# CENTRAL BANK OF SOLOMON ISLANDS 

## QUARTERRLY REVIEW

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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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## CONTENTS

## Page

Glossary ..... 3
Chapter I. Overview and Analysis ..... 4
Chapter II. International Developments ..... 5
Chapter III. Domestic Economy ..... 6
Chapter IV. Balance of Payments ..... 14
Chapter V. Money and Banking ..... 17
Chapter VI. Government Finance ..... 20
Statistical Annex ..... 23
Notes to Statistical Tables ..... 63

## GENERAL NOTE

p provisional
e estimate

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


## GLOSSARY

## The following terminologies are defined in the context of Solomon Islands.

Balance of Payments (BoP): Records all payments and receipts relating to the movement of funds between a country and foreign countries.

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

The global recovery slowed down to $3.1 \%$ in 2023, following monetary tightening in major central banks, combined with the winding down of fiscal stimulus in larger economies. Meanwhile, the Solomon Islands economy grew strongly by $4 \%$, higher than the average growth rate of $0.5 \%$ in the past three years. The local economy returned to normalcy with a surge in mining, higher copra and cocoa production, a smaller rebound in logging, and an improvement in manufacturing. The hosting of the Pacific Games also contributed to the expansion in economic activities related to construction and services sectors. On the contrary, fish catch and palm oil production declined during the year. Also, the power disruptions in the capital city between May and August negatively impacted businesses.

In tandem with the improved economic output, the labour market conditions in 2023 recouped. The Solomon Islands National Provident Fund's active and slow active contributors, increased by $3 \%$ to 57,151 contributors. Public Service employment also increased from 19,803 to 20,024 filled positions attributed to recruitments in the education sector. Vacancy advertisements also surged, implying higher demand for jobs in the market.

On the external front, the overall balance of payments position improved to a surplus of $\$ 218$ million in 2023, reversing the deficit of $\$ 191$ million in 2022. As a result, the gross foreign reserves rose by $6 \%$ to $\$ 5,775$ million at the end of 2023, sufficient to cover 11.8 months of imports. The positive outcome stemmed from higher export of goods, surge in tourism numbers, remittances, and donor inflows compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, the Solomon Islands dollar (SBD) depreciated against the US dollar, however, it appreciated against the Australian and New Zealand dollars.

Meanwhile, the Government's fiscal position worsened to record a deficit of $\$ 950$ million ( $7 \%$ of GDP) at the end of 2023, driven by higher spending pressures geared
towards the hosting of the Pacific Games in November and the preparation for the National General Election. As a result, government expenditure rose by $12 \%$ to $\$ 4,408$ million against a $3 \%$ decline in total revenue to $\$ 3,458$ million due to a reduction in budgetary donor grants.

With the combined fiscal expansion and improved external trade, monetary conditions remained positive. Monetary aggregates (M0, M1, M3) all registered positive growth, and interest rate margin between lending and deposits for other depository corporations narrowed from $9.13 \%$ to $\$ 8.36 \%$ predominantly from the reduction in lending rates on loans and advances.
Consumer prices eased in 2023 with headline inflation decelerating to $3.5 \%$ from $9.1 \%$ in 2022 following the fall in international crude oil prices during the year and pass-through effect of lower oil prices to domestic transport and electricity. As a result, both imported and domestic inflation diminished from $8.5 \%$ to $4.4 \%$ and $9.9 \%$ to $2.1 \%$, respectively. Overall, food, housing and energy, and transportation prices have relatively stabilized from their peaks in 2022 as the Central Bank pursued a tighter monetary policy stance during the year.

The outlook for the domestic economy is expected to moderate at $2.9 \%$ growth from an anticipated rebound in fishing and palm oil, expansion in mining with an expected increase in nickel exports, continuous infrastructure support by development partners, and modest growth across all other sectors except forestry which is projected to slightly decline. Despite the positive growth outlook, the prospects for the economy remain uncertain given geopolitical tensions globally, and the country's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate variations. The next government is expected to form after the April 2024 election, after which policy priorities are likely to be unveiled in the second half of 2024.

## CHAPTER II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Global Growth

The global economy continued to recover slowly from the destructive impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine War amidst the easing of inflationary pressures owing to tighter monetary conditions by central banks and favorable supply side developments. According to IMF January 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, the global economy is estimated to have expanded by $3.1 \%^{1}$ in 2023, with projections indicating sustained growth at similar levels in 2024 before a slight rise to $3.2 \%$ in 2025. Notably, the 2024 growth forecast marks a 0.2 percentage-points (pp) increase from the previous projection in the October 2023 WEO ; this adjustment is attributed to increased growth resilience in advanced economies, paired with upgrades in growth forecasts for China and several major Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs). However, the 2024-2025 global growth forecast is still below the pre-pandemic historical average of $3.8 \%$ with gains weighed down by elevated central bank policy rates to fight inflation, withdrawal of fiscal support, high debt levels and low underlying productivity growth.

For advanced economies, growth is expected to soften from $1.6 \%$ in 2023 to $1.5 \%$ in 2024, primarily due to a subdued growth in the United States as the lagged effects of earlier monetary policy tightening, gradual fiscal contraction, and labour market easing all contribute to a slowing in aggregate demand. However, a rebound to $1.8 \%$ is projected for 2025, driven by economic recovery in the Euro area and moderate growth in the United States. Conversely, growth is projected to remain stable in EMDEs at 4.1\% in 2023 and 2024, with a slight uptick to $4.2 \%$ in 2025 supported by galloping domestic demand.

In the Pacific region, Australia registered weak economic growth of $1.5 \%$ at the end of 2023 , with projections of further subdued growth of $1.3 \%$ in June 2024 before gradually picking up to $1.8 \%$ in December 2024 due to the lingering inflationary pressures and earlier interest rate hikes weighing on aggregate demand ${ }^{2}$. However, growth in 2025 is expected to gain momentum to $2.1 \%$ in June and reach $2.4 \%$ in December, as inflation subsides and pressures on household incomes ease. In New Zealand, the slow growth of $2.9 \%$ in 2023 is forecast to persist into 2024 at $1.2 \%$, on the account of increased consumer spending from high net immigration and modest housingmarket recovery are counteracted by tight domestic monetary conditions and reduced export demand ${ }^{3}$.

[^0]
## Risks

Risks to this outlook are broadly balanced. Potential upside risks to growth include faster disinflation, which might lead to an easing of monetary policy and financial conditions, loose fiscal policy causing temporary growth spikes, and an acceleration in Chinese economic recovery benefitting global growth. On the other hand, a prolonged tightening of monetary conditions and ongoing conflict in the Middle East present downside risks to the outlook, with continued attacks on key global shipping routes in the Red Sea potentially deepening supply-chain disruptions and causing new commodity price hikes.

## Global headline inflation

Global inflation is forecasted to fall from $6.8 \%$ in 2023 to $5.8 \%$ in 2024 and $4.4 \%$ in 2025 on the back of favorable global supply developments and restrictive monetary policies. The decline in inflation is also seen across both advanced economies and EMDE, underpinned by lower core inflation as a result of prolonged tightening of monetary policies, softening in labour markets and pass-through effects from earlier declines in energy prices. Closer to Solomon Islands, current inflation in Australia and New Zealand remains above their target range of $2-3 \%$ and $1-3 \%$, respectively. In Australia, the annual inflation rate is projected to ease further from $4.1 \%$ at the end of December 2023 to 3.2\% in December 2024 and return to the target range of $2.4 \%$ at the end of $2025^{4}$. Similarly, annual inflation in New Zealand is projected to decelerate from $5.6 \%$ in 2023 to $2.9 \%$ in 2024 and reach $2 \%$ in 2025 on the account of easing demand growth and improved supply ${ }^{5}$.

## Global Commodity Prices

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s primary commodity price index declined by $5 \%$ to 160 points in the December quarter reversing a $9 \%$ increase in the previous quarter. Driving this outcome was the $4 \%$ decline in energy index to 175 points reflecting subdued demand and ample supply of oil and gas emanating from increased production from non-OPEC countries, which have offset some supply concerns. In tandem to the reduction in energy index, average crude oil prices have eased from US\$85/bbl in the September quarter to US $\$ 81 / \mathrm{bbl}$ in the December quarter. However, there is on-going risk that an escalation of Israel-Hamas war into a wider regional conflict would lead to new oil prices hikes. In contrast, the non-energy index rebounded by $3 \%$ to 149 points in December 2023 coupled with a $2 \%$ increase in food index to 134 points at the end of 2023.

[^1]
## CHAPTER III: DOMESTIC ECONOMY

## Overview

Domestic conditions in 2023 showed favorable outcomes, with notable improvements occurring in the second and fourth quarters of the year. This upturn was driven by a surge in mining activities, overall improvement in production, and higher outturns in manufacturing. The investment in Pacific Games, which drives the expansion in the construction and services sector and the surge in visitor's arrival, also contributed to this favorable outcome. Despite the fluctuations in industries' performance throughout the quarters, the economy has expanded overall annually. Labor market conditions improved whilst inflation eased from its peak in 2022. Additionally, sentiments by businesses through the Business Perceptive Survey (BPS) indicated improved business conditions throughout the year.

## Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The domestic economy in 2023 is estimated to have grown by $4 \%$, up from a much slower growth of $2.4 \%$ in 2022, driven by expansions in mining, manufacturing, construction, and services sector activities. The two latter sectors had, to a greater extent, benefited from the hosting of the Pacific Games. This growth estimate also factored in the actual GDP for 2022 published by the National Statistics Office which comprises a significant portion of rural subsistence agriculture.

By sectoral growth, the secondary sector grew significantly by $9.2 \%$ reflecting strong performances in mining, manufacturing, and utilities sector, in particular, electricity and water.

Similarly, the services sector rebounded in 2023 by $2.9 \%$ from minus $0.5 \%$ in 2022 following favorable outturns in hotels and restaurants, transport and storage, business services, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and defence. This outcome reflected the positive spill overs from the country's hosting of the Pacific Games in 2023.

On the other hand, the primary sector declined by $2.5 \%$. This reflects a decline in commercial fishing and palm oil production which offsets the growth in cocoa and copra output.

## Production Index

The CBSI annual production index for the key export commodities in 2023 increased by 9 points to an index of 117 reflecting favorable outturns over the first half of the year. The increase was influenced by a surge in mining (11 points), and forestry ( 2 points) while copra and cocoa both inched up slightly by 0.2 points. In contrast, fishing, declined by 2 points while palm oil and coconut oil fell by 0.8 points and 1 point, respectively.

## Forestry

Following beneficial weather conditions, a stable domestic environment, and improved supply chain linkages, the forestry sector activities improved in 2023. These prompted the annual log production output, which comprised both natural and plantation logs, to rebound by $3 \%$ to $1,654,073$ cubic meters (m3). Consequently, the export of plantation logs increased by $39 \%$ to $139,589 \mathrm{~m} 3$ and natural logs by $1 \%$ to 1,514,484 m3.

Figure 3.1 Round Log Volumes and Prices


Source: CBSI, MoFT \& World Bank

A breakdown of log production by province showed Guadalcanal remained the largest producer in 2023, contributing $34.8 \%$ of annual log production, followed by Western with $21.7 \%$, Isabel with $16.8 \%$, Makira with $12.7 \%$, Malaita with $4.9 \%$, Choiseul $4 \%$, Renbell $2.5 \%$, Temotu $2.4 \%$, and Central province accounted for the remaining $0.2 \%$ (see Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Round Log Production Percentage Share by Provinces


Meanwhile, the average export prices for round logs received by exporters declined by $2 \%$ to US $\$ 103$ per m3. Similarly, the international log price indicator dropped by $7 \%$ to US $\$ 212$ per m3 during the year.

## Fishing

Fishing activities weakened further in 2023, with total fish catch falling by $18 \%$ to $22,029 *$ tons. This weaker outcome reflected lower catch, particularly in the second half of the year, due to unfavourable weather patterns and the downtime on one of the purse seine vessels for maintenance.

Following the lower outturn in fish catch, canned tuna production declined by $4 \%$ to 6,368 tons, of which $20 \%$ was destined for domestic consumption and $80 \%$ was exported. In contrast, both fish loin and fish meal improved by $8 \%$ to 33,346 tons and $9 \%$ to 1,993 tons, respectively, owing to higher demand from trading countries.

Figure 3.3 Fish Catch and Price Trends


Source: CBSI, NFD \& Info-Fish

The average international fish price jumped by $24 \%$ to US $\$ 1,910$ per ton in 2023 driven by supply shortages associated with unfavorable fishing conditions globally.

## Palm Oil

The palm oil industry remained subdued in 2023 with a significant reduction in output recorded across all palm oil products during the year. The volume of harvested fresh fruit bunches declined by $12 \%$ to 116,872 tons from 133,215 tons in the previous year. As a result, crude palm oil fell by $12 \%$ to 26,886 tons, and palm kernel oil dropped by $17 \%$ to 2,694 tons. Various factors contributed to the lower outcomes including replanting and the application method of fertilizers which takes a longer period for palm trees to bear fruits at the initial stage. The deforestation regulations which prevented further expansion of palm oil plantations also contributed to the lower palm oil output.

[^2]Figure 3.4 Crude Palm Oil Production and Price Trends


Source: CBSI, GPPOL \& World Bank

The average contracted price for both crude palm oil and palm kernel oil trended downwards in 2023, contracting by $20 \%$ to US $\$ 1,057$ per ton and $42 \%$ to US $\$ 1,060$ per ton, respectively. Similarly, the average international price for crude palm oil plunged by $31 \%$ to US\$887 per ton whilst palm kernel oil dropped by $39 \%$ to US $\$ 991$ per ton. The higher global supply, competition from other edible oils, and lower demand for biofuel have contributed to the fall in palm oil prices.

## Cocoa

Annual cocoa production rebounded by $12 \%$ to 3,448 tons following three years of consecutive falls (see Figure 3.5). The favorable cocoa prices in the global market, which led to a rebound in domestic prices, have contributed to this positive outcome. Thus, to increase the production output of this commodity in the future, it is important for policymakers to evaluate determinants of cocoa production to clear paths that may have undermined the growth of the industry.

Figure 3.5 Cocoa Production and Domestic Price Trends


Source: CBSI \& CEMA

Three provinces continue to maintain their cocoa production dominancy. These were Guadalcanal, contributing $48.6 \%$, followed by Makira with $26.2 \%$, and Malaita $21.6 \%$. All other provinces (Western,

Temotu, Isabel, Central, Choiseul) contributed to the remaining 3.6\% (see Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 Cocoa Production Percentage Share by Province


Source: CBSI \& CEMA

Cocoa prices recuperated in 2023. The average global price for cocoa rose by $37 \%$ to US $\$ 3,280$ per metric ton compared to US $\$ 2,393$ per metric ton in the preceding year. Correspondingly, the average contracted price exporters received increased by $35 \%$ to GBP2,057 per metric ton while the domestic price received by local farmers bounced back by $41 \%$ to $\$ 15.78$ per kilogram (see Figure 3.5).

## Copra and Coconut Oil

Copra production in 2023 grew by $14 \%$ to 15,472 tons (see Figure 3.7), a significant turnaround from a $17 \%$ drop in 2022. Coconut oil production, however, decreased by $11 \%$ to 5,097 tons compared to 5,706 tons posted in the prior year.

Fig 3.7 Copra Production and Domestic Price


Source: CBSI \& CEMA

In terms of production by provinces, Western accounted for the largest share at $25 \%$, followed by Central with $22 \%$, Guadalcanal represented $17 \%$, Choiseul and Makira both accounted for $11 \%$, Isabel $7 \%$, Malaita 6\%, and Temotu 1\% (see Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Copra Production Percentage Share by Province


Source: CBSI \& CEMA

In terms of prices, the domestic price received by local copra farmers improved by $9 \%$ to $\$ 3.79$ per kilogram. On the other hand, the average contract price received by exporters declined further by $6 \%$ to US\$567 per ton. Similarly, the global price for coconut oil plummeted by $34 \%$ to US\$1,075 per ton, whilst the contracted price by local exporters of coconut oil went down by $6 \%$ to US\$1,056 per ton.

## Other Commodities

The production of other commodities in 2023 based on the export data showed mixed outcomes. Kava production more than doubled to 22 tons compared to 8 tons produced in 2022. Throughout the year, the local kava buyers concentrated mainly on purchasing three varieties of kava species from farmers due to high demand from international and regional markets. To a lesser extent, the favorable export prices for kava also contributed to this upturn. Noni production also increased from 31 tons to 46 tons during the year. On the other hand, marine products, consisting of seaweed, trochus, and corals, dropped from 3,056 tons to 2,846 tons whilst cassava dropped to 45 tons from 58 tons in the previous year.

## Mining

Mining activities picked up sharply in 2023 following an expansion in gold mining activities and the commencement of nickel exports in the fourth quarter of 2023. As a result, mineral production, measured in units equivalent to gold ounces, surged from 17,565 ounces in 2022 to 61,752 ounces in 2023 . The uptick in mineral production was driven mainly by gold, alluvial gold, and nickel.

## Manufacturing

Activities in the manufacturing sector recovered by $2 \%$ to 287 index points in 2023, after a $2 \%$ decline seen in 2022. The upturn was primarily driven by manufactured goods for exports which increased by $7 \%$ to 594 points on the back of higher canned tuna and loins. Conversely, goods manufactured for domestic
consumption decreased by $5 \%$ to 142 points, driven by lower output for biscuits, tobacco, and canned tuna production during the year.

Figure 3.9 Manufacturing Index


## Electricity and Water

Total electricity generated by Solomon Power grew by $1 \%$ to a provisional 98,404 megawatts hour (MWh) in 2023. Electricity sales, on the other hand, dropped by $1 \%$ to $76,790 \mathrm{MWh}$ following a reduction in units sold to industrial customers and the government by 699 MWh and 366 MWh , respectively. The lower electricity usage was due to the mechanical issues with Solomon Power's generators which lasted for four months between May to August 2023. Based on CBSI survey responses, the prolonged power disruptions and loadshedding have negatively affected the performance of business activities in Honiara as well as caused great inconvenience to Honiara's household. Meanwhile, sales to domestic customers expanded by 349 MWh and commercial users increased by 314 MWh .

The electricity tariff charges for all users' categories declined during the year. The tariff for industrial customers edged lower by 17 cents to $\$ 6.80$ per Kilowatt hour (KWh), commercial users by 15 cents to $\$ 6.95$ per KWh, and domestic customers by 6 cents to $\$ 7.49$ per KWh.

Water consumption sales expanded by $4 \%$ to 5,403 Kilolitres (KL) in 2023 from 5,173 KL in the previous year. The higher sales were partly driven by the increased number of clients despite some disruptions at the main water source caused by high turbidity during heavy rains and recurring power outages, which affected pump stations.

## Foreign Investment

Investment activities expanded in 2023 as indicated in the number of foreign direct investment (FDI) applications approved by the Foreign Investment Board within the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Immigration. The total FDI applications
increased from 63 applications to 106 applications. However, the total estimated value indicated by the foreign investors went down during the year, contracting by $47 \%$ to $\$ 1,127$ million.
By sectors, the services sector remained the largest share at 69 applications ( $65 \%$ ) dominated by the wholesale and retail trade with 29 applications. The secondary sector followed with 30 applications ( $28 \%$ ) representing new applications for mining, construction, and manufacturing. The primary sector accounted for the least share with 7 applications (7\%) mainly from the agriculture and fisheries sector.
In terms of provincial distribution, Honiara remained the main target business destination with 64 applications ( $60 \%$ ), followed by Guadalcanal with 33 applications ( $31 \%$ ), Western with 4 applications ( $4 \%$ ), Choiseul with 2 applications ( $2 \%$ ), and one application each for Isabel, Makira and Central (1\%). Composition by country of origin showed China comprised 52 applications ( $49 \%$ ), other Asian countries (excluding China) accounted for 21 applications (20\%), Australia with 18 applications ( $17 \%$ ), other regions excluding Asia and Pacific Island Countries (PICs) represented 9 applications ( $8 \%$ ), and PICs excluding Australia made up the remaining 6 applications ( $6 \%$ ).

## Tourism

Activities in the tourism sector showed a significant resurgence in the latter half of 2023. The hosting of the Pacific Games in November has boosted the number of visitors arriving in the country during this period. Total visitors arriving by air increased markedly, totalling 25,591 visitors (provisional) compared to 7,323 in 2022. Analysis of air arrivals by region revealed that Oceania contributed a larger share, constituting $74 \%$ of total arrivals, with Australia remaining the primary source market, representing $32 \%$ of visitors. Asia accounted for $12 \%$ of arrivals, America represented $9 \%$ and Europe made up the remaining $5 \%$. Disaggregating by purpose of air visitors, $22 \%$ were on holiday or vacation, while $21 \%$ were on business and conference. Visitors coming to visit friends and relatives comprised $10 \%$, and $3 \%$ were travellers transiting through Honiara. The survey indicated that the remaining $45 \%$ had various other reasons for their visits to the country.

## Transport

The transport sector rebounded in 2023 with indicators from both sea and air transport showing notable improvements during the year. The index for cargo volumes handled by the Solomon Islands Ports Authority both in Honiara and Noro international seaports surged by $16 \%$ to 124 points compared to 107 points in 2022. This uptick was primarily driven by higher imports throughout the year. Similarly, the index for passenger numbers from Solomon Airlines, a proxy indicator for air transport, grew by $5 \%$ to a preliminary 88 points from 84 points in 2022. The positive performance reflected a surge in international travel following an increase in the number of weekly Honiara-Brisbane services from four to five flights per
week, operations of the Auckland to Honiara route via Port Vila, the opening of the Munda International Airport, and the hosting of the Pacific Games. Furthermore, the import of vehicles, a proxy for land transport, increased by $9 \%$ to 103 points compared to 95 points in the previous year.

## Construction

Construction activities remained robust throughout the year. This strong performance was largely driven by the completion of the construction of sporting facilities and other essential public infrastructure for the Pacific Games, alongside various infrastructure initiatives throughout the provinces. The key projects completed in 2023 include the new stadiums and sports facilities, the upgrades to the Honiara and Munda International Airport, and the road project in East Honiara.
Other construction indicators showed mixed outcomes during the year. The index for cement imports and paint usage, a proxy for construction, fell by $21 \%$ to 171 points from 217 points in 2022, reflecting the lower demand for cement and paint following the completion of the Pacific Games infrastructure and facilities. Meanwhile, lending by commercial banks to the construction sector increased further as private sector constructions continued in 2023.

## Communication

Communication activities showed significant growth in 2023 boosted by an increase in demand for internet services, by the hosting of the Pacific Games, and the expansion of online digital technology. The communication index surged to 781 points (Provisional) from 751 points sustained by higher usage of internet services, especially during the Pacific Games from November to December. The increase in mobile usage for online digitals also contributed to this outcome. Additionally, telecommunication providers continued with the tower upgrades in various provinces from 2G to 3 G and 4 G networks, enhancing internet access, speed, and reliability. In preparation for the Pacific Games, 7 new towers were built in Honiara including tower upgrades to 4G/LTE. This expansion in network coverage resulted in a rise in internet usage and attracted new users as well.

## Wholesale and Retail

Indicators in the wholesale and retail trade services showed positive outcomes in 2023. The index for total imports (CIF) of food, alcohol, and tobacco rose by $24 \%$ to 141 points compared to 113 points in the preceding year. This was partly driven by an increase in domestic demand, particularly in the second half of the year. Based on the CBSI business survey responses, the preparations for and the hosting of the 2023 17th Pacific Games have contributed to this positive performance (see information box 1). FDI applications to the wholesale and retail sector more than doubled from 14 applications in 2022 to 29 applications during the year. Similarly, the Solomon Islands National Provident

Fund (SINPF) contributors in the wholesale and retail sector went up by $15 \%$ to 15,097 active and slow active contributors (an additional 1,963 contributors), whilst the commercial bank lending to the wholesale and retail trade grew by $7 \%$ to $\$ 656$ million in 2023.

## Labor Market and Employment

Labor market conditions expanded in 2023 reflecting improved economic conditions and business activities during the year. The SINPF's active and slow active contributors increased by $3 \%$ to 57,151 contributors in 2023, an additional 1,927 contributors, with significant growth witnessed in wholesale and retail trade, health and social work, and other services. Similarly, the number of job vacancy advertisements sourced from Pasifiki HR services surged by $57 \%$ to 2,456 vacancies. Besides, Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax in nominal terms, another partial indicator for employment conditions increased by $13 \%$ to $\$ 503$ million at the end of the year.

Figure 3.10 SINPF Contribution


Public Services Employment (PSE) in 2023 grew by 1\% to 20,024 filled positions from 19,803 filled positions in 2022. The outcome was driven by a larger number of recruitments for the education sector which accounted for a larger share ( $61 \%$ ) of the total public service workforce. The recruitment for the police forces also contributed to the growth in PSE representing 12\% of the government workforce. Moreover, 531 casuals were recruited last year which includes the public service graduate training program.

Meanwhile, the seasonal workers in Australia and New Zealand under the Recognized Seasonal Employers (RSE), Seasonal Worker Program (SWP), and Pacific Australia Labor Mobility (PALM) reached 7,001 workers at the end of the year. The majority of the total workers were mobilized to Australia.

## Inflation

Headline inflation (end of period) fell significantly from $9.5 \%$ in 2022 to $3.5 \%$ in 2023 driven largely by the following three categories: food and alcoholic beverages; transport; and housing, water, electricity,
gas \& other fuel. Inflation eased from March to September quarters driven by a decline in both domestic and imported inflation, before rising in the December quarter following a temporary spike in global fuel prices in October 2023.

The decline in imported inflation was primarily driven by the reduction in the global price of fuel year on year, while the fall in domestic inflation resulted from the strong pass-through effect of lower fuel prices on electricity and transport within the local economy. Imported inflation fell by 4 percentage points to $4.6 \%$ while domestic inflation declined by 6.8 percentage points to $3.1 \%$.

Figure 3.11 National CPI Inflation (end of period)


Source: CBSI \& SINSO

Core inflation (excluding volatile, excise, and price control items) decelerated to $3.5 \%$ in 2023 from $8.1 \%$ in 2022, reflecting a general disinflation in the domestic economy.

By provincial township, inflation in the capital city Honiara notably decreased from 10.1 \% to $3.5 \%$. While Auki experienced a similar easing from $8.5 \%$ to $4.6 \%$. Gizo also saw a decline from $5.2 \%$ to $2.7 \%$. Conversely, in Noro, there was a slight increase in inflation from $2.0 \%$ to $3.5 \%$.

## Information Box 1:

Brief Report on CBSI Business Perception Survey (BPS) conducted in January 2024
The BPS was conducted by the Economics, Research, and Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Solomon Islands in January 2024 as part of its annual economic assessment of business performance in Honiara and other provincial centres. The survey aimed at obtaining feedback from businesses on their overall performance in 2023 and their perception of the economic outlook. The information obtained from the BPS is intended to complement various economic statistics collected by the Department to thoroughly assess the economic performance and outlook for monetary policy formulation.

This report provides a summary of the key findings from the Business Perception Survey

## A. Business Responses by Size and Sectors

Out of 110 businesses surveyed, a total of 70 businesses responded, representing a response rate of $64 \%$. Most of the nonresponses were mainly small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In terms of business size, the majority of the respondents were large businesses whilst all SMEs responded were based in Honiara. By sector, most of the businesses were from wholesale and retail, hospitality, manufacturing, primary production, utilities, communication, transport, and insurance services. Most of the micro businesses that responded to the survey were mainly from Auki, Gizo, Noro, and Munda.

## B. Questionnaires and Methodology

The questionnaires are designed to obtain qualitative information. The questionnaires covered the financial and economic indicators as shown in Chart 1 below. The overall score is determined according to this formular:
$S_{i}=\frac{\sum R_{i b} W_{b}}{\sum W}$
where $S$ is the overall score for an indicator (i), R is the response for an indicator from each business (b), and W is the weight for the respective business.

Each questionnaire has five scales of responses. Each scale is assigned with the following rates: much worse (=-1), worse (=$0.5)$, remain the same $(=0)$, better $(=+0.5)$, and much better $(=+1)$. The average score for each business indicator is weighted according to the size of the business based on the annual gross sales with more than $\$ 10$ million (weight $40 \%$ ), $\$ 3$ million to $\$ 10$ million (weight $30 \%$ ), $\$ 1$ million to $\$ 3$ million (weight $20 \%$ ), and less than $\$ 1$ million (weight $10 \%$ ). The higher weights awarded to larger businesses are based on the hypothetical view of the granular shocks of larger businesses to the economy.

## C. Overall Business Performance and commentary on the impact on the economy

As shown in Figure 1 below, the overall conditions of doing business in 2023 were better (average score +0.3 ) reflecting the positive impact and some spill over benefits of the 2023 XVII Pacific Games (score +0.5 ) despite the negative impacts following the power disruptions and load-shedding (score -0.4) and an increase in price pressures (score -0.3 ). In line with the price pressures, expenses in 2023 were much worse than the prior year (score -0.9). However, revenue outcomes were favorable (score +0.5 ) backed by higher sales prices. Likewise, employment conditions showed better outcomes (score +0.5 ) suggesting that labour capacity is sufficient and the ease of hiring new workers for replacements.

In terms of business outlook for 2024, the majority of businesses are anticipating better revenue outcomes (score +0.6 ), although the outlook for trading conditions is conservative (score +0.2 ). Overall, the general economic expectations for 2024 are positive (score +0.3 ) with the anticipated positive spill over effects from the preparations for the upcoming National General Election.

Chart 1: Overall BPS Average Score for each Economic and Financial Indicator


## Information Box 1: Cont.

## D. Major Operational Costs and Challenges

Majority of businesses have indicated wages and salaries, electricity, rentals, duty charges, and maintenance and repair as the major operational costs. Moreover, businesses have echoed some of the challenges that affected their operations, including both temporary issues and longstanding problems. These include the Solomon Power load-shedding, poor road conditions, higher fees and charges for trading activities, lack of specialized skilled manpower in certain fields, high utility costs, as well as the impact of geopolitical tensions and global uncertainties.

## E. Inflation Expectation

The inflation expectation for 2024 showed mixed outcomes across sectors; nonetheless, most businesses were expecting inflation to fall between $3 \%$ and $5 \%$.

## F. Conclusion

The BPS reveals improvements in business conditions and revenue turnovers in 2023. Honiara businesses indicated some positive spill over effects from the country's hosting of the 2023 Pacific Games. Meanwhile, most businesses in Honiara experienced negative impacts from higher prices and power disruptions in the middle of 2023. The outlook for business profitability and the firm's perception of the overall economy for 2024 is positive despite some uncertainties associated with the government's policy priorities following the formation of the new government after the National General Election in April.

## CHAPTER IV: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Overview

The country's overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position recorded a net surplus of $\$ 218$ million in 2023 from a deficit of $\$ 191$ million in 2022. This sharp turnaround largely reflected an improved current account performances and a relatively stronger capital and financial inflows during the period. As a result, the gross foreign reserves rose by $6 \%$ to $\$ 5,775$ million at the end of 2023 (Table 4.1).

| Table 4.1 Balance of Payments (\$ million) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 | 2022r | 2023p |
| A. Current Account | -663 | -1,842 | -1,438 |
| Goods | -781 | -1,690 | -1,671 |
| Services | -872 | 1,154 | 1,105 |
| Primary Income | 133 | -11 | 211 |
| Secondary Income | 858 | 1,013 | 1,127 |
| B. Capital \& Financial Account | 1,058 | 1,480 | 1,652 |
| Capital | 528 | 1,125 | 1,104 |
| Financial account 1/ | 530 | 355 | 548 |
| C. Net errors and omissions | 16 | 171 | 5 |
| D. Overall BOP position (+ve = Surplus) | 411 | -191 | 218 |
| E. Financing | -411 | 191 | -218 |
| Official reserves (-ve = increase) | -409 | 193 | -178 |
| IMF program (-ve = decrease) | -2 | -2 | -40.9 |
| Position of gross foreign reserves at end | 5,623 | 5,458 | 5,775 |
| Months of import cover of goods and services | 14.2 | 12.3 | 11.8 |
| 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 deficit in the balance in trade in goods narrowed to $\$ 1,671$ million in 2023 from $\$ 1,690$ million deficit in the previous year. This improved outcome stemmed from a $30 \%$ growth in exports to $\$ 3,607$ million against an $18 \%$ rise in imports to $\$ 5,278$ million during the year.

The growth in exports was largely driven by round log particularly for both natural and plantation logs, combined with fish and minerals. Round log exports, which accounted for $38 \%$ of aggregated exports, grew by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,384$ million due to a surge in log shipments coupled with favourable exchange rate movement against the United States dollar during the year. Fish exports also jumped $56 \%$ to $\$ 678$ million over the year on the back of higher production output and favourable international prices. Similarly, mineral exports surged by more than three-folds to $\$ 863$ million underpinned by an increase in gold production as well as new shipment of nickel in the December quarter. Cocoa exports went up from $\$ 49$ million to $\$ 61$ million, attributing to favourable market prices during the
year. On the other hand, palm oil plunged by $27 \%$ to $\$ 267$ million driven by lower crop yields, coupled with unfavourable international prices. Likewise, 'copra \& coconut oil' contracted to $\$ 74$ million from $\$ 92$ million in 2022 as a result of lower coconut oil, sawn timber fell by $7 \%$ to $\$ 125$ million, while other exports fell by $\$ 15$ million to $\$ 42$ million during the period.

Figure 4.1 Major Export Categories


Source: CBSI \& MoFT
The growth in imports was due to the increase across all major import categories during the year, except for chemicals and 'animal vegetable \& oil fats. Food imports surged by $30 \%$ to $\$ 1,315$ million driven by strong domestic demand in the second half of the year. Machinery imports jumped by $44 \%$ to $\$ 1,444$ million and is largely driven by imports of heavy machineries towards mining activities. Likewise, fuel imports grew by $9 \%$ to $\$ 1,226$ million, basic manufactures went up by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,001$ million, and beverages \& tobacco rose by $13 \%$ to $\$ 72$ million during the review period. Moreover, crude materials increased to $\$ 56$ million from $\$ 48$ million in 2022 while miscellaneous imports went up by $\$ 45$ million to $\$ 408$ million during the period. Meanwhile, chemical imports fell by $11 \%$ to $\$ 339$ million and animal vegetable \& oil fats imports dropped by $23 \%$ to $\$ 58$ million over the period.


Source: CBSI \& MoFT

## Trade in services

The deficit in trade in services narrowed to $\$ 1,105$ million in 2023 from $\$ 1,154$ million in 2022. This emanated from the reduced deficits in transport and travel services during the period. The deficit in transport services narrowed to $\$ 227$ million from $\$ 326$ million deficit in 2022 on the back of higher receipts from passenger and other operational revenue earned in 2023. Similarly, the deficit in travel services reduced to $\$ 146$ million from $\$ 205$ million deficit a year ago. This was underpinned by higher travel receipts from business and personal travel mostly in the December quarter reflecting high visitors' arrival for the 2023 Pacific Games. On the other hand, the deficit in all other services widened to $\$ 732$ million in 2023 from $\$ 623$ million a year ago as a result of the increase in service payments by the government and businesses during the year.

Primary income account
The primary income account registered a surplus of $\$ 211$ million during the year, a significant turnaround from a deficit of $\$ 11$ million in 2022. This favourable outcome stemmed from an increase in the net surplus in compensation of employees, combined with a reduced deficit in net investment income during the year. The net compensation of employees' surplus more than doubled to $\$ 114$ million and is reflective of the growth in Solomon Island residents employed abroad on short term basis during the year. The net investment income deficit narrowed to $\$ 59$ million from $\$ 236$ million deficit a year ago on the back of higher returns from reserve assets combined with an increase in reverse investments from foreign direct investment enterprise in the second half of 2023. Meanwhile, other primary income surplus fell by $14 \%$ to $\$ 156$ million due mainly to lower fishing receipts during the reviewed period.

## Secondary income account

The surplus in the secondary income account expanded further to $\$ 1,127$ million against a $\$ 1,013$ million in the previous year. This positive outcome was primarily driven by the surge in private sector transfers which outweighed the reduction in government transfers during the year. Private sector net transfers grew significantly to $\$ 426$ million from $\$ 261$ million in 2022 attributing to higher inward remittances from non-government organization and oversea workers employed under the Seasonal workers program (SWP) and the Pacific-Australia labour mobility (PALM) during the year. On the other hand, the government's net transfer contracted by $7 \%$ to $\$ 700$ million as a result of a reduction in aid in cash despite the increase in aid in kind and technical assistance during the year.

## Capital account

The capital account surplus slid by $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,104$ million in 2023. This negative outturn reflected the
slowdown in donor support following the completion of the capital projects related to the 2023 Pacific Games as well as the Munda international terminal.

## Financial account

The financial account surplus grew substantially to \$548 million in 2023 from a revised surplus of $\$ 355$ million in 2022. This favourable outcome stemmed mainly from a sizeable increase in foreign direct investments (FDI) outweighing declines in portfolio and other investments during the year. FDI inflows almost doubled from $\$ 302$ million to $\$ 611$ million reflecting higher FDI equity investments and intercompany loans in the reviewed period. On the other hand, portfolio investment registered a net deficit of \$38 million from $\$ 21$ million surplus in 2022. Likewise, other investments posted a deficit of $\$ 25$ million, a significant turnaround from \$32 million deficit in 2022 reflecting the incurrence of additional external loans by the Solomon Islands government during the year.

## Gross foreign reserves

The country's gross foreign reserves grew by $6 \%$ to $\$ 5,775$ million at the end of December 2023 from $\$ 5,458$ million in the preceding year. The increase in gross foreign reserves was attributed to the net inflows of $\$ 178$ million emanating from a mixture of donor inflows, interest receipts and revaluation gains during the year. In US dollar terms, this stock of foreign reserves is equivalent to US $\$ 683$ million, and is sufficient to cover 11.8 months of imports of goods and services.

Figure 4.3 Gross Foreign Reserves


International investment Position (IIP)
The net IIP posted a wider deficit of $\$ 1,757$ million in 2023 from a revised $\$ 915$ million deficit in 2022 (See table 4.2). This was mainly driven by $14 \%$ rise in the stock of financial liabilities to $\$ 9,135$ million compared to a $4 \%$ growth in the stock of financial assets to $\$ 7,378$ million during the period.

| Table 4.2 International Investment Position (\$ million) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 r}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3 p}$ | changes |
| Net IIP 1/ | -288 | -915 | $-1,757$ | $92 \%$ |
| Financial Assets | 7,183 | 7,074 | 7,378 | $4 \%$ |
| Direct investment | 618 | 635 | 656 | $3 \%$ |
| Portfolio investment | 225 | 207 | 246 | $19 \%$ |
| Other investment | 717 | 774 | 701 | $-9 \%$ |
| Reserve assets | 5,623 | 5,458 | 5,775 | $6 \%$ |
| Financial Liabilities | 7,470 | 7,989 | 9,135 | $14 \%$ |
| Direct investment | 5,030 | 5,363 | 6,261 | $17 \%$ |
| Other investment | 2,441 | 2,626 | 2,874 | $9 \%$ |

## Exchange rate

The Solomon Islands dollar, on annual average, depreciated against the United States dollar (USD) by $2.6 \%$ to $\$ 8.38$ per USD and is, reflective of the strengthening of the US dollar in the global currency market during the year. On the other hand, the SBD appreciated against the Australian dollar and the New Zealand dollar by $1.7 \%$ to $\$ 5.57$ per AUD, and by $0.8 \%$ to $\$ 5.14$ per NZD respectively. Similarly, the SBD strengthened against the Japanese Yen by $4.5 \%$ to $\$ 5.98$ per JPY but weakened against the British pound by $3.1 \%$ to $\$ 10.42$ per GBP and against the Euro by $5.1 \%$ to $\$ 9.06$ per Euro. As a result of the mixed movements within the currency basket, the trade weighted index (TWI) weakened by $2.1 \%$ to 114.5 during the year.

Figure 4.4 Exchange Rates


Source:Css!

In terms of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER), it appreciated by $0.3 \%$ to 120.9 points in 2023 reflecting the strengthening of the SBD against the AUD, NZD
and the JPY. Likewise, the real effective exchange rate (REER) appreciated by $1.7 \%$ to 134.5 points and is suggestive of a loss in trade competitiveness during the year. Meanwhile, the gap between the REER and the NEER reflect the differences in the consumer prices in the Solomon Islands and its trading partners over the period.

Figure 4.5 Real and Nominal Effective Exchange Rates


Source: IMF

## External Debt

The provisional total external debt position for the public and private sectors by end of 2023 stood at $\$ 4,406$ million, up by $13 \%$ from the previous year. The increase in the external debt balance was driven by the growth in both public and private sector external borrowings, with the former rising by $18 \%$ to $\$ 2,162$ million, reflecting concessional external borrowing by the government from donor partners such as World bank, Asian development bank and EXIM Bank. The private debt position increased by $8 \%$ to $\$ 2,243$ million attributing to the increase in intercompany lending from FDI companies.

| Table 4.3: Gross External Debt(\$ million) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross External Debt Position | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 r}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3 p}$ |
| (i) Public Sector External Debt | $\mathbf{3 , 6 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 9 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 6}$ |
| General Government | $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 6 2}$ |
| Central Bank | 1,138 | 1,265 | 1,619 |
| (ii) Private External Debt | 588 | 568 | 544 |
| Deposit-Taking Corporations | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 3}$ |
| Other Sectors | 341 | 305 | $\mathbf{2 5 7}$ |
| Direct Investment: Intercompany Lending | 1,189 | 1,288 | 1,536 |
| r- revised <br> $p$ - provisional <br> Source: CBSI |  | 484 | 451 |

## CHAPTER V. MONEY AND BANKING

## Overview

Monetary condition in 2023 remained buoyant with reserve money (M0), narrow money (M1), broad money (M3) and credit to private sector all registering positive growths during the year. Meanwhile, the weighted average interest rate margin of Other Depository Corporations (ODC) declined during the year. This triggered the Central Bank to maintain a tight monetary policy stance in 2023 to ease inflationary pressures.

## Reserve Money

Reserve money (M0) continued to expand in 2023, growing by $10 \%$ to $\$ 4,425$ million from a $4 \%$ increase in 2022. The growth in M0 was driven by the Currency in Circulation (CIC) issued by CBSI, increasing by $10 \%$ to $\$ 1,404$ million and ODCs' call accounts, growing by $7 \%$ to $\$ 2,956$ million. On a quarterly basis, M0 increased by $5 \%$ in the December quarter, following a $4 \%$ growth in the September quarter of 2023.

On the sources of reserve money, Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of CBSI rebounded by $7 \%$ year-on-year to $\$ 5,314$ million. On the other hand, Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of CBSI declined by 5\% to minus \$ 882 million during the year (see figure 5.1). The upswing in CBSI's NFA reflected a surge in gross reserves and other foreign assets as well as a reduction in foreign liabilities. Meanwhile, the fall in the NDA of CBSI emanated from the decline in the net claims of the Central Government due to the drawdown of government deposits during the year.


Source: CBSI

## Broad Money and Narrow Money

Broad money (M3), which comprised narrow money (M1) and other deposits, increased by $6 \%$ to $\$ 6,158$ million in 2023, up from a $5 \%$ growth in 2022. The expansion in M3 was primarily driven by M1, rising by $8 \%$ to $\$ 5,143$ million. This outcome stemmed from an increase in currency in circulation (CIC) outside of depository corporations which grew by $11 \%$ to $\$ 1,322$ million, and transferable (or demand) deposits that went up by $7 \%$ to $\$ 3,822$ million largely influenced by other nonfinancial corporations. On the other
hand, other deposits (time and savings) declined by $5 \% \$ 1,015$ million over the period. In terms of share, M1 accounted for $84 \%$ of M3 whilst other deposits comprised 16\%.

On the sources M3, the upswing reflected an annual increase in NFA of the banking system by $6 \%$ to $\$ 5,569$ million owing to a surge in foreign assets and a slight fall in foreign liabilities. The NDA of the banking system also contributed to the growth, rising by $5 \%$ to $\$ 638$ million due to higher private sector credit and a reduction of the banking system's liability to the government ${ }^{7}$.

Figure 5.2 Components of M3


Source: CBSI

## Liquidity

Liquidity in the banking system increased by $6 \%$ on an annual basis to $\$ 2,648$ million in December 2023, following a similar growth in 2022. The expansion in liquidity was driven by an upturn in NFA combined with the reduction in net credit to government during the year. Consequently, excess liquidity increased by $6 \%$ to $\$ 2,439$ million during the year. (See figure 5.3)

Figure 5.3 Liquidity of Other Depository Corporations


Source: CBSI

[^3]
## Domestic Credit

Private sector credit (PSC) of the banking system increased by $5 \%$ to $\$ 2,763$ million in 2023, following a full percent growth recorded in the previous year. The pickup in PSC was attributed to the expansion in ODCs' loans issued to other resident sectors and other nonfinancial corporations, growing by $9 \%$ to $\$ 1,173$ million and $2 \%$ to $\$ 1,560$ million, respectively. These positive outturns are consistent with the pickup in economic activities during the year.

Moreover, sectoral loans of ODCs saw a 4\% growth to $\$ 2,651$ million in 2023 (see table 5.1). Key sectors contributing to the growth were personal, in particular, household borrowing, which increased by $9 \%$ to $\$ 1,013$ million; distribution by $7 \% \$ 658$ million; construction by $15 \%$ to $\$ 374$ million; transport by $7 \%$ to $\$ 157$ million and agriculture by $15 \%$ to $\$ 14$ million. On the other hand, few sectors saw declines in credit including manufacturing, falling by $3 \%$ to $\$ 101$ million, forestry by $22 \%$ to $\$ 85$ million, professional and other services by $21 \%$ to $\$ 84$ million, tourism by $26 \%$ to $\$ 81$ million and communications by $12 \%$ to $\$ 66$ million. Meanwhile, personal loans held the largest credit share with $38 \%$, followed by distribution with $25 \%$, construction with $14 \%$, whilst the rest of the sectors hold less than $7 \%$ each of total loans during the year.

| Table 5.1: Private Sector Credit by sectors: (SBD\$millions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 |  |  | \% |
| Sectors | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Share |
| Personal | 966 | 980 | 991 | 1,013 | 38\% |
| Distribution | 633 | 642 | 639 | 658 | 25\% |
| Constsruction | 315 | 344 | 356 | 374 | 14\% |
| Tourism | 106 | 106 | 102 | 81 | 3\% |
| Transport | 133 | 135 | 153 | 157 | 6\% |
| Prof \& other Services | 105 | 99 | 88 | 84 | 3\% |
| Manufacturing | 112 | 106 | 103 | 101 | 4\% |
| Forestry | 100 | 104 | 103 | 85 | 3\% |
| Communication | 69 | 63 | 556 | 66 | 2\% |
| Statutory Corporatrion | 13 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 0.4\% |
| Agriculture | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 1\% |
| Fisheries | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0.3\% |
| Total | 2,575 | 2,615 | 2,622 | 2,651 | 100\% |
| Note: Figure include loans issued by Commercial banks and Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |  |


| Table 5.2: Private Sector Credit (ODCs) (SBD Millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Type | Jun- | Sep- | Dec- | Mar- | Jun- | Sep- | Dec- |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |  |
| Over drafts | 279 | 287 | 295 | 284 | 293 | 276 | 241 |
| Loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lease Financing | 2,235 | 2,259 | 2,254 | 2,283 | 2,315 | 2,337 | 2,402 |
|  | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Total credit ( <br> excluding trade <br> bills) | $\mathbf{2 , 5 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 5 1}$ |
| Source: CBSI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In terms of the type of credit facilities issued by ODCs
to the private sector, loans and lease financing were the main drivers of growth (see table 5.2). Loans widened by $7 \%$ to $\$ 2,402$ million and lease financing increased from $\$ 8$ million to $\$ 9$ million. Overdrafts, however, declined by $18 \%$ to $\$ 241$ million.

## Interest Rates

The weighted average interest rate (WAIR) margin of ODCs narrowed to $8.36 \%$ in 2023 from $9.13 \%$ in the previous year. The downturn was mainly driven by lending rates, falling from $9.60 \%$ to $8.74 \%$, predominantly from loans and advances to manufacturing, declining from $10.32 \%$ to $9.41 \%$, agriculture from $12.74 \%$ to $10.79 \%$, fisheries from $18.37 \%$ to $15.98 \%$ construction from $8.75 \%$ to $8.47 \%$, distribution from $9.59 \%$ to $7.52 \%$ and personal loans from $11.02 \%$ to $9.60 \%$. Meanwhile, the WAIR on deposits dropped from $0.47 \%$ to $0.38 \%$.

Figure 5.4 Othe Depository Corporations Interest Rates


## Other Financial Corporations

Net foreign assets of Other Financial Corporations (OFCs) expanded by $13 \%$ to $\$ 416$ million in 2023 , reversing a $0.5 \%$ decline in the previous year. The growth was underpinned by a $13 \%$ increase in foreign assets to $\$ 446$ million reflecting the pickup in nonresident shares and other deposits of non-residents denominated in foreign currencies. Similarly, foreign liabilities also widened by $3 \%$ to $\$ 30$ million during the year.

Net domestic assets of OFCs increased further by 5\% to $\$ 3,511$ million, following a $5 \%$ growth in 2022. This positive outcome emanated from a $6 \%$ rise in Net Domestic Credit (NDC) to $\$ 3,211$ million, combined with a slight decline in capital accounts despite a decline in other items net. The growth in NDC was supported by a $2 \%$ increase in private sector credit to $\$ 1,624$ million along with a $40 \%$ growth in net credit to the non-financial public sector to $\$ 786$ million. The growth in PSC came mainly from loans issued to other nonfinancial corporations during the year. Meanwhile, the increase in credit to the non-financial public sector was driven by growth in net credit to the central government reflecting the surge in government debt securities held with OFCs.

## Monetary Policy

In view of the higher inflation seen in the latter half of 2022 between $9 \%$ and $10 \%$ and the expectation for inflation to hover above $5 \%$ in the first half of 2023, the Bank resolved to adopt a tight monetary policy stance in March 2023 by raising the cash reserve ratio (CRR) from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$ and by capping the Bokolo Bills at $\$ 430$ million. In September 2023 Monetary Policy Statement, the Bank maintained its tight monetary policy stance by keeping the CRR and Bokolo Bills cap unchanged to ensure that inflation actually eased.

In terms of the domestic market operations in 2023, the face value of the stock of Bokolo bills stood at $\$ 414$ million with a weighted average rate of $0.24 \%$. Meanwhile, the stock of auctioned treasury bills was $\$ 95$ million, well below the cap of $\$ 200$ million. The interest rates offered for 91,182 and 365 days increased during the year from $0.49 \%$ to $0.50 \%, 0.97 \%$ to $2.45 \%$ and $1.84 \%$ to $2.65 \%$, respectively.

## CHAPTER VI. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

## Overview

Fiscal conditions deteriorated markedly in 2023, with the fiscal deficit widening to a provisional estimate of $\$ 950$ million ( $7 \%$ of GDP) from the revised $\$ 376$ million deficit ( $3 \%$ of GDP) in 2022. The outcome was expected following the Government commitment towards hosting the 17th Pacific Games and the preparation towards the 2024 synchronised elections for the National Parliament, Provincial Assemblies and Honiara City Council against lower revenue during the year. Following the larger deficit, the Central Government's debt stock grew markedly during the year, representing $21 \%$ of GDP.


## Revenue

Total revenue remained subdued in 2023, declining by $3 \%$ to $\$ 3,458$ million. This weaker outcome was due to a reduction in grants received from donors and nontax receipts from the other ministries, which outweighed the growth in tax revenue during the year.

## Tax Revenue

Tax revenue rebounded by $10 \%$ to $\$ 2,196$ million in 2023 after two consecutive years of lower collection. This positive outturn was broad-based, reflecting the increases in tax on income and profit, goods and services tax and trade related tax, benefiting from a strong pickup in economic activities during the year. In terms of revenue composition, tax revenue accounted for $84 \%$ of the total revenue collected during the year.

Tax on income and profit bounced back strongly in 2023, rising by $7 \%$ to $\$ 1,053$ million from $\$ 983$ million in 2022. This outcome was driven by the growth in Pay as You Earn (PAYE) and company tax. PAYE rose by $13 \%$ to $\$ 503$ million, reflecting the increase in the number of workers hired for the country's hosting of the Pacific Games. Similarly, company tax grew by $5 \%$ to $\$ 284$ million underpinned by the overall improvement in economic activities during the year. In contrast, withholding tax edged lower by $1 \%$ to $\$ 284$ million. By composition, tax on income and profit made up $36 \%$ of the total tax revenue.

Tax on international trade expanded by $17 \%$ to $\$ 1,145$ million in 2023. This upturn was emanated from higher collection on both import and export duties throughout the year. Import tax surged by $24 \%$ to $\$ 815$ million, owing to higher import of machineries, food and fuel during the year. Likewise, export tax edged up by $2 \%$ to $\$ 331$ million, stemming from an increase in proceeds from mineral exports which outweighed the reduction in log receipts over the period. As a share of total tax revenue, tax on international trade constituted $39 \%$ of the total revenue.

Figure 6.2: Revenue


Tax on goods and services increased further by $6 \%$ to $\$ 718$ million, following a $14 \%$ growth in 2022. The growth in excise duty, sales tax, stamp duty and vehicle licenses were the major driver behind this positive outturn. Excise tax rose by $7 \%$ to $\$ 263$ million, sales tax expanded by $25 \%$ to $\$ 85$ million and stamp duty went up from $\$ 15$ million to $\$ 22$ million and vehicle licenses increased by $8 \%$ to $\$ 19$ million.

## Grants and Non-tax Revenue

Grants from donors declined significantly in 2023, contracting by $55 \%$ to $\$ 273$ million. The reduction in donor grants reflected lower budgetary cash grants from Australia and New Zealand. Nontax revenue collected by other ministries contracted by $12 \%$ to $\$ 269$ million, and was $37 \%$ below the budget. The lower outturn was primarily attributed to a $20 \%$ decline in fishing revenue to $\$ 156$ million. Administrative fees, on the hand, grew by $3 \%$ to $\$ 113$ million compared to the preceding year. In terms of share, both grants and nontax revenue each accounted for $8 \%$ of the total revenue.

## Expenditure

Total government expenditure expanded by $12 \%$ to $\$ 4,408$ million in 2023, stemming from increases in both recurrent and capital spending during the year. Recurrent expenses grew by $5 \%$ to $\$ 3,630$ million while development outlays soared to $\$ 778$ million from $\$ 477$ million in 2022.

## Recurrent Spending

The increase in recurrent expenses was driven by higher spending on payroll and purchase of goods and services over the period. Payroll charges grew by $8 \%$ to $\$ 1,768$ million, largely due to higher spending on various allowances and additional recruitment of government workers, particularly, police officers, teachers and nurses and the workers who employed during the hosting of the pacific game. Purchase of goods and services grew marginally by $1 \%$ to $\$ 1,348$ million, owing to payments on consumables, training and administration. Meanwhile, recurrent spending accounted for $82 \%$ of total expenditure in 2023.

## Benefits and Transfers

Benefits and transfers went up by $6 \%$ to $\$ 473$ million year-on-year from $\$ 445$ million in 2022, mirroring the increase in grant payments to major operational line Ministries.

Figure 6.4: Expenditure


## Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets (Capital)

The surge in capital expenditure emanated from higher spending on capital projects related to the preparation and hosting of the 17th Pacific Games. As a share of total expenditure, development outlays represented $18 \%$, compared to $12 \%$ posted in the prior year.

## 2023 Budget Analysis and Expenditure by Functions

 of GovernmentThe government appropriated an original budget of $\$ 4,884$ million for the 2023 fiscal year consisting of $\$ 4,631$ million of SIG funded expenditure and $\$ 252$ million of budget support. During the year a supplementary budget of $\$ 371$ million was then appropriated which also included $\$ 144$ million variation offset (or reduction) in the original budget. The original budget together with the supplementary budget and the variation offset totalled to $\$ 5,111$ million budget for the fiscal year in 2023.

The actual recurrent and capital expenditure totalled to $\$ 4,408$ million plus the principal loan repayment of $\$ 233$ million summed up to $\$ 4,641$ million as total spending in 2023. This represented $91 \%$ ( $\$ 4,641$ million
$\div \$ 5,111$ million) as the budget execution rate in 2023 . The spending by classification of functions showed that economic affairs accounted for the largest share of $26 \%$ of the total expenditure, education with $25 \%$, general public services with $19 \%$ and health made up $11 \%$. Meanwhile, recreation, culture and religion, environmental protection, housing and community amenities and social protection accounted for the remaining $19 \%$.

## Debt Stock and Servicing

The government's debt stock surged by $36 \%$ to $\$ 2,827$ million in 2023 fuelled by the incurrence of additional external and domestic loans to fund infrastructure development projects and fill the gap of spending pressures including hosting of the Pacific Games.

In particular, the external debt stock rose by $29 \%$ to $\$ 1,635$ million, attributed to draw down of $\$ 379$ million of the external loan agreements with ADB, World Bank and Exim Bank of China for the construction of the roads, airports, urban water supply and sanitation, land and maritime connectivity, and the national broadband infrastructure. Disaggregating foreign debt by holders, multilateral creditors constituted $82 \%$ ( $\$ 1,338$ million) and bilateral creditors represented 18\% (\$298 million).

Figure 6.4: Central Government Debt Stock


Meanwhile, domestic debt grew substantially by $46 \%$ to $\$ 1,192$ million from $\$ 819$ million in 2022 . This was mainly driven by the issuance of additional development bonds worth $\$ 335$ million in the domestic market, a $\$ 31$ million increase in auction treasury bills issued to $\$ 131$ million as well as a 91-days temporary advance of $\$ 20$ million through the Central Bank. The incurrence of short- and long-term bonds helped the government meet its financial obligations to the economy during the year.

In terms of the debt sustainability indicators, the debt-to-GDP ratio increased to $21 \%$ in 2023 but despite this increase, the government's debt burden remains within the $35 \%$ sustainable threshold mark. On other debt solvency and liquidity measures, both ratios on debt-service-to-exports of goods and services and
debt-service-to-domestic revenue remained at single digit of $6 \%$ and $9 \%$, respectively.

Total debt servicing in 2023 grew by 3\% to $\$ 274$ million from $\$ 267$ million in the preceding year, driven by bulk repayments of matured treasury bills. Domestic
debt service increased from $\$ 217$ million in the prior year to $\$ 222$ million, consisting of $\$ 193$ million in principal repayments and $\$ 29$ million on interest charges. External debt servicing amounted to $\$ 52$ million in 2023, of which $\$ 40$ million was on principal repayments and $\$ 12$ million on interest payments.

## Statistical Tables

A. Money \& Banking
1.1a Depository Corporations Survey ..... 24
1.1b Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 25
1.2a Central Bank Survey ..... 26
1.2b Central Bank Survey (cont'd) ..... 27
1.3a Other Depository Corporations Survey ..... 28
1.3 b Other Depository Corporations Survey (cont'd) ..... 29
1.4a Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding ..... 30
1.4 b Sectoral Distribution of Other Depository Corporations Credit Outstanding (cont'd) ..... 31
1.5 Other Depository Corporations Liquid Assets Position ..... 32
1.6 Other Depository Corporations Clearing ..... 33
1.7 Details of Currency in Circulation ..... 34
1.8 Value of Currency in Circulation by Denomination ..... 35
1.9 Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Deposits ..... 36
1.10a Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts ..... 37
1.10 b Other Depository Corporations Interest Rates on Loans and Overdrafts (cont'd) ..... 38
1.11 Comparative Treasury Bill Rates ..... 39
1.12 Assets and Liabilities of Credit Corporation of Solomon Islands ..... 40
1.13a Assets and Liabilities of the National Provident Fund ..... 41
1.13b Assets and Liabilities of the National Provident Fund (cont'd) ..... 42
B. External Trade and Payments
1.14 Balance of Payments and International Positions Statistics Summary ..... 43
1.15 Goods and Services Accounts ..... 44
1.16 Primary and Secondary Income Accounts ..... 45
1.17 Capital Account and Financial Account ..... 46
1.18 Value of Exports by Export Category ..... 47
1.19 Value of Imports by Import Category ..... 48
1.20 Foreign Exchange Receipts (Quarter Ended) ..... 49
1.21 Foreign Exchange Payments (Quarter Ended) ..... 50
1.22 Exchange Rates ..... 51
C. Government Finance
1.23 Government Securities by Holder \& Instrument ..... 52
1.24 Gross \& Net Government Domestic Debt by Instrument and Holder ..... 53
1.25 Government Revenues and Expenditures ..... 54
D. Prices
1.26a National Consumer Price Index ..... 55
1.26b Honiara Consumer Price Index ..... 56
1.27 International Commodity Prices ..... 57
E. Domestic Economy
1.28 Real Gross Domestic Product ..... 58
1.29 Production By Major Commodity ..... 59
1.30 Number, Value and Average Value of Building Permits Issued, Honiara ..... 60
1.31 Generation and Sales of Electricity ..... 61
1.32 Selected Economic Indicators ..... 62

TABLE 1.1a DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY*


TABLE 1.2a CENTRAL BANK SURVEY*


TABLE 1.2b CENTRAL BANK SURVEY
(SBD'million)

TABLE 1.3b OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS


TABLE 1.4a - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATONS CREDIT OUTSTANDING*.
(SBD'000)

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 14,066 | 84,569 | 7,288 | - | 101,182 | 374,435 | 157,107 | 66,262 | 658,075 | 80,875 | 1,543,859 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 4,096 | 0 | 106,472 | 496,560 | 164,191 | 72,337 | 590,865 | 143,888 | 1,677,673 |
| 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 |
| Jun | 14,255 | 104,461 | 7,545 | 0 | 105,741 | 343,552 | 135,174 | 62,664 | 641,914 | 105,842 | 1,521,148 |
| Sep | 13,406 | 103,433 | 6,914 | 0 | 102,592 | 355,880 | 152,661 | 56,097 | 639,319 | 102,422 | 1,532,724 |
| Dec | 14,066 | 84,569 | 7,288 | 0 | 101,182 | 374,435 | 157,107 | 66,262 | 658,075 | 80,875 | 1,543,859 |
| 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 |
| Apr | 13,699 | 84,887 | 7,805 | 0 | 107,654 | 325,053 | 133,851 | 67,397 | 637,214 | 104,757 | 1,482,317 |
| May | 15,521 | 88,344 | 7,247 | 0 | 107,159 | 327,751 | 134,281 | 64,554 | 634,745 | 106,415 | 1,486,017 |
| Jun | 14,255 | 104,461 | 7,545 | 0 | 105,741 | 343,552 | 135,174 | 62,664 | 641,914 | 105,842 | 1,521,148 |
| Jul | 14,096 | 95,325 | 7,075 | 0 | 100,346 | 346,274 | 138,787 | 60,949 | 634,727 | 104,279 | 1,501,858 |
| Aug | 14,044 | 94,287 | 6,952 | 0 | 99,998 | 355,641 | 152,526 | 57,997 | 634,895 | 102,985 | 1,519,325 |
| Sep | 13,406 | 103,433 | 6,914 | 0 | 102,592 | 355,880 | 152,661 | 56,097 | 639,319 | 102,422 | 1,532,724 |
| Oct | 14,562 | 93,001 | 7,493 | 0 | 107,411 | 344,918 | 151,225 | 61,188 | 644,635 | 101,353 | 1,525,786 |
| Nov | 15,090 | 107,536 | 7,289 | 0 | 104,313 | 346,686 | 158,514 | 64,529 | 656,243 | 81,338 | 1,541,538 |
| Dec | 14,066 | 84,569 | 7,288 | 0 | 101,182 | 374,435 | 157,107 | 66,262 | 658,075 | 80,875 | 1,543,859 |

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

TABLE 1.5 - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS LIQUID ASSETS POSITION

|  | TABLE 1.6 - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS CLEARING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Period | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|  | 2011 <br> Value <br> Daily Average | 493 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 497 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 524 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 672 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 651 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 660 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 586 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | 842 34 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | 576 34 | 481 22 | 458 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 580 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | 899 40 | $\begin{array}{r} 749 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 833 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 714 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 812 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | 780 21 |
|  | 2013 <br> Value <br> Daily Average | 671 41 | $\begin{array}{r} 704 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 689 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,002 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,110 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 997 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 780 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 913 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | 924 45 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2014 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 898 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 831 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,034 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 970 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | 943 46 | $\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,181 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 903 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,228 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 895 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | 1,063 53 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2015 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | 748 43 | $\begin{array}{r} 910 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 717 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 663 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 782 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 772 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,084 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 771 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 1,019 52 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2016 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | 640 42 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,021 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 923 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 899 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 834 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 754 44 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | 1,101 63 |
|  | 2017 <br> Value <br> Daily Average | $\begin{array}{r} 655 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 681 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 680 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | 681 42 | $\begin{array}{r} 860 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 694 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 959 \\ 51 \end{array}$ | 935 62 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ 56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,059 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 954 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 910 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 683 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | 934 46 | $\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ 51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 966 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | 851 57 |
|  | 2019 <br> Value <br> Daily Average | $\begin{array}{r} 637 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 698 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 596 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 662 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 787 48 | $\begin{array}{r} 717 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 720 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 761 52 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2020 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 815 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 511 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 653 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 623 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | 617 45 | $\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | 955 55 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2021 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 581 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 545 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 615 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 725 53 | $\begin{array}{r} 996 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 670 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | 894 62 |
|  | 2022 <br> Value <br> Daily Average | $\begin{array}{r} 536 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 494 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 817 \\ 61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 767 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 921 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,201 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 837 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | 1,222 69 | $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 782 \\ 55 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,021 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | 940 67 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2023 \\ \text { Value } \\ \text { Daily Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 931 \\ 76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 959 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,147 \\ 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 781 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,038 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 938 \\ 61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,072 \\ 72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,118 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 880 \\ 65 \end{array}$ |
|  | Source: | Solom | CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TABLE 1.7 - DETAILS OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period |  | Currency in Active Circulation (1-2) |  |
| Annual <br> 2019 <br> 2020 <br> 2021 <br> 2022 <br> 2023 | 82,270 69467 77,686 90,87 82,223 | 828,203 $1,025,419$ $1,169,590$ $1,187,898$ $1,321,666$ |  |
| $\frac{\text { Ouarterly }}{2019}$ $\frac{2019}{\text { Mar }}$ Jun Sep Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 65,362 \\ & 7,711 \\ & 77,955 \\ & 82,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 795,702 \\ & 770,265 \\ & 769,256 \\ & 828,203 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2020}{\text { Mar }} \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,867 \\ & 7,258 \\ & 66,149 \\ & 69,467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 810,930 \\ 841,255 \\ 865,016 \\ 1,025,419 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2021 } \\ & \text { Jar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,044 \\ & 7,438 \\ & 72,66 \\ & 77,686 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,016,191 \\ & 1,028,431 \\ & 1,057,83 \\ & 1,169,590 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\frac{2022}{\text { Mar }}$ <br> Jun <br> Sep <br> Dec | $\begin{aligned} & 75,436 \\ & 78,07 \\ & 74,255 \\ & 90,877 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090,594 \\ & 1,093,234 \\ & 1,099,971 \\ & 1,187,898 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2023}{} \\ & \hline \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,185 \\ & 7,388 \\ & 71,966 \\ & 8,223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,145,506 \\ & 1,165,952 \\ & 1,206,962 \\ & 1,321,666 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Monthly }}{} \frac{\mathbf{2 0 2 3}}{\text { Jan }} \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | 82,472 9,041 73,185 71,883 83,132 7,388 84,412 8,7069 71,56 9,910 86916 82,223 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,144,027 \\ & 1,12,110 \\ & 1,145,506 \\ & 1,162,400 \\ & 1,147,651 \\ & 1,165,952 \\ & 1,163,854 \\ & 1,181,286 \\ & 1,206,962 \\ & 1,184,848 \\ & 1,213,833 \\ & 1,321,666 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Note: <br> Source: |  |  |  |



TABLE 1.9 - OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS

TIME DEPOSITS

| Period | SAVINGS DEPOSITS |  | Up to 3 months |  | 3 months to 6 months |  | 6 months to 1 year |  | 1 year to 2 years |  | 2 years to 3 years |  | 3 years to 5 years |  | Weighted Ave. rate of Interest on Deposits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 0.59 | 1.37 | 0.10 | 2.67 | 0.34 | 2.35 | 0.47 | 2.46 | 1.17 | 2.47 | 1.58 | 3.73 | 2.42 | 3.61 | 0.38 |
| 2020 | 0.59 | 1.36 | 0.22 | 2.58 | 0.65 | 2.93 | 0.61 | 2.11 | 0.57 | 2.05 | 0.72 | 2.81 | 2.01 | 3.98 | 0.57 |
| 2021 | 0.58 | 1.32 | 0.43 | 2.85 | 0.70 | 2.80 | 0.58 | 2.00 | 0.74 | 2.28 | 0.58 | 2.41 | 1.70 | 3.66 | 0.49 |
| 2022 | 0.58 | 1.63 | 0.50 | 2.44 | 0.54 | 2.09 | 0.61 | 2.00 | 0.32 | 2.42 | 0.91 | 2.85 | 2.07 | 3.50 | 0.47 |
| 2023 | 0.59 | 1.68 | 0.48 | 2.25 | 0.89 | 2.41 | 0.69 | 2.62 | 0.75 | 2.05 | 2.38 | 3.02 | 2.44 | 3.58 | 0.38 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.41 | 0.87 | 0.15 | 2.09 | 0.44 | 2.24 | 0.64 | 3.03 | 1.90 | 2.63 | 0.73 | 2.36 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.31 |
| Jun | 0.41 | 0.90 | 0.30 | 2.35 | 0.52 | 2.67 | 0.50 | 2.72 | 0.44 | 2.35 | 2.59 | 3.01 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 |
| Sep | 0.42 | 0.91 | 0.32 | 2.63 | 0.28 | 2.70 | 0.37 | 2.55 | 0.87 | 2.31 | 1.30 | 3.60 | 2.50 | 3.75 | 0.39 |
| Dec | 0.59 | 1.37 | 0.10 | 2.67 | 0.34 | 2.35 | 0.47 | 2.46 | 1.17 | 2.47 | 1.58 | 3.73 | 2.42 | 3.61 | 0.38 |
| $\underline{2020}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.60 | 1.38 | 0.09 | 2.31 | 0.52 | 2.56 | 0.32 | 2.22 | 0.83 | 2.44 | 0.74 | 3.17 | 2.96 | 4.90 | 0.49 |
| Jun | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.18 | 1.35 | 0.72 | 1.32 | 0.36 | 1.00 | 0.44 | 1.61 | 0.72 | 3.08 | 2.95 | 4.69 | 0.47 |
| Sep | 0.60 | 1.39 | 0.27 | 2.57 | 0.61 | 2.71 | 0.56 | 1.89 | 0.57 | 2.05 | 0.55 | 2.83 | 2.97 | 4.94 | 0.45 |
| Dec | 0.59 | 1.36 | 0.22 | 2.58 | 0.65 | 2.93 | 0.61 | 2.11 | 0.57 | 2.05 | 0.72 | 2.81 | 2.01 | 3.98 | 0.57 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.59 | 1.37 | 0.27 | 2.14 | 0.76 | 2.45 | 0.70 | 2.52 | 0.54 | 1.94 | 0.68 | 2.58 | 2.52 | 3.69 | 0.57 |
| Jun | 0.59 | 1.38 | 0.29 | 2.42 | 0.56 | 2.78 | 0.48 | 2.10 | 0.58 | 2.16 | 0.59 | 2.56 | 2.49 | 3.70 | 0.48 |
| Sep | 0.33 | 1.34 | 0.32 | 2.68 | 0.17 | 3.42 | 0.23 | 2.04 | 0.55 | 1.97 | 0.72 | 2.74 | 0.79 | 3.86 | 0.46 |
| Dec | 0.58 | 1.32 | 0.43 | 2.85 | 0.70 | 2.80 | 0.58 | 2.00 | 0.74 | 2.28 | 0.58 | 2.41 | 1.70 | 3.66 | 0.49 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.58 | 1.30 | 0.31 | 1.99 | 0.70 | 2.44 | 0.62 | 2.15 | 0.58 | 2.39 | 0.41 | 2.37 | 1.67 | 3.20 | 0.48 |
| Jun | 0.58 | 1.62 | 0.51 | 2.40 | 0.68 | 2.07 | 0.58 | 1.98 | 0.56 | 2.38 | 0.81 | 2.45 | 1.71 | 3.88 | 0.44 |
| Sep | 0.58 | 1.64 | 0.46 | 1.88 | 0.64 | 2.56 | 0.62 | 1.78 | 0.56 | 2.42 | 0.66 | 2.58 | 1.83 | 3.57 | 0.48 |
| Dec | 0.58 | 1.63 | 0.50 | 2.44 | 0.54 | 2.09 | 0.61 | 2.00 | 0.32 | 2.42 | 0.91 | 2.85 | 2.07 | 3.50 | 0.47 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.58 | 1.64 | 0.32 | 1.89 | 0.62 | 2.26 | 0.63 | 2.44 | 0.86 | 2.19 | 0.45 | 2.42 | 2.46 | 3.68 | 0.39 |
| Jun | 0.59 | 1.64 | 0.53 | 2.03 | 0.76 | 2.74 | 0.32 | 2.06 | 0.87 | 2.15 | 0.70 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 3.65 | 0.39 |
| Sep | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0.42 | 1.94 | 0.80 | 2.94 | 0.36 | 2.03 | 0.75 | 1.11 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 2.44 | 3.57 | 0.40 |
| Dec | 0.59 | 1.68 | 0.48 | 2.25 | 0.89 | 2.41 | 0.69 | 2.62 | 0.75 | 2.05 | 2.38 | 3.02 | 2.44 | 3.58 | 0.38 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb | 0.58 | 1.63 | 0.32 | 1.18 | 0.54 | 2.16 | 0.55 | 1.99 | 0.69 | 2.18 | 1.00 | 3.02 | 2.07 | 3.50 | 0.40 |
| Mar | 0.58 | 1.64 | 0.32 | 1.89 | 0.62 | 2.26 | 0.63 | 2.44 | 0.86 | 2.19 | 0.45 | 2.42 | 2.46 | 3.68 | 0.39 |
| Apr | 0.58 | 1.64 | 0.40 | 1.87 | 0.73 | 2.22 | 0.34 | 2.21 | 0.67 | 2.27 | 0.42 | 2.40 | 2.44 | 3.66 | 0.39 |
| May | 0.58 | 1.63 | 0.49 | 2.12 | 0.77 | 2.35 | 0.32 | 2.12 | 0.64 | 2.19 | 0.43 | 2.40 | 2.43 | 3.65 | 0.48 |
| Jun | 0.59 | 1.64 | 0.53 | 2.03 | 0.76 | 2.74 | 0.32 | 2.06 | 0.87 | 2.15 | 0.70 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 3.65 | 0.39 |
| Jul | 0.59 | 1.64 | 0.53 | 1.75 | 0.69 | 2.44 | 0.26 | 2.22 | 0.93 | 2.21 | 0.75 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 3.63 | 0.41 |
| Aug | 0.59 | 1.63 | 0.50 | 2.16 | 0.47 | 2.04 | 0.28 | 2.17 | 0.85 | 2.22 | 0.64 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 3.63 | 0.40 |
| Sep | 0.59 | 1.63 | 0.42 | 1.94 | 0.80 | 2.94 | 0.36 | 2.03 | 0.75 | 1.11 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 2.44 | 3.57 | 0.48 |
| Oct | 0.58 | 1.63 | 0.19 | 1.11 | 0.85 | 3.10 | 0.62 | 2.44 | 0.76 | 2.04 | 1.37 | 2.82 | 2.40 | 3.48 | 0.40 |
| Nov | 0.59 | 1.68 | 0.24 | 1.20 | 0.96 | 3.00 | 0.71 | 2.67 | 0.76 | 2.05 | 1.37 | 2.82 | 3.15 | 3.29 | 0.39 |
| Dec | 0.59 | 1.68 | 0.48 | 2.25 | 0.89 | 2.41 | 0.69 | 2.62 | 0.75 | 2.05 | 2.38 | 3.02 | 2.44 | 3.58 | 0.38 |

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

| Period | Manufacturing |  | Agriculture |  | Forestry |  | Fisheries |  | Mining \& Quarrying |  | Construction |  | Distribution |  | Tourism |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  | 6.47 | 17.59 | 9.42 | $15.23$ | 8.91 | 13.21 | 9.80 | 18.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.58 | 13.56 | 6.46 | 18.69 | 6.59 | 18.42 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  | 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 |
| $\underline{2022}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Jun | 6.53 | 17.46 | 10.49 | 17.76 | 8.99 | 12.53 | 7.61 | 17.76 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.59 | 14.00 | 6.59 | 17.88 | 6.48 | 18.96 |
| Sep | 6.54 | 18.21 | 9.97 | 16.96 | 8.96 | 12.36 | 7.59 | 18.32 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.65 | 13.61 | 6.60 | 17.44 | 6.51 | 18.80 |
| Dec | 6.47 | 17.59 | 9.42 | 15.23 | 8.91 | 13.21 | 9.80 | 18.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.58 | 13.56 | 6.46 | 18.69 | 6.59 | 18.42 |
| 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 |
| Apr | 6.53 | 17.50 | 10.57 | 17.65 | 8.82 | 11.95 | 9.52 | 17.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.63 | 14.13 | 6.60 | 17.81 | 6.42 | 18.92 |
| May | 6.53 | 17.52 | 10.42 | 17.52 | 8.94 | 12.48 | 7.57 | 18.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.61 | 14.08 | 6.61 | 17.83 | 6.41 | 18.95 |
| Jun | 6.53 | 17.46 | 10.49 | 17.76 | 8.99 | 12.53 | 7.61 | 17.76 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.59 | 14.00 | 6.59 | 17.88 | 6.48 | 18.96 |
| Jul | 6.51 | 18.26 | 10.47 | 17.51 | 8.97 | 12.46 | 7.60 | 17.94 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.48 | 13.54 | 6.59 | 17.48 | 6.47 | 18.83 |
| Aug | 6.50 | 18.29 | 10.56 | 17.27 | 8.95 | 12.29 | 7.59 | 18.20 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.65 | 13.65 | 6.59 | 17.37 | 6.47 | 18.49 |
| Sep | 6.54 | 18.21 | 9.97 | 16.96 | 8.96 | 12.36 | 7.59 | 18.32 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.65 | 13.61 | 6.60 | 17.44 | 6.51 | 18.80 |
| Oct | 6.46 | 17.60 | 9.15 | 16.76 | 8.86 | 13.05 | 9.49 | 18.85 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.67 | 13.90 | 6.48 | 17.88 | 6.45 | 18.51 |
| Nov | 6.47 | 16.60 | 9.32 | 14.50 | 8.79 | 12.86 | 9.72 | 18.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.68 | 13.86 | 6.48 | 16.98 | 6.60 | 18.02 |
| Dec | 6.47 | 17.59 | 9.42 | 15.23 | 8.91 | 13.21 | 9.80 | 18.75 | 9.50 | 23.00 | 5.58 | 13.56 | 6.46 | 18.69 | 6.59 | 18.42 |

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


TABLE 1.11 - COMPARATIVE TREASURY BILL RATES
(\%)






TABLE 1.16 - PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INCOME ACCOUNTS

TABLE 1.17 - CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
(SBD'million)
2023

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

## Balance on Capital Account

Capital Account Credits
Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets Gross disposals of
Capital transfers
General government
Debt forgiveness
Other capital transfers
Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors
Debt forgiveness
Other capital transfers

## Capital Account Debits

## FINANCIAL ACCOUNT 1/

## Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from Financial Account

## Financial Assets

Direct investment
Portfolio investment
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and ESO
Other investment
Reserve assets

| 521 | 512 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 521 | 512 |
| 521 | 512 |
| 521 | 512 |
| 521 | 512 |

528
1,125
1,104
1,104
1,104
1,104
1,104

## Financial Liabilities

Direct investment
Portfolio investment
Financial derivatives and ESO
Other investment
of which: credit and loans from IMF (IMF Program)

| (447) | 146 | (300) | (546) | (809) | (190) | 12 | (182) | (449) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (242) | 572 | 521 | (121) | 169 | (102) | 157 | (38) | 152 |
| 33 | 28 | 40 | 20 | 53 | 38 | 23 | (24) | 16 |
| 32 | 12 | 50 | (21) | 38 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| (17) | 94 | 23 | 73 | (99) | (126) | (24) | (54) | 105 |
| (290) | 437 | 409 | (193) | 178 | (26) | 152 | 39 | 14 |
| 205 | 426 | 821 | 426 | 978 | 88 | 145 | 144 | 601 |
| 268 | 75 | 223 | 322 | 664 | 108 | 132 | 20 | 405 |
| (64) | 351 | 597 | 104 | 314 | (20) | 14 | 124 | 196 |
| (17) | 238 | 229 | (2) | (41) | (1) | (0.3) | (19.9) | (20) |

[^4]Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands ( CBSI)


| Period | TOTAL IMPORTS (fob) | Food and Live Animals | Beverages \& Tobacco | Crude Mat'l excl, Fuels | Mineral Fuels | Animal Veges \& Oil Fats | Chemicals | Basic Manufactures | Machinery \& Transport Equip. | Miscellaneous | Goods not Specified | Re-imports \& Coverage | Freights and Insurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 4,063,133 | 978,958 | 72,138 | 39,332 | 925,858 | 32,301 | 257,008 | 718,881 | 1,042,031 | 450,796 | 2,840 | 40,205 | -497216 |
| 2020 | 3,322,892 | 1,026,825 | 65,060 | 28,172 | 741,582 | 44,316 | 216,864 | 556,947 | 746,724 | 276,705 | 5,662 | 17,010 | -402974 |
| 2021 | 3,762,993 | 773,591 | 51,199 | 31,019 | 723,848 | 41,108 | 245,383 | 812,772 | 1,221,513 | 323,186 | 1,344 | 691 | -464746 |
| 2022 | 4,460,267 | 976,714 | 63,694 | 47,717 | 1,128,582 | 75,206 | 379,710 | 945,924 | 1,001,912 | 363,364 | 763 | 24,870 | -548195 |
| 2023 | 5,277,951 | 1,314,999 | 72,066 | 55,910 | 1,225,990 | 57,725 | 339,365 | 1,001,186 | 1,444,333 | 408,181 | 1,962 | 7,623 | -651389 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 1,115,356 | 226,823 | 34,694 | 10,667 | 217,381 | 7,540 | 77,006 | 250,746 | 270,890 | 144,995 | 179 | 10,936 | -136,501 |
| Q2 | 974,542 | 260,589 | 13,293 | 10,012 | 165,385 | 7,700 | 70,699 | 186,077 | 289,268 | 79,757 | - | 10,867 | -119,106 |
| Q3 | 944,767 | 246,630 | 12,262 | 9,818 | 191,553 | 8,025 | 59,438 | 144,071 | 221,336 | 155,072 | 927 | 11,040 | -115,405 |
| Q4 | 1,028,467 | 244,915 | 11,889 | 8,835 | 351,538 | 9,035 | 49,865 | 137,988 | 260,537 | 70,972 | 1,734 | 7,362 | -126,204 |
| $\underline{2020}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 739,828 | 190,520 | 15,324 | 5,756 | 195,407 | 7,528 | 41,921 | 116,106 | 180,761 | 58,929 | 879 | 11,142 | -84,444 |
| Q2 | 1,018,619 | 309,050 | 19,761 | 8,842 | 230,335 | 15,539 | 64,574 | 181,601 | 243,597 | 68,848 | 5 | 2,103 | -125,637 |
| Q3 | 884,604 | 330,956 | 13,965 | 7,098 | 178,316 | 11,258 | 61,757 | 136,796 | 170,039 | 79,234 | 1,422 | 2,755 | -108,993 |
| Q4 | 679,841 | 196,300 | 16,010 | 6,475 | 137,525 | 9,990 | 48,612 | 122,445 | 152,326 | 69,693 | 3,355 | 1,011 | -83,900 |
| $\underline{2021}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 784,729 | 175,471 | 10,086 | 5,709 | 152,798 | 11,525 | 58,670 | 205,019 | 208,529 | 52,772 | 848 | 260 | -96,957 |
| Q2 | 922,547 | 148,785 | 11,984 | 9,032 | 171,690 | 9,910 | 62,242 | 155,528 | 376,395 | 90,246 | 484 | 242 | -113,993 |
| Q3 | 964,719 | 182,407 | 12,555 | 5,498 | 183,643 | 8,927 | 64,440 | 203,816 | 319,558 | 100,803 | 11 | 189 | -118,982 |
| Q4 | 1,090,997 | 266,928 | 16,574 | 10,781 | 215,716 | 10,745 | 60,031 | 248,410 | 317,031 | 79,365 | - | - | -134,814 |
| $\underline{2022}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 871,472 | 243,403 | 10,672 | 6,419 | 198,245 | 12,948 | 64,606 | 195,716 | 158,318 | 82,455 | - | 5,696 | -107,006 |
| Q2 | 1,032,359 | 223,148 | 10,188 | 7,784 | 285,160 | 24,832 | 87,806 | 217,442 | 229,193 | 68,690 |  | 5,082 | -126,967 |
| Q3 | 1,213,660 | 204,548 | 18,694 | 21,975 | 257,652 | 17,888 | 110,442 | 283,629 | 326,853 | 114,094 | - | 7,019 | -149,135 |
| Q4 | 1,342,776 | 305,615 | 24,140 | 11,540 | 387,525 | 19,538 | 116,855 | 249,136 | 287,548 | 98,125 | 763 | 7,073 | -165,087 |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 1,183,210 | 248,795 | 17,134 | 7,695 | 329,187 | 17,360 | 85,734 | 221,286 | 305,797 | 94,382 | - | 1,850 | -146,011 |
| Q2 | 1,056,028 | 247,786 | 14,259 | 12,278 | 229,841 | 12,103 | 89,327 | 253,142 | 241,741 | 83,793 | - | 2,027 | -130,270 |
| Q3 | 1,477,708 | 418,432 | 22,211 | 28,044 | 241,676 | 13,494 | 88,012 | 266,162 | 482,727 | 95,666 | 1,962 | 1,744 | -182,423 |
| Q4 | 1,561,006 | 399,986 | 18,461 | 7,895 | 425,286 | 14,767 | 76,292 | 260,596 | 414,067 | 134,340 | - | 2,001 | -192,686 |


|  | TABLE | FORE | ХСНА | TRANS | ONS (F | RECEI |  |  | (SBD'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| CURRENT RECEIPTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copra | 35,546 | 70,911 | 38,994 | 25,953 | 24,497 | 7,568 | 4,687 | 5,686 | 6,556 |
| Fish | 378,058 | 437,945 | 754,547 | 624,472 | 267,433 | 157,995 | 43,537 | 25,044 | 40,857 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Logs }}$ Palm oil \& kernels | 2,415,750 | 1,1028,938 | $1,570,236$ 26,099 | $1,432,784$ 50,556 | 1,631,349 | 1590,329 19,902 | 325,126 9,698 | 616,143 6,880 | $\begin{array}{r}299,752 \\ 3,186 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Cocoa | 63,450 | 28,310 | 76,099 | 70,807 | 120,164 | 12,724 | 27,106 | 18,762 | 61,572 |
| Minerals | 85,372 | 163,047 | 32,051 | 59,205 | 306,118 | 38,784 | 81,313 | 86,757 | 99,264 |
| All other | 65,923 | 21,949 | 74,838 | 104,847 | 111,445 | 22,150 | 18,894 | 29,668 | 40,732 |
| Total Exports | 3,119,093 | 2,654,494 | 2,562,865 | 2,368,624 | 2,500,672 | 649,452 | 510,361 | 788,940 | 551,919 |
| Transportation | 60,086 | 80,581 | 36,770 | 23,473 | 104,452 | 6,439 | 2,527 | 4,641 | 90,845 |
| Travel | 33,750 | 6,852 | 2,230 | 20,349 | 36,633 | 5,366 | 7,523 | 10,139 | 13,605 |
| Insurance | 8,574 | 3,823 | 3,367 | 20,950 | 44,141 | 19,171 | 248 | 21,113 | 3,608 |
| Royalties \& license fees Communication | 25,411 61848 | 13,882 59,156 | 21,564 263051 | 35,720 28,429 | 34,006 10,762 | 5,104 1,163 | 4,057 2,720 | 10,537 5,207 | 14,308 1,672 |
| Communication | 61,848 13,733 | 59,156 7,319 | 263,051 1,095 | 28,429 | 10,762 | 1,163 | 2,720 | 5,207 | 1,672 678 |
| Others | 561,043 | 815,694 | 591,830 | 905,794 | 1,392,255 | 178,666 | 240,494 | 269,430 | 703,664 |
| Total Services | 764,446 | 987,227 | 919,907 | 1,022,657 | 1,623,212 | 215,947 | 257,628 | 321,257 | 828,381 |
| INCOME ACCOUNT |  |  | 41,511 | 65,758 | 119,086 | 13,907 | 14,126 | 24,225 | 66,829 |
| Wages \& others | 34,253 | 38,079 | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ | ${ }_{5170}^{770}$ | 1,313 |  | ${ }^{662}$ |  | 651 |
| Interest, dividends \& profits | 1,229 106,096 | 409 93,948 | 44,697 203,600 | 51,202 166582 | 163,325 138,592 | 24,219 46,874 | 45,614 | 34,750 | ${ }^{58,742}$ |
| Other income | 160,231 | 245,214 | 289,852 | 1684,311 | 422,316 | -44,999 | 130,344 | 59,446 | 147,527 |
| Total Income | 301,809 | 377,649 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS; Official |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other official | 64,750 | 3,898 | 3,423 | 7,879 | ${ }^{294,376} 502$ | 167 | 178,418 | ${ }^{114,958}$ | 1,000 |
| Total Official Transfers | 67,250 | 3,898 | 4,099 | 7,879 | 294,878 | 167 | 178,525 | 115,186 | 1,000 |
| TRANSFERS; Private |  |  | 49,284 | 84,833 | 109,289 | 35,126 | 30,158 | 18,042 | 25,962 |
|  | 49,726 | 54,181 | 8,527 88,948 | 8,377 81548 | 4,333 | 1,353 | 1,199 | 5544 | 1,227 |
| Transfers by temp residents \& immi Churches \& charitable institutions | 17,773 71,877 | 9,743 94,606 | 88,948 477,448 | 81,548 136,165 | 79,554 137,254 | 17,752 41,747 | 23,180 42,487 | 23,506 20,144 | 15,116 32,876 |
| Foreign Goverrnments International organizations | 97,032 297089 | 80,202 28929 | 503,086 18,501 | 264,857 | 349,443 312929 | 51,380 | 44,237 | 77,579 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 176,248 } \\ \hline 1769\end{array}$ |
| International organizations | 297,089 6,888 | 283,923 13,08 | 1,185,794 | 58,281 | 12,929 692,802 | 151,745 | 4,446 145,708 | 142, ${ }^{2,351}$ | 253,198 |
| Total Private Transfers | 540,344 | 534,563 | 1,149,893 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Transfers | 607,595 | 538,461 | 4,922,517 |  | 98,680 | 15,91 | 324,233 | 257,338 | 254,98 |
| Total Current Receipts | 4,792,943 | 4,557,831 |  | 4,267,532 | 5,533,880 | 1,102,310 | 1,222,565 | 1,426,980 | 1,782,025 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment grants | 28,313 | 131,235 | 255 |  | 1,709 | 63 | 1,646 |  |  |
| Direct investment Loans | 57 30,091 | 59,861 | 96,079 15,512 | 147,474 14 | 288,147 | 110,148 | 43,654 | 79,408 | 54,937 |
| Other foreign investment | 22,058 | 33,358 | 157,283 | 189,772 | 298,673 | 110,920 | 45,487 | 87,287 | 54,979 |
| Total Private Inflows | 80,519 | 224,454 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OFFICIAL | 227,785 | 770,785 | 440,975 | 689,937. | 289,578 | 161,256 | 51,573 | 48,599 | 28,150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Loans |  |  | 17,815 |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| IMF transactions Total Official Inflows |  |  | 459,971 | 689,937 | 289,578 | 161,256 | 51,573 | 48,599 | 28,150 |
|  | 227,785 | 770,785 | 2,342,481 | 879,709 | 588,251 | 272,176 | 97,060 | 135,886 | 83,128 |
| Total Capital Receipts | 308,304 | 995,239 | 5,674,455 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 5,101,246 | 5,553,070 |  | 5,147,241 | 6,122,131 | 1,374,485 | 1,319,626 | 1,562,867 | 1,865,154 |
| Source: Central Bank of | ds(CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


TABLE 1.22 - EXCHANGE RATES
(SBD per foreign currency)

| TABLE 1.22 - EXCHANGE RATES (SBD per foreign currency) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period Average | USD | AUD | POUND (sterling) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEN } \\ & \text { (per 100) } \end{aligned}$ | NZD | EURO | S DR |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 8.17 | 5.68 | 10.43 | 7.50 7.69 | 5.39 | 9.15 | 11.29 |
| 2020 | 8.21 8.03 | 5.67 6.04 | 10.54 11.05 | 7.69 7.32 | 5.34 5.68 | 9.50 | 111.40 |
| 2022 | 8.16 | 5.66 | 10.09 | 6.25 | 5.18 | 8.59 | 10.91 |
| 2023 | 8.38 | 5.57 | 10.42 | 5.98 | 5.14 | 11.16 | 9.06 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.09 | 5.76 | 10.53 | 7.35 | 5.51 | 9.19 | 11.26 |
| Jun | 8.14 | 5.70 | 10.46 | 7.41 | 5.39 | 9.14 | 11.27 |
| Sep | 8.22 | 5.63 | 10.13 | 7.66 7.59 | ${ }_{5}^{5.33}$ | 9.14 | 11.30 |
| Dec | 8.25 | 5.63 | 10.61 | 7.59 | 5.31 | 9.13 | 11.34 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.24 | 5.43 | 10.55 | 7.56 | 5.23 | ${ }_{9} 9.08$ | 11.16 |
| Jun | 8.33 | 5.47 | 10.34 | 7.75 | 5.15 | 9.17 | 11.40 |
| Sep | 8.81 | 5.87 5.90 | 10.60 10.68 | 7.73 | 5.43 5.54 | ${ }_{9}^{9.59}$ | 11.53 |
| Dec | 8.08 | 5.90 | 10.68 | 7.73 | 5.54 | 9.63 | 11.51 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.01 | ${ }_{6}^{6.19}$ | 11.03 | 7.57 731 |  |  | 11.35 1147 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jun }}$ | 7.99 8.06 | 6.16 5 592 | 11.17 | 7.31 | 5.72 | 9.63 | 11.47 |
| Sep | 8.06 8.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.92 \\ & 5.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.11 \\ & 10.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.32 \\ & 7.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.64 \\ & 5.61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.50 \\ & 9.23 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{111.46}$ |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 8.08 | 5.84 | 10.85 | 6.96 | 5.46 | 9.08 | 11.27 |
| Jun | 8.10 | 5.79 | 10.18 | ${ }_{6}^{6.25}$ | 5.27 | 8.63 | 10.91 |
| Sep | 8.23 8.22 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.63 \\ & 540 \end{aligned}$ | 9.69 9.64 | 5.95 5.82 | 5.05 4.96 | 8.29 8.38 | 10.76 10.70 |
| Dec | 8.22 | 5.40 | 9.64 | 5.82 | 4.96 | 8.38 | 10.70 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Jun }}$ | 8.28 8.34 | 5.67 5.57 | 10.07 10.43 | 6.27 6.08 | 5.22 5.16 | 8.89 9.08 | 11.09 11.18 |
| Sep | 8.41 | 5.51 | 10.65 | 5.82 | 5.09 | 9.15 | 11.16 |
| Dec | 8.48 | 5.52 | 10.52 | 5.74 | 5.11 | 9.12 | 11.22 |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{203}{\text { Jan }}$ |  | 5.75 | 10.12 | 6.35 | 5.30 | 8.92 | 11.15 |
| Feb | 8.26 | 5.71 | 9.99 | 6.24 | 5.21 | 8.85 | 11.02 |
| MarApr | 8.32 | 5.55 | 10.09 | 6.22 | 5.16 | 8.90 | 11.11 |
|  | 8.33 | 5.58 | 10.36 | 6.24 | 5.17 | 9.13 | 11.24 |
| Apr May | 8.34 | 5.54 | 10.41 | 6.09 5 | 5.19 | 9.07 | 11.18 |
| $\underset{\text { May }}{\text { Jun }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.35 \\ & 8.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.59 \\ & 5.64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.53 \\ & 10.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.91 \\ & 5.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.11 \\ & 5.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.04 \\ & 9.25 \end{aligned}$ | 11.13 |
| Jul | $\begin{aligned} & 8.36 \\ & 8.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.64 \\ & 5.45 \end{aligned}$ | 10.77 10.67 | 5.93 5.80 | 5.21 5.04 | 9.25 9.16 | 11.13 11.20 |
| Sep | 8.45 | 5.43 | 10.50 | 5.73 | 5.01 | 9.04 | 11.16 |
| OctNovNos | 8.48 | 5.39 | 10.32 | 5.67 | 5.00 | 8.95 | 11.12 |
|  | 8.48 8.48 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.50 \\ & 5.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.52 \\ & 10.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.66 \\ & 5.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.08 \\ & 5.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.16 \\ & 9.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.22 \\ & 11.31 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Nov }}{\text { Dec }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands(CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| End of Period | Financial Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nonfinancial <br> Public Corpo- <br> rations <br> State owned <br> Enterprises | Private $\qquad$ <br> Others | Gross Domestic Debt | Net Domestic Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Central Bank |  |  | Commercial Banks |  |  | SINPF |  |  |  |  |
|  | T. Bills \& Bonds | SIG Deposit | Net Debt | T. Bills \& Bonds | SIG Deposit | Net Debt | T. Bills \& Bonds | T.Bills\& Bonds | T.Bills\& Bonds |  |  |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 5,777 | 866,472 | -860,695 | 32,718 | 310,010 | -277,292 | 197,463 | 30,000 | 7,400 | 273,358 | -903,124 |
| 2020 | 64,972 | 849,769 | -784,797 | 44,071 | 408,358 | -364,287 | 244,362 | 90,000 | 8,220 | 451,625 | -806,502 |
| 2021 | 185,847 | 728,161 | -542,314 | 90,711 | 423,349 | -332,638 | 313,976 | 150,000 | 8,125 | 748,659 | -402,851 |
| 2022 | 185,256 | 522,738 | -337,482 | 97,452 | 315,244 | -217,792 | 352,566 | 175,714 | 7,331 | 818,319 | -19,663 |
|  | 241,026 | 387,340 | -146,314 | 85,982 | 495,974 | -409,992 | 571,937 | 247,142 | 8,190 | 1,154,277 | 270,963 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,052 | 1,075,410 | -1,070,359 | 29,392 | 376,905 | -347,513 | 185,376 | 30,000 | 7,778 | 257,598 | -1,194,717 |
| Jun | 4,992 | 1,278,723 | -1,273,731 | 33,577 | 284,281 | -250,704 | 189,088 | 30,000 | 9,268 | 266,925 | -1,296,079 |
| Sep | 5,827 | 1,005,039 | -999,212 | 36,279 | 353,594 | -317,315 | 194,523 | 30,000 | 8,274 | 274,903 | -1,083,730 |
| Dec | 5,777 | 866,472 | -860,695 | 32,718 | 310,010 | -277,292 | 197,463 | 30,000 | 7,400 | 273,358 | -903,124 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 5,443 | 892,438 | -886,996 | 35,739 | 354,497 | -318,758 | 189,650 | 30,000 | 7,553 | 268,385 | -978,551 |
| Jun | 4,972 | 1,197,182 | -1,192,210 | 42,893 | 376,520 | -333,627 | 237,350 | 90,000 | 9,587 | 384,802 | -1,188,900 |
| Sep | 4,972 | 1,128,076 | -1,123,104 | 46,578 | 415,101 | -368,523 | 240,117 | 90,000 | 8,981 | 390,648 | -1,152,529 |
| Dec | 64,972 | 849,769 | -784,797 | 44,071 | 408,358 | -364,287 | 244,362 | 90,000 | 8,220 | 451,625 | -806,502 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 65,051 | 1,063,021 | -997,970 | 41,985 | 388,841 | -346,856 | 246,444 | 90,000 | 9,872 | 453,352 | -998,510 |
| Jun | 65,040 | 940,794 | -875,754 | 41,456 | 279,231 | -237,775 | 249,397 | 90,000 | 8,397 | 454,290 | -765,735 |
| Sep | 125,178 | 618,689 | -493,510 | 91,640 | 360,192 | -268,552 | 313,249 | 90,000 | 9,502 | 629,569 | -349,311 |
| Dec | 185,847 | 728,161 | -542,314 | 90,711 | 423,349 | -332,638 | 313,976 | 150,000 | 8,125 | 748,659 | -402,851 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 187,704 | 978,104 | -790,400 | 94,061 | 299,534 | -205,473 | 308,556 | 150,000 | 8,036 | 748,357 | -529,281 |
| Jun | 185,210 | 942,129 | -756,918 | 92,988 | 323,897 | -230,909 | 312,825 | 150,000 | 8,213 | 749,237 | -516,789 |
| Sep | 187,833 | 830,455 | -642,622 | 95,614 | 304,682 | -209,068 | 331,021 | 147,900 | 8,126 | 770,494 | -364,642 |
| Dec | 185,256 | 522,738 | -337,482 | 97,452 | 315,244 | -217,792 | 352,566 | 175,714 | 7,331 | 818,319 | -19,663 |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 187,270 | 544,616 | -357,345 | 91,996 | 390,179 | -298,183 | 364,075 | 195,714 | 7,900 | 846,956 | -87,839 |
| Jun | 185,225 | 617,049 | -431,824 | 92,466 | 493,232 | -400,766 | 440,945 | 193,571 | 8,109 | 920,316 | -189,965 |
| Sep | 187,565 | 453,456 | -265,891 | 85,922 | 516,065 | -430,143 | 466,522 | 193,571 | 8,532 | 942,112 | -27,408 |
| Dec | 241,026 | 387,340 | -146,314 | 85,982 | 495,974 | -409,992 | 571,937 | 247,142 | 8,190 | 1,154,277 | 270,963 |
| Note: | Bonds include - Development Bond, Restructured Bonds, Armotised Bonds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : others - Comprise of Insurance Companies \& Public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: | Central Bank of Solomon Islands.(CBSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.25 GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(SBD'000)

| Year <br> SI \$'000 | 2021 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Revenue | 735,095 | 1,043,913 | 902,549 | 1,026,152 | 721,323 | 909,680 | 1,002,781 | 923,654 | 757,632 | 967,229 | 874,464 | 858,161 |
| Taxes | 645,837 | 618,981 | 667,583 | 708,955 | 551,505 | 622,965 | 731,930 | 734,056 | 679,335 | 679,138 | 753,761 | 803,639 |
| Income and profits | 225,734 | 214,692 | 252,155 | 253,250 | 203,609 | 246,200 | 280,107 | 252,865 | 235,800 | 245,658 | 282,640 | 288,839 |
| Property | 11,675 | 13,105 | 11,437 | 11,585 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Goods and Services | 143,220 | 155,868 | 145,397 | 149,909 | 135,826 | 169,207 | 189,294 | 183,220 | 164,954 | 159,980 | 180,433 | 212,223 |
| International Trade and Transactions | 265,208 | 235,316 | 258,594 | 294,211 | 212,070 | 207,558 | 262,529 | 297,971 | 278,581 | 273,500 | 290,688 | 302,577 |
| Social contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grants | 39,268 | 337,293 | 53,488 | 243,224 | 104,145 | 168,564 | 211,384 | 127,565 | 35,673 | 218,407 | 17,766 | 800 |
| Other revenues | 49,989 | 87,639 | 181,478 | 73,973 | 65,673 | 118,151 | 59,467 | 62,033 | 42,624 | 69,683 | 102,936 | 53,722 |
| Expenditure | 712,292 | 1,178,555 | 1,123,034 | 846,596 | 651,517 | 979,014 | 1,098,699 | 1,203,918 | 796,776 | 1,082,064 | 1,212,927 | 1,316,006 |
| Recurrent Expense | 712,292 | 881,357 | 885,972 | 643,510 | 651,517 | 906,638 | 879,280 | 1,018,276 | 777,445 | 868,519 | 1,098,939 | 884,650 |
| Compensation of employees | 301,050 | 330,922 | 366,858 | 353,807 | 389,419 | 399,418 | 386,883 | 460,230 | 405,415 | 450,452 | 477,828 | 433,807 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 236,143 | 400,340 | 393,713 | 220,196 | 173,404 | 384,485 | 304,273 | 468,367 | 204,090 | 319,711 | 458,390 | 366,011 |
| Interest | 7,487 | 8,905 | 2,312 | 7,850 | 11,140 | 11,079 | 11,104 | 10,545 | 10,952 | 10,062 | 13,517 | 6,783 |
| Benefits and Transfers | 167,612 | 141,189 | 123,089 | 61,656 | 77,554 | 111,656 | 177,020 | 79,134 | 156,988 | 88,294 | 149,205 | 78,050 |
| Subsidies | 16,561 | 13,950 | 12,162 | 6,092 | 7,663 | 11,032 | 17,490 | 7,819 | na | na | na | na |
| Grants | 81,861 | 68,956 | 60,116 | 30,113 | 37,877 | 54,532 | 86,456 | 38,649 | na | na | na | na |
| Social benefits | 23,376 | 19,691 | 17,166 | 8,599 | 10,816 | 15,572 | 24,688 | 11,036 | na | na | na | na |
| Other payments | 46,451 | 39,128 | 34,112 | 17,087 | 21,493 | 30,944 | 49,058 | 21,931 | na | na | na | na |
| Capital Spending |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of nonfinancial assets | - | 297,198 | 237,063 | 203,086 | - | 72,376 | 219,418 | 185,642 | 19,331 | 213,545 | 113,987 | 431,356 |
| Fixed assets | - | 288,794 | 230,359 | 197,343 | - | 70,329 | 213,213 | 180,393 | na | na | na | na |
| Nonproduced assets | - | 8,405 | 6,704 | 5,743 | - | 2,047 | 6,205 | 5,250 | na | na | na | na |
| Surplus/Deficit | 22,802 | -134,642 | -220,485 | 179,556 | 69,806 | -69,334 | -95,918 | -280,264 | -39,144 | -114,835 | -338,463 | -457,845 |


| End of Period | TABLE 1.26a NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*$(2017=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | Communication |  | Education | Restaurants \& Hotels | Miscellaneous goods \& services | Domestic Items | Imported <br> Items | All Items | Headline Inflation (YoY \% change) | Core <br> Inflation (YoY \% change) |
|  | 34.3 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 16.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 67.4 | 32.7 | 100 |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 99.2 | 170.7 | 102.2 | 115.3 | 93.5 | 106.9 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 124.4 | 104.1 | 99.7 | 119.2 | 93.6 | 110.7 | -2.4 | -1.7 |
| Jun | 100.6 | 152.8 | 101.9 | 116.4 | 93.7 | 106.2 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 124.5 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 117.0 | 94.7 | 109.6 | -1.2 | -0.8 |
| Sep | 100.2 | 133.6 | 100.8 | 117.4 | 95.5 | 106.5 | 101.7 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 124.6 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 113.8 | 95.3 | 107.7 | 1.4 | -0.1 |
| Dec | 101.1 | 132.8 | 100.4 | 119.9 | 95.8 | 108.9 | 103.3 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 124.6 | 104.7 | 103.8 | 114.3 | 97.0 | 108.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 102.8 | 134.1 | 100.3 | 123.4 | 96.2 | 108.5 | 104.7 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 127.5 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 116.0 | 98.8 | 110.3 | -0.4 | 3.1 |
| Jun | 108.6 | 128.6 | 99.7 | 127.4 | 96.5 | 107.8 | 113.8 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 129.0 | 105.4 | 104.3 | 118.3 | 104.9 | 113.9 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| Sep | 108.7 | 139.5 | 100.1 | 130.5 | 96.5 | 107.9 | 122.0 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 128.3 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 122.6 | 106.4 | 117.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 |
| Dec | 110.8 | 148.2 | 100.3 | 132.3 | 96.8 | 107.9 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 107.0 | 128.3 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 125.6 | 105.3 | 118.9 | 9.5 | 8.1 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 113.5 | 141.5 | 103.0 | 136.5 | 98.6 | 107.9 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.1 | 126.4 | 106.9 | 120.0 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Jun | 114.9 | 136.5 | 105.1 | 135.6 | 98.5 | 107.1 | 119.1 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 130.6 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 125.8 | 107.6 | 119.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Sep | 116.2 | 142.4 | 105.1 | 135.3 | 99.3 | 106.8 | 119.6 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 127.2 | 108.4 | 121.0 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Dec | 114.9 | 156.9 | 105.2 | 139.2 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 120.4 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 129.5 | 110.2 | 123.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 111.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 119.4 | 100.0 | 110.4 | 128.7 | 106.0 | 107.4 | 127.0 | 106.2 | 120.1 | 9.3 | 8.0 |
| Feb | 113.5 | 141.8 | 103.8 | 135.9 | 99.1 | 107.9 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 130.3 | 106.0 | 108.4 | 126.4 | 106.9 | 120.0 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| Mar | 115.2 | 134.4 | 105.0 | 136.8 | 98.9 | 107.9 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 109.7 | 130.3 | 106.0 | 108.6 | 125.9 | 107.7 | 119.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Apr | 114.7 | 135.4 | 105.1 | 136.9 | 98.8 | 107.9 | 119.2 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 130.3 | 106.0 | 109.5 | 125.8 | 107.7 | 119.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| May | 114.5 | 135.4 | 105.0 | 135.6 | 98.2 | 106.7 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 109.6 | 125.4 | 107.7 | 119.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Jun | 115.5 | 138.6 | 105.1 | 134.2 | 98.4 | 106.7 | 118.7 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.4 | 126.1 | 107.5 | 119.9 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Jul | 115.3 | 145.9 | 105.1 | 135.7 | 98.3 | 106.8 | 119.1 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 127.8 | 107.5 | 121.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Aug | 117.6 | 140.1 | 105.1 | 134.2 | 99.6 | 106.8 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 127.3 | 108.1 | 121.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Sep | 115.7 | 141.2 | 105.1 | 136.0 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 120.4 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 126.6 | 109.6 | 120.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Oct | 115.0 | 157.4 | 105.2 | 137.5 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 120.9 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 129.1 | 110.7 | 123.0 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Nov | 114.5 | 156.3 | 105.2 | 139.0 | 100.0 | 106.8 | 120.4 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 129.2 | 110.1 | 122.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Dec | 115.3 | 157.1 | 105.1 | 141.2 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 119.8 | 100.0 | 109.8 | 130.7 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 130.2 | 109.9 | 123.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |


|  | Food \& holic <br> Beverages | Alcoholic, \& Tobacco Narcotics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text { \& Foot- } \\ & \text { wear } \end{aligned}$ | TABLE 1.26b HONIARA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX* <br> (2017=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Restaurants Hotels | Miscella-neousgooods\& ser-vices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Items } \end{aligned}$ | Rate ( YoY \% Change) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of Period Weight |  |  |  | Housing, water, electricity, \& other fuels | Furnish, hsehold \& routine hsehold Mainte- nance nance | Health | Transport | $\begin{gathered} \text { Communi- } \\ \text { cation } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Recre- } \\ \text { ation } \\ \text { \& } \\ \text { Culture } \end{gathered}$ | Education |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2019}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 109.4 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Jun | 113.0 | 140.3 | 104.4 | 136.0 | 96.4 | 108.0 | 119.7 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.3 | 119.8 | 5.4 |
| Sep | 113.6 | 147.0 | 104.4 | 135.5 | 97.3 | 107.6 | 120.1 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 120.8 | 3.0 |
| Dec | 112.9 | 163.4 | 104.4 | 139.0 | 98.0 | 107.6 | 121.0 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 123.4 | 3.5 |
| $\frac{\text { Monthly }}{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 110.0 | 152.7 | 100.4 | 137.0 | 95.4 | 108.8 | 119.9 | 100.0 | 110.5 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 120.3 | 9.6 |
| 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 |
| Apr | 113.2 | 139.1 | 104.4 | 137.1 | 96.8 | 108.8 | 119.9 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.0 | 119.9 | 7.9 |
| May | 112.7 | 139.1 | 104.4 | 136.3 | 96.1 | 107.6 | 119.9 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.0 | 119.6 | 6.6 |
| Jun | 113.1 | 142.7 | 104.4 | 134.5 | 96.3 | 107.6 | 119.2 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 119.8 | 5.4 |
| Jul | 112.4 | 151.1 | 104.4 | 136.0 | 96.3 | 107.6 | 119.6 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 120.9 | 4.7 |
| Aug | 114.9 | 144.3 | 104.4 | 134.4 | 97.7 | 107.6 | 119.8 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 120.7 | 4.0 |
| Sep | 113.4 | 145.7 | 104.4 | 136.0 | 98.0 | 107.6 | 121.0 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 120.9 | 3.0 |
| Oct | 113.0 | 164.0 | 104.4 | 137.4 | 98.1 | 107.6 | 121.6 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 123.3 | 2.5 |
| Nov | 112.5 | 162.8 | 104.4 | 138.8 | 97.9 | 107.6 | 121.0 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 123.1 | 2.7 |
| Nec | 113.1 | 163.4 | 104.4 | 140.8 | 97.9 | 107.6 | 120.3 | 100.0 | 110.7 | 129.8 | 106.0 | 108.9 | 123.7 | 3.5 |
| Source: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office( SINSO), Ministry of Finance \& Treasury. <br> * This table only reports Honiara CPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1.27 - INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES

| End of Period | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coconut Oil } \\ & \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{aligned}$ | Palm Oil <br> (US\$/m.t) | Palm Kernel Oil (US\$/m.t) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fish \# } \\ \text { (US\$/m.t) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cocoa } \\ \text { (US } \$ / \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{t}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Logs }^{*} \\ \text { (US\$/M} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Timber } \\ \text { (US\$/m3) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gold } \\ & \text { (US\$/toz) } \end{aligned}$ | Silver (cents/ton) | Nickle b/ (US\$/m.t) | Crude Oil (US\$/ bbl) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 733 | 601 | 665 | 1,308 | 2,342 | 273 | 697 | 1,393 | 1,622 | 13,914 | 64 |
| 2020 | 1,008 | 758 | 822 | 1,486 | 2,370 | 279 | 709 | 1,770 | 2,054 | 13,787 | 42 |
| 2021 | 1,627 | 1,133 | 1,532 | 1,380 | 2,427 | 271 | 748 | 1,800 | 2,517 | 18,465 | 70 |
| 2022 | 1,635 | 1,276 | 1,617 | 1,543 | 2,393 | 228 | 662 | 1,801 | 2,178 | 25,834 | 100 |
| 2023 | 1,075 | 886 | 990 | 1,910 | 3,280 | 212 | 681 | 1,943 | 2,341 | 21,521 | 83 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 721 | 587 | 705 | 1,401 | 2,240 | 270 | 710 | 1,304 | 1,557 | 12,411 | 63 |
| Jun | 655 | 568 | 584 | 1,254 | 2,353 | 271 | 678 | 1,310 | 1,493 | 12,244 | 68 |
| Sep | 700 | 570 | 596 | 1,232 | 2,307 | 277 | 688 | 1,475 | 1,707 | 15,651 | 62 |
| Dec | 857 | 680 | 777 | 1,344 | 2,467 | 274 | 711 | 1,482 | 1,730 | 15,349 | 63 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 891 | 733 | 815 |  | 2,553 | 273 | 676 | 1,583 | 1,693 | 12,690 | 51 |
| Jun | 862 | 612 | 720 | 1,606 | 2,277 | 277 | 694 | 1,710 | 1,637 | 12,237 | 31 |
| Sep | 968 | 750 | 730 | 1,301 | 2,300 | 281 | 718 | 1,913 | 2,443 | 14,266 | 43 |
| Dec | 1,313 | 939 | 1,024 | 1,292 | 2,350 | 285 | 746 | 1,875 | 2,443 | 15,957 | 45 |
| $\underline{2021}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,494 | 1,014 | 1,400 | 1,369 | 2,420 | 281 | 759 | 1,798 | 2,627 | 17,618 | 61 |
| Jun | 1,634 | 1,081 | 1,473 | 1,387 | 2,383 | 272 | 756 | 1,815 | 2,673 | 17,359 | 69 |
| Sep | 1,521 | 1,129 | 1,347 | 1,409 | 2,457 | 270 | 743 | 1,789 | 2,430 | 19,112 | 73 |
| Dec | 1,860 | 1,307 | 1,910 | 1,354 | 2,447 | 262 | 734 | 1,796 | 2,337 | 19,770 | 80 |
| $\underline{2022}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 2,131 | 1,548 | 2,360 | 1,520 | 2,493 | 256 | 701 | 1,873 | 2,400 | 26,765 | 99 |
| Jun | 1,870 | 1,634 | 1,810 | 1,474 | 2,383 | 230 | 660 | 1,874 | 2,267 | 28,952 | 113 |
| Sep | 1,391 | 997 | 1,241 | 1,485 | 2,287 | 215 | 624 | 1,726 | 1,923 | 22,104 | 99 |
| Dec | 1,146 | 925 | 1,056 | 1,695 | 2,410 | 211 | 663 | 1,729 | 2,123 | 25,514 | 88 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 1,093 | 955 | 1,049 | 1,931 | 2,673 | 225 | 662 | 1,888 | 2,253 | 26,070 | 81 |
| Jun | 1,045 | 919 | 979 | 2,007 | 3,003 | 217 | 682 | 1,978 | 2,422 | 22,366 | 78 |
| Sep | 1,073 | 856 | 985 | 1,921 | 3,487 | 206 | 690 | 1,929 | 2,360 | 20,392 | 87 |
| Dec | 1,090 | 816 | 949 | 1,779 | 3,957 | 201 | 676 | 1,976 | 2,327 | 17,256 | 84 |
| Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2023}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 1,079 | 942 | 1,060 | 1,877 | 2,620 | 228 | 666 | 1,898 | 2,370 | 28,195 | 83 |
| Feb | 1,087 | 950 | 1,037 | 2,016 | 2,650 | 224 | 659 | 1,855 | 2,190 | 26,728 | 83 |
| Mar | 1,115 | 972 | 1,052 | 1,901 | 2,750 | 223 | 661 | 1,913 | 2,200 | 23,289 | 79 |
| Apr | 1,074 | 1,005 | 1,017 | 2,074 | 2,880 | 223 | 678 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 23,895 | 84 |
| May | 1,048 | 934 | 993 | 2,032 | 2,960 | 217 | 680 | 1,992 | 2,427 | 21,970 | 76 |
| Jun | 1,013 | 817 | 928 | 1,916 | 3,170 | 211 | 688 | 1,943 | 2,340 | 21,233 | 75 |
| Jul | 1,047 | 879 | 998 | 1,926 | 3,390 | 211 | 702 | 1,951 | 2,430 | 21,091 | 80 |
| Aug | 1,099 | 861 | 998 | 1,950 | 3,460 | 206 | 692 | 1,919 | 2,340 | 20,439 | 86 |
| Sep | 1,072 | 830 | 958 | 1,888 | 3,610 | 202 | 676 | 1,916 | 2,310 | 19,645 | 94 |
| Oct | 1,046 | 804 | 912 | 1,909 | 3,630 | 199 | 663 | 1,916 | 2,240 | 18,281 | 91 |
| Nov | 1,115 | 830 | 968 | 1,848 | 4,030 | 199 | 677 | 1,984 | 2,350 | 17,027 | 83 |
| Dec | 1,109 | 814 | 966 | 1,580 | 4,210 | 207 | 690 | 2,026 | 2,390 | 16,461 | 78 |



TABLE 1.30 - NUMBER, VALUE AND AVERAGE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, HONIARA




## 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 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]:    ${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics in this section are obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO), January 2024 Update.
    2 Reserve Bank of Australia, February 2024 Monetary Policy Statement
    ${ }^{3}$ Reserve Bank of New Zealand, November 2023 Monetary Policy Statement

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Reserve Bank of Australia, February 2024 Monetary Policy Statement
    ${ }^{5}$ Reserve Bank of New Zealand, November 2023 Monetary Policy Statement

[^2]:    ${ }^{* 6}$ Fish catch for November to December 2023 data from source provider, National Fisheries Development (NFD), is not available at the time of this publication. The data used are provisional CBSI estimates and is subject to revision once actual data is received.

[^3]:    ${ }^{7}$ A fall in the banking system's liability to the government is synonymous to a higher withdrawal of government deposits from the banking system. .

[^4]:    1/ BPM6 Statistics includes reserve assets and IMF Program

