# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

QUARTERLY REVIEW

March 2019

Vol. 31, No. 1

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

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

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

## CONTENTS

Page
Glossary ..... 3
Chapter I. Overview and Analysis ..... 4
Chapter II. International Developments ..... 5
Chapter III. Domestic Economy ..... 7
Chapter IV. Balance of Payments ..... 12
Chapter V. Money and Banking ..... 15
Chapter VI. Government Finance ..... 18
Statistical Annex ..... 21
Notes to Statistical Tables ..... 63

## 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

The global economy is projected to slow in 2019 to $3.3 \%$ as activity in both advanced and economies softened, brought on by the impacts of the trade tensions, tight market conditions and weaker business confidence. Nonetheless, global growth is expected to recover to $3.6 \%$ in 2020 driven by the resurgence in the emerging markets.

In line with the softer growth outlook, global inflation is projected to ease to $1.6 \%$ in 2019 as commodity prices moderated amidst weaker demand conditions. This is reflected in projected lower consumer prices in advanced economies, and also in the emerging markets such as China. In 2020, inflation is expected to pick up on the back of stronger consumption in the emerging market economies.

Conditions in the Solomon Islands economy waned in the March quarter of 2019, a seasonally soft period for business activity. The manufacturing index went down by $9 \%$ on the back of declines in both domestic and export manufacturing. While, the CBSI production index marginally slid by $0.3 \%$ on the back of low outturns in agriculture and fish. Moreover, almost all the other indicators except for employment slowed during the period, particularly, energy output, building permits, visitor arrivals, foreign investment and communications.

Reflecting the muted economic activity, headline inflation eased from $4.2 \%$ in December to $1.3 \%$ at the end of the first quarter as both domestic and imported prices slowed. The latter moderated to $2.5 \%$ from $5.4 \%$, and the former to minus $2.4 \%$ from $1.7 \%$. Aside from the 'housing and utilities', clothing and miscellaneous groups, almost all other categories drove the outcome.

Theexternal sectordeteriorated toabalanceof payments deficit of $\$ 27$ million in the March quarter from a surplus of $\$ 94$ million in the prior period. This is associated with the decline in net capital and financial inflows, amidst a relative improvement in the current account deficit. Nonetheless, gross foreign reserves remained adequate at more than 12 months of import cover.

Monetary conditions slowed with falls in reserve money (M0) by $2 \%$ and broad money (M3) by $1 \%$ amidst a marginal $0.05 \%$ rise in narrow money (M1). Driving the outcomes was the reduction in net domestic assets related to the rise in public sector deposits and the rise in the capital accounts. Accordingly, total liquidity in the banking system declined by $1 \%$ amidst the growth in private sector credit during the period.

The government's fiscal position narrowed to a surplus of $\$ 17$ million in the March quarter from the $\$ 99$ million surplusin the previous period. Lowerrevenuecollection and a reduction in government expenditure accounted for the result. The latter was due to the caretaker spending before the elections and the former due to the weaker economic conditions. Meanwhile, total government debt remained comfortable at $10 \%$ of GDP.

The rather sharp deterioration in economic conditions in the first quarter of the year ought to be carefully monitored to ensure it does not persist into the other quarters and taper the already moderated growth prospects for 2019. Moreover, heightened fiscal pressures could impact real activity and mute growth in the near term. Therefore, to limit the severity of any potential downturns and vulnerabilities, important tax and the financial sector reforms ought to be progressed as part of a suite of policy changes to ensure a more resilient economy.

## Chapter II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Global Output

Global growth is expected to ease further in 2019 reversing the broad base growth seen in the past two years. Growth projections for $2019^{1}$ is downgraded by another 20 basis points to $3.3 \%$ from $3.5 \%$ previously forecasted and 30 basis points below 2018. The downward revision reflected slowdown in both the advanced and emerging economies with generally soft activities exacerbated by continued trade tensions, tariff hikes, wanned business confidence and tightening financial conditions.

Nevertheless, much of the global growth is supported by sustained momentum coming from the United States anchored by strong consumption growth resulting from the ongoing fiscal stimulus. Similarly, growth in Japan and Euro area, particularly from Spain and other advanced economies are expected to support growth in 2019. Meanwhile growth in the coming year, 2020 is expected to recover to $3.6 \%$, consistent with previous forecasts.

Downside risks are also accumulating and could weigh down projected growth over the medium term. These include escalating trade tensions and high tariffs, the sharper than expected slowdown in China, the generally weaker financial conditions and, geo political uncertainty surrounding the 'no deal' brexit.

Weaker economic performance in the advanced economies accounted for more than two-thirds of the downward revisions in global growth relative to 2018. Growth for 2019 is revised downward to $1.8 \%$, against $2.0 \%$ in the previous update and 20 basis points below the $2.2 \%$ growth recorded a year ago. This outcome mostly reflected weaker growth in the euro area coming particularly from Germany and Italy with respectively soft private consumption and weak domestic demand.

Growth in the United States is projected to decline to $2.3 \%$ in 2019 and further ease to $1.9 \%$ in 2020 on the back of unwinding of the fiscal stimulus. The 20 basis points downward revision against the January 2018 WEO was due to the effect of the government shutdown and a somewhat lower than expected fiscal spending. The growth profile for 2020 is an upward revision reflecting a more accommodative monetary policy stance than previously anticipated.

Growth in the euro area is projected to fall to $1.3 \%$ in 2019 from $1.8 \%$ in the previous year and 20 basis points below the January 2018 WEO. The downward revisions stemmed from generally weaker performance from many countries. Germany is marked down from 1.5\% to $0.8 \%$ due to low foreign demand and soft private consumption. Likewise, Italy, France and Spain have

[^0]all projected declines in growth due to weak domestic demand coupled with negative impacts of tensions and streets protestors in Italy and France respectively. Growth projections for the United Kingdom (UK) is revised downward to $1.2 \%$ in 2019 and $1.4 \%$ a year after. The downward revisions was mainly due to the negative effects the prolonged uncertainty about the Brexit outcome. Growth for Japan on the other hand, is forecastedtogrowat1\% in 2019and0.5\% in2020.Thisis10 and 20 basis point above the October WEO respectively, reflecting additional fiscal support and mitigating measures in addressing the effects of the proposed increase in consumption tax rates in October 2019.

The emerging and developing economies have also contributed to the projected low global growth in 2019. Growth in the emerging economies is expected to trend at $4.4 \%, 10$ basis points lower than the previous update and the preceding year. The fall in growth reflected weaker growth in China and the recession in Turkey as well as contraction in Iran. As for 2020, economic activities are expected to improve to $4.8 \%$ reflecting policy adjustments, China's stimulus measures and the dissipation of recessions in Turkey and Argentina. The improvement in global growth for 2020 is solely hinged on this projected recovery from the emerging economies.

Growth in China for 2019 is projected to pick up albeit lower than growth in the previous year. Growth is revised up by 10 basis points to $6.3 \%$ due to the revised tariff assumptions imposed by USA on Chinese exports. As for India, growth is projected to pick up to $7.3 \%$ in 2019 and $7.5 \%$ in 2020 supported by improvements in investment, strong consumption and a more expansionary monetary policy. Nevertheless, growth is revised down by 20 basis points from previous update due to national statistics revisions. The positive prospect for India is an opportunity for Solomon Islands amidst the uncertainty and pessimism about China's outlook.

Growth in our regional trading partners, Australia and New Zealand also moderated in the midst of uncertainty and weaker global demand. The Australian economy is expected to be around $2.8 \%$ in 2019 and $2020^{2}$. The weaker than expected outcome reflected declines in investment and global trade. Similarly, growth in New Zealand is projected to remain subdued to $2.6 \%$ in 2019 from $3.1 \%$ in $2018^{3}$. This is due to broadly weaker demand as economic activities remained soft in the first half of 2019. However, growth is projected to exceed potential growth as policy stimulus increases in the next year.

[^1]
## Global inflation

Global inflation ${ }^{4}$ is consistent with the softer global outlook for 2019 and the medium term. Inflation remained broadly muted across the advanced economies as commodity prices wanned and demand conditions weakened. Inflation is expected to be around $1.6 \%$ compared to $2 \%$ reflecting subdued inflation from most advanced economies. Amongst the emerging economies, inflation remain below $2 \%$ for China as activities moderated. For some India and Indonesia, inflation eased towards the lower band of Central Banks' target range. While global inflation is expected to pick up in 2020 on the back of expected uptick in global commodity prices supported by strong consumption growth from the emerging economies.

Turning to Australia and New Zealand, headline inflation is relatively lower than expected for 2019. The annual headline $\mathrm{CPI}^{5}$ for Australia recorded 1.3\% on the back subdued price pressures in much of the economy such as low housing market, low fuel prices and government-cost-of-living initiatives. Likewise,
in New Zealand ${ }^{6}$, inflation remained below 2\% target reflecting weaker capacity pressures and wanned economic conditions as international prices remained low feeding through to import and producer costs.

## Commodity prices

Based on world bank data, commodity prices continued to drop since the second half of 2018. The quarterly price index for energy fell by $11 \%$, continuing the $9 \%$ decline recorded in the preceding quarter. Non -energy price index grew by $2.6 \%$ to 107 index points, but fell by $4 \%$ against the previous year. The price index for agricultural products grew by $2 \%$ against the previous quarter to 104 index points, however $7 \%$ lower than same period a year ago. Crude oil prices continued to decline reflecting US policy influence on Iranian oil exports and very high production from other major oil producing countries such as Canada, Iraq, Russia and Saudi Arabia. Average Brent oil price is expected to trend at USD\$59.2 per barrel in 2019, 13.4\% lower than a year ago.

[^2][^3]
## Chapter III. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Production Index

Domestic economic activities, as measured by the CBSI production index, slowed down slightly in the first quarter of 2019 by $0.3 \%$ to 101.5 points (see Figure 3.1). This outcome reflected weaker performance in copra production and fish catch over the period. Copra output declined by $37 \%$ while fish catch volumes contracted by $19 \%$. These outweighed the pickup in four of the major commodities, with round log volumes rising by $8 \%$, cocoa output surging by an estimated $74 \%$ while crude palm oil and palm kernel oil outputs increased by $16 \%$ and $17 \%$ respectively during the quarter. The low outturn during the quarter was attributed to unfavourable weather conditions during the first three months of 2019. On a year-on-year comparison, the production index was $12 \%$ below the corresponding period in 2018.

Figure 3.1: Production Index


## Logs

Round $\log$ production increased further during the March quarter. Export volumes grew by 8\% to 707,721 cubic metres from 658,188 cubic metres in the previous quarter. Of the total log exports, natural logs accounted for the highest share of 683,330 cubic meters ( $97 \%$ ) while plantation logs contributed 24,391 cubic meters (3\%). Compared to the same period in 2018, round log volumes was lower by $11 \%$.

In terms of prices, the average international price for logs edged up by $2 \%$ to US $\$ 270$ per cubic meter from US\$264 per cubic meter in the December quarter. Similarly, the estimated average export price ${ }^{1}$ for round log surged by $26 \%$ to US $\$ 178$ per cubic meter from US $\$ 141$ per cubic meter in the previous quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter last year, the average export price for logs was up by 28 \% (See Figure 3.3).

Disaggregating log export by provinces, Western province remained the country's largest log producer with 210,922 cubic meters ( $30 \%$ ), followed by Isabel
province with 133,748 cubic metres ( $19 \%$ ). Choiseul province produced 110,754 cubic meters and Guadalcanal province contributed 110,104 cubic meters, each representing ( $16 \%$ ) of total log produced this quarter. Meanwhile, Makira province produced 65,494 cubic meters ( $9 \%$ ), Malaita contributed 51,708 cubic meters (7\%), while all other provinces accounted for the remaining 24,924 cubic metres (3\%) (See Figure 3.2).


Figure 3.3: Export Volume and Average Price of Logs


## Fish

Fish catch volumes declined in the first quarter of 2019 by $19 \%$ to 9,536 tons from 11,753 tons in the previous period. This negative outcome was driven by the unfavourable weather conditions over the first three months. The extended downtime for repair and maintenance of one of the Pole and Line vessels also contributed to this outcome. Based on a year-on-year comparison, fish catch volumes was $8 \%$ lower than the same period in 2018 (see Figure 3.4).

[^4]

Canned tuna production dropped further by $12 \%$ to 186,831 cartons ( 1,507 tons) from 211, 827 cartons (1,708 tons) recorded in the December quarter. The lower production was driven by lower throughput for processing underpinned by lower fish catch during the quarter. The lesser number of production days at the start of the year also contributed to this lower output. Likewise, fish loin production fell by $2 \%$ to 283,444 bags ( 6,442 tons) from 290,171 bags ( 6,595 tons) in the previous quarter. Fish meal output, on the other hand, rebounded by $4 \%$ to 21,571 bags ( 490 tons), reversing the $24 \%$ decline recorded in the December quarter.

In terms of prices, the average international fish price fell marginally to US $\$ 1,401$ per ton from to US\$1,402 per ton in the prior period. This was $16 \%$ below the same period a year ago.

## Palm Oil

The palm oil industry rebounded strongly this quarter following the weaker output recorded in the previous quarter. Harvested fresh fruit palm oil bunches surged by $18 \%$ to 40,367 tons, from 34,270 tons in the previous quarter. As a result, palm kernel oil and crude palm oil output saw notable increases by $17 \%$ to 954 tons and $16 \%$ to 9,687 tons respectively during the review period.


[^5]In terms of prices, the average contract prices for palm oil products was mixed during the quarter. The average contract price for palm kernel oil fell by $4 \%$ to US $\$ 1,286$ per ton. In contrast, the average contract price for crude palm oil slightly picked up by $0.2 \%$ to US\$612 per ton (see Figure 3.5).

## Copra

Performance in the copra industry remained subdued over the first quarter, continuing the downward trend since the March quarter of 2018. Copra production plunged by $37 \%$ to 1,931 tons from 3,062 tons in the previous quarter. This output level was significantly lower than the corresponding period in 2018. This outcome reflected several factors including fall in copra prices, high transportation costs and unfavourable weather conditions during the quarter.


In terms of production by provinces, Guadalcanal province accounted for the largest share with 674 tons (35\%), followed by Central province with 641 tons (33\%).Choiseul province produced 219 tons (11\%), Western province contributed 161 tons (8\%) while Isabel, Malaita, Makira and Temotu provinces accounted for the remaining 237 tons ( $13 \%$ ).

In terms of prices, the average domestic price received by local copra farmers rebounded by $7 \%$ to $\$ 2.17$ per kilogram from $\$ 2.03$ per kilogram in the previous quarter, the lowest in recent quarters.

Similarly, coconut oil production fell drastically by 30\% to 1,057 tons from 1,505 tons in the December quarter. In terms of prices, the average international price for coconut oil weakened by $11 \%$ to an average of US\$721 per ton from US $\$ 808$ per ton in the previous quarter.

## Cocoa

Cocoa export volumes as a proxy for cocoa production during the March quarter, is estimated to have picked

[^6]up by $8 \%$ to $1,327^{2}$ tons from 1,223 tons in the prior quarter. On a year-on-year comparison, this output was significantly higher than the same period a year ago.

In terms of prices, the average contracted price received by cocoa exporters rebounded by $3 \%$ to GBP1, 394 per ton, reversing the $10 \%$ decline recorded in the previous quarter. In contrast, the domestic price received by local cocoa farmers fell by $1 \%$ to $\$ 10.25$ per kilogram.

## Employment

The number of Solomon Islands National Provident Fund (SINPF) contributors, as a partial indicator for labour market conditions, increased slightly during the first quarter of 2019. The average number of contributors rose by $1 \%$ to 59,392 contributors.

Disaggregating these figures, slow active contributors increased by $29 \%$ to 8,644 contributors from 6,718 contributors in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the average number of active contributors declined by $2 \%$ to 50,748 contributors from 52,018 contributors in the December quarter.

The CBSI job vacancy survey showed positive outcomes in the first quarter of the year. Total advertised vacant positions surged by $24 \%$ to 188 vacancies compared to 152 vacancies recorded in the December quarter. Of the total job vacancies, administrative and support services sectors accounted for the highest share with 114 vacancies ( $61 \%$ ), followed by public administration and defence sector with 31 vacancies (16\%). Professional, scientific and technical activities sector recorded 16 vacancies (9\%), education sector registered 10 vacancies (5\%) while other sectors comprising of information and communication, construction and fishing sectors accounted for the remaining 17 vacancies (9\%).

## Energy

The total electricity generated by Solomon Power dropped by $4 \%$ to 24,251 megawatts hour (MWh) this quarter from 25,343 MWh in the December quarter. In terms of sales, total units sold contracted by $6 \%$ to 18,928 MWh, reversing the $6 \%$ increase recorded in the previous quarter. This was driven by the slow-down in electricity usage to all categories during the quarter. Electricity sales to commercial and industrial users dropped by $7 \%$ to $12,087 \mathrm{MWh}$, sales to government fell by $4 \%$ to $2,642 \mathrm{MWh}$, while electricity usage by domestic users reduced by $3 \%$ to 4,199 MWh compared to the previous quarter (see Figure 2.7). Meanwhile, unsold units rose by $2 \%$ to $5,323 \mathrm{MWh}$ from 5,228 MWh in the prior quarter. As a result, the ratio of unsold units to total electricity generated increased slightly over the period to $22 \%$ from $21 \%$ in the December quarter.

In terms of prices, the average tariff charge for all electricity users declined during the March quarter. The tariff charge for domestic customers decreased by $4 \%$ to $\$ 6.29$ per kilowatts hour (KWh) from $\$ 6.58$ per KWh.

Likewise, thetariffchargeforcommercialusersfell by $4 \%$ to $\$ 6.22$ per KWh from $\$ 6.45$ per KWh, while industrial customers' tariff charge dropped by $3 \%$ to $\$ 6.27$ per KWh from $\$ 6.47$ per KWh in the previous quarter.


## Manufacturing

The CBSI manufacturing index, a proxy indicator to gauge manufacturing activities ${ }^{3}$, weakened further by $9 \%$ to 271 points from 296 points in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected weaker performances in goods produced for both export and domestic markets. The manufacturing index for exported goods eased by $4 \%$ to 469 points reflecting the decline in canned tuna and fish loin over the period. Likewise, the index for goods destined for the domestic market contracted by $14 \%$ to 177 points compared to 207 points in the prior period. This was driven by the declines in soft drinks and alcohol, tobacco and canned tuna production during the quarter, falling by $25 \%, 20 \%$, and $12 \%$, respectively. These outweighed the $18 \%$ increase in biscuit production for domestic consumption during the review period (see Figure 3.8).


[^7]
## Building Permits

The total approved building permits issued by the Honiara City Council (HCC) this quarter contracted by $9 \%$ to 82 permits compared to 90 permits issued in the December quarter, the highest in recent quarters. Despite the slower start over the first three months of the year, this outcome was $12 \%$ higher than the same period a year ago. Of the total permits issued, 39 permits were for residential buildings, 26 permits for the 'others' category and 17 permits for commercial and industrial buildings. In terms of value, the total estimated value of the approved permits dropped substantially to $\$ 66$ million from $\$ 158$ million in the preceding quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter in 2018, the estimated value of the approved permits issued was higher by $14 \%$.

## Visitors Arrival

Total visitor arrivals fell by $10 \%$ in the March quarter to 6,383 arrivals compared to 7,127 arrivals in the previous quarter. The declines in both air and sea arrivals during the quarter explained this outcome. Air arrivals declined by $10 \%$ to 6,019 visitors, while sea arrivals dropped by $13 \%$ to 364 day visitors. On the upside, the inaugural Brisbane - Munda flight was launched by Solomon Airlines at the end of March, which recorded a total of 23 visitor arrivals via the Western Province.

Disaggregating air arrivals by country of residence, Australian visitors still accounted for the largest share with 2,279 visitors ( $38 \%$ ), followed by Asia with 1,137 visitors (19\%), of which other Asian countries accounted for 635 visitors( $11 \%$ ), China recorded 298 visitors (5\%), Japan accounted for 166 visitors (3\%) while Hong Kong accounted for the remaining 38 visitors ( $1 \%$ ). Meanwhile, New Zealand and other Pacific Countries recorded 445 visitors and 430 visitors respectively, both representing 7\% each. Fiji and the USA registered 380 visitors and 352 visitors respectively, both accounting for $6 \%$ each, while all other countries accounted for the remaining 996 visitors (17\%).

In terms of purpose, others category ${ }^{4}$ accounted for the majority with 1,832 arrivals ( $30 \%$ ), followed by business and conference with 1,648 visitors ( $27 \%$ ) and holiday and vacation with 1,432 visitors ( $24 \%$ ). Meanwhile, the remaining 1,107 visitors ( $19 \%$ ) represented transit and stopovers and arrivals to visit friends and families during the period. Moreover, most of the visitor arrivals into the Western Province were mainly for holiday and vacation.

## Wholesale and Retail

Wholesale and retail activities was mixed in the first quarter of 2019. While, lending to the sector increased, other indicators declined. Commercial banks' lending to the wholesale and retail sector strengthened further

[^8]by $7 \%$ to $\$ 528$ million from $\$ 496$ million recorded in the Decemberquarter, and exceeded the same period in 2018 by $24 \%$. Moreover, imports of beverages and tobacco as a partial indicator rose from $\$ 15$ million to $\$ 35$ million. On the other hand, the number of foreign direct investment applications received this quarter for the wholesale and retail sector dropped slightly to 23 applications from 24 applications in the previous quarter. Similarly,imports of food as a partial indicator, fell by $23 \%$ to $\$ 227$ million during the review period.

## Foreign Investment

The total number of approved foreign investment applications received in the first quarter of 2019 declined for the second consecutive quarter by $16 \%$ to 42 applications from 50 applications received in the previous quarter. Disaggregating by sectors, the wholesale and retail sector accounted for the highest share with 23 applications (55\%), followed by 'other services ${ }^{5}$ ' sectors with 10 applications (24\%), agriculture and mining sector received 2 applications each (representing $5 \%$ each), while all other sectors received 1 application each, representing $11 \%$ of total applications received during the quarter.

Most applicants indicated more than one operational location. In terms of distribution by provinces, Honiara continued to register the highest with 36 applications, followed by Guadalcanal province with 3 applications, Western province registered 2 applications and Isabel registered 1 application this quarter.

## Communication

The communications sector showed weaker performance during the first three months of 2019, reversing the positive momentum registered since the second quarter of 2018. Mobile usage indicator declined by $7 \%$ against the previous quarter, although recording a $16 \%$ increase against the corresponding period in 2018. Similarly, internet usage indicators slid by $1 \%$ during this quarter despite attaining a sizable increase of 19\% compared to the same period a year ago.

## Inflation

Headline inflation eased to 1.3 \% by the end of the March quarter from $4.2 \%$ recorded at the end of December quarter. This outcome reflected the slowdown in both domestic and imported inflation during the review period. Domestic inflation moderated to $2.5 \%$ from $5.4 \%$ while imported inflation fell to minus $2.4 \%$ from $1.7 \%$ in the previous quarter.

The slowdown in headline inflation reflected price declines across major categories during the first three months to March except for housing and utilities, clothing and footwear and miscellaneous categories.

[^9]The index for food and non-alcoholic beverages eased to $0.1 \%$ from $3 \%$ followed by the transport index, which dropped to minus $1.2 \%$ from $6.1 \%$ reflecting the secondround effect in the fall in imported fuel prices. Similarly, the index for alcoholic, beverages and tobacco fell to minus $0.1 \%$ from $14.2 \%$ while the index for education recorded the largest price decrease, decelerating to $5.1 \%$ from $22.7 \%$ at the end of the December quarter.

The decline in domestic inflation this period was driven by price falls across all categories except for housing and utilities. The price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages eased to $0.4 \%$ from $6 \%$, alcoholic beverages and tobacco dropped from $14.4 \%$ to minus $0.3 \%$ reflecting the fall in betel nut prices during the quarter. Meanwhile the transport index edged down from $2 \%$ to $0.5 \%$. Likewise, the education index decelerated from $22.7 \%$ to $5.1 \%$, representing the largest price fall during the quarter. This was mainly driven by the fall in school fee related costs over the review period. The index for hotels and restaurants dropped from $2 \%$ to minus $1.4 \%$, whilst household operations fell from $0.5 \%$ to $0.1 \%$ this quarter.

Similarly, the fall in imported inflation was mainly driven by the price declines in the transport, and housing and utilities categories during the March quarter. The transport index recorded the largest decline, falling from $13.6 \%$ to minus $2.5 \%$, reflecting the fall in imported fuel prices. The index for housing and utilities fell from $4.5 \%$ to minus $5.9 \%$. These outweighed the increases in all other categories. The index for food and nonalcoholic beverages grew from minus $1.1 \%$ to minus $0.5 \%$, household operations picked up from minus $3.8 \%$ to minus $3.5 \%$, and miscellaneous goods, edged up from minus $0.7 \%$ to minus $0.6 \%$ during the quarter.

On the other hand, core inflation rose to $1.7 \%$ at the end of the March quarter from $0.8 \%$ at the end of previous quarter. This reflected the price pick up in household operations and clothing and footwear categories during the first three months of 2019.

Figure 3.9 Honiara Consumer Price Index


## Honiara Retail Fuel Price

The Honiara retail fuel prices declined this quarter by $11 \%$ to an average of $\$ 8.69$ per litre from $\$ 9.74$ per litre in the preceding quarter. This reflected price falls across all fuel categories over the review period. Petrol price fell markedly by $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 7.94$ per litre from $\$ 9.34$ per litre, diesel price went down by $\$ 1.19$ to $\$ 8.71$ per litre from $\$ 9.90$ per litre while kerosene price declined by 57 cents to $\$ 9.43$ per litre from $\$ 10.00$ per litre in the previous quarter.

## Chapter IV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments position turned around in the first quarter of 2019 to a deficit of $\$ 27$ million from a revised surplus of $\$ 94$ million in the fourth quarter of 2018. This outcome stemmed from the fall in the 'capital and financial account' that outweighed the improvement in the current account deficit. Meanwhile, the gross foreign reserves remained on the same level at $\$ 4,985$ million and was sufficient to cover 12.5 months of imports of goods and services.

| Table 4.1 Balance of Payment Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |
|  | Mar Qtr | Jun Qtr | Sept Qtr | Dec Qtr | Mar Qtr |
| A. Current Account | 54 | 31 | - 153 | - 439 | - 140 |
| Goods | 159 | 46 | 9 | - 185 | - 1 |
| Services | - 132 | - 122 | - 135 | - 198 | - 167 |
| Primary Income | - $\quad 34$ | 8 | - 73 | - 144 | - 9 |
| Secondary Income | 61 | 99 | 46 | 87 | 37 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 249 | 85 | 146 | 208 | 168 |
| Capital | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| Financial account 1/ | 155 | - $\quad 37$ | 43 | 49 | 65 |
| C. Net errors and omissions | 140 | - 80 | - 39 | 325 | - 56 |
| D. Overall BOP position (+ve = Surplus) | 444 | 35 | - 46 | 94 | - 27 |
| F. Financing | - 444 | - 35 | 46 | - 93.7 | 27.3 |
| Official reserves ( $-\mathrm{ve}=$ increase $)$ | - 444 | - 36 | 46 | - 93 | 27 |
| IMF program (-ve = decrease) | 0 | 1 | 0 | - 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Position of gross foreign reserves at end | 4,883 | 4,897 | 4,887 | 4,984 | 4,985 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 |

The current account deficit narrowed to $\$ 140$ million from a revised $\$ 439$ million deficit in the previous quarter (see Table 4.1). This outcome reflected the improvements in the trade in goods, primary income and the services accounts and, offset the reduction in the secondary income surplus. Meanwhile, the capital and financial account surplus declined by $19 \%$ to $\$ 168$ million from a revised $\$ 208$ million in the previous quarter. This reflected the fall in capital grants that outweighed a rise in financial inflows during the quarter.

## Trade in goods

The balance of trade in goods improved significantly this quarter to a $\$ 1$ million deficit compared to the $\$ 185$ million deficit recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018. This outcome resulted from the $4 \%$ increase in exports to $\$ 1,114$ million coupled with the $11 \%$ fall in imports to $\$ 1,115$ million.

The growth in export receipts stemmed from the favourable performance in the forestry sector combined with positive outcomes in minerals and other exports. In contrast, exports from the agriculture and fisheries sectors contracted during the quarter.


Round log export receipts, which accounted for $76 \%$ of total exports for the quarter, increased by $9 \%$ to $\$ 842$ million, following a $15 \%$ growth in the last period. This was driven by higher export volumes and favourable market price sustained by consistent demand from China, the country's main export market for round logs. Similarly, sawn timber doubled to $\$ 36$ million from $\$ 18$ million in the previous quarter, reflecting higher export volumes and relatively stable market prices.

Minerals and other exports also went up during the period, rising by $4 \%$ to $\$ 22$ million and $19 \%$ to $\$ 18$ million respectively.

On the other hand, fish exports receipts contracted by $8 \%$ to $\$ 100$ million driven by low fish catch over the first three months to March. This was resulted from unfavourable weather conditions during the period, and downtime of a vessel for maintenance. Fish loin \& tuna flakes and fish meal continued to be exported to the European and Asian market while canned tuna is being supplied to the UK, USA and neighbouring pacific island countries.

Exports from the agriculture sector also declined by $8 \%$ to $\$ 78$ million. This was largely driven by the fall in palm oil exports by $12 \%$ to $\$ 50$ million. This emanated from the decrease in the contracted and international market prices despite higher production volumes recorded against the fourth quarter of 2018. The EU remained the main export destination for palm oil products. Likewise, copra and coconut oil exports fell by $26 \%$ to $\$ 9$ million on the back of lower production and weak copra prices over the review period. Meanwhile, cocoa exports rebounded by $16 \%$ to $\$ 19$ million, buoyed by favourable international and contract prices despite the decline in production volumes.
The fall in total imports during the March quarter emanated from the downturns in the import of
machines, food and crude materials. Machinery and transport equipment plunged by more than half to $\$ 271$ million, food imports fell by $23 \%$ to $\$ 227$ million while crude materials dropped by $15 \%$ to $\$ 11$ million during the quarter. Meanwhile, other import categories picked up over the review period. Basic manufactures surged by $57 \%$ to $\$ 251$ million, mineral fuels went up by $19 \%$ to $\$ 217$ million and beverages and tobacco more than doubled to $\$ 35$ million. Similarly, chemical imports grew by $21 \%$ to $\$ 77$ million whilst the miscellaneous category almost doubled from $\$ 74$ million to $\$ 145$ million during the quarter. 'Animals and vegetable oil' however fell by $7 \%$ to $\$ 7.5$ million.

## Trade in Services

The trade and services deficit narrowed this quarter to $\$ 167$ million from $\$ 198$ million in the previous quarter and reflected the reduced deficits in transport and other services. The former improved from a deficit of $\$ 80$ million to a $\$ 51$ million deficit whilst the latter from a deficit of $\$ 186$ million to a $\$ 146$ million deficit. The improvement in the transport services was driven by the increases in stevedoring and other port services receipts and postal and courier services during the quarter. Similarly, the positive outcome in the other services category was attributed to lower spending on construction, telecommunications and information services, charges for the use of intellectual property and other business services. Meanwhile, the net surplus in travel services dropped by more than half to $\$ 29$ million from $\$ 68$ million in the December quarter. This was attributed to the decline in travel receipts related to lower business and personal travel inflows during the first three months to March.

## Primary Income Account

The primary income account improved remarkably over the first quarter of 2019. The primary income balance narrowed to a deficit of $\$ 9$ million compared to a revised deficit of $\$ 144$ million in the previous quarter. This improved outcome was largely driven by a sizeable reduction in the investment income deficit combined with the increased surplus in other primary income. The investment income deficit narrowed from $\$ 201$ million to a $\$ 82$ million primarily due to lower dividend payments over the period. Likewise, the surplus in other primary income expanded from $\$ 48$ million to $\$ 68$ million this quarter on the back of higher inflows from fishing licenses. Meanwhile, the net surplus in the compensation of employees slid from \$9 million to $\$ 5$ million by the end of the reviewed period.

## Secondary Income Account

The Secondary income surplus declined to $\$ 37$ million this quarter from the $\$ 87$ million in the prior quarter. This result came mainly from the decline in net transfers to general government which outweighed the lower deficit in private sector transfers. Transfers to the general government fell drastically by half
to $\$ 72$ million from $\$ 143$ million in the previous quarter. This is explained by the reduction in aid in cash receipts despite the increases in aid inflows relating to technical assistance and aid in kind during the period. Meanwhile, private sector transfers improved significantly from a $\$ 56$ million deficit to deficit of $\$ 34$ million this quarter resulting from less outward remittances by foreign employees combined with an increase in inflows by Non-Governmental Organizations and Churches.

## Capital Account

The capital account surplus fell by $35 \%$ to $\$ 103$ million this period, reversing the notable increase in the previous quarter. This negative outcome emanated primarily from thereductionindonorfunding forcapital projects during the quarter. However, against the same period in 2018, capital grant receipts was up by $10 \%$.

## Financial Account

The financial account recorded a surplus of $\$ 65$ million this period from a revised $\$ 49$ million surplus in the last quarter of 2018. This was largely driven by a significant upturn in other investment net inflows to $\$ 13$ million compared to a net outflow of $\$ 76$ million recorded in the December quarter. The improvement in other investments was associated with the rise in foreign currency deposits held with commercial banks. In contrast, net direct investment inflows plunged by $45 \%$ to $\$ 62$ million underpinned by the decline in reinvestment earnings. Similarly, portfolio investments overturned to a net outflow of $\$ 10$ million from a net inflow of $\$ 11$ million in the previous quarter.

## Gross Foreign Reserves

Gross foreign reserves remained at $\$ 4,985$ million this quarter, the same level as at the end of the December quarter. Based on year-on-year comparisons, the country's stock of gross foreign reserves improved moderately by $2 \%$. In USD terms, the total gross foreign reserve was valued at US615 million and was sufficient to cover approximately 12.5 months of imports of goods and services.


International Investment Position

(IIP) turned around to a deficit of $\$ 24$ million at the end of the March quarter from a revised $\$ 25$ million surplus at the end of the December quarter of 2018. This outcome reflected the increase in the stock of financial liabilities combined with the decline in the stock of financial assets over the review period. The former grew slightly by $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 6,288$ million while the latter edged down by $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 6,264$ million. The growth in the stock of financial liabilities was largely explained by the increase in the stock of FDI by $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 4,773$ million and a $1 \%$ marginal growth in other investment to $\$ 1,515$ million this quarter. On the other hand, the decline in the stock of financial assets was attributed to the $3 \%$ reduction in direct investment and other investments to $\$ 527$ million and $\$ 605$ million respectively. These outweighed the $7 \%$ expansion in portfolio investment to $\$ 147$ million during the quarter. Meanwhile, the level of reserve assets remained at $\$ 4,985$ million.

## Exchange Rate

The Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) on a quarterly basis appreciated against the United States dollar (USD) by $0.1 \%$ to an average $\$ 8.09$ per USD in the first quarter of 2019. The SBD also appreciated against the Australian Dollar by $0.8 \%$ to $\$ 5.76$ per AUD and the Euro Dollar by $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 9.19$ per EUR.

Figure 4.3 Exchange Rates


The SBD however, weakened against all the trading currencies during the quarter. It depreciated against the Japanese Yen by $2.4 \%$ to $\$ 7.35$ per 100JPY and the New Zealand Dollar by $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 5.51$ per NZD. The SBD also weakened against British Pound by $1.1 \%$ to $\$ 10.53$ per GBP during the review period.

In terms of the trade weighted index (TWI), the index depreciated by 11 basis points to a quarterly average of 109.8 this quarter from 109.7 in the last quarter of 2018. Likewise, the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) depreciated by $1.1 \%$ to an index of 115.7. Meanwhile, the real effective exchange rate (REER) strengthened by $0.6 \%$ to an index of 136.7 .

## Chapter V. MONEY AND BANKING

Monetary developments in the first quarter of 2019 slowed with the drop in reserve money (M0) and broad money (M3) whilst narrow money (M1) barely increased. Total liquidity in the banking system declined, although remained high, whilst private sector credit improved. Other Depository Corporations' (ODCs) weighted interest rate margin widened, following increases in both lending and deposit rates. Meanwhile, monetary policy was tightened moderately for the first six months of 2019 amidst expected supply-side inflationary pressures over the forecast horizon.

## Reserve Money

Reserve money (M0) fell by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,013$ million in the first three months of 2019, following a 3\% decline recorded in the December quarter. Twin reductions in currency in circulation and ODCs deposits; the former by $5 \%$ to $\$ 861$ million and the latter by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,144$ million underpinned this outcome.

On the asset side, deterioration in the CBSI's net domestic assets (NDA) by $4 \%$ to minus $\$ 1,820$ million underlined the decline in M0. This outcome mirrored the widening of the Net Domestic Credit (NDC) by 2\% to minus $\$ 1,798$ million and a surge in capital accounts by $44 \%$ to $\$ 187$ million during the quarter. The increase in NDC was driven mainly by a $4 \%$ growth in net government deposits to minus $\$ 1,070$ million whilst net credit to financial corporations edged lower by $1 \%$ to $\$ 725$ million. Meanwhile, other items net surged by $22 \%$ to $\$ 165$ million.

On the other hand, net foreign assets (NFA) increased by a negligible $0.1 \%$ to $\$ 4,840$ million. This was sustained by foreign assets, gross reserves in particular, which managed a $0.01 \%$ rise to $\$ 4,985$ million. A $3 \%$ decline in foreign liabilities to $\$ 145$ million also supported the negligible growth in NFA.


## Narrow Money

Narrow Money (M1) increased slightly by $0.05 \%$ to $\$ 3,938$ million in the first quarter, compared to a $1 \%$ decline recorded in the prior quarter. The marginal rise mirrored an uptick in transferrable deposits by $1 \%$ to \$3,142 million which negated a fall in currency in active circulation by $4 \%$ to $\$ 796$ million. The marginal pickup in transferable deposits was aided by a $1 \%$ growth in ODCs deposits to $\$ 3,129$ million, attributing to increases in the foreign currency component. Conversely, the reduction in currency in circulation was due to a $5 \%$ fall in currencies issued by CBSI to $\$ 861$ million.

## Broad Money (M3)

Consistent with the slower growth momentum, broad money (M3) also decreased by $1 \%$ to $\$ 5,168$ million, reversing the $1 \%$ upturn posted in the prior quarter. The quarter-on-quarter decline stemmed from a drop in other deposits by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,230$ million despite the marginal growth in M1. On the sources of broad money movement, the reduction in M3 was mainly due to a fall in NDA by $30 \%$ to $\$ 169$ million along with a negligible $0.1 \%$ decline in NFA to $\$ 5,049$ million. The reduction in NDA was largely driven by a $5 \%$ drop in net domestic credit (NDC) to $\$ 1,154$ million and an increase in capital accounts by $7 \%$ to $\$ 1,231$ million, despite a $36 \%$ growth in other items net to $\$ 246$ million. Growth in the capital account was boosted by a $44 \%$ improvement in CBSI's capital to $\$ 187$ million and a $2 \%$ rise in ODCs' capital to $\$ 1,043$ million during the review period.

Figure 5.2 Components of M3


## Liquidity

Total liquidity in the banking system fell by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,144$ million in the first quarter of 2019. This outcome largely reflected the build-up in government deposits and a fall in other items net throughout the first three months. Consequently, both excess and free liquidity declined by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,587$ million and $\$ 1,778$ million respectively.

Figure 5.3: Commercial Banks' Liquidity


## Domestic credit

Total net domestic credit (NDC) of the banking system contracted by $5 \%$ for the second consecutive quarter to $\$ 1,154$ million at the end of March. This outcome was largely underpinned by an $11 \%$ increase in net credit to nonfinancial public sector to minus $\$ 1,393$ million notwithstanding a 3\% growth in private sector credit (PSC) to $\$ 2,546$ million. The expansion in nonfinancial public sector credit was driven by a $10 \%$ surge in net credit to central government to minus $\$ 1,417$ million, particularly from government savings during the quarter. Meanwhile, the increase in private sector credit was supported by a $3 \%$ uptick in ODC lending to $\$ 2,534$ million.

| Sectors | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \hline \text { Q4 } \end{aligned}$ | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 <br> Q1 | Percentage Growth |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q- } \\ & \text { on-Q } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year- } \\ & \text { on- } \\ & \text { Year } \end{aligned}$ |
| Personal | 642 | 625 | 614 | 607 | 420 | 629 | 2\% | 1\% |
| Constsruction | 387 | 439 | 445 | 448 | 444 | 466 | 5\% | 6\% |
| Distribution | 425 | 425 | 462 | 487 | 496 | 528 | 7\% | 24\% |
| Communication | 164 | 158 | 149 | 131 | 433 | 99 | -25\% | -37\% |
| Tourism | 187 | 181 | 178 | 169 | 179 | 175 | -2\% | -3\% |
| Prof\& other Services | 95 | 100 | 100 | 126 | 125 | 123 | -2\% | 23\% |
| Transport | 145 | 148 | 164 | 168 | 149 | 181 | 21\% | 22\% |
| Manufacturing | 140 | 143 | 163 | 146 | 149 | 146 | -2\% | 2\% |
| Forestry | 75 | 50 | 51 | 44 | 60 | 61 | 1\% | 22\% |
| Agriculture | 21 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 2\% | -30\% |
| Enterrt \& catering | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 30\% | -71\% |
| Mining \& Quaring | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | -35\% |
| Fisheries | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 28 | 312\% | 893\% |
| Statutory Corporatrion | 27 | 26 | 26 | 46 | 45 | 41 | -8\% | 57\% |
| Non- Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Private Fin. Institute | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17\% | -21\% |
| Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Provincial Asse. \& | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1\% | -50\% |
| Local Gov't |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,325 | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 2,425 | 2,496 | 3\% | 7\% |
| Note: Figure include loans issued by Commercial banks and Credit Corpoaration of Solomon Islands. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Furthermore, sectoral credit issued by ODCs ${ }^{1}$ expanded by $3 \%$ to $\$ 2,496$ million at the end of March compared to a $1 \%$ growth in the previous quarter. The main sectors driving credit growth ${ }^{2}$ were; personal loan which grew by $2 \%$ to $\$ 629$ million, distribution by $7 \%$ to 528 million, construction by $5 \%$ to $\$ 466$ million and transportation which increased by $21 \%$ to $\$ 181$ million. On the other hand, tourism, manufacturing, communication and professional and other services contracted during the quarter. Proportionally, personal loan remained the largest share of credit at $25 \%$, followed by distribution with $21 \%$, construction by $19 \%$ and the rest of the sectors with less than $10 \%$ each.

By credit type, overdrafts, loans and lease financing increased this quarter. Overdrafts grew by $8 \%$ to $\$ 268$ million, loans by $2 \%$ to $\$ 2,205$ million and lease financing by $5 \%$ to $\$ 24$ million relative to the previous quarter.

|  | Sep- $17$ | Dec- $17$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar- } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Jun- | Sep- <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Dec- } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Mar- } \\ 19 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade Bills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Over drafts | 210 | 239 | 196 | 237 | 235 | 248 | 268 |
| Loans | 2,015 | 2,082 | 2,124 | 2,130 | 2,150 | 2,155 | 2,205 |
| Lease Financing | 10 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 22 | 24 |
| Total | 2,235 | 2,332 | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 2,425 | 2,496 |
| Total credit ( excluding trade bills) | 2,235 | 2,325 | 2,332 | 2,390 | 2,404 | 2,425 | 2,496 |

## Interest rates

The ODCs' indicative weighted average interest rate margin widened by 35 basis points to $10.52 \%$ in March. The increase in the interest rate margin reflected growths in the indicative weighted average rates for both lending and deposits; from $10.79 \%$ to $10.83 \%$ and $0.30 \%$ to $0.31 \%$ respectively. The uptick in lending rates was mainly driven by the following sectors; agriculture which increased by 8 basis points to $11.48 \%$, fisheries from $18.37 \%$ to $20.13 \%$ and private financial institutions from $8.4 \%$ to $12.54 \%$.

Figure 5.4: Commercial Bank's Interest rates


[^10]2 Refer to table 5.1 for all lending categories and growth rates

NFA of other financial corporations (OFCs) expanded by $3 \%$ to $\$ 305$ million in the first quarter, reversing a decline of $5 \%$ recorded in the December quarter of 2018. An increase in foreign assets by $3 \%$ to $\$ 335$ million largely explained this outcome whilst foreign liabilities remained constant at $\$ 29$ million. The expansion in foreign assets was driven mainly by the foreign currency component, particularly shares held by non-residents and other deposits of non-resident, which widened by $7 \%$ to $\$ 147$ million and $23 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million respectively.

Meanwhile, OFC's NDA grew at the same rate of $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,766$ million, as in the December quarter. Contributing to this upturn was a $17 \%$ rise in other items net to $\$ 525$ million and an increase in the capital accounts by $11 \%$ to $\$ 467$ million. On the other hand, NDC slid by $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 2,707$ million this period. The growth in other items net stemmed from an increase in net unclassified
asset by $18 \%$ to $\$ 524$ million. OFC's net credit to the private sector edged lower for the second consecutive quarter by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,465$ million. This was driven by declines in loans issued in national currency to other nonfinancial corporations and other resident sectors, by $7 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million and $1 \%$ to $\$ 9.7$ million respectively over the review period.

## Monetary Policy

Monetary policy was moderately tightened in the first six months of 2019. The policy stance was made in light of the expectation that domestic supply-side inflationary shocks and external uncertainties could become more pronounced over the forecast horizon. Meanwhile, the Central Bank maintained the current exchange rate regime where the Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) is pegged to an invoiced basket of major trading currencies comprising the USD, AUD, NZD, Japanese Yen and EUR.

## Chapter VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

## Overview

The Government's fiscal position narrowed to a surplus of $\$ 17$ million in the March quarter of 2019, compared to a surplus of $\$ 99$ million recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018. This outcome was driven by lower revenue receipts combined with a reduction in government expenditure during the period. During the March quarter, both government revenue and expenditure performed below their pro-rata budgetestimates by $21 \%$ and $25 \%$ to $\$ 791$ million and $\$ 774$ million respectively. These budget shortfalls were somewhat expected especially at the beginning of each year. Meanwhile, the government's debt balance grew further by $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,031$ million at the end of the March quarter. Debt-to-GDP ratio remained comfortably at $10 \%$.


## Revenue

Total government revenue plunged by $34 \%$ to $\$ 791$ million this quarter from $\$ 1,196$ million in the previous quarter, and $13 \%$ lower compared to the same period in 2018. The sizable reduction in revenue collection was attributed to the decline across all revenue categories during the review period. This outcome reflected the trend and general slowdown in economic activities during the first three months of the year. However, revenue collections are expected to rebound, commencing in the second quarter of the year as economic activities gradually pick up.

Figure 5.2: Revenue


## Tax Revenue

Tax revenue, which represented $90 \%$ of total government receipts, fell by $17 \%$ to $\$ 716$ million this quarter from $\$ 864$ million recorded in the previous quarter. This outcome was $9 \%$ below the budget estimate and the corresponding period last year. The fall in tax revenue reflected the declines across all tax categories during the quarter.


Tax on income, profits and capital gains fell by $19 \%$ to $\$ 219$ million during the three months to March, and 9\% lower than the same period last year. This was driven by a $25 \%$ reduction in tax payable by corporations and other enterprises to $\$ 106$ million, and a $12 \%$ decline in tax payable by individuals (PAYE) to $\$ 113$ million. In terms of share, tax on income and profits accounted for $31 \%$ of total tax revenue during the period.

Tax on goods and services, which represented $32 \%$ of tax revenue, dropped markedly by $22 \%$ to $\$ 232$ million this period from $\$ 297$ million in the preceding quarter. Against the same period last year, tax on goods and services was lower by $13 \%$. This outcome stemmed from weaker collection on general taxes on goods and services, falling by $20 \%$ to $\$ 180$ million, excise revenue plunged by $27 \%$ to $\$ 45$ million and taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods shrank to \$6 million from $\$ 9$ million in the previous quarter.

Tax on international trade and transactions contracted by $10 \%$ to $\$ 256$ million this quarter, and was $6 \%$ lower than the corresponding period a year ago. This reflected weak collections on export duty, especially for round logs, whichfell by $5 \%$ to $\$ 196$ millionand a $24 \%$ reduction in import duties to $\$ 61$ million this period. Against the pro-rata budget, tax on international trade and transactions exceeded it by $18 \%$. As a share of total tax revenue, tax on international trade accounted for $36 \%$.

Tax on property, which contributed only $1 \%$ of total tax revenue, shrank to $\$ 9$ million this period from $\$ 13$ million recorded in the previous quarter, although it surpassed the same quarter of 2018 by $25 \%$.

## Grants

Total grants assistance received from donor partners this quarter amounted to $\$ 30$ million compared to $\$ 207$ million recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018, and fell short of the budget by $65 \%$. This downturn reflected the delays in disbursements of donor funds over the first three months of 2019. The bulk of the donor grants received was mostly from Australia, aimed primarily to support recurrent activities in the health sector. In terms of share, donor grants represented $4 \%$ of government revenue this quarter.

## Non- tax revenue

Non-tax revenue, which accounted for $6 \%$ of total revenue, fell markedly by $63 \%$ this period to $\$ 46$ million against $\$ 125$ million recorded in the previous quarter. This level was also $63 \%$ below the year-to-date budget and the corresponding quarter last year, respectively. The significant reduction in non-tax receipts was driven by the decline in sales of goods and services, which dropped from $\$ 89$ million to $\$ 27$ million this quarter. This was attributed to weak collections on administrative fees, which dropped from $\$ 85$ million to $\$ 24$ million during the review period. Similarly, revenue from property income fell to $\$ 19$ million from $\$ 36$ million in the previous quarter as a result of lower proceeds from fishing licences in the March quarter.

## Expenditure

Total Government outlays fell markedly by $29 \%$ in the first quarter of 2019 to $\$ 774$ million, and was $25 \%$ below the pro-rata budget for the period. The decline in government expenditures reflected the overall slowdown in spending on both recurrent and development expenditures during the quarter. Recurrent spending, which comprised of $95 \%$ of the total government outlays, dropped by $13 \%$ to $\$ 733$ million driven by lower spending on compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, social benefits and other payments. Similarly, development expenditure fell drastically to $\$ 41$ million during the first three months to March 2019, from $\$ 256$ million in the December quarter. This came as a result of reduced spending on development related costs. Nevertheless, total government expenditures was $29 \%$ higher compared to the same quarter a year ago.


## Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees, which makes up 39\% of total recurrent outlays, contracted by $10 \%$ to $\$ 289$ million in the first three months of 2019, and fell below the budget by $16 \%$. This outcome was largely driven by a $10 \%$ fall in wages and salaries to $\$ 274$ million and a $14 \%$ reduction in employers' contribution to the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund (SINPF) to $\$ 16$ million. However, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2018, compensation of employees was up by $5 \%$.

## Purchase of Goods and Services

Government's consumption spending, which contributed $46 \%$ of total recurrent expenditures, fell by $14 \%$ to $\$ 336$ million this quarter. This level marked a shortfall of $17 \%$ against the budget estimate. The outcome reflected a general spending cut across all major consumption categories during the review period. Spending on utilities dropped from \$31 million to $\$ 27$ million, maintenance of non-residential buildings shrank from $\$ 37$ million to $\$ 18$ million, while consultancy fees declined by nearly two thirds from $\$ 26$ million to $\$ 9$ million. Likewise, office rental costs, and 'conferences and workshops' slipped from $\$ 9$ million and $\$ 5$ million to $\$ 8$ million and $\$ 4$ million respectively during the quarter, whilst government expenses relating to all other items fell by $18 \%$ to $\$ 155$ million. On the other hand, spending on trainings surged by $22 \%$ to $\$ 111$ million whilst maintenance cost on residential buildings edged up from $\$ 3$ million to $\$ 4$ million. Compared to the same period last year, consumption spending was higher by $60 \%$.

## Grants

Total grants transferred to other government units rose to $\$ 51$ million this quarter from $\$ 30$ million in the December quarter. The quarter-on-quarter growth was driven by a $\$ 14$ million increase in health grants to $\$ 25$ million, grant transfers to the Solomon Island National University (SINU) amounted to $\$ 5$ million compared to zero grants received in the preceding quarter, and provincial grants rose from $\$ 0.7$ million to $\$ 3$ million. Meanwhile, fixed service grants and other grants remained at $\$ 15$ million and $\$ 3$ million respectively during the quarter. As a share of total expenditure, grants transferred to other government units accounted for $7 \%$ of total government's outlays in the March quarter.

## Social Benefits

Social benefit cost fell drastically to $\$ 10$ million this quarter from $\$ 28$ million in the December quarter, and was $24 \%$ below the budget estimate. This was driven mainly by the reduction in pensions and gratuities from $\$ 26$ million to $\$ 6$ million which outweighed the increase in payments on long service benefits from \$2 million to $\$ 4$ million during the review period. Against the corresponding period last year, social benefit costs were higher by $26 \%$.

## Other Payments

Other payments dropped to $\$ 40$ million this period compared to $\$ 58$ million seen in the previous quarter. This outcome fell below the budget by $35 \%$ and was lower than the same period in 2018 by 14\%. The fall in other payments reflected a substantial reduction in subvention grants and other payments from \$28 million and $\$ 15$ million to $\$ 5$ million each during the quarter. On the other hand, basic education more than doubled from $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 21$ million whilst payments to overseas missions increased from $\$ 5$ million to $\$ 8$ million. In terms of share, other payments accounted for the remaining $5 \%$ of the total recurrent outlays in the March quarter.

## Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets

The acquisition of non-financial assets fell sharply to $\$ 41$ million this period from $\$ 256$ million in the previous quarter. The reduction in the acquisition of fixed assets and non-produced assets during the quarter contributed to this outcome. Acquisition of fixed assets fell drastically to $\$ 40$ million from $\$ 241$ million, reflecting an $86 \%$ decline in buildings and structures to $\$ 28$ million, combined with a $69 \%$ drop in capital spending on machinery and equipment to $\$ 11$ million. Likewise, non-produced assets dwindled from $\$ 15$ million to $\$ 1$ million as a result of lower spending on land purchases. Nevertheless, development expenditure is expected to pick up in the second half of the year. As a share of expenditures, development spending on non-financial assets accounted for the remaining $5 \%$ of the total government expenditures in the March quarter.


Debt Stock and Servicing
The Central Government's outstanding debt stock rose to $\$ 1,031$ million at the end of the March quarter from $\$ 1,012$ million at the end of the final quarter of 2018. This
outcome reflected the additional loan disbursements of around $\$ 20$ million, despite debt servicing of $\$ 16$ million during the quarter. Debt sustainability indicators remained broadly at the same level as in the previous quarter. Debt-to-GDP ratio and debt service-to-exports remained at $10 \%$ and $1 \%$ respectively, whilst debt service-to-domestic revenue increased slightly to $2 \%$ compared to $1 \%$ in the previous quarter.


External and Domestic debt Stock and Servicing
Total external debt stock grew moderately by $1 \%$ this quarter to $\$ 774$ million, attributed to the additional disbursement of around $\$ 13$ million by the International Development Association (IDA). The movements in foreign exchange rate also contributed to this outcome. The government paid $\$ 11$ million to its external creditors during the quarter, of which $\$ 9$ million was on principle repayment and $\$ 2$ million on interest payment. Foreign debt represented $75 \%$ of the total central government's outstanding debt stock during the review period.

Similarly, domestic debt balance rose by $5 \%$ against the previous quarter to $\$ 257$ million, reflecting the $20 \%$ increase in treasury bills auctioned to $\$ 72$ million during the quarter. Meanwhile, the development bonds remained at $\$ 180$ million. Domestic debt serviced during the quarter totalled to $\$ 5$ million compared to less than $\$ 1$ million repaid in the previous quarter. The bulk of the repayment was on interest payment on the development bond held by the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund (SINPF).
Statistical Tables
A. Money \& Banking
1.1a Depository Corporations Survey ..... 22
1.1b Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 23
1.2a Central Bank Survey ..... 24
1.2b Central Bank Survey (cont'd) ..... 25
1.3a Other Depository Corporations Survey ..... 26
1.3b Other Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 27
1.4a Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding ..... 28
1.4b Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding (cont'd) ..... 29
1.5 Other Depository Corporations Liquid Assets Position ..... 30
1.6 Other Depository Corporations Clearing ..... 31
1.7 Details of Currency in Circulation ..... 32
1.8 Value of Currency in Circulation by Denomination ..... 33
1.9 Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Deposits ..... 34
1.10a Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts ..... 35
1.10b Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts (cont'd) ..... 36
1.11 Comparative Treasury Bill Rates ..... 37
1.12 Assets and Liabilities of Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands ..... 38
1.13 Assets and Liabilities of the National Provident Fund ..... 39
B. External Trade and Payments
1.14 Balance of Payments and International Positions Statistics Summary ..... 40
1.15 Goods and Services Accounts ..... 41
1.16 Primary and Secondary Income Accounts ..... 42
1.17 Capital Account and Financial Account ..... 43
1.18 Value of Exports by Export Category ..... 44
1.19 Value of Imports by Import Category ..... 45
1.20 Foreign Exchange Receipts (Quarter Ended) ..... 46
1.21 Foreign Exchange Payments (Quarter Ended) ..... 47
1.22 Exchange Rates ..... 48
C. Government Finance
1.23 Government Securities by Holder \& Instrument ..... 49
1.24 Gross \& Net Government Domestic Debt by Instrument and Holder ..... 50
1.25 Government Revenues ..... 51
1.26 Government Expenditure ..... 52
1.27 Government Expenditure on Nonfinancial Assets (NFAs) ..... 53
D. Prices
1.28 Honiara Retail Price Index ..... 54
1.29 Honiara Consumer Price Index ..... 55
1.30 International Commodity Prices ..... 56
E. Domestic Economy
1.31 Real Gross Domestic Product ..... 57
1.32 Production By Major Commodity ..... 58
1.33 Number, Value and Average Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara ..... 59
1.34 Total Visitors Arrivals ..... 60
1.35 Generation and Sales of Electricity ..... 61
1.36 Selected Economic Indicators ..... 62


|  |  |  | 1.1b DEPO | ORY COR | TIO | SURVEY | (Cont.) |  | (SBD'million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Currency Outside Depository Corp. | Broad Money Liabilities |  |  |  | Deposits excluded from M3 | Secrities other than shares excluded from M3 | Shares and other equity | Other Items (Net) |
|  |  | Transferable Deposits | Other Deposits | Securities other than shares | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2018 | 828 | 3,108 | 1,307 | 0 | 5,243 | 32 | 12 | 1,155 | -146 |
| $\underbrace{\text { Quarterly }}_{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Dec | 828 | 3,108 | 1,307 | 0 | 5,243 | 32 | 12 | 1,155 | -146 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 796 | 3,142 | 1,230 | 0 | 5,168 | 32 | 12 | 1,231 | -210 |
| $\underline{\text { Monthly }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ | 784 | 3,064 | 1,303 | 0 | 5,151 | 32 | 12 | 1,222 | -158 |
| Feb | 786 | 3,241 | 1,198 | 0 | 5,225 | 32 | 12 | 1,204 | -146 |
| Mar | 796 | 3,142 | 1,230 | 0 | 5,168 | 32 | 12 | 1,231 | -210 |
| ource: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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

|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | ITORY 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 Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Liabilities to } & \text { Transferable } \\ \text { Central Bank }\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Deposits Included } \\ \text { in Broad Money }\end{gathered}$
Other Deposits
Included in Broad
Securities other than
Money
Shares Inluded in Broad
Money Financial Corp

|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | ITORY 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 Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Quarterly
$\frac{2014}{\mathrm{Mar}}$

|  |  |  | TABLE | 3 b | ER DEP | ITORY 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 Items Net |
|  | Claims on State and Local Gov't | Claims on Public NonFinancial Corp | Claims on Private Sector | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 32 | 1,487 | 1,520 | 5 | 2,083 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -62 |
| Jun | 0 | 31 | 1,499 | 1,531 | 3 | 2,118 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 688 | -8 |
| Sep | 0 | 30 | 1,638 | 1,668 | 22 | 2,102 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 705 | -51 |
| Dec | 0 | 41 | 1,696 | 1,738 | 38 | 2,070 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 733 | -83 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 40 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 9 | 2,204 | 859 | 0 | 0 | 751 | -83 |
| Jun | 0 | 37 | 1,807 | 1,845 | 1 | 2,398 | 879 | 0 | 0 | 767 | -105 |
| Sep | 0 | 39 | 1,888 | 1,928 | 3 | 2,403 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 780 | -86 |
| Dec | 0 | 35 | 1,981 | 2,016 | 1 | 2,606 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 794 | -58 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 37 | 2,044 | 2,083 | 18 | 2,657 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 811 | -98 |
| Jun | 0 | 36 | 2,062 | 2,100 | 16 | 2,818 | 932 | 0 | 0 | 826 | -131 |
| Sep | 0 | 36 | 2,190 | 2,226 | 54 | 2,888 | 1,008 | 0 | 0 | 858 | -184 |
| Dec | 0 | 32 | 2,221 | 2,254 | 49 | 2,767 | 1,221 | 0 | 0 | 888 | -111 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 30 | 2,236 | 2,267 | 0 | 2,656 | 1,202 | 0 | 0 | 908 | -81 |
| Jun | 0 | 32 | 2,233 | 2,266 | 0 | 2,716 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 881 | -39 |
| Sep | 0 | 29 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 0 | 2,729 | 1,234 | 0 | 26 | 929 | -59 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 2,363 | 2,391 | 0 | 2,816 | 1,260 | 0 | 29 | 994 | -33 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 26 | 2,370 | 2,398 | 0 | 3,092 | 1,155 | 0 | 29 | 1,038 | -147 |
| Jun | 0 | 26 | 2,432 | 2,458 | 0 | 3,110 | 1,169 | 0 | 25 | 988 | -67 |
| Sep | 0 | 46 | 2,433 | 2,480 | 0 | 3,177 | 1,221 | 0 | 31 | 1,018 | 16 |
| Dec | 0 | 45 | 2,460 | 2,506 | 0 | 3,099 | 1,307 | 0 | 31 | 1,025 | -9 |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 0 | 43 | 2,493 | 2,539 | 0 | 3,231 | 1,198 | 0 | 31 | 1,042 | -16 |
| Mar | 0 | 41 | 2,534 | 2,577 | 0 | 3,129 | 1,230 | 0 | 31 | 1,043 | -26 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dec
$\frac{2015}{\mathrm{Mar}}$
LZ


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

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




| TABLE 1.7 - DETAILS OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Total Currency in Circulation Outside CBSI | Currency held in ODCs | (3) Currency in Active Circulation (1-2) |  |
| Annual <br> 2014 <br> 2015 <br> 2016 <br> 2017 <br> 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 658,257 \\ & 779,819 \\ & 827,935 \\ & 895991 \\ & 907,562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,809 \\ & 8,645 \\ & 86,018 \\ & 74,948 \\ & 79,958 \end{aligned}$ | 575,448 <br> 655,174 <br> 741,916 <br> 821,043 827,604 |  |
| Ouarterly $\frac{2014}{\text { Mar }}$ Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 513,329 \\ & 610,870 \\ & 626,505 \\ & 658,257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,658 \\ & 62,156 \\ & 69,76 \\ & 82,809 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 457,671 \\ & 548,714 \\ & 556,789 \\ & 575,448 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2015}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jep } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ Dec | 631,355 <br> 636,675 <br> 629,012 739,819 <br> 739,8 | $\begin{aligned} & 88,709 \\ & 84,163 \\ & 84,476 \\ & 84,645 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 542,646 \\ & 552,512 \\ & 544,536 \\ & 655,174 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2016 } \\ & \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Mar } \\ \text { Jun } \\ \text { Sep } \\ \text { Dec } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720,944 \\ & 751,239 \\ & 740,566 \\ & 827,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,537 \\ & 80,375 \\ & 56,942 \\ & 86,018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 643,407 \\ & 670,864 \\ & 683,624 \\ & 741,916 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underline{2017} \\ & \hline \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 757,164 \\ & 773,850 \\ & 796,303 \\ & 895,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,942 \\ & 5,534 \\ & 57,979 \\ & 74,948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 704,222 \\ & 741,315 \\ & 738,324 \\ & 821,04 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2018}{} \begin{array}{l} \text { Mar } \\ \text { Jun } \\ \text { Sep } \\ \text { Dec } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 834,338 \\ & 847,530 \\ & 855,050 \\ & 907,562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,137 \\ & 59,278 \\ & 67,605 \\ & 79,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 766,201 \\ & 788,281 \\ & 787,445 \\ & 827,604 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\frac{2019}{\text { Mar }}$ | 861,064 | 65,362 | 795,702 |  |
|  | 850,854 <br> 851,937 <br> 861,064 | $\begin{aligned} & 67,099 \\ & 66,267 \\ & 65,362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 783,755 \\ & 7855,669 \\ & 795,702 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Note <br> Source: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { t Unions } \\ & \text { non Islands ( CBSI) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |






|  |  |  | E 1.11 - COM | IVE T | BILL RA' |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Solomon Islands | Fiji | Papua New Guinea | Australia | New Zealand | U.S.A | United Kingdom |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 4.73 | 1.82 | 1.69 | 1.32 | 0.06 |
| 2018 | 0.48 | 1.45 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.40 | 0.06 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  | 1.50 | 4.65 |  |  |  | 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 |
| $\underline{2016}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.46 | 1.00 | 4.76 | 2.05 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Dec | 0.48 | 1.45 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.40 | 0.06 |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.49 | 1.45 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.35 | 0.06 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 0.49 | 1.45 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.40 | 0.06 |
| Mar | 0.49 | 1.45 | 4.72 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 2.35 | 0.06 |
| Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF Note: na-not available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.12 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CREDIT CORPORATION OF SOLOMON ISLANDS
(SBD'000)

| End of Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { SI } \\ \text { Cash } \end{gathered}$ | Treasury Bills | Due from Com. Banks | Loans and Advances | Other Domestic Assets | Foreign Assets | Time Deposits | Due to Com. Bank | Capital and Reserves | Other Liabilities | Foreign Liabilities | TOTAL ASSETS= TOTAL LIABILITIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 5 | - | 7,551 | ${ }^{121,605}$ | 5,334 | - | 88,272 | - | 38,141 | 8,082 | - | 134,495 |
| 2015 | 5 | - | 7,101 | 136,130 | 7,873 | - | 97,720 | - | 41,215 | 12,174 | - | 151,109 |
| 2016 | 5 | - | 15,257 | 134,253 | 9,801 | - | 96,192 | - | 46,068 | 17,056 | - | 159,316 |
| 2017 | 5 | - | 8,489 | 131,785 | 12,985 | - | 82,386 | - | 49,556 | 21,322 | - | 153,264 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5 | - | 7,796 | 107,923 | 4,867 | - | 76,298 | - | 37,345 | 6,948 | - | 120,591 |
| Jun | 5 | - | 15,059 | 109,215 | 5,110 | - | 82,380 | - | 38,946 | 8,063 | - | 129,389 |
| Sep Dec | 5 5 | - | 13,227 7,551 | 113,440 121,605 | 4,860 5,334 | - | 81,685 88,272 | - | 41,869 38,141 | 7,978 8,082 | - | 131,532 134,495 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5 | - | 13,918 | 126,448 | 5,355 | - | 95,826 | - | 41,085 | 8,815 | - | 145,726 |
| Jun | 5 | - | 9,595 | 133,519 | 5,571 |  | 95,684 | - | 42,332 | 10,674 | - | 148,690 |
| Sep | 5 | - | 12,924 | 133,818 | 6,450 | - | 97,227 | - | 44,546 | 11,424 | - | 153,197 |
| Dec | 5 | - | 7,101 | 136,130 | 7,873 | - | 97,720 | - | 41,215 | 12,174 | - | 151,109 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5 | - | 10,510 | 139,018 | 8,736 | - | 101,769 | - | 43,880 | 12,620 | - | 158,269 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jun }}$ | 5 | - | 14,677 | 134,689 | 8,518 | - | 98,999 | - | 47,038 | 11,852 | - | 157,889 |
| Sep Dec | 5 5 | $-$ | 15,662 15,257 | 134,548 134,253 | 8,885 9,801 | - | 99,821 96,192 | $-$ | 45,607 46,068 | 13,672 17,056 | $-$ | 159,100 159,316 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5 | - | 24,352 | 126,948 | 9,955 | - | 96,110 | - | 48,077 | 17,073 | - | 161,260 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jun }}$ | 5 | - | 21,398 | 130,228 | 10,930 | - | ${ }^{97,363}$ | - | 45,618 | 19,580 | - | 162,561 |
| Sep Dec | 5 | $\div$ | 17,133 8,489 | 131,697 131,785 | 12,340 12,985 | - | 91,751 82,36 | - | 45,948 49,556 | ${ }_{21,322}^{23,46}$ | - | 161,175 153,264 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5 | - | 2,791 | 133,560 | 20,034 | - | 81,976 | - | 46,474 | 27,940 | - | 156,390 |
| Jun Sep | 5 5 | $\div$ | 12,807 17315 | 131,016 131960 | 23,037 24,628 | - | 84,615 85,531 | - | 46,464 46,644 | 35,786 41,733 | - | 166,865 173,908 |
| Sep Dec | 5 | - | ${ }_{24,715}^{12,15}$ | 1121,960 12639 | 24,632 | - | ${ }_{8}^{85,577}$ | - | 46,44 3,248 | 45,866 | $\div$ | 173,981 17769 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{\underline{2019}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 5 | - | 24,241 | 128,709 | 33,675 | - | 85,364 | - | 29,836 | 71,430 | - | 186,630 |
| Feb | 5 | - | 24,241 | 128,709 | 33,675 | - | 85,364 | - | 29,836 | 71,430 | - | 186,630 |
| Mar | 5 | - | 30,161 | 125,079 | 35,029 | - | 85,140 | - | 39,430 | 65,704 | - | 190,274 |
|  | Centr | nk of Solomon | slands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| TABLE 1.17 - CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |
|  | Q117 | Q217 | Q317 | Q417 | Q118 | Q218 | Q318 | $\underset{\mathrm{r}}{\mathrm{Q} 418}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 119 \\ \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on Capital Account | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| Capital Account Credits ${ }_{\text {Grost }}$ | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| Capital transfers | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| General government | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| Debt forgiveness Other capital transfers | 70 | 188 | 91 | 121 | 94 | 122 | 103 | 159 | 103 |
| Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors | - | - | - | 1. | - |  | - | - |  |
| Capital Account Debits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net lending ( $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$/ Borrowing (-) | (188) | 134 | (142) | 106 | 289 | 72 | (89) | 45 | (92) |
| $\underset{\text { Financial Assets }}{\text { Direct investment }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{(62)}$ | 203 44 | 30 $(13)$ | 157 25 | 442 38 | 78 5 | 1 | 126 19 | -13 11 |
| Portfolio investment | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | (2) | 5 | 7 | (11) | 10 |
| Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options | - | - | - | - | (2) | - | - | (1) | - |
| Other investment | (19) | 44 | ${ }^{42}$ | $\stackrel{(29)}{157}$ | ${ }^{(39)}$ | 32 | 31 | ${ }_{93}^{25}$ | (7) |
| Reserve assets Of which: | (49) | 110 | (0) | 157 | 444 | 36 | (46) | 93 | (27) |
| Equity and investment fund shares | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | (8) | 15 |
| Debt instruments Other financial assets | (70) | 195 | 25 | 149 | 440 | 70 | (9) | 134 | (28) |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Financial Liabilities Direct investment | 127 | 69 | 172 | 51 | 153 |  | 90 | 81 | 79 |
| Portfolio investment | 10 |  | 12 | 4 | 101 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 73 |
| Financial derivatives and employee stock options Other investment | 24 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 52 | (17) | 75 |  |  |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  | (1) |  | ) |  |
| Equity and investment fund shares Debt instruments | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 129 43 | 31 20 | 133 | 32 | 88 | 157 | 89 |
| Other financial liabilities |  |  | 4 | 2 | 20 |  | 8 | (5) | (1) |
| 1/ BPM6 Statistics includes reserve assets and IMF Program <br> Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Period | TABLE 1.19 - VALUE OF IMPORTS BY IMPORTS CATEGORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\quad\left(\mathrm{SBD}^{\prime} 000\right)$ <br> Freights and <br> Insurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL IMPORTS (fob) | Food and Live Animals | Beverages \& Tobacco | Crude Mat'l excl, Fuels | Mineral Fuels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Animal } \\ \text { Veges \& Oil } \\ \text { Fats } \end{gathered}$ | Chemicals | Basic Manufactures | Machinery \& Transport Equip. | Miscellaneous | Goods not Specified | Re-imports \& Coverage |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 3,332,203 | 959,026 | 59,205 | 41,146 | 531,564 | 21,238 | 252,451 | 570,495 | 1,970,877 | 276,487 | 10,828 | 45,151 | -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 |
| 2018 | 4,213,808 | 983,551 | 66,990 | 39,135 | 843,017 | 28,227 | 231,440 | 634,344 | 1,534,521 | 293,014 | 4,531 | 52,769 | -492,432 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Q1 }}$ | 898,855 778,475 | 196,857 201,605 | 17,280 14,212 | 13,206 10,552 | 289,992 134891 | 2,860 4.419 | 53,246 50,689 | 125,257 | 231,699 | 56,714 | - | 20,326 | $-108,582$ -93747 |
| Q3 | 875,944 | 185,977 | 17,093 | 12,594 | 134,891 196062 | 4,419 4,095 | 50,699 | 143,595 | 242,887 287,540 | 55,774 | 5,571 | 20,942 | -905,674 |
| Q4 | 839,414 | 246,763 | 19,509 | 9,775 | 157,376 | 5,819 | 54,323 | 138,112 | 231,289 | 63,623 | - | 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 | 5,449 | 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 |
| 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 | 17,068 | 8,125 | 81,568 | 3,831 | 58,996 | 151,297 | 232,484 | 77,233 | 4,403 | 9,410 | -94,994 |
| Q3 | 793,459 $1,003,554$ | 229,892 281,932 | 15,200 13,426 | 14,343 11,546 | 90,826 233,526 | 6,628 8,507 | 59,625 51,628 | 151,608 163,697 | $\begin{aligned} & 236,950 \\ & 273,217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,099 \\ & 73,875 \end{aligned}$ | 1,487 4,938 | 10,562 10,053 | $-96,763$ $-122,792$ |
| 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 | $-103,887$ |
| Q4 | 962,421 939,523 | 239,762 227,215 | 12,551 31,06 | 9,020 9,527 | 178,023 195,884 | 10,920 8,105 | 60,642 51,067 | 159,964 133,459 | $\begin{aligned} & 316,949 \\ & 302,108 \end{aligned}$ | 69,306 78,131 | 1,197 1,298 | 20,503 15,882 | $-116,417$ $-114,158$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Q2 | 979,348 | 222,432 | 18,435 | 12,452 | 229,221 | 8,536 | 56,817 | 166,505 | 288,655 | 72,197 | 1,406 | 11,124 | -108,432 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Q3 }}{\text { Q }}$ | $1,033,620$ $1,27,296$ | 247,278 296,386 | 15,953 14,896 | 8,718 12,605 | 205,067 183,131 | 6,836 8,076 | 56,984 63,456 | 161,382 159,490 | 347,527 596,403 | 79,553 73,782 | 992 914 | 17,663 8,162 | $-114,332$ $-160,005$ |
| $\frac{2019}{\mathrm{Q} 1 \mathrm{p}}$ | 1,115,356 | 226,823 | 34,694 | 10,667 | 217,381 | 7,540 | 77,006 | 250,746 | 270,890 | 144,995 | 179 | 10,936 | -136,501 |
| $\mathrm{p}=$ provisional figure, subject to revision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| TABLE 1.21 - FOREIGN EXCHANGE PAYMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |
|  | Q117 | Q217 | Q317 | Q417 | Q118 | Q218 | Q318 | Q418 r | Q119 p |
| IMPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil Imports | 136,569 | 149,535 | 127,618 | 167,000 | 107,267 | 223,580 | 302,494 | 251,121 | 222,138 |
| Food Imports | 122,808 | 174,692 | 237,172 | 235,490 | 124,257 | 152,557 | 218,375 | 222,590 | 186,439 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 7,319 | 7,921 | 19,920 | 22,097 | 4,842 | 7,428 | 21,461 | 11,950 | 16,947 |
| Plants, Vehicles and Transport Equipment | 85,404 | 98,151 | 120,956 | 133,191 | 135,467 | 137,100 | 134,201 | 108,397 | 114,032 |
| Building and Construction Materials | 43,976 | 63,432 | 58,146 | 79,575 | 44,970 | 60,960 | 77,570 | 57,808 | 69,125 |
| Chemical | 22,320 | 26,489 | 22,532 | 28,786 | 20,265 | 20,204 | 21,700 | 17,109 | 16,529 |
| Other Imports | 145,973 | 178,769 | 170,080 | 145,175 | 104,589 | 162,277 | 153,005 | 163,468 | 136,832 |
| Total Imports | 564,370 | 698,988 | 756,425 | 811,313 | 541,657 | 764,106 | 928,805 | 832,444 | 762,043 |
| SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 41,623 | 49,965 | 65,884 | 63,989 | 57,322 | 77,451 | 66,832 | 59,687 | 75,891 |
| Travel | 10,906 | 17,907 | 16,978 | 16,995 | 17,433 | 19,065 | 19,592 | 21,259 | 17,334 |
| Insurance | 1,567 | 1,965 | 3,780 | 20,252 | 1,747 | 3,589 | 1,462 | 6,816 | 9,301 |
| Communication | 44,630 | 21,460 | 24,736 | 34,507 | 18,928 | 21,232 | 17,152 | 26,918 | 31,252 |
| Financial | 65,594 | 96,851 | 48,294 | 80,621 | 10,514 | 13,113 | 25,103 | 23,581 | 8,942 |
| Royalties and License Fee | 1,750 | 11,281 | 22,282 | 4,749 | 1,137 | 9,053 | 7,435 | 8,673 | 2,655 |
| Others | 212,040 | 198,325 | 138,850 | 220,685 | 205,392 | 237,952 | 246,431 | 263,391 | 232,806 |
| Total Services | 378,110 | 397,752 | 320,804 | 441,799 | 312,473 | 381,454 | 384,007 | 410,326 | 378,182 |
| INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages and Others | 13,608 | 11,484 | 10,176 | 10,294 | 16,269 | 10,439 | 11,955 | 9,884 | 14,549 |
| Interest Dividends \& Profits | 42,280 | 42,997 | 136,799 | 6,874 | 25,552 | 84,343 | 31,341 | 13,214 | 32,538 |
| Official Interest | 3,036 | 1,216 | 140 | 2,414 | 5,431 | 2,110 | 1,858 | 3,199 | 13,511 |
| Other Incomes | 4,125 | 3,174 | 1,000 | 735 | 1,275 | 610 | 1,147 | 728 | 1,664 |
| Total Income Payments | 63,049 | 58,871 | 148,114 | 20,317 | 48,527 | 97,502 | 46,301 | 27,025 | 62,262 |
| TRANSFERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SI Government Foreign Offices | 9,752 | 5,603 | 8,451 | 4,145 | 3,287 | 4,630 | 5,481 | 803 | 9,801 |
| SI Government Current Payments | 39,559 | 41,845 | 63,275 | 18,935 | 35,978 | 46,965 | 53,805 | 26,316 | 69,208 |
| Gifts and Donation | 51,507 | 57,375 | 51,763 | 44,322 | 54,191 | 59,093 | 52,993 | 49,024 | 58,004 |
| Transfers by Temporary Residents | 3,033 | 4,123 | 10,163 | 22,693 | 13,545 | 21,878 | 21,771 | 21,126 | 59,945 |
| Other Transfers | 130 | 2,165 | 543 | 270 | 208 | 207 | 6,482 | 1,917 | 2,088 |
| Total Transfers | 103,981 | 111,111 | 134,196 | 90,366 | 107,210 | 132,772 | 140,532 | 99,187 | 199,045 |
| Total Current Payments | 1,109,509 | 1,266,722 | 1,359,539 | 1,363,795 | 1,009,867 | 1,375,835 | 1,499,646 | 1,368,982 | 1,401,533 |
| CAPITAL \& FINANCIAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan Repayments | 6,678 | 7,887 | 18,638 | 21,767 | 2,568 | 1,522 | 946 | 31,932 | 3,939 |
| Capital Repatriation | - | - | - | 1,046 | 5,843 | - | - | - | 172 |
| Emigrant Transfers | 100 | 24,085 | 75 | 28 | 5,710 | 608 | 14,120 | - | - |
| Other Payments | - | 7,550 | 2,021 | 9,864 | 51 | 27,190 | 20,008 | 1,402 | 1,470 |
| Total Private Outflows | 6,777 | 39,522 | 20,734 | 32,706 | 14,171 | 29,320 | 35,074 | 33,335 | 5,581 |
| OFFICIAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SI Government Loans | 11,439 | 25,189 | 1,144 | 26,559 | 27,385 | 21,029 | 12,079 | 20,093 | 13,359 |
| Central Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IMF Transactions | - | - | - | 156 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Official Outflows | 11,439 | 25,189 | 1,144 | 26,715 | 27,385 | 21,029 | 12,079 | 20,093 | 13,359 |
| Total Capital Payments | 18,216 | 64,710 | 21,878 | 59,421 | 41,556 | 50,349 | 47,153 | 53,427 | 18,940 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS | 1,127,726 | 1,107,939 | 1,381,417 | 1,423,216 | 1,051,423 | 1,426,183 | 1,546,798 | 1,422,410 | 1,420,473 |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| End of <br> Period |  | LOPME | BLE 1 \& TREA |  | VRN AMORT |  | RITI] | $\mathbf{Y}$ | ER A <br> N TRE |  | MENT | OTHER | (SBD'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ODCs | CBSI | OFCs | Statut. Corpn. | Public | Total Bonds | ODCs | CBSI | OFCs | Public | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Total } \\ \text { T'Bills }^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | CBSI | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRAND } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \end{aligned}$ |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 27,135 | 63,997 | 41,476 | 9,691 | 9,691 | 142,299 | 16,806 | 10 | 25,362 | 5,459 | 47,637 | 4,936 | 194,871 |
| 2015 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 14,626 | 30 | 27,845 | 4,011 | 46,512 | 4,936 | 51,474 |
| 2016 | 0 | 27 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{150} 27$ | 18,609 | 10 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 53,120 | 4,936 | 58,083 193617 |
| 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 150,000 180,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,027 \\ & 180,027 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,930 \\ & 24,353 \end{aligned}$ | 20 69 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,606 \\ & 29,568 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,098 \\ & 6,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,654 \\ & 60,580 \end{aligned}$ | 4,936 4,936 | 193,617 245,542 |
| $\frac{\text { Quarterly }}{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 33,171 | ${ }^{68,074}$ | 50,898 | 12,043 | 12,043 | 164,185 | 10,385 | 35 | 25,808 | 6,125 5657 | 42,353 | 4,936 | 211,474 |
| Jun | 30,852 | 66,722 | 47,206 | 11,099 | 11,099 | 155,880 | 16,163 | 35 | 19,593 | 5,567 | 41,358 | 4,936 | 202,174 |
| Sep | 28,864 | 65,363 63,997 | 44,518 | 10,348 | 10,348 | 149,093 142 | 21,267 1,8806 | 25 | 27,341 | 4,597 5 5 | 53,230 47,637 | 4,936 | 207,258 194,871 |
| Dec | 27,135 | 63,997 | 41,476 | 9,691 | 9,691 | 142,299 | 16,806 | 10 | 25,362 | 5,459 | 47,637 | 4,936 | 194,871 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 25,116 | 62,623 | 38,801 | 9,692 | 9,692 | 136,232 | 16,957 | 39 | 27,183 | 5,208 | 49,387 | 4,936 | 190,555 |
| Jun | 23,364 | 51,439 | 36,111 | 9,910 | 9,910 | 120,824 | 17,928 | 39 | 26,082 | 5,088 | 49,137 | 4,936 | 174,896 |
| Sep | 21,582 | 50,455 | 33,405 | 7,697 | 7,697 | 113,139 | 16,456 | 20 | 30,290 | 5,423 | 52,189 | 4,936 | 170,264 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 14,626 | 30 | 27,845 | 4,011 | 46,512 | 4,936 | 51,474 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 13,434 | 0 | 29,129 | 3,772 | 46,335 | 4,936 | 51,297 |
| Jun | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 16,395 | 236 | 29,360 | 7,101 | 53,092 | 4,936 | 58,055 |
| Sep | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 27 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | $\begin{array}{r}22,074 \\ \hline 18,609\end{array}$ | 256 10 | 25,381 $\mathbf{2 7 , 6 1 1}$ | 5,553 6,890 | 53,264 53,120 | 4,936 4936 | 58,227 58,083 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 18,609 | 10 | 27,611 | 6,890 | 53,120 | 4,936 | 58,083 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 27 27 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 27 27 | 13,415 15,228 | 109 79 | 31,017 33,661 | 4,526 4.944 | 49,067 53,912 | 4,936 4.936 | 54,029 58,875 |
| Sep | 0 | 27 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 150,027 | 15,147 | 79 | 42,730 | 4,934 | 62,890 | 4,936 | 217,853 |
| Dec | 0 | 27 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 150,027 | 16,930 | 20 | 17,606 | 4,098 | 38,654 | 4,936 | 193,617 |
| $\frac{2018}{18}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0 | 27 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 150,027 | 15,015 | 10 | 19,695 | 4,188 | 38,908 | 4,936 | 193,871 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jun }}$ | 0 | 27 | 150,000 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 150,027 | 15,328 | 109 | 20,520 | 4,019 | 39,976 | 4,936 | 194,939 |
| Sep Dec | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 27 27 | 150,000 180,000 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 150,027 180,027 | 16,003 24,533 | 208 69 | 24,163 29,568 | 5,585 6,589 | 45,959 60,580 | 4,936 4,936 | 200,921 245,542 |
| $2019$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: -OFCs, Public and Statutory Corporations use data for the last Wednesday of the month. ODCs and Central Bank use end month data. -As of *Qtr1'03 Commercial Bank SIG Bonds include Restsructured only <br> *Qtr4'04 OFCs SIG Bonds include Restructured \& Armotised <br> *Qtr1'06 Central Bank SIG Bonds include Restructured \& Armotised |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

Source:
Central Bank of Solomon Islands.(CBSI)


TABLE 1-26 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(SBD'000)

| End of Period | Total Expenditure | Total Recurrent Expense | Compensation of Employees | Purchases of Goods and Services | Interest | Subsidies | Grants | Social <br> Benefits | Other <br> Payments | Purchases of Non-financial Assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 3,079,721 | 2,529,048 | 952,492 | 1,132,819 | 13,421 | 142 | 182,990 | 36,960 | 210,225 | 550,672 |
| 2015 | 3,552,366 | 2,757,533 | 1,066,527 | 1,094,825 | 11,505 | 20,000 | 161,480 | 101,250 | 301,946 | 794,833 |
| 2016 | 3,683,117 | 2,882,086 | 1,113,196 | 1,198,650 | 17,412 | 1,008 | 188,134 | 28,517 | 335,168 | 801,032 |
| 2017 | 3,776,258 | 2,998,962 | 1,213,341 | 1,289,616 | 13,697 | 6,098 | 174,639 | 30,727 | 270,844 | 777,296 |
| 2018 | 3,876,292 | 3,272,281 | 1,317,098 | 1,420,180 | 10,459 | 12,517 | 170,523 | 53,453 | 288,051 | 604,012 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 641,269 | 568,780 | 247,665 | 236,057 | 2,444 | 0 | 63,167 | 3,866 | 15,581 | 72,489 |
| Q2 | 724,749 | 594,829 | 229,932 | 269,902 | 2,157 | 142 | 34,829 | 4,304 | 53,563 | 129,920 |
| Q3 | 887,006 | 714,474 | 239,047 | 310,265 | 4,498 | 0 | 68,180 | 9,816 | 82,668 | 172,532 |
| Q4 | 826,697 | 650,966 | 235,849 | 316,595 | 4,322 | 0 | 16,813 | 18,974 | 58,413 | 175,731 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 483,927 | 471,096 | 241,091 | 164,005 | 2,116 | 0 | 32,524 | 3,907 | 27,454 | 12,831 |
| Q2 | 750,821 | 690,367 | 290,590 | 253,021 | 3,542 | 0 | 48,583 | 31,401 | 63,228 | 60,455 |
| Q3 | 1,062,442 | 771,246 | 257,934 | 326,630 | 2,031 | 20,000 | 48,124 | 23,069 | 93,459 | 291,196 |
| Q4 | 1,255,177 | 824,825 | 276,912 | 351,170 | 3,816 | 0 | 32,249 | 42,873 | 117,805 | 430,352 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 782,791 | 680,081 | 263,597 | 292,414 | 2,827 | 0 | 41,834 | 9,355 | 70,053 | 102,709 |
| Q2 | 1,000,928 | 731,262 | 304,932 | 291,154 | 1,590 | 0 | 56,137 | 9,975 | 67,475 | 269,666 |
| Q3 | 908,226 | 731,793 | 282,087 | 310,026 | 2,911 | 1,000 | 46,276 | 1,152 | 88,341 | 176,433 |
| Q4 | 991,173 | 738,949 | 262,580 | 305,056 | 10,084 | 8 | 43,887 | 8,035 | 109,299 | 252,224 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 742,422 | 618,732 | 282,096 | 246,702 | 1,498 | 0 | 43,661 | 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 | 601,750 | 591,407 | 273,319 | 207,593 | 1,041 | 0 | 53,654 | 7,710 | 48,090 | 10,343 |
| Q2 | 983,681 | 822,703 | 366,081 | 328,318 | 4,814 | 0 | 43,626 | 11,780 | 68,084 | 160,978 |
| Q3 | 1,193,447 | 1,016,990 | 356,147 | 494,525 | 1,832 | 1,380 | 46,342 | 6,441 | 110,323 | 176,457 |
| Q4 | 1,097,414 | 841,180 | 321,551 | 389,743 | 2,772 | 11,137 | 26,900 | 27,521 | 61,555 | 256,234 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 774,193 | 733,351 | 289,432 | 335,791 | 6,648 | 850 | 51,172 | 9,704 | 39,754 | 40,842 |


TABLE 1-28 HONIARA RETAIL PRICE INDEX*
(2005 Q4 = 100)

| End of Period | Food | Drink \& Tobacco | Clothing \& Footwear | Housing \& Utilities | Household Operations | Transport \& Commun. | Recreation \& Others | Miscellan. | Local Items | Imported Items | All <br> Items | Headline Inflation | Core <br> Inflation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight | 429 | 47 | 38 | 181 | 47 | 164 | 76 | 18 | 602 | 398 | 1000 | (\% <br> Change) | (\% Change) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 179.7 \\ & 174.6 \\ & 175.4 \\ & 174.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243.1 \\ & 247.3 \\ & 275.9 \\ & 300.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162.7 \\ & 175.0 \\ & 173.2 \\ & 167.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251.0 \\ & 250.4 \\ & 247.4 \\ & 249.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.3 \\ & 183.7 \\ & 179.5 \\ & 174.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.7 \\ & 144.9 \\ & 144.9 \\ & 148.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132.9 \\ & 143.8 \\ & 147.4 \\ & 151.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.0 \\ & 201.2 \\ & 187.6 \\ & 160.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196.9 \\ & 195.1 \\ & 197.9 \\ & 202.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171.0 \\ & 170.8 \\ & 169.0 \\ & 164.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.5 \\ & 185.5 \\ & 186.4 \\ & 187.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ -0.6 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.5 \\ 2.4 \\ 0.5 \\ -1.1 \end{array}$ |
| Quarterly <br> Average <br> (3mma) $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathbf{2 0 1 4}}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169.1 \\ & 188.6 \\ & 185.4 \\ & 175.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287.4 \\ & 256.9 \\ & 206.7 \\ & 221.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162.6 \\ & 162.6 \\ & 162.6 \\ & 163.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247.3 \\ & 255.4 \\ & 251.6 \\ & 249.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177.4 \\ & 178.8 \\ & 182.9 \\ & 182.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.7 \\ & 148.6 \\ & 148.5 \\ & 145.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.8 \\ & 132.0 \\ & 134.4 \\ & 134.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196.8 \\ & 197.2 \\ & 199.7 \\ & 198.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.0 \\ & 205.3 \\ & 198.0 \\ & 192.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170.5 \\ & 171.2 \\ & 172.2 \\ & 170.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.0 \\ & 191.7 \\ & 187.7 \\ & 183.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2015}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170.4 \\ & 171.4 \\ & 178.6 \\ & 178.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220.9 \\ & 226.6 \\ & 262.6 \\ & 279.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174.8 \\ & 175.0 \\ & 175.1 \\ & 175.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.8 \\ & 248.0 \\ & 248.0 \\ & 250.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.7 \\ & 184.0 \\ & 183.9 \\ & 184.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.3 \\ & 144.3 \\ & 147.1 \\ & 145.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.9 \\ & 144.0 \\ & 145.0 \\ & 147.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.2 \\ & 200.3 \\ & 201.4 \\ & 204.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.2 \\ & 191.4 \\ & 198.1 \\ & 198.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.7 \\ & 169.3 \\ & 172.5 \\ & 173.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.5 \\ & 182.6 \\ & 187.9 \\ & 188.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ -4.0 \\ -1.5 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2016}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178.8 \\ & 180.0 \\ & 173.2 \\ & 169.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303.2 \\ & 260.0 \\ & 264.9 \\ & 275.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175.1 \\ & 173.9 \\ & 171.4 \\ & 172.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248.8 \\ & 247.5 \\ & 246.3 \\ & 246.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184.1 \\ & 181.4 \\ & 176.9 \\ & 175.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142.7 \\ & 144.7 \\ & 146.0 \\ & 146.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147.1 \\ & 147.3 \\ & 147.6 \\ & 147.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204.9 \\ & 197.6 \\ & 176.4 \\ & 171.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201.1 \\ & 199.6 \\ & 195.5 \\ & 195.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172.2 \\ & 170.0 \\ & 167.9 \\ & 165.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189.6 \\ & 187.9 \\ & 184.5 \\ & 183.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 3.8 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.0 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2017}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173.7 \\ & 178.3 \\ & 175.0 \\ & 170.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301.7 \\ & 299.6 \\ & 293.9 \\ & 306.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.6 \\ & 166.9 \\ & 167.5 \\ & 167.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243.6 \\ & 247.5 \\ & 249.9 \\ & 255.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174.2 \\ & 173.8 \\ & 1744.2 \\ & 174.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148.4 \\ & 148.9 \\ & 148.0 \\ & 149.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151.9 \\ & 151.9 \\ & 151.9 \\ & 151.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165.6 \\ & 159.2 \\ & 155.9 \\ & 159.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201.2 \\ & 204.0 \\ & 202.4 \\ & 201.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163.4 \\ & 165.5 \\ & 164.5 \\ & 164.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.1 \\ & 188.7 \\ & 187.4 \\ & 186.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ -0.3 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.7 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.4 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2018}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177.7 \\ & 179.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 348.4 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.4 \\ & 167.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253.0 \\ & 253.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173.7 \\ & 173.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.3 \\ & 153.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168.5 \\ & 168.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158.9 \\ & 157.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212.2 \\ & 211.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165.3 \\ & 165.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.6 \\ & 193.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ |

## Monthly

Average
(3mma)

| Jan | 172.0 | 351.8 | 167.4 | 252.5 | 173.3 | 151.8 | 168.5 | 158.9 | 208.3 | 165.0 | 191.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb | 180.7 | 349.6 | 167.4 | 253.2 | 173.8 | 152.8 | 168.5 | 158.9 | 214.5 | 165.6 | 195.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Mar | 180.3 | 343.7 | 167.4 | 253.3 | 174.0 | 152.3 | 168.5 | 158.9 | 213.9 | 165.3 | 194.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Apr | 181.9 | 320.9 | 167.0 | 256.0 | 173.7 | 152.3 | 168.5 | 156.6 | 214.0 | 165.2 | 194.6 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| May | 178.4 | 317.8 | 167.0 | 254.8 | 173.6 | 153.2 | 168.5 | 156.6 | 211.0 | 165.4 | 192.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Jun | 178.5 | 319.0 | 167.0 | 250.0 | 174.3 | 155.2 | 168.5 | 157.7 | 209.7 | 166.4 | 192.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 |

Source: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office( SINSO), Ministry of Finance \& Treasury.

* These figures are based on the Honiara Consumer Price Index (HCPI) Series 2.The new HCPI Series 3 was introduced in July 2018 to replace the HCPI Series 2. Refer to Table 1-29 for July 2018 HCPI update based on the new HCPI Series 3 .



## TABLE 1-30 - INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES

| End of Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { Copra } \\ \text { (US } \$ / \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{t}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coconut Oil } \\ & \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Palm Oil } \\ & \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Palm Kernel Oil } \\ & \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fish *\# } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cocoa } \\ \text { (US } \$ / \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{t}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Logs }^{*} \\ \text { (US\$/M3) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gold } \\ \text { (US\$/toz) } \end{gathered}$ | Silver (cents/ton) | Nickle b/ (US\$/m.t) | Crude Oil (US\$/ bbl) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 854 | 1,280 | 821 | 1121 | 1427 | 3063 | 282 | 1264 | 1907 | 16893 | 99 |
| 2015 | 735 | 1,110 | 623 | 909 | 1390 | 3136 | 246 | 1160 | 1572 | 11863 | 52 |
| 2016 | 983 | 1,472 | 700 | 1289 | 1679 | 2890 | 274 | 1249 | 1715 | 9594 | 44 |
| 2017 | 1,066 | 1,602 | 714 | 1281 | 1952 | 2031 | 265 | 1258 | 1706 | 10410 | 54 |
| 2018 | 766 | 1,002 | 607 | 929 | 1488 | 2293 | 270 | 1269 | 1572 | 13114 | 71 |
| Quarterly <br> Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 896 | 1,343 | 911 | 1,277 | 1,463 | 2,950 | 290 | 1,287 | 2,047 | 14,661 | 108 |
| Jun | 923 | 1,387 | 887 | 1,262 | 1,338 | 3,083 | 292 | 1,289 | 1,963 | 18,468 | 110 |
| Sep | 805 | 1,206 | 772 | 988 | 1,563 | 3,230 | 287 | 1,281 | 1,967 | 18,584 | 102 |
| Dec | 792 | 1,184 | 713 | 955 | 1,344 | 2,990 | 260 | 1,199 | 1,650 | 15,860 | 76 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 760 | 1,148 | 683 | 1,046 | 1,216 | 2,917 | 249 | 1,219 | 1,673 | 14,393 | 54 |
| Jun | 737 | 1,115 | 664 | 957 | 1,366 | 3,070 | 246 | 1,193 | 1,640 | 13,056 | 62 |
| Sep | 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 | 1,647 | 2,097 | 262 | 1,219 | 1,747 | 10,274 | 54 |
| June | 1,092 | 1,650 | 695 | 1,055 | 2,124 | 1,983 | 268 | 1,258 | 1,720 | 9,232 | 50 |
| Sep | 1,045 | 1,573 | 687 | 1,171 | 2,092 | 1,993 | 268 | 1,278 | 1,687 | 10,532 | 52 |
| Dec | 996 | 1,485 | 700 | 1,363 | 1,944 | 2,050 | 264 | 1,275 | 1,670 | 11,601 | 61 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 841 | 1,261 | 674 | 1,145 | 1,670 | 2,190 | 275 | 1,329 | 1,673 | 13,285 | 67 |
| Jun | 690 | 1,034 | 635 | 939 | 1,560 | 2,563 | 273 | 1,307 | 1,653 | 14,470 | 75 |
| Sep | N/A | 905 | 561 | 884 | 1,318 | 2,240 | 267 | 1,213 | 1,500 | 13,238 | 75 |
| Dec | N/A | 808 | 555 | 747 | 1,402 | 2,177 | 264 | 1,229 | 1,460 | 11,463 | 67 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | N/A | 721 | 587 | 705 | 1,401 | 2,240 | 270 | 1,304 | 1,557 | 12,411 | 63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | N/A | 773 | 585 | 765 | 1,366 | 2,260 | 273 | 1,292 | 1,560 | 11,523 | 59 |
| Feb | N/A | 710 | 603 | 695 | 1,434 | 2,260 | 270 | 1,320 | 1,580 | 12,685 | 64 |
| Mar | N/A | 679 | 573 | 655 | 1,404 | 2,200 | 268 | 1,301 | 1,530 | 13,026 | 66 |




| Period | NUMBER |  |  |  | VALUE (\$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ ) |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE VALUE ( $\$^{\prime}$ ( 000 ) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Residential | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial/Indus- } \\ \text { try } \end{gathered}$ | Other | TOTAL | Residential | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Commercial/ } \\ \text { dustry } \end{array}$ | In- | Other | TOTAL | Residential | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial/Indus- } \\ \text { try } \end{gathered}$ | Other | TOTAL |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 120 | 46 | 47 | 213 | 68,775 | 195,318 |  | 5,284 | 269,377 | 573 | 4,246 | 112 | 1,265 |
| 2015 | 108 | 45 | 55 | 208 | ${ }^{68,548}$ | 307,344 |  | 7,415 | 383,306 | ${ }_{6} 65$ | 6,830 | 135 | 1,843 |
| 2016 | 122 | 51 58 | 51 86 | 224 276 | 81,086 132956 | 421,489 141111 |  | 5,488 9849 | 508,062 283917 | 665 1,007 1 | 8,264 2433 | 108 | 2,268 1029 |
| 2018 | 156 | 93 | 91 | 340 | 172,477 | 288,996 |  | 9,158 | 470,632 | 1,106 | 3,107 | 101 | 1,384 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{2014}{\text { Mar }}$ | 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 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 24 | 9 | 10 | 43 | 14,092 | 13,246 |  | 1,639 | 28,977 | 587 | 1,472 | 164 | 674 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jun }}$ | 31 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 21,840 | 46,177 136132 |  | 2,500 1,506 | 70,517 152,601 | 705 | 2,886 13,613 | 125 | 1,052 3,247 |
| Sep Dec | 24 29 | 10 10 | 13 12 | 47 51 | 14,964 17,52 | 136,132 111,789 |  | 1,506 1,770 | 152,601 131,211 | 623 609 | 13,613 11,179 | 116 148 | 3,247 2,573 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 30 | 12 | 15 | 57 | 16,937 | 10,623 |  | 1,498 | 29,058 | 565 | 885 | 100 | 510 |
| Jun | 27 | 12 | 11 | 47 | 10,640 | 16,591 |  | 1,004 | 28,235 | 394 | 1,843 | 91 | 600.75 |
| Sep | 36 29 | 12 18 | 11 14 | 59 61 | 35,242 18,267 | 98,422 295,852 |  | 1,101 1,884 | 134,765 316,004 | 979 630 | 8,202 16,436 | 100 135 | 2,284 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 | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 29,488 | 20,210 |  | 1,921 | 51,620 95880 | 922 | 1,555 | 101 | 807 |
| Sep | 40 29 | 15 17 | 33 18 | 88 64 | 49,643 18,921 | 42,270 60,866 |  | 3,895 2,232 | 95,809 82,019 | 1,241 652 | 2,818 3,580 | 118 124 | 1,089 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 Dec | 43 41 | 24 27 | 21 22 | 88 90 | 39,822 30,673 | 66,183 124,385 |  | 2,655 2,571 | 108,660 157,630 | 926 748 | 2,758 4,607 | 126 117 | 1,235 1,751 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 | 17 | 26 | 82 | 27,719 | 36,917 |  | 1,741 | 66,378 | 711 | 2,172 | 67 | 809 |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{\text { 2019 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 8 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 5,760 | 9,636 |  | 400 | 15,796 | 720 | 1,606 | 67 | 790 |
| Mar | 21 | 5 | 15 | 41 | 14,225 | 7,846 |  | 740 | 22,811 | 677 | 1,569 | 49 | 556 |
|  | Source: Honiara City Council (HCC) \& Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




TABLE 1.36 - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

External Trade
(i) Exports (fob)
(ii) Imports (fob)
B. Gross External Reserves
. Money Supply
(i) Currency in active Circulation
(ii) M2
(iii) M3
D. Domestic Credit
(i) Government (net)
(ii) Statutory Corporations
(iii) Private Sector Credit
E. Interest Rates (average) \%
(i) Savings Deposits
(ii) Time Deposits (6-12 months)
(iii) Lending
(iv) Bank Deposits with CBSI

Exchange Rates (Quarterly average)
(i) US\$1.00 = SI\$
(ii) AU\$1.00 $=$ SI\$
G. Honiara Price Index (2017=100)* Annual \% change
H. Tourists Arrivals
. Electricity Consumption
International Commodity Prices USD/ton
(i) Copra
(iii) Palm Oi
(iv) Fish
(v) $\operatorname{Logs}(\mathrm{USD} / \mathrm{m} 3$ )

|  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 747,978 | 980,707 | 820,207 | 813,303 | 963,915 | 1,102,200 | 1,102,624 | 1,025,153 | 1,042,582 | 1,072,397 | 1,114,089 |
|  | 798,459 | 1,003,554 | 831,284 | 910,856 | 962,421 | 939,523 | 943,544 | 979,348 | 1,033,620 | 1,262,296 | 1,115,356 |
| SBD'000 | 4,025,446 | 4,209,971 | 4,155,689 | 4,311,165 | 4,304,857 | 4,535,063 | 4,883,157 | 4,897,196 | 4,887,068 | 4,984,380 | 4,984,773 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 683,624 | 741,916 | 704,222 | 714,315 | 738,324 | 821,043 | 766,201 | 788,281 | 787,445 | 827,604 | 795,702 |
|  | 3,770,133 | 3,825,474 | 3,672,000 | 3,731,618 | 3,748,848 | 3,986,780 | 4,033,508 | 4,126,214 | 4,205,915 | 4,172,726 | 4,164,036 |
|  | 4,589,003 | 4,741,961 | 4,570,747 | 4,660,703 | 4,710,125 | 4,907,825 | 5,020,800 | 5,076,582 | 5,195,582 | 5,242,892 | 5,167,829 |
| SBD'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -1,047,767 | -1,168,949 | -1,286,201 | -1,186,302 | -1,227,654 | -1,309,528 | -1,440,552 | -1,201,627 | -1,283,455 | -1,416,974 |
|  | $35,135$ | $32,116$ | $30,030$ | $32,290$ | $27,759$ | $26,678$ | $25,539$ | $25,704$ | $45,662$ | $44,894$ | 41,183 |
|  | $2,196,819$ | 2,228,626 | $2,244,097$ | $2,241,470$ |  | 2,371,728 | 2,378,290 | 2,440,453 | 2,442,328 | 2,468,926 | 2,545,586 |
| \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 |
|  | 0.60 | 0.91 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.51 | 0.89 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 2.03 |
|  | 10.01 | 10.66 | 10.68 | 10.65 | 10.47 | 10.89 | 10.79 | 10.84 | 10.75 | 10.79 | 10.83 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 7.87 | 7.94 | 7.92 | 7.94 | 7.82 | 7.87 | 7.78 | 7.90 | 8.03 | 8.10 | 8.09 |
|  | 5.96 | 5.95 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 6.17 | 6.05 | 6.12 | 5.98 | 5.87 | 5.81 | 5.76 |
|  | $98$ | $98$ | $101$ | $101$ | $100$ | $100$ | $104$ | 103 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
|  | -2.1 | -2.2 | $-0.8$ | $1.2$ | $1.5$ | $2.1$ | 3.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
|  | 9,019 | 10,549 | 6,198 | 10,528 | 8,739 | 12,089 | 7,926 | 7,113 | 10,684 | 7,127 | 6,360 |
| MwH | 17,913 | 17,285 | 17,670 | 18,557 | 18,342 | 19,461 | 18,061 | 19,736 | 18,973 | 20,114 | 18,928 |
|  | $1,025$ |  | 1,129 |  | 1,045 |  |  | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  | $2,890$ | 2,300 | 2,097 | 1,983 | 1,993 | 2,050 | 2,190 | 2,563 | 2,240 | 2,177 | 2,240 |
|  | 756 | 783 | 774 | 695 | 687 | 700 | 674 | 635 | 534 | 555 | 587 |
|  | 1,822 | 1,497 | 1,647 | 2,124 | 2,092 | 1,944 | 1,670 | 1,560 | 1,318 | 1,402 | 1401 |
|  | 292 | 256 | 262 | 268 | 268 | 264 | 275 | 273 | 267 | 264 | 270 |

## NOTES TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

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

Table 1.4a \& 1.4b Sectoral Distributions of Other Depository Corporation Credit Outstanding
Loans and advances are classified by sector according to the main economic activity of the borrower and are compiled from the monthly returns submitted by commercial banks.

ODCs Credit Outstanding includes credit issued from the commercial banks, credit corporations and credit unions to private sector exluding lending to non-financial public sector.

## Table 1.5 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 $1.6 \quad$ 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.

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 $1.14 \quad$ Balance of Payments \& International Position Statistics Summary
The format of this table is broadly consistent with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) standard analytical presentation. The major sources of data are the statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance, the commercial banks, the government accounts and the diplomatic offices.

In BOP concept, the surplus/deficit position in the current and capital accounts should also reflect a surplus/deficit in the financial account. Opposite positions between the current and capital accounts and the financial account reflected imperfections in available data at that time of reporting.

## Table $1.19 \quad$ Value of Imports by Import Category

The table is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

## Foreign Exchange Transactions (FET)

The quarterly and annual tables of foreign exchange transactions receipts and payments originate from foreign currency flows through the banking system. The commercial banks report all daily foreign currency transactions on tickets which are submitted to the International Department for collation and compilation.

Table 1.23

Table 1.25

Table 1.26

Table 1.27

Table 1.28

Table 1.30

Table 1.32

Table 1.33

Table 1.34

Table 1.36

## Honiara Retail Price Index

Measure consumer prices in Honiara only.

## International Commodity Prices

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

## Production by Major Commodity

Value of major commodities classified based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.

## Number, Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara

The data over permits issued by the Honiara Town Council for construction of buildings in Honiara only.

## Total Visitor Arrivals

Visitors include tourist, business clients and others.

## 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]:    $\mathbf{1}^{1}$ All statistics in this section obtained from International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Eco nomic Outlook, April 2019, unless otherwise stated.

[^1]:    2 Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) May 2019.
    3 Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) May 2019

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ World Economic Outlook, April 2019.
    ${ }^{5}$ RBA MPS May 2019.

[^3]:    ${ }^{6}$ RBNZ MPS May 2019

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ CBSI estimate based on round log export volumes and values

[^5]:    Source: CBSI, GPPOL \& WB

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ CBSI estimate based on cocoa export volumes and values from Customs.

[^7]:    ${ }^{3}$ CBSI manufacturing index represented both domestic and exported goods.

[^8]:    4 Others category captures visitors whose purpose of visit to Solomon Islands falls outside the four main categories. This may include person travelling for religious activities, funeral, and those not identified etc.

[^9]:    5 Other services captures investment applications received for other professional services such as security firms and consultancies etc.

[^10]:    1 ODCs discussed in this paragraph include commercial banks, credit compotation and BSP finance but exclude credit unions.

