# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

## QUARTIERLY REVIIEW

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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:

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## GENERAL NOTE

p provisional
e estimate

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


## GLOSSARY

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

Broad Money (M3): The total stock of money consisting of M1 and other deposits (time and savings) in the economy at a given time. (replaced Money Supply)

Capital account: Records international transactions relating to the flow of capital between a country and foreign countries, such as investment, loans etc.

Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR): A percentage of commercial banks' deposits liabilities that must be kept in cash or reserve at the Central Bank as minimum reserve requirement. (replaced Liquidity Asset Ratio)

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.
Exchange rate: The price of foreign currencies stated in terms of the local currency or vice versa.
Excess Liquidity: Refers to liquidity that commercial banks holds after possessing the minimum reserve requirement prescribe by the Central Bank.

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.

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 (M1): Component of money supply that comprises of currency outside depository corporations and demand deposits held with depository corporations.

National Consumer Price Index (NCPI): shows the weighted index of price level of consumer goods and services in Honiara, Auki, Gizo, and Noro over a month. This information forms the basis for calculating inflation in the country.

Net Credit to Government (NCG): Net value of government's deposits less its borrowing from the Banking sector.
Private Sector credit (PSC): Refers to financial resources (loans) provided by other depository corporations to the private sector (firms and households) within a country.

Trade balance: The difference between merchandise exports (goods sold overseas) and merchandise imports (goods purchased from overseas).

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

## CHAPTER I : OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Global economic growth endures a stormy recovery this year following the adverse cumulative effects of the multiple shocks of the past three years. As such, the latest IMF World Economic Outlook in April 2023 depicted that global growth is expected to remain slow in 2023 to $2.8 \%$ from $3.4 \%$ in 2022 . The financial sector turmoil, stubborn higher inflation, ongoing effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and COVID-19 pandemic were the drivers behind the slow growth projection. Global inflation is projected to fall following lower commodity prices, although expected to remain higher than the pre-pandemic period and return to target inflation in 2025.

Domestic economic activities weakened in the first quarter of 2023 and were pronounced across major sectors of the economy except for mining which ramped up production this quarter. The production index, a partial indicator of domestic economic activities, contracted by $6 \%$ to 119 percentage points. Manufacturing index, a proxy indicator for consumption declined by $9 \%$ to 235 points, stemming from weaker production for domestic consumption. Labor market conditions remained muted in the first quarter of 2023, however, some proxy indicators showed positive growths during the quarter. Contribution to SINPF by members dropped by $0.5 \%$ to 54,963 contributors. Conversely, Pay As You Earn tax the government collected increased by $6 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million while the number of seasonal workers edged up by $10 \%$ to 5,571 workers during the quarter.

General prices for this quarter showed headline inflation rose to $9.2 \%$ compared to $9.1 \%$ in the December quarter of 2022, emanating from increases in the domestic component of inflation while the imported inflation fell during the quarter. Imported inflation fell from $9.8 \%$ to $9.5 \%$ while domestic inflation went up
from $8.8 \%$ to $9.1 \%$. Meanwhile, core inflation remained flat at $5.9 \%$.

Monetary conditions remained largely muted, reversing growth registered in the final quarter of 2022. This negative outcome was attributed to slow economic activities during the first three months. Consequently, all the key monetary aggregates weakened during the quarter including reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1), broad money supply (M3), and liquidity. Private sector credit, on the other hand, slightly improved during the quarter.

External conditions weakened this quarter to a deficit of $\$ 26$ million from a surplus of $\$ 13$ million recorded in the December 2022 quarter. The weaker performance in the surplus capital and financial account attributed to the deficit outcome whilst the current account deficit narrowed during the reviewed quarter. Meanwhile, the gross foreign reserves remained broadly the same at $\$ 5,456$ million and adequate to cover 11 months of imports. The Solomon Islands dollar (SBD), on a quarterly average basis, depreciated against the United States dollar (USD), Australian dollar (AUD) and New Zealand dollar (NZ), respectively.

Fiscal balance improved in the first three months of 2023, reflecting a slower mobilisation of the 2023 national budget at the beginning of the year. As a result, the deficit balance was reduced to $\$ 30$ million from $\$ 280$ million deficit in the December 2022 quarter. The reduced deficit came on the back of a $34 \%$ decline in total expenditure to $\$ 790$ million which outweighed the $18 \%$ fall in the total revenue to $\$ 760$ million during the reviewed quarter. Meanwhile, debt stock available edged up by $6 \%$ to $\$ 2,158$ million, equivalent to $17 \%$ of GDP.

## CHAPTER II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Global output

The global economic growth in 2023 is projected to slow to $2.8 \%^{1}$ from $3.4 \%$ in 2022. The lingering effects of several shocks in 2022 including the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and higher food and energy prices have continued to batter the world economy in 2023. The policy response of raising the central bank's interest rates to curb high inflation led to restraining demand and undermining growth - a policy trade-off dilemma during stagflation. In addition to these lingering effects, tight financial conditions have also contributed to the recent banking turmoil in the United States and added a cloud of uncertainty despite strong policy actions to contain the contagion effect in the banking system.

From these adverse events, a pronounced slower growth is expected for Advanced Economies to $1.3 \%$ in 2023 from $2.7 \%$ in 2022 led by weaker growth prospects in the US, Euro Area, and UK. Meanwhile, growth prospect for the Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) is forecasted to fall to $3.9 \%$ in 2023 from $4.0 \%$ in 2022 driven by other EMDEs which outweighed the rebound in China from its reopening.

In 2024, the growth outlook is forecasted to bottom out to $3.0 \%$ as some headwinds will subside. However, this depends on the pace and chain of monetary tightening and the consequence of the war in Ukraine. The risks to the outlook are skewed downwards with the ongoing war, heightened public debt, persistency in the underlying inflation, and renewed uncertainty in the financial system.

On the regional front, the growth path in 2023 and 2024 for Australia and New Zealand is forecasted to have the same downward trend as in advanced countries. Growth in Australia is projected to slow from 3.7\% in 2022 to $1.7 \%$ in 2023 and remain the same at $1.7 \%$ in 2024. In New Zealand growth is anticipated to decline from $2.4 \%$ in 2022 to $1.1 \%$ in 2023 and further reduce to $0.8 \%$ in 2024.

## Global commodity prices

IMF's primary commodity price index in the March 2023 quarter declined by $9 \%$ to 174 points and was $24 \%$ below the historic peak in the September 2022 quarter.

The fall in overall commodity prices was mainly driven by energy prices which dropped by $21 \%$ to 204 points. The relaxation of the surge in energy prices following the war in Ukraine resulted from combined factors of trade redirected from Russia and Ukraine, slower economic activities, and milder-than-expected winter in Europe. Benefiting from these outcomes, the Tapis Crude Oil prices fell to US $\$ 86 / \mathrm{bbl}$ from $\$ 96 / \mathrm{bbl}^{2}$. On the contrary, non-energy prices rose moderately by $6 \%$ to 154 points from rising prices in food and metal. The food index rose by $4 \%$ to 143 points with a notable increase in rice and meat products. The opposing movements in prices of energy and non-energy commodity products may prolong the pace of quickly reducing the high inflation, especially for countries that are considerably reliant on imported fuel and food.

## Global inflation

Global inflation in 2023 is projected to remain high with a slight fall to 7\% from $8.7 \%$ in 2022. The central bank's policy response to curb the high inflation is expected to be fully realized in 2024 with global inflation estimated to drop to $4.9 \%$. The rigidity in inflation is anticipated from EMDE's inflation which is expected to fall only by 1.2 percentage points to $8.6 \%$ in 2023 contributed by high dependency on international food prices which continued to rise despite the fall in fuel prices. Inflation in Advanced Economies is forecasted to fall by 2.6 percentage points to $4.7 \%$ in 2023 on the back of tightened monetary policy. High inflation appeared to be more persistent and stickier with slim chances of easing the monetary tightening in due course.

Inflation in the March 2023 quarter for Australia and New Zealand although remained high has dropped to $7.0 \%$ from $7.8 \%$ and to $6.7 \%$ from $7.2 \%$, respectively ${ }^{3}$. Both countries saw a notable rise in food and household utilities which contributed to delaying the reduction in inflation in reaching the inflation targets by the end of 2023.

[^0][^1]
## CHAPTER III: DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Overview

Domestic economic activity eased in the March 2023 quarter compared to the December 2022 quarter as reflected in the fall in the production index, manufacturing index, electricity usage, and water consumption. In addition, the labour market remained soft as proxied from the Solomon Islands National Provident Fund (SINPF) number of contributions. Despite the quarter-on-quarter slowdown of these indicators, the production index, electricity usage, and water consumption showed positive performances on a year-on-year basis. Moreover, the pace of activity in the construction sector and wholesale and retail sectors improved during the quarter. The year-onyear performance indicated that the path to economic recovery was gaining momentum. On the other hand, inflation during the quarter remained high as anticipated.

## Production Index

The CBSI production index for the major export commodities dropped in the first quarter by 8 points to 119 points against a $7 \%$ growth in the fourth quarter of 2022. This outcome reflected the fall in agricultural crops ${ }^{1}$ (10 points), round logs ( 0.3 points), and fishing (4 points) outweighing the increase in mining (6 points). The weaker performance was due to several factors including exogenous factors such as adverse weather conditions and a relatively softer demand, particularly from Solomon Islands' external trading partners. However, on an annual basis, the production index was higher by 28 points.


Source: CBSI

## Forestry

Logging activity remained subdued this quarter but slightly rose by $8 \%$ on a year-on-year comparison. Log production fell further by $1 \%$ to 436,936 cubic meters (m3) mainly driven by a significant fall in plantation

[^2]logs from $43,560 \mathrm{~m} 3$ to $28,000 \mathrm{~m} 3$. Natural logs on the hand, increased by $3 \%$ to $408,936 \mathrm{~m} 3$ bolstering the exports of this commodity this quarter.


Provincial share of log production showed Guadalcanal contributed the largest share at $39 \%$, followed by Western with $22 \%$, Isabel with $14 \%$, and Makira with $11 \%$. The other four provinces (Choiseul, Malaita, Renbel, and Central) contributed the remaining 14\% (see Figure 3.3).


Meanwhile, the average export prices for round logs edged down by $1 \%$ to US $\$ 104$ per m3 from US\$106 per m 3 . The global log price indicator, however, edged up by $7 \%$ to US $\$ 225$ per m3 against US $\$ 211$ per m3 in the preceding quarter.

## Fishing

Fishing activities were relatively soft this quarter compared to the past three consecutive quarters. Total fish catch for this quarter declined by $23 \%$ to 6,737 tons from 8,798 tons owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the quarter. Conversely, on an
annual comparison, fish catch was relatively higher by 14\% (see Figure 3.4).

Following the lower outturn in fish catch, production output for canned tuna (of which $20 \%$ went for domestic consumption and $80 \%$ were exported) fell by $21 \%$ to 1,557 tons. Nonetheless, the latter was up $7 \%$ compared to the production output for the corresponding quarter in 2022. Meanwhile, the production output for loin products went up by $9 \%$ to 7,011 tons while that of fishmeal by $8 \%$ to 418 tons over the quarter, reflecting higher demand from importing countries.

The average international fish price improved by $14 \%$ to US\$1,931 per ton in the March quarter and was $27 \%$ higher than in the same quarter a year ago.


## Palm Oil

Palm oil production contracted with lower outputs witnessed across all the palm oil products during the quarter. Harvested fresh fruit bunches fell by $14 \%$ to 30,681 tons against 35,657 tons produced in the December 2022 quarter. As a result, crude palm oil declined by $11 \%$ to 7,357 tons and palm kernel oil by $16 \%$ to 735 tons.


[^3]In line with the lower output, the contracted prices for crude palm oil and palm kernel oil edged down by $29 \%$ and $36 \%$ to US $\$ 774$ per ton and US $\$ 819$ per ton respectively. The global price for palm kernel oil likewise, fell by $1 \%$ to US $\$ 1,050$ per ton while the international price for crude palm oil, on the other hand, picked up by $3 \%$ to US $\$ 955$ per ton.

## Copra and Coconut Oil

Copra production declined by $4 \%$ to 2,767 tons from 2,869 tons in the December quarter of 2022 (see Figure 3.6). The negative outcome was associated with lower production by farmers in the provinces despite the favourable prices during the quarter. Similarly, coconut oil dwindled by $23 \%$ to 1,291 tons against 1,687 tons in the previous quarter.


Copra production by provinces indicated Central province as the largest copra producer, accounting for $34 \%$, followed by Western with $29 \%$, Guadalcanal represented $13 \%$, Makira $8 \%$, while Choiseul province produced $7 \%$. The remaining $9 \%$ was contributed by Malaita, Isabel, and Temotu province.

Figure 3.7: Copra Production Percentage Share by Province


[^4]In terms of prices, the average copra price received by the exporters rebounded by $29 \%$ to US\$552 per ton, and the domestic copra price likewise, went up by $21 \%$ to $\$ 3.44$ per kilogram. Moreover, the contracted price for locally produced coconut oil rose by $3 \%$ to US\$968 per ton from US\$938 per ton. The global price for coconut oil, however, fell by $5 \%$ to US\$1,094 per ton.

## Cocoa

Cocoa output dropped for the third consecutive quarter, falling by $64 \%$ to 152 tons in the first quarter (see Figure 3.8). On an annual basis, this output level was also $61 \%$ below the corresponding period in the previous year. The lower production reflected seasonally lower yields combined with unfavourable weather conditions during the quarter.


Cocoa production by provinces showed that Guadalcanal accounted for the largest share at 48\%, followed by Malaita with $28 \%$, Makira with $21 \%$, whilst Western, Central, Temotu and Choiseul province produced the remaining 3\% (see Figure 3.9).


The average global price for cocoa rose $11 \%$ to US\$2,673 per ton this quarter compared to US $\$ 2,410$ per ton in the previous quarter. Similarly, the average contracted price exporters received rose by $10 \%$ to GBP1,704 per ton and the domestic cocoa price went up by $14 \%$ to $\$ 12.90$ per kilogram.

## Mining

Mining activities expanded as indicated by the upturn in minerals production during the quarter. Minerals surged by $85 \%$ to 13,635 equivalent units of gold ounces and four-folds higher on a year-on-year comparison. The SINPF contributions from the mining sector, likewise, added 36 contributors during the quarter to a total of 1,183 contributors indicating the hiring of workers given the expansion of mining activities. In terms of prices, the global gold price edged up by $9 \%$ to US\$1,889 per ounce from US\$1,729 per ounce in the prior quarter.

## Manufacturing

The CBSI manufacturing index, a proxy for manufacturing activities, contracted for the third consecutive quarter by $9 \%$ to 235 points from 257 points in the previous quarter (see Figure 3.10). On an annual comparison, the manufacturing index was also lower by $6 \%$. This outcome reflected the reduction in goods produced for domestic consumption offsetting the increase in goods manufactured for exports. The manufactured goods for domestic consumption dropped by $29 \%$ to 106 points attributed to lower biscuits output, tobacco, beverages, and canned tuna products during the quarter. On the other hand, goods manufactured for exports rose by $5 \%$ to 507 points driven by tuna production particularly, loins.


## Electricity and Water

Electricity production during the quarter slightly declined by $1 \%$ against the previous quarter to 24,707 Megawatts hour (MWh), although a year-on-year comparison showed electricity production rose $6 \%$. Electricity sales declined by $3 \%$ to 19,274 MWh and a broad fall was recorded across all four customer
categories. The composition shares of electricity usage by the four customer categories remained almost the same as in previous quarters. Commercial customers remained the largest share, followed by domestic customers, and then industrial and government (see Figure 3.11).


The electricity tariff charges for all the user categories went up by $3 \%$ in the March quarter. On average, domestic users were charged $\$ 7.79$ per KWh, commercial users at $\$ 7.26$ per KWh , and industrial users at $\$ 7.12$ per KWh.

On a similar trend to electricity production, water consumption sales dropped by $1 \%$ to 1,284 Kiloliters (KL) compared to the previous quarter and $7 \%$ higher than the same quarter in 2022. The water annual tariff also increased effective as of 1st January 2023. The tariff for domestic users increased by 55 cents to an average of $\$ 11.98$ per KL while commercial consumers increased by 176 cents to $\$ 37.41$ per KL.

## Construction

Construction of key national projects in preparation for the Pacific Games facilities and upgrade of the roads in Honiara continued in the first quarter of the year. The improvement of the Honiara International Airport by the Japanese Government was handed over to the Solomon Islands Government in March 2023. The construction of the new terminal in the Munda International Airport was also continuing. In terms of statistical indicators, cement imports increased by 25 points to an index of 224 during the quarter whilst the number of SINPF contributions rose by 183 contributors, indicating the hiring of construction workers for the various construction projects. Building permits data in the Honiara City zone under the Honiara City Council is not yet available.
Communication

Statistics on communication mobile and internet usage were not available. .However, the SINPF contributions showed that the number of contributions by the communication sector increased by 11 contributors which indicated activities for communication services stayed high.

## Tourism

Visitors' arrivals declined in the first quarter by $7 \%$ to 3,900 visitors largely from a decline in visitors for holidays and vacations. Visitors by purpose indicated business and conference accounted for the bulk of arrivals at $31 \%$, holiday and vacation with $29 \%$, those visiting friends and relatives represented 13\%, travelers transiting through Honiara made up 3\% whilst those who did not state their purpose of visit constituted $25 \%$. By regional composition showed the Oceania region made up the largest share of $65 \%$ and mostly from Australia, followed by Asia at 18\%, America at $12 \%$, and Europe at $5 \%$.

The March quarter was the third quarter since the borders re-opened after the COVID-19 closures and the national carrier, Solomon Airlines, has adjusted regional flight schedules for more travel opportunities. There were also ongoing developments in the airport and aviation infrastructures during the quarter in readiness for the Pacific Games.

## Foreign Investment

Indicators of new foreign investment activities weakened during the first three months of the year. The total number of foreign direct investment (FDI) applications approved by the Foreign Investment Board within the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour, and Immigration declined to 16 applications from 25 applications posted in December 2022. Of the 16 applications, the services sector accounted for 10 applications following new applications for consultancy services, electrical, wholesale and retail, and all other services. This is followed by the secondary sector with 5 new applications for construction, mining, and manufacturing, whilst the primary sector received only 1 application mainly from the fisheries sector. In terms of the value of FDI applications, the total estimated value of investment indicated by the foreign investors was $\$ 498$ million, an increase from $\$ 343$ million in the prior quarter.

## Wholesale and Retail

Wholesale and retail trade activities recorded mixed movements in the March quarter as shown in the sector's various indicators. The SINPF contributions in the wholesale and retail sector rose by $3 \%$ to 13,548 contributors, an increase of 414 contributors, and the commercial bank lending to the sector grew by $3 \%$ to $\$ 633$ million during the quarter. On the contrary, imports of food and beverages index fell by $23 \%$ to 108 points compared to a $45 \%$ rebound in the previous quarter.

## Labor Market and Employment

Developments in the labour market softened in the first quarter of 2023. The SINPF's active and slow active contributions, a proxy for formal employment reduced by $0.5 \%$ to 54,963 contributors from 55,224 contributors, a loss of 261 contributors during the quarter. However, vacancy advertisements through the Pasifiki HR services rose by $5 \%$ to 370 advertisements. Similarly, the seasonal workers in Australia and New Zealand under the Recognized Seasonal Employers (RSE), Seasonal Worker Program (SWP) and Pacific Labor Scheme (PLS) had reached 5,571 workers at the end of the quarter compared to 5,082 workers in December 2022. Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax in nominal terms, another partial indicator for employment conditions increased by $6 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million in the March quarter.

## Inflation

The national consumer price index (NCPI) for the March 2023 quarter went up to 119.3 points from 117.3 points at end-December 2022. The quarter-on-quarter rise reflected a notable increase in the prices of fruits and vegetables, fuel, water supply, and school fees for secondary schools. Three factors played a role in the upward movement in prices. Firstly, a revert in government policy on the price of fuel which was once exempted in the previous quarters as a policy response to lessen the hike in fuel prices. That government policy expired at the end of 2022. In addition, an annual adjustment of water usage tariffs and school tuition fees resulted in a one-off upward change in prices in January. These prices are expected to remain fixed throughout the year. Finally, the typical rainy season in the first quarter had affected the supply of fruits and vegetables. The quarterly rise in CPI contributed to elevating inflation in the March quarter.

Headline inflation hovered at $9.2 \%$ in the March quarter, about the same as in the December quarter. This stubbornly high inflation came mainly from
domestic items, which rose by 0.3 percentage points to $9.1 \%$. The higher rate for domestic items resulted from internal pricing mechanisms by firms such as annual price adjustments and supply-side factors from changes in weather especially for fruits and vegetables. Meanwhile, imported items eased by 0.3 percentage points to $9.5 \%$ reflecting the rate of increase in the price for imported fuel and food has diminished.


In terms of inflations by townships, Gizo topped the record with $9.5 \%$, followed by Honiara with $9.0 \%$, Auki with $7.5 \%$, and Noro with $5.1 \%$. Geographically, inflation has generally risen to record high levels across the townships and may have upside risks to inflation forecasts.

Core inflation in the March quarter remained the same as in the previous quarter at $5.9 \%$. The nonreduction in core inflation indicated a larger passthrough effect of higher fuel prices into broad categories of goods and services during the quarter.

## CHAPTER IV: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Overview

Solomon Island's overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position recorded a deficit of $\$ 26$ million in the March quarter of 2023 from a $\$ 13$ million surplus posted in the December quarter of 2022. This negative outcome reflected the weaker performance in the capital and financial account despite the improvements in the current account. Consequently, the gross foreign reserves fell slightly by $0.03 \%$ to $\$ 5,456$ million and was sufficient to cover 11.0 months of imports of goods and services.

| Table 4.1 Balance of Payments (\$ million) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  |  | 2023 |
|  | Q2 | Q3 | Q4r | Q1 |
| A. Current Account | - 233 | - 559 | - 634 | -254 |
| Goods | - 344 | - 455 | - 624 | - 326 |
| Services | - 227 | - 279 | - 349 | -224 |
| Primary Income | - 3 | - 16 | 36 | 98 |
| Secondary Income | 342 | 190 | 303 | 197 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 128 | 250 | 498 | 275 |
| Capital | 154 | 215 | 352 | 213 |
| Financial account 1/ | - 26 | 35 | 146 | 63 |
| C. Net errors and omissions | 24 | 125 | 149 | - 46 |
| D. Overall BOP position (+ve = Surplus) | - 81 | - 184 | 13 | - 26 |
| E. Financing | 81 | 184 | - 13 | 26 |
| Official reserves (-ve =increase) | 81 | 184 | - 12 | 26 |
| IMF program (-ve = decrease) | - 0.3 | - | - 0.5 | - 0.7 |
| Position of gross foreign reserves at end | 5,465 | 5,237 | 5,458 | 5,456 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 11.0 |
| 1/ BOP analytical presentation shows reserve asset and IMF loans as financing items in item E. In BPM6 statistical presentation the financing items are part of financial account. |  |  |  |  |
| $r$-revised |  |  |  |  |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |

## Trade in Goods

The balance on trade in goods posted a deficit of \$326 million, improving from $\$ 624$ million deficit recorded in the December quarter of 2022. This positive outturn was driven by a $19 \%$ increase in exports to $\$ 857$ million combined with a $12 \%$ reduction in imports to $\$ 1,183$ million during the period.

The growth in exports stemmed from a surge in mineral exports along with the increase in round logs, palm oil and cocoa exports. Minerals almost doubled to $\$ 203$ million during the quarter driven by higher domestic production from the Gold Ridge Mining and the pickup in alluvial gold. Round logs exports grew by $10 \%$ to $\$ 376$ million whilst palm oil and cocoa exports nearly doubled from $\$ 56$ million to $\$ 99$ million and from $\$ 9$ million to $\$ 15$ million, respectively, all of which were attributed to favorable international prices. On the other hand, fish exports edged lower
by $4 \%$ to $\$ 94$ million, timber dropped by $13 \%$ to $\$ 33$ million, whilst 'copra and coconut oil' declined by $32 \%$ to $\$ 14$ million. These negative outturns were driven by unfavorable weather conditions during the quarter. Similarly, other exports and re-exports fell drastically from $\$ 21$ million to $\$ 7$ million and $\$ 12$ million to $\$ 5$ million, respectively during the quarter. All major export commodities outperformed the output during the corresponding period a year ago except for copra and coconut oil exports.


The reduction in imports stemmed from all import categories except for machinery and transport equipment. Mineral fuels fell by $15 \%$ to $\$ 329$ million, food declined by $19 \%$ to $\$ 249$ million, whilst beverage and tobacco dropped by $29 \%$ to $\$ 17$ million. Similarly, basic manufactures dropped by $11 \%$ to $\$ 221$ million, chemicals contracted by $27 \%$ to $\$ 86$ million whilst crude materials declined from $\$ 12$ million to $\$ 8$ million this quarter. These outcomes reflected the slowdown of the construction of sporting facilities for the 2023 Pacific Games as these facilities are near completion. Furthermore, animal and vegetable oils and miscellaneous items edged lower from \$20 million to $\$ 17$ million and $\$ 98$ million to $\$ 94$ million, respectively, during the period. In contrast, machinery and transport equipment grew by $6 \%$ to $\$ 306$ million reflecting ongoing imports of construction equipment and industrial machinery for public infrastructure projects and mining activities.

## Trade in Services

Trade in services balance posted a narrower deficit of $\$ 224$ million in the March quarter of 2023 from a $\$ 349$ million deficit registered in the previous quarter. This favourable outturn emanated from the reduced deficits in transport, travel and all other services over the period. The deficit in transport services narrowed to $\$ 72$ million from $\$ 101$ million in the December quarter due to higher receipts on air freights combined with lower payments on sea and air freights during
the quarter. The deficit in travel services lowered from $\$ 82$ million to $\$ 37$ million deficit driven by lower travel payments reflecting fewer business and personal travel during the quarter. Similarly, the deficit in all other services narrowed to $\$ 115$ million from $\$ 166$ million as a result of the reduction in government's purchase of goods and services and lower payments for telecommunications, insurance and financial services, and other business services during the quarter.

## Primary Income Account

The surplus in the primary income account increased to $\$ 98$ million in the March quarter from a $\$ 36$ million surplus recorded in the previous quarter. This was driven by the increased surplus in the compensation of employees and other primary income combined with the reduced deficit in net investment income. The net compensation of employees grew by $6 \%$ to $\$ 81$ million from $\$ 76$ million in the preceding quarter reflecting higher receipts from Solomon Islands' seasonal workers abroad. Other primary income jumped by $32 \%$ to $\$ 51$ million, owing to higher fishing licence receipts during the quarter. Meanwhile, the deficit in net investment income narrowed to $\$ 33$ million from $\$ 79$ million deficit in the prior quarter, emanating from a decline in reinvested earnings this quarter.

## Secondary Income Account

The surplus in secondary income account contracted to $\$ 197$ million in the first quarter of 2023 from $\$ 303$ million in the December quarter of 2022. This negative outcome emanated from a sizeable reduction in net transfers to the general government combined with the lower net transfers to the private sector over the period. Net government transfers declined from \$222 million surplus to $\$ 121$ million surplus reflecting lower donor inflows during the quarter following higher aid inflows recorded in the previous quarter. Likewise, private sector transfers fell by $6 \%$ to $\$ 76$ million surplus. This was attributed to higher outward remittances by foreign workers residing in Solomon Islands which outweighed the increase in inward remittances from Solomon Islands' working abroad and inflows from non-governmental organizations and churches during the quarter.

## Capital Account

The capital account surplus plummeted by $40 \%$ to $\$ 213$ million in the March quarter from $\$ 352$ million in the previous quarter. The notable decline in capital transfers reflected the slow start in major donorfunded infrastructure projects in the first three months of the year, while other major capital projects such as the construction of pacific games facilities are near completion.

[^5]
## Financial Account

The financial account surplus contracted to $\$ 63$ million in the March quarter of 2023 from $\$ 146$ million posted in the previous quarter. This outcome emanated mainly from a notable decline in foreign direct investment (FDI) combined with a wider deficit in portfolio investment. FDI inflows fell drastically from $\$ 113$ million to a net outflow of $\$ 31$ million during the quarter driven by the decline in FDI equity investments, reinvested earnings and debt instruments. Similarly, portfolio investment registered a wider deficit of $\$ 12$ million from $\$ 9$ million recorded in the December quarter. On the contrary, the net surplus in other investments inflow showed a sizeable increase from $\$ 42$ million to $\$ 105$ million this quarter reflecting the reduction in commercial banks' holdings of foreign currency deposits and lesser external loan borrowing by the Solomon Islands government over the period.

## Gross Foreign Reserves

The country's gross foreign reserves fell slightly by $0.03 \%$ to $\$ 5,456$ million at the end of the first quarter from a revised $\$ 5,458$ million at the end of the preceding period. This outcome reflected the overall BOP deficit (net outflow) of $\$ 26$ million which outweighed the revaluation gains of $\$ 25$ million emanating from foreign reserves held in the Australian and US currencies due to the weakening of the Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) against these major currencies. In terms of US dollar (USD), this stock of foreign reserves is equivalent to US $\$ 655$ million and is adequate to cover 11 months of imports of goods and services.


## International Investment Position (IIP)

The net IIP recorded a wider deficit of $\$ 931$ million at the end of the first quarter of 2023 from a revised $\$ 837$ million deficit at the end of the December quarter of 2022. This outturn was largely driven by a $2 \%$ reduction in the stock of financial assets to $\$ 6,968$ million against a negligible fall in the stock of financial liabilities by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 7,898$ million during the review period. The wider deficit depicted the country's increased dependency on the rest of the world for consumption and investments over the review period.

| Table 4.2 International Investment Position (\$ million) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ |  |
|  | Q2 | Q3r | Q4 | Q1p | $\%$ <br> changes |
| Net IIP 1/ | -554 | -855 | -837 | -931 | $11 \%$ |
| Financial Assets | 6,955 | 6,742 | 7,074 | 6,968 | $-2 \%$ |
| Direct investment | 616 | 631 | 635 | 636 | $0.05 \%$ |
| Portfolio investment | 198 | 191 | 207 | 220 | $7 \%$ |
| Other investment | 676 | 683 | 774 | 655 | $-15 \%$ |
| Reserve assets | 5,465 | 5,237 | 5,458 | 5,456 | $-0.03 \%$ |
| Financial Liabilities | 7,510 | 7,597 | 7,912 | 7,898 | $-0.2 \%$ |
| Direct investment | 5,160 | 5,280 | 5,398 | 5,389 | $-0.2 \%$ |
| Other investment | 2,350 | 2,317 | 2,514 | 2,509 | $-0.2 \%$ |

## 1/ Net IIP is asset position minus the liability position

$r$ - revised
$p$-provisional
Source: CBSI

## Exchange Rate

The SBD, on a quarterly average basis, depreciated against the USD by $0.7 \%$ to an average of $\$ 8.28$ per USD in the first quarter of 2023. Against the Australian dollar (AUD) and the New Zealand dollar (NZD), the SBD depreciated by $4.8 \%$ to $\$ 5.67$ per AUD and by $5.1 \%$ to $\$ 5.22$ per NZD, respectively. Similarly, the SBD weakened against the Euro by $5.7 \%$ to $\$ 8.89$ per EUR,
the British Pound by $4.2 \%$ to $\$ 10.07$ per GBP, and the Japanese Yen by $7.3 \%$ to $\$ 6.27$ per 100 JPY during the review period.


In terms of the trade-weighted index (TWI), the SBD appreciated by $2.2 \%$ to a quarterly average of 112.8 over the review period. Meanwhile, the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER) depreciated by $3.6 \%$ to an index of 120.6 and by $2.5 \%$ to an index of 133.1, respectively. The depreciation of the REER reflected the weakening of the SBD against almost all bilateral currencies during the quarter.

## CHAPTER V. MONEY AND BANKING

## Monetary Developments

In the first quarter of 2023, monetary conditions were weak due to slower economic activities. Key indicators such as reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1), broad money supply (M3), and liquidity all recorded declines. However, private sector credit showed some improvement, albeit at a slower pace. The weighted average interest rate margins of Other Depository Corporations (ODCs) also declined throughout the quarter. Meanwhile, the Central Bank implemented a tight monetary policy in response to the high inflationary pressures amidst global uncertainties.

## Reserve Money (M0)

Reserve money (M0) declined by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,956$ million at the end of the March quarter, after recording an $8 \%$ rise at the end of December 2022. The decline in M0 resulted from falls in currency in circulation issued and ODCs' call balances held at the Central Bank, by $5 \%$ to $\$ 1,219$ million and $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,736$ million respectively.

In terms of sources, the widening of CBSI's net domestic assets (NDA) by $8 \%$ to minus $\$ 999$ million combined with the fall in CBSI's net foreign assets (NFA) by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 4,962$ million underpinned the decline in M0. The fall in CBSI's NFA reflected higher overseas payments while the broadening of CBSI's NDA resulted from an increase in government deposits held at CBSI (see Figure 5.1).


## Broad Money

Broad money supply (M3) recorded a fall of $2 \%$ to $\$ 5,687$ million this quarter, following a $5 \%$ rise recorded in the previous quarter. This outcome reflected a drop in both the narrow money (M1) and other deposits. M1, which accounted for $82 \%$ of M3, declined by $2 \%$ to $\$ 4,641$ million this period reflecting the reductions in the currency in active circulation by $4 \%$ to $\$ 1,146$ million and the transferable deposits by $2 \%$ to $\$ 3,496$ million (see Figure 5.2).

Other deposits (time and savings), which accounted for $18 \%$ of M3, also declined by $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,046$ million at the end of this quarter. This was driven by the reductions in other deposits of public nonfinancial corporations and other resident sectors both by $8 \%$ to $\$ 110$ million and $\$ 291$ million respectively.

In terms of sources, the downward movement in M3 reflected the decrease in both NFA and NDA of the banking system with a considerable reduction in NDA by $19 \%$ to $\$ 494$ million and a $1 \%$ fall in NFA to $\$ 5,238$ million. The contraction in NDA reflected the decline in the net domestic credit at the end of the quarter while the negative movements of NFA were associated with higher overseas payments and adverse movements reflected in the deficit balance of payments.


Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands

## Domestic Credit

The banking system's net domestic credit (NDC) decreased by $4 \%$ to $\$ 1,994$ million this quarter, reversing a 16\% growth in December 2022. The decline in NDC was driven significantly by an $18 \%$ growth in net credit to central government (NCG) to minus $\$ 654$ million from minus $\$ 555$ million in December 2022 indicating an increase in government deposits in the banking system. However, total credit issued to the private sector (PSC) grew only by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,655$ million, fueled by credit issued by the ODCs to other nonfinancial corporations. Overall, total credit issued by the ODCs to various sectors grew on a quarterly basis by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,575$ million. Sectors contributing to this growth included personal loans ( $4 \%$ to $\$ 966$ million), distribution ( $3 \%$ to $\$ 633$ million), manufacturing ( $7 \%$ to $\$ 112$ million), and agriculture ( $12 \%$ to $\$ 14$ million).

On the other hand, sectors that declined during the quarter included construction ( $3 \%$ to $\$ 315$ million), transport ( $10 \%$ to $\$ 133$ million), tourism ( $3 \%$ to $\$ 106$ million), professional and other services (1\% to $\$ 105$ million), forestry ( $8 \%$ to $\$ 100$ million), and communication ( $8 \%$ to $\$ 69$ million).

Proportionally, personal loans continue to hold the highest credit share at $38 \%$, followed by distribution at $25 \%$, construction at $12 \%$, and the remaining sectors with less than $10 \%$ each (see Table 5.1).

| Sectors | 2022 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2023 \\ \hline \mathrm{Q} 1 \end{array}$ | $\%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  |  |
| Personal | 892 | 912 | 928 | 934 | 966 | 38\% |
| Distribution | 606 | 586 | 592 | 614 | 633 | 25\% |
| Constsruction | 295 | 321 | 337 | 325 | 315 | 12\% |
| Tourism | 121 | 118 | 113 | 109 | 106 | 4\% |
| Transport | 163 | 164 | 169 | 147 | 133 | 5\% |
| Prof \& other Services | 110 | 109 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 4\% |
| Manufacturing | 119 | 113 | 106 | 104 | 112 | 4\% |
| Forestry | 86 | 93 | 99 | 109 | 100 | 4\% |
| Communication | 79 | 71 | 65 | 76 | 69 | 3\% |
| Statutory Corporatrion | 15 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 0\% |
| Agriculture | 13 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 1\% |
| Entert \& catering | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0\% |
| Fisheries | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0\% |
| Private Fin. Institute | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Provincial Assemlies and Local Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mine \& Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Non Resident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| Total | 2,505 | 2,524 | 2,555 | 2,557 | 2,575 | 100\% |

Note: Figure include loans issued by Commercial banks and Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands.

Source: CBSI
In the review quarter, ODCs' credit facilities issued such as overdrafts and lease financing recorded declines except loans. Overdrafts fell by $4 \%$ to $\$ 284$ million; lease financing narrowed by $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 8$ million; and loans grew by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,283$ million from the previous quarter (see Table 5.2).

| Table 5.2: Private Sector Credit (ODCs) (SBD Millions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Type | Mar- 22 | Jun- 22 | Sep- 22 | Dec- 22 | Mar- 23 |
| Over drafts <br> Loans <br> Lease Financ- <br> ing | 268 | 279 | 287 | 295 | 384 |
| Total credit <br> (excluding <br> trade bills) | 2,226 | 2,235 | 2,259 | 2,254 | 2,283 |
| Source: CBSI | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

## Liquidity

Total liquidity of the banking system edged lower in the first quarter by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,736$ million, following a $7 \%$ growth in December 2022. This was associated with a fall in both NFA and NDA in the banking system. Consequently, free and excess liquidity narrowed by $1 \%$ to $\$ 2,400$ million and $\$ 2,065$ million respectively this quarter (see Figure 5.3).


## Interest Rates

The weighted average interest (WAI) rate margin for the ODCs declined to $8.47 \%$ from 9.13\% in December 2022. This reflected declining WAI rates for both deposits and loans this quarter to $0.39 \%$ and $8.86 \%$ from $0.47 \%$ and $9.6 \%$ in the previous quarter respectively. The fall in interest rates for loans and advances came mainly from a few sectors including manufacturing ( $10.32 \%$ to $9.95 \%$ ), distribution ( $9.59 \%$ to $8.09 \%$ ), personal loans ( $11.02 \%$ to $9.70 \%$ ), and transportation ( $10.28 \%$ to $10.20 \%$ ). In addition, the fall in deposit rates came from a decline in time deposit rates from 1 to 3 months, and 2 to 3 years maturity during the period.


Other Financial Corporations (OFCs)
NFA of Other Financial Corporations (OFCs) increased by $2 \%$ to $\$ 374$ million this quarter, following an $8 \%$ rise in December 2022. This growth was driven by a $2 \%$ increase in foreign assets to $\$ 404$ million. The NDA of OFCs also grew by $1 \%$ to reach $\$ 3,349$ million. This increase was primarily due to a $4 \%$ growth in NDC to $\$ 3,070$ million and a $2 \%$ rise in other items net to $\$ 693$ million. The growth in NDC was supported by a $5 \%$ increase in private sector credit to $\$ 1,591$ million and a $7 \%$ expansion in net credit to financial corporations to $\$ 915$ million.

## Monetary Policy Operations

The Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) in March 2023 adopted a monetary policy stance from being accommodative but taming inflation to tightening in the next six months from April to September 2023. This decision factored in the higher domestic inflation expected in the first half of 2023 in the midst of the domestic economy recuperating and uncertainties in the global environment. In doing so, the Bank has raised the cash reserve ratio (CRR) from 5\% to $6 \%$ and kept the Bokolo bills cap at $\$ 430$ million. The CBSI will
keep monitoring macroeconomic developments and respond accordingly when necessary.

In the domestic securities market, the stock of CBSI Bokolo bills stood at $\$ 415$ million at the end of March quarter, with a weighted average rate of $0.24 \%$. Likewise, the stock of auctioned treasury bills recorded $\$ 93$ million. The WAI offered for 91 days bill remained unchanged at $0.49 \%$ whist, the WAI for both 182 days and 365 days bills increased from $0.97 \%$ to $1.26 \%$, and from $1.84 \%$ to $2.01 \%$, respectively.

## CHAPTER VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

## Overview

The provisional fiscal balance ${ }^{1}$ in the March 2023 quarter narrowed to $\$ 30$ million deficit from $\$ 280$ million deficit registered in the December quarter of 2022. The reduced deficit emanated from a significant $34 \%$ fall in expenditure compared to the $18 \%$ decline in revenue. This reflected a slower pace in the beginning of the year in executing the national budget. Meanwhile, government debt stock in March 2023 rose by $6 \%$ to $\$ 2,158$ million, owing largely to loan disbursement receipts, issuance of development bonds, and exchange rate movements.


## Revenue

Total revenue collected dwindled further in the first quarter of 2023 , falling by $18 \%$ to $\$ 760$ million, and was $5 \%$ lower than the budget. The slower revenue collection was obvious across all the revenue categories namely: taxes, grants, and non-tax revenue from other ministries. However, total revenue collection this quarter was $5 \%$ higher than the collection for same quarter of last year. In terms of percentage share of total revenue, tax revenue contributed $89 \%$ while grants and nontax revenue contributed $11 \%$.

Figure 6.2: Revenue


Source: MoFt \& CBSI

[^6]
## Taxes

Tax revenue in the March 2023 quarter dropped by $7 \%$ to $\$ 679$ million, mirroring declines across all tax categories. On a year-on-year basis, tax revenue was $23 \%$ higher than that of the same quarter in 2022.
Tax on income and profits contracted by $7 \%$ to $\$ 236$ million driven by a sizeable reduction in both the withholding and the company tax. The $27 \%$ decline in withholding tax to $\$ 54$ million owed to a fall in residential and dividends withholding tax. While a $7 \%$ fall in company tax to $\$ 57$ million emanated from a plunge in company notice tax. These negated the higher receipts in personal income tax by $7 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million.

Tax on international trade waned by $7 \%$ to $\$ 279$ million. The unfavourable outcome was owed to a $2 \%$ decline in import duties to $\$ 68$ million, outweighing a $2 \%$ growth in export duties to $\$ 90$ million. Nevertheless, tax on international trade was higher by $31 \%$ against the corresponding quarter of 2022.

Tax on goods and services weakened further by $10 \%$ to $\$ 165$ million. This came from a $19 \%$ downturn in registrant goods tax to $\$ 94$ million and a $6 \%$ fall in excise duties to $\$ 60$ million. Meanwhile, total goods tax collected this quarter was $21 \%$ higher than the same quarter a year ago.

## Grants and Non-tax Revenue

Grants received from donor partners shrunk to \$41 million this quarter from $\$ 128$ million recorded in the December quarter of 2022 and were $60 \%$ lower than the same quarter in the prior year. This outcome was attributed to lesser grants received during the first three months of this year. Non-tax revenue collected by "other ministries" dwindled by $36 \%$ to $\$ 39$ million, stemming from lower collection from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. However, revenue collected from Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration surged from $\$ 6$ million in the December quarter of 2022 to $\$ 14$ million.

## Expenditure

Total expenditure dwindled by $34 \%$ in the March quarter of 2023 to $\$ 790$ million from $\$ 1,204$ million posted in the December quarter of 2022. This stemmed from reductions in both recurrent and capital spending during the quarter. Recurrent expenses dropped by $24 \%$ to $\$ 770$ million while capital outlays plunged to $\$ 21$ million from $\$ 186$ million in the preceding quarter. However, on a year-on-year basis, total expenditure was higher by $21 \%$ but performed below its budget by 35\%.

source: MoFT \& CBSI

## Recurrent Spending

The fall in recurrent expenses mirrored a decline in operational costs by $36 \%$ to $\$ 596$ million. This outcome emanated from lower spending on payroll and purchase of goods and services, the former by $19 \%$ to $\$ 371$ and the latter by $52 \%$ to $\$ 225$ million. The declines in payroll and purchase of goods and services were attributed to lower spending on special allowances and other major government's consumption categories respectively. Nevertheless, recurrent expenses were $18 \%$ higher than the same quarter last year.

## Benefits and Transfers

Benefits and transfers surged to $\$ 162$ million in the first quarter of 2023 from $\$ 79$ million in the previous quarter, and more than doubled the value recorded in the same period in 2022. This was driven by higher transfer payments to other government units.

## Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets

The decline in capital outlays was driven by lower spending on fixed assets during the review period. However, spending on capital projects this quarter was more than the same quarter in 2022 which recorded zero development expenditure due to the slow passage of the 2022 national budget.

## Debt Stock and servicing

Total Central Government's debt stock grew further by $6 \%$ to $\$ 2,158$ million against the December quarter
of 2022, driven by increases in both external and domestic debt stock. External debt rose by $8 \%$ to $\$ 1,316$ million due to additional disbursements from ADB and the World Bank. While the domestic debt picked up by $3 \%$ to $\$ 843$ million, underpinned by issuance of developments bonds worth $\$ 40$ million each to SINPF and SIPA. Of the outstanding debt stock, external debt represented $61 \%$ and domestic debt at $39 \%$.


Total debt servicing in the March quarter amounted to $\$ 70$ million, slightly below the $\$ 71$ million paid at end December 2022. This constituted of $\$ 59$ million on principal repayments and $\$ 11$ million on interest payments. On debt sustainability indicators, the debt-to-GDP ratio increased to $17 \%$ from $16 \%$ in the previous quarter, debt service-to-domestic revenue edged up to $10 \%$ from $9 \%$, whilst debt service-to-exports of goods and services slid to $7 \%$ from $8 \%$ in the prior quarter.

## Expenditure by Functions of Government

Provisional estimate of government spending by functions indicated that, education accounted for $25 \%$, economic affairs with $23 \%$, general public services $22 \%$, health $12 \%$ and the remaining $18 \%$ comprised of public order and safety, recreation, culture and religion, environmental protection, housing and community amenities, and social protection.

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TABLE 1.2a CENTRAL BANK SURVEY*





| Period | Agriculture | Forestry | Fisheries | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Transport | Telecommunications | Distribution | Tourism | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 13,056 | 60,379 | 6,752 | 239 | 149,418 | 443,833 | 149,214 | 133,041 | 495,993 | 179,168 | 1,631,093 |
| 2019 | 15,410 | 75,854 | 11,346 | 41 | 119,023 | 494,273 | 183,992 | 83,000 | 558,481 | 157,544 | 1,698,964 |
| 2020 | 16,046 | 103,673 | 6,646 | , | 104,986 | 493,661 | 176,896 | 80,255 | 585,751 | 149,982 | 1,717,896 |
| 2021 | 12,270 | 95,690 | 6,617 | - | 126,934 | 279,829 | 166,773 | 86,544 | 604,639 | 124,769 | 1,504,065 |
| 2022 | 12,181 | 108,580 | 6,510 | - | 104,375 | 325,426 | 147,025 | 75,727 | 613,809 | 108,874 | 1,502,507 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 18,970 | 50,034 | 2,803 | 321 | 143,230 | 439,253 | 147,999 | 157,816 | 425,489 | 181,348 | 1,567,263 |
| Jun | 21,768 | 50,656 | 3,388 | 0 | 162,637 | 445,458 | 163,888 | 148,724 | 462,109 | 178,393 | 1,637,021 |
| Sep | 21,798 | 43,937 | 5,255 | 260 | 145,881 | 448,140 | 168,253 | 131,375 | 487,299 | 168,516 | 1,620,714 |
| Dec | 13,056 | 60,379 | 6,752 | 239 | 149,418 | 443,833 | 149,214 | 133,041 | 495,993 | 179,168 | 1,631,093 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 13,256 | 60,804 | 27,821 | 208 | 146,323 | 466,085 | 180,976 | 99,225 | 528,290 | 175,259 | 1,698,247 |
| Jun | 14,916 | 52,736 | 23,786 | 186 | 134,146 | 489,999 | 185,749 | 98,540 | 536,746 | 165,769 | 1,702,573 |
| Sep | 16,717 | 62,606 | 13,092 | 0 | 130,053 | 498,568 | 186,865 | 83,970 | 560,071 | 161,754 | 1,713,696 |
| Dec | 15,410 | 75,854 | 11,346 | 41 | 119,023 | 494,273 | 183,992 | 83,000 | 558,481 | 157,544 | 1,698,964 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 15,165 | 76,290 | 10,785 | 0 | 118,611 | 482,950 | 182,378 | 75,981 | 588,311 | 153,576 | 1,704,047 |
| Jun | 15,672 | 70,429 | 8,619 | 0 | 120,522 | 472,551 | 179,906 | 81,304 | 593,109 | 152,610 | 1,694,722 |
| Sep | 17,340 | 74,286 | 7,124 | 0 | 112,109 | 490,571 | 164,040 | 79,127 | 590,095 | 168,847 | 1,703,539 |
| Dec | 16,046 | 103,673 | 6,646 | 0 | 104,986 | 493,661 | 176,896 | 80,255 | 585,751 | 149,982 | 1,717,896 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 15,359 | 83,905 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun | 15,644 | 74,501 | 1,322 | 0 | 106,473 | 295,610 | 189,296 | 64,319 | 599,034 | 344,501 | 1,690,700 |
| Sep | 14,451 | 97,807 | 4,402 | 0 | 116,585 | 284,823 | 163,261 | 75,941 | 587,812 | 130,512 | 1,475,594 |
| Dec | 12,270 | 95,690 | 6,617 | 0 | 126,934 | 279,829 | 166,773 | 86,544 | 604,639 | 124,769 | 1,504,065 |
| $\underline{2022}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 12,854 | 86,108 | 2,059 | 0 | 119,250 | 294,513 | 163,011 | 78,914 | 605,572 | 120,887 | 1,483,168 |
| Jun | 12,673 | 92,760 | 5,811 | 1 | 112,742 | 320,906 | 164,300 | 71,222 | 586,463 | 117,686 | 1,484,564 |
| Sep | 15,299 | 98,775 | 7,214 | 0 | 106,137 | 337,381 | 169,342 | 65,012 | 591,878 | 113,274 | 1,504,312 |
| Dec | 12,181 | 108,580 | 6,510 | 0 | 104,375 | 325,426 | 147,025 | 75,727 | 613,809 | 108,874 | 1,502,507 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 13,683 | 100,270 | 7,250 | 0 | 111,732 | 315,458 | 133,023 | 69,303 | 633,206 | 105,606 | 1,489,531 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 10,508 | 91,916 | 6,493 | 235 | 102,898 | 329,251 | 140,300 | 73,926 | 609,936 | 108,129 | 1,473,592 |
| Feb | 12,410 | 101,584 | 7,149 | 0 | 98,870 | 326,508 | 140,326 | 71,060 | 618,957 | 106,153 | 1,483,017 |
| Mar | 13,683 | 100,270 | 7,250 | 0 | 111,732 | 315,458 | 133,023 | 69,303 | 633,206 | 105,606 | 1,489,531 |

[^7]Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)

TABLE 1.4b - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATONS CREDIT OUTSTANDING.(Cont.)

TABLE 1.5. - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS LIQUID ASSETS POSITION





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

| Period | Manufacturing |  | Agriculture |  | Forestry |  | Fisheries |  | Mining \& Quarrying |  | Construction |  | Distribution |  | Tourism |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 6.51 | 19.81 | 8.81 | 19.71 | 10.15 | 18.96 | 10.07 | 20.73 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.38 | 19.20 | 5.16 | 20.42 | 6.17 | 20.01 |
| 2019 | 6.51 | 20.84 | 8.09 | 20.36 | 7.04 | 17.83 | 8.02 | 21.47 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.92 | 18.69 | 5.42 | 22.48 | 6.19 | 21.27 |
| 2020 | 6.62 | 19.01 | 9.75 | 18.42 | 8.08 | 18.43 | 8.05 | 20.43 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.68 | 18.18 | 6.59 | 17.92 | 6.26 | 19.68 |
| 2021 | 6.63 | 17.28 | 9.49 | 18.05 | 9.72 | 12.87 | 9.54 | 17.59 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.10 | 16.07 | 6.76 | 17.48 | 6.46 | 19.06 |
| 2022 | 6.50 | 18.06 | 10.75 | 16.84 | 8.96 | 12.15 | 9.70 | 18.93 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.72 | 14.04 | 6.66 | 17.19 | 6.47 | 18.95 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.52 | 20.76 | 6.31 | 19.30 | 10.74 | 18.88 | 10.18 | 19.91 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.40 | 19.86 | 6.24 | 21.08 | 5.92 | 20.18 |
| Jun | 5.63 | 19.91 | 6.33 | 15.17 | 10.14 | 19.18 | 10.23 | 19.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 4.53 | 19.13 | 4.11 | 19.64 | 5.91 | 20.29 |
| Sep | 6.57 | 19.94 | 10.84 | 22.37 | 10.13 | 19.18 | 10.14 | 20.04 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.04 | 19.81 | 5.04 | 20.49 | 5.90 | 20.49 |
| Dec | 6.51 | 19.81 | 8.81 | 19.71 | 10.15 | 18.96 | 10.07 | 20.73 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.38 | 19.20 | 5.16 | 20.42 | 6.17 | 20.01 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.75 | 20.28 | 8.95 | 19.91 | 10.17 | 18.62 | 10.01 | 21.96 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.37 | 19.31 | 5.35 | 20.20 | 6.16 | 20.06 |
| Jun | 6.56 | 20.72 | 8.88 | 18.31 | 9.95 | 17.67 | 8.02 | 21.46 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.85 | 18.98 | 5.34 | 20.23 | 6.15 | 21.14 |
| Sep | 6.52 | 20.71 | 8.16 | 19.15 | 7.15 | 18.58 | 8.02 | 21.47 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 16.04 | 18.86 | 6.83 | 20.15 | 6.18 | 21.29 |
| Dec | 6.51 | 20.84 | 8.09 | 20.36 | 7.04 | 17.83 | 8.02 | 21.47 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.92 | 18.69 | 5.42 | 22.48 | 6.19 | 21.27 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.29 | 19.23 | 9.42 | 21.10 | 8.27 | 18.42 | 8.96 | 18.48 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.17 | 18.89 | 5.60 | 18.38 | 6.47 | 20.01 |
| Jun | 7.29 | 18.14 | 9.26 | 17.12 | 8.39 | 11.27 | 8.49 | 19.28 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.17 | 18.43 | 5.57 | 17.51 | 6.47 | 19.25 |
| Sep | 6.62 | 18.99 | 9.57 | 18.78 | 8.11 | 18.61 | 8.05 | 20.43 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.62 | 18.36 | 5.61 | 17.91 | 6.42 | 20.05 |
| Dec | 6.62 | 19.01 | 9.75 | 18.42 | 8.08 | 18.43 | 8.05 | 20.43 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.68 | 18.18 | 6.59 | 17.92 | 6.26 | 19.68 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.67 | 19.06 | 10.19 | 18.35 | 9.69 | 15.95 | 7.64 | 20.39 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.73 | 17.96 | 6.79 | 17.80 | 6.48 | 19.86 |
| Jun | 6.67 | 18.78 | 9.97 | 17.66 | 10.03 | 16.56 | 7.64 | 20.40 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.31 | 15.97 | 6.77 | 17.79 | 6.11 | 20.23 |
| Sep | 6.28 | 18.96 | 8.45 | 17.33 | 2.97 | 12.75 | 9.08 | 15.69 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.72 | 15.54 | 6.47 | 17.52 | 6.03 | 19.81 |
| Dec | 6.63 | 17.28 | 9.49 | 18.05 | 9.72 | 12.87 | 9.54 | 17.59 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 6.10 | 16.07 | 6.76 | 17.48 | 6.46 | 19.06 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.60 | 17.91 | 10.44 | 18.22 | 9.31 | 12.36 | 9.57 | 17.35 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.99 | 15.51 | 6.66 | 17.42 | 6.47 | 18.94 |
| Jun | 6.58 | 18.01 | 10.44 | 18.17 | 9.66 | 12.54 | 9.54 | 17.72 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.80 | 14.78 | 6.65 | 17.30 | 6.47 | 18.80 |
| Sep | 6.01 | 18.04 | 10.34 | 17.55 | 9.54 | 12.28 | 9.59 | 18.12 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.66 | 14.19 | 6.64 | 17.20 | 6.46 | 18.77 |
| Dec | 6.50 | 18.06 | 10.75 | 16.84 | 8.96 | 12.15 | 9.70 | 18.93 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.72 | 14.04 | 6.66 | 17.19 | 6.47 | 18.95 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.51 | 17.63 | 10.37 | 17.34 | 8.95 | 12.34 | 9.61 | 18.34 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.69 | 14.57 | 6.59 | 17.06 | 6.42 | 18.54 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 6.45 | 18.00 | 9.58 | 16.99 | 7.63 | 12.36 | 9.73 | 19.25 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.61 | 14.17 | 6.56 | 15.87 | 6.35 | 18.56 |
| Feb | 6.50 | 18.14 | 10.53 | 17.31 | 8.94 | 12.23 | 9.63 | 18.46 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.60 | 14.09 | 6.63 | 18.37 | 6.43 | 18.55 |
| Mar | 6.51 | 17.63 | 10.37 | 17.34 | 8.95 | 12.34 | 9.61 | 18.34 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.69 | 14.57 | 6.59 | 17.06 | 6.42 | 18.54 |

[^8]Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI)

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

| Period | Transportation |  | Communication |  | Entertainment \& Catering |  | Private Financial Institution |  | Proffessional \& other Services |  | Personal |  | Non-residents |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 6.76 | 21.26 | 6.41 | 19.66 | 11.13 | 17.99 | 8.00 | 20.50 | 6.20 | 21.88 | 5.97 | 22.74 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.79 |
| 2019 | 6.34 | 21.31 | 6.18 | 22.84 | 9.70 | 18.00 | 0.45 | 22.89 | 6.27 | 23.15 | 4.65 | 23.09 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.40 |
| 2020 | 6.82 | 22.43 | 5.28 | 5.78 | 9.46 | 19.76 | 17.53 | 17.53 | 6.92 | 20.51 | 4.30 | 19.82 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.30 |
| 2021 | 6.95 | 19.18 | 5.01 | 5.58 | 9.44 | 19.73 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 6.85 | 20.12 | 5.18 | 18.21 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.05 |
| 2022 | 7.28 | 18.04 | 5.21 | 8.79 | 9.13 | 11.08 | 19.76 | 19.76 | 7.10 | 20.41 | 4.69 | 17.98 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 9.60 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2018}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 6.76 | 21.06 | 6.00 | 6.75 | 7.29 | 21.66 | 9.75 | 20.50 | 6.48 | 22.49 | 6.05 | 23.54 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.79 |
| Jun | 6.58 | 20.17 | 6.02 | 19.42 | 6.83 | 19.62 | 9.75 | 20.50 | 5.16 | 21.26 | 5.75 | 22.03 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.84 |
| Sep | 6.77 | 21.31 | 6.02 | 19.41 | 11.16 | 17.69 | 8.00 | 21.00 | 6.24 | 21.57 | 5.96 | 22.86 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.75 |
| Dec | 6.76 | 21.26 | 6.41 | 19.66 | 11.13 | 17.99 | 8.00 | 20.50 | 6.20 | 21.88 | 5.97 | 22.74 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.79 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.39 | 21.05 | 6.17 | 19.51 | 10.04 | 19.92 | 8.07 | 19.47 | 6.31 | 22.67 | 5.26 | 25.19 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.83 |
| Jun | 6.92 | 21.87 | 6.17 | 6.22 | 10.05 | 18.51 | 8.42 | 21.56 | 6.19 | 22.88 | 5.35 | 22.12 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.72 |
| Sep | 6.62 | 21.23 | 6.18 | 22.84 | 10.12 | 18.48 | 6.05 | 22.94 | 6.28 | 23.08 | 6.12 | 22.87 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.57 |
| Dec | 6.34 | 21.31 | 6.18 | 22.84 | 9.70 | 18.00 | 0.45 | 22.89 | 6.27 | 23.15 | 4.65 | 23.09 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.40 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.55 | 22.70 | 6.18 | 22.97 | 9.76 | 21.32 | 17.46 | 24.23 | 6.73 | 21.72 | 4.77 | 19.16 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 11.05 |
| Jun | 7.64 | 22.00 | 5.68 | 19.01 | 9.57 | 20.98 | 18.30 | 23.19 | 6.73 | 20.41 | 4.23 | 14.90 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.80 |
| Sep | 7.75 | 22.00 | 5.28 | 19.01 | 9.52 | 19.86 | 18.19 | 18.19 | 6.72 | 20.66 | 4.24 | 18.85 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.30 |
| Dec | 6.82 | 22.43 | 5.28 | 5.78 | 9.46 | 19.76 | 17.53 | 17.53 | 6.92 | 20.51 | 4.30 | 19.82 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.30 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.11 | 22.49 | 5.28 | 5.78 | 10.86 | 19.52 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 6.80 | 20.48 | 4.90 | 19.18 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.44 |
| Jun | 7.01 | 19.88 | 5.28 | 5.78 | 9.51 | 19.84 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 6.88 | 20.23 | 4.85 | 17.78 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.41 |
| Sep | 6.65 | 19.81 | 5.01 | 5.52 | 9.44 | 19.74 | 16.51 | 18.64 | 6.47 | 20.23 | 4.32 | 18.28 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.22 |
| Dec | 6.95 | 19.18 | 5.01 | 5.58 | 9.44 | 19.73 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 6.85 | 20.12 | 5.18 | 18.21 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.05 |
| $\underline{2022}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 7.13 | 18.68 | 5.01 | 5.57 | 9.13 | 19.28 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 6.79 | 20.32 | 3.65 | 18.29 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.05 |
| Jun | 7.28 | 18.59 | 5.00 | 5.57 | 9.14 | 19.28 | 18.97 | 18.97 | 6.82 | 20.30 | 4.58 | 18.21 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.06 |
| Sep | 7.20 | 17.87 | 5.01 | 5.58 | 9.12 | 10.91 | 20.09 | 20.09 | 6.72 | 20.40 | 4.67 | 18.09 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 10.14 |
| Dec | 7.28 | 18.04 | 5.21 | 8.79 | 9.13 | 11.08 | 19.76 | 19.76 | 7.10 | 20.41 | 4.69 | 17.98 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 9.60 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 7.33 | 18.27 | 5.10 | 8.89 | 8.90 | 10.78 | 136.38 | 19.37 | 6.87 | 20.37 | 4.75 | 17.98 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 9.87 |
| Feb | 7.93 | 18.06 | 5.22 | 8.82 | 9.11 | 10.77 | 16.08 | 16.08 | 7.08 | 20.38 | 4.70 | 17.96 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 9.02 |
| Mar | 7.91 | 17.76 | 5.22 | 8.93 | 9.95 | 20.50 | 16.11 | 16.14 | 7.09 | 20.44 | 4.71 | 17.89 | 19.75 | 19.75 | 8.86 |

TABLE 1.11 - COMPARATIVE TREASURY BILL RATES
(\%)


TABLE 1.13a - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND (SINPF)
(SBD’000)



| TABLE 1.14 - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS \& INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION STATISTICS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY | 2021 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | 2023 |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4(r) | Q1(p) |
| CURRENT ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on Trade in Goods | (64) | ${ }^{(246)}$ | (223) | (249) | (283) | (331) | (451) | ${ }_{7}(624)$ | ${ }^{(326)}$ |
| Exports f.o.b. Imports f.o.b. | 721 785 | $\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ 923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 742 \\ & 965 \end{aligned}$ | 842 1,091 | 588 871 | 702 1,032 | 762 1,214 | 719 1,343 | 857 1,183 |
| Balance on Trade in Services | (192) | (237) | (234) | (209) | (268) | (232) | (348) | (349) | (224) |
| ${ }_{\text {Services credit }}$ | 70 | 75 312 | 79 313 | ${ }_{1}^{117}$ | 125 | 116 | 156 505 | 178 | 170 |
| Services debit | 262 | 312 | 313 | 325 | 393 | 348 | 505 | 527 | 394 |
| Balance on Primary Income | 30 | 25 | (11) | 100 | 92 | (34) | (27) | 36 | 98 |
| Primary income credit | 107 | 86 | 143 | 103 | 191 | 86 | 99 | 172 | 194 |
| Primary income debit | 77 | 62 | 154 | 3 | 99 | 120 | 126 | 137 | 95 |
| Balance on Secondary Income | 81 | 222 | 175 | 404 | 144 | 360 | 236 | 303 | 197 |
| Secondary income credit | 202 | 335 | ${ }^{268}$ | 492 | 232 | 461 | 362 | 422 | 325 |
| Secondary income debit | 121 | 113 | 93 | 88 | 89 | 101 | 125 | 119 | 128 |
| Balance on Current Account | (145) | (236) | (293) | 46 | (315) | (236) | (590) | (634) | (254) |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital account credit Capital account debit | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Balance on Capital Account | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Net Lending ( + /Borrowing () from Current and Capital Accounts | (51) | (22) | (191) | 164 | 9 | (80) | (297) | (282) | (42) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial assets Financial liabilities | 65 233 | 66 345 | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ (150) \end{array}$ | (33) 92 | $\begin{aligned} & (67) \\ & (11) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (154) \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | 133 266 | (115) |
| Net Lending ( + //Borrowing (-) from Financial Account | (167) | (279) | (267) | 414 | (125) | (56) | (268) | (133) | (88) |
| Net errors and omissions | (116) | (258) | (76) | 249 | (134) | 24 | 28 | 149 | (46) |
| Level of Official Reserves at end of period | 5,433 | 5,427 | 5,527 | 5,623 | 5,678 | 5,465 | 5,237 | 5,458 | 5,456 |
| INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net IIP net borrowing (-)/ net lending (+) | (74) | (364) | (665) | (288) | (406) | (558) | (855) | (837) | (931) |
| Financial Assets | 6,845 | 6,902 | 6,973 | 7,183 | 7,148 | 6,952 | 6,742 | 7,074 | 6,968 |
| Direct investment Portfolio investment | 554 191 | 534 204 | 524 214 | 618 225 | 577 217 | 612 198 | 631 191 | 635 207 | 636 220 |
| Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and ESO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other investment | 667 | 737 | ${ }_{508}^{708}$ | 717 | ${ }_{5}^{675}$ | 677 | 683 | 774 | 655 |
| Reserve assets | 5,433 | 5,427 | 5,527 | 5,623 | 5,678 | 5,465 | 5,237 | 5,458 | 5,456 |
| Financial Liabilities | 6,919 | 7,266 | 7,638 | 7,470 | 7,553 | 7,510 | 7,597 | 7,912 | 7,898 |
| Direct investment | 4,894 | 5,034 | 5,171 | 5,030 | 5,104 | 5,160 | 5,280 | 5,398 | 5,389 |
| Financial derivatives and ESO Other investment |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | 2,026 | 2,233 | 2,467 | 2,441 | 2,450 | 2,350 | 2,317 | 2,514 | 2,509 |
| Note: (r) revised estimate (p)provisional estimates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.15 - GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUNTS




Balance on Primary Income
Primary Income Credits
Compensation of Employees
Investment income
Direct investment
Portfolio investment
Other investment
Reserve assets
Other primary income
Primary Income Debits
Compensation of Employees
Investment income
Direct investment
Portfolio investment
Other investment
Other primary income

SECONDARY INCOME ACCOUNT
Balance on Secondary Income
Secondary Income Credits
General government
Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors
Personal transfers
Other current transfers

Secondary Income Debits
General government
Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors
Personal transfers
Other current transfers
S 107
36 36




(34)
(27)

36 191


## TABLE 1.17 - CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

|  | 2021 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on Capital Account | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Capital Account Credits | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capital transfers | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| General government | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Debt forgiveness | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other capital transfers | 93 | 214 | 102 | 118 | 324 | 155 | 294 | 352 | 213 |
| Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Account Debits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net lending ( ${ }^{(+)} /$Borrowing ( - ) | (167) | (279) | (267) | 414 | (125) | (56) | (268) | (133) | (88) |
| Financial Assets/1 | 65 | 66 | 126 | 263 | (33) | (67) | (154) | 133 | (115) |
| Direct investment | (24) | (20) | (11) | 94 | (41) | 35 | 21 | 4 | 33 |
| Portfolio investment | 15 | 12 | 10 | 12 | (8) | (19) | (4) | 9 | 12 |
| Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options | - | - | - | - | - | ( | ( | - |  |
| Other investment | (42) | 76 | (29) | 17 | (45) | (2) | 13 | 107 | (134) |
| Reserve assets | 115 | (2) | 155 | 140 | 61 | (81) | (184) | 12 | (26) |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity and investment fund shares | 19 | 16 | 14 | 16 | (4) | (15) | 0 | 13 | 16 |
| Debt instruments | 47 | 50 | 112 | 247 | (29) | (52) | (154) | 120 | (131) |
| Other financial assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| Financial Liabilities | 233 | 345 | 393 | (150) | 92 | (11) | 114 | 266 | (26) |
| Direct investment | 59 | 141 | 159 | (136) | 69 | 54 | 118 | 117 | 3 |
| Portfolio investment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial derivatives and employee stock options | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other investment | 173 | 204 | 234 | (14) | 23 | (65) | (4) | 149 | (29) |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity and investment fund shares | (35) | 7 | 43 | (94) | 48 | 28 | 95 | 105 | 62 |
| Debt instruments | 267 | 338 | 350 | (57) | 45 | (38) | 19 | 161 | (88) |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | - | ( | - | ) | - |  |  |
| 1/ BPM6 Statistics includes reserve assets and IMF Program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TABLE 1.18 - VALUE OF EXPORTS BY EXPORT CATEGORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (SBD'000) |
| Period | $\qquad$ | Copra \& Coconut Oil | Fish | Logs | Cocoa | Timber | Palm Oil and Kernels | Minerals | Other Exports | Re-exports \& Coverage Adjustment |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 4,260,522 | 96,336 | 447,771 | 2,963,726 | 73,133 | 89,496 | 235,121 | 150,398 | 102,367 | 102,173 |
| 2019 | 3,764,931 | 48,464 | 405,093 | 2,601,012 | 95,027 | 104,790 | 200,952 | 162,411 | 56,667 | 90,514 |
| 2020 | 3,113,154 | 59,589 | 356,636 | 2,017,784 | 64,473 | 126,488 | 260,906 | 150,038 | 25,480 | 51,759 |
| 2021 | 2,982,017 | 83,821 | 475,486 | 1,627,191 | 63,139 | 143,540 | 330,602 | 135,789 | 66,588 | 55,863 |
| 2022 | 2,781,605 | 91,814 | 435,884 | 1,302,125 | 49,315 | 135,209 | 363,421 | 257,104 | 57,030 | 89,703 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,106,037 | 37,618 | 80,774 | 793,431 | 5,182 | 21,324 | 74,542 | 46,718 | 34,414 | 12,034 |
| Jun | 1,032,682 | 22,201 | 113,797 | 715,715 | 32,515 | 20,823 | 55,512 | 33,820 | 9,962 | 28,337 |
| Sep | 1,045,361 | 24,208 | 144,433 | 678,700 | 18,676 | 29,234 | 48,656 | 48,615 | 42,779 | 10,060 |
| Dec | 1,076,443 | 12,310 | 108,767 | 775,880 | 16,760 | 18,115 | 56,411 | 21,246 | 15,212 | 51,742 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,021,334 | 9,051 | 99,934 | 749,258 | 19,481 | 36,328 | 49,771 | 22,194 | 18,030 | 17,286 |
| Jun | 1,005,382 | 12,642 | 103,090 | 737,571 | 19,952 | 13,348 | 47,598 | 28,928 | 23,856 | 18,398 |
| Sep | 883,972 | 13,287 | 104,935 | 562,911 | 26,039 | 27,186 | 51,501 | 55,454 | 9,247 | 33,412 |
| Dec | 854,243 | 13,484 | 97,134 | 551,272 | 29,555 | 27,928 | 52,083 | 55,835 | 5,534 | 21,418 |
| $\underline{2020}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 891,947 | 11,661 | 55,694 | 618,461 | 8,544 | 25,626 | 84,700 | 59,963 | 4,023 | 23,276 |
| Jun | 834,732 | 16,133 | 90,832 | 517,838 | 19,035 | 40,624 | 64,052 | 72,616 | 5,292 | 8,311 |
| Sep | 719,488 | 15,316 | 108,819 | 459,973 | 17,973 | 30,023 | 54,427 | 13,610 | 7,632 | 11,714 |
| Dec | 666,987 | 16,480 | 101,291 | 421,512 | 18,921 | 30,215 | 57,727 | 3,850 | 8,532 | 8,459 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 720,904 | 15,775 | 77,692 | 484,390 | 5,766 | 37,345 | 58,683 | 20,554 | 9,754 | 10,945 |
| Jun | 676,702 | 30,521 | 124,479 | 359,770 | 13,661 | 50,742 | 49,657 | 28,740 | 12,116 | 7,016 |
| Sep | 741,823 | 11,745 | 133,179 | 359,188 | 32,455 | 33,424 | 112,522 | 42,277 | 6,662 | 10,370 |
| Dec | 841,356 | 25,780 | 140,135 | 423,843 | 11,257 | 22,029 | 109,740 | 44,218 | 38,055 | 26,299 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 583,064 | 19,362 | 81,934 | 321,300 |  | 27,248 | 61,379 | 51,411 | 7,284 | 7,268 |
| Jun | 694,827 | 29,846 | 134,975 | 242,464 | 17,712 | 35,984 | 146,389 | 62,899 | 12,482 | 12,077 |
| Sep | 748,143 | 21,421 | 120,744 | 395,009 | $17,168$ | 33,581 | 99,909 | 37,372 | 16,249 | 6,690 |
| Dec | 703,903 | 21,185 | 98,231 | 343,353 | 8,557 | 38,396 | 55,744 | 105,423 | 21,016 | 12,000 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{2023}{M a r}$ | 846,336 | 14,499 | 94,276 | 376,258 | 14,532 | 33,427 | 98,626 | 202,591 | 7,219 | 4,908 |
| Note: (p)provisional estimates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI) \& Solomon Islands National Statistics Office ( SINSO) and Customs \& Excise Division, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





End of
Period
$\frac{\text { Annual }}{2018}$
$\frac{\text { Annual }}{2018}$
2019
2020
2021
2022

| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |  |  |  |
| Mar | 193,871 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Jun | 194,939 | 4,963 | 150,000 |
| Sep | 201,036 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Dec | 245,542 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |  |  |  |
| Mar | 257,598 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Jun | 266,925 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Sep | 274,903 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Dec | 273,358 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |  |  |  |
| Mar | 268,385 | 4,962 | 150,000 |
| Jun | 384,802 | 4,962 | 210,000 |
| Sep | 390,648 | 4,962 | 210,000 |
| Dec | 451,625 | 64,962 | 210,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | 453,352 | 64,962 | 210,000 |
| Mar | 454,290 | 64,962 | 210,000 |
| Jun | 629,569 | 125,070 | 270,000 |
| Sep | 748,659 | 185,808 | 270,000 |
| Dec |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | 748,357 | 187,684 | 270,000 |
| Mar | 749,237 | 185,062 | 270,000 |
| Jun | 770,494 | 187,656 | 270,000 |
| Sep | 818,319 | 185,187 | 307,000 |
| Dec |  |  |  |
| 2023 | 847,361 | 187,221 | 327,000 |
| Mar |  |  |  |


** SIPA- Solomon Island Ports Authority
Source:
Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)

TABLE 1.24 - GROSS AND NET GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT BY INSTRUMENT AND HOLDER

TABLE 1.25 GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(SBD'000)

| Year <br> SI \$'000 | 2020 |  |  |  | 2021 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2023 \\ \hline \text { Q1 }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  |
| Revenue | 828,974 | 955,649 | 962,000 | 1,053,489 | 735,095 | 1,043,913 | 902,549 | 1,026,152 | 721,323 | 909,680 | 1,002,781 | 923,654 | 759,948 |
| Taxes | 673,620 | 627,603 | 714,529 | 640,324 | 645,837 | 618,981 | 667,583 | 708,955 | 551,505 | 622,965 | 731,930 | 734,056 | 679,335 |
| Income and profits | 237,146 | 191,144 | 270,077 | 219,989 | 225,734 | 214,692 | 252,155 | 253,250 | 203,609 | 246,200 | 280,107 | 252,865 | 235,800 |
| Property | 9,833 | 12,482 | 8,289 | 11,450 | 11,675 | 13,105 | 11,437 | 11,585 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and Services | 146,466 | 150,262 | 152,582 | 156,081 | 143,220 | 155,868 | 145,397 | 149,909 | 135,826 | 169,207 | 189,294 | 183,220 | 164,954 |
| International Trade and Transactions | 280,176 | 273,714 | 283,581 | 252,804 | 265,208 | 235,316 | 258,594 | 294,211 | 212,070 | 207,558 | 262,529 | 297,971 | 278,581 |
| Social contributions |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants | 35,318 | 263,416 | 160,251 | 238,076 | 39,268 | 337,293 | 53,488 | 243,224 | 104,145 | 168,564 | 211,384 | 127,565 | 41,141 |
| Other revenues | 120,036 | 64,631 | 87,220 | 175,089 | 49,989 | 87,639 | 181,478 | 73,973 | 65,673 | 118,151 | 59,467 | 62,033 | 39,473 |
| Expenditure | 840,599 | 978,112 | 1,105,931 | 1,182,895 | 712,292 | 1,178,555 | 1,123,034 | 846,596 | 651,517 | 979,014 | 1,098,699 | 1,203,918 | 790,399 |
| Recurrent Expense | 784,479 | 818,718 | 938,206 | 951,448 | 712,292 | 881,357 | 885,972 | 643,510 | 651,517 | 906,638 | 879,280 | 1,018,276 | 769,612 |
| Compensation of employees | 377,311 | 381,631 | 376,124 | 332,250 | 301,050 | 330,922 | 366,858 | 353,807 | 389,419 | 399,418 | 386,883 | 460,230 | 371,166 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 358,226 | 358,617 | 369,768 | 500,710 | 236,143 | 400,340 | 393,713 | 220,196 | 173,404 | 384,485 | 304,273 | 468,367 | 225,266 |
| Interest | 6,886 | 2,770 | 7,971 | 7,104 | 7,487 | 8,905 | 2,312 | 7,850 | 11,140 | 11,079 | 11,104 | 10,545 | 10,952 |
| Benefits and Transfers | 42,057 | 75,700 | 184,344 | 111,384 | 167,612 | 141,189 | 123,089 | 61,656 | 77,554 | 111,656 | 177,020 | 79,134 | 162,228 |
| Subsidies | 2,411 | 11,188 | 8,043 | -44 | 16,561 | 13,950 | 12,162 | 6,092 | 7,663 | 11,032 | 17,490 | 7,819 |  |
| Grants | 29,569 | 26,619 | 28,741 | 43,717 | 81,861 | 68,956 | 60,116 | 30,113 | 37,877 | 54,532 | 86,456 | 38,649 |  |
| Social benefits | 7,523 | 12,618 | 18,114 | 17,088 | 23,376 | 19,691 | 17,166 | 8,599 | 10,816 | 15,572 | 24,688 | 11,036 |  |
| Other payments | 2,553 | 25,275 | 129,445 | 50,622 | 46,451 | 39,128 | 34,112 | 17,087 | 21,493 | 30,944 | 49,058 | 21,931 |  |
| Capital Spending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of nonfinancial assets | 56,120 | 159,395 | 167,725 | 231,447 | 0 | 297,198 | 237,063 | 203,086 | 0 | 72,376 | 219,418 | 185,642 | 20,787 |
| Fixed assets | 54,734 | 155,205 | 167,041 | 208,527 | 0 | 288,794 | 230,359 | 197,343 | 0 | 70,329 | 213,213 | 180,393 |  |
| Nonproduced assets | 1,387 | 4,190 | 685 | 22,920 | 0 | 8,405 | 6,704 | 5,743 | 0 | 2,047 | 6,205 | 5,250 |  |
| Surplus/Deficit | -11,626 | -22,463 | -143,931 | -129,406 | 22,802 | -134,642 | -220,485 | 179,556 | 69,806 | -69,334 | -95,918 | -280,264 | -30,451 |

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

| End of Period <br> Weight | TABLE 1.26a NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* (2017=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food \& Non-alcoholic Beverages $34.3$ | Alcoholic, Beverages \& Tobacco Narcotics $12.4$ | Clothing \& Footwear $2.6$ | Housing, water, electricity, gas \& other fuels | Fur- nish, hsehold eqp. \& routine hsehold Mainte- nance 3.0 | Health | Transport $17.5$ | Communication $6.3$ | Recreation \& Culture $1.4$ | Education | Restaurants \& Hotels $1.4$ | Miscellaneous goods \& services | Domestic Items $67.4$ | Imported Items $32.7$ | All Items | Headline Inflation (YoY \% change) | Core <br> Infla- <br> tion <br> (YoY \% <br> change) |
| Quarterly <br> Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 101.8 | 116.0 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 105.5 | 99.4 | 104.8 | 100.5 | 103.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Jun | 103.0 | 106.3 | 100.1 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 105.5 | 98.7 | 104.4 | 100.7 | 103.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Sep | 102.6 | 110.3 | 100.1 | 101.5 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 104.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 104.5 | 98.9 | 104.9 | 100.4 | 103.4 | 3.4 | 1.0 |
| Dec | 100.2 | 116.4 | 100.1 | 103.6 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 105.2 | 101.3 | 104.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 101.8 | 115.9 | 100.3 | 108.6 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 107.5 | 98.6 | 104.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| June | 100.2 | 116.1 | 100.3 | 107.6 | 96.5 | 99.8 | 103.9 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 128.8 | 103.8 | 99.1 | 106.8 | 99.2 | 104.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Sept | 101.7 | 119.1 | 100.2 | 107.6 | 96.4 | 99.4 | 103.9 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 99.6 | 108.3 | 99.0 | 106.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Dec | 102.4 | 128.2 | 100.2 | 108.9 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 99.6 | 109.9 | 100.7 | 106.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 104.0 | 171.1 | 99.9 | 109.4 | 96.9 | 108.4 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 99.3 | 118.5 | 100.7 | 112.6 | 7.8 | 1.0 |
| Jun | 105.1 | 159.6 | 99.9 | 107.7 | 96.7 | 108.5 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 99.7 | 116.8 | 96.9 | 110.2 | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| Sep | 102.9 | 130.4 | 100.0 | 106.6 | 96.9 | 108.5 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 99.9 | 110.4 | 95.5 | 105.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Dec | 99.3 | 134.5 | 99.9 | 107.7 | 96.7 | 108.5 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 128.4 | 103.4 | 100.0 | 110.6 | 93.6 | 104.9 | -1.8 | -1.5 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 98.7 | 172.3 | 102.1 | 110.6 | 93.0 | 106.9 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 124.5 | 103.4 | 99.3 | 118.0 | 93.4 | 109.9 | -2.4 | -2.4 |
| Jun | 100.1 | 153.1 | 101.8 | 110.8 | 93.2 | 106.2 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 124.4 | 103.4 | 105.3 | 115.4 | 94.7 | 108.5 | -1.5 | -1.1 |
| Sep | 99.5 | 134.0 | 100.7 | 111.8 | 94.9 | 106.5 | 102.0 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 124.5 | 103.4 | 108.5 | 112.2 | 95.5 | 106.7 | 1.2 | -0.2 |
| Dec | 100.5 | 133.4 | 100.3 | 113.8 | 95.3 | 108.9 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 124.5 | 103.4 | 108.4 | 112.7 | 97.3 | 107.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 102.4 | 133.9 | 100.3 | 117.2 | 95.7 | 108.5 | 105.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 127.4 | 104.2 | 108.5 | 114.2 | 99.0 | 109.2 | -0.6 | 2.8 |
| Jun | 109.9 | 127.4 | 99.6 | 121.1 | 96.0 | 107.8 | 114.5 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 125.8 | 104.2 | 108.8 | 117.2 | 105.2 | 113.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Sep | 110.6 | 136.8 | 100.0 | 124.3 | 96.0 | 107.9 | 124.6 | 100.0 | 104.6 | 119.2 | $104.5$ | $110.1$ | 121.4 | 107.6 | $116.8$ | $9.5$ | $6.1$ |
| Dec | 112.6 | 138.9 | 100.2 | 121.4 | 96.0 | 107.9 | 124.7 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 119.2 | 105.0 | 110.7 | 122.5 | 106.9 | 117.3 | 9.1 | 5.9 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.9 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Jon }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 116.9 | $133.5$ | $103.7$ | $125.2$ | $98.2$ | $107.9$ | $124.7$ | $100.0$ | $109.8$ | $128.0$ | $104.9$ | $112.8$ | $124.6$ | $108.5$ | $119.2$ | $8.9$ | $5.9$ |
| Mar | 120.0 | 127.8 | 105.0 | 126.1 | 98.1 | 107.9 | 124.6 |  |  |  |  | 112.9 | $125.0$ | 109.2 |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.26b HONIARA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* (2017=100)

| TABLE 1.26b HONIARA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* <br> (2017=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of Period <br> Weight | Food \& Non-alcoholic Beverages | Alcoholic, Beverages \& Tobacco Narcotics | Clothing \& Footwear | Housing, water, electricity, gas \& other fuels | Furnish, hsehold eqp. \& routine hsehold Maintenance | Health | Transport | $\underset{\text { cation }}{\text { Communi- }}$ | Recreation \& Culture | Education | Restaurants \& Hotels | Miscella- <br> neous <br> goods <br> \& ser- <br> vices | All Items | Rate <br> ( YoY \% <br> Change) |
|  | 33.3 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 16.9 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100 |  |
| Quarterly Average 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jun | 103.0 | 106.3 | 100.1 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 105.5 | 98.7 | 103.2 | 2.4 |
| Sep | 102.6 | 110.3 | 100.1 | 101.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 104.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 104.5 | 98.9 | 103.4 | 3.4 |
| Dec | 100.2 | 116.4 | 100.1 | 104.6 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122.7 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 104.2 | 4.4 |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 101.8 | 115.9 | 100.3 | 110.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 104.9 | 1.5 |
| June | 100.2 | 116.3 | 100.4 | 110.9 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 105.0 | 1.7 |
| Sept | 101.4 | 120.1 | 100.4 | 112.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 106.0 | 2.4 |
| Dec | 102.1 | 126.2 | 100.4 | 113.8 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 107.3 | 3.0 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 103.8 | 176.2 | 100.0 | 114.9 | 97.3 | 109.6 | 103.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 114.2 | 8.9 |
| Jun | 104.8 | 163.0 | 100.0 | 111.8 | 96.9 | 109.6 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 111.1 | 5.8 |
| Sep | 102.4 | 129.1 | 100.0 | 111.1 | 96.8 | 109.6 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 105.7 | -0.3 |
| Dec | 99.1 | 133.8 | 100.0 | 111.9 | 96.4 | 109.6 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 104.0 | 98.9 | 105.4 | -1.8 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 98.1 | 177.2 | 102.4 | 115.1 | 92.0 | 107.9 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 124.9 | 104.0 | 98.2 | 111.1 | -2.7 |
| Jun | 99.2 | 157.8 | 102.2 | 116.6 | 92.0 | 107.2 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 124.9 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 109.8 | -1.1 |
| Sep | 98.4 | 136.3 | 100.8 | 117.4 | 93.9 | 107.5 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 124.9 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 107.4 | 1.6 |
| Dec | 99.4 | 135.5 | 100.5 | 119.9 | 94.0 | 110.0 | 103.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 124.9 | 104.9 | 102.7 | 108.3 | 2.8 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 101.8 | 136.7 | 100.5 | 123.2 | 94.4 | 109.6 | 104.4 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 128.2 | 105.5 | 102.7 | 110.2 | -0.8 |
| Jun | 107.1 | 131.0 | 99.7 | 126.9 | 94.2 | 108.8 | 113.9 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 129.8 | 105.5 | 102.6 | 113.7 | 3.5 |
| Sep | 107.1 | 143.0 | 100.2 | 129.7 | 93.9 | 108.8 | 122.7 | 100.0 | 104.1 | 129.8 | 105.8 | 103.9 | 117.2 | 9.2 |
| Dec | 109.3 | 153.1 | 100.4 | 132.4 | 94.4 | 108.8 | 119.7 | 100.0 | 106.6 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 104.6 | 119.2 | 10.0 |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 111.9 | 145.5 | 103.1 | 136.7 | 96.4 | 108.8 | 119.9 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 106.6 | 120.1 | 9.0 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 111.8 | 145.8 | 104.4 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 108.8 | 119.8 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 120.1 | 9.1 |
| Mar | 113.8 | 138.1 | 104.4 | 137.0 | 96.9 | 108.8 | 119.9 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 120.0 | 9.0 |

${ }^{*}$ This table only reports Honiara CPI







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

Table $1.8 \quad$ Value of Currency in Circulation by Denomination
This includes notes and coins by denomination.
Table 1.12 Assets and Liabilities of Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands
All lending is in motor vehicles for both private and businesses. The term deposits, most by NPF, are for terms 6 months and 4 years.

Table 1.13a \& 1.13b 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

Table 1.20-1.22

Table 1.23

Table 1.25

Table 1.26b Honiara Consumer Price Index
Measure consumer prices in Honiara only.
Table $1.27 \quad$ International Commodity Prices
All prices quoted are period averages. Prices quoted for fish are average prices for Yellow fin and Skipjack frozen tuna from INFOFISH Trade News bulleting published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Price quoted for logs are from the Malaysia market.

Table $1.29 \quad$ Production by Major Commodity
Volume of major commodities classified based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system.
Table $1.30 \quad$ Number, Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara
The data over permits issued by the Honiara Town Council for construction of buildings in Honiara only.

## Table 1.32 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]:    ${ }^{3}$ Statistics obtained from the ABS and Stats NZ.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ All statistics in this section are obtained from the IMF WEO April 2023 Update, unless otherwise stated.
    2 Statistics obtained from Bloomberg

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Agricultural crops combined palm oil, copra, coconut oil, and cocoa.

[^3]:    Source: CBSI, GPPOL \& W

[^4]:    Source: CBSI \& CEMA

[^5]:    $\mathbf{1}_{\text {There }}$ is a timing difference in recognizing the fishing licence receipts in BOP and fishing revenue in GFS. BOP recognise the receipts from fishing licences when the inflows from overseas are recorded by commercial banks. Hence, BOP recorded an increase in fishing licences receipts in Q1 whilst the GFS recorded a decline in fishing revenue during the quarter.

[^6]:    $\mathbf{1}^{1}$ The data provided by the Ministry of Finance is broadly in aggregate and that was a challenge to meet the detailed classification into GFS format.

[^7]:    * Part of this table is continued on the next page.

[^8]:    * Part of this table is continued on the next page.

