30
1.3b Other Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 31
1.4a Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding ..... 32
1.4 b Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding (cont'd) ..... 33
1.5 Other Depository Corporations Liquid Assets Position ..... 34
1.6 Other Depository Corporations Clearing ..... 35
1.7 Details of Currency in Circulation ..... 36
1.8 Value of Currency in Circulation by Denomination ..... 37
1.9 Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Deposits ..... 38
1.10a Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts ..... 39
1.10b Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts (cont'd) ..... 40
1.11 Comparative Treasury Bill Rates ..... 41
1.12 Assets and Liabilities of Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands ..... 42
1.13 Assets and Liabilities of the National Provident Fund ..... 43
B. External Trade and Payments
1.14 Balance of Payments and International Positions Statistics Summary ..... 44
1.15 Goods and Services Accounts ..... 45
1.16 Primary and Secondary Income Accounts ..... 46
1.17 Capital Account and Financial Account ..... 47
1.18 Value of Exports by Export Category ..... 48
1.19 Value of Imports by Import Category ..... 49
1.20 Foreign Exchange Receipts (Quarter Ended) ..... 50
1.21 Foreign Exchange Payments (Quarter Ended) ..... 51
1.22 Exchange Rates ..... 52
C. Government Finance
1.23 Government Securities by Holder \& Instrument ..... 53
1.24 Gross \& Net Government Domestic Debt by Instrument and Holder ..... 54
1.25 Government Revenues ..... 55
1.26 Government Expenditure ..... 56
1.27 Government Expenditure on Nonfinancial Assets (NFAs) ..... 57
D. Prices
1.28 Honiara Retail Price Index ..... 58
1.29 International Commodity Prices ..... 59
E. Domestic Economy
1.30 Real Gross Domestic Product ..... 60
1.31 Production By Major Commodity ..... 61
1.32 Number, Value and Average Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara ..... 62
1.33 Total Visitors Arrivals ..... 63
1.34 Generation and Sales of Electricity ..... 64
1.35 Selected Economic Indicators ..... 65

TABLE 1.1b DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY

|  | TABLE 1.1b |  |  | ORY CORP | ION | URVEY | (Cont.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Broad Money Liabilities |  |  |  |  | Deposits excluded from M3 | Secrities other than shares excluded from M3 | Shares and other equity | Other Items (Net) |
|  | Currency Outside Depository Corp. | Transferable Deposits | Other Deposits | Securities other than shares | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 533 | 1,863 | 688 | 0 | 3,064 | 0 | 12 | 840 | -214 |
| 2013 | 531 | 2,167 | 746 | 0 | 3,445 | 1 | 12 | 748 | -238 |
| 2014 | 575 | 2,078 | 981 | 0 | 3,634 | 0 | 12 | 728 | -216 |
| 2015 | 655 | 2,617 | 908 | 0 | 4,180 | 1 | 12 | 814 | -194 |
| 2016 | 742 | 2,779 | 1,221 | 0 | 4.742 | 1 | 12 | 886 | -242 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 511 | 1,941 | 661 | 0 | 3,113 | 1 | 12 | 834 | -181 |
| Jun | 493 | 1,920 | 743 | 0 | 3,156 | 1 | 12 | 704 | -195 |
| Sep | 474 | 2,066 | 726 | 0 | 3,266 | 1 | 12 | 754 | -160 |
| Dec | 531 | 2,167 | 746 | 0 | 3,445 | 1 | 12 | 748 | -238 |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 457 | 2,097 | 845 | 0 | 3,399 | 0 | 12 | 813 | -210 |
| Jun | 548 | 2,128 | 981 | 0 | 3,657 | 0 | 12 | 786 | -146 |
| Sep | 523 | 2,113 | 1,079 | 0 | 3,715 | 0 | 12 | 714 | -183 |
| Dec | 575 | 2,078 | 981 | 0 | 3,634 | 0 | 12 | 728 | -216 |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 542 | 2,213 | 859 | 0 | 3,614 | 0 | 12 | 708 | -211 |
| Jun | 552 | 2,405 | 879 | 0 | 3,836 | 0 | 12 | 752 | -238 |
| Sep | 558 | 2,346 | 915 | 0 | 3,819 | 0 | 12 | 794 | -218 |
| Dec | 655 | 2,617 | 908 | 0 | 4,180 | 1 | 12 | 814 | -194 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 643 | 2,664 | 927 | 0 | 4,234 | 1 | 12 | 805 | -222 |
| Jun | 671 | 2,829 | 932 | 0 | 4,432 | 1 | 12 | 841 | -265 |
| 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 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 687 | 2,756 | 1,199 | 0 | 4,642 | 1 | 12 | 880 | -174 |
| Feb | 679 | 2,800 | 1,198 | 0 | 4,677 | 1 | 12 | 885 | -194 |
| Mar | 704 | 2,664 | 1,202 | 0 | 4,571 | 1 | 12 | 904 | -280 |
| Apr | 724 | 2,701 | 1,235 | 0 | 4,661 | 1 | 12 | 927 | -217 |
| May | 696 | 2,712 | 1,196 | 0 | 4,604 | 1 | 12 | 927 | -234 |
| Jun | 714 | 2,725 | 1,190 | 0 | 4,630 | 1 | 12 | 908 | -205 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| Period | TABLE 1.4 |  | - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION O |  |  | COMMER <br> Construction | BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING * |  |  | (SBD'000)Tourism |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture | Forestry | Fisheries | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing |  | Transport | Telecommunications | Distribution |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2012}$ | 27,204 | 48,049 | 3,818 | 5,119 | 57,055 | 189,722 | 62,509 | 107,372 | 165,600 | 80,149 |
| 2013 | 41,652 | 39,880 | 2,950 | 106 | 54,056 | 181,934 | 72,267 | $139,640$ | $211,883$ | 103,360 |
| 2014 | 33,977 | 23,331 | 3,560 | 3,263 | 81,261 | 151,719 | 90,546 | 189,291 | 249,903 | 107,210 |
| 2015 | 35,338 | 50,827 | 5,979 | 1,906 | 130,252 | 186,070 | 113,886 | 207,881 | 242,629 | 119,705 |
| 2016 | 24,851 | 55,267 | 5,687 | 1,404 | 130,082 | 316,595 | 135,646 | 177,420 | 348,160 | 142,073 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2012}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 15,377 | 47,312 | 500 | 8,099 | 62,484 | 165,470 | 89,352 | 100,197 | 206,068 | 78,937 |
| Jun | 19,884 | 46,981 | 1,637 | 6,488 | 58,013 | 173,760 | 64,219 | 89,705 | 181,115 | 72,872 |
| Sep | 22,716 | 47,619 | 4,168 | 5,311 | 58,707 | 179,297 | 61,631 | 111,732 | 159,322 | 74,087 |
| Dec | 27,204 | 48,049 | 3,818 | 5,119 | 57,055 | 189,722 | 62,509 | 107,372 | 165,600 | 80,149 |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 27,720 | 45,423 | 3,835 | 2,844 | 67,000 | 193,421 | 65,374 | 144,595 | 172,895 | 82,200 |
| Jun | 32,974 | 25,931 | 3,670 | 174 | 55,500 | 191,773 | 67,806 | 158,848 | 199,812 | 73,732 |
| Sep | 39,693 | 41,877 | 3,319 | 163 | 52,501 | 184,961 | 62,157 | 148,949 | 210,834 | 96,775 |
| Dec | 41,652 | 39,880 | 2,950 | 106 | 54,056 | 181,934 | 72,267 | 139,640 | 211,883 | 103,360 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 43,100 | 25,343 | 2,549 | 2,171 | 53,274 | 159,030 | 68,152 | 137,774 | 234,975 | 102,064 |
| Jun | 34,768 | 21,666 | 4,049 | 1,286 | 49,767 | 162,410 | 75,263 | 177,430 | 240,153 | 101,482 |
| Sep | 35,881 | 32,919 | 4,286 | 1,910 | 73,260 | 163,878 | 77,161 | 192,345 | 243,063 | 109,442 |
| Dec | 33,977 | 23,331 | 3,560 | 3,263 | 81,261 | 151,719 | 90,546 | 189,291 | 249,903 | 107,210 |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 34,957 | 35,061 | 3,351 | 2,996 | 89,416 | 163,646 | 96,825 | 184,161 | 251,200 | 106,483 |
| Jun | 35,883 | 68,038 | 6,604 | 2,638 | 108,652 | 173,113 | 94,724 | 187,975 | 248,322 | 106,288 |
| Sep | 29,322 | 46,437 | 5,115 | 1,481 | 111,232 | 170,338 | 70,002 | 203,102 | 221,380 | 114,484 |
| Dec | 35,338 | 50,827 | 5,979 | 1,906 | 130,252 | 186,070 | 113,886 | 207,881 | 242,629 | 119,705 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 35,284 | 55,575 | 5,929 | 1,889 | 137,770 | 243,462 | 120,022 | 202,429 | 257,075 | 120,779 |
| Jun | 33,906 | 67,515 | 6,414 | 1,969 | 124,120 | 280,586 | 119,515 | 175,183 | 271,437 | 128,921 |
| Sep | 25,098 | 67,843 | 6,276 | 1,658 | 127,940 | 308,444 | 137,454 | 189,450 | 331,302 | 137,454 |
| Dec | 24,851 | 55,267 | 5,687 | 1,404 | 130,082 | 316,595 | 135,646 | 177,420 | 348,160 | 142,073 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{\underline{2017}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 24,646 | $68,938$ | 5,583 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | $24,241$ | 60,192 | 5,432 | $1,279$ | $135,190$ | $323,317$ | $128,200$ | $185,744$ | 376,093 | $142,700$ |
| Mar | $24,037$ | 57,499 | 5,365 | 1,228 | $135,951$ | $322,454$ | $127,888$ | $186,114$ | $372,296$ | $141,843$ |
| Apr | 23,504 | 53,576 | 5,209 | 1,172 | $133,944$ | $324,630$ | $125,797$ | $178,884$ | $376,900$ | $142,393$ |
| MayJun | $23,691$ | 74,765 | 5,082 | 1,117 | $134,865$ | $325,411$ | $126,327$ | $171,521$ | $390,670$ | $145,699$ |
|  | 24,097 | 48,467 | 12,417 | 1,084 | 134,293 | 338,249 | 115,897 | 169,552 | 396289 | 145,355 |
| * Part of this table is continued on the next page Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.4b - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING
(Cont.)


TABLE 1.6 - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS CLEARING

| TABLE 1.6 - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS CLEARING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 390 | 285 | 349 | 300 | 368 | 315 | 311 | 469 | 98 | 399 | 416 | 469 |
| Daily Average | 18 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 22 |
| 2008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 453 | 308 | 352 | 352 | 405 | 426 | 476 | 641 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Daily Average | 21 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 24 | $32$ | $23$ | $19$ | $24$ | $25$ |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 544 | 352 | 422 | 374 | 499 | 402 | 496 | 413 | 474 | 577 | 404 | 554 |
| Daily Average | 26 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 30 |
| 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 453 | 435 | 488 | 497 | 511 | 472 | 603 | 445 | 682 | 649 | 485 | 681 |
| Daily Average | 27 | 21. | 24 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 37 | 26 | 24 | 33 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 493 | 497 | 524 | 672 | 546 | 651 | 589 | 660 | 744 | 597 | 586 | 842 |
| Daily Average | 27 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 38 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 34 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 576 | 481 | 458 | 580 | 657 | 899 | 749 | 833 | 732 | 714 | 812 | 780 |
| Daily Average | 34 | 22 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 40 | 38 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 21 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 671 | 704 | 841 | 689 | 1,002 | 1,110 | 736 | 997 | 780 | 913 | 816 | 924 |
| Daily Average | 41 | 37 | 32 | 33 | 40 | 54 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 45 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 898 | 831 | 1,034 | 787 | 970 | 943 | 789 | 1,181 | 903 | 1,228 | 895 | 1,063 |
| Daily Average | 47 | 33 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 46 | 39 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 53 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 748 | 910 | 826 | 717 | 663 | 1,039 | 782 | 772 | 779 | 1,084 | 771 | 1,019 |
| Daily Average | 43 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 45 | 52 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 640 | 1,021 | 923 | 899 | 705 | 671 | 834 | 754 | 1,000 | 789 | 809 | 1,101 |
| Daily Average | 42 | 55 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 63 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 655 | 690 | 967 | 681 | $680$ | 705 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily Average | 46 | 43 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |





TABLE 1.10a - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS INTEREST RATES ON LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS *
(\%)

| Period | Manufacturing |  | Agriculture |  | Forestry |  | Fisheries |  | Mining \& Quarrying |  | Construction |  | Distribution |  | Tourism |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 8.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 22.00 | 8.50 | 19.50 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| 2013 | 8.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 7.00 | 17.50 | 6.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| 2014 | 7.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.63 | 22.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 22.00 |
| 2015 | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.63 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 28.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| 2016 | 7.19 | 21.19 | 5.41 | 19.97 | 11.65 | 14.80 | 9.47 | 21.66 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 6.55 | 21.20 | 5.59 | 22.03 | 6.78 | 20.98 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2012}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4.50 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 4.50 | 23.00 | 0.00 | 22.00 | 8.50 | 17.00 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 5.70 | 23.00 | 8.25 | 23.00 |
| Jun | 8.75 | 22.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 6.00 | 29.00 | 8.25 | 23.00 |
| Sep | 8.75 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 20.50 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 5.95 | 23.00 | 4.50 | 23.00 | 8.25 | 23.00 |
| Dec | 8.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 22.00 | 8.50 | 19.50 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 19.50 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Jun | 8.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 22,00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 12.25 | 22.00 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Sep | 8.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 7.00 | 22.00 | 7.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Dec | 8.00 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 7.00 | 17.50 | 6.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.50 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 9.50 | 27.00 | 6.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 22.00 |
| Jun | 6.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 10.00 | 23.00 | 9.50 | 27.00 | 6.75 | 25.50 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 22.00 |
| Sep | 6.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 6.00 | 27.00 | 6.75 | 25.50 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 22.00 |
| Dec | 7.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.50 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.63 | 22.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7,25 | 22.00 |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun | 7.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 14.50 | 22.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Sep | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 14.50 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.63 | 22.00 | 4.05 | 28.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Dec | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.63 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 28.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 20.50 | 5.2 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 28.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| Jun | 7.05 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 20.50 | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 25.50 | 7.25 | 20.50 |
| Sep | 7.05 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 23.00 | 10.50 | 20.50 | 9.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 20.50 | 7.25 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 25.50 | 7.05 | 23.00 |
| Dec | 7.19 | 21.19 | 5.41 | 19.97 | 11.65 | 14.80 | 9.47 | 21.66 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 6.55 | 21.20 | 5.59 | 22.03 | 6.78 | 20.98 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 7.20 | 21.22 | 5.44 | 20.03 | 11.63 | 14.77 | 9.47 | 21.72 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 6.54 | 20.26 | 5.58 | 22.00 | 6.78 | 21.29 |
| Feb | 7.20 | 21.31 | 5.43 | 20.30 | 11.64 | 14.79 | 9.47 | 21.75 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 13.75 | 20.21 | 5.60 | 22.08 | 6.78 | 21.27 |
| Mar | 7.20 | 21.30 | 5.41 | 20.24 | 11.64 | 18.59 | 9.48 | 21.73 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 11.19 | 21.31 | 1.77 | 22.08 | 6.78 | 21.40 |
| Apr | 7.20 | 21.31 | 5.41 | 20.20 | 11.78 | 18.68 | 9.48 | 21.73 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 14.41 | 21.38 | 5.59 | 20.97 | 6.78 | 20.15 |
| May | 7.20 | 21.41 | 5.38 | 20.55 | 11.68 | 18.62 | 9.48 | 21.75 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 6.55 | 21.78 | 5.63 | 22.17 | 6.78 | 21.47 |
| Jun | 7.16 | 22.01 | 6.73 | 20.39 | 11.72 | 18.65 | 9.49 | 21.74 | 8.50 | 13.00 | 11.44 | 21.37 | 9.41 | 22.22 | 12.22 | 21.33 |



| (\%) |  |  | TABLE 1.11 - COMPARATIVE TREASURY BILL RATES |  |  |  |  | К[ләјлепچ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Solomon Islands | Fiji | Papua New Guinea | Australia | New Zealand | U.S.A | United Kingdom |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S. |
| 2013 | 0.34 | 0.10 | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.49 | 0.07 | 0.29 | $\sum_{2}^{0}$ |
| 2014 | 0.48 | 2.47 | 4.60 | 2.64 | 3.50 | 0.04 | 0.41 | 4 |
| 2015 | 0.46 | 1.00 | 4.52 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 0.08 | 0.48 | $\rightleftarrows$ |
| 2016 | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.72 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 0.52 | 0.05 | 总 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N |
| $\frac{2012}{\mathrm{Mar}}$ | 2.19 | 0.80 | 290 | 4.18 | 2.43 | 0.09 | 0.43 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Jun | 1.50 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 4.18 3.20 | 2.43 2.47 | 0.09 0.09 | 0.43 0.34 | $\checkmark$ |
| Sep | 2.51 | 0.43 | 2.75 | 3.35 | 2.51 | 0.10 | 0.25 |  |
| Dec | 0.66 | 0.28 | 1.95 | 2.96 | 2.46 | 0.08 | 0.25 |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.40 | 0.20 | 1.90 | 2.93 | 2.35 | 0.09 | 0.34 |  |
| Jun | 0.48 | 0.15 | 2.16 | 2.80 | 2.27 | 0.05 | 0.31 |  |
| Sep | 0.39 | 0.09 | 2.14 | 2.58 | 2.49 | 0.02 | 0.29 |  |
| Dec | 0.34 | 0.10 | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.49 | 0.07 | 0.29 |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.19 | 0.39 | 3.33 | 2.64 | 2.86 |  |  |  |
| Jun | 0.13 | 0.30 | 4.10 | 2.66 | 3.39 | 0.03 | 0.36 |  |
| Sep | 0.10 | 1.20 | 4.60 | 2.63 | 3.46 | 0.02 | 0.44 |  |
| Dec | 0.48 | 2.47 | 4.60 | 2.64 | 3.50 | 0.04 | 0.41 |  |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.48 | 1.50 | 4.65 | 2.22 | 3.45 | 0.02 | 0.43 |  |
| Jun | 0.46 | 1.15 | 7.20 | 2.06 | 3.00 | 0.01 | 0.47 |  |
| Sep | 0.46 | 1.08 | 4.53 | 2.08 | 2.54 | 0.06 | 0.45 |  |
| Dec | 0.46 | 1.00 | 4.52 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 0.08 | 0.48 |  |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun | 0.46 | $1.00$ | 4.72 | 1.94 | 2.04 | 0.31 | 0.40 |  |
| Sep | 0.46 | $1.34$ | 4.72 | 1.56 | 2.00 | 0.32 | 0.21 |  |
| Dec | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.72 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 0.52 | 0.05 |  |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ | 0.46 0.46 | 1.37 1.37 | 4.72 4.72 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 1.94 \end{aligned}$ | 1.79 1.72 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.53 \end{aligned}$ | 0.14 0.11 |  |
| Mar | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.73 | 1.99 | 1.72 | 0.72 | 0.11 0.10 |  |
| Apr | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.73 | 1.80 | 1.77 | 0.66 | 0.70 |  |
| May | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.73 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 0.85 | 0.60 |  |
| Jun | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.74 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.47 |  |
| Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF Note: na - means not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









TABLE 1.20 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS
TABLE 1.21 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE PAYMENTS
(SBD’000)

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Q1 | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| IMPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil Imports | 754,672 | 594,147 | 477,224 | 78,475 | 127,943 | 70,788 | 200,018 | 136,569 | 149,535 |
| Food Imports | 702,163 | 788,247 | 717,648 | 177,895 | 176,892 | 206,482 | 156,378 | 122,808 | 174,692 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 33,092 | 33,056 | 31,695 | 13,510 | 9,162 | 4,002 | 5,020 | 7,319 | 7,921 |
| Plants, Vehicles and Transport Equipment | 321,322 | 410,849 | 448,416 | 112,183 | 112,681 | 138,803 | 84,749 | 85,404 | 98,151 |
| Building and Construction Materials | 242,472 | 311,487 | 268,543 | 70,325 | 72,296 | 60,714 | 65,208 | 43,976 | 63,432 |
| Chemical | 71,477 | 95,238 | 89,771 | 22,691 | 25,891 | 26,251 | 14,939 | 22,320 | 26,489 |
| Other Imports | 857,242 | 861,489 | 719,681 | 166,246 | 165,228 | 168,777 | 219,430 | 145,973 | 178,769 |
| Total Imports | 2,982,440 | 3,094,514 | 2,752,978 | 641,326 | 690,093 | 675,817 | 745,742 | 564,370 | 698,988 |
| SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 199,106 | 192,128 | 237,189 | 55,264 | 63,738 | 45,997 | 72,190 | 41,623 | 49,965 |
| Travel | 44,731 | 56,599 | 79,565 | 20,677 | 18,545 | 15,743 | 24,600 | 10,906 | 17,907 |
| Insurance | 55,775 | 50,940 | 28,238 | 9,002 | 3,399 | 4,326 | 11,511 | 1,567 | 1,965 |
| Communication | 129,564 | 139,216 | 141,788 | 28,923 | 25,091 | 58,141 | 29,633 | 44,630 | 21,460 |
| Financial | 74,277 | 76,270 | 205,538 | 17,803 | 38,623 | 68,913 | 80,200 | 65,594 | 96,851 |
| Royalties and License Fee | 19,226 | 19,986 | 21,807 | 8,333 | 5,113 | 2,381 | 5,980 | 1,750 | 11,281 |
| Others | 863,225 | 1,025,419 | 784,050 | 122,793 | 256,844 | 227,714 | 176,700 | 212,040 | 198,325 |
| Total Services | 1,385,906 | 1,560,558 | 1,498,177 | 262,796 | 411,353 | 423,213 | 400,815 | 378,110 | 397,752 |
| INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages and Others | 81,790 | 88,785 | 75,428 | 26,235 | 23,971 | 10,034 | 15,188 | 13,608 | 11,484 |
| Interest Dividends \& Profits | 250,832 | 424,005 | 217,277 | 28,715 | 66,455 | 76,779 | 45,328 | 42,280 | 42,997 |
| Official Interest | 10,074 | 8,543 | 8,715 | 2,200 | 2,711 | 2,700 | 1,104 | 3,036 | 1,216 |
| Other Incomes | 312 | 7,565 | 14,392 | 841 | 3,843 | 3,883 | 5,825 | 4,125 | 3,174 |
| Total Income Payments | 343,008 | 528,898 | 315,812 | 57,990 | 96,980 | 93,396 | 67,446 | 63,049 | 58,871 |
| TRANSFERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SI Government Foreign Offices | 11,217 | 12,731 | 23,125 | 9,662 | 6,607 | 897 | 5,958 | 9,752 | 5,603 |
| SI Government Current Payments | 117,677 | 203,639 | 235,410 | 89,496 | 47,048 | 67,835 | 31,031 | 39,559 | 41,845 |
| Gifts and Donation | 217,619 | 261,245 | 285,759 | 94,942 | 64,542 | 87,628 | 38,647 | 51,507 | 57,375 |
| Transfers by Temporary Residents | 33,031 | 53,303 | 16,069 | 2,481 | 9,897 | 2,403 | 1,288 | 3,033 | 4,123 |
| Other Transfers | 533 | 8,151 | 2,453 | 195 | 306 | 286 | 1,666 | 130 | 2,165 |
| Total Transfers | 380,077 | 539,068 | 562,816 | 196,775 | 128,401 | 159,050 | 78,590 | 103,981 | 111,111 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,158,887 | 1,326,826 | 1,351,477 | 1,292,592 | 1,109,509 | 1,266,722 |
| Total Current Payments | 5,091,430 | 5,723,038 | 5,129,782 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL \& FINANCIAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan Repayments | 55,134 | 48,125 | 80,207 | 15,473 | 14,814 | 13,873 | 36,048 | 6,678 | 7,887 |
| Capital Repatriation | - | 5,845 | 27,388 | - |  | 27,388 | - | - |  |
| Emigrant Transfers | 6,963 | 1,441 | 357 | - | 297 | 60 | - | 100 | 24,085 |
| Other Payments | 136,022 | 9,537 | 5,993 | 18 | 5,241 | 270 | 465 |  | 7,550 |
| Total Private Outflows | 198,120 | 64,948 | 113,945 | 15,491 | 20,351 | 41,591 | 36,513 | 6,777 | 39,522 |
| Official |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SI Government Loans | 60,450 | 67,763 | 104,376 | 11,618 | 25,886 | 8,939 | 57,933 | 11,439 | 25,189 |
| Central Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMF Transactions | - | 4,886 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Official Outflows | 60,450 | 72,649 | 104,376 | 11,618 | 25,886 | 8,939 | 57,933 | 11,439 | 25,189 |
| Total Capital Payments | 258,569 | 137,596 | 218,321 | 27,109 | 46,237 | 50,530 | 94,446 | 18,216 | 64,710 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | 5,349,999 | 5,860,634 | 5,348,103 | 1,185,996 | 1,373,063 | 1,402,006 | 1,387,038 | 1,127,726 | 1,107,939 |




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

TABLE 1-25 GOVERNMENT REVENUES


TABLE 1-26 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Note: CBSI classifies government finance data according to IMF's GFSM 2014 standards and classifications. Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT)


|  |  |  |  | TABL | $1-28$ | IARA RE <br> ( 2005 Q4 = 1 | AIL PRICE | INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of Period | Food | Drink \& Tobacco | Clothing \& Footwear | Housing \& Utilities | Household Operations | Transport \& Commun. | Recreation \& Others | Miscellan. | Local Items | Imported Items | All <br> Items | Headline Inflation | Core <br> Inflation |
| Weight | 429 | 47 | 38 | 181 | 47 | 164 | 76 | 18 | 602 | 398 | 1000 | (\% Change) | (\% Change) |
| Annual Average (12mma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 174.4 | 197.6 | 156.3 | 231.0 | 176.5 | 146.0 | 127.7 | 197.4 | 180.0 | 173.3 | 177.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| 2014 | 179.7 | 243.1 | 162.7 | 251.0 | 180.3 | 147.7 | 132.9 | 198.0 | 196.9 | 171.0 | 186.5 | 5.2 | 2.5 |
| 2015 | 174.6 | 247.3 | 175.0 | 250.4 | 183.7 | 144.9 | 143.8 | 201.2 | 195.1 | 170.8 | 185.5 | -0.6 | 2.4 |
| 2016 | 175.5 | 275.9 | 173.2 | 247.4 | 179.5 | 144.9 | 147.4 | 187.6 | 197.9 | 169.0 | 186.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Quarterly <br> Average <br> (3mma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 172.8 | 206.8 | 155.6 | 230.9 | 176.2 | 145.4 | 127.7 | 197.0 | 178.8 | 174.1 | 176.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 |
| Jun | 178.2 | 190.3 | 155.6 | 232.5 | 177.1 | 146.1 | 127.7 | 197.9 | 182.1 | 174.2 | 178.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Sep | 177.8 | 188.0 | 156.5 | 231.8 | 176.7 | 145.0 | 127.7 | 197.9 | 181.1 | 174.3 | 178.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Dec | 168.7 | 205.3 | 157.5 | 228.8 | 176.2 | 147.3 | 127.7 | 196.8 | 178.0 | 170.7 | 175.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 169.1 | 287.4 | 162.6 | 247.3 | 177.4 | 147.7 | 130.8 | 196.8 | 192.0 | 170.5 | 183.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Jun | 188.6 | 256.9 | 162.6 | 255.4 | 178.8 | 148.6 | 132.0 | 197.2 | 205.3 | 171.2 | 191.7 | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| Sep | 185.4 | 206.7 | 162.6 | 251.6 | 182.9 | 148.5 | 134.4 | 199.7 | 198.0 | 172.2 | 187.7 | 5.9 | 2.2 |
| Dec | 175.8 | 221.5 | 163.0 | 249.8 | 182.3 | 145.9 | 134.4 | 198.2 | 192.2 | 170.3 | 183.5 | 5.0 | 2.7 |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 170.4 | 220.9 | 174.8 | 254.8 | 182.7 | 143.3 | 138.9 | 198.2 | 192.2 | 167.7 | 182.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Jun | 171.4 | 226.6 | 175.0 | 248.0 | 184.0 | 144.3 | 144.0 | 200.3 | 191.4 | 169.3 | 182.6 | -4.0 | 1.6 |
| Sep | 178.6 | 262.6 | 175.1 | 248.0 | 183.9 | 147.1 | 145.0 | 201.4 | 198.1 | 172.5 | 187.9 | -1.5 | 1.8 |
| Dec | 178.1 | 279.1 | 175.1 | 250.8 | 184.1 | 145.0 | 147.1 | 204.9 | 198.9 | 173.7 | 188.9 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 178.8 | 303.2 | 175.1 | 248.8 | 184.1 | 142.7 | 147.1 | 204.9 | 201.1 | 172.2 | 189.6 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| Jun | 180.1 | 260.0 | 174.0 | 247.5 | 181.4 | 144.7 | 147.3 | 197.6 | 199.6 | 170.0 | 187.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 |
| Sep | 173.2 | 264.9 | 171.4 | 246.4 | 176.9 | 146.0 | 147.6 | 176.4 | 195.5 | 167.9 | 184.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Dec | 169.7 | 275.5 | 172.5 | 246.9 | 175.6 | 146.2 | 147.6 | 171.7 | 195.3 | 165.7 | 183.5 | -2.7 | -1.6 |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 173.7 | 301.7 | 166.6 | 243.6 | 174.2 | 148.4 | 151.9 | 165.6 | 201.2 | 163.4 | 186.1 | -2.3 | -2.7 |
| June | 178.4 | 299.6 | 166.8 | 247.5 | 173.8 | 148.9 | 151.9 | 159.2 | 204.1 | 165.5 | 188.8 | -0.3 | -1.7 |
| Monthly Average (3mma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{\underline{2017}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 170.9 | 304.5 | 166.7 | 241.8 | 174.6 | 147.2 | 151.9 | 167.5 | 198.1 | 164.2 | 184.6 | -2.7 | -2.5 |
| Feb | 172.6 | 299.3 | 166.5 | 242.6 | 174.1 | 148.3 | 151.9 | 168.8 | 200.6 | 162.5 | 185.4 | -2.3 | -2.8 |
| Mar | 177.7 | 301.3 | 166.5 | 246.3 | 174.0 | 149.6 | 151.9 | 160.4 | 204.8 | 163.5 | 188.4 | -1.8 | -2.8 |
| Apr | 178.5 | 300.7 | 166.5 | 246.1 | 173.8 | 148.8 | 151.9 | 160.4 | 203.7 | 165.6 | 188.6 | -1.1 | -2.4 |
| May | 178.4 | 305.3 | 166.5 | 247.8 | 173.8 | 149.6 | 151.9 | 159.2 | 204.5 | 166.0 | 189.2 | -0.2 | -1.7 |
| Jun | 178.4 | 292.9 | 167.5 | 248.5 | 173.8 | 148.3 | 151.9 | 158.0 | 204.1 | 165.0 | 188.5 | 0.5 | -1.0 |
| Source: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office, ( SINSO) Ministry of Finance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| End of Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { Copra } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{gathered}$ | Coconut Oil (US\$/m.t) | Palm Oil (US\$/m.t) | Palm Kernel Oil (US\$/m.t) | Fish \# (US\$/m.t) | Cocoa (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Logs } \\ \text { (US\$/M }{ }^{3} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Gold (US\$/toz) | Silver (cents/ton) | Nickle b/ (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crude Oil (US\$/ } \\ \text { bbl) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 741 | 1,111 | 1,000 | 1,111 | 2,170 | 2,392 | 360 | 1,669 | 3,115 | 17,548 | 112 |
| 2013 | 627 | 941 | 857 | 898 | 1,923 | 2,439 | 305 | 1,412 | 2,386 | 15,032 | 109 |
| 2014 | 854 | 1,280 | 821 | 1,121 | 1,427 | 3,063 | 282 | 1,264 | 1,907 | 16,893 | 99 |
| 2015 | 735 | 1,110 | 623 | 909 | 1,390 | 3,136 | 246 | 1,160 | 1,572 | 11,863 | 52 |
| 2016 | 983 | 1,472 | 700 | 1,289 | 1,679 | 2,890 | 274 | 1,249 | 1,715 | 9,594 | 44 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun | 560 | 839 | 851 | 837 | 2,093 | 2,307 | 302 | 1,415 | 2,317 | 14,967 | 103 |
| Sep | 603 | 912 | 827 | 871 | 2,069 | 2,470 | 301 | 1,329 | 2,139 | 13,955 | 110 |
| Dec | 791 | 1,175 | 897 | 1,060 | 1,780 | 2,770 | 296 | 1,272 | 2,084 | 13,909 | 109 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Dec | 708 737 | 1,068 1,109 | 574 570 | 802 831 | 1,438 1,541 | 3,253 3,303 | 244 245 | 1,124 1,104 | 1,493 1,480 | 10,579 9,423 | 50 43 |
| Dec | 737 | 1,109 | 570 | 831 | 1,541 | 3,303 | 245 |  | 1,480 | 9,423 | 43 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 278 | 1,260 | 1,688 | 8,815 | 46 |
| Sep Dec | 1,025 1,035 | 1,531 1,551 | 714 750 | 1,369 1,472 | 1,828 1,639 | 2,990 2,503 | 291 | 1,335 1,220 | 1,967 1,713 | 10,268 10,784 | 46 50 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,129 | 1,701 | 774 695 | 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 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Average }}{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 1,225 | 1,836 | 806 | 1,763 | 1,420 | 2,200 | 259 | 1,192 | 1,690 | 9,975 | 55 |
| Feb | 1,146 | 1,719 | 779 | 1,614 | 1,713 | 2,030 | 264 | 1,234 | 1,790 | 10,643 | 56 |
| Mar | 1,016 | 1,547 | 736 | 1,228 | 1,807 | 2,060 | 264 | 1,231 | 1,760 | 10,205 | 52 |
| Apr May | 1,044 1,113 | 1,571 1,683 | 685 724 | 1,029 1,108 | 2,119 2,119 | 1,970 1,980 | 270 | 1,267 1,246 | 1,800 1,670 | 9,609 9,155 | 53 51 |
| Jun | 1,119 | 1,697 | 677 | 1,029 | 2,136 | 2,000 | 268 | 1,260 | 1,690 | 8,932 | 47 |
| \# Thailand Market prices (C+F Bankgkok) from Infofish Source \#Malaysian Meranti, Sale price charged by importer, Japan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| TABLE 1.34-GENERATION AND SALES OF ELECTRICITY <br> (All Stations) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 号 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Units Sold ('000 KWH) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $9$ |
| Period | Units Generated | Domestic | Commercial and Industrial | Government | Other | Total Units Sold | $3$ |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sum$ |
| 2013 | 81,083 | 14,161 | 37,727 | 8,761 | 814 | 61,463 | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ |
| 2014 | 83,930 | 13,912 | 45,329 | 8,060 | 446 | 65,403 | E |
| 2015 | 85,563 | 14,668 | 41,630 | 9,981 | 735 | 67,014 71,640 | $\stackrel{E}{0}$ |
| 2016 | 92,550 | 16,814 | 44,085 | 10,575 | 165 | 71,640 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & N \end{aligned}$ |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  | $0$ |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Mar | 20,309 | 3,987 | 9,501 | 1,763 | 221 | 15,473 |  |
| Jun | 19,105 | 3,570 | 9,129 | 2,417 | 224 | 15,339 |  |
| Sep | 20,378 | 3,237 | 9,559 | 2,406 | 184 | 15,386 |  |
| Dec | 21,290 | 3,367 | 9,538 | 2,175 | 184 | 15,264 |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2,039 | 112 | 16,949 |  |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 23,396 | 3,896 | 10,912 | 2,496 | 165 | 17,469 |  |
| Jun | 23,474 | 4,805 | 11,388 | 2,780 |  | 18,973 |  |
| Sep | 22,710 | 4,045 | 11,285 | 2,583 | - | 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 |  |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 7,542 | 1,301 | 3,558 | 821 | - | 5,680 |  |
| Feb | 7,034 | 1,267 | 3,596 | 809 | - | 5,671 |  |
| Mar | 8,482 | 1,353 | 3,832 | 1,134 | - | 6,319 |  |
| Apr | 7,410 | 1,317 | 3,789 | 920 | - | 6,026 |  |
| May | 7,545 | 1,459 | 3,831 | 929 | - | 6,219 |  |
| Jun | 8,163 | 1,385 | 3,975 | 953 | - | 6,313 |  |
| Source: Solomon Islands Eletricity Authority |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.35 - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

External Trade
(i) Exports (fob
(ii) Imports (fob)
B. Gross External Reserves
C. Money Supply
(i) Currency in active Circulation
(ii) M 2
(iii) M3
(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
F. Exchange Rates (Quarterly average)
(i) US $\$ 1.00=$ SIS
(ii) $\mathrm{A} \backslash \$ 1.00=\mathrm{SI} \$$
G. Honiara Retail Price Index (Q4 2005=100) Annual \% change
H. Tourists Arrivals
I. Electricity Consumption
J. International Commodity Prices USD/ton

| (i) | Copra |
| :--- | :--- |
| (ii) | Cocoa |
| (iii) | Palm Oil |
| (iv) | Fish |

(iii) Palm Oi
(iv) Fish
(v)
(v) Logs (USD/m3)

2015

| Unit |
| :--- |
| SBD'000 |
| SBD'000 |
| SBD'000 |
| SBD'000 |

## 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 1.2
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 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 Assets and Liabilities of Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands
All lending is in motor vehicles for both private and businesses. The term deposits, most by NPF, are for terms 6 months and 4 years.

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

Table 1.24

Table 1.25

Table 1.27

Table 1.28

Table 1.29

Table 1.30 Production by Major Commodity
Value of major commodities classified based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

Table $1.31 \quad$ Number, Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara
The data over permits issued by the Honiara Town Council for construction of buildings in Honiara only.

## Total Visitor Arrivals

Visitors include tourist, business clients and others.

Table 1.33

## 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.

## 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.

## Honiara Retail Price Index

Measure consumer prices in Honiara only.

## 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.

## 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]:    ${ }^{1}$ All statistics in this section obtained from IMF World Economic Outlook, July 2017 unless otherwise stated.
    ${ }^{2}$ Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statement on Monetary Policy August 2017
    ${ }^{3}$ Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Monetary Policy Statement August 2017.

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statement on Monetary Policy August 2017.
    $5^{5}$ Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Monetary Policy Statement August 2017.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ All statistics in this section obtained from IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2017 unless otherwise stated.

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ Sourced from INFO FISH monthly publications

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ Active and Slow active categories

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ CBSI manufacturing index represented both domestic and exported goods

[^6]:    ${ }^{5}$ All CPI excluding volatile, price control and excise items (alcohol and tobacco)

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Liquidity after taking into account the $7.5 \%$ of cash reserves requirement and precautionary reserves.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ Banking system or Depository Corporations (DC) can be used interchangeably to mean the same thing.

