BANK OF GUYANA

Annual Report

BANK OF GUYANA

2013

BANK OF GUYANA

CONTENT

BANK OF GUYANA

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The role of the Bank of Guyana is to act as the Central Bank for Guyana. Its primary purpose is to formulate and implement monetary policy so as to achieve and maintain price stability. The other major purpose is to foster a sound, progressive and efficient financial system. In the discharge of its functions, the Bank strives to:

- promote a sustained and non-inflationary growth of the economy;
- maintain the integrity and value of the Guyana dollar; and
- secure the credibility of the financial system, including payments arrangement, through supervision and oversight.

CORPORATE PHILOSOPHY

The Bank's corporate philosophy in relation to its customers, staff and people of Guyana, is to adopt a consultative and a constructive approach, seek market-based solutions, generate greater awareness and understanding of issues directly related to the Bank's functions, maintain transparency and public accountability and provide the highest quality output possible.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

March 31, 2014

Honourable Dr. Ashni Kumar Singh, M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance
Main Street
GEORGETOWN

Dear Minister,

As required under Section 58 of the Bank of Guyana Act 1998, No.19 of 1998, I have the honour to submit to you the Bank's Report on its operations in 2013, together with the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Income as certified by the external auditors appointed in accordance with Section 60 of the Act. A review of economic developments in Guyana in 2013and an assessment of Guyana's financial system are also incorporated in the report.

The original of the auditors' report and certificate is also attached.

Yours sincerely,

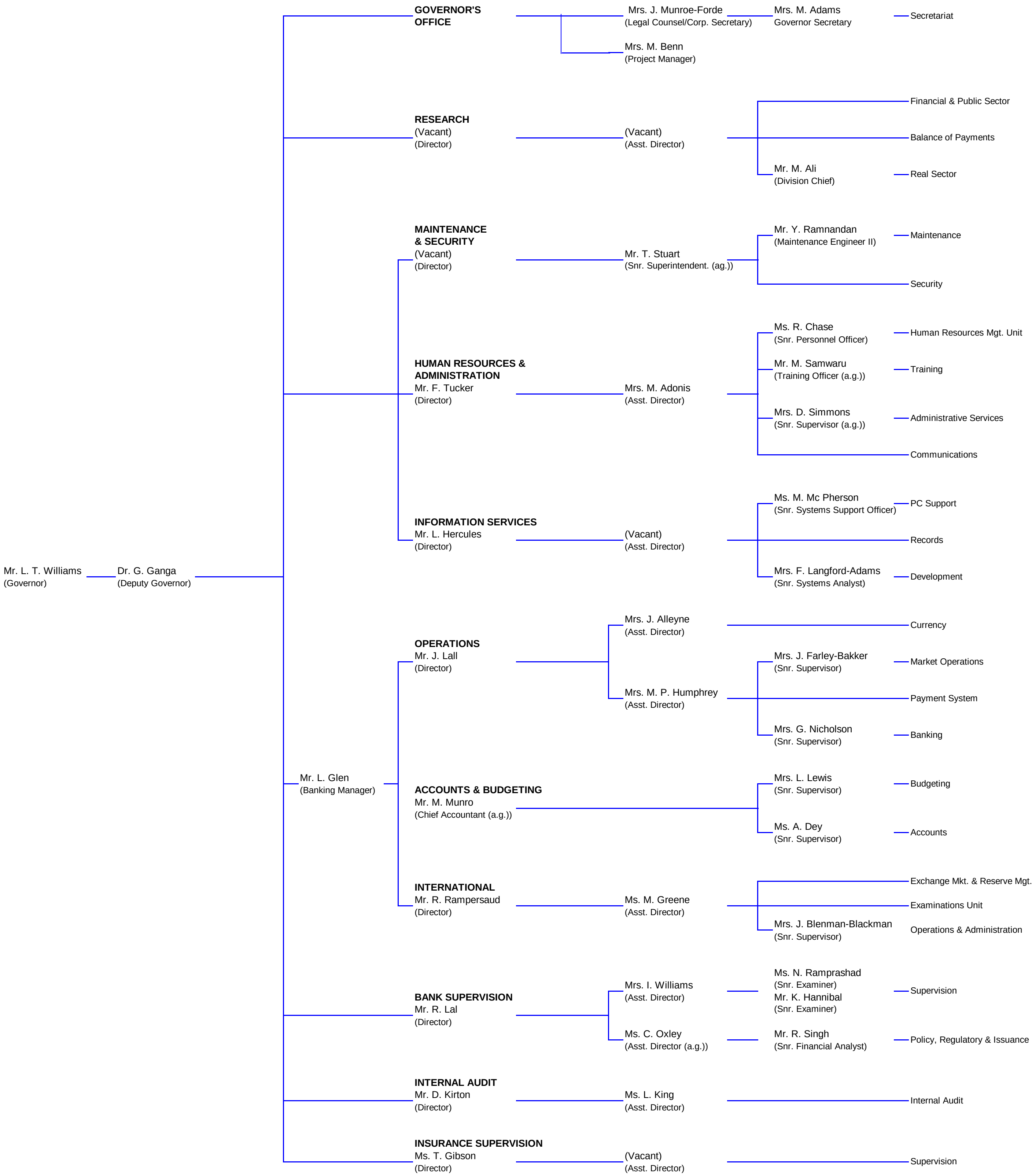
Signed
L. T. Williams, CCH
Governor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING 2013

Mr. L. T. Williams (Chairman)
Dr. G. Ganga (Deputy Chairman)
Dr. P. Misir
Mr. N. Rekha
Mrs. J. Munroe-Forde (Corporate Secretary)

ORGANISATION OF THE BANK

as at December 31, 2013



Note:
(1) Dr. C. Solomon's term in office ended on December 31, 2012.
(2) Mr. V. Persaud resigned as a board of director on July 31, 2013.

INTRODUCTION

The forty-ninth Annual Report of the Bank is presented in accordance with Section 58 of the Bank of Guyana Act. Developments in the domestic economy are described in Part I, which is complemented by annexed statistical tables. An assessment of Guyana's financial stability is compiled in Part II. The international economic environment is overviewed in Part III. The functions, policies and activities of the Bank that were undertaken against the economic background outlined in Parts I and II are summarized in Parts IV & V. The Bank's financial statements are presented in Part VI.

I

THE GUYANA ECONOMY

1. SUMMARY

Global growth expanded at a subdued rate of 3.0 percent in 2013 due to accommodative monetary policies in developed and developing countries. Developed countries recorded positive growth which resulted from higher domestic demand and increased trade. Emerging Economies experienced slower but steady growth of 4.7 percent due to lower domestic demand and sluggish domestic investment. Developing Countries continued to expand as a result of robust growth in domestic demand and recovery in exports from improved global conditions, although there has been easing of commodity prices. The Latin American and Caribbean region's growth was slower with an output level of 2.6 percent in 2013. Global inflation remained subdued at 3.5 percent, however, the high level of unemployment continued especially among youths in the world economy.

Relatively favourable global conditions have positively impacted growth in Guyana. Real economic activity expanded by 5.2 percent on account of stronger performances in the services, gold, diamond, rice and alcoholic beverages industries, reflecting favourable prices and increased investments. Sugar, fishing, bauxite and wholesale & retail trade experienced some setbacks. The rate of inflation remained subdued at 0.87 percent with only the category of food experiencing a moderate price increase. High levels of supply, easing of commodity prices and a relatively stable exchange rate contributed to the low inflation rate.

The overall balance of payments deteriorated into a deficit of US$119.5 million from a surplus of US$32.9 million in 2012. This development is explained by a larger current account deficit and a smaller capital account surplus. The current account deficit was due largely to lower inflows of unrequited transfers and higher services payments. The capital account surplus recorded a US$103.6 million contraction due mostly to a decline in foreign direct investment. Lower capital transfers and inflows to the non-financial public sector also contributed to the contraction of the capital account surplus. The overall deficit was financed by the Bank of Guyana causing its gross foreign reserves to decline to US$776.9 million or 3.9 months of import cover.

The total volume of foreign exchange transactions decreased by 5.8 percent to US$6,379.2 million compared with 2012. All segments of the market contracted, except CARICOM currency transactions. The market was impacted by stronger net sales which were facilitated by the Bank's intervention of US$163.6 million. As a consequence of high demand for foreign currency, the Guyana dollar depreciated against the United States dollar by 0.86 percent to G$206.25 at end-2013. Money transfers value was high at US$226.0 million.

The overall financial operations of the public sector recorded a larger deficit due to the deterioration of the Non-Financial Public Enterprises' (NFPEs) position, which moved from a surplus to a deficit. The deficit of the NFPEs is largely attributed to a decrease in current revenue, which failed to offset low current and capital expenditures. Central government's overall deficit contracted due to higher current revenue and lower capital expenditure. The overall deficit was financed by both external and domestic borrowing.

The stock of government's domestic bonded debt, which represented 16.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 5.7 percent during the review period. This outturn reflected a decline in the redemption of treasury bills. The stock of external debt, which represented 41.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product, fell by 8.3 percent due mainly to reduced disbursements received under the PetroCaribe Initiative and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

The monetary aggregates of reserve and broad money grew by 1.7 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The former was due mainly to an improvement in net domestic assets while the latter resulted primarily from a growth in net domestic credit. Credit to the private sector increased by 14.5 percent while credit to the public sector fell by 1.1 percent. The commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards while interest rate spreads remained relatively high. The financial resources of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 7.1 percent or G$11,475 million to G$173,324 million as a result of growth in other liabilities, pension funds and deposits.

Guyana's financial stability framework covers financial stability across several agencies with the Central Bank playing the major co-ordinating and regulatory roles. Bank of Guyana views microprudential, stress testing, macroprudential and macroeconomic analyses 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 LDFIs recorded high levels of capital and profits with the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remaining well above the prudential 8.0 percent benchmark in keeping with the microprudential framework. The results of the stress testing indicated that the banking sector's and individual banks' shock absorptive capacities remained adequate under the various scenarios, except for vulnerability in the investment portfolios. The macroprudential indicators revealed that Guyana's legal and regulatory framework, and in particular its prudent practice within the banking sector, achieved approximately 64 percent of compliance with those applicable instruments/indicators. The overall macroeconomic analysis of the economy showed that risk to Guyana's financial system remained low during the review period with strong macroeconomic performances from increased output, low levels of inflation, increased domestic investments, modest levels of fiscal deficit, external and domestic debt and a stable financial market with minimal uncertainty.

The insurance and pension industry remained strong in 2013 and 2012[1]. The insurance sector was adequately capitalised while potential risks to which the industry was exposed to, were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effect despite the volatility of global financial conditions. The overall performance of the private pension industry also continued to strengthen with aggregated pension obligations fully backed by total assets in order to meet future promised benefits, along with a corresponding asset reserve of more than 20 percent. The average rate of investment returns was stronger at 4.0 percent in real terms while the quality of the industry's assets showed very little signs of any significant potential associated risks.

The conduct of monetary policy continued to focus on price stability while ensuring adequate level of liquidity in the system and creating an enabling environment for economic growth. The Bank continued to use treasury bills in the primary open market operations for the effective management of liquidity. The Bank also used purchases and sales of foreign currency to control liquidity. There was a G$6.4 billion net issue of treasury bills. The Bank continued to facilitate efficient intermediation through the issuance of notes and coins as well as the promotion of enhanced payment system operation.

[1] Due to the reporting requirements of the current Insurance Act, pension plans only submit audited financial information within six months after the end of their financial year. Consequently, pension data for 2013 will be available in June 2014.

The Bank of Guyana continued with its risk-based supervision of the licensed financial institutions. Its regulatory approach was enhanced with the issuance of two guidelines aimed at strengthening transparency in the sector and tightening the prevention of money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. Additionally, two commercial banks extended their operations by opening new branches. The Bank also continued to fulfill its statutory objectives as specified in the Bank of Guyana Act 1998 (No. 19 of 1998) through the use of various instruments, such as monetary programming, reserve requirements, the rediscount rate and moral suasion. The Bank has also taken steps to improve the effective exercise of its supervisory mandate in a number of areas such as the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 (AML/CFT Act) and the Credit Bureau Act 2010. With the intent of enhancing the efficiency of the payment system, the Bank launched a $5000 note.

The Guyanese economy is projected to grow by 5.6 percent as it continued to benefit from favourable terms of trade. This growth is expected to be driven by all sectors of the economy. Inflation is targeted at 5.0 percent. This position is anticipated from rising food and fuel prices. Against this background, the Bank will continue to manage the expansion in base money and seek to maintain low inflation. Additionally, it will also seek to ensure that credit to the private sector is encouraged to facilitate growth in the economy. ❒

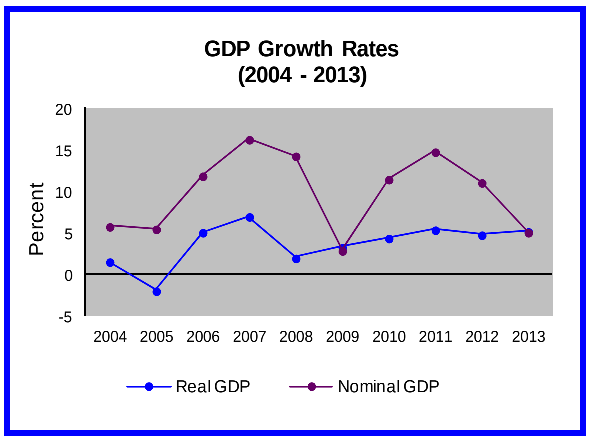
2. PRODUCTION, AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE, EMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION

Relatively favourable global conditions have positively impacted growth in Guyana. Real economic activity expanded by 5.2 percent on account of stronger performances in the services, gold, diamond, rice and alcoholic beverages industries, reflecting favourable prices and increased investments. Sugar, fishing, bauxite and wholesale & retail trade experienced some setbacks. The rate of inflation remained subdued at 0.87 percent with only the category of food experiencing moderate price increase. High levels of supply, easing of commodity prices and a relatively stable exchange rate contributed to the low inflation rate.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Real and nominal output expanded by 5.2 percent and 5.1 percent respectively. Growth was attributed mainly to stronger services, gold, diamond, rice and alcoholic beverages output. However, sugar, fishing, bauxite and wholesale & retail trade experienced drawbacks. In terms of the sectoral composition of real GDP, the agriculture sector contributed 22.1 percent; marginally lower than 22.5 percent end-2012. The mining sector's contribution was higher at 12.1 percent compared with 11.8 percent in 2012. The services sector's contribution increased marginally to 65.2 percent from 65.1 percent. The manufacturing sector's contribution (excluding sugar processing and rice milling) remained unchanged at 4.0 percent during the review period.

Figure I

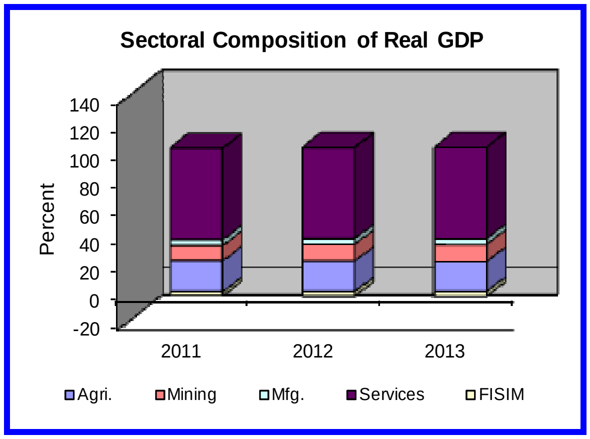


PRODUCTION

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

The agriculture sector (including sugar processing and rice milling) experienced an upsurge of 3.5 percent relative to 2013 position of 3.2 percent, which was primarily due to the bounteous production of rice.

Figure II



Sugar

Sugar output declined by 14.4 percent to 186,771 tonnes and was 98.3 percent of the revised targeted amount of 190,000 tonnes. This outturn was due to adverse weather, insufficient supply of quality cane and industrial unrest by sugar workers. In the first half of 2013, the sugar industry recorded production at 48,038 tonnes, remarkably the lowest since the early 1990s and 32.5 percent less than the corresponding period in 2012. Moreover, output for the latter half of 2013 was lower by 5.6 percent at 133,733 tonnes, resulting from delayed grinding and harvesting at the Skeldon factory.

Rice

Rice output increased by 26.9 percent to 535,439 tonnes, which was 105.0 percent of the upward revised targeted amount of 509,865 tonnes. The outturn was on account of better seed varieties, increased level of private sector investment in machinery and equipment as well as extended land for cultivation. Acreage sown increased from 147,794 hectares in 2012 to 165,461 hectares in 2013.

Table I

Selected Production Indicators Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry			
Commodity	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Sugar (tonnes)	236,506	218,070	186,771
Rice (tonnes)	401,904	422,057	535,439
Fish (tonnes)	23,755	27,097	24,752
Shrimp (tonnes)	21,217	25,999	24,738
Poultry (tonnes)	25,574	30,413	29,280
Eggs ('000)	23,508	21,234	17,965
Total logs (cu.mt.)	294,628	277,427	304,601
Sawnwood (cu.mt)	76,117	75,587	73,673
Plywood (cu. mt.)	13,317	10,577	16,166

In the first half of 2013, output of rice was 25.4 percent more than 2012 level. Acreage sown increased by 3.9 percent to 81,628 hectares compared with 78,561 hectares in 2012. Similarly, during the second half of 2013 production increased by 28.3 percent to 271,571 tonnes, which was 50.7 percent of the overall production.

Fishing and Livestock

The fishing sub-sector fell by 6.5 percent in real terms. The amount of fish and shrimp catches declined by 8.7 percent and 4.9 percent respectively, due to piracy, adverse weather conditions as well as fuel rationing experienced by fishing trawlers.

The livestock sub-sector continued to improve, registering 4.3 percent, end-2013. This position was on account of significant increases in output of pork, beef and mutton by 187.3 percent, 38.3 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. In contrast, output of poultry meat and eggs fell by 3.7 percent and 15.4 percent, resulting from lower importation of broiler eggs and egg layers respectively.

Forestry

Output of logs, plywood and roundwood increased by 9.8 percent, 52.8 percent and 24.4 percent respectively, attributed to increased logging activities owing to favourable weather conditions as well as higher demand for wood products. Conversely, sawnwood production recorded a decline of 2.5 percent during the review period.

Mining and Quarrying

The mining sector expanded by 8.0 percent in real terms, on account of higher gold and diamond output.

Bauxite

Bauxite production decreased by 22.6 percent to 1,713,242 tonnes, and represented 83.6 percent of the revised targeted amount of 2,049,354 tonnes for 2013. Output of Metal Grade (MAZ) and Chemical Grade Bauxite (CGB) declined by 15.9 percent and 0.04 percent respectively, spun from lower international demand. While, output of Calcined (RASC) grade bauxite increased by 4.4 percent.

Table II

Selected Production Indicators Mining & Quarrying			
Commodity	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Bauxite (Tonnes)	1,818,399	2,213,972	1,713,242
RASC	203,278	204,621	213,530
CGB	141,645	145,445	145,391
MAZ	1,298,236	1,542,627	1,296,833
Gold (oz)	363,083	438,645	481,087
Diamond(mt.ct.)	52,273	40,763	63,961

Gold and Diamonds

Total gold declaration increased by 9.7 percent to 481,087 ounces, 106.9 percent of the revised targeted amount 450,000 ounces. This performance was attributed to an expansion of small and medium scale production despite the price fluctuation throughout 2013.

The diamond industry experienced a surge in declaration by approximately 56.9 percent to 63,961 mt. ct. on account of higher international price and demand.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector (excluding sugar processing and rice milling) recorded real growth of 5.4 percent, higher than 4.2 percent the previous year. This outturn was partly due to increased output of alcoholic beverages and pharmaceuticals.

Table III

Selected Production Indicators			
Manufacturing			
Commodity	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	21,194	20,345	22,039
Malta ('000 litres)	627	763	682
Non-Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	45,247	51,494	50,696
Liquid Pharmaceuticals ('000 litres)	442	489	434
Paints ('000 litres)	2,862	2,745	2,695
Oxygen ('000 litres)	81,880	86,660	70,785
Electricity ('000 MWH)	645	691	711

The beverage industry reported an increase in alcoholic beverages by 8.3 percent due to heightened outdoor social and sporting events. Conversely, non-alcoholic beverages fell by 1.5 percent.

The pharmaceuticals' industry experienced mixed performances with higher output of tablets and ointments by 22.5 percent and 22.0 percent respectively, attributed to higher demand, while liquid pharmaceuticals fell by 11.3 percent due to lower demand. Moreover, output of stockfeed and paints fell by 22.7 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

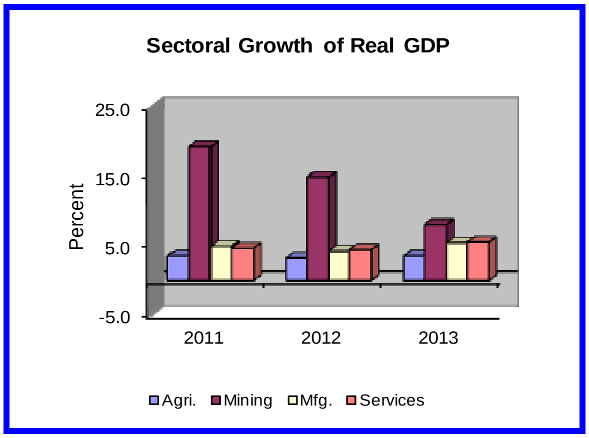
Services

The services sector, which accounts for more than half of the Gross Domestic Product, recorded 5.5 percent growth. This outcome was credited to positive performance of construction, financial & insurance activities, information-communication sub-sectors, and rental of dwelling which exhibited growth of 22.6 percent, 11.2 percent, 5.9 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. Moreover, education, health & social services, transportation-storage and electricity & water also recorded improvements while wholesale & retail trade and other service activities contracted.

The construction industry recovered from a decline of 11.0 percent in 2012 to an expansion of 22.6 percent in 2013. This outturn stemmed from increased public sector capital expenditure on roads, schools and other infrastructural work. Nevertheless, private sector expenditure on housing and other building projects increased significantly.

Financial and insurance activities expanded further by 11.2 percent end-2013. This performance was attributed to improvement in access to financial services and increased private sector credit of 14.5 percent.

Figure III



The information and communication sector recorded growth of 5.9 percent, rousing from the continuous enhancement in activities of the communication industry. Real estate activities grew by 5.6 percent as a result of the growing housing market. Electricity and water registered growth of 5.6 percent from expansions in electricity programmes and the establishment of wells in new and existing housing schemes.

The transportation and storage sector expanded by 4.0 percent, on account of increased importation and registration of hire cars, lorries and mini- buses.

The wholesale & retail industry declined by 0.9 percent due to lower demand for imported goods, particularly consumer and intermediate goods.

AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

Aggregate expenditure increased by 4.3 percent to G$780.2 billion from G$748.2 billion in 2012. Total consumption expenditure as a share of aggregate expenditure increased to 85.4 percent from 80.6 percent in 2012. The share of investment expenditure decreased to 14.6 percent from 19.4 percent in 2012.

The resource gap (the difference between GDP at purchaser prices and aggregate expenditure as a percentage of GDP) fell to 27.0 percent from 28.4 percent in 2012.

Total Consumption Expenditure

Total consumption expenditure increased by 10.4 percent to G$666.0 billion, and it represented 108.4 percent of GDP at purchaser prices. Private and public consumption expenditure represented 74.2 percent and 11.2 percent respectively of aggregate expenditure.

Private Consumption Expenditure

Private consumption expenditure increased by 10.0 percent to G$578.8 billion on account of increased income earnings, as an indication of the expansion in household deposits by 6.3 percent.

Public Consumption Expenditure

Public consumption expenditure increased by 13.5 percent to G$87.2 billion relative to a 5.3 percent decline in 2012. In regards, the government increased public servants' wages and salaries by 5.0 percent in December 2013, retroactive from January 01, 2013.

Total Investment Expenditure

Total investment expenditure declined by 21.3 percent to G$114.2 billion and represented 18.6 percent of GDP at purchaser prices. The share of investment expenditure to total expenditure decreased to 14.6 percent from 19.4 percent in 2012 due to reductions in both private and public investments. Private and public investment expenditure as a share of aggregate expenditure represented 7.4 percent and 7.3 percent respectively.

Table IV

Aggregate Expenditure
(Base Year: 2006=100)
G$ Billion

	2011	**2012**	**2013**
GDP at Purchaser Prices	**525.7**	**582.7**	**614.1**
Expenditure	683.8	748.2	780.2
Investment	125.5	145.2	114.2
Private	64.2	77.7	57.5
Public	61.3	67.5	56.7
Consumption	558.2	603.0	666.0
Private	477.0	526.1	578.8
Public	81.2	76.9	87.2
Resource Gap	(158.1)	(165.6)	(166.1)

Private Investment Expenditure

Private investment expenditure which declined by 26.0 percent to G$57.5 billion, stemmed from lower domestic and overseas investments and weaker prices in the gold sub-sector. However, investments in the agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors, notably the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enterprises, remained healthy.

Public Investment Expenditure

Public investment expenditure declined by 16.0 percent to G$56.7 billion due to timing issues with the execution of some local and foreign funded projects in the Public Sector Investment Program. However, there continued to be infrastructure activities in roads, drainage & irrigation, schools and the Government housing programmes.

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS & INFLATION

Employment

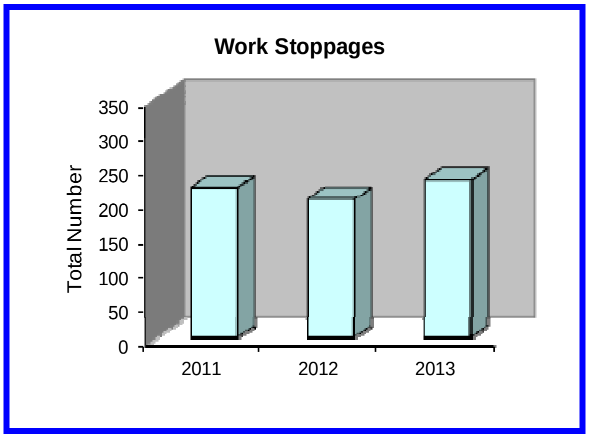
Public sector employment had an overall increase of 4.7 percent end-2013. This position reflected an increment in labour within core civil services and public corporations by 10.8 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. Employment in public corporations expanded on account of 1.0 percent rise in GUYSUCO's recruitment; the greater share of public sector employment. Additionally, Linden Mining Enterprise (LINMINE), Guyana National Newspapers Limited (GNNL) and Financial institutions posted 2.8 percent, 6.7 percent and 1.7 percent expansion, respectively. In contrast, Guyana State Corporation (GUYSTAC Group) posted an overall decline of 2.8 percent. Although private sector employment data are unavailable, there are indications of job creation in the housing and mining sectors.

Industrial unrest intensified in 2013; the number of strikes increased to 233 from 204 in 2012. GUYSUCO was accountable for all strikes, which were related to wages, working conditions and other disputes. Compared with 2012, total man–days lost decreased by 24.1 percent to 38,121 and wages lost fell by 11.1 percent to G$104.5 million.

Earnings

In December 2013, the government awarded public sector employees 5.0 percent increases on salaries and pensions, retroactive January 01, 2013. The public sector minimum wage moved upwards to G$39,540 per month. Consequently, total public sector's wages as a percent of GDP at purchaser prices remained the same at 10.3 percent at end-2013 compared to end-2012. The increment in household deposits reflected the expansion in deposits reflected the expansion in economic activities and aggregate expenditure.

Figure IV



Inflation

The urban inflation rate was recorded at 0.87 percent end- Dec 2013, reflecting moderate increases in food prices. The monthly average inflation rate was 0.07 percent, while the monthly inflation rate ranged from a low of (0.5) percent in October to a high of 0.7 percent in May.

The marginal price change for the food category of 0.04 percent, were evident in the sub-categories of cereal products, milk products, vegetables, alcoholic beverages, prepared meals and tobacco products by 26.3 percent, 7.0 percent, 9.1 percent, 19.7 percent, 30.0 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. During 2013, the food index was generally below Dec-2012 level due to profuse production for certain basic foods resultant of the downward pressure on prices, with the exception of dairy products.

Transport and communication exhibited 6.3 percent price increase compared with the fall of 0.8 percent end-Dec 2012. This occurred from higher prices for personal transport equipment and services by 7.9 percent and 8.6 percent respectively.

Table V

Consumer Price Index December 2009 = 100	Dec 2012	June 2013	Dec 2013
All Items	111.6	111.8	112.6
Food	124.0	123.4	124.1
Meat, Fish & Eggs	145.3	147.1	142.1
Cereals & Cereal Products	112.7	113.5	113.2
Milk & Milk Products	104.0	105.6	112.2
Vegetables & Vegetable Products	131.8	119.0	131.3
Sugar, Honey & Related Products	120.2	121.3	139.3
Housing	100.7	100.8	100.8
Transport & Communication	114.6	117.2	121.9
Education, Recreation & Cultural Services	98.4	98.5	96.9
Medical Care & Health Services	111.7	112.3	116.0
Furniture	100.6	99.0	95.9
Misc. Goods & Services	111.0	112.9	112.6

Price increases were also recorded in the categories of housing, clothing, medical care & health services and miscellaneous goods and services by 0.2 percent, 0.4 percent, 3.8 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

There were also price declines in the categories of footwear & repairs, furniture and education, recreation & cultural services by 14.2 percent, 4.6 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

Outlook for 2014

The economy is projected to grow by 5.6 percent end-2014; growth is expected to be widespread. Output of sugar is likely to recover from 2013's position at an estimated growth of 15.6 percent. Rice output is projected to remain steady, with an estimated growth of 1.0 percent. The mining & quarrying, manufacturing and services sectors are expected to grow by 2.8 percent, 8.5 percent and 6.0 percent respectively. The services sector will benefit from growth in the construction, transportation, and financial & insurance activities by 7.5 percent, 8.4 percent and 11.8 percent respectively. The inflation rate is forecasted at 5.0 percent on account of projected rising food and fuel prices. ❐

3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments deteriorated into a deficit of US$119.5 million from a surplus of US$32.9 million in 2012. This development is explained by a larger current account deficit and a smaller capital account surplus. The current account deficit was due largely to lower inflows of unrequited transfers and higher services payments. The capital account surplus recorded a US$103.6 million contraction due mostly to a decline in foreign direct investment. Lower capital transfers and inflows to the non-financial public sector also contributed to the contraction of the capital account surplus. The overall deficit was financed by the Bank of Guyana causing its gross foreign reserves to decline to US$776.9 million or 3.9 months of import cover.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account deficit expanded by 16.0 percent or U$58.6 million to US$425.3 million. This expansion was due to a sharp drop in unrequited transfers. Net services payments increased while there was a contraction in the merchandise trade deficit.

Table VI

Balance of Payments US$ Million	January – December		
	2011	2012	2013
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**(372.3)**	**(366.7)**	**(425.3)**
Merchandise Trade	(641.5)	(581.3)	(471.4)
Services (Net)	(145.4)	(204.6)	(307.1)
Transfers	414.6	419.2	353.2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	**373.2**	**418.3**	**314.8**
Capital Transfers	30.1	29.3	7.3
Non-financial Public Sector	67.7	90.4	70.9
Private Capital	307.8	363.6	217.7
Other	(79.0)	(153.1)	(89.4)
Short term Capital	(32.3)	(65.0)	18.9
ERRORS & OMISSIONS	**(16.0)**	**(18.7)**	**(8.9)**
OVERALL BALANCE	**(15.0)**	**32.9**	**(119.5)**

Merchandise Trade

The merchandise trade deficit amounted to US$471.4 million, 18.9 percent or US$109.9 million below the 2012 level. This outturn was on account of a 7.5 percent or US$149.4 million decline in imports which more than offset the 2.8 percent or US$39.5 million decline in export earnings.

Exports

Total export receipts declined by 2.8 percent or US$ 39.5 million to US$1,375.9 million from US$1,415.5 million in 2012. This downturn resulted from lower export receipts for sugar, bauxite, gold, and timber. Receipts were higher for rice and other exports.

Table VII

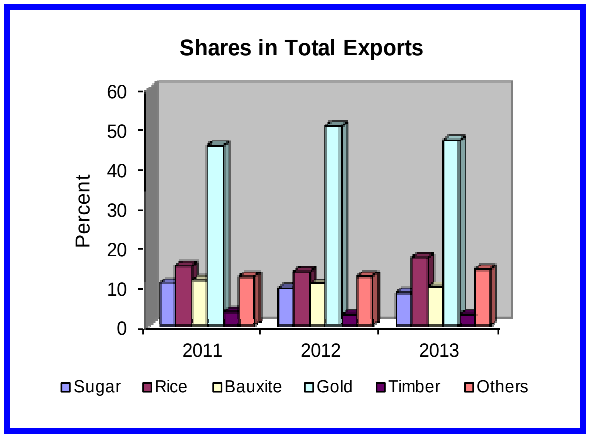
Exports of Major Commodities		January – December		
Product	**Unit**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Sugar	Tonnes	211,762	197,105	160,284
	US$Mn.	123.4	132.1	114.2
Rice	Tonnes	305,382	334,141	394,989
	US$Mn.	173.2	196.2	239.8
Bauxite	Tonnes	1,816,548	2,229,848	1,678,971
	US$Mn.	133.3	150.8	134.6
Gold	Ounces	347,850	455,072	482,527
	US$Mn.	517.1	716.9	648.5
Timber	Cu. Metres	133,572	119,645	112,970
	US$Mn.	39.1	39.0	38.5

Sugar

Sugar export earnings amounted to US$114.2 million, or 13.6 percent less than the 2012 level. This outturn was mainly due to an 18.7 percent decline in the volumes exported, despite the increase in average price of 6.3 percent. The volume of sugar exported amounted to 160,284 metric tonnes or 36,821 metric tonnes less than the level exported in 2012. As a percent of total sugar exports, those to the EU under the ACP/EU Sugar Protocol was 84.1 percent compared with the 76.0 percent recorded in 2012. Exports to the CARICOM region amounted to 6.8 percent compared with 13.0 percent recorded at end-2012.

Average export price for sugar increased by 6.3 percent or US$42.1 to US$712.6 per metric tonne, compared to US$670.5 per metric tonne in 2012. This pricing mechanism is explained by guaranteed prices by the EU market.

Figure V



Rice

Rice export earnings amounted to US$239.8 million, 22.2 percent above the 2012 level on account of higher export volume and continued favourable preferential prices from Venezuela. The volume of rice exported amounted to 394,989 metric tonnes, 18.2 percent or 60,848 metric tonnes more than the 334,141 metric tonnes in 2012. The EU's share of rice exported, improved to 13.3 percent from 8.3 percent in 2012, while CARICOM's share declined to 18.9 percent from 22.5 percent in 2012. Latin America and the rest of the world's share was 67.9 percent compared with 69.3 percent in 2012.

The average export price of rice increased by 3.4 percent to US$607.2 per metric tonne compared to US$587.3 per metric tonne in 2012.

Bauxite

Bauxite exports earnings amounted to US$134.6 million, 10.7 percent below the 2012 level of US$150.8 million due to a decline in volume by 24.7 percent to 1,678,971 metric tonnes from 2,229,848 metric tonnes in 2012. This fall was on account of lower volumes of MAZ and calcined grade bauxite exports, which decreased by 18.5 percent and 2.9 percent respectively, from the 2012 levels. There was an 18.6 percent increase in the average export price of bauxite from US$67.6 to US$80.2 per metric tonne in 2013.

Gold

Gold export receipts were US$648.5 million, 9.5 percent or US$68.4 million lower than the 2012 level of US$716.9 million. This contraction was attributable to a sharp decline in the world market price since export volume rose by 6.0 percent to 482,527 ounces from 455,072 ounces in 2012.

The average export price per ounce of gold declined by 14.7 percent to US$1,344.0 per ounce from US$1,575.4 per ounce in 2012.

Timber

The value of timber exports was US$38.5 million, 1.4 percent below the 2012 value on account of lower volumes exported. Export volume declined by 5.6 percent to 112,970 cubic metres from 119,645 cubic metres in 2012.

Receipts from plywood exports increased by 1.4 percent to US$2.2 million from US$2.1 million in 2012, while that from other timber exports decreased by 1.5 percent to US$36.3 million from US$36.9 million in 2012.

Other Exports

Total earnings from all other exports, which included re-exports, were US$200.2 million, 11.0 percent higher than the value in 2012. The increase reflected higher receipts for beverages, garments & clothing, fish and shrimp, rum and other spirits, prepared foods, diamonds, pharmaceuticals and others as shown in Table VIII.

Imports

The value of merchandise imports decreased by 7.5 percent or US$149.4 million to US$1,847.3 million. This contraction was on account of lower imports in all of the sub-categories–consumption goods, intermediate goods, and capital goods. In the consumption goods sub-category, imports amounted to US$437.7 million, 6.1 percent or US$28.2 million below the 2012 level. This position was due to decreases in the value of other durables, clothing & footwear, motor cars, and other non-durable goods by 24.8 percent, 25.0 percent, 10.2 percent, and 2.9 percent respectively. Other semi-durable goods, beverages & tobacco, and food for final consumption, increased by 9.5 percent, 2.3 percent, and 1.5 percent respectively.

Table VIII

Other Exports US$ Million			
	January - December		
Commodities	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Beverages	0.7	0.9	3.0
Fish & Shrimp	43.0	63.9	76.0
Fruits & Vegetables	7.0	4.7	4.2
Pharmaceuticals	3.0	3.0	3.3
Garments & Clothing	7.5	3.8	6.8
Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0
Prepared Foods	20.8	24.1	26.7
Rum & Other Spirits	6.4	26.7	32.4
Diamond	10.4	8.2	12.2
Molasses	9.4	6.2	2.8
Re-Exports	19.3	21.4	13.7
Others *	13.5	15.5	17.2
Total	**143.1**	**180.3**	**200.2**

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

In the intermediate sub-category, imports decreased by 7.3 percent or US$77.5 million to US$984.8 million from US$1,062.3 million in 2012. This outturn was due to a significant decline in the import of parts & accessories, textiles & fabrics, fuel & lubricants, food for intermediate use and other intermediated goods by 21.1 percent, 18.9 percent, 9.9 percent, 6.0 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. Imports of chemicals increased by 37.9 percent.

Table IX

Imports US$ Million			
	January – December		
Items	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consumption Goods			
Food-Final Consumption	125.2	143.2	145.4
Beverage & Tobacco	41.8	43.9	44.9
Other Non-Durables	99.5	101.5	98.6
Clothing & Footwear	17.7	24.7	18.5
Other Semi-Durables	26.5	26.5	29.1
Motor Cars	33.4	43.8	39.4
Other Durables	73.2	82.3	61.9
Sub-total	***417.3***	***465.9***	***437.7***
Intermediate Goods			
Fuel & Lubricants	573.0	638.0	574.7
Food-Intermediate use	77.6	85.6	80.5
Chemicals	55.1	55.8	76.9
Textiles & Clothing	10.6	9.2	7.4
Parts & Accessories	71.0	103.8	81.8
Other Intermediate Goods	161.9	169.9	163.4
Sub-total	***949.2***	***1,062.3***	***984.8***
Capital Goods			
Agricultural Machinery	82.2	110.0	87.8
Industrial Machinery	44.2	58.0	84.5
Transport Machinery	69.4	67.5	70.0
Mining Machinery	47.5	38.1	22.6
Building Materials	76.4	87.1	90.7
Other Goods	76.5	99.2	59.5
Sub-total	***396.1***	***459.8***	***415.2***
Miscellaneous	8.0	8.7	9.7
Total Imports	**1,770.5**	**1,996.7**	**1,847.3**

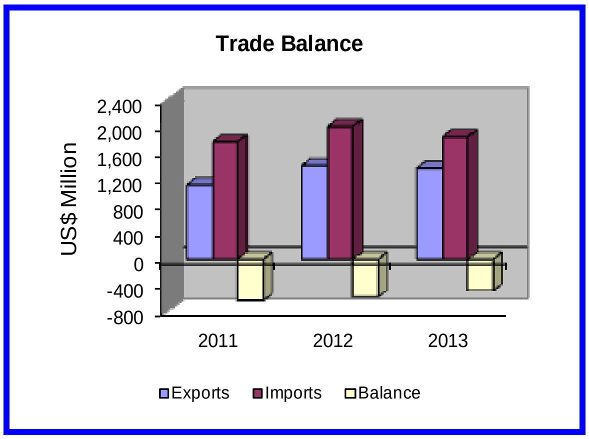
In the sub-category of capital goods, imports decreased by 9.7 percent or US$44.7 million to US$415.2 million. This position was due to a reduction in imports of mining machinery by 40.6 percent, other capital goods by 40.0 percent, and agricultural machinery by 20.2 percent. Higher imports were realized in the categories of industrial machinery, building machinery, and transport machinery by 45.8 percent, 4.2 percent, and 3.7 percent respectively as shown in Table IX.

Services and Unrequited Transfers

Net payment for services amounted to US$307.1 million, 50.1 percent or US$102.5 million above the level in 2012. This expansion was due to higher payments for non-factor services such as royalties & license fees, insurance and consulting & management services.

Factor services recorded a net inflow of US$28.5 million, 19.1 percent or US$4.6 million from US$24.0 million in 2012. This was the result of higher portfolio investment income.

Figure VI



Net payment for non-factor services rose by 46.9 percent or US$107.1 million to US$335.7 million from US$228.6 million in 2012, on account of lower receipts and higher payments for commercial services. Non-factor receipts were lower at US$164.7 million, 44.7 percent below the 2012 level. Receipts from insurance, royalties and license fees, communication, financial, other business services and computer & information, declined by 98.1 percent, 89.6 percent, 87.6 percent, 51.2 percent, 49.5 percent and 48.5 percent respectively.

Net current transfers decreased by 15.7 percent to US$353.2 million, reflecting lower inflows to the private sector in the form of workers' remittances and in-kind transfers. Inflows of current transfers were lower at US$623.6 million from US$790.1 million in 2012. Receipts from workers' remittances decreased by 30.1 percent or US$141.1 million to US$328.2 million and receipts from bank accounts abroad fell by 5.2 percent or US$13.7 million to US$250.5 million. The main sources of outflows were workers' remittances and remittances to bank accounts abroad, which amounted to US$118.2 million and US$125.8 million respectively.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The capital account surplus contracted by 24.8 percent or US$103.6 million to US$314.8 million. This outturn reflected a decline in inflows to the private sector in the form of foreign direct investment and the non-financial public sector in the form of disbursements. The non-financial public sector's disbursements amounted to US$221.4 million compared with US$302.1 million in 2012.

Foreign direct investment inflows decreased by 27.1 percent to US$214.0 million. Short-term private capital recorded a drawn down of US$18.9 million in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks.

Capital grants and debt relief received by the combined public sector decreased by 75.2 percent to US$7.3 million from US$29.3 million in 2012, which included US$2.9 million debt relief from Bulgaria. The other grants were associated with projects under the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) such as the four-lane highway and the Amaila Access Road.

Table X

Disbursements US$ Million	January - December		
	2011	2012	2013
IDA	0.0	0.6	1.1
CDB	7.6	10.1	5.3
IFAD	0.2	0.2	0.4
IDB	37.5	34.7	34.0
INDIA	0.0	4.5	1.9
CHINA	22.9	34.3	19.3
OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOP Support	34.0	36.5	44.1
PetroCaribe	104.0	181.2	115.2
Total	**206.2**	**302.1**	**221.4**

Overall Balance and Financing

The surplus of US$314.8 million on the capital account was not sufficient to offset the deficit of US$425.3 million on the current account, resulting in an overall deficit of US$119.5 million. The deficit was financed by a drawdown of the gross international reserves of the Bank of Guyana as well as exceptional financing from the Ministry of Finance. The gross international reserves of the Bank of Guyana was equivalent to 3.9 months of import cover at the end of year.

Outlook for 2014

The overall balance of payments is expected to record a lower deficit in 2014. The current account deficit is projected to increase due to higher import costs. The capital account is forecasted to record a larger surplus due to higher inflows to the private and public sectors. ❒

4. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

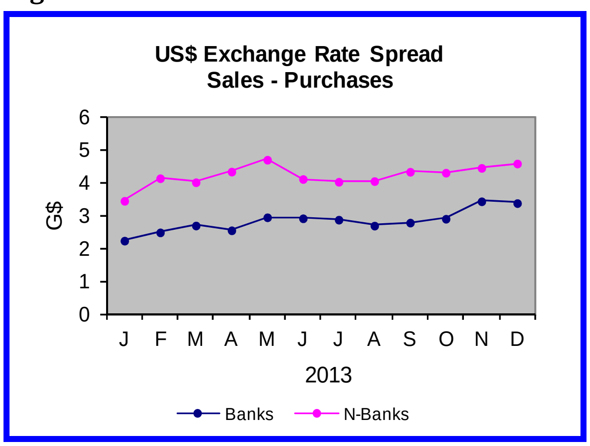
The total volume of foreign exchange transactions decreased by 5.8 percent to US$6,379.2 million compared with 2012. All segments of the market contracted, except CARICOM currency transactions. The market was impacted by stronger net sales which were facilitated by the Bank's intervention of US$163.6 million. As a consequence of high demand for foreign currency, the Guyana dollar depreciated against the United States dollar by 0.86 percent to G$206.25 at end-2013. Money transfers value was high at US$226.0 million.

Overall Market Volumes

Total foreign currency transactions declined by 5.8 percent to US$6,379.2 million from US$6,770.5 million in 2012. Purchases and sales in the market were US$3,175.6 million and US$3,203.6 million respectively. The licensed cambios, which accounted for 50.2 percent of total volumes, recorded a 10.1 percent decrease in turnover to US$3,199.5 million.

The combined transactions reported by the 6 bank cambios were US$3,104.8 million. This indicated a decline in activities by US$333.8 million or 9.7 percent compared with 2012. Interbank transactions totalled US$24.7 million in 2013 compared with US$39.9 million the previous year. The bank cambios accounted for 97.0 percent of cambio turnover and 48.7 percent of total market volume.

Figure VII



Twelve non-bank cambios' transactions amounted to US$94.7 million, a decrease of US$24.5 million or 20.5 percent. In 2013, the Bank sold US$0.65 million to several non-bank dealers compared with US$0.25 million in 2012. Non-bank cambios' market share remained negligible at 3.0 percent.

Hard currency transactions conducted at the Bank of Guyana declined to US$1,152.3 million from US$1,160.6 million in the preceding year. Purchases or inflows dropped by 8.9 percent to US$558.2 million while sales or outflows rose by a similar magnitude to reach US$594.0 million. The Bank recorded a net hard currency outflow of US$35.8 million. Sales related to fuel imports constituted 68.8 percent of total payments. The Bank sold US$163.0 million to the commercial banks. Notwithstanding, the Bank's share of all transactions was slightly higher at 18.1 percent.

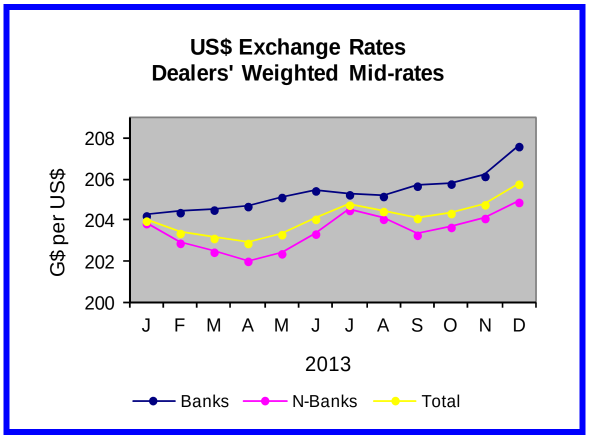
The balances of approved foreign currency accounts experienced a decrease of 1.3 percent to US$2,011.3 million. The major category of activities included mining, rice, insurance and financing as well as non-resident transactions. The debits and credits of these accounts were US$1,011.1 million and US$1,000.2 million, respectively. Total debits and credits recorded in the previous year were US$998.7 million and US$1,038.8 million respectively. The Bank approved applications for 12 new foreign currency accounts in 2013.

The Exchange Rates

The weighted mid-rate, based on the rates of the three largest banks according to turnover, depreciated by 0.86 percent to G$206.25 at the end of 2013. The un-weighted mid-rate, employing the same methodology depreciated by 0.49 percent to G$204.75.

Commercial banks' transactions were at higher rates compared with their non-bank counterparts. The rates of commercial banks also increased over the previous year, while non-bank cambios' rates declined. The spread of the commercial banks was almost half the amount of that for the non-banks.

Figure VIII



The average buying and selling rates of the commercial bank cambios were higher with the average buying rate increasing to G$203.97 from G$202.82 in 2012 while the average selling rate moved to G$206.79 from G$205.29 in 2012. The non-bank rates were lower with the average buying rates and selling rates appreciating to G$201.39 and G$205.60 from G$202.36 and G$205.67 respectively in 2012.

There was a relatively large disparity between the buying rates of the bank and non-bank cambios which expanded from G$0.46 to G$2.57 in 2013. The difference in the selling rates moved from negative G$0.37 to G$1.19 in 2013.

The total market spread was larger at G$3.78 from G$3.02 in 2012. The non-banks' reflected lower rates while the banks recorded higher rates but much lower rate of differentials. In 2013 and 2012, the banks' spread was G$2.82 and G$2.48 respectively. In 2013 and 2012, the non-banks' spread was G$4.20 and G$3.31 respectively.

In the cambio market, the majority of foreign currency transactions involved the United States dollar accounting for 94.0 percent of total cambio trades. The Canadian dollar, Pound Sterling and Euro market shares were 2.4 percent, 2.1 percent and 1.5 percent respectively.

CARICOM Currencies

There was an increase in the value of CARICOM currencies traded on the market. The turnover grew by 10.4 percent to US$16.1 million. Barbados dollar transactions prevailed with a value of US$10.6 million or 65.4 percent of the regional overall volume. The Eastern Caribbean dollar and the Trinidad and Tobago dollar accounted for 18.5 percent and 16.1 percent.

The exchange rates of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and the Eastern Caribbean currencies remained fixed against the US dollar. The Jamaica dollar depreciated significantly against the US dollar by 14.4 percent to J$105.99 while the Trinidad and Tobago currency experienced a mild depreciation of 0.32 percent to TT$6.43.

Money Transfer Activities

In 2013, the Bank licensed five agencies to conduct money transfer business. During the year, First Global Money (Guyana) Inc., assumed the operations of RemitX.

The total number of agents certified by the Bank to operate on behalf of the agencies was 177. Region 4 held 38.0 percent of total registered agents, followed by Region 6 with 24.0 percent and Region 3 with 21.0 percent. In its regulatory role, the Bank examined the operations of all of the agencies and a sample of agents.

The aggregated value of transfers facilitated by money transfer entities was equivalent to US$226.0 million. This represented an increase of 1.4 percent over last year. Inbound and outbound transactions were US$181.1 million and US$44.8 million respectively. In 2013, the highest volume of transfers occurred in the months of March, August and December.

Outlook for 2014

The Bank is projecting purchases of US$433.6 million from GUYSUCO and the Guyana Gold Board. Sales to accommodate imports and debt servicing are projected at US$687.2 million. Foreign exchange flows to the market are expected to be sufficient to offset essential imports. The exchange rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar is expected to maintain relatively stable. ❐

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

The overall financial operations of the public sector recorded a larger deficit due to the deterioration of the Non-Financial Public Enterprises' (NFPEs) position, which moved from a surplus to a deficit. The deficit of the NFPEs is largely attributed to a decrease in current revenue, which failed to offset low current and capital expenditures. Central government's overall deficit contracted due to higher current revenue and lower capital expenditure. The overall deficit was financed by both external and domestic borrowing.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government's overall deficit was lower at G$27,032 million from G$27,618 million in 2012. This decline was due to an increase in current revenue and a reduction in capital expenditure.

Current Account

The current account surplus narrowed by 5.7 percent or G$873 million to G$14,441 million, largely credited to greater expenditure of 6.2 percent, compared to a 4.8 percent increase in current revenue.

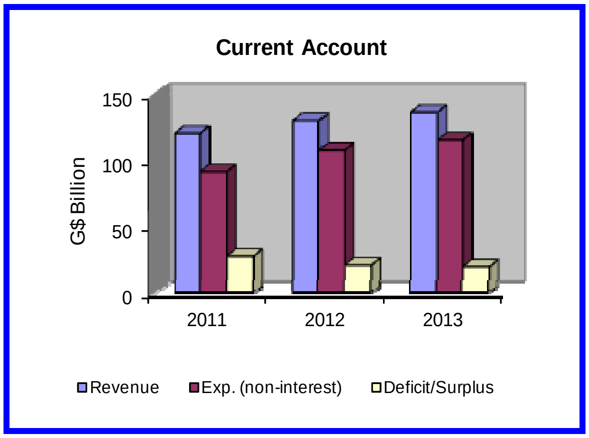
Revenue

Total current revenue rose by G$6,266 million to G$136,495 million when compared with December 2012, but was below the budgeted target by 16.1 percent. This performance was due to greater collections from the Internal Revenue Department and the Custom and Trade Administration.

The Internal Revenue Department's revenues increased by 6.3 percent or G$3,053 million to G$51,675 million. This contribution represented 37.9 percent of the total current revenue and was 2.4 percent above the year's target. Income tax from private corporations and withholding tax grew by 16.5 percent and 1.8 percent to G$21,620 million and G$4,932 million respectively. Personal income tax fell by 5.9 percent to G$15,199 million, due to a reduction in the personal income tax rate by 3 1/3 percent. Taxes on property increased by 37.0 percent to G$2,608 million. This reflected an increase in net property taxes of 37.8 percent to G$2,572 million, notwithstanding the decline in estate duty by 1.9 percent to G$37 million.

Revenue from the Customs & Trade Administration grew by 7.3 percent to G$74,835 million. This outturn represented increases of 19.9 percent and 2.6 percent in Excise Tax and Import Duties collections. Revenues received from Excise Tax and Import Duties grew by G$4,527 million and G$305 million to G$27,271 million and G$11,866 million respectively. Value Added Tax receipts rose by 0.8 percent to G$34,388 million, while Environmental tax remained relatively constant at G$1,072 million. Export duties and Miscellaneous receipts increased by 55.4 percent and 1.0 percent to G$14 million and G$224 million respectively.

Figure IX



Other current revenues decreased by 17.2 percent to G$9,152 million. Other miscellaneous non-tax revenue and Bank of Guyana surplus decreased by 54.1 percent and 7.3 percent to G$1,968 million and G$4,040 million respectively. Dividends and fines, fees & charges rose by 72.0 percent and 0.4 percent to G$1,720 million and G$1,405 million respectively.

Expenditure

Total current expenditure grew by 6.2 percent to G$122,054 million, primarily due to increases in wages and salaries of public servants as well as higher charges on the purchase of other goods and services.

Table XI

Central Government Finances G$ Million	2011	2012	2013
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	120,916	130,229	136,495
Expenditure	100,621	114,915	122,054
Current Primary Balance	28,369	21,850	20,547
Interest	8,074	6,536	6,106
Current Balance	20,295	15,314	14,441
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Receipts	13,453	13,510	8,672
Expenditure	50,116	56,442	50,145
OVERALL BALANCE	(16,369)	(27,618)	(27,032)
FINANCING	16,369	27,618	27,032
Net External Borrowing	17,948	22,044	18,545
Net Domestic Borrowing	(1,579)	5,574	8,487
Net Divestment Proceeds	0	0	0
Other Financing	0	0	0

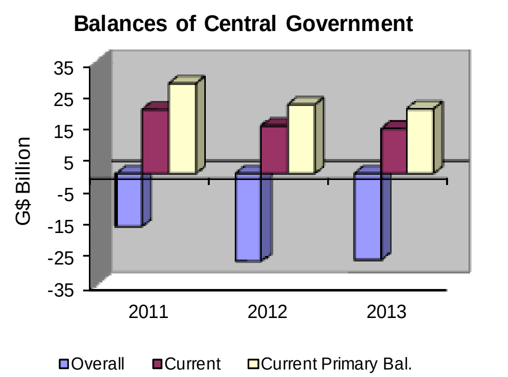
[1] Figures revised from 2008 to reflect the computation of Central Government on accrual basis.

Total non-interest current expenditure increased by 7.0 percent to G$115,948 million. Employment costs grew by 10.6 percent to G$38,489 million, due to a 5.0 percent wage increase for public servants. Purchases of other goods & services grew by 9.8 percent to G$37,528 million. Maintenance of infrastructure and miscellaneous expenses rose by 26.8 percent and 18.1 percent to G$2,931 million and G$11,155 million respectively. Transport, travel & postage and rental & maintenance of buildings expanded by 15.0 percent and 6.3 percent to G$3,474 million and G$3,246 million respectively. Materials, equipment & supplies increased by 3.1 percent to G$7,333 million.

Transfer payments expanded by 1.3 percent to G$39,931 million on account of higher distribution of pension and education subventions, grants & scholarships. Pensions and Education subvention grant & scholarships rose by 27.9 percent and 8.3 percent to G$13,974 million and G$3,352 million respectively. Rates & taxes and subventions to local authorities increased by 13.6 percent to G$214 million. Subsidies and contributions to local and international organizations declined by 10.9 percent to G$22,565 million.

Interest charges decreased by 6.6 percent or G$430 million to G$6,106 million. Domestic interest charges declined by 32.4 percent to G$1,749 million due mainly to lower interest payments on treasury bills. External interest costs expanded by 10.4 percent or G$409 million to G$4,358 million.

Figure X



Capital Account

The capital account deficit, after grants, narrowed by G$1,460 million or 3.4 percent to G$41,473 million reflecting a G$6,298 million decrease in capital expenditure and a reduction of G$4,838 million in capital revenue. Revenue was lower due to decreases in project and enhanced HIPC grants by 75.3 percent or G$4,555 million and 31.7 percent or G$331 million respectively during the year.

Capital expenditure fell by 11.2 percent to G$50,145 million. This decrease was principally on account of lower spending in the construction sector of 14.1 percent or G$2,255 million. Health, education and housing declined by 51.3 percent, 35.3 percent and 26.4 percent to G$976 million, G$2,602 million and G$3,246 million respectively. Expenditure on transport & communication and agriculture decreased by 27.1 percent and 8.8 percent to G$3,796 million and G$5,878 million respectively. Funding for power generation and infrastructure fell marginally by 0.7 percent to G$6,762 million. Spending on tourism development and public safety declined by 19.1 percent and 1.6 percent to G$4 million and G$2,217 million respectively. Expenditure on social welfare and environment & pure water increased by 42.8 percent and 25.4 percent to G$2,164 million and G$3,317 million respectively.

Overall Balance and Financing

The overall deficit contracted by 2.1 percent to G$27,032 million from one year ago. The deficit was financed by net external borrowing amounting to G$18,545 million and Net domestic borrowing of G$8,487 million.

Outlook for 2014

The Central Government's overall deficit is expected to expand by 20.0 percent to G$32,436 million. Both current revenue and expenditure are projected to increase by 23.2 percent and 10.3 percent to G$168,190 million and G$134,675 million, respectively. This position will cause the current account surplus to expand by G$19,075 million to G$65,516 million.

The capital account deficit is also estimated to increase by 59.0 percent to G$65,951 million compared with the G$41,473 million recorded in 2013. This expansion will result from a projected increase of G$31,049 million in capital expenditure, which will surpass the G$6,571 million increase expected in capital revenue.

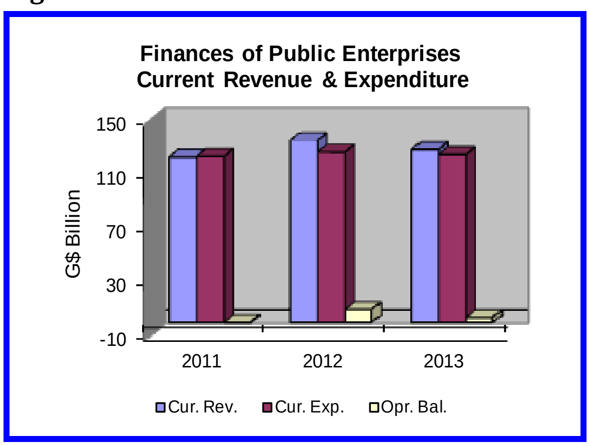
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The overall cash position of the Non-Financial Public Enterprises (NFPEs), including the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO), Guyana Oil Company Limited (GUYOIL), Guyana Power & Light (GPL) and the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), recorded a deficit of G$1,624 million in 2013 from a surplus of G$1,602 million in 2012. This outturn was due to a significant decline in current receipts of G$7,691 million.

Current Account

The current operating cash surplus of the NFPEs decreased by 61.8 percent or G$5,910 million to G$3,660 million as a result of a 5.7 percent fall in current revenue and a 15.9 percent decline in transfers from the central government, to GPL and GUYSUCO. Current transfers to the central government, in the form of dividends, property and corporation taxes, increased by 11.3 percent or G$242 million to G$2,387 million.

Figure XI



Receipts

Total cash receipts of the NFPEs fell by 5.7 percent or G$7,691 million to G$127,566 million, due to lower contributions from GPL and GUYSUCO whose revenues decreased by G$6,344 million and

G$2,374 million respectively. Local sales and receipt from debtors remained relatively constant at G$69,018 million and G$24,906 million respectively. Export sales and other receipts decreased by 12.2 percent and 36.0 percent to G$24,834 million and G$8,459 million respectively. The decline in export sales is attributed to the reduction in export sales of the GUYSUC0.

The total receipts of NIS grew by 8.7 percent to G$13,880 million, reflecting a G$1,318 million improvement in employed and self-employed contributions. This outturn is attributed to an increase in the contribution rate by 1.0 percent for employed and self-employed contributors effective June 2013. Contributions by investment income and other income declined by 15.5 percent or G$147 million to G$802 million.

Table XII

Summary of Public Enterprises Finances
G$ Million

	2011	2012	2013
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	122,092	135,256	127,566
Expenditure (1)	122,541	125,687	123,906
Oper. Sur. (+)/Def. (-)	(449)	9,570	3,660
Transfers from Cent. Govt.	7,558	6,850	5,760
Transfers to Cent. Govt.	2,449	2,145	2,387
Cash Sur. (+)/Def. (-)	(2,898)	7,425	1,273
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Expenditure	3,667	5,822	2,897
Overall Cash Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	(6,565)	1,602	(1,624)
Financing	6,565	(1,602)	1,624
Ext. Borrowing (net)	(148)	1,352	742
Domestic Fin. (net) (2)	6,713	250	882

1) Includes domestic and external interest
2) Domestic financing includes other financing.

Expenditure

Total current expenditure of the NFPEs decreased by 1.4 percent or G$1,781 million to G$123,906 million, due mainly to lower current spending by GUYSUCO and GPL. Employment costs fell by 0.7 percent to G$25,565 million reflecting a G$549 million decrease in employment cost by GUYSUCO. Charges for materials & supplies fell by G$5,423 million to G$34,553 million with GPL accounting for 76.2 percent of the decrease. Payments to creditors were higher by G$1,934 million, with GUYOIL accounting for the majority of the increase. Expenditure on repairs & maintenance and interest payments increased by G$307 million and G$81 million to G$1,512 million and G$332 million respectively.

Total current expenditure of the NIS grew by 9.6 percent to G$13,967 million. Other administration, pensions and short-term benefits increased by 9.9 percent to G$12,937 million. Employment costs increased by 6.0 percent to G$1,023 million, while materials and supplies fell by 9.0 percent to G$7.4 million.

Capital Account

Capital expenditure of the NFPEs decreased by 50.3 percent or G$2,926 million to G$2,897 million, mainly on account of lower capital spending by GPL, whose capital expenditures were funded by the PetroCaribe Fund.

Overall Balance and Financing

The NFPEs recorded an overall deficit of G$1,624 million compared with a surplus of G$1,602 million at end-December 2012. This deficit was financed by domestic resources of G$882 million and external borrowing of G$742 million.

Outlook for 2014

The Non-Financial Public Enterprises overall deficit is expected to increase by 30.5 percent to G$2,119 million. Both receipts and expenditure of the public enterprises are projected to increase by 6.5 percent and 6.8 percent to G$135,826 million and G$137,945 million respectively. ❒

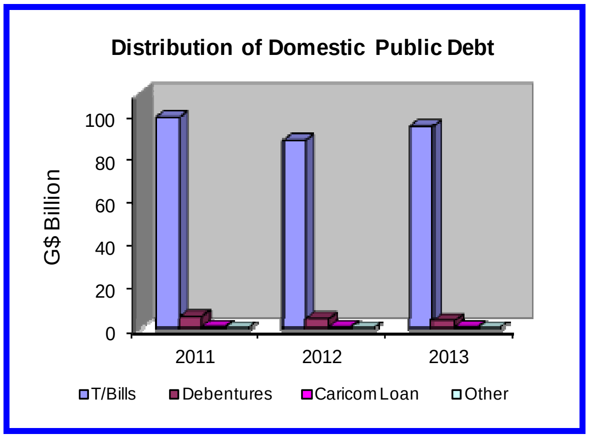
6. PUBLIC DEBT

The stock of government's domestic bonded debt, which represented 16.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 5.7 percent during the review period. This outturn reflected a decline in the redemption of treasury bills. The stock of external debt, which represented 41.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product, fell by 8.3 percent due mainly to reduced disbursements received under the PetroCaribe Initiative and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Stock of Domestic Debt

The outstanding stock of government domestic bonded debt, which consisted of treasury bills, bonds, debentures and the CARICOM loan, increased by 5.7 percent to G$98,815 million. The total outstanding stock of treasury bills increased by 7.2 percent to G$94,489 million, due to the lower redemption of 91-day and 182-day treasury bills. The volume of outstanding 91-day bills and 182-day bills increased by 77.8 percent and 58.8 percent to G$7,997 million and G$6,753 million respectively. The volume of outstanding 364-day bills remained comparatively constant at G$79,738 million. The maturity structure of treasury bills revealed that the share of 364-day bills represented 84.4 percent of the outstanding stock. The shares of 91-day and 182-day bills were lower at 8.5 percent and 7.1 percent respectively.

Figure XII



Commercial banks retained the largest share of the outstanding stock of treasury bills with 85.0 percent, 6.4 percentage points higher from one year earlier. The public sector's share, of which the NIS was the only stakeholder, decreased to 6.9 percent from 7.7 percent in 2012. The share of other financial intermediaries decreased to 4.4 percent from 12.6 percent in 2012.

Redemption of treasury bills decreased by 13.3 percent to G$107,521 million. Redemption of the 91-day, 182-day and the 364-day bills decreased by 29.4 percent, 36.1 percent and 5.7 percent, to G$12,650 million, G$11,506 million and G$79,378 million respectively.

The stock of debentures decreased by G$975 million to G$3,898 million from G$4,874 million for the corresponding period last year. This was due to the maturity of the NBIC/RBGL F-series debentures, which is the final payment for the NBIC/RBGL debenture series.

Table XIII

Central Government Bonded Debt by Holders
G$ Million

	2011	2012	2013
Total Bonded Debt	**104,937**	**93,462**	**98,815**
Treasury Bills	98,593	88,129	94,489
91-day	4,705	4,497	7,997
182-day	9,754	4,254	6,753
364-day	84,134	79,378	79,738
CARICOM Loan	492	456	425
Guymine Bonds	0	0	0
Debentures	5,849	4,874	3,898
Defense Bonds	3	3	3

Domestic Debt Service

Total interest charges fell by 32.4 percent to G$1,749 million. Lower interest payments on treasury bills were due to competitive bidding mainly among the commercial banks and falling interest rates internationally. Interest costs on treasury bills redeemed decreased by 31.9 percent to G$1,659 million and resulted principally from a 28.6 percent or G$610 million decline in interest charges on the volume of 364-day bills redeemed during the year.

Outlook for 2014

Projected total domestic debt volume is expected to increase, while projected debt service payments are scheduled to decrease. Debt service payments is expected to decrease by 10.3 percent to G$1,552 million at end-2014 stemming from an 18.3 percent decline in interest payments on 364-day treasury bills. Debentures' interest payments are budgeted to decline by 28.2 percent in 2014.

Table XIV

Domestic Debt Service
G$ Million

	2011	2012	2013
Total Bonded Debt	**5,052**	**3,597**	**2,759**
Principal Payments	1,010	1,010	1,010
Total Interest	4,042	2,587	1,749
Treasury Bills	3,779	2,437	1,659
91-day	110	108	55
182-day	298	195	80
364-day	3,371	2,134	1,524
CARICOM Loans	21	19	18
Guymine Bonds	0	0	0
Debentures	242	131	72
Other	0	0	0

Stock of External Debt

The stock of outstanding public and publicly guaranteed external debt fell by 8.3 percent to US$1,246 million from US$1,358 million in 2012. This decrease reflected a reduction in the delivery of credit under the Venezuela PetroCaribe agreement of US$64 million and reduced disbursements from the Caribbean Development Bank of US$5 million.

Obligations to multilateral creditors, which accounted for 57.5 percent of the total outstanding debt, increased by 6.4 percent to US$717 million. Liabilities to the Inter-American Development Bank increased by 12.9 percent to US$469 million, reflecting a change in the debt stock of US$54 million during 2013. Indebtedness to the International Development Association increased by 16.9 percent to US$13 million. Obligations to the CARICOM Multilateral Clearing Facility and the Caribbean Development Bank remained relatively constant at US$31 million and US$140 million respectively. Commitments to the International Monetary Fund and other liabilities decreased by 30.6 percent and 3.3 percent to US$26 million and US$38 million respectively.

Table XV

Structure of External Public Debt
US$ Million

	2011	2012	2013
Multilateral	631	674	717
Bilateral	555	665	510
Suppliers' Credit	13	13	13
Financial Markets/ Bonds	7	6	6
Total	**1,206**	**1,358**	**1,246**

Total bilateral obligations, which represented 41.0 percent of total external debt, decreased by 23.3 percent to US$510 million. Obligations to Venezuela fell by 45.6 percent or US$166 million to US$198 million and accounted for 15.9 percent of the total external debt compared to 26.8 percent one year ago. This was due to reduced disbursements received under the Venezuela PetroCaribe agreement and the repayment of credit in the form of rice and paddy shipped to Venezuela. Liabilities to Trinidad & Tobago decreased by 10.4 percent or US$4 million to US$36 million.

External Debt Service

External debt service payments increased by 7.9 percent to US$46 million and represented 3.3 percent of export earnings. Principal and interest payments amounted to US$32 million and US$14 million respectively. Central Government debt service increased by 11.8 percent to US$34 million, due to higher interest payments to the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank. Debt service by the Bank of Guyana decrease to US$11.4 million on account of lower principal payments to the International Monetary Fund.
Payments to multilateral creditors increased by 11.9 percent to US$33 million, and represented 71.4 percent of total debt service, while payments to bilateral creditors accounted for 28.0 percent of total debt service or US$ 13 million.

Interest payments to the International Monetary Fund amounted to US$0.1 million, while the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank totaled US$6 million and US$3 million respectively.

Table XVI

External Debt Service Payments US$ Million	Principal	Interest	Total
End-December 2013			
Total	**31.6**	**14.3**	**45.9**
Bank of Guyana	11.3	0.10	11.4
Central Gov't	19.9	14.1	34.1
Parastatals	0.42	0.03	0.45
End-December 2012			
Total	**29.3**	**13.1**	**42.4**
Bank of Guyana	11.3	0.2	11.5
Central Gov't	17.6	12.8	30.4
Parastatals	0.41	0.08	0.5

Debt Relief

Total debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) was US$40 million. Relief under the original HIPC Initiative totaled US$15 million, while debt relief accruing under the enhanced HIPC initiative totaled US$25 million. Debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative totaled US$31 million. The International Monetary Fund provided US$3 million of that amount as grant relief, while the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank provided the balance of US$5 million and US$23 million respectively, as stock-of-debt relief.

Table XVII

Debt Relief US$ Million	Principal	Interest	Total
End-December 2013			
Total	**49.7**	**21.3**	**71.0**
MDRI	23.3	7.4	30.7
Total HIPC	**26.4**	**13.8**	**40.3**
O-HIPC	7.6	7.4	14.9
E-HIPC	18.8	6.5	25.3
End-December 2012			
Total	**47.8**	**22.4**	**70.2**
MDRI	23.9	7.7	31.6
Total HIPC	**23.9**	**14.8**	**38.7**
O-HIPC	7.2	7.9	15.1
E-HIPC	16.7	6.9	23.6

Outlook for 2014

Total external debt service payments are expected to increase by 5.5 percent to US$48 million during 2014 compared with US$46 million during 2013, due to scheduled principal and interest repayments to India, China, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Principal payments are expected to decrease by 6.8 percent to US$29 million while interest payments are projected to increase by 33.0 percent to US$19 million. Payments to multilateral creditors are likely to fall by 2.8 percent to US$32 million, while bilateral creditors are expected to increase by 29.6 percent to US$16 million. Central government's debt servicing is expected to amount to US$42 million compared with the US$34 million in 2013. Debt service payments by the Bank of Guyana and parastatals are estimated to amount to US$5.9 million and US$0.1 million respectively. ❒

7. FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

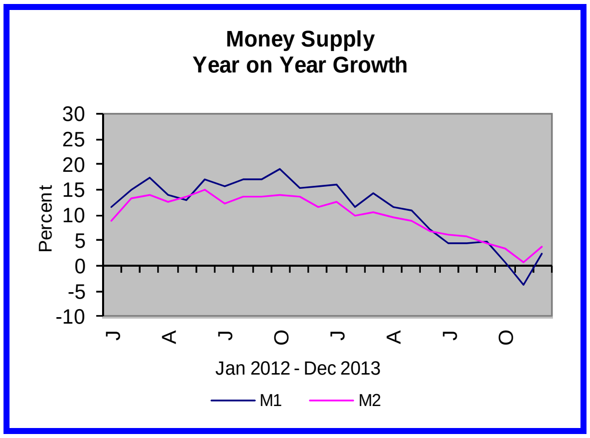
The monetary aggregates of reserve and broad money grew by 1.7 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The former was due mainly to an improvement in net domestic assets while the latter resulted primarily from a growth in net domestic credit. Credit to the private sector increased by 14.5 percent while credit to the public sector fell by 1.1 percent. The commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards while interest rate spreads remained relatively high. The financial resources of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 7.1 percent or G$11,475 million to G$173,324 million as a result of growth in other liabilities, pension funds and deposits.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reserve Money

Reserve money expanded by G$1,914 million or 1.7 percent to G$115,262 million. The increase was due mainly to an improvement in net domestic assets as net foreign assets declined to G$147,805 million.

Figure XIII



The growth in reserve money reflected a 2.5 percent increase in commercial banks' liabilities along with a 0.9 percent growth in currency in circulation. The expansion in liabilities to the commercial banks was due to a G$2,437 million increase in their deposits.

Money Supply

Broad money (M2) grew by 3.8 percent in 2013 compared with 11.5 percent the previous year. The growth is explained by a 25.2 percent increase in net domestic credit. Net foreign assets and other items (net) declined by 8.1 percent and 34.6 percent respectively.

Table XVIII

Reserve Money G$ Million	2011	2012	2013
Net Foreign Assets	145,696	161,676	147,805
Net Domestic Assets	(47,225)	(48,328)	(32,544)
Credit to Public Sector	(63,101)	(62,743)	(56,926)
Reserve Money	**98,470**	**113,347**	**115,262**
Liabilities to:			
Commercial Banks	41,602	53,016	54,361
Currencies	4,788	7,656	6,564
Deposits	36,753	45,298	47,736
EPDs	61	61	61
Currency in Circulation	56,869	60,332	60,901
Monthly Average			
Reserve Money	90,687	104,824	111,979
Broad Money (M2)	248,936	282,278	301,223
Money Multiplier	2.75	2.69	2.69

Narrow money (M1) grew by 2.5 percent on account of increases in cashiers' cheques & acceptances, demand deposits and currency in circulation which were higher by 19.9 percent, 1.4 percent and 0.9 percent respectively. Quasi money grew by 4.7 percent primarily as a result of a 9.1 percent increase in time deposits compared with a decline of 1.8 percent for the corresponding period last year. Savings deposits also grew by 4.1 percent, slower than the 10.9 percent increase recorded in 2012.

The yearly average for the M2 remained stable at 2.69 reflecting high levels of excess reserves.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Deposits

Deposits by residents (comprising the public and private sectors) and the non-bank financial institutions amounted to G$330,202 million, an increase of 7.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Table XIX

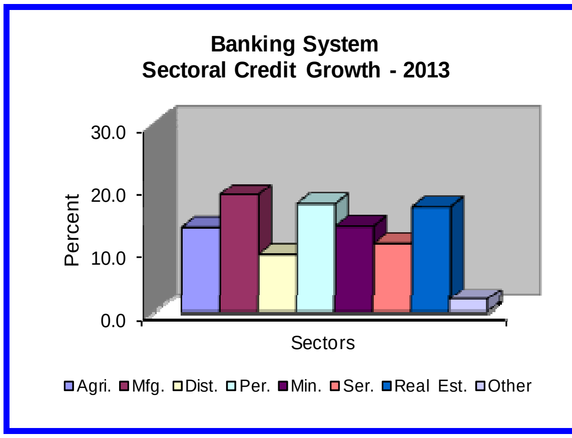
Monetary Survey G$ Million	2011	2012	2013
Narrow Money	97,268	112,419	115,196
Quasi Money	173,424	189,416	198,226
Money Supply (M2)	**270,691**	**301,834**	**313,421**
Net Domestic Credit	93,478	99,004	123,914
Public Sector (Net)	(25,995)	(44,890)	(36,022)
Private Sector Credit	134,636	161,644	185,142
Agriculture	9,618	11,332	12,880
Manufacturing	16,771	22,214	26,411
Distribution	21,283	26,399	28,898
Personal	23,187	25,065	29,433
Mining	2,803	4,247	4,839
Other Services	14,204	17,684	19,660
Real Estate Mortgages	40,195	48,471	56,653
Other	6,575	6,232	6,368
Non-bank Fin. Inst. (net)	(15,164)	(17,750)	(25,206)
Net Foreign Assets	184,911	214,332	197,026
Other Items (Net)	(7,697)	(11,502)	(7,519)

Private sector deposits, which accounted for 73.6 percent of total deposits by residents, grew by 4.0 percent to G$242,915 million. Individual customer's deposits increased by 6.3 percent to G$195,925 million while business enterprises' deposits fell by 4.4 percent to G$46,990 million.

The deposits of the public sector increased by 11.1 percent to G$61,244 million compared with a growth of 36.4 percent in 2012. Deposits of the public non-financial enterprises grew by 24.4 percent to G$42,698 million on account of higher deposits by Guyana Geology & Mines Commission, Central Housing & Planning Authority and GPL. General government deposits, comprising central, local and other government, reflected an overall decline of 10.8 percent compared with an overall increase of 47.4 percent for the corresponding period last year.

The deposits of the non-bank financial institutions increased by 43.8 percent to G$26,041 million compared to 19.2 percent one year ago.

Figure XIV



Domestic Investments

Commercial banks' gross investments, comprising of private sector loans and advances as well as securities, increased by 13.9 percent to G$205,908 million and accounted for 49.8 percent of the banks' total assets.

Loans and advances, inclusive of the public sector loans, which accounted for 58.4 percent of the total domestic investment, increased by 14.3 percent to G$120,309 million. Securities which accounted for the remaining 41.6 percent of the banks' investment portfolio, increased by 13.5 percent to G$85,598 million.

Holdings of commercial banks' securities continued to be in government treasury bills which amounted to G$79,432 million, a 15.9 percent increase from the previous year. There were no investments in government debentures for the review period.

BANKING SYSTEM

Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit by the banking system increased by 25.2 percent to G$123,914 million compared with an increase of 5.9 percent in 2012. This position resulted from increased credit to the private and public sectors.

Credit to the Private Sector

Loans and advances to the private sector grew, albeit at a slower rate of 14.5 percent compared with 20.1 percent for the corresponding period last year reflecting increases in all sectors. The manufacturing, construction & engineering, personal, real estate mortgage and agriculture sectors recorded higher levels of growth. Credit to the manufacturing sector grew by 18.9 percent while loans extended to the construction & engineering and personal sectors were higher by 18.8 percent and 17.4 percent respectively. Real estate mortgages and lending to the agriculture and distribution sectors also expanded by 16.9 percent, 13.7 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. Private sector credit represented 59.1 percent of M2 during the review period compared with 53.6 percent in 2012.

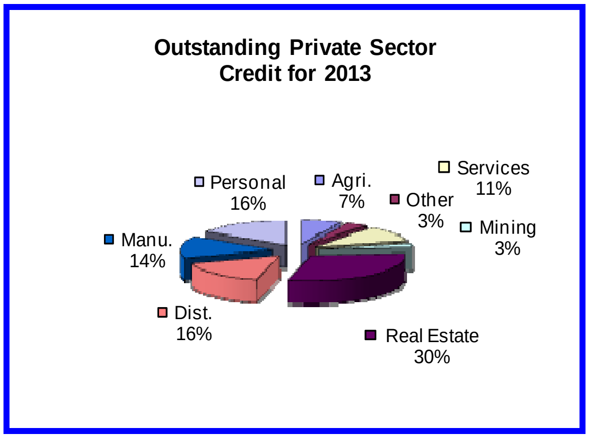
Figure XV shows that the commercial banks' major exposures to the private sector were 30 percent to real estate, 16 percent to personal, 16 percent to distribution, 14 percent to manufacturing, 11 percent to services, 7 percent for agriculture, 3 percent for the 'other' category and 3 percent for mining.

The ratio of banks' credit to resident deposits increased to 0.56 from 0.53 in 2012.

Net Credit to the Public Sector

The public sector continued to be a net depositor of funds with the banking system at end-December 2013. The public sector, which consists of deposits net of loans and advances, treasury bills and debentures, declined by 19.8 percent to G$36,022 million. This decline was attributed to the lower deposits by the central government and other public sector.

Figure XV



The Central government's net position changed from a net depositor of G$624 million to a net creditor of G$16,671 million, mainly on account of lower deposits and increased holdings of treasury bills by the banking system. Conversely, the net deposits of the public enterprises increased by 30.8 percent to G$40,113 million compared with an increase of 37.7 percent one year earlier whilst the net deposits of the other category of the public sector, which includes local government and NIS, decreased by 7.5 percent compared with a growth of 24.6 percent in 2012.

Net Credit to the Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The non-bank financial institutions remained net depositors of G$25,206 million with the banking system, which was 42.0 percent above the December 2012 level. This outturn was due to a 43.6 percent or G$7,888 million increase in deposits of private non-bank financial institutions.

Net Foreign Assets

The net foreign assets of the banking system fell by 8.9 percent to US$955.3 million. This decline was mainly on account of the 9.9 percent reduction in the Bank of Guyana's gross foreign assets while its foreign liabilities decreased by 15.9 percent. The gross foreign assets of the commercial banks declined by 4.3 percent while their foreign liabilities increased by 9.5 percent. The net foreign assets of the Bank of Guyana contracted from US$790.6 to US$716.6 million while the commercial banks net foreign assets declined from US$257.5 million to US$238.6 million.

Interest Rates

The Bank rate fell to 5.0 percent from 5.25 percent for the corresponding period last year while the 91-day treasury bill rate, which is the benchmark rate, stood at 1.45 percent. Commercial banks' interest rates trended downwards over the review period. The small savings rate fell by 36 basis points to 1.33 percent while the weighted average time deposit rate declined by 34 basis points to reach 1.16 percent. However, the weighted average lending rate increased by 8 basis points to 11.16 percent.

The commercial banks' interest rate spreads between the small savings rate and the prime lending rate decreased by 64 basis points to 11.50 percent. The spread between the weighted average time deposit rate and the weighted average lending rate increased by 42 basis points from 9.57 percent to 10.0 percent at end-December 2013.

Liquidity

Total liquid assets of the commercial banks contracted by 2.5 percent to G$124,030 million. The banks' excess liquid assets amounted to G$55,966 million or 82.2 percent above the required amount and reflected the banks' preference for short-term assets, comprising mainly of Government of Guyana treasury bills. Treasury bills accounted for 64.0 percent of total liquid assets.

Total reserves deposited with the Bank of Guyana increased marginally by 1.2 percent to reach G$46,090 million at end-December 2013. The required statutory reserves of the banks grew by 6.9 percent to G$40,062 million, reflecting an increase in savings deposit liabilities. Reserves in excess of the minimum requirement stood at G$6,028 million at the end of 2013. The income velocity of money circulation, defined as the ratio of GDP to M2, was 1.7 at end of the review period.

Table XX

Commercial Banks

Selected Interest Rates and Spreads

All interest rates are in percent per annum

	2011	2012	2013
1. Small Savings Rate	1.99	1.69	1.33
2. Weighted Avg. Time Deposit Rate	1.71	1.50	1.16
3. Weighted Avg. Lending Rate	11.68	11.08	11.16
4. Prime Lending Rate	14.00	13.83	12.83
5. End of period 91-day Treasury Bill Discount Rate	2.35	1.45	1.45
Spreads			
A (3-1)	9.69	9.39	9.83
B (4-1)	12.01	12.15	11.50
C (5-1)	0.36	-0.24	0.12
D (3-2)	9.97	9.57	10.00
E (4-2)	12.29	12.33	11.67

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The financial resources of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which include depository and non-depository licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 7.1 percent or G$11,475 million to G$173,324 million. However, the sector's share of total assets in the financial sector declined marginally from 30.0 percent to 29.5 percent.

The increase in total NBFIs' resources resulted from almost all sources of funds. Other liabilities, which includes capital & reserves and interest payable, grew by 6.0 percent (or G$4,709 million) while deposits and pension funds grew by 7.3 percent (or G$3,120 million) and 11.8 percent (or G$3,007 million) respectively. Insurance premiums and foreign liabilities also recorded increases of 12.8 percent (or G$607 million) and 0.3 percent (or G$32 million) respectively. Of total deposits, share deposits rose by 9.4 percent (or G$3,367 million) while other deposits decreased by 3.7 percent (or G$247 million).

Table XXI

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Sources of Funds:	**144,462**	**161,849**	**173,324**
Deposits	40,460	42,638	45,758
Share Deposits	34,012	35,933	39,299
Other Deposits	6,448	6,706	6,459
Foreign Liabilities	10,382	10,865	10,897
Premium	4,378	4,751	5,358
Pension Funds	22,701	25,454	28,461
Other Liabilities	66,542	78,141	82,850
Uses of Funds:	**144,462**	**161,849**	**173,324**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	16,804	11,241	4,128
Private Sector	64,311	79,439	91,942
Banking System	14,319	19,627	25,728
Non-Residents	26,265	25,246	26,860
Other Assets	22,763	26,297	24,666

The coverage of non-bank financial institutions differs from that reported in the monetary development section.

NBFIs' funds were used to invest in the private sector, banking system and non-residents as shown in Table XXI. Investments in the private sector, which accounted for 53.1 percent of total assets, increased by 15.7 percent (or G$12,502 million). Mortgage loans, which accounted for 52.0 percent of the private sector's claims, increased by 12.7 percent. Claims on the local banking sector and on the non-resident sector expanded by 31.1 percent (or G$6,101 million) and 6.4 percent (or G$1,615 million). Acquisition of public sector investments and other assets declined by 63.3 percent (or G$7,113 million) and 6.2 percent (or G$1,631 million) respectively. The latter was due to a decline in holdings of Government of Guyana treasury bills.

The New Building Society

Total resources of the New Building Society (NBS) increased by 9.9 percent or G$4,848 million to G$53,689 million and accounted for 31.0 percent of total assets of the NBFIs. The increase was due to a 9.4 percent or G$3,367 million increase in share deposits. Other liabilities, which includes capital & reserves, grew by 14.6 percent while foreign liabilities increased by 10.2 percent.

Table XXII

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Sources of Funds:	**45,475**	**48,841**	**53,689**
Share Deposits	34,012	39,933	39,299
Other Deposits	682	826	730
Foreign Liabilities	3,780	4,266	4,701
Other Liabilities	7,001	7,817	8,859
Uses of Funds:	**45,475**	**48,841**	**53,689**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	13,469	9,811	3,809
Private Sector	25,442	29,661	34,847
Banking System	3,725	6,408	12,167
Non-Residents	789	804	817
Other Assets	2,051	2,157	2,050

Funds mobilized by the NBS were used primarily to invest at commercial banks and extend mortgage loans. Deposits at commercial banks increased by 90.0 percent or G$5,758 million to G$12,160 million. Total lending to the private sector, which represented 64.9 percent of total assets, grew by 17.5 percent to G$34,847 million, due to competitive mortgage interest rates offered by NBS. However, investment in Government of Guyana treasury bills decreased by 61.2 percent and accounted for 7.1 percent of total assets while non-residents claims increased by 1.7 percent and accumulation of other assets decreased by 5.0 percent respectively.

Trust Companies

The resources of the trust companies, which include Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Incorporated and Trust Company Guyana Limited, decreased marginally by 0.6 percent (or G$49 million) compared to the 8.4 percent (or G$644 million) growth recorded at end 2012. Deposits, which represented 69.7 percent of the total liabilities of trust companies, decreased by 2.6 percent to G$5,729 million. This resulted from a 10.4 percent or (G$269 million) increase in individual customer deposits compared to a 19.9 percent increase or (G$428 million) at end-2012. Foreign and Other liabilities increased by 21.7 percent and 3.9 percent respectively.

Claims on the non-resident sector declined by 11.0 percent on account of a 2.9 percent reduction in deposits at foreign banks. However, investments in the private sector expanded by 11.5 percent, and accounted for 59.1 percent of total assets. Mortgages accounted for 80.3 percent of private investments at the end of 2013 compared with 81.4 percent one year earlier. The companies' holdings of other loans and advances that consisted of agricultural and personal loans, accounted for 56.2 percent of total loans and advances. Claims on the local banking sector declined by 22.5 percent while other assets increased marginally by 0.5 percent reflecting a reduction in prepayments.

Table XXIII

TRUST COMPANIES
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds
G$ Million

	Balances		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Sources of Funds:	**7,629**	**8,273**	**8,224**
Deposits	5,754	5,880	5,729
Foreign Liabilities	54	50	61
Other Liabilities	1,820	2,343	2,434
Uses of Funds:	**7,629**	**8,273**	**8,224**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	0	0	0
Private Sector	2,902	4,358	4,860
Banking System	1,222	1,211	938
Non-Residents	3,077	2,534	2,254
Other Assets	428	171	172

Finance Companies

Financial resources of the finance companies decreased by 7.8 percent or G$1,827 million. The resources mobilized in the form of retained earnings expanded by 10.5 percent or G$925 million while loans received locally from companies' affiliates and other liabilities declined by 50.7 percent or G$1,503 million and 3.1 percent or G$322 million respectively.

Claims on the private sector, which represented 69.7 percent of finance companies' total assets, increased by 3.5 percent. This was mainly on account of a 6.9 percent increase in local securities. Other assets, comprising of other real estate, prepayments, accounts receivable and stocks, decreased by 50.9 percent and accounted for 9.56 percent of total finance companies' assets. Similarly, claims on the non-residents sector decreased by 5.5 percent while claims on the banking system increased by 9.6 percent.

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 by 1.6 percent. Provision for outstanding loans, which represented 43.5 percent of total liabilities, increased by 5.0 percent or G$382 million to G$8,064 million.

Table XXIV

FINANCE COMPANIES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2011	2012	2013
Sources of Funds:	**19,463**	**23,286**	**21,459**
Loans Received	2,822	2,962	1,460
Retained Earnings	8,548	8,821	9,746
Foreign Liabilities	1,035	981	55
Other Liabilities	7,059	10,521	10,199
Uses of Funds:	**19,463**	**23,286**	**21,459**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	0	0	0
Private Sector	11,330	14,447	14,956
Banking System	314	304	333
Non-Residents	3,939	4,358	4,118
Other Assets	3,881	4,177	2,052

Finance Companies consist of: one stock broker (Beharry Stock Brokers Limited), one finance company (Laparkan Financial Services Limited), one investment company (Secure International Finance Company Incorporated), one merchant bank (Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.), and two micro-finance company (DFLSA & IPED).

Claims on the private sector declined by 2.1 percent or G$166 million while claims on the banking system increased by G$45 million reflecting higher deposits at commercial banks. Interest receivable, which represents 43.5 percent of total assets, increased by 5.0 percent or G$382 million.

Table XXV

ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANIES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2011	2012	2013
Sources of Funds:	**17,942**	**18,263**	**18,549**
Provisions for Loans	13,095	7,683	8,064
Other Liabilities	4,846	10,581	10,484
Uses of Funds:	**17,942**	**18,263**	**18,549**
Claims on:			
Private Sector	7,782	7,754	7,588
Interest Receivable	7,291	7,683	8,064
Banking System	1,083	20	65
Other Assets	1,786	2,807	2,832

Pension Schemes

The consolidated resources of the pension schemes increased by 13.4 percent compared with 11.9 percent increase in 2012, mainly on account of the 11.8 percent increase in pension funds. The pension schemes share represented 17.5 percent of total NBFIs' resources.

Table XXVI

PENSION SCHEMES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2011	2012	2013
Sources of Funds:	**23,886**	**26,733**	**30,320**
Pension Funds	22,701	24,544	28,461
Other Liabilities	1,186	1,279	1,860
Uses of Funds:	**23,886**	**26,733**	**30,320**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	3,335	1,188	319
Private Sector	8,541	11,096	14,022
Banking System	4,033	5,479	6,022
Non-Residents	6,560	7,429	8,087
Other Assets	1,417	1,541	1,869

The resources available were redistributed to increase holdings in the banking system and private and non-resident sectors. Claims on the banking system increased by 9.9 percent compared to an increase of 35.9 percent a year ago, reflecting an increase in balances held at the commercial banks. Claims on private and non-resident sectors also expanded by 26.4 percent and 8.9 percent respectively, with the former reflecting a 22.8 percent growth in local securities while the latter was mainly on account of a 5.5 percent growth in foreign securities. However, claims on the public sector declined by 73.1 percent, due to a decline in investments in Government of Guyana treasury bills.

Domestic Insurance Companies

The total resources of the domestic insurance companies (life and non-life segments) increased by 12.7 percent or G$4,630 million. The life component, which accounted for 63.1 percent of the industry's resources, increased by 10.5 percent, while the non-life component grew by 15.8 percent.

Total insurance premium increased by 16.1 percent, of this, local life premium increased by 12.8 percent, while non-resident premium also increased by 2.0 percent and accounted for 43.2 percent and 90.3 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 29.2 percent. Loans & advances which constituted 14.4 percent of total private sector investment increased by G$42 million to G$2,251 million. Investments in the non-resident sector, in the form of foreign securities, foreign loans & advances and foreign deposits, increased by 14.0 percent. Deposits with foreign banks, which represented 47.5 percent of non-resident claims, grew by 2.1 percent while foreign securities expanded by 46.7 percent. Other assets decreased by 1.1 percent while claims on the banking system decreased marginally reflecting the 3.6 percent decrease in deposits at commercial banks.

Table XXVII

DOMESTIC INSURANCE COMPANIES
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds
G$ Million

	Balances		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Sources of Funds:	**30,067**	**36,452**	**41,082**
Premium	4,378	4,751	5,358
Foreign Liabilities	5,513	5,568	6,080
Other Deposits	11	0	0
Other Liabilities	20,165	26,134	29,644
Uses of Funds:	**30,067**	**36,452**	**41,082**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	0	242	0
Private Sector	8,313	12,124	15,668
Banking System	3,943	6,205	6,203
Non-Residents	10,819	10,102	11,520
Other Assets	6,993	7,780	7,691

Interest Rates

The interest rate structure of the NBFIs remained largely unchanged during 2013. The small savings rate of NBS was 1.40 percent while the rates of the five-dollar shares and the save & prosper shares were 2.0 percent and 2.25 percent respectively. The low income mortgage rate and the average ordinary mortgage rate were 4.25 percent and 5.98 percent respectively. The interest rates offered by Hand-in-Hand Trust on domestic and commercial mortgages were 10.0 percent and 12.0 percent, while the average deposit rate fell to 1.78 percent from 2.3 percent at the end of 2013. ❐

II
FINANCIAL STABILITY ASSESSMENT

1. SUMMARY

Guyana's financial stability framework covers financial stability across several agencies with the Central Bank playing the major co-ordinating and regulatory roles. Bank of Guyana views microprudential, stress testing, macroprudential and macroeconomic analyses 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.

Microprudential policy seeks to enhance the safety and soundness of individual financial institutions as risks taken are exogenous under the microprudential perspective. The LDFIs recorded high levels of capital and profits with the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remaining well above the prudential 8.0 percent benchmark. The loan portfolio of the LDFIs continued to grow with adequate provisions held against adversely classified loans.

Stress testing extends beyond the related sectors to better understand the vulnerabilities of the regulated entities, industries and the financial system. The stress tests performed by the Bank determines the quantitative measures of vulnerability of capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investments, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. As at December 31, 2013, the results indicated the banking sector's and individual banks' shock absorptive capacities, which remained adequate under the various scenarios, safe for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

Macroprudential policies are primarily prudential tools to limit systemic or system-wide financial risk, thereby limiting the incidence of disruptions in the provision of key financial services that can have serious consequences for the real economy. The assessment of the macroprudential indicators revealed that Guyana's legal and regulatory framework, and in particular its prudent practice within the banking sector has resulted in approximately 64 percent of compliance with those applicable instruments/indicators, although the implementation of Basel III instruments are yet to be adopted by the Regional economies. Notwithstanding, the Bank will continue to implement relevant policies as suggested for the Basel II and III to strengthen the financial system.

Macroeconomic policy extends the financial system analysis beyond microprudential and macroprudential risk factors such as threats to the financial system from overall macroeconomic performance of the entire economy. The overall macroeconomic risk to Guyana's financial system remained low during the review period, as the economy continued to build resilience with strong macroeconomic performances from increased output, low levels of inflation, increased domestic investments, modest levels of fiscal deficit, external and domestic debt and a stable financial market with minimal uncertainty. However, the high current account deficit and interest rate spread continued to be perturbing issues for financial stability as evidenced by the financial system soundness indicators.

The insurance sector was adequately capitalised in keeping with the requirements of the Insurance Act 1998 at end-Dec 2013 as its soundness indicators signified a robust sector. This was complimented by the sectors' ability to meet their expenses from growth in net premiums. Reinsurance for long-term insurance decreased and indicated that fewer risks were transferred to reinsurers, while the reverse for general insurance. Potential risks to which the industry was exposed to, were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effect despite the volatility of global financial conditions.

The overall performance of the private pension industry continued to strengthen in 2012. The industry's average funding ratio increased to 123.6 percent compared to 118.5 percent in 2011, an indication that aggregated pension obligations were fully backed by total assets in order to meet future promised benefits, along with a corresponding asset reserve of more than 20.0 percent. The average rate of investment returns was stronger at 4.0 percent in real terms while the quality of the industry's assets showed very little signs of any significant potential associated risks. Pension funds' exposure to market risk continued to increase with an equity market exposure amounting to 30.0 percent of total assets. Defined Contribution (DC) plans continued to operate less efficiently than Defined Benefit (DB) as the operating expense ratio for DC plans was 11.0 percent compared to an industry average of 2.0 percent at the end of the period. ❐

2. MICROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

The Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) recorded high levels of capital and profits when compared with the previous year. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained above the prudential 8 percent benchmark by an average 14.6 percentage points. The loan portfolio grew by 15.1 percent but the quality deteriorated with an 11.1 percent rise in the level of non-performing loans. Notwithstanding, the LDFIs held adequate provision against adversely classified loans.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY PROFILES

Composition of Capital

The average Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for the LDFIs at end-December 2013 was 22.6 percent, 160 basis points above the end-December 2012 level, resulting from the LDFIs' improved levels of capital.

Table XXVIII

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) Capital Adequacy Profiles G$ Million			
	Dec 2011	Dec 2012	Dec 2013
Total Qualifying Capital	33,490	38,833	46,983
Total Tier 1 capital (Net)	32,820	38,406	46,702
Risk-weighted Assets	159,401	184,668	207,956
	Percent		
Average CAR	21.0	21.0	22.6
Tier 1 ratio	20.6	20.8	22.5

The LDFIs' total qualifying capital of G$46,983 million reflected respective increases of 21.0 percent and 40.3 percent above end-December 2012 and end-December 2011. This period's increase resulted mainly from a 21.6 percent expansion in net tier I capital. The higher level of tier I capital, which stood at G$46,702 million at end-December 2013, was due largely to a 28.6 percent increase in retained earnings over the end-December 2012 level. Seven LDFIs were responsible for the increase in retained earnings.

Net Risk-weighted Assets

The LDFIs aggregate net risk-weighted assets expanded by 12.6 percent to reach G$207,956 million at end-December 2013, a slowdown from the 15.9 percent growth for the previous year. The growth in risk-weighted assets reflected expansion in the credit to households, real estate mortgages, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, agriculture, and services sectors of 18.2 percent, 16.9 percent, 13.9 percent, 13.9 percent, 10.2 percent, and 10.1 percent respectively.

The capital and reserves to total assets ratio as at December 2013 was 11.6, 20 basis points when compared to the previous year.

ASSET QUALITY

Non-performing loans

The level of non-performing loans deteriorated by 11.1 percent (following the 22.2 percent rise at end-December 2012), to close at G$11,336 million at end-December 2013. The deterioration was attributed to four LDFIs.

Non-performing loans represented 5.1 percent of total loans, 20 basis points below end-December 2012. Total loans grew by 15.1 percent over the comparative period, with all eight LDFIs recording increases ranging from 8.5 percent to 21.2 percent.

Four of the eight LDFIs recorded increases in the level of their non-performing loans with increases ranging from 33.5 percent to 79.6 percent, taking the aggregate non-performing loans 11.1 percent (G$1,131 million) above the G$10,205 million reported at end-December 2012. The remaining four LDFIs' loan portfolios improved with respective declines ranging between 9.5 percent and 64.3 percent in non-performing loans.

The rise in the overall level of non-performing loans was due mainly to a 10.4 percent (G$686 million) increase in non-performing loans in the business enterprises sector over the level recorded at end-December 2012.

Table XXIX

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) Sectoral Distribution of Non-Performing Loans G$ Million			
	Dec 2011	**Dec 2012**	**Dec 2013**
Economic Sector			
Business Enterprises	**4,366**	**6,618**	**7,304**
Agriculture	413	1,409	1,397
Mining & Quarrying	136	292	184
Manufacturing	2,137	1,630	1,751
Services	1,680	3,287	3,972
Households [1)]	**3,981**	**3,587**	**4,032**
Total [2)]	**8,347**	**10,205**	**11,336**

[1)] Households include personal loans only.
[2)] Total does not include real estate.

Sectoral Non-Performing Loans

On a sectoral basis, non-performing loans expanded in both the households and business enterprises sectors by a respective 12.4 percent and 10.4 percent when compared with 2012. Growth in the services and manufacturing sub-sectors of 20.8 percent and 7.5 percent respectively were responsible for the overall increase in the business enterprises non-performing loans.

The mining & quarrying and agriculture sub-sectors reflected improvement in the levels of non-performing loans with respective declines of 36.8 percent and 1.0 percent. The sub-sectors with the highest concentrations of non-performing loans were the gold sub-sector accounting for 97.8 percent of the mining & quarrying sector; the distribution sub-sector (wholesale and retail trade) accounting for 73.2 percent of the services sector and the paddy sub-sector accounting for 55.1 percent of the agriculture sector. The housing sub-sector (including purchase of land and real estate) accounted for 59.8 percent of the households sector.

Provision for loan losses

The ratio of provision for loan losses to non-performing loans at end-December 2013 was 69.3 percent compared with 71.3 percent at end-December 2012, largely as a result of the 11.1 percent rise in non-performing loans.

Loan Concentration

Exposure to the industry's top twenty borrowers increased by 19.6 percent (G$9,427 million) to G$57,443 million as at December 31, 2013, over the G$48,016 million recorded at end-December 2012. Four LDFIs were mainly responsible for this growth with increases ranging from 9.3 percent to 176.8 percent in their respective exposures. The remaining LDFIs had respective decreases ranging from 5.2 percent to 10.7 percent. The ratio of exposure to top twenty borrowers to total exposure was 24.7 percent.

Loans to Related Parties

For this review period, loans to related parties of G$7,878 million as at December 2013 were 30.1 percent above the end-December 2012 level, a slower growth rate when compared with the 53.0 percent increase the previous year. The ratio of related parties' loans to total loans was 3.6 percent, up 40 basis points from the previous year, largely as a result of related parties' loans increasing at twice the 15.1 percent growth rate of total loans. Loans to related parties remained concentrated in the 'other related persons' category, which accounted for 78.3 percent of the aggregate loans to related parties, 3.3 percentage points above end-December 2012.

EARNINGS

Income

Operating income of the LDFIs expanded 10.8 percent (G$3,105 million) to reach G$31,959 million for the period January-December 2013, when compared with the January-December 2012 level of G$28,854 million. This increase was attributed to increases in all of the income sources as follows: fees & commission - 14.4 percent (G$317 million), other operating income - 11.5 percent (G$81 million), interest income 10.5 percent (G$2,395 million) and foreign exchange gains - 9.6 percent (G$311 million).

Expenses

The aggregate operating expenses of the LDFIs grew marginally by 1.9 percent (G$298 million) to G$15,628 million and resulted mainly from increases of 19.3 percent (G$1,039 million) and 7.0 percent (G$316 million) in other operating expenses and salaries and other staff costs respectively, stymied by declines in interest expense and provision for loan losses of 7.8 percent (G$357 million) and 79.5 percent (G$806 million) when compared with the previous year. The average interest rate paid on savings deposits declined by 36 basis points to 1.33 percent at the end of December 2013. During the review period, the LDFIs recovered G$60 million in bad debts previously written off, 63.9 percent below the G$166 million recovered for the 2012 comparative period.

Net profit before tax and profitability ratios

Net income before tax for the LDFIs improved by 20.9 percent (G$2,814 million) to reach G$16,276 million for the January-December 2013 period. Net income after tax grew by 17.0 percent (G$1,623 million) to close the year at G$11,174 million and was largely due to the increase in operating income. The ROA and ROE of 2.50 percent and 22.33 percent were 12 basis points and 24 basis points above that for the 2012 comparative period.

Table XXX

Consolidated Income Statement of LDFIs G$ Million	Jan-Dec 2012	Jan-Dec 2013
Operating Income	**28,855**	**31,959**
Interest Income	22,712	25,107
Foreign exchange gains	3,234	3,545
Fees and Commission	2,207	2,524
Other operating income	702	783
Non-operating income	**0**	**0**
Operating Expenses	**15,330**	**15,628**
Interest Expense	4,584	4,227
Salaries and other staff cost	4,511	4,827
Foreign exchange losses	8	8
Provision for loan losses	1,014	208
Bad debts written off	(166)	(60)
Other operating expenses	5,379	6,418
Non-Operating Expenses	**63**	**55**
Net income before tax	**13,462**	**16,276**
Taxation	3,911	5,102
Net income/(loss) after tax	**9,551**	**11,174**
Profitability Ratios – Percent (%)		
Return on Assets (ROA)	2.38	2.50
Return on Equity (ROE)	22.09	22.33

LIQUIDITY

The level of liquidity in the financial sector remained high throughout 2013, with all the LDFIs exceeding the minimum statutory requirements. For 2013, excess liquid assets holdings for individual LDFIs ranged from 1.0 percent to 248 percent. The average aggregate amount of liquid assets held at end-December 2013 exceeded the statutory liquid assets requirement by 79.3 percent (G$60,262 million) compared with 84.5 percent (G$60,394 million) at end-December 2012, and rose 21.4 percent (G$24,037 million) above the corresponding 2011 period.

At end-December 2013, the average level of liquid assets held by LDFIs amounted to G$136,298 million, 3.3 percent (G$4,402 million) increase over the average level recorded for the same period in 2012. This growth resulted from increases in foreign investments – 196.0 percent (G$515 million); marketable obligations – 38.0 percent (G$5,210 million), net balances due from LDFIs in Guyana – 31.0 percent (G$3,828 million); and local treasury bills – 13.0 percent ($3,379 million); stymied by declines in cash-in-hand – 29.0 percent (G$2,172 million); net balances due from other banks abroad – 22.0 percent (G$3,688 million); net balances due from Head Office and branches abroad – 9.0 percent (G$653 million) and deposits with BOG – 4.0 percent (G$2,017 million).

Table XXXI

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs)
Liquidity Indicators
G$ Million

	2011	2012	2013
Avg. Actual Liq. Assets	112,261	131,896	136,298
Avg. Required Liq. Assets	63,076	71,502	76,036
Avg. Excess Liq. Assets	49,185	60,394	60,262
Liquidity Ratios - Percent (%)			
Liq. Asset Ratio (LAR)	30.2	30.9	29.2
Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans	200.5	189.6	177.5

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) for the year ended December 31, 2013: Republic Bank (Guyana) Ltd (RBL); Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited (GBTI); Demerara Bank Limited (DBL); Citizens Bank Guyana Incorporated (CBI), Bank of (Baroda) Guyana Inc (BOB); Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS), and Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Incorporated (HIHT).

The average liquid assets ratio (LAR) recorded a 170 basis points falloff from the end-December 2012 position to 29.2 percent at end-December 2013. Customers' deposits to total (non-interbank) loans ratio, which indicates the ability of the LDFIs to support loan growth with deposits, fell by 12.1 percentage points to 177.5 percent at end-December 2013. The lower ratio is indicative of lending increasing at a faster rate than deposits signalling improved intermediation in the industry. A year on year comparison revealed a 15.2 percent increase in loans and a 7.8 percent growth in customers' deposits.

BASEL II ACCORD

Basel II was intended to create an international standard for banking regulators to control how much capital banks need to put aside to guard against the types of financial and operational risks banks face. Advocates of Basel II believed that such an international standard could help protect the international financial system from the types of problems that might arise should a major bank or a series of banks collapse.

Basel II has three Pillars. Pillar I pertains to the minimum capital requirement which aims at ensuring that capital allocation is more risk sensitive focusing on credit, market and operational risks. Pillar II deals with the supervisory review process to ensure banks have adequate capital to support all the risks in their business. Pillar III addresses market discipline by enhancing disclosure requirements which will allow market participants to assess the capital adequacy of an institution.

While the Bank has not formally implemented Basel II, several aspects have been addressed such as risk-based supervision which forms a part of Pillar II and the introduction of Supervision Guideline No. 10, promotes market disclosure required under Pillar III.

The Technical Working Group on Basel II under the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors will provide a harmonized approach for Basel II implementation in the Region by 2015. Consequently, the Bank will amend its rules on capital adequacy accordingly to implement Basel II. ❐

3. STRESS TESTING

The stress tests performed by Bank of Guyana are aimed at determining the quantitative measures of vulnerability of capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investments, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. As at December 31, 2013, the results indicated the banking sector's and individual banks' shock absorptive capacities, which remained adequate under the various scenarios, safe for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

a) Investments

The investment stress test sought to estimate the impact on banks' capital when their investment portfolios were assumed to suffer one level credit rating downgrade of sovereign securities only, corporate securities only, and both sovereign and corporate securities simultaneously in two regions.

The banking sector succeeds this stress test when its entire investment portfolios for both Caribbean and unspecified countries were stressed, contrary to the corresponding period in 2012 where the industry proved vulnerable. However, two banks continued to demonstrate significant vulnerability. Notwithstanding, the increasing investments volume and the worsening of some economies, the capital of the banking sector increased sufficiently to sustain the effects of the shocks.

b) Credit

The credit stress test measured the impact on banks' provisioning requirements and regulatory capital given 10 percent and 20 percent deterioration (downward migration) in loans categorized in the various economic sectors (sectoral) and loans to the top twenty borrowers (large exposure). The banking industry proved resilient to the applied shocks, whereas one bank failed when the 20 percent shock was applied. In addition, it was found that a shock of 68.3 percent to the sectoral credit exposure would result in the industry's CAR deteriorating to the regulatory 8.0 percent minimum. Furthermore, four banks reflected CARs below the prudential requirement with the 68.3 percent deterioration.

All the banks and the industry passed the large exposure stress test at end-Dec 2013 with unchanged CARs for all banks and the industry.

c) Foreign Currency

The foreign currency stress test estimated the impact on the banks' capital when the Guyana dollar (G$) was depreciated and appreciated against the four major trading currencies (US$, EURO, GBP & CAN), as well as other foreign currencies in which the banks had assets and liabilities. A continued robust banking industry was observed when the shocks were applied. The estimated appreciation of the G$ needed to bring the industry's CAR below the prudential requirement remained in excess of 60 percent, and it was found that only two banks displayed some degree of vulnerability.

d) Liquidity

The liquidity stress test sought to determine the number of days a bank can withstand a deposit run before exhausting its liquid assets given no infusions of liquidity from external sources. An initial 5 percent run on deposits and an additional 2 percent of liquidity from 'Other assets' when used in conjunction with total liquid assets to boost liquidity, resulted in the banking sector enduring for nine days before depleting its total liquid assets. Additionally, with an extreme scenario of a 20 percent daily run off of deposits and 3 percent liquidity from 'Other assets' used in conjunction with total liquid assets, the system would go illiquid in two days. ❐

4. MACROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

Macroprudential policies are primarily prudential tools to limit systemic or system-wide financial risk, thereby limiting the incidence of disruptions in the provision of key financial services that can have serious consequences for the real economy. The assessment of the macroprudential indicators revealed that Guyana's legal and regulatory framework, and in particular its prudent practice within the banking sector has resulted in approximately 64 percent of compliance with those applicable instruments/indicators, although the implementation of Basel III instruments are yet to be adopted in the Region's economies. Notwithstanding, the Bank of Guyana will continue to implement relevant policies as suggested for the Basel II and III to strengthen the financial system.

BASEL III ACCORD

The 2008 financial crisis brought the need for analysis of system-wide risks to the fore. In response to the crisis the Basel Committee instituted reforms (i.e., Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems), to strengthen global capital and liquidity rules, with the objective of the reforms being to improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress, thus reducing the risk of spillover from the financial sector to the real economy. The reforms also aim to strengthen bank-level (or microprudential) regulations, which will help improve the resilience of individual banking institutions to periods of stress. The reforms also have a macroprudential focus, addressing system-wide risks that can build up across the banking sector. Since these micro and macroprudential approaches to supervision are interrelated, greater resilience at the individual bank level reduces the risk of system-wide shocks. Macroprudential policies are primarily prudential tools to limit systemic or system-wide financial risk, thereby limiting the incidence of disruptions in the provision of key financial services that can have serious consequences for the real economy. Macroprudential policy is two dimensional:

(1) Cross section dimension - distribution of risk across the system, and

(2) Time dimension – how risk evolves over time. The main objectives of macroprudential policy are to assure financial stability and enhance financial system resilience over a period.

The macroprudential analysis is intended to improve resilience and assure stability in the financial sector, as well as current or proposed international best practice/benchmark. The following is a matrix of the assessment of the Bank's status in relation to the seventeen macroprudential instruments.

Instruments/Indicators & Objectives	Bank of Guyana's Status	International Best Practice/ Benchmark
1. General Countercyclical Capital Buffer Aims to achieve the broader macroprudential goal of protecting the banking sector from periods of excess aggregate credit growth that have often been associated with the build-up of system-wide risk.	**None set. Capital requirement as per Basel I** However, the high level of excess Tier I (core) capital currently held by most LDFIs provides significant buffer should same be needed.	**Basel Committee on Banking Supervision** recommends a buffer range of between **0.0 percent and 2.5 percent** of risk-weighted assets. **OSFI**[2] will phase in the requirement beginning with 0.625 percent in 2016 and reaching 2.5 percent in 2019. **Philippines:** 2.5 percent. **China:** 0.0 percent to 2.5 percent. **Peru:** requires extra Tier I: 0.2 percent to 1.7 percent[3].

[2] Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions in Canada.

[3] Basel III focuses on individual banks' global exposure of their portfolio (in and outside the country) while the Peruvian rule is based only on developments in local systemic risk (the country's economic cycle). The Peruvian requirement could go higher than Basel III range as its estimation depends on stress scenario parameters calculated individually by banks.

Instruments/Indicators & Objectives	Bank of Guyana's Status	International Best Practice/ Benchmark
2. Leverage Ratio Used to constrain leverage in the banking sector, thus helping to mitigate the risk of the destabilizing deleveraging processes which can damage the financial system and the economy.	**No benchmark set** Currently the banks are highly leveraged so care has to be taken with the deleveraging process so as not to adversely affect the financial system or the economy.	**Basel Committee on Banking Supervision** recommends a **minimum ratio of 3.0 percent.** The ratios of **USA** and **Switzerland** are in line with Basel's recommendation while **Canada** has a leverage ratio of *'20 times capital'* (a lower multiple can be imposed by OSFI).
3. Time-Varying/Dynamic Loan-Loss Provisioning A tool for countercyclical banking policies with the primary goal of incrementally building up reserves during good economic times to be used to absorb losses experienced during economic downturns.	**None** Currently LFIs fulfill provisioning requirements under both Supervision Guideline No. 5[4] and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Thus far, the provisioning made by LFIs as per the foregoing has been adequate.	**FSA**[5] model - dynamic provision is calculated using the stock of loans outstanding at the beginning of each year as follows: "Dynamic provisions (to be made during the year) = Long term loan loss estimate **minus** Incremental specific provisions." **Bolivia:** 1.05 percent to 5.80 percent of total loans. **Peru:** 0.15 percent to 1.0 percent of non-performing loans. **Spain:** A statistical provision based on the level of risk, ranging from 0.0 percent to 1.5 percent of credit.
4. Sector Specific Capital Buffer/ Requirement A countercyclical measure put in place to absorb volatility to changes in market conditions in a particular economic sector(s).	**No benchmark set** Nonetheless, the current high level of Tier I (core) capital maintained by most banks could provide a buffer should unexpected volatility arise. However, a move towards increasing the capital requirement will be determined as compliance with Basel II and III is assessed.	**FINMA**[6]**:** 1.0 percent on loans secured against residential properties in Switzerland. **Peru:** 0.3 percent to 1.5 percent increase of generic provision. **India:** 2.0 percent increase of general provision.
5. Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio A tool to assess the risk of default when making lending decisions as well as the likelihood of the lender absorbing losses as the amount of equity reduces.	**No benchmark set** However, individual banks have set internal ratios with coverage ranging between 75 percent to 80 percent of equity.	**Poland:** 100 percent **OSFI:** 65 percent **New Zealand:** 80 percent **China:** 50 percent and 60 percent **India**: 75 percent and 80 percent **Korea:** 50 percent **Singapore:** 50 percent (if no existing housing loan) **USA:** No regulatory ceiling set but banks generally operate with a ratio of between 75 percent and 80 percent.
6. Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratio A personal finance measure that compares an individual's debt payments to the income he or she generates. This measure is important in the lending industry as it gives lenders an idea of how likely it is that the borrower will repay the loan.	While the **Bank of Guyana has not set a benchmark,** the licensed financial institutions (LFIs) employ the use of DTI when assessing a borrower.	**The United States'** Consumer Financial Protection Bureau sets a **maximum ratio of 43%** if consumers are to obtain a Qualified Mortgage[7]. **Canada:** No ceiling set but by end-December 2013 the actual ratio was 163.7 percent.

[4] Loan Portfolio Review, Classification, Provisioning, and Other Related Requirements.
[5] Financial Services Authority, United Kingdom.
[6] The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.
[7] A Qualified Mortgage is a category of loans that have certain, more stable features that help make it more likely that you'll be able to afford your loan.

Instruments/Indicators & Objectives	Bank of Guyana's Status	International Best Practice/ Benchmark
7. Limits on Domestic Currency Loans Used to limit and manage exposure on: • General credit growth as well as sector specific credit growth: 1. Leverage 2. Asset price inflation	**Section 14 of the Financial Institutions Act 1995** (FIA) provides limits for all credit exposures (including exposures to related persons) based on the LFI's capital base.	**OSFI:** 5 percent of total assets. **OCC[8]:** a) 15 percent of capital and reserves (unsecured). b) 25 percent of capital and reserves (fully collateralized).
8. Limits on Foreign Currency Loans A measure to lessen vulnerability in the case of a financial crisis. A regulatory limit would disable a build-up of foreign exchange debt - as foreign currency debt exposure is considered a systemic risk factor - a threat to financial stability.	**Section 14 of the Financial Institutions Act 1995** (FIA) provides limits for all credit exposures (including exposures to related persons) based on the LFI's capital base.	**India:** US$6.5 billion
9. Reserve Requirement Ratios Is a monetary policy tool employed by the country's Central Bank's regulation, which sets the minimum fraction a depository institution must hold in reserve against specified deposit liabilities. Depository institutions must hold reserves in the form of cash.	**Circular No. 77/98** set the required reserve ratio/ fraction applicable to all liabilities (whether foreign or domestic) at **12 percent**. The reserve is held in a 'reserve account' at the Bank of Guyana.	**Federal Reserve System[9] (USA):** more than $13.3 million - $89.0 million: **3 percent** and more than $89.0 million: **10 percent.** **Jamaica: 12 percent** for local liabilities and **9 percent** for foreign liabilities. **Trinidad: 17 percent** for banks and **9 percent** for non-banks. **Brazil:** 20 percent.
10. Levy/Tax on Financial Institutions While regulations like minimum capital requirements create buffers that help individual institutions absorb losses, taxation can provide the resources governments need to intervene system-wide. Furthermore, over time, taxation allows for more efficient distribution of losses - by collecting from the current generation to pay for the losses its actions might impose on future generations.	**Guyana has not considered or implemented a levy on financial institutions.** Nonetheless a discussion on same may be useful.	**Levies** are currently applied in Cyprus, France, Korea, United, Kingdom, Romania, Germany, France Hungary, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Netherlands, with rates ranging between **0.02 percent and 6.0 percent.** **Ireland** will apply special levy that will raise **€150 million** annually between 2014 and 2016. The levy will relate to the amount of tax paid on deposit interest by the institutions in calendar year 2011.
11. Capital Surcharges on SIFIs Basel III required level of additional loss absorbency for systemically important financial institutions **(SIFIs)**. The required surcharge ranges between 1 percentage point to 3.5 percentage points and is to be added on to the minimum capital adequacy ratio as determined by Basel III.	**No surcharge applied** At a minimum principles 1, 2 and 5 of the twelve principles set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision should be considered before a decision on implementation of a surcharge is taken. **Principle 1:** National authorities should establish a methodology for assessing the degree to which banks are systemically important in a domestic context.	The **Financial Stability Board** requires a surcharge ranging from 1.0 percent to 3.5 percent for Globally Systemically Important Banks. **OSFI** will require a 1.0 percent surcharge effective January 1, 2016. **China:** 1.0 percent (effective at the end of 2013). **Philippines:** 1.0 percent to 2.5 percent for the top 15 banks (effective January 2014).

[8] Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (U.S. Department of Treasury).
[9] Effective January 23, 2014

Instruments/Indicators & Objectives	Bank of Guyana's Status	International Best Practice/ Benchmark
	Principle 2: The assessment methodology for a D-SIB should reflect the potential impact of, or externality imposed by, a bank's failure. **Principle 5:** The impact of a D-SIB's failure on the domestic economy should, in principle, be assessed having regard to bank-specific factors.	
12. Loan-to-Deposit (LTD) ratio A measure to determine the short term viability of a bank and to determine the bank's ability to cover withdrawals made by depositors.	**No benchmark set** However, the reserve and liquid assets requirements will to some extent keep this ratio at an appropriate level.	**China:** 75 percent **South Korea:** 100 percent
13. Limits on Interbank Exposures A useful tool to reduce the degree of interconnectedness among banking institutions.	**No limit(s) set** Historically all local interbank borrowings have been of an overnight duration and used mainly to meet reserve requirement. BOG monitors interbank borrowings on a daily basis. However, the duration of borrowing may change in the future and so the consideration of limits to reduce interconnectedness would be useful.	**FDIC**[10] limits interday credit exposure to 25 percent of capital. **Maldives Monetary Authority**: 30 percent capital base if exposure held for more than 7 calendar days.
14. Concentration Limits An instrument to mitigate contagion, particularly in global systemically important financial institutions, as loan concentrations potentially pose risk to earnings and capital.	**Section 14 of the Financial Institutions Act 1995** (FIA) provides limits for all credit exposures (including exposures to related persons) based on the LFI's capital base. However, the limits specified therein do not take into account 'sector' concentration limit which could be a valuable tool to assist with concentration and contagion.	**Central Bank of Kuwait:** 15 percent of capital base The **Basel committee's** work on the updated large exposure rules is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2014.
15. Liquidity Requirements/Buffers An instrument that may make institutions less vulnerable to runs, reduce reliance on asset sales as a means to obtain liquidity and reduce dependence on Central Banks in case of a run.	**No buffers required** **Circular No. 52/98** requires all depository financial institutions to maintain liquid assets equivalent to the sum of **25 percent** of demand liabilities and **20 percent** of time liabilities.	**India:** 23 percent of demand and time deposits **Federal Reserve System (USA):** foreign banks with assets ≥ $50 billion required to hold a 30-day USA liquidity buffer[11]. **OSFI:** HQLA[12] to survive a 30-day period of stress (Effective January 2015) **South Korea:** ratio of one-to-one (100 percent)[13]. **Singapore:** banks required to hold HQLA to survive a 30-day. **Philippines:** 16 percent of liabilities on a daily basis.
16. Margins on Collateralized Financial Market Transactions The percentage by which an asset's market value is reduced for the purpose of calculating capital requirement, margin and collateral levels.	**None required** However, a complete review of the financial institutions practices is needed to determine if the level of activity and associated risks require the application of haircuts.	**Bank of England:** 0.5 percent to 42.0 percent

[10] Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
[11] Effective June 2014
[12] HQLA – High quality liquid assets (easily converted to cash with little or no loss of value)
[13] Korean won-denominated current assets to won-denominated current liabilities.

Instruments/Indicators & Objectives	Bank of Guyana's Status	International Best Practice/ Benchmark
17. Limits on Open FX Positions or Currency Mismatches Seeks to limit currency mismatches and financial fragility.	**No limits set** While measures to limit currency mismatches are costly they are important as a bank with significant foreign exposure can present tremendous risk in the event of volatility in the foreign currency. The need for consideration of limits in the future should be evaluated or discussed.	**India:** 5 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent or 20 percent of cumulative cash outflows based on maturity buckets. **Solomon Islands:** 15 percent of capital for a single currency and 25 percent for the aggregate at the close of any business day.

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5. MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

The overall macroeconomic risk to Guyana's financial system remained modest during the review period, as the economy continued to build resilience with strong macroeconomic performances from increased output, low levels of inflation, increased domestic investments, low levels of fiscal deficit, external and domestic debt and a stable financial market with minimal uncertainty. However, the high current account and interest rate spread continued to be perturbing issues for financial stability as evidenced by the financial system soundness indicators in Table XXXII.

The Guyanese economy continued to build resilience to combat external risk from favourable macroeconomic performance. Real GDP grew by 5.2 percent on account of higher economic output in the overall services sector, gold, rice and forestry industries. This has resulted in increased income and an expansion of household deposits to provide more credit to the key economic sectors for enhanced domestic investments and consumption thereby, improving the profitability of the financial sector.

The continued high level of output by major export industries, particularly gold and rice, remained on the upside for Guyana's external sectors amid the flux in international commodity prices. Although, this has helped to offset growing import costs for fuel and non-fuel commodities, it was not sufficient to reduce the current account deficit which was compounded by declines in transfers and large net services payments. In addition, the capital account balance was negatively affected from lower inflows to non-financial public sector and declines in foreign direct investments. The deterioration of the overall external balance continued to be cause for concern, given the import definition of the Guyanese economy. Notwithstanding, gross international reserves continued to provide a comfortable buffer against external shocks, as the ratio to imports of goods and services represented 3.9 months of import-cover.

Enhanced economic performance of the private sector has been beneficial to central government fiscal performance with consistent rise in revenue to lower the overall fiscal deficit to 4.4 percent of GDP at end-2013. Although, this is a sustainable level of imbalance with concessional financing from multilateral and bilateral creditors, it is prudent to ensure that imbalances do not create unsustainable debt.

The total debt stock was lower at 57.9 percent of GDP, due to reductions in the external debt stock owing to lower disbursements by the Inter-American Development Bank and lower credit by Venezuela PetroCaribe Agreement. The domestic debt stock was below the IMF 25.0 percent threshold with the debt indicators of domestic debt service as a percent of GDP and of government revenue were lower owing to increased collection of government revenue and lower domestic debt service.

The domestic financial market, which includes the foreign exchange market, money market and the open market, remained relatively stable to mobilize and intermediate savings, allocate risks, absorb external financial shocks, and foster good governance through market-based incentives.

The foreign exchange market experienced minor volatility with a mild depreciation of the exchange rate (G$/US$) which was non-disruptive, as a result of mitigating factors for both supply and demand pressures. Foreign exchange transactions contracted due to a lower level of activity related to trade and financial flows. Although, export earnings, financial flows and interbank intermediation provided foreign exchange to facilitate growing transaction demands for imports and other payments, there was a net outflow which caused a 0.86 percent depreciation of the Guyana dollar.

Table XXXII

SELECTED FINANCIAL SYSTEM SOUNDNESS INDICATORS											
Financial System Soundness Indicators							Vulnerability Signals				
	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Threshold	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13
Money, Credit and Interest Rates											
M2 % GDP	48.9	50.7	51.5	51.8	51.0	**50.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Total Deposits % of GDP	51.9	53.9	52.1	54.2	55.4	**50.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Avg. Lending Rate - Small Savings Rate	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.8	**7.0**	1	1	1	1	1
Sub Total							**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Banking & Household Debt											
Total Loans % of GDP	20.9	22.4	25.4	27.6	30.0	**23.0**	0	0	0	0	1
Total Loans to Total Deposits	40.3	41.6	48.6	50.9	54.1	**47.0**	0	0	1	1	1
Bank Capital % of Total Assets	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.0	**7.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Total Household Debt % of GDP [1]	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	19.7	**20.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total							**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**
Public Finance, External Debt and Financial Flows											
Overall Budget Deficit/Surplus % GDP	-3.7	-2.9	-3.1	-4.7	-4.4	**-4.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Debt Stock % of GDP	21.1	21.8	20.0	16.0	16.1	**25.0**	0	0	0	0	0
External Debt Stock % of GDP	46.0	45.9	46.8	47.7	41.8	**40.0**	1	1	1	1	0
Sub Total							**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**
Trade and International Reserves											
Trade Balance % of GDP	-20.3	-23.6	-24.9	-20.4	-15.8	**-20.0**	0	1	1	0	0
Current Account Deficit % of GDP	-11.4	-11.0	-14.4	-12.9	-14.2	**-10.0**	0	0	1	0	1
Import Cover (months)	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	**4.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total							**0.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Macro Indicators											
Real GDP Growth Rate	3.3	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	**3.5**	0	0	0	0	0
Inflation Rate	3.6	4.5	3.3	3.5	0.9	**5.0**	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Rate (Period Average)	203.5	202.6	204.1	204.5	206.1						
Sub Total							**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL							**3.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**7.0**

Source : Bank of Guyana & Author's calculations

'1' represents vulnerability for the respective year

'0' represents little or no vulnerability

[1] Total household debt includes loans, private dwellings real estate mortgages and credit card debt to individuals from the commercial banks and non-banks institutions.

Guyana's money market continued to be relatively calm as transactions among banks and interest rates reflected a banking system with adequate level of liquidity. The lending and borrowing patterns of banks over the period indicated no excessive funding pressure or any untenable levels of excessive liquidity, which implied satisfactory functioning of the interbank market.

The Bank continued to mitigate systemic risks to the financial system, mainly through its open market operations – by controlling the liquidity level in the system. The treasury market resulted in a net-issue position, which underlined the increased sterilisation process during 2013. The yields on government securities improved during the latter half of the year. However, average deposits' rates declined while lending rates remained relatively unchanged resulting in a widening of the interest rate spread. This has implications on the level of savings and the cost of borrowing for a stable financial system.

Although the domestic economy in general and financial markets in particular have performed well to help build resilience, there are macroeconomic concerns for financial stability. The under-performance of major traditional subsectors − sugar and bauxite, can severely threaten GDP growth and export earnings, to lower income and widen the current account deficit. This has the potential to negatively impact household and businesses ability to pay their loans and the overall performance of the loan portfolio of the Licensed Financial Institutions. In addition, lower export earnings can have a significant pressure on the external account, foreign reserves, and exchange rate.

Cognisant of the downside risks, the request is that Guyana should continue its effort to strengthen its resilience and reduce exposure to external shocks. In this regard, the domestic economy can benefit from its diverse growth sectors, which can be further boosted through enhanced efforts to address structural constraints in the sugar and non-traditional sectors. Persisting economic growth with low rates of inflation which are projected for 2014 will contribute to higher export earnings to offset growing import costs and aid the accumulation of foreign reserves. The foreign exchange market will benefit from adequate flows which should provide additional confidence in the economy. At the same time the money market is projected to be stable with little or no liquidity pressure. The overall economic performance and financial sector are expected to maintain financial stability for a healthy economy.

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6. INSURANCE SECTOR REVIEW

The insurance sector was adequately capitalised in keeping with the requirements of the Insurance Act 1998 at end-Dec 2013. The insurance sector total assets grew by 9.7 percent and it accounted for approximately 5.4 percent of total financial sector's assets and 25.4 percent of non-bank sector's assets, as its soundness indicators signified a robust sector. This was complimented by the sector's ability to meet their expenses from growth in net premiums. Reinsurance for long-term insurance decreased and indicated that fewer risks were transferred to reinsurers, while the reverse for general insurance. Potential risks to which the industry was exposed to, were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effect despite the volatility of global financial conditions.

Capital to Total Assets

The long-term insurance sector's capital to total assets ratio increased marginally to 35.3 percent on account of 10.3 percent expansion in the sector's capital. Whereas, for the general insurance sector it fell to 53.6 percent, as the sector's total assets increased by 13.5 percent more than the 11.1 percent rise in capital.

Net Premium to Capital

Arising risks from underwriting operations led to declines in the long-term and general insurance sector's net premiums to capital ratio to 39.6 percent and 60.0 percent respectively.

Return on Assets

Returns on assets were lower at 2.9 percent and 3.0 percent respectively for long-term and general insurance companies. This outcome was due to the fall in investment income for both sectors.

Risk Retention

Risk retention ratios, a measure of the amount of risk that is retained by the industry, increased slightly to 92.7 percent for the long-term insurance sector as less transfer of risks to reinsurers. While that of general insurance decreased to 77.1 percent.

Expense Ratio

The expense ratio for long-term insurance decreased to 86.8 percent due to lower sector' claims. In contrast, the general insurance sector increased to 90.8 percent, likely due to an increase in claims and other underwriting.

Investment Income

The ratios of investment income to net premiums for both long-term and general insurance decreased to 9.3 percent and 21.1 percent respectively. This resulted from reduced investment income in both long-term and general insurance sectors, contrast to investment returns generated the previous year.

Reinsurance

This ratio measures the risk transferred from the insurer to the reinsurer. It has been 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. Two reinsurers registered B++ ratings[14], while other reinsurers' ratings were above A- end-Dec 2013.

Long term reinsurance was paid on Class 1 (general life) line of business and the cession rate fell to 7.3 percent, which indicated an increased level of risks exposure. General insurance sector - all classes of business were reinsured and the average cession rate increased to 22.9 percent. The cession rate varied depending on the level of risk arising from exposures estimated by various companies. ❐

[14] Ratings: A, A- represent Excellent and B++, B+ represent Good.

7. PENSION SECTOR REVIEW

The overall performance of the private pension industry continued to strengthen in 2012. The industry's average funding ratio increased to 123.6 percent compared to 118.5 percent in 2011, an indication that aggregated pension obligations were fully backed by total assets in order to meet future promised benefits, along with a corresponding asset reserve of more than 20.0 percent. The average rate of investment returns was stronger at 4.0 percent in real terms while the quality of the industry's assets showed very little signs of any significant potential associated risks. Pension funds' exposure to market risk continued to increase with an equity market exposure amounting to 30.0 percent of total assets. Defined Contribution (DC) plans continued to operate less efficiently than Defined Benefit (DB) as the operating expense ratio for DC plans was 11.0 percent compared to an industry average of 2.0 percent at the end of the period.

SOLVENCY & VIABILITY INDICATORS

Level of Funding

The funding ratio examines the potential adequacy of pension assets to meet pensionable obligations (liabilities). In 2012, the industry remained solvent, recording a higher funding ratio of 123.6 percent compared to 118.5 percent in 2011. This indicated that total pension obligations were fully backed by total assets to meet future promised benefits with a corresponding asset reserve of more than 20 percent. Fully registered plans and both DC and DB plans' liabilities were well funded at the end of the year. Registered plans recorded a higher funding ratio of 129.4 percent compared to 124.3 percent recorded in 2011. DB plans had a funding ratio of 125.9 percent, representing an increase from 120.3 percent recorded in the previous year, thus, reflecting solvent DB plans in aggregate, with an asset surplus of approximately 20.0 percent in meeting unfunded DB liabilities. On the other hand, a funding ratio of 103.3 percent was recorded for DC plans. In comparison, this was lower than the funding ratio for DB plans in the same period but notwithstanding, represented an increase from 101.9 percent recorded in 2011.

Level of Liquidity

The industry's level of liquidity for 2012 was lower at 41.7 percent of total liabilities compared to 44 percent recorded in 2011. In 2012, the ratio indicated that with the exception of DC plans (that recorded a relatively low ratio of 4.1 percent), pension funds still held a substantial amount of their assets in liquid form. However, because of the fundamental long-term nature of pension plan liabilities, it is not traditional for many pension funds to maintain outsized liquid accounts to pay future pension obligations.

Rate of Return on Investments

In 2012, the industry achieved its highest recorded average annual real returns of 4.0 percent. This represented three (3) years of positive returns and indicated that investment returns of private pension funds continued to recover from the 2008 global financial pre and post-crisis levels, when investment returns were negative at 7.2 percent and 1.3 percent in 2007 and 2009 respectively. Overall, DB plans had the best returns, at 6.2 percent compared to 1.2 percent for DC plans at the end of the period. Additionally, there was significant correlation between the size of pension funds' assets and their level of individual returns. Larger plans experienced a higher average rate of investment returns of 9.5 percent compared to 2.3 percent for smaller plans or plans with assets below the industry's average assets. Fully registered plans in 2012 also recorded an average net real return of 7.9 percent.

ASSET QUALITY RATIOS

Assets in Related Parties

Pension assets in related parties recorded a slight increase of 9.0 percent, compared to 8.0 percent in

2011. The increase was as a result of a 1.0 percent rise (to 9.0 percent) in DB investments in subsidiaries and associates of plan sponsors. Even though the aforesaid represented an insignificant share of total assets, it reflected a slight increase of the potential impact of credit risk associated with the industry's total assets at the end of the year. DC assets in related parties however, were relatively smaller at 0.1 percent compared with 2.0 percent recorded in 2011.

Foreign Exposure of Pension Assets

Foreign exposure of pension assets remained unchanged over the last three (3) years. In 2012, the ratio remained at 22.0 percent and therefore reflected modest potential risks from excessive foreign currency exposures. However, DB plans and fully registered plans were more exposed to non-domestic assets with ratios of 23.0 percent and 25.0 percent respectively, compared to 10.0 percent for DC plans at the end of the year.

Equity Exposure of Pension Assets

Pension funds exposure to equity markets continued to increase in 2012. Four (4) years ago, pension funds had 21.0 percent of their assets invested in equities but in 2012, this allocation rose to 30.0 percent. This represented an increase in the potential impact of market volatility on the industry's assets and pension funds. The allocation of assets in equities of fully registered plans and DB plans was higher at 35.0 percent and 32.0 percent respectively, compared with 1.0 percent for DC plans. Consequently, the funding positions of these plans are more likely to be sensitive to market changes than plans with an investment portfolio comprising of a higher proportion of fix income instruments.

Accounts Receivable to Total Assets

This ratio measures the potential impact of a credit default risk resulting from payment of monies owed to pension funds. At the end of 2012, the accounts receivable to total assets ratio remained relatively low at 2.0 percent. Fully registered plans and DB plans also recorded ratios of 2.0 percent, whilst DC plans recorded a ratio of 0.4 percent. These modest ratios suggested that the potential impact to pension assets resulting from credit default risk over the review period was insignificant.

EFFICIENCY & PROFITABILITY RATIOS

Net Income to Total Assets

Net income as a percent of total assets was higher at 12.0 percent compared to 8.0 percent recorded in 2011. This increase was on account of a significant rise in the industry's net income by 58.8 percent, which amounted to a surplus of G$4,028 million in 2012. This reflected a sustained rise in available resources for pension fund investments at the end of year. Fully registered plans and both DB and DC plans had higher ratios at 13.0 percent, 12.0 percent and 11.0 percent respectively.

Contributions to Total Benefit Payments

Contributions received at the end of 2012 amounted to G$1,734 million and represented a marginal decline of 1.9 percent from G$1,768 million in 2011. Contributions received represented 136 percent of total benefit related payments at the end of the period. Given that approximately 36 percent of net contributions were added to surplus income at the end of the year, this (the excess contributions) indicated that the profitability of pension plans was not at risk due to excessive benefit related payments out of pension funds. The analysis also revealed that DC plans continued its high trend in 2012 with a ratio of 326 percent followed by 125 percent for DB plans and 122 percent for those plans which are fully registered.

Operating Expenses to Investment Income

The industry's efficiency, as measured by the total operating expenses in relation to net investment income, remained efficient in 2012 with a lower recorded ratio of 2.0 percent for the industry. Efficiency however continues to vary considerably between plans. Based on the outcome of the measured ratio, fully registered plans and DB plans were relatively more efficient with an equivalent average ratio of 2.0 percent. Whereas, DC plans continued to record relatively higher ratios (11 percent) over the period. Although the latter reflected a reduction from 19 percent in 2011, it is still considered less efficient than DB plans and when compared with an industry average of 2.0 percent. ❐

III

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The World Economy

Global growth expanded at a subdued rate of 3.0 percent in 2013 due to accommodative monetary policies in Developed and Developing Countries. Developed Countries recorded positive growth which resulted from higher domestic demand and increased trade. Emerging Economies experienced slower but steady growth of 4.7 percent due to lower domestic demand and sluggish domestic investment. Developing Countries continued to expand from robust growth in domestic demand and recovery in exports from improved global conditions, although there has been easing of commodity prices. The Latin American and Caribbean region's growth was slower with an output level of 2.6 percent in 2013. Global inflation remained subdued at 3.5 percent, however, the high level of unemployment continued especially among youths in the world economy.

Developed Countries

Output

The US economy led the recovery in the Advanced Economies growing at 1.9 percent. Higher domestic demand and inventories were the main source of growth. The growth was further strengthened by a reduction in the fiscal drag as a result of the breaking of the gridlock in the US Congress on the budget. The Euro Area recorded a negative growth of 0.4 percent while Germany and France recorded positive growth of 0.5 percent 0.2 percent respectively. The stressed European economies of Spain and Italy recorded negative growth of 1.2 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. The United Kingdom and Japan both grew by 1.7 percent from 0.3 percent and 1.4 percent respectively from the previous year as both of these countries are showing stronger trends in output.

Inflation

Inflation continued to remain subdued in Developed Countries at 1.4 percent. This was due to lower oil and food prices. Consumer prices decreased to 1.4 percent in the US while Euro Area inflation rate was 1.3 percent in 2013. The lower inflation was also driven by thriftiness in consumers' spending in Developed Countries.

Employment

Unemployment continued to decrease slowly in the US since the global financial crises. The US unemployment rate at the end of 2013 was 7.6 percent. Increased activity mainly in the manufacturing sector was responsible for new jobs. However, unemployment continued to be high in the Euro Area ranging from 13.3 percent in Germany to 26.9 percent in Spain. The UK recorded an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent in 2013.

Monetary and Exchange Rates

Monetary policy continued to be accommodative in Developed Countries. Monetary policy stance remained accommodative as fiscal consolidation continued in the US. The quantitative easing policy continued in most Developed Countries. The Federal Reserve Bank announced in late 2013 that it will be tapering its bond purchase by US$50 billion. US Treasury rates increased to 3.2 percent at the end of 2013. The European Economies continued its policy of low interest rate in an effort to repair the balance sheet of the European Bank and sustain the single currency. The Euro rate was lowered to 0.25 percent while the Bank of England rate remained at 0.50 percent in 2013. The US dollar strengthened against the currencies of major Developed Countries. The dollar was $134 vis-à-vis the Euro. The dollar also strengthened against the Canadian dollar at a rate of $0.90. Japanese Yen also weakened against the dollar at $96.50 at the end of 2013.

Emerging Economies

Output

Emerging Economies experienced slower but steady growth due to lower external demand and slow domestic investments. China's economy continued to be resilient growing at 7.6 percent followed by India at 3.9 percent. Singapore grew by 3.5 percent while Hong Kong grew by 3.0 percent. However, slower growth was experience in South Korea, Brazil and Russia that recorded growth of 2.8 percent, 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Financial conditions in these economies tightened along with slower FDI flows that impacted on growth. Further, the exports of manufactured goods were facing stiffer competition from goods in Developed Countries especially the US and Germany in the global market.

Inflation

Inflationary pressures built up in Emerging Economies as a result of higher real wages and depreciation of exchange rates. Higher prices of food and oil pushed India's inflation rate up to 9.0 percent. Brazil experienced higher inflation rate of 5.9 percent due to a weakening of the Real and high costs of imports. The Consumer Price Index for China was 2.5 percent, tempered by adjustment on interest rates.

Employment

The unemployment level remained flat in most Emerging Economies as domestic economic weakness remains a main concern in some of these economies. India's unemployment was high at 8.5 percent followed by Brazil at 5.4 percent. China's unemployment rate was lowered to 4.1 percent due to a vibrant manufacturing sector. Russia's unemployment continued to be high at 6.0 percent due to its dependence on production activity that is more capital intensive.

Developing Countries

Output

Average growth in Developing Countries was 4.5 percent as most of these countries continued to benefit from favourable commodity prices and exports. Sub-Sahara Africa's growth was 5.0 percent as a result of higher exports and favourable terms of trade. The Developing Asia region grew by 6.9 percent due to increased exports of manufactured goods. The Latin America and Caribbean region recorded slower growth of 2.7 percent due to slower output mainly from larger economies – Brazil and Argentina.

Inflation

Inflation in Developing Countries declined slightly to 4.4 percent due mainly to lower food prices. The Sub-Sahara Africa region saw a decline in inflation to 6.9 percent. The Latin America and Caribbean region's inflation was flat at 6.7 percent while the Asian region experienced a 5.0 percent rate of inflation.

Employment

Unemployment remained flat in Developing Countries. FDI flows were directed to resource based industries that provide limited opportunities for job creation in some countries. However, countries that saw increased activities in the manufacturing sector were able to create more jobs. A major proportion of employment continued to be in the agricultural sector especially in the rural Asian and African regions.

Caribbean Economies

Output

The Caribbean Economies experienced mixed performance for the period under review. The resource based economies recorded higher growth while the tourist based economies lagged behind. The resource based economies of Guyana and Suriname grew by 5.2 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. Trinidad and Tobago grew by 1.6 percent due to volatile oil prices. The tourist based economies of the Bahamas and ECCU grew by 1.6 percent and 1.0 percent respectively while Barbados experienced negative growth of 0.8 percent. Jamaica, which now has a programme with the International Monetary Fund, grew at a meagre pace of 0.4 percent. Some Caribbean Economies faced serious downside risks due to the high debt level and expanding fiscal deficit. Some of these countries have turned to the IMF for support in ensuring sustainability.

Inflation

The level of price inflation in the Caribbean was mixed. The rate of inflation in Guyana remained subdued at 0.87 percent while Barbados' inflation rate was 2.6 percent. Bahamas' inflation rate was 1.0 percent. Trinidad and Tobago's inflation rate was around 4.0 percent followed by Jamaica's inflation level which was estimated at 10.5 percent.

Employment

The labour market in the Caribbean continued to be weak especially in the tourist based economies. Barbados unemployment rate climbed to 11.7 percent while Jamaica experienced increased unemployment of 11.3 percent. Unemployment remained flat in Trinidad and Tobago at around 7.5 percent while Guyana's unemployment rate hovered around 8.0 percent.

Exchange Rates

Barbados, Belize and the ECCU continued their policy of fixed rates vis-à-vis the US dollar. Trinidad and Tobago's floating exchange rate continued to be stable at $6.67, while the Guyana dollar depreciated slightly by 0.86 percent to $206 vis-à-vis the US dollar. However, the Jamaica dollar suffered a major depreciation to $105.90 at the end of 2013.

Commodity Markets

The prices of agricultural commodities continued to be favourable with sugar prices climbing to US$717 per metric tonne while rice price was US$597 per metric tonne. Bauxite price increased marginally to US$81.2 per metric tonne. Gold price declined to US$1,197 per ounce at the end of 2013. Oil prices were US$102 per barrel.

Outlook for 2014

Prospects for global growth are projected to be higher in 2014 rising to 3.7 percent and further increasing to 3.9 percent in 2015. However, output gap in advanced economies remained and given the risk, the monetary policy will remain accommodative. Emerging Markets and Developing Countries are expected to benefit from stronger external demand from developed countries. However, many Emerging Economies are showing signs of weakness that present risk to the global economy. While global inflation will continue to be low, unemployment will be a major risk.

Favourable commodity prices are expected to benefit the natural resource based economies. However, the tourist dependent economies will continue to face a lag in recovery in the Caribbean region. The small size and openness of the economies enforced its vulnerability to economic global fortunes. However, the EURO Area is showing improvements while the North American economy is strengthening and should have a more positive impact on the Caribbean economies. ❒

IV

MONETARY POLICY AND BANK ACTIVITIES

The conduct of monetary policy continued to focus on price stability while ensuring adequate level of liquidity in the system and creating an enabling environment for economic growth. The Bank continued to use treasury bills in the primary open market operations for the effective management of liquidity. The Bank also used purchases and sales of foreign currency to control liquidity. There was a G$6.4 billion net issue of treasury bills. The Bank continued to facilitate efficient intermediation through the issuance of notes and coins as well as the promotion of enhanced payment system operation.

1. MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy recommendations were determined within the framework of monetary programming and the evolving circumstances impinging on inflation expectation, macroeconomic stability and growth momentum. 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 signaled 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 output, growth and inflation. Its foundation rested on the observation that the Bank controls the supply of reserve or base money in the financial system. The 'reserve money programme' was supported by a liquidity framework, which involved forecasting the changes in the main items that influenced the banking system's liquidity on a weekly basis. The underlying assumption for the effective operation of the reserve money programme was the long-run stable money multiplier defined as the relationship between reserve money and the total money supply. Based on the constancy of the money multiplier, the Bank determined the growth in reserve money required to attain the targeted expansion in the money stock.

Reserve money, which is comprised of currency in circulation and commercial banks' reserves, is influenced mainly by the operations of the Bank. Changes in the Bank's net foreign assets and net domestic assets (which is 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 conditions when it buys or sells foreign exchange in the system. 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, whilst the net foreign assets, and hence reserve money of the Bank, are affected.

A sale of foreign currency by the Bank will increase the net foreign assets and reduces 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 and hence reserve money. On the other hand, a purchase of foreign currency by the Bank will increase its net foreign assets and reserve money.

The operations of Government 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 to the increase in revenue. The net deposits of the Central

Government are therefore affected.

During 2013, weekly forecasts of the Bank's balance sheet were produced based on the estimated liquid reserve positions of the commercial banks and the public, collectively referred to as reserve money. These forecasts were compared with the weekly-targeted monetary growth that 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 rate. The actual weekly intervention was determined by the Open Market Operation Committee (OMOC) on the basis of prevailing developments and the base scenario.

The auction of treasury bills with various maturities (91-day, 182-day and 364-day) at the primary market level continued to be the Bank's principal instrument of monetary control. The objective was to influence the liquidity conditions of the commercial banks consistent with the targeted growth for broad money. The liquidity forecast framework and the reserve money programme provided the technical basis for decision making on the volumes and maturities of weekly treasury bill issues. The OMOC, which is the decision making body on the issuance of treasury bills, continued to adopt a consultative approach during the year by liaising closely with agencies which directly influenced the 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 nonbank financial institutions facilitated more informed decisions by the OMOC.

At end-2013, reserve money was G$115.3 billion, G$1.9 billion above 2012 reflecting an improvement in net domestic assets. There was a net issue of treasury bills of G$6.4 billion compared with a net redemption of G$10.5 billion for the previous year. Total issues of treasury bills amounted to G$109.9 billion while total redemptions of treasury bills amounted to G$103.5 billion. Total tenders amounted to G$158.6 billion. There were twenty-seven issues of treasury bills, 12.9 percent below the corresponding period last year. These comprised of five issues of 91-day bills (excluding issues for the Bank's capital reserves) totalling G$16.2 billion, five issues of 182-day bills totalling G$14.0 billion and seventeen issues of 364-day bills totalling G$79.7 billion.

The inter-bank market activities, which also provide an indication of the total liquidity condition of the financial system, had 203 trades during 2013 compared with 149 one year ago. The value of funds traded on the market amounted to G$157.9 billion which is 51.9 percent (G$53.9 billion) more than the corresponding period in 2012. The weighted average inter-bank rate increased to 4.4 percent at end-December 2013. This rate was influenced by the 91-day treasury bill rate, the level of liquidity in the system and the amount of overnight borrowing.

Treasury bill rates fluctuated in 2013, reflecting the competition for the bills. The 91-day treasury bill rate remained stable at 1.45 percent while the 182-day treasury bill rate fell to 1.55 percent from 1.72 percent one year ago. In contrast, the 364-day treasury bill rate increased to 2.14 percent compared to 1.54 percent in 2012. Commercial banks' prime lending rate remained stable at 13.83 percent while the small savings rate declined to 1.33 percent from 1.69 percent in 2012.

During the review period, the Bank's monetary programme was successful in controlling excess liquidity and containing inflationary pressures. The inflation rate was contained at 0.9 percent at end-December 2013.

Outlook for 2014

The outlook for real economic growth is optimistic. Against this background, the Bank will continue to manage the expansion in base money through its Open Market Operations (OMOs) and seek to maintain low inflation. The Bank will also seek to ensure that credit to the private sector is encouraged to facilitate growth in the economy.

2. 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. This obligation was discharged through the Currency Division of the Operations Department.

Table XXXI shows figures on the comparative stocks and flows of currency notes for years 2011 to 2013. The total supply of currency in 2013 registered a decrease of 1.0 percent over 2012 due a lower opening stock in 2013.

Table XXXI

Supply & Disposal of Bank of Guyana Currency Notes (Thousands of Notes)

	2011	2012	2013
Opening Stock	8,156	20,783	12,836
Purchased	42,800	23,002	25,198
Withdrawn from circulation	122,347	141,889	145,767
TOTAL SUPPLY	**173,304**	**185,674**	**183,801**
Issued	137,700	151,837	142,828
Destroyed	14,820	21,001	18,565
TOTAL DISPOSAL	**152,520**	**172,838**	**161,393**
End-year Stock	**20,783**	**12,836**	**22,408**
New Notes	18,296	12,257	20,085
Re-Issuable Notes	409	557	1,012
Other Notes [1)]	2,078	22	1,311

[1)] Notes awaiting sorting, cancellation and destruction.

Notes

The total value of currency notes in circulation (including notes held in the vaults of commercial banks) at the end of 2013 amounted to G$66.6 billion, a decrease of 0.9 percent compared with a circulation of G$67.2 billion in 2012. A G$5000 note was introduced into circulation on December 09, 2013. The share of G$5,000 notes in the total value of notes in circulation accounted for 7.6 percent, the G$1,000 notes decreased to 87.5 percent from 95.2 percent in the previous year while that of the G$500 notes remained at 2.0 percent. The share of G$100 notes increased to 2.1 percent in 2013 while the share of G$20 notes remained at 0.8 percent.

The policy of ensuring that only acceptable quality notes are in circulation continued. This was achieved by regular withdrawals of mutilated, defaced or otherwise poor quality notes and replacing them with new notes. Mutilated, defaced and poor quality notes amounting to G$430 million were surrendered for replacement in 2013 compared with G$335 million in 2012 and G$226 million in 2011.

Coins

Coins issued by the Bank amounted to G$860 million at the end of 2013, an increase of 6.0 percent above the G$811 million in 2012. The G$10 coin continued to account for the highest proportion of the total value of coins, followed by the G$5 coin and the G$1 coin respectively. In terms of the total quantity of coins issued, the G$1 coins accounted for 59.3 percent of the total. The shares of G$5 coins and G$10 coins accounted for 26.0 percent and 14.7 percent respectively.

Payments System

During 2013, 959,326 low-value transactions (LVT) were settled through the National Clearing House (NCH), a decrease of 0.9 percent when compared with the volume recorded in 2012. The volume of high-value transactions (HVT) increased by 0.8 percent to reach 138,874. The overall value of total transactions decreased by 0.1 percent in 2013 to reach G$1,179 billion. The total value of high value transactions decreased to G$808.5 billion while the low-value transactions increased to G$370.1 billion. The shares of HVT in total value of transactions decreased to 68.6 percent in 2013 from 70.8 percent in 2012. As a result, the share of LVT rose to 31.4 percent in 2013 from 29.2 percent in the previous year. The average value of HVT decreased marginally from 6.1 percent in 2012 to 5.8 million in 2013, while the average value of LVT increased by 8.5 percent in 2013 to G$0.39 million.

Table XXXII

Selected Data on transactions Cleared through the National Clearing House

	2011	2012	2013
Daily avg. number of LVT	4,063	3,904	3,884
Daily avg. value of LVT	1,358	1,388	1,498
Avg. value of LVT	.33	.36	.39
Daily avg. number of HVT	505	556	562
Daily avg. value of HVT	2,929	3,371	3,273
Avg. value of HVT	5.80	6.07	5.82
Total number of LVT	995,431	968,207	959,326
Total value of LVT	332,680	344,128	370,053
Total number of HVT	123,666	137,814	138,874
Total value of HVT	717,585	836,072	809,509

Notes: Values are expressed in G$ Million

LVT - Low Value Transactions

HVT - High Value Transactions

Reserve Management

Guyana's foreign assets reserve is managed by the Bank of Guyana (the Bank). The Bank's responsibility to manage Guyana's foreign asset reserves is established through legislative mandate. The major objective of the Bank's foreign assets' reserves management is to maintain a reserve of external assets to cover the value of the total amount of its notes and coins for the time being in circulation in accordance with section 22 of the Bank of Guyana Act, 1998. Additionally, the reserves are held to meet defined national payment obligations and its ultimate size reflects the balance of payments position. The Bank acts within a framework that identifies and assesses the risk of reserve management operations and follows a policy to manage the reserves within acceptable levels and parameters. The management of the reserves prioritises security and liquidity over returns. As at December 31, 2013, the gross foreign assets' reserves totalled US$776.8 million.

The reserves are divided into two tranches – the working balance and the investment portfolio. The working balance consists of cash and risk-averse tradable financial instruments with tenors not greater than three months and is intended to cover the monthly payment obligations of the Government of Guyana, the Bank of Guyana, and specified agencies.

The objective of the investment portfolio is to generate reasonable earnings over medium and long-term horizons, subject to liquidity and risk constraints. The portfolio consists of mainly government guaranteed securities from countries with risk rating of AA and above, investments in Supranationals and the Bank of International Settlements. Risks are managed through the diversification of the portfolio structure and the careful selection of instruments and counterparties. Investments usually have a maximum tenor of ten years and are mainly denominated in US dollars since most of the Bank's and Government's external liabilities are denominated in US dollars.

The investment of the foreign asset reserves portfolio is governed by a reserve management guideline which was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. The Bank has an investment committee chaired by the Deputy Governor and comprising of senior managers of the Bank. The committee considers investment proposals and monitors the risks associated with the investment portfolio. ❒

V

FUNCTIONS, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND OTHER BANKING ACTIVITIES

The Bank of Guyana continued with its risk-based supervision of the licensed financial institutions. Its regulatory approach was enhanced with the issuance of two guidelines aimed at strengthening transparency in the sector and tightening the prevention of money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. Additionally, two commercial banks extended their operations by opening new branches. The Bank also continued to fulfill its statutory objectives as specified in the Bank of Guyana Act 1998 (No. 19 of 1998) through the use of various instruments, such as monetary programming, reserve requirements, the rediscount rate and moral suasion. The Bank has also taken steps to improve the effective exercise of its supervisory mandate in a number of areas such as the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 (AML/CFT Act) and the Credit Bureau Act 2010. With the intent of enhancing the efficiency of the payment system, the Bank launched a $5000 note.

1. FUNCTIONS

The Bank's principal objective as specified by the Bank of Guyana Act 1998 (No. 19 of 1998) was that of fostering domestic price stability through the promotion of stable credit and foreign exchange conditions which are conducive to the growth of the economy. In view of this overall mandate, the Bank was entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Advising Government on any issue affecting its main objective of price stability;
- Acting as fiscal agent, trustee and banker to the Government;
- Issuing the country's notes and coins and determining legal tender;
- Advising the Minister of Finance on, and administering, the foreign exchange system;
- Monitoring the country's balance of payments position and managing its foreign exchange reserves;
- Acting as a banker to commercial banks and other licensed financial institutions;
- Supervising and regulating licensed financial institutions; and
- Overseeing the country's payment system.

Instruments of Monetary Policy

In addition to the monetary programming framework, the Bank fulfills its statutory objective of promoting domestic price stability through other instruments such as the reserve requirement, the rediscount rate and moral suasion.

Reserve Requirements

The statutory reserve requirement remained an important instrument for monetary control and financial prudence in Guyana. The change in reserve requirement, which was implemented in 1999, remained in force in 2013 and continued to make the operating framework consistent with the thrust toward monetary control.

The revised Reserve Requirement Circular - No. 77/98, sets out the specifications for: (i) the institutions subject to reserve requirements; (ii) the prescription of the reserve base, (iii) the reserve maintenance periods; and (iv) the penalty charge for deficiencies in reserve requirement. With effect from the reserve base period, which commenced February 1, 1999, the statutory reserve requirement ratio applicable to all liabilities (i.e., demand, time and savings liabilities, whether domestic or foreign) of deposit-taking financial institutions was lowered to 12.0 percent from the sum of 14.0 percent of time liabilities and 16.0 percent of demand liabilities held by the deposit-taking institutions. This requirement remained unchanged in 2013 for the deposit-taking institutions.

Effective January 1, 2000, some variations of the requirement were implemented for licensed NBFIs - (Hand-In-Hand Trust Company Incorporated and Globe Trust and Investment Company) - to create a level playing field and hence greater financial intermediation. These institutions were required to maintain a minimum deposit balance at the Bank of 4.0 percent of total liabilities. This was to be incrementally increased every six months by 2.0 percentage points until convergence with the ratio of 12.0 percent applicable to commercial banks was achieved. Accordingly, the deposit-taking licensed NBFIs required reserve ratio stood at 12.0 percent at end-2013.

During 2001, three mortgage finance companies were established under the Income Tax (Exemption) Order 2001 to provide mortgages for low income earners and were exempted under the Income Tax Amendment Act No. 6 of 2000 from reserve requirement on deposits utilized for that purpose.

Non-compliance with the reserve requirement carried a penalty, which took the form of an interest charge on the deficiency (actual reserves less required reserves). This was calculated at a rate equal to twice the rate of interest on the 91-day treasury bills which prevailed at the beginning of the reserve maintenance period over which the deficiency occurred.

Liquid Assets

Circular No. 52/98 on Liquid Assets Requirements, which became effective from October 26, 1998, remained in force throughout 2013. This circular provided for: (i) extension of the liquid assets requirement to nonbank licensed depository financial institutions; (ii) ensuring consistency in the prescribed liabilities, liquid assets base and maintenance periods with the revised prescribed liabilities, base and maintenance periods for reserve requirements; and (iii) introducing a penalty for a deficiency in liquid assets.

The statutory liquid assets ratios (LAR) which determined the minimum level of liquid asset holdings that commercial banks were required to maintain in relation to their deposit liabilities remained at 25.0 percent of demand liabilities and 20.0 percent of time and savings liabilities.

Despite the lower monthly average ratio of excess to total liquid assets, the banks were more liquid in 2013 relative to 2012. This ratio decreased from a monthly average of 44.6 percent during 2012 to a monthly average of 43.3 percent during 2013. However, actual liquid assets increased by G$10.2 billion from a monthly average of G$112.0 billion during 2012 to a monthly average of G$122.2 billion during 2013, reflecting large holdings of government treasury bills. During the year, treasury bills accounted for 62.4 percent on average of total liquid assets.

Interest Rates

The Bank rate, which is determined by the 91-day treasury bill rate, declined by 25 basis points to 5.00 percent at end-December 2013. The spread between the Bank rate and 91-day treasury bill rate decreased by 25 basis points to 3.55 percent.

The Bank continued to keep its re-discounting policy and terms under review during year 2013. The objectives were to ensure that the operation of the re-discount window was consistent with the development of the inter-bank money and treasury bill markets, as well as to promote competition and a secondary market for the issues of Government securities. The margins above and below the average re-discount rate on treasury bills purchased and sold by the Bank, which were amended by Circular 13 of 1999 and made effective in March 1999, remained in force during the year. The level of the re-discount depended on the remaining days to maturity of the re-discounted treasury bills.

Relations with Government

A total of 193 active Government accounts were held with the Bank at end-December 2013 compared with a total of 198 at end-December 2012. At the end of the year, Government deposits, net of treasury bills held by the Bank, amounted to G$48,668 million. The Bank's holdings of treasury bills increased to G$3,478 million from G$994 million at end-2012. Government debentures held totaled G$43,305 million at end-2013, of which G$39,407 million were non-interest bearing.

Relations with Commercial Banks

During 2013, the Bank continued to support the payments system by providing cheque clearing facilities and inter-bank settlement services.

Commercial banks continued to satisfy most of their requirements for foreign currency through purchases directly from customers under the Dealers in Foreign Currency (Licensing) Act 1989.

Balances held by the Bank in respect of amounts deposited by the commercial banks under the external payments deposits scheme remained unchanged at G$61.0 million at end-December 2013.

Relations with International Organizations

The Bank continued to act as fiscal agent for the Government in its relations with the Multilateral Financial Institutions of which Guyana is a member. During 2013, Guyana repaid US$33 million through the Bank to Multilateral Financial Institutions, of which US$11.4 million, US$10.8 million and US$8.4 million were paid to IMF, IDB and CDB respectively.

Relations with Regional Central Banks

Clearing arrangements with CARICOM Central Banks remained on a bilateral basis. Payments to the CARICOM Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) were suspended since 2006 pending a resolution of the provision of enhanced HIPC relief to Guyana.

The Bank continued to participate in regional meetings of Central Bank Governors and other functional core activity committees mandated by Governors.

Exchange Rate Policy

The exchange rate policy, supported by appropriate fiscal and monetary measures, was aimed at strengthening the macroeconomic conditions that facilitate price and balance of payments stability. The nominal exchange rate was determined by demand and supply through a system of licensed cambio dealers. The Bank may intervene to meet reserve targets and minimize adverse speculative attacks.

Foreign Exchange Operations

The gross international reserves of the Bank decreased by US$74 million or 9.9 percent and was equivalent to 3.9 months of imports. This performance was influenced by lower inflows of US$558.2 million during the year and comprised mainly of US$377.5 million from export receipts. Foreign currency outflows during the year related to debt servicing, fuel imports and other payments were US$50.8 million, US$446.8 million and US$151.4 million respectively.

Bank Supervision

The supervision and regulation of the licensed financial sector continued to be one of the major focuses of the Bank during 2013.

The Bank continued to strengthen, mainly through in-house and overseas training programmes, the technical capabilities of staff to effectively supervise the licensed financial sector in its pursuit of ensuring the safety and soundness of the sector. During the year some of the workshops attended by staff related to financial stability, Basel II implementation and Deposit Insurance.

Overall, the financial system remained robust, continued to be profitable, adequately capitalized with respective capital adequacy ratios well above the prudential 8.0 percent and with significant excess holdings of liquid assets. Asset quality remained satisfactory with growth reflected over the previous year.

Credit risk for the banks was assessed as moderate and stable, given the high level of provisioning, the low ratio of non-performing loans to total loans and prudent investments in Caribbean bonds and local treasury bills.

During 2013, risk-based examinations of seven Licensed Financial Institutions (LFIs) were conducted. The examinations revealed that despite several instances of lapses with respect to inaccurate and late reporting to the Bank of Guyana, the Licensed Financial Institutions have generally maintained an acceptable level of compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions and have remained committed to good corporate governance practices in conformity with legal and prudential requirements as well as international best practices.

Additionally in keeping with section 22 (2) (a) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act 2009 targeted AML/CFT examinations were conducted at four LFIs to assess their compliance with the AML/CFT Act 2009 and Supervision Guideline 13 - Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism. These examinations revealed that a number of major concerns existed which were to be addressed by the respective institutions.

The quarterly stress tests to determine the qualitative and quantitative measures of vulnerability of capital to hypothetical shocks particularly as they related to investments, credit, liquidity, and foreign currency under various scenarios revealed that generally the banking sector and individual banks' shock absorptive capacity remained adequate under the various scenarios stressed.

A number of legislative/supervisory measures aimed at further strengthening the financial sector and achieving greater compliance with recommended best practices were effected in 2013. The AML/CFT Guideline was finalized and issued to the LFIs. The Guideline on Cross Border Storage of Information was drafted and is in the process of being gazetted. The guideline which relates to the establishment of a Credit Bureau in Guyana aims to ensure that the intended country to which the data will be transferred affords an adequate level of data protection and security safeguards before approval to transfer is granted.

In addition, a Crisis Management Plan for Licensed Financial Institutions which outlines the procedures and processes that should be generally followed in the event of a financial crisis was prepared by the Bank and is currently being reviewed in-house. The Guideline on Public Disclosure of Information which was withdrawn after some concerns were raised by stakeholders has been revised and re-issued.

To strengthen and encourage transparency the Bank of Guyana continues to publish on its website prudential financial indicators for the banking industry and the non-banking industry as well as for each bank and each non-bank. Recently the Bank commenced the publication of annualized ratios for both the banks and the non-banks. The depth of transparency would be further buttressed by the publication of unaudited quarterly statement of assets and liabilities and statement of income of the commercial banks.

Pursuant to the Credit Reporting Act 2010 and after careful evaluation by the Bank of Guyana, the application of Creditinfo International GmbH (CIG) to establish and operate a credit bureau in Guyana was approved and the licence was granted on June 15, 2013. The Credit Bureau was formally launched on September 27, 2013 and was expected to go live by the end of 2013. It is expected that when established, the Bureau would significantly increase access to cheaper credit by a larger segment of the population through the availability of more accurate credit information on a borrower.

The commercial banking sector continued its aggressive branch expansion drive with the establishment of branches countrywide particularly in the interior locations of Guyana. New branches were opened at Lethem in Region 9 and Port Kaituma in Region 1, while another bank would soon be establishing its presence in Region 6 at Port Mourant, Corentyne Berbice. Work is also continuing apace in the capital city on the construction of two new head offices for two of the smaller banks.

Mobile Money Guyana Incorporated (MMG), a company owned by the largest telecommunication company in Guyana, commenced operations in Guyana in March 2013 providing e-mobile services inclusive of money transfer and bill payments. The Bank has adopted a prudential oversight role in order to safeguard the integrity of the financial market given the absence of domestic legislation and/or prudential regulations on e-mobile activities.

The Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST Initiative), a project managed by the World Bank is providing technical assistance to assist the Bank of Guyana in strengthening its ability to supervise the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) and Insurance Companies. Consultants from FIRST have provided draft regulations for the supervision/regulation of NBFIs. A new Insurance Act has been drafted while a new Act for pension plans is being developed.

Insurance Supervision Department

The department continued to successfully discharge its supervision and regulation responsibilities to the insurance companies operating in Guyana. During 2013, two additional insurance companies were registered: Assuria Life (GY) Incorporated and Assuria General (GY) Incorporated. The Life Company was registered to operate businesses in the class one and class three categories and the General Company in the class one and class four categories.

Drafting of the new Insurance Act commenced and this is being undertaken in collaboration with FIRST Initiative through the World Bank. Regulations under the current Insurance Act are also being reviewed.

2. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Credit Bureau

The Bank continued the implementation of the Credit Reporting Act 2010. The credit reporting regime is aimed at increasing consumer access to credit, by way of the reduction of information asymmetry thereby enabling more reliable, competitive and responsible credit lending.

In addition to selecting and licensing of a suitable Credit Bureau Operator the draft cross-border storage of financial data regulations developed with the assistance of the International Finance Corporation were finalized. Efforts continued, by the credit bureau, to collect from the financial institutions and designated credit information providers, customer information which they have consented to share.

United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)

The United States (US) Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 introduced the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Provisions known as FATCA. Its objective is to combat tax evasion by US persons with non-US accounts. In light of the fact that the US tax system is based on citizenship, US persons not resident in the US are nevertheless liable to pay taxes.

FATCA places the onus on financial institutions outside of the US to enter into Agreement with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with the aim of reporting information on US account holders to the IRS. Should financial institutions fail to enter into an agreement and report the requisite information a 30% withholding tax would be withheld on all US payments to them.

The Legislative Audit conducted, by the Bank, identified section 63 of the Financial Institutions Act as a provision which would affect the effective implementation of FATCA because it prohibits financial institutions from sharing customer information saved in specified circumstances. The Bank examined the issue further and recommended that Guyana should pursue the option offered by the United States Government, of entering into an Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA).The effect of entering into such an Agreement would be to remove the requirement for financial institutions to enter into separate agreements with the IRS but would instead require financial institutions to report to their respective tax authorities who would automatically exchange the information with the IRS. This is considered to be a simpler and less burdensome approach to compliance by financial institutions.

In preparation for the implementation of the FATCA, the Bank continued to engage the commercial banks in discussions on their preparedness and ability to share the information required under the United States legislation.

Insurance Legislation

The department continued to successfully discharge its supervision and regulation responsibilities to the insurance companies operating in Guyana. During 2013, there was no registration of new insurance companies. Drafting of the new Insurance Act and Attendant Regulations is in progress.

Anti Money Laundering and the Countering the Financing of Terrorism Framework

The Bank has taken steps to improve the effective exercise of its supervisory mandate under the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 (AML/CFT Act) by the development, with the assistance of the United States Department of the Treasury' of an Examiner's Manual. Supervision Guidelines have also been issued under the AML/CFT Act with the objective of strengthening the regulatory framework and providing guidance to the relevant reporting entities on the measures and procedures which should be implemented to prevent the financial system from being used to facilitate money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Currency Reform

With the intent of enhancing the efficiency of the payment system, the Bank launched a $5000 note on November 15, 2013 which was put into circulation on December 9, 2013.

3. OTHER BANKING ACTIVITIES

Staff Training and Technical Assistance

The strength of the Bank's employ at the end of 2013 was two hundred and eighty. Twenty-five new staff members were recruited. Four persons were on work attachment for duration of six weeks each. Thirteen persons resigned, one retired while the services of three were terminated.

During 2013, the Bank's Training Policy continued to focus on in-house, local and overseas courses sponsored by respectable organizations and/or Training agencies.

In-house Training

Staff improved their knowledge base and exposure through participation in the following areas:

- Internet Working Multilayer Switches
- Fire Safety
- Gender Based Violence
- EBSCO Services
- Financial Stability
- Personal Budgeting Simplified
- Introduction to Sun Systems
- Sun Systems Reporting Tools
- Sun Systems 6 Administration
- Software Development
- Basic Concepts and Terminology of Debt Management
- New Banknote Sensitisation

Other Local Training

Staff also attended training offered by several external agencies, such as

- Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business
- Institute of Internal Auditors (Guyana Chpt)
- Caribbean Institute of Forensic Accounting
- Consultative Association of Guyanese Industries Ltd
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Guyana

Four members of staff graduated from the University of Guyana. Two read for the Diploma in Banking and Finance, one successfully completed a Degree in Management and a fourth staff read for the Commonwealth Executive Masters in Business Administration.

Overseas Training

Attendance at overseas training programmes was again limited to short courses sponsored by a number of reputable organizations especially those in the Caribbean Region. These included the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors (CGBS), The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), The Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), The Bank for International Settlements (BIS), The Caribbean Association of Insurance Regulators (CAIR), The Caribbean Association of Pensions Supervisors (CAPS), The Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (CARTAC), Regional Financial Stability Co-ordinating Council (RFSCC), Symptai Consulting Limited and Association of Supervisors of Banks of Americas (ASBA).

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

During the review period, the north western elevator was modernized. A new stand by generator was also installed. Work on the new biometric door commenced and renovation was done to the Bank's Cafeteria. Three air conditioned units were replaced.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors continued to meet during 2013. The Governor and Deputy Governor served as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board respectively in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of Guyana Act 1998. The Finance Secretary, Mr. Neermal Rekha continued to serve as the representative of the Minister of Finance. In keeping with section 9(4) of the Bank of Guyana Act, Mr. Vidyanand Persaud's tenure was due to expire on December 31, 2013, however, he tendered his resignation five months prior to this date. Dr. Misir along with Mr. Paul Bhim continued to serve as two non-executive directors.

Implementation of the established governance mechanism continued with the following activities:

1. The Internal Audit Department continued to closely monitor the Bank's operations to assess and ensure that the operations did not unduly expose it to risks and to devise and recommend measures to manage risks. The Director, Internal Audit Department continued to report quarterly to the Board of Directors on the findings of and responses to the audits executed.

2. The Investment Committee remained very vigilant during the financial year in the management of the Bank's foreign reserves with the aim of ensuring a reasonable return on its investments without unduly exposing itself to risk of losses.

3. The Board continued to review and assess the financial performance of the Bank through quarterly financial reports in addition to the report and management letter from the external auditor. The external auditor is appointed annually by the Minister of Finance and for the financial year ended December 31, 2013 this task was executed by the Auditor General of the Audit Office of Guyana.

4. The Board continued to receive updates on the winding down and final distribution of funds realized during the liquidation of Globe Trust and Investment Company LTD and continued to pay particularly close attention to developments at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation.

5. In view of the Bank's extended mandate which includes the supervision of Insurance business, the processes of judicial management and subsequent liquidation of CLICO, which is at an advanced stage have engaged the attention of the Board. A monthly report is provided to the Board on the status of CLICO Guyana.

Disclosure and Transparency

The Bank statutorily published, in the Gazette, bi-monthly its Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Additionally the Bank published its audited financial statement together with an Annual Report by the end of March and quarterly report on the state of the national economy with special reference to financial developments and the policies being followed by the Bank.

All reports are submitted to the Minister of Finance and are available on the Bank's website along with quarterly information on the financial indicators of the banking system.

The Bank has continued to provide licensed financial institutions with the results of its quarterly stress testing of respective institutions. This innovation is intended to promote financial stability.

External Audit

An external auditor is appointed by the Minister to audit the accounts of the Bank and to certify the annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank. The Auditor General of the Audit Office, Guyana executed the audit function in respect of the year of operation under review. ❐

VI

REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS, STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND STATEMENT OF INCOME

Audit Office of Guyana

P.O. Box 1002, 63 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 592-225-7592, Fax: 592-226-7257, http://www.audit.gov.gy

AG: 19/2014 28 March 2014

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF GUYANA ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of Guyana, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The audit was conducted in accordance with the Audit Act of 2004.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), and those of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Bank of Guyana as at 31 December 2013, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Bank of Guyana Act 1998, as amended.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to:

(i) Note 2 (c) of the financial statements which state that "assets and liabilities held with foreign financial institutions are valued at the applicable year-end rates. Gains/losses are transferred to a reserve account and any deficiency is covered by the Government of Guyana through special issue of debentures". This is not in keeping with International Financial Reporting Standards but, is in compliance with section 49 (1) of the Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards would have resulted in an increase of net profit by $1.255B which is the gain on revaluation; and

(ii) Note 16 to the financial statements which state that "this amount represents a provision made to meet adverse exchange and market rate movements in the regime of floating rates". This is not in keeping with usual accounting practices but, in keeping with the interpretation to Section 7 of the Bank of Guyana Act. Compliance with usual accounting practices would have resulted in an increase of Net Profit by $628.582M.

D. SHARMA
AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDIT OFFICE
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA

BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2013
ASSETS

			Restated
		2013	**2012**
	Notes	G$'000	G$'000
FOREIGN ASSETS			
Gold	3	14,868,563	0
Balances with Foreign Banks	4	21,594,941	21,250,977
Foreign Assets in the process of Redemption		2,227,724	1,290,514
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	5	1,352,268	374,399
Foreign Capital Market Securities	6	120,152,630	152,052,279
		160,196,126	174,968,169
LOCAL ASSETS			
Special Issue of Government of Guyana Securities	7	42,050,619	43,305,414
Government of Guyana Treasury Bills	8	3,483,272	994,448
International Monetary Fund Obligations	9	9,772,312	10,658,196
Funds for Government Projects		9,181,062	20,273,940
Other Financial Assets	10	7,659,136	6,995,550
		72,146,401	82,227,548
FIXED ASSETS	11	2,344,227	2,278,123
		234,686,754	**259,473,840**

BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2013
LIABILITIES

	Notes	2013 G$'000	Restated 2012 G$'000
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION			
Notes		66,604,490	67,177,000
Coins		860,268	811,006
		67,464,758	67,988,006
DEPOSITS			
Commercial Banks		47,465,905	45,229,295
Government of Guyana		52,146,333	57,279,663
International Financial Institutions	12	15,906,725	18,341,361
Private Investment Fund		6,500	6,500
Funds for Government Projects		9,181,062	20,273,940
Other Deposits	13	2,178,515	1,777,184
		126,885,040	142,907,943
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	14	26,939,366	27,681,093
Gov't of Guyana Portion of net profit payable		5,091,516	4,040,483
Other Liabilities	15	3,397,447	2,141,236
		35,428,329	33,862,812
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised Share Capital	16	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paid-up Capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
General Reserve Fund		2,448,991	1,846,708
Revaluation Reserves		1,841,797	1,841,797
Revaluation for Foreign Reserves		(4,714,470)	6,322,847
Contingency Reserve	17	4,332,309	3,703,727
		4,908,627	14,715,079
		234,686,754	**259,473,840**

Approved on behalf of the Management of the Bank

L.T. Williams (Governor)

P. Bhim (Director)

BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2013

	Notes	2013 G$'000	2012 G$'000
OPERATING INCOME			
Discount Received		17,347	23,604
Interest on Gov't of Guyana Securities		51,664	62,431
Interest on Foreign Securities		5,517,390	5,402,851
Interest on Deposits		6,050	27,683
Interest on Loans		8,411	8,310
Other Income		1,162,727	1,245,476
INCOME		6,763,589	6,770,355
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative Expenses	18	1,229,460	1,161,810
Interest and Charges	19	24,932	37,257
Interest on Money Employed	20	213,389	109,599
Cost of Printing Notes & Minting Coins	21	299,561	462,194
Depreciation charge on fixed assets		148,022	102,460
Bad Debt Written Off	22	236,728	236,728
		2,152,092	2,110,048
NON OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES)			
Pension/Ex-Gratia	15	(197,006)	(471,641)
Accrued Leave Cost		(18,682)	(7,476)
Gains/(losses) on disposal of investment		1,883,522	800,030
Gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets		6,491	7,030
Investment Revaluation Charges	23	(628,582)	(498,825)
		1,045,743	(170,882)
Net Profit/(Loss)	24	5,657,240	4,489,425

BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2013

	2013	Restated 2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Net Profit/(Loss)	5,657,240	4,489,425
Gains/(Losses)		
Revaluation on foreign currency transaction	1,254,795	804,120
Revaluation on foreign investment	(11,037,317)	1,420,026
Acturial Remeasurement/Pension	40,396	(13,236)
Comprehensive Gains/(Losses)	(4,084,886)	6,700,335

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Paid up Capital	Restated General Reserve Fund	Revaluation Reserves	Revaluation of Foreign Assets Reserve	Contingency	Total
	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000
Balance as at December 31, 2011	1,000,000	2,116,168	1,336,953	4,902,821	3,204,902	12,560,844
Net Profit	0	4,489,425	0	0	0	4,489,425
Revaluation for Foreign Assets Disposed	0	0	0	(255,180)	0	(255,180)
Revaluation for Foreign Assets On Books	0	0	0	1,675,206	0	1,675,206
Revaluation of Property	0	0	504,844	0	0	504,844
Grant Aid	0	2,559	0	0	0	2,559
Investment Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	498,825	498,825
Net Profit due to Consolidated Fund	0	(4,040,483)	0	0	0	(4,040,483)
Acturial Remeasurement/Pension		(720,961)				(720,961)
Balance as at December 31, 2012	1,000,000	1,846,708	1,841,797	6,322,847	3,703,727	14,715,079
Net Profit	0	5,657,240	0	0	0	5,657,240
Revaluation for Foreign Assets Disposed	0	0	0	(1,798,551)	0	(1,798,551)
Revaluation for Foreign Assets On Books	0	0	0	(9,238,766)	0	(9,238,766)
Revaluation of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	628,582	628,582
Net Profit due to Consolidated Fund	0	(5,091,516)	0	0	0	(5,091,516)
Acturial Remeasurement/Pension	0	36,559	0	0	0	36,559
Balance as at December 31, 2013	**1,000,000**	**2,448,991**	**1,841,797**	**(4,714,470)**	**4,332,309**	**4,908,627**

BANK OF GUYANA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2013

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)		**Restated**
	2013	**2012**
Operating Activities	G$'000	G$'000
Government of Guyana Portion of Net Profit Payable	5,091,516	4,040,483
Transfer to General Reserve	565,724	451,501
Grant Assets	0	(2,559)
Net Profit/(Loss)	**5,657,240**	**4,489,425**
Actuarial remeasurement	36,559	(720,961)
Flow from Operating Activities:-		
Depreciation	148,022	102,460
Reduction in Grant Assets	1,500	4,342
Profit on the Disposal of Fixed Assets	(6,491)	(7,030)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**5,836,830**	**3,868,236**
Investing Activities		
Foreign Assets in the Process of Redemption	(937,210)	(111,627)
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	(977,869)	430,232
Foreign Capital Market Securities	31,899,649	(20,818,946)
Additions to Fixed Assets	(217,605)	(837,226)
Proceeds from the Disposal of Fixed Assets	8,470	7,183
Funds for Government Projects	11,092,878	(7,768,388)
International Monetary Fund Obligations	885,885	1,501,253
Other Financial Assets	(663,586)	(408,603)
Special Issue of Government of Guyana Securities	1,254,794	804,120
Gold Deposits with Mitsui & Co.	(14,868,563)	0
Government of Guyana Treasury Bills	(2,488,824)	678
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**(24,988,019)**	**(27,201,324)**
Financing		
Currency in Circulation	(523,248)	6,331,583
Commercial Bank Deposits	2,236,610	8,545,224
Government of Guyana Deposits	(5,133,330)	(3,506,150)
International Financial Institutions Deposits	(2,434,636)	(2,503,583)
Funds Due to Government Projects	(11,092,878)	7,768,388
Other Deposits	401,331	1,019,203
Government of Guyana Portion of Net Profit Payable	(4,040,483)	(4,356,557)
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	(741,727)	(1,186,442)
Other Liabilities	1,256,211	603,086
Revaluation Reserves	0	504,844
Revaluation for Foreign Reserves	(11,037,317)	1,420,026
Contingency Reserve	628,582	498,825
Grant Assets	0	2,559
Net Cash Flow from Financing	**(30,480,885)**	**15,141,006**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash for year	343,964	(8,192,082)
Cash as at beginning of year	21,250,977	29,443,059
Cash as at end of year	**21,594,941**	**21,250,977**
Balances with Foreign Banks	**21,594,941**	**21,250,977**

BANK OF GUYANA
NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. IDENTIFICATION

Bank of Guyana (hereafter "the Bank") was established under the Bank of Guyana Ordinance which was repealed by the Bank of Guyana Act of 1995 (hereafter "the Act") and subsequently repealed by the Act of 1998 which was amended in 2004. The Bank is domiciled in Guyana and its registered office is located at 1 Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown, Guyana, South America.

The principal objectives of the Bank, as set out in the Act are to: issue and redeem notes and coins, keep and administer the external reserves of Guyana, provide oversight of the payment and financial systems and act as the fiscal agent and banker to the Government of Guyana.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE, BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretation adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

B. Basis of Preparation

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date and income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates. The most significant estimates included in the financial statement related to the depreciation of building, furniture, equipment and vehicles, and provisions for pensions obligations.

The financial statements are presented in Guyana dollars (G$) and are prepared under historical cost convention, except for the inclusion of available-for-sale investments and certain classes of property plant and equipment at fair value.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and comply in all material respects to the IFRS.

C. Foreign Currency Transactions

The rate of exchange of the Guyana dollar for the United States dollar is determined by the weighted average of the telegraphic transfer rate of the three largest bank cambios.

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the Guyana dollar equivalent at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. Assets and liabilities held with foreign financial institutions are valued at the applicable year-end rates. Gains/losses are transferred to a reserve account and any deficiency is covered by the Government of Guyana through special issue of debentures. While this accounting treatment is in compliance with section 49 (1) of the

Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998, it is not in keeping with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

D. Financial Instruments

a. Classification of Investments

Management determines the classification of instruments at the time of purchase and takes account of the purposes for which the investments were purchased. Investments are classified as originated loans and receivables, available-for-sale, and held to maturity.

- Originated loans and receivables are created by the Bank by providing money to a debtor with fixed or determinable payments other than those created with the intention of short term profit taking. These originated loans and receivables are not quoted on an active stock market and are recognized on the day the rights are transferred to the Bank.
- Available-for-sale instruments are recognized on the date the Bank commits to the purchase of the investment. From this date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the instruments are recognized as equity.
- Held to maturity instruments are recognized on the date the Bank commits to purchase the instrument. The instruments are held on books at the historic cost until maturity.

b. Measurement

The Bank's investments are measured as follows:

i Loans are classified as originated loans and receivables and are stated at cost less provision for losses and impairment as appropriate.

ii Caricom Government Securities are classified as held to maturity and stated at historical cost,

iii US Treasury Bonds purchased are classified as available-for-sale and are measured at fair value.

iv Bonds purchased from Supranational Entities are classified as available-for-sale and are measured at fair value.

c. Fair Value Measurement Principles

The fair value of financial instruments classified as available-for-sale is based on quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position without any deduction for transaction cost.

d. Gains and Losses on Subsequent Measurement

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of available-for-sale assets are recognized directly in equity. When the financial assets are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, the cumulative gains or losses recognized in equity is reversed and the gains or loss on the disposal are recognized in the statement of income.

e. Cash Resources

Cash resources including short-term deposits with maturity ranging up to 12 months from the statement of financial position date are shown at cost.

f. Other Assets

These are stated at cost less impairment.

g. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities including provisions are stated at amortised cost. A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when:

i) the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event,

ii) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and

ii) a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

h. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the Bank loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realized, expired or surrendered. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished. Available-for-sale assets that are sold are derecognized, and corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognized as at the date the Bank commits to sell the assets. Held to maturity assets are derecognized when the rights are realized and payments are recognized on the date of the maturity of the assets.

Originated loans and receivables are derecognized on the date realized or transferred by the Bank.

E. Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for freehold land and buildings which are stated at market value.

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method on cost to write-off the assets over the term on their estimated useful lives at the rates specified below:

Office Furniture	-	10%
Computer Equipment & Software	-	20%
Office Machinery	-	12.5%
Sundry Equipment	-	20%
Motor Vehicles	-	25%
Building (including fixtures)	-	2 - 10%

No depreciation is provided on construction in progress.

F. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by the employees. Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current services are recognized as follows:

1) General
   1. Short term employee benefits are recognized as a liability, net of payments made and charged as expense.
   2. The expected cost of vacation and annual leave and leave passage allowance are recognized when the employee becomes entitled to the leave and the vacation leave passage allowance.

2) Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

   Employee benefits comprising pension and other post employment benefits and obligations included in these financial statements have been actuarially determined by a qualified independent actuary. The appointed actuary's report outlines the scope of the valuation and the actuarial opinion. The actuarial valuations were conducted in accordance with IAS 19 and the financial statement reflects the Bank's post employment benefits and obligations as computed by the Actuary. The cost of employee benefits which is the cost to the Bank if its administration of, and contributions to, the pension scheme established to provide retirement benefits, and its payments to pensioners to supplement the basic pensions to which pensioners are entitled under the rules of the scheme's actuaries.

   The Bank's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of the future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, the value is discounted to determine the present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

   The Bank's contributions to the defined benefit scheme are charged to the statement of income in the year to which they relate.

G. Government Grant

Government Grant is recognized when the grant is received and conditions attached to the grant are complied with. The grant is recognized in the statement of financial position as deferred income and recognized in the statement of income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

H. Statutory Transfer of Profit and Losses

Section 7 (3) of the Act provides for ninety percent (90%) of net profits to be transferred to the Accountant General for credit to the Consolidated Fund of Guyana and the remaining balance transferred to the Bank's General Reserve Fund. Any losses not covered by reserves are required by Section 7 (3) of the Act to be funded by the Government out of the Consolidated Fund.

I. Related Party Balances and Transactions

A party is related to an entity if:

1) Directly or indirectly the party:
   - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the entity;
   - has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity, or

- has joint control over the entity;

2) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity.

3) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (1) or (2) above.

J. Adoption of new and revised IFRS and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's annual financial statements for the year ended December, 2013.

Standards and interpretation issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are listed below. The Bank reasonably expects these to be applicable to a future date and intends to adopt them when they become effective.

IAS 32	Financial instruments; Presentation (amendment) (effective January, 2014)
IFRIC 21	Levies (effective January, 2013)

Improvements to IFRSs applied January 1, 2013

IFRS 1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Accounting policy changes in the year of adoption; Revaluation basis as deemed cost; and use of deemed cost for operations subject to rate regulation
IFRS 3	Business combinations – Measurement of non-controlling interest; un-replaced and voluntary replaced share based payments awards; and Transitional requirements for contingent consideration from a business combination that occurred before the effective date of IFRS 3.
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Clarifications of disclosures
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting – Significant events and transactions

K. Critical Accounting Estimates And Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies

(a) Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

To identify impairment in the Bank's loans, investment securities and receivables portfolios, judgments are made as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from those assets. Estimating the quantum and timing of future recoveries involves significant judgment. The size of receipts will depend on the future performance of the borrower/issuer/customer and the value of security, all of which will be affected by future economic conditions; additionally, collateral may be readily marketable. The actual amount of future cash flows and the date they are received may differ from these estimates and consequently actual losses incurred may differ from those recognised in these financial statements.

(b) Provisions for Employee Benefits

The provision for employee benefits is based on the application of the projected unit method by an independent actuary using certain assumptions. The future payments of employee benefits may differ from the estimated amounts due to deviations from the assumptions used.

(c) Held-to-Maturity Investments

The Bank follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. This classification requires significant judgment for which management evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

(d) Values of Property, Plant and Equipment

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and estimates made of the values expected to be obtained from disposal of the assets at the end of their useful lives and the expected period over which the assets are expected to be available for use.

3. Gold

This amount represents 60,000 ounces of gold held at 31st December, 2013.

4. BALANCES WITH FOREIGN BANKS

	2013	**2012**
	G$'000	G$'000
Balances with Central Banks	12,636,039	12,809,110
Current accounts in US Dollars	3,086,489	1,447,836
Current accounts in other currencies	5,872,413	6,994,031
Total	21,594,941	21,250,977

5. HOLDINGS OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

This amount represent the equivalent of SDR's held as at 31st December, 2013

6. FOREIGN CAPITAL MARKET SECURITIES

	2013	**2012**
Held to Maturity:	G$'000	G$'000
Caribbean Government Guaranteed Bonds	34,296,907	32,171,788
Others	1,456,363	1,444,006
Available-for-sale:		
US Treasuries	11,327,733	34,091,827
Supranational Bonds	73,071,627	84,344,658
Total	120,152,630	152,052,279

With the exception of Bonds guaranteed by various Caribbean Governments, all bonds held are rated AA and higher by Standard & Poor's

	G$'000
Balances as at December 31, 2011	**131,233,333**
Additions	103,355,906
Disposals	(84,815,890)
Foreign Gain or (Loss) in currency exchange	438,369
Gain or (Loss) on Fair Value	1,840,561
Balance as at December 31, 2012	**152,052,279**
Additions	67,286,962
Disposals	(90,647,824)
Foreign Gain or (Loss) in currency exchange	1,145,308
Gain or (Loss) on Fair Value	(9,684,095)
Balance as at December 31, 2013	**120,152,630**

	2013	**2012**
	G$'000	G$'000
Net realized gains from disposal of financial assets	1,883,522	800,030

7. SECURITIES - SPECIAL ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA DEBENTURES

This amount represents the net accumulated losses mainly on the Bank's foreign exchange operations including revaluation of its external assets and liabilities. These net losses are covered by issues/redemption of interest bearing and non-interest bearing debentures in accordance with Section 7 (3), Section 49 (2) and Section 49 (3) of the Bank of Guyana Act, No. 19 of 1998. These are unquoted securities payable on demand. Interest-bearing debentures represented 9% of total debentures. The remaining debentures are held to perpetuity, non-tradable and are not interest bearing.

	2013	**2012**
	G$'000	G$'000
Total at the beginning of the year	43,305,414	44,109,534
Add/less		
Debenture redeemed as per Section 49(3) of the Bank of Guyana Act	(1,254,795)	(804,120)
Total	42,050,619	43,305,414

8. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA TREASURY BILLS

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
At beginning of year	994,448	995,126
Net increase/ decrease during the year	2,488,824	(678)
At end of year	3,483,272	994,448

The holdings of treasury bills represent rediscounted investments held by the Bank until maturity.

9. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Revaluation of IMF Accounts	7,804,591	8,690,475
Claim on IMF	1,967,721	1,967,721
Total	9,772,312	10,658,196

This claim arises from and reflects that part of the drawing covered by Guyana's subscription in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to the International Monetary Fund not yet repurchased.

10. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

		Restated
	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Cost of Notes and Coins not yet written off	266,081	206,230
Government Agencies	3,611,849	3,787,651
Sundry Other Assets	3,781,206	3,001,669
	7,659,136	6,995,550

Government Agencies include balances owed to the Bank by the Government of Guyana in excess of ten years. Agreement has been reached for the write-off of the outstanding balance over twenty years commencing year 2009.

11. FIXED ASSETS

	Building	Furniture, Equipment & Software	Total
	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000
Cost:			
As at December 31, 2012	2,206,594	1,336,237	3,542,831
Additions during the year	17,947	199,657	217,604
Revaluation	0	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	(53,334)	(53,334)
As at December 31, 2013	2,224,541	1,482,560	3,707,101
Accumulated Depreciation:			
As at December 31, 2012	324,796	939,912	1,264,708
Additions during the year	37,994	111,527	149,521
Disposals during the year	0	(51,355)	(51,355)
As at December 31, 2013	362,790	1,000,084	1,362,874
Net Book Value:			
As at December 31, 2012	1,881,798	396,325	2,278,123
As at December 31, 2013	1,861,751	482,476	2,344,227

All freehold land and building have been professionally valued by Mr. Compton P. Outar, Chief Valuation Officer (ag.) as at December 31, 2012. The surplus on revaluation has been taken to revaluation reserves.

12. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
International Monetary Fund:		
No. 1 Account	3,420,286	3,420,286
No. 2 Account	705	724
ESAF Loan	5,158,013	7,656,023
Other International Financial Institutions	912,823	903,859
Caribbean Regional Facilities	6,414,898	6,360,469
	15,906,725	18,341,361

13. OTHER DEPOSITS

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
National Insurance Scheme	573,047	1,290,603
Staff Pension Fund	28,098	130,610
Other Deposits	1,577,370	355,971
	2,178,515	1,777,184

14. ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

2013	2012
G$'000	G$'000
26,939,366	27,681,093

This amount represents the liability in respect of SDRs allocated to Guyana as at 31st December 2013, valued at the equivalent Guyana dollar rate for the SDR at the SDR/GUY given by the IMF as at 30th April, 2013.

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

		Restated
	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Included are:		
Accruals	1,118,859	1,070,101
Uncleared Cheques	32,734	78,219
Pension Obligations	833,131	935,134
Others	1,412,723	57,782
Total	3,397,447	2,141,236

(a) Government Grant

Also included in other liabilities is deferred income relating to assets purchased under government grant.

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Deferred Income	3,793	5,293

(b) Pension Obligations

The pension plan is a final salary defined benefit plan for staff.
Employees are required to contribute 5% of their salaries less 2/3 of any contribution which the employee is deemed to make under the National Insurance and Social Security Act of 1969 in respect of pensions. As of 31st December, 2013 there were 252 active members of the Scheme and 34 persons were receiving benefits.

The employer contributes the balance of cost of the benefits, subject to a minimum of 12% of the employees' salaries plus such amounts in each year that may be determined by the Actuaries. The employer is currently contributing 16% of employees' salaries and $300,000 monthly.

The Bank carries out actuarial valuation of the funded obligations every three years as the amounts in the financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the balance sheet date.

The Bank decided to account for ex-gratia pension obligation over three years commencing 2011. Ex gratia pension payment which is viewed as a constructive obligation is the difference between the pension allocated from the pension scheme and the monthly pension decided by the Bank. Employees do not contribute towards the cost of the supplementary benefits. Some of the supplementary benefits are contractual whilst others are not.

As a result of changes to IAS 19 effective January, 2013 the accumulated unrecognized gains or losses as at 31 December 2011 are brought on to the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2012 by a once off charge to the retained earnings in the opening statement of financial position of the restated figures for 2012.

The assets of Bank's defined benefit pension scheme and ex-gratia pension obligation as at December 31, 2013 totaled $1,581 million and $724 million respectively based on the following assumptions:

	2013	2012
	%	%
Discount Rate	4.5	4.5
Investment returns	6.0	6.0
Future salary increases	6.0	6.0

	Pension Scheme 2013	2012
Movement in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	G$’000	G$’000
Defined Benefit Obligation at start of year	1,527,754	1,454,470
Current Service Cost	60,233	58,397
Interest Cost	69,277	64,264
Members’ Contributions	13,037	12,727
Past Service cost/(Credit)	33,600	0
Experience Adjustments	29,038	(8,850)
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0	0
Benefits paid	(44,127)	(53,254)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of year	1,688,812	1,527,754

	Pension Scheme 2013	2012 Restated
Movement in Fair Value of Scheme Assets	G$’000	G$’000
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at start of year	1,464,391	1,359,208
Interest Income	67,036	62,006
Return on Scheme assets, excluding interest income	(1,301)	5,369
Bank Contributions	82,247	78,335
Member’s Contributions	13,037	12,727
Benefits Paid	(44,127)	(53,254)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of year	1,581,283	1,464,391

	Pension Scheme 2013	2012 Restated
Expense Recognised in Statement of Income	G$’000	G$’000
Current Service Cost	60,233	58,397
Net Interest on Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	2,241	2,258
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	33,600	0
Net Pension Cost	96,074	60,655
Net pension cost under the previous IAS 19 rules	77,207	43,775

	Pension Scheme	
	2013	2012
		Restated
Net Liability in Statement of Financial Position	G$'000	G$'000
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,688,812	1,527,754
Fair Value of Assets	(1,581,283)	(1,464,391)
(Surplus)/Deficit	107,529	63,363
Effect of Asset Ceiling	0	0
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	107,529	63,363

	Pension Scheme	
	2013	2012
		Restated
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Statement of Financial Position	G$'000	G$'000
Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at prior year end	63,363	(106,940)
Unrecognised Loss charged to retain earnings	n/a	202,202
Opening Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	63,363	95,262
Net Pension Cost	96,074	60,655
Re-measurements recognized in Other	0	0
Comprehensive Income	30,339	(14,219)
Bank Contributions Paid	(82,247)	(78,335)
Closing Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	107,529	63,363

	Ex-Gratia	
	2013	2012
Movement in Present Value of Defined Benefit		Restated
Obligation	G$'000	G$'000
Defined Benefit Obligation at start of year	1,319,774	1,244,231
Current Service Cost	49,188	47,254
Interest Cost	59,734	55,375
Member's Contributions	0	0
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	22,400	0
Experience Adjustments	28,622	575
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0	0
Benefits paid	(29,832)	(27,661)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of year	1,449,886	1,319,774

	Ex-Gratia 2013	2012 Restated
Movement in Fair Value of Plan Assets	G$'000	G$'000
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of year	448,003	0
Interest Income	30,390	12,837
Return on Plan assets, excluding interest income	18,565	(408)
Bank Contributions	257,158	463,235
Member's Contributions	0	0
Benefits Paid	(29,832)	(27,661)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of year	724,284	448,003
Actual return on Plan assets	48,955	12,429

	Ex-Gratia 2013	2012 Restated
Net Liability in Statement of Financial Position	G$'000	G$'000
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,449,886	1,319,774
Fair Value of Assets	(724,284)	(448,003)
(Surplus)/Deficit	725,602	871,771
Effect of Asset Ceiling	0	0
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	725,602	871,771

	Ex-Gratia 2013	2012 Restated
Expense Recognised in Statement of Income	G$'000	G$'000
Current Service Cost	49,188	47,254
Net Interest on Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	29,344	42,538
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	22,400	0
Net Pension Cost	100,932	89,792
Net Pension Cost under the previous IAS 19 rules	92,884	87,941

	Ex-Gratia	
	2013	2012
		Restated
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Statement of Financial Position	G$'000	G$'000
Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at prior year end	871,771	404,545
Unrecognised Loss charged to retain earnings	n/a	160,370
Transitional liability charged to retain earning	n/a	679,316
Opening Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	871,771	1,244,231
Net Pension Cost	100,932	89,792
Re-measurements recognised in Other	0	0
Comprehensive Income	10,057	983
Bank Contributions Paid	(257,158)	(463,235)
Closing Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	725,602	871,771

Experience history

	Pension Scheme				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,688,812	1,527,754	1,454,470	1,171,218	1,100,965
Fair Value of Assets	(1,581,283)	(1,464,391)	(1,359,208)	(1,299,200)	(901,617)
(Surplus)/Deficit	107,529	63,363	95,262	(127,982)	199,348

	Ex-Gratia		
	2013	2012	2011
	G$'000	G$'000	G$'000
Defined Benefit Obligation	1,449,886	1,319,774	1,244,231
Fair Value of Assets	(724,284)	(448,003)	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	725,602	871,771	1,244,231

	Pension	Ex-Gratia
Expected 2014 Bank Pension Scheme contributions/ex-gratia benefit payments	90,000	31,100

IAS 19 requires a 5-year experience history but comprehensive IAS 19 figures did not exist prior to 2011 for the ex-gratia arrangement.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Authorised	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and Fully paid	1,000,000	1,000,000

17. CONTINGENCY RESERVE

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Contingency Reserve	2,356,377	2,356,377
Investment Reserve	1,975,932	1,347,350
	4,332,309	3,703,727

This amount represents a provision made to meet adverse exchange and market rate movements in the regime of floating rates.

18. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Included in Administrative Expenses are:

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Staff Cost	919,704	875,347
Premises Maintenance	131,036	119,649
Services and Supplies	165,358	148,850
Other Expenses	13,362	17,964
Total	1,229,460	1,161,810

Employee numbers and costs

The number of employees at the end of year 2013 was 283 while the number at end of year 2012 was 279, the related costs of these employees were as follows:

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Salaries and Wages	590,396	568,317
Statutory payroll contributions	47,858	41,041
Staff Welfare	271,108	254,669
Other	10,342	11,320
Total	919,704	875,347

Related Party Balances

The Bank has a related party relationship with its board of directors and senior management. The income statement includes expenses arising from short term employees' benefits and director fees.

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Short term benefits & pension cost	56,537	54,047
Directors compensation	233	323

19. INTEREST AND CHARGES

Interest and charges relate to Bank of Guyana's foreign liabilities to the International Monetary Fund, Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility and Barclays Bank PLC.

20. INTEREST ON MONEY EMPLOYED

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
	213,389	109,599

This amount represents accrued interest paid on participation in foreign investments.

21. COST OF PRINTING NOTES AND MINTING OF COINS

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Printing of Notes	259,064	406,905
Minting of Coins	40,497	55,289
Total	299,561	462,194

22. BAD DEBT WRITTEN OFF

This amount represents a portion of the debt owed by the Government of Guyana to be written off equally over 20 years.

23. INVESTMENT REVALUATION CHARGES

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
	628,582	498,698

This amount represents provision for market rates fluctuation on foreign investments.

24. PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
	5,657,240	4,489,425

In accordance with Section 7(3), Bank of Guyana Act, No 19 of 1998, ten percent (10%) of the net profit for the year has been transferred to the General Reserve Fund. The remainder will be paid to the Accountant General for credit to the Consolidated Fund of Guyana.

The schedule below shows the profit if the Bank had fully complied with IFRS 39.

		Restated
	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Profit as per Income Statement	5,657,240	4,489,425
Gains/(Losses) on Foreign Currency Investment	1,254,795	804,120
Revaluation on foreign investment	(11,037,317)	1,420,026
Acturial Remeasurement/Pension	40,396	(13,236)
Total	(4,084,886)	6,700,335

25. SEGMENT REPORT

The Bank as the central bank operates as an agent of government in economic management. Consistent with this role, its operations can be segmented between the domestic market (including the issue of currency) and operations in the foreign markets. Therefore, the Bank presents assets and liabilities, and their associated income and expense streams, by distinguishing between foreign currency and local currency activities in the statement of financial position and statement of income. The Bank operates as a central bank and cannot segment its operation by geography.

26. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments as at 31st December, 2013 are as follows:

	2013	2012
	G$'000	G$'000
Authorised and contracted	57,698	113,750
Authorised but not contracted	50,000	28,500
Total	107,698	142,250

27. RISK MANAGEMENT - FINANCIAL

Introduction and overview

Financial risks are inherent to the operations of the Bank and management of these risks is central to the Bank's continuing profitability.

The objective of the Bank's risk management policies and efforts is to minimize the effects of the risks inherent to its operations. Risk management operates within a framework which involves the identification, assessment and monitoring of risks through the application of various approaches which are guided by the Bank's policies. These risks are continuously monitored at both the executive and directorate levels.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Bank has established an Investment Committee which is responsible for providing oversight on the investment strategy, including performance and portfolio construction. There is also a Loans Committee which has responsibility for evaluation and recommendation of applications for staff loans.

The Bank's financial assets (investment securities, loans and advances, receivables and cash resources) are classified into the following categories as required by IFRS 7: available –for-sale, held-to-maturity or loans and receivables. The Bank's financial liabilities (borrowing, customers' deposits, payables and accruals) are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity assets

Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity are non derivative instruments with fixed or determinable maturities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Loans and receivables assets

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are non-derivative instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Available for sale assets

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are non-derivative instruments that are designated in this category or not classified in any of the categories.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities which are not classified as fair value through the profit and loss are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. A financial liability which is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term are categorized as fair value through the profit and loss. The Bank holds no such financial liabilities. Therefore all financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

1) MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

a. Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exposure arises from the Bank's holding of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Management reviews and manages the risk of unfavourable exchange rate movements by constant monitoring of market trends. To further mitigate against foreign exchange risk, the Bank maintains a large percentage of its foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in stable currencies.

Below are foreign exchange rates used for valuation purposes as at 31st December 2013:

	2013	**2012**
US/G$	206.25	204.50
GBP/G$	340.31250	330.59470
EURO/G$	283.86188	269.79685
CAD/G$	193.73063	205.58385

The aggregate amounts of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are shown in the tables below, along with the impact of a reasonable rate movement (all changes in exchange rates reflects a strengthening against the Guyana dollar). Foreign exchange gain/losses are transferred to a liability account and any deficiency is covered by the government of Guyana through special issue of debentures in compliance with Section 49 (i) of the BOG Act No. 19 of 1998.

2013					
	Assets	Liabilities	Net Position	% Change	Impact on Revaluation account
United States Dollar (USD)	160,053,038	12,578,294	147,474,744	0.50%	733,802
Pounds Sterling (GBP)	350,640	0	350,640	0.50%	1,744
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1,383,660	0	1,383,660	0.50%	6,884
EURO	5,694,350	0	5,694,350	0.50%	28,330
Other	1,359,030	8,621,899	(7,262,866)	0.05%	(36,134)

2012					
	Assets	Liabilities	Net Position	% Change	Impact on Revaluation account
United States Dollar (USD)	129,135,121	18,945,555	110,189,566	0.50%	548,205
Pounds Sterling (GBP)	368,905	0	368,905	0.50%	1,835
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	19,538	0	19,538	0.50%	97
EURO	6,813,802	0	6,813,802	0.50%	33,900
Other	393,123	11,132,418	(10,739,295)	0.50%	(36,665)

The table below analyses financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank in respect of currency positions as at December, 2013.

	GYD	USD	GBP	EURO	CAD	OTHERS	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Accounts Receivable	3,737,571	0	0	0	0	0	3,737,571
Regional & Foreign Currencies	277,492	6,078,486	0	0	0	3	6,355,981
Balances With Foreign Banks	0	3,086,489	206,394	5,666,020	0	0	8,958,903
Balances With Central Banks	0	8,550,941	142,502	0	91,831	0	8,785,274
Domestic Assets	(141,409,166)	149,697,038	872,834	5,882,668	1,374,297	(7,226,732)	9,190,939
Gold	0	14,868,563	0	0	0	0	14,868,563
IMF Balances	9,772,312	0	0	0	0	1,352,268	11,124,580
Investments Securities	0	118,867,684	0	0	1,284,946	0	120,152,630
Other Assets	3,682,448	2,087	0	0	0	0	3,684,535
Total Financial Assets	(123,939,343)	301,151,288	1,221,730	11,548,688	2,751,074	(5,874,461)	186,858,976
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Demand Liabilities	173,125,405	9,043,814	0	0	0	0	182,169,219
Demand Foreign Liabilities	2,598,533	360,002	0	0	0	0	2,958,535
IMF Balances	26,939,366	0	0	0	0	8,579,004	35,518,370
Other Liabilities & Payables	2,705,755	(47,898)	0	0	0	0	2,657,857
Regional Governments	6,500	6,414,898	0	0	0	0	6,421,398
Total Financial Liabilities	205,375,559	15,770,816	0	0	0	8,579,004	229,725,379
NET ON-BALANCE SHEET POSITION	(329,314,902)	285,380,472	1,221,730	11,548,688	2,751,074	(14,453,465)	(42,866,403)

The table below analyses financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank in respect of currency positions as at December, 2012

	GYD	USD	GBP	EURO	CAD	OTHERS	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Accounts Receivable	2,917,232	0	0	2	0	0	2,917,234
Regional & Foreign Currencies	218,325	4,964,043	0	0	0	3	5,182,371
Balances With Foreign Banks	0	1,447,836	214,128	6,779,903	0	0	8,441,867
Balances With Central Banks	0	8,963,195	152,942	0	19,441	0	9,135,578
Domestic Assets	45,385,794	15,653,594	3,534,415	0	0	0	64,573,802
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMF Balances	10,658,196	0	0	0	0	374,399	11,032,595
Investments Securities	0	150,577,220	0	1,475,059	0	0	152,052,279
Other Assets	3,857,923	2,069	0	0	0	0	3,859,992
Total Financial Assets	63,037,470	181,607,957	3,901,485	8,254,964	19,441	374,402	257,195,718
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Demand Liabilities	176,268,324	15,654,283	3,534,415	0	0	0	195,457,022
Demand Foreign Liabilities	2,627,521	136,342	0	0	01	0	2,763,863
IMF Balances	27,681,093	0	0	0	0	11,077,033	38,758,126
Other Liabilities & Payables	1,402,874	0	0	0	0	0	1,402,874
Regional Governments	6,500	6,370,377	0	0	0	0	6,376,877
Total Financial Liabilities	207,986,312	22,161,002	3,534,415	0	0	11,077,033	244,758,762
NET ON-BALANCE SHEET POSITION	(144,948,842)	159,446,955	367,070	8,254,964	19,441	(10,702,631)	12,436,956

b. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument or its fair value will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

This is incurred through the Bank's dealing in investments in money and capital market. This risk arises through movements in the coupon rates over time. The Bank manages its exposure to interest rate risks by monitoring trends in the market and to the extent practicable match the maturity profile of the financial assets to the financial liabilities.

The Bank's interest bearing instrument includes available for sale and held-to-maturity investment securities, loans and advances, cash resources, borrowings and customers' deposits. The majority of the Bank's interest bearing instruments are fixed rated and are either carried at amortised cost or fair value.

The table below analyses the effective year end interest rates for each class of financial assets and liabilities:

	2013	2012
	%	%
Foreign Assets		
Caricom Central Banks	-	-
SDR Holdings	0.32	0.32
Capital Market Securities	4.1988	4.089
Money Market Securities	2.8438	2.779
Liabilities		
IMF Loan	5.00	5.00
CMCF	-	-
Barclays Bank	-	-

2) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from counter-party to a financial contract failing to discharge its obligations. The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk through its holding of investment securities, loans and advances, receivables and cash resources. Credit risk can also arise from guarantees and letters of credit provided or credit commitments given.

Credit risk in the foreign currency investment portfolio is managed by restricting the holdings of investments substantially to US Treasury Notes, other highly rated sovereign securities and placements in high rated Supranational securities.

Asset quality

Exposure to credit risk attached to financial assets is monitored through credit ratings and lending and exposure limits, which are regularly reviewed. Mortgages and liens are obtained for credit to staff members in respect of housing, motor vehicles and personal effects.

Cash resources are held in financial institutions which management regards as strong, and significant concentration is avoided as far as is practical.

The Bank monitors the quality of its financial assets through use of an internal grading system representing management's best estimate of the credit risk for the counterparty based on available information. The grades used as follows:

Grade Description

1 **Superior** – These institutions have been accorded the highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

2 **Desirable** – These institutions have been accorded the second highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

3 **Acceptable** – These institutions have been accorded the third highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment is adequate.

4 **Special monitoring** – concern over counterparty's ability to make payments when due.

The following tables analyse the credit quality of financial assets subject to credit risk that were neither past due nor impaired, based on the internal grades identified above.

	2013				
	Superior	**Desirable**	**Acceptable**	**Special Monitoring**	**Total**
Investment	89,520,269	13,875,268	16,757,093	0	120,152,630
Loans and advances	138,373	0	0	0	138,373
Cash Resources	66,567,973	0	0	0	66,567,973
	156,226,615	13,875,268	16,757,093	0	186,858,976

	2012				
	Superior	**Desirable**	**Acceptable**	**Special Monitoring**	**Total**
Investment	118,478,217	13,066,347	20,507,712	0	152,052,276
Loans and advances	150,721	0	0	0	150,721
Cash Resources	105,004,808	0	0	0	105,004,808
	223,633,746	13,066,347	20,507,712	0	257,207,805

The Bank's significant concentrations of credit exposure by geographical areas (based on the entity's country of ownership) are as follows:

	2013	**2012**
	G$'000	G$'000
United States of America	63,136,505	53,757,827
Caribbean Countries	34,299,705	35,845,319
Europe	7,100,707	26,764,318
Other	37,210,654	57,310,191
Total Foreign Assets Exposed to Credit Risk	**141,747,571**	**173,677,655**

3) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in converting its securities to cash at, or close to, its fair value or in raising funds to meet its commitments. Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed standby credit facilities to meet commitments.

Management of liquidity risk relates primarily to the availability of liquid foreign resources to sell to the Government of Guyana and other specified entities to meet their obligations to creditors and lenders. The Bank manages this risk through a combination of:

a. Budgetary procedures to identify the volume and timing of Government or specified entities foreign payments.
b. Budgetary procedures to identify sources of foreign currency inflows that may be garnered.
c. Scheduling the maturity of foreign deposits to coincide with the demands of Government and specified entities.
d. Maintaining a portion of its foreign assets in cash or near cash as precautionary funds to meet unforeseen demands.
e. Intervention in the domestic foreign exchange market in exceptional circumstances.

The Bank, like most central banks, has no real liquidity risk in relation to its domestic financial obligations.

Liquidity Risk – 2013

	Within 3 months G$'000	3 to 12 Months G$'000	1 to 5 Years G$'000	Over 5 years G$'000	Non-rate Sensitive G$'000	Total G$'000
Assets						
Notes and Coins	-	-	-	-	266,081	266,081
Gold	14,868,563	-	-	-	-	14,868,563
Cash and cash equivalents	23,822,665	-	-	-	-	23,822,665
Foreign currency denominated investments	30,439	1,328,787	7,195,111	111,598,293	-	120,152,630
IMF - Holdings of SDRs	-	-	-	-	1,352,268	1,352,268
Due from Govt & Govt Agencies & Projects	-	-	-	-	9,181,062	9,181,062
Local currency denominated investments	2,488,574	994,698	-	-	42,050,620	45,533,892
IMF - Claims	-	-	-	-	1,967,721	1,967,721
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	2,344,227	2,344,227
Employee benefits	347	2,833	47,513	86,829	850	138,372
Other assets	-	-	-	-	15,059,273	15,059,273
Total Assets	41,210,588	2,326,318	7,242,624	111,685,122	72,222,102	234,686,754
Liabilities						
Notes & Coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	67,464,758	67,464,758
Deposits & Other Demand Liabilities	-	-	-	-	116,069,831	116,069,831
IMF - Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	26,939,366	26,939,366
Foreign Liabilities	-	-	-	717,152	15,189,572	15,906,724
Employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-	969,056	969,056
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,428,392	2,428,392
Total liabilities	-	-	-	717,152	229,060,975	229,778,127
	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Liquidity Gap	41,210,588	2,326,318	7,242,624	110,967,970	(156,838,873)	4,908,627

Liquidity Risk – 2012

	Within 3 months G$'000	3 to 12 months G$'000	1 to 5 years G$'000	Over 5 years G$'000	Non-rate sensitive G$'000	Total G$'000
Assets						
Notes and Coins	-	-	-	-	206,230	206,230
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	22,541,491	22,541,491
Foreign currency denominated investments	1,814,620	7,634,449	10,922,341	131,680,868	-	152,052,278
IMF - Holdings of SDRs	-	-	-	-	374,399	374,399
Due from Govt & Govt Agencies & Projects	-	-	-	-	20,273,940	20,273,940
Local currency denominated investments	-	550,166	444,282	-	43,305,414	44,299,862
IMF - Claims	-	-	-	-	1,967,721	1,967,721
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	2,278,123	2,278,123
Employee benefits	177	3,778	43,038	103,122	605	150,721
Other assets	-	-	-	-	15,329,075	15,329,075
Total Assets	1,814,797	8,188,393	11,409,661	131,783,990	106,276,999	259,473,840
Liabilities						
Notes & Coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	67,988,007	67,988,007
Deposits & Other Demand Liabilities	-	-	-	-	128,607,065	128,607,065
IMF - Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	27,681,093	27,681,093
Foreign Liabilities	-	-	-	717,152	17,624,209	18,341,361
Employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-	1,055,939	1,055,939
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,085,298	1,085,298
Total liabilities	-	-	-	717,152	244,041,610	244,758,762
Net Liquidity Gap	1,814,797	8,188,393	11,409,661	131,066,838	(137,764,611)	14,715,079

Sensitivity analysis

As the Banks fixed –rate financial instruments are carried at amortised cost, changes in the market interest rates would not impact the carrying values or future income/expense from these instruments. However changes in market rates would affect floating rates instruments. The Bank holds one floating rate bond in its portfolio. Changes in market interest rate by 50 basis points will impact profits as shown in the table below.

	2013		**2012**	
	+ 50 bps	**- 50 bps**	**+ 50 bps**	**- 50 bps**
Floating Rate Bond	42,618	35,062	43,182	35,626

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to fulfill its statutory function and obligations, provide benefits to other stakeholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and to maintain a prudent relationship between the capital base and the underlying risks of the institution.

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

As a member of the IMF, Guyana was allocated SDRs87, 085,788 on which quarterly charges are payable to IMF. The fund pays interest on a quarterly basis on the SDR Holdings of the Bank.

For revaluation purposes and quota subscription, the Bank maintains different accounts. The IMF No.1 and No. 2 accounts appear in the books of the Bank under the heading "International Financial Institutions and Other Bank Deposits" whereas the securities account is kept off balance sheet.

Any increase in quota is subscribed in local currency. Twenty-five percent of the quota increase is paid by a loan granted by the IMF in favour of the Government and the securities account is increased by the remaining seventy-five percent.

The Bank of Guyana revalues IMF Accounts in its balance sheet in accordance with the practices of the IMF's Treasury Department.

STATISTICAL ANNEXE

1. MONETARY AUTHORITY

2. COMMERCIAL BANKS

3. BANKING SYSTEM

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6. PUBLIC FINANCE

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9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

10. DOMESTIC PRODUCT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

11. OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GENERAL NOTES

TABLE 1-I

BANK OF GUYANA: ASSETS

(G$ Million)

End of Period	Total Assets	Foreign Assets					Claims on Central Government				Advance to Banks	Other	
		Total	Gold	Balances with Banks	SDR Holdings	Market Securities	Total	Securities	T/Bills	Advances		Non - Interest Debenture	Other
2003	115,630.9	52,816.9	-	28,863.3	873.6	23,080.0	2,330.7	-	2,330.7	-	-	46,873.4	13,609.9
2004	106,935.9	44,909.9	114.2	22,377.3	1,318.0	21,100.5	1,174.3	-	1,174.3	-	-	46,873.4	13,978.3
2005 [1)]	114,800.9	50,159.3	79.2	17,338.9	103.4	32,637.9	1,024.7	-	1,024.7	-	-	45,771.8	17,845.0
2006	121,408.4	55,721.8	79.5	16,776.8	310.5	38,555.0	3,070.1	-	3,070.1	-	-	45,415.9	17,200.7
2007	130,792.1	63,594.8	-	14,314.9	93.3	49,186.6	1,024.8	-	1,024.8	-	-	44,688.3	21,484.2
2008													
Mar	141,882.2	71,967.8	-	16,239.9	154.7	55,573.1	1,022.1	-	1,022.1	-	-	44,688.3	24,204.0
Jun	150,684.3	77,702.7	-	19,495.1	102.8	58,104.8	1,021.5	-	1,021.5	-	-	44,688.3	27,271.8
Sep	157,656.9	74,849.1	-	26,463.8	67.8	48,317.5	1,021.5	-	1,021.5	-	-	44,688.3	37,098.0
Dec	157,013.9	73,252.8	-	38,664.7	5.4	34,582.7	1,174.3	-	1,174.3	-	-	45,537.8	37,049.0
2009													
Mar	162,805.9	82,892.8	-	42,474.7	9.8	40,408.2	1,071.1	-	1,071.1	-	-	45,537.8	33,304.3
Jun	168,078.6	88,258.8	-	24,874.6	21.0	63,363.2	1,021.3	-	1,021.3	-	-	45,537.8	33,260.6
Sep	204,083.0	120,052.2	-	56,283.5	797.2	62,971.5	1,021.4	-	1,021.4	-	-	45,537.8	37,471.7
Dec	214,867.0	127,508.6	-	18,199.0	760.0	108,549.7	2,310.7	-	2,310.7	-	-	44,431.6	40,616.0
2010													
Mar	211,779.5	123,401.5	-	13,982.8	744.5	108,674.2	1,021.7	-	1,021.7	-	-	44,431.6	42,924.6
Jun	226,292.4	137,875.8	-	42,801.9	731.4	94,342.5	1,021.2	-	1,021.2	-	-	44,431.6	42,963.7
Sep	232,470.2	144,153.2	-	55,364.5	429.1	88,359.6	1,023.2	-	1,023.2	-	-	44,431.6	42,862.2
Dec	240,418.2	158,740.2	-	38,949.0	407.5	119,383.7	1,026.1	-	1,026.1	-	-	44,448.3	36,203.7
2011													
Mar	239,163.5	159,404.4	-	50,058.4	428.3	108,917.7	1,023.1	-	1,023.1	-	-	44,448.3	34,287.8
Jun	234,514.8	158,764.9	-	52,310.7	1,093.6	105,360.6	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	44,448.3	30,308.2
Sep	245,316.7	164,121.4	-	31,095.3	829.5	132,196.6	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	44,448.3	35,753.7
Dec	240,564.4	162,659.9	-	30,621.9	804.6	131,233.3	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	44,109.5	32,799.8
2012													
Jan	246,347.4	166,975.6	-	36,255.0	2,793.5	127,927.1	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	44,109.5	34,267.1
Feb	247,821.0	168,582.1	-	24,405.4	2,167.9	142,008.7	993.6	-	993.6	-	-	44,109.5	34,135.8
Mar	249,005.4	165,314.7	-	13,853.9	1,554.0	149,906.7	993.3	-	993.3	-	-	44,109.5	38,587.9
Apr	249,318.1	161,693.7	-	21,994.8	1,553.7	138,145.2	1,389.8	-	1,389.8	-	-	44,109.5	42,125.1
May	242,423.2	156,577.4	-	17,831.5	1,480.5	137,265.4	993.3	-	993.3	-	-	44,109.5	40,743.0
Jun	238,553.2	155,549.8	-	20,667.7	1,480.5	133,401.6	1,062.4	-	1,062.4	-	-	44,109.5	37,831.4
Jul	242,299.6	160,340.6	-	26,360.6	1,480.5	132,499.5	1,062.4	-	1,062.4	-	-	44,109.5	36,787.1
Aug	249,548.1	167,133.0	-	33,978.8	883.5	132,270.7	1,062.4	-	1,062.4	-	-	44,109.5	37,243.2
Sep	259,759.2	176,871.8	-	29,485.9	294.8	147,091.2	1,062.4	-	1,062.4	-	-	44,109.5	37,715.4
Oct	257,946.5	173,923.5	-	23,691.6	379.7	149,852.2	1,062.4	-	1,062.4	-	-	44,109.5	38,851.1
Nov	259,227.7	173,767.5	-	23,183.8	374.4	150,209.3	1,138.2	-	1,138.2	-	-	44,109.5	40,212.5
Dec	259,487.1	174,968.2	-	22,541.5	374.4	152,052.3	994.4	-	994.4	-	-	43,305.4	40,219.0
2013													
Jan	251,218.4	170,847.4	-	17,822.6	1,645.8	151,378.9	994.4	-	994.4	-	-	43,305.4	36,071.1
Feb	250,509.7	165,397.4	-	11,407.4	1,052.0	152,938.1	993.5	-	993.5	-	-	43,305.4	40,813.3
Mar	251,925.0	166,751.3	-	13,220.4	463.3	153,067.7	993.6	-	993.6	-	-	43,305.4	40,874.7
Apr	251,955.2	164,655.7	-	11,486.1	1,098.8	152,070.7	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	43,000.6
May	242,471.8	156,963.4	-	11,196.7	1,063.9	144,702.8	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	41,209.6
Jun	231,053.3	150,223.6	-	10,144.5	1,063.9	139,015.2	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	36,530.9
Jul	219,355.0	138,880.6	-	8,908.4	2,301.3	127,671.0	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	36,175.6
Aug	219,091.0	138,622.0	-	10,917.6	1,723.3	125,981.1	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	36,170.2
Sep	212,985.0	135,493.6	-	12,039.3	1,150.4	122,304.0	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	33,192.5
Oct	214,103.7	139,648.1	-	18,875.2	1,357.1	119,415.9	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	43,305.4	30,156.8
Nov	207,635.2	143,341.3	-	20,173.1	1,352.3	121,816.0	993.5	-	993.5	-	-	43,305.4	19,995.0
Dec	234,686.8	160,196.1	14,868.6	23,822.7	1,352.3	120,152.6	3,483.3	-	3,483.3	-	-	43,305.4	27,701.9

Source: Bank of Guyana

TABLE 1-II
BANK OF GUYANA: LIABILITIES
(G$ Million)

End of Period	Total Liabilities	Currency			Deposits						Capital & Reserves		Allocation of SDRs	Other Liabilities
		Total	Notes	Coins	Total	Gov't	Int'l Orgs.	Banks		Other	Authorised Share Capital	Other Reserves		
								EPDS	Other					
2003	115,630.9	19,774.1	19,419.5	354.5	86,475.8	35,680.0	27,887.8	61.7	19,834.5	3,011.8	1,000.0	4,062.7	3,896.0	422.2
2004	106,935.9	21,778.0	21,380.9	397.1	75,538.1	24,785.7	25,626.5	61.7	21,451.9	3,612.3	1,000.0	4,173.6	4,161.0	285.2
2005	114,800.9	23,936.2	23,498.3	437.9	80,355.2	21,809.0	29,175.8	61.7	24,616.7	4,692.0	1,000.0	3,837.1	4,407.8	1,264.6
2006	121,408.4	28,611.7	28,132.8	479.0	81,684.8	36,674.5	20,375.0	61.7	21,902.3	2,671.2	1,000.0	4,447.5	4,274.9	1,389.6
2007	130,792.1	33,213.6	32,675.7	537.9	85,021.9	36,481.0	20,361.0	61.7	21,207.8	6,910.3	1,000.0	4,649.3	4,468.0	2,439.2
2008														
Mar	141,882.2	31,246.0	30,696.8	549.3	97,339.2	37,128.3	20,670.5	61.7	27,914.9	11,563.9	1,000.0	5,406.4	4,468.0	2,422.6
Jun	150,684.3	30,960.2	30,396.7	563.5	107,205.2	44,895.4	21,332.4	61.7	28,689.2	12,226.5	1,000.0	5,443.8	4,813.1	1,262.1
Sep	157,656.9	31,255.0	30,673.7	581.2	110,891.9	39,923.8	21,091.6	61.7	29,128.2	20,686.6	1,000.0	6,529.5	4,813.1	3,167.5
Dec	157,013.9	37,854.8	37,258.2	596.6	105,058.4	40,933.3	21,128.9	61.7	20,276.1	22,658.5	1,000.0	6,887.5	4,813.1	1,400.1
2009														
Mar	162,805.9	33,724.3	33,124.4	599.9	114,667.1	45,318.9	20,824.9	61.7	29,881.6	18,580.1	1,000.0	4,816.0	4,813.1	3,785.4
Jun	168,078.6	34,219.5	33,608.9	610.7	122,017.7	51,678.1	19,926.4	61.7	30,823.3	19,528.3	1,000.0	4,865.4	4,438.7	1,537.3
Sep	204,083.0	35,658.5	35,033.9	624.6	133,830.9	56,735.7	20,072.2	61.7	30,654.5	26,306.9	1,000.0	5,577.4	26,603.0	1,413.2
Dec	214,867.0	42,134.6	41,495.9	638.6	140,687.8	61,065.4	19,610.5	61.7	29,943.1	30,007.2	1,000.0	2,635.9	26,603.0	1,805.7
2010														
Mar	211,779.5	38,997.0	38,349.4	647.5	139,954.6	59,182.8	19,534.3	61.1	31,712.2	29,464.2	1,000.0	1,810.8	26,603.0	3,414.0
Jun	226,292.4	39,581.6	38,919.7	661.9	150,459.0	66,144.4	20,297.6	61.1	34,798.5	29,157.5	1,000.0	6,870.2	26,746.9	1,634.7
Sep	232,470.2	40,263.7	39,584.7	679.1	152,552.4	66,710.8	19,310.3	61.1	36,294.8	30,175.3	1,000.0	10,264.6	26,746.9	1,642.6
Dec	240,418.2	50,480.1	49,785.4	694.7	153,738.6	69,718.8	19,641.6	61.1	41,340.8	22,976.3	1,000.0	7,111.2	26,746.9	1,341.5
2011														
Mar	239,163.5	45,309.0	44,603.6	705.4	157,938.1	75,445.0	19,090.8	61.1	42,072.3	21,268.9	1,000.0	3,966.3	26,746.9	4,203.2
Jun	234,514.8	47,401.9	46,682.5	719.3	148,287.4	72,873.9	22,067.8	61.0	40,237.5	13,047.1	1,000.0	7,264.3	28,867.5	1,693.7
Sep	245,316.7	50,581.9	49,845.1	736.8	148,468.1	72,517.9	21,999.1	61.0	38,081.3	15,808.8	1,000.0	14,433.9	28,867.5	1,965.3
Dec	240,564.4	61,656.4	60,902.6	753.8	131,578.4	60,785.8	20,844.9	61.0	36,684.1	13,202.5	1,000.0	15,917.4	28,867.5	1,544.7
2012														
Jan	246,347.4	54,518.2	53,761.4	756.8	143,158.6	63,455.6	21,204.6	61.0	43,387.4	15,050.0	1,000.0	16,954.3	28,867.5	1,848.8
Feb	247,821.0	54,459.6	53,698.0	761.6	145,661.4	60,313.7	20,584.5	61.0	48,750.3	15,951.9	1,000.0	12,017.4	28,867.5	5,815.2
Mar	249,005.4	54,445.1	53,679.1	766.0	147,838.0	67,446.4	19,961.7	61.0	40,162.5	20,206.4	1,000.0	11,062.4	28,867.5	5,792.3
Apr	249,318.1	54,671.9	53,901.8	770.1	146,191.1	61,422.1	19,927.2	61.0	39,867.7	24,913.0	1,000.0	12,912.8	28,867.5	5,674.8
May	242,423.2	55,294.5	54,519.3	775.2	141,917.6	51,512.0	19,447.5	61.0	46,130.3	24,766.7	1,000.0	15,254.7	27,681.1	1,275.4
Jun	238,553.2	56,178.0	55,396.6	781.4	137,505.6	50,224.5	19,595.6	61.0	46,338.7	21,285.7	1,000.0	15,003.2	27,681.1	1,185.3
Jul	242,299.6	56,449.4	55,664.5	784.9	139,759.3	50,226.6	19,560.2	61.0	49,634.1	20,277.4	1,000.0	16,257.6	27,681.1	1,152.2
Aug	249,548.1	55,934.4	55,143.4	791.0	146,734.1	53,153.2	18,946.9	61.0	53,872.8	20,700.2	1,000.0	17,033.1	27,681.1	1,165.4
Sep	259,759.2	56,340.5	55,542.9	797.6	156,639.3	65,786.5	18,341.3	61.0	50,922.0	21,528.6	1,000.0	16,907.1	27,681.1	1,191.1
Oct	257,946.5	58,147.4	57,346.0	801.4	152,758.1	61,026.9	18,335.9	61.0	50,874.2	22,460.1	1,000.0	16,803.6	27,681.1	1,556.3
Nov	259,227.7	59,704.9	58,898.8	806.1	151,406.3	52,172.9	18,342.8	61.0	57,021.0	23,808.6	1,000.0	18,093.6	27,681.1	1,341.9
Dec	259,487.1	67,988.0	67,177.0	811.0	142,901.4	57,279.7	18,341.4	61.0	45,229.3	21,990.1	1,000.0	14,436.0	27,681.1	5,480.5
2013														
Jan	251,218.4	58,126.0	57,312.5	813.5	146,187.2	50,490.7	18,241.8	61.0	57,673.5	19,720.1	1,000.0	12,702.9	27,681.1	5,521.2
Feb	250,509.7	56,830.1	56,013.7	816.3	145,993.3	47,914.8	17,777.2	61.0	57,416.0	22,824.3	1,000.0	13,507.2	27,681.1	5,498.0
Mar	251,925.0	58,747.0	57,926.4	820.5	145,245.7	49,611.9	17,199.3	61.0	53,251.6	25,121.9	1,000.0	13,917.7	27,681.1	5,333.6
Apr	251,955.2	57,080.2	56,256.0	824.2	149,354.1	51,323.8	17,172.8	61.0	54,175.6	26,620.9	1,000.0	15,688.1	27,681.1	1,151.7
May	242,471.8	58,007.0	57,176.3	830.7	142,333.4	47,922.1	17,021.9	61.0	50,965.4	26,362.9	1,000.0	13,028.6	26,939.4	1,163.5
Jun	231,053.3	57,226.3	56,390.5	835.8	135,850.0	44,016.9	17,026.6	61.0	52,912.3	21,833.2	1,000.0	8,901.3	26,939.4	1,136.3
Jul	219,355.0	57,668.9	56,829.2	839.7	123,591.2	38,280.4	17,003.8	61.0	47,769.0	20,476.9	1,000.0	8,985.8	26,939.4	1,169.7
Aug	219,091.0	58,254.2	57,410.1	844.1	123,626.6	34,015.8	16,447.4	61.0	51,753.7	21,348.7	1,000.0	8,030.7	26,939.4	1,240.2
Sep	212,985.0	56,924.2	56,076.6	847.6	117,945.4	29,080.7	15,874.4	61.0	54,429.1	18,500.2	1,000.0	9,063.0	26,939.4	1,113.0
Oct	214,103.7	59,415.6	58,564.1	851.6	115,190.9	31,354.6	15,871.3	61.0	52,729.7	15,174.3	1,000.0	10,338.5	26,939.4	1,219.3
Nov	207,635.2	59,946.7	59,089.1	857.6	104,595.2	29,001.2	15,944.2	61.0	53,551.7	6,037.1	1,000.0	10,369.8	26,939.4	4,784.1
Dec	234,686.8	67,464.8	66,604.5	860.3	126,878.5	52,146.3	15,906.7	61.0	47,465.9	11,298.5	1,000.0	9,000.1	26,939.4	3,403.9

Source: Bank of Guyana

TABLE 2-I(a)
COMMERCIAL BANKS: ASSETS
(G$ Thousands)

End of Period	Total Assets	Foreign Sector				Public Sector						Non-Bank Fin. Instits. Loans	Private Sector Loans & Advances & Securities	Bank of Guyana				Other
		Total	Balances due from banks abroad	Loans to Non-Residents	Other	Total	Central Government			Public Enterprises	Other			Total	Deposits	External Payment Deposits	Currency	
							Total	Securities	Loans									
2003	134,994,721	18,284,739	5,914,767	1,476,168	10,893,804	33,132,083	32,248,132	32,246,933	1,199	821,744	62,207	855,478	44,851,255	21,882,609	19,935,021	61,674	1,885,914	15,988,557
2004	146,751,072	21,754,574	7,543,422	1,557,163	12,653,989	39,451,288	38,135,777	38,135,676	101	1,265,422	50,089	489,981	40,838,902	23,318,495	21,024,435	61,674	2,232,386	20,897,832
2005	162,730,902	28,654,563	10,425,188	1,430,216	16,799,159	41,999,363	40,432,632	40,427,232	5,400	1,485,511	81,220	532,463	43,016,883	26,565,174	24,093,968	61,674	2,409,532	21,962,456
2006	180,216,127	29,861,247	10,111,712	1,365,568	18,383,967	47,078,700	46,021,292	46,020,789	503	966,579	90,829	436,376	49,147,688	28,443,132	25,721,749	61,674	2,659,709	25,248,984
2007	203,845,165	49,624,950	24,551,656	692,892	24,380,402	44,364,708	43,035,615	43,035,613	2	1,239,604	89,489	37,780	56,824,220	24,129,271	20,654,545	61,675	3,413,051	28,994,166
2008																		
Mar	216,549,059	47,035,050	19,268,728	397,463	27,368,859	50,015,138	46,793,257	46,781,236	12,021	3,149,710	72,171	38,254	57,183,911	30,253,020	27,241,735	61,675	2,949,610	32,023,686
Jun	224,401,511	50,490,078	20,657,718	342,871	29,489,489	51,871,114	49,191,591	49,151,655	39,936	2,622,966	56,557	94,713	58,800,816	30,494,676	28,389,493	61,675	2,043,508	32,650,114
Sep	226,614,411	46,283,023	18,962,136	328,091	26,992,795	53,397,446	50,668,145	50,628,571	39,574	2,673,828	55,473	61,822	61,790,365	30,799,897	28,436,055	61,675	2,302,167	34,281,858
Dec	232,629,338	49,464,474	18,857,418	492,514	30,114,542	53,997,380	50,944,988	50,909,207	35,781	2,998,114	54,278	109,182	67,233,108	25,183,900	21,819,846	61,675	3,302,379	36,641,294
2009																		
Mar	240,424,702	44,217,513	14,051,148	553,707	29,612,658	58,022,113	55,016,577	54,991,292	25,285	2,951,540	53,996	199,311	65,374,761	32,618,150	29,869,739	61,675	2,686,736	39,992,853
Jun	244,227,884	44,955,548	15,540,772	503,603	28,911,174	59,849,070	56,796,881	56,776,203	20,678	2,998,507	53,681	106,935	64,834,741	32,637,732	30,294,360	61,675	2,281,697	41,843,857
Sep	247,322,521	43,406,113	13,894,095	897,481	28,614,537	62,984,381	60,143,073	60,123,100	19,973	2,788,015	53,293	79,285	65,489,535	33,661,700	30,754,881	61,675	2,845,144	41,701,507
Dec	253,760,117	44,926,925	16,641,713	1,039,924	27,245,288	62,081,020	59,386,644	59,364,110	22,534	2,641,342	53,034	103,006	66,979,883	35,829,870	32,070,443	61,675	3,697,752	43,839,412
2010																		
Mar	264,216,729	37,139,664	16,369,546	1,091,334	19,678,784	70,019,805	67,096,237	67,082,469	13,768	2,884,140	39,427	51,082	67,849,007	34,971,735	31,654,543	61,134	3,256,058	54,185,437
Jun	270,725,292	47,347,826	15,760,776	1,420,178	30,166,872	68,965,647	65,848,341	65,835,889	12,452	3,070,072	47,234	19,584	70,680,298	37,159,668	34,329,124	61,134	2,769,410	46,552,269
Sep	275,425,177	44,228,666	13,968,252	1,256,510	29,003,904	69,504,105	66,033,155	66,017,909	15,246	3,422,531	48,419	31,134	73,328,260	39,532,455	36,416,714	61,134	3,054,607	48,800,557
Dec	296,125,557	47,126,271	15,796,562	1,332,277	29,997,432	70,197,827	67,065,560	67,057,343	8,217	3,085,191	47,077	15,450	78,307,675	45,384,428	40,842,683	61,134	4,480,611	55,093,906
2011																		
Mar	303,709,203	49,574,151	18,482,363	1,038,141	30,053,647	76,014,813	72,777,655	72,762,580	15,075	3,186,043	51,115	27,683	79,534,851	45,329,864	41,678,001	61,112	3,590,751	53,227,841
Jun	308,851,925	50,801,267	22,812,070	1,262,778	26,726,419	76,101,481	72,862,264	72,853,361	8,903	3,186,649	52,568	27,883	82,312,977	43,522,325	40,153,145	61,040	3,308,140	56,085,993
Sep	313,745,399	49,349,489	22,822,185	957,118	25,570,187	74,958,374	71,680,564	71,669,389	11,175	3,226,270	51,540	25,722	89,338,922	41,910,795	38,507,345	61,040	3,342,410	58,162,096
Dec	328,165,603	53,126,068	25,578,505	1,171,100	26,376,463	77,508,157	73,417,496	73,415,632	1,864	4,030,858	59,803	31,078	94,228,505	41,055,577	36,206,647	61,040	4,787,890	62,216,219
2012																		
Jan	324,131,206	46,176,718	17,996,015	2,355,701	25,825,002	75,129,971	71,595,226	71,557,916	37,310	3,477,756	56,989	83,445	93,709,104	47,062,013	42,954,143	61,040	4,046,830	61,969,956
Feb	334,183,153	50,544,078	21,071,441	2,571,544	26,901,094	71,314,260	67,770,677	67,768,958	1,719	3,480,831	62,752	120,404	96,487,744	52,460,225	48,115,106	61,040	4,284,079	63,256,441
Mar	327,633,426	50,978,532	21,971,707	1,101,438	27,905,387	74,227,473	69,872,405	69,871,611	794	4,294,028	61,040	121,951	97,357,625	43,436,937	39,771,646	61,040	3,604,251	61,510,908
Apr	332,357,229	50,589,317	21,034,147	1,232,960	28,322,210	73,355,261	68,840,330	68,837,578	2,752	4,454,469	60,462	90,207	100,267,423	42,900,209	39,628,972	61,040	3,210,197	65,154,812
May	334,686,549	50,732,128	21,167,495	1,210,745	28,353,888	69,503,551	65,613,761	65,612,906	855	3,828,641	61,149	42,014	102,458,681	49,349,609	45,066,206	61,040	4,222,363	62,600,566
Jun	343,827,652	55,937,650	26,800,749	1,108,556	28,028,345	70,634,157	66,938,991	66,938,460	531	3,628,257	66,909	84,535	102,695,014	50,374,186	46,369,545	61,040	3,943,601	64,102,110
Jul	349,027,259	57,600,942	28,030,111	1,369,242	28,201,588	71,003,327	66,931,048	66,930,883	165	4,062,408	9,871	116,880	102,898,909	53,190,676	49,048,007	61,040	4,081,629	64,216,524
Aug	355,865,486	54,515,024	24,904,926	1,204,697	28,405,401	71,952,142	67,881,627	67,881,344	283	4,051,721	18,794	184,269	107,207,546	56,673,194	53,093,413	61,040	3,518,741	65,333,310
Sep	357,033,074	55,517,868	25,127,336	1,256,280	29,134,252	71,824,453	68,200,472	68,198,795	1,677	3,562,544	61,436	221,847	109,359,214	54,251,380	50,672,201	61,040	3,518,139	65,858,312
Oct	362,590,488	56,555,709	25,994,289	1,321,238	29,240,182	72,500,957	68,358,320	68,357,826	494	4,095,415	47,222	185,247	110,497,844	56,674,589	52,232,722	61,040	4,380,827	66,176,141
Nov	377,715,567	63,769,341	30,057,683	1,419,562	32,292,096	71,068,651	66,964,407	66,963,173	1,234	4,038,604	65,640	283,505	111,444,810	59,595,449	55,281,561	61,040	4,252,848	71,553,812
Dec	378,123,556	64,086,497	32,461,886	1,195,363	30,429,248	72,971,549	69,249,147	69,247,028	2,119	3,661,230	61,172	359,515	112,969,708	48,899,504	41,182,042	61,040	7,656,422	78,836,783
2013																		
Jan	382,370,036	58,427,122	24,136,415	970,367	33,320,341	75,880,824	71,624,393	71,621,276	3,117	4,251,757	4,674	392,318	114,066,792	58,916,223	54,126,365	61,040	4,728,818	74,686,756
Feb	383,115,891	55,026,580	20,167,943	966,759	33,891,878	80,203,831	75,663,874	75,660,087	3,787	4,533,700	6,257	646,666	115,205,335	61,588,663	57,304,578	61,040	4,223,045	70,444,815
Mar	384,804,718	55,260,649	19,686,936	1,273,559	34,300,155	82,781,863	77,941,986	77,938,393	3,593	4,831,078	8,799	632,895	113,910,572	57,855,735	53,599,327	61,040	4,195,368	74,363,003
Apr	387,209,650	53,923,952	18,329,109	841,873	34,752,970	84,804,051	79,629,420	79,629,379	41	5,167,384	7,247	693,662	115,112,533	57,989,161	54,215,295	61,040	3,712,826	74,686,291
May	385,934,695	55,662,904	19,418,863	871,195	35,372,846	84,169,510	79,142,642	79,141,473	1,169	5,019,201	7,666	681,722	115,167,477	55,689,896	51,479,820	61,040	4,149,036	74,563,186
Jun	391,477,736	57,664,206	21,310,617	935,847	35,417,742	82,983,159	78,225,058	77,973,286	251,772	4,749,950	8,151	764,276	117,082,418	56,169,811	52,889,241	61,040	3,219,530	76,813,866
Jul	392,877,050	62,085,270	25,235,268	829,225	36,020,777	80,777,696	75,498,555	75,497,798	757	5,270,176	8,966	791,128	116,668,684	52,007,629	48,256,930	61,040	3,689,659	80,546,643
Aug	397,832,634	65,474,435	28,493,402	908,523	36,072,511	80,541,334	75,247,999	75,245,285	2,714	5,284,644	8,692	846,399	115,489,847	55,931,770	51,985,223	61,040	3,885,507	79,548,848
Sep	398,266,312	63,185,364	26,473,023	913,115	35,799,226	78,118,593	73,052,572	73,051,252	1,320	5,046,608	19,413	829,602	119,172,332	57,974,407	54,492,032	61,040	3,421,335	78,986,015
Oct	402,112,970	61,747,199	25,431,897	779,871	35,535,431	79,268,354	74,471,297	74,470,306	991	4,787,938	9,120	794,132	121,949,335	56,448,312	52,033,706	61,040	4,353,566	81,905,638
Nov	405,650,675	59,258,903	23,260,365	883,137	35,115,401	81,868,713	76,944,800	76,944,078	722	4,915,973	7,940	799,475	124,901,057	57,962,763	53,807,254	61,040	4,094,469	80,859,764
Dec	413,571,677	61,845,120	23,628,459	1,967,928	36,248,733	82,024,868	79,432,931	79,431,556	1,375	2,585,269	6,668	835,872	128,286,817	53,681,624	47,056,548	61,040	6,564,036	86,897,375

Source: Commercial Banks

[1] Effective February 1996, the accounts of the commercial banks reflect the merged operations of GNCB with GAIBANK

TABLE 2-I(b)
COMMERCIAL BANKS : LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES
(G$ Thousand)

End of Period	Total Liabilities	Foreign Sector				Public Sector				Non-Bank Financial Institutions Deposits	Private Sector Deposits	External Payment Deposits	Bank Of Guyana	Other Liabilities	Capital and Reserves
		Total	Balances due from banks abroad	Non-Residents Deposits	Other	Total	Central Gov't Deposits	Public Enter. Deposits	Other Deposits						
2003	134,994,721	5,170,319	1,128,289	4,042,030	-	10,908,888	5,070,966	2,403,226	3,434,696	10,933,742	86,841,777	61,674	-	6,411,298	14,667,023
2004	146,751,072	7,108,116	450,506	6,657,610	-	12,644,277	5,249,027	3,848,610	3,546,640	11,920,793	92,872,660	61,674	-	7,138,884	15,004,668
2005	162,714,548	10,572,576	855,016	9,717,560	-	19,922,999	7,371,844	3,361,451	9,189,704	9,909,956	100,618,120	61,674	-	5,526,802	16,102,421
2006	180,208,270	10,836,777	761,491	10,075,286	-	21,432,413	2,945,704	9,119,988	9,366,721	8,539,591	114,585,656	61,674	-	6,917,025	17,835,134
2007	203,845,165	11,169,120	714,191	10,454,929	-	24,862,530	4,302,450	11,162,399	9,397,681	9,334,233	131,001,549	61,674	-	6,602,028	20,814,031
2008															
Mar	216,549,059	11,244,978	1,491,331	9,753,647	-	28,359,174	5,722,059	13,154,041	9,483,074	10,349,349	136,824,007	61,674	-	7,432,418	22,277,459
Jun	224,401,511	10,822,035	1,080,431	9,741,604	-	29,924,927	7,271,860	13,056,194	9,596,873	10,766,940	143,645,350	61,674	-	5,874,519	23,306,066
Sep	226,614,411	9,749,067	1,237,575	8,511,492	-	27,681,645	5,786,511	12,115,673	9,779,461	9,916,194	144,984,582	61,674	-	9,811,491	24,409,757
Dec	232,629,338	9,591,596	1,393,261	8,198,335	-	29,720,704	5,587,763	14,203,403	9,929,537	11,121,764	146,970,062	61,674	-	10,500,192	24,663,346
2009															
Mar	240,424,702	9,965,898	1,163,271	8,802,627	-	31,771,576	5,670,689	16,119,121	9,981,766	11,733,151	151,598,233	61,674	-	7,569,109	27,725,061
Jun	244,227,884	10,826,765	1,736,744	9,090,021	-	31,076,142	5,060,085	19,080,720	6,935,338	11,822,237	154,817,676	61,674	-	8,254,456	27,368,933
Sep	247,322,521	10,689,933	1,121,542	9,568,391	-	28,762,347	5,580,501	16,065,701	7,116,145	12,369,022	158,942,003	61,674	-	7,608,980	28,888,562
Dec	253,760,117	11,655,167	1,413,259	10,241,908	-	29,586,350	4,184,078	18,572,497	6,829,775	13,995,545	160,574,514	61,674	-	8,805,885	29,080,981
2010															
Mar	264,216,729	11,286,182	1,454,122	9,832,060	-	32,983,276	5,027,465	21,082,542	6,873,269	14,480,588	167,509,382	61,133	-	7,421,073	30,475,093
Jun	270,725,292	13,031,279	2,589,566	10,441,713	-	35,965,344	5,639,966	23,414,760	6,910,618	14,808,961	168,001,161	61,133	-	7,034,455	31,822,959
Sep	275,425,177	11,959,241	2,044,592	9,914,649	-	35,128,923	5,561,246	23,221,343	6,346,334	13,740,413	173,322,333	61,133	-	7,962,498	33,250,636
Dec	296,125,557	14,368,672	2,933,802	11,434,870	-	38,350,122	6,622,523	27,208,453	4,519,146	15,622,028	182,722,518	61,133	-	11,072,937	33,928,147
2011															
Mar	303,709,203	14,396,183	3,779,237	10,616,946	-	39,187,511	7,326,692	27,488,395	4,372,424	14,219,309	193,144,896	61,112	-	7,423,114	35,277,080
Jun	308,851,925	13,678,813	3,137,422	10,541,391	-	38,680,799	7,971,230	23,776,168	6,933,402	17,210,975	197,286,403	61,040	-	5,184,562	36,749,333
Sep	313,745,399	13,105,241	3,117,146	9,988,095	-	38,479,830	10,357,845	20,492,981	7,629,004	13,330,441	204,697,168	61,040	-	6,580,749	37,490,931
Dec	328,165,603	13,910,822	3,823,369	10,087,453	-	40,401,893	6,680,287	26,298,356	7,423,250	15,194,900	208,437,560	61,040	-	11,558,333	38,601,056
2012															
Jan	322,392,647	13,143,315	1,689,343	11,453,972	-	36,657,612	6,517,547	22,661,600	7,478,464	14,047,645	210,589,055	61,040	-	8,363,003	39,530,978
Feb	332,120,401	13,639,813	2,255,249	11,384,564	-	37,703,264	6,414,630	23,754,340	7,534,295	14,659,139	214,093,253	61,040	-	11,812,793	40,151,098
Mar	327,633,426	11,657,896	1,789,564	9,868,332	-	35,812,587	6,300,598	21,985,918	7,526,070	14,869,065	216,421,867	61,040	-	8,033,292	40,777,679
Apr	332,357,229	11,731,057	2,188,521	9,542,536	-	36,942,346	6,005,131	23,430,704	7,506,511	15,335,624	218,649,541	61,040	-	8,696,129	40,941,491
May	334,686,550	10,668,403	1,615,925	9,052,478	-	38,073,550	6,109,942	24,655,308	7,308,300	15,310,703	222,037,329	61,040	-	7,041,643	41,493,882
Jun	343,827,652	13,288,741	2,059,865	11,228,876	-	39,799,971	6,841,605	25,319,518	7,638,848	16,254,990	224,696,075	61,040	-	7,962,790	41,764,045
Jul	349,027,259	13,379,885	2,075,120	11,304,765	-	42,725,002	7,843,237	27,642,453	7,239,312	15,926,011	227,115,085	61,040	-	7,330,119	42,490,117
Aug	355,865,486	12,355,340	2,485,353	9,869,987	-	43,243,990	6,785,017	29,099,121	7,359,851	17,323,851	230,402,560	61,040	-	8,953,305	43,525,401
Sep	356,945,810	12,025,659	2,305,531	9,720,128	-	42,298,501	6,643,100	28,348,379	7,307,022	17,194,799	232,684,457	61,040	-	8,575,497	44,105,856
Oct	362,590,488	11,857,478	1,965,962	9,891,516	-	42,692,737	6,865,714	29,837,549	5,989,474	15,966,331	236,298,579	61,040	-	10,418,180	45,296,142
Nov	377,499,729	12,593,469	2,082,340	10,511,129	-	48,766,207	11,746,167	32,998,984	4,021,056	17,180,736	241,576,364	61,040	-	11,585,942	45,735,972
Dec	378,123,556	11,430,063	2,431,346	8,998,717	-	55,118,588	13,833,111	34,326,512	6,958,965	18,109,098	233,490,039	61,040	-	14,843,818	45,070,911
2013															
Jan	382,370,036	11,705,390	2,196,453	9,508,937	-	54,004,834	11,420,179	35,460,249	7,124,405	19,044,515	240,382,581	61,040	-	11,043,495	46,128,181
Feb	383,115,891	12,385,008	2,546,619	9,838,389	-	55,217,950	12,106,419	35,991,504	7,120,027	19,702,731	236,723,460	61,040	-	10,867,098	48,158,604
Mar	384,804,718	12,413,573	2,675,832	9,737,741	-	52,267,128	12,014,409	33,225,519	7,027,200	21,447,260	240,507,796	61,040	-	9,723,421	48,384,499
Apr	387,209,650	12,400,517	2,323,032	10,077,485	-	51,528,408	12,037,383	33,043,149	6,447,876	22,656,100	242,583,620	61,040	-	8,946,225	49,033,739
May	385,934,695	11,693,953	1,519,767	10,174,186	-	51,480,916	13,455,379	32,925,573	5,099,965	20,870,296	243,370,974	61,040	-	8,883,218	49,574,299
Jun	391,477,736	11,972,936	1,431,225	10,541,711	-	56,274,565	13,727,649	36,930,791	5,616,125	22,884,043	242,223,847	61,040	-	8,307,533	49,753,772
Jul	392,877,050	11,795,255	1,276,602	10,518,653	-	53,182,596	15,203,963	32,036,460	5,942,172	23,173,699	241,967,206	61,040	-	12,465,122	50,232,132
Aug	397,832,634	12,227,941	1,268,119	10,959,822	-	54,401,429	15,160,683	33,653,394	5,587,353	23,506,107	245,186,207	61,040	-	11,391,930	51,057,979
Sep	398,266,312	11,172,720	1,134,232	10,038,488	-	57,077,440	15,117,125	36,471,733	5,488,582	24,508,130	243,852,069	61,040	-	10,620,481	50,974,433
Oct	402,112,970	13,075,019	1,522,254	11,552,765	-	55,534,963	14,864,777	35,089,073	5,581,113	24,325,238	245,512,895	61,040	-	12,003,088	51,600,727
Nov	405,650,675	12,218,822	1,373,468	10,845,354	-	61,688,483	14,891,922	41,214,455	5,582,106	24,232,097	244,593,425	61,040	-	10,720,640	52,136,168
Dec	413,571,677	12,624,274	2,364,857	10,259,417	-	61,244,411	14,339,323	42,698,219	4,206,869	26,041,738	242,915,409	61,040	-	18,421,248	52,263,558

Source: Commercial Banks

[1] Effective February 1996, the accounts of the commercial banks reflect the merged operations of GNCB with GAIBANK

TABLE 2-II
COMMERCIAL BANKS: MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
(G$ Million)

End of Period	Day Of Res. Per. (Week)	Required Reserves	Actual Reserves	Surplus (+) Deficits (-)
2003		13,516.7	19,583.4	6,066.7
2004		14,111.7	18,968.2	4,856.5
2005		16,909.3	25,109.2	8,199.9
2006		18,635.2	22,751.7	4,116.5
2007		21,477.4	22,808.6	1,331.3
2008		23,859.4	24,969.1	1,109.7
2009		25,865.3	30,705.4	4,840.1
2010		29,335.0	45,101.9	15,766.9
2011		33,007.4	37,873.2	4,865.9
2012				
Jan	06th	32,672.9	42,282.6	9,609.6
	13th	32,867.1	47,604.7	14,737.7
	20th	32,920.5	45,903.7	12,983.1
	27th	32,650.9	43,629.3	10,978.5
Feb	03rd	32,363.2	44,780.1	12,416.9
	10th	32,561.2	46,648.3	14,087.1
	17th	32,989.3	46,486.9	13,497.6
	24th	32,880.0	47,955.0	15,075.0
Mar	02nd	32,941.3	46,410.1	13,468.8
	09th	32,735.9	45,685.1	12,949.2
	16th	32,848.2	41,747.0	8,898.8
	23rd	32,815.2	39,928.8	7,113.5
	30th	32,608.4	39,693.2	7,084.9
Apr	06th	32,732.0	39,589.6	6,857.6
	13th	33,211.7	39,403.1	6,191.4
	20th	33,301.1	41,464.8	8,163.7
	27th	33,452.9	37,714.3	4,261.4
May	04th	33,294.6	38,689.9	5,395.3
	11th	33,537.6	42,119.0	8,581.4
	18th	33,633.4	47,050.5	13,417.1
	25th	33,865.7	44,771.4	10,905.7
Jun	01st	33,636.6	46,057.8	12,421.1
	08th	33,999.3	47,879.4	13,880.1
	15th	34,825.8	46,439.5	11,613.7
	22nd	34,643.4	46,879.2	12,235.8
	29th	34,887.0	46,001.9	11,114.9
Jul	06th	34,709.7	48,235.4	13,525.7
	13th	35,281.3	49,001.4	13,720.1
	20th	35,361.6	50,418.9	15,057.4
	27th	35,564.9	49,256.6	13,691.7
Aug	03rd	35,458.8	50,184.7	14,725.9
	10th	35,405.8	51,845.8	16,440.0
	17th	35,735.0	53,916.0	18,181.0
	24th	36,013.5	52,677.9	16,664.5
	31st	35,791.0	52,695.6	16,904.6
Sep	07th	35,554.5	52,583.6	17,029.1
	14th	35,751.7	49,005.5	13,253.8
	21st	35,606.9	49,799.5	14,192.6
	28th	35,253.4	50,753.5	15,500.1
Oct	05th	36,038.5	49,408.2	13,369.7
	12th	36,738.6	48,744.5	12,005.9
	19th	36,638.9	48,505.5	11,866.6
	26th	36,675.2	50,123.8	13,448.6
Nov	02nd	36,517.4	51,060.9	14,543.5
	09th	36,842.7	50,746.5	13,903.8
	16th	37,432.4	52,574.1	15,141.7
	23rd	37,633.6	55,649.0	18,015.4
	30th	37,624.4	57,238.9	19,614.5

End of Period	Day Of Res. Per. (Week)	Required Reserves	Actual Reserves	Surplus (+) Deficits (-)
Dec	07th	38,096.2	57,152.2	19,056.0
	14th	38,221.3	50,923.5	12,702.2
	21st	37,889.8	46,913.9	9,024.1
	28th	37,466.3	45,541.5	8,075.2
2013				
Jan	04th	37,861.8	52,063.0	14,201.2
	11th	38,415.4	57,296.6	18,881.2
	18th	38,092.8	58,166.0	20,073.3
	25th	38,270.5	55,955.4	17,684.9
Feb	01st	38,231.0	57,461.1	19,230.0
	08th	38,339.1	57,370.5	19,031.4
	15th	38,475.6	56,894.4	18,418.8
	22nd	38,476.6	56,043.9	17,567.3
Mar	01st	38,196.3	56,378.6	18,182.3
	08th	38,585.9	55,037.6	16,451.7
	15th	38,642.2	53,888.8	15,246.6
	22nd	38,449.5	53,693.7	15,244.3
	29th	38,419.4	53,137.3	14,717.9
Apr	05th	38,530.4	52,752.6	14,222.2
	12th	38,378.6	55,796.3	17,417.8
	19th	38,803.5	56,758.7	17,955.2
	26th	38,994.8	52,479.3	13,484.5
May	03rd	38,769.6	50,589.7	11,820.1
	10th	38,670.0	52,496.5	13,826.5
	17th	38,831.6	54,308.9	15,477.3
	24th	39,000.6	51,965.6	12,965.0
	31st	38,538.2	51,336.6	12,798.4
Jun	07th	38,693.1	52,953.9	14,260.9
	14th	38,912.1	50,928.2	12,016.1
	21st	39,253.3	51,932.5	12,679.3
	28th	39,100.2	53,681.8	14,581.6
Jul	05th	39,380.5	44,827.2	5,446.7
	12th	38,939.2	40,268.9	1,329.7
	19th	38,833.2	42,709.8	3,876.5
	26th	38,784.6	50,622.9	11,838.3
Aug	02nd	38,801.0	55,657.7	16,856.7
	09th	39,236.0	54,703.5	15,467.6
	16th	39,621.0	53,743.8	14,122.8
	23rd	39,564.6	52,315.2	12,750.6
	30th	39,471.3	54,119.8	14,648.6
Sep	06th	39,472.9	56,290.8	16,817.9
	13th	39,813.0	54,375.6	14,562.6
	20th	39,782.5	54,967.4	15,184.9
	27th	39,719.9	54,807.5	15,087.5
Oct	04th	39,534.1	54,097.5	14,563.4
	11th	39,711.1	51,747.6	12,036.4
	18th	39,514.0	53,429.1	13,915.0
	25th	39,685.5	52,962.1	13,276.6
Nov	01st	39,647.3	50,962.0	11,314.7
	08th	39,522.1	50,452.8	10,930.8
	15th	39,509.4	51,844.8	12,335.4
	22nd	39,898.0	53,107.0	13,209.1
	29th	40,028.1	53,063.0	13,034.8
Dec	06th	40,190.5	49,253.5	9,062.9
	13th	39,972.9	43,199.5	3,226.6
	20th	40,022.5	42,506.6	2,484.1
	27th	40,062.0	46,090.0	6,028.0

Source: Commercial Banks

TABLE 3-I
MONETARY SURVEY
(G$ Million)

End Of Period	Foreign Assets (Net)			Domestic Credit							Money and Quasi-Money					Other (Net)
					Public Sector				Non-Bank Fin. Instits. (Net)			Money			Quasi- Money	
	Total	Bank of Guyana	Comm Banks	Total	Total	Gov't. (Net)	Public Enter. (Net)	Other Pub. Sect. (Net)		Private Sector	Total	Total	Curr.	Demand Deposits	Savings & Time Dep.	
2003	38,080.0	25,011.4	13,068.6	25,198.9	(13,316.6)	(5,926.8)	(1,581.5)	(5,808.3)	(10,078.3)	48,593.7	106,259.1	30,792.7	17,888.2	12,904.5	75,466.5	(48,566.8)
2004	34,001.5	19,424.9	14,576.6	37,388.2	(973.9)	9,520.6	(2,583.2)	(7,911.3)	(10,023.9)	48,386.0	114,494.6	34,606.3	19,545.6	15,060.7	79,888.2	(43,104.9)
2005	42,234.9	24,244.0	17,990.9	39,895.8	(3,155.3)	12,521.8	(1,875.9)	(13,801.1)	(9,377.5)	52,428.6	124,011.5	37,839.0	21,526.7	16,312.3	86,172.5	(41,880.7)
2006	55,458.9	36,594.8	18,864.0	43,300.4	(10,385.0)	9,716.4	(8,153.4)	(11,947.9)	(8,103.2)	61,788.6	143,776.7	48,069.9	25,952.0	22,117.9	95,706.8	(45,017.4)
2007	83,094.4	44,643.2	38,451.2	41,430.5	(22,619.9)	3,522.2	(9,922.8)	(16,219.3)	(9,296.5)	73,346.9	163,399.4	54,240.7	29,800.6	24,440.1	109,158.7	(38,874.5)
2008																
Mar	88,271.4	52,488.2	35,783.2	46,355.9	(18,088.0)	5,210.3	(10,004.3)	(13,294.0)	(10,311.1)	74,755.1	167,164.0	53,590.3	28,296.4	25,293.9	113,573.8	(32,536.7)
Jun	97,967.7	58,299.6	39,668.0	42,479.3	(24,385.7)	(1,708.9)	(10,433.2)	(12,243.6)	(10,672.2)	77,537.2	174,210.3	55,302.8	28,916.7	26,386.2	118,907.4	(33,763.4)
Sep	92,713.6	56,137.2	36,576.4	56,514.6	(15,785.6)	6,224.6	(9,441.8)	(12,568.3)	(9,854.4)	82,154.6	178,594.8	59,807.1	28,952.8	30,854.3	118,787.7	(29,366.5)
Dec	94,141.7	54,230.5	39,911.1	59,775.5	(18,546.5)	5,843.6	(11,205.3)	(13,184.8)	(11,012.6)	89,334.6	184,153.0	61,035.3	34,552.4	26,482.9	123,117.7	(30,235.9)
2009																
Mar	98,740.7	64,439.4	34,301.3	56,546.2	(20,830.6)	5,343.4	(13,167.6)	(13,006.4)	(11,533.8)	88,910.6	184,399.7	57,504.7	31,037.5	26,467.1	126,895.0	(29,112.8)
Jun	103,615.4	69,446.8	34,168.6	53,016.2	(24,620.1)	1,325.4	(16,082.2)	(9,863.2)	(11,715.3)	89,351.5	188,227.0	60,432.8	31,937.8	28,495.0	127,794.2	(31,595.4)
Sep	133,896.3	101,138.7	32,757.6	50,358.1	(27,939.2)	(906.5)	(13,277.7)	(13,755.0)	(12,289.7)	90,587.1	194,001.3	61,698.2	32,813.3	28,884.8	132,303.1	(9,746.9)
Dec	142,008.0	108,694.2	33,313.8	47,569.1	(32,928.5)	(3,306.8)	(15,931.2)	(13,690.5)	(13,892.5)	94,390.1	202,094.2	66,365.1	38,436.8	27,928.3	135,729.1	(12,517.1)
2010																
Mar	130,790.9	104,954.5	25,836.4	54,730.0	(27,435.9)	4,153.0	(18,198.4)	(13,390.5)	(14,429.5)	96,595.4	205,159.2	64,809.2	35,740.9	29,068.3	140,350.1	(19,638.4)
Jun	153,988.1	119,679.7	34,308.4	47,323.8	(38,935.6)	(4,669.5)	(20,344.7)	(13,921.4)	(14,789.4)	101,048.7	206,674.3	65,489.8	36,812.2	28,677.5	141,184.6	(5,362.4)
Sep	157,928.9	125,669.3	32,259.7	53,523.5	(38,116.5)	(4,970.4)	(19,027.7)	(14,118.4)	(13,709.3)	105,349.2	213,336.3	68,233.9	37,209.1	31,024.8	145,102.4	(1,884.0)
Dec	173,121.3	140,363.7	32,757.6	55,446.5	(41,280.3)	(8,004.4)	(24,123.3)	(9,152.7)	(15,606.6)	112,333.4	233,361.6	80,832.1	45,999.4	34,832.6	152,529.5	(4,793.8)
2011																
Mar	176,461.5	141,283.6	35,178.0	59,511.6	(41,497.4)	(8,725.6)	(24,302.4)	(8,469.4)	(14,191.6)	115,200.6	237,401.3	77,606.1	41,718.3	35,887.9	159,795.1	(1,428.1)
Jun	177,746.4	140,623.9	37,122.5	63,897.5	(38,741.1)	(6,744.2)	(20,589.5)	(11,407.4)	(17,183.1)	119,821.7	243,483.9	79,707.2	44,093.7	35,613.5	163,776.7	(1,840.1)
Sep	183,412.1	147,173.2	36,238.9	78,850.9	(36,381.6)	(9,956.5)	(17,266.7)	(9,158.3)	(13,304.7)	128,537.2	254,795.8	85,037.5	47,239.5	37,798.0	169,758.3	7,467.2
Dec	184,910.9	145,695.7	39,215.2	93,477.6	(25,994.7)	7,191.8	(22,267.5)	(10,919.0)	(15,163.8)	134,636.1	270,691.2	97,267.7	56,868.5	40,399.2	173,423.5	7,697.3
2012																
Jan	182,813.6	149,791.8	33,021.8	93,852.4	(26,725.7)	2,862.5	(19,183.8)	(10,404.4)	(13,964.2)	134,542.3	264,252.1	89,377.4	50,471.4	38,906.0	174,874.7	12,413.9
Feb	196,310.7	159,412.5	36,898.2	94,412.0	(28,211.5)	2,281.3	(20,273.5)	(10,219.3)	(14,538.7)	137,162.3	267,139.8	91,254.1	50,175.5	41,078.6	175,885.7	23,583.0
Mar	188,840.5	149,525.9	39,314.6	92,643.1	(31,118.8)	(2,635.9)	(17,691.9)	(10,791.0)	(14,747.1)	138,509.0	270,132.5	91,207.9	50,840.9	40,367.0	178,924.6	11,351.0
Apr	184,532.7	145,680.5	38,852.2	100,517.2	(27,676.9)	3,048.2	(18,976.2)	(11,748.9)	(15,245.4)	143,439.5	273,865.6	92,632.0	51,461.7	41,170.3	181,233.6	11,184.3
May	180,984.4	140,942.7	40,041.7	105,830.5	(23,555.4)	9,230.4	(20,826.7)	(11,959.1)	(15,268.7)	144,654.5	275,927.2	90,658.0	51,072.1	39,585.9	185,269.2	10,887.7
Jun	182,496.3	139,853.4	42,642.9	107,694.7	(21,484.2)	11,180.6	(21,691.3)	(10,973.5)	(16,170.5)	145,349.4	280,089.4	93,295.0	52,234.4	41,060.6	186,794.4	10,101.6
Jul	188,868.8	144,653.8	44,215.0	105,983.0	(24,050.5)	10,168.9	(23,580.0)	(10,639.3)	(15,809.1)	145,842.6	282,495.5	97,169.2	52,367.8	44,801.4	185,326.3	12,356.3
Aug	195,828.9	153,669.2	42,159.7	107,741.9	(26,276.0)	9,251.1	(25,047.4)	(10,479.7)	(17,139.6)	151,157.5	286,469.2	99,455.0	52,415.6	47,039.4	187,014.1	17,101.7
Sep	207,161.7	163,669.5	43,492.2	98,636.8	(38,144.0)	(2,921.5)	(24,785.8)	(10,436.8)	(16,973.0)	153,753.8	289,105.5	99,619.9	52,822.3	46,797.5	189,485.7	16,693.1
Oct	204,593.1	159,894.8	44,698.2	105,370.3	(34,161.3)	1,773.4	(25,742.1)	(10,192.5)	(15,781.1)	155,312.7	294,627.1	103,549.1	53,766.5	49,782.5	191,078.0	15,336.3
Nov	210,306.0	159,130.1	51,175.9	107,137.1	(32,679.3)	4,428.9	(28,960.4)	(8,147.8)	(16,897.2)	156,713.6	301,393.1	106,551.9	55,452.0	51,099.9	194,841.1	16,050.0
Dec	214,332.1	161,675.7	52,656.4	99,004.0	(44,890.4)	(623.9)	(30,665.3)	(13,601.2)	(17,749.6)	161,644.0	301,834.1	112,418.6	60,331.6	52,087.0	189,415.6	11,502.0
2013																
Jan	202,887.2	156,165.4	46,721.7	108,054.5	(33,570.7)	10,953.2	(31,208.5)	(13,315.4)	(18,652.2)	160,277.4	297,906.1	103,682.1	53,397.2	50,284.9	194,224.0	13,035.6
Feb	195,485.1	152,843.6	42,641.6	115,498.9	(27,374.4)	16,881.5	(31,457.8)	(12,798.0)	(19,056.1)	161,929.4	293,399.7	101,771.6	52,607.0	49,164.5	191,628.1	17,584.4
Mar	196,246.0	153,398.9	42,847.1	119,317.7	(23,403.8)	17,554.5	(28,394.4)	(12,563.9)	(20,814.4)	163,535.9	298,496.1	104,176.3	54,551.6	49,624.7	194,319.8	17,067.7
Apr	192,806.7	151,283.3	41,523.4	122,204.9	(21,795.1)	17,506.9	(27,875.8)	(11,426.3)	(21,962.4)	165,962.5	299,672.5	103,381.9	53,367.3	50,014.6	196,290.6	15,339.2
May	187,766.0	143,797.1	43,969.0	127,673.4	(18,949.6)	19,003.8	(27,906.4)	(10,047.1)	(20,188.6)	166,811.6	300,261.3	100,586.8	53,857.9	46,728.9	199,674.5	15,178.1
Jun	183,034.9	137,343.7	45,691.3	126,405.8	(20,834.8)	21,719.2	(32,180.8)	(10,373.1)	(22,119.8)	169,360.4	298,881.2	99,964.6	54,006.8	45,957.8	198,916.6	10,559.5
Jul	176,363.0	126,073.0	50,290.0	133,538.6	(13,996.7)	23,252.9	(26,766.3)	(10,483.3)	(22,382.6)	169,917.9	299,395.4	101,656.9	53,979.2	47,677.7	197,738.5	10,506.3
Aug	179,023.1	125,776.6	53,246.5	135,369.2	(11,682.3)	27,310.2	(28,368.8)	(10,623.7)	(22,659.7)	169,711.2	303,160.6	103,771.1	54,368.7	49,402.5	199,389.5	11,231.7
Sep	175,184.1	123,171.5	52,012.6	138,968.9	(11,582.3)	30,093.4	(31,425.1)	(10,250.6)	(23,678.5)	174,229.7	301,636.0	104,358.5	53,502.9	50,855.6	197,277.4	12,517.0
Oct	176,480.3	127,808.1	48,672.2	143,386.0	(10,857.1)	29,490.6	(30,301.1)	(10,046.6)	(23,531.1)	177,774.2	304,729.3	104,345.9	55,062.1	49,283.8	200,383.4	15,137.1
Nov	174,426.8	127,386.7	47,040.1	145,247.6	(12,749.3)	34,290.4	(36,298.5)	(10,741.3)	(23,432.6)	181,429.6	303,712.2	102,752.8	55,852.2	46,900.6	200,959.4	15,962.2
Dec	197,026.1	147,805.2	49,220.8	123,913.8	(36,021.9)	16,670.6	(40,113.0)	(12,579.5)	(25,205.9)	185,141.5	313,421.3	115,195.5	60,900.7	54,294.8	198,225.7	7,518.6

Source: Bank of Guyana and Commercial Banks

TABLE 4-I
GUYANA: SELECTED INTEREST RATES [1)]
(Percent Per Annum)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				2013											
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
BANK OF GUYANA																									
Bank Rate	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.75	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Treasury Bill Discount Rate																									
91 Days	3.40	3.79	3.74	4.16	3.90	4.19	4.18	3.78	2.35	2.00	1.82	1.54	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.45
182 Days	3.37	3.96	3.84	4.18	3.92	4.48	4.35	3.70	2.43	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.72	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.55	1.55	1.55
364 Days	4.01	4.13	4.21	4.24	4.35	4.81	4.47	3.59	2.51	2.07	1.82	1.80	1.54	1.25	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.68	2.01	2.00	2.03	2.09	2.14
Interest Rate on EPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMERCIAL BANKS																									
Small Savings Rate	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.19	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.67	1.99	1.80	1.75	1.69	1.69	1.55	1.48	1.47	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Prime Lending Rate (weighted average) [2)]	16.69	15.91	15.24	14.47	13.89	13.91	14.22	15.06	14.33	14.23	14.06	13.97	12.50	12.43	12.47	12.46	12.49	12.45	12.38	12.39	12.36	11.35	11.33	11.35	12.30
Prime Lending Rate [3)]	14.88	14.54	14.54	14.54	14.71	14.54	14.54	14.54	14.00	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	12.83	12.83	12.83	12.83
Comm. Banks' Lending Rate (weighted average)	15.58	10.85	13.50	13.12	12.40	12.35	12.17	11.95	11.68	11.56	11.46	11.35	11.08	11.06	11.15	11.18	11.21	11.21	11.13	11.09	11.07	11.04	11.05	11.07	11.16
HAND-IN-HAND TRUST CORP. INC																									
Domestic Mortgages	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Commercial Mortgages	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00
Average Deposit Rates	3.79	3.75	3.23	3.14	3.23	3.23	3.15	3.00	3.00	2.44	2.65	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
NEW BUILDING SOCIETY																									
Deposits [4)]	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Mortgage Rates [5)]	9.95	8.95	8.95	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.45	7.35	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Five dollar shares	4.75	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Save and prosper shares	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25

Source: Bank of Guyana, Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions

[1)] End of period rates

[2)] The prime lending rate reported by the banks has been weighted by the amount of loans issued at the corresponding rate

[3)] The average prime lending rate actually used by commecial banks, applicable to loans and advances

[4)] Small savings rate

[5)] Effective November 2009, the mortgage rate for New Building Society is reflected as an average rate.

TABLE 5-I
SUMMARY OF NON BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: ASSETS
(G$Million)

End of Period	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 Laons & adv.	Shares	
2003	78,736.5	14,443.7	9,050.9	386.7	8,664.2	11,285.5	11,285.5	-	34,731.6	14,344.4	6,103.9	14,283.3	9,224.8
2004	91,243.7	21,897.7	11,225.8	325.5	10,900.2	12,139.0	10,826.8	1,312.2	34,803.8	15,463.7	6,354.3	12,985.7	11,177.3
2005	108,030.3	21,915.3	11,052.3	355.5	10,696.9	14,006.6	12,577.2	1,429.4	42,785.4	15,882.4	13,070.6	13,832.4	18,270.6
2006	113,760.5	22,158.2	9,099.9	214.7	8,885.3	13,928.5	12,957.6	970.9	47,789.6	18,318.8	13,105.7	16,365.1	20,784.3
2007	127,326.2	26,138.1	9,154.9	511.6	8,643.3	13,788.9	13,010.4	778.5	55,560.4	22,633.7	13,188.7	19,737.9	22,683.8
2008	139,466.8	33,309.9	11,115.4	620.8	10,494.5	10,839.1	10,083.9	755.3	59,301.9	23,106.3	13,667.3	22,528.2	24,900.5
2009													
Mar	126,421.0	24,943.5	11,378.2	648.6	10,729.6	9,673.9	8,927.7	746.2	57,010.1	22,738.3	12,326.7	21,945.1	23,415.4
Jun	126,941.0	25,987.5	12,800.8	578.5	12,222.3	9,509.1	8,754.4	754.8	56,194.9	23,647.2	11,894.5	20,653.1	22,448.6
Sep	127,319.7	24,157.3	13,727.3	623.9	13,103.4	8,604.5	8,604.5	-	57,305.1	24,188.2	12,202.7	20,914.2	23,525.5
Dec	127,180.8	24,077.5	15,026.2	594.6	14,431.6	10,380.2	10,230.2	150.0	55,825.1	24,170.0	11,139.3	20,515.8	21,871.8
2010													
Mar	129,550.3	23,642.8	16,102.2	778.2	15,324.0	10,862.5	10,862.5	-	57,156.4	24,547.5	11,263.4	21,345.5	21,786.4
Jun	131,777.2	23,541.6	15,842.8	853.3	14,989.4	12,441.2	12,441.2	-	57,672.1	24,452.2	11,320.4	21,899.4	22,279.5
Sep	133,475.3	23,569.4	14,703.9	834.5	13,869.4	13,702.5	13,702.5	-	53,207.5	24,653.7	11,690.6	16,863.3	28,291.9
Dec	135,188.3	23,962.0	15,821.7	939.8	14,881.9	14,174.5	14,174.5	-	57,951.9	24,774.8	10,692.7	22,484.5	23,278.2
2011													
Mar	137,876.7	24,921.2	14,626.4	906.4	13,720.1	16,051.1	16,051.1	-	57,861.0	24,788.2	10,658.9	22,413.9	24,416.9
Jun	139,887.4	24,860.1	16,325.6	997.8	15,327.8	15,324.2	15,324.2	-	58,570.2	25,132.7	10,734.3	22,703.2	24,807.3
Sep	141,746.7	24,729.7	14,800.9	909.1	13,891.8	16,896.4	16,896.4	-	60,134.2	25,943.1	10,990.0	23,201.1	25,185.5
Dec	144,462.5	25,182.1	14,333.6	739.8	13,593.9	16,654.5	16,654.5	-	62,440.6	26,810.2	11,484.7	24,145.8	25,851.6
2012													
Mar	151,666.6	25,832.9	15,406.3	736.2	14,670.1	15,272.7	15,272.7	-	67,844.9	28,033.9	11,493.0	28,318.0	27,309.9
Jun	153,677.6	25,634.7	16,677.1	809.2	15,867.9	13,351.2	13,351.2	-	70,651.1	28,888.1	12,002.6	29,760.4	27,363.5
Sep	156,973.0	25,935.0	17,435.9	806.2	16,629.7	12,366.8	12,366.8	-	73,555.8	30,093.9	12,705.2	30,756.7	27,679.5
Dec	161,848.7	25,226.0	19,757.1	867.1	18,890.0	10,848.8	10,848.8	-	77,569.2	31,564.5	14,105.6	31,899.1	28,447.5
2013													
Mar	164,540.8	26,701.8	24,532.5	901.2	23,631.3	6,559.7	6,559.7	-	80,050.9	32,421.1	13,386.6	34,243.2	26,695.9
Jun	169,593.3	27,616.3	25,383.1	903.3	24,479.8	6,390.4	6,390.4	-	83,333.4	33,673.3	13,579.3	36,080.7	26,870.2
Sep	169,933.5	27,052.3	25,783.8	1,041.3	24,742.5	4,626.2	4,626.2	-	85,695.3	34,855.9	13,952.1	36,887.3	26,775.9
Dec	173,323.5	26,795.6	25,758.8	1,086.2	24,672.6	4,127.7	4,127.7	-	90,071.6	36,240.0	14,736.3	39,095.3	26,569.8

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

TABLE 5-II
SUMMARY OF NON BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: LIABILITIES
(G$ Million)

End of Period	Total Liabilities	Foreign Sector	Deposits				Private Sector					Other
			Total Deposits	Private Sector	Public Sector	Shares	Total	Capital & Reserves	Loans Rec.	Premium	Pension Funds	
2003	78,736.5	6,826.7	26,013.1	4,950.0	805.3	20,257.8	40,604.3	14,437.1	2,044.7	10,018.7	14,103.8	5,292.4
2004	91,243.7	7,012.1	28,027.7	4,468.2	1,600.0	21,959.5	51,258.9	15,133.9	2,092.5	18,784.4	15,248.1	4,945.0
2005	108,030.3	8,615.7	30,016.1	4,193.4	2,372.5	23,450.2	50,051.5	18,336.3	4,355.1	13,458.1	13,902.0	19,347.0
2006	113,760.5	9,141.2	32,391.6	4,734.7	2,352.1	25,304.8	52,426.3	20,662.2	5,177.4	11,262.3	15,324.4	19,801.5
2007	127,326.2	7,917.2	34,867.9	5,747.4	2,465.3	26,655.3	62,377.3	26,019.2	5,729.0	14,174.8	16,454.3	22,163.7
2008	139,467.0	8,410.5	36,692.8	5,929.0	2,544.7	28,219.1	72,606.2	33,783.4	4,934.4	16,016.4	17,872.0	21,757.6
2009												
Mar	126,421.0	5,773.4	37,405.2	5,637.7	2,564.9	29,202.6	63,589.1	33,953.9	5,031.8	6,935.6	17,667.7	19,653.3
Jun	126,940.9	8,460.0	37,165.5	5,512.3	2,434.1	29,219.1	61,975.5	34,531.2	4,946.7	4,271.5	18,226.1	19,339.9
Sep	127,319.7	8,494.7	36,585.7	4,445.7	2,479.3	29,660.7	63,001.7	34,171.7	5,551.9	4,290.2	18,987.8	19,237.6
Dec	127,180.7	8,282.0	36,476.2	4,086.6	2,488.2	29,901.4	63,105.2	37,168.4	3,132.1	4,181.4	18,623.3	19,317.4
2010												
Mar	129,550.3	7,972.3	37,844.1	4,007.9	2,466.6	31,369.6	64,930.0	37,572.7	3,226.9	4,222.1	19,908.3	18,803.9
Jun	131,777.2	8,692.0	37,881.6	3,827.5	2,493.6	31,560.5	66,044.5	38,080.0	3,296.1	4,375.1	20,293.3	19,159.2
Sep	133,475.3	10,112.9	37,030.7	3,755.2	2,540.1	30,735.3	67,341.2	38,923.0	3,273.6	4,392.0	20,752.6	18,990.6
Dec	135,188.3	10,830.4	37,043.5	3,557.6	2,986.0	30,499.9	69,433.0	40,473.4	3,179.3	4,459.5	21,320.8	17,881.3
2011												
Mar	137,876.7	9,435.3	39,869.1	3,230.3	3,106.4	33,532.4	70,246.1	40,963.4	3,196.4	4,244.8	21,841.5	18,326.2
Jun	139,887.4	9,718.8	40,513.7	2,890.3	3,513.2	34,110.2	71,526.7	41,471.5	3,183.4	4,451.1	22,420.8	18,128.2
Sep	141,746.6	10,012.8	40,387.9	2,875.1	3,513.2	33,999.6	72,872.0	42,926.3	3,082.2	4,443.7	22,419.8	18,474.0
Dec	144,462.4	10,382.3	40,448.2	2,836.5	3,600.0	34,011.7	74,739.5	44,588.5	3,071.9	4,378.2	22,700.9	18,892.4
2012												
Mar	151,666.6	10,547.6	41,022.7	3,272.2	3,347.1	34,403.3	80,080.3	48,873.9	3,032.7	4,660.6	23,513.1	20,016.1
Jun	153,677.6	10,663.4	41,331.5	3,178.5	3,398.5	34,754.5	82,428.0	50,472.9	3,186.8	4,719.3	24,049.0	19,254.7
Sep	156,973.0	10,911.9	42,161.0	3,157.4	3,448.2	35,555.4	84,084.6	51,141.1	3,406.0	4,726.6	24,810.9	19,815.6
Dec	161,848.6	10,864.9	42,638.0	3,407.6	3,297.8	35,932.6	94,166.1	60,352.9	3,608.8	4,750.8	25,453.5	14,179.7
2013												
Mar	164,540.8	10,946.1	43,039.7	3,125.4	3,207.7	36,706.6	95,630.1	61,836.1	2,312.3	5,176.4	26,305.2	14,924.9
Jun	169,593.3	10,788.0	44,791.8	3,202.9	3,227.4	38,361.4	98,229.9	63,175.8	2,806.9	5,182.7	27,064.6	15,783.6
Sep	169,933.5	11,025.3	44,875.6	3,609.6	2,877.5	38,388.4	98,592.7	63,592.1	2,130.3	5,161.1	27,709.2	15,439.9
Dec	173,322.1	10,897.1	45,758.0	3,581.0	2,877.5	39,299.4	101,084.6	65,043.4	2,222.8	5,357.8	28,460.6	15,582.5

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

TABLE 6-I
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: FINANCES (SUMMARY)
(G$ Million)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**	2013
CURRENT ACCOUNT											
Revenue 1)	45,391.5	51,664.3	56,152.4	62,356.4	80,356.9	82,483.9	94,890.7	107,875.4	120,915.5	130,228.6	136,494.8
Expenditure	46,743.0	46,937.8	53,761.6	59,593.0	62,960.9	78,492.0	80,441.0	86,386.4	100,620.4	114,914.7	122,054.0
Balance	(1,351.5)	4,726.5	2,390.8	2,763.5	17,396.0	3,992.0	14,450.1	21,489.0	20,295.1	15,313.9	14,440.8
CAPITAL ACCOUNT											
Receipts	8,406.0	10,133.5	11,995.8	17,524.6	11,136.0	17,029.1	17,275.1	11,820.7	13,452.8	13,509.5	8,671.7
Revenue	5,761.7	5,930.7	5,437.9	6,204.1	3,624.0	3,417.5	2,222.5	2,325.7	812.6	832.7	872.8
External Grants	2,644.3	4,202.8	6,557.9	11,320.5	7,512.0	13,611.6	15,052.6	9,495.0	12,640.2	12,676.8	7,798.9
Expenditure	17,292.5	22,416.6	35,143.2	41,806.4	42,877.2	35,941.4	46,990.3	46,658.4	50,116.3	56,441.8	50,144.5
OVERALL DEFICIT/SURPLUS	(10,238.0)	(7,556.6)	(20,756.6)	(21,518.3)	(14,345.2)	(14,920.4)	(15,265.5)	(13,348.7)	(16,368.4)	(27,618.3)	(27,032.0)
FINANCING	10,238.0	7,556.6	20,756.6	21,518.3	14,345.2	14,920.4	15,265.5	13,348.7	16,368.4	27,618.3	27,032.0
External Financing	6,741.7	(126.4)	15,084.7	20,810.8	20,147.3	14,605.9	15,526.2	12,989.4	17,948.0	22,044.2	18,545.2
Domestic Financial System 2)	8,389.3	8,767.8	2,930.4	(350.1)	(6,766.3)	446.0	(2,635.1)	359.3	(1,579.6)	5,574.2	8,486.7
Banking System	9,403.7	15,444.1	3,000.7	(2,805.4)	(6,194.5)	2,321.4	(3,686.2)	(4,697.6)	15,196.2	(7,815.7)	17,294.5
Non-Bank Borrowing	(1,014.4)	(6,676.3)	(70.3)	2,455.3	(571.8)	(1,875.4)	1,051.1	8,545.0	(1,081.3)	(6,926.2)	(7,032.8)
Other Financing 3)	(4,893.0)	(1,084.8)	2,741.5	1,057.6	964.2	(131.5)	2,374.4	(3,488.2)	(15,694.5)	20,316.1	(1,775.0)

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Bank

1) Current Revenue includes GRIF payments received with effect from 2012.

2) Figures revised from 2008 to reflect the computation of Central Government on an accrual basis.

3) Non-project balance of payments grants.

TABLE 6-II
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS FINANCES
(G$ Million)

Item	2003 [2)]	2004	2005 [3)]	2006 [4)]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Revenue	66,566.4	78,427.1	82,345.0	84,660.6	90,157.5	101,916.9	89,909.1	95,814.8	122,092.2	135,256.2	127,565.3
Export Sales	27,174.3	35,274.3	32,823.1	32,036.4	32,392.8	29,637.7	27,354.0	22,398.4	28,777.3	28,299.7	24,833.6
Local Sales	20,787.7	31,066.6	33,625.9	38,207.4	42,076.3	49,880.1	45,833.0	55,483.1	66,005.5	68,413.4	69,017.7
VAT Refunds	-	-	-	-	240.6	304.4	347.9	203.3	628.3	488.0	349.1
Other	18,604.4	12,086.2	15,896.1	14,416.8	15,447.9	22,094.7	16,374.2	17,730.0	26,681.1	38,054.9	33,364.9
Current Expenditure	61,282.5	71,317.8	77,565.1	77,314.6	84,232.8	98,779.2	82,213.6	92,735.5	122,541.0	125,686.7	123,905.7
Materials & Supplies	18,253.7	21,778.7	23,250.3	24,003.1	26,897.7	33,366.3	25,161.2	31,456.4	39,148.5	39,975.6	34,552.6
Employment	19,194.8	20,105.0	18,413.2	19,568.3	20,870.8	21,353.9	19,514.0	20,168.2	23,275.3	25,741.9	25,565.2
Interest	203.8	331.5	311.0	359.2	394.6	427.7	616.7	452.9	323.5	250.5	331.7
VAT Payments	-	-	-	-	116.9	56.1	83.9	134.4	90.5	111.3	103.8
Local Taxes	184.9	396.5	668.2	347.1	638.0	415.3	330.2	112.8	172.2	128.9	114.0
Other [1)]	23,445.3	28,706.0	34,922.4	33,036.9	35,314.8	43,159.9	36,507.6	40,410.8	59,531.0	59,478.5	63,238.4
Operating Surplus(+)/Def(-)	5,283.9	7,109.4	4,780.0	7,346.0	5,924.8	3,137.7	7,695.5	3,079.3	(448.8)	9,569.4	3,659.6
Gross Cash Surplus(+)/Def(-)	5,283.9	7,109.4	4,780.0	7,346.0	5,924.8	3,137.7	7,695.5	3,079.3	(448.8)	9,569.4	3,659.6
Transfers to Central Govt.	1,164.7	870.1	927.9	1,355.1	1,161.3	953.0	1,189.8	1,697.6	2,449.0	2,144.6	2,386.6
Taxes (Property and Corporation)	1,036.6	870.1	677.9	1,230.1	1,161.3	828.0	1,032.8	1,222.6	1,049.0	1,144.6	1,386.6
Dividends	128.1	-	250.0	125.0	-	125.0	157.0	475.0	1,400.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Cash Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	4,119.2	6,239.3	3,852.1	5,990.9	4,763.4	2,184.7	6,505.7	1,381.7	(2,897.8)	7,424.8	1,273.0
Capital Expenditure	2,558.5	2,967.9	3,444.7	2,646.6	5,816.5	8,324.3	4,867.1	4,171.3	3,667.3	5,822.7	2,896.5
Overall Cash Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	1,560.7	3,271.4	407.4	3,344.3	(1,053.0)	(6,139.6)	1,638.6	(2,789.6)	(6,565.1)	1,602.1	(1,623.5)
Financing	(1,560.7)	(3,271.4)	(407.4)	(3,344.3)	1,053.0	6,139.6	(1,638.6)	2,789.6	6,565.1	(1,602.1)	1,623.5
External Borrowing (Net)	47.0	(1,774.5)	(87.2)	-	-	1,478.5	1,175.1	1,854.2	(148.1)	(1,351.6)	741.3
Domestic Financing (Net)	(2,218.9)	(1,887.5)	(988.4)	(3,691.4)	416.0	2,844.0	2,970.0	(972.8)	5,022.2	(250.5)	882.2
Banking System (Net)	(883.9)	(1,147.0)	(4,735.7)	(1,323.4)	(631.6)	1,774.0	1,069.7	287.7	1,233.4	9,197.5	8,935.9
Non-bank Fin. Inst.(Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdings of Cent. Govt Sec.	2,368.4	6,212.6	2,184.0	(2,435.3)	(199.9)	(117.9)	(3,598.0)	2,650.3	(3,451.0)	(47.3)	(311.8)
Transfers from Cent.Govt	-	-	-	-	-	3,967.0	1,342.2	3,429.7	7,557.9	6,849.6	5,760.0
Special Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	-	169.8	-	-	-
Privatisation Proceeds -Guysuco land Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078.0	1,691.0	-	-
Other	(3,703.4)	(6,953.1)	1,563.3	67.2	1,247.5	2,779.0	1,784.0	(7,340.5)	(318.1)	(16,250.4)	(13,501.9)

Source:State Planning Secretariat, Public Enterprises, National Insurance Scheme and Bank of Guyana

[1] Includes repairs and maintenance, payments to creditors, freight, and other current expenditure.

[2] 2003 figures include Guyana Power & Light (GPL).

[3] Excludes LINMINE.

[4] Excludes AROAIMA Bauxite Company from the 2nd quarter.

TABLE 7-I
DOMESTIC PUBLIC BONDED DEBT [1]
(G$ Million)

Period Ended	Total	Bonds	Debentures	CARICOM Loan [2]	Treasury Bills
2003	62,662.2	3.5	11,816.5	739.5	50,102.7
2004	65,849.8	5,343.1	11,816.5	721.6	47,968.6
2005	67,754.3	5,343.1	11,816.5	687.2	49,907.4
2006	74,308.3	3,972.4	11,816.5	655.3	57,864.0
2007	69,345.4	3.4	15,785.5	630.1	52,926.4
2008					
Mar	72,802.5	3.4	12,742.5	630.1	59,426.5
Jun	74,222.5	3.4	12,742.5	609.6	60,867.0
Sep	74,972.6	3.4	12,742.5	609.6	61,617.1
Dec	74,958.8	3.4	12,742.5	595.8	61,617.1
2009					
Mar	78,414.2	3.4	11,767.5	595.8	66,047.5
Jun	83,673.4	3.4	11,767.5	579.7	71,322.8
Sep	86,923.4	3.4	11,767.5	579.7	74,572.8
Dec	87,047.4	3.4	11,767.5	560.8	74,715.7
2010					
Mar	93,903.6	3.4	6,823.5	560.8	86,515.9
Jun	94,760.0	3.4	6,823.5	543.3	87,389.8
Sep	96,412.1	3.4	6,823.5	543.3	89,041.9
Dec	100,489.5	3.4	6,823.5	523.2	93,139.4
2011					
Mar	108,655.5	3.4	5,848.5	523.2	102,280.4
Jun	103,390.0	3.4	5,848.5	508.8	97,029.3
Sep	103,589.5	3.4	5,848.5	508.8	97,228.7
Dec	104,937.2	3.4	5,848.5	491.9	98,593.4
2012					
Jan	103,287.0	3.4	5,848.5	491.9	96,943.2
Feb	99,064.3	3.4	5,848.5	491.9	92,720.5
Mar	100,088.9	3.4	4,873.5	491.9	94,720.1
Apr	99,088.9	3.4	4,873.5	491.9	93,720.1
May	93,584.0	3.4	4,873.5	491.9	88,215.2
Jun	93,801.2	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,451.1
Jul	93,801.2	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,451.1
Aug	93,800.8	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,450.7
Sep	94,100.5	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,750.4
Oct	94,300.4	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,950.4
Nov	92,029.7	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	86,696.6
Dec	93,461.9	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	88,128.8
2013					
Jan	93,187.0	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	87,853.9
Feb	96,687.1	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	91,354.0
Apr	98,211.5	3.4	3,898.5	456.2	93,853.4
May	98,913.3	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	94,569.5
Jun	96,919.0	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	92,575.2
Jul	92,919.0	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	88,575.2
Aug	92,419.2	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	88,075.4
Sep	90,269.3	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	85,925.6
Oct	91,769.3	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	87,425.5
Nov	93,769.7	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	89,426.0
Dec	98,815.3	3.4	3,898.5	424.7	94,488.7

Source: Bank of Guyana.

[1] Excludes non-interest bearing debentures

[2] The CARICOM Loan was contracted to finance the construction of a building to house the CARICOM Secretariat.

TABLE 7-II
GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA: TREASURY BILLS
BY HOLDERS
(G$ Million)

Period Ended	Treasury Bills										
	Treasury Bills	Banking System			Non-Bank Financial Institutions	Public Sector				Private Sector	Non-Resident
		Total	Bank of Guyana	Commercial Banks		Total	Public Enterprise	National Insurance	Sinking Funds		
2003	50,102.7	27,569.7	2,344.4	25,225.3	11,720.0	10,753.3	-	10,753.3	-	-	59.8
2004	47,968.6	32,443.2	1,182.6	31,260.7	11,216.9	4,258.9	-	4,258.9	-	7.7	42.0
2005	49,907.4	34,434.1	1,032.5	33,401.7	13,090.8	1,977.9	-	1,977.9	-	359.9	44.7
2006	57,864.0	39,784.9	3,081.9	36,703.0	13,502.1	4,526.7	-	4,526.7	-	3.9	46.5
2007	52,926.4	35,448.3	1,032.6	34,415.7	12,741.6	4,732.7	-	4,732.7	-	3.9	-
2008											
Mar	59,426.5	42,517.2	1,032.6	41,484.6	12,172.8	4,732.7	-	4,732.7	-	3.9	-
Jun	60,867.0	44,720.6	1,032.6	43,688.1	11,292.4	4,850.1	-	4,850.1	-	4.0	-
Sep	61,617.1	45,683.7	1,032.5	44,651.3	11,079.3	4,850.1	-	4,850.1	-	4.0	-
Dec	61,754.5	46,174.5	1,183.3	44,991.2	10,727.2	4,850.1	-	4,850.1	-	2.9	-
2009											
Mar	66,047.5	51,825.4	1,034.3	50,791.2	9,369.2	4,850.1	-	4,850.1	-	2.9	-
Jun	71,322.8	53,494.9	1,033.1	52,461.8	9,191.4	8,633.8	-	8,633.8	-	2.8	-
Sep	74,572.8	56,954.5	1,033.1	55,921.4	8,971.5	8,633.8	-	8,633.8	-	13.2	-
Dec	74,715.7	56,984.5	2,333.1	54,651.5	9,084.3	8,633.8	-	8,633.8	-	13.2	-
2010											
Mar	86,515.9	66,747.2	1,033.2	65,714.0	11,116.4	8,633.8	-	8,633.8	-	18.6	-
Jun	87,389.8	65,424.4	1,031.8	64,392.7	12,940.0	9,009.5	-	9,009.5	-	16.0	-
Sep	89,041.9	65,721.4	1,032.9	64,688.5	14,311.1	9,009.5	-	9,009.5	-	-	-
Dec	93,139.4	66,547.1	1,032.9	65,514.2	14,833.6	11,758.2	-	11,758.2	-	0.5	-
2011											
Mar	102,280.4	73,446.5	1,030.1	72,416.4	16,642.0	12,183.3	-	12,183.3	-	8.7	-
Jun	97,029.3	73,244.3	999.3	72,245.0	15,817.2	7,967.4	-	7,967.4	-	0.5	-
Sep	97,228.7	72,766.3	998.8	71,767.5	16,494.6	7,967.4	-	7,967.4	-	0.5	-
Dec	98,593.4	73,547.7	999.2	72,548.6	17,007.7	8,038.0	-	8,038.0	-	-	-
2012											
Jan	96,943.2	71,651.0	999.2	70,651.9	17,244.1	8,048.1	-	8,048.1	-	-	-
Feb	92,720.5	67,950.6	998.7	66,951.9	16,721.9	8,048.1	-	8,048.1	-	-	-
Mar	94,720.1	71,067.5	998.3	70,069.2	15,604.6	8,048.1	-	8,048.1	-	-	-
Apr	93,720.1	70,372.7	1,398.3	68,974.4	15,699.4	7,648.1	-	7,648.1	-	-	-
May	88,215.2	66,672.4	998.0	65,674.4	14,775.3	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Jun	88,451.1	68,041.6	1,067.8	66,973.8	13,642.1	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Jul	88,451.1	68,041.6	1,067.8	66,973.8	13,642.1	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Aug	88,450.7	69,058.6	1,067.4	67,991.3	12,624.6	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Sep	88,750.4	69,358.3	1,067.0	68,291.3	12,624.6	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Oct	88,950.4	69,834.3	1,343.0	68,491.3	12,348.6	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Nov	86,696.6	68,297.0	1,493.0	66,804.0	11,632.1	6,767.5	-	6,767.5	-	-	-
Dec	88,128.8	70,253.5	996.9	69,256.6	11,063.9	6,811.4	-	6,811.4	-	-	-
2013											
Jan	87,853.9	72,591.4	996.9	71,594.5	8,886.3	6,376.2	-	6,376.2	-	-	-
Mar	92,853.8	79,799.6	996.8	78,802.8	6,678.0	6,376.2	-	6,376.2	-	-	-
Apr	93,853.4	81,443.9	996.4	80,447.6	6,033.3	6,376.2	-	6,376.2	-	-	-
May	94,569.5	81,518.3	996.4	80,521.9	6,633.3	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Jun	92,575.2	79,668.3	996.4	78,671.9	6,488.9	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Jul	88,575.2	77,168.3	996.4	76,171.9	4,988.9	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Aug	88,075.4	76,974.4	996.6	75,977.8	4,683.0	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Sep	85,925.6	74,824.6	996.8	73,827.8	4,683.0	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Oct	87,425.5	76,324.5	996.8	75,327.8	4,683.0	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Nov	89,426.0	78,825.0	996.8	77,828.2	4,183.0	6,418.0	-	6,418.0	-	-	-
Dec	94,488.7	83,825.3	3,497.1	80,328.2	4,183.0	6,480.5	-	6,480.5	-	-	-

Source: Bank of Guyana

TABLE 7-III
EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT
(US$ Thousand)

Period Ended	Total Outstanding Debt	Medium & Long Term					
		Bilateral	Multilateral	Financial [1]	Supp. Cr. [2]	Nationalisation	Bonds
2003	1,199,125	224,369	916,801	10,998	14,861	3,487	28,609
2004	1,188,652	191,371	974,795	5,485	13,324	3,435	242
2005	1,214,559	220,938	971,556	5,010	13,347	3,470	238
2006	1,043,173	243,042	778,119	5,107	13,371	3,493	42
2007	718,113	267,273	429,023	4,894	13,394	3,485	44
2008							
1st Qtr	757,442	295,067	440,631	4,823	13,399	3,477	44
2nd Qtr	773,777	304,548	447,532	4,757	13,405	3,490	44
3rd Qtr	804,301	332,977	449,960	4,416	13,410	3,498	40
4th Qtr	833,661	340,155	472,678	3,895	13,417	3,484	32
2009							
1st Qtr	831,876	339,955	471,154	3,814	13,422	3,499	32
2nd Qtr	861,502	350,696	489,825	4,017	13,428	3,499	37
3rd Qtr	897,940	364,589	512,493	3,877	13,434	3,511	36
4th Qtr	933,039	375,224	536,993	3,818	13,440	3,528	36
2010							
1st Qtr	953,525	395,362	537,570	3,581	13,445	3,533	34
2nd Qtr	966,155	401,938	543,744	3,469	13,451	3,520	33
3rd Qtr	1,005,071	421,508	563,061	3,486	13,457	3,524	35
4th Qtr	1,042,877	434,427	588,091	3,383	13,408	3,533	35
2011							
1st Qtr	1,074,158	451,952	601,906	3,341	13,408	3,515	36
2nd Qtr	1,110,920	478,788	611,939	3,250	13,392	3,515	36
3rd Qtr	1,136,217	506,985	609,192	3,092	13,398	3,515	35
4th Qtr	1,210,095	559,057	631,090	2,989	13,404	3,520	35
2012							
1st Qtr	1,251,602	600,201	631,496	2,945	13,409	3,515	36
2nd Qtr	1,297,807	637,936	640,107	2,803	13,415	3,511	35
3rd Qtr	1,357,488	691,911	645,855	2,758	13,421	3,507	36
4th Qtr	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

[1] Data from Dec. 31, 2002 revised to include debt owed by GPL (Parastatal) which is not guaranteed or serviced by the Government of Guyana.

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

TABLE 8-I
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(US$ Million)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012**	2013
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	**(82.6)**	**(69.8)**	**(157.6)**	**(250.3)**	**(189.1)**	**(321.4)**	**(230.6)**	**(247.4)**	**(372.2)**	**(366.7)**	**(425.3)**
Merchandise Trade											
Exports f.o.b.	512.8	589.0	550.9	585.1	698.0	801.5	768.2	885.0	1,129.1	1,415.5	1,375.9
Imports c.i.f	(571.7)	(646.8)	(783.7)	(885.0)	(1,063.1)	(1,323.6)	(1,179.4)	(1,419.1)	(1,770.5)	(1,996.7)	(1,847.3)
Trade Balance	(58.9)	(57.8)	(232.7)	(299.8)	(365.1)	(522.1)	(411.2)	(534.1)	(641.4)	(581.3)	(471.4)
Net Services and unrequited Transfers	(23.7)	(12.0)	75.1	49.5	176.0	200.7	180.6	286.7	269.2	214.6	46.1
Non Factor Services (net)	(15.3)	(46.7)	(53.0)	(97.8)	(99.6)	(113.3)	(102.1)	(96.9)	(136.1)	(228.6)	(335.7)
Factor Services (net)	(55.2)	(39.3)	(39.0)	(69.0)	(11.2)	(14.8)	(16.9)	12.8	(9.3)	24.0	28.5
Transfers	*46.8*	*74.0*	*167.2*	*216.3*	*286.8*	*328.8*	*299.6*	*370.8*	414.6	419.2	353.2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	**58.6**	**38.9**	**178.8**	**268.6**	**168.7**	**308.5**	**454.0**	**339.2**	**373.2**	**418.3**	**314.8**
1. Capital Transfer (net) 1	43.8	45.9	52.1	315.6	414.1	38.7	37.2	27.1	30.1	29.3	7.3
2. Medium and Long Term Capital (net)	***42.1***	***(1.4)***	***143.5***	***(42.9)***	***(150.4)***	***275.6***	***392.9***	***309.3***	**375.4**	**454.0**	**288.6**
1. Public Sector	16.0	(31.4)	66.7	(145.3)	(260.7)	91.7	184.9	39.6	67.7	90.4	70.9
A. Central Gov't and Non-Financial Public Sector (net)	16.0	14.1	66.7	71.8	63.5	141.0	92.4	89.1	146.6	243.5	160.3
Disbursements	68.0	61.4	102.5	107.0	104.9	186.6	135.2	142.0	206.2	302.1	221.4
Amortization	(52.0)	(47.3)	(35.8)	(35.2)	(41.4)	(45.7)	(42.7)	(52.9)	(59.6)	(58.7)	(61.1)
B. Other (net) 2	0.0	(45.5)	0.0	(217.1)	(324.2)	(49.3)	92.5	(49.5)	(79.0)	(153.1)	(89.4)
2. Private Sector (net)	26.1	30.0	76.8	102.4	110.3	184.0	208.0	269.7	307.8	363.6	217.7
3. Short Term Capital (net) 3	***(27.3)***	***(5.6)***	***(16.8)***	***(4.1)***	***(95.0)***	***(5.8)***	***24.0***	***2.9***	**(32.3)**	**(65.0)**	**18.9**
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**15.1**	**(12.2)**	**(13.1)**	**24.6**	**19.1**	**18.5**	**11.0**	**24.7**	**(16.0)**	**(18.7)**	**(8.9)**
OVERALL BALANCE	**(8.9)**	**(43.1)**	**8.1**	**42.9**	**(1.4)**	**5.6**	**234.5**	**116.5**	**(15.0)**	**32.9**	**(119.5)**
FINANCING	**8.9**	**43.1**	**(8.1)**	**(42.9)**	**1.4**	**(5.6)**	**(234.5)**	**(116.5)**	**15.0**	**-32.9**	**119.5**
Change in Net Foreign Assets of Bank of Guyana (-increase) 4	*(0.8)*	*31.5*	*(23.9)*	*(61.0)*	*(37.3)*	*(43.4)*	*(271.5)*	*(154.9)*	(25.4)	(75.5)	74.0
Change in Non-Financial Public Sector arrears	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-
Change in Private Sector Commercial arrears	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-
Exceptional Financing	*9.7*	*11.6*	*15.8*	*18.1*	*38.7*	*37.8*	*37.0*	*38.4*	40.4	42.6	45.5
Debt Relief	*9.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*7.5*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.3*	3.6	3.3	2.8
Debt Stock Restructuring	*0.0*	*0.0*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*2.0*	*(0.6)*	*(0.6)*	*(0.6)*	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Balance of Payments Support	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-
Debt Forgiveness	*0.0*	*11.6*	*14.0*	*16.4*	*29.2*	*33.7*	*33.1*	*34.7*	37.7	40.2	43.6

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

1/ Includes MDRI Debt Relief

2/ Includes expenditures for Skeldon Modernisation Program and Berbice Bridge

3/ Includes changes in Net Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks

4/ Includes valuation changes

TABLE 8-II
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND FOREIGN ASSETS
(US$ Million)

End Of Period	Bank Of Guyana						Commercial Banks			Banking System		
	International Reserves			Net Foreign Assets			Net Foreign Assets			Net Foreign Assets		
	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities
2003	176.1	271.5	95.4	128.7	271.5	142.8	67.3	92.7	25.4	196.0	364.2	168.2
2004	136.6	224.7	88.1	97.2	224.7	127.4	72.9	108.9	36.0	170.1	333.6	163.5
2005	160.5	251.4	90.9	121.1	251.4	130.3	87.9	141.2	53.3	209.0	392.6	183.6
2006	222.3	278.0	55.8	182.9	278.0	95.2	93.9	148.6	54.7	276.7	426.6	149.9
2007	254.0	312.5	58.6	219.4	312.5	93.2	188.9	243.9	54.9	408.3	556.4	148.1
2008												
Mar	291.6	352.5	60.9	257.0	352.5	95.5	175.2	230.3	55.1	432.2	582.8	150.6
Jun	320.4	380.9	60.5	285.8	380.9	95.1	194.5	247.5	53.0	480.2	628.4	148.2
Sep	309.8	367.5	57.7	275.2	367.5	92.3	179.3	227.1	47.8	454.5	594.6	140.1
Dec	298.8	355.9	57.1	264.2	355.9	91.7	194.5	241.2	46.7	458.7	597.1	138.4
2009												
Mar	349.7	405.1	55.4	315.1	405.1	90.0	167.7	216.5	48.8	482.8	621.6	138.8
Jun	374.2	431.7	57.5	339.6	431.7	92.1	167.1	220.1	53.0	506.7	651.8	145.1
Sep	529.8	588.5	58.7	495.2	588.5	93.3	160.4	212.8	52.4	655.6	801.3	145.7
Dec	569.4	627.5	58.1	534.8	627.5	92.7	163.9	221.3	57.4	698.7	848.8	150.1
2010												
Mar	551.7	607.9	56.3	517.0	607.9	90.9	127.3	183.0	55.7	644.3	790.9	146.6
Jun	622.0	676.8	54.8	587.4	676.8	89.4	168.4	232.4	64.0	755.8	909.2	153.4
Sep	652.2	708.4	56.2	617.5	708.4	90.9	158.5	217.3	58.8	776.1	925.7	149.7
Dec	724.4	780.0	55.6	689.7	780.0	90.3	161.0	231.6	70.6	850.7	1,011.6	160.9
2011												
Mar	727.2	781.5	54.3	692.6	781.5	89.0	172.4	243.0	70.6	865.0	1,024.5	159.5
Jun	724.0	778.8	54.9	689.3	778.8	89.5	182.0	249.0	67.1	871.3	1,027.8	156.5
Sep	756.1	805.2	49.2	721.4	805.2	83.8	177.6	241.9	64.3	899.1	1,047.2	148.1
Dec	749.7	798.1	48.4	715.1	798.1	83.0	193.3	261.6	68.3	908.4	1,059.6	151.3
2012												
Jan	767.1	815.9	48.9	732.5	815.9	83.5	161.5	225.8	64.3	894.0	1,041.7	147.8
Feb	814.1	860.3	46.1	779.5	860.3	80.7	180.4	247.2	66.7	960.0	1,107.4	147.5
Mar	767.6	810.6	43.1	733.0	810.6	77.7	192.7	249.9	57.2	925.7	1,060.5	134.8
Apr	745.2	788.3	43.1	710.6	788.3	77.7	189.5	246.8	57.3	900.2	1,035.1	134.9
May	727.2	769.2	42.0	692.6	769.2	76.6	196.8	249.3	52.5	889.4	1,018.5	129.1
Jun	719.3	761.5	42.2	684.7	761.5	76.8	208.8	273.9	65.1	893.5	1,035.4	141.9
Jul	742.0	783.9	41.9	707.4	783.9	76.5	216.2	281.7	65.5	923.6	1,065.5	142.0
Aug	786.0	825.5	39.5	751.4	825.5	74.1	206.2	266.6	60.4	957.6	1,092.1	134.5
Sep	834.9	872.1	37.1	800.3	872.1	71.8	212.7	271.5	58.8	1,013.0	1,143.6	130.6
Oct	817.5	854.6	37.1	782.8	854.6	71.7	218.8	276.9	58.1	1,001.7	1,131.5	129.8
Nov	813.7	850.7	37.0	779.1	850.7	71.6	250.6	312.2	61.7	1,029.6	1,162.9	133.2
Dec	825.2	862.2	37.0	790.6	862.2	71.6	257.5	313.4	55.9	1,048.1	1,175.6	127.5
2013												
Jan	797.3	834.4	37.1	762.7	834.4	71.7	228.2	285.4	57.2	990.9	1,119.8	128.9
Feb	781.1	814.8	33.7	746.5	814.8	68.3	208.3	268.8	60.5	954.8	1,083.5	128.8
Mar	781.1	811.6	30.6	746.5	811.6	65.1	208.5	268.9	60.4	955.0	1,080.5	125.6
Apr	772.6	803.3	30.8	738.0	803.3	65.4	202.6	263.0	60.5	940.5	1,066.4	125.8
May	733.5	764.0	30.5	698.9	764.0	65.1	213.7	270.5	56.8	912.6	1,034.6	122.0
Jun	701.3	732.0	30.7	666.7	732.0	65.2	221.8	279.9	58.1	888.5	1,011.9	123.4
Jul	649.6	691.6	42.1	615.0	691.6	76.7	245.3	302.9	57.5	860.3	994.5	134.2
Aug	646.6	674.7	28.1	612.1	674.7	62.7	259.1	318.6	59.5	871.2	993.3	122.2
Sep	634.0	659.5	25.6	599.4	659.5	60.2	253.1	307.5	54.4	852.5	967.0	114.5
Oct	656.5	682.2	25.6	621.9	682.2	60.2	236.8	300.5	63.6	858.8	982.6	123.9
Nov	653.0	678.6	25.6	618.4	678.6	60.2	228.3	287.7	59.3	846.7	966.2	119.5
Dec	751.2	776.9	25.7	716.6	776.9	60.3	238.6	299.9	61.2	955.3	1,076.7	121.5

Source: Bank of Guyana and Commercial Banks

TABLE 9-I
CHANGES IN BANK OF GUYANA TRANSACTION EXCHANGE RATE
(G$\US$)

Date							Rate	Date							Rate
15	Apr	13	-	16	Apr	13	204.75	19	Jul	13					205.00
17	Apr	13					204.50	22	Jul	13					206.00
18	Apr	13	-	19	Apr	13	205.25	23	Jul	13					205.75
22	Apr	13					205.50	24	Jul	13	-	26	Jul	13	205.00
23	Apr	13					205.00	29	Jul	13	-	31	Jul	13	205.00
24	Apr	13					205.75	02	Aug	13					205.00
25	Apr	13					205.00	05	Aug	13	-	07	Aug	13	205.00
26	Apr	13					205.75	08	Aug	13					204.50
29	Apr	13					205.50	09	Aug	13					205.00
30	Apr	13					205.00	12	Aug	13	-	14	Aug	13	205.00
02	May	13					205.25	19	Jul	13					205.00
03	May	13					205.75	22	Jul	13					206.00
07	May	13					206.25	23	Jul	13					205.75
09	May	13					205.25	24	Jul	13	-	26	Jul	13	205.00
10	May	13					205.50	29	Jul	13	-	31	Jul	13	205.00
13	May	13					206.00	02	Aug	13					205.00
15	May	13					205.50	05	Aug	13	-	07	Aug	13	205.00
16	May	13					204.75	08	Aug	13					204.50
17	May	13					206.00	09	Aug	13					205.00
20	May	13					205.00	12	Aug	13	-	14	Aug	13	205.00
21	May	13					205.25	15	Aug	13					204.75
22	May	13					205.75	16	Aug	13					205.00
23	May	13					206.00	19	Aug	13	-	21	Aug	13	205.00
28	May	13					204.75	22	Aug	13	-	23	Aug	13	205.50
29	May	13					205.75	26	Aug	13	-	30	Aug	13	205.50
30	May	13					206.25	02	Sep	13					205.00
31	May	13					205.75	03	Sep	13	-	06	Sep	13	205.50
03	Jun	13					205.75	09	Sep	13					205.00
04	Jun	13					205.25	10	Sep	13					205.50
05	Jun	13					205.75	11	Sep	13					205.25
06	Jun	13	-	07	Jun	13	206.00	12	Sep	13	-	13	Sep	13	205.50
10	Jun	13					206.50	16	Sep	13	-	17	Sep	13	205.50
11	Jun	13					206.25	18	Sep	13					205.00
12	Jun	13	-	13	Jun	13	206.00	19	Sep	13	-	20	Sep	13	205.50
14	Jun	13					207.00	23	Sep	13	-	27	Sep	13	205.50
17	Jun	13					206.00	30	Sep	13					205.50
18	Jun	13					205.50	01	Oct	13	-	04	Oct	13	205.50
19	Jun	13					207.00	07	Oct	13	-	11	Oct	13	205.50
20	Jun	13					206.25	14	Oct	13	-	15	Oct	13	205.50
21	Jun	13					206.50	17	Oct	13	-	18	Oct	13	205.50
24	Jun	13					205.50	21	Oct	13	-	25	Oct	13	205.50
25	Jun	13					206.25	28	Oct	13	-	31	Oct	13	205.50
26	Jun	13					206.00	01	Nov	13					205.50
27	Jun	13					205.75	05	Nov	13	-	08	Nov	13	206.00
28	Jun	13					206.00	11	Nov	13	-	15	Nov	13	206.00
02	Jul	13					206.25	18	Nov	13	-	22	Nov	13	206.00
03	Jul	13					206.50	25	Nov	13	-	29	Nov	13	206.00
04	Jul	13					207.00	02	Dec	13	-	06	Dec	13	206.00
05	Jul	13					206.00	09	Dec	13	-	13	Dec	13	206.00
08	Jul	13					206.50	16	Dec	13	-	19	Dec	13	206.00
10	Jul	13	-	11	Jul	13	203.75	20	Dec	13					206.25
12	Jul	13					205.50	23	Dec	13	-	24	Dec	13	206.25
15	Jul	13	-	17	Jul	13	205.00	27	Dec	13					206.25
18	Jul	13					205.50	30	Dec	13	-	31	Dec	13	206.25

Bank of Guyana

Note: Effective from October 1, 1991 the official exchange rate fluctuates either daily or periodically and is the average of the Telegraphic Transfer Rates of the three (3) largest Commercial Banks.

TABLE 9-II
EXCHANGE RATE
(G$/US$)

Year	Guyana Period Ended	Guyana Period Average
2003	194.25	193.81
2004	199.75	198.32
2005	200.25	199.88
2006	201.00	200.19
2007	203.50	202.48
2008	205.25	271.51
2009		
Mar	204.50	204.33
Jun	204.50	204.03
Sep	204.25	204.21
Dec	203.25	203.78
2010		
Mar	203.00	203.84
Jun	203.75	203.76
Sep	203.50	203.72
Dec	203.50	203.22
2011		
Mar	204.00	203.81
Jun	204.00	204.13
Sep	204.00	204.06
Dec	203.75	204.06
2012		
Jan	204.50	204.20
Feb	204.50	204.24
Mar	204.00	204.24
Apr	205.00	204.38
May	203.50	204.32
Jun	204.25	204.31
Jul	204.50	204.26
Aug	204.50	204.32
Sep	204.50	204.48
Oct	204.25	204.47
Nov	204.25	204.54
Dec	204.50	204.53
2013		
Jan	204.75	204.60
Feb	204.75	204.65
Mar	204.50	204.91
Apr	205.00	205.09
May	205.75	205.80
Jun	206.00	206.06
Jul	205.00	205.41
Aug	205.50	205.13
Sep	205.50	205.42
Oct	205.50	205.50
Nov	206.00	205.98
Dec	206.25	206.08

Source: Bank of Guyana

TABLE 10-I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES)

(G$ Million)

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PRODUCT								
Sugar	19,389	21,385	16,127	19,788	11,657	19,668	24,578	22,060
Rice	11,066	12,411	32,030	21,803	24,447	30,135	31,913	38,226
Other Crops	13,162	13,505	14,231	14,553	15,727	12,840	12,963	13,618
Livestock	7,181	7,800	9,717	10,059	10,614	11,963	14,634	17,044
Fishing	9,349	7,749	8,073	7,344	7,573	9,884	11,794	11,528
Forestry	10,958	11,784	11,905	12,653	14,308	13,725	13,829	15,327
Mining and Quarrying	28,066	39,631	49,543	50,993	64,046	87,920	109,027	96,922
Manufacturing	11,842	13,748	15,139	15,459	16,238	17,302	18,271	19,915
Electricity & Water	4,724	6,643	7,354	8,287	10,620	6,021	6,437	11,316
Construction	25,976	31,597	35,043	36,344	41,605	43,996	39,764	48,037
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32,003	39,298	42,591	50,517	59,487	72,894	80,477	77,090
Transportation and Storage	19,715	20,819	19,062	21,268	25,228	27,451	32,199	37,456
Information and Communication	14,054	17,461	18,661	19,049	21,548	21,747	22,400	23,968
Financial and Insurance Activities	9,475	11,726	14,887	14,763	16,609	18,827	21,551	25,986
Public Administration	25,334	27,829	32,181	32,929	34,843	39,274	43,201	47,592
Education	11,851	12,852	13,909	15,017	16,819	16,036	17,054	18,847
Health and Social Services	3,802	4,374	4,693	5,537	6,446	7,360	7,790	8,829
Real Estate Activities	3,340	3,697	3,967	4,260	4,486	4,592	5,123	5,632
Other Service Activities	8,933	10,767	11,618	12,026	14,191	16,567	18,273	19,866
Less Adjustment for FISIM	(7,340)	(9,286)	(11,257)	(13,101)	(15,568)	(18,094)	(19,942)	(21,833)
Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices	**262,880**	**305,789**	**349,475**	**359,549**	**400,922**	**460,108**	**511,337**	**537,428**
Taxes on Products net of subsidies	29,084	46,362	42,031	53,565	59,150	65,563	71,319	76,702
Gross Domestic Product at Purchaser Prices	291,964	352,151	391,505	413,114	460,072	525,672	582,657	614,130
Net Factor Income Paid Abroad	8,792	7,228	2,985	3,417	(2,601)	1,895	(4,889)	(5,874)
Gross National Product at Purchaser Prices	*283,172*	*344,923*	*388,520*	*409,696*	*462,673*	*523,776*	*582,410*	*620,004*
EXPENDITURE								
Total Domestic Final Expenditure	***364,262***	***451,547***	***519,724***	***517,000***	***588,254***	***683,770***	***748,210***	***780,228***
Public Investment [1]	41,806	42,349	41,826	52,996	60,578	61,341	77,675	56,731
Private Fixed Investment [2]	41,012	44,513	51,920	57,060	56,261	64,194	67,529	57,479
Public Consumption	44,284	53,381	60,438	66,811	69,533	81,206	76,872	87,236
Private Consumption	237,160	311,304	365,540	340,133	401,883	477,028	526,135	578,782

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

Note: FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

[1] Includes Investment of Public Enterprises.

[2] Includes Stock Changes.

TABLE 10-II
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT 2006 PRICES)
(G$ Million)

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP AT BASIC PRICES	262,880	281,335	286,896	296,417	309,373	326,194	341,905	359,758
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	62,779	63,131	61,280	62,060	63,514	65,199	67,579	69,151
Sugar	15,317	15,730	13,358	13,794	13,037	13,960	12,872	11,024
Rice	6,811	6,613	7,311	7,974	8,009	8,891	9,337	11,845
Other Crops	13,162	13,545	14,313	14,508	14,871	15,716	16,549	17,245
Livestock	7,181	7,263	7,887	8,134	8,160	8,632	9,878	10,305
Fishing	9,349	9,649	9,483	8,488	9,199	8,711	10,058	9,401
Forestry	10,958	10,331	8,927	9,161	10,238	9,289	8,886	9,330
MINING AND QUARRYING	28,066	32,196	32,166	31,233	29,532	35,202	40,411	43,656
Bauxite	5,172	7,724	7,422	5,009	4,529	6,252	7,036	6,261
Gold	13,859	16,037	17,593	20,177	20,757	24,435	29,520	32,376
Other	9,035	8,435	7,151	6,047	4,246	4,516	3,855	5,018
MANUFACTURING	20,169	20,784	19,863	20,714	20,770	22,185	22,717	24,524
Sugar	4,072	4,182	3,551	3,667	3,465	3,711	3,422	2,931
Rice	4,255	4,132	4,567	4,986	5,003	5,570	5,849	7,420
Other Manufacturing	11,842	12,471	11,745	12,061	12,302	12,905	13,447	14,173
SERVICES	159,207	172,702	181,608	189,864	203,725	213,142	222,584	234,722
Electricity and Water	4,724	4,751	5,203	5,390	5,446	5,560	5,878	6,208
Construction	25,976	27,882	28,508	28,649	31,703	32,579	28,983	35,520
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32,003	34,780	36,334	39,886	44,233	46,241	49,352	48,930
Transportation and Storage	19,715	21,032	22,353	22,148	23,673	27,042	32,143	33,422
Information and Communication	14,054	18,242	19,932	20,668	22,115	22,447	23,389	24,769
Financial and Insurance Activities	9,475	9,352	10,243	11,340	12,799	14,041	15,981	17,764
Public Administration	25,334	25,792	25,619	25,619	25,619	25,772	26,133	26,787
Education	11,851	12,579	12,937	13,564	14,187	15,141	15,474	16,016
Health and Social Services	3,802	4,266	4,849	5,782	6,268	6,508	6,709	6,977
Real Estate Activities	3,340	3,474	3,578	3,650	3,723	3,782	3,953	4,176
Other Service Activities	8,933	10,553	12,052	13,169	13,959	14,029	14,590	14,153
Less Adjustment for FISIM	(7,340)	(7,479)	(8,022)	(7,454)	(8,168)	(9,535)	(11,386)	(12,294)

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Note: FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

[1] Includes electricity, gas and water

TABLE 11-I
INDICES OF OUTPUT OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Commodities	Unit	Output in 2006	(2006 = 100)										
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
AGRICULTURE													
Sugar	Mt. Tonne	259,588	116.5	125.3	94.8	100.0	102.7	87.2	90.0	85.1	91.1	84.0	71.9
Rice	Mt. Tonne	307,036	115.6	106.0	89.0	100.0	97.1	107.3	117.2	117.6	131	137.5	174.4
Coconuts*	Nuts	61,917,600	169.6	143.4	119.9	100.0	102.7	52.5	-	150.3	30.4	27.6	82.5
Cassava*[1]	Tonnes	23,134	118.4	116.3	86.7	100.0	19.2	17.9	-	43.6	16.2	17.3	33.1
Other Ground Provisions*[2]	"	8,552	102.1	127.1	91.1	100.0	27.6	24.7	-	165.3	44.6	87.2	74.3
Plantains*	Mt. Tonne	4,069	133.3	119.6	88.3	100.0	79.3	62.8	-	524.3	116.8	225.2	374.7
Bananas*	"	6,601	254.7	120.1	403.7	100.0	92.9	69.6	-	-	94.0	58.3	78.3
Mango*	"	5,092	100.9	73.2	59.0	100.0	83.5	56.6	-	51.0	67.7	29.4	22.1
Pineapples*	"	3,036	54.8	89.9	52.5	100.0	45.8	43.1	-	125.3	81.4	99.9	201.3
Citrus* [3]	"	9,927	79.6	86.3	64.0	100.0	74.7	56.3	-	125.3	44.5	27.2	43.3
Cereals & Legumes*	"	1,916	86.6	116.8	99.1	100.0	36.5	25.9	-	-	47.2	52.8	84.1
Eschallot*	"	789	144.6	49.7	46.0	100.0	64.7	41.6	-	330.1	492.7	250.0	561.0
Hot Pepper*	"	2,103	103.4	95.4	46.0	100.0	89.5	71.0	-	205.1	174.7	164.5	378.9
Bora*	"	4,287	122.8	103.3	54.1	100.0	106.4	96.1	-	298.0	224.5	144.5	192.9
Tomatoes*	"	4,032	65.1	39.3	19.8	100.0	49.0	48.2	-	210.4	571.5	240.9	289.1
Coffee*	"	290	74.1	216.9	117.2	100.0	69.3	7.8	-	-	2.3	3.2	1.7
Poultry Meat	"	20,691	114.5	117.5	109.7	100.0	121.4	112.1	130.9	120.7	123.6	147.0	141.5
Eggs	No.	5,396,400	171.8	397.8	447.0	100.0	182.3	367.5	354.2	262.6	435.6	393.5	332.9
FISHERIES													
Fish	Tonnes	25,675	131.3	142.9	118.1	100.0	106.7	96.2	98.5	98.1	92.5	105.5	96.4
Prawns	"	1,661	69.9	65.4	61.4	100.0	39.4	56.1	45.0	56.1	22.6	30.8	39.3
Shrimp	"	16,949	126.4	80.9	102.5	100.0	211.5	208.7	98.9	123.0	123.0	150.4	142.1
FORESTS													
Greenheart & Other Logs	Cu.Mt	393,968	53.4	85.1	81.6	100.0	83.9	69.9	67.6	80.8	74.8	70.4	77.3
Sawnwood	Cu.Mt	67,569	55.4	54.1	49.1	100.0	110.1	99.1	108.2	114.7	112.7	111.9	109.0
Plywood	Cu.Mt	34,875	129.7	155.4	106.4	100.0	102.6	59.2	54.1	40.8	38.2	30.3	46.4
MINING & QUARRYING													
Bauxite :													
R.A.S.C.	Tonnes	149,370	58.4	88.1	142.4	100.0	146.1	155.3	86.5	123.9	136.1	137.0	143.0
C.G.B.	"	174,506	94.7	65.4	100.9	100.0	129.6	177.3	126.3	107.7	81.2	83.3	83.3
M.A.Z.	"	1,147,667	127.2	107.5	112.1	100.0	154.7	126.6	97.1	61.0	113.1	134.4	113.0
Gold	Ozs.	182,216	214.8	202.2	146.9	100.0	130.8	143.5	164.5	169.3	199.3	240.7	264.0
Diamonds	Met.cts.	340,544	121.1	133.6	104.8	100.0	79.0	49.6	42.3	14.7	15.3	12.0	18.8
MANUFACTURING													
Margarine	Kg	2,264,625	84.8	91.0	79.1	100.0	102.0	67.5	89.3	94.3	98.3	103.0	102.4
Flour	Tonnes	37,401	92.7	96.7	98.4	100.0	91.4	78.7	97.6	106.4	103	95.1	95.9
Biscuits	Kg	1,070,500	111.3	127.2	109.6	100.0	73.2	65.0	64.0	110.4	113.7	116.8	113.1
Areated Bev.	Ltr	39,593,700	108.3	110.6	108.8	100.0	96.8	99.3	105.2	111.5	114.3	130.1	128.0
Rum	Ltr	11,868,400	100.7	98.7	99.0	100.0	105.7	119.5	23.0	27.5	36.3	35.1	34.4
Beer & Stout	Ltr	12,196,300	86.1	90.1	97.8	100.0	99.0	94.4	96.8	117.7	134.1	127.2	142.3
Malta	Ltr	1,062,659	103.0	93.7	84.9	100.0	76.9	77.6	68.1	67.8	59.0	71.8	64.2
Stockfeeds	Tonnes	40,320	93.2	97.0	95.0	100.0	116.2	110.9	117.3	122.7	134.1	140.9	108.8
Neutral Alcohol [4]	Ltr	4,857,900	117.2	103.4	108.9	100.0	99.1	101.1	93.8	95.9	64.1	2.7	N/A
Paints	Ltr	2,403,534	79.6	81.7	90.2	100.0	103.2	103.5	98.9	104.0	119.1	114.2	112.1
Pharmaceutical Liquids	Ltr.	609,863	38.1	43.1	74.2	100.0	12.2	61.4	68.0	75.5	72.4	80.2	71.1
Electricity	M.W.H.	534,564	102.8	107.9	98.8	100.0	104.6	106.5	112.6	117.4	120.7	129.2	133.0

Source: *Ministry of Agriculture and Bureau of Statistics

Indices were rebased to 2006=100

[1] Include Sweet

[2] Includes Eddo, Yams and Sweet Potato

[3] Includes Oranges, Grapefruit, Limes & Other Citrus

[4] Not Available

TABLE 11-II

Georgetown: Urban Consumer Price Index

End of Period **	All Items Index	Sub-Group Indices			
		Food [1]	Clothing	Housing [2]	Miscellaneous
	(Jan 1994=100)				
2003	184.3	175.8	75.2	213.3	158.7
2004	194.4	185.6	75.2	228.5	161.6
2005	209.3	197.3	75.2	251.4	164.6
2006	219.2	212.4	75.4	261.4	170.9
2007	250.0	256.2	86.6	277.6	209.6
2008					
Mar	261.9	277.7	86.0	286.4	213.9
Jun	264.4	279.0	85.1	288.2	214.5
Sep	269.4	284.0	84.1	301.6	217.2
Dec	265.9	285.9	84.7	296.5	215.6
2009					
Mar	267.0	274.6	86.1	324.9	221.3
Jun	269.4	275.1	86.9	329.6	221.8
Sep	275.0	277.5	87.1	345.8	222.0
Dec	275.6	273.7	80.8	352.7	228.2
	(Dec 2009=100)				
2010					
Mar	100.5	101.3	100.4	99.9	101.9
Jun	102.0	105.5	100.4	99.9	101.9
Sep	103.5	109.9	99.9	99.6	101.8
Dec	104.4	110.4	99.3	99.7	102.0
2011					
Mar	106.6	112.6	97.2	99.8	102.6
Jun	107.8	113.4	99.3	100.7	103.8
Sep	108.4	115.6	100.5	100.8	104.7
Dec	107.9	113.2	101.8	100.4	107.0
2012					
Jan	107.9	113.4	100.7	100.4	107.9
Feb	108.2	114.4	100.7	100.5	107.9
Mar	107.9	113.4	100.7	100.5	107.9
Apr	108.4	116.4	102.0	100.5	107.4
May	109.4	116.4	102.0	100.4	109.5
Jun	109.8	118.3	102.0	100.4	108.4
Jul	109.7	118.7	100.0	100.3	109.8
Aug	110.4	120.4	100.0	100.4	109.8
Sep	110.9	122.1	99.6	100.3	110.0
Oct	111.3	123.2	98.1	100.5	108.7
Nov	111.3	122.9	98.2	100.5	111.3
Dec	111.6	124.0	98.0	100.7	111.0
2013					
Jan	111.7	123.6	98.5	100.6	111.4
Feb	111.2	122.0	98.5	100.6	111.6
Mar	111.0	120.8	94.3	100.9	111.9
Apr	110.6	119.7	93.7	100.8	113.0
May	111.4	122.2	93.7	100.8	112.9
Jun	111.8	123.4	96.0	100.8	112.9
Jul	111.8	122.7	96.7	100.7	112.3
Aug	112.3	124.0	96.9	100.7	112.3
Sep	112.9	125.6	97.9	100.8	112.3
Oct	112.3	124.3	97.8	100.8	112.1
Nov	112.2	124.3	97.7	100.8	112.4
Dec	112.6	124.1	98.4	100.8	112.6

Source: Bureau of Statistics

[1] Includes Beverages & Tobacco

[2] Includes Rent, Fuel & Power

TABLE 11-III

Estimated Population and Labour Force

(Thousand)

Year	Population (Mid Year) [1]	Population Aged 15-65 years	Labour Force
1991	723.1	427.4	261.9
1992	712.5	467.2	283.0
1993	734.8	449.0	270.5
1994	746.0	453.6	273.9
1995	760.4	462.3	279.2
1996	770.1	468.2	282.8
1997	775.1	471.3	284.6
1998	773.4	470.2	284.0
1999	772.8	469.9	283.7
2000	742.0	451.1	272.4
2001	743.6	452.1	273.0
2002 [2]	747.7	454.6	274.5
2003	752.5	457.5	276.3
2004	755.1	459.1	277.3
2005	757.6	460.6	278.2
2006	760.2	462.2	279.1
2007	763.2	464.0	280.2
2008	766.2	465.8	281.3
2009	769.6	467.9	282.6
2010	777.9	473.0	285.6
2011	789.6	480.1	289.9
2012	796.3	484.2	292.4
2013	746.9	454.1	274.2

Sources:

[1] Budget Report Speeches & Bureau of Statistics.

[2] Taken from 2002 census report.

GENERAL NOTES

Symbols Used

...	Indicates that data are 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 period (eg: 1989-90 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 (eg: 1989/90) 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

The Bank of Guyana wishes to express its appreciation for the assistance received from the Ministry of Finance, State Planning Secretariat, Commercial Banks, Bureau of Statistics, some Public Corporations and other Private Sector agencies in the compilation of the data.

APPENDIX I
LIST OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BRANCHES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. BANK OF BARODA (GUYANA) INC.: 10 Regent Street & Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown

BRANCH

(a)	Mon Repos	-	Lot 130, Tract 'A' Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara

2. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA: 104 Carmichael Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Robb Street	-	63 Robb Street & Avenue of the Republic, Lacytown, Georgetown
(b)	New Amsterdam	-	Lot 12 Strand, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(c)	Parika	-	Lot 299 Parika Highway, East Bank Essequibo
(d)	Bartica	-	Lot 42 Second Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo River

3. CITIZENS BANK GUYANA INC.: 201 Charlotte & Camp Streets, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Parika	-	Lot 298, Parika, East Bank Essequibo
(b)	Bartica	-	Lot 16 First Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo
(c)	Thirst Park	-	Banks DIH Complex, Thirst Park
(d)	Linden	-	Lot 11-12 Republic Avenue and Crabwood Street, Mackenzie, Linden
(e)	Charity	-	Multi-Complex Building, Charity, Essequibo Coast

4. DEMERARA BANK LIMITED: 230 Camp Street & South Road, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Rose Hall	-	Lot 71 Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
(b)	Corriverton	-	No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
(c)	Anna Regina	-	41 Second Street, Cotton Field, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(d)	Diamond	-	Plot DBL, Plantation Great Diamond, E.B.D
(e)	Le Ressouvenir	-	East Half Lot 3 Public Road, Area 'M' Le Ressouvenir, E.C.D

5. GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE & INDUSTRY LIMITED: High & Young Streets, Kingston, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Regent Street	-	138 Regent Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
(b)	Corriverton	-	Lot 211, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
(c)	Anna Regina	-	Lot 2 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(d)	Parika	-	Lot 300 Parika, East Bank Essequibo
(e)	Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 'N' Plantain Walk, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Bank Demerara
(f)	Lethem	-	Lot 121 Lethem, Rupununi
(g)	Providence	-	c/o Princess International Hotel (Guyana), Providence, East Bank Demerara
(h)	Water Street	-	47-48 Water Street, Georgetown
(i)	Diamond	-	Diamond Public Road, East Bank Demerara
(j)	Port Kaituma	-	Turn Basin, Port Kaituma
(k)	Port Mourant	-	Lot 2 Area Q, Port Mourant, Corentyne Berbice

APPENDIX I (CONT'D)
LIST OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BRANCHES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

6. REPUBLIC BANK (GUYANA) LIMITED: 155-156 New Market Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Main Branch	-	38-40 Water Street, Georgetown
(b)	Camp Street	-	78-80 Camp & Robb Streets, Georgetown
(c)	New Amsterdam	-	16-17 Water & New Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(d)	Rose Hall	-	29A Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
(e)	Linden	-	101-102 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(f)	Corriverton	-	Lot 5, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
(g)	Anna Regina	-	Lot 6 Public Road, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(h)	Rosignol	-	Lot 31-32 Public Road, Rosignol, West Bank Berbice
(i)	Vreed-en-Hoop	-	27 'C' Stelling Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast Demerara
(j)	Diamond	-	Plot RBL, Great Diamond, East Bank Demerara
(k)	Lethem	-	Manari Road, Lethem, Rupununi

APPENDIX II
LIST OF LICENSED NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

1.	Beharry Stockbrokers Limited	191 Charlotte Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
2.	Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.	GBTI's Head Office, High & Young Streets, Kingston, Georgetown
3.	Hand-In-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	62-63 Middle Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown
4.	a) New Building Society (Head Office)	1 Avenue of Republic, Georgetown
	b) New Amsterdam	15-16 New Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice
	c) Rosignol	196 Section 'A' Rosignol, West Coast Berbice
	d) Corriverton	31 No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Corentyne, Berbice
	e) Linden	34 'A' Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
	f) Anna Regina	29 Henrietta, Essequibo Coast
	g) Rose Hall	26 'B' Public Road, Williamsburg, Rose Hall Town, Corentyne, Berbice
5.	Secure International Finance Company Inc.	191 Charlotte Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
6.	Trust Company (Guyana) Limited	First Floor, Demerara Bank Limited's Building, 230 Camp Street & South Road, Georgetown

APPENDIX III

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. **ASSURIA GENERAL & LIFE (GY) INC.:** Lot 133 Church Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown

2. **CARICOM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY INC.:** Lot 'A' Ocean View Drive, Ruimzeight Gardens, West Coast Demerara

BRANCHES

(a) New Amsterdam	-	Lot 5-13 'A' Main Street, New Amsterdam
(b) Corriverton	-	Lot 25 No. 78 Village Springlands Corentyne, Berbice
(c) Georgetown	-	Lot 121 Regent & Oronoque Streets, Bourda, Georgetown
(d) Leguan	-	Lot 2 Enterprise, Leguan
(e) Mahaicony	-	Lot 1 Columbia Mahaicony, East Coast Demerara
(f) De Edward Village	-	Lot 4F West Coast Berbice
(g) Linden	-	Lot 1 Sir David Rose & Republic Avenue, Linden
(h) Essequibo	-	Lot 1 & 2 Henrietta, Essequibo Coast
(i) Bartica	-	Lot 12 First Avenue, Bartica
(j) Rose Hall	-	Lot 55 'A' South Public Road, Corentyne, Berbice
(k) Mandela Avenue	-	East La Penitence Post Office, Mandela Avenue, Georgetown
(l) Marine Branch	-	Lot 5-9 Lombard Street, La Penitence, Georgetown

3. **DEMERARA MUTUAL LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD:** 61-62 Avenue of the Republic & Robb Street, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) Mahaicony	-	Lot 2, Block H, Plantation Park, Mahaicony
(b) Linden	-	Lot 97/98 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(c) Berbice	-	Lot 3 Wapping Lane New Amsterdam, Berbice
(d) Grenada	-	Granby Street, St. George's, Grenada
(e) St. Lucia	-	Lot 37 Chisel Street, Castries, St. Lucia
(f) St. Vincent & the Grenadines		Lot 65 Grenville Street, Kingston, St. Vincent

4. **DIAMOND FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE INC.:** 44 'B' High Street, Kingston, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) Port Mourant	-	Lot 1 Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice (IPED Building)
(b) Corriverton	-	Lot 9 West Public Road, Springlands, Corentyne, Berbice
(c) Bush Lot	-	Lot 12 Section 'C' Bush Lot Village, West Coast Berbice

5. **FRANDEC & COMPANY INC:** Lot 126 Carmichael & Quamina Streets, Georgetown

6. **GCIS INCORPORTED:** 47 Main Street, Georgetown

7. **HAND IN HAND MUTUAL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES:** 1 Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) New Amsterdam	-	Lot 16 New Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(b) Corriverton	-	Lot 13 Section 'B' No.78 Village Corriverton, Berbice
(c) D Edward Village	-	Lot 11 A D Edward Village, West Bank Berbice
(d) Rosehall	-	Lot 45 Rosehall Town, Berbice
(e) Linden	-	Lot 23 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013 (CONT'D)

HAND IN HAND MUTUAL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (cont'd):

(f) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 4 New Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast Demerara
(g) Parika	-	Upper Floor Citizens Bank Building, Parika, East Bank Essequibo
(h) Essequibo Coast	-	Mainstay, Essequibo Coast
(i) Bartica	-	Lot 31 First Avenue, Bartica (W.K Shopping Mall)
(j) Diamond	-	Lot M Diamond, East Bank Demerara (G3 Mall)
(k) East Coast	-	Lot 130 Track A Mon Repos (Mall) East Coast Demerara
(l) Bush Lot	-	Lot 5 Section 'C' Bush Lot Village, West Coast Berbice
(m) Soesdyke	-	Shawnee Service Station, Block X, Public Road, Soesdyke

8. NORTH AMERICAN LIFE, FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANIES LTD: Lot 30-31 Regent & Hinck Streets, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) New Amsterdam	-	Lot 1 Main Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(b) Port Mourant	-	Lot 39 Portugese Quarter, Port Mourant, Corentyne
(c) Corriverton	-	Lot 211 Section 'A', No. 78 Village, Corentyne
(d) Bush Lot	-	Lot 16 Section 'B', Bushlot, West Coast Berbice
(e) Anna Regina	-	Lot 1 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(f) Parika	-	Lot 300 Parika Highway, East Bank Essequibo
(g) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 'L' Plantation Walk, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Bank Demerara
(h) Linden	-	Lot 34 'B' Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(i) Bartica	-	Lot 31 First Avenue, Bartica (W.K Shopping Mall)
(j) Lethem	-	Lot 40 Lethem, Rupununi, Essequibo
(k) Goodhope	-	Lot E Public Road Goodhope, East Coast Demerara (Kishan's Aluminum & Glass Factory Building)
(l) Georgetown	-	Lot 189 Charlotte Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
(m) Diamond	-	Lot 34 Public Road, North West Grove, East Bank Demerara

9. THE GUYANA AND TRINIDAD MUTUAL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: 27-29 Robb & Hinck Streets, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) Corriverton	-	Lot 90 No. 79 Village, Corriverton, Corentyne, Berbice
(b) Rosignol	-	Lot 48 Rosignol Village, West Bank Berbice
(c) Port Mourant	-	Sublot 'A' Ankerville, Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice
(d) Mahaica	-	Ramsarup's Service Station, Mahaica, East Coast Demerara
(e) Anna Regina	-	Lot 6 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(f) Linden	-	Lot 24 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(g) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 24 Plantain Walk, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Bank Demerara
(h) Bagotstown	-	Lot 10B Bagotstown, East Bank Demerara (Harbour Bridge Mall)
(i) Bartica	-	Lot 31 First Avenue, Bartica (W.K Shopping Mall)
(j) Lethem	-	Lot 33-34 Barack Retreat Drive, Phase 2, Lethem, Rupununi (Macedo Building)
(k) Diamond	-	Guyoil Service Station, Public Road, East Bank Demerara
(l) St. Vincent	-	Lot 96 Grandby Street, Kingstown, St. Vincent
(m) Grenada	-	Church Street, St. George's Grenada
(n) St. Lucia	-	Chaussee Road & Brazil Street, Castries, St. Lucia.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013 (CONT'D)

THE GUYANA AND TRINIDAD MUTUAL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (cont'd):

AGENCY

(a) Montrose - 224 Montrose Public Road, East Coast Demerara
(b) New Amsterdam - Lot 17-18 Strand New Amsterdam, Berbice
(c) Grenada - Ben Lones Street, Grenville, St. Andrew, Grenada

10. UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED: Lot 126 'F' Carmichael Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

1.	A & N Sarjoo Cambio	15-16 America Street, Georgetown
2.	Bank of Baroda (Guyana) Inc.	10 Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown
3.	a) Bank of Nova Scotia (Head Office)	104 Carmichael Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown
	b) Scotiabank	63 Robb Street & Avenue of the Republic, Lacytown, Georgetown
	c) New Amsterdam	Lot 12 Strand, New Amsterdam, Berbice
	d) Parika	Lot 299 Parika Highway, Essequibo
	e) Bartica	Lot 42 Second Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo River
4.	Cambio Royale	48 Robb Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
5.	a) Citizens Bank Guyana Inc. (Head Office)	201 Charlotte & Camp Streets, Georgetown
	b) Parika	298, Parika, East Bank Essequibo
	c) Bartica	Lot 16 First Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo
	d) Linden	Lot 11-12 Republic Avenue & Crabwood Street, Mackenzie, Linden
6.	Commerce House Cambio	93 Regent Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
7.	Confidential Cambio	29 Lombard Street, Werk-en-Rust, Georgetown
8.	a) Demerara Bank Limited (Head Office)	230 Camp Street & South Road, Georgetown
	b) Rose Hall	Lot 71 Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
	c) Corriverton	No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
	d) Anna Regina	Lot 41 Second Street, Cotton Field, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013 (CONT'D)

	e)	Diamond	Plot DBL, Plantation Great Diamond, E.B.D
	f)	Le Ressouvenir	East Half Lot 3 Public Road, Area 'M' Le Ressouvenir, E.C.D
9.		F&F Foreign Exchange Enterprise Cambio	25 'A' Water Street, Georgetown
10.	a)	Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited (Head Office)	High & Young Streets, Kingston, Georgetown
	b)	Regent Street	138 Regent Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
	c)	Corriverton	Lot 211, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
	d)	Anna Regina	Lot 2 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
	e)	Parika	Lot 300 Parika, East Bank Essequibo
	f)	Vreed-en-Hoop	Lot 'N' Plantain Walk, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Bank Demerara
	g)	Lethem	Lot 121 Lethem, Rupununi
	h)	Providence	c/o Princess Internation Hotel (Guyana), Providence, East Bank Demerara
	i)	Water Street	47-48 Water Street, Georgetown
	j)	Diamond	Lot 34 Grove Public Road, Great Diamond, E.B.D
11.		Gobind Variety Store & Cambio	96 Regent Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
12.		Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	62-63 Middle Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown
13.		L. Mahabeer & Son Cambio	124 King Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
14.		Martina's Cambio	19 Hinck Street, Georgetown
15.		Mohamed's Cambio	20 Regent Street, Robbstown, Georgetown
16.	a)	Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited (Head Office)	155-156 New Market Street, Georgetown
	b)	Main Branch	38-40 Water Street, Georgetown
	c)	Camp Street	78-80 Camp & Robb Streets, Georgetown
	d)	New Amsterdam	16-17 Water & New Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice
	e)	Rose Hall	20 Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
	f)	Linden	101-102 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013 (CONT'D)

	g) Corriverton	Lot 5, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
	h) Anna Regina	6 Public Road, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
	i) Rosignol	31-32 Public Road, Rosignol, West Bank Berbice
	j) Vreed-en-Hoop	Lot 27 'C' Stelling Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, W.C.D
	k) Diamond	Plot RBL, Great Diamond, East Bank Demerara
	l) Lethem	Manari Road, Lethem, Rupununi
17.	R. Sookraj Cambio	108 Regent Street, Georgetown
18.	Salt & Pepper Cambio	Lot 144 Regent Road, Bourda, Georgetown

APPENDIX V

LIST OF LICENSED MONEY TRANSFER AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

No.	Name	Address of Licensed Premises	No. of Agents
1.	Excel Capital Inc.	138 Light & Sixth Streets, Albertown, Georgetown	--
2.	Grace Kennedy Remittance Services (Guyana) Limited	19C Water Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown	61
3.	Laparkan Financial Services Limited	William Fogartys' Building, 34-37 Water Street, Georgetown	57
4.	N. M Services Limited	Lot 5 Ruimveldt, Georgetown	51
5.	First Global Money (Guyana) Inc.	230 camp Street, Lacytown, Georgetown	8

BANK OF GUYANA

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