# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

## QUARTERLY REVIEW

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## GENERAL NOTE

p provisional
e estimate

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


## GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter I. OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Output (WEO) ${ }^{1}$ update, global growth for 2018-2019 is expected to remain at $3.7 \%$, same as the 2017 levels. Compared to the previous update, the downward revision of 0.2 percentage points highlighted potential downside risks, and less growth surprises as previously anticipated. The negative effect of trade measures, and weaker outlook in some key emerging markets and developing economies, tighter financial conditions and geo-political tensions have all weighed down on global growth.

Growth in the advanced economies is forecasted to remain at $2.4 \%$ in 2018, before moderating to $2.1 \%$ in 2019. Supporting this growth are steady expansion momentum coming from some advanced economies, albeit shortfalls against initial expectations. Compared against the previous update, the forecast for 2018 is on track except for 2019 which is revised down by 10 basis points. On an annual basis, growth for 2018 is 0.1 percentage point above 2017. Growth in the United States is expected to remain robust on the back of the strong pro-cyclical fiscal stimulus. Firm domestic demand is expected to support growth and push the economy above full employment. For 2019, growth is expected to soften to $2.5 \%$ reflecting recently announced trade measures resulting from trade tensions with China.

As for the emerging and developing economies (EMDE), growth is projected to remain steady at $4.7 \%$ for 2018 and 2019 and to continue gather steam over the medium term. Despite a downward revision of 20 basis points from previous update, the stabled growth is supported by increased oil prices in oil producing countries notwithstanding several underlying differentiation across countries in terms of economic fundamental and political uncertainty. Pronounced uneven growth remained amongst the EMDE reflecting combined influences of several country specific factors such as domestic political and policy uncertainty, and escalating trade tensions and oil prices.

In China, economic activity is projected to be on track with the previous growth forecast of $6.6 \%$. However, this is relatively lower than the $6.9 \%$ recorded a year ago as a result of weakening in external demand and financial tightening. For 2019, growth is revised downward by 20 basis points to $6.2 \%$ reflecting the negative effects of the recent tariff actions, albeit being partially cushioned by the policy stimulus. In the medium term, growth in China is expected to moderate further to $5.6 \%$ as the economy transitions to a more sustainable growth path, along with continued financial de-risking and environmental control. As a key export destination for Solomon Island forestry products, the somewhat

[^0]moderation in the medium outlook is likely to translate to a more subdued outlook for the logging sector.

Growth in our neighbouring trading countries, Australia and New Zealand showed mixed movements in the third quarter against an early strong start in 2018 with Australian performing strongly whilst New Zealand continued to slow down. Supporting the solid growth momentum, the Australian economy is forecasted to firm up above $3 \%$ this quarter supported by accommodative domestic monetary policy and increased demand through falling unemployment. GDP growth is projected to rise to $3.5 \%$ and above in the medium term ${ }^{2}$. As for New Zealand, economic growth has softened below the previous forecast of $2.7 \%$ reflecting the slow-down in household spending, but expected to gain pace in the medium term as supported by strong export and labour growth.

Global headline inflation has increased slightly above $3.5 \%$ as earlier projected and was driven by higher energy prices. Consequently, core inflation (excluding fuel and food prices) is close to the inflation target in most advanced economies including the United States. In the advanced economies, inflation is projected to increase to $2 \%$ in 2018 from $1.7 \%$ in 2017. Inflation for the EMDE is forecasted to rise to $5 \%$ in 2018 from $4.3 \%$ a year ago. United States inflation is expected to increase to $2.4 \%$ in 2018 and $2.1 \%$ in 2019 , from $2.1 \%$ in 2017. The increase in inflation is expected on the back of increasing domestic demand from the tax cuts and fiscal stimulus.

On the regional front, inflation in Australia and New Zealand increased as previously anticipated, with Australian headline inflation and core inflation rising above $2.2 \%$. These reflected improved labour market conditions and a gradual lift in wage growth. Similarly, inflation in New Zealand continued to rise above $2 \%$ and resulted from an increase in tradable inflation and the pass through of high fuel prices ${ }^{3}$ to the cost of production. Meanwhile, underlying inflation is still below the target of $2 \%$ in the third quarter.

## Domestic Economy

Domestic economic activities in the third quarter showed mixed results with underperformance in the commodity sectors while other indicators showed improvements. Productions of the country's key commodities weakened during the quarter by $12 \%$ to 87 points as proxied by the production index. This reflected subdued performance across all major sectors with round $\log$ volumes falling by $11 \%$, fish catch volumes and copra output contracting by $8 \%$ and $13 \%$ respectively. While, crude palm oil and palm kernel oil plummeted by $24 \%$ and $19 \%$ during the period. The approved

[^1]building permits issued by the Honiara City Council also slid marginally by $1 \%$ to 88 approved permits..

On the upside, manufacturing activities grew by 7\% supported by increased output for goods destined for export, while visitors arrival picked up by $13 \%$ to 7,986 arrivals. Foreign direct investment (FDI) applications grew by $6 \%$ to 53 application mostly for wholesale and retail related activities. Proxy indicator through contributions to the National Provident Fund showed an increase of $3 \%$ to 58,112 contributors.

Inflation development following the introduction of the Honiara Consumer Price Index (HCPI) Series 3 in the September quarter saw headline inflation rising to $3.4 \%$ from $2.4 \%$ at the end of the previous quarter. The increase was driven by price increases in both domestic and imported inflation over the period. Domestic inflation surged to $4.7 \%$ from $3.6 \%$ while imported inflation rose to $0.4 \%$ from $0.1 \%$ in the June quarter. Categories driving the domestic inflation was primarily food and non-alchoholic, beverages and tobacco categories while the increase in imported inflation was attributable to relatively higher fuel, transport, housing, gas and miscellaneous categories. Meanwhile the core inflation moderated to $1.1 \%$ from $1.7 \%$ reflecting price declines in non-food and energy categories during the quarter.

External conditions deteriorated during the quarter with the current account balance sliding to a deficit of $\$ 23$ million from a surplus of $\$ 150$ million in the previous period. This outcome reflected the widening deficit in the services and primary income accounts, along with the reduced surpluses in the secondary income
and goods accounts. On the contra side, the capital and financial account balance improved to a surplus of $\$ 154$ million from a $\$ 79$ million surplus in the previous period on the back of higher investment inflows. Meanwhile, the current account result accordingly led to a slight $0.2 \%$ fall in the gross foreign reserves to $\$ 4,887$ million and was equivalent to an import cover of 12.2 months.

Monetary developments recorded growth in all key monetary aggregates for the third quarter of 2018. Broad money (M3) rose by $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,196$ million buoyed by the rise in narrow money (M1) together with other deposits (time and saving). M1 continued to expand, growing by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,975$ million on the back of a $2 \%$ increase in transferable deposits to $\$ 3,187$ million. Reserve money (M0) grew by $11 \%$ to $\$ 3,157$ million reflected increases in both currency in circulation and commercial bank deposits. Similarly, liquidity in the banking system continued to rise whilst private sector credit increased marginally. Other Depository Corporation's (ODC) weighted interest rate margin remained broadly the same, despite twin declines in the deposit and lending rates.

The Government's fiscal performance deteriorated to a deficit of $\$ 159$ million from a $\$ 2$ million deficit recorded in the previous quarter. This out-turn resulted from a $22 \%$ surge in government expenditure to $\$ 1,192$ million outrunning the $6 \%$ growth in revenue collection to $\$ 1,033$ million. Meanwhile, the Government's debt stock grew slightly by $1 \%$ to $\$ 965$ million and remained comfortably at $10 \%$ of GDP.

## Chapter II. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Production Index

Domestic production activities as measured by the CBSI production index weakened by $12 \%$ to 88 points in the September quarter from 100 points in the June quarter (see Figure 2.1). The outcome reflected subdued performance across all major sectors with round log volumes falling by $11 \%$, fish catch volumes and copra output contracting by $8 \%$ and $13 \%$ respectively. Similarly weaker performance came from the palm oil industry with crude palm oil and palm kernel oil output declining by $24 \%$ and $19 \%$ respectively over the period. Meanwhile, preliminary cocoa output data revealed a sizable fall in cocoa production during the quarter. Based on annual comparison, the production index was lower by $6 \%$ against the corresponding period in 2017.


## Logs

Round $\log$ export volumes, a proxy for log production deteriorated for the third consecutive quarter by $11 \%$ to 603,481 cubic metres from 680,723 cubic metres a quarter prior. Similarly, year-on-year log production was 7\% below the corresponding period in a year ago. However based on year to September output, log production was $11 \%$ above the previous year totalling 2.075 million cubic metres. By composition, natural logs accounted for the largest share of 564,294 cubic meters ( $94 \%$ ) while plantation logs accounted for the remaining 39,187 cubic meters ( $6 \%$ ).

In terms of production by province, Western province consistently accounted for the highest share of 189,220 cubic metres ( $31 \%$ ) followed by Choiseul province with 93,760 cubic metres ( $16 \%$ ). Isabel contributed 90,678 cubic metres and Guadalcanal province at 87,749 cubic metres, representing $15 \%$ each, Makira province 67,835 cubic meters ( $11 \%$ ), Malaita province accounted for 38,644 cubic meters ( $6 \%$ ), Rennell and Bellona produced 20,302 cubic meters (3\%), whilst Central and Temotu province accounted for the remaining 15,293 cubic metres (2\%) (See Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Log Export by Provinces


Source: CBSI \& CED

The average international log price ${ }^{1}$ fell to US\$267 per cubic meter in the September quarter from US\$273 per cubic meter in the preceeding quarter. In contrast, the estimated average export price received by log exporters picked up by $4 \%$ to US $\$ 132$ per cubic metre from US $\$ 127$ per cubic meter in the previous quarter.Similarly the average export price for $\log$ saw a $14 \%$ increase compared to the same quarter a yearago (SeeFigure 2.3).


## Fish

Fish catch volumes weakened for the second consecutive quarter by $8 \%$ to 8,069 tons from 8,729 tons in the June quarter. Contributing to lower fishing outturns were unfavourable fishing conditions over the period coupled with the reported incidence of fish piracy impacting fish catch volumes during the quarter. Despite the weaker outcome, year-onyear comparisons and year to September fish catch volumes outperformed 2017 levels, with a $10 \%$ annual growth while total catch to September was up by $24 \%$ to 27,109 metric tons (see Figure 2.4).

[^2]

In terms of production, canned tuna production surged by $36 \%$ this quarter reversing the $14 \%$ decline recorded in the prior quarter, increasing to 229,460 cartons from 169,293 cartons. However, on an annual comparison canned tuna production was $1 \%$ below the same period in 2017. Meanwhile, year to September canned tuna production recorded a sizable growth of $41 \%$, registering 594,921 cartons against the same period a year ago. Fish loins also grew further by $10 \%$ to 367,755 bags from 333,084 bags reflecting buoyant demand from the European market. Similarly, fishmeal production expanded by $24 \%$ to 27,127 bags compared to the 21,950 bags recorded in the June quarter following sustained demand from the Asian market. Year to September production output for fish loin and fish meal also recorded higher outturns against the corresponding period in 2017, registering an increase of $15 \%$ to 973,511 bags and $10 \%$ to 27,127 bags respectively.

The average international fish price remained subdued since a year ago, falling this quarter by $15 \%$ to US\$1,318 per ton from US $\$ 1,560$ per ton in the preceding quarter. On a year-on-year comparison, the average fish price deteriorated by $37 \%$ against the corresponding period in 2017.

## Palm Oil

The palm oil industry observed a slow-down in palm oil production in the September quarter in contrast with the higher palm oil production in the preceding quarter. Harvested fresh fruit bunches fell by $23 \%$ to 37,077 tons from 48,063 tons in the June quarter resulting in a decline in crude palm oil production by $24 \%$ to 8,527 tons from 11,235 tons registered in the second quarter. Likewise, palm kernel oil plunged by $19 \%$ to 932 tons from 1,153 tons a quarter prior. In spite of the weaker outcome, year on year comparison showed crude palm oil and palm kernel output were up by $18 \%$ and $17 \%$ respectively. Similarly, year to September production showed crude palm oil and palm kernel oil performed strongly against the same period in 2017, registering an increase of $8 \%$ to 29,662 tons and $11 \%$ to 3,079 tons respectively. Despite the current strong performance against last year, the palm oil industry
continues to grapple with the increasing infestation of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle affecting crop yields.

The average international price for palm oil products weakened further for the third quarter in a row, with price of crude palm oil falling sharply by $16 \%$ to US\$534 per ton from US\$635 per ton and palm kernel oil dropping by $6 \%$ to US $\$ 886$ per ton from US $\$ 939$ per ton in the June quarter. Similarly, the average contract price received for crude palm oil declined over the period by $22 \%$ to US\$663 per ton from US\$853 per ton while the average contract price for palm kernel oil decreased by $9 \%$ to US $\$ 1,251$ per ton from US $\$ 1,377$ per ton in the previous period.


## Copra

Copra production contracted for the second consecutive quarter by $13 \%$ to 4,373 tons from 5,014 tons in the preceding quarter. This outcome mainly reflected unfavourable weather conditions and prices during the period. On an annual comparison, copra production was significantly below by more than half the same period in 2017. As a result, the year-to-September output recorded a shortfall of $15 \%$, recording only 16,513 tons against the same period in 2017. On the other hand, coconut oil production grew by $9 \%$ to 1,480 tons from a revised 1,362 tons in the preceding quarter.

In terms of copra production by provinces, Central province remained the largest producer with 1,019 tons ( $23 \%$ ), followed by Western province at 937 tons ( $21 \%$ ) and Choiseul with 789 tons ( $18 \%$ ). Makira province produced 579 tons ( $13 \%$ ), Guadalcanal province attained 530 tons ( $12 \%$ ) and Malaita province contributed 345 tons ( $8 \%$ ) whilst all other provinces accounted for the remaining 173 tons ( $4 \%$ ).

The average contracted price received by local copra exporters plummeted by $28 \%$ to US\$ 408 per ton from US $\$ 564$ per ton recorded in the previous quarter. Consequently, the average domestic price received by copra farmers fell even fur-
ther from $\$ 2.75$ per kilogram in the prior quarter to $\$ 2.39$ per kilogram, the lowest in recent years.


## Cocoa

Cocoa production for this quarter revealed a sizable decline to 795 tons compared to a revised 1,635 tons in the June quarter. The lower yields during the quarter reflected seasonal factors. Year to September production showed cocoa output reached 2,928 tons, $10 \%$ below the same period a year ago. Of the total cocoa production, the Guadalcanal province accounted for the largest share with 391 tons (49\%) followed by Makira province with 192 tons ( $24 \%$ ), Malaita province produced 181 tons ( $23 \%$ ) while Temotu, Western and Isabel province accounted for the remaining 20 tons (3\%).

In terms of prices, the average international price for cocoa dropped by $13 \%$ to US $\$ 2,240$ per ton from US $\$ 2,563$ per ton in the June quarter. In contrast, the average contracted price received by local cocoa exporters improved modestly by $6 \%$ to GBP1, 512 per ton in this quarter from GBP1, 421 per ton in the previous quarter. Consequently, the domestic price received by local cocoa farmers strengthened further for the fourth consecutive quarters to $\$ 11.40$ per kilogram from $\$ 11.34$ per kilogram in the June quarter.

## Employment

Labour market conditions showed favourable movement during the quarter. Based on the number of Solomon Islands National Provident Fund active and slow active contributors, a proxy for labour market conditions, employment grew by $3 \%$ over the period from 56,672 contributors in the June quarter to 58,112 contributors, the highest in recent years.

Disaggregating these figures into categorises, active contributors picked up further by $4 \%$ to 51,704 contributors from 49,493 contributors in the prior quarter. Meanwhile, slow active contributors declined this quarter by $11 \%$ to 6,407 contributors from 7,179 contributors in the June quarter.

The CBSI job vacancy survey recorded a $6 \%$ growth in
employment opportunities during the period. Advertised vacant positions for the September quarter totalled 214 vacancies reversing the substantial fall in the previous quarter. A large share of the total job vacancies advertised related to administrative and support service sector which registered 80 vacancies (37\%), followed by professional, scientific and technical activities sector with 70 vacancies ( $33 \%$ ), public administration recorded 44 vacancies ( $21 \%$ ), information and communication sector contributed 11 vacancies (5\%) whilst all other sectors accounted for the remaining 9 vacancies (4\%).

## Energy

Total units of electricity generated by Solomon Power in the third quarter of 2018 continued to pick up, albeit a marginal increase of $0.3 \%$ to 24,209 Megawatts hour (MWh) this quarter from $24,135 \mathrm{MWh}$ in the previous quarter. On the other hand, the total units sold contracted by $4 \%$ to 18,973 MWh from 19,736 MWh reflecting the declines in domestic and commercial categories in the review period. Electricity sales for domestic and commercial consumption fell by $7 \%$ to $4,022 \mathrm{MWh}$ and by $4 \%$ to 12,267 MWh respectively. Meanwhile, electricity consumption by government increased slightly by $1 \%$ to $2,684 \mathrm{MWh}$ (see Figure 2.7 ). The unsold units rose sharply this quarter by $19 \%$ to $5,236 \mathrm{MWh}$ from 4,399 MWh in the previous quarter. As a result, the ratio of unsold units to total units generated expanded from $18 \%$ in the prior quarter to $22 \%$ in this quarter.

Figure 2.7: Units of Electricity Generated and Sold


## Manufacturing

The CBSI manufacturing index, a proxy to gauge manufacturing activities strengthened further by $7 \%$ to 330 points following a $15 \%$ growth in the previous quarter. The positive outcome was driven by increases in manufactured goods destined for export markets. The index on goods for exports rose by $13 \%$ to 604 points from 536 points in the June quarter, reflecting the increased production in canned tuna and fish loins over the period. Meanwhile, the manufacturing index for goods intended for domestic consumption levelled off this quarter at 200 points. This resulted from net-off-
setting movements between the expansion in canned tuna and biscuits production and the downturn in the production of tobacco and soft drink. Canned tuna and biscuits productions were $36 \%$ and $10 \%$ higher respectively whilst tobacco production plummeted by $23 \%$ as well as a $10 \%$ fall in the production of soft drinks.


## Building Permits

Approved building permits issued by the Honiara City Council slid marginally by $1 \%$ to 88 approved permits in the September quarter from 89 permits registered in the prior quarter. On a year on year basis, this outcome levelled off against the same period in 2017. The total permits comprised of 43 residential permits, 24 commercial permits and 21 permits for the others category. In terms of value, the total estimated value of permits declined to $\$ 109$ million from the $\$ 146$ million registered in the June quarter. Against the corresponding quarter a year ago, the total estimated value of approved permits saw a $13 \%$ annual growth.

## Visitors Arrival

Total visitor arrivals rebounded this quarter, rising by $13 \%$ to 7,986 arrivals from 7,087 arrivals in the previous quarter. Underpinning this outcome were major events hosted by Solomon Islands which attracted visitors into the country such as the Melanesian Arts and Cultural Festival, regional meetings and sporting competition such as the Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) Under 16 Championship. The on-going promotional and marketing activities by the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau to a rebranding name of 'Tourism Solomons', also contributed to the outcome. However, the visitor's arrivals for this quarter was relatively lower by $9 \%$ compared to the same period in 2017.

By mode of travelling, air arrivals grew further by $12 \%$ to 7,838 visitors from 7,021 arrivals in the preceding quarter while representing an annual growth of $8 \%$ against the same period in 2017. Similarly, sea visitors more than doubled this quarter, improving to 148 visitors reversing the substantial decline in the June quarter although still below same period in 2017 sea arrivals.

Meanwhile, the average length of stay for air visitors fell to 13 days from 15 days in the previous quarter.

In terms of the source countries, the Australian and Asian markets remained two key markets for the country's visitor arrivals. Australia consistently accounted for the highest share, registering 2,892 visitors ( $37 \%$ ), followed by Asia with 1,588 visitors ( $20 \%$ ) of which Other Asian Countries accounted for $14 \%$ ( 951 visitors), China with 347 visitors ( $5 \%$ ) and Japan and Hong Kong accounted for the remaining 290 visitors ( $4 \%$ ).
New Zealand and Fiji recorded 578 visitors (8\%) and 457 visitors ( $7 \%$ ) respectively. Meanwhile, Papua New Guinea registered 506 visitors, the United States with 489 visitors and Other Pacific Island countries contributed 427 visitors (each representing 6\%) whilst all other countries accounted for the remaining 901 visitors ( $9 \%$ ).

In terms of visitors by purpose, holiday and vacation categories accounted for the majority with 2,713 visitors ( $35 \%$ ), followed by the business and conference category with 1,973 arrivals ( $25 \%)^{\prime}$ 'others' category recorded 1,858 arrivals ( $24 \%$ ), visiting friends and families represented 1,158 visitors( $24 \%$ ) whilst arrivals on transit and stopovers accounted for 136 visitors ( $17 \%$ ).

## Foreign Investment

The total number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) applications for the third quarter of the year increased by $6 \%$ to 56 applications from 53 applications in the previous quarter. As in the June quarter, wholesale and retail consistently accounted for the largest proportion of FDI applications with 20 applications ( $36 \%$ ), followed by other services sector representing 12 applications ( $21 \%$ ),mining sector contributing 10 applications ( $18 \%$ ) whilst all other sectors receiving less than 5 applications accounted for the remaining $25 \%$. In terms of investment value, the value of FDI applications investments registered this quarter slid by $5 \%$ to $\$ 106$ million from $\$ 111$ million recorded in the prior quarter.

The distribution of FDI applications differed across the country. Honiara remained the most preferred location for business operations, registering 36 new applications, followed by Guadalcanal receiving 15 new applications, Western province recording 2 new applications while Isabel, Makira and Temotu provinces all with 1 new application each.

## Communication

The communications sector remained buoyant this quarter. Mobile usage indicators expanded further by $5 \%$ and recorded a $33 \%$ growth against the corresponding period in 2017. Similarly, internet usage indicators picked up modestly by $3 \%$ during this quarter and a sizable increase against the same period a year ago.

## Wholesale \& Retail

Wholesale and retail activities showed mixed outcomes this quarter. The number of FDI applications received by the FID for the wholesale and retail sector slowed down to 20 applications from 29 applications in the previous quarter. Similarly, commercial bank's lending to the wholesale and retail sector dropped by $3 \%$ to $\$ 448$ million from $\$ 462$ million recorded in the June quarter and but grew by $14 \%$ against the same period in 2017.

On the upside, the total imports of food and beverages as other partial indicators for wholesale and retail sector strengthened further in the third quarter, rising by $9 \%$ to $\$ 263$ million from $\$ 241$ million in the last review period. The outcome reflected the increase in food imports by $11 \%$ to $\$ 247$ million which outweighed the $13 \%$ fall in beverage and tobacco imports to $\$ 15$ million.

## Inflation

Following the introduction of the Honiara Consumer Price Index (HCPI) Series 3 in the September quarter, headline inflation rose to $3.4 \%$ from $2.4 \%$ at the end of the previous quarter ${ }^{2}$. The outcome was attributed to price increases in both domestic and imported inflation over the period. Domestic inflation surged to $4.7 \%$ from $3.6 \%$ while imported inflation grew to $0.4 \%$ from $0.1 \%$ in the June quarter.

On the domestic front, inflation was driven by the price hikes in the food and non-alcoholic beverages category and the alcoholic beverages and tobacco category. These outweighed the price declines in the clothing and footwear category, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels category. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance category and the restaurants and hotels category also decreased while the remaining categories levelled off during the reviewed period. The largest price increase emanated from the alcoholic, beverages, tobacco and narcotics category, rising to $13.2 \%$ from $6.9 \%$ reflecting the price increases in betel nut followed by the food and nonalcoholic beverages category which grew from $1.9 \%$ to 4.6\% following price increases in selected market produce. In contrast, the clothing and footwear category eased to minus $0.1 \%$ from $0 \%$, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels category dropped from $2.6 \%$ to $0.4 \%$, furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance category and restaurants and hotels category dropped from $0.8 \%$ to $0.2 \%$ and from $5.3 \%$ to $4.3 \%$ respectively. Meanwhile, the categories for education and transport remained at $22.7 \%$ and $2.8 \%$ respectively while the health, communication, recreation and culture and miscellaneous components all levelled off at $0 \%$ each as in the prior quarter.

[^3]Similarly, the pick-up in imported inflation mainly reflected the price increases in the transport category, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels category and miscellaneous category. These more than offset the price falls in food and non-alcoholic beverages category, clothing and footwear category and furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance category while other categories remained unchanged over the period. The largest price increase came from transport category which rose from $4.8 \%$ to 8.7\% reflecting the price hikes in fuel and lubricants component followed by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels category, increasing from $2.9 \%$ to $4.1 \%$ and the miscellaneous category picking up from minus $1.0 \%$ to minus $0.6 \%$. On the other hand, imported food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation eased from minus $1.5 \%$ to minus $1.6 \%$, furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance category declined from minus $0.6 \%$ to minus $2.1 \%$ while clothing and footwear category dropped from $0.5 \%$ to minus $0.3 \%$. Meanwhile, other categories remained unchanged over the period.

Core inflation eased from $1.7 \%$ to $1.1 \%$ at the end of September reflecting price declines in non-food and energy categories during the quarter.


## Honiara Retail Fuel Price

The average fuel price in Honiara increased further for the third consecutive quarter to $\$ 9.42$ per litre in September quarter from $\$ 9.04$ per litre in the June quarter. The outcome reflected the price increases across all fuel categories. Kerosene price recorded the largest price increase, rising by 49 cents to $\$ 9.84$ per litre from $\$ 9.35$ per litre in June, followed by diesel price, increasing by 36 cents to $\$ 9.36$ per litre from $\$ 9.00$ per litre, while petrol price went up by 28 cents to $\$ 9.06$ per litre from $\$ 9.35$ per litre in the previous quarter.

## Chapter III. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments position in the September quarter shrank to a deficit of $\$ 46$ million compared to a $\$ 35$ million surplus recorded in the June quarter. This negative outcome emanated from a sizeable reduction in the current account surplus that more than offset the surplus in the 'capital and financial account'. As a result, the gross foreign reserve slid by $0.2 \%$ at the end of the quarter to $\$ 4,887$ million and was sufficient to cover 12.2 months of imports of goods and services.

| Table 3.1 Balance of Payments Statistics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 |  |  |
|  | Dec <br> Qtr | Mar <br> Qtr | Jun Qtr | Sept Qtr |
| A. Current Account | 46 | 222 | 150 | 23 |
| Goods | -163 | 281 | 99 | 98 |
| Services | -150 | -129 | -92 | -112 |
| Primary Income | -25 | -39 | 21 | -36 |
| Secondary Income | 59 | 110 | 123 | 74 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 171 | 264 | 79 | 154 |
| Capital | 121 | 102 | 141 | 117 |
| Financial Account (excl. reserve asset) 1/ | 50 | 162 | -62 | 37 |
| C. Net Errors and Omissions | -61 | -42 | -194 | -223 |
| D. Overall BOP Position (+ve=surplus) | 156 | 444 | 35 | -46 |
| F. Financing | -156 | -443.8 | -35.2 | 46.0 |
| Official Reserves (-ve=increase) | -157 | -444 | -36 | 46 |
| IMF Program (-ve=decrease) | 1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Position of Gross Foreign Reserves at end | 4,535 | 4,883 | 4,897 | 4,887 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 11.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| 1/ The financial account in BOP analytical presentation shows reserve asset separately in Item C. Under BPM6, the financial account includes reserve assets. |  |  |  |  |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |

During the quarter, the current account surplus declined to $\$ 23$ million from a revised $\$ 150$ million surplus in the previous quarter (see Table 3.1). This was driven by the widening deficits in services and primary income accounts combined with the reduced surpluses in both goods and secondary income accounts. Meanwhile the surplus in the capital and financial account improved to $\$ 154$ million from $\$ 79$ million in the preceding quarter. This reflected higher foreign direct investment and other investment inflows recorded during the period that more than offset the reduction in capital transfers.

## Trade in Goods

The balance on trade in goods for the reference period narrowed to a surplus of $\$ 98$ million from $\$ 99$ million surplus in the June quarter. This was driven by a $6 \%$ increase in imports to $\$ 1,041$ million and outweighed the $6 \%$ growthinexportsto $\$ 1,138$ millionduring thequarter.

The growth in exports came on the back of increases in major export commodities. Round log exports went up by $2 \%$ to $\$ 778$ million against $\$ 766$ million in the previ-
ous quarter and reflected a pickup in average log prices. Fish exports surged by $20 \%$ to $\$ 137$ million driven by higher tuna loins and canned tuna exports. The increase in minerals, sawn timber and copra and coconut oil also contributed to this outcome. Mineral exports increased markedly by $44 \%$ to $\$ 49$ million resulting from higher receipts on bauxite exports, timber exports rose to $\$ 29$ million from $\$ 21$ million while copra and coconut oil went up to $\$ 24$ million from $\$ 22$ million in the previous quarter. On the downside, palm oil and cocoa exports recorded slowdowns during the review period.


Imports grew again this quarter driven by increases in machinery and transport equipment, food imports and miscellaneous items. Imports of machinery and transport equipment surged by $20 \%$ to $\$ 348$ million on the back of higher vehicle imports, food imports grew by $11 \%$ to $\$ 247$ million, while imports of miscellaneous items rose by $10 \%$ to $\$ 80$ million from $\$ 72$ million in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the imports of mineral fuels, basic manufactures, beverages \& tobacco, crude materials and chemicals recorded declines against the previous quarter.

## Trade in services

Trade in services widened to a deficit of $\$ 112$ million in the September quarter from a $\$ 92$ million deficit in the previous quarter. This outcome stemmed from the increased deficit in the transport and other services category. Transport services deficit widened to $\$ 38$ million from $\$ 17$ million in the June quarter on the back of increases in freight payments relating to sea transport. Likewise, the deficit in other services increased to $\$ 125$ million from $\$ 114$ million deficit in the previous quarter due to increases in payments related to other business services and government services this quarter. Meanwhile, travel services surplus improved from $\$ 39$ million to $\$ 51$ million. This improvement reflected the decline in spending for both business and private holiday travelers abroad.

## Primary Income

The primary income balance for the September quarter recorded a large deficit of $\$ 73$ million, a downturn from a revised $\$ 22$ million surplus in the June quarter. This negative outcome was mainly driven by a worsening investment income to $\$ 85$ million deficit against a $\$ 28$ million deficit in the previous quarter. This was triggered by the increased payments on reinvested earnings and dividends this quarter. Similarly, other primary income fell drastically to $\$ 1.16$ million from $\$ 41$ million in the previous period following a huge fall in fishing license receipts while, compensation of employees remained unchanged at $\$ 10$ million during the period.

## Secondary income

The secondary income surplus declined to $\$ 74$ million from $\$ 123$ million in the previous quarter. This was driven by a reduced surplus in general government's net current transfers combined with an increased deficit in private sector net transfers during the period. The governments' net transfers fell to $\$ 102$ million surplus from $\$ 125$ million surplus in the preceding quarter primarily due to a notable slowdown in cash grants received from donors this quarter. The private sector net transfers widened to $\$ 28$ million deficit from a $\$ 3$ million deficit in the June quarter. This was attributed to higher outward remmittances by foreign workers and lower inflows to churches and non-governmental organizations during the quarter.

## Capital

The capital account surplus shrank to $\$ 117$ million this quarter compared to $\$ 141$ million in the previous period. This was attributed to the decline in donor inflows reflecting lower donor-funded capital projects initiated during the quarter while some projects were near to completion. Donor funded expenditures were mainly for improvements to infrastructure.

## Financial

The financial account improved to a $\$ 37$ million surplus in the September quarter following a $\$ 62$ million deficit in the previous quarter. Driving the positive outcome was an increase in FDI inflows from a $\$ 9$ million deficit in the June quarter to $\$ 6$ million surplus on the back of higher reinvestment earnings. This more than offsets the reduction in equity and new investment funds and debt instruments during the period. The improvement in other investment inflows from a $\$ 45$ million deficit in the previous period to $\$ 42$ million surplus also contributed to this outcome. This was associated with the increase in government loan repayments and other accounts payable, surpassing the buildup in foreign currency deposits held with the commercial banks. Meanwhile, portfolio investment recorded a net outflow of $\$ 7$ million during the quarter.

## Reserves

Gross foreign reserves position narrowed to $\$ 4,887$ millionat theend ofSeptemberquarterfroma revised $\$ 4,897$ million in the June quarter. This level of reserves is adequatetocover 12.2 monthsimports of goodsand services.

Figure 3.2 Gross Foreign Reserves


## International Investment Position (IIP)

The international investment position (IIP) widened from a $\$ 132$ million deficit in the second quarter to $\$ 172$ million deficit this quarter. The deterioration in the IIP deficit was explained by the increase in the stock of financial liabilities, rising by $1 \%$ to $\$ 6,299$ million. This outweighed the $1 \%$ growth in financial assets to $\$ 6,127$ million during the review period. The growth in financial liabilities was stemmed from the $5 \%$ growth in other investment liabilities to $\$ 1,552$ million supported by a marginal increase in direct investment liabilities from $\$ 4,739$ million to $\$ 4,747$ million this quarter. Likewise, the slight pickup in financial assets emanated from the increase in direct investments, rising by $2 \%$ to $\$ 522$ million. This was associated with the growth in portfolio and other investment categories, expanding by $5 \%$ and $7 \%$ to $\$ 149$ million and $\$ 569$ million respectively.

## Gross External Debt

The provisional gross external debt position at the end of the September quarter grew by $2 \% \$ 2,631$ million against $\$ 2,568$ million in the June quarter. Driving this outcome was the $6 \%$ increase in private sector external debt to $\$ 1,706$ million despite the $4 \%$ fall in public sector external debt to $\$ 924$ million this period. The growth in the private sector external debt balance was attributed to increases in currency and deposits held with commercial banks and trade credit advances from non-financial corporations. Meanwhile, the fall in public sector external debt in the September quarter reflected a $19 \%$ contraction in the central bank's liabilities, notwithstanding the $0.3 \%$ rise in general gov-
ernment debt to $\$ 764$ million.

| Table 3.2 Gross External Debt Position (\$ million) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |
|  | Dec <br> Qtr | Mar <br> Qtr | Jun <br> Qtr | Sept <br> Qtr |
|  | $\mathbf{2 , 5 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 1}$ |
|  | 812 | 820 | 762 | 764 |
|  | 179 | 185 | 198 | 160 |
|  | 106 | 155 | 120 | 227 |
| (iv) Other Sectors 1/ | 375 | 382 | 392 | 401 |
| (v) Direct Investment: Inter-company | 1,123 | 1,100 | 1,094 | 1,079 |
| Lending 1/ |  |  |  |  |
| 1/ Provincial |  |  |  |  |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |

## Exchange Rate

In the September quarter, the Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) strengthened against all major tradable currencies except the United States dollar (USD) which depreciated by $1.6 \%$ to an average of $\$ 8.03$ per USD. The SBD appreciated against the Australian dollar (AUD) by $1.8 \%$ to $\$ 5.87$ per AUD and $3.8 \%$ against the New Zealand dollar to $\$ 5.37$ per NZD. It also strengthened against the British pound by $2.9 \%$ to $\$ 10.46$ per GBP, $0.9 \%$ against the Euro to $\$ 9.34$ per EUR, and $0.6 \%$ against the Japanese yen to $\$ 7.20$ per 100 JPY.

In terms of the trade weighted index (TWI), the SBD weakened by $1.7 \%$ to a quarterly average index of 108.9 in the September quarter. This was associated mainly with the depreciation of the SBD against the USD during the quarter. As for the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) it depreciated by $0.4 \%$ to an index of 100.1 following the depreciation of the TWI of the SBD. While, the real effective exchange rate (REER) strengthened by $1.4 \%$ toanindex of 149.5 and wasmainly associated with the relatively higher inflation in the Solomon Islands in comparison to its trading partners.


## Chapter IV. MONEY AND BANKING

Developments in the monetary sector saw growth in all key monetary aggregates in the third quarter of 2018. Reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1) and broad money (M3) all increased during the quarter. Similarly, liquidity in the banking system continued to rise whilst private sector credit barely increased. Other Depository Corporation's (ODC) weighted interest rate margin remained broadly the same, despite twin declines in the deposit and lending rates. Monetary policy remained accommodative throughout the third quarter.

## Reserve Money

Reserve money (M0) grew by $11 \%$ to $\$ 3,157$ million at the end of September following a $4 \%$ decline in the previous quarter. The growth reflected increases in both currency in circulation and commercial banks' call deposit with CBSI; the former by $1 \%$ to $\$ 855$ million and the latter by $16 \%$ to $\$ 2,297$ million.

On the sources of broad money growth, the expansion in M0 was attributed to a decline in CBSI's NDA by $18 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,565$ million, driven by an $18 \%$ contraction in Net Domestic Credit (NDC) to $\$ 1,615$ million. Other Items net also recorded a 5\% dip to $\$ 133$ million whilst capital accounts remained broadly unchanged at $\$ 84$ million as in the June quarter. The fall in NDC was driven by a decrease in net credit to Central Government (NCG) by 22\% to minus $\$ 956$ million along with a $12 \%$ fall in net credit to financial corporations to minus $\$ 660$ million.

Meanwhile, Net Foreign Asset (NFA) contracted by $1 \%$ to $\$ 4,729$ million, underpinned by a fall in gross reserves by $1 \%$ to $\$ 4,887$ million. On year-on-year movement, M0 recorded an annual growth of $25 \%$.

Figure 4.1 Major drivers of Reserve Money


## Narrow money

Narrow Money (M1) continued to expand, growing by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,975$ million this quarter. The growth came from an increase in transferrable deposits by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,187$ million whilst currency in circulation remained
relatively unchanged at $\$ 787$ million. The growth in transferrable deposits stemmed from a $2 \%$ increase in ODCs deposits to $\$ 3,177$ million, supported by gains in both foreign and domestic currencies. Domestic currency grew by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,969$ million on the back of increases in both other nonfinancial corporation (ONC) and public nonfinancial corporation's transferrable deposits. Foreign currency grew by a $12 \%$ to $\$ 208$ million supported by increases in other nonfinancial corporations (ONC) and public nonfinancial corporation deposits.

## Broad money

Broad money (M3) rose by $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,196$ million buoyed by the rise in M1 together with other deposits (time and saving) which increased by $4 \%$ to $\$ 1,221$ million. On the sources of M3 growth, an expansion in NDA from $\$ 165$ million to $\$ 383$ million largely explained the growth, despite a $2 \%$ fall in NFA to $\$ 4,861$ million. The firmer NDA growth mirrored a rebound in NDC from the previous quarter by $26 \%$ to $\$ 1,277$ million, owing to a $17 \%$ fall in NCG to minus $\$ 1,202$ million. A slight increase in Private sector credit (PSC) by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,442$ million also contributed to the growth in NDC.

The reduction in NFA resulted from a marginal fall in gross reserves by $1 \%$ to $\$ 4,887$ million and an increase in foreign liabilities by $36 \%$ to $\$ 385$ million.


## Interest rates

The ODCs' indicative weighted average interest rate margin remained at $10.49 \%$ albeit both the average deposit rates and lending rates recorded marginal declines over the review period. The deposit rate narrowed to $0.26 \%$ from $0.35 \%$ whilst lending rates slid to $10.75 \%$ from $10.84 \%$ in previous quarter.

On lending rates, the sectors with lower rates relative to the previous quarter were distributions, construction, manufacturing and tourism. Meanwhile, lending rates on personal loan, the largest lending category, remained broadly the same as in the June quarter.


## Liquidity

Liquidity conditions in the banking system remained sufficient, both at the institutional and system-wide level. Total liquidity surged this quarter by $16 \%$ to $\$ 2,297$ million. The increase in liquidity mirrored the draw-down of government deposits combined with increases in currency in circulation and other items net. Free liquidity increased by $18 \%$ to $\$ 1,937$ million, driving excess liquidity higher by $19 \%$ to $\$ 1,752$ million.


Source: CBSI

## Domestic Credit

Total net domestic credit (NDC) of the banking system rebounded by $26 \%$ to $\$ 1,277$ million from a $6 \%$ decline in the previous quarter. This outcome came mainly from an $18 \%$ decrease in net credit liabilities to nonfinancial public sector (NPS) to minus $\$ 1,166$ million. The fall in net credit to NPS was attributed to a sizable drop in NCG by $17 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,202$ million, resulting from the withdrawal of government deposits from the banking system during the review period.

Meanwhile, private sector credit (PSC) recorded a negligible growth of $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,442$ million, driven by a marginal increase in ODCs loans by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,433$ million. ODCs lending was sustained by foreign currency loans which expanded from $\$ 3$ million in the previous quarter to $\$ 7$ million, backed by loans to other
nonfinancial corporations. Conversely, loans issued in national currency declined by $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 2,427$ million, reflecting loans to other nonfinancial corporations which fell by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,620$ million despite an increase in loans to other resident sectors by $2 \%$ to $\$ 802$ million.

Commercial bank ${ }^{1}$ lending slowed, barely up $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,404$ million, compared to $2 \%$ growth recorded in the second quarter. In terms of composition, construction, distribution, professional \& other services and transport were the major sectors sustaining the growth. On the other hand, personal loans growth remained subdued along with tourism, communication and manufacturing (see table 4.1). Nevertheless, personal loans still dominated total credit at $25 \%$, followed by distribution with $20 \%$, construction with $19 \%$ while the rest constituted less than $10 \%$ each. On an annual basis, commercial bank lending grew by $8 \%$ against the same period in 2017.

| Sectors | 2017 |  |  | 2018 |  |  | percentage Growth |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q-on-Q | Year-on year |
| Personal | 668 | 648 | 642 | 625 | 614 | 607 | -1\% | -6\% |
| Construction | 338 | 362 | 387 | 439 | 445 | 448 | 1\% | 24\% |
| Distribution | 396 | 394 | 425 | 425 | 462 | 487 | 5\% | 24\% |
| Communications | 170 | 163 | 164 | 158 | 149 | 131 | -12\% | -19\% |
| Tourism | 145 | 149 | 187 | 181 | 178 | 169 | -6\% | 13\% |
| Prof \& other Service | 110 | 109 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 126 | 26\% | 16\% |
| Transport | 116 | 135 | 145 | 148 | 164 | 168 | 3\% | 25\% |
| Manufacturing | 134 | 130 | 140 | 143 | 163 | 146 | -10\% | 12\% |
| Forestry | 48 | 70 | 75 | 50 | 51 | 44 | -13\% | -37\% |
| Agriculture | 24 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 0\% | -4\% |
| Enter \& Catering | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | -77\% | -78\% |
| Mining \& Quarrying | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | -57\% |
| Fisheries | 12 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 55\% | -31\% |
| Statutory Corporations | 32 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 46 | 78\% | 58\% |
| Non- Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Private Fin Institution | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12\% | -24\% |
| Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Provincial Asse \& Local Gov't | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | -92\% |
| Total | 2,200 | 2,235 | 2,325 | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 1\% | 8\% |

On credit types, loans increased by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,150$ million, lease financing by $41 \%$ to $\$ 19$ million, whilst overdraft declined by $5 \%$ to $\$ 235$ million.

[^4]| Table 4.2 Private Sector Credit (ODCs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Type | Jun-17 | Sep-17 | Dec-17 | Mar- | Jun -18 | Sep-18 |
| Trade Bills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overdrafts | 242 | 210 | 239 | 196 | 247 | 235 |
| Loans | 1,948 | 2,015 | 2,082 | 2,124 | 2,130 | 2,150 |
| Lease Financing | 11 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 23 | 19 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 4}$ |
| Total credit (excluding | $\mathbf{2 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 4}$ |
| trade bills) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Other Financial Corporations

NFA of other financial corporations (OFCs) declined by $1 \%$ to $\$ 312$ million, bucking the $1 \%$ increase recorded in the June quarter. The decline relative to the prior quarter stemmed from a reduction in foreign assets by $1 \%$ to $\$ 337$ million combined with an increase in foreign liabilities by $8 \%$ to $\$ 24$ million.

OFCs' net domestic asset (NDA) expanded by $6 \%$ to $\$ 2,717$ million. This was driven mainly by a $40 \%$ contraction in capital accounts to $\$ 320$ million despite a $17 \%$ fall in other items (net) to $\$ 308$ million. Meanwhile, NDC edged lower by $0.3 \%$ to
\$2,729 million, attributing to a decrease in net credit to financial corporation by $16 \%$ to $\$ 830$ million.

## Monetary Policy

The Central bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) maintained the accommodative monetary policy stance throughout the third quarter following its board meeting on 27th September. The decision was based on modest levels of projected inflation, stable macroeconomic conditions and the need to support economic growth. There were some movements in key policy instruments during the third quarter. The volume of Bokolo bills issued by CBSI remained at $\$ 750$ million, however the weighted average yield (WAY) fell marginally to $0.61 \%$ from $0.62 \%$. The SIG treasury bills threshold was raised to a new cap of $\$ 100$ million from $\$ 40$ million with few changes to the WAY. The WAY for 56 and 91 days increased to $0.47 \%$ and $0.49 \%$ respectively whilst WAY for 181 days remained at $1.12 \%$. A new maturity term of 365 days was introduced with a weighted average yield of $2.02 \%$. Meanwhile, the cash reserve requirement ratio was maintained at $7.5 \%$ of total ODC deposits. The current exchange rate regime, pegging the national currency to an invoiced basket of major trading currencies ${ }^{2}$, was also maintained.

[^5]
## Chapter V. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Government's fiscal position deteriorated further in the three months to September of 2018 to a deficit of $\$ 159$ million compared to a deficit of $\$ 2$ million in the June quarter. This negative outturn was primarily due to the significant increase in government expenditure outrunning the growth in revenue collection during the quarter. The growth in expenditure reflected the expansion in both recurrent and capital spending over the quarter. Meanwhile, the Government's debt stock grew slightly by $1 \%$ to $\$ 965$ million and remained comfortably at $10 \%$ of GDP.

Figure 5.1: Fiscal Balance


## Revenue

Total revenue collected by the Government rose by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,033$ million this quarter from $\$ 975$ million in the previous quarter. This was driven mainly by an increase in tax revenue, despite the declines in grants and non-tax revenue during the period. Based on year-on- year comparison, revenue collected was slightly higher by $1 \%$ and above the pro-rata budget by $6 \%$.


## Tax Revenue

Tax revenue, which accounted for $83 \%$ of total revenue, increased by $11 \%$ to $\$ 859$ million compared to $\$ 775$ million in the preceding quarter. This outturn was $14 \%$ above the pro-rata budget for the period and

9\% higher than the corresponding quarter a year ago. Supporting this positive outcome was the increased tax collection on income, profits and capital gains, and taxes on goods and services. In contrast, taxes on international trade and transactions, and taxes on properties recorded falls during the quarter.

Figure 5.3. Tax Revenue


Tax on income, profits and capital gains grew by $8 \%$ to $\$ 278$ million this quarter against $\$ 257$ million in the June quarter. This was driven by a $10 \%$ increase in personal income tax (PAYE) to $\$ 140$ million supported by a $6 \%$ rise in tax payable by corporations and other enterprises to $\$ 138$ million during the quarter. In terms of share, taxes on income and profits contributed $32 \%$ of total tax revenue.

Tax on goods and services, which contributed $36 \%$ of tax revenue, surged by $32 \%$ to $\$ 310$ million compared to $\$ 235$ million in the previous quarter. This positive outcome resulted from strong collections on general taxes on goods and services rising by $37 \%$ to $\$ 242$ million along with an $18 \%$ increase on excise tax to $\$ 62$ million. Compared to the same period a year ago, taxes on goods and services was $22 \%$ above.

In contrast, taxes on international trade and transactions, which accounted for $30 \%$ of tax revenue, fell by $3 \%$ to $\$ 262$ million from $\$ 271$ million in the preceding quarter. This was attributed to an $8 \%$ decline in taxes on exports, which outweighed an $8 \%$ growth in import duty collection to $\$ 80$ million over the quarter. The fall in tax on exports reflected a relatively weaker collection on round log receipts, declining from $\$ 197$ million in June to $\$ 182$ million in the review period. Nevertheless, tax on international trade and transactions was $16 \%$ above the corresponding period a year ago and $15 \%$ above the pro-rata budget.

Similarly, property tax fell to $\$ 10$ million from $\$ 12$ million in the preceding quarter, but $3 \%$ above the same period in 2017. As a share of total tax revenue, taxes on properties contributed only $1 \%$.

## Non- tax revenue

Non-tax revenue fell by $10 \%$ to $\$ 106$ million against $\$ 118$ million in the previous quarter. The decline in nontax revenue reflected the reduction in property income and weak collections on sales of goods and services during the quarter. Property income dropped by $6 \%$ to $\$ 75$ million on the back of low earnings from fishing licenses whilst revenue on sales of goods and services edged down by $19 \%$ to $\$ 31$ million as a result of low collections on administrative fees during the period. On an annual comparison, non-tax revenue was $37 \%$ below the same quarter a year ago. In terms of revenue share, non-tax revenue represented $10 \%$ of total government revenue collection in the September quarter.

## Grants

Total grants received from donor partners plunged by $17 \%$ to $\$ 68$ million this quarter. This outcome fell below the pro-rata budget by $23 \%$ and $1 \%$ lower than the corresponding quarter a year ago. Disaggregating by donors, Australia remained the largest donor contributing $\$ 50$ million ( $74 \%$ ), New Zealand accounted for $\$ 10$ million ( $15 \%$ ), World Health Organization (WHO) contributed around $\$ 6$ million ( $8 \%$ ), whilst the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) accounted for the remaining $\$ 2$ million ( $3 \%$ ). Grant assistance received represented $7 \%$ of total government revenue during the quarter.

By recipients, the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) accounted for $50 \%$ ( $\$ 34$ million) of the total grants received during the quarter, followed by the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD) with $33 \%$ ( $\$ 23$ million) whilst the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) accounted for $8 \%$ ( $\$ 6$ million). Of the remaining $\$ 6$ million, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) received $\$ 4$ million ( $6 \%$ ) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade (MFAET) received $\$ 2$ million (3\%).

## Expenditure

Total government expenditure surged by $22 \%$ to $\$ 1,192$ million following a sharp increase recorded in the June quarter. This outcome was $17 \%$ above the corresponding quarter a year ago and $2 \%$ above the budget. The increase in government outlays this quarter reflected strong spending pressures from both the recurrent and capital spending. Recurrent spending, which accounted for $86 \%$ of total government outlays, rose by $24 \%$ to $\$ 1,019$ million from $\$ 822$ million in the previous quarter. Increased spending on the use of goods and services, grants, interest payments and other charges drove this outcome. Similarly, development spending, which accounted for the remaining $14 \%$ of total government outlays, grew by $11 \%$ from $\$ 155$ million to $\$ 173$ million driven by the increase in the acquisition of fixed assets and non-produced assets. On an annual comparison, development spend-
ing was $10 \%$ lower and $35 \%$ below the pro-rata budget. Figure 5.4: Government Expenditures


## Purchase of Goods and Services

Government's consumption outlays, which comprised $49 \%$ of total recurrent spending, increased markedly by $51 \%$ to $\$ 495$ million. The strong growth against the June quarter came from general increase across all major consumption categories during the quarter. Government spending on training surged by $56 \%$ to $\$ 165$ million attributing to increased spending on overseas scholarships and secondary education from $\$ 59$ million and $\$ 1$ million to $\$ 95$ million and $\$ 33$ million respectively. Utilities charges (water, electricity and telecommunication) grew by $19 \%$ from $\$ 27$ million to $\$ 33$ million, maintenance of non-residential structures including roads, bridges and wharves edged up from $\$ 20$ million to $\$ 23$ million. Likewise, spending on voters' registration for the 2019 National General Election (NGE) and other related charges rose from $\$ 4$ million to $\$ 17$ million, while spending on consultation fees firmed up from $\$ 9$ million to $\$ 13$ million during the quarter. In addition, the government expended $\$ 124$ million on vulnerability and adaptation assessment projects. On the other hand, spending on office rent, conferences and workshops, maintenance of residential structures and government's purchase of all other items showed a decline during the period. On a year-on-year comparison, government's spending on goods and services was up by $50 \%$.

## Grants

Total grants transferred to other government units rose from $\$ 44$ million to $\$ 46$ million during the quarter. Disaggregating by category, health grants accounted for the largest share with $\$ 21$ million ( $45 \%$ ); grants transferred to the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) and fixed asset grants remained at $\$ 11$ million ( $24 \%$ ) and $\$ 10$ million ( $22 \%$ ) respectively, whilst provincial grants accounted for $\$ 4$ million (9\%). Grant transfers to other government units during the quarter were negligibly lower than $\$ 1$ million representing only 1\%. Against the September quarter of 2017,
grant transfers by the government was below by $26 \%$.

## Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees, which represented $35 \%$ of total recurrent spending, shrank by $3 \%$ to $\$ 356$ million, reversing the $34 \%$ increase seen in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected the $3 \%$ fall in wages and salaries to $\$ 336$ million, surpassing the growth in employers' contribution to the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund (SINPF) by 3\% to $\$ 20$ million. However, compared to the same period a year ago, compensation of employees was $3 \%$ higher, and above the pro-rata budget by $12 \%$.

## Social Benefits

Social benefits payments fell drastically from $\$ 12$ million in the June quarter to $\$ 6$ million this quarter. This was driven mainly by the fall in payments for long service benefits from $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 2$ million. The slight decline in workers compensation claims also contributed to this outcome. Meanwhile, payments on pensions and gratuities remained at $\$ 5$ million during the quarter. Compared to the same quarter a year ago, payments on social benefits was $7 \%$ above.

## Other Payments

Other payments, which contributed $11 \%$ of the recurrent spending, increased further by $62 \%$ to $\$ 110$ million compared to $\$ 68$ million in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected the increase payment in subvention grants from $\$ 57$ million to $\$ 72$ million, basic education, which grew substantially from $\$ 1$ million to $\$ 21$ million, and other payments from $\$ 8$ million to $\$ 12$ million. The remaining $\$ 5$ million was paid as operational funds for the country's diplomatic missions overseas during the period. On an annual comparison, other payments was $41 \%$ higher, and $26 \%$ above the pro-rata budget.

## Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets

Acquisition of non-financial assets rose by $11 \%$ to $\$ 173$ million against $\$ 155$ million registered in the June quarter. The increase in acquisition of fixed assets and nonproduced assets during the quarter contributed to this outcome. Acquisition of fixed assets grew from $\$ 154$ million to $\$ 171$ million, reflecting an $85 \%$ increase in payments for machinery and equipment from $\$ 55$ million to $\$ 102$ million. This outweighed the $30 \%$ decline in development spending on buildings and structures from $\$ 98$ million to $\$ 69$ million, and a slight reduction in other fixed assets during the quarter. Meanwhile, government spending on non-produced assets remained unchanged at $\$ 2$ million. Nevertheless, acquisition of non-financial assets was $10 \%$ lower relative to the corresponding quarter a year ago. As a share of expenditures, development spending on non-financial assets represented $14 \%$ of total government expenditures.


## Debt Stock and Servicing

The government's outstanding debt balance grew marginally by $1 \%$ to $\$ 965$ million at the end of the September quarter. This was attributed to the increase in debt stock for both external and domestic debt, despite the debt service repayments during the period. The foreign exchange rate movements during the quarter also contributed to this outcome. Total debt service payments slid to $\$ 9$ million from $\$ 17$ million in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, debt indicators remained broadly the same as in the previous quarter. Debt to GDP ratio and debt service-to-exports of goods and services remained at $10 \%$ and $1 \%$ respectively, while debt service-to-domestic revenue slipped to $1 \%$ from $2 \%$ in the previous quarter.


## External and Domestic Debt Stock and Servicing

External debt stock increased slightly to $\$ 764$ million from $\$ 762$ million at the end of the previous quarter. The increase in external debt balances reflected the additional loan of $\$ 3$ million disbursed by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) during the quarter. Total debt service repayments made to external creditors amounted to $\$ 7$ million, of which $\$ 6$ million was on principle repayment and $\$ 1$ million on interest payments. By financiers, repayment to the In-
ternational Development Association (IDA) totalled \$4 million while $\$ 3$ million was repaid to the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Multilateral creditors remained the largest holders of external debt accounting for $90 \%$ ( $\$ 691$ million) of total external debt, whilst bilateral creditors represented the remaining 10\% (\$73 million).

Government's domestic debt position rose to $\$ 201$ million at the end of the September quarter, a 3\% increase
against $\$ 195$ million at the end of the June quarter. This came mainly from the $15 \%$ increase in the auction treasury bills issued this quarter from $\$ 40$ million to $\$ 46$ million. Meanwhile, the debt balance on the development bonds and special security bond remained flat at $\$ 150$ million and $\$ 5$ million, respectively. Debt service repayments to domestic creditors totalled $\$ 2.3$ million, of which $\$ 2.2$ million was on principle repayments and less than $\$ 0.1$ million was on interest payment.
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Net Foreign Assets |  |  | Domestic Claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Claims on <br> Non Residents | Liabilities to Non Residents | Total | Net Claims on Central Gov't |  |  | Claims on Other Financial Corp. | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Total Domestic Claims |
|  |  |  |  | Claims on Central Gov't | Liabilities to Central Gov't | Total |  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public non Financial Corp. | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 4,139 | -355 | 3,784 | 124 | -1,451 | -1,327 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 1,465 | 1,510 | 183 |
| 2014 | 4,149 4,471 | -322 -342 | 3,827 4,129 | 113 20 | $-1,539$ $-1,372$ | $-1,426$ $-1,352$ | 14 13 | 0 | 41 35 | 1,703 1,988 | 1,757 2,035 | 331 683 |
| 2016 | 4,515 | -342 | 4,173 | 24 | -1,072 | -1,048 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,229 | 2,273 | 1,226 |
| 2017 | 4,858 | -275 | 4,583 | 23 | -1,250 | -1,228 | 14 | 0 | 27 | 2,372 | 2,412 | 1,184 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 3,869 | -346 | 3,523 | 141 | -1,298 | -1,157 | 13 | ${ }_{0}$ | 39 | 1,361 | 1,414 | 257 |
| Jun Sep | 3,986 4,072 | -334 -354 | 3,652 3,718 | 131 133 | $-1,552$ $-1,450$ | $-1,422$ $-1,317$ | 13 13 | 0 0 | 38 37 | 1,398 1,420 | 1,449 1,470 | 27 154 |
| Dec | 4,139 | -355 | 3,784 | 124 | -1,451 | -1,327 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 1,465 | 1,510 | 183 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,190 | -339 | 3,851 | 117 | -1,493 | -1,376 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 1,494 | 1,539 | 163 |
| Jun | 4,502 | -317 | 4,185 | 119 | -1,545 | -1,425 | 12 | 0 | 31 | 1,506 | 1,550 | 125 |
| Sep | 4,351 4,149 | -343 -322 | 4,008 3,827 | 121 113 | $-1,558$ $-1,539$ | $-1,437$ | ${ }_{14}^{12}$ | 0 0 | 30 41 | 1,645 | 1,687 | 250 |
| Dec | 4,149 | -322 | 3,827 | 113 | -1,539 | -1,426 | 14 | 0 | 41 | 1,703 | 1,757 | 331 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,328 | -352 | 3,975 | 110 | -1,769 | -1,659 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 1,754 | 1,807 | 148 |
| Jun | 4,689 | -371 | 4,318 | 98 | -1,917 | -1,819 | 13 | 0 | 37 | 1,813 | 1,863 | 44 |
| Sep | 4,399 4,471 | -315 -342 | 4,084 4,129 | 94 20 | $-1,732$ $-1,372$ | -1,638 | 13 13 | 0 0 | 40 35 | 1,885 1,988 | 1,938 | 300 |
| Dec | 4,471 | -342 | 4,129 | 20 | -1,372 | -1,352 | 13 | 0 | 35 | 1,988 | 2,035 | 683 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,530 4530 | -373 -341 | 4,157 4189 | 19 | $-1,449$ -1310 | $-1,431$ $-1,287$ | 14 | 0 | 37 | 2,052 | 2,103 | ${ }_{832}^{672}$ |
| Jun Sep | 4,530 4,360 | -341 -373 | 4,189 3,986 | 32 | $-1,310$ $-1,11$ | $-1,287$ $-1,081$ | 13 13 | 0 0 | 36 35 | 2,070 2,197 | 2,119 | 832 1,164 |
| Dec | 4,515 | -342 | 4,173 | 24 | -1,072 | -1,048 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,229 | 2,273 | 1,226 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 4,424 | -334 | 4,089 | 20 | -1,189 | -1,169 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 2,244 | 2,287 | 1,118 |
| Jun | 4,638 | -293 | 4,345 | 20 | -1,307 | -1,286 | 13 | 0 | 32 | 2,241 | 2,287 | 1,000 |
| Sep | 4,663 | -331 | 4,333 | 21 | -1,207 | -1,186 | 13 | 0 | 29 | 2,274 | 2,316 | 1,130 |
| Dec | 4,858 | -275 | 4,583 | 23 | -1,250 | -1,228 | 14 | 0 | 27 | 2,372 | 2,412 | 1,184 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,169 | -332 | 4,837 | 21 | -1,330 | -1,310 | 14 | 0 | 26 | 2,378 | 2,418 | 1,108 |
| Jun | 5,238 | $-283$ | 4,955 | 21 | $-1,462$ | -1,441 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 2,440 | 2,479 | 1,039 |
| Sep | 5,246 | -385 | 4,861 | 23 | -1,224 | -1,202 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 2,442 | 2,501 | 1,299 |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{\text { 2018 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Feb }}{ }$ | 4,873 | -262 | 4,551 | 21 | ${ }_{-1,141}$ | ${ }_{-1,120}$ | 14 | 0 | 26 | 2,392 | 2,432 | 1,312 |
| Mar | 5,169 | -332 | 4,837 | 21 | -1,330 | -1,310 | 14 | 0 | 26 | 2,378 | 2,418 | 1,108 |
| Apr | 5,231 | -321 | 4,911 | 22 | -1,426 | -1,403 | 14 |  | 29 | 2,389 | 2,431 | 1,028 |
| May | 5,176 | -316 | 4,861 | 21 | -1,350 | -1,329 | 14 | 0 | 27 | 2,413 | 2,454 | 1,124 |
| Jun | 5,238 | -283 | 4,955 | 21 | -1,462 | -1,441 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 2,440 | 2,479 | 1,039 |
| Jul | 5,217 | -326 | 4,891 | 21 | -1,225 | -1,204 | 13 | 0 | 27 | 2,421 | 2,461 | 1,257 |
| Aug | 5,129 | -340 | 4,789 | 20 | -1,180 | -1,159 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 2,450 | 2,510 | 1,351 |
| Sep | 5,246 | -385 | 4,861 | 23 | -1,224 | -1,202 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 2,442 | 2,501 | 1,299 |

TABLE 1.1b DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY
(Cont.)
(SBD'million)

| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2017 | 821 | 2,827 | 1,260 | 0 | 4,908 | 30 | 12 | 1,050 | -233 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 704 | 2,664 | 1,202 | 0 | 4,571 | 1 | 12 | 904 | -280 |
| Jun | 714 | 2,725 | 1,190 | 0 | 4,630 | 1 | 12 | 908 | -205 |
| Sep | 738 | 2,738 | 1,234 | 0 | 4,710 | 27 | 12 | 956 | -243 |
| Dec | 821 | 2,827 | 1,260 | 0 | 4,908 | 30 | 12 | 1,050 | -233 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 766 | 3,100 | 1,155 | 0 | 5,021 | 30 | 12 | 1,088 | -205 |
| Jun | 788 | 3,119 | 1,169 | 0 | 5,077 | 26 | 12 | 1,072 | -194 |
| Sep | 787 | 3,187 | 1,221 | 0 | 5,196 | 32 | 12 | 1,102 | -181 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 797 | 2,995 | 1,136 | 0 | 4,928 | 30 | 12 | 1,075 | -135 |
| Feb | 751 | 3,077 | 1,134 | 0 | 4,962 | 30 | 12 | 1,065 | -206 |
| Mar | 766 | 3,100 | 1,155 | 0 | 5,021 | 30 | 12 | 1,088 | -205 |
| Apr | 769 | 3,053 | 1,145 | 0 | 4,968 | 30 | 12 | 1,107 | -179 |
| May | 767 | 3,113 | 1,159 | 0 | 5,038 | 26 | 12 | 1,028 | -120 |
| Jun | 788 | 3,119 | 1,169 | 0 | 5,077 | 26 | 12 | 1,072 | -194 |
| Jul | 787 | 3,259 | 1,167 | 0 | 5,213 | 32 | 12 | 1,071 | -181 |
| Aug | 790 | 3,201 | 1,178 | 0 | 5,169 | 32 | 12 | 1,103 | -177 |
| Sep | 787 | 3,187 | 1,221 | 0 | 5,196 | 32 | 12 | 1,102 | -181 |




TABLE 1.3a OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS
TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS

|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | STORY COR | ORATIONS | (Cont.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other <br> Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 0.908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 0 | 888 994 | -111 -33 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 39 | 1,356 | 1,396 | 8 | 1,935 | 661 | 0 | 0 | 615 | -60 -116 |
| Jun | 0 | 38 | 1,392 | 1,431 | 30 | 1,909 | 743 | 0 | 0 | 591 | -116 |
| Sep | 0 | 37 | 1,414 | 1,452 | 0 | 2,055 | 726 | 0 | 0 | 622 | -75 -91 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 612 | -91 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 637 | -54 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 660 | -53 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,667 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 653 | -27 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,698 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 26 | 2,350 | 2,378 | 0 | 2,988 | 1,136 | 0 | 29 | 1,006 | -7 |
| Feb | 0 | 26 | 2,384 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,066 | 1,134 | 0 | 29 | 1,019 | -78 |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Apr | 0 | 29 | 2,381 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,045 | 1,145 | 0 | 29 | 1,045 | -54 |
| May | 0 | 27 | 2,404 | 2,433 | 0 | 3,103 | 1,159 | 0 | 25 | 952 | 1 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Jul | 0 | 27 | 2,413 | 2,440 | 0 | 3,250 | 1,167 | 0 | 31 | 1,000 | -26 |
| Aug | 0 | 46 | 2,441 | 2,489 | 0 | 3,192 | 1,178 | 0 | 31 | 1,009 | -15 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cal Gov't $\quad$ Financial Corp


|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | STORY COR | ORATIONS | (Cont.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other <br> Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 0.908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 0 | 888 994 | -111 -33 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 39 | 1,356 | 1,396 | 8 | 1,935 | 661 | 0 | 0 | 615 | -60 -116 |
| Jun | 0 | 38 | 1,392 | 1,431 | 30 | 1,909 | 743 | 0 | 0 | 591 | -116 |
| Sep | 0 | 37 | 1,414 | 1,452 | 0 | 2,055 | 726 | 0 | 0 | 622 | -75 -91 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 612 | -91 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 637 | -54 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 660 | -53 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,667 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 653 | -27 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,698 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 26 | 2,350 | 2,378 | 0 | 2,988 | 1,136 | 0 | 29 | 1,006 | -7 |
| Feb | 0 | 26 | 2,384 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,066 | 1,134 | 0 | 29 | 1,019 | -78 |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Apr | 0 | 29 | 2,381 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,045 | 1,145 | 0 | 29 | 1,045 | -54 |
| May | 0 | 27 | 2,404 | 2,433 | 0 | 3,103 | 1,159 | 0 | 25 | 952 | 1 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Jul | 0 | 27 | 2,413 | 2,440 | 0 | 3,250 | 1,167 | 0 | 31 | 1,000 | -26 |
| Aug | 0 | 46 | 2,441 | 2,489 | 0 | 3,192 | 1,178 | 0 | 31 | 1,009 | -15 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Quarterly
$\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{\frac{2013}{\mathrm{Mar}}}$

|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | STORY COR | ORATIONS | (Cont.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Claims on Other Sectors |  |  |  | Liabilities to Central Bank | Transferable Deposits Included in Broad Money | Other Deposits Included in Broad Money | Securities other than Shares Inluded in Broad Money | Deposits Excluded from Broad Money | Shares and other Equity | Other <br> Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 0.908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 0 | 888 994 | -111 -33 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 39 | 1,356 | 1,396 | 8 | 1,935 | 661 | 0 | 0 | 615 | -60 -116 |
| Jun | 0 | 38 | 1,392 | 1,431 | 30 | 1,909 | 743 | 0 | 0 | 591 | -116 |
| Sep | 0 | 37 | 1,414 | 1,452 | 0 | 2,055 | 726 | 0 | 0 | 622 | -75 -91 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 1,458 | 1,491 | 98 | 2,156 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 612 | -91 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 637 | -54 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 660 | -53 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,667 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 653 | -27 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,698 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 667 | -109 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0 | 26 | 2,350 | 2,378 | 0 | 2,988 | 1,136 | 0 | 29 | 1,006 | -7 |
| Feb | 0 | 26 | 2,384 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,066 | 1,134 | 0 | 29 | 1,019 | -78 |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Apr | 0 | 29 | 2,381 | 2,411 | 0 | 3,045 | 1,145 | 0 | 29 | 1,045 | -54 |
| May | 0 | 27 | 2,404 | 2,433 | 0 | 3,103 | 1,159 | 0 | 25 | 952 | 1 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Jul | 0 | 27 | 2,413 | 2,440 | 0 | 3,250 | 1,167 | 0 | 31 | 1,000 | -26 |
| Aug | 0 | 46 | 2,441 | 2,489 | 0 | 3,192 | 1,178 | 0 | 31 | 1,009 | -15 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



TABLE 1.4b - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING

| Period | Entertainment and Catering | Central Government | Provincial Assemblies \& Local government | Staturoty Corporations | Private Financial Institutions | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Professional } \\ \& \\ \text { Other Services } \end{gathered}$ | Personal | Non Resident | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 12,165 | - | - | 32,275 | 4,730 | 67,063 | 471,918 | 137 | 1,436,016 |
| 2014 | 5,650 | 6 | - | 40,956 | 99 | 106,342 | 596,046 | 144 | 1,683,304 |
| 2015 | 3,470 | 1 | 1 | 35,072 | 0 | 117,880 | 708,598 | 60 | 1,959,555 |
| 2016 | 1,382 | - | 30 | 32,102 | 2,031 | 108,052 | 679,813 | 30 | 2,191,715 |
| 2017 | 11,840 | - | 9 | 26,671 | 1,541 | 95,472 | 642,449 | - | 2,325,355 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 15,963 | 0 | 392 | 38,799 | 97 | 65,974 | 403,395 | 222 | 1,330,149 |
| Jun | 16,058 | 2 | 1 | 38,090 | 94 | 67,865 | 416,057 | 269 | 1,348,657 |
| Sep | 12,958 | 3,128 | 400 | 36,671 | 89 | 70,543 | 434,480 | 362 | 1,399,860 |
| Dec | 12,165 | 0 | 0 | 32,275 | 4,730 | 67,063 | 471,918 | 137 | 1,436,016 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 11,534 | 0 | 284 | 32,311 | 95 | 97,252 | 496,792 | 304 | 1,467,004 |
| Jun | 7,542 | 0 | 0 | 31,162 | 68 | 84,679 | 482,179 | 713 | 1,474,617 |
| Sep | 7,143 | 0 | 0 | 30,239 | 100 | 98,383 | 543,432 | 100 | 1,501,798 |
| Dec | 5,650 | 6 | 0 | 40,956 | 99 | 106,342 | 596,046 | 144 | 1,683,304 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,535 | 2 | 0 | 40,105 | 0 | 108,414 | 616,884 | 215 | 1,739,251 |
| Jun | 4,553 | 0 | 460 | 36,993 | 0 | 117,882 | 601,809 | 322 | 1,794,256 |
| Sep | 4,119 | 0 | 144 | 38,855 | 0 | 123,718 | 607,416 | 256 | 1,747,401 |
| Dec | 3,470 | 1 | 1 | 35,072 | 0 | 117,880 | 708,598 | 60 | 1,959,555 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 3,355 | - | 1 | 36,917 | 0 | 121,249 | 666,775 | 59 | 2,018,578 |
| Jun | 2,056 | - | - | 36,131 | 1,551 | 119,559 | 671,059 | 313 | 2,040,235 |
| Sep | 2,194 | 0 | 89 | 35,641 | 2,040 | 113,325 | 692,087 | 120 | 2,178,415 |
| Dec | 1,382 | 0 | 30 | 32,102 | 2,031 | 108,052 | 710,903 | 30 | 2,191,715 |
| $\underline{2017}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,063 | 2 | 1 | 30,010 | 1,996 | 109,429 | 686,703 | 28 | 2,203,907 |
| Jun | 2,558 | 2 | 103 | 32,283 | 1,877 | 110,409 | 667,535 | 26 | 2,200,493 |
| Sep | 11,834 | 1 | 74 | 28,864 | 23,18 | 109,010 | 648,298 | 401 | 2,235,102 |
| Dec | 11,840 | 0 | 9 | 26,671 | 15,41 | 95,472 | 642,449 | 0 | 2,325,355 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 12,423 | 0 | 10 | 26,150 | 1,639 | 99,839 | 625,156 |  | 2,332,480 |
| Jun | 11,649 | 0 | 8 | 25,696 | 1,582 | 100,267 | 613,926 | 0 | 2,390,149 |
| Sep | 2,659 | 0 | 6 | 45,659 | 1,771 | 126293 | 607,176 | 0 | 2,404,278 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 12,401 | 0 | 9 | 26,298 | 1,518 | 95,767 | 650,999 | 0 | 2,313,918 |
| Feb | 12,340 | 0 | 9 | 25,909 | 1,522 | 115,308 | 646,149 | 0 | 2,346,819 |
| Mar | 12,423 | 0 | 10 | 26,150 | 1,639 | 99,839 | 625,156 | 0 | 2,332,480 |
| Apr | 12,824 | 0 | 8 | 28,577 | 1,644 | 101,425 | 610,763 | 7 | 2,344,112 |
| May | 12,751 | 685 | 8 | 27,417 | 1,503 | 100,061 | 608,196 | 0 | 2,363,489 |
| Jun | 11,649 | 0 | 8 | 25,696 | 1,582 | 100,267 | 613,926 | 0 | 2,390,149 |
| Jul | 11,621 | 23 | 8 | 26,545 | 1,377 | 99,582 | 606,925 | 0 | 2,368,175 |
| Aug | 2,752 | 10 | 8 | 46,432 | 1,173 | 127,885 | 604,105 | - | 2,411,658 |
| Sep | 2,659 | 0 | 6 | 45,659 | 1,771 | 126,293 | 607,176 | - | 2,404,278 |







| TABLE 1.10a - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Manufacturing |  | Agriculture |  | Forestry |  | Fisheries |  | Mining \& Quarrying |  | Construction |  | Distribution |  | Tourism |  |
| Annual | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| $\frac{\text { Annual }}{2013}$ | 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 |
| 2017 |  | 20.18 | 6.55 | 23.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.92 | 20.30 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.75 | 23.00 | . 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 |
| 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 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.50 | 27.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 14.50 | 22.00 | 10.00 | 23.00 | 8.50 | 22.00 | 6.75 | 23.00 | 4.05 | 27.00 | 7.25 | 23.00 |
| 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 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Sep | 7.04 | 21.51 | 7.67 | 19.61 | 11.69 | 18.34 | 9.50 | 9.66 | 9.50 | 13.00 | 6.44 | 20.44 | 5.57 | 22.75 | 6.84 | 20.15 |
| Dec | 6.69 | 20.18 | 6.55 | 23.03 | 11.63 | 18.23 | 10.23 | 10.85 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.42 | 20.89 | 6.19 | 21.30 | 5.92 | 20.30 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.52 | 20.76 | 6.31 | 19.30 | 10.74 | 18.88 | 10.18 | 19.91 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.40 | 19.86 | 6.24 | 21.08 | 5.92 | 20.18 |
| Jun | 5.63 | 19.91 | $6.33$ | 15.17 | 10.14 | 19.18 | 10.23 | 19.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 4.53 | 19.13 | 4.11 | 19.64 | 5.91 | 20.29 |
| Sep | 6.57 | 19.94 | 10.84 | 22.37 | 10.13 | 19.18 | 10.14 | 20.04 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.04 | 19.81 | 5.04 | 20.49 | 5.90 | 20.49 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{Jan}}$ |  | 21.64 | 6.55 | 19.53 | 10.53 | 18.98 | 10.23 | 10.83 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.38 | 21.31 | 6.02 | 22.18 | 5.88 | 20.31 |
| Feb | 6.69 | 20.57 | 6.56 | 19.52 | 10.73 | 18.88 | 10.18 | 13.29 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.42 | 19.76 | 6.20 | 21.26 | 5.88 | 20.18 |
| Mar | 6.52 | 20.76 | 6.31 | 19.30 | 10.74 | 18.88 | 10.18 | 19.91 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.40 | 19.86 | 6.24 | 21.08 | 5.92 | 20.18 |
| Apr | 6.52 | 20.72 | 7.85 | 18.10 | 10.32 | 19.09 | 10.22 | 19.78 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.41 | 19.88 | 6.30 | 20.88 | 5.92 | 20.18 |
| May | 6.23 | 20.82 | 7.58 | 19.25 | 10.47 | 19.01 | 10.20 | 19.84 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.42 | 19.88 | 6.18 | 20.83 | 5.93 | 24.52 |
| Jun | 6.27 | 20.70 | 6.33 | 15.17 | 10.14 | 19.18 | 10.23 | 19.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.01 | 19.79 | 4.99 | 20.76 | 5.91 | 20.29 |
| Jul | 6.85 | 20.54 | 8.07 | 20.24 | 10.12 | 19.19 | 10.25 | 19.66 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.01 | 19.84 | 5.04 | 20.63 | 5.92 | 20.18 |
| Aug | 6.54 | 19.92 | 8.66 | 22.68 | 10.30 | 19.10 | 10.20 | 19.82 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.01 | 19.83 | 5.04 | 20.45 | 6.02 | 20.26 |
| Sep | 6.57 | 19.94 | 10.84 | 22.37 | 10.13 | 19.18 | 10.14 | 20.04 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.04 | 19.81 | 5.04 | 20.49 | 5.90 | 20.49 |



| (\%) TABLE 1.11-C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Solomon Islands | Fiji | Papua New Guinea | Australia | New Zealand | U.S.A | United Kingdom |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 0.34 | 0.10 | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.49 | 0.07 | 0.29 |
| 2014 | 0.48 | 2.47 | 4.60 | 2.64 | 3.50 | 0.04 | 0.41 |
| 2015 | 0.46 | 1.00 | 4.52 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 0.08 | 0.48 |
| 2016 | 0.46 | 1.37 | 4.72 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 0.52 | 0.05 |
| 2017 | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.74 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.32 | 0.06 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.19 | 0.39 | 3.33 | 2.64 | 2.86 | 0.05 | 0.39 |
| 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 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{2010}{\mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |  |  |  | 2.06 | 0.32 | 0.45 |
| 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 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.73 | 1.99 | 1.79 | 0.75 | 0.02 |
| Jun | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.74 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.01 | 0.05 |
| Sep | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.73 | 1.83 | 1.77 | 1.04 | 0.06 |
| Dec | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.73 | 1.82 | 1.69 | 1.32 | 0.06 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 0.06 |
| Jun | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.89 | 0.06 |
| Sep | 0.49 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.15 | 0.06 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.73 | 1.82 | 1.68 | 1.44 | 0.06 |
| Feb | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 1.63 | 0.06 |
| Mar | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 0.06 |
| Apr | 0.46 | 1.35 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.74 | 1.84 | 0.06 |
| May | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.73 | 1.89 | 0.06 |
| Jun | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.89 | 0.06 |
| Jul | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 1.99 | 0.06 |
| Aug | 0.46 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 2.07 | 0.06 |
| sep | 0.49 | 1.36 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.15 | 0.06 |
| Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF Note: na - means not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









| Period | TABLE 1.19 - VALUE OF IMPORTS BY IMPORTS CATEGORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'000) <br> Freights and Insurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL IMPORTS (fob) | Food and Live Animals | Beverages \& Tobacco | Crude Mat'l excl, Fuels | Mineral Fuels | Animal Veges \& Oil Fats | Chemicals | Basic Manufactures | Machinery \& Transport Equip. | Miscellaneous | Goods not Specified | Re-imports \& Coverage |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 3,392,342 | 774,042 | 61,378 | 11,805 | 900,232 | 18,471 | 266,964 | 488,001 | 924,612 | 272,702 | 8,230 | 75,814 | -409,908 |
| 2014 | 3,392,687 | 831,201 | 68,094 | 46,127 | 778,321 | 17,193 | 212,233 | 539,216 | 993,414 | 235,253 | 5,571 | 75,992 | -409,929 |
| 2015 | 3,464,659 | 786,116 | 50,564 | 31,542 | 678,491 | 22,145 | 204,250 | 560,997 | 1,178,193 | 315,626 | 7,519 | 51,114 | -421,899 |
| 2016 | 3,327,203 | 959,026 | 59,205 | 41,146 | 531,564 | 21,238 | 252,451 | 570,495 | 970,877 | 276,487 | 10,828 | 40,151 | $(406,265)$ |
| 2017 | 3,644,085 | 864,945 | 68,429 | 40,140 | 710,553 | 33,526 | 223,288 | 604,403 | 1,158,414 | 302,724 | 3,929 | 60,872 | $(427,139)$ |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 833,064 | 195,210 | 12,832 | 2,025 | 227,341 | 5,702 | 69,025 | 104,092 | 231,671 | 64,743 | 990 | 19,933 | -100,499 |
| Q2 | 868,139 | 197,922 | 17,698 | 3,886 | 235,888 | 2,807 | 74,479 | 126,484 | 210,708 | 83,899 | 1,128 | 18,279 | -105,039 |
| Q3 | 841,883 | 194,959 | 9,606 | 3,761 | 231,974 | 3,625 | 65,481 | 119,070 | 228,930 | 67,380 | 234 | 18,616 | -101,752 |
| Q4 | 849,256 | 185,950 | 21,243 | 2,134 | 205,029 | 6,337 | 57,979 | 138,356 | 253,302 | 56,680 | 5,878 | 18,987 | -102,618 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 898,855 | 196,857 | 17,280 | 13,206 | 289,992 | 2,860 | 53,246 | 125,257 | 231,699 | 56,714 | - | 20,326 | -108,582 |
| Q2 | 778,475 | 201,605 | 14,212 | 10,552 | 134,891 | 4,419 | 50,689 | 133,251 | 242,887 | 59,742 | - | 19,974 | -93,747 |
| Q3 | 875,944 | 185,977 | 17,093 | 12,594 | 196,062 | 4,095 | 53,976 | 142,595 | 287,540 | 55,174 | 5,571 | 20,942 | -105,674 |
| Q4 | 839,414 | 246,763 | 19,509 | 9,775 | 157,376 | 5,819 | 54,323 | 138,112 | 231,289 | 63,623 | 5,51 | 14,750 | -101,925 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 797,822 | 162,020 | 15,885 | 7,630 | 133,552 | 7,326 | 51,340 | 132,936 | 295,659 | 73,389 | 583 | 14,338 | -96,835 |
| Q2 | 843,560 | 201,175 | 13,972 | 3,491 | 207,076 | 5,148 | 48,926 | 137,339 | 254,726 | 54,674 | 6,936 | 12,777 | -102,681 |
| Q3 | 943,156 | 229,801 | 11,201 | 10,162 | 154,851 | 5,249 | 48,832 | 143,997 | 350,409 | 91,741 | - | 12,000 | -115,087 |
| Q4 | 880,120 | 193,119 | 9,506 | 10,259 | 183,012 | 4,421 | 55,152 | 146,725 | 277,399 | 95,822 | - | 12,000 | -107,296 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 752,193 | 218,625 | 13,510 | 7,132 | 125,645 | 2,272 | 82,200 | 103,892 | 228,227 | 52,279 | - | 10,127 | -91,716 |
| Q2 | 777,997 | 228,576 |  | 8,125 | 81,568 | 3,831 | 58,996 | 151,297 | 232,484 | 77,233 | 4,403 | 9,410 | -94,994 |
| Q3 | 793,459 | 229,892 | 15,200 | 14,343 | -90,826 | 6,628 | 59,625 | 151,608 | 236,950 | 73,099 | 1,487 | 10,562 | -96,763 |
| Q4(p) | 1,003,554 | 281,932 | 13,426 | 11,546 | 233,526 | 8,507 | 51,628 | $163,697$ | 273,217 | 73,875 | 4,938 | 10,053 | -122,792 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 831,284 | 192,508 | 11,759 | 10,001 | 170,004 | 5,509 | 49,263 | 149,217 | 254,189 | 62,878 | 827 | 17,806 | -92,677 |
| Q2 | 910,856 | 205,459 | 13,113 | 11,592 | 166,642 | 8,992 | 62,317 | 161,763 | 285,168 | 92,410 | 607 | 6,680 | -103,887 |
| Q3 | 962,421 | 239,762 | 12,551 | 9,020 | 178,023 | 10,920 | 60,642 | 159,964 | 316,949 | 69,306 | 1,197 | 20,503 | -116,417 |
| Q4 | 939,523 | 227,215 | 31,006 | 9,527 | 195,884 | 8,105 | 51,067 | 133,459 | 302,108 | 78,131 | 1,298 | 15,882 | -114,158 |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 943,544 | 217,455 | 17,407 | 5,361 | 225,598 | 4,778 | 54,183 | 146,967 | 301,937 | 67,481 | 1,219 | 15,820 | -114,662 |
| Q3 | 969,348 | 222,432 | 18,435 | 12,452 | 229,221 | 8,536 | 56,817 | 166,505 | 288,655 | 72,197 | 1,406 | 11,124 | -118,432 |
|  | 1,033,620 | 247,278 | 15,953 | 8,718 | 205,067 | 6,836 | 56,984 | 161,382 | 347,527 | 79,553 | 992 | 17,663 | -114,332 |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ provisional figure, subject to revision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: National Statistics Office( SINSO) and Customs \& Excise Division, Ministry of Finance \& Central Bank of Solomon Islands(CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## IMPORTS

IMPORTS
Oil Imports
Food Imports
Beverages and Tobacco
Plants, Vehicles and Transport Equipment Building and Construction Materials
Chemical
Other Imports
Total Imports
SERVICES
Transportation
Travel
Insurance
Communication
Financial
Royalties and License Fee
Others
Total Services
INCOME
Wages and Others
Interest Dividends \& Profit
Official Interest
Total Income Payments
TRANSFERS
SI Government Foreign Offices
SI Government Current Payments
Gifts and Donation
Transfers by Temporary Residents Other Transfers

Total Current Payments

Private
Loan Repayments
Capital Repatriatio
Emigrant Transfers
Other Payments
Total Private Outflows
OFFICIAL
SI Government Loans
Central Bank
IMF Transactions
Total Official Outflows
Total Capital Payments
TOTAL PAYMENTS
-

016

Q3
Q3
127,943
176,892
9,162
112,681
72,296
25,891
165,228
690,093
63,738
18,545
70,788

| 38,623 | 68,91 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 5,113 | 2,381 |
| 256,844 | 227,714 |
| $\mathbf{4 1 1 , 3 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 3 , 2}$ |

1,
23,971
66,455
2,711
3,843
$\mathbf{9 6 , 9 8 0}$

| 10,034 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 76,779 | 15,18 |

Q3
Q3

| 127,618 | 167,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 237,172 | 235,490 |

Q

2018
Q2




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

| End of Period | CBSI |  |  |  |  | ODCs |  |  | OFCsT-BillD-Bond | $\begin{gathered} \text { PUBLIC } \\ \hline \text { T-Bill } \\ \text { D-Bond } \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL <br> DOMESTIC DEBT | TOTALNET DEBT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { T-Bills } \\ \text { D-Bonds } \end{gathered}$ | Other <br> Loans | Gross <br> Debt | SIG <br> Dep. | Net <br> Debt | $\begin{gathered} \text { T-Bill } \\ \text { D-Bond } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIG } \\ & \text { Dep. } \end{aligned}$ | Net <br> Debt |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 69,164 | 4,936 | 74,100 | 1,239,240 | -1,165,141 | 47,524 | 145,047 | -97,523 | 75,453 | 10,636 | 207,713 | -1,176,575 |
| 2014 | 64,006 | 4,936 | 68,942 | 1,348,668 | -1,279,726 | 43,941 | 190,472 | -146,531 | 66,838 | 15,150 | 194,871 | -1,344,269 |
| 2015 | 56 | 4,936 | 4,992 | 1,114,634 | -1,109,642 | 14,626 | 257,432 | -242,806 | 27,845 | 4,011 | 51,474 | -1,320,592 |
| 2016 | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 854,693 | -849,721 | 18,609 | 217,336 | -198,727 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 58,083 | -1,013,946 |
| 2017 | 27 | 4,936 | 4,982 | 968,331 | -963,348 | 16,930 | 282,046 | -265,116 | 180,991 | 4,934 | 207,838 | -1,042,539 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2013}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 73,443 | 6,720 | 80,163 | 1,160,905 | -1,080,742 | 56,911 | 129,775 | -72,864 | 81,378 | 14,650 | 233,102 | -1,057,578 |
| Jun | 72,122 | 6,078 | 78,200 | 1,345,736 | -1,267,536 | 50,307 | 155,250 | -104,943 | 84,404 | 14,970 | 227,881 | -1,273,105 |
| Sep | 70,784 | 5,619 | 76,403 | 1,274,937 | -1,198,533 | 50,012 | 144,818 | -94,806 | 77,766 | 12,418 | 216,599 | -1,203,155 |
| Dec | 69,164 | 4,936 | 74,100 | 1,239,240 | -1,165,141 | 47,524 | 145,047 | -97,523 | 75,453 | 10,636 | 207,713 | -1,176,575 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 68,108 | 4,936 | 73,044 | 1,302,522 | -1,229,478 |  | 148,965 | -105,409 | 76,706 | 18,168 | 211,474 | -1,240,013 |
| Jun | 66,758 | 4,936 | 71,693 | 1,367,911 | -1,296,218 | 47,015 | 154,458 | -107,443 | 66,799 | 16,666 | 202,174 | -1,320,196 |
| Sep | 65,388 | 4,936 | 70,324 | 1,381,198 | -1,310,875 | 50,131 | 176,971 | -126,840 | 71,859 | 14,945 | 207,258 | -1,350,911 |
| Dec | 64,006 | 4,936 | 68,942 | 1,348,668 | -1,279,726 | 43,941 | 190,472 | -146,531 | 66,838 | 15,150 | 194,871 | -1,344,269 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 62,662 | 4,936 | 67,598 | 1,548,114 | -1,480,515 | 42,073 | 220,983 | -178,910 | 65,984 | 14,900 | 190,555 | -1,578,542 |
| Jun | 51,478 | 4,936 | 56,413 | 1,641,145 | -1,584,732 | 41,292 | 275,598 | -234,306 | 62,193 | 14,998 | 174,896 | -1,741,847 |
| Sep | 50,475 | 4,936 | 55,411 | 1,401,975 | -1,346,564 | 38,038 | 258,451 | -220,413 | 63,695 | 13,120 | 170,264 | -1,490,162 |
| Dec | 56 | 4,936 | 4,992 | 1,114,634 | -1,109,642 | 14,626 | 257,432 | -242,806 | 27,845 | 4,011 | 51,474 | -1,320,592 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 27 | 4,936 | 4,962 | 1,218,142 | -1,213,180 |  | 231,332 |  |  |  |  | -1,398,177 |
| Jun | 263 | 4,936 | 5,199 | 1,098,135 | -1,092,936 | 16,395 | 211,690 | -195,295 | 29,360 | 7,101 | 58,055 | -1,251,770 |
| Sep | 283 | 4,936 | 5,219 | 894,021 | -888,803 | 22,074 | 216,652 | -194,578 | 25,381 | 5,553 | 58,227 | -1,052,447 |
| Dec | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 854,693 | -849,721 | 18,609 | 217,336 | -198,727 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 58,083 | -1,013,946 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 136 | 4,936 | 5,071 | 1,015,168 | -1,010,097 | 13,415 | 173,376 | -159,961 | 31,017 | 4,526 | 54,029 | -1,134,515 |
| Jun | 106 | 4,936 | 5,041 | 1,095,519 | -1,090,477 | 15,228 | 211,074 | -195,846 | 33,661 | 4,944 | 58,875 | -1,247,718 |
| Sep | 106 | 4,936 | 5,042 | 974,854 | -969,813 | 15,147 | 231,976 | -216,829 | 192,730 | 4,934 | 217,853 | -988,977 |
| Dec | 47 | 4,936 | 4,982 | 968,331 | -963,348 | 16,930 | 282,046 | -265,116 | 167,606 | 4,098 | 193,617 | -1,056,760 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 37 | 4,936 | 4,972 | 1,083,192 | -1,078,220 | 15,015 | 247,181 | -232,166 | 169,695 | 4,188 | 193,871 | -1,136,503 |
| Jun | 145 | 4,936 | 5,081 | 1,229,965 | -1,224,884 | 15,328 | 231,806 | -216,478 | 170,520 | 4,019 | 194,949 | -1,266,823 |
| Sep | 86 | 4,936 | 5,022 | 961,992 | -956,970 | 16,003 | 262,144 | -246,141 | 177,850 | 5,585 | 204,460 | -1,019,676 |
| Note: | OFCs, Public \& Stat. Corp. use data for the last Wednesday of the month, while ODCs \& CBSI use end of month data. Bonds include - Development Bond, Restructured Bonds, Armotised Bonds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: | Central B | lomon Isla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



TABLE 1-26 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(SBD'000)

| End of Period | Total Expenditure | Total Recurrent Expense | Compensation of Employees | Purchases of Goods and Services | Interest | Subsidies | Grants | Social <br> Benefits | (SBD'000) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other <br> Payments | Purchases of Non-financial Assets |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 3,248,358 | 2,389,914 | 781,680 | 1,071,401 | 54,543 |  | 278,329 | 13,000 | 190,962 | 858,444 |
| 2014 | 3,079,721 | 2,529,048 | 952,492 | 1,132,819 | 13,421 | 142 | 182,990 | 36,960 | 210,225 | 550,672 |
| 2015 | 3,552,366 | 2,757,533 | 1,066,527 | 1,094,825 | 11,505 | 20,000 | 161,480 | 101,250 | 301,946 | 794,833 |
| 2016 | 3,683,117 | 2,882,086 | 1,113,196 | 1,198,650 | 17,412 | 1,008 | 188,134 | 28,517 | 335,168 | 801,032 |
| 2017 | 3,776,258 | 2,998,962 | 1,213,341 | 1,289,616 | 13,697 | 6,098 | 174,639 | 30,727 | 270,844 | 777,296 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 578,231 | 550,527 | 192,306 | 207,835 | 21,544 | 0 | 91,441 | 567 | 36,834 | 27,704 |
| Q2 | 684,414 | 584,571 | 163,860 | 273,776 | 25,755 | 0 | 64,433 | 858 | 55,890 | 99,843 |
| Q3 | 620,362 | 562,574 | 182,458 | 273,005 | 2,573 | 0 | 64,436 | 4,934 | 35,169 | 57,788 |
| Q4 | 1,365,351 | 692,242 | 243,056 | 316,784 | 4,672 | 0 | 58,020 | 6,640 | 63,070 | 673,109 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 641,269 | 568,780 | 247,665 | 236,057 | 2,444 | 0 | 63,167 | 3,866 | 15,581 | 72,489 |
| Q2 | 724,749 | 594,829 | 229,932 | 269,902 | 2,157 | 142 | 34,829 | 4,304 | 53,563 | 129,920 |
| Q3 | 887,006 | 714,474 | 239,047 | 310,265 | 4,498 | 0 | 68,180 | 9,816 | 82,668 | 172,532 |
| Q4 | 826,697 | 650,966 | 235,849 | 316,595 | 4,322 | 0 | 16,813 | 18,974 | 58,413 | 175,731 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 483,927 |  | 241,091 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q2 | 750,821 | 690,367 | 290,590 | 253,021 | 3,542 | 0 | 48,583 | 31,401 | 63,228 | 60,455 |
| Q3 | 1,062,442 | 771,246 | 257,934 | 326,630 | 2,031 | 20,000 | 48,124 | 23,069 | 93,459 | 291,196 |
| Q4 | 1,255,177 | 824,825 | 276,912 | 351,170 | 3,816 | 0 | 32,249 | 42,873 | 117,805 | 430,352 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 782,791 | 680,081 | 263,597 | 292,414 | 2,827 | 0 | 41,834 | 9,355 | 70,053 | 102,709 |
| Q2 | 1,000,928 | 731,262 | 304,932 | 291,154 | 1,590 | 0 | 56,137 | 9,975 | 67,475 | 269,666 |
| Q3 | 908,226 | 731,793 | 282,087 | 310,026 | 2,911 | 1,000 | 46,276 | 1,152 | 88,341 | 176,433 |
| Q4 | 991,173 | 738,949 | 262,580 | 305,056 | 10,084 | 8 | 43,887 | 8,035 | 109,299 | 252,224 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 742,422 | 618,732 | 282,096 | 246,702 | 1,498 | 0 | 43,661 | 7,650 | 37,125 | 123,691 |
| Q2 | 946,720 | 739,519 | 307,180 | 313,430 | 2,678 | 2,439 | 40,113 | 11,984 | 61,694 | 207,201 |
| Q3 | 1,019,120 | 826,429 | 344,511 | 328,841 | 5,406 | 1,220 | 62,367 | 6,003 | 78,082 | 192,691 |
| Q4 | 1,067,995 | 814,281 | 279,553 | 400,642 | 4,116 | 2,439 | 28,498 | 5,091 | 93,943 | 253,714 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 603,690 | 594,889 | 272,588 | 207,411 | 5,436 | 0 | 53,654 | 7,710 | 48,090 | 8,801 |
| Q2 | 977,110 | 821,700 | 366,081 | 328,318 | 3,810 | 0 | 43,626 | 11,780 | 68,084 | 155,410 |
| Q3 | 1,191,982 | 1,019,373 | 356,147 | 494,525 | 4,215 | 1,380 | 46,342 | 6,441 | 110,323 | 172,608 |

[^6]


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TABLE 1-29 HONIARA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* \\
(2017=100)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline End of Period Weight \& Food \& Non-alcoholic Beverages \& Alcoholic, Beverages \& Tobacco Narcotics \& Clothing \& Footwear \& Housing, water, electricity, gas \& other fuels \& Furnish, hsehold eqp. \& routine hsehold Maintenance 29 \& Health

3 \& Transport \& Communication \& Recreation \& Culture \& Education \& Restaurants \& Hotels \& Miscellaneous goods \& services \& Domestic Items \& Imported Items \& \begin{tabular}{l}
All <br>
Items <br>
1000

 \& 

Head- <br>
line <br>
Inflation <br>
(\% <br>
Change)

 \& 

Core <br>
Inflation <br>
(\% <br>
change)
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{Quarterly} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average
$\underline{2017}$}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mar \& 102.0 \& 100.3 \& 99.6 \& 98.7 \& 100.4 \& 100.0 \& 100.7 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.9 \& 101.2 \& 101.2 \& 100.6 \& \& <br>
\hline Jun \& 102.5 \& 99.7 \& 99.8 \& 99.3 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 100.3 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.5 \& 100.8 \& 100.8 \& 100.8 \& \& <br>
\hline Sept \& 100.4 \& 97.8 \& 100.3 \& 100.4 \& 99.9 \& 100.0 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.4 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Dec \& 97.3 \& 101.9 \& 100.3 \& 102.7 \& 99.7 \& 100.0 \& 100.3 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 102.0 \& 99.5 \& 99.7 \& 99.7 \& 99.8 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{2018} <br>
\hline Mar \& 101.8 \& 116.0 \& 100.4 \& 101.8 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 102.8 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 99.4 \& 104.8 \& 104.8 \& 103.4 \& \& <br>
\hline Jun \& 103.0 \& 106.3 \& 100.1 \& 102.0 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 103.7 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 98.7 \& 104.4 \& 104.4 \& 103.2 \& \& <br>
\hline Sept \& \& \& \& 101.5 \& 98.4 \& 100.0 \& 104.2 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 104.5 \& 98.9 \& 104.7 \& 104.7 \& 103.4 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{Monthly} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{$\underline{2017}$} <br>
\hline Jan \& \& \& \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Feb \& \& \& \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Mar \& 102.0 \& 100.3 \& 99.6 \& 98.7 \& 100.4 \& 100.0 \& 100.7 \& 100.0 \& 100 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.9 \& 101.2 \& 101.2 \& 100.6 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Apr \& 102.5 \& 100.1 \& 99.6 \& 98.6 \& 100.3 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 100.0 \& 100 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.9 \& 100.7 \& 100.7 \& 100.7 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline May \& 102.5 \& 101.6 \& 99.6 \& 99.5 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 100.8 \& 100.0 \& 100 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.5 \& 101.0 \& 101.0 \& 101.0 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Jun \& 102.4 \& 97.5 \& 100.3 \& 99.8 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.0 \& 100.8 \& 100.8 \& 100.6 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Jul \& 102.2 \& 97.4 \& 100.3 \& 99.8 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.4 \& 100.8 \& 100.8 \& 100.5 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Aug \& 100.4 \& 97.8 \& 100.3 \& 100.8 \& 99.9 \& 100.0 \& 99.3 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.4 \& 100.1 \& 100.1 \& 100.1 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Sep \& 98.7 \& 98.3 \& 100.3 \& 100.7 \& 99.9 \& 100.0 \& 99.9 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.4 \& 99.2 \& 99.2 \& 99.5 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Oct \& 97.7 \& 99.5 \& 100.3 \& 102.4 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 99.4 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.4 \& 99.4 \& 99.4 \& 99.6 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Nov \& 96.9 \& 101.8 \& 100.3 \& 102.8 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.2 \& 99.5 \& 99.3 \& 99.3 \& 99.5 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Dec \& 97.3 \& 104.5 \& 100.3 \& 102.8 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 102.1 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 105.5 \& 99.5 \& 100.4 \& 100.4 \& 100.3 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline \multicolumn{18}{|l|}{2018} <br>
\hline Jan \& 98.3 \& 117.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& N/A \& N/A <br>

\hline Feb \& 103.6 \& 116.4 \& 100.4 \& 101.8 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 103.1 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& $$
99.4
$$ \& 105.9 \& 105.9 \& 104.2 \& N/A \& N/A <br>

\hline Mar \& 103.4 \& 114.5 \& 100.4 \& 102.1 \& 99.6 \& 100.0 \& 102.8 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 99.4 \& 105.7 \& 105.7 \& 103.9 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline Apr \& 104.4 \& 106.8 \& 100.1 \& 103.0 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 102.8 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 98.6 \& 105.6 \& 105.6 \& 103.9 \& N/A \& N/A <br>
\hline May \& 102.3 \& 105.8 \& 100.1 \& 102.5 \& 99.5 \& 100.0 \& 103.5 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 98.6 \& 104.2 \& 104.2 \& 103.0 \& 2.8 \& NA <br>
\hline Jun \& 102.3 \& 106.2 \& 100.1 \& 100.5 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 104.9 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 98.9 \& 103.5 \& 103.5 \& 102.8 \& 2.4 \& 1.7 <br>
\hline Jul \& 102.3 \& 106.8 \& 100.1 \& 101.4 \& 99.8 \& 100.0 \& 104.6 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 105.5 \& 98.9 \& 103.9 \& 103.9 \& 103.0 \& 2.2 \& 1.4 <br>
\hline Aug \& 103.3 \& 110.1 \& 100.1 \& 99.8 \& 97.6 \& 100.0 \& 103.9 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 104.0 \& 98.9 \& 104.7 \& 104.7 \& 103.2 \& 2.6 \& 0.9 <br>
\hline Sep \& 102.3 \& 114.0 \& 100.1 \& 103.2 \& 97.8 \& 100.0 \& 104.1 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 122.7 \& 104.0 \& 98.9 \& 105.6 \& 105.6 \& 104.0 \& 3.4 \& 1.1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TABLE 1-30 - INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES

| End of Period | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Copra } \\ & \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{aligned}$ | Coconut Oil <br> (US\$/m.t) | Palm Oil <br> (US\$/m.t) | Palm Kernel Oil (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fish *\# } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cocoa } \\ \text { (US } \$ / \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{t}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Logs }^{*} \\ \left(\mathrm{US} \$ / \mathrm{M}^{3}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Gold <br> (US\$/toz) | Silver (cents/ton) | Nickle b/ (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crude Oil (US\$/ } \\ & \text { bbl) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 854 | 1280 | 821 | 1121 | 1427 | 3063 | 282 | 1264 | 2386 | 15032 | 109 |
| 2015 | 735 | 1110 | 623 | 909 | 1390 | 3136 | 246 | 1160 | 1907 | 16893 | 99 |
| 2016 | 983 | 1472 | 700 | 1289 | 1679 | 2890 | 274 | 1249 | 1572 | 11863 | 52 |
| 2017 | 1066 | 1602 | 714 | 1281 | 1952 | 2031 | 265 | 1258 | 1715 | 9594 | 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1706 | 10410 | 54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 896 | 1,343 | 911 | 1,277 | 1,463 | 2,950 | 290 | 1,287 | 2,047 | 14,661 | 108 |
| Jun | 923 | 1,387 | 887 | 1,262 | 1,338 | 3,083 | 292 | 1,289 | 1,963 | 18,468 | 110 |
| Sep | 805 | 1,206 | 772 | 988 | 1,563 | 3,230 | 287 | 1,281 | 1,967 | 18,584 | 102 |
| Dec | 792 | 1,184 | 713 | 955 | 1,344 | 2,990 | 260 | 1,199 | 1,650 | 15,860 | 76 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 760 | 1,148 | 683 | 1,046 | 1,216 | 2,917 | 249 | 1,219 | 1,673 | 14,393 | 54 |
| Jun | 737 | 1,115 | 664 | 957 | 1,366 | 3,070 | 246 | 1,193 | 1,640 | 13,056 | 62 |
| Sep | 708 | 1,068 | 574 | 802 | 1,438 | 3,253 | 244 | 1,124 | 1,493 | 10,579 | 50 |
| Dec | 737 | 1,109 | 570 | 831 | 1,541 | 3,303 | 245 | 1,104 | 1,480 | 9,423 | 43 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 276 | 1,260 | 1,688 | 8,815 | 46 |
| Sep | 1,025 | 1,531 | 714 | 1,369 | 1,828 | 2,990 | 291 | 1,335 | 1,967 | 10,268 | 46 |
| Dec | 1,035 | 1,551 | 750 | 1,472 | 1,639 | 2,503 | 273 | 1,220 | 1,713 | 10,784 | 50 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,129 | 1,701 | 774 | 1,535 |  |  | 262 | 1,219 | 1,747 |  |  |
| June | 1,092 | 1,650 | 695 | 1,055 | 2,124 | 1,983 | 268 | 1,258 | 1,720 | 9,232 | 50 |
| Sep | 1,045 | 1,573 | 687 | 1,171 | 2,092 | 1,993 | 268 | 1,278 | 1,687 | 10,532 | 52 |
| Dec | 996 | 1,485 | 700 | 1,363 | 1,944 | 2,050 | 264 | 1,275 | 1,670 | 11,601 | 61 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 841 | 1,261 | 674 | 1,145 | 1,670 | 2,190 | 275 | 1,329 | 1,673 | 13,285 | 67 |
| Jun | N/A | 1,034 | 635 | 939 | 1,560 | 2,563 | 273 | 1,307 | 1,653 | 14,470 | 75 |
| Sep | N/A | 904 | 534 | 886 | 1,318 | 2,240 | 267 | 1,213 | 1,500 | 13,238 | 75 |
| Monthly Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 943 | 1,409 | 679 | 1,264 | 1,701 | 1,950 | 268 | 1,331 | 1,710 | 12,865 | 69 |
| Feb | 835 | 1,252 | 663 | 1,148 | 1,695 | 2,120 | 276 | 1,331 | 1,660 | 13,596 | 65 |
| Mar | 745 | 1,123 | 681 | 1,022 | 1,615 | 2,500 | 281 | 1,325 | 1,650 | 13,393 | 67 |
| Apr | 756 | 1,138 | 666 | 1,010 | 1,580 | 2,620 | 277 | 1,335 | 1,660 | 13,938 | 72 |
| May | 692 | 1,029 | 660 | 937 | 1,618 | 2,660 | 271 | 1,303 | 1,650 | 14,366 | 77 |
| Jun | N/A | 934 | 580 | 869 | 1,482 | 2,410 | 271 | 1,282 | 1,650 | 15,106 | 75 |
| Jul | N/A | 903 | 545 | 881 | 1,324 | 2,360 | 267 | 1,238 | 1,570 | 13,794 | 74 |
| Aug | N/A | 903 | 534 | 904 | 1,310 | 2,170 | 268 | 1,202 | 1,500 | 13,411 | 73 |
| Sep | N/A | 907 | 524 | 873 | 1,321 | 2,190 | 266 | 1,198 | 1,430 | 12,510 | 79 |




| Period | NUMBER |  |  |  | VALUE (\$'000) |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE VALUE ( ${ }^{\prime} 0000$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Residential | Commercial/Industry | Other | TOTAL | Residential | Commercial/ dustry | In- | Other | TOTAL | Residential | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial/Indus- } \\ \text { try } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Other | TOTAL |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 120 |  |  | 213 |  | 195,318 |  |  | 269,377 |  |  |  |  |
| $2015$ | $108$ | $45$ | $55$ | $208$ | 68,548 | 307,344 |  | $7,415$ | 383,306 | $635$ | $6,830$ | $135$ | $1,843$ |
| $2016$ | $122$ | $51$ | $51$ | $224$ | 81,086 | 421,489 |  | $5,488$ | 508,062 | $665$ | $8,264$ | $108$ | $2,268$ |
| $2017$ |  |  |  |  |  | $141,111$ |  |  | $283,917$ |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 13 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 12,544 | 11,925 |  | 800 | 25,269 | 965 | 1,084 | 114 | 815 |
| Jun | 26 | 9 | 11 | 46 | 11,255 | 10,847 |  | 1,030 | 23,132 | 433 | 1,205 | 94 | 503 |
| Sep | 43 | 13 | 8 | 64 | 21,399 | 143,114 |  | 600 | 165,113 | 498 | 11,009 | 75 | 2,580 |
| Dec | 38 | 13 | 21 | 72 | 23,577 | 29,432 |  | 2,854 | 55,863 | 620 | 2,264 | 136 | 776 |
| $\underline{2015}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 24 | 9 | 10 | 43 | 14,092 | 13,246 |  | 1,639 | 28,977 | 587 | 1,472 | 164 | 674 |
| Jun | 31 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 21,840 | 46,177 |  | 2,500 | 70,517 | 705 | 2,886 | 125 | 1,052 |
| Sep | 24 | 10 | 13 | 47 | 14,964 | 136,132 |  | 1,506 | 152,601 | 623 | 13,613 | 116 | 3,247 |
| Dec | 29 | 10 | 12 | 51 | 17,652 | 111,789 |  | 1,770 | 131,211 | 609 | 11,179 | 148 | 2,573 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 565 | 885 | 100 | 510 |
| Jun | $27$ | $9$ | $11$ | $47$ | 10,640 | 16,591 |  | 1,004 | $28,235$ | $394$ | $1,843$ | 91 | $600.75$ |
| Sep | $36$ | 12 | $11$ | $59$ | 35,242 | 98,422 |  | 1,101 | $134,765$ | $979$ | $8,202$ | $100$ | $2,284$ |
| Dec | 29 | 18 | 14 | 61 | 18,267 | 295,852 |  | 1,884 | 316,004 | 630 | 16,436 | 135 | 5,180 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 31 | 13 | 16 | 60 | 34,904 | 17,765 |  | 1,801 | 54,469 | 1,126 | 1,367 | 113 | 908 |
| June | 32 | 13 | 19 | 64 | 29,488 | 20,210 |  | 1,921 | 51,620 | 922 | 1,555 | 101 | 807 |
| Sep | 40 | 15 | 33 | 88 | 49,643 | 42,270 |  | 3,895 | 95,809 | 1,241 | 2,818 | 118 | 1,089 |
| Dec | 29 | 17 | 18 | 64 | 18,921 | 60,866 |  | 2,232 | 82,019 | 652 | 3,580 | 124 | 1,282 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 37 | 18 | 18 | 73 | 21,551 | 34,679 |  | 1,781 | 58,011 | 582 | 1,927 | 99 | 795 |
| Jun | 35 | 24 | 30 | 89 | 80,431 | 63,748 |  | 2,151 | 146,331 | 2,298 | 2,656 | 72 | 1,644 |
| Sep | 43 | 24 | 21 | 88 | 39,822 | 66,183 |  | 2,655 | 108,660 | 926 | 2,758 | 126 | 1235 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 11 | 8 | 2 |  | 8,000 | 14,911 |  | 300 | 23,211 | 727 | 1,864 |  |  |
| Feb | $11$ | 6 | 11 | 28 | 7,012 | $12,950$ |  | 810 | 20,773 | $637$ | $2,158$ | $74$ | $742$ |
| Mar | $15$ | 4 | 5 | 24 | 6,538 | $6,818$ |  | 670 | 14,027 | $436$ | $1,705$ | 134 | $584$ |
| $\mathrm{Apr}$ | 12 | 7 | 7 | 26 | $6,580$ | $31,242$ |  | 640 | 38,463 | 548 | 4,463 | 91 | $1,479$ |
| May | $8$ | 10 | 15 | 33 | 65,180 | 8,074 |  | 970 | 74,225 | 8,148 | 807 | 65 | 2,249 |
| Jun | 15 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 8,670 | 24,432 |  | 541 | 33,643 | 578 | 3,490 | 68 | 1,121 |
| Jul | 16 | 9 | 6 | 31 | 10,580 | 33,496 |  | 844 | 44,920 | 661 | 3,722 | 141 | 1,449 |
| Aug | 15 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 20,664 | 10,120 |  | 560 | 31,344 | 1,378 | 1,446 | 112 | 1,161 |
| Sept | 12 | 8 | 10 | 30 | 8,578 | 22,567 |  | 1,251 | 32,395 | 715 | 2,821 | 125 | 1,080 |




## TABLE 1.36-SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

External Trade
(i) Exports (fob
(ii) Imports (fob)

Gross External Reserves
Money Supply
(i) Currency in active Circulation
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (ii) } & \text { M2 } \\ \text { (iii) } & \text { M3 }\end{array}$
$2016 \ldots 2017$

2018

## Domestic Credit

(i) Government (net)
(ii) Statutory Corporations
(iii) Private Sector Credit

| Unit | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 945,312 | 747,978 | 980,707 | 820,207 |
|  | 777,997 | 798,459 | 1,003,554 | 831,284 |
| SBD'000 | 4,222,683 | 4,025,446 | 4,209,971 | 4,155,689 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 670,864 | 683,624 | 741,916 | 704,222 |
|  | 3,683,376 | 3,770,133 | 3,825,474 | 3,672,000 |
|  | 4,432,337 | 4,589,003 | 4,741,961 | 4,570,747 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | -1,287,404 | -1,080,669 | -1,047,767 | -1,168,949 |
|  | 36,148 | 35,135 | 32,116 | 30,030 |
|  | 2,069,794 | 2,196,819 | 2,228,626 | 2,244,097 |


| \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.33 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.13 |
|  | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.91 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.51 | 0.89 | 1.14 |
|  | 9.87 | 10.01 | 10.66 | 10.68 | 10.65 | 10.47 | 10.89 | 10.79 | 10.84 | 10.75 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 7.93 | 7.87 | 7.94 | 7.92 | 7.94 | 7.82 | 7.87 | 7.78 | 7.90 | 8.03 |
|  | 5.91 | 5.96 | 5.95 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 6.17 | 6.05 | 6.12 | 5.98 | 5.87 |
|  | 188 | 184 | 184 | 186 | 189 | 186 | 188 | 195 | 193 | ** |
|  | 2.0 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -2.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 | ** |
| ‘000 | 9,572 | 9,019 | 10,549 | 6,198 | 10,528 | 8,739 | 12,089 | 7,926 | 7,087 | 7,986 |
| MwH | 18,973 | 17,913 | 17,285 | 17,670 | 18,557 | 18,342 | 19,461 | 18,061 | 19,736 | 18,973 |
|  | 1,019 | 1,025 | 1,120 | 1,129 | 1,092 | 1,045 | 996 | 841 | N/A | N/A |
|  | 3,103 | 2,890 | 2,300 | 2,097 | 1,983 | 1,993 | 2,050 | 2,190 | 2,563 | 2,240 |
|  | 683 | 756 | 783 | 774 | 695 | 687 | 700 | 674 | 635 | 534 |
|  | 1,755 | 1,822 | 1,497 | 1,647 | 2,124 | 2,092 | 1,944 | 1,670 | 1,560 | 1,318 |
|  | 282 | 292 | 256 | 262 | 268 | 268 | 264 | 275 | 273 | 267 |

Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)
$\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}=$ not available at the time of this publication
** the Honiara Retail Price Index was revised in July 2018 based on data from the 2012/2013 Household Income Expenditure Survey. Figures for the revised series will be updated in the Dec Qtr.
(i) Copra
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (ii) } & \text { Cocoa } \\ \text { (iii) } & \text { Palm Oi }\end{array}$
(iv) Fish
(v) $\quad \operatorname{Logs}(U S D / m 3)$

Exchange Rates (Quarterly average)
(i) US\$1.00 = SI\$
(ii) $\mathrm{AU} \$ 1.00=$ SI\$

Honiara Retail Price Index (Q4 2005=100)
Annual \% change
Tourists Arrivals
Electricity Consumption

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

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

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

Table 1.12 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 $1.13 \quad$ 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
Value of Imports by Import Category
The table is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

Table 1.23

Table 1.24

Table 1.25

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

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

Table 1.29 International Commodity Prices
All prices quoted are period averages. Prices quoted for fish are average prices for Yellow fin and Skipjack frozen tuna from INFOFISH Trade News bulleting published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Price quoted for logs are from the Malaysia market.

Table 1.30 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.

Table 1.32 Total Visitor Arrivals
Visitors include tourist, business clients and others.

## 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]:    $1^{1}$ All statistics in this section obtained from International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, October 2018, unless otherwise stated.

[^1]:    2 Reserve Bank of Australia(RBA), Statement on Monetary Policy (MPS)Nov 2018.
    3 Reserve Bank of New Zealand( RBNZ), Monetary Policy Stance (MPS) Nov 2018.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Source from the World Bank

[^3]:    2 The key changes in the HCPI Series 3 included: a new index reference period of 2017=100, new weighting pattern assigned to food, alcohol and tobacco, transport and commu nication, updated basket of goods and services to reflect current household spending and replacement of the current 8 groups with 12 categories. These new categories are food and non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics; clothing and footwear; housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels; furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance; health; transport; communication; recreation and culture; education; restaurants and hotels and miscellaneous goods and services.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Commercial bank lending includes Credit Corporation of Solomon islands and Bank South Pacific Finance

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ The basket comprises the following currencies; USD, AUD, NZD, Japanese Yen and EUR.

[^6]:    Note: CBSI classifies government finance data according to IMF's GFSM 2014 standards and classifications. Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT)

