BANK OF GUYANA

Annual Report

2016

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, 2017

Honourable Mr. Winston Jordan, 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 2016, 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 2016 and an assessment of Guyana's financial stability are also incorporated in the Report.

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

Yours sincerely,

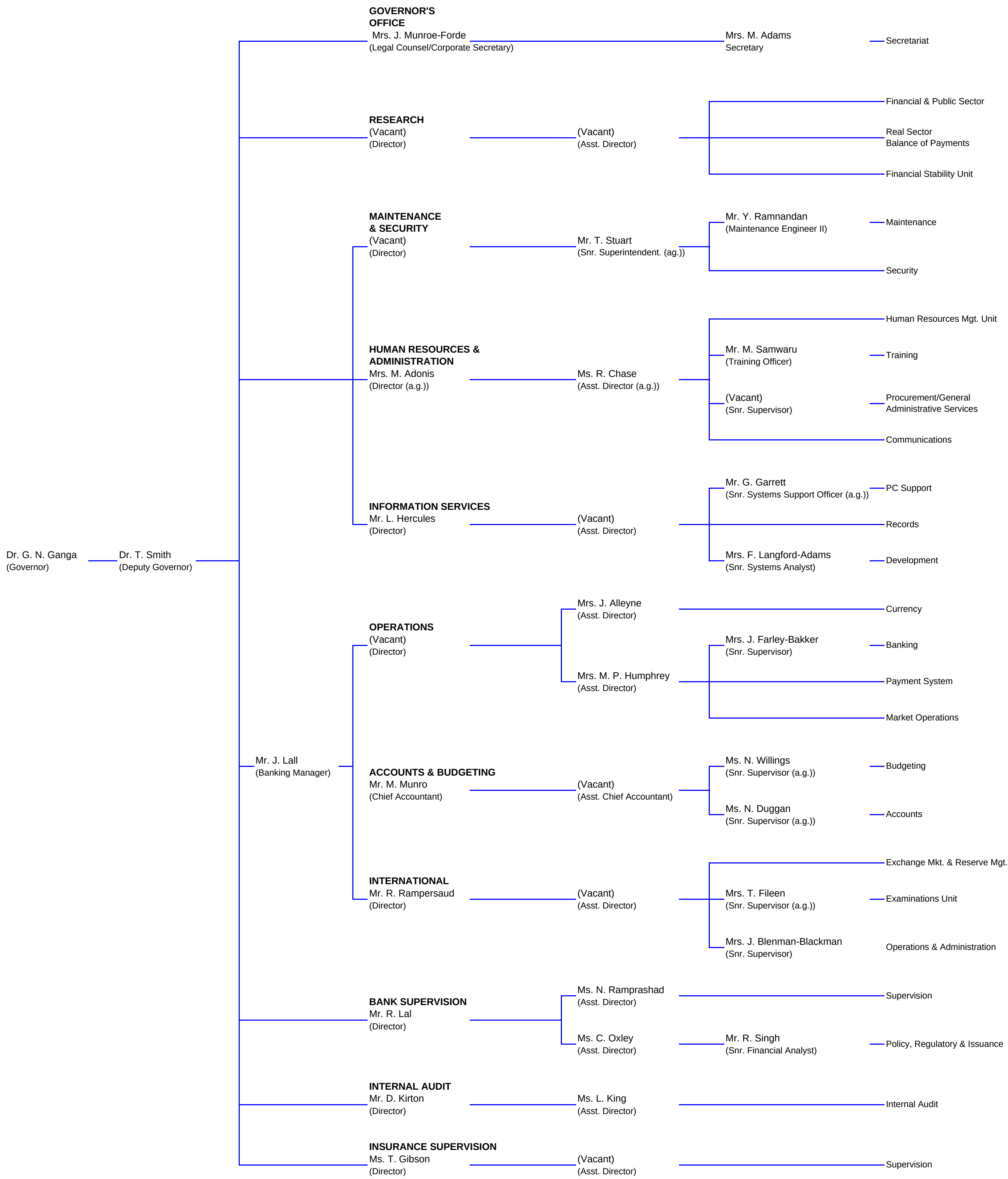
Signed
Dr. Gobind N. Ganga
Governor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING 2016

Dr. G. N. Ganga (Chairman)
Dr. T. Smith (Deputy Chairman)
Dr. M. Odle
Dr. S. Goolsarran
Mr. R. Lucas
Mrs. S. Roopchand-Edwards
Ms. S. Roopnauth
Mrs. J. Munroe-Forde (Corporate Secretary)

ORGANISATION OF THE BANK

as at December 31, 2016



INTRODUCTION

The fifty-second 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 economic growth was slightly lower at 3.1 percent in 2016 and largely driven by growth in emerging economies and developing countries. Growth remained low in advanced economies despite better economic performance in the US and UK. Emerging economies continued to support global growth, although output remained below potential. Economic rebalancing in China and India stabilized their output levels. Spillovers from major emerging and advanced economies constrained growth. Inflation and unemployment stabilized in most of the world economies.

Guyana's economy grew by 3.3 percent relative to a 3.2 percent growth registered in 2015 on account of structural reforms and industrial unrest in the sugar industry, downsizing of large-scale logging companies, slow execution of the public sector investment program, volatile commodity prices and lower private investment & consumption expenditure. Growth was buoyed by gold production and some service activities. There were declines in the output of sugar, rice and forestry as well as weak performances in the wholesale & retail trade and manufacturing industries. The urban inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased by 1.4 percent due to the moderate increases in food and fuel prices.

The overall balance of payments improved due to a current account surplus despite a capital account deficit. The current account position was largely due to a reduction in the merchandise trade deficit caused by a 25.1 percent increase in export earnings. The capital account deficit resulted from lower inflows to the private sector in the form of foreign direct investment and a decline in the Non-Financial Public Sector. The overall deficit was financed by debt forgiveness. Consequently, gross international reserves increased, equivalent to approximately 4 months of import cover.

The total volume of foreign exchange transactions increased by 11.8 percent to US$6,926.2 million, there was a net purchase of US$77.6 million. The market was impacted by increases in transactions in most segments of the market, cambios, hard currency, foreign currency accounts, and CARICOM currency. Money transfers transactions were valued at US$186.9 million or 27.7 percent below 2015 levels. Higher net purchases caused the Guyana dollar to remain stable against the United States dollar at G$206.50.

The overall financial operations of the public sector deteriorated due to a higher Central Government deficit as the Non-Financial Public Enterprises' (NFPEs) surplus improved. Central government's overall deficit widened on account of a higher capital account deficit and a lower current account surplus resulting from increased current and capital expenditures. The performance of the NFPEs was due to lower current and capital expenditures. The overall deficit was financed by domestic and external borrowing.

The stock of government's domestic bonded debt, which represented 12.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 10.9 percent during the review period. This outturn reflected an increase in the issuance of treasury bills to sterilise excess liquidity in the banking system as well as the issuance of a non-negotiable debenture to NIS.

The stock of external debt, which amounted to 34.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 2.1 percent on account of increased disbursements received mainly from the Export-Import Bank of China as well as the Caribbean Development Bank for project financing.

The monetary aggregates of reserve and broad money grew by 14.8 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. The former is attributed to an increase in net domestic assets while the latter resulted primarily from a growth in net domestic credit. Credit to the private sector increased by 2.1 percent while net deposits of the public sector fell by G$13,414 million. Commercial banks' interest rates remained relatively unchanged as interest rate spreads were high during the review period. The Financial resources of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which includes depository, non depository, licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 1.1 percent or G$2,327 million to G$205,798 million as a result of growth in Insurance premiums, 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, safe for vulnerability in the investment portfolios. The macro-prudential/systemic risk indicators signalled overall increase in the resilience of the financial sector to absorb shocks despite vulnerability shifting to the domestic environment at end-December 2016. The overall macroeconomic analysis showed that the economy was faced with moderate risks in 2016, stemming from prolonged sluggish global growth, low commodity prices, subdued private investments, and slow-pace implementation of public projects. Nevertheless, the domestic economy reasonably weathered the adverse effects and generated some positive outturns, which helped to reduce vulnerabilities to the financial system.

The insurance sector, which comprises long-term insurance and general insurance, accounted for 6 percent of total financial assets and 24.4 percent of non-bank assets as at December 2016. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The insurance sector's assets accounted for 7.8 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The long-term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded liabilities by 26 percent and 122.6 percent respectively. The sector, however, experienced a reduction in both its penetration and density in the domestic market when compared with the previous period. Its average per capita spending on insurance reduced which indicate that there has been a decline in the density of the insurance products in the market. The sector's penetration into the domestic market has also seen a decline as its total gross written premium now represents 1.8 percent of the economy's GDP. Reinsurance ceded for the long-term and general insurance sectors increased to 5.2 percent and 25.6 percent respectively from the previous year's amounts, indicating that more risk was transferred to reinsurers. Potential risks that the industry was exposed to were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effect despite the volatility of the global financial conditions.

The assets of private pension funds continued to grow in 2016. At the end of the year, the sector's assets represented 5.2 percent of total financial assets and approximately 21 percent of Non-Bank Financial Institutions' assets with a penetration rate of at least 7 percent. Investment returns was lower as the sector continued to yield marginal returns on investments, declining to 1.3 percent compared with 1.4 percent at end-December 2015. This was owing to the limited availability of high-quality, long-term investment opportunities, compounded by investment portfolios of pension funds being overly liquid than the profile of their liabilities. Further, the vulnerability of pension schemes to market risks remained relatively unchanged. The highest share of the sector's assets continued to be concentrated in equities and cash deposits. There was also the growing concentration of defined contribution assets in deposit administration contracts sold by insurance companies (70 percent). Additionally, the sector continued to be constrained by limited coverage and high levels of early withdrawals. Nevertheless, reporting pension funds remained fully funded with a solvency level of 134.1 percent. This indicated that the total pensionable obligations of the sector were fully secured by assets to meet promised benefits with a corresponding net asset reserve of more than 30 percent.

The Bank continued to monitor transactions processed in the National Clearing House. In keeping with its mandate to ensure that there is a safe, sound and efficient payment system, the Bank of Guyana has sought the assistance of the World Bank to modernise Guyana's National Payment System. The assistance will cover the development of a National Payment System Strategy, the Bank's oversight function, drafting payment system legislation to cover current and future payment services and the installation of infrastructure necessary for real time settlement.

The Guyanese economy is projected to grow by 3.8 percent in 2017. This growth is expected to be driven by all the major sectors of the economy. Inflation is targeted at 2.5 percent due to the moderate increase in food and fuel prices. Against this background, the Bank will continue to implement prudent monetary policy to maintain price and exchange rate stability. 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

Guyana's economy grew by 3.3 percent relative to a 3.2 percent growth registered in 2015 on account of structural reforms and industrial unrest in the sugar industry, downsizing of large-scale logging companies, slow execution of the public sector investment program, volatile commodity prices and lower private investment & consumption expenditure. Growth was buoyed by gold production and some service activities. There were declines in the output of sugar, rice and forestry as well as weak performances in the wholesale & retail trade and manufacturing industries. The urban inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased by 1.4 percent due to the moderate increases in food and fuel prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Real and nominal GDP grew by 3.3 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. This performance was due to increases in gold declarations and service activities. There were decreases in the output of sugar, rice, and forestry as well as weak performances in the wholesale & retail trade and manufacturing industries.

In terms of the sectoral composition of real GDP, the agriculture sector's contribution fell to 19.4 percent compared with 22.8 percent at end-2015. The contribution of the manufacturing and services[1] sectors declined to 3.9 percent and 52.9 percent from 4.0 percent and 54.2 percent respectively at the end of last year. Conversely, the mining sector contributed 15.4 percent, much higher than the 10.9 percent in 2015.

PRODUCTION

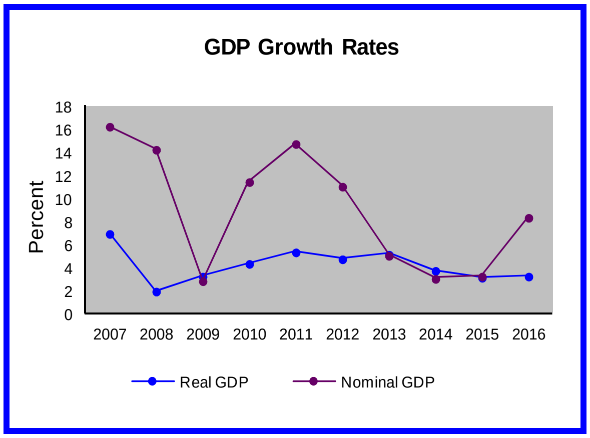
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

The agriculture sector (including sugar processing and rice milling) experienced a contraction of 12.1 percent relative to 3.1 percent growth in 2015. This outturn stemmed from fragile global market conditions, unfavourable weather and reduced cultivation of traditional crops.

Sugar

Sugar output decreased by 20.7 percent to 183,400 tonnes and was 83.8 percent of the revised targeted amount of 218,188 tonnes. This outturn was due to inadequate supply of quality cane, operational inefficiencies and poor weather. Output was lower by 30.2 percent in the first half of 2016 at 56,645 tonnes and by 18.3 percent in the latter half at 126,755 tonnes.

Figure I



Rice

Rice output fell by 22.3 percent to 534,450 tonnes, which was 89.1 percent of the downward revised targeted amount of 600,000 tonnes. This outturn was attributed to low international market prices, adverse weather conditions and lesser hectares cultivated. Acreage sown declined from 191,226 hectares in 2015 to 151,311 hectares in 2016.

[1] The services sector now excludes construction, electricity and water.

In the first half of 2016, output of rice was 26.2 percent lower than the 2015 level and was 44.3 percent of the overall production. Acreage sown decreased by 7.5 percent to 73,405 hectares compared with 97,628 hectares in 2015. During the second half of 2016, production fell by 21.5 percent to 269,881 tonnes. Acreage sown decreased by 20.1 percent to 77,906 hectares compared with 94,188 tonnes in 2015.

Fishing and Livestock

The fishing sub-sector experienced an increase of 17.5 percent when compared with the decline of 2.6 percent in 2015. The amount of fish and shrimp catches increased by 20.5 percent and 9.0 percent respectively, owing to greater aquaculture farming activities coupled with improved monitoring and enforcement capabilities in offshore waters.

Table I

Selected Production Indicators Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry			
Commodity	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Sugar (tonnes)	216,186	231,145	183,400
Rice (tonnes)	635,238	687,784	534,450
Fish (tonnes)	19,168	16,838	20,296
Shrimp (tonnes)	30,466	18,997	20,715
Poultry (tonnes)	28,421	30,678	32,763
Eggs ('000)	22,970	26,136	20,052
Total logs (cu.mt.)	406,431	336,318	270,655
Sawnwood (cu.mt)	67,148	70,945	42,232
Plywood (cu. mt.)	18,798	14,617	14,956

The livestock sub-sector recorded a decline of 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent growth at end-2015. This was the result of a decline in egg production by 23.3 percent, due to reduced importation of broiler eggs and egg layers. Conversely, output of poultry meat expanded by 6.8 percent due to increased local demand.

Forestry

Output of sawnwood, roundwood and total logs declined by 40.5 percent, 25.9 percent and 19.5 percent respectively. The decrease in logging activities was attributed to weaker economic activities, downscaling of logging companies and adverse market conditions.

Mining and Quarrying

The mining sector grew by 45.5 percent from 9.0 percent growth in 2015. This growth was fostered by an upsurge in gold declarations by local and foreign mining companies.

Table II

Selected Production Indicators Mining & Quarrying			
Commodity	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Bauxite (Tonnes)	1,563,563	1,526,467	1,479,090
RASC	198,146	123,722	145,725
CGB	196,690	276,891	260,865
MAZ	1,100,472	986,062	955,499
Gold (oz)	387,506	451,058	712,706
Diamond(mt.ct.)	99,950	118,451	139,890
Stone (Tonnes)	840,074	373,162	408,405
Sand (Tonnes)	809,251	1,077,555	1,687,658

Bauxite

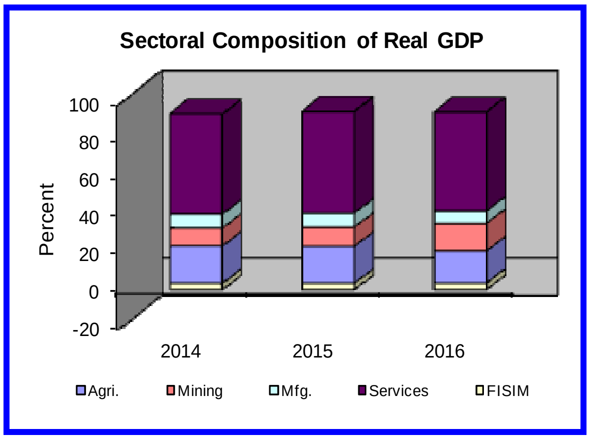
Bauxite production decreased by 3.1 percent to 1,479,090 tonnes, and represented 88.0 percent of the targeted amount of 1,680,747 tonnes for 2016. This outturn was reflected in the declines of Chemical Grade bauxite (CGB) and Metal Grade bauxite (MAZ) by 5.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively due to volatile international metal prices. Conversely, Calcined Grade bauxite (RASC) increased by 17.8 percent, spun from greater capital investments that enhanced productivity.

Gold and Diamonds

Total gold declaration increased by 58.1 percent to 712,706 ounces or 109.6 percent of the targeted amount of 650,000 ounces. The expansion in gold declarations was on account of contributions from small and medium scale miners of 67.7 percent of the total output or 482,612 ounces and from two foreign gold mining companies – Guyana Goldfields and Troy Resources – of 32.3 percent or 230,094 ounces. The improvement in gold prices by 9.6 percent to US$1,225.6 from US$1,118.0 in 2015, coupled with low fuel costs, and granting of concessions were catalysts for greater declarations.

The diamond industry experienced a hike in declarations by 18.1 percent to 139,890 mt. ct. on account of favourable demand.

Figure II



Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector (excluding sugar processing and rice milling) contracted by 0.6 percent relative to the 3.5 percent growth recorded in 2015. This outturn was on account of lower output of pharmaceuticals, rum, and stockfeed by 10.1 percent, 4.7 percent and 2.6 percent respectively due to weaker demand. However, non-alcoholic beverages, paints, and beer & stout grew by 11.4 percent, 8.8 percent and 4.6 percent respectively, owing to favourable seasonal sales.

Electricity generated expanded by an estimated 9.8 percent relative to the 0.4 percent increase at end-2015.

Construction

The construction industry experienced growth of 6.3 percent after registering 10.0 percent decline in 2015, primarily due to the increase in capital expenditure by 55.2 percent relative to a decline of 39.9 percent in 2015. However, private investments were subdued as a result of sluggish economic activities.

Services

The services sector, which accounts for more than half of the Gross Domestic Product, grew by 0.8 percent relative to the 4.8 percent growth in 2015. This outcome was due to increased activities of financial & insurance, transportation, & storage and other services by 2.5 percent, 1.1 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. However, wholesale and retail trade, which accounts for more than one-tenths of GDP, contracted by 1.8 percent.

Financial and insurance activities increased by 2.5 percent from 7.5 percent growth at end-2015. This performance reflected slower growth of private sector credit of 1.7 percent relative to 6.2 percent growth at end-2015.

Table III

Selected Production Indicators

Manufacturing

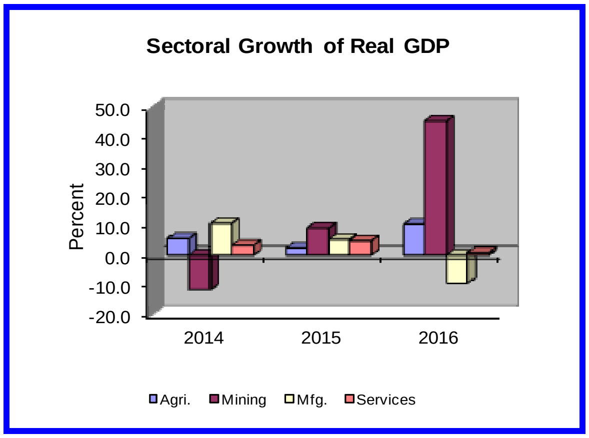
Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Alcoholic Beverages (‘000 litres)	23,972	25,397	26,176
Malta (‘000 litres)	593	518	558
Non-Alcoholic Beverages (‘000 litres)	47,293	48,335	53,853
Liquid Pharmaceuticals (‘000 litres)	357	535	481
Paints (‘000 litres)	2,677	2,450	2,666
Oxygen (‘000 litres)	80	39	492
Electricity (‘000 MWH)	717	720	790

The transportation & storage sector expanded by 1.1 percent from 13.6 percent growth in 2015, attributed to steady mobility and activities in the transport (domestic air and ferry passenger services) industry.

Other services, which consist of tourism, restaurant, hotel, and entertainment activities, grew by 5.7 percent compared to 1.7 percent growth in 2015, due to the fiftieth independence anniversary celebrations and seasonal activities during 2016.

The wholesale & retail industry contracted by 1.8 percent compared with a 0.6 percent decline in 2015, attributed to lower imports for intermediate goods.

Figure III



AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

Aggregate expenditure increased by 1.1 percent to G$775.7 billion from G$767.0 billion in 2015. Total consumption expenditure as a share of aggregate expenditure decreased marginally to 72.4 percent from 72.5 percent in 2015. In contrast, the share of investment expenditure marginally increased to 27.6 percent from 27.5 percent recorded in 2015.

The resource gap (the difference between GDP at purchaser prices and aggregate expenditure as a percentage of GDP) declined to 9.0 percent from 16.2 percent in 2015.

Total Consumption Expenditure

Total consumption expenditure increased by 1.0 percent to G$561.4 billion, and it represented 78.9 percent of GDP at purchaser prices. Private and public consumption expenditure represented 56.4 percent and 16.0 percent respectively of aggregate expenditure.

Private Consumption Expenditure

Private consumption expenditure decreased by 1.4 percent to G$437.5 billion, attributed to weak consumer confidence coupled with lower income earnings from loggers and private contractors. Household deposits increased by 3.8 percent relative to a fall of 1.3 percent at end of 2015.

Table III

Aggregate Expenditure (Base Year: 2006=100) G$ Billion			
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
GDP at Market Price	**635.3**	**653.8**	**711.7**
Expenditure	812.3	767.0	775.7
Investment	182.3	211.0	214.4
Private	125.7	186.0	157.3
Public	56.6	25.1	57.1
Consumption	630.0	556.0	561.4
Private	522.5	443.5	437.5
Public	107.5	112.5	123.9
Resource Gap	180.0	113.2	64.1

Public Consumption Expenditure

Public consumption expenditure increased by 10.1 percent to G$123.9 billion relative to the 4.6 percent increase in 2015. This was attributed to increased expenditure on employment costs, goods & services and transfer payments to various government services.

Total Investment Expenditure

Total investment expenditure increased by 1.6 percent to G$214.4 billion and represented 30.1 percent of GDP at purchaser prices. The share of investment expenditure to total expenditure increased marginally to 27.6 percent from 27.5 percent in 2015 due to the increase in public investment expenditure.

Private and public investment expenditure as a share of aggregate expenditure represented 20.3 percent and 7.4 percent respectively.

Private Investment Expenditure

Private investment expenditure declined by 15.4 percent to G$157.3 billion. This performance was the result of lower investments in the productive, housing and distribution sectors.

Public Investment Expenditure

Public investment expenditure increased by 128.0 percent to G$57.1 billion due to increase spending in capital works such as the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, drainage & irrigation and schools during the review period.

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS & INFLATION

Employment

Public sector employment had an overall estimated increase of 3.6 percent as at end-2016. This position reflected an increase in employment within core civil services by 4.8 percent while public corporations fell by 0.1 percent. Employment in public corporations declined on account of lower recruitment in the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) by 0.7 percent. Conversely, Guyana National Newspapers Limited (GNNL), Financial Institutions, Guyana State Corporation (GUYSTAC Group) and Linden Mining Enterprise (LINMINE) increased recruitment by 8.9 percent, 2.4 percent, 2.0 percent, and 1.3 percent respectively. Although private sector employment data are unavailable, there were indications of some job creation in the mining, telecommunication, and other services industries.

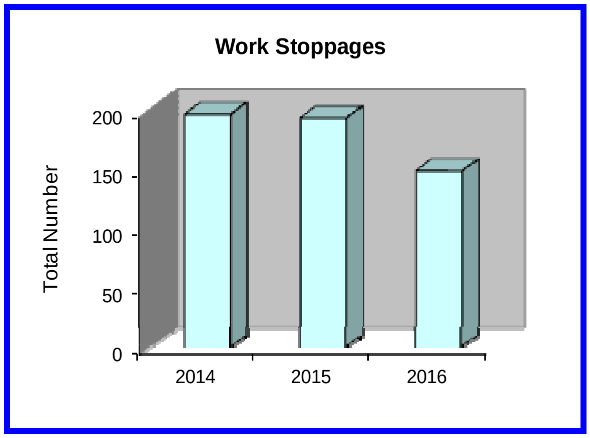
Industrial unrest reduced in 2016; the number of strikes decreased to 149 from 193 in 2015. GUYSUCO was accountable for most strikes, which related to wages, working conditions and other disputes. However, compared with 2015, there were lower total man-days lost by 35.9 percent to 44,472 from 70,129 and wages lost fell by 35.9 percent to G$116.3 million from G$181.5 million.

Earnings

In October 2016, the government increased the minimum wage by 10.0 percent to G$55,000 per month, retroactive January 1, 2016. This salary increase included public sector employees who were earning up to G$99,000 per month. Public servants who were earning from the salary scale of G$100,000 to G$299,000 per month gained an increase of 6.0 percent, salaries above G$300,000 earned as low as 1.0 percent increase.

Central Government wages as a percent of GDP at purchaser prices was recorded at 6.9 percent as at end-2016 compared with 6.8 percent at the end of 2015.

Figure IV



Inflation

Consumer prices measured by the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered an increase of 1.4 percent relative to a decline of 1.8 percent at end-2015. The monthly average inflation rate was 0.6 percent. The monthly change in the Consumer Price Index ranged from as low as negative 0.6 percent in February to as high as 1.4 percent in December.

The domestic basket of food cost increased by 4.2 percent reflecting mainly the increase in the prices of vegetables, condiment & spices and fruit products by 19.5 percent, 18.3 percent and 12.1 percent respectively. Agricultural shortages from adverse weather conditions contributed to the spike in the domestic basket of food cost.

There was a marginal increase in the price index of housing by 0.02 percent due to the rise in the sub-index of fuel & power by 0.2 percent.

Table V

Consumer Price Index December 2009 = 100	Dec 2015	June 2016	Dec 2016
All Items	111.9	113.0	113.5
Food	125.4	129.4	130.7
Meat, Fish & Eggs	166.6	163.3	166.0
Cereals & Cereal Products	112.3	111.7	113.9
Milk & Milk Products	102.6	101.2	104.3
Vegetables & Vegetable Products	108.0	132.4	129.1
Sugar, Honey & Related Products	134.8	130.8	130.6
Housing	98.8	98.7	98.8
Transport & Communication	117.2	116.6	116.7
Education	95.1	95.2	94.7
Medical Care & Health Services	122.2	122.3	123.5
Furniture	91.8	91.5	91.3
Misc. Goods & Services	120.9	120.7	120.9

However, the price indexes of clothing, footwear & repairs, furniture, transport & communications as well as the services of education and miscellaneous goods fell by 3.1 percent, 2.4 percent, 0.6 percent, 0.4 percent, 0.5 percent, and 0.03 percent respectively.

The transportation category experienced a smaller decline in personal transport of 4.7 percent relative to a decline of 10.3 percent at end of the same period last year.

Outlook for 2017

The economy is projected to grow by 3.8 percent as at end-2017. This forecast is on account of growth in the mining & quarrying sector by 2.7 percent as a result of a projected expansion in gold declarations by 1.7 percent. The agriculture sector (including sugar processing and rice milling) is expected to rebound with 2.5 percent growth as a result of estimated increases in output of rice and other crops by 10.4 percent and 4.4 percent respectively. The services sector is expected to grow by 3.0 percent due to greater activities in financial & insurance, transportation & storage and wholesale & retail trade by 5.8 percent, 3.9 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. The construction industry is expected to grow by 13.5 percent. The inflation rate is forecasted at 2.5 percent from moderate increases in food and fuel prices. ❐

3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments improved due to a current account surplus despite a capital account deficit. The current account position was largely due to a reduction in the merchandise trade deficit caused by a 25.1 percent increase in export earnings. The capital account deficit resulted from lower inflows to the private sector in the form of foreign direct investment and a decline in the Non-Financial Public Sector. The overall deficit was financed by debt forgiveness. Consequently, gross international reserves increased, equivalent to approximately 4 months of import cover.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account recorded a surplus of US$13.0 million from a deficit of US$181.5 million in 2015. This outturn was mainly due to a contraction in the merchandise trade deficit from higher export earnings.

Merchandise Trade

The merchandise trade deficit amounted to US$7.2 million, 97.9 percent or US$333.1 million below the 2015 level. This position was on account of a 25.1 percent or US$289.4 million increase in the value of export earnings since imports declined by 2.9 percent or US$43.8 million.

Exports

Total export receipts increased sharply by 25.1 percent or US$289.4 million to US$1,440.6 million from US$1,151.3 million in 2015. This outturn resulted from higher receipts from gold and "other exports" by 65.8 percent and 11.0 percent respectively which offset lower receipts from rice, bauxite, timber and sugar, which decreased by 19.0 percent, 11.7 percent, 7.5 percent and 6.4 percent respectively.

Sugar

Sugar export earnings amounted to US$73.4 million, 6.4 percent less than the 2015 level. This outturn was attributed to a 25.5 percent decline in the volume of sugar exported which amounted to 158,451 metric tonnes or 54,239 metric tonnes less than the level exported in 2015. As a percent of total sugar exports, those to the EU under the ACP/EU Sugar Protocol was 68.5 percent compared with the 66.5 percent recorded in 2015. Exports to the CARICOM region amounted to 19.7 percent compared with 17.0 percent recorded at end-2015.

Average export price for sugar rose by 25.6 percent or US$94.5 to US$463.3 per metric tonne, compared to US$368.8 per metric tonne in 2015.

Table VI

Balance of Payments US$ Million	January – December		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**(385.2)**	**(181.5)**	**13.0**
Merchandise Trade	(624.1)	(340.3)	(7.2)
Services (Net)	(218.7)	(257.6)	(300.2)
Transfers	457.6	416.5	320.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	**210.1**	**71.4**	**(13.2)**
Capital Transfers	4.4	18.5	14.8
Non-Financial Public Sector	0.5	(94.8)	(21.8)
Private Capital	263.0	125.1	(1.8)
Other	(95.5)	(25.2)	(0.0)
Short term Capital	(57.8)	22.7	(4.4)
ERRORS & OMISSIONS	**58.7**	**2.3**	**(53.2)**
OVERALL BALANCE	**(116.4)**	**(107.7)**	**(53.3)**

Rice

Rice export earnings amounted to US$178.8 million, 19.0 percent below the 2015 level as a result of lower average export prices for the commodity. The volume of rice exported amounted to 499,192 metric tonnes, 7.1 percent or 38,142 metric tonnes less than the 537,334 metric tonnes exported in 2015. The EU's share of rice exported increased to 44.5 percent from 34.4 percent in 2015 along with CARICOM's share which increased to 22.2 percent from 18.9 percent in 2015. Latin America and the rest of the world's share was 33.4 percent compared with 46.7 percent in 2015 due to the loss of the Venezuelan market.

The average export price of rice decreased by 12.8 percent to US$358.2 per metric tonne compared to US$410.9 per metric tonne in 2015.

Table VII

Exports of Major Commodities				
		January – December		
Product	**Unit**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Sugar	Tonnes	189,565	212,691	158,451
	US$Mn.	88.0	78.4	73.4
Rice	Tonnes	501,209	537,334	499,192
	US$Mn.	249.5	220.8	178.8
Bauxite	Tonnes	1,583,343	1,501,387	1,493,678
	US$Mn.	124.7	104.3	92.1
Gold	Ounces	385,683	448,248	677,788
	US$Mn.	469.8	501.1	830.7
Timber	Cu. Metres	176,913	137,625	118,565
	US$Mn.	53.4	43.7	40.4

Bauxite

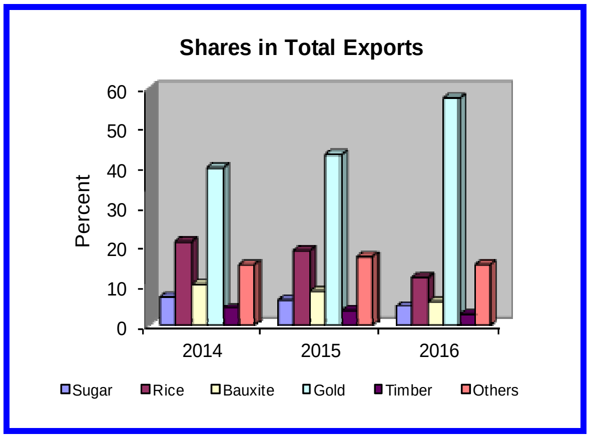
Bauxite export earnings amounted to US$92.1 million, 11.7 percent below the 2015 level of US$104.3 million due to lower prices. Export volume declined by 0.5 percent or 7,708 from 1,501,387 metric tonnes in 2015 to 1,493,678 metric tonnes. This outturn was as a result of lower export volumes of calcined bauxite, which decreased by 21.3 percent from the 2015 level. The average export price of bauxite declined by 11.2 percent or US$7.8 from US$69.5 to US$61.7 per metric tonne in 2016.

Gold

Gold export receipts were US$830.7 million, 65.8 percent or US$329.6 million higher than the 2015 level of US$501.1 million. This outturn was attributable to higher export volumes by 51.2 percent or 229,540 ounces to 677,788 ounces along with better world market prices for the metal in 2016.

The average export price per ounce of gold was higher by 9.6 percent or US$107.6 moving to US$1,225.6 per ounce from US$1,118.0 per ounce in 2015.

Figure IV



Timber

The value of timber exports amounted to US$40.4 million, 7.5 percent below the 2015 value on account of lower volumes exported. Export volume decreased by 13.8 percent to 118,565 cubic metres.

Receipts from plywood exports fell by 29.3 percent to US$1.3 million from US$1.8 million in 2015, while that from other timber exports decreased by 6.6 percent to US$39.1 million from US$41.9 million in 2015.

Other Exports

Total earnings from all other exports, which included re-exports, were US$225.2 million, 11.0 percent higher than the value in 2015. The increase reflected higher receipts for beverages, prepared foods, fruits and vegetables, rum and other spirits, re-exports, diamonds and fish & shrimps as shown in Table VIII.

Imports

The value of merchandise imports decreased by 2.9 percent or US$43.8 million to US$1,447.8 million. This decrease was on account of lower imports of intermediate goods and capital goods. In the consumption goods sub-category, imports amounted to US$421.7 million, 4.3 percent or US$17.3 million above the 2015 level. This position was due to a higher value of imports of clothing & footwear, other semi-durable goods, beverages & tobacco, other non-durable goods and other durable goods by 22.3 percent, 16.5 percent, 12.1 percent, 6.7 percent and 0.9 percent respectively. Import value of motor cars and food for final consumption decreased by 1.9 percent 0.3 percent respectively.

Table VIII

Other Exports US$ Million	January - December		
Commodities	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Beverages	1.4	2.0	3.4
Fish & Shrimp	62.2	76.8	82.8
Fruits & Vegetables	5.7	4.8	7.8
Pharmaceuticals	3.4	3.4	2.9
Garments & Clothing	3.8	2.4	1.1
Wood Products	2.5	2.7	2.1
Prepared Foods	24.4	22.6	29.0
Rum & Other Spirits	30.0	30.3	37.0
Diamond	14.7	16.7	18.2
Molasses	4.9	8.4	8.2
Re-Exports	12.5	16.9	19.8
Others *	16.1	16.0	13.0
Total	**181.7**	**202.9**	**225.2**

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

In the intermediate goods sub-category, imports declined by 4.6 percent or US$34.8 million to US$715.7 million from US$750.5 million in 2015. This outturn was due to a reduction in imports of chemicals, fuel and lubricants, textiles & fabrics, parts and accessories, and other intermediate goods by 12 percent, 6.3 percent, 3.2 percent, 2.6 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. Higher imports were realised for food for intermediate use by 1.2 percent.

Table IX

Imports US$ Million	January – December		
Items	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Consumption Goods			
Food-Final Consumption	136.0	144.3	143.9
Beverage & Tobacco	41.3	37.6	42.2
Other Non-Durables	90.6	80.1	85.5
Clothing & Footwear	17.5	15.5	19.0
Other Semi-Durables	29.7	26.8	31.2
Motor Cars	36.6	35.3	34.6
Other Durables	64.1	64.7	65.3
Sub-total	***415.7***	***404.4***	***421.7***
Intermediate Goods			
Fuel & Lubricants	573.4	367.4	344.3
Food-Intermediate use	84.6	73.9	74.8
Chemicals	56.8	66.2	58.2
Textiles & Clothing	6.7	6.1	5.9
Parts & Accessories	83.6	79.8	77.7
Other Intermediate Goods	174.1	157.1	154.8
Sub-total	***979.1***	***750.5***	***715.7***
Capital Goods			
Agricultural Machinery	66.3	44.4	39.5
Industrial Machinery	48.1	32.0	24.9
Transport Machinery	64.3	63.4	52.9
Mining Machinery	52.7	30.7	36.6
Building Materials	91.9	94.0	85.3
Other Goods	64.4	64.6	63.7
Sub-total	***387.5***	***329.0***	***302.8***
Miscellaneous	8.9	7.7	7.6
Total Imports	**1,791.3**	**1,491.6**	**1,447.8**

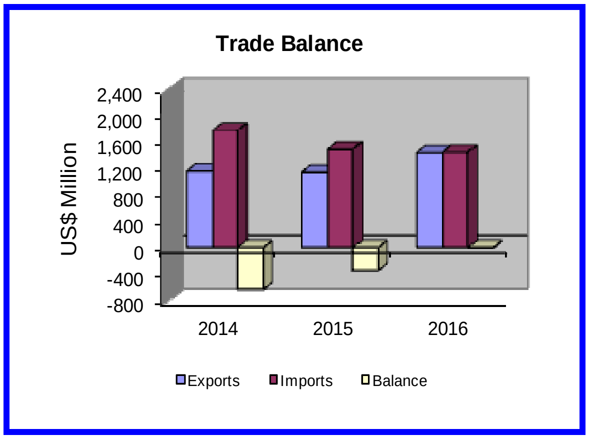
In the sub-category of capital goods, imports declined by 8.0 percent or US$26.2 million to US$302.8 million. This outturn was due to a decrease in imports of industrial machinery, transport machinery, agricultural machinery, building machinery, and other capital goods by 22.3 percent, 16.6 percent, 11.0 percent, 9.2 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. However, higher imports were realized in the category of mining machinery by 19.3 percent, as shown in Table IX.

Services and Unrequited Transfers

Net payments for services amounted to US$300.2 million, 16.5 percent or US$42.5 million above the level in 2015. This increase was due to a net outflow of factor services.

Factor services recorded a net outflow of US$4.6 million, compared to a net inflow of US$24.7 million last year. This was mainly the result of lower investment income.

Figure VI



Net payment for non-factor services increased by 4.7 percent or US$13.2 million to US$295.6 million from US$282.3 million in 2015, on account of higher payments for computer & information services, insurance services, other business services, advertising & marketing research, financial services and travel by 740.6 percent, 63.2 percent, 26.6 percent, 23.4 percent, 19.3 percent and 11.5 percent respectively.

Net current transfers decreased by 23.1 percent to US$320.4 million, reflecting higher outflows of other current transfers. Inflows of current transfers were also lower at US$592.2 million from US$610.9 million in 2015. Inflows of workers' remittances decreased by 9.9 percent or US$28.9 million to US$264.6 million while receipts from bank accounts abroad increased by 3.6 percent or US$9.0 million to US$258.4 million. The main sources of outflows were remittances to bank accounts abroad, and workers' remittances which amounted to US$145.4 million and US$109.4 million respectively.

Table X

Disbursements US$ Million	January - December		
	2014	2015	2016
IDA	1.6	4.6	5.6
CDB	9.6	5.9	9.8
IFAD	0.6	0.4	0
IDB	25.9	9.7	8.1
INDIA	0.9	0.0	0
CHINA	14.0	4.3	32.4
OTHER	0.7	0.7	1.8
BOP Support	0.0	3.0	0
PetroCaribe	110.2	25.6	0
Total	**163.4**	**53.6**	**57.7**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The capital account recorded a deficit of US$13.2 million from a surplus of US$71.5 million in 2015. This outturn reflected lower inflows to the private sector in the form of foreign direct investment inflows which decreased by 73.7 percent to US$32.0 million compared to US$121.7 million in 2015. The Non-Financial Public Sector's disbursements amounted to US$57.7 million.

Short-term private capital recorded an increase of US$4.4 million in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks.

Capital grants and debt relief received by the combined public sector decreased by US$3.6 million to US$14.8 million from US$18.5 million in 2015. The other grants were associated with projects under the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

Overall Balance and Financing

The lower overall deficit of US$53.3 million was financed mainly by debt forgiveness which allowed for the accumulation of gross international reserves. The gross international reserves of the Bank of Guyana were equivalent to approximately 4 months of import cover at the end of the year.

Outlook for 2017

The overall balance of payments is expected to record a surplus in 2017. The current account deficit is projected to decrease due to higher export receipts. The capital account is forecasted to record a surplus due to enhanced inflows to the private and public sectors. ❐

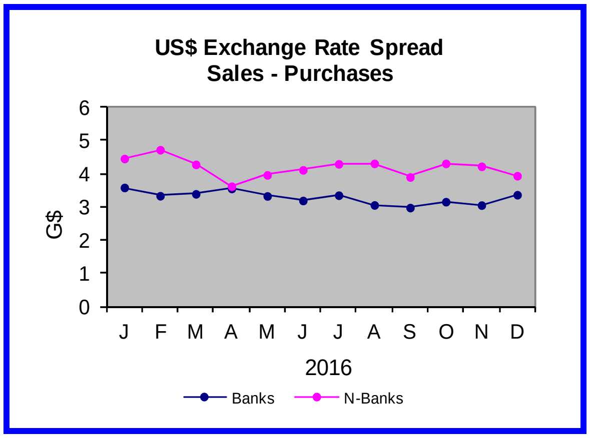
4. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

The total volume of foreign exchange transactions increased by 11.8 percent to US$6,926.2 million, there was a net purchase of US$77.6 million. The market was impacted by increases in transactions in most segments of the market, cambios, hard currency, foreign currency accounts, and CARICOM currency. Money transfers transactions were valued at US$186.9 million or 27.7 percent below 2015 levels. Higher net purchases caused the Guyana dollar to remain stable against the United States dollar at G$206.50.

Overall Market Volumes

Total foreign currency transactions increased by 11.8 percent to US$6,926.2 million from US$6,194.2 million in 2015. Purchases and sales in the market were US$3,501.9 million and US$3,424.3 million respectively. Net purchases were US$77.6 million compared with net purchases of US$93.0 million in 2015.

Figure VII



The licensed bank and non-bank cambios, which accounted for 44.4 percent of the total volumes, recorded a 9.2 percent increase in turnover to US$3,108.6 million. The combined transactions of the six bank cambios were US$3,002.4 million, an increase of US$253.9 million or 9.2 percent over the 2015 level. Interbank transactions totalled US$25.1 million, a decrease of US$50.8 million or 66.9 percent from the US$75.9 million for the preceding year. The thirteen non-bank cambios' transactions amounted to US$106.2 million, an increase of US$8.6 million or 8.8 percent. Non-bank cambios' market share remained negligible at 3.5 percent.

Hard currency transactions conducted at the Bank of Guyana totalled US$922.8 million, an increase of US$107.1 million or 13.1 percent over the previous year. Purchases and sales were US$460.3 million and US$462.5 million respectively. This represented an increase in receipts of US$87.5 million or 23.5 percent. The Bank also recorded an increase in net hard currency outflows of US$19.6 million or 4.4 percent. Fuel imports constituted 56.6 percent of total payments. The Bank sold US$28.2 million to commercial banks, an increase of US$22 million over the 2015 level. The Banks' share of all transactions declined marginally to 13.3 percent from 13.2 percent in 2015.

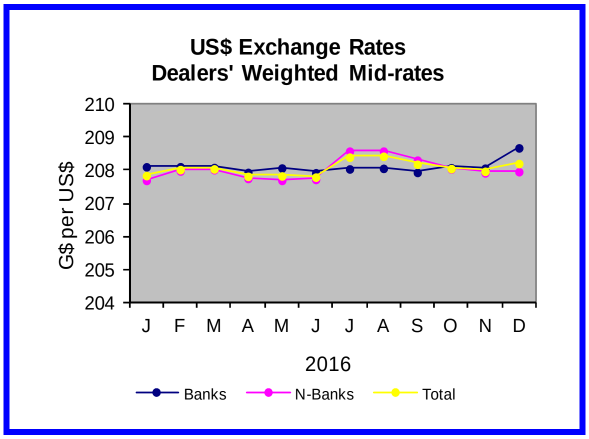
The balances on approved foreign currency accounts increased by 19.1 percent to US$2,683.4 million. The major category of activities included non-resident transactions, mining and dredging, insurance/finance, fishery, rice and shipping. The debits and credits to these accounts totalled US$1,339.3 million and US$1,344.1 million respectively, compared with the previous year amounts of US$1,123.7 million and US$1,130.0 million respectively. The Bank approved applications for the eleven new foreign currency accounts in 2016.

The Exchange Rates

The weighted mid-rate, based on the rates of the three largest banks' turnover, remained stable at G$206.50 at the end of 2016. The un-weighted mid-rate using the same method depreciated by 0.12 percent to G$205.75 compared with G$205.50 in 2015.

The commercial banks and non-bank cambios average buying and selling rates were higher during the review period. The commercial banks cambios average buying and selling rates were G$207.21 and G$209.74 from G$206.67 and G$209.49 respectively in 2015. The non-bank cambios' average buying and selling rates were G$206.40 and G$208.04 from G$205.42 and G$208.68 respectively.

Figure VIII



The disparity between the buying rates of the bank and non-bank cambios contracted from G$1.25 to G$0.81 in 2016. The difference in the selling rates was higher at G$1.70 from G$0.81 in 2015.

The average market spread was G$2.08 compared with G$3.04 in 2015. The bank and non-bank spreads were lower at G$2.53 and G$1.64 from G$2.83 and G3.26 respectively in the previous year.

In the cambio market, the majority of foreign currency transactions involved the United States dollar accounting for 96.1 percent of the total trades. The Canadian dollar, Pound Sterling and Euro each held 1.6 percent, 1.5 percent, and 0.8 percent respectively of the market shares.

CARICOM Currencies

The CARICOM currencies traded on the market increased to US$24.4 million or 20.8 percent in 2016. The main currencies transacted on the market were Barbados dollar, Trinidad & Tobago dollar and the Eastern Caribbean dollar. The Barbados dollar comprised US$12.0 million or 49.2 percent of the overall regional volume. The Trinidad & Tobago dollar and Eastern Caribbean dollar accounted for US$8.9 million or 36.5 percent and US$3.5 million or 14.3 percent respectively.

The exchanges rates of the Barbados and Eastern Caribbean dollars remained fixed against the US dollar. The Trinidad & Tobago currency depreciated against the US dollar by 5.1 percent to TT$6.75, while the Jamaica dollar depreciated by 6.7 percent to J$127.98.

Money Transfer Activities

The Bank licensed five new agencies for a total number of certified agents to 223. Of the ten Administrative Regions in Guyana, Region Four held 38.9 percent of the total registered agents, Region Six held 20.5 percent, Region Three held 14.8 percent, while Region Ten totalled 5.7 percent. The remaining six Regions accounted for 30.1 percent.

The aggregated value of transfers by money transfer entities amounted to US$186.9 million, 27.6 percent over the last year. Inbound and outbound transactions were US$134.5 million and US$52.4 million respectively. The highest volume of transfers occurred in the months of April, July and December, 2016.

Outlook for 2017

The exchange rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar is expected to remain relatively stable due to a net supply of foreign exchange to the market as a result of an improved balance of payment position.

The Bank is projecting purchases of US$406.4 million from Guyana Gold Board and GUYSUCO. Sales to accommodate imports and debt servicing are projected at US$603.9 million. Foreign exchange flows to the market are expected to adequately cover imports and support a stable exchange rate. ❐

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

The overall financial operations of the public sector deteriorated due to a higher Central Government deficit as the Non-Financial Public Enterprises' (NFPEs) surplus improved. Central government's overall deficit widened on account of a higher capital account deficit and a lower current account surplus resulting from increased current and capital expenditures. The performance of the NFPEs was due to lower current and capital expenditures. The overall deficit was financed by domestic and external borrowing.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government's overall deficit was higher at G$31,699 million from G$9,319 million in 2015. This outcome resulted from a contraction of the current account surplus and an expansion in the capital account deficit.

Current Account

The current account surplus narrowed by 49.5 percent or G$6,970 million to G$7,102 million. This outturn was due to a 15.2 percent growth in current expenditure which more than offset the 9.6 percent increase in current revenue.

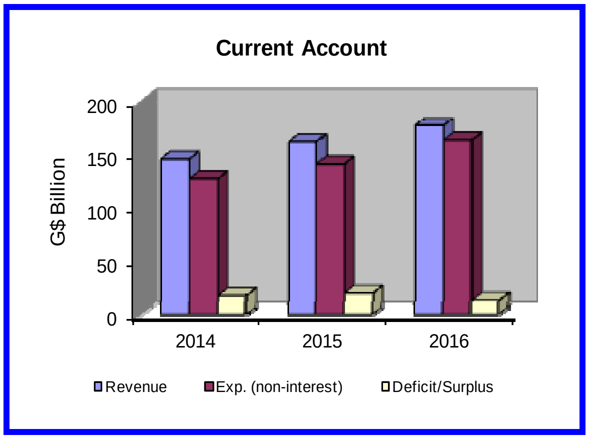
Revenue

Total current revenue increased by G$15,544 million to G$177,254 million. This increase was attributed to greater collections from the Internal Revenue Department and non-tax revenue such as corporation tax, personal income tax and rents & royalties.

The Internal Revenue Department's revenues increased by 11.4 percent or G$6,923 million to G$67,857 million. This contribution was 0.1 percent higher than the year's target and accounted for 38.3 percent of total current revenue. Withholding tax and income tax from private corporations rose by 27.3 percent and 7.1 percent to G$5,486 million and G$30,791 million respectively. Personal income taxes grew by 14.2 percent to G$22,727 million. Taxes on property decreased marginally by 0.9 percent to G$3,209 million. This development reflected a reduction in net property taxes of 0.9 percent to G$3,172 million while estate duty increased to G$37 million.

Revenue from the Customs & Trade Administration expanded by 2.3 percent to G$83,889 million, resulting from increased collections of import duties and consumption tax. Import duties rose by G$2,530 million to G$14,887 million while consumption tax receipts amounted to G$1,200 million due to arrears recovered. Revenues received from Excise Tax declined by G$2,247 million to G$31,083 million while Value Added Tax collections increased by 2.7 percent to G$36,424 million. Environmental Tax and Miscellaneous receipts fell by 100.0 percent and 3.2 percent to less than a million dollar and G$282 million respectively.

Figure IX



Other current revenues increased by G$6,695 million to G$25,509 million. This increase was attributed to rents & royalties and dividends received from Non-Financial Public Enterprises of G$4,293 million and G$1,198 million respectively. Transfers from statutory & non statutory agencies and fees, fines & charges grew by G$823 million and G$145 million to G$8,700 million and G$1,321 million respectively. Miscellaneous revenue and Bank of Guyana surplus decreased by 12.0 percent and 3.9 percent to G$4,608 million and G$3,376 million respectively.

Expenditure

Total current expenditure grew by 15.2 percent to G$170,152 million, primarily due to increases in transfer payments as well as higher employment costs associated with the wages and salaries of public servants.

Table XI

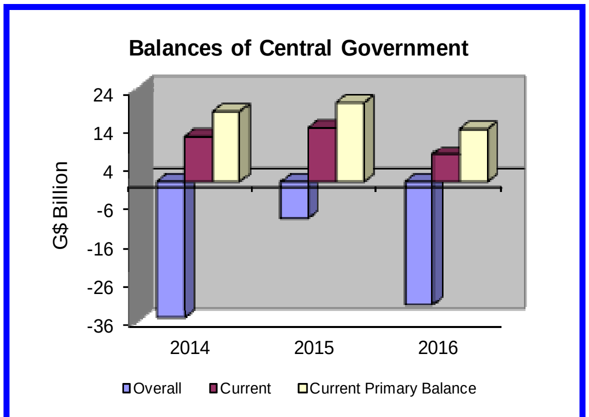
Central Government Finances G$ Million	2014	2015	2016
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	145,726	161,710	177,254
Expenditure	133,834	147,638	170,152
Current Primary Balance	18,232	20,558	13,829
Interest	6,340	6,486	6,727
Current Balance	11,892	14,072	7,102
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Receipts	4,191	7,273	7,838
Expenditure	51,013	30,664	46,639
OVERALL BALANCE	(34,930)	(9,319)	(31,699)
FINANCING	34,930	9,319	31,699
Net External Borrowing	(13,753)	(5,265)	7,837
Net Domestic Borrowing	48,683	14,584	23,862
Net Divestment Proceeds	0	0	0
Other Financing	0	0	0

Total non-interest current expenditure increased by 15.8 percent to G$163,425 million. Employment costs grew by 10.5 percent to G$49,360 million, reflecting developments in the wages and salaries of public servants. Purchases of other goods & services expanded by 8.4 percent to G$46,801 million. Electricity charges and Maintenance of infrastructure rose by 55.6 percent and 32.1 percent to G$5,263 million and G$4,486 million respectively. Rental & maintenance of buildings and telephone charges expanded by 27.8 percent and 17.5 percent to G$4,370 million and G$671 million respectively. Materials & supplies and fuel & lubricants declined by 17.0 percent and 4.9 percent to G$7,399 million and G$2,235 million respectively.

Transfer payments expanded by 26.2 percent to G$67,264 million resulting from higher subsidies & contributions to local and foreign organisations. Subsidies & contribution to local and foreign organisations and pensions expanded by 27.4 percent and 26.8 percent to G$42,943 million and G$18,545 million respectively. Education subventions, grants & scholarships also grew by 16.1 percent to G$5,558 million.

Interest charges increased by 3.7 percent or G$241 million to G$6,727 million. Domestic interest costs grew by 9.8 percent or G$168 million to G$1,885 million on account of higher interest payments on treasury bills. External interest charges grew by 1.5 percent to G$4,842 million.

Figure X



Capital Account

The capital account deficit, after grants, widened by G$15,410 million or 65.9 percent to G$38,802 million, reflecting a G$15,974 million expansion in capital expenditure while capital revenue grew by G$565 million. Revenue was higher due to increases in enhanced HIPC and non-project grants by G$1,509 million and G$2,274 million respectively. There were no disbursements under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Capital expenditure increased by 52.1 percent to G$46,639 million. This expansion was on account of increased spending in the construction sector of G$11,407 million. Spending on social welfare, health and education grew by 234.2 percent, 141.6 percent and 89.9 percent to G$2,625 million, G$2,238 million and G$3,814 million respectively. Housing, financial transfer and manufacturing declined by 87.4 percent, 48.2 percent and 22.6 percent to G$247 million, G$1,065 million and G$455 million respectively. Funding for national security & defence, transport & communication and agriculture also decreased by 4.7 percent, 2.1 percent and 2.0 percent to G$533 million, G$3,440 million and G$3,094 million respectively. Expenditure on environment & pure water, public security and power generation improved to G$2,957 million, G$1,563 million and G$750 million respectively.

Overall Balance and Financing

The overall deficit widened by G$22,380 million to G$31,699 million from one year ago. The deficit was financed by net domestic borrowing of G$23,862 million and net external borrowing of G$7,837 million.

Outlook for 2017

The Central Government's overall deficit is expected to expand by G$10,711 million to G$42,410 million. Both current revenue and expenditure are projected to increase by 4.9 percent and 9.2 percent to G$186,022 million and G$185,805 million respectively. This position will reduce the current account surplus by 96.9 percent to G$217 million.

The capital account deficit is also estimated to widen by 9.9 percent to G$42,627 million compared with the G$38,302 million recorded in 2016. This expansion will result from a projected increase of G$56,758 million in capital expenditure, while capital revenue is expected to increase by G$14,131 million.

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 National Shipping Company (GNSC), Guyana Power & Light (GPL) and the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), recorded a surplus of G$11,091 million, a 37.3 percent increase from the end December 2015 level. This development was due to a decline in capital and current expenditures by 69.3 percent and 8.7 percent respectively.

Current Account

The current operating cash surplus of the NFPEs decreased by 1.0 percent to G$17,015 million. This outturn reflected a decline of G$9,791 million in revenue while expenditure decreased by G$9,621 million. Transfers from central government amounted to G$470 million while current transfers to the central government, in the form of dividends, property and corporation taxes, increased by 47.7 percent to G$3,947 million.

Receipts

Total cash receipts of the NFPEs decreased by 7.7 percent or G$9,791 million to G$117,899 million, resultant of 1ower contributions from GUYOIL and GUYSUCO. Other receipts fell by 31.1 percent or G$6,143 million to G$13,625 million, reflecting a significant downturn in the other receipts category of GUYSUCO by G$6,076 million. Local sales decreased by 6.0 percent to G$66,352 million on account of lower domestic sales by GUYOIL of G$4,183 million. Receipts from debtors declined by 8.3 percent to G$18,741 million, reflecting a G$1,620 million decline in debt collection by GUYOIL. Export sales expanded by 11.5 percent to G$18,458 million.

Table XII

Summary of Public Enterprises Finances G$ Million	2014	2015	2016
CURRENT ACCOUNT			
Revenue	122,928	127,690	117,899
Expenditure [1]	121,866	110,505	100,884
Oper. Sur. (+)/Def. (-)	1,062	17,185	17,015
Transfers from Cent. Govt.	3,699	0	470
Transfers to Cent. Govt.	1,203	2,673	3,947
Cash Sur. (+)/Def. (-)	(141)	14,512	13,068
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Expenditure	1,357	6,433	1,977
Overall Cash Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	(1,498)	8,079	11,091
Financing	1,498	(8,079)	(11,091)
Ext. Borrowing (net)	2,420	(373)	(1,901)
Domestic Fin. (net) [2]	(922)	(7,706)	(9,190)

1) Includes domestic and external interest

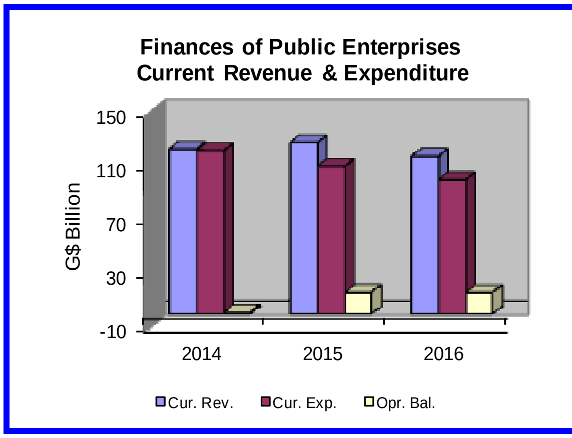
2) Domestic financing includes other financing.

The total receipts of NIS grew by 9.7 percent to G$19,441 million, reflecting a 10.9 percent or G$1,729 million improvement in employed and self-employed contributions. Contributions by investment income and other income expanded by 6.6 percent or G$79 million to G$1,268 million.

Expenditure

Total current expenditure of the NFPEs declined by 8.7 percent or G$9,621 million to G$100,884 million, due to lower current spending by GUYOIL and GUYSUCO. Payments to creditors were lower by 23.1 percent or G$7,215 million, with GUYOIL accounting for 98.7 percent of the decline. Employment costs fell by 9.7 percent to G$25,411 million, reflecting a G$3,039 million decrease in employment cost by GUYSUCO. Charges for materials & supplies fell by G$3,122 million to G$22,947 million, with GUYSUCO and GPL accounting for majority of the decrease. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance grew by 16.3 percent or G$120 million to G$854 million. Other & freight and interest payments increased by G$2,605 million and G$948 million to G$25,836 million and G$1,521 million respectively.

Figure XI



Total current expenditure of the NIS grew by 15.1 percent or G$2,525 million to G$19,280 million. Other administration, pensions and short-term benefits increased by 15.6 percent to G$17,975 million. Material & supplies and employment costs grew by 31.2 percent and 8.3 percent to G$9 million and G$1,297 million respectively.

Capital Account

Capital expenditure of the NFPEs declined by 69.3 percent or G$4,456 million to G$1,977 million, mainly on account of lower capital spending by GPL.

Overall Balance and Financing

The NFPEs recorded an overall surplus of G$11,091 million compared with a surplus of G$8,079 million at end-December 2015.

Outlook for 2017

The NFPEs overall surplus is expected to deteriorate to a deficit of G$12,057 million. Current expenditure of the public enterprises is projected to increase by 17.6 percent to G$123,237 million while current receipt is expected to expand by 1.2 percent to G$119,802 million. ❐

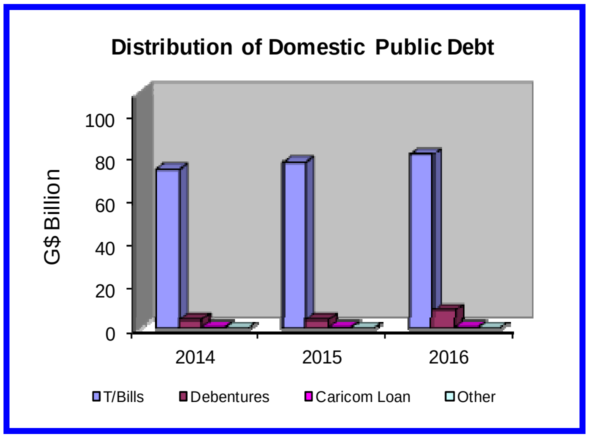
6. PUBLIC DEBT

The stock of government's domestic bonded debt, which represented 12.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 10.9 percent during the review period. This outturn reflected an increase in the issuance of treasury bills to sterilise excess liquidity in the banking system as well as the issuance of a non-negotiable debenture to NIS. The stock of external debt, which amounted to 34.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product, increased by 2.1 percent on account of increased disbursements received mainly from the Export-Import Bank of China as well as the Caribbean Development Bank for project financing.

Stock of Domestic Debt

The outstanding stock of government's domestic bonded debt, which consisted of treasury bills, bonds, debentures and the CARICOM loan, increased by 10.9 percent to G$90,572 million due mainly to higher issuance of treasury bills to sterilise excess liquidity in the financial system. In addition, a non-negotiable debenture was issued to the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), valued at G$4,882 million, to assist with offsetting its investment loss in CLICO.

Figure XII



The total outstanding stock of treasury bills rose by 5.2 percent to G$81,468 million, mainly as a result of higher issuance of the 182-day treasury bills during the review period. The volume of outstanding 182-day and 364-day bills increased by G$6,898 million and G$20 million to G$7,152 million and G$68,319 million respectively. Conversely, the volume of 91-day bills fell by G$2,887 million to G$5,998 million. The maturity structure of treasury bills revealed that the share of 364-day bills represented 75.4 percent of the outstanding stock. The share of the 182-day bill was higher at 7.9 percent while the share of the 91-day bill was lower at 6.6 percent.

Table XIII

Central Government Bonded Debt by Holders G$ Million	2014	2015	2016
Total Bonded Debt	**78,438**	**81,694**	**90,572**
Treasury Bills	74,146	77,437	81,469
91-day*	6,997	8,884	5,998
182-day	4,254	254	7,152
364-day	62,895	68,299	68,319
CARICOM Loan	390	355	319
Guymine Bonds	0	0	0
Debentures	3,899	3,899	8,781
Defense Bonds	3	3	3

*includes K-Series

Commercial banks retained the largest share of the outstanding stock of treasury bills with 82.4 percent, 118 basis points lower from one year earlier. The public sector's share, of which the NIS was the only stakeholder, increased to 7.8 percent from 6.2 percent in 2015. The share of other financial intermediaries fell to 8.6 percent from 8.9 percent in 2015.

Redemption of treasury bills increased by 5.7 percent to G$107,170 million. That of the 91-day and 364-day bills increased by 7.9 percent and 8.6 percent, to G$32,372 million and G$68,299 million respectively. Conversely, redemption of the 182-day bills decreased by 44.4 percent to G$2,507 million.

The stock of debentures increased significantly by 125.2 percent to G$8,781 million during the review period. This was due to the issuance of a twenty (20) years non-negotiable debenture – disaggregated into 20 certificates – to NIS in an effort to prevent the loss of benefits to contributors and beneficiaries from the investment loss made to CLICO. The government is obliged to pay the principal in twenty equal annual installments and 1.5 percent fixed interest rate on the remaining balance of each certificate on the first day of the first month every year for 20 years.

Domestic Debt Service

Total domestic interest charges rose by 9.8 percent to G$1,885 million. Higher interest payments on treasury bills were attributed to greater redemption of the 91-day and 364-day bills compounded with higher yields during the review period. Interest costs on treasury bills redeemed increased by 10.1 percent to G$1,795 million resulting primarily from 11.4 percent or G$164 million increase in interest charges on the volume of 364-day bills redeemed during the year.

Table XIV

Domestic Debt Service
G$ Million

	2014	2015	2016
Total Bonded Debt	**1,580**	**1,752**	**1,920**
Principal Payments	35	35	35
Total Interest	1,545	1,716	1,885
Treasury Bills	1,467	1,630	1,795
91-day	103	151	171
182-day	119	41	22
364-day	1,245	1,438	1,602
CARICOM Loans	17	15	17
Guymine Bonds	0	0	0
Debentures	61	71	73
Other	0	0	0

Outlook for 2017

Total domestic debt stock is projected to decline marginally as a result of a reduction in the debt outstanding for the non-negotiable debenture to NIS, while domestic debt service payments are projected to increase at end-2017. Debt service payments are expected to increase by 17.8 percent to G$2,200 million at end-2017, resulting from a 455.4 percent expansion in interest payments for the 182-day treasury bills. Additionally, debt service payments for debentures are estimated to grow considerably by 445.1 percent at end-2017 due mainly to principal and interest payments for the NIS Non-Negotiable Debenture.

Stock of External Debt

The stock of outstanding public and publicly guaranteed external debt increased by 2.1 percent to US$1,167 million from US$1,143 million in 2015. This outturn amounted to 33.9 percent of GDP at purchaser price, which is below the solvency indicator threshold. The increase in the outstanding stock reflected greater loan disbursements by the Export-Import Bank of China as well as the Caribbean Development Bank for project financing.

Table XV

Structure of External Public Debt
US$ Million

	2014	2015	2016
Multilateral	692	692	699
Bilateral	505	433	451
Suppliers' Credit	13	13	12
Financial Markets/ Bonds	6	5	5
Total	**1,216**	**1,143**	**1,167**

Obligations to multilateral creditors, which accounted for 59.9 percent of the total outstanding debt, increased by US$7 million to US$699 million. Liabilities to the Inter-American Development Bank increased marginally by 0.7 percent to US$493 million, reflecting a change in the debt stock of US$4 million during 2016. Indebtedness to the Caribbean Development Bank increased by 2.2 percent or U$3 million to US$147 million and obligations to the

International Development Association expanded by 22.4 percent or US$5 million to US$25 million. Conversely, commitments to other multilateral creditors decreased by 2.0 percent to US$34 million.
Total bilateral obligations, which represented 38.6 percent of total external debt, increased by 4.2 percent to US$451 million. Indebtedness to the Export-Import Bank of China increased by 17.2 percent or US$21 million to US$146 million. Obligations to Venezuela, under the previously terminated PetroCaribe Initiative increased by 1.8 percent or US$2 million to US$123 million. Liabilities to Trinidad & Tobago and the Export-Import Bank of India decreased by 24.7 percent and 8.0 percent to US$19 million and US$18 million in debt respectively.

External Debt Service

External debt service payments fell by 45.4 percent to US$54 million from US$98 million in 2015. This represented 3.7 percent of export earnings and 6.3 percent of current revenue, significantly below the threshold for liquidity indicators. Principal and interest payments amounted to US$36 million and US$18 million respectively.

Table XVI

External Debt Service Payments
US$ Million

	Principal	Interest	Total
	End-December 2016		
Total	**36.1**	**17.7**	**53.8**
Bank of Guyana	3.9	0.1	4.0
Central Gov't	32.2	17.6	49.8
Parastatals	0.0	0.0	0.0
	End-December 2015		
Total	**81.4**	**17.0**	**98.4**
Bank of Guyana	9.0	0.1	9.1
Central Gov't	72.4	16.9	89.3
Parastatals	0.0	0.0	0.0

Central Government's debt service declined by 44.2 percent to US$50 million from US$89 million one year earlier, primarily due to the suspension in principal payments made to the Guyana Rice Development Board for Rice and Paddy previously supplied to Venezuela under the Debt Swap Agreement. Similarly, debt service by the Bank of Guyana decreased to US$4 million from US$9 million at end-2015. The Bank of Guyana, as at November 2016, has fulfilled principal repayments to the IMF for the loan obtained in 2006 under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust.

Payments to multilateral creditors decreased by 6.2 percent to US$36 million, and represented 67.4 percent of total external debt service. Conversely, payments to bilateral creditors accounted for 32.6 percent of external debt service payments, contracting by 70.7 percent or US$ 42 million.

HIPC Assistance and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

Total debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) was US$55 million. Relief under the original HIPC Initiative totalled US$17 million, while debt relief accruing under the enhanced HIPC initiative totalled US$38 million. Debt relief under the MDRI totalled US$26 million, with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank providing US$5 million and US$21 million respectively, as stock-of-debt relief.

Outlook for 2017

Total external debt service payments are projected to increase by 19.0 percent to US$64 million during 2017 compared with US$54 million in 2016, due mainly to the increase in principal and interest payments to bilateral creditors. Principal payments are expected to increase by 14.7 percent to US$41 million while interest payments are projected to increase by 26.5 percent to US$23 million. Payments to multilateral creditors are likely to rise by 0.9 percent to US$37 million, while payments to bilateral creditors are expected to increase considerably by 56.2 percent to US$27 million.

Table XVII

Debt Relief US$ Million	Principal	Interest	Total
	End-December 2015		
Total	**60.1**	**17.3**	**77.4**
MDRI	19.4	6.3	25.7
Total HIPC	**40.7**	**11.0**	**51.7**
O-HIPC	10.4	5.7	16.1
E-HIPC	30.3	5.3	35.6
	End-December 2014		
Total	**61.3**	**19.6**	**80.9**
MDRI	21.7	7.0	28.7
Total HIPC	**39.6**	**12.6**	**52.2**
O-HIPC	8.3	6.8	15.1
E-HIPC	31.3	5.8	37.1

Central Government's debt servicing is expected to amount to US$64 million compared with the US$50 million in 2016. Debt service payments by the Bank of Guyana is estimated to decline significantly by 99.4 percent to US$0.02 million at end-2017. ❐

7. FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

The monetary aggregates of reserve and broad money grew by 14.8 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. The former is attributed to an increase in net domestic assets, while the latter resulted primarily from a growth in net domestic credit. Credit to the private sector increased by 2.1 percent, while net deposits of the public sector fell by G$13,295 million. Commercial banks' interest rates remained relatively unchanged as interest rate spreads were high during the review period. The Financial resources of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), which includes depository, non depository, licensed and unlicensed financial institutions, increased by 1.1 percent or G$2,327 million to G$205,798 million, as a result of growth in Insurance premiums, pension funds and deposits.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reserve Money

Reserve money expanded by G$20,471 million or 14.8 percent to G$158,671 million. This increase was due to higher net domestic assets and net foreign assets of G$20,048 million and G$422 million respectively.

The growth in reserve money reflected a 21.2 percent increase in liabilities to the commercial banks, which was on account of a 23.4 percent or G$12,750 million expansion in deposits. Currency in circulation also increased by 9.5 percent or G$7,208 million to G$82,962 million.

Money Supply

Broad money (M2) grew by 5.0 percent in 2016 compared with a growth 1.5 percent one year ago. This growth is attributed to a 7.7 percent and 0.7 percent increase in net domestic credit and net foreign assets respectively. However, other items (net) (which includes commercial banks' undistributed profits) contracted by 3.3 percent.

Narrow money (M1) grew by 11.2 percent on account of increases in demand deposits, currency in circulation and cashiers' cheques & acceptances which rose by 14.7 percent, 9.5 percent and 6.4 percent respectively. Quasi money grew by 1.0 percent albeit slower when compared to 2.9 percent for the corresponding period last year. This outturn resulted from 1.3 percent growth in savings deposits, while time deposits fell by 1.3 percent.

Table XVIII

Reserve Money
G$ Million

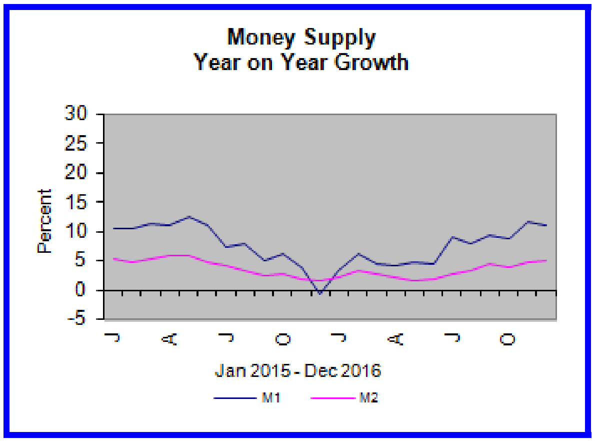
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Net Foreign Assets	133,966	122,080	122,502
Net Domestic Assets	(8,021)	16,120	36,168
Credit to Public Sector	(29,557)	(3,889)	12,230
Reserve Money	**125,944**	**138,200**	**158,671**
Liabilities to:			
Commercial Banks	53,490	62,446	75,709
Currencies	6,347	7,840	8,353
Deposits	47,083	54,545	67,295
EPDs	61	61	61
Currency in Circulation	72,454	75,754	82,962
Monthly Average			
Reserve Money	114,630	131,076	148,499
Broad Money (M2)	315,441	328,141	338,516
Money Multiplier	2.75	2.50	2.28

COMMERCIAL BANKS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Deposits by residents (comprising the public & private sectors and the non-bank financial institutions) amounted to G$361,280 million, an increase of 5.1 percent when compared with a 4.3 percent growth for the corresponding period last year.

Figure XIII



Private sector deposits, which accounted for 71.8 percent of total deposits by residents, grew by 3.5 percent to G$259,479 million. Business enterprises' deposits and individual customers' deposits increased by 2.5 percent to G$57,728 million and 3.8 percent to G$201,750 million respectively.

The deposits of the public sector amounted to G$73,409 million, 7.7 percent above the December 2015 position. This increase was mainly due to a 10.9 percent growth in the deposits of the public enterprises, which amounted to G$52,351 million. General government deposits, comprising central, local and other government, grew marginally by 0.5 percent compared with a growth of 4.0 percent for the corresponding period last year.

The deposits of the non-bank financial institutions were higher by 13.5 percent to G$28,392 million compared with 10.1 percent one year ago.

Domestic Investments

Commercial banks' gross investments, comprising of private sector loans and advances as well as securities, increased by 1.9 percent to G$207,641 million and accounted for 44.4 percent of the banks' total assets.

Loans and advances, inclusive of the public sector loans, which accounted for 65.5 percent of the total domestic investment, increased by 1.3 percent to G$135,908 million. Securities, which accounted for the remaining 34.5 percent of the banks' investment portfolio, increased by 3.0 percent to G$71,733 million.

Holdings of commercial banks' securities continued to be in government treasury bills, which amounted to G$66,172 million, a 3.9 percent expansion from the previous year. There were no investments in government debentures during the review period.

Table XIX

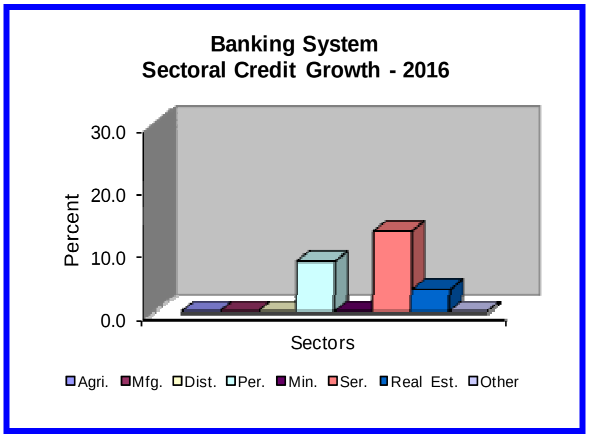
Monetary Survey G$ Million	2014	2015	2016
Narrow Money	131,186	130,295	144,827
Quasi Money	198,454	204,176	206,208
Money Supply (M2)	**329,640**	**334,471**	**351,035**
Net Domestic Credit	154,911	184,599	198,882
Public Sector (Net)	(25,797)	(6,366)	(6,929)
Private Sector Credit	202,042	214,487	219,092
Agriculture	12,008	11,690	11,172
Manufacturing	17,747	16,235	16,841
Construction & Engineering	13,423	13,989	11,866
Distribution	29,650	33,996	32,977
Personal	26,903	30,067	32,584
Mining	5,457	4,894	4,172
Other Services	27,370	25,739	29,108
Real Estate Mortgages	64,116	71,649	74,542
Other	5,368	6,229	5,830
Non-bank Fin. Inst. (net)	(21,334)	(23,522)	(27,140)
Net Foreign Assets	195,178	178,606	179,934
Other Items (Net)	(20,450)	(28,734)	(27,781)

BANKING SYSTEM

Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit of the banking system grew by 7.7 percent to G$198,882 million compared with an increase of 19.2 percent in 2015. This position resulted from increased credit to the private and public sectors.

Figure XIV



Credit to the Private Sector

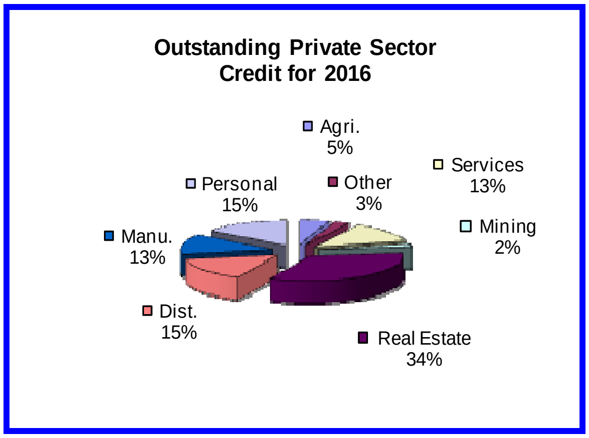
Loans and advances to the private sector grew at a slower rate of 2.1 percent compared with 6.2 percent for the corresponding period last year. This performance reflected the mixed allocation of credit to the various sectors at end-December 2016. Loans to the other services, personal, real estate mortgage and manufacturing sectors increased, while lending to the construction & engineering, mining, the other sector (which comprises investments in local securities), agriculture and distribution sectors was lower. Credit to the other services and personal sectors rose by 13.1 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. Loans to the real estate mortgage and manufacturing sectors were also higher by 4.0 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. However, loans to the construction & engineering, mining and other sector (which comprises investments in local securities) fell 15.2 percent, 14.8 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively. Similarly, lending to the agriculture and distribution sectors fell by 4.4 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

Net Credit to the Public Sector

The public sector, which consists of deposits net of loans and advances, treasury bills and debentures, had a net credit position with the banking system of G$6,929 million compared with a net deposit position of G$6,366 million one year ago. This expansion was attributed to a worsening of the central government's net credit position from a net credit of G$56,331 million to G$78,060 million at the end of 2016.

The public enterprises (net) deposits amounted to G$50,577 million, an 11.7 percent increase from December 2015. Net deposits of the other category of the public sector, which includes Local Government and the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), also increased by 17.2 percent to G$20,553 million.

Figure XV



Net Credit to the Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The non-bank financial institutions continued to be net depositors with the banking system. Net deposits increased by 15.4 percent to G$27,140 million. This outturn stemmed from a 13.5 percent growth in the deposits of the private non-bank financial institutions.

Net Foreign Assets

The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 0.7 percent to US$871.4 million. This expansion resulted from growth in the net foreign assets of both the Bank of Guyana and the commercial banks. The Bank of Guyana's net foreign assets grew marginally by 0.3 percent to US$593.2 million, resulting mainly from a 52.6 percent decrease in liabilities which offset the 0.3 percent decline in its gross foreign assets. Similarly, the commercial banks' net foreign assets were higher by 1.6 percent to US$278.1 million mainly on account of a 7.3 percent decline in its foreign liabilities, which offset a 0.5 percent drop in gross foreign assets.

Interest Rates and Spreads

The Bank rate remained stable at 5.0 percent while the 91-day treasury bill rate, which is the benchmark rate, decreased to 1.68 percent from 1.9 percent. Commercial banks' interest rates varied over the review period. The small savings rate remained unchanged at 1.26 percent, while the weighted average time deposit rate increased by 6 basis points to reach 1.3 percent. However, the weighted average lending rate declined by 13 basis points to 10.4 percent while the prime lending rate increased by 17 basis points to 13.0 percent.

The commercial banks' interest rate spread between the small savings rate and the prime lending rate increased to 11.74 percent. The spread between the weighted average time deposit rate and the weighted average lending rate decreased by 19 basis points, from 9.31 percent to 9.12 percent.

Liquidity

Total liquid assets of the commercial banks expanded by 5.9 percent to G$121,546 million. The banks' excess liquid assets amounted to G$41,589 million or 52.0 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 54.4 percent of total liquid assets.

Total reserves deposited with the Bank of Guyana increased by 29.6 percent to reach G$68,731 million. The required statutory reserves of the banks increased by G$2,498 million, reflecting an increase in time deposit liabilities. Reserves in excess of the minimum requirement stood at G$24,299 million at the end of 2016.

Table XX

Commercial Banks

Selected Interest Rates and Spreads

All interest rates are in percent per annum

	2014	**2015**	**2016**
1. Small Savings Rate	1.26	1.26	1.26
2. Weighted Avg. Time Deposit Rate	1.20	1.25	1.31
3. Weighted Avg. Lending Rate	10.86	10.56	10.43
4. Prime Lending Rate	12.83	12.83	13.00
5. End of period 91-day Treasury Bill Discount Rate	1.67	1.92	1.68
Spreads			
A (3-1)	9.60	9.30	9.17
B (4-1)	11.57	11.57	11.74
C (5-1)	0.41	0.66	0.43
D (3-2)	9.66	9.31	9.12
E (4-2)	11.63	11.58	11.69

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 1.1 percent or G$2,327 million to G$205,798 million. The sector's share of total assets in the financial sector decreased from 31.5 percent to 30.6 percent.

The increase in total NBFIs' resources resulted from almost all sources of funds. Pension funds and deposits expanded by 5.3 percent or G$1,622 million and 1.7 percent (or G$839 million) respectively. Insurance premiums and other liabilities also recorded increases of 8.2 percent (or G$336 million) and 0.6 percent (or G$580 million), while foreign liabilities declined by 6.3 percent (or G$1,050 million). Of total deposits, other deposits rose by 15.7 percent (or G$1,249 million), while share deposits fell by 1.0 percent (or G$410 million) respectively.

Table XXI

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS * Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Sources of Funds:	**198,965**	**203,471**	**205,798**
Deposits	47,173	49,188	50,026
Share Deposits	40,128	41,236	40,826
Other Deposits	7,045	7,952	9,200
Foreign Liabilities	15,810	16,544	15,495
Premium	1,617	4,115	4,451
Pension Funds	29,814	30,647	32,269
Other Liabilities	104,551	102,977	103,557
Uses of Funds:	**198,965**	**203,471**	**205,798**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	5,314	7,254	7,476
Private Sector	112,738	111,023	108,503
Banking System	23,899	27,026	29,865
Non-Residents	28,736	30,212	30,717
Other Assets	28,278	27,956	29,237

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

NBFIs' funds were mainly used to invest in the private sector albeit at a declining rate, banking system, public sector and non-resident sectors as shown in Table XXI. Investments in the private sector, which accounted for 52.7 percent of total assets, decreased by 2.3 percent (or G$2,520 million) resulting mainly from a decrease of 7.9 percent in the holding of other local securities by business firms. Mortgage loans, which accounted for 50.8 percent of the private sector's claims, increased by 1.0 percent. Claims on the local banking sector expanded by 10.5 percent (or G$2,840 million) resulting from higher deposits at local commercial banks, while the acquisition of other assets increased by 4.6 percent (or G$1,281 million). Public Sector investments and claims on the non-resident sector were higher by 3.1 percent (or G$222 million) and 1.7 percent (or G$504 million) respectively, with the former and latter resulting from greater holdings of Government of Guyana treasury bills and foreign securities.

The New Building Society

Total resources of the New Building Society (NBS) increased by 1.5 percent or G$884 million to G$60,040 million and accounted for 29.2 percent of total assets of the NBFIs. This performance was mainly due to an 8.9 percent (or G$1,065 million) and a 3.1 percent (or G$159 million) growth in other liabilities and foreign liabilities respectively. Other deposits also increased by 8.8 percent or G$71 million, while share deposits declined marginally by 1.0 percent or G$410 million.

Table XXII

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million	Balances		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Sources of Funds:	**56,550**	**59,156**	**60,040**
Share Deposits	40,128	41,236	40,826
Other Deposits	786	809	881
Foreign Liabilities	4,970	5,141	5,299
Other Liabilities	10,667	11,970	13,034
Uses of Funds:	**56,550**	**59,156**	**60,040**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	4,654	6,023	6,314
Private Sector	38,769	39,080	38,812
Banking System	10,082	10,923	12,645
Non-Residents	821	774	52
Other Assets	2,225	2,356	2,217

Funds mobilized by the NBS were largely deposited in the commercial banks and invested in Government of Guyana treasury bills. Investment in Government of Guyana treasury bills increased by 4.8 percent (or

G$291 million) and accounted for 10.5 percent of total assets. Claims on the banking system grew by 15.8 percent or (G$1,721 million) resulting from an expansion in deposits at local commercial banks. Lending to the private sector, which represented 64.6 percent of total assets, fell marginally by 0.7 percent to G$38,812 million, while non-resident claims also recorded a decline of 93.2 percent or G$722 million, caused largely by a 13.0 percent reduction in holdings of foreign securities.

Trust Companies

The resources of the trust companies, which include Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Incorporated and Trust Company Guyana Limited, increased by 10.6 percent or G$1,080 million. Deposits, which represented 72.6 percent of total liabilities, increased by 14.4 percent to G$8,147 million. This occurrence resulted from a 20.1 percent (or G$913 million) growth in individual customer deposits compared to 19.9 percent (or G$754 million) at end-2015. Other liabilities expanded by 4.0 percent, while foreign liabilities consisting mainly of foreign deposits contracted by 30.6 percent.

Table XXIII

TRUST COMPANIES
Selected Sources & Uses of Funds
G$ Million

	Balances		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Sources of Funds:	**9,043**	**10,148**	**11,228**
Deposits	6,260	7,123	8,147
Foreign Liabilities	120	189	131
Other Liabilities	2,663	2,836	2,950
Uses of Funds:	**9,043**	**10,148**	**11,228**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	0	0	0
Private Sector	5,973	7,303	7,869
Banking System	928	1,064	1,724
Non-Residents	1,967	1,581	1,444
Other Assets	175	200	191

Investments in the private sector expanded by 7.8 percent, and accounted for 70.1 percent of total assets. Mortgages accounted for 86.7 percent of private investments at the end of 2016 compared with 85.3 percent one year earlier. The companies' holdings of other loans and advances that consisted of agricultural and personal loans, accounted for 67.3 percent of total loans and advances. Non-resident claims and the acquisition of other assets contracted by 8.7 percent and 4.8 percent respectively, with the former resulting from a 5.4 percent reduction in foreign securities. Claims on the local banking sector expanded by 62.1 percent, reflecting a twofold increase in deposits at local commercial banks.

Finance Companies

Financial resources of the finance companies decreased by 8.2 percent or G$2,816 million compared to an expansion by 1.3 percent or G$448 million recorded one year earlier. The resources mobilized in the form of retained earnings and loans received locally from companies' affiliates expanded by 4.7 percent or G$529 million and 1.6 percent or G$17 million respectively. Other liabilities, which includes capital & reserves and interest payable, decreased by G$3,420 million to G$18,593 million, while foreign liabilities grew to G$57 million.

Claims on the private sector, which represented 73.0 percent of finance companies' total assets, contracted by 11.1 percent to G$22,939 million. This performance was mainly on account of a 13.3 percent decline in private sector securities. Investment in the banking system decreased by G$489 million, while acquisition of other assets (comprising other real estate, prepayments, accounts receivable and stocks) increased by 18.5 percent to G$3,781 million. Claims on the non-residents sector, which accounted for 12.9 percent of finance companies' total assets, declined by 1.0 percent to G$4,045 million.

Table XXIV

FINANCE COMPANIES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million			
	Balances		
	2014	2015	2016
Sources of Funds:	**33,776**	**34,225**	**31,408**
Loans Received	1,511	1,028	1,046
Retained Earnings	10,581	11,183	11,712
Foreign Liabilities	33	7	57
Other Liabilities	21,651	22,007	18,593
Uses of Funds:	**33,776**	**34,225**	**31,408**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	0	0	0
Private Sector	26,566	25,811	22,939
Banking System	512	1,135	643
Non-Residents	4,211	4,087	4,045
Other Assets	2,487	3,192	3,781

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

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 1.9 percent. Provision for outstanding loans, which represented 47.9 percent of total liabilities, increased by 4.4 percent or G$391 million to G$9,236 million.

Interest receivable, which represents 47.9 percent of total assets, increased by 4.4 percent or G$391 million. Claims on the banking system decreased by G$7 million, reflecting a 15.7 percent decline in deposits at local commercial banks. Acquisition of other assets declined by 1.2 percent or G$31 million, while claims on the private sector remained constant at G$7,574 million.

Table XXV

ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANIES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million			
	Balances		
	2014	2015	2016
Sources of Funds:	**18,859**	**18,928**	**19,281**
Provisions for Loans	8,454	8,844	9,236
Other Liabilities	10,405	10,084	10,046
Uses of Funds:	**18,859**	**18,928**	**19,281**
Claims on:			
Private Sector	7,578	7,574	7,573
Interest Receivable	8,454	8,844	9,235
Banking System	18	44	37
Other Assets	2,809	2,466	2,436

Pension Schemes

The consolidated resources of the pension schemes increased by 4.5 percent to G$33,823 million compared to G$32,380 million in 2015, mainly on account of the 5.3 percent increase in pension funds. The pension schemes share represented 16.4 percent of total NBFIs' resources.

Table XXVI

PENSION SCHEMES Selected Sources & Uses of Funds G$ Million			
	Balances		
	2014	2015	2016
Sources of Funds:	**31,719**	**32,376**	**33,823**
Pension Funds	29,814	30,643	32,269
Other Liabilities	1,905	1,733	1,554
Uses of Funds:	**31,719**	**32,376**	**33,823**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	112	705	514
Private Sector	16,319	15,566	16,414
Banking System	5,652	5,548	5,175
Non-Residents	7,583	8,319	9,520
Other Assets	2,053	2,238	2,200

The resources available were redistributed to increase holdings in the private and non-residents sectors. Claims on non-resident and private sectors expanded by G$1,200 million and G$861 million respectively, with the latter reflecting an expansion of 13.6 percent in deposits. Claims on the public sector fell by 27.0 percent or G$191 million on account of a decrease in the holding of Government of Guyana treasury bills. Likewise, claims on the banking system and the acquisition of other assets by the various pension schemes recorded a decrease of 7.0 percent and 1.7 percent to G$5,175 million and G$2,200 million respectively.

Domestic Insurance Companies

The total resources of the domestic insurance companies (life and non-life segments) grew by 2.8 percent or G$1,382 million. The life component accounted for 63.9 percent of the industry's resources and expanded by 3.1 percent. Similarly, the non-life component recorded an increase of 2.4 percent.

Total insurance premium increased by G$336 million, of this, local life premium increased by 8.2 percent. Conversely, non-residents premium decreased by G$424 million and accounted for 60.5 percent and 82.3 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, contracted by 5.1 percent to G$14,895 million. Loans & advances, which constituted 10.8 percent of total private sector investment also decreased by G$230 million. Investments in the non-resident sector, in the form of foreign securities, foreign loans & advances and foreign deposits, increased by 1.4 percent to G$15,617 million. Deposits with foreign banks, which represented 44.4 percent of non-resident claims increased by 3.3 percent, while foreign securities grew by 23.3 percent. Claims on the banking system and other assets grew by 16.2 percent and 5.9 percent to G$9,642 million and G$9,215 million respectively.

Table XXVII

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

	Balances		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
Sources of Funds:	**49,017**	**48,635**	**50,017**
Premium	1,617	4,115	4,451
Foreign Liabilities	10,687	11,215	10,007
Other Deposits	0	20	172
Other Liabilities	36,712	33,285	35,387
Uses of Funds:	**49,017**	**48,635**	**50,017**
Claims on:			
Public Sector	548	526	648
Private Sector	17,532	15,699	14,895
Banking System	6,709	8,300	9,642
Non-Residents	14,137	15,406	15,617
Other Assets	10,092	8,704	9,215

Interest Rates

The interest rate structure of the NBFIs remained largely unchanged during 2016. The small savings rate of NBS was 1.4 percent, while the rates of the five-dollar shares and the save & prosper shares were 2.0 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. The low income mortgage rate and the average ordinary mortgage rate were 4.25 percent and 6.45 percent respectively. The interest rates offered by Hand-in-Hand Trust on domestic and commercial mortgages were 10.0 percent and 13.0 percent, while the average deposit rate remained stable at 1.68 percent. ❐

II
FINANCIAL STABILITY ASSESSMENT

1. SUMMARY

Guyana's financial stability framework covers financial stability across several agencies with the Central Bank playing the major 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 Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) recorded high levels of capital but lower profits when compared with the previous year. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained above the prudential 8.0 percent benchmark by an average of 19.5 percentage points. The loan portfolio grew by 2.0 percent but the quality deteriorated with a 17.1 percent rise in the level of non-performing loans. Notwithstanding, the LDFIs generally held adequate provision and collateral against adversely classified loans.

The stress tests performed by Bank of Guyana aim to determine the quantitative measures of vulnerability of deposit-taking financial institutions' capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investments, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. As at December 31, 2016, the stress test was expanded to include all licensed depository financial institutions (LDFIs) in the areas of investments, liquidity and credit (large exposure). The results indicated that the industry's and individual institutions' shock absorptive capacities remained adequate under the various scenarios, save for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

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

The Guyanese economy was faced with moderate risks in 2016, stemming from prolonged sluggish global growth, low commodity prices, subdued private investments, and slow-paced implementation of public projects. Nevertheless, the domestic economy reasonably weathered the adverse effects and generated some positive outturns, which helped to reduce vulnerabilities in the financial system. The forecast for 2017, outlined in the National Budget, proposed improvements across all productive sectors and, together with prudent fiscal and accommodative monetary policies, should continue to promote financial sector resilience.

The insurance sector, which comprises long-term insurance and general insurance, accounted for 6 percent of total financial assets and 24.4 percent of non-bank assets as at December 2016. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The insurance sector's assets accounted for 7.8 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The long-term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded liabilities by 26 percent and 122.6 percent respectively. The sector, however, experienced a reduction in both its penetration and density in the domestic market when compared with the previous period. Its average per capita spending on insurance reduced which indicates that there has been a decline in the density of the insurance products in the market. The sector's penetration into the domestic market has also seen a decline as its total gross written premium now represents 1.8 percent of the economy's GDP. Reinsurance ceded for the long-term and general insurance sectors increased to 5.2 percent and 25.6 percent respectively from the previous year's amounts, indicating that more risk was transferred to reinsurers. Potential risks that the industry was exposed to were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effects despite the volatility of the global financial conditions.

The assets of private pension funds continued to grow in 2016. At the end of the year, the sector's assets represented 5.2 percent of total financial assets and approximately 21 percent of Non-Bank Financial Institutions' assets with a penetration rate of at least 7 percent. Investment returns was lower as the sector continued to yield marginal returns on investments, declining to 1.3 percent compared with 1.4 percent at end-December 2015. This was owing to the limited availability of high-quality, long-term investment opportunities, compounded by investment portfolios of pension funds being overly liquid than the profile of their liabilities. Further, the vulnerability of pension schemes to market risks remained relatively unchanged. The highest share of the sector's assets continued to be concentrated in equities and cash deposits. There was also the growing concentration of defined contribution assets in deposit administration contracts sold by insurance companies (70 percent). Additionally, the sector continued to be constrained by limited coverage and high levels of early withdrawals. Nevertheless, reporting pension funds remained fully funded with a solvency level of 134.1 percent. This indicated that the total pensionable obligations of the sector were fully secured by assets to meet promised benefits with a corresponding net asset reserve of more than 30 percent.

The Bank continued to monitor transactions processed in the National Clearing House. In keeping with its mandate to ensure that there is a safe, sound and efficient payment system, the Bank of Guyana has sought the assistance of the World Bank to modernise Guyana's National Payment System. The assistance will cover the development of a National Payment System Strategy, the Bank's oversight function, drafting payment system legislation to cover current and future payment services and the installation of infrastructure necessary for real time settlement. ❐

2. MICROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

The Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) recorded high levels of capital but lower profits when compared with the previous year. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained above the prudential 8.0 percent benchmark by an average of 19.5 percentage points. The loan portfolio grew by 2.0 percent but the quality deteriorated with a 17.1 percent rise in the level of non-performing loans. Notwithstanding, the LDFIs generally held adequate provision and collateral against adversely classified loans.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY PROFILES

Composition of Capital

The average Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for the LDFIs at end-December 2016 was 27.5 percent, 1.8 percentage points above end-December 2015 level, resulting from the LDFIs' improved capital levels.

Table XXVIII

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs)
Capital Adequacy Profiles
G$ Million

	Dec 2014	Dec 2015	Dec 2016
Total Qualifying Capital	52,550	60,377	64,451
Total Tier 1 capital (Net)	52,288	61,801	64,716
Risk-weighted Assets	226,842	234,964	234,214
	Percent		
Average CAR	23.2	25.7	27.5
Tier 1 ratio	23.1	26.3	27.6

The LDFIs' total qualifying capital of G$64,451 million reflected respective increases of 6.7 percent and 22.6 percent above end-December 2015 and end-December 2014. This period's increase resulted mainly from a 4.7 percent expansion in net tier I capital. The higher level of tier I capital, which stood at G$64,716 million at end-December 2016, was due largely to a 6.4 percent increase in retained earnings over the end-December 2015 level. NBS was mainly responsible for this increase in retained earnings, which resulted from the transfer of its 2016 financial year profits.

Net Risk-weighted Assets

The LDFIs' aggregate net risk-weighted assets contracted by less than one percent to reach G$234,214 million at end-December 2016, compared with the 3.6 percent growth rate achieved the previous year. The falloff in risk-weighted assets reflected a decline in credit to the mining & quarrying, manufacturing and agriculture sectors of 14.7 percent, 5.6 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

The LDFIs' capital and reserves to total assets ratio as at December 2016 was 14.2 percent, 10 basis points lower when compared to the previous year.

ASSET QUALITY

Non-performing loans

The level of non-performing loans deteriorated by a further 17.1 percent (following the 41.5 percent rise at end-December 2015), to close at G$30,286 million at end-December 2016. The deterioration was attributed to five LDFIs.

Non-performing loans represented 11.5 percent of total loans, 1.4 percentage points above end-December 2015. Total loans grew by 2.0 percent over the comparative period to G$262,526 million, with five LDFIs recording increases ranging 1.6 percent to 13.3 percent.

Five of the eight LDFIs recorded increases in the level of their non-performing loans, taking the aggregate non-performing loans 17.1 percent

(G$4,412 million) above the G$25,874 million reported at end-December 2015. The three remaining LDFIs' loan portfolios improved with their non-performing loans declining within the range of 1.9 percent to 8.3 percent.

The 17.1 percent rise in the overall level of non-performing loans was due mainly to a 12.2 percent (G$2,412 million) increase in non-performing loans in the business enterprises sector.

Table XXIX

Licensed Depository Financial Institutions (LDFIs) Sectoral Distribution of Non-Performing Loans G$ Million	Dec 2014	Dec 2015	Dec 2016
Economic Sector			
Business Enterprises	**12,748**	**19,798**	**22,210**
Agriculture	3,110	4,214	4,191
Mining & Quarrying	518	1,575	673
Manufacturing	4,156	5,361	5,781
Services	4,964	8,648	11,565
Households [1]	**5,535**	**6,076**	**8,076**
Total [2]	**18,283**	**25,874**	**30,286**

[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 business enterprises and households sectors by a respective 12.2 percent and 32.9 percent when compared with 2015. The increases in the services and manufacturing sub-sectors of 33.7 percent and 7.8 percent respectively were responsible for the overall increase in the business enterprises non-performing loans.

The sub-sectors with the highest concentrations of non-performing loans were the construction & engineering sub-sector accounting for 75.6 percent of the manufacturing sector; and the distribution sub-sector (wholesale and retail trade) accounting for 43.5 percent of the services sub-sector. The housing sub-sector (including purchase of land and real estate) accounted for 65.8 percent of the households sector.

Provision for loan losses

The ratio of provision for loan losses to non-performing loans at end-December 2016 was 44.6 percent, up from 37.7 percent at end-December 2015.

Risk Assessment

The overall assessment of the banks' credit risk remained high and increasing as the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans rose to 12.9 percent, up from 11.5 percent at end-December 2015. Poor credit administration and inadequate credit risk management were the main contributors to this rating. Three banks were rated as high and increasing due to the growing levels of NPLs. NBS' credit risk rating was assessed as low and stable while HIHT's was assessed as high and decreasing.

Loan Concentration

Loan concentration among large borrowers deepened with exposure to the industry's top twenty borrowers as at December 31, 2016 of G$58,578 million reflecting a 4.3 percent (G$2,392 million) expansion above the level at end-December 2015. Four LDFIs recorded increases ranging from 1.0 percent to 23.9 percent in their respective exposures, while the remaining four LDFIs had respective decreases ranging from 5.1 percent to 15.0 percent. The ratio of the industry's top twenty borrowers to total exposure was 14.6 percent, 10 basis points above the end-December 2015 level.

Loans to Related Parties

Loans to related parties of G$9,127 million as at December 2016 were 10.7 percent below the end-December 2015 level, following a 14.5 percent increase from the previous year. The ratio of related parties' loans to total loans was 3.5 percent, 50 basis points below the previous year. Loans to related parties remained concentrated in the 'other related persons' category, which accounted for 81.3 percent of the aggregate loans to related parties, 4.4 percentage points below end-December 2015.

Risk Assessment

The banks' concentration risk was assessed as moderate and stable. NBS' concentration risk was assessed as moderate and stable while HIHT's was rated as high and stable. The industry's top twenty borrowers to total loans ratio was 23.2 percent. Sixty-one percent of these accounts were favourably classified.

EARNINGS

Income

LDFIs' operating income for 2016 rose marginally by 1.0 percent (G$385 million) over the 2015 level and 7.9 percent (G$2,703 million) over the 2014 level to reach G$37,080 million. Interest income and other operating income had growth of 1.7 percent (G$496 million) and less than one percent (G$5 million), respectively. Foreign exchange gains and fees and commissions contracted by 2.0 percent (G$78 million) and 1.3 percent (G$38 million) below their respective 2015 levels. When compared to the 2014 levels, only other operating income reflected a repressed level.

Expenses

LDFIs reported elevated operating expenses at 14.3 percent (G$2,718 million) above the December 2015 level and 28.1 percent (G$4,769 million) over the 2014 level, with growth in all expense categories. Respective increases in provision for loan losses, other operating expenses and interest expense of 117 percent (G$1,822 million), 7.3 percent (G$500 million) and 6.4 percent (G$302 million) were primarily responsible for the expansion in the LDFIs operating expenses. When compared to the 2014 level, other operating expenses and foreign exchange losses were the only two expense categories to reflect contractions.

For the year end-2016, G$76 million net bad debts previously written-off were recovered, compared with G$98 million net recoveries the previous year.

Net profit before tax and profitability ratios

LDFIs' 2016 net income before tax fell 13.1 percent (G$2,302 million) below the previous year's level to G$15,330 million. As a consequence, net income after tax fell 14.4 percent (G$1,839 million) and 12.2 percent (G$1,521 million) below levels recorded the previous year and in 2014 respectively. Net income after tax amounted to G$10,929 million.

For the January – December 2016 period, both ROA and ROE fell below the previous year's level by 48 basis points and 406 basis points respectively to 2.13 percent and 15.13 percent.

Table XXX

Consolidated Income Statement of LDFIs
G$ Million

	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2016
Operating Income	**36,695**	**37,080**
Interest Income	29,017	29,513
Foreign exchange gains	3,868	3,790
Fees and Commission	2,814	2,776
Other operating income	996	1,001
Non-operating income	**6**	**5**
Operating Expenses	**19,036**	**21,754**
Interest Expense	4,828	5,136
Salaries and other staff cost	5,887	5,947
Foreign exchange losses	21	27
Provision for loan losses	1,557	3,379
Bad debts written off	(98)	(76)
Other operating expenses	6,841	7,341
Non-Operating Expenses	**32**	**1**
Net income before tax	**17,633**	**15,330**
Taxation	4,865	4,401
Net income/(loss) after tax	**12,768**	**10,929**
Profitability Ratios – Percent (%)		
Return on Assets (ROA)	2.61	2.13
Return on Equity (ROE)	19.19	15.13

Risk Assessment

The risk to LDFIs' earnings remained 'moderate but increasing'. Core profitability ratios fell below both comparative periods' levels as the demand on LDFIs to build up provisions for loan losses from heightened credit risk, repressed earnings. As a consequence of higher loan loss provisions, operating expenses reflected increases over the growth in operating income and directly resulted in lower profits for 2016.

LIQUIDITY

The level of liquidity in the financial sector remained high throughout 2016, with all the LDFIs exceeding the minimum statutory requirements. During the year, excess liquid assets holdings for individual LDFIs ranged from 1.0 percent to 258 percent. The average aggregate amount of liquid assets held at end-December 2016 exceeded the statutory liquid assets requirement by 89.0 percent (G$75,478 million) compared with 77.2 percent (G$62,528 million) at end-December 2015.

At end-December 2016, the average level of liquid assets held by LDFIs amounted to G$160,320 million, an 11.7 percent (G$16,766 million) increase from the average level recorded for the same period in 2015. This increase resulted mainly from the 30.3 percent ($15,644 million) increase in deposits with BOG.

The average liquid assets ratio (LAR) recorded a 190 basis points increase from the end-December 2015 position to 30.6 percent at end-December 2016. Customers' deposits to total (non-interbank) loans ratio, which indicates the ability of the LDFIs to support loan growth with deposits, increased by 400 basis points to 163.7 percent at end-December 2016. This higher ratio is indicative of deposits increasing at a faster rate than lending, signalling marginal tightening of intermediation in the industry. A year-on-year comparison revealed a 2.0 percent increase in loans and a 4.6 percent increase in customers' deposits, compared with a 5.2 percent increase in loans and a 4.9 percent increase in deposits the previous year.

Risk Assessment

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

Table XXXI

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

	2014	2015	2016
Avg. Actual Liq. Assets	146,762	143,554	160,320
Avg. Required Liq. Assets	77,817	81,026	84,842
Avg. Excess Liq. Assets	68,945	62,528	75,478
Liquidity Ratios - Percent (%)			
Liq. Asset Ratio (LAR)	30.7	28.7	30.6
Customer deposits to total (non-interbank) loans	160.1	159.7	163.7

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, 2016: 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).

❐

3. STRESS TESTING

The stress tests performed by Bank of Guyana aim to determine the quantitative measures of vulnerability of deposit taking financial institutions' capital to hypothetical shocks under various scenarios in areas of investment, credit, foreign currency exposure, and liquidity. As at December 31, 2016, the stress test was expanded to include all licensed depository financial institutions (LDFIs) in the areas of investments, liquidity and credit (large exposure). The results indicated that the industry's and individual institutions' shock absorptive capacities, remained adequate under the various scenarios, save for vulnerability in the investment portfolios.

a) Investments[2]

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

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

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

b) Credit

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

Sectoral Stress Test

The shocks applied under this test are 10 percent and 20 percent deteriorations (downward migrations), in the various economic sectors, with the banking sector showing resilience to both shocks. In addition, it was found that a shock of 72.2 percent to the sectoral credit exposure would result in the sector's CAR deteriorating to the regulatory 8.0 percent minimum. Furthermore, four banks reflected CARs below the prudential requirement with the 72.2 percent deterioration. The increasing levels of NPLs continue to be the most significant risk facing banks' credit portfolio.

Large Exposure Stress Test

This test assessed the largest borrowers under three default levels:

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

The industry and banking sector passed the large exposure stress test under all three levels at end-December 2016, with CAR results well above 8.0 percent. However, the level two and three shocks saw failure by two LDFIs (one bank and one non-bank) and five LDFIs (four banks and one non-bank) respectively.

c) Foreign Currency

The foreign currency stress test estimates the impact on the banks' capital of a depreciation or appreciation

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

of the Guyana dollar (G$) against the four major trading currencies (US$, EURO, GBP & CAN), as well as all other foreign currencies in which the banks have assets and liabilities. A still robust banking sector was observed when the shocks were applied. The appreciation of the G$ needed to bring the sector's CAR below the prudential requirement was estimated at 89.8 percent. Only two banks displayed some degree of vulnerability to this extreme shock.

d) Liquidity

The liquidity stress test sought to determine the number of days an institution can withstand a deposit run before exhausting its liquid assets given no infusion 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 industry 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 industry would go illiquid in two days. ❒

4. MACROPRUDENTIAL REVIEW

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

Tools being considered to measure systemic risks include:

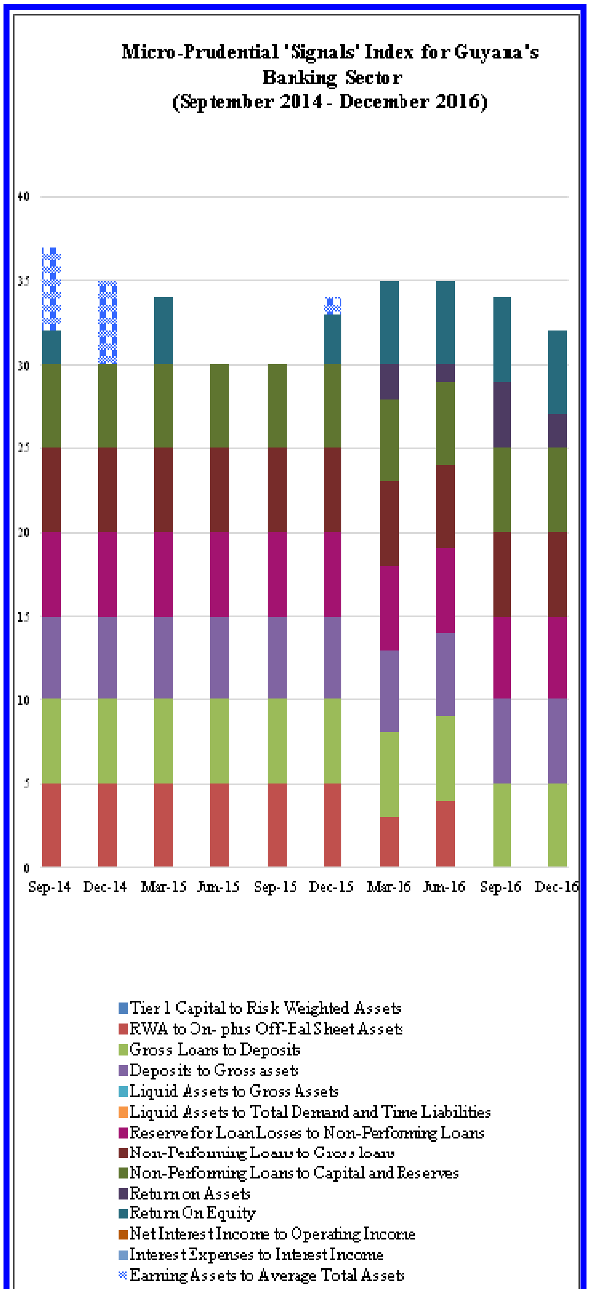
1. Micro-prudential Index
2. Absorption Ratio
3. Banking Stability Index
4. Macro-financial 'Signals' Index
5. Credit to GDP Gap
6. Composite Indicator for Systemic Stress (CISS)
7. Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI)
8. Financial Stability Cobweb

What follows is the Bank's attempt at macroprudential analysis. The eight aforementioned indicators were introduced during CARTAC's Technical Assistance in 2016 and the Bank is still receiving guidance in fully implementing these indicators.

1. Macroprudential Index (Guyana's Banking Sector)

The microprudential index (MPI) is an asset-size weighted 'signals-based' composite indicator of core financial soundness indicators which signals vulnerability within the banking sector. The trend of the index over the last ten quarters (September 2014 to December 2016), showed marginally reduced financial stress in the banking sector, relative to the average value of a pre-selected tranquil period. The value of the MPI at the end of December 2016 improved marginally to 32 points from a respective 34 points at end-December 2015 and the previous quarter. Notwithstanding, five out of fourteen financial soundness indicators, in particular, the asset quality ratios and profitability measurements, continued to signal elevated risks in the MPI.

Figure XVI



The improvement of the MPI was mainly on account of commercial banks' above average capital adequacy and high but stable liquidity. However, the asset quality remained a risk owing to NPLs increasing to G$28.3 billion (2015 - G$24.7 billion). Higher loan impairments in the manufacturing, household and services sectors in particular, the distribution (the wholesale and retail trades) sub-sector resulted in the NPLs to gross loans ratio increasing to 12.91 percent from 11.71 percent at the end of December 2015. Nevertheless, commercial banks ability to off-set the impact of higher NPLs was evident in the increase in the reserve for loan losses to non-performing loans ratio to 45.39 percent as shown in . Additionally, the impact on profitability was mainly due to increased reserve for loan losses, which led to the lower levels of ROE and ROA ratios at the end of December 2016. However, the capital levels of the commercial banks were sufficient to safeguard the stability of the sector.

Figure XVII

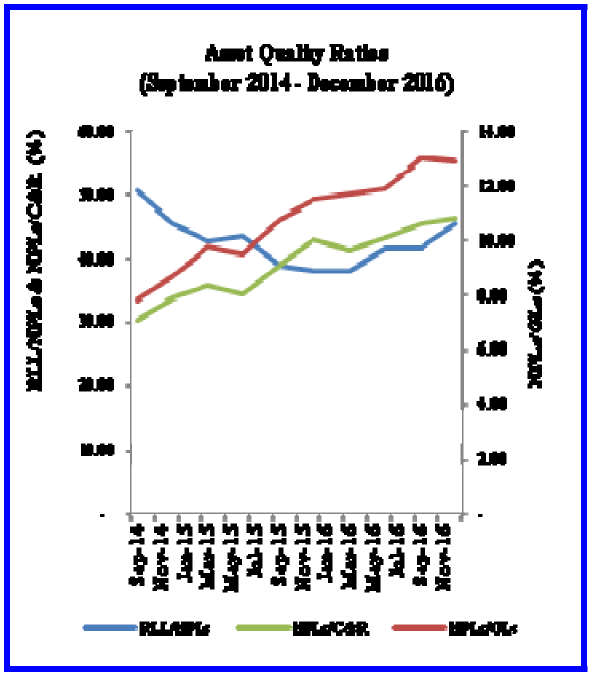


Table XXXII

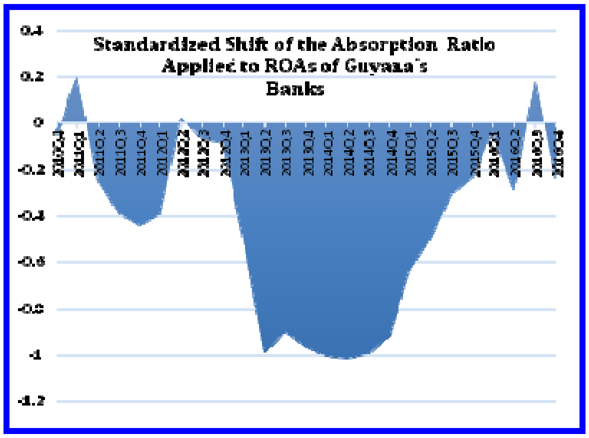
Macroprudential Index Guyana's Banking Sector	Sep 2014	Dec 2014	Mar 2015	Jun 2015	Sep 2015	Dec 2015	Mar 2016	Jun 2016	Sep 2016	Dec 2016
Risk Ratios										
RLL/NPLs	50.58	45.44	42.56	43.49	38.78	38.03	38.02	41.40	41.42	45.39
NPLs/GL	7.80	8.64	9.71	9.47	10.75	11.51	11.71	11.89	13.01	12.91
NPLs/C&R	30.15	33.82	35.82	34.28	38.88	42.87	41.27	43.13	45.36	46.23
ROE	5.43	5.66	4.76	5.68	5.61	4.70	4.10	4.20	3.75	4.05
ROA	0.68	0.71	0.61	0.75	0.75	0.63	0.55	0.56	0.50	0.55

2. Absorption Ratio

The value of the Standardized Shift in the Absorption Ratio (SAR), which measures the degree of linkage of asset returns across the banking portfolios as reflected in their return on assets, implied a decline in common asset holdings in the December 2016 quarter relative to the previous quarter. This position is reflective of that of the previous five years where the value of the SAR remained below zero.

There was a lesser degree of coupling of asset portfolios of the six commercial banks during the December quarter as evidenced by the movement to a negative value for the SAR to just above negative 0.3 (see Figure XVIII). This movement was caused by a smaller share in similar type investments in the banking sector which would make the sector less susceptible to the propagation of negative shocks. During the period under review, four banks had the greater portion of their investments in local treasury bills while the remaining two banks invested more heavily in foreign securities. The lower commonality in asset returns across institutions did not pose a significant contagion threat in December 2016 as values of SAR below one would indicate greater decoupling across market returns.

Figure XVIII



3. Banking Stability Index

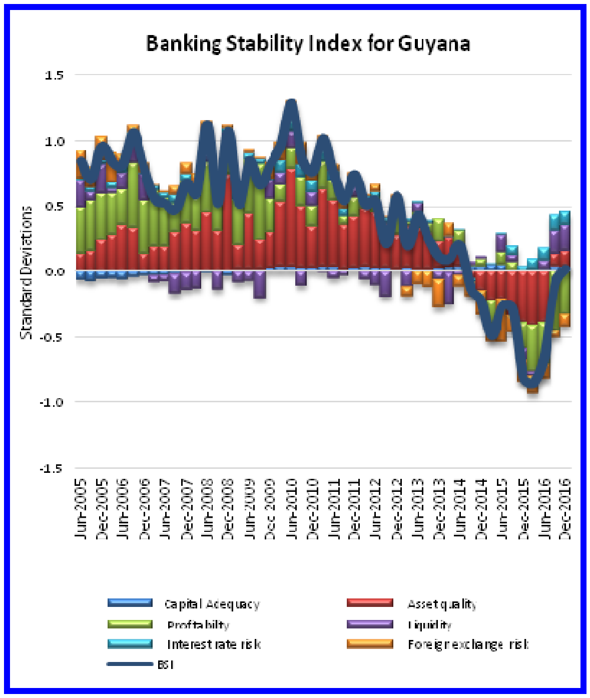
The Banking Stability Index (BSI) trended upwards in 2016, after a period of significant decline in the previous year. More specifically, the BSI increased to 0.03 in 2016 from a negative 0.80 in 2015 as shown in Table XXXIII. This movement indicates increased resilience of the banking sector and was driven primarily by improvements in liquidity and interest rate risk.

Table XXXIII

Weighted Components of the Banking Stability Index	Mar 2016	Jun 2016	Sep 2016	Dec 2016
BSI	**- 0.84**	**-0.64**	**0.09**	**0.03**
Capital Adequacy	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04
Asset Quality	- 0.41	-0.39	0.09	0.12
Profitability	- 0.36	-0.33	-0.45	-0.33
Liquidity	-0.03	0.07	0.18	0.20
Interest Rate Risk	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10

During the review period, liquid assets holdings improved significantly to 11.7 percent over the December 2015 period. This was reflected in the higher liquid assets to total deposits and the liquid assets to total demand and time liabilities ratios in 2016 relative to 2015. At end-December 2016, interest rate risk was lower relative to 2015 and was reflected in the contraction of the interest rate spread, as a result of the commercial banks' lending rate declining by 0.23 percentage points from the 2015 level.

Figure XVIX



However, the improvements in the BSI were partly offset by the impact of the asset quality, profitability and foreign exchange positions. In particular, the reserve for loan loss increased during 2016 and contributed to asset quality moving from negative 0.39 in 2015 to 0.12 in 2016. This indicates that the banking sector's ability to mitigate the high levels of non-performing loans had improved. In addition, the high levels of non-performing loans negatively impacted profitability as reflected in the lower return on assets and return on equity ratios. The foreign exchange spread also contracted during the review period, thus lowering the foreign exchange risk in the banking sector, while the capital adequacy position has been relatively stable over the last eight years.

Overall, the BSI improved from its 2015 position, reflecting greater stability in the banking sector. Notwithstanding, the BSI's upward trend, the risks build up in the banking sector from asset quality, probability and foreign exchange position should be continuously monitored.

4. Macro-Financial 'Signal' Index

The macro-financial index allows for the monitoring of the overall macroeconomic environment to capture various degrees of risk exposure in the economy. This index, which was computed using a selective set of macroeconomic indicators for Guyana, showed a reduced vulnerability to macro-financial risks over the period December 2015 to December 2016, relative to the 'tranquil' period (December 2011 to September 2013). At end-December 2016, the macro-financial 'signals' yielded satisfactory results with overall reduced exposure of risks to the macro-financial environment. The index scored 22 points, which signalled some improvement from the previous quarter and the corresponding period in 2015, by 4 points and 7 points respectively as shown in Table XXXIV.

During the assessment period, there were improvements in the following indicators:

- The volatility in 3-month t-bill interest rates,
- The real 3-month treasury bill rate, and
- The net foreign assets to total assets.

However, four indicators continued to signal high levels of risks,

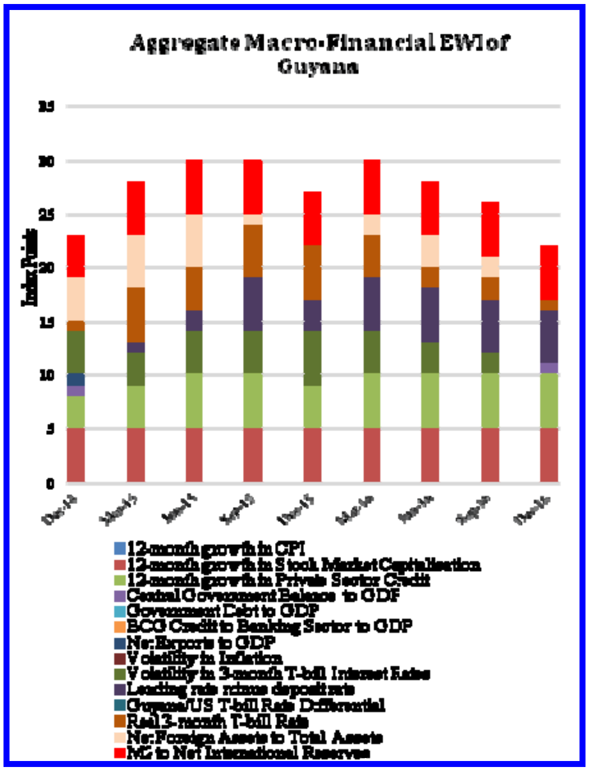
- The 12-month growth in stock market capitalization,
- 12-month growth in private sector credit,
- Lending rate minus deposit rate, and
- M2 to international reserves.

In addition, central government balance to GDP now signals some vulnerability to risk.

Table XXXIV

Macro-Financial 'Signal' Index	Dec 2015	Sep 2016	Dec 2016
12-month growth in CPI	0	0	0
12-month growth in stock market capitalisation	5	5	5
12-month growth in private sector credit	4	5	5
Central government balance to GDP	0	0	1
Government Debt to GDP	0	0	0
BOG credit to banking sector to GDP	0	0	0
Net Exports to GDP	0	0	0
Volatility in inflation	0	0	0
Volatility in 3-month t-bill interest rates	5	2	0
Lending rate minus deposit rate	3	5	5
Guyana/US T-Bill rate differential	0	0	0
Real 3-month treasury bill rate	5	2	1
Net Foreign Assets to Total Assets	0	2	0
M2 to net international reserves	5	5	5
Total	**27**	**26**	**22**

Figure XVIX



Though the graph shows persistent risks in a few indicators, it is important to note that currently these indicators pose minimal threats to the economy, as there continues to be ongoing surveillances and risk-assessments. In addition, the good performances by most of the variables should continue to provide buffers in situations that are unfavourable.

5. Credit to GDP-Gap

The credit to GDP gap is an early warning indicator which captures the build-up of excessive credit relative to the long term trend as a signal of a potential financial crisis.

From March 2008 to December 2016 the Total Credit to GDP gap for Guyana exhibited an upward trend, but fluctuated widely from quarter to quarter. The upward trend indicates that the risks associated with excessive build-up of credit relative to the long term trend increased (see Figure XX). Between 2015 and 2016 the Total Credit to GDP gap narrowed. By the December 2016 quarter, however, there was a significant increase in the gap.

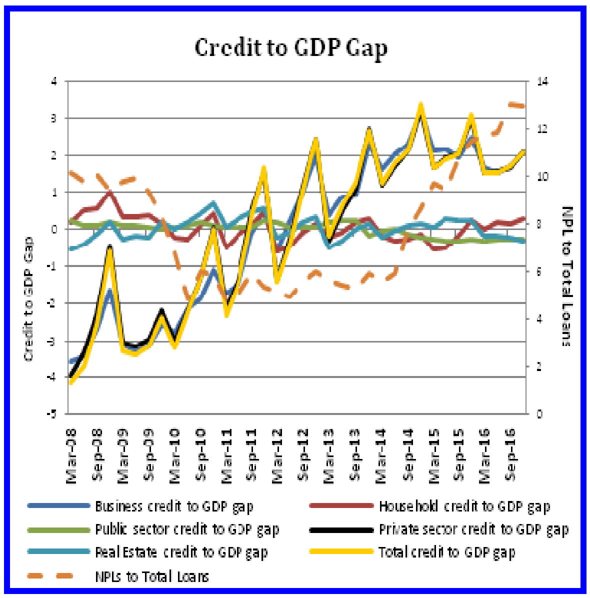
The risks associated with an excessive build up of credit declined with the Total Credit to GDP gap falling significantly to 2.1 in December 2016 from 3.1 in December 2015 (a 32 percent decline). The year-on-year decline was mainly attributed to a 17 percent drop in the Total Business Credit to GDP Gap to 2.09 as at December 2016. With the exception of Household Credit to GDP gap, which increased by 15 percent, the other subcomponents of the Total Credit to GDP gap also contributed to the overall relative decline of the risks associated with excessive credit build-up. The positive total credit to GDP gap indicates that the credit to GDP ratio was above its long term trend.

Between 2015 and 2016, the total credit issued by the commercial banks recorded a positive growth of 2.2 percent to reach G$219,136 million as at December 2016, a slowdown when compared to the 5.4 percent growth recorded at end-December 2015.

The decline in the growth rate of credit paralleled a 14.6 percent (G$3,600 million) increase in non-performing loans (NPLs). As a percentage of total loans, NPLs increased to 12.9 percent in December 2016, up from 11.5 percent in the corresponding period last year.

The elevated levels of NPLs to total loans were largely as a result of exogenous economic factors signalled by a slowdown in GDP growth rate to 2.6 percent in 2016 from 3.2 percent in 2015. This slowdown is attributed to contractions in the production of the agricultural (specifically rice, livestock and sugar) and manufacturing (specifically processed sugar and rice) sectors. The contractions in these sectors had a resultant impact on NPLs, which were concentrated mainly in the services sector, due to the inter-linkages between the real and financial economy.

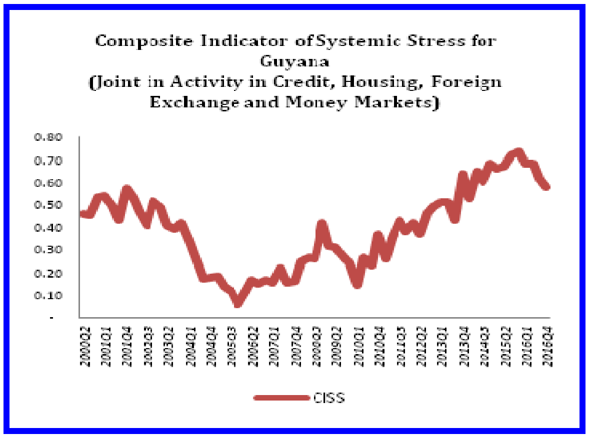
Figure XX



6. Composite Indicator for Systemic Stress (CISS)

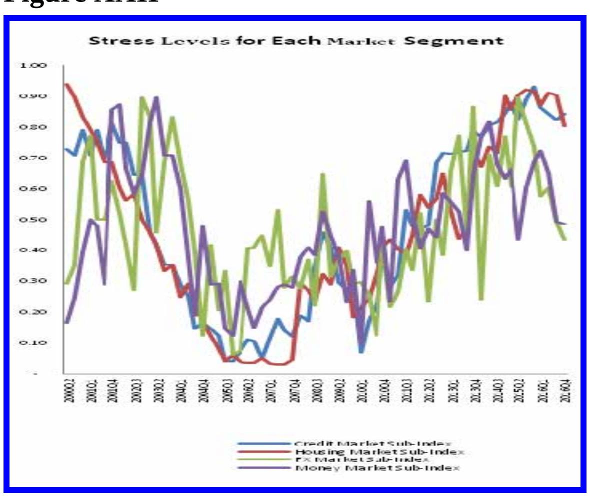
The Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress captures the potential stress in the banking systems and was used to assess the vulnerabilities arising from the correlation in Guyana's four key markets (housing, credit, money and foreign exchange). The level of stress in the banking system during the period March 2000 to December 2016 showed a steady increase, except for steep spikes in the years 2006 and 2008 and sharp declines in 2009 and 2010. A downward trend however, from December 2015 through December 2016, suggests reduced stress levels.

Figure XXI



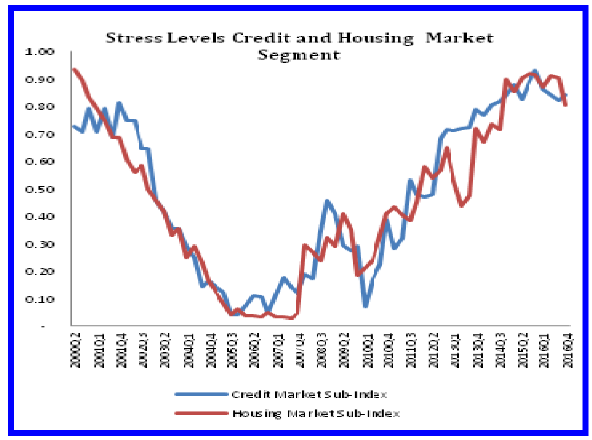
The connection of stress levels in the four markets, particularly the housing and credit markets, strengthened following the 2005 floods which led to repairs and renovations of affected properties. Added to that, the global financial crisis of 2008 slightly affected the money and foreign exchange markets from the demand and supply of US dollar and governments' policy to maintain a stable financial market (see Figure XXII).

Figure XXII



Heightened levels of non-performing mortgages/loans ran parallel to total credit and further amplified pressures in the credit market. Government in a bid to raise the degree of households' wealth implemented in 2005 a housing drive which is still ongoing. This is believed to be responsible for the sharp jump in the housing market sub-index in the latter period of 2007 and the subsequent upward trend in the level of activities (see Figure XXIII).

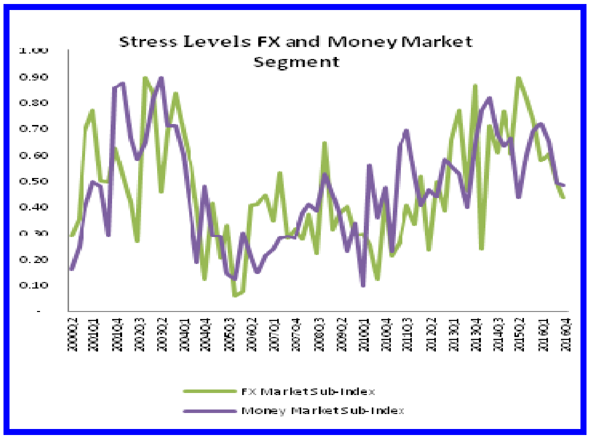
Figure XXIII



The foreign exchange and money markets' contribution to the system's stress level shows gradual increases from pre-crisis (2007) levels with reciprocal movements in the stress and relief periods. Though in lesser intensity, foreign exchange and money markets stress levels continues to rise (see Figure 10). The widening spreads in these markets since 2008 suggest higher degrees of vulnerability to systemic risk.

The CISS provides a fair indication of periods of stress in Guyana's economy, with correlated movements of market indicators during the period December 2015 through December 2016. The downward trend in the fourth quarter of 2016 suggests declining stress levels in Guyana's key markets. The money market showed a constant level while the credit market showed a slight increase.

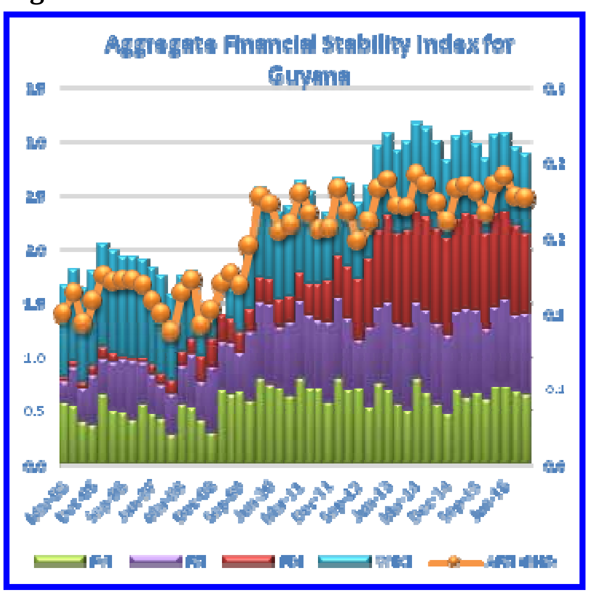
Figure XXIV



7. Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI)

One composite that is utilized to judge the degree of stability in Guyana's financial sector using normalized balance sheet and macroeconomic partial indicators is the Aggregate Financial Stability Index (AFSI).

Figure XXV



In the period 2011-2016, the AFSI showed greater stability and a decline in risks compared to the previous years. Growth in Guyana's economy improved to 4.2 percent on average for the period on account of increased gold declaration, rice production and access to secured markets; and growth in the transportation and storage services sub-sector. An expansion of credit in the financial sector accompanied these improvements in the real sector. Conversely, in the previous five years to 2010, the index showed a greater build-up of risk in Guyana's financial system, particularly in 2005 when the Guyana economy was ravaged by torrential rains and floods notably in the agriculture and mining sectors. Despite the insulating effect of high gold prices and a subsequent take-off in gold declaration, this period was marked by a low growth macroeconomic environment, slow credit build-up in the banking sector coupled with high levels of non-performing loans. During this time, the Guyana economy's average growth rate was an anaemic 3.3 percent growth.

The AFSI's 2016 performance maintained the broad trend towards greater financial stability with a marginal improvement seen in December 2016 compared to December 2015. From January to June 2016, the AFSI suggested an inclination toward increasing stability. This was due in part to a fall in imports and restraint on the government's spending which improved Guyana's current account balance as a percent of GDP while reducing the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP. Both indicators, though not representative of the health of the entire domestic financial system, improved the direction of the index.

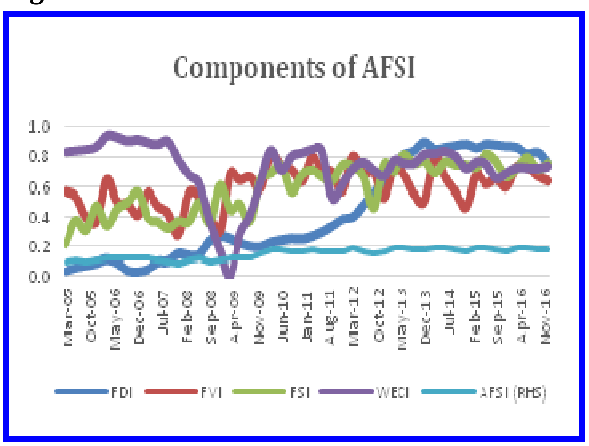
In the latter half of 2016, the index was influenced in opposite direction by a worsening of the domestic macroeconomic environment (which had the stronger effect) and marginal improvements in the commercial banking sector. The current account balance as a percent of GDP reversed its position due to greater imports and payments for non-factor services such as travel and commercial services. Simultaneously, net exports declined between June and December 2016 which affected net exports as a percent of GDP and contributed to the worsening of the index.

The AFSI's minor improvement from 2015 to 2016 reflects the influence of higher capital and liquidity ratios in the banking sector which balanced the deterioration in asset quality. In the wider global environment, the Chicago Board Options Exchange Market (CBOEM), which measures volatility in the S&P 500 Index, revealed an unexpectedly stable trend in 2016 over the previous year, while in December 2016, the World Economic Climate Index started to reverse the decline that started one year ago in December 2015.

Fluctuations in the AFSI

The fall in the AFSI during the second half of 2016 mirrors similar fluctuations seen in the index since 2010 in the third and fourth quarters of each year (See Figure XXVI). Seasonal changes in the macroeconomic environment are mainly responsible for this pattern. In our society, business activity crests in the second half of the year, particularly in December when imports increase to sustain the heavy December trade, and this in turn has an adverse effect on the current account balance to GDP ratio, a key variable of the AFSI which influenced its direction. As anticipated, the effect on the current account balance is generally short-lived and tends to rebound in the first half of the year which contributes to the fluctuating pattern of the AFSI.

Figure XXVI

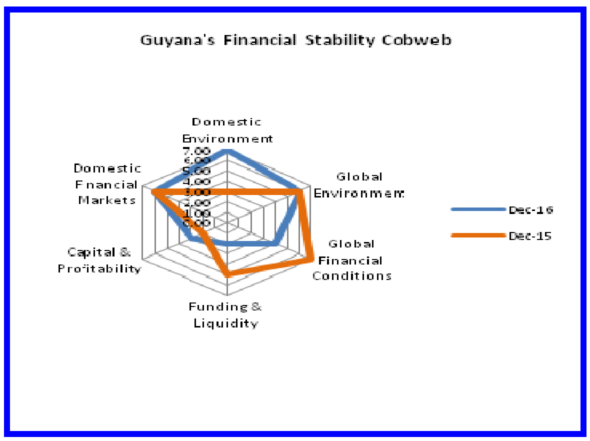


8. Financial Stability Cobweb

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

For the year ended 2016, financial stability risks shifted from the global financial dimension to the domestic environment when compared to the previous year (see Figure XXVII). A significant increase in risk to financial stability was seen in the domestic environment. Widening of the fiscal deficit due to increased government spending and higher sovereign debt in the last quarter of 2016, were responsible for the elevated risk in the domestic environment. While inflation is not alarmingly high, the rise in CPI over the period under review also contributed to the heightened risk seen in the domestic environment dimension.

Figure XXVII



In addition, a reduction in return on assets due partly to rising NPLs from December 2015 to December 2016 gave rise to the marginal increase of risk to financial stability in the capital and profitability dimension. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the financial system is still adequately capitalized and profitable.

The domestic financial markets and the global environment still indicate high risk to financial stability and remained unchanged from the December 2015 level.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the banking sector saw increased liquid assets which led to a significant reduction to risk in financial stability in the funding and liquidity dimension.

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

Conclusion

The macro-prudential/systemic risk indicators (BSI, Micro and Macro-financials 'signals' prudential, AFSI indices and Cobweb map) signalled overall increase in the resilience of the financial sector to absorb shocks despite vulnerability shifting to the domestic environment at end December 2016.

The narrowing credit to GDP gap suggests a declining exposure to the risk from an excessive build-up of credit in the economy, while the CISS indicates reduced levels of stress.

Even though the absorption ratio indicates a lesser degree of decoupling, the asset portfolios of the commercial banks remained loosely linked.

The results of the indices indicate that there is greater stability in the financial sector as at December 2016. Notwithstanding, the build up of risks in the sector will be continuously monitored. ❐

5. MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

The Guyanese economy was faced with moderate risks in 2016, stemming from prolonged sluggish global growth, low commodity prices, subdued private investments, and slow-pace implementation of public projects. Nevertheless, the domestic economy reasonably weathered the adverse effects and generated some positive outturns, which helped to reduce vulnerabilities to the financial system. The forecast for 2017, outlined in the National Budget, proposed improvement across all productive sectors and together with prudent fiscal and accommodative monetary policies should continue to promote financial sector resilience.

The global economy was faced with downside risks occurring from policy uncertainties (in some advanced economies and emerging market & developing economies (EMDEs)), weakening global trade, and distorted financial conditions. Advanced economies underwent a disappointing first-half, but picked up in the latter-half of 2016, owing to improved manufacturing activities. Unfavourably, Brexit continued to weigh on the economic prospects of the United Kingdom and the European Union, and their relationship with the rest of the world. The EMDEs had mixed outcomes, as low commodity prices and weak global trade continued to create challenges for export dependent economies such as Brazil and Russia. On the other hand, domestic private consumption was boosted in some EMDEs, particularly in China that performed better than expected due to their continuous monetary and fiscal stimulus packages, despite a dwindling trade balance.

Furthermore, fragilities in the advanced economies and EMDEs have spilled over to small developing economies, specifically in Latin America & the Caribbean region, resulting in severe backlashes to economic performance. For the Guyanese economy, low commodity prices and falling global demand (particularly from China and the US) have trimmed GDP growth from an initial target of 4.4 percent to a final position of 3.3 percent at end-2016. Low external demand resulted in significant slowdowns in agriculture and manufacturing activities, which in turn affected businesses' revenues and individuals' incomes that partly contributed to the underperformance of the wholesale and retail trade industry , and in all, have placed added risks to the financial system. In addition, slow pace implementation of the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) and private investment activities have the potential to adversely affect growth and financial sector soundness.

Favourably, economic growth was driven by strong performances in the gold industry due to improved prices throughout the year. In addition, most sub-categories of the services sector had positive outcomes including the transportation & storage industry (the second highest contributor to GDP). It was observed that expenditure activities spurred mainly in the fourth quarter of 2016, partly owing to salary increases for public-service workers in October, and the G$25,000 bonus in December, which may have encouraged private spending during the Christmas season. This is somewhat evident by the improvement in the rate at which money was turned over in the economy from December 2015, indicating for every unit of money spent, it was used 2.02 times to purchase new locally produced goods and services. Likewise, general prices increased successively during the said-quarter, indicating some economic stimulation.

The stock of private sector credit increased at a decreasing rate, due to fewer demand for loans, and commercial banks' conservation in reducing their levels of non-performing loans (NPLs). In respect, the Bank of Guyana has been guiding the commercial banks in mitigating this problem. Banks have been adequately provisioning; however, resulted in some narrowing of banks' profitability. In addition, they maintained capital reserves well in excess of the required amount, and recorded promising financial-soundness indicators. Banks' interest rate spread fell to 9.2 percent from 9.3 percent end-Dec 2015, due to reductions in the weighted-average lending rates, while the average savings rate remained at 1.3 percent. Nevertheless, the spread remained high, which may continue to constrain the efficacy of the intermediation process.

The money market remained relatively stable during 2016, as some positive money indicators and transactions among banks reflected a rather liquid banking system. Interbank market activities, which partly specify banks' solvency level, registered fewer trades relative to year 2015, which indicated no excessive funding or liquidity pressures. In addition, the Bank of Guyana continued to aptly sterilize excess liquidity in the system, at the same time facilitating conditions for credit and economic growth. The Bank's open-market-operation registered a net-issuance of government treasury bills, while the yields of the three t-bills fell based on competitive bidding actions, particularly by the commercial banks.

Many of the macroeconomic indicators such as the external balance, foreign reserves, exchange rate, fiscal balance as well as external and domestic debts, shown in Table XXXII have been favourable to help build resilience in the financial system.

The external sector recorded a reduced balance of payment deficit for a third year, owing to a surprising year-end current account surplus. This was credited to higher export revenues (largely from gold receipts), and adequate levels of transfers. Alternatively, the capital account experienced an unusual deficit position traceable to lower foreign direct investments. Overall, the improved balance of payment position continued to help build foreign reserves that provided a buffer of 3.8 months of import cover, and facilitated the stability of the exchange rate closing at G$206.50/US$1 at end-2016.

Fiscal deficit increased from last year's position due to increased capital and current expenditures; however, it remained at a sustainable level. Capital expenditures, known to vastly contribute to the country's social & structural development, increased by 52.1 percent from greater spending on construction, social welfare, health, education, etc. Similarly, government revenue grew by 9.5 percent on account of increased collections for corporation tax, personal income tax and rents & royalties.

Total debt stock as a percent of GDP declined at end-Dec 2016. External debt to GDP was lower at 33.9 percent from reduced disbursements by the Inter-American Development Bank. However, domestic debt stock to GDP increased to 12.7 percent, and is still well below the 25.0 percent debt sustainability threshold for medium policy income countries. Liquidity indicators, namely debt service as a percent of GDP and debt service as a percent of government revenue, were also lower than the pre-defined thresholds, owing to increased collection of government revenue. Overall debt remains at a sustainable level; this implies that there is fiscal space for taking on additional debt to aid developmental projects.

Although the domestic economy had satisfactory performance to help build financial resilience, there are concerns relating to the vulnerability of some sectors. Possible underperformance of the mining sector, rice and sugar industries, along with the wholesale & retail industry can slow GDP growth, export earnings and foreign reserves as well as causing exchange rate depreciations. These sectors/sub-sectors identified, could impact households and businesses' ability to pay their loans and hence the overall performance of the financial system. Cognisant of the downside risks, policies need to continue addressing structural constraints to enhance productivity and diversification in the traditional and non-traditional sectors that will provide for increased output and export earnings. The macroeconomic outlook for 2017 suggests that most of the growth sectors will rebound, inflation will remain low single-digit, and macroeconomic policies will continue to promote sustainable debt, stable money and sound financial market outcomes. ❐

Table XXXII

SELECTED FINANCIAL SYSTEM SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Threshold	Vulnerability Signals	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Money, Credit and Interest Rates												
M2 % GDP	51.8	51.0	51.9	50.9	49.5	**50.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Total Deposits % of GDP	54.2	55.4	53.4	54.3	52.7	**50.0**		0	0	0	0	0
M2 % of Net International Reserves	178.9	202.3	244.8	272.4	276.1	**190.0**		0	1	1	1	1
Weighted Avg. Lending Rate - Small Savings Rate	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.2	**7.0**		1	1	1	1	1
							Sub Total	**1.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**
Banking & Household Debt												
Total Loans to Total Deposits	50.9	54.1	60.0	60.2	58.5	**65.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Net Private Sector Credit % of GDP	27.7	30.1	31.8	32.7	30.9	**35.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Bank Capital % of Total Assets	10.2	11.0	12.6	13.3	13.4	**7.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Comm. Banks' Credit to Households % of GDP [1]	12.3	13.6	14.1	15.3	14.8	**20.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Loans to Key Economic Sectors % of Total Domestic Credit [2]	53.6	53.6	53.9	51.2	49.9	**55.0**		0	0	0	0	0
							Sub Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Public Finance, External Debt and Financial Flows												
Overall Budget Deficit/Surplus % GDP	-4.7	-4.4	-5.5	-1.4	-4.5	**-4.5**		0	0	1	0	0
Domestic Debt Stock % of GDP	16.0	16.1	12.3	12.4	12.8	**25.0**		0	0	0	0	0
External Debt Stock % of GDP	47.7	41.9	39.5	36.0	34.0	**40.0**		1	0	0	0	0
							Sub Total	**1.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Trade and International Reserves												
Trade Balance % of GDP	-20.4	-16.7	-20.3	-10.7	-0.2	**-20.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Current Account Deficit % of GDP	-12.9	-15.3	-12.5	-5.7	0.4	**-10.0**		1	1	1	0	0
Import Cover (months)	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	**4.0**		0	0	1	0	0
							Sub Total	**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Macro Indicators												
Real GDP Growth Rate	4.8	5.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	**3.5**		0	0	0	0	0
Inflation Rate	3.5	0.9	1.2	-1.8	1.4	**5.0**		0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Rate (Period Average)	204.5	206.1	206.5	206.5	206.5							
							Sub Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
							TOTAL	**3.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**

Source : Bank of Guyana

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

'1' rep. exceeding the safety range

'0' rep. rather stable condition

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

[2] Loans to Key Economic Sectors are commercial banks' loans (both private and public) to the agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services sectors.

6. INSURANCE SECTOR REVIEW

The insurance sector, which comprises long-term insurance and general insurance, accounted for 6 percent of total financial assets and 24.4 percent of non-bank assets as at December 2016. The sector was adequately capitalised as both the long term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded their respective solvency requirements in keeping with the Insurance Act 1998. The insurance sector's assets accounted for 7.8 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The long-term and general insurance sectors' assets exceeded liabilities by 26 percent and 122.6 percent respectively. The sector, however, experienced a reduction in both its penetration and density in the domestic market when compared with the previous period. Its average per capita spending on insurance reduced which indicates that there has been a decline in the density of the insurance products in the market. The sector's penetration into the domestic market has also seen a decline as its total gross written premium now represents 1.8 percent of the economy's GDP. Reinsurance ceded for the long-term and general insurance sectors increased to 5.2 percent and 25.6 percent respectively from the previous year's amounts, indicating that more risk that was transferred to reinsurers. Potential risks the industry was exposed to were prudently managed resulting in no adverse effects despite the volatility of the global financial conditions.

Capital to Total Assets

Capital to total assets ratio for the long-term and general insurance sectors stood at 20.7 percent and 55.1 percent relative to 19.2 percent and 55.6 percent respectively in 2015. The increase by the long-term insurance sector reflects an improvement in the sector's ability to meet its financial obligations when compared with how much financial risks the sector has acquired. The marginal reduction by the general insurance sector indicates an increase in liabilities by the general companies in the sector, thus resulting in a reduced solvency position for this sector.

Net Premiums to Capital

The long-term insurance sector's net premiums to capital ratio decreased as at end-December 2016 to 70.1 percent from 100.4 percent, while the general insurance sector decreased to 50.5 percent from 57.9 percent. The decreased ratios indicated that companies in the industry were unable to maximise their full potential as was evident in the decline in net written premiums by both sectors.

Investment Assets to Total Assets

The industry's investment assets portfolio was fairly stable and recorded a marginal 2.1 percentage point decrease. The ratio of investment assets to total assets for the long-term and general sectors were 84.6 percent and 60.8 percent at end 2016 when compared with the previous year's 83.4 percent and 64.1 percent respectively. The large investment asset portfolio of the insurance sector indicated that there was a large portfolio of income generating assets as part of the companies' asset portfolio. The sectors' investments were mainly in the form of cash, fixed interest securities and equities.

Reinsurance

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

The cession rates varied depending on the level of risks arising from exposures estimated by various companies. Reinsurance risks were only ceded for Class 1 (General Life) business for the long-term insurance sector, while for the general insurance sector these risks were ceded for all classes of business. Cession rates, which measure the risks ceded to reinsurance, increased to 5.2 percent for the long-term insurance category and 26.5 percent for the general insurance category compared to the respective 3.8 percent and 20.5 percent ceded the previous year.

The increased cession rate indicated that companies in the industry transferred a larger portion of risk in relation to any potential claims incurred.

Actuarial Liabilities

Net technical provision to average of net written premium in the last three years for the long-term sector was 493.7 percent, a decrease of 87.4 percentage points from 581.1 percent at end 2015.This ratio indicated that the long-term sector's actuarial liabilities were approximately 4.9 times its average triennial net written premiums. This suggested that the sector would be required to increase its annual premiums by approximately five times in order to adequately meet these liabilities solely from its net written premium. However, the actuarial liabilities represent amounts accumulated over time and as such the company would have accumulated reserves to meet these liabilities.

Combined Ratio (Claims + Expense Ratios)

The combined ratio for the long-term insurance sector increased to 87.8 percent from 68.5 percent at end-December 2015. Similarly, the general insurance sector ratio increased to 89.8 percent from 82.7 percent. The increases by both sectors resulted from increases in underwriting expenses. The increased combined ratios indicated that both sectors generated reduced underwriting profits, thus signalling poorer underwriting performance of the companies in the industry.

Return on Assets

Returns on assets were 5.7 percent and 3.2 percent respectively for the long-term and general insurance sectors. Comparatively for December 2015, these were 9.5 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The decreased ratio indicated that the sector was less efficient in fully utilizing its income generating assets, which can also be attributed to the decline in the sector's underwriting performance.

Return on Equity

Returns on Equity were 27.2 percent and 5.8 percent respectively for the long-term and general insurance sectors. Comparatively for December 2015, they were 49.8 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively. The decreased ratio resulted from the poorer underwriting performances by both sectors.

Investment Income to Average Invested Assets

The ratios of investment income to average invested assets for the long-term sector increased to 4.9 percent when compared with 3.5 percent the previous year. In contrast the general insurance sector's ratio remained unmoved from 2.8 percent the previous year. The contrasting returns on invested assets between the two sectors were mainly due to their different investment allocations. The increased return by the long-term sector resulted mainly from its significant investment in shares. The industry's returns relative to its investment in shares showed an increase when compared with the previous year's returns.

Liquidity

The industry's liquid assets to current liabilities ratios for the long-term sector increased to 519.4 percent from 390.7 percent at end December 2015. Likewise, the general insurance sector's ratio increased to 190.1 percent from 157.4 percent the previous year. The high liquidity levels reflect the sectors' ability to meet its current financial obligations from its available liquid assets.

Outlook & the Way Forward

Although the concentration of assets is centered around only few companies, the insurance sector is solvent and stable. There is a general confidence within the insurance industry of continued stability spurring industry growth with moderate risk exposures that may not have any major destabilising impact on industry performance. The systemic failures by CLICO have reinforced the need for enhanced regulation in the insurance sector. The new

Insurance Act was passed in Parliament and is awaiting a commencement date. The drafting of attendant regulations to the Act is presently in progress. It is expected that the introduction of the new regulatory regime would lead to improved resilience in the sector to withstand any adverse shocks, which in turn, will serve to strengthen the sector's financial stability.

There will be continued dialogue with participants of the insurance sector to ensure that they are aware of the requirements of the new regulatory regime, while seeking to enhance inclusion, penetration and overall profitability. The road ahead is full of opportunities that the industry should exploit. ❐

7. PENSION SECTOR REVIEW

The assets of private pension funds continued to grow in 2016. At the end of the year, the sector's assets represented 5.2 percent of total financial assets and approximately 21 percent of Non-Bank Financial Institutions' assets with a penetration rate of at least 7 percent. Investment returns was lower as the sector continued to yield marginal returns on investments, declining to 1.3 percent compared with 1.4 percent at end-December 2015. This was owing to the limited availability of high-quality, long-term investment opportunities, compounded by investment portfolios of pension funds being overly liquid than the profile of their liabilities. Further, the vulnerability of pension schemes to market risks remained relatively unchanged. The highest share of the sector's assets continued to be concentrated in equities and cash deposits. There was also the growing concentration of defined contribution assets in deposit administration contracts sold by insurance companies (70 percent). Additionally, the sector continued to be constrained by limited coverage and high levels of early withdrawals. Nevertheless, reporting pension funds remained fully funded with a solvency level of 134.1 percent. This indicated that the total pensionable obligations of the sector were fully secured by assets to meet promised benefits with a corresponding net asset reserve of more than 30 percent.

SOLVENCY

The principal risk of private pension schemes is the ability of pension assets to fully fund liabilities. The sector remained solvent with an estimated solvency ratio of 134.1 percent. This reflected stability in pension funds' net reverses from the corresponding period December 2015. Therefore, net asset reserves were more than 30 percent of liabilities and thereby securing pension benefits at the end of December 2016. Also, both defined benefit (DB) and defined contribution (DC) pension plans were solvent with average funding levels reaching 141.4 percent and 100.0 percent respectively.

ASSET QUALITY

Cash deposits and equities generally represented the highest concentration of pension funds' investments. They combined for slightly more than 50 percent of the sector's total investments at the end of December 2016. Fixed interest securities, including government securities, accounted for 21.0 percent in the same period. There was also the growing concentration of DC assets in deposit administration contacts that are sold by insurance companies. This represented approximately 70 percent of DC assets. Notwithstanding, assets with credit associated risks, including debtors and loans were minimal and represented a mere 4.0 percent of the total pension assets.

Additionally, the foreign exposure of pension funds' investments remained under the allowable limit of 30 percent. The exposure to non-domestic assets of both DB and DC pension plans were at prudent levels and in diversified investments, 25 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Therefore, adverse shocks in international capital markets and exchange rate fluctuations were less likely to have a significant impact on the sector and the long-term objectives of pension schemes.

MANAGEMENT QUALITY

The quality of the management of pension funds is measured in terms of the sector's coverage, which takes into consideration the number of persons directly benefiting from contributing to a pension plan. At the end of December 2016, the private pension system continued to be constrained by limited coverage. Approximately 6.0 percent of the estimated labour force contributed to a private pension scheme and for every member covered, G$2.9 million of funds was under management.

Further, early withdrawals from pension schemes averaged 57 percent of benefit payments during 2016. The early withdrawals are ascribed to the long vesting periods in plan rules, which caused pension benefits to be prematurely withdrawn and coverage in the sector to be reduced.

EARNINGS

The investments of pension funds continued to yield a low average return of 1.3 percent at the end December 2016 (1.4 percent December 2015). The poor performance of investments was on account of the limited availability of high-quality investment opportunities domestically compounded by the statutory constraint on investing overseas, where there may be more diversifiable opportunities for pension schemes. These current limitations could have adverse effects on the sustainability and the cost efficiency of pension schemes in the long-term.

LIQUIDITY

Pension schemes continued to hold a large amount of their funds in cash based assets. At the end of December 2016, approximately 47.2 percent of cash based pension assets represented total pension fund liabilities. This ratio is excessive since pension liabilities are long-term by nature and this level of liquidity far exceeded the projected pension payments needed in the near term.

The Way Forward

The sector's assets are expected to continue on its annual growth trend in 2017. This will be mainly driven by positive changes in the values of the sector's major investment vehicles. Importantly however, the growth will also be dependent on favourable macroeconomic and capital market outcomes. With inflation expected to be higher in 2017 and this will likely have an adverse impact on the real returns of pension schemes' investments and funding level of DB pension plans. Nonetheless, the performance of the sector's investments will be a reflection of the choices of investment vehicles available to pension plans. Lower returns will continue to be associated with highly liquid investment portfolios as against portfolios with higher quality long-term investments. Nevertheless, the sector's net asset reserve is projected to remain above 100 percent during the next year. Further, stakeholders will be re-engaged for discussions on the draft Pensions Act in an effort to reform the sector and to mitigate challenges. The draft law also envisages changes that would improve sustainability, efficiency and coverage in the sector and enhance the adequacy and security retirement benefits. ❒

8. PAYMENTS SYSTEM REVIEW

The Bank continued to monitor transactions processed in the National Clearing House. In keeping with its mandate to ensure that there is a safe, sound and efficient payment system, the Bank of Guyana has sought the assistance of the World Bank to modernise Guyana's National Payment System. The assistance will cover the development of a National Payment System Strategy, the Bank's oversight function, drafting payment system legislation to cover current and future payment services and the installation of infrastructure necessary for real time settlement.

Work is well underway in these areas with the completion of a draft strategy and a draft payment system act. Additionally a World Bank IT expert conduct an assessment of the current payment system infrastructure taking into consideration work already completed to exchange cheque images and the progress made in electronic funds transfer.

Upon completion of the Bank of Guyana / World Bank project the Banking System will have the capability of settling transactions across banks in real time. It is expected that transaction cost will fall resulting in significant savings for the public and private sector.

In the meantime the Bank of Guyana continues to monitor payment services. The number of Mobile Money accounts at the end of December 2016 increased by 104.2 percent from 12.067 (9,327 inactive and 2,740 inactive) to 24,638 (13,306 inactive and 11,332 active) while the value of payments increased by 76.9 percent from G$134 million to G$237.1 million for that same period. The number of merchants accepting mobile money payments also increased from 22 (19 inactive and 3 active) to 33 (29 inactive and 4 active). The Mobile Money wallet has been increased from the initial G$60,000 to G$110,000 as at the end of 2016.

In 2016, the use of the electronic switch continued to grow with five commercial banks participating in the electronic switch which will result in the acceptance of any local debit card at any ATM or Point-of-Sale. The value of transactions settled through the switch increased from G$1,041 million at the end of December 2015 to G$1,192 million at the end of December, 2016. ❐

III

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The World Economy

Global economic growth was slightly lower at 3.1 percent in 2016 and largely driven by growth in emerging economies and developing countries. Growth remained low in advanced economies despite better economic performance in the US and UK. Emerging economies continued to support global growth, although output remained below potential. Economic rebalancing in China and India stabilized their output levels. Spillovers from major emerging and advanced economies constrained growth. Inflation and unemployment stabilized in most of the world economies.

Developed Countries

Growth

Growth in developed countries was 1.6 percent compared to 2.1 percent last year. The US economy grew by 1.8 percent due to increased demand, accommodative financial policies and strong labour market performance. The UK economy experienced positive growth of 2.0 percent, despite the Brexit vote, on account of higher domestic demand. The Euro Area experienced growth of 1.7 percent due to favourable financial accommodation and infrastructure investments. Spain grew by 3.2 percent followed by Germany at 1.7 percent. The Japanese economy experienced growth of 0.9 percent driven by easy monetary and accommodative fiscal policies. Canada's economy grew by 1.3 percent on account of a more competitive exchange rate that facilitated export growth.

Inflation

Inflation in most developed countries remained below targets due to low energy and food prices. The US inflation rate was 1.2 percent while the Euro Area was 0.3 percent. Canada's inflation was 1.6 percent. Japan had a deflation of 0.2 percent despite easy monetary policy while UK's inflation rate was 0.7 percent.

Employment

Employment was stabilized in most developed countries. There was improvement in the US job market as unemployment declined to 4.6 percent due to improved housing market and manufacturing activities. Unemployment in the UK was 5.1 percent while the Euro Area's unemployment rate was 9.0 percent, slightly lower than the previous year. Japan's unemployment was 3.2 percent. Unemployment in Spain was 19.4 percent, some 3.0 percent lower than the previous year.

Monetary and Exchange Rates

Monetary policies remained largely accommodative in developed countries although the US Federal Reserve increased its Federal Fund Rate from the zero bound to 0.25 percent in late 2015 and are considering a further increase. The ten year yield on US treasury increased by close to 1.0 percent due to the FED's expectations and the US 2016 elections. The European Central Bank continued with an unchanged rate of 0.05 percent. The Bank of England rate remained unchanged at 0.5 percent during the year.

The US dollar appreciated against the world major currencies. The dollar was US$1.05 vis-à-vis the Euro. The Pound Sterling weakened against the dollar to $1.22 especially after the BREXIT vote. The

Japanese Yen was ¥116.8 to the dollar.

Emerging Economies

Growth

Emerging economies expanded by 4.1 percent and continued to support global growth. China experienced robust albeit slower growth of 6.6 percent. China's growth was sustained by economic rebalancing and higher domestic investment. India recorded a growth of 7.6 percent due to higher production of services and agriculture. The commodity based emerging economies of Russia and Brazil recorded negative growth of 0.8 and 3.3 percent respectively while South Africa grew modestly by 0.3 percent. Emerging and Developing Asia recorded growth of 6.5 percent. Mexico grew slower at 2.1 percent, some 0.4 percent lower than the previous year.

Inflation

Inflationary pressure continued in Emerging Economies due to higher real wages and currency depreciation. Russia's inflation rate was 7.2 percent while Brazil's inflation was 9.0 percent due to increased food prices. The Indian economy inflation was 5.5 percent. China was able to maintain its inflation rate at 2.1 percent supported by low oil and stable food prices.

Employment

Unemployment level remained flat in most Emerging Economies. The economic downturn in Brazil resulted in an unemployment rate at 11.2 percent. Economic sanctions and lower oil prices continued to impact negatively on the Russian economy, as unemployment reached 5.8 percent. India's unemployment hovered around 5.0 percent while China's unemployment was 4.1 percent.

Developing Countries

Growth

Growth in developing countries was 4.1 percent, slightly higher than the previous year. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa was 1.6 percent due to lower performance from the larger African economies such as Nigeria and South Africa. Nigeria recorded negative growth of 1.5 percent while South Africa experienced modest growth of 0.3 percent. The Latin American and Caribbean Region recorded negative growth of 0.7 percent due to the performance of the larger economies: Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela, with negative output.

Inflation

Inflation in developing countries averaged 5.3 percent due mainly to low oil prices that impacted positively on the agricultural and distribution sector. The Sub-Saharan African Region's inflation was 11.3 percent. The Latin American and Caribbean Region recorded an inflation level of 5.8 percent. Inflation in the Asian region averaged 3.3 percent.

Employment

Unemployment remained high in developing countries. Decline in foreign investments due to low commodity prices was the main reason for high unemployment. New jobs in the manufacturing sector were stymied by a decline in international trade and impending protectionist policies. Unemployment hovered around 6.0 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Caribbean Economies

Growth

Growth in the Caribbean economies recovered from the negative level due mainly to improved performance by the tourist based economies. St. Kitts & Nevis grew by 3.5 percent while Antigua & Barbuda grew by 2.0 percent. Barbados returned to a positive growth of 1.7 percent. Jamaica grew by 1.5 percent. Guyana, a commodity based economy, grew by 2.6 percent due mainly to the performance of gold. However, the economies of Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname recorded negative growth of 2.7 percent and 7.0 percent respectively due to low oil prices. High debt and negative fiscal balances presents major downside risk to most Caribbean economies.

Inflation

The inflation level remained subdued in most Caribbean economies due to low oil and food prices. The inflation rates in Guyana and Jamaica were 1.4 percent and 4.4 percent respectively. Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago's inflation rates were 0.3 percent and 4.8 percent respectively.

Employment

The labour market in the Caribbean continued to be weak due to slow FDI flows as a result of lower commodity prices. Barbados' unemployment was 10.5 percent while Jamaica's unemployment was 13.7 percent. Unemployment in Guyana hovered around 8.0 percent. Trinidad & Tobago's unemployment was 4.5 percent.

Exchange Rates

Barbados, Belize and ECCU continued their policy of fixed exchange rates vis-à-vis the US dollar. The floating rate currency such as the Guyana dollar remained stable at G$206.50 against the US dollar. The Jamaican dollar hovered around J$130 to the US dollar while the Trinidad & Tobago dollar is under extreme pressure at TT$6.70 vis-à-vis the US dollar.

Commodity Markets

There was a slow improvement in the price of some agricultural commodities after a steep downturn. Rice prices were higher at US$367.5 per metric tonne. Sugar prices average around US18.83 cents per pound while oil prices were US$54 per barrel while gold prices were US$1159 per ounce at the end of 2016.

Outlook for 2017 and 2018

Global growth in 2017 and 2018, projected at 3.4 percent and 3.6 percent respectively, is higher than previously forecasted. Growth in advanced economies is expected to strengthen in some economies. The new US administration is expected to inject a fiscal stimulus in the American economy. The Euro Area is showing signs of recovery albeit slowly. Some commodity prices are trending upwards that will impact positively on the growth of emerging and developing countries. The policy stimulus in China is expected to provide global growth with a demand for metal. The Latin American and Caribbean Region is expected to grow at 1.2 percent and 2.1 percent respectively in 2016 and 2017. The recent production cut by OPEC led to an increase in oil prices. The tourist based economies in the Caribbean have experienced a return to positive growth from better arrivals. The upward trend in commodity prices will mitigate downside risks in the resource based economies. However, vulnerability remained in most Caribbean economies due to high unemployment, debt and fiscal deficit. ❐

IV

MONETARY POLICY AND BANK ACTIVITIES

The conduct of monetary policy continued to focus on price and exchange rate 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 as its primary open market operation for the effective management of liquidity. The Bank may also purchase and sell foreign currency to achieve its primary objective. At the end of 2016, there was a net issue of G$4.0 billion in treasury bills. The Bank continued to facilitate efficient intermediation through the issuance of notes and coins as well as the promotion of an enhanced payment system.

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 signalled through the volume of treasury bills issued with implications for the general level of interest rates.

Monetary Programming

In principle, monetary programming allowed the Bank to set a targeted path for the growth of broad money consistent with 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 affects 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 2016, 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-2016, reserve money was G$148.9 billion G$10.7 billion above 2015, reflecting an improvement in net foreign assets of the Bank. There was a net issue of treasury bills of G$4.0 billion compared with a net issue of G$3.3 billion for the previous year. Total issue of treasury bills amounted to G$107.2 billion while total redemption of treasury bills amounted to G$103.2 billion. Total tender for treasury bills amounted to G$161.9 billion. There were thirty-five issues of treasury bills, 6.1 percent above the corresponding period last year. These comprised of eight issues of 91-day bills (excluding issues for the Bank's capital reserves) totalling G$29.5 billion, six issues of 182-day bills totalling G$9.4 billion and twenty-one issues of 364-day bills totalling G$68.3 billion.

The inter-bank market activities, which also provide an indication of the total liquidity condition of the financial system, had 39 trades at the end of 2016 compared with 180 one year ago. The value of funds traded on the market amounted to G$40.7 billion which was 77.5 percent (G$140.4 billion) less than the corresponding period in 2015. The weighted average inter-bank rate fell to 4.4 percent at end-December 2016. 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 fell in 2016, reflecting competitive bidding for the bills. The 91-day and 364-day treasury bill rates declined to 1.68 percent and 2.13 percent from 1.92 percent and 2.38 percent respectively. The 182-day treasury bill rate also declined to 1.68 percent from 1.81 percent at end-December 2016. The commercial banks' savings rate remained stable at 1.26 percent while the prime lending rate increased to 13.0 percent from 12.83 percent.

During the review period, the Bank's monetary programme was successful in controlling excess liquidity and containing inflationary pressures. The Urban Consumer Price Index increased by 1.4 percent at end-December 2016.

Outlook for 2017

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 price and exchange rate stability. 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 2014 to 2016. The total supply of currency in 2016 registered a decrease of 2.3 percent over 2015. The decrease was due to fewer notes withdrawn from circulation.

Table XXXI

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

	2014	2015	2016
Opening Stock	22,408	37,903	35,456
Purchased	28,000	15,504	24,015
Withdrawn from circulation	148,168	136,974	126,475
TOTAL SUPPLY	**198,576**	**190,381**	**185,946**
Issued	141,649	125,172	127,434
Destroyed	19,024	29,753	25,617
TOTAL DISPOSAL	**160,673**	**154,925**	**153,051**
End-year Stock	**37,903**	**35,456**	**32,895**
New Notes	26,163	21,182	23,600
Re-Issuable Notes	10,082	14,196	8,390
Other Notes [1]	1,658	78	905

[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 2016 amounted to G$90.3 billion, an increase of 9.3 percent compared with a circulation of G$82.6 billion in 2015. The share of $5,000 notes in the total value of notes in circulation increased to 73.9 percent from 65 percent, the $1,000 decreased to 22 percent from 30.8 percent in the previous year while the $500 decreased to 1.5 percent from 1.6 percent in 2015. The share of $100 notes decreased from 1.9 percent to 1.8 percent and the share of $20 notes remained at 0.7 percent.

The policy of ensuring that only acceptable quality notes are in circulation was 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$295 million were surrendered for replacement in 2016.

Coins

The value of coins in circulation at the end of 2016 was G$1,002 million, an increase of 4.2 percent above the G$962 million in 2015. The $10 coin continued to account for the highest proportion of the total value of coins, followed by the $5 and the $1 respectively. In terms of the total quantity of coins issued, the $1 coins accounted for 57.4 percent share. The shares of $5 and $10 coins accounted for 27.1 percent and 15.5 percent respectively.

Payments System

During 2016, 902,147 low-value transactions (LVT) were settled through the National Clearing House (NCH), a decrease of 0.3 percent when compared with the volume recorded in 2015. The volume of high-value transactions (HVT) decreased by 3.8 percent to reach 129,604. The overall value of total transactions increased by 8.1 percent in 2016 to reach G$1,096 billion. The total value of high value transactions increased to G$716 billion likewise the low-value transactions also increased to G$380 billion. The shares of HVT in total value of transactions decreased to 65.3 percent in 2016 from 68.8 percent in 2015. As a result, the share of LVT rose to 34.7 percent in 2016 from 31.2 percent in the previous year. The average value of HVT increased from G$5.2 million to G$5.5 million in 2016, while the average value of LVT increased from G$0.35 million in 2015 to G$0.42 million in 2016.

Table XXXII

Selected Data on transactions Cleared through the National Clearing House	2014	2015	2016
Daily avg. number of LVT	3,818	3,567	3,638
Daily avg. value of LVT	1,516	1,287	1,534
Avg. value of LVT	0.40	0.35	0.42
Daily avg. number of HVT	566	548	523
Daily avg. value of HVT	3,106	2,835	2,887
Avg. value of HVT	5.5	5.2	5.5
Total number of LVT	939,269	899,724	902,147
Total value of LVT	372,860	316,519	380,309
Total number of HVT	139,223	134,765	129,604
Total value of HVT	763,983	697,302	715,995

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, 2016, the gross foreign assets reserves totalled US$596.7 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 A+ and above, investments in Supranational and the Bank of International Settlement. 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 fifteen 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 established an investment committee chaired by the Deputy Governor and comprising 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. 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.

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 2016 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 2016 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-2016.

During 2001, three mortgage finance companies were established under the Income Tax (Exemption) Order 2001 to provide mortgages for low income earners. These companies 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 2016. 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.

During the year, the banks remained compliant with the LAR. The average monthly required liquid assets which amounted to G$79,166 million compared with G$74,479 million in 2015, reflected an expansion in average deposit liabilities. As a result of the growth in required liquid assets, the percentage of liquid assets in excess of the required amount increased to 60.0 percent from 58.8 percent a year ago. Holdings of treasury bills continue to dominate - accounting for an average share of 51.8 percent of total liquid assets in 2016 compared with 52.3 percent in 2015.

Interest Rates

The Bank rate, which is determined by the 91-day treasury bill rate, remained stable at 5.0 percent at end-December 2016. The 91-day treasury bill rate decreased by 23 basis points to 1.68 percent while the spread between the Bank rate and 91-day treasury bill increased to 3.3 percent.

The Bank continued to keep its re-discounting policy and terms under review during 2016. 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 175 active Government accounts were held with the Bank at end-December 2016 compared with a total of 184 at end-December 2015. At the end of the year, Government deposits, net of treasury bills held by the Bank, amounted to -G$3,334.7 million. The Bank's holdings of treasury bills decreased to G$997.7 million from G$998.1 million at end-2015. Government debentures held totalled G$47,068 million at end-2016, of which G$38,287 million were non-interest bearing.

Relations with Commercial Banks

During 2016, 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 2016.

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. At the end of 2016, Guyana repaid US$36 million through the Bank to Multilateral Financial Institutions, of which US$4.0 million, US$19.3 million and US$9.9 million were paid to the IMF, IDB and CDB respectively.

Relations with Regional Central Banks

Clearing arrangements with CARICOM Central Banks remained on a bilateral basis. Additionally, 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$1.8 million or 0.3 percent to US$596.7 million and was equivalent to approximately 4.0 months of imports. This performance was influenced by lower foreign currency inflows of US$460.3 million during the year and comprised mainly of US$284.4 million from export receipts. Foreign currency outflows during the year related to debt servicing, fuel imports and other payments were US$57.8 million, US$262.0 million and US$117.9 million respectively.

Bank Supervision

During 2016, the Bank Supervision Department conducted six examinations, five risk-based and one special examination. In addition interviews were held with the management and staff of two other LFIs to ascertain the adequacy and effectiveness of their anti-money laundering and countering of the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) compliance function.

The examinations revealed that the institutions were generally in compliance with the requisite statutory and regulatory requirements notwithstanding minor infractions. Deficiencies noted related to credit quality and administration, internal controls, AML/CFT, corporate governance practices and risk management. The deterioration in asset quality has triggered enhanced monitoring and intensive follow-up actions in an effort to ensure the level of credit risk does not escalate further. Notwithstanding this, all the LFIs were generally also committed to good corporate governance practices in accordance with legal and prudential requirements and international best practices.

In keeping with its move towards Basel II implementation, the Bank drafted the following Supervisory Guidelines for the financial sector:

- Managing Market Risk
- Measuring Capital Adequacy for Market Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

- Foreign Currency Risk Management
- Operational Risk

In addition to the drafting of these new Guidelines, the Bank also completed the revision of Supervision Guideline No 11 - Intervention Policy to bring it into line with FSAP recommendations.

These guidelines are currently being reviewed internally and are expected to be released in 2017 to the various stakeholders for consultation and feedback.

Additionally, as a follow-up to the Risk-based Supervisory Framework for Licensed Financial Institutions (LFIs) developed in 2015, the Risk-based Supervisory Manual was subsequently reviewed and revised to aid bank examiners in the on-site supervision of LFIs. This is in keeping with the Bank's mandate of fostering a sound, progressive and efficient financial system by continuously enhancing its supervisory oversight and practices to ensure consistency with international best practices and new supervisory approaches.

During the second quarter of 2016, a joint mission from the World Bank/IMF undertook an assessment of Guyana's financial system under the Financial Sector Assessment Programme (FSAP). Areas assessed by the mission included the financial sector risks and vulnerabilities, the quality of financial sector oversight, financial safety net arrangements and crisis preparedness. The mission also addressed medium term issues including access to finance and financial infrastructure. Based on the recommendations arising from the FSAP, the BOG has begun the implementation of these reforms in the financial sector.

The Bank completed a feasibility study on the introduction of Deposit Insurance in Guyana. This study is currently being reviewed internally. Technical Assistance is also being sought from the World Bank to assist with its development and introduction in Guyana.

The Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST initiative) a multi-donor grant facility that provides short to medium term technical assistance to promote sounder, more efficient and inclusive financial systems, is providing technical assistance to the Bank in designing a Financial Consumer Protection regulatory framework. A diagnostic mission was conducted during the third quarter of 2016. A follow-up mission was conducted in December 2016 and included the submission of the draft findings of the financial consumer protection review and a sensitization workshop for key Bank of Guyana staff involved in the project.

In keeping with the overarching objective of the Bank of Guyana to enhance supervision of the NBFIs a policy decision was taken to bring the credit unions under the supervision and regulation of the BOG as this area was considered a 'supervisory blind spot' with significant reach to the most vulnerable income groups. During the third and fourth quarters of 2016, a Credit Union diagnostic mission was conducted by consultants attached to the World Bank. The diagnostic mission covered areas such as legal frameworks/registration, audit and supervision, and an in-depth study of the organizational structure and operation of the credit unions.

Preliminary findings indicate that the entire process of fully integrating the credit unions under the supervision of the Bank is likely to be protracted given the credit unions unfamiliarity with international accounting standards, their complex governance procedures and inadequate internal control systems.

Insurance Supervision

The Department continued to successfully discharge its supervision and regulation responsibilities. During 2016, no new insurance company was registered or any new application for registration received. However, the new Insurance Act 2016 was passed in Parliament and is awaiting a commencement date. The drafting of attendant regulations to the Act is presently in progress. It is expected that the introduction of a new regulatory regime would lead to improved resilience in the sector to withstand any adverse shocks, which in turn, will serve to strengthen the sector's financial stability.

The Department was provided with technical assistance from FIRST Initiative in pursuit of its mandate to regulate and strengthen the financial sector. FIRST Initiative has provided technical assistance with respect to the provision of additional resources for the implementation of the new Insurance Act and accompanying regulations, especially on the much needed new solvency and capital adequacy requirements. FIRST Initiative has also provided training on Risk Based Supervision and Onsite Inspections for the supervision and regulation of insurance companies.

Going forward, there is need for continued focus on identified performance gaps while seeking to enhance insurance inclusion, penetration and overall profitability.

2. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Credit Reporting Regime

With the credit reporting regime aimed at increasing consumer access to credit, by way of the reduction of information asymmetry thereby enabling more reliable, competitive and responsible credit lending, the credit bureau (Credit Info Guyana Inc.,) continued its efforts to collect credit information from financial institutions and designated credit information providers.

The Credit Reporting Act was amended in January of 2016 with the objective of improving the efficiency of the system. The Act was amended by the Credit Reporting (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016 to, inter alia mandate;

- That a credit information provider, as a component of its evaluation of the consumer's credit risk pull a credit report from the credit bureau prior to the grant or renewal of credit facilities to the consumer.
- That credit information providers share credit information with the credit bureau on all persons to whom credit facilities have been extended and it removes the requirement for the consumer's prior consent.
- That the credit information providers obtain the prior written consent of a consumer which must be produced when a request is submitted to the credit bureau for information on the consumer.
- That entities considered to be public sources, including utility companies share credit data or credit information which is publicly available.

The Bank continues to regulate and supervise the industry.

CARICOM Credit Reporting Project

CARICOM embarked on a project to develop a legal and regulatory framework to facilitate credit information sharing among CARICOM Member states, upon the recognition that it would contribute to the development of efficient credit markets in CSME. Included in the actions taken by CARICOM was the setting up of a Technical Working Group with representation from Member States. Guyana's representative on the Technical Working Group was a Bank of Guyana officer. The Technical Working Group was tasked with the mandate of:

- Formulating recommendations on the regional credit reporting framework for CARICOM Member States
- Assisting in the formulation of a Regional Policy on Credit Reporting
- Reviewing and finalizing the Model Law on Credit Reporting

The Regional Policy and the Draft Model Law, when finalized, are to be submitted to COFAP or COTED for consideration.

Insurance Legislation

The Insurance Act, which repealed and replaced the Insurance Act of 1998 and the Insurance

(Supplementary Provisions) Act 2009, after benefiting from significant input from the industry and other relevant stakeholders, was enacted in 2016.

The Act which shall come into operation on a date appointed by the Minister enhances the supervisory powers and responsibilities of the Bank and also provides for a risk-based approach to the supervision of insurance in Guyana, the promotion of competition in the insurance industry and the protection of consumers.

Anti Money Laundering and the Countering the Financing of Terrorism Framework

The Bank continued the execution of its supervisory mandate under the Anti- Money laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009.

Guyana was subject to an on-site examination by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in September 2016. FATF had, following the Plenary in Korea in June issued a statement which recognised that Guyana had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level by inter alia:

- Establishing effective measures for customer due diligence and enhancing financial transparency;
- Strengthening suspicious transaction reporting requirements;
- Implementing an adequate supervisory framework

These were largely done through the amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Act (AML/CFT Act). The Bank participated in the process of the amendments to the Act.

The onsite inspection was intended to confirm that the process of implementing the required reforms and actions was underway to address deficiencies previously identified by the FATF. The Bank was integrally involved in the preparation for the onsite visit and was one of the agencies which the FATF team engaged with on the site visit, the outcome of which was favourable.

The Bank was therefore required to take certain steps to implement the amended provisions of the Act, in particular those pertinent to its role as a supervisory authority.

The amendment expanded the supervisory authority's responsibilities and powers to obtain information. It also ensures that reporting entities and financial institutions which operate in other jurisdictions through branches or majority owned subsidiaries implement higher standards for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism where host country's standards are lower.

The Act was also amended to expand the sanctioning powers of supervisory authorities for breach of obligations by reporting entities. In addition to the existing sanctions a supervisory authority, regulatory authority or competent disciplinary authority may now impose the following:

- In the case of default attributable to directors and senior management of a reporting entity, direct the reporting entity to remove them from the Board or relieve them of their functions to which the default is related and in addition to this sanction, supervisory authorities shall impose a fine of not less than five million or more than fifteen million.
- A reporting entity or in the case of a body corporate, any of its directors, managers, officers or employees that or who breaches its obligations under this Act where no penalty is provided, commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five million dollars nor more than fifteen million dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and in the case of a body corporate to a fine of not less than fifteen million dollars nor more than forty million dollars.

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 Act 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.

On October 17, 2016, the Government of Guyana and the United States signed an Agreement for the exchange of information under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. This arrangement is intended to increase transparency and will allow both Guyana and the United States of America to detect and deter abuse of the tax systems in both countries.

The Guyana Revenue Authority, which has been identified as the Competent Authority, will continue to move the process forward and collaborate with the Attorney General's Chambers to ensure that the appropriate operational and regulatory framework is in place, for implementation.

3. OTHER BANKING ACTIVITIES

Staff Training and Technical Assistance

The strength of the Bank’s employ at December 31, 2016 was two hundred and seventy six. Fifteen new staff members were recruited. Two students from the Carnegie School of Home Economics were on six week work attachment. Four persons resigned, seven retired while the services of four were terminated.

During 2016, the Bank’s Training Policy continued to focus on in-house, local and overseas courses sponsored by reputable and accredited organizations and/or training agencies.

In-house Training

During February 3-5, the Bank hosted a Basel 11 Workshop. The presenters were from CARTAC. Twenty five staff members from the Bank Supervision Department attended. On February 19, the Bank hosted an AML Training. Five staff members attended. The presenter was Dr. Sam Sittlington. On March 1, twenty one staff members participated in a webinar entitled 'Five Barriers to Financial Inclusion'. On March 3, forty one staff members viewed the live broadcast of the Launching of the Regional Stability Report.

During March 3-11, a series of presentations were made to prepare the Bank's contingent to the Inter-Regional Central Bank Games in Suriname. These presentations included: 'The Zika Virus' which was presented by Representatives from the Ministry of Health; 'The Transportation Process' which was presented by the Officials from the Canawaima Ferry Service; 'Anti Doping' by the Guyana Olympic Association; 'Contracting STIs' which was presented by Officials from NAPS; 'Food and Nutrition' by Officials from Ministry of Health. Four motivation sessions were also held by reputable sports personalities.

On March 15, thirty four members of staff participated in a webinar entitled ' Digital Currency and Central Banks'. On May 3, thirteen staff members partook in a webinar captioned 'Financial Literacy Around the World'. Eight members of staff participated in another webinar on 'Macro-Prudential Policy and Shadow Banking'. During June 7-8, the Bank hosted a course on Risk Based Approach to AML/CFT at the Institutional Level. The presenters were from the World Bank and forty five staff members attended. On June 29, thirty five staff members attended a session on Agency Banking. The facilitator was Ms. Ashley Bankay. On July 15, thirty four staff members attended a course on Record Keeping. The presenter was the Records Management Officer.

During August 9-18, the Bank hosted a course on Insurance Supervision. Twenty five staff members attended this training course. During September 19-23, the Bank hosted a course entitled 'Macro-Finance Risk Assessment. Thirty eight staff members attended this course. The presenters were from CARTAC. On October 17, a course on Econometrics was done. Twenty five staff members attended this training. During November 1-2, briefing sessions were held on the Revised Annual Confidential Reports. Two hundred and forty staff members attended six sessions which were spearheaded by the Training Officer. On December 7, the Bank hosted a First Initiative Workshop. Nineteen persons attended this workshop. A webinar was broadcast on December 16. It was entitled 'Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity. Seventeen persons attended.

Other Local Training

During February 25-26, seven staff members from the Bank Supervision and Insurance Departments attended a course on Technical Report Writing at the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business.

On April 11, one staff member from the Internal Audit Department attended a course on Communication Skills for Auditors at the Guyana Chapter of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

During April 11-12, two staff members from the Human Resources Department and one from Maintenance Division attended a workshop on 'Managing Emotional Energy at Work' at the Dale Carnegie Training Institute
(Guyana)

During August 30-31, one staff member from the Maintenance Division attended the National Workshop on Energy Efficiency hosted by the Guyana Energy Agency.

During September 15-16, twenty five staff members attended the IFRS/ISA Workshop hosted by ICAG.

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

- The following if a list of the projects that were implemented during 2016:
- 1. Replacement of the Bank's Central Electrical Distribution System.
- 2. Upgrading of the Public Counter Area on the First Floor.
- 3. Upgrading of the Bullion Yard Road.
- 4. Upgrading of the Terrazzo Pave around the Bank's Premises.
- 5. Installation of two (2) VRF AC units on the South Eastern and South Western Sides of the First Floor as a pilot project.
- 6. Replacement of the Standby Generator Exhaust pipe.
- 7. A centralized UPS units was ordered. This unit will be installed during the second quarter of 2017.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors

The Governor, Dr. Gobind Ganga and Deputy Governor, Dr. Terence Smith served as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of Guyana Act 1998.

The Board of Directors continued to meet frequently during 2016. Dr. Maurice Odle, Dr. Swantantra Goolsarran, Mrs. Sharon Roopchand-Edwards and Mr. Rawle Lucas served as non-executive members of the Board during 2016. Ms. Sonia Roopnauth, Director of Budget, served as the representative of the Minister of Finance.

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, through the Board's Audit Committee, 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 the Bank to the 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, 2016. This task was executed by the Auditor General of the Audit Office of Guyana.

4. The Board continued to receive updates on the performance and operations of Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation and monthly reports on the status of CLICO which is at an advanced stage of liquidation.

5. The Bank Supervision and Insurance Supervision Departments are now required quarterly, to provide the Board with Financial System soundness indicators for banks and non-banks and the insurance and pension sectors respectively.

6. The Bank continued the implementation of its Anti-Money Laundering (AML) /Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Programme which adopts and incorporates the principles and systems which are contained in the national anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism regime along with international best practice standards, to the extent that they are applicable to the Bank's operations including the following:

- Anti- Money Laundering /Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy and Procedures
- Customer due diligence /Know Your Customer requirements
- Record Keeping requirements
- Monitoring and Reporting of Suspicious Activity/ Transactions
- Appointment of an Anti- Money Laundering Compliance Officer (AMLCO)
- Staff awareness and On-going Training
- Independent Audit

The Bank of Guyana continuously monitors the development of any national and international standards, regulations and guidelines related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and remains strongly committed to ensuring continuous modification and implementation of its Programme as may be required.

New Initiatives in the Governance mechanism included the following activities:

In January, the Audit Committee established to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities held its inaugural meeting under the Chairmanship of Dr. Goolsarran. The other members of the Committee are the Deputy Governor and Ms. Roopchand-Edwards. This Committee which was established pursuant to section 17A of the Bank of Guyana Act is responsible inter alia for ensuring the existence and operation of an effective system of internal controls, the quality and transparency of financial reporting and disclosures, the existence of a sound risk management framework and effective fraud management at the Bank.

Disclosure and Transparency

The Bank, in compliance with statutory requirements, published its Statement of Assets and Liabilities bi-monthly in the Gazette. 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 activity is intended to promote financial stability. ❒

VI

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

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AG: 19/2017 11 April 2017

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 2016

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of Guyana, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank of Guyana as at 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the Bank of Guyana Act 1998.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), the International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and the Audit Act 2004. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Guyana, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to Note 2 (c) of the financial statements which describes 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 a decrease of net profit by $21.402M which is the loss on revaluation.

Also, Note 23 to the financial statements states that this "This provision is in order to meet adverse market rate movements for investments held in other currencies". 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 $463.471M.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs and comply with the Bank of Guyana Act 1998, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of my audit in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order o design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a growing concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exist, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

D. SHARMA
AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDIT OFFICE
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA

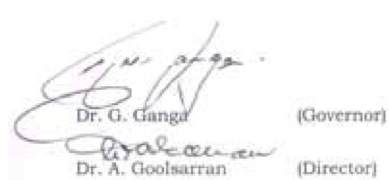
BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016
ASSETS

			Restated
		2016	**2015**
	Notes	G$'000	G$'000
FOREIGN ASSETS			
Gold	3	7,419,979	14,258,051
Balances with Foreign Banks	4	22,240,743	14,089,183
Foreign Assets in the process of Redemption		2,189,625	1,168,198
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	5	269,922	508,331
Foreign Capital Market Securities	6	91,113,059	93,575,581
		123,233,328	123,599,344
LOCAL ASSETS			
Special Issue of Government of Guyana Securities	7	42,207,320	42,185,918
Government of Guyana Treasury Bills	8	995,094	995,078
International Monetary Fund Obligations	9	36,113,845	9,110,470
Funds for Government Projects		7,970,513	4,579,989
Other Financial Assets	10	6,102,350	6,028,330
		93,389,122	62,899,785
FIXED ASSETS	11	3,462,273	2,279,754
		220,084,723	**188,778,883**

BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016
LIABILITIES

	Notes	2016 G$'000	Restated 2015 G$'000
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION			
Notes		90,311,940	82,631,030
Coins		1,002,462	962,825
		91,314,402	83,593,855
DEPOSITS			
Commercial Banks		63,611,765	51,171,206
Government of Guyana		(21,307,946)	(2,339,648)
International Financial Institutions	12	32,361,340	6,351,023
Private Investment Fund		6,500	6,500
Funds for Government Projects		7,970,513	4,579,989
Other Deposits	13	4,833,636	5,144,454
		87,475,808	64,913,524
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	14	25,487,974	25,291,738
Gov't of Guyana Portion of net profit payable		3,751,154	3,376,069
Other Liabilities	15	6,179,649	5,647,431
		35,418,777	34,315,238
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		3,493,600	3,082,271
Revaluation Reserves		3,051,830	1,841,797
Revaluation for Foreign Reserves		(4,058,969)	(2,357,077)
Contingency Reserve	17	2,356,377	2,356,377
Other Reserve		32,898	32,898
		5,875,736	5,956,266
		220,084,723	**188,778,883**

Approved on behalf of the Management of the Bank



BANK OF GUYANA
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

	Notes	2016 G$'000	2015 G$'000
OPERATING INCOME			
Discount Received		21,584	23,530
Interest on Gov't of Guyana Securities		72,604	71,417
Interest on Foreign Securities		4,679,427	4,639,678
Interest on Deposits		63,260	34,580
Interest on Loans		7,246	7,185
Other Income		2,019,945	1,502,763
INCOME		6,864,066	6,279,153
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative Expenses	18	1,576,626	1,397,582
Interest and Charges	19	22,209	13,257
Interest on Money Employed	20	(42,415)	22,729
Cost of Printing Notes & Minting Coins	21	248,988	254,301
Depreciation charge on fixed assets		195,587	179,204
Bad Debt Written Off	22	236,728	236,728
		2,237,723	2,103,801
NON OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES)			
Pension/Ex-Gratia	15	24,798	4,385
Accrued Leave Cost		(21,784)	(10,160)
Gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets		2,063	(1,590)
Investment Revaluation Charges	23	(463,471)	(416,799)
		(458,394)	(424,164)
Net Profit/(Loss)	24	4,167,949	3,751,188

BANK OF GUYANA

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

		Restated
	2016	**2015**
	G$'000	G$'000
Net Profit/(Loss)	4,167,949	3,751,188
Gains/(Losses)		
Revaluation on foreign currency transaction	(21,402)	(104,437)
Revaluation on foreign investment	(1,701,892)	(1,725,389)
Actuarial Remeasurement/Pension	(819,906)	676,564
Comprehensive Gains/(Losses)	1,624,749	2,597,926

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Paid up Capital	Restated General Reserve Fund	Revaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Revaluation of Foreign Assets Reserve	Restated Contingency	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2014	1,000,000	2,879,011	1,841,797	32,898	(631,689)	2,356,377	7,478,394
Net Profit	0	3,751,188	0	0	0	0	3,751,188
Revaluation for Foreign Assets Disposed	0	0	0	0	16,559	0	16,559
Revaluation for Foreign Assets On Books	0	0	0	0	(1,741,947)	0	(1,741,947)
Revaluation of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Profit due to Consolidated Fund	0	(3,376,069)	0	0	0	0	(3,376,069)
Actuarial Remeasurement/Pension	0	(171,859)	0	0	0	0	(171,859)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	1,000,000	3,082,271	1,841,797	32,898	(2,357,077)	2,356,377	5,956,266
Net Profit	0	4,167,949	0	0	0	0	4,167,949
Revaluation for Foreign Assets Disposed	0	0	0	0	2,901	0	2,901
Revaluation for Foreign Assets On Books	0	0	0	0	(1,704,793)	0	(1,704,793)
Transfer from Financial Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation of Property	0	0	1,210,033	0	0	0	1,210,033
Net Profit due to Consolidated Fund	0	(3,751,154)	0	0	0	0	(3,751,154)
Actuarial Remeasurement/Pension	0	(5,466)	0	0	0	0	(5,466)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	1,000,000	3,493,600	3,051,830	32,898	(4,058,969)	2,356,377	5,875,736

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

BANK OF GUYANA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

	2016	Restated 2015
Operating Activities		
Government of Guyana Portion of Net Profit Payable	3,751,154	3,376,069
Transfer to General Reserve	416,795	375,119
Net Profit/(Loss)	**4,167,949**	**3,751,188**
Actuarial remeasurement	(5,466)	(171,859)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Profit /(loss) to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities:-		
Depreciation	195,587	179,204
Reduction in Grant Assets	724	1,441
Profit on the Disposal of Fixed Assets	(2,063)	1,590
Profit and Loss on Revaluation of Fixed Assets	(1,210,033)	0
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**3,146,698**	**3,761,564**
Investing Activities		
Foreign Assets in the Process of Redemption	(1,021,427)	(270,380)
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	238,409	(2,938)
Foreign Capital Market Securities	2,462,522	3,308,295
Additions to Fixed Assets	(168,798)	(197,846)
Adjustments to Fixed Assets	0	307
Proceeds from the Disposal of Fixed Assets	2,063	600
Funds for Government Projects	(3,390,524)	3,840,099
International Monetary Fund Obligations	(27,003,375)	2,691,838
Other Financial Assets	(74,020)	(1,705,411)
Special Issue of Government of Guyana Securities	(21,402)	(104,437)
Gold Deposits with Mitsui & Co.	6,838,072	10,754,107
Government of Guyana Treasury Bills	(16)	603,232
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**(22,138,496)**	**18,917,466**
Financing		
Currency in Circulation	7,720,548	4,793,089
Commercial Bank Deposits	12,440,559	4,158,361
Government of Guyana Deposits	(18,968,298)	(23,757,266)
International Financial Institutions Deposits	26,010,317	(2,172,611)
Private Investment Fund Deposits	0	0
Funds Due to Government Projects	3,390,524	(3,840,099)
Other Deposits	(310,818)	3,457,613
Government of Guyana Portion of Net Profit Payable	(3,376,069)	(3,512,731)
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	196,236	(2,576,530)
Other Liabilities	532,218	4,807,625
Revaluation Reserves	1,210,033	0
Revaluation for Foreign Reserves	(1,701,892)	(1,725,388)
Contingency Reserve	0	(2,409,603
Other Reserve	0	0
Net Cash Flow from Financing	**(27,143,358)**	**(22,777,540)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash for year	8,151,560	(98,510)
Cash as at beginning of year	14,089,183	14,187,693
Cash as at end of year	**22,240,743**	**14,089,183**
Balances with Foreign Banks	**22,240,743**	**14,089,183**

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 provisions for pensions obligations.

The financial statements are presented in Guyana dollars (GYD) 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. IFRS not fully adopted

The Financial statements depart from IFRS because of the nature of the Bank, including its role in the development of the financial infrastructure of the country, as well as the regulations by which it is governed. The IFRS which have not been fully adopted are:

i. Foreign Currency Transactions

IAS 21 – The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, requires that all unrealized gains and losses be accounted for through the Income statement.

The rate of exchange of the Guyana dollar to 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).

ii. Provisions

IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, which defines Provisions as a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Section 7 of the Bank of Guyana Act imposes specific limitations on the scope of the Bank to create reserves and thus prepare for certain unforeseen events. The Bank has therefore established a provision for market rate fluctuations which would more typically be reflected as a reserve under IFRS. (See Note 23.)

iii. Gains and Loss on Foreign Investment

IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement requires that gains and losses be recognized through profit and loss. Section 49 of the Bank of Guyana Act No. 19 of 1998 requires that all unrealized gains and losses should be recognized in a revaluation account and neither the gain nor loss arising from any such change shall be included in the computation of the annual profit or loss of the Bank.

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.

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 available for sale and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

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

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.

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 in 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, 2016.

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 7	Statement of Cash Flows (effective January 1, 2017)
IFRS 9	Financial instruments (effective January 1, 2018)
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts from Customers (effective January1, 2018)

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

Improvements to IFRSs applied January 1, 2016

IAS	1	Presentation of Financial Statements
IAS	19	Employee Benefits
IAS	36	Impairment of Assets

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) 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 31,000 ounces of gold held at 31st December, 2016. Gold has been valued based on London Bullion Market Association am fix.

4. BALANCES WITH FOREIGN BANKS

	2016	**2015**
Balances with Central Banks	11,657,861	7,214,220
Current accounts in US Dollars	9,885,303	6,261,863
Current accounts in other currencies	697,579	613,100
Total	22,240,743	14,089,183

5. HOLDINGS OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

This amount represent the equivalent of SDR's held as at 31st December, 2016 and 2015.

6. FOREIGN CAPITAL MARKET SECURITIES

	2016	2015
Available-for-sale:		
Caribbean Government Guaranteed Bonds	45,435,030	40,438,481
Others	0	0
US Treasuries	2,651,323	2,197,370
Supranational Bonds	43,026,706	50,939,730
Total	91,113,059	93,575,581

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

Balance as at December 31, 2014	**96,883,876**
Additions	21,910,112
Disposals	(25,109,588)
Foreign Gain or (Loss) in currency exchange	(215,904)
Gain or (Loss) on Fair Value	107,085
Balance as at December 31, 2015	**93,575,581**
Additions	66,489,228
Disposals	(64,555,754)
Foreign Gain or (Loss) in currency exchange	33,301
Gain or (Loss) on Fair Value	(4,429,297)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	**91,113,059**

	2016	2015
Net realised gains from disposal of financial assets	435,414	295,986

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.

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

	2016	**2015**
Total at the beginning of the year	42,185,918	42,081,481
Add/less		
Debenture issued as per Section 49(3) of the Bank of Guyana Act	21,402	104,437
Total	42,207,320	42,185,918

8. GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA TREASURY BILLS

	2016	**2015**
At beginning of year	995,078	1,598,310
Net increase/ (decrease) during the year	16	(603,232)
At the end of year	995,094	995,078

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

9. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

	2016	**2015**
Revaluation of IMF Accounts	27,546,217	7,142,750
Claim on IMF	8,567,628	1,967,720
Total	36,113,845	9,110,470

This claim arises from and reflects that portion 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

	2016	Restated 2015
Cost of Notes and Coins not yet written off	329,947	292,400
Government Agencies	2,840,738	3,077,466
Sundry Other Assets	2,931,665	2,658,464
	6,102,350	6,028,330

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. Included in 2015 restated amount for Sundry Other Assets is total Statutory Deposits of insurance companies held at commercial banks.

11. FIXED ASSETS

	Building	Furniture, Equipment & Software	Total
Cost:			
As at December 31, 2015	2,229,917	1,699,782	3,929,699
Adjustments during the year	0	0	0
Additions during the year	0	168,798	168,798
Revaluation	1,210,032	0	1,210,032
Disposals during the year	(13,751)	(13,569)	(27,320)
As at December 31, 2016	3,426,198	1,855,011	5,281,209
Accumulated Depreciation:			
As at December 31, 2015	404,783	1,245,162	1,649,945
Adjustments during the year	0	0	0
Additions during the year	37,834	157,753	195,587
Disposals during the year	(13,751)	(13,569)	(27,320)
Depreciation Grant Asset	0	724	724
As at December 31, 2016	428,866	1,390,070	1,818,936
Net Book Value:			
As at December 31, 2015	1,825,134	454,620	2,279,754
As at December 31, 2016	2,997,332	464,941	3,462,273

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

All freehold land and building have been professionally valued by Mr. Julian Barrington, Chief Valuation Officer (ag.) as at December 31, 2016. The surplus on revaluation has been taken to revaluation reserves.

12. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2016	**2015**
International Monetary Fund:		
No. 1 Account	31,199,173	4,389,878
No. 2 Account	667	662
ESAF Loan	0	806,510
Other International Financial Institutions	1,161,500	1,153,973
Caribbean Regional Facilities	0	0
	32,361,340	6,351,023

13. OTHER DEPOSITS

	2016	**2015**
National Insurance Scheme	212,663	707,435
Staff Pension Fund	117,744	90,990
Other Deposits	4,503,229	4,346,029
	4,833,636	5,144,454

14. ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

	2016	**2015**
	25,487,974	25,291,738

This amount represents the liability in respect of SDRs allocated to Guyana as at 31st December 2016, valued at the equivalent Guyana dollar rate for the SDR at the SDR/GYD given by the IMF as at 30th April, 2016.

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2016	Restated 2015
Included are:		
Accruals	2,021,972	855,823
Uncleared Cheques	114,717	63,372
Pension Obligations	(652,947)	565,444
Others	4,695,907	4,162,792
Total	6,179,649	5,647,431

i. Others

Included in others are the following categories:

(a) Government Grant

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

	2016	2015
Deferred Income	75	912

Included in 2015 restated amount for other liabilities is total Statutory Deposits of insurance companies held at commercial banks and a provision for market rate fluctuations on foreign investments.

(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, 2016 there were 257 active members of the Scheme and 38 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.

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

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.

IAS 19 requires the Bank to look at the yield on long term Government debt when setting the discount rate. The Actuary has advised assumptions are subjective as no such bonds exist in Guyana either as the most readily available debt is in the form of short term Government Treasury Bills. Thus selection of the actuarial assumptions is more a matter of judgment than fact.

The assets of Bank's defined benefit pension scheme and ex-gratia pension obligation as at December 31, 2016 totaled $2,034.992 million and $2,429.915 million respectively based on the following assumptions:

	2016	2015
	%	%
Discount Rate (p.a.)	4.5	4.5
Rate of pension increases (p.a.)	5.0	5.0
Future salary increases (p.a.)	6.0	6.0
National Insurance Ceiling increases (p.a.)	5.0	5.0

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Movement in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Defined Benefit Obligation at start of year	2,102,476	1,641,497
Current Service Cost	76,187	64,784
Interest Cost	95,010	72,774
Members' Contributions	17,023	13,226
Past Service cost/(Credit)	0	0
Experience Adjustments	(222,315)	359,318
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0	0
Benefits paid	(75,294)	(49,123)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of year	1,993,087	2,102,476

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Movement in Fair Value of Scheme Assets		
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at start of year	1,848,012	1,672,228
Interest Income	84,266	76,544
Return on Scheme assets, excluding interest income	53,045	41,104
Bank Contributions	107,940	94,033
Member's Contributions	17,023	13,226
Benefits Paid	(75,294)	(49,123)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of year	2,034,992	1,848,012
Actual return on Plan assets	137,311	117,648

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Expense Recognised in Statement of Income		
Current Service Cost	76,187	64,784
Net Interest on Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	10,744	(3,770)
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	0	0
Net Pension Cost	86,931	61,014

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Net Liability in Statement of Financial Position		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,993,087	2,102,476
Fair Value of Assets	(2,034,992)	(1,848,012)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(41,905)	254,464
Effect of Asset Ceiling	0	0
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(41,905)	254,464

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Statement of Financial Position		
Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at prior year end	254,464	(30,731)
Unrecognised Loss charged to retain earnings	0	0
Opening Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	254,464	(30,731)
Net Pension Cost	86,931	61,014
Re-measurements recognized in Other		
Comprehensive Income	(275,360)	318,214
Bank Contributions Paid	(107,940)	(94,033)
Closing Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(41,905)	254,464

	Ex-Gratia	
	2016	**2015**
Movement in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Defined Benefit Obligation at start of year	1,775,260	1,442,286
Current Service Cost	63,884	57,909
Interest Cost	80,336	64,066
Member's Contributions	0	0
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	0	0
Experience Adjustments	(56,926)	248,610
Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	0	0
Benefits paid	(43,641)	(37,611)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of year	1,818,913	1,775,260

	Ex-Gratia	
	2016	**2015**
Movement in Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of year	1,464,280	1,598,923
Interest Income	103,874	58,881
Return on Plan assets, excluding interest income	17,723	96,927
Bank Contributions	887,679	(252,840)
Member's Contributions	0	0
Benefits Paid	(43,641)	(37,611)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of year	2,429,915	1,464,280
Actual return on Plan assets	121,597	155,808

	Pension Scheme	
	2016	**2015**
Net Liability in Statement of Financial Position		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,818,873	1,775,260
Fair Value of Assets	(2,429,915)	(1,464,280)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(611,042)	310,980
Effect of Asset Ceiling	0	0
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(611,042)	310,980

	Ex-Gratia	
	2016	**2015**
Expense Recognised in Statement of Income		
Current Service Cost	63,844	57,909
Net Interest on Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(23,538)	5,185
Past Service Cost/(Credit)	0	0
Net Pension Cost	40,306	63,094

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

	Ex-Gratia	
	2016	**2015**
Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Statement of Financial Position		
Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at prior year end	310,980	(156,637)
Unrecognised Loss charged to retain earnings	0	0
Transitional liability charged to retain earning	0	0
Opening Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	310,980	(156,637)
Net Pension Cost	40,306	63,094
Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(74,649)	151,683
Bank Contributions Paid	(887,679)	252,840
Closing Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(611,042)	310,980

Experience history

			Pension Scheme		
	2015	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,993,087	2,102,476	1,641,497	1,688,812	1,527,754
Fair Value of Assets	(2,034,992)	(1,848,012)	(1,672,228)	(1,581,283)	(1,464,391)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(41,905)	254,464	(30,731)	107,529	63,363

				Ex-Gratia	
	2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Defined Benefit Obligation	1,818,873	1,775,260	1,442,286	1,449,886	1,319,774
Fair Value of Assets	(2,429,915)	(1,464,280)	(1,598,923)	(724,284)	(448,003)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(611,042)	310,980	(156,637)	725,602	871,771
				Pension	**Ex-Gratia**
Funding expected for 2017 Bank Pension Scheme contributions/ex-gratia benefit payments				111,000	46,000

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	2015
Authorised	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and Fully paid	1,000,000	1,000,000

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

17. CONTINGENCY RESERVE

		Restated
	2016	**2015**
Contingency Reserve	2,356,377	2,356,377

This amount represents a provision to meet adverse movement in exchange rate.

18. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Included in Administrative Expenses are:

	2016	**2015**
Staff Cost	1,245,252	1,075,022
Premises Maintenance	131,216	130,198
Services and Supplies	151,285	152,181
Other Expenses	48,873	40,181
Total	1,576,626	1,397,582

Employee numbers and costs

The number of employees at the end of year 2015 was 274 while the number at end of year 2016 was 271, the related costs of these employees were as follows:

	2016	2015
Salaries and Wages	740,867	630,500
Statutory payroll contributions	63,816	57,969
Staff Welfare	427,914	382,149
Pension/ Ex-Gratia	24,798	4,385
Accrued Leave Cost	(21,784)	(10,160)
Other	9,641	10,179
Total	1,245,252	1,075,022

Effective January 1st, 2017 the Bank's policy governing computation of annual leave costs has been modified. This may result in accrued leave costs being significantly higher in 2017.

Related Party Balances

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

	2016	Restated 2015
Short term benefits & pension cost	70,500	51,226
Directors compensation	660	120

Total allowances paid to senior management staff during 2015 have been restated.

19. INTEREST AND CHARGES

Interest and charges relate to Bank of Guyana's foreign liabilities to the International Monetary Fund.

20. INTEREST ON MONEY EMPLOYED

	2016	2015
	(42,415)	22,729

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

This amount represents accrued interest paid/received on participation in foreign investments and credit card charges. It also includes interest accrued on CMCF for the period 2004 to 2009.

After the facility wound up in March 2014 total accrued interest of $902,616,573 is being written back on a quarterly basis over a period of five years that began in March 2015.

21. COST OF PRINTING NOTES AND MINTING OF COINS

	2016	**2015**
Printing of Notes	217,566	215,342
Minting of Coins	31,422	38,959
Total	248,988	254,301

22. BAD DEBT WRITTEN OFF

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

23. INVESTMENT REVALUATION PROVISION

The Bank has adopted a prudent approach for provisioning in order to maintain adequate capacity to fulfill its functions. The Bank of Guyana Act Section 7 allows for the deduction of provisions before the declaration of profit and payment into the consolidated fund. The provision is in order to meet adverse market rate movements for investments held in other currencies. This is a departure from the definition outlined in IAS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

	2016	**2015**
Provision for Exchange Rate Movement at start of year	2,826,401	2,409,602
Provision for Exchange Rate Movement during the year	463,471	416,799
Provision for Exchange Rate Movement at end of year	3,289,872	2,826,401

24. PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	2016	**2015**
	4,167,949	3,751,188

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 had the Bank fully complied with IAS 37 to not provide a provision for exchange rate movement and IAS 39 to recognize revaluation, gains and losses on foreign investments through profit and loss.

		Restated
	2016	**2015**
Profit as per Income Statement	4,167,949	3,751,188
Revaluation of Foreign Currency Transactions	(21,402)	(104,437)
Revaluation on foreign investment	(1,701,892)	(1,725,389)
Provision for Market Rate Movements	463,471	416,799
Total	2,908,126	2,338,161

The restated 2015 amounts do not reflect the actuarial remeasurement of pension costs.

25. SEGMENT REPORT

The Bank as the central bank operates as an agent of government in economic management. Consistent with this role, 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.

26. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments are as follows:

	2016	**2015**
Authorised and contracted	78,237	15,550
Authorised but not contracted	172,001	248,637
Total	250,238	264,187

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. Loans are issued to staff in accordance with the Loans Policy. Applications are evaluated by the Accounts & Budget Department and reviewed by the Internal Audit Department. Final approval is granted by the Governor or Deputy Governor.

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, or loans and receivables. The Bank's financial liabilities (borrowing, customers' deposits, payables and accruals) are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

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 comprehensive income 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 comprehensive income.

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 2016

	2016	**2015**
US/G$	206.50	206.50
GBP/G$	253.74720	305.97105
EURO/G$	217.81620	224.85785
CAD/G$	153.16105	148.63870

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.

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

	2016				
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Net Position**	**Impact on Equity**	
				+0.50%	**-0.50%**
United States Dollar (USD)	148,800,117	5,750,760	143,049,357	715,243	(715,250)
Pounds Sterling (GBP)	711,074	0	711,074	3,555	(3,555)
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1,147,437	0	1,147,437	5,737	(5,737)
EURO	120,916	0	120,916	605	(605)
Other	269,922	31,199,840	(30,929,915)	(154,653)	154,645

	Restated 2015				
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Net Position**	**Impact on Equity**	
				+0.50%	**-0.50%**
United States Dollar (USD)	128,398,567	5,173,528	123,225,039	616,121	(616,129)
Pounds Sterling (GBP)	513,715	-	513,715	2,569	(2,569)
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1,160,287	-	1,160,287	5,801	(5,801)
EURO	161,195	-	161,195	806	(806)
Other	508,331	5,197,050	(4,688,716)	(23,444)	23,444

The table below analyses financial assets and financial liabilities of the Banking in respect of currency positions as at December, 2016.

	GYD	USD	GBP	CAD	EURO	OTHERS	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Accounts Receivable	1,291,886	0	0	0	0	0	1,291,886
Regional & Foreign Currencies	338,979	5,385,194	0	0	0	3	5,724,176
Balances With Foreign Banks	0	9,885,303	576,663	0	120,916	0	10,582,882
Balances With Central Banks	0	8,313,336	134,412	14,542	0	0	8,462,290
Domestic Assets	44,190,408	5,791,193	660,399	300,959	230,048	(81)	51,172,926
Gold	0	7,419,979	0	0	0	0	7,419,979
IMF Balances	36,113,845	0	0	0	0	269,922	36,383,767
Investments Securities	0	89,980,164	0	1,132,896	0	0	91,113,060
Other Assets	4,469,395	2,089	0	0	0	0	4,471,484
Total Financial Assets	86,404,513	126,777,258	1,371,474	1,448,397	350,963	269,844	216,622,450
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Demand Liabilities	136,951,647	8,503,897	0	0	0	0	145,455,544
Demand Foreign Liabilities	2,517,597	3,742,918	0	0	0	0	6,260,515
IMF Balances	25,487,974	0	0	0	0	3,199,840	56,687,814
Other Liabilities & Payables	5,844,634	(47,898)	0	0	0	0	5,796,737
Regional Governments	6,500	1,877	0	0	0	0	8,377
Total Financial Liabilities	170,808,353	12,200,794	0	0	0	31,199,840	214,208,987
NET ON-BALANCE SHEET POSITION	(84,403,840)	114,576,464	1,371,474	1,448,397	350,963	(30,929,996)	2,413,463

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

The table below analyses financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank in respect of currency positions as at December, 2015

				Restated			
	GYD	**USD**	**GBP**	**EURO**	**CAD**	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Accounts Receivable	843,141	0	0	0	0	0	843,141
Regional & Foreign Currencies	302,056	3,833,229	0	0	0	3	4,135,285
Balances With Foreign Banks	0	6,261,864	451,906	0	161,195	0	6,874,965
Balances With Central Banks	0	4,438,396	61,809	48,981	0	0	4,549,186
Domestic Assets	43,180,996	4,579,989	0	0	0	0	47,760,985
Gold	0	14,258,051	0	0	0	0	14,258,051
IMF Balances	9,110,470	0	0	0	0	508,331	9,618,801
Investments Securities	0	92,464,275	0	1,111,306	0	0	93,575,581
Other Assets	4,881,045	2,089	0	0	0	0	4,883,134
Total Financial Assets	58,317,707	125,837,892	513,715	1,160,287	161,195	508,334	186,499,129
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Demand Liabilities	136,129,528	5,265,722	0	0	0	0	141,395,250
Demand Foreign Liabilities	2,427,107	3,412,097	0	0	0	0	5,839,204
IMF Balances	25,291,738	0	0	0	0	5,197,050	30,488,788
Other Liabilities & Payables	5,138,896	(47,898)	0	0	0	0	5,090,998
Regional Governments	6,500	1,877	0	0	0	0	8,377
Total Financial Liabilities	168,993,769	8,631,798	0	0	0	5,197,050	182,822,617
NET ON-BALANCE SHEET POSITION	(110,676,062)	117,206,094	513,715	1,160,287	161,195	(4,688,716)	3,676,512

Included in 2015 restated amount for other assets and other liabilities and payables is total Statutory Deposits of insurance companies held at commercial banks. Also included in other liabilities and payables is a provision for market rate fluctuations on foreign investments.

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. Such risk arises through movements in coupon rates over time. The Bank manages its exposure to interest rate

risks by monitoring trends in the market and to a practicable extent, matching maturity profile of financial assets to financial liabilities.

The Bank's interest bearing instruments include available for sale 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:

	2016	2015
	%	%
Foreign Assets		
Caricom Central Banks	-	-
SDR Holdings	0.05	0.05
Capital Market Securities	5.1480	5.1200
Money Market Securities	2.0750	3.1300
Liabilities		
IMF Loan	0.50	0.50
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.

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

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.

	2016				
	Superior	**Desirable**	**Acceptable**	**Special Monitoring**	**Total**
Investment	52,914,105	21,529,862	16,669,092	0	91,113,059
Loans and advances	164,554	0	0	0	164,554
Cash Resources	125,344,837	0	0	0	125,344,837
	178,423,496	21,529,862	16,669,092	0	216,622,450

	2015				
	Superior	**Desirable**	**Acceptable**	**Special Monitoring**	**Total**
Investment	60,101,355	13,476,614	19,997,612	0	93,575,581
Loans and advances	104,458	0	0	0	104,458
Cash Resources	92,819,090	0	0	0	92,819,090
	153,024,903	13,476,614	19,997,612	0	186,499,129

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

	2016	2015
United States of America	40,391,606	27,643,305
Caribbean Countries	48,630,602	43,105,050
Europe	7,700,054	3,834,107
Other	16,631,540	33,082,302
Total Foreign Assets Exposed to Credit Risk	**113,353,802**	**107,664,764**

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 foreign payments on behalf of Government or specified entities.
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.

Expressed in thousands of Guyana dollars ($'000)

Liquidity Risk – 2016

	Within 3 months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Non-rate Sensitive	Total
Assets						
Notes and Coins	-	-	-	-	329,947	329,947
Gold	7,419,979	-	-	-	-	7,419,979
Cash and cash equivalents	24,430,369	-	-	-	-	24,430,369
Foreign currency denominated investments	1,025,826	3,075,583	28,285,922	58,725,728	-	91,113,059
IMF - Holdings of SDRs	-	-	-	-	269,922	269,922
Due from Govt & Govt Agencies & Projects	-	-	-	-	7,970,513	7,970,513
Local currency denominated investments	995,094	-	-	3,898,537	38,308,783	43,202,414
IMF - Claims	-	-	-	-	8,567,628	8,567,628
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	3,462,273	3,462,273
Employee benefits	765	4,101	45,851	113,318	519	164,554
Other assets	-	-	-	-	33,154,065	33,154,065
Total Assets	33,872,033	3,079,684	28,331,773	62,737,583	92,063,650	220,084,723
Liabilities						
Notes & Coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	91,314,402	91,314,402
Deposits & Other Demand Liabilities	-	-	-	-	58,865,622	58,865,622
IMF - Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	25,487,974	25,487,974
Foreign Liabilities	717,152	-	-	-	31,644,188	32,361,340
Employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-	(539,247)	(539,247)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,718,896	6,718,896
Total liabilities	717,152	-	-	-	213,491,835	214,208,987
Net Liquidity Gap	33,154,881	3,079,684	28,331,773	62,737,583	(121,428,185)	5,875,736

Liquidity Risk 2015

	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Assets						
Notes and Coins	-	-	-	-	292,400	292,400
Gold	14,258,050	-	-	-	-	14,258,050
Cash and cash equivalents	15,257,381	-	-	-	-	15,257,381
Foreign currency denominated investments	1,676,929	1,453,938	23,570,499	66,874,215	-	93,575,581
IMF - Holdings of SDRs	-	-	-	-	508,331	508,331
Due from Govt & Govt Agencies & Projects	-	-	-	-	4,579,989	4,579,989
Local currency denominated investments	995,078	-	-	3,898,537	38,287,381	43,180,996
IMF - Claims	-	-	-	-	1,967,721	1,967,721
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	2,279,754	2,279,754
Employee benefits	228	1,918	31,708	70,378	226	104,458
Other assets	-	-	-	-	12,774,222	12,774,222
Total Assets	32,187,666	1,455,856	23,602,207	70,843,130	60,690,024	188,778,883
Liabilities						
Notes & Coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	83,593,853	83,593,853
Deposits & Other Demand Liabilities	-	-	-	-	61,938,570	61,938,570
IMF - Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	25,291,738	25,291,738
Foreign Liabilities	717,152	-	-	-	5,633,871	6,351,023
Employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-	657,081	657,081
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,990,352	4,990,352
Total liabilities	717,152	-	-	-	182,105,465	182,822,617
	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Liquidity Gap	31,470,514	1,455,856	23,602,207	70,843,130	(121,415,441)	5,956,266

Included in 2015 restated amount for other assets and other liabilities is total Statutory Deposits of insurance companies held at commercial banks. Also included in other liabilities is a provision for market rate fluctuations on foreign investments.

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 no floating rate bond in its portfolio.

28. 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.

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

As a member of the IMF, Guyana has a net cumulative allocation of SDRs 87,085,271 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

4. SELECTED INTEREST RATES

5. NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

6. PUBLIC FINANCE

7. PUBLIC DEBT

8. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

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
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	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	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	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													
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
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
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
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													
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
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
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
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	-	-	42,050.6	28,956.7
2014													
Mar	222,120.7	146,402.8	16,032.7	12,172.6	198.7	117,998.8	2,985.6	-	2,985.6	-	-	42,050.6	30,681.6
Jun	210,577.6	137,708.5	16,268.1	14,060.9	197.1	107,182.4	1,393.4	-	1,393.4	-	-	42,050.6	29,425.0
Sep	203,204.3	130,167.1	21,238.5	12,491.6	188.9	96,248.0	1,590.4	-	1,590.4	-	-	42,050.6	29,396.1
Dec	207,977.1	137,486.9	25,012.2	15,085.5	505.4	96,883.9	1,598.3	-	1,598.3	-	-	42,081.5	26,810.4
2015													
Jan	206,464.2	136,102.9	15,654.8	26,140.7	1,721.4	92,585.9	1,598.3	-	1,598.3	-	-	42,081.5	26,681.6
Feb	202,660.6	131,994.4	14,930.0	20,764.6	1,124.7	95,175.1	1,597.2	-	1,597.2	-	-	42,081.5	26,987.6
Mar	198,591.0	127,270.1	15,097.9	18,391.8	532.0	93,248.3	1,596.9	-	1,596.9	-	-	42,081.5	27,642.6
Apr	196,816.5	126,899.7	14,921.3	18,679.5	531.5	92,767.4	1,596.9	-	1,596.9	-	-	42,081.5	26,238.5
May	194,159.4	128,408.2	14,994.9	20,491.1	479.4	92,442.9	1,191.5	-	1,191.5	-	-	42,081.5	22,478.3
Jun	195,433.3	129,442.9	15,528.8	20,153.9	479.4	93,280.8	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,081.5	22,915.5
Jul	195,376.8	128,622.3	14,497.0	21,279.5	1,321.6	91,524.1	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,081.5	23,679.7
Aug	195,690.9	129,401.3	15,107.0	22,069.9	1,049.3	91,175.0	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,081.5	23,214.7
Sep	190,978.6	126,188.9	15,066.8	17,614.6	511.4	92,996.1	993.3	-	993.3	-	-	42,081.5	21,714.9
Oct	189,432.8	124,826.0	15,168.7	15,892.6	511.4	93,253.4	993.3	-	993.3	-	-	42,081.5	21,531.9
Nov	185,914.7	121,567.9	14,169.5	13,790.4	508.3	93,099.7	993.3	-	993.3	-	-	42,081.5	21,272.0
Dec	188,778.9	123,599.3	14,258.1	15,257.4	508.3	93,575.6	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	42,185.9	21,998.5
2016													
Jan	194,068.3	129,069.1	14,937.9	18,968.5	1,089.2	94,073.5	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	42,185.9	21,818.2
Feb	223,983.7	132,674.3	14,781.4	25,960.5	816.8	91,115.6	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	42,185.9	48,128.4
Mar	219,173.2	127,827.0	14,774.8	24,614.7	548.2	87,889.3	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	48,166.9
Apr	215,748.1	124,908.6	15,264.7	18,971.6	547.3	90,125.0	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	47,660.2
May	218,177.3	126,387.5	14,498.2	19,435.9	548.3	91,905.1	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	48,610.5
Jun	223,070.8	131,021.0	12,510.2	26,400.1	548.3	91,562.4	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	48,870.5
Jul	219,635.0	127,481.3	9,355.5	25,130.1	548.3	92,447.4	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	48,974.4
Aug	218,818.1	127,022.7	8,414.5	24,294.4	545.2	93,768.7	993.4	-	993.4	-	-	42,185.9	48,616.1
Sep	217,524.6	126,050.7	8,500.6	27,007.1	274.4	90,268.6	993.5	-	993.5	-	-	42,185.9	48,294.4
Oct	224,954.2	129,203.8	9,209.3	32,482.4	274.4	87,237.7	1,193.5	-	1,193.5	-	-	42,185.9	52,371.0
Nov	224,042.5	128,262.3	7,601.1	25,801.7	269.9	94,589.6	1,193.5	-	1,193.5	-	-	42,185.9	52,400.7
Dec	220,084.7	123,233.3	7,420.0	24,430.4	269.9	91,113.1	995.1	-	995.1	-	-	42,207.3	53,649.0

Source: Bank of Guyana

[1] The figures as at December 2005 for Foreign Assets: Balances with Banks and Market Securities were restated to reflect the audited statements.

TABLE 1-II
BANK OF GUYANA: LIABILITIES, CAPITAL & RESERVES
(G$ Million)

End of Period	Total Liabilities, Capital & Reserves	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					
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	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	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	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														
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
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
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
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														
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
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
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
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
2014														
Mar	222,120.7	62,476.0	61,605.4	870.6	117,706.5	39,481.2	15,049.9	61.0	47,020.6	16,093.8	1,000.0	7,083.2	26,939.4	6,915.6
Jun	210,577.6	65,467.6	64,584.7	882.9	104,063.7	38,113.8	9,764.8	61.0	43,785.3	12,338.7	1,000.0	9,773.9	27,868.3	2,404.1
Sep	203,204.3	64,913.8	64,017.9	895.8	98,590.5	30,246.2	8,517.7	61.0	47,407.8	12,357.8	1,000.0	9,501.1	27,868.3	1,330.7
Dec	207,977.1	78,800.8	77,887.5	913.2	87,061.0	21,417.6	8,523.6	61.0	47,012.8	10,045.9	1,000.0	12,400.7	27,868.3	846.3
2015														
Jan	206,464.2	72,664.3	71,749.5	914.8	89,005.7	15,728.0	8,547.6	61.0	54,347.6	10,321.4	1,000.0	11,560.5	27,868.3	4,365.5
Feb	202,660.6	72,654.3	71,736.6	917.8	86,456.2	14,030.3	7,960.8	61.0	54,084.1	10,320.0	1,000.0	10,342.1	27,868.3	4,339.8
Mar	198,591.0	73,256.0	72,334.2	921.8	81,591.5	15,297.3	7,346.8	61.0	47,468.8	11,417.6	1,000.0	10,630.2	27,868.3	4,245.0
Apr	196,816.5	74,214.6	73,287.6	927.0	82,281.1	15,877.7	7,343.4	61.0	49,600.0	9,398.8	1,000.0	10,732.9	27,868.3	719.8
May	194,159.4	74,813.9	73,883.4	930.5	81,483.4	10,452.4	7,321.0	61.0	55,408.5	8,240.4	1,000.0	10,832.1	25,291.7	738.3
Jun	195,433.3	73,260.2	72,324.9	935.3	85,287.5	8,523.0	7,167.2	61.0	60,619.0	8,917.3	1,000.0	9,955.0	25,291.7	638.9
Jul	195,376.8	72,341.6	71,403.1	938.5	86,810.6	7,325.7	7,175.8	61.0	62,747.6	9,500.4	1,000.0	9,168.7	25,291.7	764.3
Aug	195,690.9	71,484.0	70,541.5	942.5	86,779.1	9,332.5	7,070.5	61.0	62,597.9	7,717.2	1,000.0	10,468.8	25,291.7	667.2
Sep	190,978.6	71,368.4	70,422.0	946.4	81,522.6	4,673.3	6,351.1	61.0	62,895.1	7,542.0	1,000.0	11,154.7	25,291.7	641.2
Oct	189,432.8	73,274.1	72,321.8	952.3	77,280.8	5,023.9	6,351.1	61.0	58,422.0	7,422.8	1,000.0	11,627.6	25,291.7	958.6
Nov	185,914.7	74,582.3	73,624.6	957.6	73,212.8	-2,229.2	6,351.1	61.0	61,935.1	7,094.8	1,000.0	10,759.0	25,291.7	1,068.9
Dec	188,778.9	83,593.9	82,631.0	962.8	66,212.2	-2,339.6	6,351.0	61.0	54,545.0	7,594.7	1,000.0	11,158.7	25,291.7	1,522.4
2016														
Jan	194,068.3	76,851.4	75,885.4	966.0	76,719.1	-3,878.8	6,356.6	61.0	66,456.7	7,723.6	1,000.0	9,343.8	25,291.7	4,862.2
Feb	223,983.7	77,827.8	76,859.1	968.7	103,488.4	-4,721.0	32,494.2	61.0	67,934.7	7,719.5	1,000.0	11,495.2	25,291.7	4,880.6
Mar	219,173.2	79,845.8	78,871.3	974.5	96,252.1	-8,444.1	32,224.4	61.0	64,791.3	7,619.4	1,000.0	11,986.7	25,291.7	4,796.8
Apr	215,748.1	79,081.5	78,103.8	977.7	92,953.1	-14,967.2	32,217.8	61.0	68,217.5	7,424.0	1,000.0	12,565.4	25,291.7	4,856.3
May	218,177.3	80,794.7	79,811.5	983.1	93,308.0	-16,371.7	32,632.0	61.0	69,421.1	7,565.6	1,000.0	12,675.9	25,488.0	4,910.7
Jun	223,070.8	79,366.2	78,382.7	983.5	101,439.4	-3,775.1	32,624.6	60.8	63,249.8	9,279.3	1,000.0	14,550.1	25,488.0	1,227.1
Jul	219,635.0	80,781.4	79,797.2	984.3	96,191.8	-7,343.3	32,640.8	60.8	63,344.2	7,489.2	1,000.0	15,020.9	25,488.0	1,153.0
Aug	218,818.1	79,188.0	78,202.2	985.8	96,686.4	-12,470.7	32,645.4	60.8	69,174.9	7,275.9	1,000.0	15,271.1	25,488.0	1,184.6
Sep	217,524.6	79,557.5	78,567.2	990.3	95,006.4	-13,258.9	32,374.6	60.8	69,328.8	6,501.1	1,000.0	15,308.0	25,488.0	1,164.6
Oct	224,954.2	81,622.4	80,627.8	994.6	101,174.8	-11,225.1	32,363.7	60.8	69,381.4	10,594.0	1,000.0	14,698.4	25,488.0	970.6
Nov	224,042.5	81,854.3	80,856.4	997.9	100,950.1	-16,526.1	32,363.7	60.8	74,571.2	10,480.5	1,000.0	13,706.4	25,488.0	1,043.7
Dec	220,084.7	91,314.4	90,311.9	1,002.5	88,852.9	-21,307.9	32,361.3	60.8	67,295.3	10,443.4	1,000.0	8,626.9	25,488.0	4,802.6

Source: Bank of Guyana

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

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									
2006	180,216	29,861	10,112	1,366	18,384	47,079	46,021	46,021	1	967	91	436	49,148	28,443	25,722	62	2,660	25,249
2007	203,845	49,625	24,552	693	24,380	44,365	43,036	43,036	0	1,240	89	38	56,824	24,129	20,655	62	3,413	28,994
2008	232,629	49,464	18,857	493	30,115	53,997	50,945	50,909	36	2,998	54	109	67,233	25,184	21,820	62	3,302	36,641
2009	253,760	44,927	16,642	1,040	27,245	62,081	59,387	59,364	23	2,641	53	103	66,980	35,830	32,070	62	3,698	43,839
2010	296,126	47,126	15,797	1,332	29,997	70,198	67,066	67,057	8	3,085	47	15	78,308	45,384	40,843	61	4,481	55,094
2011																		
Mar	303,709	49,574	18,482	1,038	30,054	76,015	72,778	72,763	15	3,186	51	28	79,535	45,330	41,678	61	3,591	53,228
Jun	308,852	50,801	22,812	1,263	26,726	76,101	72,862	72,853	9	3,187	53	28	82,313	43,522	40,153	61	3,308	56,086
Sep	313,745	49,349	22,822	957	25,570	74,958	71,681	71,669	11	3,226	52	26	89,339	41,911	38,507	61	3,342	58,162
Dec	328,166	53,126	25,579	1,171	26,376	77,508	73,417	73,416	2	4,031	60	31	94,229	41,056	36,207	61	4,788	62,216
2012																		
Mar	327,633	50,979	21,972	1,101	27,905	74,227	69,872	69,872	1	4,294	61	122	97,358	43,437	39,772	61	3,604	61,511
Jun	343,828	55,938	26,801	1,109	28,028	70,634	66,939	66,938	1	3,628	67	85	102,695	50,374	46,370	61	3,944	64,102
Sep	357,033	55,518	25,127	1,256	29,134	71,824	68,200	68,199	2	3,563	61	222	109,359	54,251	50,672	61	3,518	65,858
Dec	378,124	64,086	32,462	1,195	30,429	72,972	69,249	69,247	2	3,661	61	360	112,970	48,900	41,182	61	7,656	78,837
2013																		
Mar	384,805	55,261	19,687	1,274	34,300	82,782	77,942	77,938	4	4,831	9	633	113,511	57,856	53,599	61	4,195	74,762
Jun	391,478	57,664	21,311	936	35,418	82,983	78,225	77,973	252	4,750	8	764	117,082	56,170	52,889	61	3,220	76,814
Sep	398,266	63,185	26,473	913	35,799	78,119	73,053	73,051	1	5,047	19	830	119,172	57,974	54,492	61	3,421	78,986
Dec	413,605	61,845	23,628	1,968	36,249	82,027	79,433	79,432	1	2,587	7	836	128,287	53,682	47,057	61	6,564	86,928
2014																		
Mar	397,446	57,199	20,245	1,943	35,011	77,307	73,758	73,753	5	3,547	2	895	127,593	50,510	46,062	61	4,387	83,941
Jun	403,401	66,854	28,906	2,041	35,906	72,174	68,446	68,444	1	3,724	4	882	129,449	47,380	42,453	61	4,866	86,662
Sep	407,965	68,275	28,974	2,004	37,297	67,376	64,388	64,388	0	2,983	5	972	131,445	51,455	47,373	61	4,021	88,441
Dec	421,804	73,838	30,211	2,958	40,668	63,427	61,027	61,007	20	2,399	1	1,406	137,736	53,376	46,969	61	6,347	92,021
2015																		
Jan	419,758	71,463	28,246	2,858	40,359	64,077	61,569	61,567	2	2,507	0	1,395	135,526	58,572	53,443	61	5,068	88,724
Feb	425,074	76,585	34,260	2,717	39,607	63,036	60,588	60,582	6	2,448	0	1,354	134,317	59,173	53,867	61	5,245	90,609
Mar	426,225	82,935	40,285	2,459	40,191	62,039	59,920	59,920	0	2,119	0	1,370	134,677	52,714	46,902	61	5,752	92,488
Apr	429,057	85,161	41,164	2,684	41,313	61,348	58,855	58,660	194	2,493	0	1,395	134,917	53,691	48,374	61	5,256	92,544
May	432,668	81,414	36,364	2,384	42,666	61,090	58,595	58,594	1	2,494	0	1,421	135,121	60,660	55,150	61	5,449	92,962
Jun	437,161	79,366	35,674	2,415	41,277	60,292	58,464	58,462	2	1,828	0	1,443	135,219	66,558	60,697	61	5,800	94,284
Jul	437,784	75,959	30,636	2,201	43,122	63,491	61,457	61,451	6	2,034	0	1,562	134,049	67,030	62,283	61	4,686	95,692
Aug	437,576	73,502	27,611	2,392	43,499	63,870	61,331	61,330	1	2,538	0	1,655	136,240	67,000	62,229	61	4,710	95,309
Sep	433,831	69,841	28,004	2,476	39,361	62,803	60,963	60,961	2	1,837	3	1,720	136,017	68,342	62,633	61	5,647	95,108
Oct	433,386	72,493	29,936	2,604	39,953	62,996	60,758	60,735	23	2,235	4	1,768	137,160	62,849	57,769	61	5,019	96,120
Nov	441,629	72,242	28,533	2,794	40,915	64,164	61,908	61,907	1	2,251	5	1,451	139,095	67,216	61,774	61	5,381	97,462
Dec	442,903	73,751	29,366	2,729	41,656	65,702	63,704	63,704	0	1,954	44	1,504	142,562	61,508	53,607	61	7,840	97,877
2016																		
Jan	448,937	73,113	28,051	2,839	42,223	66,233	64,192	64,188	4	1,997	44	1,577	139,306	71,492	65,776	61	5,655	97,216
Feb	452,178	74,604	31,213	2,724	40,666	66,449	64,386	64,379	7	2,031	31	1,020	138,793	73,703	67,509	61	6,133	97,609
Mar	455,250	77,882	34,480	3,134	40,268	67,246	65,334	65,334	0	1,911	1	813	139,364	70,379	63,923	61	6,394	99,566
Apr	456,803	77,364	32,776	3,026	41,562	66,745	65,196	65,192	4	1,510	39	975	139,180	73,071	67,524	61	5,486	99,469
May	459,048	78,857	33,187	2,759	42,911	64,916	62,981	62,976	5	1,913	22	820	140,149	65,900	59,393	61	6,446	108,406
Jun	455,470	78,649	32,678	2,761	43,210	68,379	66,405	66,405	0	1,878	96	800	139,768	67,941	62,365	61	5,515	99,932
Jul	459,795	79,747	32,809	2,969	43,969	68,356	66,403	66,403	0	1,858	95	863	141,156	68,987	63,105	61	5,821	100,686
Aug	465,368	81,125	32,362	2,690	46,073	68,292	66,459	66,458	1	1,688	145	1,011	139,455	69,113	63,298	61	5,754	106,373
Sep	467,018	80,192	29,279	2,881	48,033	68,259	66,193	66,192	1	1,908	158	999	140,831	73,946	68,416	61	5,469	102,792
Oct	465,314	78,513	25,918	2,605	49,990	67,934	65,869	65,869	1	1,904	161	1,019	140,485	74,339	68,716	61	5,562	103,024
Nov	472,489	75,390	19,916	2,424	53,049	68,194	66,178	66,174	5	1,883	132	1,152	142,822	81,103	74,686	61	6,356	103,828
Dec	467,298	73,399	19,552	2,685	51,161	68,108	66,173	66,172	1	1,774	161	1,253	144,281	75,238	66,824	61	8,353	105,020

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$ Million)

End of Period	Total Liabilities, Capital & Reserves	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						
2006	180,208	10,837	761	10,075	-	21,432	2,946	9,120	9,367	8,540	114,586	62	-	6,917	17,835
2007	203,845	11,169	714	10,455	-	24,863	4,302	11,162	9,398	9,334	131,002	62	-	6,602	20,814
2008	232,629	9,592	1,393	8,198	-	29,721	5,588	14,203	9,930	11,122	146,970	62	-	10,500	24,663
2009	253,760	11,655	1,413	10,242	-	29,586	4,184	18,572	6,830	13,996	160,575	62	-	8,806	29,081
2010	296,126	14,369	2,934	11,435	-	38,350	6,623	27,208	4,519	15,622	182,723	61	-	11,073	33,928
2011															
Mar	303,709	14,396	3,779	10,617	-	39,188	7,327	27,488	4,372	14,219	193,145	61	-	7,423	35,277
Jun	308,852	13,679	3,137	10,541	-	38,681	7,971	23,776	6,933	17,211	197,286	61	-	5,185	36,749
Sep	313,745	13,105	3,117	9,988	-	38,480	10,358	20,493	7,629	13,330	204,697	61	-	6,581	37,491
Dec	328,166	13,911	3,823	10,087	-	40,402	6,680	26,298	7,423	15,195	208,438	61	-	11,558	38,601
2012															
Mar	327,633	11,658	1,790	9,868	-	35,813	6,301	21,986	7,526	14,869	216,422	61	-	8,033	40,778
Jun	343,828	13,289	2,060	11,229	-	39,800	6,842	25,320	7,639	16,255	224,696	61	-	7,963	41,764
Sep	356,946	12,026	2,306	9,720	-	42,299	6,643	28,348	7,307	17,195	232,684	61	-	8,575	44,106
Dec	378,124	11,430	2,431	8,999	-	55,119	13,833	34,327	6,959	18,109	233,490	61	-	14,844	45,071
2013															
Mar	384,805	12,414	2,676	9,738	-	52,267	12,014	33,226	7,027	21,447	240,508	61	-	9,723	48,384
Jun	391,478	11,973	1,431	10,542	-	56,275	13,728	36,931	5,616	22,884	242,224	61	-	8,308	49,754
Sep	398,266	11,173	1,134	10,038	-	57,077	15,117	36,472	5,489	24,508	243,852	61	-	10,620	50,974
Dec	413,605	12,624	2,365	10,259	-	61,244	14,339	42,698	4,207	26,042	242,915	61	-	18,356	52,362
2014															
Mar	397,446	11,139	1,567	9,573	-	51,980	12,253	32,362	7,365	20,814	245,805	61	-	13,358	54,288
Jun	403,401	12,146	2,314	9,831	-	54,848	11,993	35,970	6,884	20,963	248,982	61	-	9,650	56,752
Sep	407,965	11,354	2,248	9,106	-	54,471	9,973	37,492	7,007	22,199	250,745	61	-	11,074	58,061
Dec	421,804	12,626	3,118	9,508	-	59,667	13,127	39,506	7,033	22,740	247,394	61	-	19,362	59,955
2015															
Jan	419,758	11,592	2,273	9,319	-	60,644	13,531	39,903	7,210	22,667	253,348	61	-	10,835	60,610
Feb	425,074	13,018	2,945	10,074	-	63,158	12,128	43,701	7,328	24,776	250,652	61	-	11,395	62,013
Mar	426,225	12,359	2,484	9,874	-	61,216	12,001	41,933	7,282	23,951	254,845	61	-	10,818	62,975
Apr	429,057	12,334	2,417	9,918	-	62,383	11,862	42,990	7,531	22,844	258,307	61	-	9,801	63,325
May	432,668	11,326	2,206	9,121	-	66,158	11,779	46,085	8,294	23,315	258,103	61	-	9,786	63,919
Jun	437,161	11,887	2,540	9,347	-	70,285	11,774	49,382	9,130	23,410	255,674	61	-	10,911	64,933
Jul	437,784	12,635	2,927	9,708	-	68,781	11,587	48,158	9,036	24,425	255,353	61	-	11,070	65,460
Aug	437,576	12,164	2,178	9,987	-	67,741	11,358	47,620	8,763	23,882	256,439	61	-	10,477	66,811
Sep	433,831	11,913	2,086	9,826	-	68,142	10,657	48,727	8,757	23,531	254,444	61	-	9,958	65,783
Oct	433,386	13,140	3,335	9,804	-	61,985	10,436	42,784	8,765	23,562	258,429	61	-	10,224	65,985
Nov	441,629	14,199	4,151	10,047	-	66,547	11,532	46,383	8,632	23,516	256,538	61	-	13,289	67,479
Dec	442,903	17,225	4,655	12,570	-	68,179	10,953	47,220	10,006	25,026	250,637	61	-	14,812	66,964
2016															
Jan	448,937	14,596	2,135	12,461	-	72,377	11,338	50,970	10,069	25,916	255,615	61	-	12,881	67,491
Feb	452,178	14,830	1,890	12,940	-	73,012	11,007	52,048	9,957	25,993	256,021	61	-	13,582	68,679
Mar	455,250	15,211	2,026	13,185	-	75,832	12,063	53,732	10,037	25,742	256,009	61	-	12,975	69,418
Apr	456,803	14,721	1,837	12,884	-	74,294	10,972	53,304	10,018	26,013	258,739	61	-	13,020	69,956
May	459,048	14,716	1,452	13,264	-	76,028	10,723	55,226	10,080	27,759	258,113	61	-	11,885	70,486
Jun	455,470	14,344	1,457	12,887	-	78,055	10,945	56,912	10,198	25,538	256,596	61	-	11,755	69,121
Jul	459,795	14,456	1,734	12,722	-	77,755	10,729	56,773	10,253	26,662	258,070	61	-	12,527	70,264
Aug	465,368	15,664	1,876	13,788	-	78,616	10,524	57,958	10,134	26,904	260,491	61	-	12,599	71,033
Sep	467,018	15,314	1,620	13,695	-	78,961	10,386	58,426	10,148	27,358	259,176	61	-	12,795	73,353
Oct	465,314	15,000	1,495	13,506	-	73,481	12,197	51,128	10,157	27,600	262,477	61	-	12,795	73,899
Nov	472,489	16,180	2,149	14,031	-	73,788	12,073	51,484	10,231	28,573	263,737	61	-	15,078	75,072
Dec	467,298	15,967	2,901	13,066	-	73,409	10,662	52,351	10,396	28,392	259,479	61	-	15,970	74,020

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 (-)
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		37,466.3	45,541.5	8,075.2
2013		40,062.0	46,090.0	6,028.0
2014		39919.3	50882.1	10962.8
2015				
Jan	02nd	40,274.5	48,307.9	8,033.3
	09th	40,477.5	51,445.5	10,968.0
	16th	40,528.8	54,775.6	14,246.8
	23rd	40,492.8	53,416.0	12,923.2
	30th	40,398.8	54,633.5	14,234.7
Feb	06th	40,791.4	55,669.6	14,878.2
	13th	41,121.0	56,373.5	15,252.4
	20th	41,330.3	53,145.5	11,815.1
	27th	40,930.7	53,785.6	12,854.9
Mar	06th	41,047.1	52,614.1	11,567.0
	13th	41,414.3	48,668.5	7,254.2
	20th	41,058.9	49,238.5	8,179.5
	27th	40,954.2	46,615.3	5,661.1
Apr	03rd	40,970.9	45,525.6	4,554.7
	10th	40,838.9	46,199.6	5,360.7
	17th	40,896.8	49,450.9	8,554.1
	24th	41,164.1	49,208.6	8,044.5
May	01st	41,272.7	49,293.5	8,020.8
	08th	41,637.6	51,665.2	10,027.5
	15th	41,894.5	52,828.5	10,934.0
	22nd	41,806.3	54,976.6	13,170.3
	29th	41,692.4	55,235.1	13,542.7
Jun	05th	41,885.9	54,951.4	13,065.5
	12th	42,004.8	50,534.1	8,529.2
	19th	41,625.5	56,635.0	15,009.5
	26th	42,037.6	59,107.7	17,070.0
Jul	03rd	42,068.9	58,416.8	16,347.9
	10th	42,057.4	58,145.1	16,087.7
	17th	42,047.6	60,089.3	18,041.7
	24th	41,797.9	63,727.0	21,929.1
	31st	42533.1	61278.4	18745.3
Aug	07th	42,366.7	61,383.5	19,016.8
	14th	42,183.7	62,492.4	20,308.7
	21st	42,347.9	62,928.7	20,580.8
	28th	42,462.4	62,202.8	19,740.4
Sep	04th	42,273.1	66,091.5	23,818.4
	11th	42,542.3	63,609.0	21,066.7
	18th	42,251.5	62,568.9	20,317.4
	25th	42,028.8	61,753.8	19,725.0
Oct	02nd	41,751.1	57,290.7	15,539.6
	09th	41,206.7	55,445.0	14,238.2
	16th	41,103.2	57,977.2	16,874.0
	23rd	41,301.8	57,468.7	16,166.9
	30th	41217.2	58211.5	16994.3
Nov	06th	41,486.8	59,798.9	18,312.1
	13th	42,033.7	60,646.8	18,613.1
	20th	42,158.0	61,035.2	18,877.2
	27th	42,056.6	61,124.3	19,067.7

End of Period	Day Of Res. Per. (Week)	Required Reserves	Actual Reserves	Surplus (+) Deficits (-)
Dec	04th	41,943.7	58,300.3	16,356.6
	11th	42,218.8	53,487.7	11,268.9
	18th	42,231.5	50,934.1	8,702.5
	25th	41,933.9	53,030.3	11,096.4
2016				
Jan	01st	42,277.5	57,226.9	14,949.4
	08th	42,658.6	62,816.5	20,157.9
	15th	43,270.3	65,115.1	21,844.8
	22nd	43,403.3	65,153.0	21,749.7
	29th	43179.6	65531.1	22351.5
Feb	05th	43,211.2	65,892.5	22,681.3
	12th	43,597.5	67,428.1	23,830.6
	19th	43,746.4	66,923.0	23,176.6
	26th	43,601.1	68,718.5	25,117.4
Mar	04th	43,607.1	72,269.6	28,662.5
	11th	43,811.6	69,106.6	25,295.0
	18th	43,829.0	66,696.0	22,867.0
	25th	43,623.3	64,525.3	20,901.9
Apr	01st	43,680.3	65,649.9	21,969.6
	08th	43,667.8	66,714.1	23,046.3
	15th	43,670.3	69,064.0	25,393.7
	22nd	43,928.1	69,230.4	25,302.3
	29th	43880.9	64049.9	20169.0
May	06th	43,662.0	65,485.7	21,823.7
	13th	43,807.7	66,079.5	22,271.8
	20th	44,270.6	68,189.7	23,919.2
	27th	44,280.4	68,037.0	23,756.6
Jun	03rd	44,239.7	67,700.5	23,460.8
	10th	44,337.0	65,309.8	20,972.8
	17th	44,294.8	62,320.5	18,025.7
	24th	44,026.7	61,828.9	17,802.2
Jul	1st	43,739.1	63,285.8	19,546.7
	8th	44,073.3	63,839.1	19,765.8
	15th	44,366.5	64,122.5	19,755.9
	22nd	44,515.9	64,235.2	19,719.3
	29th	44387.4	63100.0	18712.6
Aug	5th	44,244.3	64,445.9	20,201.5
	12th	44,436.2	64,961.1	20,524.8
	19th	44,382.3	67,531.3	23,148.9
	26th	44,694.2	68,362.8	23,668.6
Sep	02nd	44,582.8	68,970.1	24,387.3
	09th	44,793.3	67,205.7	22,412.3
	16th	44,681.4	66,092.7	21,411.3
	23rd	44,441.9	68,405.7	23,963.8
	30th	44612.7	63787.8	19175.0
Oct	07th	44,019.6	62,450.2	18,430.6
	14th	43,718.5	64,689.1	20,970.6
	21st	43,877.0	66,916.3	23,039.2
	28th	44,194.3	69,020.1	24,825.9
Nov	04th	43,624.8	71,493.9	27,869.1
	11th	43,653.3	71,429.4	27,776.0
	18th	44,549.5	73,629.6	29,080.1
	25th	44,891.1	73,443.3	28,552.2
Dec	02nd	44,505.7	73,082.8	28,577.2
	09th	44,115.1	67,996.1	23,881.0
	16th	44,326.9	65,751.2	21,424.2
	23rd	44,151.6	65,793.3	21,641.8
	30th	44,431.9	68,730.8	24,299.0

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)	Private Sector		Money			Quasi- Money	
	Total	Bank of Guyana	Comm Banks	Total	Total	Gov't. (Net)	Public Enter. (Net)	Other Pub. Sect. (Net)			Total	Total	Curr.	Demand Deposits	Savings & Time Dep.	
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	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	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	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																
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
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
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
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																
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
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
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
Dec	197,026.1	147,805.2	49,220.8	123,780.4	(36,143.8)	16,675.8	(40,110.7)	(12,708.8)	(25,205.9)	185,130.0	313,421.3	115,195.5	60,900.7	54,294.8	198,225.7	7,385.2
2014																
Mar	181,099.7	135,039.9	46,059.8	145,686.0	(20,841.0)	25,255.2	(28,815.3)	(17,280.9)	(19,919.0)	186,446.0	308,884.5	110,697.5	58,088.8	52,608.8	198,186.9	17,901.2
Jun	188,308.4	133,600.5	54,707.9	141,896.2	(28,564.8)	19,977.3	(32,245.8)	(16,296.3)	(20,080.9)	190,541.8	313,132.8	110,864.6	60,602.0	50,262.6	202,268.2	17,071.7
Sep	183,527.9	126,607.1	56,920.9	148,895.3	(24,167.0)	26,005.2	(34,508.8)	(15,663.4)	(21,226.7)	194,288.9	315,966.7	114,622.9	60,892.3	53,730.6	201,343.8	16,456.5
Dec	195,178.4	133,965.9	61,212.5	154,911.1	(25,796.9)	28,326.1	(37,107.6)	(17,015.4)	(21,333.5)	202,041.5	329,639.8	131,186.1	72,454.2	58,731.9	198,453.7	20,449.7
2015																
Jan	192,419.0	132,548.4	59,870.6	158,606.5	(20,515.2)	34,154.0	(37,396.1)	(17,273.1)	(21,271.7)	200,393.4	325,457.6	121,994.9	67,596.3	54,398.6	203,462.7	25,567.9
Feb	192,715.9	129,149.7	63,566.2	155,639.3	(21,805.9)	36,271.8	(41,253.6)	(16,824.1)	(23,422.7)	200,867.9	322,561.9	121,171.6	67,409.1	53,762.5	201,390.3	25,793.2
Mar	195,565.1	124,988.7	70,576.4	156,901.0	(22,443.3)	34,463.8	(39,814.4)	(17,092.7)	(22,580.5)	201,924.7	325,676.1	123,315.4	67,504.2	55,811.1	202,360.7	26,789.9
Apr	197,345.4	124,518.6	72,826.8	157,432.8	(24,137.3)	32,957.5	(40,497.2)	(16,597.5)	(21,449.4)	203,019.5	330,766.6	123,051.1	68,959.0	54,092.2	207,715.5	24,011.6
May	196,178.0	126,090.6	70,087.4	159,489.6	(22,168.4)	37,801.1	(43,591.0)	(16,378.6)	(21,893.7)	203,551.7	331,095.7	122,906.9	69,364.6	53,542.3	208,188.8	24,571.8
Jun	194,592.9	127,114.3	67,478.6	158,037.6	(25,161.9)	39,405.5	(47,554.0)	(17,013.4)	(21,966.9)	205,166.4	328,388.9	123,037.8	67,460.2	55,577.6	205,351.0	24,241.6
Jul	189,624.6	126,300.0	63,324.6	162,688.4	(18,972.3)	43,783.3	(46,123.8)	(16,631.8)	(22,863.2)	204,523.9	327,748.2	122,066.4	67,655.2	54,411.3	205,681.8	24,564.8
Aug	187,665.2	126,327.6	61,337.7	165,146.9	(19,409.1)	41,879.3	(45,081.6)	(16,206.8)	(22,227.0)	206,783.0	327,359.0	123,083.8	66,774.0	56,309.8	204,275.1	25,453.1
Sep	182,606.2	124,677.4	57,928.8	169,150.3	(15,868.8)	46,870.9	(46,890.4)	(15,849.3)	(21,811.7)	206,830.8	324,058.9	120,603.0	65,720.9	54,882.1	203,455.9	27,697.6
Oct	182,658.7	123,305.5	59,353.3	176,688.7	(10,071.1)	46,536.9	(40,549.4)	(16,058.6)	(21,794.1)	208,553.9	329,978.6	124,193.5	68,255.0	55,938.5	205,785.1	29,368.9
Nov	178,093.9	120,050.5	58,043.4	182,827.1	(5,884.9)	53,843.7	(44,131.7)	(15,597.0)	(22,065.4)	210,777.4	330,125.8	123,871.4	69,200.9	54,670.5	206,254.4	30,795.1
Dec	178,605.9	122,080.1	56,525.8	184,598.8	(6,366.4)	56,331.2	(45,266.1)	(17,431.5)	(23,521.9)	214,487.2	334,471.1	130,295.0	75,753.8	54,541.2	204,176.2	28,733.6
2016																
Jan	186,058.4	127,541.7	58,516.8	178,782.9	(8,622.9)	57,972.8	(48,973.1)	(17,622.7)	(24,339.1)	211,744.9	332,364.3	125,925.0	71,196.5	54,728.5	206,439.3	32,477.0
Feb	191,172.8	131,399.1	59,773.7	178,012.1	(8,196.3)	59,339.8	(50,016.5)	(17,519.6)	(24,972.9)	211,181.4	333,690.0	128,675.7	71,695.2	56,980.4	205,014.3	35,495.0
Mar	189,514.3	126,843.8	62,670.6	180,394.9	(6,397.3)	62,954.2	(51,821.3)	(17,530.2)	(24,929.6)	211,721.8	334,357.7	128,767.2	73,451.6	55,315.6	205,590.5	35,551.5
Apr	186,513.2	123,869.6	62,643.6	188,341.4	1,358.0	70,430.0	(51,793.4)	(17,278.6)	(25,038.6)	212,021.9	337,771.8	128,056.7	73,595.6	54,461.1	209,715.2	37,082.8
May	189,612.6	125,471.3	64,141.4	185,137.4	(941.9)	69,868.6	(53,312.3)	(17,498.2)	(26,939.2)	213,018.5	336,628.0	128,775.3	74,348.5	54,426.8	207,852.7	38,122.0
Jun	194,374.4	130,069.2	64,305.2	174,581.0	(13,816.6)	60,473.7	(55,033.7)	(19,256.5)	(24,737.7)	213,135.2	334,178.8	128,479.4	73,850.8	54,628.6	205,699.4	34,776.6
Jul	192,057.9	126,766.9	65,291.1	180,893.8	(8,181.5)	64,255.6	(54,915.1)	(17,522.0)	(25,798.3)	214,873.6	337,393.1	133,064.0	74,960.9	58,103.1	204,329.1	35,558.6
Aug	191,490.3	126,029.7	65,460.6	183,599.7	(3,764.7)	69,645.1	(56,269.9)	(17,139.9)	(25,893.4)	213,257.9	337,843.8	132,837.5	73,433.6	59,403.9	205,006.2	37,246.3
Sep	190,209.1	125,331.0	64,878.1	186,108.1	(2,580.4)	70,304.4	(56,518.2)	(16,366.5)	(26,359.1)	215,047.6	338,197.5	132,095.8	74,088.4	58,007.4	206,101.7	38,119.7
Oct	192,017.2	128,504.7	63,512.5	184,810.7	(3,352.1)	66,336.5	(49,224.1)	(20,464.6)	(26,580.9)	214,743.7	343,105.7	135,048.9	76,060.2	58,988.7	208,056.8	33,722.2
Nov	187,241.5	128,031.6	59,209.9	192,289.1	2,015.3	72,069.7	(49,600.4)	(20,454.0)	(27,420.8)	217,694.7	345,625.3	138,410.9	75,498.1	62,912.8	207,214.4	33,905.3
Dec	179,934.0	122,502.3	57,431.8	198,881.5	6,928.8	78,059.5	(50,577.4)	(20,553.3)	(27,139.7)	219,092.4	351,034.9	144,827.4	82,961.6	61,865.7	206,207.6	27,780.6

Sources: Bank of Guyana and Commercial Banks

TABLE 4-I

GUYANA: SELECTED INTEREST RATES [1]

(Percent Per Annum)

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015				2016											
	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	6.75	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.25	5.50	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	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	4.16	3.90	4.19	4.18	3.78	2.35	1.45	1.45	1.67	1.73	1.89	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.68	1.68
182 Days	4.18	3.92	4.48	4.35	3.70	2.43	1.72	1.55	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
364 Days	4.24	4.35	4.81	4.47	3.59	2.51	1.54	2.14	2.37	2.39	2.38	2.28	2.38	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.20	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.13
COMMERCIAL BANKS																									
Small Savings Rate	3.19	3.15	3.04	2.78	2.67	1.99	1.69	1.33	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Prime Lending Rate (weighted average) [2]	14.47	13.89	13.91	14.22	15.06	14.33	12.50	12.30	11.01	10.92	10.82	10.61	10.65	10.84	10.83	10.78	10.77	10.76	10.75	10.74	10.72	10.71	10.69	10.65	10.65
Prime Lending Rate [3]	14.54	14.71	14.54	14.54	14.54	14.00	13.83	12.83	12.83	12.83	12.83	12.83	12.83	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Comm. Banks' Lending Rate (weighted average)	13.12	12.40	12.35	12.17	11.95	11.68	11.08	11.16	10.86	10.80	10.74	10.56	10.56	10.52	10.55	10.50	10.47	10.51	10.46	10.43	10.46	10.40	10.43	10.42	10.43
HAND-IN-HAND TRUST CORP. INC																									
Domestic Mortgages	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	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Commercial Mortgages	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	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Average Deposit Rates	3.14	3.23	3.23	3.15	3.00	3.00	2.30	1.78	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
NEW BUILDING SOCIETY																									
Deposits [4]	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	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	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Mortgage Rates [5]	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.45	7.35	6.85	6.85	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Five dollar shares	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.30	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	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Save and prosper shares	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	2.60	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

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	
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	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	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	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
2014													
Mar	188,150.7	28,692.3	22,141.0	1,302.7	20,838.2	6,175.7	6,175.7	-	103,690.0	38,232.3	13,803.9	51,653.8	27,451.8
Jun	191,664.5	29,144.6	21,827.6	1,230.4	20,597.2	6,056.5	6,056.5	-	107,085.1	39,578.5	14,159.5	53,347.2	27,550.7
Sep	197,337.7	30,612.1	23,093.2	1,452.4	21,640.8	5,264.5	5,264.5	-	108,673.5	40,409.5	14,484.8	53,779.2	29,694.3
Dec	198,964.8	28,718.4	23,988.7	1,511.8	22,476.9	4,786.0	4,786.0	-	111,021.7	41,175.2	14,610.2	55,236.3	30,450.1
2015													
Mar	201,198.8	28,568.1	24,882.1	1,750.3	23,131.8	5,758.3	5,758.3	-	111,777.7	41,462.9	14,829.6	55,485.2	30,212.6
Jun	199,430.8	28,738.3	24,709.2	1,537.4	23,171.8	6,353.7	6,353.7	-	108,161.4	40,720.7	14,932.9	52,507.8	31,468.3
Sep	202,069.0	29,919.6	25,761.9	1,320.6	24,441.3	6,754.3	6,754.3	-	108,723.3	41,314.6	15,092.4	52,316.4	30,910.0
Dec	203,470.9	30,168.6	27,076.2	2,381.4	24,694.8	6,728.4	6,728.4	-	109,390.0	41,494.5	15,667.1	52,228.4	30,107.8
2016													
Mar	205,473.8	29,600.5	31,873.1	1,777.4	30,095.7	7,545.1	7,545.1	-	106,344.6	41,727.1	15,417.8	49,199.7	30,110.7
Jun	202,122.6	29,147.1	28,773.4	1,806.0	26,967.5	7,061.9	7,061.9	-	106,535.3	41,598.1	15,751.4	49,185.9	30,604.8
Sep	204,726.0	30,037.2	29,425.1	1,627.5	27,797.5	6,957.6	6,957.6	-	107,702.8	41,401.8	15,925.0	50,376.0	30,603.4
Dec	205,797.6	30,679.0	29,944.2	1,848.8	28,095.4	6,971.2	6,971.2	-	107,045.9	41,286.4	16,396.5	49,363.0	31,157.5

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

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

End of Period	Total Liabilities, Capital & Reserves	Foreign Sector	Deposits				Private Sector					Other
			Total Deposits	Private Sector	Public Sector	Shares	Total	Capital & Reserves	Loans Rec.	Premium	Pension Funds	
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	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	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	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	164,583.6	10,946.1	43,039.7	3,125.4	3,207.7	36,706.6	95,672.9	61,836.1	2,312.3	5,176.4	26,348.0	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	173,323.5	14,049.8	45,758.0	3,581.0	2,877.5	39,299.4	97,931.9	65,043.4	2,222.8	2,205.1	28,460.6	15,582.5
2014												
Mar	188,150.3	11,156.3	45,653.6	3,903.6	2,418.4	39,331.7	115,514.8	78,245.4	2,237.9	6,259.5	28,772.0	15,825.6
Jun	191,664.5	14,542.2	46,229.3	4,052.0	2,445.2	39,732.1	115,007.4	80,351.3	2,344.1	3,083.3	29,228.7	15,885.6
Sep	197,337.7	15,806.2	46,615.5	4,359.7	2,452.5	39,803.3	115,388.4	81,966.5	2,495.2	1,617.4	29,309.4	19,527.5
Dec	198,964.8	15,809.7	47,172.9	4,572.2	2,473.1	40,127.6	115,765.6	81,926.6	2,407.3	1,617.4	29,814.3	20,216.6
2015												
Mar	201,198.8	16,276.2	48,061.8	4,586.0	2,473.1	41,002.8	117,742.5	79,356.3	2,347.6	3,977.8	32,060.8	19,118.3
Jun	199,430.8	16,228.4	47,885.0	4,797.7	2,523.3	40,564.0	116,047.1	79,471.6	2,268.6	3,977.8	30,329.1	19,270.2
Sep	202,069.0	16,512.9	48,583.2	5,045.0	2,540.6	40,997.6	117,153.8	80,275.4	2,248.8	4,090.3	30,539.3	19,819.2
Dec	203,470.9	16,544.4	49,168.2	5,350.2	2,581.9	41,236.1	117,782.1	81,065.6	1,954.8	4,115.3	30,646.4	19,976.2
2016												
Mar	205,473.8	16,712.1	49,966.2	5,647.9	2,581.9	41,736.4	119,251.2	81,660.1	1,948.7	4,345.9	31,296.4	19,544.3
Jun	202,122.6	16,235.4	49,085.2	5,854.5	2,647.3	40,583.4	115,553.9	77,386.9	1,898.9	4,450.8	31,817.3	21,248.1
Sep	204,726.0	15,540.1	49,362.4	6,027.1	2,666.8	40,668.6	119,700.0	81,025.3	1,896.5	4,450.8	32,327.4	20,123.5
Dec	205,797.6	15,494.7	49,854.0	6,334.8	2,693.4	40,825.8	119,675.7	81,099.0	1,857.2	4,450.8	32,268.7	20,773.3

Source: Non-Bank Financial Institutions

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

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
CURRENT ACCOUNT											
Revenue [1]	62,356.4	80,356.9	82,483.9	94,890.7	107,875.4	120,915.5	130,228.6	136,494.8	145,725.8	161,710.2	177,254.2
Expenditure	59,593.0	62,960.9	78,492.0	80,441.0	86,386.4	100,620.4	114,914.7	122,054.0	133,833.6	147,637.7	170,151.8
Balance	2,763.5	17,396.0	3,992.0	14,450.1	21,489.0	20,295.1	15,313.9	14,440.8	11,892.3	14,072.5	7,102.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT											
Receipts	17,524.6	11,136.0	17,029.1	17,275.1	11,780.3	13,452.8	13,509.5	8,671.7	4,191.0	7,272.6	7,837.6
Revenue	6,204.1	3,624.0	3,417.5	2,222.5	2,325.7	812.6	832.7	872.8	2,358.5	2,686.1	2,469.3
External Grants	11,320.5	7,512.0	13,611.6	15,052.6	9,454.6	12,640.2	12,676.8	7,798.9	1,832.5	4,586.5	5,368.2
Expenditure	41,806.4	42,877.2	35,941.4	46,990.3	46,658.4	50,116.3	56,441.8	50,144.5	51,013.7	30,664.9	46,639.1
OVERALL DEFICIT/SURPLUS	(21,518.3)	(14,345.2)	(14,920.4)	(15,265.5)	(13,389.1)	(16,368.4)	(27,618.3)	(27,032.0)	(34,930.4)	(9,319.8)	(31,699.2)
FINANCING	21,518.3	14,345.2	14,920.4	15,265.5	13,389.1	16,368.4	27,618.3	27,032.0	34,930.4	9,319.8	31,699.2
External Financing	20,810.8	20,147.3	14,605.9	15,526.2	12,989.4	17,948.0	22,044.2	18,545.2	(13,753.1)	(5,264.8)	7,836.8
Domestic Financial System [2]	(350.1)	(6,766.3)	446.0	(2,635.1)	3,847.5	(1,579.6)	5,574.2	8,486.7	48,683.5	14,584.6	23,862.3
Banking System	(2,805.4)	(6,194.5)	2,321.4	(3,686.2)	(4,697.6)	15,196.2	(7,815.7)	17,294.5	11,650.3	28,007.0	21,728.4
Non-Bank Borrowing	2,455.3	(571.8)	(1,875.4)	1,051.1	8,545.0	(1,081.3)	(6,926.2)	(7,032.8)	(141.0)	1,085.9	1,588.0
Other Financing	1,057.6	964.2	(131.5)	2,374.4	(3,447.8)	(15,694.5)	20,316.1	(1,775.0)	37,174.3	(14,508.3)	545.9

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Guyana

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

[2] Figures revised from 2008 to reflect the computation of Central Governmen

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

Item	2006 [3]	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current Revenue	84,660.6	90,157.5	101,916.9	89,909.1	95,814.8	122,092.2	135,256.2	127,565.3	122,928.3	127,689.8	117,899.2
Export Sales	32,036.4	32,392.8	29,637.7	27,354.0	22,398.4	28,777.3	28,299.7	24,833.6	18,941.0	16,551.9	18,458.4
Local Sales	38,207.4	42,076.3	49,880.1	45,833.0	55,483.1	66,005.5	68,413.4	69,017.7	72,149.4	70,604.2	66,351.8
VAT Refunds	-	240.6	304.4	347.9	203.3	628.3	488.0	349.1	212.2	339.1	722.5
Other	14,416.8	15,447.9	22,094.7	16,374.2	17,730.0	26,681.1	38,054.9	33,364.9	31,625.8	40,194.6	32,366.5
Current Expenditure	77,314.6	84,232.8	98,779.2	82,213.6	92,735.5	122,541.0	125,686.7	123,905.7	121,866.0	110,504.8	100,883.7
Materials & Supplies	24,003.1	26,897.7	33,366.3	25,161.2	31,456.4	39,148.5	39,975.6	34,552.6	34,841.6	26,069.8	22,947.3
Employment	19,568.3	20,870.8	21,353.9	19,514.0	20,168.2	23,275.3	25,741.9	25,565.2	24,649.2	28,139.5	25,410.7
Interest	359.2	394.6	427.7	616.7	452.9	323.5	250.5	331.7	568.6	573.2	1,521.5
VAT Payments	-	116.9	56.1	83.9	134.4	90.5	111.3	103.8	114.7	522.8	171.8
Local Taxes	347.1	638.0	415.3	330.2	112.8	172.2	128.9	114.0	57.2	40.9	163.9
Other [1]	33,036.9	35,314.8	43,159.9	36,507.6	40,410.8	59,531.0	59,478.5	63,238.4	61,634.7	55,158.6	50,668.5
Operating Surplus(+)/Def(-)	7,346.0	5,924.8	3,137.7	7,695.5	3,079.3	(448.8)	9,569.4	3,659.6	1,062.4	17,184.9	17,015.4
Gross Cash Surplus(+)/Def(-)	7,346.0	5,924.8	3,137.7	7,695.5	3,079.3	(448.8)	9,569.4	3,659.6	1,062.4	17,184.9	17,015.4
Transfers to Central Govt.	1,355.1	1,161.3	953.0	1,189.8	1,697.6	2,449.0	2,144.6	2,386.6	1,203.2	2,672.9	3,947.0
Taxes (Property and Corporation)	1,230.1	1,161.3	828.0	1,032.8	1,222.6	1,049.0	1,144.6	1,386.6	1,203.2	1,670.4	1,747.0
Dividends	125.0	-	125.0	157.0	475.0	1,400.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	-	1,002.5	2,200.0
Cash Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	5,990.9	4,763.4	2,184.7	6,505.7	1,381.7	(2,897.8)	7,424.8	1,273.0	(140.9)	14,512.0	13,068.4
Capital Expenditure	2,646.6	5,816.5	8,324.3	4,867.1	4,171.3	3,667.3	5,822.7	2,896.5	1,357.3	6,433.4	1,977.0
Overall Cash Surplus (+)/Deficit(-)	3,344.3	(1,053.0)	(6,139.6)	1,638.6	(2,789.6)	(6,565.1)	1,602.1	(1,623.5)	(1,498.1)	8,078.7	11,091.4
Financing	(3,344.3)	1,053.0	6,139.6	(1,638.6)	2,789.6	6,565.1	(1,602.1)	1,623.5	1,498.1	(8,078.7)	(11,091.4)
External Borrowing (Net)	-	-	1,478.5	1,175.1	1,854.2	(148.1)	(1,351.6)	741.3	2,419.6	(372.7)	(1,901.2)
Domestic Financing (Net)	(3,691.4)	416.0	2,844.0	2,970.0	(972.8)	5,021.5	(250.5)	882.2	(921.5)	(7,706.0)	(9,190.2)
Banking System (Net)	(1,323.4)	(631.6)	1,774.0	1,069.7	287.7	1,233.4	9,197.5	8,935.9	5,497.5	(24,734.1)	(27,196.1)
Non-bank Fin. Inst.(Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdings of Cent. Govt Sec.	(2,435.3)	(199.9)	(117.9)	(3,598.0)	2,650.3	(3,451.0)	(47.3)	(311.8)	(797.8)	(867.9)	1,498.0
Transfers from Cent.Govt	-	-	3,967.0	1,342.2	3,429.7	7,557.9	6,849.6	5,760.0	3,699.2	-	469.9
Special Transfers	-	-	29.0	-	169.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privatisation Proceeds -Guysuco land Sales	-	-	-	-	2,078.0	(1,691.0)	-	-	-	-	-
Other	67.2	1,247.5	2,779.0	1,784.0	(7,340.5)	1,372.6	(16,250.4)	(13,501.9)	(9,320.5)	17,892.7	16,038.0

Sources: 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] Figures exclude LINMINE.

[3] Figures exclude the 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
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	74,958.8	3.4	12,742.5	595.8	61,617.1
2009	87,047.4	3.4	11,767.5	560.8	74,715.7
2010	100,489.5	3.4	6,823.5	523.2	93,139.4
2011	104,937.2	3.4	5,848.5	491.9	98,593.4
2012					
Mar	100,088.9	3.4	4,873.5	491.9	94,720.1
Jun	93,801.2	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,451.1
Sep	94,100.5	3.4	4,873.5	473.2	88,750.4
Dec	93,461.9	3.4	4,873.5	456.2	88,128.8
2013					
Mar	97,211.9	3.4	3,898.5	456.2	92,853.8
Jun	96,919.0	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	92,575.2
Sep	90,269.3	3.4	3,898.5	441.9	85,925.6
Dec	98,815.3	3.4	3,898.5	424.7	94,488.7
2014					
Mar	94,915.6	3.4	3,898.5	424.7	90,589.0
Jun	87,298.8	3.4	3,898.5	408.0	82,988.9
Sep	82,698.9	3.4	3,898.5	408.0	78,389.0
Dec	78,437.7	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.6
2015					
Jan	78,437.7	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.6
Feb	78,437.9	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.7
Mar	78,438.0	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	74,145.8
Apr	77,438.0	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	73,145.8
May	76,082.6	3.4	3,898.5	390.3	71,790.4
Jun	75,867.8	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	71,593.4
Jul	78,867.8	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	74,593.4
Aug	78,867.9	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	74,593.5
Sep	78,867.9	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	74,593.5
Oct	78,867.9	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	74,593.5
Nov	80,367.9	3.4	3,898.5	372.5	76,093.5
Dec	81,693.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	77,436.6
2016					
Jan	82,193.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	77,936.6
Feb	82,993.4	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	78,736.7
Mar	83,997.6	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	79,740.9
Apr	83,697.6	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	79,440.9
May	81,250.3	3.4	3,898.5	354.8	76,993.6
Jun	84,439.5	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	80,200.5
Jul	86,076.0	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	81,837.0
Aug	86,076.0	3.4	3,898.5	337.0	81,837.0
Sep	90,761.8	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.4
Oct	90,761.8	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.4
Nov	90,761.5	3.4	8,781.0	337.0	81,640.1
Dec	90,571.6	3.4	8,781.0	319.3	81,468.0

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		
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	61,754.5	46,174.5	1,183.3	44,991.2	10,727.2	4,850.1	-	4,850.1	-	2.9	-
2009	74,715.7	56,984.5	2,333.1	54,651.5	9,084.3	8,633.8	-	8,633.8	-	13.2	-
2010	93,139.4	66,547.1	1,032.9	65,514.2	14,833.6	11,758.2	-	11,758.2	-	0.5	-
2011	98,593.4	73,547.7	999.2	72,548.6	17,007.7	8,038.0	-	8,038.0	-	-	-
2012											
Mar	94,720.1	71,067.5	998.3	70,069.2	15,604.6	8,048.1	-	8,048.1	-	-	-
Jun	88,451.1	68,041.6	1,067.8	66,973.8	13,642.1	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	-	-	-
Dec	88,128.8	70,253.5	996.9	69,256.6	11,063.9	6,811.4	-	6,811.4	-	-	-
2013											
Mar	92,853.8	79,799.6	996.8	78,802.8	6,678.0	6,376.2	-	6,376.2	-	-	-
Jun	92,575.2	79,668.3	996.4	78,671.9	6,488.9	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	-	-	-
Dec	94,488.8	83,825.3	3,497.1	80,328.2	4,183.0	6,480.5	-	6,480.5	-	0.1	-
2014											
Mar	90,589.0	77,825.5	2,997.3	74,828.2	6,283.0	6,480.5	-	6,480.5	-	0.1	-
Jun	82,988.9	70,659.9	1,406.3	69,253.6	6,175.0	6,154.0	-	6,154.0	-	0.1	-
Sep	78,389.0	66,860.0	1,606.4	65,253.6	5,375.0	6,154.0	-	6,154.0	-	0.1	-
Dec	74,145.6	63,540.1	1,606.5	61,933.6	4,895.0	5,710.5	-	5,710.5	-	-	-
2015											
Jan	74,145.6	63,540.1	1,606.5	61,933.6	4,895.0	5,710.5	-	5,710.5	-	-	-
Feb	74,145.7	63,240.2	1,606.6	61,633.6	5,195.0	5,710.5	-	5,710.5	-	-	-
Mar	74,145.8	62,540.3	1,606.7	60,933.6	5,895.0	5,710.5	-	5,710.5	-	-	-
Apr	73,145.8	61,240.3	1,606.7	59,633.6	6,195.0	5,710.5	-	5,710.5	-	-	-
May	71,790.4	60,749.7	1,197.9	59,551.8	6,276.8	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Jun	71,593.4	60,631.6	998.0	59,633.6	6,197.8	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Jul	74,593.4	63,326.5	998.0	62,328.5	6,503.0	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Aug	74,593.5	63,238.2	998.1	62,240.1	6,591.3	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Sep	74,593.5	62,925.4	998.1	61,927.3	6,904.2	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Oct	74,593.5	62,695.4	998.1	61,697.3	7,134.2	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Nov	76,093.5	63,912.3	998.1	62,914.2	7,417.3	4,764.0	-	4,764.0	-	-	-
Dec	77,436.6	65,738.5	998.1	64,740.4	6,881.1	4,807.1	-	4,807.1	-	10.0	-
2016											
Jan	77,936.6	66,238.5	998.1	65,240.4	6,881.1	4,807.1	-	4,807.1	-	10.0	-
Feb	78,736.7	66,478.2	998.2	65,480.1	7,441.4	4,807.1	-	4,807.1	-	10.0	-
Mar	79,740.9	67,388.2	998.2	66,390.1	7,541.4	4,811.4	-	4,811.4	-	-	-
Apr	79,440.9	67,188.2	998.2	66,190.1	7,441.4	4,811.4	-	4,811.4	-	-	-
May	76,993.6	64,877.6	998.1	63,879.6	7,249.8	4,864.2	-	4,864.2	-	2.0	-
Jun	80,200.5	68,277.6	998.1	67,279.6	7,052.5	4,868.4	-	4,868.4	-	2.0	-
Jul	81,837.0	68,277.6	998.1	67,279.6	7,052.5	6,504.9	-	6,504.9	-	2.0	-
Aug	81,837.0	68,368.5	998.1	67,370.4	6,963.7	6,504.9	-	6,504.9	-	-	-
Sep	81,640.4	68,168.5	998.1	67,170.4	6,963.7	6,508.3	-	6,508.3	-	-	-
Oct	81,640.4	68,021.4	1,201.0	66,820.4	7,313.7	6,305.3	-	6,305.3	-	-	-
Nov	81,640.1	68,354.2	1,200.8	67,153.4	6,980.6	6,305.3	-	6,305.3	-	-	-
Dec	81,468.0	68,151.1	997.7	67,153.4	6,980.6	6,336.4	-	6,336.4	-	-	-

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
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	833,661	340,155	472,678	3,895	13,417	3,484	32
2009	933,039	375,224	536,993	3,818	13,440	3,528	36
2010	1,042,877	434,427	588,091	3,383	13,408	3,533	35
2011	1,210,095	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
2014							
1st Qtr	1,186,719	485,722	681,863	2,173	13,452	3,473	37
2nd Qtr	1,226,573	521,423	685,950	2,229	13,461	3,473	37
3rd Qtr	1,183,636	488,689	675,857	2,113	13,467	3,473	36
4th Qtr	1,216,378	505,517	691,848	2,032	13,473	3,473	35
2015							
1st Qtr	1,233,349	516,018	698,412	1,935	13,478	3,473	33
2nd Qtr	1,220,009	503,119	697,848	2,050	13,484	3,473	35
3rd Qtr	1,144,761	436,612	689,178	1,974	13,490	3,473	34
4th Qtr	1,143,007	432,791	692,190	1,921	12,600	3,473	33
2016							
1st Qtr	1,143,033	433,576	691,479	1,873	12,600	3,473	32
2nd Qtr **	1,143,505	430,862	694,798	1,742	12,600	3,473	30
3rd Qtr	1,153,695	444,032	691,929	1,693	12,539	3,473	29
4th Qtr	1,167,462	450,935	698,878	1,610	12,539	3,473	28

Source: Ministry of Finance

[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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 **	2016 *
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	**(250.3)**	**(189.1)**	**(321.4)**	**(230.6)**	**(247.4)**	**(372.2)**	**(366.7)**	**(456.0)**	**(385.2)**	**(181.5)**	**13.0**
Merchandise Trade											
Exports f.o.b.	585.1	698.0	801.5	768.2	885.0	1,129.1	1,415.5	1,375.2	1,167.2	1,151.3	1,440.6
Imports c.i.f	(885.0)	(1,063.1)	(1,323.6)	(1,179.4)	(1,419.1)	(1,770.5)	(1,996.7)	(1,874.9)	(1,791.3)	(1,491.6)	(1,447.8)
Trade Balance	(299.8)	(365.1)	(522.1)	(411.2)	(534.1)	(641.4)	(581.3)	(499.7)	(624.1)	(340.3)	(7.2)
Net Services and unrequited Transfers	49.5	176.0	200.7	180.6	286.7	269.2	214.6	43.8	238.9	158.9	20.2
Non Factor Services (net)	(97.8)	(99.6)	(113.3)	(102.1)	(96.9)	(136.1)	(228.6)	(338.0)	(245.4)	(282.3)	(295.6)
Factor Services (net)	(69.0)	(11.2)	(14.8)	(16.9)	12.8	(9.3)	24.0	28.5	26.7	24.7	(4.6)
Transfers	*216.3*	*286.8*	*328.8*	*299.6*	*370.8*	414.6	419.2	353.2	457.6	416.5	320.4
CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	**268.6**	**168.7**	**308.5**	**454.0**	**339.2**	**373.2**	**418.3**	**314.8**	**210.1**	**71.4**	**(13.2)**
1. Capital Transfer (net) 1	315.6	414.1	38.7	37.2	27.1	30.1	29.3	7.3	4.4	18.5	14.8
2. Medium and Long Term Capital (net)	***(42.9)***	***(150.4)***	***275.6***	***392.9***	***309.3***	**375.4**	**454.0**	**288.6**	**263.5**	**30.3**	**(23.6)**
1. Public Sector	(145.3)	(260.7)	91.7	184.9	39.6	67.7	90.4	70.9	0.5	(94.8)	(21.8)
A. Central Gov't and Non-Financial Public Sector (net)	71.8	63.5	141.0	92.4	89.1	146.6	243.5	160.3	96.0	(69.6)	(21.8)
Disbursements	107.0	104.9	186.6	135.2	142.0	206.2	302.1	221.4	163.4	53.6	57.7
Amortization	(35.2)	(41.4)	(45.7)	(42.7)	(52.9)	(59.6)	(58.7)	(61.1)	(67.4)	(123.1)	(79.5)
B. Other (net) 2	(217.1)	(324.2)	(49.3)	92.5	(49.5)	(79.0)	(153.1)	(89.4)	(95.5)	(25.2)	-
2. Private Sector (net)	102.4	110.3	184.0	208.0	269.7	307.8	363.6	217.7	263.0	125.1	(1.8)
3. Short Term Capital (net) 3	***(4.1)***	***(95.0)***	***(5.8)***	***24.0***	***2.9***	**(32.3)**	**(65.0)**	**18.9**	**(57.8)**	**22.7**	**(4.4)**
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**24.6**	**19.1**	**18.5**	**11.0**	**24.7**	**(16.0)**	**(18.7)**	**21.8**	**58.7**	**2.3**	**(53.2)**
OVERALL BALANCE	**42.9**	**(1.4)**	**5.6**	**234.5**	**116.5**	**(15.0)**	**32.9**	**(119.5)**	**(116.4)**	**(107.7)**	**(53.3)**
FINANCING	**(42.9)**	**1.4**	**(5.6)**	**(234.5)**	**(116.5)**	**15.0**	**(32.9)**	**119.5**	**116.4**	**107.7**	**53.3**
Change in Net Foreign Assets of Bank of Guyana (-increase) 4	*(61.0)*	*(37.3)*	*(43.4)*	*(271.5)*	*(154.9)*	(25.4)	(75.5)	74.0	67.9	55.7	(2.0)
Change in Non-Financial Public Sector arrears	*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*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional Financing	*18.1*	*38.7*	*37.8*	*37.0*	*38.4*	40.4	42.6	45.5	48.5	52.0	55.3
Debt Relief	*0.0*	*7.5*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.3*	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.6
Debt Stock Restructuring	*1.7*	*2.0*	*(0.6)*	*(0.6)*	*(0.6)*	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	-	-
Balance of Payments Support	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-	-	-	
Debt Forgiveness	*16.4*	*29.2*	*33.7*	*33.1*	*34.7*	37.7	40.2	43.6	47.0	48.8	52.8

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
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	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												
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
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
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
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												
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
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
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
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
2014												
Jan	736.2	761.7	25.6	701.6	761.7	60.2	215.8	278.8	63.0	917.4	1,040.6	123.1
Feb	703.8	726.7	22.9	669.2	726.7	57.5	216.1	278.5	62.4	885.3	1,005.2	119.9
Mar	688.5	708.6	20.0	653.9	708.6	54.6	223.1	277.0	53.9	877.0	985.6	108.6
Apr	678.5	698.6	20.1	641.4	698.6	57.2	224.4	283.4	59.0	865.8	982.0	116.2
May	651.3	671.2	20.0	647.8	671.2	23.4	234.7	292.2	57.5	882.5	963.4	80.9
Jun	650.4	670.5	20.0	647.0	670.5	23.5	264.9	323.7	58.8	911.9	994.2	82.3
Jul	618.2	636.6	18.4	614.7	636.6	21.9	265.3	326.5	61.3	879.9	963.1	83.2
Aug	608.8	625.7	16.9	605.3	625.7	20.3	275.8	332.5	56.7	881.1	958.1	77.0
Sep	616.6	630.3	13.7	613.1	630.3	17.2	275.6	330.6	55.0	888.8	960.9	72.2
Oct	607.5	621.4	13.8	604.1	621.4	17.3	280.7	338.6	57.9	884.8	959.9	75.2
Nov	609.1	622.7	13.6	605.6	622.7	17.0	294.9	351.3	56.4	900.5	974.0	73.5
Dec	652.2	665.6	13.4	648.7	665.6	16.9	296.4	357.6	61.1	945.2	1,023.2	78.0
2015												
Jan	645.4	658.4	13.1	641.9	658.4	16.5	289.9	346.1	56.1	931.8	1,004.5	72.7
Feb	628.9	639.3	10.4	625.4	639.3	13.9	307.8	370.9	63.0	933.2	1,010.2	76.9
Mar	608.7	616.4	7.7	605.3	616.4	11.1	341.8	401.6	59.8	947.0	1,018.0	71.0
Apr	606.5	614.3	7.8	603.0	614.3	11.3	352.7	412.4	59.7	955.7	1,026.7	71.0
May	614.1	621.8	7.7	610.6	621.8	11.2	339.4	394.3	54.8	950.0	1,016.1	66.0
Jun	619.0	626.9	7.8	615.6	626.9	11.3	326.8	384.3	57.6	942.3	1,011.2	68.9
Jul	615.1	622.8	7.7	611.6	622.8	11.2	306.7	367.8	61.2	918.3	990.7	72.4
Aug	615.2	621.7	6.5	611.8	621.7	10.0	297.0	355.9	58.9	908.8	977.7	68.9
Sep	607.2	611.1	3.9	603.8	611.1	7.4	280.5	338.2	57.7	884.3	949.4	65.1
Oct	600.6	604.5	3.9	597.1	604.5	7.4	287.4	351.1	63.6	884.5	955.5	71.0
Nov	584.8	588.6	3.8	581.4	588.6	7.3	281.1	349.8	68.8	862.4	938.5	76.0
Dec	594.7	598.5	3.8	591.2	598.5	7.3	273.7	357.1	83.4	864.9	955.7	90.7
2016												
Jan	621.1	624.9	3.8	617.6	624.9	7.3	283.4	354.1	70.7	901.0	979.0	78.0
Feb	639.8	642.3	2.6	636.3	642.3	6.0	289.5	361.3	71.8	925.8	1,003.6	77.8
Mar	617.7	619.0	1.3	614.3	619.0	4.8	303.5	377.2	73.7	917.7	996.2	78.4
Apr	603.3	604.6	1.3	599.9	604.6	4.8	303.4	374.6	71.3	903.2	979.3	76.1
May	611.1	612.4	1.3	607.6	612.4	4.8	310.6	381.9	71.3	918.2	994.3	76.0
Jun	633.3	634.6	1.3	629.9	634.6	4.8	311.4	380.9	69.5	941.3	1,015.5	74.2
Jul	617.4	618.6	1.3	613.9	618.6	4.8	316.2	386.2	70.0	930.1	1,004.8	74.8
Aug	613.8	615.1	1.3	610.3	615.1	4.8	317.0	392.9	75.9	927.3	1,007.9	80.6
Sep	610.4	610.4	-	606.9	610.4	3.5	314.2	388.3	74.2	921.1	998.7	77.6
Oct	625.8	625.8	-	622.3	625.8	3.5	307.6	380.2	72.6	929.9	1,006.0	76.1
Nov	623.5	623.5	-	620.0	623.5	3.5	286.7	365.1	78.4	906.7	988.6	81.8
Dec	596.7	596.7	-	593.2	596.7	3.5	278.1	355.4	77.3	871.4	952.1	80.8

Source: Bank of Guyana and Commercial Banks

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

Date							Rate
20	Apr	15	-	24	Apr	15	206.50
27	Apr	15	-	30	Apr	15	206.50
04	May	15					206.50
06	May	15	-	08	May	15	206.50
12	May	15	-	15	May	15	206.50
18	May	15	-	22	May	15	206.50
25	May	15				15	206.50
27	May	15	-	29	May	15	206.50
01	Jun	15	-	05	Jun	15	206.50
08	Jun	15	-	12	Jun	15	206.50
15	Jun	15	-	19	Jun	15	206.50
22	Jun	15	-	26	Jun	15	206.50
29	Jun	15	-	30	Jun	15	206.50
01	Jul	15	-	03	Jul	15	206.50
07	Jul	15	-	10	Jul	15	206.50
13	Jul	15	-	17	Jul	15	206.50
20	Jul	15	-	24	Jul	15	206.50
27	Jul	15	-	31	Jul	15	206.50
03	Aug	15	-	07	Aug	15	206.50
10	Aug	15	-	14	Aug	15	206.50
17	Aug	15	-	21	Aug	15	206.50
24	Aug	15	-	28	Aug	15	206.50
31	Aug	15					206.50
01	Sep	15	-	04	Sep	15	206.50
07	Sep	15	-	11	Sep	15	206.50
14	Sep	15	-	18	Sep	15	206.50
21	Sep	15	-	23	Sep	15	206.50
25	Sep	15					206.50
28	Sep	15	-	30	Sep	15	206.50
01	Oct	15	-	02	Oct	15	206.50
05	Oct	15	-	09	Oct	15	206.50
12	Oct	15	-	16	Oct	15	206.50
19	Oct	15	-	23	Oct	15	206.50
26	Oct	15	-	30	Oct	15	206.50
02	Nov	15	-	06	Nov	15	206.50
09	Nov	15					206.50
11	Nov	15	-	13	Nov	15	206.50
16	Nov	15	-	20	Nov	15	206.50
23	Nov	15	-	27	Nov	15	206.50
30	Nov						206.50
01	Dec	15	-	04	Dec	15	206.50
07	Dec	15	-	11	Dec	15	206.50
14	Dec	15	-	18	Dec	15	206.50
21	Dec	15	-	23	Dec	15	206.50
28	Dec	15	-	31	Dec	15	206.50
04	Jan	16	-	08	Jan	16	206.50
11	Jan	16	-	15	Jan	16	206.50
18	Jan	16	-	22	Jan	16	206.50
25	Jan	16	-	29	Jan	16	206.50
01	Feb	16	-	05	Feb	16	206.50
08	Feb	16	-	12	Feb	16	206.50
15	Feb	16	-	19	Feb	16	206.50
22	Feb	16					206.50
24	Feb	16	-	26	Feb	16	206.50

Date							Rate
29	Feb	16			Mar		206.50
01	Mar	16	-	04	Mar	16	206.50
07	Mar	16	-	11	Mar	16	206.50
14	Mar	16	-	18	Mar	16	206.50
21	Mar	16	-	22	Mar	16	206.50
24	Mar						206.50
29	Mar	16	-	31	Mar	16	206.50
01	Apr	16					206.50
04	Apr	16	-	08	Apr	16	206.50
11	Apr	16	-	15	Apr	16	206.50
18	Apr	16	-	22	Apr	16	206.50
25	Apr	16	-	29	Apr	16	206.50
03	May	16	-	04	May	16	206.50
06	May	16					206.50
09	May	16	-	13	May	16	206.50
16	May	16	-	20	May	16	206.50
23	May	16	-	25	May	16	206.50
27	May	16					206.50
30	May	16	-	31	May	16	206.50
01	Jun	16	-	03	Jun	16	206.50
06	Jun	16	-	10	Jun	16	206.50
13	Jun	16	-	17	Jun	16	206.50
20	Jun	16	-	24	Jun	16	206.50
27	Jun	16	-	30	Jun	16	206.50
01	Jul	16					206.50
05	Jul	16	-	08	Jul	16	206.50
11	Jul	16	-	15	Jul	16	206.50
18	Jul	16	-	22	Jul	16	206.50
25	Jul	16	-	29	Jul	16	206.50
02	Aug	16	-	05	Aug	16	206.50
08	Aug	16	-	12	Aug	16	206.50
15	Aug	16	-	19	Aug	16	206.50
22	Aug	16	-	26	Aug	16	206.50
29	Aug	16	-	31	Aug	16	206.50
01	Sep	16	-	02	Seo	16	206.50
05	Sep	16	-	09	Sep	16	206.50
13	Sep	16	-	16	Sep	16	206.50
19	Sep	16	-	23	Sep	16	206.50
26	Sep	16	-	30	Sep	16	206.50
03	Oct	16	-	07	Oct	16	206.50
10	Oct	16	-	14	Oct	16	206.50
17	Oct	16	-	21	Oct	16	206.50
24	Oct	16	-	28	Oct	16	206.50
31	Oct	16					206.50
01	Nov	16	-	04	Nov	16	206.50
07	Nov	16	-	11	Nov	16	206.50
14	Nov	16	-	18	Nov	16	206.50
21	Nov	16	-	25	Nov	16	206.50
28	Nov	16	-	30	Nov	16	206.50
01	Dec	16	-	02	Dec	16	206.50
05	Dec	16	-	09	Dec	16	206.50
13	Dec	16	-	16	Dec	16	206.50
19	Dec	16	-	23	Dec	16	206.50
28	Dec	16	-	30	Dec	16	206.50

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
2006	201.00	200.19
2007	203.50	202.48
2008	205.25	203.63
2009	203.25	204.09
2010	203.50	203.47
2011		
Mar	204.00	204.02
Jun	204.00	204.16
Sep	204.00	204.03
Dec	203.75	204.13
2012		
Mar	204.00	204.24
Jun	204.25	204.31
Sep	204.50	204.48
Dec	204.50	204.53
2013		
Mar	204.50	204.72
Jun	206.00	205.65
Sep	205.50	205.32
Dec	206.25	205.85
2014		
Jan	206.50	206.35
Feb	206.00	206.42
Mar	206.50	206.33
Apr	206.50	206.34
May	206.50	206.47
Jun	206.50	206.50
Jul	206.50	206.50
Aug	206.50	206.50
Sep	206.50	206.48
Oct	206.50	206.50
Nov	206.50	206.50
Dec	206.50	206.50
2015		
Jan	206.50	206.50
Feb	206.50	206.50
Mar	206.50	206.50
Apr	206.50	206.50
May	206.50	206.50
Jun	206.50	206.50
Jul	206.50	206.50
Aug	206.50	206.50
Sep	206.50	206.50
Oct	206.50	206.50
Nov	206.50	206.50
Dec	206.50	206.50
2016		
Jan	206.50	206.50
Feb	206.50	206.50
Mar	206.50	206.50
Apr	206.50	206.50
May	206.50	206.50
Jun	206.50	206.50
Jul	206.50	206.50
Aug	206.50	206.50
Sep	206.50	206.50
Oct	206.50	206.50
Nov	206.50	206.50
Dec	206.50	206.50

Source: Bank of Guyana

TABLE 10-I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES)
(G$ Million)

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
PRODUCT										
Sugar	21,385	16,127	19,788	11,657	19,668	24,578	22,060	15,521	24,339	21,995
Rice	12,411	32,030	21,803	24,447	30,135	31,913	38,226	36,869	39,508	27,119
Other Crops	13,505	14,231	14,553	15,727	12,840	12,963	13,618	14,299	14,657	15,610
Livestock	7,800	9,717	10,059	10,614	11,963	14,634	17,044	18,684	19,858	19,191
Fishing	7,749	8,073	7,344	7,573	9,884	11,794	11,528	8,627	9,038	9,038
Forestry	11,784	11,905	12,653	14,308	13,725	13,829	15,327	22,937	20,840	14,818
Mining and Quarrying	39,631	49,543	50,993	64,046	87,920	109,027	96,922	84,535	86,000	144,986
Manufacturing	13,748	15,139	15,459	16,238	17,302	18,271	19,915	20,911	21,957	22,154
Electricity & Water	6,643	7,354	8,287	10,620	6,021	6,437	11,316	12,816	19,120	22,489
Construction	31,597	35,043	36,344	41,605	43,996	39,764	48,037	56,868	52,491	55,525
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39,298	42,591	50,517	59,487	72,894	80,477	77,090	80,925	71,317	71,448
Transportation and Storage	20,819	19,062	21,268	25,228	27,451	32,199	37,456	37,214	43,535	43,690
Information and Communication	17,461	18,661	19,049	21,548	21,747	22,400	23,968	26,365	27,129	27,699
Financial and Insurance Activities	11,726	14,887	14,763	16,609	18,827	21,551	25,986	27,678	26,460	27,026
Public Administration	27,829	32,181	32,929	34,843	39,274	43,201	47,592	53,255	55,918	57,316
Education	12,852	13,909	15,017	16,819	16,036	17,054	18,847	20,132	21,541	21,853
Health and Social Services	4,374	4,693	5,537	6,446	7,360	7,790	8,829	9,495	10,562	10,723
Real Estate Activities	3,697	3,967	4,260	4,486	4,592	5,123	5,632	5,914	6,180	6,334
Other Service Activities	10,767	11,618	12,026	14,191	16,567	18,273	19,866	22,052	23,485	23,931
Less Adjustment for FISIM	(9,286)	(11,257)	(13,101)	(15,568)	(18,094)	(19,942)	(21,833)	(21,065)	(21,443)	(22,375)
Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices	**305,789**	**349,475**	**359,549**	**400,922**	**460,108**	**511,337**	**537,428**	**554,033**	**572,492**	**620,570**
Taxes on Products net of subsidies	46,362	42,031	53,565	59,150	65,563	71,319	76,702	81,229	83,993	89,093
Gross Domestic Product at Purchaser Prices	352,151	391,505	413,114	460,072	525,672	582,657	614,130	635,262	656,485	709,663
Net Factor Income Paid Abroad	(7,228)	(2,984)	(3,417)	2,601	1,895	254	5,874	5,518	5,094	3,535
Gross National Product at Purchaser Prices	*359,379*	*394,490*	*416,531*	*457,471*	*523,776*	*582,402*	*608,256*	*629,744*	*651,391*	*708,119*
EXPENDITURE										
Total Domestic Final Expenditure	***451,501***	***519,724***	***517,000***	***588,254***	***683,770***	***748,709***	***786,546***	***815,239***	***779,020***	***775,742***
Public Investment [1]	42,349	41,826	52,996	60,578	61,341	67,529	58,602	56,558	25,053	57,131
Private Fixed Investment [2]	44,513	51,920	57,060	56,261	64,194	77,675	57,479	125,733	129,241	157,252
Public Consumption	53,381	60,438	66,811	69,533	81,206	76,872	97,796	107,512	111,278	123,867
Private Consumption	311,259	365,540	340,133	401,883	477,028	526,634	572,668	525,437	513,449	437,491

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP AT BASIC PRICES	281,335	286,896	296,417	309,373	326,194	341,905	359,758	373,576	385,435	398,016
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	63,131	61,280	62,060	63,514	65,199	67,579	69,151	73,051	74,772	66,975
Sugar	15,730	13,358	13,794	13,037	13,960	12,872	11,024	12,761	13,644	10,825
Rice	6,613	7,311	7,974	8,009	8,891	9,337	11,845	14,053	15,220	11,823
Other Crops	13,545	14,313	14,508	14,871	15,716	16,549	17,245	18,107	18,469	18,931
Livestock	7,263	7,887	8,134	8,160	8,632	9,878	10,305	10,605	11,225	10,593
Fishing	9,649	9,483	8,488	9,199	8,711	10,058	9,401	6,892	6,713	7,891
Forestry	10,331	8,927	9,161	10,238	9,289	8,886	9,330	10,633	9,501	6,911
MINING AND QUARRYING	32,196	32,166	31,233	29,532	35,202	40,411	43,656	38,631	42,107	61,271
Bauxite	7,724	7,422	5,009	4,529	6,252	7,036	6,261	5,763	4,992	5,086
Gold	16,037	17,593	20,177	20,757	24,435	29,520	32,376	26,078	30,343	47,964
Other	8,435	7,151	6,047	4,246	4,516	3,855	5,018	6,789	6,772	8,222
MANUFACTURING	20,784	19,863	20,714	20,770	22,185	22,717	24,524	27,148	28,576	25,851
Sugar	4,182	3,551	3,667	3,465	3,711	3,422	2,931	3,392	3,627	2,878
Rice	4,132	4,567	4,986	5,003	5,570	5,849	7,420	8,804	9,473	7,407
Other Manufacturing	12,471	11,745	12,061	12,302	12,905	13,447	14,173	14,952	15,477	15,567
ELECTRICITY AND WATER	4,751	5,203	5,390	5,446	5,560	5,878	6,208	6,371	6,701	6,999
CONSTRUCTION	27,882	28,508	28,649	31,703	32,579	28,983	35,520	41,930	37,750	40,147
SERVICES	140,070	147,898	155,826	166,577	175,004	187,724	192,993	199,333	208,883	210,597
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34,780	36,334	39,886	44,233	46,241	49,352	48,930	47,485	47,181	46,337
Transportation and Storage	21,032	22,353	22,148	23,673	27,042	32,143	33,422	38,001	43,160	43,653
Information and Communication	18,242	19,932	20,668	22,115	22,447	23,389	24,769	25,711	27,125	27,450
Financial and Insurance Activities	9,352	10,243	11,340	12,799	14,041	15,981	17,764	17,910	19,248	19,722
Public Administration	25,792	25,619	25,619	25,619	25,772	26,133	26,787	27,188	27,868	27,877
Education	12,579	12,937	13,564	14,187	15,141	15,474	16,016	16,650	17,279	17,545
Health and Social Services	4,266	4,849	5,782	6,268	6,508	6,709	6,977	7,243	7,509	7,590
Real Estate Activities	3,474	3,578	3,650	3,723	3,782	3,953	4,176	4,426	4,537	4,594
Other Service Activities	10,553	12,052	13,169	13,959	14,029	14,590	14,153	14,719	14,976	15,829
Less Adjustment for FISIM	-7,479	-8,022	-7,454	-8,168	-9,535	-11,386	-12,294	-12,887	-13,354	-13,825

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Note:

[1] FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured.

TABLE 11-I
INDICES OF OUTPUT OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Commodities	Unit	Output in 2006	(2006 = 100)										
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 **	2016
AGRICULTURE													
Sugar	Mt. Tonne	259,588	100.0	102.7	87.2	90.0	85.1	91.1	84.0	71.9	83.3	89.0	70.7
Rice	Mt. Tonne	307,036	100.0	97.1	107.3	117.2	117.6	131	137.5	174.4	206.9	224.0	174.1
Coconuts*	Nuts	61,917,600	100.0	102.7	52.5	-	150.3	30.4	27.6	82.5	…	124.7	180.7
Cassava*[1]	Tonnes	23,134	100.0	19.2	17.9	-	43.6	16.2	17.3	33.1	…	126.1	185.2
Other Ground Provisions*[2]	"	8,552	100.0	27.6	24.7	-	165.3	44.6	87.2	74.3	…	412.2	352.4
Plantains*	Mt. Tonne	4,069	100.0	79.3	62.8	-	524.3	116.8	225.2	374.7	…	1,708.5	3,398.3
Bananas*	"	6,601	100.0	92.9	69.6	-	-	94.0	58.3	78.3	…	235.9	413.5
Mango*	"	5,092	100.0	83.5	56.6	-	51.0	67.7	29.4	22.1	…	51.2	91.5
Pineapples*	"	3,036	100.0	45.8	43.1	-	125.3	81.4	99.9	201.3	…	634.3	906.8
Citrus* [3]	"	9,927	100.0	74.7	56.3	-	125.3	44.5	27.2	43.3	…	832.7	519.6
Cereals & Legumes*	"	1,916	100.0	36.5	25.9	-	-	47.2	52.8	84.1	…	53.2	23.5
Eschallot*	"	789	100.0	64.7	41.6	-	330.1	492.7	250.0	561.0	…	299.9	204.5
Hot Pepper*	"	2,103	100.0	89.5	71.0	-	205.1	174.7	164.5	378.9	…	600.4	510.9
Bora*	"	4,287	100.0	106.4	96.1	-	298.0	224.5	144.5	192.9	…	504.5	509.3
Tomatoes*	"	4,032	100.0	49.0	48.2	-	210.4	571.5	240.9	289.1	…	532.8	473.5
Coffee*	"	290	100.0	69.3	7.8	-	-	2.3	3.2	1.7	…	52.4	48.8
Poultry Meat	"	20,691	100.0	121.4	112.1	130.9	120.7	123.6	147.0	141.5	137.4	148.3	158.3
Eggs	No.	5,396,400	100.0	182.3	367.5	354.2	262.6	435.6	393.5	332.9	425.7	484.3	371.6
FISHERIES													
Fish	Tonnes	25,675	100.0	106.7	96.2	98.5	98.1	92.5	105.5	96.4	74.7	65.6	79.0
Prawns	"	1,661	100.0	39.4	56.1	45.0	56.1	22.6	30.8	39.3	48.8	30.1	24.7
Shrimp	"	16,949	100.0	211.5	208.7	98.9	123.0	123.0	150.4	142.1	175	109	118
FORESTS													
Greenheart & Other Logs	Cu.Mt	393,968	100.0	83.9	69.9	67.6	80.8	74.8	70.4	77.3	103.2	85.4	68.7
Sawnwood	Cu.Mt	67,569	100.0	110.1	99.1	108.2	114.7	112.7	111.9	109.0	99.4	105.0	62.5
Plywood	Cu.Mt	34,875	100.0	102.6	59.2	54.1	40.8	38.2	30.3	46.4	53.9	41.9	42.9
MINING & QUARRYING													
Bauxite:													
R.A.S.C.	Tonnes	149,370	100.0	146.1	155.3	86.5	123.9	136.1	137.0	143.0	132.7	82.8	97.6
C.G.B.	"	174,506	100.0	129.6	177.3	126.3	107.7	81.2	83.3	83.3	112.7	158.7	149.5
M.A.Z.	"	1,147,667	100.0	154.7	126.6	97.1	61.0	113.1	134.4	113.0	95.9	85.9	83.3
Gold	Ozs.	182,216	100.0	130.8	143.5	164.5	169.3	199.3	240.7	264.0	212.7	247.5	391.1
Diamonds	Met.cts.	340,544	100.0	79.0	49.6	42.3	14.7	15.3	12.0	18.8	29.4	34.8	41.1
MANUFACTURING													
Margarine	Kg	2,264,625	100.0	102.0	67.5	89.3	94.3	98.3	103.0	102.4	98.9	84.9	91.6
Flour	Tonnes	37,401	100.0	91.4	78.7	97.6	106.4	103.1	95.1	95.9	94.9	91.1	89.7
Biscuits	Kg	1,070,500	100.0	73.2	65.0	64.0	110.4	113.7	116.8	113.1	111.9	104.2	111.4
Areated Bev.	Ltr	39,593,700	100.0	96.8	99.3	105.2	111.5	114.3	130.1	128.0	119.4	122.1	136.0
Rum	Ltr	11,868,400	100.0	105.7	119.5	23.0	33.9	36.3	35.1	34.4	36.6	43.2	41.1
Beer & Stout	Ltr	12,196,300	100.0	99.0	94.4	96.8	114.1	134.1	127.2	142.3	156.2	161.6	169.1
Malta	Ltr	1,062,659	100.0	76.9	77.6	68.1	65.6	59.0	71.8	64.2	55.8	48.8	52.5
Stockfeeds	Tonnes	40,320	100.0	116.2	110.9	117.3	122.7	134.1	140.9	108.8	128.2	103.6	100.9
Paints	Ltr	2,403,534	100.0	103.2	103.5	98.9	104.0	119.1	114.2	112.1	111.4	101.9	110.9
Pharmaceutical Liquids	Ltr.	609,863	100.0	12.2	61.4	68.0	75.5	72.4	80.2	71.1	58.6	87.7	78.8
Electricity	M.W.H.	534,564	100.0	104.6	106.5	112.6	117.4	120.7	129.2	133.0	134.1	134.6	147.8

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

TABLE 11-II

Georgetown: Urban Consumer Price Index

End of Period **	All Items Index	Sub-Group Indices			
		Food [1]	Housing [2]	Transportation &	Miscellaneous
	(Jan 1994=100)				
2006	219.2	212.4	261.4	285.0	170.9
2007	250.0	256.2	277.6	304.7	209.6
2008	265.9	285.9	296.5	282.3	215.6
2009	275.6	273.7	352.7	293.2	228.2
	(Dec 2009=100)				
2010					
Mar	100.5	101.3	99.9	99.1	101.9
Jun	102.0	105.5	99.9	99.6	101.9
Sep	103.5	109.9	99.6	100.5	101.8
Dec	104.4	110.4	99.7	104.8	102.0
2011					
Mar	106.6	112.6	99.8	112.3	102.6
Jun	107.8	113.4	100.7	115.2	103.8
Sep	108.4	115.6	100.8	113.8	104.7
Dec	107.9	113.2	100.4	115.5	107.0
2012					
Mar	107.9	113.4	100.5	115.1	107.9
Jun	109.8	118.3	100.4	116.2	108.4
Sep	110.9	122.1	100.3	115.1	110.0
Dec	111.6	124.0	100.7	114.6	111.0
2013					
Mar	111.0	120.8	100.9	117.0	111.9
Jun	111.8	123.4	100.8	117.2	112.9
Sep	112.9	125.6	100.8	120.1	112.3
Dec	112.6	124.1	100.8	121.9	112.6
2014					
Jan	111.9	123.2	100.9	119.5	113.0
Feb	112.0	123.4	101.0	119.5	112.9
Mar	112.1	123.7	100.9	119.6	113.3
Apr	112.0	123.0	100.9	119.8	115.0
May	111.6	121.7	100.8	119.9	115.0
Jun	112.1	123.3	100.8	119.9	115.1
Jul	112.5	123.6	100.8	119.9	121.3
Aug	113.0	124.6	100.8	118.9	125.1
Sep	113.2	124.9	100.8	118.7	125.2
Oct	113.4	126.3	100.9	118.7	122.1
Nov	113.4	126.0	100.8	118.8	121.3
Dec	113.9	126.7	100.6	121.2	120.9
2015					
Jan	110.7	120.8	100.0	117.5	121.0
Feb	110.9	123.1	98.9	115.8	120.5
Mar	111.0	122.3	99.2	117.1	120.4
Apr	111.2	122.8	99.2	117.4	120.4
May	111.8	124.3	99.3	117.9	120.4
Jun	111.9	124.4	99.2	118.3	120.6
Jul	112.1	125.1	99.0	118.7	120.8
Aug	112.2	125.8	98.9	118.1	121.1
Sep	112.1	125.4	98.8	117.7	121.1
Oct	111.8	124.8	98.8	117.4	121.2
Nov	111.7	124.8	98.8	117.2	121.3
Dec	111.9	125.4	98.8	117.2	120.9
2016					
Jan	111.7	124.9	98.8	117.2	120.9
Feb	111.2	124.5	98.3	116.1	121.2
Mar	111.3	124.7	98.2	116.2	121.0
Apr	111.7	125.9	98.3	116.0	121.0
May	112.8	129.2	98.3	115.9	121.0
Jun	113.0	129.4	98.7	116.6	120.7
Jul	112.8	128.8	98.7	116.8	120.7
Aug	113.1	129.7	98.7	116.7	120.8
Sep	113.1	129.6	98.7	116.8	120.8
Oct	113.1	129.8	98.8	116.8	120.9
Nov	113.2	129.8	98.8	116.7	120.9
Dec	113.5	130.7	98.8	116.7	120.9

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
1992	712.4	433.1	261.6
1993	734.9	446.8	269.8
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	770.6	468.5	282.9
2000	742.0	451.1	272.4
2001	743.7	452.1	273.0
2002	750.7	456.4	275.6
2003	753.2	457.9	276.6
2004	755.7	459.5	277.5
2005	758.2	461.0	278.4
2006	760.7	462.5	279.3
2007	763.2	464.0	280.2
2008	766.2	465.8	281.3
2009	777.2	472.6	285.4
2010	778.1	473.1	285.7
2011	750.7	456.4	275.6
2012	748.9	455.3	275.0
2013	746.9	454.1	274.2
2014	744.6	452.7	273.4
2015	742.0	451.1	272.4
2016	743.5	452.0	273.0

Sources:

[1] Budget Report Speeches & Bureau of Statistics.

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, 2016

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

BRANCH

(a)	Mon Repos	-	Lot 30, Tract 'A', First Street, 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, 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

3. CITIZENS BANK GUYANA INC.: 201 Camp & Charlotte 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 8 Crabwood Street and Republic Avenue and part of Lot 9 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(e)	New Amsterdam	-	Main & Kent Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice

4. DEMERARA BANK LIMITED: 214 Camp Street, North Cummingburg, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Camp Street	-	230 Camp Street & South Road, Georgetown
(b)	Rose Hall	-	Lot 71 Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
(c)	Corriverton	-	No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Corentyne, Berbice
(d)	Anna Regina	-	41 Second Street, Cotton Field, Anna Regina, Essequibo
(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

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

BRANCHES

(a)	Regent Street	-	Lot 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
(l)	Bartica	-	59 Second Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo

APPENDIX I (CONT'D)
LIST OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND BRANCHES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

6. **REPUBLIC BANK (GUYANA) LIMITED:** 155-156 New Market & Waterloo Streets, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a)	Main Branch	-	Lot 38-40 Water Street, Georgetown
(b)	Camp Street	-	Lot 78-80 Camp & Robb Streets, Georgetown
(c)	New Amsterdam	-	16-17 Strand, Water & New Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(d)	Rose Hall	-	Lot 29A Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
(e)	Linden	-	Lot 101-102 Republic Avenue, Retrieve, Mackenzie, Linden
(f)	Corriverton	-	Lot 5, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
(g)	Anna Regina	-	Lot 8 Public Road, Anna Regina, Essequibo
(h)	D'Edward Village	-	Lots 4, 5 and 6 Section 'D' N ½ D'Edward Village, West Bank Berbice
(i)	Vreed-en-Hoop	-	27 Sublot 'C' Stelling Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast, Demerara
(j)	Diamond	-	Plot RBL, Great Diamond, East Bank Demerara
(k)	Lethem	-	Manari Road, Lethem, Rupununi, Upper Takatu, Essequibo
(l)	Triumph	-	W ½ of Lot 34 and 37 Section C, Truimp, East Coast Demerara

APPENDIX II
LIST OF LICENSED NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

1.	Beharry Stockbrokers Limited	191 Charlotte Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
2.	Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.	GBTI's Corporate 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, 2016

1. **ASSURIA GENERAL & LIFE (GY) INC.:** Lot 78 Church Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot RF1 Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast Demerara
(b) Corentyne	-	Lot 22 'B' Williamsburg, Corentyne, Berbice
(c) East Coast Demerara	-	Shop # G17A, Turkeyen, East Coast Demerara
(d) Parika	-	Pursa Mall, Lot 317 Parika, East Bank Essequibo

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) D'Edward Village	-	Lot 4 Section 'F', D'Edward Village, 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

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

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016 (CONT'D)

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

(e) Linden	-	Lot 23 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(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	-	18 Cotton Field, Anna Regina, 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's Service Station, Block X, Public Road, Soesdyke

8. NORTH AMERICAN LIFE, FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANIES LTD: Lot 30-31 Regent & Hinck Streets, Georgetown and Lot 189 Charlotte Street, Lacytown, Georgetown

BRANCHES

(a) New Amsterdam	-	Lot 2-6 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 2 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(f) Parika	-	Lot 300 Parika Highway, East Bank Essequibo
(g) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 'N' 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 121 Lethem, Rupununi, Essequibo
(k) Goodhope	-	Lot E Public Road Goodhope, East Coast Demerara (Kishan's Aluminum & Glass Factory Building)
(l) Diamond	-	Lot 34 Public Road, North West Grove, East Bank Demerara
(m) Port Kaituma	-	Port Kaituma, Turn Basin, Region 1
(n) Mahaica	-	Lot 24 Helena # 2, Mahaica

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) D' Edward Village	-	Lot 24 Ketting, D' Edward Village, West Coast Berbice
(c) Port Mourant	-	Sublot 'A' Ankerville, Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice
(d) New Amsterdam	-	Lot 17-18 Strand, New Amsterdam, Berbice
(e) Mahaica	-	Ramsarup's Service Station, Mahaica, East Coast Demerara
(f) Anna Regina	-	Lot 6 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast
(g) Linden	-	Lot 24 Republic Avenue, Mackenzie, Linden
(h) Vreed-en-Hoop	-	Lot 24 Plantain Walk, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Bank Demerara
(i) Bagotstown	-	Lot 10B Bagotstown, East Bank Demerara (Harbour Bridge Mall)
(j) Bartica	-	Lot 31 First Avenue, Bartica (W.K Shopping Mall)
(k) Lethem	-	Lot 33-34 Barack Retreat Drive, Phase 2, Lethem, Rupununi (Macedo Building)

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016 (CONT'D)

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

(l) Diamond	-	Guyoil Service Station, Public Road, East Bank Demerara
(m) St. Vincent	-	Lot 96 Grandby Street, Kingstown, St. Vincent
(n) Grenada	-	Church Street, St. George's Grenada
(o) St. Lucia	-	Chaussee Road & Brazil Street, Castries, St. Lucia.

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

(a) Grenada	-	Ben Lones Street, Grenville, St. Andrew, Grenada
(b) Montrose	-	Lot 224 Montrose Public Road, East Coast Demerara

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

11. THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY (TRINIDAD & TOBAGO) LIMITED:
58 B Brickdam, Georgetown

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

1.	A & N Sarjoo Cambio	15-16 America Street, Georgetown
2.	Bank of Baroda (Guyana) Inc.	10 Regent Street & Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown
3.	a) Bank of Nova Scotia (Head Office)	104 Carmichael Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown
	b) Robb Street	63 Robb Street & Avenue of the Republic, 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 Camp & Charlotte Streets, Georgetown
	b) Parika	Lot 298, Parika, East Bank Essequibo
	c) Bartica	Lot 16 First Avenue, Bartica, Essequibo

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016 (CONT'D)

	d)	Linden	Lot 8 Crabwood Street and Republic Avenue and part of Lot 9 Republic Avenue
	e)	New Amsterdam	Main and Kent Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice
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)	214 Camp Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown
	b)	Rose Hall	Lot 71 Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
	c)	Corriverton	No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Corentyne, Berbice
	d)	Anna Regina	Lot 41 Second Street, Cotton Field, Anna Regina, Essequibo
	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
	g)	Camp Street	230 Camp Street & South Road, Georgetown
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
	k)	Bartica	Lot 59 Second Avenue, Essequibo River, Bartica
	l)	Corentyne	Lot 2 Area Q, Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALERS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016 (CONT'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, Robbstown, Georgetown
15.		Dollar Empire Inc	20 Regent Street, Robbstown, Georgetown
16.	a)	Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited (Head Office)	155-156 New Market Street, Georgetown
	b)	Main Branch	Lot 38-40 Water Street, Georgetown
	c)	Camp Street	Lot 78-80 Camp & Robb Streets, Georgetown
	d)	New Amsterdam	16-17 Strand, Water & New Streets, New Amsterdam, Berbice
	e)	Rose Hall	Lot 29A Public Road, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice
	f)	Linden	Lot 101-102 Republic Avenue, Retrieve, Mackenzie, Linden
	g)	Corriverton	Lot 5, No. 78 Village, Corriverton, Berbice
	h)	Anna Regina	Lot 8 Public Road, Anna Regina, Essequibo
	i)	Rosignol	31-32 Public Road, Rosignol, West Bank Berbice
	j)	Vreed-en-Hoop	Lot 27 Sublot 'C' Stelling Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, W.C.D
	k)	Diamond	Plot RBL, Great Diamond, East Bank Demerara
	l)	Lethem	Manari Road, Lethem, Rupununi, Upper Takatu, Essequibo
17.		R. Sookraj Cambio	108 Regent Street, Lacytown, Georgetown
18.		Salt & Pepper Cambio	Lot 144 Regent Road, Bourda, Georgetown
19.		El Dorado Trading	Lot 3 Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast

APPENDIX V

LIST OF LICENSED MONEY TRANSFER AGENCIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

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	57
3.	Laparkan Financial Services Limited	William Fogartys' Building, 34-37 Water Street, Georgetown	52
4.	Massy Services (Guyana) Limited	Lot 5 Ruimveldt, Georgetown	53
5.	First Global Money (Guyana) Inc.	230 Camp Street, Lacytown, Georgetown	68

BANK OF GUYANA

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