

BANK OF GUYANA

FIVE THOUSAND
DOLLARS

Half Year Report

2018



CONTENT

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	3
I. THE GUYANA ECONOMY	4
1. Summary	4
2. Production, Employment, Income and Inflation	7
3. International Trade and Balance of Payments	12
4. Foreign Exchange Market Developments	16
5. Public Finance	18
6. Public Debt	23
7. Financial Sector Developments	27
II. FINANCIAL STABILITY ASSESSMENT	36
1. Summary	36
2. Microprudential Review	38
3. Stress Testing	42
4. Macroprudential Review	44
5. Macroeconomic Review	52
6. Insurance Sector Review	56
7. Pension Sector Review	58
8. Payments System Review	61
III. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS	62
IV. MONETARY POLICY AND BANK ACTIVITIES	65
STATISTICAL ANNEXE	

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

August 13, 2018.

*Honourable Mr. Winston Jordan, M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance,
Main Street,
GEORGETOWN.*

Dear Minister,

As required under Section 57 of the Bank of Guyana Act 1998, No.19 of 1998, I have the honour to submit to you the Bank's Half Year Report for 2018.

Yours sincerely,

*Signed
Dr. Gobind N. Ganga
Governor*

I

THE GUYANA ECONOMY

1. SUMMARY

Global growth increased in the first half of 2018 to 3.9 percent on account of improved performances in the advanced economies as well as the emerging and developing countries. Advanced economies outturn was due mainly to enhanced economic activities in the US that continued to positively impact global demand and commodity prices to further support emerging and developing economies' growth. Emerging economies' growth was impacted by China's and India's growth of 6.6 percent and 7.3 percent respectively. Developing countries' growth was 4.9 percent buoyed by improved commodity prices and higher exports. Global economic recovery favourably impacted the unemployment rate in advanced economies. The inflation rate increased due to higher commodity prices in most economies.

The Guyanese economy recorded half year growth of 4.5 percent, higher than the revised 2.5 percent growth at end-June 2017. This outturn reflected increases in the output of livestock, forestry, bauxite and other mining as well as the activities of construction, wholesale & retail trade & other services due to favourable commodity prices, the heightened pace of execution of the public investment programme and stronger domestic demand. However, there were declines in the output of sugar, rice and gold as a result of poor weather. The inflation rate was 0.9 percent, primarily on account of moderate increases in food and fuel prices.

The overall balance of payments deficit widened to US\$139.8 million from US\$46.0 million for the same period last year. This was due mainly to a larger current account deficit which increased from US\$79.2 million to US\$194.1 million. The current account deficit resulted from a higher merchandise trade deficit and net services payments. The capital account surplus resulted largely from a rise in foreign direct investment. The overall deficit was financed by a drawdown of the Bank of Guyana's foreign reserves, which amounted to US\$473.4 million or 2.4 months of import cover at the end of the period.

Foreign exchange transactions increased by 17.8 percent to US\$3,778.1 million on account of higher turnovers at bank and non-bank cambios, foreign currency accounts, hard currency and CARICOM currency transactions. Aggregate purchases were lower than sales, resulting in a net sale of US\$50.5 million. The Bank of Guyana's foreign currency accounts and cambio transactions accounted for 85.6 percent of the total volume. The Guyana dollar weighted mid-rate, relevant for official transactions, depreciated to G\$208.50 from G\$206.50 one year ago.

Total public sector financial operations recorded a reduced surplus end-June 2018, due to widening of total expenditures for both Central Government and Non-financial Public Enterprises (NFPEs). The performance of the Central Government was due to an expansion in the capital account deficit, which overshadowed the expansion in the current account surplus; while, the NFPEs' performance was due to worsening of the current account balance. The overall public sector balance is forecasted to further deteriorate end-2018, on account of increasing current and capital expenditures; despite, estimated increases for total revenue.

The stock of domestic debt declined by 11.7 percent in the first half of 2018, while external debt increased by 4.1 percent, from the end-June 2017 level. The former resulted from a reduction in the stock of treasury bills while the

latter is due to higher disbursements from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Domestic debt service payments fell as a result of lower interest payments for treasury bills while external debt service payments grew on account of an increase in principal repayments and interest cost to bilateral and multilateral creditors.

Monetary aggregates of reserve money and broad money expanded by 6.0 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. The former was attributed mainly to an increase in net domestic assets while the latter primarily reflected higher net domestic credit and other items (net) which offset the decline in net foreign assets respectively. The public sector net credit position with the banking system worsened by 59.4 percent while credit to the private sector increased by 0.7 percent. Commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards while interest rate spreads remained relatively high. The financial resources of the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 5.9 percent or G\$13,259 million to G\$237,740 million. The sector's share of total assets in the financial sector increased marginally from 32.3 percent to 32.5 percent at end-June 2018.

Guyana's financial stability framework covers financial stability across several agencies with the Central Bank playing the major coordinating and regulatory roles. Bank of Guyana views the analytics of micro-prudential and macro-prudential indicators, stress testing and macroeconomic to be critical for all Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) in the comprehensive framework. In addition, the Bank extended the framework to include analyses of the soundness indicators for the insurance and pension sectors. The analysis showed that risk to the financial system remained modest.

The Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) reported higher levels of capital and profits for the first half of 2018. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) when compared with end-June 2018 remained well above the prudential benchmark of 8.0 percent. The stock of non-performing loans further deteriorated from the end-June and end-December 2017 levels. The LDFIs' ratio of reserve against non-performing loans moved to 37.9 percent, compared to 41.9 percent at end-June 2017.

Macroeconomic prudential indicators indicated moderate risk to the financial system during the review period. Most of the indicators have been favourable to promote financial system resilience. The domestic economy benefitted from improved non-fuel commodity prices. There was no further measures of de-risking by correspondent banks, and the commercial banks continued to exhibit positive financial indicators, except for high levels of non-performing loans (NPLs). High interest rate spreads, growth concentration in a few sectors, as well as uncertainty in the international financial market continue to be downside risks to financial stability.

The insurance and pension sectors remained strong during the review period. The insurance sector (long-term and general insurance businesses), accounted for approximately 7.0 percent of total financial system assets and 27.0 percent of non-bank assets as at end-June 2018. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The sector acts as a conduit for households and firms to transfer risks to entities that are better suited to handle them. The overall performance of the private pension sector also continued to strengthen with aggregated pension obligations being fully backed by assets in order to meet future promised benefits. Investments in the sector continued to yield marginal returns owing to the limited high quality long-term investment opportunities available to pension schemes, compounded by investment portfolios being far more liquid than their liabilities' profiles.

The conduct of monetary policy remained focused on price stability, ensuring an adequate level of liquidity is in the system and creating an enabling environment for credit and economic growth. Bank of Guyana used treasury bills as

the main instrument in the primary open market operations for the effective management of liquidity and its monetary policy stance to encourage commercial banks to extend credit to enhance growth of the economy. At the end of June 2018, there was a net redemption of G\$8.9 billion of treasury bills. The Bank facilitated efficient intermediation through the issuance of notes and coins as well as promotion of an enhanced payment system operation.

Global economic growth is projected at 3.9 percent from favourable global financial conditions, higher investment and stronger world trade. Growth is expected to be broad based with stronger outturn from developed and emerging economies. The Latin America and Caribbean region will likely grow by 1.7 percent, reflecting effects of higher commodity prices. Downside risks to global growth are from geopolitical tensions, mounting trade wars, timid non-fuel commodity price growth and uneven global growth and demand.

The Guyanese economy is projected to grow by 3.7 percent in 2018. Growth is expected to be fuelled by increases in the production of rice, forestry and other crops as well as in the activities of wholesale & retail trade and other services. Inflation is expected to be below 2.4 percent on account of moderate increases in the price of food, fuel and semi-durables attributed to seasonality. □

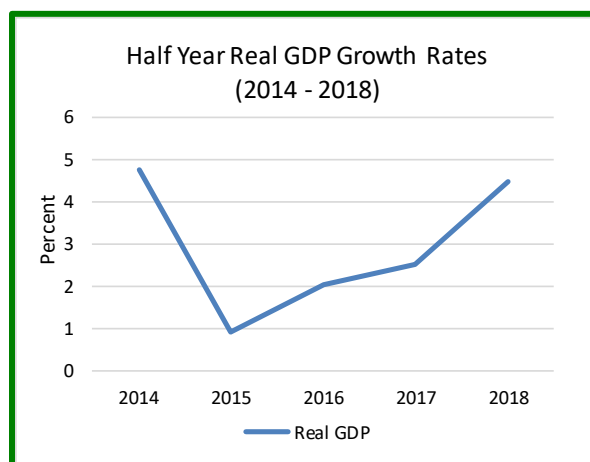
2. PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND INFLATION

The Guyanese economy recorded half year growth of 4.5 percent, higher than the revised 2.5 percent growth at end-June 2017. This outturn reflected increases in the output of livestock, forestry, bauxite and other mining as well as the activities of construction, wholesale & retail trade & other services due to favourable commodity prices, the heightened pace of execution of the public investment programme and stronger domestic demand. However, there were declines in the output of sugar, rice and gold as a result of poor weather. The inflation rate was 0.9 percent, primarily on account of moderate increases in food and fuel prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Real GDP growth was 4.5 percent compared with the revised 2.5 percent growth registered at end-June 2017. This outturn reflected increases in the output of livestock, forestry, bauxite and other mining as well as the activities of construction, wholesale & retail trade & other services. There were declines to the output of sugar, rice and gold.

Figure I



PRODUCTION

Agriculture

The agriculture sector increased by 3.4 percent compared with the 2.6 percent increase for the same period last year. This performance was due to increases in the output of livestock, forestry, fishing

and other crops. There were decreases in the production of sugar and rice.

Sugar

Sugar output was 34,582 tonnes, 30.6 percent lower than the corresponding period last year and represented 37.2 percent of the 93,000 tonnes targeted for 2018. This outcome was due to lower supply of quality canes and poor weather conditions.

Table I

Selected Production Indicators Agriculture & Forestry January – June			
Commodity	2016	2017	2018
Sugar (tonnes)	56,645	49,607	34,582
Rice (tonnes)	264,569	342,357	329,504
Fish (tonnes) ¹⁾	9,520	8,321	4,292
Shrimp (tonnes) ¹⁾	12,595	15,956	7,639
Poultry (tonnes) ¹⁾	15,411	13,998	10,225
Eggs ('000) ¹⁾	7,994	14,688	6,385
Total logs (cu.mt.)	130,468	102,333	127,681
Sawnwood (cu.mt.)	17,996	21,873	16,370
Plywood (cu. mt.)	9,135	4,370	7,575

Notes:

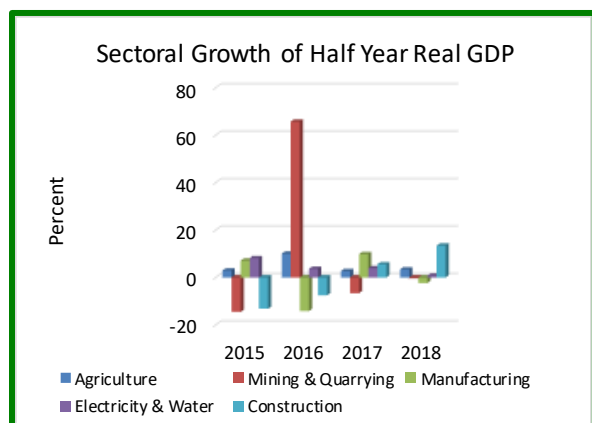
(1) Figures represent data for January to March 2018.

Rice

Rice output was 329,504 tonnes, 3.8 percent lower than the corresponding June 2017 level and represented 51.4 percent of the revised 640,816 tonnes targeted for 2018. This outturn was on account of adverse weather conditions and estimated lower

hectares of rice sown of 69,000 hectares relative to 74,562 hectares at end-June 2017.

Figure II



Fishing and Livestock

The fishing sub-sector grew by 5.6 percent compared with the increase of 5.7 percent for the corresponding period last year. This outturn was on account of increased total finfish production by 15.3 percent due to improved monitoring, regulation and compliance measures by authorities. In contrast, there were declines in shrimp production by 2.0 percent due to the intrusion of sargassum seaweed.

Output in the livestock industry expanded by 29.1 percent relative to a 3.9 percent fall at end-June 2017. This outcome was due to increases in pork, mutton, and beef production by 23.7 percent, 8.8 percent and 8.3 percent respectively as a result of the influx of better breeds and enhanced production practices. However, there were decreases in egg and milk production by 11.3 percent and 7.8 percent respectively, attributable to supply constraints.

Forestry

Forestry activities increased by 17.9 percent in contrast to the 15.6 percent decline at end-June 2017. This performance was on account of the increase in the output of roundwood and total logs by 46.6 percent and 24.8 percent respectively, attributed to favourable

market conditions. However, there was decreased production of sawnwood by 25.2 percent.

Mining and Quarrying

The mining and quarrying sector's output contracted by 0.4 percent compared with the 6.6 percent decline for the corresponding period in 2017. This performance reflected lesser declarations by small and medium scale gold miners during the first half of 2018 due to higher costs of fuel, labour and equipment as well as poor roads.

Bauxite

Bauxite output increased by 24.7 percent and represented 45.6 percent of the 2,024,530 tonnes revised targeted for the year. Refractory Grade (RASC), Chemical Grade (CGB) and Metal Grade (MAZ) bauxite increased by 64.1 percent, 31.3 percent and 18.1 percent respectively as a result of improved international market conditions.

Gold and Diamonds

Total gold declaration decreased by 9.1 percent to 288,114 troy ounces and was 47.9 percent of the revised target of 601,347 troy ounces for 2018. This outturn was on account of lower declarations by small & medium scale miners by 23.3 percent to 159,939 ounces. The local gold mining industry was constrained by higher fuel and other operational costs as well as poor road conditions. There was higher total combined production from the two large foreign gold mining companies by 18.0 percent to 128,175 ounces, which reflected increases in output by Troy Resources and Guyana Goldfield by 54.7 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

Table II

Selected Production Indicators			
Mining & Quarrying			
January – June			
Commodity	2016	2017	2018
Bauxite (tonnes)	760,689	740,274	923,444
RASC	80,311	59,059	96,919
CGB	165,776	72,149	94,765
MAZ	454,562	551,578	651,228
Gold (oz)	322,492	317,096	288,114
Diamond (mt. ct.)	61,552	28,777	32,619
Stone (tonnes)	262,314	211,341	307,504

Total diamond declaration increased by 13.3 percent to 32,619 carats owing to favourable prices. The average export price of diamond was estimated to increase by 8.5 percent to US\$184.8 per metric carat from US\$170.3 per metric carat at end-December 2017.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector's output decreased by 2.4 percent compared with a 9.8 percent increase for the same period last year. This decline was primarily due to lower value added of sugar and rice by 30.6 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.

Production of other manufactured goods such as snack foods, nitrogen gas, paints and alcoholic beverages expanded by 12.4 percent, 10.5 percent, 8.8 percent and 8.7 percent respectively as a result of favourable local demand. Electricity generated increased by an estimated 0.5 percent.

Table III

Selected Production Indicators			
Manufacturing			
January – June			
Commodity	2016	2017	2018
Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres) ¹⁾	11,889	12,245	11,337
Malta ('000 litres) ²⁾	238	201	155
Non-Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	22,781	24,605	19,530
Liquid Pharmaceuticals ('000 litres) ¹⁾	250	265	204
Paints ('000 litres)	1,119	1,231	1,340
Electricity ('000 MWH) ¹⁾	387	394	330

Notes:

(1) Figures represent data for January to May 2018.

(2) Figures represent data for January to April 2018.

Construction

The construction industry expanded by 13.4 percent compared with a growth of 5.5 percent at end-June 2017. This performance reflected the accelerated pace of execution of the public sector investment programme and higher building imports by 24.7 percent. However, private construction remained relatively modest.

Services

The services sector experienced growth of 8.2 percent relative to a revised 3.5 percent increase at end-June 2017. There were increases in the activities of wholesale & retail trade, financial & insurance and other services by 17.4 percent, 3.5 percent and 18.5 percent respectively.

The wholesale & retail trade industry grew by 17.4 percent compared with an increase of 5.2 percent at end-June 2017, attributed to import growth in consumption, intermediate and capital goods.

Financial & insurance activities increased by 3.5 percent after a decline of 1.6 percent at end-June 2017, owing to increased private sector credit growth to real estate mortgages and other services.

Other services activities grew by 18.5 percent relative to a 1.7 percent growth for the similar period last year as a result of increased outturn of entertainment, professional and personal care services.

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME & INFLATION

Public Sector Employment

Preliminary estimates indicate total public sector employment fell by 10.2 percent from December 2017 to June 2018. This position reflected a contraction in employment by the Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. (GUYSUCO) of 39.3 percent. In contrast, there was increased recruitment by Central Government agencies by 0.9 percent.

Labour unrest, which was confined to GUYSUCO, registered a lower number of work stoppages by 71.1 percent to 13 from 45 at end-June 2017. Man-days lost improved to 2,946 from 14,291 at end-June 2017. Wages lost fell to G\$8.1 million from G\$36.5 million, a decrease of 77.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Private Sector Employment

Developments were mixed in the private labour market. The distribution, forestry, construction, transportation & storage and other services industries experienced job creation. Conversely, the local gold mining industry experienced lesser recruitment.

Income

Public sector minimum wage was higher at G\$60,000 per month from G\$55,000 per month for the same period last year while the income tax threshold stood at G\$60,000 per month at end-June 2018. Central Government employment cost was estimated at 7.6 percent of GDP relative to 7.3 percent of GDP for the similar review period last year.

Private sector employees' wages was modest in the first half of 2018. There was a decrease in interest paid to holders of government securities by 26.5 percent compared with a decrease of 5.3 percent for the corresponding period last year. Further, interest paid to holders of bank accounts decreased by 21.6 percent relative to the 0.8 percent decline at end-June 2017.

Inflation

Inflation, measured by the change in the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI), was 0.9 percent at end-June 2018. This resulted from increases in the price category of food by 1.1 percent and the indices of transport & communications and housing (which primarily reflects the rate of increase of fuel costs) by 1.8 percent and 0.8 percent respectively.

The increase in the domestic basket of food cost reflected higher prices of fruits, vegetables, alcoholic beverages & intoxicants and non-alcoholic beverages by 13.1 percent, 5.9 percent, 1.0 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. The unpredictable weather conditions affected food cost at end-June 2018. Conversely, there were declines in the prices of milk & milk products, meat, fish & eggs, cereals and prepared meals & refreshments by 1.6 percent, 0.5 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

The housing category experienced increased prices of fuel & power (domestic gas, kerosene & electricity) by 3.6 percent compared with the 0.2 percent increase at end-June 2017.

The rise in prices in the transport & communications category was driven by higher prices of operation and/or personal transport (tyres, gas, parts & repairs) by 10.2 percent relative to a 4.1 percent increase at end-half year 2017.

Table IV

Consumer Price Index			
December 2009 = 100			
Commodity	Jun. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jun. 2018
All Items	114.7	115.2	116.2
Food	133.7	134.4	135.9
<i>Meat, Fish & Eggs</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>170.3</i>	<i>169.4</i>
<i>Cereals & Cereal Products</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>118.2</i>
<i>Milk & Milk Products</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>103.5</i>
<i>Vegetables & Vegetable Products</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>151.1</i>
Clothing	95.1	95.7	97.2
Housing	98.9	99.3	100.1
Footwear and Repairs	93.9	94.3	87.9
Furniture	91.8	91.9	90.8
Transport & Communication	117.2	118.0	120.2
Medical Care & Health Services	126.2	126.9	126.7
Education, Recreational & Miscellaneous Goods & Services	97.7	97.7	96.6
	120.0	119.8	119.7

Outlook for end-December 2018

The Guyanese economy is projected to grow by 3.7 percent in 2018. Growth is expected to be fuelled by increases in the production of rice, forestry and other crops as well as in the activities of wholesale & retail trade and other services. Inflation is expected to be below 2.4 percent on account of moderate increases in the price of food, fuel and semi-durables attributed to seasonality. □

3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments deficit widened to US\$139.8 million from US\$46.0 million for the same period last year. This was due mainly to a larger current account deficit which increased from US\$79.2 million to US\$194.1 million. The current account deficit resulted from a higher merchandise trade deficit and net services payments. The capital account surplus resulted largely from a rise in foreign direct investment. The overall deficit was financed by a drawdown of the Bank of Guyana’s foreign reserves, which amounted to US\$473.4 million or 2.4 months of import cover at the end of the period.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account registered a deficit of US\$194.1 million due to a higher merchandise trade deficit and net services payments.

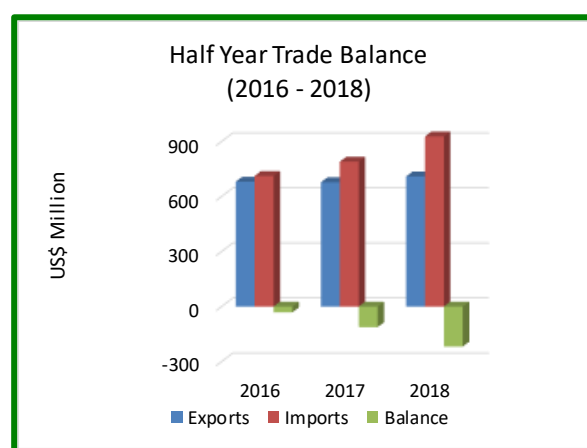
Table V

	Balance of Payments US\$ Million		
	January – June		
	2016	2017	2018
CURRENT ACCOUNT	31.8	(79.2)	(194.1)
Merchandise Trade	(27.9)	(112.2)	(218.0)
Services (Net)	(113.7)	(138.9)	(170.8)
Transfers	173.4	171.9	194.8
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	(31.2)	55.0	71.8
Capital Transfers	5.1	7.7	8.9
Non-financial Public Sector (net)	(21.5)	12.2	(0.8)
Private Capital	22.9	68.4	75.4
Other	-	-	-
Short term Capital	(37.7)	(33.3)	(11.7)
ERRORS & OMISSIONS	11.5	(21.7)	(17.5)
OVERALL BALANCE	12.1	(46.0)	(139.8)

Merchandise Trade

The merchandise trade deficit expanded by US\$105.9 million to US\$218.0 million from US\$112.2 million at end-June 2017. This outturn was due to a US\$137.8 million increase in import payments since the increase in export receipts was relatively lower at US\$31.9 million.

Figure III



Exports

Total export receipts amounted to US\$709.5 million, 4.7 percent or US\$31.9 million more than the US\$677.5 million recorded at end-June 2017. This upturn was as a result of higher earnings from rice, bauxite, other exports and timber as shown in Tables VI and VII.

Sugar

Sugar export earnings amounted to US\$10.3 million, 48.2 percent or US\$9.6 million below the level in 2017. This was as a result of a decline in the average export price as well as a decline in volume exported. Export volume decreased by 17.4 percent or 6,551 metric tonnes from 37,728 metric tonnes to 31,177 metric tonnes. The average export price for sugar

decreased by 37.3 percent to US\$329.0 per metric tonne.

Table VI

Exports of Major Commodities				
January – June				
Product	Unit	2016	2017	2018
Sugar	Tonnes	49,279	37,728	31,177
	US\$Mn.	20.8	19.8	10.3
Rice	Tonnes	252,167	203,285	289,880
	US\$Mn.	88.3	77.2	111.1
Bauxite	Tonnes	739,390	744,958	935,530
	US\$Mn.	46.3	50.7	65.6
Gold	Ounces	327,326	324,041	282,615
	US\$Mn.	390.6	388.8	369.7
Timber	Cu. Metres	52,530	52,255	58,671
	US\$Mn.	19.4	17.4	17.6

Rice

Rice export earnings amounted to US\$111.1 million, 44.0 percent or US\$33.9 million above the level in 2017, due to an increase in the volume exported as well as an increase in the average export price. Export volume increased by 42.6 percent or 86,596 metric tonnes from 203,285 metric tonnes to 289,880 metric tonnes. The average export price increased by 1.0 percent to US\$383.2 per metric tonne.

Bauxite

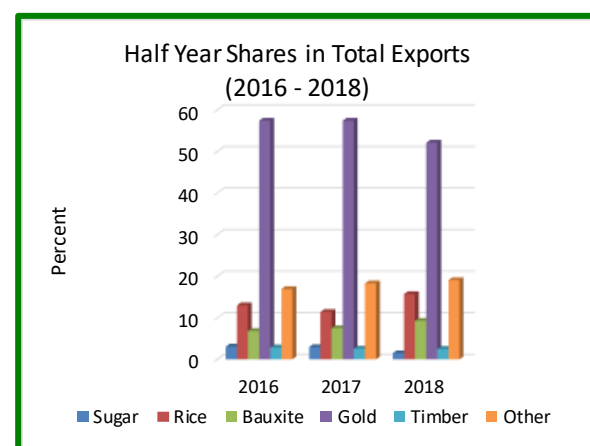
Bauxite export receipts amounted to US\$65.6 million, 29.3 percent or US\$14.9 million above the value for the corresponding period in 2017, due to an increase in the volume exported and an increase in the average export price for the commodity. Export volume increased by 25.6 percent or 190,572 metric tonnes to 935,530 metric tonnes. The average export price increased by 3.0 percent from US\$68.1 to US\$70.1 per metric tonne.

Gold

Gold export receipts amounted to US\$369.7 million, 4.9 percent or US\$19.0 million below the June 2017 level, on account of a decrease in the volume exported. Export volume decreased by 12.8 percent to 282,615

ounces as a result of lower declarations, while the average export price of gold increased by 9.0 percent to US\$1,308.2 per ounce.

Figure IV



Timber

Timber export receipts totalled US\$17.6 million, 1.6 percent higher than the value for the corresponding period in 2017, owing to higher volume exported. Export volume was 12.3 percent higher at 58,671 cubic metres. Earnings from other timber exports decreased by US\$0.2 million or 0.9 percent while plywood exports increased by US\$0.4 million or 74.2 percent.

Other Exports

Total earnings from all “other exports” (non-traditional exports including re-exports) were US\$135.1 million, 9.3 percent more than the value for the same period last year. This upturn was mainly on account of increases in the sub-categories of “other” exports, fruits & vegetables, prepared foods, rum & other spirits, fish & shrimp and wood products. All other sub-categories of “other exports” recorded lower earnings as shown in Table VII.

Table VII

Other Exports US\$ Million			
January - June			
Commodities	2016	2017	2018
Fish & Shrimp	42.8	57.9	64.8
Fruits & Vegetables	4.0	3.6	5.9
Pharmaceuticals	1.8	1.9	1.4
Garments & Clothing	0.7	0.3	0.1
Wood Products	0.8	1.7	1.9
Prepared Foods	14.0	13.1	14.4
Rum & Other Spirits	17.6	21.8	25.5
Beverages	1.6	1.4	1.3
Diamond	8.2	7.7	5.7
Molasses	4.4	2.9	0.4
Re-Exports	7.3	6.1	4.5
Others ¹⁾	4.9	5.2	9.3
Total	108.1	123.7	135.1

Notes:

(1) This category includes exports of wild life, personal effects, handicrafts and nibbi-furniture.

Imports

The value of merchandise imports increased by 17.4 percent or US\$137.8 million to US\$927.5 million. This outturn was on account of higher imports of capital goods, intermediate goods and consumption goods as shown in Table VIII.

Imports in the “consumption goods” sub-category amounted to US\$234.6 million, 1.6 percent or US\$3.6 million more than the 2017 corresponding level. This was mainly due to increases in all sub-categories except other non-durable goods. Food for final consumption, other durable goods, motor cars, beverages & tobacco, other semi-durable goods and clothing & footwear increased by US\$9.2 million, US\$8.2 million, US\$3.7 million, US\$2.3 million, US\$1.9 million and US\$1.1 million respectively. Other non-durable goods declined by US\$22.8 million.

In the “intermediate goods” sub-category, imports increased by 22.4 percent or US\$92.6 million to US\$505.3 million. This position was as a result of increases in the import value of fuel & lubricants, other

intermediate goods, food for intermediate use, parts & accessories and chemicals by US\$56.6 million, US\$10.7 million, US\$10.1 million, US\$7.9 million and US\$7.4 million respectively. However, textiles & fabrics decreased by US\$0.2 million.

Table VIII

Imports US\$ Million			
January - June			
Items	2016	2017	2018
Consumption Goods			
Food-Final Consumption	65.9	72.4	81.7
Beverage & Tobacco	19.5	17.6	19.9
Other Non-Durables	41.7	72.0	49.2
Clothing & Footwear	8.8	12.2	13.3
Other Semi-Durables	14.1	13.3	15.2
Motor Cars	17.3	15.6	19.4
Other Durables	29.9	27.8	36.0
Sub-total	197.2	231.0	234.6
Intermediate Goods			
Fuel & Lubricants	160.4	182.4	239.0
Food-Intermediate use	36.4	33.6	43.7
Chemicals	40.9	51.3	58.7
Textiles & Fabrics	3.1	2.6	2.4
Parts & Accessories	36.8	51.1	59.0
Other Intermediate Goods	74.7	91.8	102.5
Sub-total	352.3	412.8	505.3
Capital Goods			
Agricultural Machinery	19.2	20.8	15.2
Industrial Machinery	13.3	12.8	22.5
Transport Machinery	30.4	23.1	27.1
Mining Machinery	15.5	28.0	41.8
Building Materials	40.6	34.7	43.2
Other Goods	29.2	23.2	33.7
Sub-total	148.2	142.5	183.6
Miscellaneous	3.7	3.4	4.0
Total Imports	701.4	789.7	927.5

Imports in the sub-category “capital goods” increased by 28.8 percent or US\$41.1 million to US\$183.6 million. This was attributable mainly to increases in mining machinery, other capital goods, industrial machinery, building machinery and transport machinery by US\$13.9 million, US\$10.6 million, US\$9.7 million, US\$8.6 million and US\$4.0 million respectively. Agricultural machinery declined by US\$5.6 million as shown in Table VIII.

Services and Unrequited Transfers

Net payments for services amounted to US\$170.8 million from US\$138.9 million for the corresponding period in 2017. This outturn was on account of higher net payments for non-factor services by 32.7 percent or US\$35.0 million. Payments for transport, travel and commercial services were US\$119.8 million, US\$33.6 million and US\$58.0 million respectively.

Factor services recorded a net inflow which decreased by US\$3.1 million to US\$28.9 million from US\$31.9 million one year ago. This performance was mainly on account of higher inflows of compensation of employees and other investment income.

Net current transfers increased by 13.3 percent to US\$194.8 million. This increase was attributed to higher inflows to the private sector in the form of workers' remittances by US\$4.3 million. The main sources of inflows were workers' remittances and remittances from bank accounts abroad, which amounted to US\$61.8 million and US\$86.3 million respectively.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The capital account registered a higher surplus of US\$71.8 million from US\$55.0 million recorded at end-June 2017. This improvement was mainly as a result of a rise in foreign direct investments.

Foreign direct investment increased by US\$13.0 million to US\$109.1 million from US\$96.1 million. Loans disbursed to the non-financial public sector decreased by US\$4.6 million to US\$27.0 million from US\$31.6 million one year ago. Short-term private capital recorded a net outflow of US\$11.7 million compared with US\$33.3 million for the corresponding period in 2017. This reflected an increase in commercial banks' accumulation of foreign assets during the reporting period. Capital grants increased by US\$1.3 million to US\$9.0 million from US\$7.7 million in the previous year.

Table IX

	Disbursements		
	US\$ Million		
	January – June		
	2016	2017	2018
IDA	3.2	7.8	5.2
CDB	3.7	2.1	1.7
IFAD	0.0	0.0	0.8
IDB	5.2	8.1	9.5
INDIA	0.0	0.0	0.4
CHINA	2.1	13.0	7.5
BOP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Support			
Others ¹⁾	1.7	0.7	2.0
Total	15.9	31.6	27.0

Notes:

(1) This category includes Credits associated with the PetroCaribe Agreement.

Overall Balance and Financing

The overall balance of payments deficit widened to US\$139.8 million from a US\$46.0 million due to a current account deficit of US\$194.1 million notwithstanding a capital account surplus of US\$71.8 million. The deficit was financed by a drawdown of the Bank of Guyana's foreign reserves which moved from US\$584.0 million to US\$473.4 million at the end of the review period. The level of reserves provided an import cover of 2.4 months.

Outlook for end-December 2018

The overall balance of payments is budgeted to record a deficit of US\$182.1 million at the end of 2018 due to a current account deficit despite a capital account surplus. The current account deficit is expected to expand, stemming from a higher merchandise and services import bill. The capital account surplus will result from inflows to the public sector through bilateral and multilateral agencies, and to the private sector through foreign direct investment and capital transfers. Notwithstanding, gross international reserves of the Bank of Guyana is projected to further at the end of 2018. □

4. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

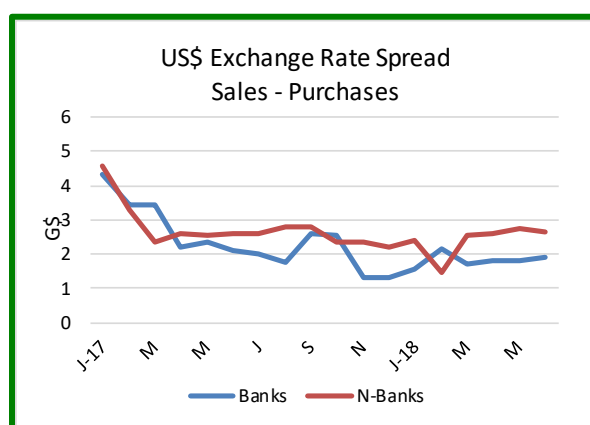
Foreign exchange transactions increased by 17.8 percent to US\$3,778.1 million on account of higher turnovers at bank and non-bank cambios, foreign currency accounts, hard currency and CARICOM currency transactions. Aggregate purchases were lower than sales, resulting in a net sale of US\$50.5 million. The Bank of Guyana's foreign currency accounts and cambio transactions accounted for 85.6 percent of the total volume. The Guyana dollar weighted mid-rate, relevant for official transactions, depreciated to G\$208.50 from G\$206.50 one year ago.

OVERALL MARKET VOLUMES

The overall value of foreign currency transactions was US\$3,778.1 million, representing a 17.8 percent or G\$570.2 million increase from one year ago. Aggregate purchases and sales were higher at US\$1,863.8 million and US\$1,914.3 million respectively, resulting in a net sale of US\$50.5 million.

Transactions processed at the cambios amounted to US\$1,767.7 million, representing 46.8 percent of total market turnover. The Bank's transactions amounted to US\$557.3 million or 14.8 percent of the market share. Foreign currency accounts and soft currency transactions were US\$1,439.2 million and US\$13.9 million, and accounted for 38.1 percent and 0.4 percent of the market share respectively.

Figure V



The turnover generated by the bank and non-bank cambios was US\$1,767.7 million, an increase of US\$349.4 million or 24.6 percent compared with the

same period last year. Cambio purchases were US\$894.6 million while sales were US\$873.1 million.

Total transactions for the six bank cambios was 25.5 percent higher at US\$1,714.4 million when compared with US\$1,366.6 million last year. The non-bank cambios' transactions increased by US\$1.6 million to US\$53.3 million. Bank cambios' share of the market increased to 97.0 percent, while the market share of the non-bank cambios declined to 3.0 percent from 3.6 percent for the corresponding period last year.

Official transactions processed by the Bank of Guyana were higher at US\$557.3 million compared to US\$505.9 million in 2017. Total receipts and payments were US\$223.1 million and US\$334.2 million respectively compared with US\$243.4 million and US\$262.5 million in the first half of 2017.

Purchases from GUYSUCO and Guyana Gold Board were US\$5.4 million and US\$44.6 million respectively, and accounted for 22.4 percent of total receipts. Sales for the importation of fuel accounted for 53.3 percent of total payments compared with 61.1 percent in 2017.

The combined transactions of the foreign currency accounts increased by 13.2 percent to US\$1,439.2 million from US\$1,271.4 million last year. The debits and credits of these accounts were US\$738.5 million and US\$700.7 million respectively. The sectors of non-resident transfers, shipping, manufacturing, rice, government and mining/dredging, accounted for a major share of the transactions.

The inter-bank trade by the commercial banks was higher at US\$39.7 million compared with US\$12.2 million for the same period last year.

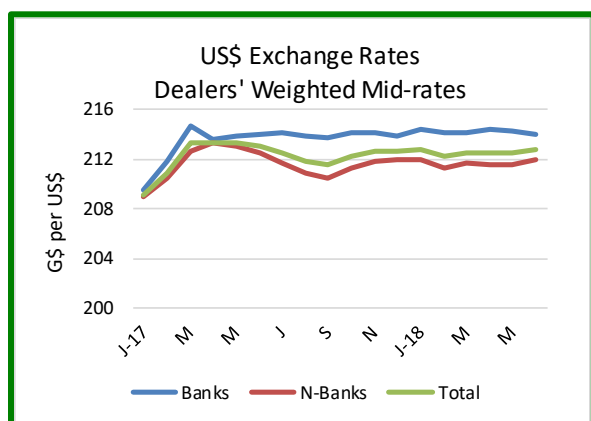
Among the four major currencies transacted, the US dollar was dominant with a market share of 95.6 percent. This was followed by the Canadian with 2.3 percent, the Euro with 1.4 percent and the Pound Sterling with 0.8 percent.

Transactions of CARICOM currencies rose to US\$13.9 million from US\$12.3 million at the end of June 2017. The Trinidad & Tobago, Barbadian and Eastern Caribbean dollars represented 65.7 percent, 27.1 percent and 7.2 percent respectively of the total volume of trade in regional currencies.

THE EXCHANGE RATES

The Guyana dollar weighted mid-rate, relevant for official transactions, depreciated to G\$208.50 at the end of June 2018. The un-weighted average mid-rate was G\$215.78 compared with G\$210.50 for the corresponding period in 2017.

Figure VI



The average buying rate at bank cambios was higher at G\$213.05 compared with G\$212.74 in June 2017. The average selling rate also increased to G\$214.94 from G\$214.92 for the same period in 2017. At the non-bank cambios, the average buying rate increased from G\$209.30 to G\$210.68 at the end of June 2018. The average selling rate rose to G\$213.33 from G\$211.71 in 2017. The banks' spread was G\$1.89 while the non-banks' spread was larger at G\$2.65.

The difference between the banks' and non-banks' average buying rates increased to G\$2.37 from G\$2.34 at the end of December 2017. The difference between the selling rates of the two entities also increased to G\$1.61 from G\$1.45 at the end of December 2017.

At the end of June 2018, the Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaican dollars depreciated by 0.9 percent and 0.2 percent against the US dollar to settle at TT\$6.79 and J\$128.58 respectively. At the end of June 2017, the Trinidad and Tobago dollar was TT\$6.73 while the Jamaican dollar was J\$128.34. The exchange rate regimes of Barbados, Belize and Eastern Caribbean are fixed.

Outlook for end-December 2018

The value of foreign exchange transactions is expected to expand as trade and returns on investment are likely to increase. Foreign exchange inflows are therefore expected to be adequate to sustain the balance of payments requirements. Thus, the exchange rate is expected to be relatively stable for the remainder of 2018. □

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Total public sector financial operations recorded a reduced surplus end-Jun 2018, due to widening of total expenditures for both Central Government and Non-financial Public Enterprises (NFPEs). The performance of the Central Government was due to an expansion in the capital account deficit, which overshadowed the expansion in the current account surplus; while, the NFPEs' performance was due to worsening of the current account balance. The overall public sector balance is forecasted to further deteriorate end-2018, on account of increasing current and capital expenditures; despite, estimated increases for total revenue.

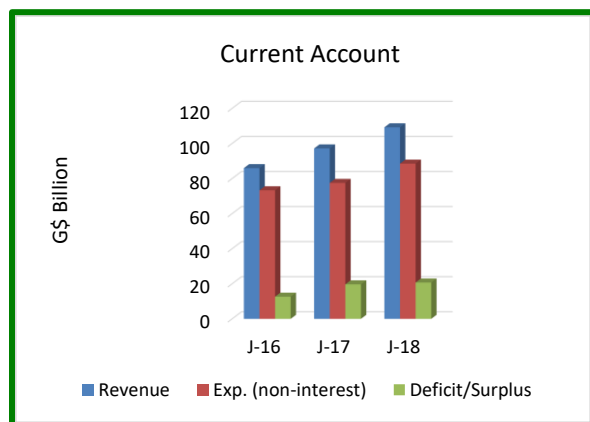
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Central Government's overall position recorded a lower surplus of G\$3,088 million end-Jun 2018 from G\$8,259 million end-Jun 2017. This was due to the expansion in the capital account deficit which outweighed the increase in the current account surplus.

Current Account

The current account surplus increased by G\$629 million to G\$16,337 million, on account of higher current revenues by G\$12,033 million, which offset the G\$11,404 million increase in current expenditure.

Figure VII



Revenue

Total current revenue grew by 12.4 percent to G\$109,185 million. This performance was attributed to enhanced collection of VAT & excise taxes; income taxes from private corporations and withholding taxes;

greater earnings on trade taxes, and increased collection from other tax revenues. In contrast, non-tax revenues declined by 24.4 percent.

VAT & excise taxes sub-section expanded by 16.8 percent to G\$42,538 million, where the collection of VAT and excise taxes increased by 17.6 percent and 17.8 percent to G\$22,677 million and G\$19,820 million respectively. Conversely, other local consumption taxes decreased by 86.0 percent to G\$42 million.

Income tax revenues increased by 14.7 percent to G\$41,363 million. Private companies income taxes, withholding taxes and personal income taxes expanded by 12.7 percent, 46.5 percent and 16.6 percent to G\$22,079 million, G\$5,928 million, and G\$12,709 million respectively. However, public corporation taxes declined by 57.7 percent to G\$647 million.

Trade taxes grew by 24.6 percent to G\$9,864 million, on account of increases in the collection of import duties, travel tax, and export duties by 23.3 percent, 30.0 percent, and 37.4 percent to G\$8,517 million, G\$1,303 million, and G\$14 million respectively.

Other taxable current revenues increased by 26.5 percent to G\$6,853 million. Property taxes and estate duties grew by 28.2 percent and 37.9 percent to G\$4,017 million and G\$26 million respectively. Vehicle licensing and others (professional fees, surtax, etc.) increased by 7.7 percent and 9.7 percent to G\$585 million and G\$818 million respectively. Revenues from environmental levy and miscellaneous receipts

amounted to G\$897 million and G\$336 million respectively.

Non-taxable revenues declined by G\$2,772 million to G\$8,567 million due to reductions in fees, fines & charges, transfers from Bank of Guyana surplus and other department receipts by G\$32 million, G\$419 million, and G\$2,900 million respectively. In contrast, rents & royalties expanded by 45.3 percent to G\$2,303 million.

Table X

Central Government Finances			
G\$ Million			
January - June			
	2016	2017	2018
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	85,921	97,152	109,185
Non-interest Exp.	73,287	77,488	88,483
Current Primary Bal.	12,633	19,664	20,702
<i>less Interest</i>	<i>3,173</i>	<i>3,956</i>	<i>4,365</i>
Current a/c Balance	9,460	15,708	16,337
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Receipts	4,559	8,367	5,725
Expenditure	13,202	15,815	18,975
Capital a/c Balance	(8,642)	(7,448)	(13,249)
OVERALL BALANCE	818	8,259	3,088
FINANCING	(818)	(8,259)	(3,088)
Net External Borrowing			
(+) / Savings (-)	499	990	(585)
Net Domestic Borrowing			
(+) / Savings (-) ¹⁾	(1,317)	(9,249)	(2,502)
<i>Net Banking Loans</i>	<i>4,142</i>	<i>11,425</i>	<i>(19,090)</i>
<i>Net Govt. Securities</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>3,756</i>	<i>(1,841)</i>

Notes:

1) Domestic Financing includes other financing.

Expenditure

Total current expenditure increased by 14.0 percent to G\$92,848 million, due to increases in non-interest current expenditure and interest charges by 14.2 percent and 10.3 percent respectively.

Total non-interest current expenditure rose by G\$10,995 million to G\$88,483 million due to increases in transfer payments, employment costs, and other goods & services expenses by 16.2 percent, 9.5 percent, and 17.0 percent respectively.

Transfer payments increased by G\$5,743 million to G\$41,089 million, resulting from greater payouts to subsidies & contribution to local and foreign organisations, and pensions by 18.7 percent and 9.3 percent to G\$26,983 million and G\$10,950 million respectively. Education subventions, grants & scholarships, and rates & taxes and subventions to local authorities also grew by 22.0 percent and 8.3 percent to G\$3,022 million and G\$129 million respectively.

Employment costs rose by G\$2,386 million to G\$27,625 million, reflecting developments in wages and salaries of public servants along with new recruitments.

Purchases of other goods & services expanded by G\$2,866 million to G\$19,769 million. There were increased spending on materials & supplies by 89.1 percent, rental & maintenance of buildings by 2.9 percent, maintenance of infrastructures by 15.0 percent, telephone charges by 16.3 percent, miscellaneous goods & services by 10.1 percent, fuels & lubricants by 18.0 percent and electricity charges by 9.5 percent. Conversely, transport, travel and postage declined by 4.6 percent.

Interest charges grew by G\$409 million to G\$4,365 million. External interest rose by 20.5 percent to G\$3,602 million, while domestic interest costs contracted by 21.1 percent to G\$763 million due to a reduction in interest payments on treasury bills and debentures.

Capital Account

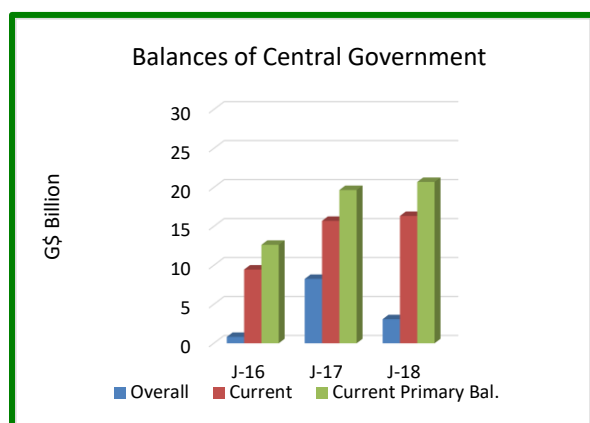
The capital account deficit, including grants, widened by G\$5,801 million to G\$13,249 million, caused by heavily weighted capital expenditures and a reduction in capital receipts.

Capital revenue contracted by 31.6 percent to G\$5,725 million reflecting a decline in grants. Proceeds for projects expanded by 13.7 percent, while proceeds for non-projects declined by 65.4 percent. Enhanced HIPC relief fell marginally by 0.5 percent to G\$480

million. However, CMCF transfers increased by G\$742 million to G\$1,485 million.

Capital expenditure increased by 20.0 percent to G\$18,975 million. Disbursements for capital projects amplified in the areas of construction by 3.9 percent, transport & communication by 117.4 percent, environment & pure water by 192.9 percent, manufacturing by 116.8 percent, housing by 247.8 percent, and agriculture by 46.6 percent. Furthermore, capital spending also increased in areas of health by 87.6 percent, culture & youth by 52.8 percent, national security & defence by 143.7 percent, social welfare by 29.2 percent, and financial transfers by 9.7 percent. In contrast, power generation, public safety, tourist development, and administration declined by 22.6 percent, 13.1 percent, 63.2 percent and 18.9 percent respectively.

Figure VIII



Overall Balance and Financing

The overall deficit contracted by G\$5,172 million to G\$3,088 million end-Jun 2018. Central government financing needs amounted to G\$2,502 million for domestic and G\$585 million for external. Whereas, net banking advances and net government securities amounted to G\$19,090 million and G\$1,841 million respectively of net domestic financing.

Outlook for end-December 2018

The Central Government's overall deficit is expected to expand to G\$35,049 million. Both current revenue and expenditure are projected to increase by 11.0 percent and 12.3 percent to G\$216,034 million and G\$203,807 million respectively; as a result, the current account surplus is projected to decrease by G\$913 million to G\$12,226 million.

The capital account deficit is estimated to widen to G\$47,275 million. This position will result from estimated increases in capital expenditures to G\$59,702 million, while capital revenue is projected to increase by 1.9 percent to G\$12,427 million.

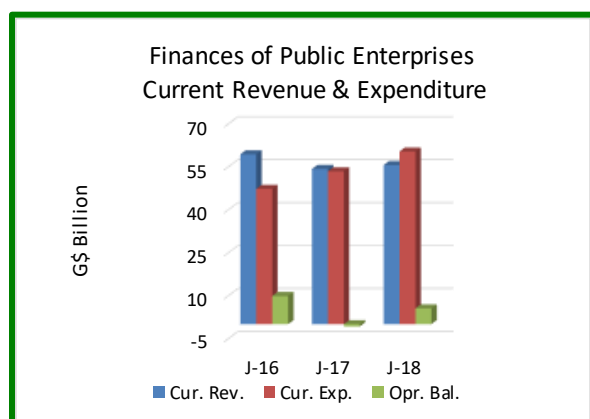
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The overall deficit of the NFPEs, which includes Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. (GUYSUCO), Guyana Oil Company Limited (GUYOIL), Guyana National Shipping Company (GNSC), Guyana Power & Light (GPL), Guyana Post Office Corporation (GPOC) and the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), increased by 85.5 percent or G\$4,313 million to G\$9,357 million end-June 2018. This performance was attributed to the expansion in current expenditure which overshadowed the increases in current revenue.

Current Account

The current primary operating deficit of the NFPEs grew by G\$4,731 million to G\$5,526 million compared to the G\$795 million from one year ago. This outturn was due to the 11.0 percent growth in current expenditure which more than offset the 2.5 percent expansion in current revenue.

Figure IX



Receipts

Current cash receipts grew by 2.5 percent to G\$55,592 million, as a result of higher revenue contributions mainly from GUYOIL, NIS and GNSC. Receipts from debtors improved by 23.9 percent to G\$12,867 million, resulting mainly from the 27.2 percent increase in debt collections by GUYOIL. Other income receipts and VAT refunds grew by G\$2,560 and G\$1,020 to G\$14,017 million and G\$1,180 million respectively. In contrast, receipts from export and local sales contracted by 49.9 percent and 7.5 percent to G\$2,728 million and G\$24,799 million respectively.

The total receipts of the National Insurance Scheme expanded by 5.1 percent to G\$10,815 million, reflecting a 6.2 percent increase in the contributions of the employed, self-employed and arrears recovered.

Expenditure

Total operating expenditure amounted to G\$61,658 million with the inclusion of interest payments. However, interest payments declined by 15.4 percent to G\$541 million from G\$639 million in 2017, primarily due to reductions from GUYSUCO.

Non-interest current expenditure grew by 11.0 percent to G\$61,118 million which was attributed mainly from increased spending by GPL and GUYOIL. Payments to creditors expanded by G\$14,655 million to

G\$29,252 million with GUYOIL and NIS accounting for majority of the increase. Charges for materials & supplies rose by 12.1 percent to G\$13,969 million, resulting largely from the 22.4 percent growth by GPL. VAT payments to GRA were also higher by G\$722 million to G\$825 million while freight charges amounted to G\$1,335 million. In contrast, other current expenditure fell by 78.6 percent to G\$2,928 million with GUYSUCO accounting for 76.3 percent of the decline. Employment cost and transfers to the Central Government, in the form of dividends, property taxes, and corporation taxes, also contracted by G\$674 million and G\$856 million to G\$11,182 million and G\$802 million respectively.

Total current expenditure of NIS rose by 15.1 percent to G\$11,530 million which was attributed to a 15.8 percent or G\$1,477 million growth in payment of benefits to G\$10,532 million. Material & supplies, and employment charges were also higher by 48.4 percent and 4.5 percent to G\$4 million and G\$721 million respectively.

Table XI

Summary of Public Enterprises Finances G\$ Million			
	January - June		
	2016	2017	2018
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	59,351	54,245	55,592
Non-interest Exp.	47,286	53,383	60,316
<i>add Taxes</i>	1,247	1,657	802
<i>add Dividends</i>	1,000	-	-
Primary Operating Bal.	9,818	(795)	(5,526)
<i>Sur.(+)/Def. (-)</i>			
<i>less Interest</i>			
Current Balance	9,575	(1,434)	(6,067)
<i>Sur.(+)/Def. (-)</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	-	-	-
Expenditure	606	3,610	3,290
OVERALL BALANCE	8,969	(5,044)	(9,357)
FINANCING	(8,969)	5,044	9,357
Ext. Borrowing (net)	(755)	(765)	59
Domestic Fin. (net) ¹⁾	(8,214)	5,809	9,297
Transfers from Cent. Govt.	70	8,199	6,300

Notes:

1) Domestic Financing includes other financing.

Capital Account

The NFPE capital account usually runs a deficit, and for the past two years, there were no capital receipts to

these public enterprises. However, the capital account deficit improved by G\$320 million to G\$3,290 million, owing mainly to the decline in capital spending by GUYSUCO and GUYOIL of G\$618 million and G\$103 million respectively.

Overall Balance and Financing

The NFPEs overall deficit widened by G\$4,313 million, to G\$9,357 million at end-Jun 2018. Financing needs of both external and domestic agents amounted to net balances of G\$60 million and G\$9,297 million respectively. Net banking system advances of G\$402 million, transfers from Central

Government of G\$6,300 million, and net holdings of government securities of G\$1,508 million, were some of the main components of domestic financing.

Outlook for end-December 2018

The NFPEs overall deficit is expected to increase to G\$22,810 million. Current expenditure of the public enterprises is projected to increase by 12.0 percent to G\$129,728 million, while current receipt is expected to expand by 8.2 percent to G\$119,530 million. □

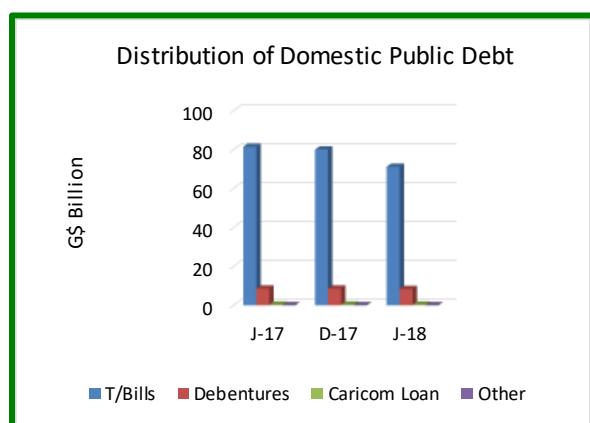
6. PUBLIC DEBT

The stock of domestic debt declined by 11.7 percent in the first half of 2018, while external debt increased by 4.1 percent, from the end-June 2017 level. The former resulted from a reduction in the stock of treasury bills while the latter is due to higher disbursements from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Domestic debt service payments fell as a result of lower interest payments for treasury bills while external debt service payments grew on account of an increase in principal repayments and interest cost to bilateral and multilateral creditors.

Stock of Domestic Debt

The outstanding stock of government domestic bonded debt, which consists of treasury bills, debentures, bonds and the CARICOM loan declined by 11.7 percent to G\$79,670 million compared with a decline of 10.3 percent from the end-December 2017 level. The reduction in the debt stock from one year ago was due primarily to a lower stock of treasury bills, particularly the 182-day and 364-day treasury bills. Reduction in the stock of treasury bills resulted from falling demand for treasury bills by commercial banks during the review period. CARICOM loan declined by 10.9 percent owing to principal repayments and interest cost payments made in the first half of 2018. The stock of defence bonds remained unchanged, while the stock of debentures declined slightly.

Figure X



The outstanding stock of treasury bills fell by 12.7 percent to G\$71,105 million when compared to

G\$81,406 million for the corresponding period in 2017. This decline reflects a reduction of G\$6,315 million and G\$3,986 million in the stock of 182-day and 364-day bills respectively. The stock of 91-day bills remained unchanged at end-June 2018. As a percent of total treasury bills issued, the 364-day bills accounted for the largest share with 89.5 percent, while the 182-day and 91-day bills accounted for 9.1 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

The share of the commercial banks' holdings of the outstanding stock of treasury bills was higher at 79.9 percent from 77.8 percent one year earlier.

Table XII

Central Government Bonded Debt by Holders			
G\$ Million			
	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018
TOTAL BONDED DEBT			
Treasury Bills	81,406	79,992	71,105
91-day ¹⁾	997	997	997
182-day	12,768	11,333	6,453
364-day	67,641	67,662	63,655
CARICOM Loan	302	284	269
Debentures	8,537	8,537	8,293
Defense Bonds	3	3	3

Notes:

(1) This category includes K-Series.

The public sector's share, of which the National Insurance Scheme and Guyana Power & Light were the only stakeholders, decreased to 10.0 percent from 12.5 percent at end-June 2017. The share of the other financial intermediaries remained unchanged at 8.5 percent from one year earlier.

Treasury bills issued during the first half of 2018 fell by 32.4 percent to G\$31,977 million. The issuance of 182-day and 364-day bills were lower by G\$6,315 million and G\$4,007 million to G\$6,453 million and G\$23,530 million respectively. There was no issuance of the 91-day bill. Redemption of treasury bills dropped by 13.7 percent to G\$40,864 million from G\$47,362 million at end-June 2017. The redemption of 364-day bills fell by 2.4 percent to G\$27,537 million, while the redemption of 182-day bills increased by G\$4,181 million to G\$11,333 million.

During the second quarter, the Bank of Guyana commenced issuance of treasury bills for fiscal policy spending totalling G\$1,770 million. Additionally, the National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL), secured a 5 year tax free syndicated bond amounting G\$30 billion, to aid the revitalisation of the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO). The bond is guaranteed by the government and will be offered at 4.75 percent. Bond holders for tranche 1 represented institutions from the banking sector, insurance sector and public enterprises such as the National Insurance Scheme (NIS).

Domestic Debt Service

Total domestic debt service payments declined by 16.6 percent or G\$204 million to G\$1,025 million, due to lower interest payments for treasury bills. Total interest payments fell by 21.1 percent to G\$763 million. Interest paid on the 91-day bills, which includes K-series, and the 364-day bills decreased by 84.1 percent and 25.6 percent to G\$8 million and G\$477 million respectively. In contrast, interest payments on 182-day bills grew to G\$66 million from G\$60 million for the corresponding period last year. Interest paid on debentures was lower at G\$100 million on account of the redemption of the second NIS debenture certificate amounting to G\$70 million.

The average yield for the 182-day and 364-day treasury bills was lower at 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent

respectively, while that of the 91-day remained unchanged at 1.6 percent. This represented a decline of 51 basis points and 61 basis points respectively from one year earlier, resulting from competitive bidding in open market operations.

Table XIII

Domestic Debt Service			
G\$ Million			
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	1,229	2,250	1,025
Principal Payments	262	280	262
Total Interest	967	1,970	763
Treasury Bills	749	1,715	550
91-day ¹⁾	48	56	8
182-day	60	150	66
364-day	641	1,509	477
CARICOM Loans	8	16	7
Debentures	104	134	100
Other ²⁾	106	106	106

Notes:

(1) This category includes K-Series.

(2) Unpaid Interest on Treasury bills to Bank of Guyana.

Outlook for end-December 2018

Total domestic debt stock is projected to grow at end-December 2018. However, domestic debt service is estimated to decline. The former is expected to result from higher issuance of treasury bills while the latter is due to lower yield for treasury bills as a result of competitive bidding by commercial banks.

Stock of External Debt ¹

The stock of outstanding public and publicly guaranteed external debt amounted to US\$1,250 million at end-June 2018, an increase of 4.1 percent from the end-June 2017 level and an increase of 0.7 percent from the end-December 2017 level. The rise in the stock of debt resulted mainly from an increase in bilateral and multilateral debt owed to the EximBank of China and IADB respectively. Debt obligations to Commercial banks totalled US\$18.7 million from

¹ Data differs from MOF's Mid-Year Report as most recent data from DMD was used.

US\$19 million at end-June 2017. This position is expected to result from lower interest payments to Republic Bank Limited (RBL) Trinidad & Tobago, for debt incurred by Atlantic Hotel Incorporated (Guyana Marriott), through the National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL).

Table XIV

Structure of External Public Debt US\$ Million			
	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018
TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT	1,201.0	1,240.6	1,249.5
Multilateral	706.0	725.5	731.6
Bilateral	460.0	479.9	483.1
Suppliers' Credit	13.0	12.5	12.5
Financial Markets/Bonds	22.0	22.7	22.2

Obligations to multilateral creditors accounted for 58.6 percent of total external public debt, with a 3.6 percent growth to US\$732 million. Obligations to the IADB and IDA increased by 2.7 percent and 19.0 percent or US\$13 million and US\$6 million to US\$506 million and US\$40 million respectively, from the end-June 2017 level.

Total bilateral obligations, which accounted for 38.7 percent of total external debt, amounted to US\$483 million, 5.2 percent higher than the end-June 2017 level. This position resulted primarily from a growth in the stock of debt to Non-Paris Club countries of 7.1 percent or US\$31 million, reflecting an increase in the stock of debt owed to the EximBank of China by 21.5 percent to US\$191 million.

External Debt Service

External debt service payments increased by 34.2 percent to US\$39.4 million from its end-June 2017 level, accounting for 7.5 percent of Central Government's current revenue and 5.1 percent of exports of goods and non-factor services. Principal and interest payments amounted to US\$28.1 million and US\$11.3 million respectively.

Central Government's debt service payments increased by 34.2 percent to US\$39.4 million, primarily reflecting principal and interest payments to the IADB and the EximBank of China for project financing. There were no debt service payments by the Bank of Guyana during the review period.

Table XV

External Debt Service Payments US\$ Million			
	Principal	Interest	Total
End-June 2018			
Total	28.1	11.3	39.4
Bank of Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Government	28.1	11.3	39.4
Parastatals	0.0	0.0	0.0
End-June 2017			
Total	19.5	9.8	29.3
Bank of Guyana	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Government	19.5	9.8	29.3
Parastatals	0.0	0.0	0.0

Payments to bilateral creditors totalled US\$18.8 million, while payments to multilateral creditors amounted to US\$19.6 million, representing 47.8 percent and 49.8 percent of total external debt service respectively. Payments to Commercial Banks summed to US\$1 million. Debt service payments to the EximBank of China and IADB totalled US\$9.2 million and US\$12.4 million respectively.

HIPC Assistance and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) assistance under Original and Enhanced HIPC expanded by 16.5 percent to US\$30.3 million. This position primarily reflects a 4.5 percent growth in relief under the E-HIPC initiative which amounted to US\$19.3 million at end-June 2018. Assistance under the O-HIPC fell by 1.9 percent to US\$7.4 million during the review period. In addition, assistance under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) amounted to US\$12.9 million at end-June 2018. Relief from the IDB, accounted for 23.6 percent of total MDRI assistance, a decline of 0.1 percent to US\$10.2 million. Similarly,

relief by the International Development Association (IDA) totalled US\$2.7 million, a decline of 0.7 percent compared to the end-June 2017 level. No debt relief is expected to emanate from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during the first half of 2018 given that debt obligations on the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) loan have been fully amortised.

Outlook for end-December 2018

The increase in external debt service payments are estimated to be on account of higher principal and interest payments to bilateral and multilateral creditors, specifically payments to the EximBank of China and IADB for project financing

Table XVI

Actual HIPC Assistance and Multilateral Debt Relief			
Initiative			
US\$ Million			
	Principal	Interest	Total
End-June 2018			
Total	27.7	2.6	30.3
MDRI	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total HIPC	27.7	2.6	30.3
O-HIPC	6.1	1.3	7.4
E-HIPC	21.6	1.3	22.9
End-June 2017			
Total	32.4	6.6	39.0
MDRI	10.0	2.9	12.9
Total HIPC	22.4	3.7	26.1
O-HIPC	5.6	2.0	7.6
E-HIPC	16.8	1.7	18.5

7. FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Monetary aggregates of reserve money and broad money expanded by 6.0 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. The former was attributed mainly to an increase in net domestic assets while the latter primarily reflected higher net domestic credit and other items (net) which offset the decline in net foreign assets respectively. The public sector net credit position with the banking system worsened by 59.4 percent while credit to the private sector increased by 0.7 percent. Commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards while interest rate spreads remained relatively high. The financial resources of the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 5.9 percent or G\$13,259 million to G\$237,740 million. The sector's share of total assets in the financial sector increased marginally from 32.3 percent to 32.5 percent at end-June 2018.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reserve Money

Reserve or base money expanded by 6.0 percent to G\$172,823 million. This performance resulted from an increase in net domestic assets by 73.5 percent or G\$31,699 million, while net foreign assets was lower by 18.3 percent or G\$21,903 million respectively.

Table XVII

	Reserve Money G\$ Million		
	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018
Net Foreign Assets	118,726	119,888	97,984
Net Domestic Assets	29,306	43,139	74,839
Credit to Public Sector	(3,553)	12,314	35,811
Reserve Money	148,032	163,027	172,823
Liabilities to:			
Commercial Banks	67,260	70,877	82,969
<i>Currencies</i>	6,023	8,828	6,052
<i>Deposits</i>	61,177	61,988	76,856
<i>EPDs</i>	61	61	61
Currency in Circulation	80,772	92,150	89,854
Monthly Average			
Reserve Money	158,348	157,681	170,398
Broad Money (M2)	348,708	352,071	370,050
Money Multiplier	2.20	2.23	2.17

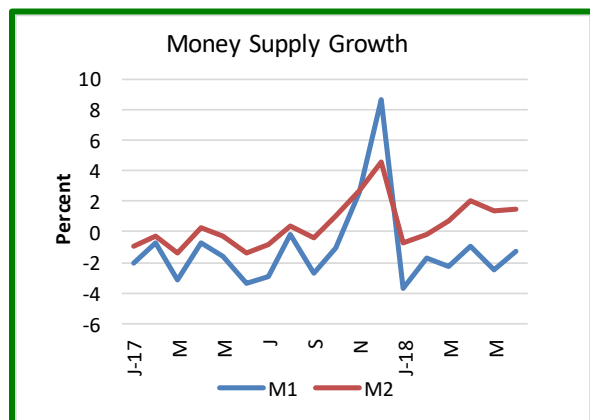
² Other items (net) include commercial banks' share capital, reserve funds and undistributed profits.

The increase in reserve money reflected a 17.1 percent growth in liabilities to the commercial banks which was on account of a 24.0 percent expansion in their deposits. Conversely, currency in circulation was lower by 2.5 percent reflecting lower cash transactions.

Broad and Narrow Money Supply

Broad money (M2) increased by 1.5 percent, owing to higher net domestic credit and other items (net)² while net foreign assets declined at end June-2018. Net domestic credit and other items (net) expanded by 8.0 percent or G\$17,484 million and 23.5 percent or G\$6,816 million respectively, offsetting the decline in net foreign assets by 10.7 percent or G\$18,916 million. This performance reflected a contraction of 1.3 percent in narrow money while quasi money expanded by 3.5 percent. The decline in narrow money resulted from a 35.9 percent and 2.5 percent reduction in cashiers' cheques & acceptances and currency in circulation which outperformed the 5.5 percent growth recorded in demand deposits respectively. In contrast, quasi money grew by 3.5 percent due to an increase in time and savings deposits by 3.6 percent and 3.5 percent respectively.

Figure XI



COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Residents' deposits with commercial banks, comprising the private and public sectors as well as the non-bank financial institutions, amounted to G\$393,040 million, 6.6 percent higher than the end-December 2017 position.

Deposits

Private sector deposits, which accounted for 74.1 percent of total deposits, grew by 3.9 percent or G\$10,542 million at end-June 2018. When compared to the same period last year, individual customers' deposits expanded at a faster rate of 4.6 percent to G\$215,698 million while Business enterprises' deposits increased by 1.9 percent to G\$61,937 million.

Public sector deposits amounted to G\$62,333 million, 23.0 percent above the December 2017 position. This increase was mainly due to a G\$15,439 million increase in central government's deposits to G\$26,626 million at the end of the review period.

The deposits of the non-bank financial institutions increased by 2.1 percent to G\$34,691 million compared with a growth of 12.0 percent for the corresponding period last year.

Domestic Investments

Commercial banks' gross investments amounted to G\$212,780 million or 43.0 percent of the banks' total assets. Loans and advances, inclusive of the public sector loans, which accounted for 65.1 percent of the total domestic investments, increased marginally by 0.6 percent to G\$138,490 million. Securities which account for the remaining 34.9 percent of the banks' investment portfolio was also higher by 8.2 percent to G\$74,291 million.

Holdings of government securities in the form of treasury bills and other government securities increased by 10.7 percent to G\$70,033 million. Conversely, investments in other private securities fell by G\$1,164 million to G\$4,258 million.

BANKING SYSTEM

Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit by the banking system increased by 8.0 percent to G\$236,761 million compared with a reduction of 4.4 percent at the end of June 2017. This performance was primarily attributed to higher credit extended to both the public and private sectors.

Net Position of the Public Sector

The public sector net credit position with the banking system worsened by 59.4 percent from the end-December 2017 level. At the end of June 2018, public sector (net) credit amounted to G\$44,820 million compared with G\$28,111 million at end-December 2017. This primarily reflected the deterioration in the Central Government's net credit position which also worsened by 24.0 percent or G\$19,090 million to G\$98,685 million. Public enterprises (net) deposits also decreased by 1.6 percent to G\$24,562 million on account of reduced deposits by Guyana Power and Light (GPL) and Guyana Oil Company (GUYOIL) at local commercial banks. Conversely, net deposits of the other category of the public sector, which includes Local Government and the National Insurance Scheme

(NIS), rose by 10.5 percent to G\$29,303 million at end-June 2018.

Table XVIII

Monetary Survey G\$ Million			
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Narrow Money	139,888	157,322	155,300
Quasi Money	206,452	209,892	217,299
Money Supply (M2)	346,340	367,214	372,599
Net Domestic Credit	190,209	219,276	236,760
Public Sector (Net)	4,242	28,111	44,820
Private Sector Credit	216,907	224,192	225,847
<i>Agriculture</i>	10,014	11,359	13,423
<i>Manufacturing</i>	15,692	14,195	15,912
<i>Construction & Engineering</i>	11,900	10,327	10,095
<i>Distribution</i>	31,579	34,920	34,253
<i>Personal</i>	31,292	33,507	31,272
<i>Mining</i>	4,231	5,348	4,910
<i>Other Services</i>	30,231	30,953	31,506
<i>Real Estate Mortgages</i>	76,111	77,894	79,945
<i>Other</i>	5,857	5,690	4,530
Non-bank Fin. Inst.	(30,940)	(33,026)	(33,906)
Net Foreign Assets	177,985	176,991	158,075
Other Items (Net)	(21,854)	(29,052)	(22,236)

Credit to the Private Sector

Private sector credit grew by 0.7 percent to G\$225,847 million primarily as a result of an expansion in credit to the agriculture, manufacturing, real estate and other services sectors. Credit to the agriculture and manufacturing sectors were higher by 18.2 percent and 12.1 percent respectively. Lending to the real estate mortgage and other services sectors also grew by 2.6 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. Conversely, credit to the other category of private sector (which comprises investments in local securities) fell by 20.4 percent while loans to the mining and personal sectors declined by 8.2 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. The construction & engineering and distribution

sectors also recorded declines of 2.2 percent and 1.9 percent during the period under review.

Figure XII

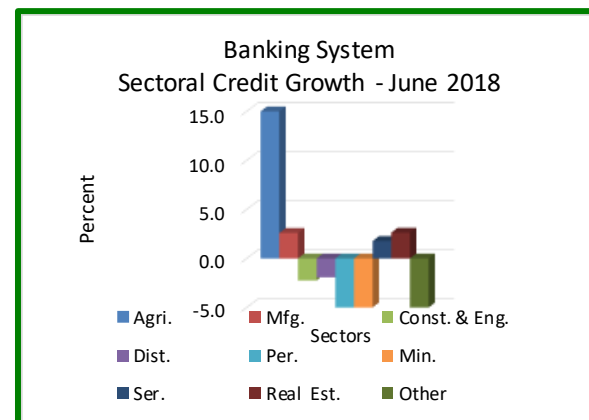
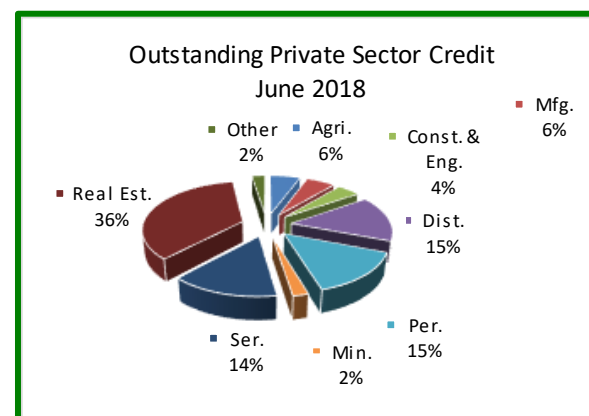


Figure XIII



Net Position of the Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The non-bank financial institutions' net deposits grew by 2.7 percent to G\$33,907 million compared with an increase of 14.0 percent for the corresponding period last year. This outturn stemmed from a 2.1 percent expansion in the deposits of the private non-bank financial institutions.

Net Foreign Assets

Net foreign assets of the banking system contracted by 11.5 percent to US\$758.2 million at end-June 2018. This contraction resulted from a decline in the net foreign assets of the Bank of Guyana while that of the commercial banks expanded. The Bank of Guyana's net foreign assets declined by 19.1 percent to US\$470.0 million resulting mainly from a reduction of 18.9 percent to US\$473.4 million in its gross foreign assets while its foreign liabilities declined by 1.0 percent. Conversely, the commercial banks' net foreign assets rose by 4.2 percent to US\$288.2 million on account of a 2.8 percent growth in its gross foreign assets while foreign liabilities declined by 1.0 percent respectively.

Interest Rates and Spreads

The Bank rate was stable at 5.0 percent at end-June 2018. The 182-day and 364-day treasury bill yields declined by 8 basis points and 21 basis points to 1.03 percent and 0.99 percent respectively, resulting from the competitive bidding for those treasury bills. In contrast, the 91-day treasury bill yield remained unchanged at 1.54 percent due to the non-issuance of the bill during the review period. The commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards over the review period. The weighted average time deposit rate of the banks declined by 1 basis point to 1.13 percent while the weighted average lending rate fell by 6 basis points to 10.13 percent respectively. The small savings rate was also lower by 1 basis point to 1.10 percent while the prime lending rate remained stable at 13.00 percent. The interbank market interest rate ranged between 4.0 percent and 4.5 percent during the review period.

The commercial banks' interest rate spread between the prime lending rate and small savings rate increased by 1 basis point to 11.90 percent. The spread between the 91-day treasury bill rate and the small savings rate also increased by 1 basis point at end-June 2018. The spread between the weighted average time deposit rate and the weighted average lending rate decreased by 4

basis points to 9.00 percent. The high spreads reflected the commercial banks' strategy to maintain profit margins.

Table XIX

Commercial Banks Selected Interest Rates and Spread			
All interest rates are in percent per annum			
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
1. Small Savings Rate	1.18	1.11	1.10
2. Weighted Avg. Time Deposit Rate	1.15	1.14	1.13
3. Weighted Avg. Lending Rate	10.33	10.19	10.13
4. Prime Lending Rate	13.00	13.00	13.00
5. End of period 91-day Treasury Bill Discount Rate	1.54	1.54	1.54
Spreads			
<i>A (3-1)</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.03</i>
<i>B (4-1)</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>11.90</i>
<i>C (5-1)</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>
<i>D (3-2)</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.00</i>
<i>E (4-2)</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>11.86</i>	<i>11.87</i>

Liquidity

Total liquid assets of the commercial banks amounted to G\$114,959 million or 2.7 percent above the end-December 2017 level. This position was primarily due to an expansion in the level of excess reserves held by the commercial banks. The ratio of excess liquid assets to required liquid assets was 39.6 percent at end-June 2018 compared with 46.0 percent for the corresponding period last year.

Total reserves deposited with the Bank of Guyana were G\$74,782 million, 17.5 percent higher than the level at end-December 2017, reflecting an expansion in deposits at the commercial banks. At the end of June 2018, the required statutory reserves of the commercial banks was G\$46,251 million creating an

excess over the minimum requirement of G\$28,531 million.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The financial resources of the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 5.9 percent or G\$13,259 million to G\$237,740 million. The sector's share of total assets in the financial sector increased marginally from 32.3 percent to 32.5 percent at end-June 2018.

This performance resulted largely from increases in other liabilities and pension funds. Other liabilities which comprises of capital and reserves grew by 8.5 percent or G\$9,226 million. Pension funds and insurance premiums expanded by G\$4,580 million and G\$714 million respectively. In contrast, foreign liabilities and deposits decreased by 2.3 percent or G\$381 million and 1.7 percent or G\$880 million respectively.

Claims on the non-resident sector increased by 60.8 percent or G\$19,349 million compared with a contraction of 2.7 percent from one year ago, resulting from increased holdings of foreign securities. Claims on the banking system and the acquisition of other assets also recorded increases of 5.5 percent or G\$1,907 million and 1.3 percent or G\$382 million respectively. Conversely, private sector investments which represented 47.5 percent of total assets, decreased by 5.9 percent or G\$7,036 million, resulting mainly from a 13.4 percent decline in the holding of other local securities by business firms. Claims on the public sector also declined by 16.8 percent or G\$1,342 million due to lower holdings of Government of Guyana treasury bills.

Table XX

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ¹⁾			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018
Sources of Funds:	210,876	224,481	237,740
Deposits	51,055	51,786	50,906
Share Deposits	41,794	42,561	42,375
Other Deposits	9,261	9,226	8,531
Foreign Liabilities	16,799	16,850	16,469
Premium	4,721	4,721	5,434
Pension Funds	34,053	43,079	47,659
Other Liabilities	104,248	108,046	117,272
Uses of Funds:	210,876	224,481	237,740
Claims on:			
Public Sector	7,343	7,967	6,624
Private Sector	110,322	119,907	112,871
Banking System	33,015	34,729	36,636
Non-Residents	29,895	31,849	51,198
Other Assets	30,300	30,030	30,411

Notes:

1) Adjustments in the valuation method used by the pension companies contributed to the significant increase in the balance sheet of the non-bank financial institutions for December 2017 and June 2018.

The New Building Society

Total resources of the New Building Society (NBS), which accounted for 27.0 percent of total assets of the NBFIs, increased by 1.5 percent or G\$936 million to G\$64,185 million. This expansion was due to the G\$757 million increase in other liabilities largely comprising of capital & reserves alongside the G\$300 million growth in foreign liabilities.

Funds mobilized by the NBS were mainly invested in the banking system and the private sector. Investments in the banking system in the form of deposits at local commercial banks grew by 3.4 percent or G\$525 million while investments in the private sector increased by 1.9 percent or G\$765 million. The acquisition of other assets were also higher by G\$6 million to G\$2,099 million while there were no claims on the non-resident sector. Conversely, claims on the

public sector contracted by 6.2 percent or G\$361 million, representing 8.5 percent of total assets.

Table XXI

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	61,718	63,249	64,185
Share Deposits	41,794	42,561	42,375
Other Deposits	851	838	903
Foreign Liabilities	5,509	5,656	5,956
Other Liabilities	13,565	14,194	14,950
Uses of Funds:	61,718	63,249	64,185
Claims on:			
Public Sector	6,244	5,812	5,451
Private Sector	39,140	40,011	40,776
Banking System	14,264	15,333	15,858
Non-Residents	-	-	-
Other Assets	2,070	2,093	2,099

Trust Companies

The resources of the trust companies, which include Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Incorporated and Trust Company Guyana Limited, decreased by 6.0 percent or G\$698 million and accounted for 4.6 percent of total assets of the NBFIs. Deposits, which accounted for 70.1 percent of total liabilities, decreased by 8.5 percent to G\$7,613 million, resulting from a significant reduction in the deposits of NIS. Conversely, other liabilities grew by G\$10 million to G\$3,090 million. Foreign liabilities were also higher by G\$4 million to G\$152 million which was attributed to the expansion in foreign deposits.

Claims on the private sector decreased by 4.5 percent and accounted for 64.2 percent of total assets. Mortgages accounted for 86.6 percent of private sector investments. The two companies' holdings of other loans and advances, which include agricultural and personal loans, accounted for 57.9 percent of total loans and advances.

Likewise, claims on the banking system and the non-resident sector declined by 13.1 percent and 9.7 percent respectively with the former attributing to a decline in deposits at local commercial banks.

Table XXII

TRUST COMPANIES			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	11,596	11,552	10,854
Deposits	8,312	8,324	7,613
Foreign Liabilities	157	148	152
Other Liabilities	3,127	3,080	3,090
Uses of Funds:	11,596	11,552	10,854
Claims on:			
Public Sector	-	-	-
Private Sector	7,421	7,302	6,970
Banking System	2,161	1,535	1,335
Non-Residents	1,748	2,424	2,188
Other Assets	265	291	361

Finance Companies

Resources of the finance companies, which include microfinance companies (Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED) and Small Business Development Trust (SBDT), grew by 6.2 percent or G\$1,963 million at end-June 2018 and accounted for 14.2 percent of total assets of the NBFIs.

The resources were mobilized in the form of other liabilities, inclusive of capital and reserves and retained earnings, expanded by 7.9 percent or G\$1,464 million and 5.1 percent or G\$617 million respectively. In contrast, loans from companies' affiliates and foreign liabilities declined by G\$111 million and G\$7 million to G\$961 million and G\$42 million respectively.

Claims on the non-resident sector, which represented 59.0 percent of finance companies' total assets, grew

by G\$17,483 million on account of the G\$17,526 million increase in holdings of foreign securities. The acquisition of other assets comprising of other real estate, prepayments, accounts receivable and stocks, and claims on the banking system increased by G\$182 million and G\$145 million to G\$4,836 million and G\$440 million respectively. Conversely, claims on the private sector contracted by 65.0 percent or G\$15,847 million to G\$8,548 million, resulting from a 73.6 percent decline in holdings of local securities.

Table XXIII

FINANCE COMPANIES ¹⁾			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	31,705	31,739	33,702
Loans Received	1,235	1,071	961
Retained Earnings	12,120	12,150	12,767
Foreign Liabilities	46	49	42
Other Liabilities	18,305	18,468	19,932
Uses of Funds:	31,705	31,739	33,702
Claims on:			
Public Sector	-	-	-
Private Sector	23,376	24,395	8,548
Banking System	429	295	440
Non-Residents	3,449	2,395	19,878
Other Assets	4,451	4,654	4,836

Notes:

(1) Finance Companies consist of: one stock broker (Beharry Stock Brokers Limited), one investment company (Secure International Finance Company Incorporated), one merchant bank (Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.) and two micro-finance institutions (Institute of Private Enterprise Development and Small Business Development Trust).

Asset Management Companies

The resources of the asset management companies, which consist of Guyana Co-operative Financial Service (GCFS) and Guyana National Co-operative Bank (GNCB), grew marginally by 0.9 percent and represented 8.3 percent of total assets of the NBFIs. Provision for loan losses represented 49.5 percent of total liabilities expanded by 2.0 percent to G\$9,819 million.

Interest receivable increased by 2.0 percent and accounted for 49.5 percent of total assets. Claims on the private sector remained relatively unchanged at G\$7,573 million while deposits with local commercial banks decreased by 10.6 percent to G\$53 million.

Table XXIV

ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANIES			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	19,459	19,644	19,831
Provisions for	9,429	9,626	9,819
Loans			
Other Liabilities	10,030	10,019	10,011
Uses of Funds:	19,459	19,644	19,831
Claims on:			
Private Sector	7,573	7,573	7,573
Interest Receivable	9,429	9,626	9,819
Banking System	51	60	53
Other Assets	2,406	2,386	2,385

Pension Schemes

The consolidated resources of the pension schemes expanded by 10.0 percent to G\$47,932 million and represented 20.2 percent of total assets of the NBFIs. This development was due to a 10.6 percent increase in pension funds contribution which represented 99.4 percent of total liabilities. The resources were used to reinvest in the private sector, the banking system and the non-resident sector. Investments in the private sector, which accounted for 55.2 percent of total assets, expanded by 18.5 percent to G\$26,458 million. Claims on the banking system and the non-resident sector were also higher by 19.1 percent or G\$1,261 million and 8.6 percent or G\$957 million respectively. The former was due to the 19.5 percent increase in deposits at local commercial banks and the latter from higher investment of 9.6 percent in foreign securities. Conversely, the acquisition of other assets decreased by G\$997 million to G\$956 million.

Table XXV

PENSION COMPANIES¹⁾			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	35,948	43,574	47,932
Pension Funds	34,053	43,079	47,655
Other Liabilities	1,894	495	277
Uses of Funds:	35,948	43,574	47,932
Claims on:			
Public Sector	543	1,532	538
Private Sector	16,840	22,326	26,458
Banking System	6,147	6,594	7,855
Non-Residents	10,086	11,169	12,126
Other Assets	2,332	1,953	956

Note:

1) Adjustments in the valuation method contributed to the modification of the pension data for December 2017 and June 2018.

Domestic Insurance Companies

The total resources of the domestic insurance companies (life and non-life segments) increased by 11.9 percent to G\$61,236 million and represented 25.8 percent of the total assets of the NBFIs. The life component, which accounted for 68.6 percent of the industry's resources, increased by 14.0 percent to G\$42,012 million, whilst the non-life component also expanded by 7.6 percent to G\$19,225 million.

Total insurance premiums increased by 8.2 percent or G\$1,134 million to G\$14,999 million. Local life premium, which accounted for 36.2 percent of total premiums, was higher by G\$714 million due to increased sales of life insurance policies by the life insurance companies during the first half of 2018. Conversely, non-resident premium contracted by 1.8 percent or G\$153 million and accounted for 54.6 percent and 84.3 percent of life insurance fund and life insurance foreign liabilities respectively.

Total private sector investments, in the form of shares and loans & advances to residents, increased by 23.2 percent or G\$4,246 million. Loans & advances which constituted 11.8 percent of total private sector investment expanded by 19.1 percent or G\$427 million. The acquisition of other assets and claims on the banking system were also higher by 10.1 percent and 1.7 percent to G\$10,008 million and G\$11,095 million respectively. Likewise, investments in the non-resident sector grew by 7.3 percent or G\$1,151 million to G\$16,952 million.

Table XXVI

DOMESTIC INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds			
G\$ Million			
	Balances		
	Jun	Dec	Jun
	2017	2017	2018
Sources of Funds:	50,449	54,723	61,236
Premium	4,721	4,721	5,434
Foreign Liabilities	11,088	10,996	10,319
Other Deposits	98	63	15
Other Liabilities	34,542	38,943	45,468
Uses of Funds:	50,449	54,723	61,236
Claims on:			
Public Sector	556	623	635
Private Sector	15,972	18,300	22,546
Banking System	9,962	10,913	11,095
Non-Residents	14,560	15,801	16,952
Other Assets	9,399	9,086	10,008

Interest Rates

The interest rate structure of the NBFIs remained unchanged during the first half of 2018. The small savings rate of the NBS was 1.4 percent while the rates of the five dollar shares and save & prosper shares were 1.5 percent and 2.75 percent respectively. The low-income mortgage rate and the average ordinary mortgage rate were 4.25 percent and 6.45 percent respectively. The interest rates offered by Hand-in-Hand Trust on domestic and commercial mortgages

were 10.0 percent and 13.0 percent respectively while the average deposit rate was 1.68 percent. □

II

FINANCIAL STABILITY ASSESSMENT

1. SUMMARY

Guyana's financial stability framework covers financial stability across several agencies with the Central Bank playing the major coordinating and regulatory roles. Bank of Guyana views the analytics of micro-prudential and macro-prudential indicators, stress testing and macroeconomic to be critical for all Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) in the comprehensive framework. In addition, the Bank extended the framework to include analyses of the soundness indicators for the insurance and pension sectors. The analysis showed that risk to the financial system remained modest.

The Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs') reported higher levels of capital and profits for the first half of 2018. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) when compared with end-June 2018 remained well above the prudential benchmark of 8.0 percent. The stock of non-performing loans further deteriorated from the end-June and end-December 2017 levels. The LDFIs' ratio of reserve against non-performing loans moved to 37.9 percent, compared to 41.9 percent at end-June 2017.

The stress tests performed by Bank of Guyana aim to determine the quantitative measures of vulnerability of deposit taking financial institutions' capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investments, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. During the corresponding period last year, the stress test was expanded to include all licensed depository financial institutions (LDFIs) in the areas of investments, liquidity and credit (large exposure). The results indicated that the industry's and individual institutions' shock absorptive capacities, remained adequate under the various scenarios, save for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

Macroprudential Supervision involves the use of analytic tools to identify & measure systemic risk and recommend policies to mitigate same. The notion of systemic risk reflects an event that will trigger a loss of economic value or confidence in a substantial portion of the financial system resulting in adverse 'nation-wide' and region-wide effects. Measuring systemic risk requires the implementation of indicators tailored to identifying and assessing the time-varying and cross-sectional dimensions of system wide risk.

The domestic financial system was sound with few macroeconomic risks during the first half of 2018. Growth in the global economy was broad based although more pronounced in developing and emerging economies. Downside risks are from war trades, tight financial conditions and geopolitical tensions. Nevertheless, increases in non-fuel commodity prices were beneficial to the Guyanese economy. Favourable growths were recorded for most sectors, against the background of rather sound macroeconomic indicators. Conversely, rice, gold, and other crops experienced some setbacks, while high interest rate spreads, relatively large NPLs, and uncertainty in the international financial market remain major downside risks to domestic financial stability. The forecast for the remaining of 2018 indicates

improvement in most of the economic sectors, while together with prudent fiscal and accommodative monetary policies, should continue to help build financial sector resilience.

The insurance sector (long-term and general insurance businesses), accounted for approximately 7.0 percent of total financial system assets and 27.0 percent of non-bank assets as at end-June 2018. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The sector acts as a conduit for households and firms to transfer risks to entities that are better suited to handle them.

The pension sector continued to grow and accounted for 6.1 percent of the total financial sector's assets and 23.1 percent of non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs). The sector remained sound from the solvency indicators. Defined Benefit (DB) plans were sensitive to market risk, mainly because of the composition of their investment portfolios – large proportions were held in capital-uncertain assets: predominantly equities, bonds and real estate. Likewise, Defined Contribution (DC) plans were vulnerable to the Deposit Administration Contracts (DACs) offered by the life insurance companies. Further, while investments in foreign assets were below the regulatory threshold, the unavailability of suitable diversifiable local investments also exposed pension funds to market risk. Regardless, the sector's exposure to credit risk remained insignificant. The sector continued to have high liquidity levels that far surpassed the long-term nature of pension liabilities. Notwithstanding, the private pension sector maintained its more than sufficient funding level with an average of 144.4 percent.

The Bank has made significant progress in its vision for the National Payments System (NPS) in Guyana. In line with the development of the NPS Strategy, the requisite legislation and regulations to provide the legal framework for the operation and oversight of the NPS have since been drafted. The National Payments System Bill – 2018 was tabled in Parliament on April 26, 2018. Also, regulations on Agents, Electronic Funds Transfers, Electronic Money and Oversight have been drafted. An Automatic Clearing House (ACH) is being implemented while the number and value of mobile money accounts and switching systems have increased.

In its assessment of potential financial stability risk, the Bank tried to pre-empt possibility of risks materializing and reducing their impact on the financial system. Further, both global and domestic risks are continually monitored by the Bank's Financial Stability Committee to mitigate negative spillovers and disruptions. Overall, the financial system remained sound, well capitalised, liquid and profitable. □

2. MICROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

The Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) reported higher levels of capital and profits for the first half of 2018. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) when compared with end-June 2018 remained well above the prudential benchmark of 8.0 percent. The stock of non-performing loans further deteriorated from the end-June and end-December 2017 levels. The LDFIs' ratio of reserve against non-performing loans moved to 37.9 percent, compared to 41.9 percent at end-June 2017.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY PROFILES

Composition of Capital

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for the LDFIs' was 30.6 percent at end-June 2018, 110 basis points above end-December 2017. When compared with end-June 2017, the CAR was 140 basis points higher, while the tier I ratio increased by 130 basis points.

Table XXVII

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs)			
Capital Adequacy Profiles			
(G\$ Million)			
	Jun.	Dec.	Jun.
	2017	2017	2018
Total Qualifying Capital	67,017	70,841	77,176
Total Tier I capital (Net)	68,336	71,523	78,438
Risk-weighted Assets (Net)	229,606	240,412	252,518
	Percent		
Average CAR	29.2	29.5	30.6
Tier I ratio	29.8	29.8	31.1

Qualifying capital expanded by 8.9 percent over the end-December 2017 as a result of a 9.7 percent

increase in Tier I capital. The increased Tier I capital, (which stood at G\$78,438 million at end-June 2018), resulted from a 10.6 percent increase in retained earnings, with positive contributions from four banks and the two non-banks. The comparison to end-June 2017 revealed total qualifying capital grew by 15.2 percent. The increase was due to a 14.8 percent expansion in Tier 1 capital, resulting from a 16.3 percent increase in retained earnings.

Risk-weighted Assets

The aggregate net risk-weighted assets of the LDFIs' at end-June 2018 were five and ten percent above the end-December 2017 and end-June 2017 levels respectively. The increase over June 2017 half-year primarily reflected a 30.4 percent expansion in credit to the agriculture sub-sector; followed by increases in credit to the mining & quarrying, services and real estate mortgages sub-sectors of 16.0 percent, 6.5 percent and 5.0 percent respectively.

ASSET QUALITY

Non-performing loans

The LDFIs' NPLs at end-June 2018 of G\$30,866 million represented a 3.1 percent (G\$921 million) deterioration when compared with one year ago and accounted for 11.4 percent of total loans. The deterioration in NPLs from the June 2017 half year level was attributed to increases by six LDFIs' ranging from 1.2 percent (G\$22 million) to 27.8 percent (G\$1,099 million). Compared with end-December 2017, NPLs as a percentage of total loans stood 60

basis points higher as a result of the 6.5 percent increase in NPLs but only a 1.0 percent expansion in total loans.

Sectoral Non-Performing Loans

On a sectoral basis, NPLs in the business enterprises sector contracted by 2.2 percent while the households sector expanded by 18.0 percent when compared with the first half of 2017. The services sub-sector was the only sub-sector within the business enterprises sector to record an increase of 9.2 percent over the end-June 2017 level.

When compared with the end-December 2017 levels, NPLs in the manufacturing, mining & quarrying and services sub-sectors recorded respective increases of 17.9 percent, 11.9 percent and 7.3 percent, while the agriculture sector recorded a 1.0 percent decline.

Table XXVIII

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) Sectoral Distribution of Non-Performing Loans			
	G\$ Million		
	Jun 2017	Dec 2017	Jun 2018
Economic Sector			
Business Enterprises	22,090.0	19,863.0	21,595.0
Agriculture	3,805.0	3,134.0	3,104.0
Mining & Quarrying	1,381.0	855.0	957.0
Manufacturing	5,951.0	4,729.0	5,577.0
Services	10,953.0	11,145.0	11,957.0
Households	7,855.0	9,107.0	9,243.0
Total	29,945.0	28,970.0	30,838.0

NPLs in the services sub-sector represented 38.7 percent of the LDFIs' aggregate NPLs, with the distribution category (wholesale and retail trade) accounting for 52.6 percent of that sub-sector's NPLs. The construction & engineering category represented 60.0 percent of the manufacturing sub-sector's NPLs, while the paddy category accounted for 43.3 percent of NPLs in the agriculture sub-sector. The gold

category had the highest concentration at 87.1 percent of the mining and quarrying sub-sector's NPLs.

The 18.0 percent (G\$1,417 million) deterioration of NPLs in the households sector at end-June 2018 resulted mainly from the 39.4 (G\$972 million) percent increase in the other purposes category. Six LDFIs recorded increases in this category ranging from 5.7 percent (G\$2 million) to 64.7 percent (G\$682 million).

Reserve for loan losses

The ratio of reserve for loan losses to NPLs at end-June 2018 was 37.9 percent, down from 41.9 percent at end-June 2017 and 47.7 percent at end-December 2017. The drop in the year-on-year ratio resulted mainly from the 3.0 percent increase in NPLs.

Risk Assessment

The overall assessment of the banks' credit risk was assessed as high and increasing, due to a consistently high non-performing loans to total loans ratio at 11.4 percent. Two banks were rated as high and increasing, while for the two non-banks the credit risks levels were deemed low and stable and high and increasing.

Loan Concentration

The top twenty borrowers exposures amounted to G\$79,057 million, 32.2 percent above the G\$59,791 million reported at end-June 2017. This outturn was due to the expansions recorded by two of the eight LDFIs' of 179.2 percent and 101.1 percent. Loans and overdrafts and bonds/securities/debentures represented 40.0 percent and 52.5 percent of the top twenty borrowers exposures, compared with 50.4 percent and 48.9 percent respectively recorded at end-June 2017. The largest exposure (excluding treasury bills) was to the Government of Guyana, which accounted for 20.2 percent of the industry's aggregate top twenty exposures.

Loans to Related Parties

Loans to related parties decreased significantly by 22.4 percent from the end-June 2017 level. Six LDFIs were responsible for this decline with decreases ranging from 7.8 percent to 52.2 percent. The ratio of such loans to total loans was 2.6 percent, a 90 basis points decrease when compared to end-June 2017.

Risk Assessment

The LDFIs' concentration risk was assessed as moderate and stable. The industry's top twenty borrowers to total loans ratio was 34.8 percent. Sixty-five percent of these accounts were favourably classified.

Earnings

Income

LDFIs' aggregate operating income for the first half of 2018 fell 1.0 percent (G\$136 million) from the corresponding 2017 period to G\$18,375 million. The respective increases in other operating income and fees and commission of 29.0 percent (G\$158 million) and 10.4 percent (G\$127 million), were stymied by contractions in foreign exchange gains and interest income of 5.9 percent (G\$135 million) and 2.0 percent (G\$286 million) respectively.

Expenses

LDFIs' aggregate operating expenses of G\$10,351 million also contracted from the corresponding 2017 level by 4.2 percent (G\$454 million), on account of a 12.0 percent (G\$298 million) reduction in interest expense. Additionally, LDFIs recovered G\$181 million, net of bad debts previously written off. On the other hand, there were increases in salaries and other staff costs, other operating expenses and provisions for loan losses of 6.5 percent (G\$203 million), 3.3 percent (G\$135 million) and 1.0 percent (G\$8 million) respectively. LDFIs recorded no foreign exchange losses for the first half of 2018.

Table XXIX

Consolidated Income Statement of LDFIs		
G\$ Million		
	January – June	
	2017	2018
Operating Income	18,511.0	18,375.0
Interest Income	14,434.0	14,148.0
Foreign exchange gains	2,307.0	2,172.0
Fees and Commission	1,226.0	1,353.0
Other operating income	544.0	702.0
Non-operating income	1.0	5.0
Operating Expenses	10,805.0	10,351.0
Interest Expense	2,486.0	2,188.0
Salaries and other staff costs	3,111.0	3,314.0
Foreign exchange losses	-	-
Provision for loan losses	832.0	840.0
Bad debts written off/Recovered	321.0	(181.0)
Other operating expenses	4,055.0	4,190.0
Non-Operating Expenses	1.0	-
Net income before tax	7,706.0	8,029.0
Taxation	1,977.0	2,089.0
Net income/loss after tax	5,729.0	5,940.0
Profitability Ratios - Percent (%)		
Return on Assets (ROA)	1.1	1.1
Return on Equity (ROE)	7.6	7.1

Net income and profitability ratios

LDFIs' net income before tax increased by 4.2 percent (G\$323 million) to G\$8,029 million when compared to the January-June 2017 period. Despite provision for taxes also increasing by 5.7 percent (G\$112 million) over the previous year's level, operating income was sufficient to absorb same and result in higher net income after tax of G\$5,940 million, 3.7 percent (G\$211 million) above the 2017 half-year level.

ROA remained constant at 1.1 percent, while ROE contracted 50 percentage points to 7.1 percent from the January-June 2017 period.

Risk Assessment

The risk to the LDFIs' earnings was assessed as 'moderate but increasing'. Core earnings ratios (ROA and ROE), showed mixed performances as institutions strengthen capital and reserves against weakening asset quality.

LIQUIDITY

The financial sector remained highly liquid at the close of the first half of 2018, with excess liquid assets ranging between 18.0 percent and 306.0 percent. The average liquid assets held at end-June 2018 exceeded the statutory liquid assets requirement by 104.0 percent (G\$91,861 million), compared with 93.5 percent (G\$78,052 million) at end-June 2017.

At end-June 2018, the average level of liquid assets held by LDFI's amounted to G\$180,152 million, 11.5 percent (G\$18,589 million) above the average level recorded for the June 2017 period. This increase resulted primarily from increases in deposits with BOG of 23.5 percent (G\$14,255 million) and marketable obligations of 12.5 percent (G\$3,190 million).

The average liquid asset ratio (LAR) recorded a 100 basis points improvement from the end-June 2017 position to reach 32.4 percent. Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans ratio, which indicates the ability of the LDFIs' to support loan growth with deposits, increased by 2.2 percentage points to 165.6 percent at end-June 2018.

Table XXX

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs)			
Liquidity Indicators			
(G\$ Millions)			
January – June			
	2016	2017	2018
Avg. Actual Liq. Assets	158,092	161,563	180,152
Avg. Required Liq. Assets	85,035	83,511	88,291
Avg. Excess Liq. Assets	73,057	78,052	91,861
Liquidity Ratios - Percent (%)			
Liquid Asset Ratio (LAR)	30.8	31.4	32.4
Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans	167.2	163.4	165.6

Endnote: This section examines the stability and soundness of the financial system. In particular, it analyses the performance of the following Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) as at end-June 2018: Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited (RBGL); Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited (GBTI); Demerara Bank Limited (DBL); Citizens Bank (Guyana) Incorporated (CBI); Bank of Baroda (Guyana) Incorporated (BOB); Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) and Hand in Hand Trust Corporation Incorporated (HIHT).

Risk Assessment

The liquidity risk among the LDFI's was assessed as moderate and stable due to their continued high levels of liquidity. Seven institutions were rated as moderate and stable, and one as moderate and increasing.

3. STRESS TESTING

The stress tests performed by Bank of Guyana aim to determine the quantitative measures of vulnerability of deposit taking financial institutions' capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investments, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. During the corresponding period last year, the stress test was expanded to include all licensed depository financial institutions (LDFIs) in the areas of investments, liquidity and credit (large exposure)³. The results indicated that the industry's and individual institutions' shock absorptive capacities remained adequate under the various scenarios, save for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

a) Investments

The investment stress test estimates the impact on LDFIs' capital when their investment portfolios were assumed to suffer three levels of shocks as follows:

- **Level 1** – the investment portfolio will assume provisioning requirements on each investment based on credit ratings,
- **Level 2** – the credit rating of each investment will be downgraded by one provisioning level for sovereign securities only, corporate securities only, and both sovereign and corporate securities simultaneously and assessed in two areas (the Caribbean and unspecified countries) and,
- **Level 3** – a further provisioning of 20 percent will be estimated on speculative graded investments.

The industry withstood this stress test under all three levels when its investment portfolios for both Caribbean and unspecified countries were observed. However, three institutions (two banks and one non-bank), reflected significant vulnerabilities to the shocks. Notwithstanding the volume of investments, the level of capital of the industry was sufficient to sustain the effects of the shocks.

b) Credit

The credit stress test measures the impact on banks' provisioning requirements and capital to shocks by economic sectors (sectoral) and the default of largest borrowers of each institution (large exposure).

Sectoral Stress Test

The shocks applied under this test are 10 percent and 20 percent deteriorations (downward migrations), in the various economic sectors, with the banking sector showing resilience to both shocks. In addition, it was found that a shock of 80.7 percent to the sectoral credit exposure would result in the sector's CAR deteriorating to the regulatory 8.0 percent minimum. Further, three banks reflected CARs below the prudential requirement with the 80.7 percent deterioration. The levels of NPLs remain the most significant risk facing banks' credit portfolio.

Large Exposure Stress Test

This test assessed the largest borrowers under three default levels:

- **Level 1** – the top borrower of each institution,
- **Level 2** – the top 3 borrowers of each institution and,
- **Level 3** – the top 5 borrowers of each institution.

The industry passed the large exposure stress test under all three levels at end-June 2018. However, for the quarter under review, one bank failed the level one shock due to a significant increase in exposure to its top borrower. The level two shock saw failure by three banks compared to one bank at end-December 2017, and the level three shock negatively impacted three banks and one non-bank. The deterioration in results for two banks which failed significantly were attributed to increased levels of exposures when

³ The foreign currency and sectoral credit stress tests only focus on banks due to limited data on non-banks for these tests.

compared to end-December 2017 results. The three banks which failed the level three shock ultimately resulted in the banking sector failing this shock.

c) Foreign Currency

The foreign currency stress test estimates the impact on the banks' capital of a depreciation or appreciation of the Guyana dollar (G\$) against the four major trading currencies (US\$, EURO, GBP & CAN), as well as all other foreign currencies in which the banks hold assets and liabilities. The robustness of the banking sector was observed when these shocks were applied. The appreciation of the G\$ needed to bring the sector's CAR below the prudential requirement was estimated at 81.9 percent. Only two banks displayed some degree of vulnerability to this extreme shock.

d) Liquidity

The liquidity stress test sought to determine the

number of days an institution can withstand a deposit run before exhausting its liquid assets given no infusions of liquidity from external sources.

The *run-off rates* and *percentage of liquidity drawn from other assets* are standardized to reflect three scenarios: **5/5**; **3/7** and **0/10**.

This quarter, the banking sector's average run-off days has improved by one day from the December 2017 estimation, while the non-banks declined by one day. Under all three scenarios the industry would withstand a run on demand deposits beyond 30 days. However, when time and savings deposits were assessed, the industry would endure a run for 9 days under the 5/5 scenario and 4 days under the 0/10 scenario. The assessment of the scenarios on total deposits revealed that the industry would endure for 7 days under the 5/5 scenario but only 3 days under the 0/10 scenario. These results were unchanged from December 2017.



4. MACROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

Macroprudential Supervision involves the use of analytic tools to identify & measure systemic risk and recommend policies to mitigate same. The notion of systemic risk reflects an event that will trigger a loss of economic value or confidence in a substantial portion of the financial system resulting in adverse nationwide and region-wide effects. Measuring systemic risk requires the implementation of indicators tailored to identifying and assessing the time-varying and cross-sectional dimensions of system wide risk.

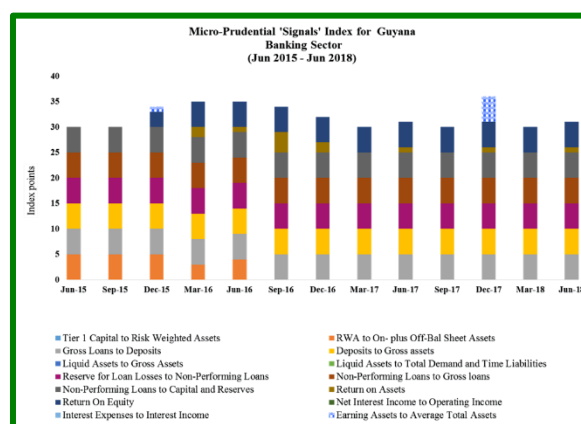
Tools currently used to measure systemic risks include:

1. Micro-prudential Index
2. Absorption Ratio
3. Banking Stability Index
4. Macro-financial 'Signals' Index
5. Credit to GDP Gap
6. Composite Indicator for Systemic Stress (CISS)
7. Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI)
8. Financial Stability Cobweb

1. Micro-prudential Index (Guyana's Banking Sector)

The Micro-prudential Index (MiPI) continued to exhibit relative stability in the banking sector. Compared to the tranquil period, the index over the last thirteen quarters (Jun 2015 to Jun 2018) ranged between 30 and 36 points. As at June 2018, the index increased marginally to 31 points from 30 points in the previous quarter (see Figure XIV).

Figure XIV



Note: The MPI is a signal-based index computed using scores for indicators based on the number of standard deviations of each indicator from the 'tranquil period' mean value. The higher the aggregate score, the more severe is the signal of financial vulnerability.

The index's minuscule upward movement indicated that the vulnerabilities signalled in the MiPI to the banking sector remain unchanged. Six of the fourteen financial soundness indicators (FSIs) constructing the index continued to signal high risk. Specifically, all the asset quality indicators and one liquidity ratio signalled heightened vulnerability (see Figure XV). On the other hand, two profitability indicators signalled subdued risk compared to the previous quarter.

There was a marginal decline in non-performing loans as a percentage of both gross loans and capital & reserves. However, these indicators continued to negatively influence the MiPI (see Figure XV). Similarly, as reserves for loan losses to non-

performing loans shows a marginal decline from the June 2017 level, the ratio continues to signal a high risk.

Banks' gross loans to deposits showed a slight decline despite a higher deposit to gross assets ratio, suggesting that while customer's deposits rise, loan disbursements relative to these deposits had reduced at the end of the period. Moreover, the ROE continued to signal high risk, consistent with the threat to banks' profitability posed by the current quality of assets in the MiPI.

Notwithstanding, the aforementioned vulnerabilities signalled in the MiPI were off-set mainly by commercial banks' adequate capital and income levels. All capital adequacy and income indicators signalled no immediate vulnerabilities to the sector.

Figure XV

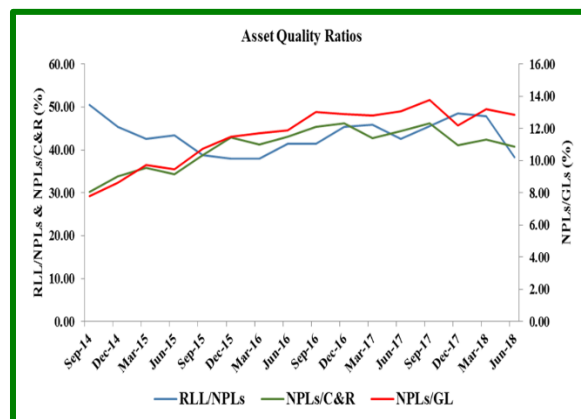


Figure XVI

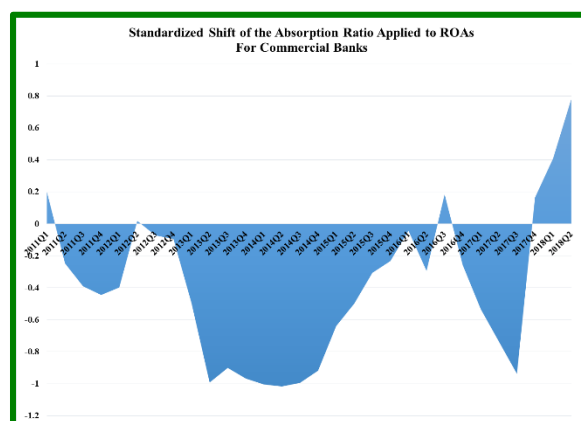


Table XXXI

Macro-prudential Index Guyana's Banking Sector										
	Mar 2016	Jun 2016	Sep 2016	Dec 2016	Mar 2017	Jun 2017	Sep 2017	Dec 2017	Mar 2018	Jun 2018
Risk Ratios										
RLL/NPLs	38.02	41.40	41.42	45.39	45.88	42.54	45.54	48.48	47.86	38.32
NPLs/GL	11.71	11.89	13.01	12.91	12.79	13.05	13.76	12.19	13.22	12.83
NPLs/C&R	41.27	43.13	45.36	46.23	42.77	44.44	46.29	41.10	42.35	40.74
ROE	4.10	4.20	3.75	4.05	4.18	3.97	3.81	3.90	4.25	3.86
ROA	0.55	0.56	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.57

2. Absorption Ratio

The standardized shift in the Absorption Ratio (SAR) showed a greater degree of coupling of asset portfolios of banks at the end of June 2018 relative to the year end-2017.

The SAR jumped to 0.78 from 0.20 for the first half of 2018 (its highest since September 2016 - see Figure XVI). The increase in the SAR value was as a result of the co-movements in the quarterly shift of return on assets, reflective of the joint movement of commercial banks' profitability. The upward movement in the SAR value indicates an increased concentration of risk exposure to commercial banks' profitability.

3. Banking Stability Index

The second quarter of 2018 experienced marginal improvement in the stability of the banking sector compared to the corresponding 2017 period. The Banking Stability Index rose to negative 0.09 from negative 0.39 as at June 2017 (see Table XXVII). Liquidity and interest rate components showed improvements, and together with the foreign exchange elements were the main drivers for the improvement of the BSI.

In particular, the liquidity component increased significantly on account of an 11.5 percent hike in liquid assets over the June 2017 level. At end-June 2018, interest rate risk was lower relative to the 2017 level, resulting from a contraction in the interest rate spread by 14 basis points. Additionally, non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans of 12.83 percent at end-June 2018, was 22 basis points below the end-June 2017 level. Notwithstanding the lower NPL ratio, the still high levels of NPLs continues to negatively impact the sector's profitability, as observed in the low returns on equity.

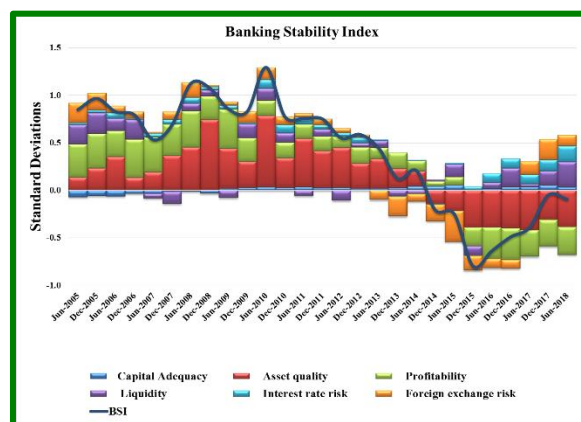
Table XXXII

Weighted Components of the Banking Stability Index			
	Dec 2017	Mar 2018	Jun 2018
BSI	-0.39	-0.22	-0.09
Capital Adequacy	0.04	0.06	0.03
Asset Quality	-0.42	-0.36	-0.39
Profitability	-0.27	-0.19	-0.29
Liquidity	0.03	0.02	0.27
Interest Rate Risk	0.10	0.10	0.17
Foreign Exchange Risk	0.13	0.14	0.12

Note: Amendments were made to the March 2018 and June 2017 indicators.

The aforementioned, in conjunction with stable levels of foreign exchange risk and capital adequacy relative to the previous year, the BSI signals higher stability in the banking sector (see Figure XXVII).

Figure XXVII

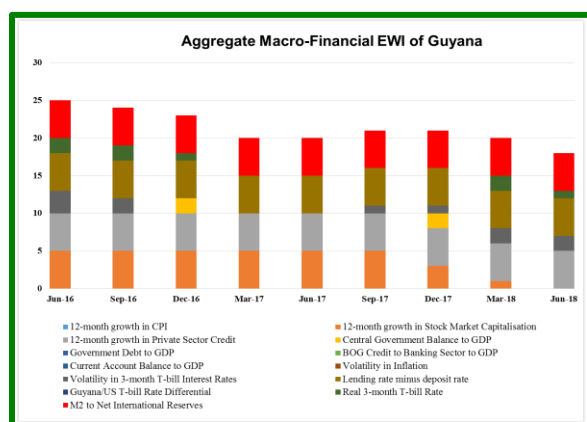


4. Macro-Financial 'Signal' Index

The Macro-Financial Early Warning Index (EWI) allows for the monitoring of the overall macroeconomic environment to capture various degrees of risk exposure in the economy. The EWI scored 18 points as at end-June 2018. In the two comparative periods, the index scored 20 points

respectively, and the observed improvements were primarily attributed to the 12-month growth of stock market capitalization in both instances (see Figure XVIII).

Figure XVIII



Three indicators continued to signal high levels of risks. These include the 12-month growth in private sector credit, the lending rate minus deposit rate, and M2 to net international reserves. Although these indicators showed persistent vulnerabilities, they were at manageable levels, and are under ongoing surveillances and risk-assessments. In addition, the good performance by most of the variables should continue to provide buffers in situations that are unfavourable.

5. Credit to GDP Gap

The credit to GDP gap captures the build-up of credit relative to the long run. It is used as an early warning indicator of financial stress or crises. The gap is measured by the difference between the credit to GDP ratio and the ratio's long term trend.⁴

From December 2014 to June 2018, the total credit to GDP gap narrowed significantly (see Figure XIX). Over this period, the total credit to GDP ratio declined,

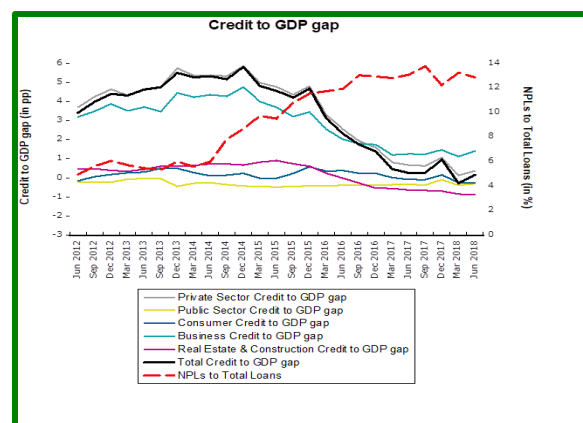
⁴ The trend is computed using the one-sided Hodrick-Prescott filter.

led by slow and sometimes negative credit growth and positive but sluggish GDP (at purchaser's price) growth.

As of June 2018, the total credit to GDP gap stood at 0.15 percentage points (pp), indicating that the credit to GDP ratio was slightly above its long run trend. The private sector credit to GDP gap was 0.36pp, while the public sector credit to GDP gap stood at negative 0.32pp. With the gaps approaching zero, there are no heightened risks from rapid credit growth.

Between June 2012 and December 2015, the total credit to GDP ratio increased by 6.6pp, before the continuous decline to 30.1 percent as at June 2018.

Figure XIX



Total credit of the commercial banking sector growth was 5.3 percent (G\$11.4 billion) for the period June 2017 to June 2018 and 0.8 percent (G\$1.8 billion) for the half year ending June 2018.

Private sector credit of G\$221.3 billion was a major contributor to total credit growth, recording an increase of 4.9 percent (G\$10.3 billion) from the previous year and 1.3 percent (G\$2,813 million) for the half year ending June 2018. Two of the three

subcomponents of private sector growth were responsible for the increase. Business credit of G\$107 billion represented an increase of 6.5 percent (G\$6,508 million) for the year and 3.0 percent (G\$3,122 million) for the half year.

Real estate mortgage loans of G\$79.9 billion represented an increase of 5.0 percent (G\$3,834 million) from the previous year and 2.6 percent (G\$2,051 million) for the half year ended June 2018. Credit to households, however, experienced significant declines of 0.2 percent (G\$75 million) and 6.4 percent (G\$2,359 million) for the year and half year respectively.

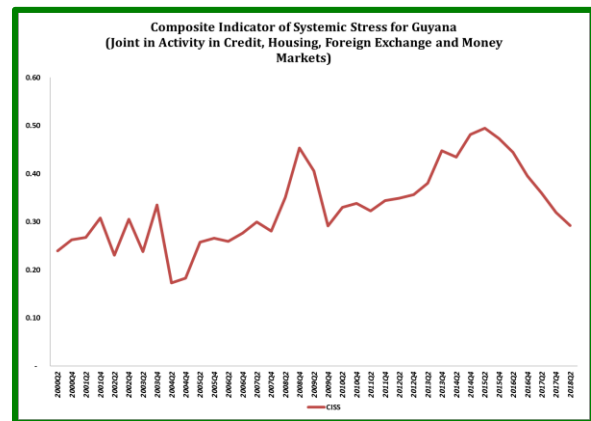
The credit to the public sector of G\$1,510 million had a decline of 16.4 percent (G\$295 million) from the corresponding period in the previous year and 55.7 (G\$1,899 million) percent from the December quarter.

The high level of non-performing loans to total loans of 12.8 percent combined with sluggish economic activity (real GDP grew by 2.1 percent in 2017, a slowdown from 2016's growth of 3.4 percent) remained the main damper on credit growth. NPLs were G\$29 billion as at June 2018, an increase of 3.5 percent (G\$991 million) from the corresponding period last year and 6.1 percent (G\$1,666 million) from the December 2017 quarter.

6. Composite Indicator for Systemic Stress (CISS)

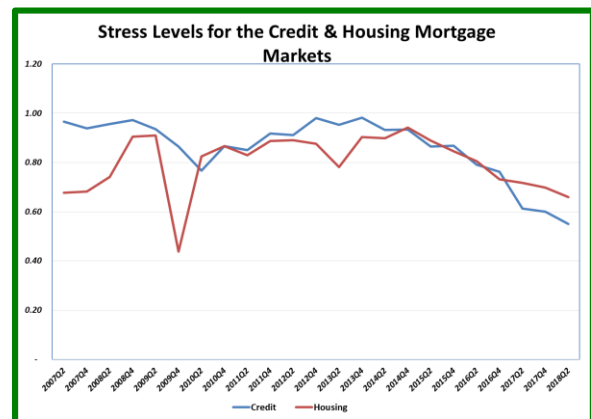
The Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (CISS) captures the potential stress in the banking system by assessing the vulnerabilities arising from the correlation in Guyana's four key markets (credit, housing, money and foreign exchange). The CISS continued to signal falling stress levels for June 2018 (see Figure XX). Three markets had dips in stress levels, while the money market showed signs of flattening.

Figure XX



This quarter, household mortgages gap stood 112 percent and 60 percent above the December and June 2017 levels respectively, signalling increased disbursements of loans for purchase and/or constructions of residential houses. Favourable indications were observed for NPLs within this market as the household mortgage NPLs gap contracted by 31 percent and 29 percent respectively compared to December and June 2017 levels.

Figure XXI



However, despite greater disbursements of loans for residential housing purposes, total credit gap narrowed 58 percent and 48 percent respectively below the December and June 2018 levels. Additionally, total non-performing loans gap slipped 1.0 percent below the December 2017 level, but fell 21 percent below the

level at end-June 2017. Consequently, the collective favourable movements in the NPL gaps in both the housing and total credit markets, with moderate credit growth led to reduced stress levels in both of these markets (see Figure XXI).

Figure XXII



The bid-ask US dollar spread stood at G\$2.43 as at end-June 2018, up 51 basis points from December 2017 and 250 basis points from June 2017. Net remittances for the quarter end-June 2018 amounted to US\$46.3 million (60 percent the below the first quarter level), bringing the year to date total to US\$162.1 million. However, despite lower second quarter remittances, the supply of US dollars over the January to June 2018 was sufficient to meet demand, estimated at 103 percent⁵ at end-June 2018. The foreign exchange market’s relative stability is expected to persist and by extension, continuous falling stress levels over the next few quarters (see Figure XXII).

⁵ This is calculated as Cambio purchases divided by sales of US dollars.

⁶ The Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI), which can be used as an early warning system, is an aggregate of four component indicators or sub-indexes covering microeconomic, macroeconomic, and international measures of vulnerability, used to capture and forecast the stability of the financial system. An increasing index signals improvement in the stability of the financial system, while a decreasing index signals deterioration.

Figure XXIII



Competitive market environment saw the 364 days Treasury bills rate falling below the 182 days Treasury bills rate since June 2013. For the first time over in the analysis period, the 364 days T-bill rate has fallen below 1.0 percent (0.993 as at end-June 2018). Conversely, the 182 days T-bill rate hovers at 1.03 percent, down 8.4 basis points from the December 2017 level. Together with increased volatility in the 3-months Treasury bills rate, the money market stress level dipped just below the December 2017 level (see Figure XXIII).

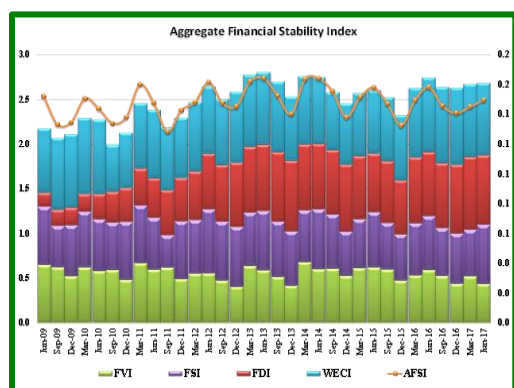
7. Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI)

The Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI)⁶ continued on its usual quarterly trend⁷, recording an improvement in the index at 0.150 end-Jun 2018 from the previous quarter at 0.145. The Guyanese economy picked-up pace in the second quarter, on account of heightening economic activity, a well underway PSIP, growth in economic sectoral loans, and moderate debt-

⁷ Fluctuations in the AFSI – seasonal changes in the macroeconomic environment are mainly responsible for the pattern of the AFSI curve. According to trending data, economic activities in Guyana usually peaks in the latter half of the year, predominantly in the fourth quarter, where productivity, trade, and debt increases at the same time, thus increasing vulnerabilities to the economy; therefore, reducing the overall AFS-Index. Subsequently, comes a general slowdown in the first quarter, followed by elevated activities and lower debt in the second quarter, and in the third quarter begins the preparations for heighten activities in the fourth quarter.

burden indicators. Improvement in the index was mainly due to the performances of the Financial Soundness Index (FSI)⁸. Reduced vulnerabilities were evident in the NPLs to total loans and liquid assets to total assets ratios. In addition, stock market capitalisation to GDP, total credit to GDP, and fiscal balance to GDP also registered better positions. Conversely, the current account balance to GDP, net foreign assets to total assets, net international reserves to external debt, M2 to net international reserves, and tier one capital to risk weighted assets deteriorated from the last quarter.

Figure XXIV



The AFSI weakened from 0.158, the same period last year (Jun-2017). The Financial Vulnerability Index (FVI) was the main contributor; specifically, net international reserves to external debt, current account balance to GDP, net foreign assets to total assets, fiscal balance to GDP, M2 to net international reserves ratios had increased vulnerabilities. On the other hand, improved outcomes were in stock market capitalisation to GDP, foreign exchange bid-ask spread, NPL to total loans, Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets, liquid assets to total assets, and some world economic climate indicators.

Although, the Guyanese economy experienced added risks over the period, they remained at controllable

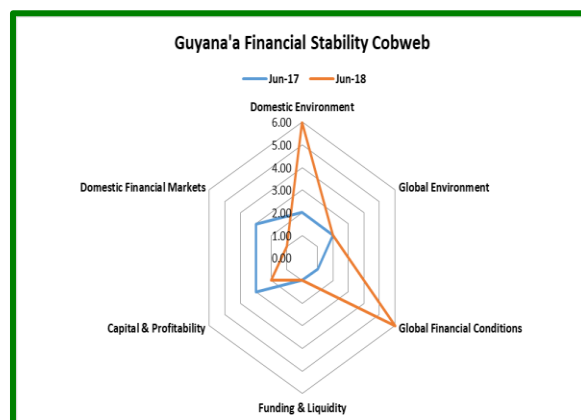
⁸ The FVI (Financial Vulnerability Index), FSI (Financial Soundness Index), FDI (Financial Development Index), and WECE (World Economic Climate Index) represent 40, 40, 10, and 10

levels. Overall economic and financial improvements are expected in 2018; however, fragile global conditions could be major impediments to domestic growth and stability.

8. Financial Stability Cobweb

The financial stability cobweb is a measure of a financial system's risks that aids in identifying stress in the domestic and global macroeconomic environments, as well as financial market conditions that can trigger major difficulties for financial institutions. The ability of financial institutions to absorb the shocks is reflected by the capital, profitability, funding and liquidity indicators. Reduction in financial stability risk(s) is represented by movement towards the center of the diagram and vice versa.

Figure XXV



For the period ended June 2018, vulnerabilities to (domestic) financial stability from the global financial dimension increased when compared to the previous year, despite risks to the global environment dimension remained rather constant, and the world economic climate index return to a moderate level. The global financial and trade market experienced increased imbalances during the course of the year

percent respectively of the Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI).

stemming from geopolitical tensions, mounting trade wars, timid non-fuel commodity price growth, and uneven global growth and demand.

Further, there was downside risks within the domestic environment – the fiscal balance to GDP and total sovereign debt stock to GDP further deteriorated, and the increase in money stock to a declining international reserves led to heightened risks within this facet of the financial environment.

Conversely, the domestic financial markets and capital & profitability indicated lower risks to financial stability compared to the previous year. The domestic financial market was propelled by positive stock market growth, while the capital & profitability dimension saw a rise in Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets. The return on assets in the commercial banking industry remained unchanged, contributing to the maintenance of low risk in the capital & profitability dimension. Additionally, growth in liquid assets to both total demand & time liabilities and to total assets resulted in the sustained levels of funding and liquidity risk to the banking sector.

Despite challenges in the domestic environment, low risks to financial stability was maintained in capital & profitability, funding & liquidity, and the domestic financial markets signifying the resilience of the domestic financial sector to absorb shocks.

Conclusion

The systemic risk indicators largely signalled persistent risk in the domestic economy. The micro prudential signal index reflected a minuscule upward movement in vulnerability to the banking sector. However, the BSI for end-June 2018, showed stability levels above the level for the 2017 comparative period.

Total credit picked up pace as the credit to GDP gap narrowed in the second quarter of 2018. This credit growth however, did not result in any increase in the market's stress level as the CISS continued its downward trend. Noteworthy, was the degree of commonality in the banking sector's assets. As at June 2018, the SAR rose to 0.78 points, but still below the 1.0 benchmark.

The ASFI also signalled added risk over the review period, nonetheless at manageable levels. Overall economic and financial improvements are expected in 2018; however, fragile global conditions could be major impediments to domestic growth and stability.

In light of the foregoing, no immediate policy action is required. However, ongoing monitoring should continue with attention being placed on the credit and household markets. □

5. MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

The domestic financial system was relatively sound with few macroeconomic risks during the first half of 2018. Growth in the global economy was apparent but disproportionate, as trade, finance and geopolitical tensions are causing disruptions to broad-based growth, and if persist can severely affect small import-dependent economies. Nevertheless, increases in non-fuel commodity prices were beneficial to the Guyanese economy. Favourable growths were recorded for most sectors, against the background of rather sound macroeconomic indicators. Conversely, rice, gold, and other crops experienced some setbacks, while high interest rate spreads, relatively large non-performing loans (NPLs), and uncertainty in the international financial market remain major downside risks to domestic financial stability. The forecast for the remaining of 2018 indicates improvement in most of the economic sectors, while together with prudent fiscal and accommodative monetary policies, should continue to help build financial sector resilience.

Global growth projections remain unchanged at 3.9 percent but uneven, as policy uncertainty, trade tensions, geopolitical conflict, fragile financial conditions, exchange rate pressures, and rising fuel prices shifted potential growth to a few economies for 2018. Conditions in the advanced economies, in particular the United States strengthened – with increasing productivity and private demand, rising yields, and dollar appreciation. However, growths in the Euro Area, Japan, and UK have been revised downwards. The emerging & developing economies experienced many disruptions during the period, and potential growth seems rather unsteady among the individual economies; nonetheless, growth in China and India appear strong. Economic activities in Latin America & the Caribbean are growing at moderate rates; although, price increases were favourable for commodity exporters, import-dependent countries experienced an inverse effect, in addition to tight financial conditions, and insecure trade confidence. These downside risks stand to further threaten broad-based global expansion. Under these circumstances, the IMF WEO (July 2018) Report advised economies to find a cooperative solution that promotes international trade; employ policies and reforms to bolster and sustain economic activities; have more inclusive growth strategies; strengthen financial resilience to possibly higher market volatility; and exercise a good mix of fiscal and monetary policies.

The global economy had somewhat favourably impacted the domestic economy, in relation to price increases for traded goods. However, frequent price increases for fuel have caused some nuisances, and fuel being a major import commodity and input for other products have resulted in the rise in general prices. In this regard, policymakers are working towards a feasible solution for both the consumers and its impact on the balance of payments. Overall, the economy experienced positive performances in most sectors. Output expanded in services, construction, mining & quarrying, and manufacturing; whereas, gold, rice, sugar, and other crops sub-sectors had shortfalls. Moreover, higher income was generated from enhanced wholesale & retail trade, transportation & storage, information & communication, and other services activities. General increases in income/revenue, specifically for the business sector, had positively impacted the financial system, which was highlighted in the trimming of the business enterprises' NPLs.

Inflation (year-to-date) was 0.9 percent end-Jun 2018, and year-on-year was 1.3 percent. This was mainly due to price increases for fuel, food, and transport & communication. After long periods of depressed prices, appropriate price increases are necessary as it gives an indication of growth in revenue/income, which in turn can positively influence the asset value of households and businesses, their ability to service

debt, and improve banks' asset quality and profitability.

Commercial banks recorded higher profits and maintained capital reserves above the required amount. Loans to the private sector increased by 4.9 percent, of which 49.7 percent were loans to the economic sectors, which grew by 6.2 percent. Unfavourably, the stock of NPLs increased by 3.5 percent, while NPLs to total loans declined to 12.8 percent. Relative improvements in the repayments of loans were primarily by the business sector for agriculture, mining & quarrying, and manufacturing; however, wholesale & retail entities' NPLs made an upswing. In addition, NPLs for households continues to intensify, and have raised cause for concern.

Commercial banks average interest rate spread moved to 9.03 percent at end-Jun 2018 from 9.14 percent at end-Jun 2017, due to reductions in both the weighted-average lending rate to 10.1 percent and the average savings rate to 1.1 percent. The spread, however, remain high, which continues to constrain the efficacy of the intermediation process. Moreover, the spread continues to signal major vulnerability for the financial sector. Depositors are daunted by minuscule returns on savings, while high lending rates deter potential clients and investment opportunities, and existing borrowers are faced with high-cost burdens. This has led to some loans underperforming, especially during economic downturns, which eventually affects banks' profitability. This calls for better assessment of the savings and lending rates with a long-term trajectory in improving not only profitability, but also including the robustness of the economy. In addition, healthy competition among banks needs to be encouraged.

The money market remained relatively stable during the first half of 2018, as transactions among banks and some favourable money indicators reflected a fairly liquid banking system. Interbank market activities recorded higher values and number of trades compared to the corresponding period last year. However, there was no excessive funding or liquidity pressures, which

indicated satisfactory functioning of the interbank market.

In addition, the Bank of Guyana continues to aptly manage excess liquidity in the system through open market operations and foreign exchange interventions; at the same time, facilitating conditions for credit creation and economic growth. Treasury bills transacted on behalf of the government registered a net-redemption of G\$8.9 billion. T-bills issued for sterilisation amounted to G\$28.2 billion, and for fiscal purposes were G\$1.8 billion at end-Jun 2018. The 364-day and 182-day rates fell significantly to 0.99 percent and 1.03 percent respectively; while, the 91-day rate remained at 1.54 percent.

Macroeconomic indicators such as the external balance, foreign reserves, exchange rate, fiscal balance, and the external and domestic debt levels, in Table XXXIII, have shown some favourable outcomes, which would continue to help build resilience in the financial system.

The external sector recorded a larger balance of payments deficit and was -8.2 percent of GDP. This was due to greater expenditures on imports of goods and services and lower net transfers/remittances. In contrast, the capital account registered a higher surplus due to increased FDIs at US\$109 million. Based on the nature of small open economies, imports usually outstrips exports; however, on a positive note, the expansion of imports of capital goods are necessary to facilitate business and developmental projects, which increased by 28.8 percent. In addition, major export commodities (gold, rice, and bauxite) experienced rather favourable trade prices, and while the price of timber fell, the volume exported and revenue earned increased. Notwithstanding, the external account continues to be closely monitored, as it is an imperative variable on the stock of foreign exchange reserves (which represented 2.4 months of import cover at end-Jun 2018), and the exchange rate.

Guyana's foreign exchange market registered an increase in the volume of foreign exchange

transactions by 17.8 percent. It amounted to US\$50.5 million net-sales of foreign currencies. The market exchange rate experienced minimal volatility, while the forex market was adequately stocked to support rational demand. Moreover, the sound forex environment assisted in fostering financial system stability and confidence in the economy during the first half of the year.

The fiscal balance recorded a reduced surplus and was 0.8 percent of GDP, due to increased capital and current expenditures. Capital expenditures, known to vastly contribute to the country's structural and social development, increased by 20.0 percent due to greater disbursements to construction, agriculture, transport & communication, and environment & pure water projects. Similarly, government revenue grew by 12.4 percent on account of increased collections of VAT, excise taxes, and personal & corporation income taxes, which helped to some degree cushion expenditures' activities. Although the fiscal surplus is narrowing, it continues to be at a sustainable level, and allows for the promotion of infrastructural development, so as to complement advancements in the various economic sectors.

Guyana's total debt stock as a percent of GDP decreased slightly at end-Jun 2018. Domestic debt stock to GDP decreased to approximately 11 percent due to lower issuance of government securities, whereas external debt to GDP increased to approximately 35 percent on account of increased disbursements by multilateral creditors. Solvency indicators for both domestic and external debts, respectively, remained below the 25 percent and 40 percent debt sustainability thresholds for medium policy income countries. Moreover, liquidity indicators namely total debt service as a percent of GDP, external debt service as a percent of exports of

goods & non-factor services, and domestic debt service as a percent of government revenue, were also lower than the pre-defined thresholds. Overall debt remains at a manageable level, which implies greater fiscal space for taking on additional debt, particularly domestic debt, to aid developmental projects, especially during the prospects of the new oil and gas sector.

Though the domestic economy performed relatively well, there are concerns relating to the vulnerability of some key traditional sectors. Possible underperformance of mining, rice production & manufacturing, construction, and wholesale & retail trade, can significantly slow GDP growth, export earnings, foreign reserves, and increase debt burdens. These sectors/sub-sectors identified could affect households' and businesses' abilities to pay their loans, hence affecting the overall performance of the financial system. Policies should be geared towards actively addressing structural constraints, so as to enhance and broaden productivity and diversification in the traditional and non-traditional sectors, to ultimately generate efficient and aggressive growth sectors, amplify employment, spur competitiveness and export revenue, and to burgeon the domestic financial system.

Prospects for 2018 appear relatively favourable, with projected growth in most of the economic sectors. Inflation is estimated to increase, but at low single-digits, and macroeconomic policies are expected to promote sustainable debt, stable money and sound financial market outcomes. Altogether and actively addressing the constraints should help to strengthen the financial system and moderate vulnerabilities.

Table XXXIII

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS' VULNERABILITY SIGNAL											
	Jun-14	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	Jun-18	Threshold	Vulnerability Signals				
							Jun-14	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	Jun-18
Money, Credit and Interest Rates											
M2 % GDP	49.4	50.9	48.6	47.1	49.6	50.0	0	0	0	0	0
Velocity of Money	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deposits % of GDP	52.8	55.6	54.2	49.8	52.4	45.0	0	0	0	0	0
M2 % of Net International Reserves	233.1	256.9	255.5	290.0	377.5	190.0	1	1	1	1	1
Weighted Avg. Lending Rate - Small Savings Rate	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.0	7.0	1	1	1	1	1
							Sub Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Banking & Household Debt											
Total Loans to Total Deposits	57.2	57.0	57.0	58.8	57.6	65.0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Private Sector Credit % of GDP	30.1	31.8	31.0	29.5	30.1	35.0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Capital % of Total Assets	12.4	13.2	13.2	14.2	14.2	7.0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm. Banks' Credit to Households % of GDP ¹	13.5	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.5	20.0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to Economic Sectors % of Private Sector Loans ²	53.2	52.0	49.9	49.1	49.7	50.0	1	1	0	0	0
							Sub Total	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Public Sector											
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus % GDP	1.4	4.5	0.2	2.4	0.8	-4.5	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Debt Stock % of GDP	13.8	11.8	12.3	12.3	10.6	25.0	0	0	0	0	0
External Debt Stock % of GDP	40.0	37.6	34.3	33.7	34.7	40.0	0	0	0	0	0
							Sub Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Account											
Trade Balance % of GDP	-21.3	-16.6	-1.9	-6.6	-12.1	-20.0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Account Balance % of GDP	-14.7	-9.0	1.6	-4.3	-10.8	-10.0	1	0	0	0	0
Import Cover (months)	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	3.5	0	0	0	0	1
BOG Exchange Rate (Period Average)	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	208.5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
							Sub Total	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Real Sector											
Real GDP Growth Rate	4.8	0.7	2.0	9.1	9.1	3.5	0	1	1	0	0
Inflation Rate	-0.4	-1.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
							Sub Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
							TOTAL	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0

Source : Bank of Guyana

Disclaimer: Please note that the "Threshold" levels provided are not all official international benchmarks. Some of the thresholds were computed (by the Bank of Guyana) based on the indicator's safe level(s) for the Guyanese economy.

† rep. exceeding the safety range

∇ rep. rather stable condition

¹ Household Credit provided by Commercial Banks includes general purpose loans (vehicle, travel, education, etc.), credit cards, and real estate (private dwellings) mortgages.

² Loans to Economic Sectors are commercial banks' loans (private component) to the agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services sectors.



6. INSURANCE SECTOR REVIEW

The insurance sector (long-term and general insurance businesses), accounted for approximately 7.0 percent of total financial system assets and 27.0 percent of non-bank assets as at end-June 2018. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long-term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The sector acts as a conduit for households and firms to transfer risks to entities that are better suited to handle them.

The insurance sector's assets grew by 16.7 percent from the amount reported as at end-June 2017 and accounted for 8.7 percent of the country's GDP. Its soundness indicators showed a robust sector as at end-June 2018. Long-term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded liabilities by 38.0 percent and 178.0 percent respectively. Reinsurance for the long-term and general insurance sectors, decreased to 4.7 percent and increased to 20.6 percent respectively, indicating that more risks were transferred to reinsurers for the general insurance sector. Potential risks that the industry was exposed to were prudently managed, resulting in no adverse effects despite the volatility of global financial conditions.

Capital to Total Assets

Capital to total assets ratio for the long-term and general insurance sectors stood at 27.6 percent and 64.0 percent respectively relative to 22.1 percent and 59.0 percent respectively as at end-June 2017, indicating an increase in their capital level.

Net Premiums to Capital

The long-term and general insurance sectors' net premiums to capital ratio decreased as at end-June 2018 to 11.0 percent from 31.1 percent, and to 11.0 percent from 23.9 percent respectively. The decreased ratios by both sectors resulted from a greater increase in capital compared to the increase in net premiums, which allowed both sectors to reduce their exposure to insurance risks.

Investment Assets to Total Assets

The industry's investment assets portfolio was fairly stable and recorded an increase of 22.7 percent from the previous year's amount. The ratio of investment assets to total assets for the long-term and general sectors was 86.9 percent and 66.1 percent respectively at end-June 2018, compared with the previous year's respective levels of 83.6 percent and 62.2 percent. The large investment asset portfolio of the insurance sector indicated that there was a large portfolio of income generating assets as part of the companies' asset portfolios. The sectors' investments continue to be mainly in the form of cash, fixed interest securities and equities.

Reinsurance

This ratio measures the risk transferred from the insurer to the reinsurer. It was observed that most companies in the sector have policies in place to ensure that risks are ceded to top-rated and credit worthy reinsurers. The financial strength of the reinsurers is monitored on an annual basis.

The cession rates varied depending on the level of risks arising from exposures estimated by various companies. Reinsurance risks were only ceded for Class 1 (General Life) business for the long-term insurance sub-sector while for the general insurance sub-sector these risks were ceded for all classes of business. Cession rates, which measure the risks ceded to reinsurance, decreased to 4.7 percent from 5.8 percent for the long-term insurance category and increased marginally to 20.6 percent from 20.5 percent for the general insurance category.

Actuarial Liabilities

Net technical provision to average of net written premiums in the last three years for the long-term sector was 1,893.2 percent, an increase from the 960.2 percent at end-June 2017. This ratio indicated that the long-term sector's actuarial liabilities were approximately 18.9 times its average triennium net written premiums. The increase indicates that the sector was catering for a higher level of potential claims in relation to its three year average of net premiums. However, the actuarial liabilities represent amounts accumulated over time and as such the companies would have accumulated reserves to meet these liabilities.

Combined Ratio (Claims + Expense Ratios)

The combined ratio for the long-term insurance and general insurance sectors increased as at end-June 2018 to 73.6 percent from 53.8 percent, and 66.4 percent from 58.7 percent respectively. The increased ratio for both sectors resulted mainly from increases in claims expenses which resulted in decreased underwriting profits, thus signalling a declined underwriting performance by the companies in both sectors.

Return on Assets

Returns on assets were 1.3 percent and 3.0 percent respectively for the long-term and general insurance sectors. Comparatively as at end-June 2017, these were 4.2 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. The decreased ratios indicated that these companies were less efficient in utilising their assets in the generation of income.

Return on Equity

Returns on Equity were 4.6 percent and 4.7 percent respectively for the long-term and general insurance sectors. Comparatively for June 2017, they were 19.2

percent and 6.2 percent respectively. Changes from the prior year were due mainly to increases in equity.

Investment Income to Average Invested Assets

For the long-term insurance sector, the ratio of investment income to average invested assets decreased to 0.7 percent from 1.6 percent as at end-June 2017. For the general insurance sector, this ratio also saw a decrease to 0.6 percent from 1.0 percent as at end-June 2017. The decreased returns on invested assets resulted mainly from a falloff in investment income when compared with the previous year's returns.

Liquidity

The industry's liquid assets to current liabilities ratios for the long-term and general insurance sectors were 445.5 percent and 298.2 percent respectively compared to 518.9 percent and 244.5 percent respectively as at end-June 2017. The large ratios reflect soundness in the industry's ability to meet its current financial obligations from its available liquid assets. For the long-term and general insurance sectors, liquid assets accounted for 33.9 percent and 38.5 percent of their respective total assets portfolio as at end-June 2018.

Outlook & the Way Forward

The Insurance Act 2016 and its attendant regulations officially commenced on the 16th and 17th April 2018. Supervisory Guidelines, namely Guide to Intervention and Investment Guidelines dated 23rd May 2018 were also issued under the new Insurance Act. The sector is in a transitional stage of adaptation to the new regulatory regime, which is expected to lead to improved resilience in the sector to withstand adverse shocks. This in turn will serve to strengthen the sector's financial stability. □

7. PENSION SECTOR REVIEW

The pension sector continued to grow and accounted for 6.1 percent of the total financial sector's assets and 23.1 percent of non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs). The sector remained sound from the solvency indicators. Defined Benefit (DB) plans were sensitive to market risk, mainly because of the composition of their investment portfolios – large proportions were held in capital-uncertain assets: predominantly equities, bonds and real estate. Likewise, Defined Contribution (DC) plans were vulnerable to the Deposit Administration Contracts (DACs) offered by the life insurance companies. Further, while investments in foreign assets were below the regulatory threshold, the unavailability of suitable diversifiable local investments also exposed pension funds to market risk. Regardless, the sector's exposure to credit risk remained insignificant. The sector continued to have high liquidity levels that far surpassed the long-term nature of pension liabilities. Notwithstanding, the private pension sector maintained its more than sufficient funding level with an average of 144.4 percent.

SYSTEMIC RISK

The pension sector's assets continued to exhibit positive growth, however, the sector's relationship to systemic risk remained diminutive. At the end of June 2018, pension assets represented 6.1 percent of total financial assets and 23.1 percent of the assets of NBFIs. Nonetheless, the sector remained an important institutional investor as reflected in the marginal increase in the assets to GDP ratio to 7.7 percent from 6.9 percent in June 2017.

FUNDING RISK

Funding risk, the risk that a pension plan cannot meet its past-service pension liabilities, is particularly important for DB pension plans. At the end of June 2018, the sector's pension plans did not experience any measurable funding risk. The sector's pension funds' approximate funding level was 144.4 percent. This signalled that pension assets were more than sufficiently able to meet its current pensionable obligations. Moreover, the pension funds were in surplus by an estimated 44.4 percent. By nature, DC pension plans are fully funded and DB plans increased their average funding level to 154.3 percent. However, it is noteworthy that as much as the funding level is more than adequate, there are still a few DB plans in

deficit which are still to implement actuarial recommendations.

LIQUIDITY RISK

At the end of June 2018, there continued to be a surplus of liquidity in the pension sector. This was as a result of pension plans' excessive investments in liquid assets (31.1 percent) with at most one year to maturity. Furthermore, the sector's level of liquidity exceeded its estimated pension payments in the upcoming quarter by 21.5 times. Pension plans' liabilities have an inherently long-term nature and this level of liquidity failed to correspond with the long-term nature of pension funds' liabilities.

MARKET RISK

Asset Allocation

Market risk emerges from the pension funds' investments in capital-uncertain assets. At the end of June 2018, pension assets were allocated in four investment categories. In particular, investments in equities as well as time and savings deposits represented 31.2 percent and 27.6 percent of total assets respectively. Investments in fixed interest securities, including bonds, represented 19.9 percent and in DACs, offered directly by insurance companies, represented 14.4 percent.

DB & DC Investments

DB pension plans were sensitive to market risk emanating from their investments that were mainly held in equities, bonds and real estate. In aggregate, these investments were 57.3 percent of DB assets of which 35.4 percent represented DB assets invested in equities. On the contrary, DC pension plans were exposed to the life insurance companies' investment arrangements under their DACs, which represented approximately 85.4 percent of DC assets at end June 2018.

Foreign Exposure of Pension Assets

Investments in foreign assets by pension funds remained constrained to a maximum limit of 30 percent. Nonetheless, pension funds' investments of 22.7 percent were below the threshold. Moreover, a greater portion of pension assets were invested locally, of which 35.5 percent were invested in equities, 18.6 percent in DACs and 31.5 percent in time and savings deposits. Additionally, the lack of available and suitable domestic investment opportunities for pension funds also contributed to market risk in the sector.

INFLATION RISK

Inflation risk is especially applicable to pension funds when there is volatile domestic inflation that negatively impacts real interest earnings. At the end of June 2018, 44.4 percent of the sector's assets were exposed to domestic inflation volatility, a reduction when compared to 50.7 percent in the corresponding period June 2017. Further, nominal gross investment returns increased to 4.0 percent from 2.5 percent in June 2017. However, due to inflation, real investment returns earned by pension funds in the sector had gross and net rates of 2.64 percent and 2.59 percent respectively at the end of June 2018.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk, which arises as a consequence of the non-payment of monies owing to pension funds, was insignificant at the end of June 2018. Accounts receivable as a ratio of total assets remained comparably low and stable at 1.1 percent. More so, the probable credit risk to impact on DB and DC pension plans was also insignificant, with ratios of 1.0 percent and 1.6 percent respectively, for the same period. Credit risk may also emerge due to the insolvency of companies that issue corporate bonds. However, even though the credit risk ratio as a result of investment portfolios of pension funds was higher, 79.4 percent at end-June 2018 as compared to 69.7 percent at end-June 2017, its impact on the pension sector remained insignificant.

QUALITY OF MANAGEMENT

The quality of management is an expression of the sector's coverage, that is, the number of individuals who benefit directly from contributions to a pension plan. At the end of June 2018, limited coverage remained a great impediment to the private pensions sector. At the end of the review period, an estimated 5.9 percent of the labour force contributed to a private pension plan and for every covered individual, approximately \$3.2 million of pension assets was under management. Moreover, payments with respect to early withdrawals increased to 57.2 percent of total benefit payments during the first half of 2018. The increasingly high rate of early withdrawals was directly as a result of the long vesting periods and a lack of locking-in and portability provisions in pension plans' rules which allow the premature withdrawal of pension benefits and in turn, a reduction of the coverage of the sector.

THE WAY FORWARD

For the final half of 2018, it is expected that the sector will continue to grow consistently and continuously. It is envisaged that positive changes in the values of its major investment vehicles will continue to propel the

sector forward. Nevertheless, it is equally important to experience conducive capital market outcomes, especially positive changes in stock market prices and positive impacts of inflation volatility on real interest rates. However, the sector will continue to experience returns that are reflective of the investments accessible to domestic pension funds. Continued low returns are projected given constrained local investment opportunities. Pension funds must seek suitable alternatives in order to match the long term nature of its liabilities. Regardless, the sector's total asset reserve is forecast to improve upon its surplus position. Continued regulatory monitoring is expected

to focus on DB pension funds' actuarial valuation reports in order to ensure that the actuary's recommendations are being executed expediently. Finally, following a review by the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre, the regulator implemented revised quarterly reporting forms for pension schemes. The supervisory authority has also continued industry consultations on a new draft of the proposed Private Pensions Act and it is anticipated that this proposed Act, will be laid before Parliament in the first half of 2019. □

8. PAYMENTS SYSTEM REVIEW

The Bank has made significant progress in its vision for the National Payments System (NPS) in Guyana. In line with the development of the NPS Strategy, the requisite legislation and regulations to provide the legal framework for the operation and oversight of the NPS have since been drafted. The National Payments System Bill – 2018 was tabled in Parliament on April 26, 2018. Also, regulations on Agents, Electronic Funds Transfers, Electronic Money and Oversight have been drafted. An Automatic Clearing House (ACH) is being implemented while the number and value of mobile money accounts and switching systems have increased.

The National Payments System Bill – 2018 provides for the establishment, regulations and oversight of a National Payments System. Among other things the Bill makes provisions for ensuring there is efficient, safe and sound means to conduct transactions and transfer funds electronically. It also provides for the establishment of the National Payments System Council and for consumer protection including the provisions for the transparency of fees charged by a payment service provider.

Additionally, the regulations on Agents speaks to the appointment of Agents by Payment Service Providers to provide Agent payment service while that on Electronic Money lays down the rule for the pursuit and conduct of electronic money payment services. The Regulation on Electronic Funds Transfers applies to any electronic funds transfers service in Guyana. The Regulation on Oversight applies to the licensing process and oversight of payment service operators operating wholly or partially in Guyana.

The Bank is in the final stage of the implementation of an Automated Clearing House (ACH) which will facilitate electronic funds transfers thereby increasing the speed of clearing and settlement of small value, large volume transactions occurring regularly. The ACH is expected to go “live” later this year. Technical

and financial assistance provided by the World Bank has enabled the BOG to undertake the implementation of a Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and Central Securities Depository (CSD) systems which will significantly improve the efficiency of processing of large value, time critical payments and the securities sector.

In the meantime, the Bank of Guyana continues to monitor payments services. In the first half of 2018, the use of mobile money expanded with the number of mobile money accounts increasing by 7.7 percent from 38,169 to 41,101 as compared with 13.5 percent from 24,976 to 28,875 for the same period in 2017. Also, the value of payments increased by 34.9 percent to G\$388.6 million from G\$287.9 million when compared with the same period in 2017 where there was a 27.2 percent increase from G\$226.3 million to G\$287.9 million. In addition, the number of merchants accepting mobile money payments increased to fifty-three (53) from thirty-six (36) in 2017.

The Bank continues to provide settlement services for a switching system used to settle transactions across banks. The value of transactions settled through the switch increased to G\$752 million at end-June 2018 from G\$601 million at end-June 2017. □

III

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The World Economy

Global growth increased in the first half of 2018 to 3.9 percent on account of improved performances in the advanced economies as well as the emerging and developing countries. Advanced economies outturn was due mainly to enhanced economic activities in the US that continued to positively impact global demand and commodity prices to further support emerging and developing economies' growth. Emerging economies' growth was impacted by China's and India's growth of 6.6 percent and 7.3 percent respectively. Developing countries' growth was 4.9 percent buoyed by improved commodity prices and higher exports. Global economic recovery favourably impacted the unemployment rate in advanced economies. The inflation rate increased due to higher commodity prices in most economies.

Advanced Economies

Output

Growth in advanced economies was 2.4 percent on account of the performance by the US economy. The strengthened performance of the US economy with growth at 2.9 percent, was due to higher external demand and the macroeconomic impact of the recent changes in fiscal policy.

The Euro Area weakened with a growth of 2.2 percent from 2.4 percent in 2017. This slowed growth reflected a weak performance by the external sector, stalled government spending and slower fixed investment growth. The UK experienced a decline in growth to 1.4 percent. Spain weakened to 2.8 percent followed by Germany at 2.2 percent and France at 1.8 percent. The Japanese economy was marked down to 1.0 percent owing to weak private consumption and investment while Canada's growth was 2.1 percent as a result of the impact of lower corporate tax rates in the USA making it a less attractive destination for investment.

Inflation

Inflation in advanced economies was higher at 2.2 percent as a result of higher headline inflation from increased commodity prices and consumption. Inflation of 2.5 percent occurred in the US and 1.5 percent in the Euro Area. UK's inflation rate was 2.7 percent while Japan moved away from deflationary pressures to record an inflation of 1.1 percent. The inflation rate for Canada was 2.2 percent.

Employment

The economic recovery in the US continued to impact positively on employment with steady gains in job creation. Unemployment in the US declined to 3.9 percent in the first half of 2018. The Euro Area's weakened economy has negatively impacted the unemployment level with unemployment at 15.5 percent in Spain and 3.6 percent in Germany. Unemployment was 4.4 percent in the UK while Japan's unemployment was 2.9 percent in the first half of 2018.

Monetary and Exchange Rates

Advanced economies continue with their accommodative monetary and fiscal policies in an effort to sustain economic recovery. The Federal Reserve Bank increased its policy rates in the US by 25 basis points. The European Central Bank cut its main interest rate to zero from 0.05 percent as part of stimulus measures intended to boost lending, consumption and inflation. The Bank of England rate remained stable at 0.5 percent.

The strength of the US dollar moderated against the world's major currencies. The US dollar was \$1.33 vis-à-vis the British Pound. The US dollar was \$1.17 vis-à-vis the Euro while the Japanese Yen was ¥110.0 against the US dollar.

Emerging Economies

Output

Emerging economies continue to be buoyed by the performances of India and China with growth rates of 7.3 percent and 6.6 percent respectively. India's growth was sustained by higher investments in the service sector and consumption while China's growth, though it fell from 6.9 percent in the previous year, was driven primarily by continued policy support and high domestic investment in infrastructure. The Mexican economy grew by 2.3 percent despite the trade tensions and prolonged uncertainty surrounding the NAFTA renegotiation and the policy agenda of the new government. Brazil's growth of 1.8 percent was due to improved commodity prices despite the lingering effects of strikes and political uncertainty while the Russian economy grew by 1.7 percent in the first half of 2018 due to the positive effects of higher oil prices counterbalanced by the impact of sanctions.

Inflation

Inflation in emerging economies was higher at 4.4 percent as a result of higher headline inflation from increased commodity prices. China's inflation was 2.8

percent while India's was 5.2 percent. Brazil's inflation was 3.9 percent while Russia's was 3.5 percent despite the impact of the economic sanctions.

Employment

Unemployment remained stable as most emerging economies experienced slow foreign direct investments when compared with the corresponding period last year. China's unemployment level was 4.0 percent. Brazil's, Russia's and India's unemployment were 11.6 percent, 5.5 percent and 4.8 percent respectively.

Developing Economies

Output

Growth in developing countries was 4.9 percent as commodity prices are recovering. The Sub-Saharan African Region's growth was 3.4 percent supported by the rise in commodity prices. The developing Asian Regions' growth was 6.5 percent as domestic demand remained healthy and exports continued to recover. The Latin American and Caribbean Region's growth was 1.6 percent due to improved commodity prices.

Inflation

The aggregate inflation rate for developing economies was higher at 4.4 percent as most of the countries have experienced powerful crosswinds in recent months due to rising oil prices, higher yields in the United States dollar appreciation, trade tensions and geopolitical conflict. The Sub-Saharan African Region's inflation rate was 9.5 percent. The Latin-American and Caribbean Region's inflation was 3.6 percent while the developing Asian Region's inflation was 3.3 percent.

Employment

Unemployment levels in developing countries continued to be constrained by slow economic growth. Decline in foreign direct investments as well as less

than favourable trade have adversely affected job growth.

Caribbean Economies

Output

Caribbean economies grew by 2.2 percent. This improved position was supported by domestic demand, driven by private consumption, as well as continued drive in external demand. Trinidad & Tobago's and Suriname's economies rebounded, with the former, driven by a recovery in the energy sectors, with growth of 0.2 percent while the latter was due to an increase in the production of gold, with growth of 1.4 percent. In Belize, increased economic activity was evident in agriculture while fisheries and tourism continue to recover resulting in growth of 1.8 percent. Haiti continued to grow at 2.0 percent, but was constrained by its inability to mobilize local resources through taxes. St. Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda each grew at 3.5 percent. Barbados' growth rate declined to 0.5 percent while that of Jamaica increased to 1.5 percent. Guyana's growth was 4.5 percent due to robust performances in agriculture, fishing and forestry, services and construction. High debt and large negative fiscal balances presented major downside risks to most Caribbean economies.

Inflation

Inflation in the Caribbean remained modest in the first half of 2018 due to moderate increases in food and fuel prices. Barbados' inflation rate was approximated at 5.4 percent while that of the Bahamas was 2.2 percent. Trinidad & Tobago's inflation rate was 2.7 percent. Jamaica's and Guyana's inflation rates were 4.9 percent and 0.9 percent respectively.

Exchange Rates

Barbados, Belize and the ECCU continued their policies of fixed exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar. The Guyana dollar depreciated to G\$208.50 while the Trinidad & Tobago exchange rate depreciated to

TT\$6.79. The Jamaican dollar depreciated by 0.2 percent to J\$128.58.

Commodity Prices

The price of gold was US\$1,249.40 per oz. compared with US\$1,275.00 at the end of 2017. Rice price increased by 7.8 percent to US\$432.00 per metric tonne compared with US\$400.70 as at December 2017. However, sugar price declined by 19 percent to US\$0.27 per kilogram compared with US\$0.32 per kilogram at end December 2017, while oil price hovered around US\$76.70 per barrel.

Outlook for end-December 2018

Global economic growth is projected at 3.9 percent from favourable global financial conditions, higher investment and stronger world trade. Growth is expected to be broad based with stronger outturn from developed and emerging economies. The Latin America and Caribbean region will likely grow by 1.7 percent, reflecting effects of higher commodity prices. Downside risks to global growth are from geopolitical tensions, mounting trade wars, timid non-fuel commodity price growth and uneven global growth and demand. □

IV

MONETARY POLICY AND BANK ACTIVITIES

The conduct of monetary policy remained focused on price stability, ensuring an adequate level of liquidity in the system and creating an enabling environment for credit and economic growth. Bank of Guyana used treasury bills as the main instrument in the primary open market operations for the effective management of liquidity and its monetary policy stance to encourage commercial banks to extend credit to enhance growth of the economy. At the end of June 2018, there was a net redemption of G\$8.9 billion of treasury bills. The Bank facilitated efficient intermediation through the issuance of notes and coins as well as promotion of an enhanced payment system operation.

MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy recommendations were determined within the framework of monetary programming and the evolving circumstances impinging on inflation expectance, liquidity condition and macroeconomic stability. The Bank's principal instrument of monetary control continued to be the auction of treasury bills in the primary market. The monetary policy stance was signalled through the volume of treasury bills issued with implications for the general level of interest rates.

MONETARY PROGRAMMING

In principle, monetary programming allowed the Bank to set a targeted path for the growth of broad money, consistent with economic growth and inflation. Its foundation rested on the observation that the Bank controls the supply of reserve or base money, which comprises currency in circulation and commercial banks' reserves at the Bank. The underlying assumption for the effective operation of the reserve money programme is the long term stability of the money multiplier, which is defined as the relationship between reserve money and broad money supply.

Reserve money is influenced mainly by the operations of the Bank. Changes in the Bank's net foreign assets and net domestic assets (which are largely affected by the operations of the central government) impact on the level of reserve money. The Bank's intervention

in the foreign exchange market will affect the liquidity condition in the system when it buys or sells foreign currency. Since the counterparties to the Bank's foreign currency transactions are the commercial banks, the transactions affect the net foreign assets and the net domestic assets of the commercial banks.

A sale of foreign currency by the Bank will increase the net foreign assets and reduce the net domestic assets of the commercial banks and vice versa. On the Bank's balance sheet a sale of foreign currency will reduce its net foreign assets as well as its liabilities to commercial banks as well as reserve money. On the other hand, a purchase of foreign currency by the Bank will increase its net foreign assets as well as reserve money.

The operations of the government will either add or withdraw liquidity from the system. An increase in net credit to the government, which will increase the net domestic assets of the Bank, results in an increase in reserve money. This usually occurs through a relative increase in expenditure compared with the increase in revenue. The net deposits of the central government are therefore affected.

During the review period, weekly forecasts of the Bank's balance sheet were produced based on estimated liquid reserve positions of the commercial banks and the public. These forecasts were compared with the weekly targeted monetary growth which was

consistent with the set nominal output objective. The deviations established by this comparison indicated the baseline scenario level of the open market operation necessary to bring the forecasted money supply in line with its targeted annual growth. The actual weekly intervention was determined by the Open Market Operation Committee (OMOC) on the baseline scenario and prevailing developments.

The OMOC adopted a consultative approach during the review period by liaising closely with agencies which impacted directly on liquidity in the financial sector. Additionally, other information such as the state of the foreign exchange market, the interbank market, the structure of interest rates and the liquidity position of the non-bank financial institutions facilitated more informed decisions by the OMOC.

Reserve money was G\$172.8 billion, G\$24.8 billion more than the end-June 2017 level due to an increase in net domestic assets. Total issues of treasury bills were G\$29,983 million while redemptions amounted to G\$38,870 million. The commercial banks' holdings of treasury bills fell by G\$6,544 million compared with a decline of G\$3,956 million for the corresponding period last year.

The liquidity condition varied among commercial banks and was reflected by the inter-bank market. There were twenty-five (25) trades at end-June 2018 compared with thirteen (13) trades at end-June 2017. The value of funds traded was G\$23.5 billion compared with G\$10.4 billion during the corresponding period last year. The inter-bank market interest rate hovered around 4.0 percent to 4.5 percent over the review period.

Monetary policy was able to control the liquidity condition in the banking system which contributed to the maintenance of macroeconomic stability and an environment for fostering economic growth in the economy.

RESERVE MANAGEMENT

The Bank's gross foreign assets decreased from US\$584.02 million as at end-December 2017 to US\$473.40 million as at end-June 2018. As a percent of total reserves, US dollar holdings were 98.42 percent. Pound Sterling, Euro and Canadian holdings accounted for 0.38 percent, 0.07 percent and 1.07 percent respectively.

The Bank's foreign assets were mainly held in capital market instruments which accounted for 80.15 percent of holdings. Money market securities (5.83 percent), deposits with foreign banks (4.84 percent), CARICOM Central Bank balances (3.39 percent) and gold (3.17 percent) were the other main asset classes held. The rates of return for these assets ranged from 0.05 percent to 6.43 percent per annum.

BANK ACTIVITIES

Currency Operations

The Bank has a statutory obligation to issue the country's notes and coins under Section 21(1) of the Bank of Guyana Act 1998, No. 19 of 1998. The Bank continued to discharge its obligation to meet the demand for currency.

The total supply of currency increased by 9.6 percent over June, 2017. This increase was due to an increase in purchases within the system.

Notes

The total value of currency notes in circulation (including notes held in the vaults of commercial banks) at the end of June 2018 amounted to G\$94,847 million, an increase of 10.6 percent when compared to G\$85,770 million at the end of June 2017. In terms of the total amount issued the \$5000 accounted for 80 percent, the \$1000 for 16 percent, the \$500 for 1.5 percent, the \$100 for 1.8 percent, the \$50 for 0.1 percent and \$20 for 0.6 percent.

The policy of ensuring that acceptable quality notes are in circulation continued during the review period. This was achieved by regular destruction of mutilated, defaced or otherwise poor quality notes and replacing them with new notes. Mutilated, defaced and poor quality notes amounting to G\$218 million were submitted for replacement in the first half of 2018 compared with G\$211 million in the first half of 2017.

Table XXXV

Supply & Disposal of Bank of Guyana Currency Notes			
Thousands of Notes			
	Jun	Jun	Jun
	2016	2017	2018
Opening Stock	35,456	32,895	32,891
Purchased	8,515	8,500	15,400
Withdrawn from circulation	67,836	53,265	55,410
TOTAL SUPPLY	111,807	94,660	103,701
Issued	62,862	49,777	51,018
Destroyed	12,591	11,812	12,167
TOTAL DISPOSAL	75,453	61,589	63,185
End-of-Period Stock	36,354	33,071	40,516
New Notes	20,793	25,447	39,244
Re-Issuable Notes	13,586	7,128	696
Other Notes ¹⁾	1,975	496	576

Notes:

(1) Notes awaiting sorting, cancellation and destruction.

Coins

Coins issued by the Bank of Guyana amounted to G\$1,059 million at the end of June 2018, an increase of 3.4 percent above the G\$1,024 million in June, 2017. The G\$10 coin continued to account for the highest proportion of the total value of coins, followed by the G\$5 and G\$1 coins respectively. In value terms, the share of G\$10 coin accounted for 45.2 percent, the G\$5 coin accounted for 38.2 percent and the G\$1 coin for 16.6 percent.

In terms of the total quantity of coins issued, the share of G\$1 coin accounted for 57.7 percent, and those of the G\$5 and G\$10 coins accounted for 26.6 percent and 15.7 percent respectively.

Payments System

During the period January – June 2018, a quantity of 452,747 low value transactions (LVT) were settled through the National Clearings House (NCH), an increase of 1.43 percent when compared with the volume recorded for the same period in 2017. The volume of high value transactions (HVT) rose to 65,617, an increase of 2.63 percent.

Table XXXV

Selected Data on Transactions Cleared through the National Clearing House			
(G\$ Million)			
	January – June		
	2016	2017	2018
Daily avg. number of LVT	3,691	3,659	3,651
Daily avg. value of LVT	1,409	1,618	1,747
Avg. value of LVT	0.38	0.44	0.48
Daily avg. number of HVT	531	524	529
Daily avg. value of HVT	2,777	3,397	3,164
Avg. value of HVT	5.2	6.5	6.0
Total number of LVT	450,294	446,377	452,747
Total value of LVT	171,849	197,448	216,592
Total number of HVT	64,840	63,937	65,617
Total value of HVT	338,851	414,413	392,388
LVT - Low Value Transactions			
HVT - High Value Transactions			

There was a decrease recorded in the value of high-value transactions which fell to G\$392.3 billion and an increase in the value of low-value transactions which rose to G\$216.6 billion. The overall value of LVT and HVT decreased by 0.47 percent to reach \$609 billion. The shares of HVT in total value of transactions fell to 64.43 percent in 2018 from 67.73 percent in 2017. Correspondingly, the share of LVT rose to 35.57 percent in 2018 from 32.27 percent in the previous period. The average value of HVT fell to G\$6 million,

while the average value of LVT rose by 8.15 percent to reach G\$0.48 million.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. MONETARY AUTHORITY

- 1.1 Bank of Guyana: Assets
- 1.2 Bank of Guyana: Liabilities
- 1.3 Bank of Guyana: Currency Notes Issue
- 1.4 Bank of Guyana: Coins Issue

2. COMMERCIAL BANKS

- 2.1(a) Commercial Banks: Assets
- 2.1(b) Commercial Banks: Liabilities, Capital and Reserves
- 2.2 Commercial Banks: Total Deposits
- 2.3 Commercial Banks: Demand Deposits
- 2.4 Commercial Banks: Time Deposits
- 2.5 Commercial Banks: Savings Deposits
- 2.6 Commercial Banks: Time Deposits by Maturity
- 2.7 Commercial Banks: Debits and Credits on Savings Accounts
- 2.8 Commercial Banks: Debits on Chequing Accounts
- 2.9 Commercial Banks: Clearing Balances
- 2.10(a) Commercial Banks: Total Loans and Advances
- 2.10(b) Commercial Banks: Total Loans and Advances
- 2.11 Commercial Banks: Demand Loans and Advances
- 2.12 Commercial Banks: Term Loans and Advances
- 2.13(a) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(b) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(c) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(d) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(e) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(f) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(g) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.13(h) Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector
- 2.14 Commercial Banks: Liquid Assets
- 2.15 Commercial Banks: Minimum Reserve Requirements
- 2.16(a) Foreign Exchange Intervention
- 2.16(b) Interbank Trade
- 2.17 Commercial Banks Holdings of Treasury Bills

3. BANKING SYSTEM

- 3.1 Monetary Survey

4. MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET RATES

- 4.1 Guyana: Selected Interest Rates
- 4.2 Commercial Banks: Selected Interest Rates
- 4.3 Comparative Treasury Bill Rates and Bank Rates

5. NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- 5.1 The New Building Society: Assets and Liabilities
- 5.2(a) Trust Companies: Assets
- 5.2(b) Trust Companies: Liabilities
- 5.2(c) Finance Companies: Assets
- 5.2(d) Finance Companies: Liabilities
- 5.3(a) Life Domestic Insurance Companies: Assets and Liabilities
- 5.3(b) Non-Life Domestic Insurance Companies: Assets and Liabilities
- 5.3(c) Consolidated Domestic Insurance Companies: Assets and Liabilities
- 5.4 Pension Schemes: Assets and Liabilities
- 5.5(a) Summary Non-Bank Financial Institutions: Assets
- 5.5(b) Summary Non-Bank Financial Institutions: Liabilities

6. PUBLIC FINANCE

- 6.1 Central Government Finances: Summary
- 6.2 Central Government: Current Revenue
- 6.3 Central Government: Current Expenditure
- 6.4 Public Corporations Cash Finances: Summary

7. PUBLIC DEBT

- 7.1 Domestic Public Bonded Debt
- 7.2 Government of Guyana: Treasury Bills by Holders
- 7.3 Government of Guyana: Debentures By Holders and Defence Bonds
- 7.4 Government of Guyana: Debentures by Maturity and Terms
- 7.5 External Public Debt

8. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

- 8.1(a) Imports by End-Use
- 8.1(b) Imports by End-Use (G\$ Summary)
- 8.1(c) Imports by End-Use (US\$ Summary)
- 8.2(a) Domestic Exports (G\$)
- 8.2(b) Domestic Exports (US\$)
- 8.3 Guyana: Selected Exports by Volume, Value and Unit Value
- 8.4(a) Visible Trade (G\$)
- 8.4(b) Visible Trade (US\$)
- 8.5 International Reserves and Foreign Assets
- 8.6(a) Foreign Exchange Market: Purchases
- 8.6(b) Foreign Exchange Market: Sales
- 8.7 Balance of Payments Summary

9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES AND COMMODITY PRICES

- 9.1 Changes in Bank of Guyana Transaction Exchange Rate
- 9.2(a) Exchange Rates of CARICOM Countries
- 9.2(b) Exchange Rate (G\$/US\$)
- 9.3 Exchange Cross-Rates of CARICOM Countries
- 9.4(a) Selected Exchange Rates Against the U.S. Dollar
- 9.4(b) Commodity Prices
- 9.5 Monthly Average Market Exchange Rates

10. NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS AND PRODUCTION INDICATORS

- 10.1 Annual Gross Domestic Product, Income and Expenditure (At Current Basic Prices)
- 10.2 Annual Gross Domestic Product (At 2006 Prices)
- 10.3(a) Production of Major Commodities
- 10.3(b) Production Indicators: Agriculture
- 10.3(c) Production Indicators: Manufacturing
- 10.3(d) Production Indicators: Manufacturing

11. CONSUMER PRICES

- 11.1 Georgetown: Urban Consumer Price Index
- 11.2 Caricom Countries: Consumer Price Indices

12. APPENDICES

- I. General Notes
- II. Notes to the Tables

COMMERCIAL BANKS: TIME DEPOSITS BY MATURITY
(G\$ Million)

Table 2.6

End Of Period	Up To 3 Months	Exceeding 3 & Up To 6 Months	Exceeding 6 & Up To 9 Months	Up To 12 Months	Exceeding 12 Months	Total
2008	15,068.5	4,321.7	1,168.4	18,332.2	2,677.6	41,568.5
2009	17,485.9	4,943.3	593.5	18,133.1	2,782.9	43,938.7
2010	17,213.4	6,135.1	882.6	17,359.7	3,391.6	44,982.3
2011	26,385.6	7,271.0	1,964.9	14,625.0	1,694.5	51,941.0
2012	24,271.5	7,755.0	401.2	24,108.5	1,216.3	57,752.5
2013						
Mar	25,093.6	8,533.9	418.1	27,936.5	1,235.6	63,217.7
Jun	27,590.0	8,209.9	305.2	26,081.4	973.9	63,160.4
Sep	27,568.1	7,323.4	303.2	29,783.7	837.2	65,815.6
Dec	29,052.4	7,270.3	656.2	28,153.8	916.0	66,048.8
2014						
Mar	23,177.9	8,030.8	351.6	26,347.9	857.0	58,765.2
Jun	26,657.5	7,656.9	720.4	27,199.5	1,019.4	63,253.6
Sep	27,183.8	7,238.9	551.0	29,190.6	1,759.7	65,924.0
Dec	23,617.4	7,811.5	487.2	31,390.4	1,908.7	65,215.2
2015						
Mar	24,134.4	7,688.2	641.0	32,751.2	1,978.5	67,193.3
Jun	24,895.1	7,969.9	988.9	35,126.0	1,488.6	70,468.5
Sep	26,298.9	7,833.2	615.2	36,061.1	1,318.5	72,126.9
Dec	22,019.2	5,489.1	1,191.1	40,024.8	1,350.5	70,074.8
2016						
Jan	22,684.9	5,553.9	1,169.9	40,613.1	1,384.2	71,406.1
Feb	23,275.7	5,676.1	1,222.7	40,641.0	1,458.2	72,273.7
Mar	23,352.4	5,857.9	1,206.0	40,666.5	1,478.7	72,561.6
Apr	23,199.2	4,724.4	2,038.0	40,395.5	1,521.3	71,878.4
May	24,067.0	5,301.7	3,339.2	38,913.5	1,466.7	73,088.0
Jun	24,126.8	5,149.4	1,451.6	40,301.8	1,296.7	72,326.3
Jul	24,514.1	5,188.5	1,332.5	41,320.5	1,204.2	73,559.8
Aug	25,255.9	5,187.7	1,286.7	41,540.4	1,095.9	74,366.5
Sep	26,752.1	5,123.3	1,461.5	41,446.6	1,123.4	75,906.9
Oct	18,704.9	5,775.3	837.7	41,489.6	1,133.5	67,941.1
Nov	18,661.5	5,741.6	975.7	42,161.1	1,209.8	68,749.7
Dec	18,277.4	5,919.5	851.1	42,525.3	1,218.8	68,792.1
2017						
Jan	18,080.8	6,000.3	740.2	43,000.9	1,209.7	69,031.9
Feb	18,315.9	6,143.6	707.5	44,095.7	1,209.7	70,472.4
Mar	18,214.3	5,991.6	651.6	44,833.6	1,184.6	70,875.7
Apr	19,141.6	5,944.9	718.4	44,658.3	1,174.6	71,637.7
May	17,202.1	5,563.8	905.6	44,239.0	1,111.6	69,022.1
Jun	16,608.6	5,557.1	921.3	44,534.2	1,260.9	68,882.1
Jul	16,662.0	5,717.2	833.2	45,336.8	1,305.3	69,854.5
Aug	14,741.1	5,572.9	834.1	44,366.5	1,402.9	66,917.6
Sep	13,541.2	5,590.5	812.5	43,761.4	1,417.6	65,123.2
Oct	13,865.9	5,565.6	860.5	44,466.0	1,404.7	66,162.6
Nov	13,339.9	5,699.9	714.5	44,078.2	1,366.7	65,199.1
Dec	13,529.1	5,752.0	724.8	44,245.7	1,232.7	65,484.4
2018						
Jan	14,436.8	5,821.1	589.5	44,606.0	1,187.5	66,640.9
Feb	13,418.0	6,029.4	642.1	45,749.5	919.3	66,758.2
Mar	14,540.5	6,023.6	725.8	45,491.9	937.1	67,718.9
Apr	15,002.8	5,170.8	900.7	45,011.7	1,029.3	67,115.3
May	14,728.5	5,139.4	1,147.4	44,165.8	1,008.9	66,190.0
Jun	14,253.5	5,104.9	965.7	44,020.4	974.7	65,319.1

Source: Commercial Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANKS: DEBITS AND CREDITS ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
(G\$ Million)

Table 2.7

Period	Savings Deposits At Beg. Of Period	Credits	Debits	Net Credits (+) Or Debits (-)	Interest Accrued/ Credited To Acc. During The Period	Savings Deposits at end of Period
		On Savings Acc. During The Period				
2008	115,546.5	40,026.0	40,141.5	(115.6)	211.3	115,642.3
2009	129,545.3	60,547.3	59,543.1	1,004.2	214.2	130,763.6
2010	145,669.0	52,055.3	44,136.8	7,918.5	254.6	153,842.0
2011	166,569.0	90,509.7	89,592.3	917.4	226.4	167,712.8
2012	187,392.7	64,396.3	66,029.6	(1,633.3)	422.6	186,182.1
2013						
Mar	193,524.7	55,750.4	54,799.7	950.7	313.2	194,788.5
Jun	198,598.7	65,937.5	66,077.6	(140.0)	284.2	198,742.9
Sep	198,206.7	65,201.7	65,936.4	(734.7)	397.3	197,869.3
Dec	206,894.2	72,664.7	78,432.7	(5,767.9)	150.0	201,276.3
2014						
Mar	201,389.6	64,495.8	66,156.0	(1,660.2)	97.3	199,826.8
Jun	203,732.9	73,473.3	76,557.8	(3,084.5)	267.3	200,915.7
Sep	197,555.0	77,292.2	78,896.9	(1,604.6)	273.3	196,223.7
Dec	200,214.6	81,073.1	84,863.6	(3,790.5)	273.7	196,697.8
2015						
Mar	200,539.3	57,343.0	58,181.1	(838.1)	245.0	199,946.3
Jun	204,504.0	57,135.2	59,279.2	(2,144.0)	253.6	202,613.7
Sep	200,140.6	51,581.1	52,106.2	(525.1)	259.4	199,874.9
Dec	204,480.0	69,457.8	70,961.0	(1,503.2)	260.7	203,237.5
2016						
Jan	203,237.5	56,394.9	53,219.6	3,175.3	75.9	206,488.7
Feb	206,488.7	53,579.2	55,410.6	(1,831.4)	74.6	204,732.0
Mar	204,732.0	52,648.0	51,312.0	1,336.0	538.4	206,606.3
Apr	206,606.3	57,222.7	52,617.7	4,605.0	98.0	211,309.4
May	211,309.4	51,842.3	53,782.0	(1,939.7)	63.7	209,433.3
Jun	209,433.3	58,863.2	61,319.7	(2,456.5)	266.6	207,243.5
Jul	207,243.5	52,802.2	53,817.6	(1,015.5)	79.8	206,307.8
Aug	206,307.8	66,318.6	65,037.4	1,281.1	177.5	207,766.4
Sep	207,766.4	64,016.3	64,407.0	(390.6)	262.7	207,638.5
Oct	207,638.5	66,131.4	61,328.6	4,802.8	98.1	212,539.4
Nov	212,539.4	56,571.0	56,545.0	26.0	98.0	212,663.5
Dec	212,663.5	58,363.7	64,686.8	(6,323.1)	275.1	206,615.5
2017						
Jan	206,615.5	56,872.9	55,708.2	1,164.6	81.8	207,861.9
Feb	207,861.9	49,133.3	48,631.9	501.4	81.5	208,444.9
Mar	208,444.9	61,087.1	60,745.6	341.5	263.0	209,049.4
Apr	209,049.4	56,230.1	54,642.1	1,588.0	96.9	210,734.3
May	210,734.3	62,608.1	62,286.2	321.9	99.2	211,155.4
Jun	211,155.4	57,796.9	59,482.6	(1,685.7)	254.6	209,724.3
Jul	209,724.3	54,504.0	54,054.1	449.9	52.8	210,226.9
Aug	210,226.9	60,572.6	61,272.1	(699.5)	53.0	209,580.4
Sep	209,580.4	58,862.4	56,216.4	2,646.0	227.4	212,453.8
Oct	212,453.8	63,887.1	60,513.1	3,374.0	95.7	215,923.5
Nov	215,923.5	77,365.8	76,970.9	394.9	95.9	216,414.3
Dec	216,414.3	72,359.6	75,965.1	(3,605.5)	247.5	213,056.3
2018						
Jan	213,056.3	88,625.4	85,058.0	3,567.3	51.5	216,675.2
Feb	216,675.2	67,393.2	67,679.3	(286.1)	36.0	216,425.1
Mar	216,425.1	74,941.5	72,204.9	2,736.6	196.4	219,358.0
Apr	219,358.0	77,094.3	73,953.9	3,140.4	98.0	222,596.4
May	222,596.4	93,722.5	80,560.8	13,161.7	100.5	235,858.6
Jun	235,858.6	70,976.8	71,861.1	(884.3)	208.5	235,182.8

Source: Commercial Banks

**COMMERCIAL BANKS : DEBITS AND CLEARING BALANCES
(G\$ MILLION)**

DEBITS ON CHEQUING ACCOUNTS

CLEARING BALANCES

Table 2.8

Period	Debits
2008	276,220.2
2009	315,248.3
2010	312,714.6
2011	356,107.3
2012	381,533.4
2013	
Mar	368,172.9
Jun	389,088.4
Sep	415,872.1
Dec	439,549.5
2014	
Mar	410,162.0
Jun	455,937.3
Sep	706,015.0
Dec	679,084.3
2015	
Mar	642,040.0
Jun	656,457.2
Sep	637,324.4
Dec	684,992.4
2016	
Jan	601,958.2
Feb	595,978.8
Mar	384,016.8
Apr	411,033.2
May	382,849.1
Jun	424,117.0
Jul	386,774.2
Aug	427,744.0
Sep	433,109.8
Oct	428,887.0
Nov	450,548.1
Dec	440,285.6
2017	
Jan	437,831.8
Feb	402,289.0
Mar	449,305.8
Apr	380,883.8
May	440,448.7
Jun	473,312.9
Jul	425,467.2
Aug	458,341.4
Sep	420,491.1
Oct	446,973.3
Nov	480,856.1
Dec	438,528.3
2018	
Jan	474,315.2
Feb	484,162.3
Mar	454,772.4
Apr	456,949.6
May	500,743.1
Jun	461,219.9

Source: Commercial Banks

Table 2.9

Period	Clearings ¹⁾
2008	197,236.1
2009	206,034.8
2010	226,350.4
2011	290,472.8
2012	303,599.2
2013	
Mar	22,496.3
Jun	24,712.2
Sep	26,569.9
Dec	29,185.0
2014	
Mar	24,964.9
Jun	28,000.0
Sep	27,362.0
Dec	33,033.9
2015	
Mar	25,192.1
Jun	25,347.6
Sep	23,804.5
Dec	71,867.7
2016	
Jan	64,504.7
Feb	59,093.3
Mar	65,693.7
Apr	70,917.3
May	60,299.1
Jun	67,060.4
Jul	63,548.8
Aug	67,600.5
Sep	75,531.8
Oct	81,908.6
Nov	83,098.8
Dec	86,544.7
2017	
Jan	93,109.7
Feb	74,240.9
Mar	87,995.5
Apr	64,318.0
May	70,699.4
Jun	70,089.8
Jul	65,764.4
Aug	68,760.3
Sep	65,597.9
Oct	67,218.6
Nov	76,894.0
Dec	78,900.4
2018	
Jan	80,872.2
Feb	66,688.4
Mar	68,112.3
Apr	81,186.0
May	83,885.6
Jun	72,984.4

Source: Bank of Guyana

¹⁾ Data reflect normal clearings at the Bank of Guyana. This excludes the returns of normal clearing, high value items and clearings done at the 4 regional clearings house facilities.

**COMMERCIAL BANKS: LOANS & ADVANCES
TO RESIDENTS BY SECTOR
(G\$ Million)**

Table 2-13(a)

	2008		2009		2010	
	Dec.		Dec.		Dec.	
	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	90.1	-	75.6	-	55.3	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	109.2	-	103.0	0.0	15.5
Pub. Finan. Instits.	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Co-op Finan. Instits.	-	37.6	-	31.9	-	0.1
Insurance Companies	-	57.4	-	63.2	-	13.4
Building Societies	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Credit Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers and Money Lenders	-	14.1	-	8.0	-	1.9
Trust & Investment Companies	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	2,998.1	41,147.6	2,641.3	42,109.3	3,085.2	50,886.2
Agriculture	903.9	3,934.1	754.9	5,086.9	868.1	6,755.2
Sugarcane	903.9	593.8	754.9	1,333.4	866.0	1,695.0
Paddy	-	1,133.7	-	1,818.3	-	2,682.1
Other Farming	-	91.7	-	55.2	-	66.0
Livestock	-	741.3	-	597.5	-	930.6
Forestry	-	112.1	-	105.6	2.0	163.3
Shrimp & Other Fishing	-	1,261.7	-	1,176.9	-	1,218.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.4	1,674.3	0.7	1,505.8	2.2	2,582.0
Bauxite	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Other	1.4	1,674.3	0.7	1,505.8	2.1	2,582.0
Manufacturing	2,091.1	11,658.5	1,884.7	10,441.8	2,214.9	12,861.3
Timber and Sawmilling	-	2,125.7	-	1,656.9	-	1,613.3
Other Constr. and Engin.	-	2,964.6	-	2,645.0	-	4,108.9
Sugar Molasses	1,397.6	1.1	1,367.9	0.8	1,548.3	290.7
Rice Milling	65.8	2,852.4	51.4	1,538.0	36.4	1,399.8
Beverages, Food & Tobacco	-	1,372.9	-	1,654.0	-	2,178.6
Textiles & Clothing	-	77.9	-	61.8	-	78.3
Electricity	627.7	17.5	465.4	11.7	630.3	59.8
Other Manufacturing	-	2,246.5	-	2,873.6	-	3,131.8
Services	1.7	23,880.7	0.9	25,074.8	-	28,687.7
Drainage & Irrigation	-	20.5	-	13.1	-	6.9
Transportation	-	2,356.9	-	2,452.2	-	3,014.8
Telecommunications	-	80.2	-	63.7	-	98.4
Entertaining & Catering	-	1,873.9	-	1,959.0	-	2,914.6
Distribution	0.1	14,605.7	-	13,849.3	-	17,287.4
Education	-	24.7	-	23.6	-	218.7
Health	-	266.2	-	337.2	-	490.0
Professional Services	-	684.0	-	781.6	-	1,015.1
Other Services	1.6	3,968.6	0.9	5,595.2	-	3,641.8
HOUSEHOLDS	-	17,406.0	-	16,583.8	-	18,768.0
Housing	-	5,502.3	-	3,857.4	-	5,147.1
Motor Cars	-	4,000.2	-	3,836.0	-	4,432.0
Other Durable Goods	-	626.7	-	349.6	-	437.9
Education	-	273.7	-	164.3	-	201.5
Travel	-	66.6	-	11.7	-	23.1
Other Purposes	-	6,936.6	-	8,364.8	-	8,526.3
TOTAL	3,088.2	58,662.8	2,716.9	58,796.1	3,140.5	69,669.6

Source: Commercial Banks

**COMMERCIAL BANKS: LOANS & ADVANCES
TO RESIDENTS BY SECTOR¹**
(G\$ Million)

Table 2-13(b)

	2011		2012		2013	
	Dec.		Dec.		Dec.	
	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	61.7	-	63.3	-	8.0	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	31.1	-	359.5	-	835.9
Pub. Finan. Instits.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Finan. Instits.	-	0.1	-	63.3	-	100.3
Insurance Companies	-	6.5	-	10.9	-	265.2
Building Societies	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Credit Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers and Money Lenders	-	24.5	-	225.2	-	441.0
Trust & Investment Companies	-	-	-	60.0	-	29.3
Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	4,030.9	64,567.3	3,661.2	81,875.4	2,587.5	94,992.3
<i>Agriculture</i>	1,542.9	9,617.9	891.8	11,331.7	587.8	13,340.6
Sugarcane	1,542.9	2,338.1	891.5	2,558.3	587.8	2,882.8
Paddy	-	3,865.6	-	5,163.0	-	5,980.6
Other Farming	-	114.9	-	291.9	-	365.0
Livestock	-	1,219.9	-	1,401.1	-	1,752.0
Forestry	-	586.7	0.3	602.8	-	1,163.7
Shrimp & Other Fishing	-	1,492.8	-	1,314.7	-	1,196.5
<i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	0.4	2,806.1	1.2	4,247.4	1.4	5,207.7
Bauxite	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.4	2,806.1	1.2	4,247.4	1.4	5,207.7
<i>Manufacturing</i>	2,414.5	16,674.9	2,677.9	22,213.8	1,936.0	26,887.6
Timber and Sawmilling	-	1,385.8	-	1,979.1	-	2,256.7
Other Constr. and Engin.	-	7,167.9	-	9,056.4	-	11,083.0
Sugar Molasses	1,871.5	564.7	1,625.4	21.5	1,909.1	-
Rice Milling	20.8	1,605.5	4.5	3,317.6	-	3,876.5
Beverages, Food & Tobacco	-	2,691.6	-	3,795.2	-	6,241.9
Textiles & Clothing	-	143.6	-	192.1	-	174.0
Electricity	522.2	68.0	1,047.9	172.5	26.9	0.3
Other Manufacturing	-	3,047.8	-	3,679.4	-	3,255.1
<i>Services</i>	73.1	35,468.3	90.4	44,082.5	62.3	49,556.4
Drainage & Irrigation	-	17.6	-	4.5	-	0.6
Transportation	-	3,329.7	-	3,698.3	-	4,518.0
Telecommunications	-	221.7	-	195.6	-	280.6
Entertaining & Catering	-	2,891.8	-	3,383.4	-	3,890.2
Distribution	2.6	21,556.2	-	26,398.6	-	29,222.9
Education	-	472.1	0.0	850.5	-	1,136.4
Health	-	663.1	-	1,043.9	-	1,290.7
Professional Services	-	1,207.9	-	1,287.1	-	1,525.8
Other Services	70.5	5,108.1	90.4	7,220.7	62.3	7,691.2
HOUSEHOLDS	-	21,631.8	-	23,365.5	-	25,309.2
Housing	-	6,304.3	-	4,760.9	-	6,037.8
Motor Cars	-	5,115.9	-	7,570.9	-	7,983.3
Other Durable Goods	-	479.1	-	721.4	-	743.6
Education	-	233.6	-	429.0	-	522.6
Travel	-	20.9	-	110.7	-	125.7
Other Purposes	-	9,478.0	-	9,772.6	-	9,896.2
TOTAL	4,092.5	86,230.1	3,724.5	105,600.5	2,595.5	121,137.4

Source: Commercial Banks

¹ Figures for the private sector have been revised from January 2012 - March 2013 due to reclassifications by two commercial banks.

**COMMERCIAL BANKS: LOANS & ADVANCES
TO RESIDENTS BY SECTOR
(G\$ Million)**

Table 2-13(c)

	2014							
	Mar.		Jun.		Sep.		Dec.	
	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	6.7	-	5.5	-	5.0	-	20.7	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	895.1	-	881.9	-	972.3	-	1,406.2
Pub. Finan. Instits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Finan. Instits.	-	95.7	-	82.7	-	114.3	-	77.5
Insurance Companies	-	253.9	-	285.7	-	263.7	-	226.5
Building Societies	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers and Money Lenders	-	520.5	-	502.9	-	591.9	-	447.7
Trust & Investment Companies	-	24.9	-	10.6	-	2.3	-	654.5
Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	3,547.2	95,443.5	3,724.4	98,262.1	2,983.1	99,781.0	2,398.8	105,654.4
Agriculture	1,305.2	13,263.2	1,436.1	13,618.8	854.0	11,780.3	770.6	12,008.2
Sugarcane	1,304.5	2,898.9	1,436.1	2,807.8	854.0	2,589.7	770.6	2,544.1
Paddy	-	6,028.3	-	6,375.0	-	5,118.1	-	5,151.1
Other Farming	-	371.9	-	386.8	-	389.2	-	593.6
Livestock	-	1,821.3	-	1,767.2	-	1,691.1	-	1,639.3
Forestry	0.7	1,151.6	-	1,138.7	-	904.1	-	990.2
Shrimp & Other Fishing	-	991.2	-	1,143.4	-	1,088.2	-	1,090.0
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	5,369.3	1.3	5,742.5	1.1	5,734.1	1.1	5,456.8
Bauxite	-	3.0	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
Other	0.3	5,366.3	1.3	5,739.5	1.1	5,734.1	1.1	5,456.8
Manufacturing	2,178.1	28,055.2	2,197.4	28,553.8	2,042.4	29,578.8	1,536.4	31,169.4
Timber and Sawmilling	-	1,964.2	-	2,234.1	-	2,246.6	-	2,419.1
Other Constr. and Engin.	-	11,504.3	-	11,920.4	-	12,842.9	-	13,422.6
Sugar Molasses	2,178.1	-	2,183.2	-	1,736.1	-	1,536.4	-
Rice Milling	-	3,960.4	-	4,123.9	-	3,982.6	-	4,213.7
Beverages, Food & Tobacco	-	6,542.7	-	6,648.7	-	6,669.4	-	6,728.9
Textiles & Clothing	-	148.2	-	174.7	-	168.6	-	187.5
Electricity	-	4.9	14.2	0.8	306.2	0.8	0.0	12.1
Other Manufacturing	-	3,930.5	-	3,451.1	-	3,668.0	-	4,185.6
Services	63.6	48,755.7	89.6	50,347.0	85.6	52,687.8	90.7	57,020.0
Drainage & Irrigation	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.3
Transportation	-	4,734.2	-	5,465.3	-	6,871.5	-	7,066.9
Telecommunications	-	319.9	-	315.1	-	400.2	-	435.8
Entertaining & Catering	-	3,809.0	-	3,852.7	-	3,664.7	-	4,016.1
Distribution	-	28,375.9	-	28,907.7	-	28,753.7	-	29,649.9
Education	-	1,140.4	-	1,142.5	-	1,150.5	-	1,125.7
Health	-	1,188.5	-	1,172.8	-	1,117.9	-	1,119.9
Professional Services	-	1,630.9	-	1,607.5	-	2,179.7	-	2,422.6
Other Services	63.6	7,556.7	89.6	7,883.2	85.6	8,549.4	90.7	11,182.7
HOUSEHOLDS	-	24,521.6	-	23,745.5	-	24,320.9	-	24,848.1
Home Improvement	-	6,424.4	-	6,536.4	-	6,420.1	-	6,565.3
Motor Cars	-	7,798.7	-	7,827.6	-	8,397.3	-	8,217.2
Other Durable Goods	-	702.8	-	640.7	-	630.6	-	751.9
Education	-	503.3	-	480.9	-	747.8	-	696.4
Travel	-	122.7	-	136.6	-	160.0	-	143.8
Other Purposes	-	8,969.7	-	8,123.4	-	7,965.1	-	8,473.5
TOTAL	3,553.9	120,860.1	3,729.8	122,889.4	2,988.1	125,074.3	2,419.5	131,908.7

Source: Commercial Banks

¹ Figures for the private sector have been revised from January 2012 - March 2013 due to reclassifications by two commercial banks.

**COMMERCIAL BANKS: LOANS & ADVANCES
TO RESIDENTS BY SECTOR**
(G\$ Million)

Table 2-13(d)

	2015							
	Mar.		Jun.		Sep.		Dec.	
	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	0.9	-	2.5	-	4.6	-	44.3	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	1,370.5	-	1,443.1	-	1,719.7	-	1,504.1
Pub. Finan. Instits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Finan. Instits.	-	47.0	-	16.9	-	27.2	-	13.4
Insurance Companies	-	224.9	-	216.7	-	224.4	-	222.1
Building Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers and Money Lenders	-	424.1	-	517.1	-	775.7	-	576.2
Trust & Investment Companies	-	674.5	-	692.3	-	692.3	-	692.3
Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	2,119.0	102,920.5	1,827.6	103,390.4	1,837.0	102,723.2	1,953.9	106,542.4
Agriculture	511.9	11,105.4	499.0	13,062.4	486.1	11,395.3	708.4	11,689.5
Sugarcane	511.9	2,450.6	499.0	2,247.9	486.1	2,231.6	708.4	2,029.4
Paddy	-	4,394.2	-	6,536.5	-	5,140.5	-	5,506.7
Other Farming	-	801.8	-	789.5	-	804.1	-	1,110.8
Livestock	-	1,688.7	-	1,609.4	-	1,228.8	-	1,197.3
Forestry	-	954.3	-	1,007.1	-	953.9	-	859.8
Shrimp & Other Fishing	-	815.8	-	872.1	-	1,036.4	-	985.4
Mining & Quarrying	0.6	5,341.1	0.1	5,414.4	0.4	5,009.4	0.8	4,893.8
Bauxite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.6	5,341.1	0.1	5,414.4	0.4	5,009.4	0.8	4,893.8
Manufacturing	1,534.7	30,964.6	1,238.9	30,479.6	1,260.4	30,117.2	1,244.8	30,224.3
Timber and Sawmilling	-	2,386.7	-	2,355.4	-	2,413.6	-	2,420.6
Other Constr. and Engin.	-	13,809.2	-	14,045.8	-	14,085.0	-	13,988.8
Sugar Molasses	1,534.7	-	1,238.9	-	1,260.4	0.1	1,244.8	-
Rice Milling	-	3,669.8	-	2,822.2	-	2,895.1	-	3,301.2
Beverages, Food & Tobacco	-	6,780.2	-	6,680.7	-	6,079.2	-	5,927.0
Textiles & Clothing	-	142.5	-	137.2	-	136.6	-	128.4
Electricity	-	9.4	-	7.8	-	7.2	-	6.5
Other Manufacturing	-	4,166.9	-	4,430.4	-	4,500.5	-	4,451.9
Services	71.9	55,509.4	89.7	54,434.0	90.1	56,201.4	0.0	59,734.8
Drainage & Irrigation	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1
Transportation	-	7,075.0	-	6,684.3	-	6,383.1	-	6,168.4
Telecommunications	-	404.3	-	415.3	-	356.5	-	345.5
Entertaining & Catering	-	4,102.3	-	4,075.7	-	3,946.2	-	3,801.8
Distribution	-	28,769.6	-	28,438.8	-	30,754.2	-	33,996.3
Education	-	1,104.4	-	1,098.1	-	1,489.4	-	1,445.1
Health	-	1,124.1	-	1,243.6	-	1,215.0	-	1,258.2
Professional Services	-	2,407.9	-	2,462.7	-	2,504.5	-	2,510.9
Other Services	71.9	10,521.6	89.7	10,015.5	90.1	9,552.4	0.0	10,208.5
HOUSEHOLDS	-	23,575.2	-	23,941.7	-	24,920.0	-	27,589.2
Home Improvement	-	6,696.9	-	7,020.7	-	7,462.1	-	8,042.5
Motor Cars	-	7,987.3	-	7,804.3	-	8,001.3	-	7,971.4
Other Durable Goods	-	742.2	-	739.6	-	705.9	-	1,083.2
Education	-	636.2	-	601.7	-	765.7	-	687.8
Travel	-	147.3	-	181.0	-	241.5	-	229.3
Other Purposes	-	7,365.4	-	7,594.4	-	7,743.5	-	9,574.9
TOTAL	2,119.9	127,866.2	1,830.1	128,775.2	1,841.6	129,362.9	1,998.2	135,635.6

Source: Commercial Banks

**COMMERCIAL BANKS: LOANS & ADVANCES
TO RESIDENTS BY SECTOR**
(G\$ Million)

Table 2-13(e)

	2016							
	Mar.		Jun.		Sep.		Dec.	
	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1.2	-	96.2	-	158.9	-	162.0	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-	812.5	-	800.3	-	998.6	-	1,252.7
Pub. Finan. Instits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-op Finan. Instits.	-	11.7	-	9.9	-	8.2	-	6.4
Insurance Companies	-	192.6	-	253.5	-	311.8	-	318.9
Building Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers and Money Lenders	-	138.7	-	75.3	-	218.3	-	467.0
Trust & Investment Companies	-	469.6	-	461.6	-	460.4	-	460.4
Pension Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES	1,910.8	103,811.8	1,878.1	103,399.2	1,908.2	104,456.8	1,773.7	106,135.6
Agriculture	695.0	11,938.5	853.4	11,462.0	882.8	11,576.2	851.1	11,172.0
Sugarcane	694.8	2,031.6	848.8	2,007.0	881.0	1,990.9	851.1	1,949.7
Paddy	-	5,978.9	-	5,553.6	-	5,586.5	-	5,249.0
Other Farming	-	1,098.4	-	1,080.6	0.3	1,067.0	-	1,055.1
Livestock	-	1,214.2	-	1,136.4	-	1,160.8	-	1,135.2
Forestry	0.2	841.3	4.7	836.9	1.5	796.2	-	814.8
Shrimp & Other Fishing	-	774.1	-	847.5	-	974.7	-	968.2
Mining & Quarrying	0.1	4,948.3	0.0	4,458.5	0.7	4,260.7	0.8	4,171.8
Bauxite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.1	4,948.3	0.0	4,458.5	0.7	4,260.7	0.8	4,171.8
Manufacturing	1,215.4	30,447.6	1,024.6	29,713.1	1,024.6	29,004.9	921.7	28,706.9
Timber and Sawmilling	-	2,341.7	-	1,756.8	-	1,837.0	-	1,826.5
Other Constr. and Engin.	-	14,112.4	-	13,310.1	-	13,005.1	-	11,865.8
Sugar Molasses	1,215.4	-	1,024.6	-	1,024.6	-	921.7	-
Rice Milling	-	2,997.9	-	2,970.8	-	2,873.1	-	2,895.6
Beverages, Food & Tobacco	-	6,437.8	-	6,600.3	-	6,233.4	-	7,013.8
Textiles & Clothing	-	122.3	-	149.5	-	125.9	-	108.5
Electricity	0.0	6.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	4.7
Other Manufacturing	-	4,429.1	-	4,919.9	-	4,925.3	-	4,991.9
Services	0.3	56,477.4	0.1	57,765.6	0.0	59,614.9	0.0	62,085.0
Drainage & Irrigation	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0
Transportation	-	5,936.2	-	5,901.6	-	5,655.9	-	5,592.2
Telecommunications	-	346.0	-	323.0	-	367.9	-	349.9
Entertaining & Catering	-	3,629.8	-	3,757.0	-	4,041.6	-	3,886.9
Distribution	-	31,348.2	-	31,583.6	-	31,274.7	-	32,976.8
Education	-	1,539.0	-	1,642.5	-	1,635.1	-	1,638.0
Health	-	1,160.9	-	1,103.6	-	1,114.9	-	1,063.4
Professional Services	-	2,505.1	-	2,731.7	-	2,845.0	-	2,769.2
Other Services	0.3	10,012.2	0.1	10,722.7	0.0	12,679.8	0.0	13,808.6
HOUSEHOLDS	-	27,048.6	-	28,006.7	-	27,985.7	-	29,610.0
Home Improvement	-	8,167.5	-	8,302.8	-	8,427.0	-	8,552.5
Motor Cars	-	7,824.2	-	7,867.4	-	7,763.7	-	7,680.5
Other Durable Goods	-	1,013.6	-	1,075.0	-	962.7	-	1,180.3
Education	-	603.6	-	621.0	-	1,172.2	-	1,021.9
Travel	-	221.5	-	268.9	-	317.5	-	279.5
Other Purposes	-	9,218.1	-	9,871.7	-	9,342.5	-	10,895.4
TOTAL	1,912.0	131,672.9	1,974.3	132,206.2	2,067.1	133,441.1	1,935.7	136,998.4

Source: Commercial Banks

COMMERCIAL BANKS: MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
(G\$ Million)

Table 2.15

End of Period	Day Of Res. Per.(Week)	Required Reserves	Actual Reserves	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	End of Period	Day Of Res. Per.(Week)	Required Reserves	Actual Reserves	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
2016					2017				
Jul	1st	43,739.1	63,285.8	19,546.7	Jul	07th	43,211.7	63,462.4	20,250.7
	8th	44,073.3	63,839.1	19,765.8		14th	43,384.6	63,567.4	20,182.9
	15th	44,366.5	64,122.5	19,755.9		21st	43,738.8	65,373.2	21,634.4
	22nd	44,515.9	64,235.2	19,719.3		28th	43,666.2	66,460.7	22,794.6
	29th	44,387.4	63,100.0	18,712.6					
Aug	5th	44,244.3	64,445.9	20,201.5	Aug	04th	43,578.7	67,546.4	23,967.6
	12th	44,436.2	64,961.1	20,524.8		11th	43,679.8	66,931.3	23,251.5
	19th	44,382.3	67,531.3	23,148.9		18th	43,757.0	67,698.8	23,941.8
	26th	44,694.2	68,362.8	23,668.6		25th	43,789.7	67,287.3	23,497.6
Sep	02nd	44,582.8	68,970.1	24,387.3	Sep	01st	43,593.3	65,591.2	21,997.9
	09th	44,793.3	67,205.7	22,412.3		08th	43,421.8	64,944.2	21,522.4
	16th	44,681.4	66,092.7	21,411.3		15th	43,381.6	64,474.8	21,093.1
	23rd	44,441.9	68,405.7	23,963.8		22nd	43,385.1	65,630.0	22,244.9
	30th	44,612.7	63,787.8	19,175.0		29th	43,085.2	65,727.4	22,642.1
Oct	07th	44,019.6	62,450.2	18,430.6	Oct	06th	42,785.7	65,207.3	22,421.6
	14th	43,718.5	64,689.1	20,970.6		13th	43,292.7	62,280.8	18,988.1
	21st	43,877.0	66,916.3	23,039.2		20th	43,102.3	64,887.7	21,785.4
	28th	44,194.3	69,020.1	24,825.9		27th	43,328.3	66,015.0	22,686.7
Nov	04th	43,624.8	71,493.9	27,869.1	Nov	03rd	43,572.1	66,659.7	23,087.6
	11th	43,653.3	71,429.4	27,776.0		10th	43,720.2	65,910.4	22,190.3
	18th	44,549.5	73,629.6	29,080.1		17th	43,719.4	67,225.5	23,506.1
	25th	44,891.1	73,443.3	28,552.2		24th	43,839.3	68,090.0	24,250.8
Dec	02nd	44,505.7	73,082.8	28,577.2	Dec	01st	43,934.4	67,558.7	23,624.3
	09th	44,115.1	67,996.1	23,881.0		08th	43,811.2	64,543.5	20,732.3
	16th	44,326.9	65,751.2	21,424.2		15th	44,032.2	60,505.8	16,473.7
	23rd	44,151.6	65,793.3	21,641.8		22nd	43,738.1	59,059.9	15,321.8
	30th	44,431.9	68,730.8	24,299.0		29th	43,839.0	62,387.0	18,548.0
2017				2018					
Jan	06th	44,425.4	73,203.7	28,778.2	Jan	05th	43,819.4	66,149.4	22,330.0
	13th	44,553.8	78,288.6	33,734.8		12th	44,104.5	69,288.2	25,183.7
	20th	44,883.8	79,912.7	35,028.9		19th	44,422.3	67,838.8	23,416.5
	27th	45,034.1	81,670.1	36,636.0		26th	44,332.4	70,759.9	26,427.5
Feb	03rd	45,282.0	83,122.7	37,840.7	Feb	02nd	44,499.1	71,786.2	27,287.1
	10th	45,367.9	83,671.0	38,303.1		09th	44,493.9	72,534.3	28,040.4
	17th	45,506.0	79,096.1	33,590.1		16th	44,501.9	73,224.4	28,722.4
	24th	44,966.2	76,875.9	31,909.7		23rd	44,382.3	72,280.1	27,897.8
Mar	03rd	44,222.7	77,185.7	32,963.0	Mar	02nd	44,345.4	72,550.5	28,205.1
	10th	43,925.3	74,407.5	30,482.2		09th	44,398.6	68,593.8	24,195.2
	17th	43,725.3	76,312.2	32,586.9		16th	44,358.8	67,198.0	22,839.1
	24th	43,825.7	75,845.9	32,020.2		23rd	44,348.0	68,267.8	23,919.8
	31st	43,587.8	74,165.0	30,577.2		30th	44,356.7	67,253.7	22,897.0
Apr	07th	43,443.0	73,517.9	30,074.9	Apr	06th	44,266.1	68,904.0	24,637.8
	14th	43,249.8	73,794.5	30,544.6		13th	44,265.5	74,086.7	29,821.1
	21st	43,622.1	72,262.5	28,640.4		20th	44,961.4	77,269.8	32,308.4
	28th	43,701.7	66,359.1	22,657.5		27th	44,993.6	71,363.7	26,370.1
May	05th	43,318.2	63,777.8	20,459.6	May	04th	44,664.4	70,606.6	25,942.2
	12th	43,347.7	62,973.2	19,625.5		11th	44,760.4	75,490.1	30,729.6
	19th	43,208.6	65,633.0	22,424.4		18th	44,867.4	77,735.7	32,868.3
	26th	43,562.2	65,428.4	21,866.2		25th	44,775.6	77,024.5	32,248.9
Jun	02nd	43,696.2	66,855.3	23,159.1	Jun	01st	45,915.9	79,433.6	33,517.7
	09th	43,700.5	65,286.0	21,585.5		08th	46,454.5	78,701.0	32,246.5
	16th	43,665.5	64,456.4	20,790.9		15th	46,479.6	74,239.0	27,759.4
	23rd	43,580.7	61,961.3	18,380.7		22nd	46,337.3	76,680.4	30,343.1
	30th	43,195.5	60,423.9	17,228.4		29th	46,250.7	74,781.6	28,531.0

Source: Commercial Banks

BANK OF GUYANA
FOREIGN EXCHANGE INTERVENTION
US\$ Million

Table 2.16 (a)

Period Ended	Purchases	Sales	Net Purchases/ (Sales)
Dec-08	60.10	70.35	(10.25)
Dec-09	41.27	83.77	(42.50)
Dec-10	-	0.90	(0.90)
Dec-11	1.00	3.90	(2.90)
2012	0.25	141.48	(141.23)
2013			
Mar	-	3.50	(3.50)
Jun	-	4.55	(4.55)
Sep	-	12.50	(12.50)
Dec	-	13.40	(13.40)
2014			
Mar	-	0.60	(0.60)
Jun	-	0.40	(0.40)
Sep	-	0.05	(0.05)
Dec	-	0.30	(0.30)
2015			
Mar	-	-	-
Jun	-	0.20	(0.20)
Sep	0.55	1.25	(0.70)
Dec	-	2.80	(2.80)
2016			
Jan	-	5.90	(5.90)
Feb	-	1.40	(1.40)
Mar	-	2.20	(2.20)
Apr	-	0.60	(0.60)
May	-	0.70	(0.70)
Jun	-	1.10	(1.10)
Jul	-	0.90	(0.90)
Aug	-	0.40	(0.40)
Sep	-	2.20	(2.20)
Oct	0.20	2.00	(1.80)
Nov	0.50	3.80	(3.30)
Dec	-	6.10	(6.10)
2017			
Jan	-	2.90	(2.90)
Feb	-	0.40	(0.40)
Mar	-	3.30	(3.30)
Apr	-	0.90	(0.90)
May	-	0.15	(0.15)
Jun	-	0.03	(0.03)
Jul	-	-	-
Aug	5.00	0.20	4.80
Sep	12.50	-	12.50
Oct	-	-	-
Nov	8.00	-	8.00
Dec	20.00	-	20.00
2018			
Jan	0.40	7.10	(6.70)
Feb	0.20	0.60	(0.40)
Mar	12.00	-	12.00
Apr	33.80	-	33.80
May	26.70	-	26.70
Jun	11.00	-	11.00

Source: Bank of Guyana

COMMERCIAL BANKS
INTERBANK TRADE
US\$ Million

Table 2.16 (b)

Period Ended	Volume
Dec-08	32.90
Dec-09	26.06
Dec-10	-
Dec-11	3.72
2012	39.86
2013	
Mar	-
Jun	8.62
Sep	4.08
Dec	6.00
2014	
Mar	-
Jun	5.42
Sep	9.40
Dec	12.40
2015	
Mar	6.00
Jun	-
Sep	1.00
Dec	10.00
2016	
Jan	6.60
Feb	1.00
Mar	1.60
Apr	-
May	-
Jun	-
Jul	4.00
Aug	-
Sep	12.30
Oct	-
Nov	4.54
Dec	0.80
2017	
Jan	2.53
Feb	0.23
Mar	1.05
Apr	-
May	4.41
Jun	4.00
Jul	6.60
Aug	2.00
Sep	0.20
Oct	7.40
Nov	12.90
Dec	8.10
2018	
Jan	10.60
Feb	7.30
Mar	6.00
Apr	5.50
May	10.00
Jun	0.30

Source: Commercial Banks

COMMERCIAL BANKS' HOLDINGS OF TREASURY BILLS
(G\$ Million)

Table 2.17

Period Ended	Total¹⁾	91-Day Bills	182-Day Bills	364- Day Bills
2008	44,991.2	1,000.0	6,956.2	37,035.0
2009	55,951.5	0.0	8,976.9	46,974.6
2010	65,514.2	0.0	7,721.6	57,792.6
2011	72,548.6	3,500.0	7,345.9	61,702.7
2012	69,256.6	3,241.7	4,253.5	61,761.5
2013				
Mar	78,802.8	4,000.0	6,253.5	68,549.4
Jun	78,671.9	2,150.0	7,252.8	69,269.1
Sep	73,827.8	2,500.0	5,252.8	66,075.0
Dec	80,328.2	7,000.0	6,753.3	66,575.0
2014				
Mar	74,828.2	4,000.0	7,353.3	63,475.0
Jun	69,253.6	6,000.0	6,653.7	56,600.0
Sep	65,253.6	6,000.0	6,053.7	53,200.0
Dec	61,933.6	6,000.0	4,253.6	51,680.0
2015				
Mar	60,933.6	10,000.0	4,253.6	46,680.0
Jun	59,633.6	7,000.0	253.6	52,380.0
Sep	61,927.3	6,401.8	253.6	55,271.9
Dec	64,740.4	6,578.0	253.6	57,908.8
2016				
Jan	65,240.4	6,578.0	2,253.6	56,408.8
Feb	65,480.1	7,017.7	2,253.6	56,208.8
Mar	66,390.1	7,627.7	2,253.6	56,508.8
Apr	66,190.1	7,627.7	2,253.6	56,308.8
May	63,879.6	8,317.3	2,253.5	53,308.8
Jun	67,279.6	8,717.3	2,253.5	56,308.8
Jul	67,279.6	8,717.3	2,253.5	56,308.8
Aug	67,370.4	8,600.0	2,253.5	56,516.9
Sep	67,170.4	4,800.0	5,853.5	56,516.9
Oct	66,820.4	4,800.0	5,853.5	56,166.9
Nov	67,153.4	5,000.0	5,853.4	56,300.0
Dec	67,153.4	5,000.0	5,853.4	56,300.0
2017				
Jan	67,153.4	5,000.0	5,853.4	56,300.0
Feb	63,653.4	5,000.0	5,853.4	52,800.0
Mar	64,271.6	5,000.0	6,071.6	53,200.0
Apr	64,024.3	5,000.0	6,071.6	52,952.7
May	63,623.9	0.0	10,671.2	52,952.7
Jun	63,323.9	0.0	10,671.2	52,652.7
Jul	62,832.3	0.0	10,671.2	52,161.1
Aug	63,132.3	0.0	10,671.2	52,461.1
Sep	63,219.7	0.0	10,758.6	52,461.1
Oct	63,736.8	0.0	10,758.6	52,978.2
Nov	63,736.5	0.0	10,758.3	52,978.2
Dec	63,736.5	0.0	10,758.3	52,978.2
2018				
Jan	63,637.8	0.0	10,758.3	52,879.5
Feb	63,337.8	0.0	10,758.3	52,579.5
Mar	64,432.2	0.0	10,852.7	53,579.5
Apr	62,779.6	0.0	10,852.7	51,926.9
May	59,479.5	0.0	6,252.6	53,226.9
Jun	56,779.5	0.0	6,252.6	50,526.9

Source: Bank of Guyana

¹⁾ Commercial banks' holdings of treasury bills at face value

COMMERCIAL BANKS: SELECTED INTEREST RATES
(Percent Per Annum)

Table 4.2

End Of Period	Commercial Banks					
	Prime Lending Rate ¹⁾	Small Savings Deposits	3 Months Time Deposits	6 Months Time Deposits	9 Months Time Deposits ²⁾	12 Months Time Deposits
2008	14.54	3.04	2.34	2.05	3.00	2.92
2009	14.54	2.78	2.32	2.00	2.75	2.88
2010	14.54	2.67	2.28	2.55	3.00	2.88
2011	14.00	1.99	1.83	2.00	...	2.20
2012	13.83	1.69	1.39	1.58	...	1.76
2013						
Mar	13.83	1.47	1.21	1.36	...	1.53
Jun	13.83	1.33	1.09	1.25	...	1.39
Sep	12.83	1.33	1.09	1.25	...	1.39
Dec	12.83	1.33	1.09	1.25	...	1.39
2014						
Mar	12.83	1.25	1.07	1.24	...	1.39
Jun	12.83	1.25	1.07	1.24	...	1.60
Sep	12.83	1.26	1.10	1.26	...	1.40
Dec	12.83	1.26	1.10	1.26	...	1.40
2015						
Mar	12.83	1.26	1.10	1.26	...	1.40
Jun	12.83	1.26	1.13	1.29	...	1.43
Sep	12.83	1.26	1.13	1.29	...	1.43
Dec	12.83	1.26	1.13	1.29	...	1.43
2016						
Jan	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Feb	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Mar	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Apr	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
May	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Jun	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Jul	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Aug	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Sep	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Oct	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Nov	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Dec	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
2017						
Jan	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Feb	13.00	1.26	1.17	1.33	...	1.47
Mar	13.00	1.30	1.08	1.22	...	1.35
Apr	13.00	1.23	1.08	1.22	...	1.35
May	13.00	1.18	1.03	1.18	...	1.30
Jun	13.00	1.18	1.03	1.18	...	1.30
Jul	13.00	1.16	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Aug	13.00	1.16	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Sep	13.00	1.11	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Oct	13.00	1.11	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Nov	13.00	1.11	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Dec	13.00	1.11	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
2018						
Jan	13.00	1.11	1.01	1.15	...	1.27
Feb	13.00	1.10	1.01	1.15	...	1.26
Mar	13.00	1.10	1.01	1.15	...	1.26
Apr	13.00	1.10	1.01	1.15	...	1.26
May	13.00	1.10	1.01	1.15	...	1.26
Jun	13.00	1.10	1.01	1.15	...	1.26

Source: Commercial Banks

- 1) Arithmetic average of the Prime Lending Rate as reported by the Commercial Banks.
2) Commercial banks are no longer offering 9 mths time deposits (effective March 2011).

FINANCE COMPANIES: LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES
(G\$ Thousand)

Table 5.2(d)

Period Ended	Total Liabilities	Foreign Sector	Deposits					Other Private Sector			Other	
			Total Deposits	Private Sector			Public Sector	Total	Capital & Reserves	Loans Rec.		
				Total	Business Firms	Indiv. Cust.						Other Cust.
2008	34,865,100	1,015,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,569,963	13,760,892	4,809,071	15,279,978
2009 ¹⁾	35,429,862	1,015,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,115,605	17,130,091	2,985,514	14,298,859
2010	35,791,469	968,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,891,530	17,926,739	2,964,791	13,931,101
2011	37,400,051	1,034,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,271,201	19,449,544	2,821,657	14,094,222
2012	41,549,350	981,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,970,604	29,008,127	2,962,477	8,597,352
2013 ²⁾												
Mar	40,498,586	101,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,510,940	29,844,939	1,666,001	8,886,606
Jun	41,227,078	101,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,174,246	30,192,650	1,981,596	8,950,983
Sep	39,753,690	69,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,126,353	29,759,434	1,366,919	8,558,052
Dec	40,007,578	54,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,319,300	29,859,798	1,459,502	8,633,396
2014												
Mar	51,637,194	54,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,867,276	41,387,695	1,479,581	8,715,456
Jun	52,217,668	47,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,413,820	41,876,527	1,537,293	8,756,555
Sep	52,620,023	47,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,735,282	42,095,950	1,639,332	8,837,448
Dec	52,635,574	32,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,703,417	42,191,931	1,511,486	8,899,396
2015												
Mar	53,186,083	32,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,069,383	42,602,624	1,466,759	9,084,360
Jun	53,205,971	13,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,023,816	42,636,004	1,387,812	9,168,173
Sep	53,590,512	14,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,322,369	42,954,414	1,367,955	9,253,479
Dec	53,152,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,936,879	42,908,369	1,028,510	9,215,388
2016												
Mar	53,150,822	57,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,805,211	42,777,787	1,027,424	9,288,241
Jun	50,228,415	57,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,783,441	39,756,438	1,027,003	9,387,604
Sep	50,559,727	57,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,039,282	40,009,954	1,029,328	9,463,075
Dec	50,702,947	57,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,074,166	40,038,391	1,035,775	9,571,411
2017												
Mar	51,291,089	57,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,551,254	40,400,759	1,150,495	9,682,465
Jun	51,164,893	46,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,175,832	39,940,627	1,235,205	9,942,920
Sep	51,059,663	48,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,139,438	40,126,433	1,013,005	9,871,751
Dec	51,383,180	48,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,388,896	40,317,698	1,071,198	9,945,332
2018												
Mar	53,302,580	48,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,141,341	42,157,224	984,117	10,112,288
Jun	53,532,354	41,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,327,793	42,367,220	960,573	10,162,601

Source: Trust, Finance, Micro-Finance and Asset Management Companies

¹⁾ Figures from March 2009 includes SBDT.

²⁾ Figures from June 2013 excludes Laparkan Financial Services while figures from September excludes DFLSA.

SUMMARY NON BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTION: ASSETS
(G\$Million)

Table 5.5 (a)

Period Ended	Total Assets	Foreign Sector	Banking System			Public Sector			Private Sector				Other
			Total	Cash	Deposits	Total	Gov't. T/Bills	Local Gov't. Sec.	Total	Mortgage Loans	Other Loans & Adv.	Shares	
2008	139,467	33,310	11,115	621	10,495	10,839	10,084	755	59,302	23,106	13,667	22,528	24,900
2009	127,181	24,077	15,026	595	14,432	10,380	10,230	150	55,825	24,170	11,139	20,516	21,872
2010	135,188	23,962	15,822	940	14,882	14,175	14,175	-	57,952	24,775	10,693	22,484	23,278
2011	144,462	25,182	14,334	740	13,594	16,654	16,654	-	62,441	26,810	11,485	24,146	25,852
2012	161,849	25,226	19,757	867	18,890	10,849	10,849	-	77,569	31,565	14,106	31,899	28,447
2013													
Mar	164,584	26,724	24,553	901	23,651	6,560	6,560	-	80,051	32,421	13,387	34,243	26,696
Jun	169,593	27,616	25,383	903	24,480	6,390	6,390	-	83,333	33,673	13,579	36,081	26,870
Sep	169,934	27,052	25,784	1,041	24,743	4,626	4,626	-	85,695	34,856	13,952	36,887	26,776
Dec	173,324	26,796	25,759	1,086	24,673	4,128	4,128	-	90,072	36,240	14,736	39,095	26,570
2014													
Mar	188,151	28,692	22,141	1,303	20,838	6,176	6,176	-	103,690	38,232	13,804	51,654	27,452
Jun	191,664	29,145	21,828	1,230	20,597	6,056	6,056	-	107,085	39,578	14,159	53,347	27,551
Sep	197,338	30,612	23,093	1,452	21,641	5,265	5,265	-	108,674	40,409	14,485	53,779	29,694
Dec	198,965	28,718	23,989	1,512	22,477	4,786	4,786	-	111,022	41,175	14,610	55,236	30,450
2015													
Mar	201,199	28,568	24,882	1,750	23,132	5,758	5,758	-	111,778	41,463	14,830	55,485	30,213
Jun	199,431	28,738	24,709	1,537	23,172	6,354	6,354	-	108,161	40,721	14,933	52,508	31,468
Sep	202,069	29,920	25,762	1,321	24,441	6,754	6,754	-	108,723	41,315	15,092	52,316	30,910
Dec	203,471	30,169	27,076	2,381	24,695	6,728	6,728	-	109,390	41,495	15,667	52,228	30,108
2016													
Mar	205,474	29,600	31,873	1,777	30,096	7,545	7,545	-	106,345	41,727	15,418	49,200	30,111
Jun	202,777	29,715	28,806	1,806	27,000	7,062	7,062	-	106,570	41,598	15,751	49,221	30,624
Sep	204,726	30,037	29,425	1,628	27,798	6,958	6,958	-	107,703	41,402	15,925	50,376	30,603
Dec	205,812	30,679	29,940	1,845	28,095	6,971	6,971	-	107,064	41,305	16,397	49,363	31,157
2017													
Mar	209,921	30,121	33,298	1,999	31,299	5,982	5,982	-	108,989	41,417	16,274	51,298	31,532
Jun	210,876	29,844	33,322	2,107	31,216	6,930	6,930	-	108,865	41,693	16,463	50,709	31,915
Sep	213,188	29,144	34,263	2,218	32,045	7,038	7,038	-	110,770	42,201	16,633	51,936	31,973
Dec ¹⁾	224,481	31,789	34,858	2,417	32,440	6,711	6,711	-	118,544	42,212	16,448	59,884	32,580
2018													
Mar	234,232	49,078	36,023	2,449	33,575	7,049	7,049	-	108,883	42,627	16,752	49,503	33,199
Jun	237,740	51,144	36,766	2,641	34,125	6,233	6,233	-	111,606	43,172	16,280	52,154	31,991

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

1) Adjustments in the valuation method used by the pension companies contributed to the significant increase in the balance sheet of the non-bank financial institutions from December 2017.

SUMMARY NON BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTION: LIABILITIES
(G\$ Million)

Table 5.5 (b)

Period Ended	Total Liabilities	Foreign Sector	Deposits				Private Sector					Other
			Total Deposits	Private Sector	Public Sector	Shares	Total	Capital & Reserves	Loans Rec.	Insurance Premium	Pension Funds	
2008	139,467	8,410	36,693	5,929	2,545	28,219	72,606	33,783	4,934	16,016	17,872	21,758
2009	127,181	8,282	36,476	4,087	2,488	29,901	63,105	37,168	3,132	4,181	18,623	19,317
2010	135,188	10,830	37,044	3,558	2,986	30,500	69,433	40,473	3,179	4,460	21,321	17,881
2011	144,462	10,382	40,448	2,837	3,600	34,012	74,739	44,589	3,072	4,378	22,701	18,892
2012	161,849	10,865	42,638	3,408	3,298	35,933	94,166	60,353	3,609	4,751	25,454	14,180
2013												
Mar	164,584	10,946	43,040	3,125	3,208	36,707	95,673	61,836	2,312	5,176	26,348	14,925
Jun	169,593	10,788	44,792	3,203	3,227	38,361	98,230	63,176	2,807	5,183	27,065	15,784
Sep	169,934	11,025	44,876	3,610	2,878	38,388	98,593	63,592	2,130	5,161	27,709	15,440
Dec	173,324	14,050	45,758	3,581	2,878	39,299	97,933	65,044	2,223	2,205	28,461	15,583
2014												
Mar	188,150	11,156	45,654	3,904	2,418	39,332	115,515	78,245	2,238	6,259	28,772	15,826
Jun	191,664	14,542	46,229	4,052	2,445	39,732	115,007	80,351	2,344	3,083	29,229	15,886
Sep	197,338	15,806	46,615	4,360	2,453	39,803	115,388	81,966	2,495	1,617	29,309	19,528
Dec	198,965	15,810	47,173	4,572	2,473	40,128	115,766	81,927	2,407	1,617	29,814	20,217
2015												
Mar	201,199	16,276	48,062	4,586	2,473	41,003	117,743	79,356	2,348	3,978	32,061	19,118
Jun	199,431	16,228	47,885	4,798	2,523	40,564	116,047	79,472	2,269	3,978	30,329	19,270
Sep	202,069	16,513	48,583	5,045	2,541	40,998	117,154	80,275	2,249	4,090	30,539	19,819
Dec	203,471	16,544	49,168	5,350	2,582	41,236	117,782	81,066	1,955	4,115	30,646	19,976
2016												
Mar	205,474	16,712	49,966	5,648	2,582	41,736	119,251	81,660	1,949	4,346	31,296	19,544
Jun	202,777	16,235	49,085	5,854	2,647	40,583	116,205	78,038	1,899	4,451	31,817	21,251
Sep	204,726	15,540	49,362	6,027	2,667	40,669	119,700	81,025	1,896	4,451	32,327	20,123
Dec	205,812	15,495	49,854	6,335	2,693	40,826	119,680	81,113	1,848	4,451	32,269	20,783
2017												
Mar	209,921	16,258	50,572	6,517	2,693	41,362	122,844	82,184	2,020	4,904	33,735	20,247
Jun	210,876	16,799	50,956	6,469	2,693	41,794	122,722	81,843	2,105	4,721	34,053	20,398
Sep	213,188	16,985	51,246	6,489	2,693	42,064	124,226	83,145	1,827	4,721	34,534	20,732
Dec ¹⁾	224,481	16,850	51,723	6,469	2,693	42,561	134,586	84,992	1,795	4,721	43,079	21,322
2018												
Mar	234,232	17,126	52,953	6,580	2,693	43,680	142,393	89,902	1,690	5,350	45,451	21,760
Jun	237,740	16,469	50,891	7,036	1,480	42,375	147,246	92,487	1,667	5,434	47,659	23,134

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

1) Adjustments in the valuation method used by the pension companies contributed to the significant increase in the balance sheet of the non-bank financial institutions from December 2017.

DOMESTIC PUBLIC BONDED DEBT ¹⁾
(G\$ Million)

Table 7.1

Period Ended	Total	Bonds	Debentures ²⁾	CARICOM Loan ³⁾	Treasury Bills
2008	74,958.8	3.4	12,742.5	595.8	61,617.1
2009	87,047.4	3.4	11,767.5	560.8	74,715.7
2010	100,489.5	3.4	6,823.5	523.2	93,139.4
2011	104,937.2	3.4	5,848.5	491.9	98,593.4
2012	93,461.9	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	88,128.8
2013					
Mar	97,211.9	3.4	3,898.5	456.2	92,853.8
Jun	96,919.0	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	92,575.2
Sep	90,269.3	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	85,925.6
Dec	98,815.3	3.4	3,898.5	424.7	94,488.7
2014					
Mar	94,915.5	3.4	3,898.5	424.7	90,588.9
Jun	87,298.8	3.4	3,898.5	408.0	82,988.9
Sep	82,698.9	3.4	3,898.5	408.0	78,389.0
Dec	78,437.7	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.6
2015					
Mar	78,438.0	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.8
Jun	75,867.8	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	71,593.4
Sep	78,867.9	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	74,593.5
Dec	81,693.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	77,436.6
2016					
Jan	82,193.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	77,936.6
Feb	82,993.4	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	78,736.7
Mar	83,997.6	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	79,740.9
Apr	83,697.6	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	79,440.9
May	81,250.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	76,993.6
Jun	84,439.5	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	80,200.5
Jul	86,076.0	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	81,837.0
Aug	86,076.0	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	81,837.0
Sep	90,761.8	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.4
Oct	90,761.8	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.4
Nov	90,761.5	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.1
Dec	90,571.6	3.4	8,781.0	319.3	81,468.0
2017					
Jan	90,327.5	3.4	8,536.9	319.3	81,468.0
Feb	90,427.3	3.4	8,536.9	319.3	81,567.8
Mar	90,433.7	3.4	8,536.9	319.3	81,574.2
Apr	90,433.7	3.4	8,536.9	319.3	81,574.2
May	90,265.8	3.4	8,536.9	319.3	81,406.3
Jun	90,247.5	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	81,405.7
Jul	90,268.9	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	81,427.1
Aug	90,268.9	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	81,427.1
Sep	89,364.2	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	80,522.4
Oct	89,364.2	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	80,522.4
Nov	88,833.9	3.4	8,536.9	301.6	79,992.1
Dec	88,816.2	3.4	8,536.9	283.8	79,992.1
2018					
Jan	88,572.1	3.4	8,292.7	283.8	79,992.1
Feb	88,572.1	3.4	8,292.7	283.8	79,992.1
Mar	89,572.1	3.4	8,292.7	283.8	80,992.1
Apr	87,472.1	3.4	8,292.7	283.8	78,892.1
May	82,334.8	3.4	8,292.7	283.8	73,754.9
Jun	79,669.6	3.4	8,292.7	268.7	71,104.9

Source: Bank of Guyana.

¹⁾ Excludes non-interest bearing debentures.

²⁾ Total bonded debt was revised in September 2016 to reflect the inclusion of the Non-Refundable NIS Debenture.

³⁾ The CARICOM Loan was contracted to finance the construction of the CARICOM Secretariat.

**GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA: DEBENTURES BY MATURITY
AND TERMS AS AT JUNE 30, 2018
(G\$)**

Table 7.4

Item	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	Nominal Rate of Interest (Percent)	Issue Date	Maturity Date
SPECIAL ISSUES					
NON-INTEREST BEARING SPECIAL ISSUE TO BOG					
ISSUE NO. 93	4,892,538,923	4,892,538,923	0.00	2000-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 94	14,851,974,507	14,851,974,507	0.00	2001-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 95	2,566,705,406	2,566,705,406	0.00	2002-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 97	2,578,507,538	2,578,507,538	0.00	2003-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 99	4,091,091,420	4,091,091,420	0.00	2005-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 100	7,151,883,823	7,151,883,823	0.00	2006-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 105	416,666,492	416,666,492	0.00	2011-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 106	1,602,714,751	1,602,714,751	0.00	2013-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 107	30,861,623	30,861,623	0.00	2014-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 108	104,436,657	104,436,657	0.00	2016-04-29	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 109	21,402,359	21,402,359	0.00	2016-12-31	UNFIXED
ISSUE NO. 110	169,518,784	169,518,784	0.00	2017-12-31	UNFIXED
SPECIAL ISSUE TO BOG					
1ST SERIES 1995	2,835,121,749	2,835,121,749	VARIABLE	1995-12-29	ON DEMAND
1ST SERIES 1996	927,448,757	927,448,757	VARIABLE	1996-12-31	ON DEMAND
3RD SERIES 1997	135,966,255	135,966,255	VARIABLE	1997-12-31	ON DEMAND
NON- NEGOTIABLE ISSUE TO NIS					
CERTIFICATE 2 to 20	4,882,446,199	4,394,201,579	1.5	2016-09-16	FIXED

Source: Bank of Guyana.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT
(US\$ Thousands)

Table 7.5

Period Ended	Total Outstanding Debt	Medium & Long Term					
		Bilateral	Multilateral	Financial ¹⁾	Supp. Cr. ²⁾	Nationalisation	Bonds
2008	834,137	340,631	472,678	3,895	13,417	3,484	32
2009	933,039	375,224	536,993	3,818	13,440	3,528	36
2010	1,042,877	434,427	588,091	3,383	13,408	3,533	35
2011	1,205,584	554,546	631,090	2,989	13,404	3,520	35
2012	1,358,563	665,381	673,549	2,663	13,427	3,507	36
2013							
1st Qtr	1,392,008	705,857	666,783	2,412	13,432	3,490	34
2nd Qtr	1,248,352	555,596	673,507	2,296	13,438	3,481	34
3rd Qtr	1,272,125	575,929	676,920	2,312	13,438	3,490	36
4th Qtr	1,246,478	510,627	716,647	2,240	13,450	3,477	37
2014							
1st Qtr	1,186,720	485,722	681,863	2,173	13,452	3,473	37
2nd Qtr	1,226,573	521,423	685,950	2,229	13,461	3,473	37
3rd Qtr	1,183,635	488,689	675,857	2,113	13,467	3,473	36
4th Qtr	1,216,378	505,517	691,848	2,032	13,473	3,473	35
2015							
1st Qtr	1,233,340	516,008	698,412	1,935	13,478	3,473	33
2nd Qtr	1,175,058	458,168	697,848	2,050	13,484	3,473	35
3rd Qtr	1,144,849	436,700	689,178	1,974	13,490	3,473	34
4th Qtr	1,143,086	432,869	692,190	1,921	12,600	3,473	33
2016							
1st Qtr	1,143,043	433,586	691,479	1,873	12,600	3,473	32
2nd Qtr	1,143,515	430,872	694,798	1,742	12,600	3,473	30
3rd Qtr	1,153,792	444,043	691,929	1,780	12,539	3,473	29
4th Qtr	1,162,488	450,968	693,781	1,700	12,539	3,473	28
2017							
1st Qtr	1,174,197	458,566	697,871	1,720	12,539	3,473	28
2nd Qtr	1,200,737	459,676	705,930	19,090	12,540	3,473	28
3rd Qtr**	1,208,689	466,290	707,280	19,080	12,539	3,473	28
4th Qtr	1,240,593	479,872	725,515	19,165	12,539	3,473	30
2018							
1st Qtr	1,261,714	496,928	729,865	18,878	12,539	3,473	31
2nd Qtr	1,249,522	483,150	731,600	18,765	12,539	3,440	29

Source: Ministry of Finance.

¹⁾ Includes debt owed by GPL (Parastatal) which is not guaranteed and serviced by the Government of Guyana.

²⁾ Includes External Payment Deposit Schemes (EPDS) from 1992.

IMPORTS BY END-USE (Summary) (c.i.f.)
(G\$ Million)

Table 8.1(b)

Period	Total Imports	Consumer Goods	Fuel & Lubricants	Other Intermediate	Capital Goods	Miscellaneous Imports
2008	267,179.6	65,876.7	85,625.2	62,772.1	51,433.8	1,471.9
2009	236,729.9	68,009.2	58,012.4	56,502.6	52,464.9	1,740.8
2010	287,536.9	76,340.0	80,135.4	70,368.5	58,961.2	1,731.7
2011	359,341.4	84,695.6	116,292.1	76,345.7	80,392.1	1,615.9
2012	408,064.5	95,224.5	130,390.6	86,703.6	93,969.8	1,776.0
2013						
1st Qtr	93,306.2	19,343.4	29,144.4	22,088.0	22,272.3	458.1
2nd Qtr	94,928.5	21,994.7	30,735.3	21,108.2	20,578.2	512.2
3rd Qtr	93,025.8	20,699.6	29,881.2	18,863.5	23,104.8	476.6
4th Qtr	103,841.3	27,879.2	32,599.5	22,167.7	20,655.3	539.6
2014						
1st Qtr	83,777.7	18,668.9	29,531.1	18,461.0	16,672.5	444.2
2nd Qtr	91,119.2	19,908.6	31,736.6	20,258.7	18,805.2	410.1
3rd Qtr	96,308.5	22,766.8	30,877.5	21,361.5	20,797.4	505.2
4th Qtr	98,607.6	24,480.1	26,236.5	23,680.0	23,735.6	475.4
2015						
1st Qtr	78,167.1	19,020.3	17,705.4	20,247.4	20,787.3	406.7
2nd Qtr	82,448.1	19,886.0	23,748.8	20,611.7	17,771.3	430.4
3rd Qtr	73,855.1	21,723.3	17,017.6	18,675.6	16,061.2	377.5
4th Qtr	73,545.1	22,873.9	17,399.7	19,570.0	13,316.7	384.7
2016						
1st Qtr	65,505.9	18,074.9	13,190.7	18,452.9	15,453.1	334.4
2nd Qtr	81,511.7	22,651.5	19,892.8	20,798.5	17,733.7	435.2
3rd Qtr	69,719.5	21,960.1	16,817.5	16,936.4	13,624.9	380.6
4th Qtr	82,241.5	24,398.8	21,199.7	20,509.3	15,723.6	410.1
2017						
1st Qtr	77,866.7	21,357.4	18,105.5	23,594.0	14,456.8	353.1
2nd Qtr	85,198.9	26,334.5	19,556.8	23,982.2	14,972.2	353.2
3rd Qtr	81,851.2	22,858.1	20,844.6	23,125.2	14,678.4	344.9
4th Qtr	92,101.7	26,729.6	22,951.3	24,527.9	17,490.4	402.5
2018						
1st Qtr	88,191.3	22,664.4	22,730.9	25,372.1	17,054.0	369.9
2nd Qtr	104,334.3	26,027.3	26,871.2	29,923.8	21,061.4	450.5

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

IMPORTS BY END-USE (Summary) (c.i.f.)
(US\$ Million)

Table 8.1(c)

Period	Total Imports	Consumer Goods	Fuel & Lubricants	Other Intermediate	Capital Goods	Miscellaneous Imports
2008	1,323.6	326.3	424.3	311.0	254.8	7.3
2009	1,179.4	335.9	296.7	279.1	259.2	8.6
2010	1,419.1	376.8	395.5	347.3	291.0	8.5
2011	1,770.5	417.3	573.0	376.2	396.1	8.0
2012	1,996.7	465.9	638.0	424.3	459.8	8.7
2013						
1st Qtr	455.8	94.5	142.4	107.9	108.8	2.2
2nd Qtr	461.6	107.0	149.5	102.6	100.1	2.5
3rd Qtr	453.1	100.8	145.5	91.9	112.5	2.3
4th Qtr	504.5	135.4	158.4	107.7	100.3	2.6
2014						
1st Qtr	406.0	90.5	143.1	89.5	80.8	2.2
2nd Qtr	441.4	96.4	153.7	98.1	91.1	2.0
3rd Qtr	466.4	110.3	149.5	103.5	100.7	2.4
4th Qtr	477.5	118.5	127.1	114.7	114.9	2.3
2015						
1st Qtr	378.5	92.1	85.7	98.1	100.7	2.0
2nd Qtr	399.3	96.3	115.0	99.8	86.1	2.1
3rd Qtr	357.7	105.2	82.4	90.4	77.8	1.8
4th Qtr	356.2	110.8	84.3	94.8	64.5	1.9
2016						
1st Qtr	317.2	87.5	63.9	89.4	74.8	1.6
2nd Qtr	394.7	109.7	96.3	100.7	85.9	2.1
3rd Qtr	337.6	106.3	81.4	82.0	66.0	1.8
4th Qtr	398.3	118.2	102.7	99.3	76.1	2.0
2017						
1st Qtr	377.1	103.4	87.7	114.3	70.0	1.7
2nd Qtr	412.6	127.5	94.7	116.1	72.5	1.7
3rd Qtr	396.4	110.7	100.9	112.0	71.1	1.7
4th Qtr	446.0	129.4	111.1	118.8	84.7	1.9
2018						
1st Qtr	427.1	109.8	110.1	122.9	82.6	1.8
2nd Qtr	927.5	234.6	239.0	266.4	183.6	4.0

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (f.o.b.)
(G\$ Million)

Table 8.2(a)

Period	Total	Bauxite	Sugar	Rice	Shrimp	Timber	Molasses	Rum	Gold	Other
2008	159,966.8	26,472.0	26,918.8	23,820.7	12,111.9	10,863.0	371.1	1,247.3	41,127.6	17,034.3
2009	153,041.4	16,083.6	24,220.5	23,079.9	9,201.6	8,377.8	1,267.3	1,333.8	56,970.5	12,506.4
2010	177,040.2	23,142.0	20,562.6	30,660.1	8,750.6	9,831.8	1,275.1	1,133.9	70,184.5	11,499.7
2011	225,241.0	27,046.6	25,040.3	35,157.9	8,736.7	7,926.1	1,911.6	1,298.7	104,942.1	13,181.1
2012	284,900.6	30,813.7	27,011.6	40,105.5	13,059.0	7,976.3	1,258.5	5,456.2	146,521.6	12,698.0
2013										
1st Qtr	55,400.5	6,754.0	2,637.0	6,351.7	3,818.2	1,506.4	249.3	1,412.8	29,733.8	2,937.4
2nd Qtr	65,631.7	7,381.3	2,954.1	10,741.4	5,164.4	1,816.0	121.6	1,931.6	31,982.5	3,538.8
3rd Qtr	80,458.5	7,716.7	6,096.9	15,198.5	4,420.1	1,934.3	125.6	1,529.1	39,651.4	3,785.9
4th Qtr	78,185.6	5,800.5	11,789.8	16,992.0	2,196.7	2,651.7	86.3	1,782.6	31,836.2	5,049.8
2014										
1st Qtr	51,732.6	7,181.4	2,699.1	4,762.5	3,563.5	1,648.2	260.7	2,358.9	25,661.5	3,596.6
2nd Qtr	57,449.0	6,643.9	4,409.0	14,978.4	2,855.0	2,739.1	189.9	1,096.8	21,133.0	3,404.0
3rd Qtr	61,561.1	6,474.5	3,792.6	15,451.7	3,706.3	2,882.4	321.4	1,627.2	22,896.9	4,408.2
4th Qtr	67,638.2	5,442.1	7,273.1	16,322.1	2,707.9	3,760.8	234.9	1,113.3	27,302.4	3,481.6
2015										
1st Qtr	46,774.5	5,590.1	2,680.5	8,077.6	5,038.1	2,491.0	267.9	1,005.2	18,283.3	3,340.8
2nd Qtr	60,450.3	5,416.5	3,589.3	17,874.9	4,256.9	2,353.1	298.8	2,223.5	20,596.2	3,841.2
3rd Qtr	55,264.9	5,817.2	2,603.3	8,979.7	3,261.4	2,072.0	449.5	1,246.4	27,414.6	3,420.7
4th Qtr	71,762.1	4,713.4	7,325.1	10,656.5	3,293.4	2,104.0	714.7	1,790.8	37,189.6	3,974.5
2016										
1st Qtr	62,810.3	5,779.5	1,275.7	6,556.7	3,755.7	1,916.1	125.9	1,303.1	38,363.8	3,733.7
2nd Qtr	74,794.1	3,787.8	3,028.5	11,671.9	5,087.4	2,090.3	786.1	2,334.4	42,306.4	3,701.3
3rd Qtr	67,227.8	4,897.2	1,769.9	9,405.8	4,009.6	1,935.1	237.4	2,368.4	38,246.8	4,357.6
4th Qtr	88,578.9	4,556.4	9,085.2	9,287.9	4,248.9	2,397.9	548.3	1,644.3	52,621.3	4,188.9
2017										
1st Qtr	64,602.7	4,738.1	1,653.6	5,462.5	5,540.0	1,569.9	436.0	2,024.3	39,520.6	3,657.8
2nd Qtr	74,049.8	5,739.8	2,437.0	10,473.0	6,424.2	2,018.6	163.7	2,480.0	40,759.7	3,553.8
3rd Qtr	74,615.3	3,661.8	2,271.3	11,955.2	4,800.6	1,693.4	288.9	1,942.7	44,441.8	3,559.7
4th Qtr	80,932.4	6,976.6	3,653.5	13,623.0	3,818.1	2,101.5	351.3	2,446.5	44,095.1	3,866.7
2018										
1st Qtr	66,965.6	6,431.1	649.3	4,003.5	7,693.2	1,688.8	41.4	2,636.9	39,716.3	4,105.1
2nd Qtr	79,358.5	7,185.0	1,483.3	19,120.5	5,740.0	1,974.8	42.0	2,644.1	36,985.8	4,183.1

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (f.o.b.)
(US\$ Million)

Table 8.2(b)

Period	Total	Bauxite	Sugar	Rice	Shrimp	Timber	Molasses	Rum	Gold	Other
2008	792.4	131.1	133.4	118.0	60.0	53.8	1.8	6.2	203.7	84.4
2009	756.7	79.5	119.8	114.1	45.5	41.4	6.3	6.6	281.7	61.8
2010	873.8	114.2	101.5	151.3	43.2	48.5	6.3	5.6	346.4	56.7
2011	1109.8	133.3	123.4	173.2	43.0	39.1	9.4	6.4	517.1	64.9
2012	1394.0	150.8	132.1	196.2	63.9	39.0	6.2	26.7	716.9	62.1
2013										
1st Qtr	270.6	33.0	12.9	31.0	18.7	7.4	1.2	6.9	145.2	14.3
2nd Qtr	319.1	35.9	14.4	52.2	25.1	8.8	0.6	9.4	155.5	17.2
3rd Qtr	391.9	37.6	29.7	74.0	21.5	9.4	0.6	7.4	193.1	18.4
4th Qtr	379.8	28.2	57.3	82.5	10.7	12.9	0.4	8.7	154.7	24.5
2014										
1st Qtr	250.7	34.8	13.1	23.1	17.3	8.0	1.3	11.4	124.3	17.4
2nd Qtr	278.3	32.2	21.4	72.6	13.8	13.3	0.9	5.3	102.4	16.5
3rd Qtr	298.1	31.4	18.4	74.8	17.9	14.0	1.6	7.9	110.9	21.3
4th Qtr	327.5	26.4	35.2	79.0	13.1	18.2	1.1	5.4	132.2	16.9
2015										
1st Qtr	226.5	27.1	13.0	39.1	24.4	12.1	1.3	4.9	88.5	16.2
2nd Qtr	292.7	26.2	17.4	86.6	20.6	11.4	1.4	10.8	99.7	18.6
3rd Qtr	267.6	28.2	12.6	43.5	15.8	10.0	2.2	6.0	132.8	16.6
4th Qtr	347.5	22.8	35.5	51.6	15.9	10.2	3.5	8.7	180.1	19.2
2016										
1st Qtr	304.2	28.0	6.2	31.8	18.2	9.3	0.6	6.3	185.8	18.1
2nd Qtr	362.2	18.3	14.7	56.5	24.6	10.1	3.8	11.3	204.9	17.9
3rd Qtr	325.6	23.7	8.6	45.5	19.4	9.4	1.1	11.5	185.2	21.1
4th Qtr	429.7	22.1	44.0	45.0	20.6	11.6	2.7	8.0	254.8	21.0
2017										
1st Qtr	312.8	22.9	8.0	26.5	26.8	7.6	2.1	9.8	191.4	17.7
2nd Qtr	358.6	27.8	11.8	50.7	31.1	9.8	0.8	12.0	197.4	17.2
3rd Qtr	361.3	17.7	11.0	57.9	23.2	8.2	1.4	9.4	215.2	17.2
4th Qtr	391.9	33.8	17.7	66.0	18.5	10.2	1.7	11.8	213.5	18.7
2018										
1st Qtr	324.3	31.1	3.1	19.4	37.3	8.2	0.2	12.8	192.3	19.9
2nd Qtr	380.6	34.5	7.1	91.7	27.5	9.5	0.2	12.7	177.4	20.1

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

VISIBLE TRADE
(G\$ Million)

Table 8.4(a)

Period	Balance of Visible Trade	Imports (c.i.f.)	Exports (f.o.b.)		
			Total	Domestic	Re-Exports
2008	(105,380.4)	267,179.6	161,799.2	159,966.8	1,832.4
2009	(81,344.0)	236,729.9	155,385.9	153,041.4	2,344.5
2010	(108,226.8)	287,536.9	179,310.0	177,040.2	2,269.8
2011	(130,907.6)	359,341.4	228,433.8	225,241.0	3,192.7
2012	(118,791.5)	408,064.5	289,273.0	284,900.6	4,372.5
2013					
1st Qtr	(37,207.6)	93,306.2	56,098.6	55,400.5	698.1
2nd Qtr	(28,794.4)	94,928.5	66,134.1	65,631.7	502.4
3rd Qtr	(11,628.0)	93,025.8	81,397.8	80,458.5	939.4
4th Qtr	(24,988.4)	103,841.3	78,852.8	78,185.6	667.3
2014					
1st Qtr	(31,411.2)	83,830.5	52,419.3	51,765.2	654.2
2nd Qtr	(32,494.3)	91,145.6	58,651.3	57,465.7	1,185.6
3rd Qtr	(34,541.8)	96,313.1	61,771.4	61,564.1	207.3
4th Qtr	(30,425.2)	98,607.6	68,182.4	67,638.2	544.2
2015					
1st Qtr	(30,545.5)	78,167.1	47,621.7	46,774.5	847.2
2nd Qtr	(21,210.7)	82,448.1	61,237.5	60,450.3	787.2
3rd Qtr	(17,850.1)	73,855.1	56,005.0	55,264.9	740.1
4th Qtr	(674.6)	73,545.1	72,870.5	71,762.1	1,108.4
2016					
1st Qtr	(1,556.5)	65,505.9	63,949.4	62,810.3	1,139.1
2nd Qtr	(4,957.4)	81,511.7	76,554.3	74,794.1	1,760.2
3rd Qtr	(1,786.4)	69,719.5	67,933.2	67,227.8	705.4
4th Qtr	6,812.1	82,241.5	89,053.6	88,578.9	474.7
2017					
1st Qtr	(12,256.4)	77,866.7	65,610.3	64,602.7	1,007.6
2nd Qtr	(10,902.2)	85,198.9	74,296.7	74,049.8	246.9
3rd Qtr	(6,668.6)	81,851.2	75,182.6	74,615.3	567.3
4th Qtr	(10,686.3)	92,101.7	81,415.4	80,932.4	483.0
2018					
1st Qtr	(20,826.8)	88,191.3	67,364.4	66,965.6	398.9
2nd Qtr	(24,028.6)	104,334.3	80,305.7	79,358.5	947.1

Sources: Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Guyana.

VISIBLE TRADE
(US\$ Million)

Table 8.4(b)

Period	Balance of Visible Trade	Imports (c.i.f.)	Exports (f.o.b.)		
			Total	Domestic	Re-Exports
2008	(522.1)	1,323.6	801.5	792.4	9.1
2009	(411.2)	1,179.4	768.2	756.7	11.5
2010	(534.1)	1,419.1	885.0	873.8	11.2
2011	(645.0)	1,770.5	1,125.5	1,109.8	15.7
2012	(581.3)	1,996.7	1,415.5	1,394.0	21.4
2013					
1st Qtr	(181.7)	455.8	274.0	270.6	3.4
2nd Qtr	(140.0)	461.6	321.6	319.1	2.4
3rd Qtr	(56.6)	453.1	396.4	391.9	4.6
4th Qtr	(121.4)	504.5	383.1	379.8	3.2
2014					
1st Qtr	(152.1)	406.0	253.8	250.7	3.2
2nd Qtr	(157.4)	441.4	284.0	278.3	5.7
3rd Qtr	(167.3)	466.4	299.1	298.1	1.0
4th Qtr	(147.3)	477.5	330.2	327.5	2.6
2015					
1st Qtr	(147.9)	378.5	230.6	226.5	4.1
2nd Qtr	(102.7)	399.3	296.5	292.7	3.8
3rd Qtr	(86.4)	357.7	271.2	267.6	3.6
4th Qtr	(3.3)	356.2	352.9	347.5	5.4
2016					
1st Qtr	(7.5)	317.2	309.7	304.2	5.5
2nd Qtr	(24.0)	394.7	370.7	362.2	8.5
3rd Qtr	(8.7)	337.6	329.0	325.6	3.4
4th Qtr	33.0	398.3	431.3	429.0	2.3
2017					
1st Qtr	(59.4)	377.1	317.7	312.8	4.9
2nd Qtr	(52.8)	412.6	359.8	358.6	1.2
3rd Qtr	(32.3)	396.4	364.1	361.3	2.7
4th Qtr	(51.7)	446.0	394.3	391.9	2.3
2018					
1st Qtr	(100.9)	427.1	326.2	324.3	1.9
2nd Qtr	(115.2)	500.4	385.2	380.6	4.5

Sources: Bureau of Statistics.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(US\$ Million)

Table 8.7

Item	2017 Jan-Jun	2018 Jan-Jun
CURRENT ACCOUNT	(79.21)	(194.08)
Merchandise Trade	(112.17)	(218.03)
Exports f.o.b.	677.52	709.45
Imports c.i.f.	(789.68)	(927.48)
Net Services	(138.92)	(170.81)
Non Factor Services (net)	(107.00)	(141.95)
Factor Services (net)	(31.92)	(28.85)
Unrequited Transfers	171.88	194.76
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	54.96	71.79
Capital Transfer	7.67	8.95
Medium and Long Term Capital (net)	80.58	74.55
Non-Financial Public Sector (net)	12.15	(0.82)
Disbursements	31.60	27.00
Amortization	(19.45)	(27.83)
Private Sector (net)	68.43	75.37
Other	-	-
Short Term Capital (net) ¹⁾	(33.30)	(11.70)
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	(21.74)	(17.52)
OVERALL BALANCE	(45.99)	(139.80)
FINANCING	45.99	139.80
Change in Net Foreign Assets of Bank of Guyana (-increase) ²⁾	18.30	110.60
Change in Non-Financial Public Sector arrears	-	-
Change in Private Sector Commercial arrears	-	-
Exceptional Financing	27.69	29.20
Debt Relief	1.02	0.65
Debt Stock Restructuring	-	-
Debt Forgiveness	26.67	28.56

Sources: Bank of Guyana, Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

¹⁾ Includes changes in Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks.

²⁾ Includes valuation changes.

EXCHANGE CROSS RATES OF CARICOM COUNTRIES

Table 9.3

EXCHANGE CROSS RATES (June 30, 2017)

	Bahamas \$	Barbados \$	Belize \$	E.C. \$	Guyana \$	Jamaica \$	Trinidad \$
Bahamas \$	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.700	206.500	129.040	6.723
Barbados \$	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.350	103.250	64.520	3.361
Belize \$	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.350	103.250	64.520	3.361
E.C. \$	0.370	0.741	0.741	1.000	76.481	47.793	2.490
Guyana \$	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.013	1.000	0.625	0.033
Jamaica \$	0.008	0.015	0.015	0.021	1.600	1.000	0.052
Trinidad \$	0.149	0.297	0.297	0.402	30.716	19.194	1.000

EXCHANGE CROSS RATES (June 30, 2018)

	Bahamas \$	Barbados \$	Belize \$	E.C. \$	Guyana \$	Jamaica \$	Trinidad \$
Bahamas \$	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.700	208.500	128.580	6.793
Barbados \$	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.350	104.250	64.290	3.397
Belize \$	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.350	104.250	64.290	3.397
E.C. \$	0.370	0.741	0.741	1.000	77.222	47.622	2.516
Guyana \$	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.013	1.000	0.617	0.033
Jamaica \$	0.008	0.016	0.016	0.021	1.622	1.000	0.053
Trinidad \$	0.147	0.294	0.294	0.397	30.691	18.927	1.000

Note: Table derived from Table 9.2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES) ¹⁾
(G\$ Million)

Table 10.1

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
PRODUCT										
Sugar	16,127	19,788	11,657	19,669	24,578	22,060	15,521	24,339	21,995	17,188
Rice	32,030	21,803	24,447	30,135	31,913	38,226	36,869	39,508	27,119	33,547
Other Crops	14,231	14,553	15,727	12,840	12,963	13,618	14,299	14,657	15,610	15,922
Livestock	9,704	10,898	10,171	11,970	14,980	17,088	18,747	19,853	19,173	18,842
Fishing	8,181	7,987	10,598	10,252	12,101	11,701	9,183	9,653	11,270	11,643
Forestry	11,905	12,656	14,308	13,725	13,829	15,327	22,937	20,840	14,818	16,184
Mining and Quarrying	48,306	51,809	64,302	86,691	108,993	96,227	84,031	89,131	148,901	132,421
Manufacturing	15,139	15,459	16,238	17,302	18,271	19,915	20,911	21,957	22,154	22,420
Electricity & Water	7,354	8,678	10,620	6,756	7,945	11,316	12,816	19,120	22,489	22,052
Construction	35,043	38,318	41,605	43,996	39,764	48,037	56,868	52,491	55,525	57,163
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42,591	52,372	59,487	72,894	80,477	77,090	80,925	71,317	78,900	79,104
Transportation and Storage	19,062	21,434	25,228	27,451	32,199	37,456	37,214	43,535	43,690	47,427
Information and Communication	18,661	19,202	21,548	21,747	22,400	23,968	26,365	27,129	27,699	28,474
Financial and Insurance Activities	14,887	15,034	16,609	18,827	21,551	25,986	27,678	26,460	27,026	27,465
Public Administration	32,181	33,523	34,843	39,274	43,201	47,592	53,255	55,918	57,316	59,609
Education	13,909	14,691	16,819	16,036	17,054	18,847	20,132	21,541	21,853	22,334
Health and Social Services	4,693	5,451	6,446	7,360	7,790	8,829	9,495	10,562	10,723	10,952
Real Estate Activities	3,967	4,260	4,486	4,592	5,123	5,632	5,914	6,180	6,334	6,785
Other Service Activities	11,618	12,026	14,191	16,567	18,273	19,866	22,052	23,485	23,931	26,306
Less Adjustment for FISIM ²⁾	(11,257)	(13,101)	(15,568)	(18,094)	(19,942)	(21,833)	(21,065)	(21,443)	(22,168)	(22,259)
Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices	348,333	366,842	403,760	459,991	513,465	536,951	554,148	576,233	634,359	633,579
Taxes on Products net of subsidies	42,031	53,565	59,150	65,563	71,319	76,702	81,229	83,993	89,222	100,571
Gross Domestic Product at Purchaser Prices	390,364	420,407	462,910	525,554	584,784	613,653	635,377	660,227	723,581	734,150
Net Factor Income Paid Abroad	2,984	3,416	(2,601)	(1,895)	(254)	(5,874)	-5,518	-5,094	958	2,370
Gross National Product at Purchaser Prices	393,348	423,823	460,309	523,659	584,530	607,778	629,860	655,133	724,539	736,521
EXPENDITURE										
Total Domestic Final Expenditure	518,583	522,094	591,092	683,652	750,837	786,069	815,355	782,762	786,635	849,285
Public Investment ³⁾	41,826	52,996	60,578	61,341	67,529	58,602	56,558	25,053	57,131	494,847
Private Fixed Investment ⁴⁾	51,920	57,060	56,261	64,194	77,675	57,479	125,733	129,241	157,252	126,179
Public Consumption	60,438	66,811	69,533	81,206	76,872	97,796	107,512	111,278	123,867	163,212
Private Consumption	364,399	345,227	404,721	476,911	528,761	572,191	525,552	517,190	448,385	65,048

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

Note: FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

¹⁾ The Bureau of Statistics revised GDP figures from 2008 -2016.

²⁾ FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

³⁾ Includes Investment of Public Enterprises.

⁴⁾ Includes Stock Changes.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT 2006 PRICES)
(G\$ Million)

Table 10.2

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP AT BASIC PRICES	286,732	297,086	309,382	325,457	342,630	359,822	373,849	385,270	398,230	406,802
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	61,277	62,838	63,490	65,268	67,637	69,230	73,167	74,863	67,140	67,408
Sugar	13,318	13,757	13,000	13,920	12,835	10,993	12,724	13,601	10,800	8,082
Rice	7,311	7,974	8,009	8,891	9,337	11,845	14,053	15,220	11,823	13,940
Other Crops	14,313	14,508	14,871	15,716	16,549	17,245	18,107	18,469	18,931	19,385
Livestock	7,901	8,798	8,166	8,639	9,886	10,312	10,612	11,233	10,593	10,293
Fishing	9,507	8,638	9,207	8,813	10,144	9,505	7,038	6,840	8,082	8,166
Forestry	8,927	9,161	10,238	9,289	8,886	9,330	10,633	9,501	6,911	7,543
Mining and Quarrying	31,612	30,506	29,532	34,363	40,381	43,656	38,722	41,890	61,208	55,798
Bauxite	7,422	5,008	4,529	6,252	7,036	6,261	5,763	4,992	5,086	5,081
Gold	17,593	20,177	20,757	24,435	29,520	32,376	26,078	30,355	47,964	43,991
Other	6,596	5,320	4,246	3,676	3,826	5,018	6,880	6,543	8,158	6,726
Manufacturing	19,895	20,748	20,802	22,219	22,748	24,550	27,179	28,667	25,933	27,019
Sugar	3,582	3,701	3,497	3,745	3,453	2,957	3,423	3,659	2,905	2,174
Rice	4,567	4,986	5,003	5,570	5,849	7,420	8,804	9,532	7,461	8,796
Other Manufacturing	11,745	12,061	12,302	12,905	13,447	14,173	14,952	15,477	15,567	16,049
Electricity and Water	5,203	5,411	5,446	5,560	5,878	6,167	6,406	6,394	7,030	7,346
Construction	28,508	28,649	31,703	32,579	28,983	35,520	41,930	37,750	40,147	44,704
Total Services	148,259	156,389	166,577	175,004	188,389	192,993	199,333	209,059	210,597	218,189
Wholesale and Retail Trade	36,334	39,886	44,233	46,241	49,352	48,930	47,485	47,181	46,337	50,375
Transportation and Storage	22,353	22,148	23,673	27,042	32,143	33,422	38,001	43,336	43,653	45,336
Information and Communication	19,932	20,668	22,115	22,447	23,389	24,769	25,711	27,125	27,450	28,082
Financial and Insurance Activities	10,605	11,903	12,799	14,041	16,646	17,764	17,910	19,248	19,722	19,321
Public Administration	25,619	25,619	25,619	25,772	26,133	26,787	27,188	27,868	27,877	28,240
Education	12,937	13,564	14,187	15,141	15,474	16,016	16,650	17,279	17,545	17,896
Health and Social Services	4,849	5,782	6,268	6,508	6,709	6,977	7,243	7,509	7,590	7,779
Real Estate Activities	3,578	3,650	3,723	3,782	3,953	4,176	4,426	4,537	4,594	4,777
Other Service Activities	12,052	13,169	13,959	14,029	14,590	14,153	14,719	14,976	15,829	16,383
Less Adjustment for FISIM ¹⁾	-8,022	-7,454	-8,168	-9,535	-11,386	-12,294	-12,887	-13,354	-13,825	-13,664

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁾ FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

PRODUCTION INDICATORS: AGRICULTURE

Table 10.3(b)

Period	Livestock		Forestry Products				Fishing		
	Poultry (Tonnes)	Eggs ('000)	Logs ¹⁾ (Cu. Mt)	Sawnwood (Cu. Mt)	Roundwood (Cu. Mt)	Plywood (Cu. Mt)	Fish (Tonnes)	Prawns (Tonnes)	Shrimp (Tonnes)
2008	23,187	19,834	275,319	66,960	18,722	20,631	24,700	931	35,371
2009	27,085	19,114	266,198	73,119	19,414	18,878	25,300	747	16,756
2010	24,969	14,169	318,242	75,512	17,236	14,240	25,192	931	20,848
2011	25,574	23,509	294,629	76,117	14,756	13,316	23,755	375	20,842
2012	54,203	36,839	528,252	139,323	29,592	18,121	49,134	837	42,624
2013									
1st Qtr	7,168	3,888	54,398	15,732	3,226	2,796	4,188	281	5,156
2nd Qtr	5,919	4,657	56,326	17,445	4,023	3,833	7,469	243	8,447
3rd Qtr	7,444	4,441	76,378	19,516	5,243	3,806	7,095	65	6,856
4th Qtr	8,749	4,980	117,498	20,979	8,199	5,731	6,000	64	3,626
2014									
1st Qtr	6,991	4,738	124,787	12,426	7,572	5,720	3,398	172	6,613
2nd Qtr	5,593	4,808	71,647	16,410	5,568	5,235	5,030	182	3,909
3rd Qtr	7,218	5,438	96,144	18,462	5,345	3,612	4,740	435	16,423
4th Qtr	8,620	7,985	113,853	19,850	6,181	4,231	6,000	21	2,711
2015									
1st Qtr	7,979	8,337	78,168	16,154	3,870	4,674	4,269	146	6,000
2nd Qtr	6,999	7,724	64,981	18,140	3,852	5,259	4,053	225	5,627
3rd Qtr	8,237	6,022	59,173	18,162	3,142	2,667	3,998	82	2,394
4th Qtr	7,462	4,052	133,996	18,489	9,223	2,017	4,518	47	4,476
2016									
Jan	2,981	1,220	22,663	1,462	1,608	1,085	1,261	60	1,844
Feb	2,347	1,220	20,998	2,376	1,945	1,624	1,489	64	1,891
Mar	2,122	1,448	24,904	3,494	1,431	1,604	1,432	48	1,757
Apr	3,144	1,385	22,687	3,062	1,504	2,027	1,752	32	1,894
May	2,552	1,384	22,472	4,097	1,116	1,210	1,650	77	2,154
Jun	2,265	1,338	16,742	3,505	935	1,585	1,936	51	2,723
Jul	2,891	1,576	17,694	3,366	1,142	966	2,455	42	2,125
Aug	2,891	1,783	19,816	3,963	1,110	796	1,919	8	1,754
Sep	2,190	2,055	20,360	3,833	764	1,101	1,650	11	96
Oct	3,475	2,087	27,530	3,658	1,084	1,139	1,664	3	317
Nov	2,780	2,082	23,771	4,063	1,037	997	1,690	10	2,197
Dec	3,125	2,474	32,669	5,203	1,219	822	1,398	5	2,188
2017									
Jan	2,680	2,666	10,979	3,486	709	723	1,003	60	2,417
Feb	1,849	2,541	16,039	4,640	1,221	997	999	88	2,034
Mar	2,289	2,299	20,328	3,681	1,551	933	1,508	106	2,971
Apr	2,730	2,226	18,223	3,831	1,612	1,022	1,253	64	2,778
May	2,291	2,437	19,797	3,218	1,864	652	1,683	7	2,798
Jun	2,159	2,519	16,967	3,016	1,417	43	1,875	28	2,605
Jul	2,780	2,576	19,375	3,448	1,418	367	1,930	44	1,686
Aug	2,304	2,186	17,962	4,319	1,467	433	1,770	18	97
Sep	2,641	2,371	18,493	3,778	1,347	-	1,551	33	202
Oct	2,422	2,230	25,845	4,549	1,659	580	1,653	58	1,200
Nov	2,497	2,186	24,397	3,852	2,405	1,072	1,840	47	2,155
Dec	4,027	2,437	72,484	6,117	4,401	511	1,712	43	1,860
2018									
Jan	2,813	2,052	19,590	2,230	1,246	1,081	1,665	62	2,343
Feb	2,746	2,159	23,588	1,488	1,633	1,022	1,446	107	2,091
Mar	4,666	2,174	21,851	2,871	2,848	1,207	1,181	111	2,925
Apr	...	...	23,576	2,821	2,068	1,508	...	...	...
May	...	...	21,060	3,637	2,399	1,536	...	...	...
Jun	...	...	18,016	3,325	2,080	1,221	...	...	...

Source: Bureau of Statistics

¹⁾ Represent Greenheart & Other Logs.

GEORGETOWN: URBAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Table 11.1

End of Period	All Items Index	Sub-Group Indices			
		Food ¹⁾	Housing ²⁾	Transportation & Communication	Miscellaneous
Jan 1994 = 100					
2008	265.9	285.9	296.5	282.3	215.6
2009	275.6	273.7	352.6	293.2	228.2
Dec 2009 = 100					
2010	104.4	110.4	99.7	104.8	102.0
2011	107.9	113.2	100.4	115.5	107.0
2012	111.6	124.0	100.7	114.6	111.0
2013					
Mar	111.0	120.8	100.9	117.0	111.9
Jun	111.8	123.4	100.8	117.2	112.9
Sep	112.9	125.6	100.8	120.1	112.3
Dec	112.6	124.1	100.8	121.9	112.6
2014					
Mar	112.1	123.7	100.9	119.6	113.3
Jun	112.1	123.3	100.8	119.9	115.1
Sep	113.2	124.9	100.8	118.7	125.2
Dec	113.9	126.7	100.6	121.2	120.9
2015					
Mar	111.0	122.3	99.2	117.1	120.4
Jun	111.9	124.4	99.2	118.3	120.6
Sep	112.1	125.4	98.8	117.7	121.1
Dec	111.9	125.4	98.8	117.2	120.9
2016					
Jan	111.7	124.9	98.8	117.2	120.9
Feb	111.2	124.5	98.3	116.1	121.2
Mar	111.3	124.7	98.2	116.2	121.0
Apr	111.7	125.9	98.3	116.0	121.0
May	112.8	129.2	98.3	115.9	121.0
Jun	113.0	129.4	98.7	116.6	120.7
Jul	112.8	128.8	98.7	116.8	120.7
Aug	113.1	129.7	98.7	116.7	120.8
Sep	113.1	129.6	98.7	116.8	120.8
Oct	113.1	129.8	98.8	116.8	120.9
Nov	113.2	129.8	98.8	116.7	120.9
Dec	113.5	130.7	98.8	116.7	120.9
2017					
Jan	114.3	132.6	99.1	117.6	120.6
Feb	114.6	132.7	99.1	117.4	121.9
Mar	114.1	131.2	99.0	117.3	122.5
Apr	114.0	131.2	98.9	117.4	122.5
May	114.2	132.4	98.9	117.3	119.9
Jun	114.7	133.7	98.9	117.2	120.0
Jul	115.0	134.9	98.8	117.3	119.1
Aug	115.1	135.1	98.8	117.3	119.3
Sep	115.2	135.0	98.9	117.7	119.6
Oct	115.2	134.6	99.0	117.9	119.6
Nov	115.0	133.9	99.2	118.0	119.8
Dec	115.2	134.4	99.3	118.0	119.8
2018					
Jan	116.2	137.3	99.5	118.3	119.8
Feb	115.4	134.5	99.6	118.9	119.7
Mar	114.8	132.9	99.6	118.7	119.7
Apr	114.8	132.5	99.7	119.1	119.6
May	115.4	134.1	99.8	119.7	119.6
Jun	116.2	135.9	100.1	120.2	119.7

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁾ Includes Beverages & Tobacco.

²⁾ Includes Rent, Fuel & Power.

CARICOM COUNTRIES: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Table 11.2

Period Average	Guyana (Urban)	Jamaica	Trinidad	Barbados
2005=100				
2008	130.6	151.7	138.9	122.9
2009	135.4	167.3	140.7	128.3
2010=100				
2010	139.1	187.0	159.6	136.6
2011	143.6	198.2	168.0	149.6
2012	148.7	214.1	180.0	153.3
2013				
Mar	147.9	219.9	185.6	152.8
Jun	149.0	222.3	189.8	153.8
Sep	150.4	230.4	184.2	155.4
Dec	150.1	233.2	190.1	154.9
2014				
Mar	110.1	133.3	125.3	116.8
Jun	109.8	134.4	126.2	118.3
Sep	110.9	140.6	128.2	119.2
Dec	111.6	139.5	133.2	120.0
2015				
Mar	108.7	138.6	131.9	115.4
Jun	109.6	140.2	133.3	117.9
Sep	109.8	143.1	134.4	118.2
Dec	109.6	144.6	135.2	117.0
2016				
Jan	109.4	143.9	135.1	116.2
Feb	108.9	142.9	136.4	115.4
Mar	109.4	142.7	136.3	115.4
Apr	109.4	142.2	137.5	116.0
May	110.5	142.5	137.5	118.7
Jun	110.7	143.7	137.7	118.8
Jul	110.5	144.5	138.1	121.0
Aug	110.8	145.0	138.3	120.6
Sep	110.8	145.8	138.6	121.0
Oct	110.8	146.1	138.8	119.8
Nov	110.9	146.7	139.1	121.2
Dec	111.2	147.1	139.5	120.7
2017				
Jan	112.0	147.7	140.0	121.9
Feb	112.3	148.0	140.0	121.4
Mar	111.8	148.6	140.0	121.0
Apr	111.7	148.9	140.0	120.3
May	111.9	149.1	139.9	121.4
Jun	112.4	150.1	139.9	121.9
Jul	112.6	151.0	140.0	123.5
Aug	112.7	151.5	140.2	125.5
Sep	112.8	152.5	140.2	126.8
Oct	112.8	153.0	141.0	128.6
Nov	112.7	153.9	141.4	129.3
Dec	112.8	154.8	141.3	129.4
2018				
Jan	113.8	154.7	141.2	...
Feb	113.0	154.5	141.3	...
Mar	112.5	154.4	141.2	...
Apr	112.5	153.7	141.2	...
May	113.1	153.7	...	...
Jun	113.8	...	...	...

Sources: IMF International Financial Statistics, the listed Central Banks and Bank of Guyana.

I. GENERAL NOTES

Symbols Used

- ... Indicates that data is not available;
- Indicates that the figure is zero or less than half the final digit shown or that the item does not exist;
- Used between two periods (e.g. 2010-11 or July-September) to indicate the years or months covered including the beginning and the ending year or month as the case may be;
- / Used between years (e.g. 2010/11) to indicate a crop year or fiscal year.
- = Means incomplete data due probably to under-reporting or partial response by respondents.
- * Means preliminary figures.
- ** Means revised figures.

In some cases, the individual items do not always sum up to the totals due to rounding.

Acknowledgement

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II. NOTES TO THE TABLES

TABLE 1.1: Bank of Guyana: Assets

Foreign Assets

Balances with Foreign Banks: Deposits of the Central Bank with Foreign Banks. The data also include holdings of foreign notes and gold. Figures from December 2005 to December 2006 were restated to reflect the audited statements.

Gold Tranche with the I.M.F.: One quarter of Guyana's subscription to the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) quota, which comprises gold and/or convertible currencies.

Holdings of Special Drawing Rights: Unused portion of the Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.s) allocated by the I.M.F.

Money Market Securities: Holdings of short-and long-term debt instruments of foreign governments and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) recorded at cost. Figures from December 2005 to December 2006 were restated to reflect the audited statements.

Claims on the Central Government: Holdings of the Government of Guyana Treasury Bills, Debentures valued at cost and Advances from the Bank of Guyana. The Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998 section 46 has since removed the possibility of advances to Government since it restricted the Central Bank from extending credit directly or indirectly to the Government from that date.

Advances to Commercial Banks: Short term credit to Commercial Banks.

Other Assets: Include fixed assets such as land and buildings, furniture and equipment. Cheques in the process of collection, notes and coins issued by the British Caribbean Currency Board, non-interest-bearing debentures, and other miscellaneous assets are also included.

TABLE 1.2: Bank of Guyana: Liabilities

Currency Issue: Notes and Coins issued by the Bank.

Government Deposits: Current account deposits of the Central Government which includes sterilised amount from open market type operation with effect from 1994.

Deposits of International Organisations: Obligations to the I.M.F.; local currency component of the subscription to the I.M.F. quota; deposits of the I.B.R.D, the Caribbean Development Bank (C.D.B.) and foreign central banks. Other foreign liabilities of the Bank of Guyana are also included.

Bank Deposits-EPDs: Guyana dollar deposits with the Bank of Guyana made by Commercial Banks on behalf of their customers pending foreign exchange releases to meet foreign obligations which fell into arrears prior to 1990. This scheme was discontinued for foreign obligations after 1990.

Bank Deposits-Other: Commercial Banks' reserve deposits which includes statutory reserves with Bank of Guyana are recorded here. With effect from December 1994, special interest earning deposits of the Commercial Banks were discontinued in favour of unremunerated required free reserves.

Other Deposits: Includes deposits of National Insurance Scheme (N.I.S.), Guyana Gold Board (US \$ Deposits), Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) and Linden Economic Advancement among others.

Authorised Share Capital: The enactment of the Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998 provided for the increase in the capital for the Bank as part of the reform process.

Other Reserves: These reserves include General, Revaluation and Contingency Reserves.

Allocation of S.D.R.'s: Liability accruing from the SDRs allocated to Guyana, which are valued at the equivalent of Guyana dollar amount converted through the S.D.R. /U.S. dollar cross rate.

Other Liabilities: Include provision for accrued expenses, items in transit; private investment fund; and miscellaneous items. The decline in Other Liabilities from November 30, 2002 to December 31, 2002 reflects the charging of valuation changes to Other and Government Deposits.

TABLE 1.3: Bank of Guyana: Currency Notes Issue

Total issue less withdrawal of mutilated or spoiled legal tender notes. With the intent of enhancing the efficiency of the Payment System, the Bank of Guyana introduced a G\$5,000 note in 2013. In celebration of Guyana's 50th Independence Anniversary, the Bank issued a commemorative G\$50 note which was placed in circulation in May 2016.

TABLE 1.4: Bank of Guyana: Coins Issue

Total issue less withdrawals of defaced legal tender coins. The Bank of Guyana as part of its currency reform programme introduced with effect from January 1, 1997, G\$10, G\$5, G\$1 coins as legal tender and removed from the specie the use of cents.

TABLE 2.1(a): Commercial Banks: Assets

Balances due from Banks abroad: Deposits of Commercial Banks with Non-Resident foreign banks included head offices and branches.

Loans to Non-Residents: Commercial Bank lending to Non-Resident customers. Due to re-classification at a Commercial Bank, figures for Private Sector and Non-Resident loans have been revised from December 2000 to May 2002. In keeping with the Monetary Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM), figures for loans to Non – Residents, Private Sector and Public Financial Enterprises include accrued interest with effect from December 2002.

Other Foreign Assets: Include foreign currency holdings and all other claims on Non-Residents by Commercial Banks. Due to reclassification at a Commercial Bank figures for Public Sector Other and Foreign Sector Other were revised from September 2002 to February 2003.

Securities: The total volume of Central Government Treasury Bills recorded at cost and debentures held by commercial banks. In keeping with the Monetary Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM), figures for Securities include accrued interest from Dec. 2002.

Loans: Central Government borrowing from the Commercial Banks. See note above under loans to Non-Residents.

Public Enterprises: Loans and Advances extended by Commercial Banks to Public Financial Business Enterprises. Public Non-Financial Enterprises are defined as enterprises in which Government owns above 50 per cent of the share capital. See note above under loans to Non – Residents.

Other: Commercial Banks' claims on Local Government and the National Insurance Scheme. See note above under loans to Non-Residents

Non-Bank Financial Institutions: Loans issued to Public and Private Non-Bank Financial Institutions by Commercial Banks'. See note above under loans to Non-Residents

Private Sector: Lending through loans and advances to Private Non-Financial Business Enterprises and Individual Customers. See note above under loans to Non-Residents. The decline in Private Sector Loans and Advances resulted partly from a reclassification of some loans at one Commercial Bank. See note above under loans to Non-Residents. The acquisition of Guyana National Co-operative Bank (GNCB)'s assets net of loans valued G\$8,473.0 million by the National bank of Industry and Commerce Limited on March 15' 2003 resulted in the decline in Private Sector Loans and Advances during March 2003.

Deposits with Bank of Guyana: Include statutory reserve deposits and interest earning deposits of the Commercial Banks. Effective December 28, 1994, interest-earning deposits were discontinued.

External Payment Deposits (E.P.D): Guyana dollar deposits with the Bank of Guyana made by Commercial Banks on behalf of their customers, pending foreign exchange releases to meet external obligations.

Currency: Commercial Banks' holdings of local notes and coins.

Other Assets: Include balances due from other Commercial Banks, Real Estate Mortgage Loans, fixed assets such as land and building, furniture, equipment and other miscellaneous assets.

TABLE 2.1(b): Commercial Banks: Liabilities, Capital and Reserves

Balances due to Other Banks abroad: Foreign claims made on local Commercial Banks by Head Offices and other banks abroad.

Non-Resident Deposits: Total deposits made by Non-Resident customers with Commercial Banks. In keeping with the Monetary Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM), figures for deposits to Non-Residents, Private Sector and Public Financial Enterprises include accrued interest with effect from December 2002.

Other: Include all other foreign claims on Commercial Banks.

Central Government Deposits: Total demand, time and savings deposits made by the Central Government with Commercial Banks. See note above under deposits to Non-Residents.

Public Enterprise Deposits: Total demand, time and savings deposits made by Public Non-Financial Enterprises with the Commercial Banks. Due to the sale of Aroaima Bauxite Company to the government and a reclassification of its accounts from the Private to Public Sector, figures from January 2002 to April 2002 have been revised. See note above under deposits to Non-Residents.

Other Public Deposits: Include total deposits of Local Government and National

Insurance Scheme. See note above under deposits to non-residents. See note on Table 2.4 Commercial Banks: Time Deposits.

Non-Bank Financial Institutions Deposits: Consist of total deposits made by Public and Private Financial Institutions. See note above under deposits to Non-Residents. See note on Table 2.4: Commercial Banks: Time Deposits.

Private Sector Deposits: Include total demand, time and savings deposits of Private non-financial Business Enterprises and individual customers. See note above under Public Enterprises Deposits. See note above under deposits to non-residents.

External Payment Deposits: Comprise customers' deposits (public and private sector) with commercial banks on account of External Liabilities prior to 1990 and awaiting foreign exchange releases from the BOG.

Bank of Guyana: Commercial Bank short-term borrowing from the Bank of Guyana.

Other Liabilities: Other liabilities of the Commercial Banks include manager's cheques, acceptances, provision for taxes and other miscellaneous liabilities.

Capital and Reserve: The acquisition of Guyana National Co-operative Bank (GNCB)'s assets net of loans valued G\$8,473.0 million by the National Bank of Industry and Commerce Limited (now Republic Bank Guyana Limited) on March 15, 2003 resulted in the decline in the capital and reserve of the banking systems during March 2003.

- TABLE 2.2: Commercial Banks: Total Deposits**
Total demand, savings and time deposits of Residents and Non-Residents excluding inter-bank deposits are presented. Foreign currencies denominated deposits are also included here. See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) above. See note under Non – Resident Deposits for Table 2.1(b) above.
- TABLE 2.3: Commercial Banks: Demand Deposits**
Current account deposits of Residents and Non-Residents; inter-bank deposits are excluded.
See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) above.
- TABLE 2.4: Commercial Banks: Time Deposits**
Fixed deposits of Residents and Non-Residents with a minimum withdrawal notice of three months; exclude inter-bank deposits. See note under Non-Resident deposits for Table 2.1(b) above. Due to a reclassification of N.I.S and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' time deposits, figures from December 2003 to April 2005 were revised.
- TABLE 2.5: Commercial Banks: Savings Deposits**
Deposits with minimum withdrawal notice of one day; exclude inter-bank deposits. See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Tables 2.1 (b) above. See note non-resident deposits for Table 2.1(b) above.
- TABLE 2.6: Commercial Banks: Time Deposits by Maturity**
Includes deposits of both Residents and Non-Residents. See note under Commercial Banks: Time Deposits for table 2.4 above.
- TABLE 2.7: Commercial Banks: Savings Deposits**
Includes deposits by both Residents and Non-Residents. Ending balance on savings accounts for November 2002 do not equate to the opening balance for December 2002 due to the addition of

accrued interest to the December 2002 opening balance. The ending balance for February 2003 saving accounts differs from the opening balance for March 2003 due to the reclassification from demand and time accounts to saving accounts.

TABLE 2.9: Commercial Banks: Clearing Balances

Comprise total amount of cheques cleared by and debited to the accounts of the Commercial Banks. A National Clearing House was established at the Bank of Guyana during 1998 whereby large (in excess of G\$500,000) and small valued cheques are cleared. Data recorded after 1998 in this table reflect the value of small valued cheques cleared over the reporting period.

TABLE 2.10(a): Commercial Banks: Total Loans and Advances

The data include Loans and Advances to Residents and Non-Residents. Real Estate Mortgage Loans and inter-bank loans are excluded. The total of loans and advances to the private sector differs from total credit to the private sector in Table 3.1(Monetary Survey). The totals for credit to the private sector in Table 3.1 include local securities, other credit instruments and real estate mortgage loans. Due to a reclassification by two Commercial Banks, figures for Private Sector Credit have been revised from January 2012 to March 2013.

See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1 (a) above. See note under Private Sector for Table 2.1(a) above.

TABLE 2.10(b): Commercial Banks: Total Loans and Advances

The data covers total Loans and Advances to Residents and Non-Residents including Real Estate Mortgage Loans effective December 2001. Due to a reclassification by two Commercial Banks, figures for Private Sector Credit and Real Estate Mortgage loans have been revised from January 2012 to March 2013.

TABLE 2.11: Commercial Banks: Demand Loans and Advances

The data cover lending for short periods including overnight loans to Residents and Non-Residents and exclude inter-bank loans. Due to a reclassification by two Commercial Banks, figures for Private Sector Credit and Real Estate Mortgage loans have been revised from January 2012 to March 2013.

See note under Private Sector for Table 2.1(a) above.

TABLE 2.12: Commercial Banks: Term Loans and Advances

The Loans and Advances are for longer periods extended to Residents and Non-Residents; inter-bank lending is excluded. Due to a reclassification by two Commercial Banks, figures for Private Sector Credit and Real Estate Mortgage loans have been revised from January 2012 to March 2013.

See note under Private Sector for Table 2.1(a) above. See note under loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1(a) above.

TABLE 2.13: Commercial Banks: Loans and Advances to Residents by Sector

The data provided record balances at the end of the respective period and therefore indicates the indebtedness of the respective industries at the end of the reporting period. The value of credit obtained by each industry for a given period can be obtained by taking the difference between the balances at the end of the desired period and that immediately preceding. The balances in this table exclude inter-bank loans, real estate mortgage loans, local securities and other credit instruments. It should be noted that gross indebtedness of the sugar and rice industry can be obtained by adding the balances of sugar cane and sugar and molasses manufacturing of sugar, and paddy and rice milling for rice respectively. Figures under the 'other purposes' sub-category has been reclassified to exclude credit card transactions effective from March 2007. Due to a reclassification by two Commercial Banks, figures under the Private Sector have been revised from January 2012 to March 2013. See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1 (a) above. See note under Private Sector for Table 2.1(a) above.

TABLE 2.14: Commercial Banks: Liquid Assets

The liquid assets comprise Bank of Guyana notes and coins, foreign currency held by banks, (special interest earning) deposits held at the Bank of Guyana (BOG), balances due from other Commercial Banks - both local and foreign, Government of Guyana Treasury Bills. The special reserves deposits (SRDs) established in 1969, discontinued in 1994 as the Bank of Guyana sought to develop its capacity to manage the excess reserves of the bank more effectively. Approximately, 75-80 per cent of the SRDs were absorbed through a sale of three year, variable rate, and fixed date debenture to the Commercial Banks.

Prior to March 1989, the legally required level of liquid assets to be held by the Commercial Banks against their deposit liabilities was calculated as the sum of 20 percent of demand liabilities and 15 percent of time liabilities. During the period March 31, 1989 to May 15, 1991 the determination of the required liquid assets held by the banks was based on actual holdings on specified dates. Accordingly, from March 31, 1989 to June 30, 1990 required liquid assets were stipulated as the actual holdings on March 15, 1989. Between July 30, 1990 and February 19, 1991 the required liquid assets was based on the assets held by the banks on September 30, 1989. Further, between February 20, 1991 and May 14, 1991 the required balances were set as at the end of July 30, 1990.

With effect from May 15, 1991, however, the basis for calculating required liquid assets was changed to 25 percent of demand liabilities and 20 percent of time liabilities. Further, amendments to the liquid asset requirements became effective on 26th, October 1998. The liquid assets base period has been redefined as the Monday to Friday workweek immediately preceding the liquid asset maintenance period. The liquid asset requirement is determined by applying the prescribed percentages to the weekly average of the daily liabilities balances at the close of business of each of the five days of the liquid asset base period. Figures for Treasury Bills were reclassified from December 2000 to December 2002.

TABLE 2.15: Commercial Banks: Minimum Reserve Requirements

Prior to May 16, 1991, the minimum required reserves of the Commercial Banks were calculated as 6 percent of demand liabilities and 4 percent of time liabilities. Their percentages were changed with effect from May 16, 1991, to 11 percent of demand liabilities and 9 percent of time liabilities. Commencing April 7, 1994, the minimum required reserves of the Commercial Banks were again revised to the sum of 16 percent of demand liabilities and 14 percent of time liabilities.

On June 29, 1998, in addition to Commercial Banks, other licensed Financial Institutions were required to maintain balances with the Central Bank against their deposits and other liabilities. Further, the required reserve period has been changed on Monday to Friday workweek instead of the Wednesday to Thursday week used previously. The required reserve period has been referred to as the reserve base period. The week following the current reserve base period, i.e. the reserve maintenance period is also based on the Monday to Friday workweek. The deposits and other liabilities to which the required reserve ratio(s) are applied are referred to as the reserve base. During the reserve maintenance period, all licensed Financial Institutions subject to reserve requirement are required to maintain reserves against the relevant deposit and other liabilities.

Effective February 1, 1999, the required reserve ratio applicable to all liabilities of licensed Financial Institutions was lowered to twelve per cent (12 %). The first reserve base period for which the revised requirements became relevant was the 1st to 5th February 1999 while the reserve maintenance period was the 8th to 12th February 1999. However, reserve balances for the Non-Bank licensed Financial Institutions are excluded from table 2.15.

TABLE 2.16(a): Foreign Exchange Intervention

This comprises Bank of Guyana's purchases and sales of US Dollars to the Commercial Banks.

TABLE 2.16(b): Interbank Trade

This comprises foreign currency (US, Euro, Pounds Sterling and Canadian) purchases and sales amongst the Commercial Banks.

TABLE 2.17: Commercial Banks holdings of treasury bills

These are short-term government securities held by the Commercial Banks with maturities of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. Data are at face value.

TABLE 3.1: Monetary Survey

A consolidation of the balance sheets of the Bank of Guyana and Commercial Banks.

Foreign Assets (net)

Bank of Guyana: Gross foreign assets **less** gross foreign liabilities.

Commercial Banks: Gross foreign assets **less** gross foreign liabilities. See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1 (a) above.

Domestic Credit

Government (net): Gross lending to Central Government by the banking system (a sum of Holdings of debentures, bonds, Treasury Bills and loans and advances **less** total deposits of the Central Government).

Public Enterprise (net): Gross borrowing by Non-Financial Public Enterprises from the banking system **less** their deposits. See notes under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) and Commercial Banks: Time Deposits for Table 2.4 above.

Other Public Sector (net): Gross borrowing from the banking system by local authorities and municipalities **less** their total deposits and other Public Sector funds. See note under loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1(b) above.

Non-Bank Financial Institution (net): Gross borrowing from the banking system by the non-bank financial intermediaries with the banking system **less** their deposits. See notes under loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1(b) and Commercial Banks: Time Deposits for Table 2.4 above.

Private Sector: Gross borrowing from the banking system. See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1 (a) above. See note under Private Sector for Table 2.1(a) above.

Money and Quasi-Money

Money: Currency outside banks **plus** private sector demand deposits, managers' cheques and acceptances. See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) above

Currency: Currency issue (Table 1.2) **less** currency holdings by Commercial Banks (Table 2.1(a)).

Quasi-money: Time and savings deposits held by the Private Sector. See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) above.

Demand deposits: Balances of the Private Sector including managers' cheques and acceptances. See note under Public Enterprises Deposits for Table 2.1 (b) above.

Savings and Time deposits: Balances held by Private Sector. See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1 (a) above.

Other (net): Includes the net sum of all assets and liabilities of the Bank of Guyana and the Commercial Banks not shown elsewhere.

TABLE 4.1: Guyana: Selected Interest Rates

Reflects interest rates at Commercial Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions on loans and deposits. The small savings rate represents an arithmetic average of savings deposit rates as reported by the Commercial Banks. Treasury bill rates for all maturities reflect rates at the end of the reporting period. Special deposits have been discontinued with effect from December 1994.

TABLE 4.2: Commercial Banks: Selected Interest Rates

Arithmetic average of interest rates as reported by the Commercial Banks.

TABLE 4.3: Comparative Treasury Bills Rates and Bank Rates

The average discount rate on three month Treasury Bills for the U.K., U.S.A., Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Jamaica. The U.K. and U.S. rates are the average discount rates at the last tender in each month. The rates for the CARICOM territories are those rates of monthly tender held towards

TABLE 5.1: The New Building Society: Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Foreign Assets: Includes holdings of foreign assets.

Cash and Deposits: Holdings of cash and total deposits (demand, time and savings) at Commercial Banks.

Government of Guyana Treasury Bills: Holdings of Treasury Bills recorded at book value.

Government of Guyana Securities: Holdings of debentures and defence bonds at book value.

Government of Guyana Debentures: Holdings of debentures at book value.

Local Authorities Securities: Bonds at book value.

Liabilities

Share Deposits: A total of Five Dollar and Save and Prosper Share deposits.

Other Deposits: Ordinary Saving deposits

TABLE 5.2 (a): Trust Companies: Assets

Trust Companies reflect the consolidated operations of Trust Company (Guyana) Limited and Hand-In-Hand Trust.

Cash: Currency (local notes and coins) held by the institution.

Deposits: Balances of savings and time deposits at Bank of Guyana and the Commercial Banks.

Government of Guyana Treasury Bills: Recorded at book value.

Local Government Securities: Recorded at book value.

TABLE 5.2 (b): Trust Companies: Liabilities

Deposits – Business Firms: Balances held by private sector businesses.

Deposits – Individual Customers: Balances held by private individuals.

Deposits – Other Customers: Balances held by other private sector agencies including non-financial organizations.

TABLE 5.2 (c): Finance Companies: Assets

Finance Companies reflect the consolidated operations of Secure International Finance Company, Beharry Stock Brokers Limited and one merchant bank.

Cash: See note under Cash for Table 5.2 (a) above.

Deposits: Balances of savings and time deposits at Commercial Banks.

Private Sector Shares: Ownership of equity such as bonds, bills, shares etc. in private companies.

TABLE 5.2 (d): Finance Companies: Liabilities

Loans: Loans received from Companies' affiliates.

Capital and Reserves: Includes retained earnings and reserves.

Deposits – Other Customers: Balances held by other private sector agencies including non-financial organizations.

TABLE 5.3: Domestic Life Insurance Companies: Assets and Liabilities

The data cover four insurance companies: Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Company; Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Company; Hand-In-Hand Mutual Life Insurance Company and North American Life Insurance Company Limited.

Assets

Foreign Commercial Bank Deposits: Deposits held in Foreign Commercial Banks.

Foreign Securities: Holdings of the Government of the United Kingdom and CARICOM countries and other foreign securities.

Other Foreign Assets: Balances due from reinsurance abroad, and other foreign assets.

Government of Guyana Debentures: Holdings are recorded at book value.

Local Government Securities: Holdings are recorded at book value.

Securities in Firms: Holdings of commercial bills, shares and other securities recorded at book value.

Liabilities

Life Insurance Fund: Insurance premia received.

Foreign Liabilities: Claims by non-residents, balances due to insurance companies abroad, non-resident life insurance funds and other liabilities.

TABLE 5.4: Pension Schemes: Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Foreign Sector: Includes foreign deposits and foreign securities.

Government of Guyana Treasury Bills: Holdings recorded at book value.

Government of Guyana Debentures: Holdings recorded at book value.

Local Government Securities: Holdings of Local Government Securities recorded at book value.

Liabilities:

Pension Fund: Receipts from the twenty-seven pension funds in Guyana which submit returns to the Bank of Guyana.

TABLE 6.1 Central Government Finances: Summary

Current Revenue: The data include collection of taxes, other charges and fees. The data are recorded on a cash basis.

Current Expenditure: The data include interest payment, interest charges and other expenditure. Repayment of Principal is not included. The data are recorded on a cash basis.

Current Surplus/Deficit: Current revenue **less** current expenditure.

Capital Receipts: These include proceeds from sale of assets and external grants.

Capital Expenditure: Investment expenditure; the data also include net transfers and lending to the public enterprises for financing development projects.

Overall Surplus/Deficit: The total of current revenue and capital receipts **less** the total of current and capital expenditure.

Borrowing from abroad:

Net short term: Gross borrowing with a maturity of up to 1 year **less** repayment of principal.

Long term net borrowing: Gross borrowing with a maturity of over 1 year **less** repayment of principal.

Domestic Borrowing:

Borrowing from the banking system (net): The banking system holdings of Government debentures, bonds, Treasury Bills and loans and advances **less** Government deposits.

Non-bank borrowing: Borrowing outside the banking system. Short-term (net) includes Treasury bill holdings **less** redemptions and local suppliers' credits. Long-term (net) borrowing comprises holdings of debentures and development bonds **less** redemptions. Holdings of debentures and Treasury Bills by sinking funds are excluded.

Other Financing: Comprises mainly accumulated arrears on external debt repayment, rescheduling of debt and financing from counterpart funds.

TABLE 6.4 Public Corporations Finances: Summary

The table summarises the financial operations of the public corporations and companies. All data from 1990 are based on cash flow statements. Prior to 1990 the data were on an accrual basis.

TABLE 7.1 Domestic Public Debt

Comprise Government of Guyana Defence Premium Bonds, Guymine Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.

Defence Premium Bonds: These are non-interest bearing savings certificates of six months duration. They are no longer used to raise funds. Data are at face value.

Guymine Bonds: These were issued by the Government of Guyana to foreign creditors of the Guyana Mining Enterprise at the time of the firm's restructuring in June 1992. The amounts shown here were required by Guyanese residents during 2000 through 2002. Data are at face value.

Government of Guyana Debentures: These are long term government securities with maturities in excess of one year. Data are at face value.

Government Treasury Bills: These are short-term government securities with maturities of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. Data are at face value.

TABLE 7.2 Government of Guyana: Treasury Bills by Holders

The holdings of Treasury Bills are recorded at face value. Consequently, figures in this table will differ from those reported in the balance sheet of the Bank of Guyana, Commercial Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions, which are recorded at book value.

Other Financial Institutions: Consist of non-bank financial institutions viz:- building societies, insurance companies, trust companies and pension funds.

Public Sector: Include Public Enterprises, National Insurance Scheme, other funds and sinking funds.

Private Sector: excludes financial institutions.

Non-residents: include foreign missions and organizations.

TABLE 7.3 Government of Guyana: Debentures by Holders and Other Debt

The holdings of Debentures and Defence Bonds are at face value. The debentures are long term government securities with maturities in excess of one year. Non-interest bearing debentures held by the Bank of Guyana are excluded. The Defence Bonds have a six-month duration. They are no longer issued.

TABLE 7.4 Government of Guyana: Debentures by Maturities and Terms

Data include all fixed date, equated annuity and special issues; at face value.

Fixed Date Debentures: These debentures have fixed dates for payments of principal and interest.

Special Issues: Comprise fixed date and equate annuity debentures issued to Bank of Guyana and the National Insurance Scheme. In 1994 the Central Bank absorbed between 75 percent to 80

percent of the excess reserves of the banking system, through a forced sale of a long term (3 years) variable rate fixed date debenture. The interest is calculated at a rate of point five percent (0.5 %) per annum above the regular three month treasury bill yield rate averaged over the calendar months prior to the interest due date. In 2003, the Government of Guyana made a special issue of debentures to the National Bank of Industry and Commerce (NBIC) (now Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited) to capitalize the Guyana National Co-operative Bank (GNCB) at the time of its privatization.

TABLE 7.5 External Public Debt

The data comprise the stock of Central Government and Government guaranteed debt outstanding, Bank of Guyana's debt is excluded.

Bilateral Debt: Debt contracted with foreign investments.

Multilateral Debt: Debt contracted with international lending institutions such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the European Investment Bank.

Financial Institutions Debt: These debts include borrowing from foreign commercial banks and specialized official lending agencies.

Suppliers Credit: Obligations to suppliers for deferred payment after delivery of goods and/or services.

Nationalisation Debt: Amounts owing to foreigners in compensation for nationalized assets.

TABLE 8.1(a) Imports by End-Use

The data are compiled on a cost-insurance-freight (c.i.f.) basis as recorded on customs returns. Figures for all commodities are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and forwarded to the Bank of Guyana.

TABLE 8.2 Domestic Exports

The data are compiled on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis as recorded on customs returns. Figures for all commodities are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and forwarded to the Bank of Guyana.

TABLE 8.5 International Reserves and Foreign Assets

International Reserves

Bank of Guyana Foreign Assets: Data include gold holdings, balances with foreign banks, foreign notes, foreign cash in the process of collection, gold tranche with I.M.F., S.D.R. holdings and money market securities.

Bank of Guyana Foreign Liabilities: Data include total short-term current liabilities, short-term liabilities in arrears and total medium liabilities in arrears. The liabilities include interest obligations. Rescheduled short-term liabilities are excluded.

Foreign Assets

Bank of Guyana Foreign Assets: The composition of the assets is identical to that of International Reserves Foreign Assets above.

Bank of Guyana Foreign Liabilities: Data include all short-term liabilities (current, arrears and rescheduled) and all medium term liabilities (current, arrears and rescheduled). The liabilities

include interest obligations.

Commercial Banks' Foreign Assets: Data include foreign currencies in banks, net balances due from Head Offices and other branches abroad, balances due from other banks abroad, foreign treasury bills and securities and credit to non-residents.

Commercial Banks' Foreign Liabilities: Data include net balances due to Head Offices and other branches abroad, balances due to other banks abroad and deposits of non-residents. See note under Loans to Non-Residents for Table 2.1(a) above.

TABLE 8.7 Balances of Payments Summary

Exports: The data are compiled on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis as recorded on customs returns. Data for all commodities are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and forwarded to the Bank of Guyana. The Conversion rate is an average rate for the period for the United States Dollar against the Guyana Dollar.

Imports: The data are compiled on a cost-insurance-freight (c.i.f.) basis as recorded on customs returns. Data for all commodities are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and forwarded to the Bank of Guyana. The Conversion rate is an average rate for the period for the United States Dollar against the Guyana Dollar.

TABLE 9.1 Changes in Bank of Guyana Transaction Exchange Rates

The Guyana dollar was fixed in Pound Sterling at the rate of £1 to G\$4.80 until October of 1975 when it was linked to the US\$1 to G\$2.55.

On June 2, 1981, the Guyana dollar was pegged to a composite basket of currencies consisting of the United States dollar, Pound Sterling, Deutsche Mark, Trinidad and Tobago dollar and the Japanese Yen. The exchange rates was fixed at US\$1 to G\$3.00. The US dollar was the intervention currency used to determine the exchange rate.

From January 11, 1984, the composite basket of currencies was adjusted to include the Pound Sterling, Deutsche Mark, Japanese Yen, French Franc and the Netherlands Guilder, the US dollar, although nor part of the revised basket, remained as the intervention currency. The United States dollar/Guyana dollar exchange rate was announced weekly. From October 1984 until January 1987, the exchange rate was maintained in the range of G\$4.15 to G\$4.40 per US dollar.

Effective January 19, 1987, the Guyana dollar was devalued to G\$10 to US\$1, effective from April 3, 1989 the Guyana dollar was devalued moving from G\$33 per US\$ to US\$1. On June 15, 1990, the Guyana dollar was devalued from G\$33.00 per US\$ to G\$45.00 per US\$. Transactions for this rate were confined to payments in respect of oil imports and external debt services and proceeds from sugar and rice exports.

On February 21, 1991, the Guyana dollar was devalued from G\$45.00 to US\$ to G\$101.75 thereby unifying the official exchange rate with the market determined rate prevailing at that date. The US dollar continued to be the intervention currency. From February 25, 1991, the exchange rate was fixed on a weekly basis. During the period February to September 1991, the exchange rate was determined by the pervious week free market exchange rate of the Commercial Banks and Non-Bank dealers.

From October 1991, the average weighted daily exchange rate was telegraphic transfers for the three largest Commercial Banks was utilised to determine the exchange rate for the Bank of Guyana daily transactions.

TABLE 9.2(b) Exchange Rate (G\$/US\$)

The end of period exchange rate is the weighted official rate used by the Bank of Guyana for transactions. The period average exchange rate reflects the weighted average rate for the respective periods.

TABLE 9.5: Monthly Average Market Exchange Rate

On March 13, 1990, the authorities established the cambio system for foreign currency transactions. Under the system, transactions in the cambio market were conducted freely with licensed dealers (banks and non-banks) setting the rate at which foreign exchange could be bought and sold. The rates are referred to as the market exchange rates. Data collection for the Euro started in January 2004.

The buying rate is a weighted average of the purchase rates of all licensed foreign exchange dealers for the month.

The selling rate is a weighted average of the sales rates of all licensed foreign exchange dealers for the month.

The mid-rate is the average buying and selling rates of all licensed foreign exchange dealers. The rate is based on transactions in foreign notes only.

TABLE 10.1 Gross Domestic Products, Income and Expenditure (at Current Basic Prices)

GDP compiled at current basic prices, for the respective year, is the production of goods and services undertaken by firms, households, government bodies within the borders of the country during a calendar year, at the amount receivable by the producer from the purchase of a unit of good or service less any tax payable, plus any subsidy receivable as a consequence of its production or sale.

TABLE 10.2 Gross Domestic Products (at 2006 Prices)

Real GDP – taking the quantities of goods and services produced (at the current basic year) and priced at the base year of 2006 prices, it is therefore adjusted for any variation in prices (inflation or deflation).

TABLES 10.3 National Production

This accounts for the major commodities that account for a significant portion of national production and economic activities within a calendar year. It is sourced from the Bureau of Statistic (BOS) as well as the respective industries, such as for rice: Guyana Rice Development Board, sugar: GUYSUCO, forestry: Guyana Forestry Commission and gold: Guyana Gold Board, etc.

Table 11.1 Georgetown: Urban Consumer Price Index

The Urban Consumer Price Index measures the overall level of price movement for a specified basket of consumer goods and services in the urban area. It is compiled and computed by the Bureau of Statistics, and the basket is made up of nine (9) sub-categories, (this table highlights four: Food, Housing, Transport & Communication and Miscellaneous), which comprises of 217 items (goods and services). The current base year December 2009.

Table 11.2 CARICOM Countries: Consumer Price Indices

This table reflects the consumer price movements for selected CARICOM countries (current base year 2010).

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