



PSOJ MONTHLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN



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Economic Highlights

Mid-term Assessment: GOJ/IMF Agreement

It is about 15 months since the Government of Jamaica began implementing the Stand-by Agreement with the International Monetary Fund. There has been no official word from the IMF about the out-turn of the December 2010 and March 2011 targets, and this has led to speculation and uncertainty in recent weeks. It is useful therefore to recall some of the quantitative targets and structural reforms that the GOJ should have implemented or met as at the end of March 2011.

Quantitative Targets

Some of the main quantitative performance targets are outlined in Table 1(a). As shown, the GOJ exceeded the targets by wide margins as it relates to the Cumulative Change in Net International Reserves and the Net Domestic Assets tests. The

Table 1 (a): GOJ/IMF Quantitative Targets (End of March 2011)

Quantitative Performance Criteria	Target	Out-turn
1. Fiscal Deficit	-6.4%	-6.1%
2. Primary balance of the central administration	J\$57.6 b.	J\$54.1 b.
3. Central Government Direct Debt	J\$1.332 tril.	J\$1.245 tril.
4. Central Government Accumulation of Tax Arrears	0.0	n/a
5. Central Government Accumulation of Domestic Arrears	0.0	n/a
6. Cumulative Change in Net International Reserve	-US\$651 m	+US\$292 m
7. Net Domestic Assets	-J\$18.5 b	-J\$57.5 b

Source: MOF

GOJ also comfortably met the fiscal deficit target registering an out-turn of -6.1% of GDP relative to a target of 6.4%; and came in about J\$87 billion below the ceiling for Central Government Direct Debt with an out-turn of J\$1.245 trillion.

that if the amounts were publicized, financial institutions might be moved to push up interest rates to the GOJ when it sought loans, or some suppliers might refuse to continue to credit services to Government agents.

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More challenging however, was the target for the primary balance - the difference between total revenues and non-debt expenses. The original target, for the primary balance set in March 2009 was J\$83.0 billion. Due to various eventualities (such as the Tivoli upheavals and Tropical Storm Nicole) which resulted in additional expenses or loss of revenues to the GOJ, this figure was revised downwards to J\$67.0 billion, then to J\$61.0 and finally to J\$57.6 billion. Even then, the out-turn on the primary balance in March 2011 fell J\$3.5 billion below target to J\$54.1 billion.

The GOJ has been tight-lipped on the matter of the arrears owing to pension funds estimated at J\$16 billion; but especially the amounts owing to suppliers of goods and services to the Government, estimated at J\$60 billion. A senior public sector technocrats opined,

Whatever the reasons for the lack of transparency regarding the arrears, it is possible, that the GOJ could still satisfy the arrears target on technical grounds. The Stand-by Agreement states that there should be no net increase in arrears during the life of the Agreement. Thus, so long as the GOJ manages the arrears so that they are not increasing, and pays the more urgent within 90 days, the GOJ could be satisfying the arrears test, however unlikely it seems.

Structural Reforms

As regards the structural reforms, over the past 15 months, the GOJ has developed plans and began implementing Public Sector Reform Tax Reform, Reforming Public Expenditure Management and Strengthening the Financial System. Regarding the first, a Public Sector Rationalization Plan was approved by Cabinet in September 2010.

(Contd. On Page 10).



Net International Reserves (NIR)

During May 2011, Net International Reserves decreased by -US\$268 million to US\$2334.4 million compared to US\$2,602.4 million at the end of April 2011. This mainly reflected GOJ partial redemption of US\$400 million in Eurobonds issued in March 2011.

At current levels, gross reserves are adequate to finance 28.46 weeks of “goods” imports or 21.43 weeks of “goods and services” imports, well above the 12 weeks international benchmark of reserves adequacy.

Foreign Currency Deposits

During February 2011, foreign currency deposits (FCD's) in the local financial system decreased modestly by -US\$42.42 million or 1.89% to US\$2.245 billion compared to US\$2.288 billion at the end of January 2011. The decrease in February 2011 largely resulted from Jamaican businesses selling the USD to cover their Jamaican dollar denominated obligations.

The BOJ reports a modest decline in FCD's during 2010 compared to 2009. This the BOJ explains as been due to investors preferring to hold Jamaican dollar denominated assets arising from the improving stability of the Jamaican macro-economy and the sufficiency of foreign exchange.

Foreign Exchange Rate

US DOLLAR: During May 2011, there was modest depreciation of the J\$ dollar against its US counterpart of J\$0.05 cents or 0.06% to J\$85.78 from J\$85.73 at the end of April 2011. The slight depreciation in May 2011 reverses a modest appreciation of J\$0.02 in April 2011, as the J\$/USD exchange rate continued to consolidate in the narrow J\$0.75 range observed since June 2010. After being very stable from the second quarter of 2009, the J\$ began to appreciate sharply against the USD from the beginning of March 2010, following on the successful implementation of the JDX and the signing of the GOJ/IMF Agreement. Since March 2010, the J\$ has appreciated by 4.8% against the USD, but has largely

Table 1b: Changes in the NIR

	US\$M NIR	Change US\$M			Imports (Weeks)
		Mthly	12 Mth	YTD	
May-11	2,334.38	-268.02	658.79	162.97	28.46
May-10	1675.59	-60.65	3.84	-53.76	23.47

Source: Compiled from the BOJ (Preliminary)

Table 2: Foreign Currency Deposits

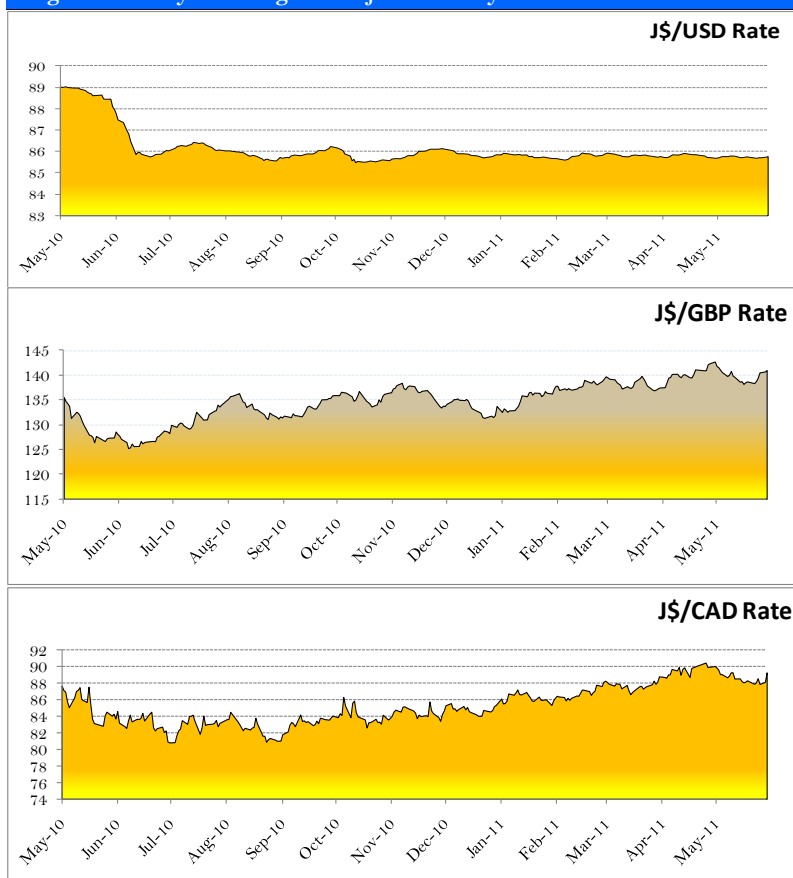
	US\$000 Apr '11	Change (US\$000)		% Change	
		mtly	12 mth	mtly	12 mth
Commercial Banks	1,744,695	53,221	14,147	3.05	0.82
Building Societies.	540,661	7,351	42,314	1.36	8.49
Merchant Banks	51,178	-12,248	-41,222	-23.93	-44.61
Total Deposits	2,336,534	48,324	15,239	2.07	0.66

Source: Compiled from the BOJ (Preliminary)

Table 3: Foreign Exchange Trends

	YTD Currency Rate Change (Dec 31, 2010—05/31/11) *					
	J\$ / US\$	%	J\$ / UK£	%	J\$ / Can\$	%
2011	-0.08	-0.10	7.26	5.43	3.94	4.62
2010	-1.12	-1.25	-16.17	-11.27	-0.53	-0.62
2009	8.61	10.70	25.91	22.18	15.49	23.63
	May - 2011					
Actual Rate	85.78	0.06	141.00	-0.96	89.28	-0.75
Mth Change	0.05	0.06	-1.37	-0.96	-0.67	-0.75

Figure 1: Daily % Change in Major Currency Rates



Source: Bank of Jamaica Database (BOJ)

held steady since July 2010 within the narrow J\$0.75 cents range. For calendar year 2011, J\$ has gained J\$0.08.

POUND & CANADIAN DOLLAR: During May 2011, the J\$ strengthened against GBP by J\$1.37 or 0.96% to sell at J\$141.0 partially retracing a 3.7% drop in April 2011 to J\$142.37. Against the CAD, the J\$ also appreciated by J\$0.67 or 0.75% in May 2011 to sell at J\$89.28. The movement of the J\$ against GBP and CAD has seen-sawed since July 2010, but has been more down than up. Year to date, GBP has appreciated against the Jamaican dollar by J\$7.26 or 5.43% and the CAD is up by J\$3.94 or 4.62%.

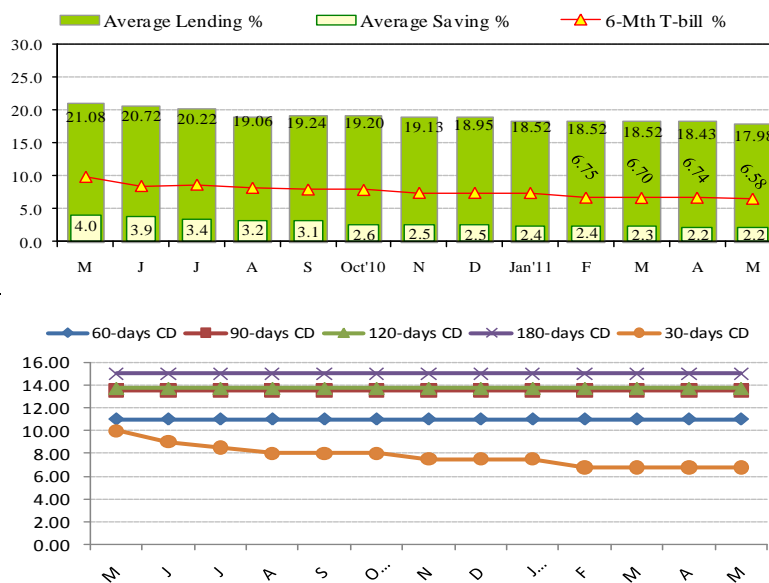
The movement of the J\$ against the USD, CAD, and GBP over the past several months appears to be connected to the strength or weakness of the USD on international currency exchanges. When USD weakens against CAD and GBP, J\$ also weakens against CAD and GBP and vice versa.

Interest Rates

The downward movement of Jamaica's interest rates which began with the JDX in March 2010, continued in May 2011, but at a much slower pace than in Q2 and Q3 of 2010 when rates in the public sector declined by as much as 600 bps.

In May 2011, there was movement on only two rates - the 6-month Treasury Bill and the average lending rate. In relation to the 6-month T-bill, interest rates declined by an additional 16 bps to 6.55%. After been the stalking horse for rate reductions in 2010 with a dramatic decline of 9.32% or 932 bps, the 6-month T-Bill has been struggling to achieve further reductions in recent months. In November and December 2010, it was unchanged at 7.48%, and appeared to have hit bottom. But in February 2011, it resumed significant decline with a substantial 71 bps drop followed by a 5 bps drop in March 2011 to 6.70%. In April 2011, the rate on the 6-Month T-bill reversed course with a slight increase of 4 bps followed by this months decrease of 0.16 bps.

Figure 2A & 2B: Interest Rate Movements



Source: Bank of Jamaica Database (BOJ preliminary)

Table 4: Interest Rate Movements

	May-11	Change (%age pts)		
		Monthly	12-Mth	YTD
30-days CD	6.75%	0.00%	-3.25%	-0.75%
60-days CD	11.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
90-days CD	13.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
120-days CD	13.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
180-days CD	15.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Avg Savings Deposit	2.24%	0.00%	-1.79%	-0.26%
Avg Loan Rate	17.98%	-0.45%	-3.10%	-0.97%
6-Month T-Bill	6.58%	-0.16%	-3.33%	-0.90%

Source: Bank of Jamaica (BOJ Preliminary)

The average lending rate, was the second slowest declining rate in 2010, decreasing by 2.96% from very high levels around 23% to 18.95%. In January 2011, the average lending rate fell by a further 43 bps to 18.52% but was unchanged in February and March 2011. In April 2011, the average lending rate fell by a further 9 bps followed by a more significant drop of 45 bps in May 2011 to 17.98%.

Despite recording the largest decline (97 bps) in 2011, many business persons believe, that there is substantial room for the average

lending rate to fall; and note that Jamaica's average lending rate is about twice that of our peers in Caricom.

Base Money & Money Supply

The BOJ reported that during the March 2011 quarter, broad Jamaica Dollar money supply (M3J), increased by 0.2%, compared to a reduction of 2.0% for the March 2010 quarter. The marginal growth in Q1 2011 brought the expansion in M3J for the fiscal year to 9.2 per cent, above the 7.3 per



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cent in FY2009/10, but below the average of 10.5 per cent for the last five fiscal years.

The measure of money supply that includes foreign currency deposits (M3*) increased marginally by 0.1%, relative to a reduction of 1.1% in the corresponding quarter of 2010. Within M3*, foreign currency deposits declined by 0.3%, relative to an expansion of 1.2% for the March 2010 quarter. Consequently, the ratio of foreign currency deposits to total deposits was 27.8 per cent as at end-March 2011, compared to 31.4 per cent at end-March 2010.

In May 2011, the monetary base declined by -2.51% to J\$79,357.5 million quite likely reflecting BOJ post-Easter redemptions.

Inflation

The rate of inflation increased at the faster pace of 0.7% in May 2011, compared to a 0.47% rise in April 2011. Within the Consumer Price Index, the division 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels' registered the highest increase of 2.2% after declining by -0.2% the previous month. The increase in this division was largely due to a rise in the cost of 200 KWH of electricity.

The second highest increase of 0.8% was recorded in the most heavily weighted 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages' division due largely to increases of 1.6% in the class 'Bread and Cereals', a 1.3% increase in the class 'Fish and Seafood', and increases of 1.0% and 0.9% in the classes 'Milk, Cheese and Eggs' and 'Fruit' respectively. The increase in these classes completely overwhelmed the -0.3% drop for 'Vegetables and Starchy Foods' as the glut of domestic produce abated.

The third highest increase in the CPI in May 2011 was recorded in the division 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services' which rose by 0.6% due to increased

Table 5: Base Money and Money Supply

	J\$M	Percentage Change (%)	
	Mar -11	Mthly	12 Mth
M1	106,887.00	-4.85	6.69
Quasi Money	225,941.20	-0.89	0.07
M2	332,828.20	-2.20	2.11
	May -'11	Mthly	12 Mth
Base Money	79,357.85	-2.51	-2.04

Source: BOJ Economic Statistics

Table 6: Inflation Trends

	% Percent Changes			
	May	12-Mth	YTD	Fiscal
2011	0.77	7.08	1.73	1.24
2010	0.63	14.07	6.18	1.98

Source: STATIN & BOJ Statistical Digest - Fiscal: represents fiscal year to date

Table 7: Mining Production

	000 tonnes			YTD	
	May-11	May-10	%	May-11	10/11 %
Production					
Alumina	168.9	109.9	53.7	830.2	45.6
C. Bauxite	419.9	369.6	13.6	2,193.6	24.1
Export					
Alumina	190.1	94.7	100.8	832.5	51.2
C. Bauxite	414.1	349.5	18.5	2,173.5	23.7

Source: Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI)

costs for personal care items. The remaining nine divisions within the CPI recorded slight to moderate increases of 0.4% or less.

Three divisions recorded increases of 0.4%. These were 'Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco'; 'Clothing and Footwear'; and 'Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Equipment'. Three other divisions - 'Health'; 'Recreation and Culture'; and 'Restaurants and Accommodation Services' - recorded increases of 0.2%; while Education was unchanged month over month. 'Transport' was the only division that declined during May 2011 (-0.2%) due to declines in the cost of airfares

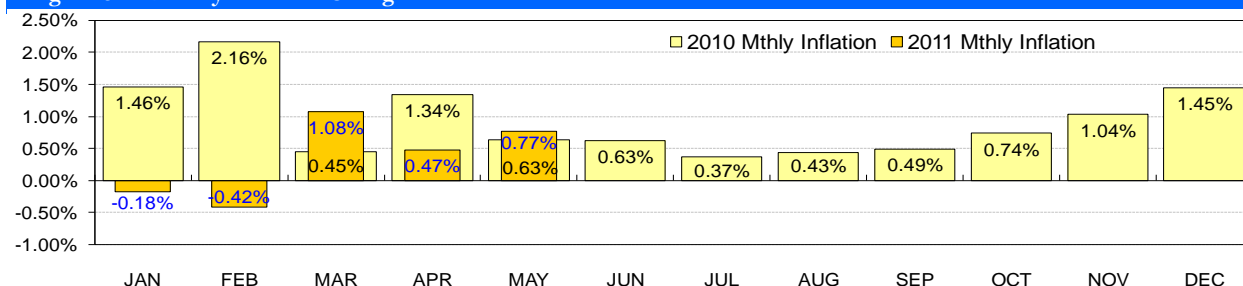
and motor cars.

The calendar year to date inflation was 1.7%, 4.5 percentage points lower than the 6.2% recorded for the corresponding period of 2010. The point to point rate was 7.0%. For the fiscal year to date, the rate of inflation is 1.2%.

Bauxite & Alumina

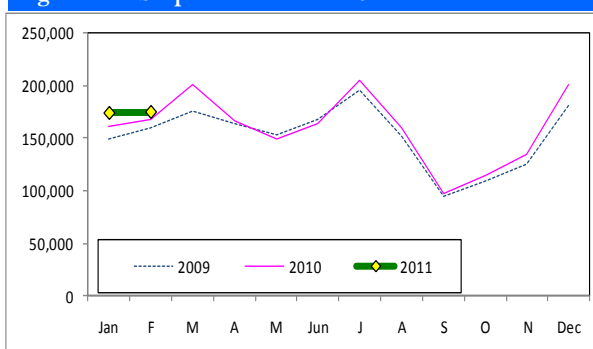
Production of alumina in May 2011 amounted to 168.9 tons compared to 109.9 tons in April 2010 - a 53.7% increase. For its part, production of crude bauxite in May 2011 increased by 13.6% to 419.8 tons compared to 369.6 tons in May 2010.

Figure 3: Monthly Inflation Changes



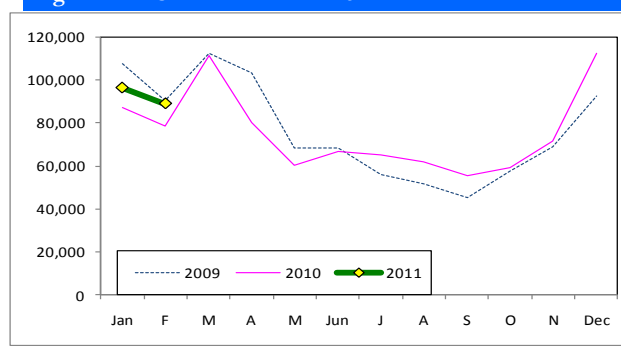
Source: STATIN and PSOJ compilation

Figure 4A: Stopover Arrivals to Jamaica



Source: Jamaica Tourist Board (preliminary data)

Figure 4B: Cruise Arrivals to Jamaica



Source: Jamaica Tourist Board (preliminary data)

During calendar year 2010, alumina production fell by -10.3% to 1,590.6 tons and alumina exports by -16.4% to 1,575.3 tons compared to the same period of 2009. But this was a much lower than the -60% contraction in 2009 relative to 2008.

Reflecting the upturn in the industry, production of crude bauxite was up 35% to 4.32 million tons during 2010, compared to 3.2 million tons for 2009. Bauxite exports were also up by 34.6% to 4.3 million tons. For the first five months of 2011, alumina production is up by 45.6% to 830,173 tons, while production of crude bauxite is up by 24.14% to 2.2 million tons.

The year over year increases in bauxite and alumina production in May 2011 therefore reflects a continuation of the upturn in the industry which gathered pace in July 2010 with the reopening of Windalco Ewarton plant.

Tourism

Stopover arrivals in February 2011 were 175,144—an increase of 4.6% over the 167,462 recorded in February 2010. For the calendar year to date (Jan-Feb 2011), stopovers increased by 6.3% with 349,258 compared to 328,556 arrivals in 2010. The number of cruise passengers also increased by 12.9% in February 2011 to 88,983 visitors compared to 78,805 in February 2010. During calendar year 2010, stopovers increased by 4.9% to 1,921,678 compared to 1,831,097 in 2009, but fell 4% short of the 2 million stopovers the GOJ had targeted for 2010. For 2011, the GOJ is targeting a 6-8% rise to 2,030,000.

Regionally, stopovers from the US declined slightly by -0.25% in February 2011 to 96,605 compared to 98,843 in February 2010. Year to date (Jan-Feb

Tourist Arrivals

	2010	2011	%Change	
	YTD (Feb)		YTD - YOY	MOM
Stopover	328,556	349,258	6.3%	0.6%
Foreign	309,924	329,683	6.4%	0.8%
Non-Resident	18,632	19,575	5.1%	-4.0%
Cruise	165,937	185,306	11.7%	-7.6%
Total Arrivals	494,493	534,564	8.1%	-2.4%

Source: Jamaica Tourist Board (preliminary) & BOJ BOP Statistical Update

2011), stopovers from the United States are up 2.6% to 187,524 compared to 182,836 during Jan-Feb. 2010. From the Canadian market, stopovers increased by 20.5% in February 2011 with 52,799 arrivals, compared to 43,814 in February 2010. Year to date, stopovers from Canada are up 19.8% to 108,287 visitors compared to 86,847 visitors in Jan-Feb. 2010.

Visitors from Europe, including the UK, decreased by 6.6% in February 2011 to 19,840 compared to 21,247 arrivals in February 2010. Year to date, stopovers from Europe are down -6.2% to 40,747 compared to 43,440 in 2010. Stopover arrivals from the Caribbean decreased during 2010 by a significant 10.8% to 58,299 compared to 65,333 in 2009. But for the first two months of 2011, stopovers from the Caribbean are up 9.9% to 8,617 visitors compared to 7,839 for the corresponding two month period of 2010. Stopovers from Latin America were also down 7.2% to 13,442 in 2010. But for the first two months of 2011, stopovers from Latin America are up slightly by 1.6% to 2,445 visitors.

During calendar year 2010, cruise visitors to the Island decreased slightly – by 1.4% to 909,619 visitors. For the first two months of 2011 however, cruise arrivals are up by 11.7% to

185,306 visitors. Total Visitors to the island for Jan-Feb. 2011 were 534,564 marking a 8.1% increase relative to the 494,493 during Jan-Feb. 2010.

External Trade

During January - February 2011, Jamaica's exports decreased by US\$4.17 million or -1.8% to US\$232.03 million, compared to US\$236.2 million in January - February 2010. Imports on the other hand, surged by 22.3%, to US\$890.4 million compared to US\$728.2 million during January - February 2010. As is usually the case when economic conditions are picking up globally and in Jamaica, the negative imbalance in Jamaica's trade worsened in Jan-Feb 2011 by -US\$166 million or 33.8% to -US\$658.3 million compared to -US\$491.9 million in January- February 2010.

Traditional Exports: For the first two months of 2011, traditional domestic exports earned US\$120.05 million, an increase of US\$19.9 million or 19.9% over the US\$100.2 million recorded in Jan-Feb 2010. The share of traditional exports in total domestic exports also increased from 42.4% in Jan-Feb 2010 to 51.7% during Jan-Feb 2011. Increases in

several traditional exports items, contributed to the overall increase in traditional exports. Earnings from Bauxite exports rose by 20.4% to US\$22.5 million and alumina exports increased by 24.1% to US\$70.25 million. Earnings from sugar exports were also up by 26.6% to US\$16.8 million and so was rum - up 20.5% to US\$8.4 million compared to US\$6.96 million in Jan-Feb 2011. Earnings from 'Other' Traditional exports also increased during Jan-Feb 2011 by 10.6% to US\$1.58 million.

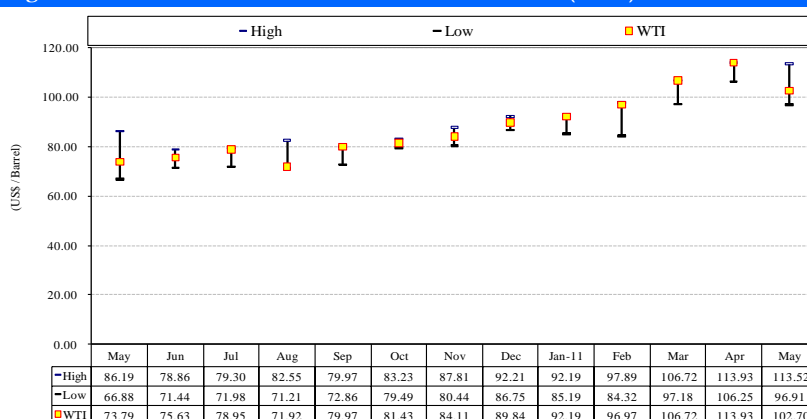
Agricultural exports, which declined by -36.2% to US\$24.9 million during 2010, continued their decline in the first two months of 2011, declining by -60.8% to US\$1.64 million compared to US\$4.2 million in Jan-Feb 2010. This was largely due to a steep -82.5% drop in the value of coffee exports, from US\$3.2 million to US\$0.56 million. The premium prices normally paid for Jamaican coffee has just not been forthcoming since the global recession among price conscious consumers.

Non-traditional exports accounted for 50.4% of exports by value in calendar year 2009 surpassing earnings from traditional exports. But due to the recovery in the Bauxite/Alumina industry in 2010 and significant declines in several non-traditional exports groups, traditional exports again moved to the top in 2010. During the first two month of 2011 non-traditional exports continued their decline by -15.8% to US\$101.6 million compared to US\$120.7 million in Jan-Feb 2010.

The main contributor to the decline in non-traditional exports, was a sharp -25.6% decline in "Other" non-traditional exports, in particular, a steep -US\$19.2 million or -74.9% drop in 'Chemicals (incl. Ethanol)' from US\$25.6 million in Jan-Feb 2010 to US\$6.4 million in Jan-Feb 2011. This almost completely accounted for the overall drop in non-traditional goods. There were however smaller declines counter-balanced by increases for various items.

In the category "Food", there was a 12.9% increase in earnings to US\$22.7 million compared to US\$20.2 million in Jan-Feb 2010. Among the main contributors to the increase in 'Food' earnings were: a 21% increase in 'Baked Products' to US\$3.6 million; a 127% increase in exports of 'Fish, Crustaceans & Molluscs' to US\$1,026 million; a 9.3% increase in Yam ex-

Figure 5: West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Prices (WTI) US\$ / Barrel



Source: PSOJ Compilation from Union Pacific (<http://www.uprr.com/customers/surcharge/wti.shtml>)

Table 9: External Trade (US\$M)

	Jan-Feb '10	Jan-Feb '11	Change	% Change
TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	236.19	232.03	-4.17	-1.8%
Major Traditional Exports	100.15	120.05	19.90	19.9%
<i>by Sector:-</i>				
Agriculture	4.19	1.64	-2.55	-60.8%
Mining & Quarrying	75.28	92.84	17.56	23.3%
Manufacturing	20.68	25.57	4.89	23.6%
<i>by Industry:-</i>				
Bauxite	18.67	22.49	3.82	20.4%
Alumina	56.61	70.25	13.63	24.1%
Sugar	13.28	16.79	3.51	26.4%
Rum	6.96	8.39	1.42	20.5%
Bananas	-	-	0.00	0.0%
Coffee	3.20	0.56	-2.64	-82.5%
Other	1.43	1.58	0.15	10.6%
Non-Traditional Exports	120.69	101.63	-19.06	-15.8%
Re-exports	15.35	10.35	-5.00	-32.6%
TOTAL IMPORTS	728.19	890.35	162.17	22.3%
Food	93.24	136.57	43.33	46.5%
Beverages & Tobacco	10.74	12.43	1.69	15.8%
Crude Materials (excl. Fuels)	7.34	9.70	2.36	32.1%
Mineral Fuels, etcetera	269.31	339.32	70.01	26.0%
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	1.77	13.22	11.45	647.5%
Chemicals	87.87	95.58	7.71	8.8%
Manufactured Goods	76.62	90.97	14.35	18.7%
Machinery and Transport Equip.	94.72	121.91	27.19	28.7%
Misc. Manufactured Articles	74.59	63.91	-10.67	-14.3%
Other	11.99	6.75	-5.24	-43.7%
TRADE BALANCE	(491.99)	(658.33)	-166.34	33.8%

Source: STATIN Jamaica and Bank of Jamaica (BOJ Monthly Statistical Update)

ports to US\$3.2 million and a 24.8% increase in Other Vegetables & Preparations thereof to US\$571,000. A 40.2% increase in 'Dasheen' exports to US\$335,000 plus a number of smaller increases contributed to the overall increase in 'Food' exports.

There were however, notable decreases in earnings from a few 'Food' items in

Jan-Feb 2011 relative to Jan-Feb 2010. Earnings from 'Yams' (the leading non-traditional food item), declined by -18.2% to US\$1.01 million from US\$1.23 million in January 2010. Earnings from 'Papaya' fell significantly by -29.7% to US\$274,000; 'Other Fruits & Fruit Preparations' were down 29.3% to US\$445,000 from US\$630,000 and

'Ackee' was down slightly by -2.4% to US\$2.28 million.

'The 37.3% increase in earnings (US\$22.9) from exports of "Crude Materials" in 2010 was the largest increase recorded by any group of non-traditional exports in 2010. During Jan-Feb 2011, earnings from "Crude Materials" continued to be Jamaica's leading Non-Traditional export. Exports of 'Limestone' increased by 380.4% to US\$1,064 million from US\$212,000 million a year earlier; and earnings from 'Waste and Scrap Metals' doubled by 107.3% to US\$4.4 million in Jan-Feb 2011 compared to US\$2.13 million in Jan-Feb 2010. Earnings from 'Other' Crude Material declined however by -31.8% to US\$426,000 from US\$625,000 in Jan-Feb. 2011.

Imports. The 39.4% decline in Jamaica's imports observed in 2009 due to depressed domestic demand brought on by the global recession, appears to have abated in 2010 with the onset of the global recovery growing modestly by 2.7%. During the first two months of 2011, imports surged by 22.3% to US\$890.4 million relative to US\$728.2 million in Jan-Feb 2010.

With only two exceptions all categories of imports recorded increases. The largest increase was recorded in **Raw Materials/Intermediate Goods** which typically accounts for the bulk of imports. In this category, imports increased by 31.8% to US\$568.7 million from US\$431.5 million in Jan-Feb 2011. The greatest contributor to that increase in money terms were imports of 'Mineral Fuels' which was up US\$70 million or 26% to US\$339.3 million from US\$269.3 million in Jan-Feb 2010. Imports of 'Food' for intermediate use also increased impressively by 138.5% to US\$46.5 million from US\$19.5 million one year earlier, while 'Industrial Supplies' were up by 27.6% to US\$139.5 million. 'Parts & Accessories Of Capital Goods' increased by 31% to US\$43.8 million.

Possibly reflecting expansion or retooling by Jamaican firms, imports of '**Capital Goods (excl. Motor Cars)**' registered the second largest increase of 22.9% to US\$63.6 million after two consecutive annual declines. All categories of Capital Goods imports registered increases. 'Other Industrial Transport Equipment' was up 73.5% to US\$10.2 million, 'Construction Materials' by 21.7% to US\$16.04 million; and

Table 10: Balance Of Payments (US\$M)

	Jan-Feb 2010	Jan-Feb 2011	\$ Change	% Change
Current Account	(21.6)	(152.0)	(130.4)	-603.7%
Goods Balance	(412.5)	(535.6)	(123.1)	-29.8%
Exports	241.5	264.3	22.8	9.4%
Imports	654.0	799.9	145.9	22.3%
Services Balance	205.3	204.7	(0.6)	-0.3%
Transportation	(50.0)	(64.3)	(14.3)	-28.6%
Travel	348.9	364.3	15.4	4.4%
Other Services	(93.6)	(95.4)	(1.8)	-1.9%
Income	(105.7)	(129.8)	(24.1)	-22.8%
Compensation of empl	2.5	1.9	(0.6)	-24.0%
Investment Income	(108.2)	(131.7)	(23.5)	-21.7%
Current Transfers	291.4	308.8	17.4	6.0%
Official	16.3	18.3	2.0	12.3%
Private	275.1	290.5	15.4	5.6%
Capital & Financial Account	21.6	152.0	130.4	603.7%
Capital Account	(0.8)	(4.8)	(4.0)	-500.0%
Capital Transfers	(0.8)	(4.8)	(4.0)	-500.0%
Official	4.0	-	(4.0)	-100.0%
Private	(4.8)	(4.8)	-	0.0%
Acq/disp.	-	-	-	0.0%
Financial Account	22.4	156.8	134.4	600.0%
Other Official Invst	447.6	748.3	300.7	67.2%
Other Private Invst	(371.0)	82.7	453.7	122.3%
Reserves	169.7	(300.0)		

Source: BOJ & Statistical Update:

'Machinery and Equipment' by 13.8% to US\$36.2 million from US\$31.8 million in Jan-Feb. 2010.

Imports of **Consumer Goods (excl. Motor Cars)** also increased modestly by 4.6% to US\$240.9 million in the first two months of 2011. Apart from a -18.0% decline in imports of 'Non-Durable Goods' to US\$63 million; increases were recorded for 'Food (incl. Beverages)' up 19.5% to US\$106.4 million; 'Other Durable Goods' were up 15.5% to US\$49.3 million and 'Semi-durable Goods' were up 10.2% to US\$17.1 million. During Jan-Feb 2011, imports of '**Passenger Motor Cars**' increased by 16.6% to US\$17.0 million from US\$14.7 million one year earlier.

Oil: At the end of May 2011, the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil stood at US\$102.70 per 42 gallon barrel - a decrease in price of US\$10.82 compared to the closing price of US\$113.03 the previous month. During May 2011 the price ranged between a low of US\$96.91 and the high of US\$113.52 per barrel. (See Fig. 5)

Balance of Payments

For the first two months of 2011, there was a current account deficit of US\$152.0 million, which represented a deterioration of US\$130.4 million relative to the corresponding period in 2010. The deterioration in the current account resulted primarily from the goods sub-account.

During the period, the **Goods Balance** recorded a deficit of US\$535.6 million, a deterioration of US\$123.1 million when compared to the corresponding period in 2010. This resulted primarily from an increase in imports of US\$145.9 million, which was significantly influenced by an increase in mineral fuel imports of US\$70.0 million. The deterioration in the goods sub-account was partially offset by a US\$22.8 million increase in exports, stemming mainly from an increase in alumina exports of US\$38.8 million. During the review period, there was a marginal decline in the surplus on the **Services Sub-account** of US\$0.6 million while the **Income Sub-account** deteriorated by US\$24.1 million. This deterioration emanated primarily from an increase in profits remitted by for-

Table 11: Fiscal Accounts (J\$ Million)

	Apr (Fiscal—2011/12)				Apr (YOY)	
	J\$ million		Deviation		10/11 - 11/12	
	Provisional	Budget	J\$M	(%)	J\$M	(%)
Revenue & Grants	19,738.4	20,216.8	-478.4	-2.37	-1,786.2	-8.3
Tax Revenue	18,761.2	18,607.5	153.7	0.83	489.3	2.7
Non-Tax Revenue	714.3	1,269.2	-554.9	-43.72	-481.7	-40.3
Bauxite Levy	185.5	177.6	7.9	4.45	179.7	3098.3
Capital Revenue	0.1	57.2	-57.1	-99.83	-1,571.9	-100.0
Grants	77.2	105.3	-28.1	-26.69	-401.8	-83.9
Expenditure	18,596.6	23,387.4	-4,790.8	-20.48	-8,076.7	-30.3
Recurrent Expenditure	16,695.9	20,805.3	-4,109.4	-19.75	-2,422.9	-12.7
Programmes	2,821.1	6,601.2	-3,780.1	-57.26	-2,892.8	-50.6
Wages & Salaries	11,402.3	11,402.3	0.0	0.00	398.2	3.6
Interest	2,472.5	2,801.9	-329.4	-11.76	71.7	3.0
Domestic	487.6	637.3	-149.7	-23.49	-209.0	-30.0
External	1,984.9	2,164.7	-179.8	-8.31	280.7	16.5
Capital Expenditure	1,900.7	2,582.1	-681.4	-26.39	-5,653.7	-74.8
Capital Programmes	1,900.7	2,582.1	-681.4	-26.39	-5,653.7	-74.8
IMF #1 Account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Balance (Surplus [+ve])	1,141.8	-3,170.6	4,312.4	136.01	6,290.4	122.2
Loan Receipts	1,586.6	1,550.6	36.0	2.32	-19,068.3	-92.3
Domestic	1,178.5	1,178.5	0.0	0.00	-16,118.9	-93.2
External	408.2	372.1	36.1	9.70	-2,949.2	-87.8
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Amortization	3,672.1	3,392.7	279.4	8.24	-13,358.1	-78.4
Domestic	1,430.8	1,506.3	-75.5	-5.01	-14,107.7	-90.8
External	2,241.3	1,886.4	354.9	18.81	749.5	50.2
Overall Balance (Surplus [+ve])	-943.7	5,012.8	-5,956.5	-118.83	580.3	38.1
Primary Balance (Surplus [+ve])	3,614.3	-368.7	3,983.0	1080.28	6,362.1	231.5

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

eign companies. During the review period, **Current Transfers** increased by US\$17.4 million to US\$308.8 million. This improvement resulted primarily from an increase in net private transfers of US\$15.3 million.

Flows from official and private sources were more than sufficient to finance the current account deficit. Consequently, the NIR increased by US\$300.0 million during the period.

Fiscal Accounts

During April 2011/12, the GOJ ran a surplus of J\$1.14 billion on the fiscal accounts. This surplus was wholly achieved by a -J\$4.8 billion cutback in expenditures to J\$18.6 billion relative to the J\$23.4 billion that was budgeted as Revenues and Grants actually fell short of the J\$20.2 billion budgeted by -J\$478.4 million or -2.37%.

REVENUE: Total Revenues & Grants

to the GOJ during April 2011/12 was J\$19.74 billion. This was, a little (-J\$478.4) below budget as noted, but also -J\$1.78 billion below the J\$21.5 billion collected in April 2010. The main outperformers on the revenue accounts were PAYE which came in J\$190.8 million above budget; 'GCT (Local)' - up J\$117.7 million; and 'Tax on Dividend' - up J\$112.9 million above budget. Other notable outperformers on the revenue accounts were 'Stamp Duty (Local)' - up J\$59.7 million and 'Education Tax' which exceeded budget by J\$56.4 million.

Among the main underperformers on the revenue accounts were: 'Non-Tax Revenue' which registered a shortfall of -J\$554.9 million; STC was down -J234.4 million; and 'Tax on Interest' was down -J188.5 million. Notable shortfalls were also recorded by 'Other Companies Taxes' which came in -J\$59.6 million below budget and 'Capital Revenues' - down -J\$57.1

million.

EXPENDITURE: During the first month of fiscal year 2011/12, there was a sharp -20.5% cutback in planned expenditures to J\$18.6 billion or J\$4.8 billion below the J\$23.4 billion budgeted. This reduced expenditure resulted from a -J\$3.8 billion reduction in expenditures on 'Recurrent Programmes' and -J\$681.4 million reduction in expenditures on 'Capital Programmes'. Other significant areas of under-expenditure were- 'External Interest' - down -J\$179.8 million; and 'Domestic Interest'- down J\$149.7 million. Outlays on 'Wages and Salaries' were unchanged month over month.

FISCAL OUTTURN

As noted, for the first month of FY2011/12 (April 2011), the Budget recorded a surplus of J\$1.14 billion due largely to expenditure

curtailments of –J\$4.8 billion which more than compensated for a small –J\$478.4 million shortfall in revenues. During FY2010/11, there was a fiscal deficit of –J\$74.2 billion amounting to 6.1% of GDP which represented a 40.2% improvement on the deficit of –J\$123 billion recorded in 2009/10. For FY2011/12, the GOJ is projecting a deficit of –J\$61.8 billion or 4.7% of GDP. Though there continues to be serious concerns about the arrears owed by the GOJ, the surplus in April 2011 could be an auspicious continuation of the successes in fiscal consolidation achieved during 2010/11.

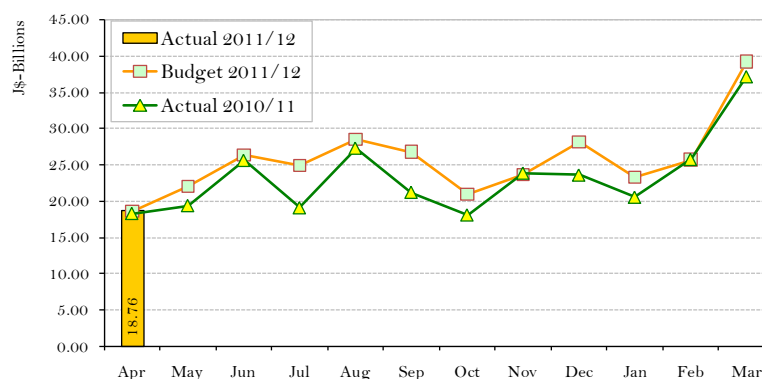
The Primary Surplus - the difference between total revenues and non-interest expenditures for FY2010/11 was J\$54.1 billion or 5.6% of GDP. This fell short of budget by J\$7.15 billion or 11.7% relative to the J\$61.3 billion originally budgeted. For the first month of FY2011/12, the primary surplus was J\$3.6 billion which was well ahead of –J\$368.7 million budgeted.

PUBLIC DEBT: Total public debt at the end of FY2010/11 stood at \$1.527 trillion compared to J\$1,434.8 trillion at the end of FY2010/11. This represents an additional \$135.6 billion added to the debt stock during 2010/11. As of March 2011, the domestic debt is estimated at J\$809.4 billion or 51.5% of the total, while the external debt amounts to J\$760.9 billion or 48.5% of the total debt stock. Eighty-four percent (84%) of the increase in the debt stock (or J\$131 billion) in 2010/11, arose from external borrowing, reflecting GOJ policy to seek out lower interest external loans.

Stock Market

During May 2011, market capitalization decreased by J\$2.1 billion or 0.33% to close at J\$596.86 billion. Three of five indices on the Jamaica Stock Exchange advanced and two declined. The main **JSE Market Index** declined by 583 points or 0.65% to close at 88,652 points, and the **JSE Cross Listed Index** of mostly foreign companies operating in Jamaica, declined by 17.5 points or 2.10% to close at 816 points. But the **JSE Select** advanced by 4.8 points or 0.20% to close at 2,496 points. The **JSE All Jamaican Composite** advanced by 247 points, or 0.28%, to close at

Figure 6: Tax Revenue Collections (J\$-Billions)



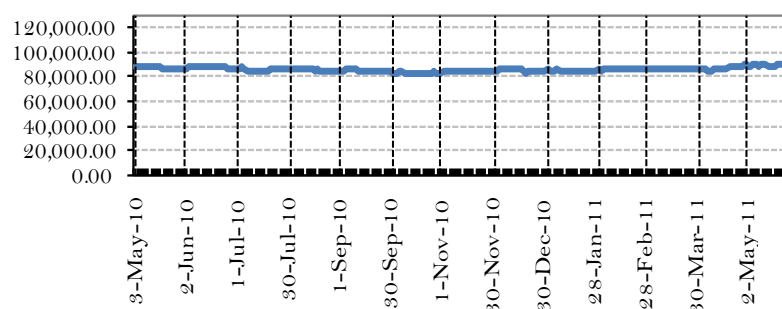
Source: Ministry Of Finance and Planning (Jamaica)

Table 12: Major Deviations in Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure

J\$-Millions	Apr-2011/12
Revenue (Revenue Surpluses)	
PAYE	190.8
GCT (Local)	117.7
Tax on Dividend	112.9
Stamp Duty (Local)	59.7
Education Tax	56.4
Revenue (Revenue Shortfalls)	
Non-Tax Revenue	-554.9
STC	-234.4
Tax on Interest	-188.5
Other Companies	-59.6
Capital Revenue	-57.1
Expenditure (Changes)	
Recurrent Programmes (under-spend)	-3,780.1
Capital Programmes (under-spend)	-681.4
External Interest (under-spend)	-179.8
Domestic Interest (under-spend)	-149.7
Wages & Salaries (unchanged)	0.0

Source: Ministry Of Finance and Planning (Jamaica)

Figure 7: Main JSE Index May '10 - May '11



Source: Jamaica Stock Exchange (Online Database) and PSQJ

89,684 points; and the **Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior** advanced by 85 points or 21.8% to close at 473 points. Market volume was modest in May 2011 with 189.33 million units valued at





































J\$1.88 billion changing hands, compared to 101.1 million units valued at \$645 million in April 2011.

Overall market activity resulted from trading in 46 stocks of which 29 ad-

If the bearish scenario plays out, Jamaica could experience a drop in export earnings, but lower import prices; while if the bullish scenario prevails this could produce the reverse effects.

INFLATION (MAY - 2011) - CPI

APPENDIX

	%Change	Weighted Δ	Rnk	Infl. Contribution
All Groups	0.77%	0.766		
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.81%	0.303	1	
Food	0.86%			
Bread and Cereals	1.70%			
Meat	0.79%			
Fish and Seafood	1.30%			
Milk, Cheese and eggs	1.03%			
Oils and Fats	0.75%			
Fruit	0.92%			
Vegetables and Starchy Foods	-0.27%			
Vegetables	-1.17%			
Starchy Foods	2.11%			
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionery	0.47%			
Food Products n.e.c.	0.63%			
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.79%			
Coffee, tea and Cocoa	1.98%			
Mineral waters, Soft Drinks, Fruit and Veg Juices	0.36%			
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	0.37%	0.005	9	
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	0.37%	0.012	6	
Clothing	0.46%			
Footwear	0.22%			
HOUSING, WATER, ELECT., GAS AND OTHER FUELS	2.20%	0.280	2	
Rentals for Housing	0.00%			
Maint and Repair of Dwelling	0.06%			
Water Supply and Misc. Serv Related to the Dwelling	-0.52%			
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels and Routine	4.00%			
FURNISH, HSHOLD EQUIP & HSHOLD MAINT.	0.42%	0.021	4	
Furniture and Furnishings (including Floor Coverings)	0.34%			
Household Textiles	0.79%			
Household Appliances	0.73%			
Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	0.18%			
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	0.32%			
Goods and Serv. for Routine Household Maint	0.30%			
HEALTH	0.25%	0.008	7	
Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment	0.24%			
Health Services	0.17%			
TRANSPORT	-0.19%	-0.024	12	
COMMUNICATION	0.00%	0.000	10	
RECREATION AND CULTURE	0.20%	0.007	8	
EDUCATION	0.00%	0.000	10	
RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	0.27%	0.017	5	
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	0.56%	0.047	3	

INFLATION YTD (JAN- MAY 2011) CPI

	%Change	Weighted Δ	Rnk	Infl. Contribution
All Groups	1.73%	1.725		
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	-0.95%	-0.358	12	
Food	-1.21%			
Bread and Cereals	5.69%			
Meat	4.15%			
Fish and Seafood	3.65%			
Milk, Cheese and eggs	5.53%			
Oils and Fats	3.11%			
Fruit	4.09%			
Vegetables and Starchy Foods	-19.73%			
Vegetables	-25.48%			
Starchy Foods	-3.05%			
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionery	3.34%			
Food Products n.e.c.	2.79%			
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	3.41%			
Coffee, tea and Cocoa	6.52%			
Mineral waters, Soft Drinks, Fruit and Veg Juices	2.26%			
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3.13%	0.043	7	
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	2.89%	0.096	5	
Clothing	3.69%			
Footwear	1.87%			
HOUSING, WATER, ELECT., GAS AND OTHER FUELS	8.22%	1.049	1	
Rentals for Housing	0.05%			
Maint and Repair of Dwelling	4.42%			
Water Supply and Misc. Serv Related to the Dwelling	7.34%			
Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels and Routine	13.37%			
FURNISH, HSHOLD EQUIP & HSHOLD MAINT.	3.88%	0.191	4	
Furniture and Furnishings (including Floor Coverings)	2.52%			
Household Textiles	3.74%			
Household Appliances	2.53%			
Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils	2.25%			
Tools and Equipment for House and Garden	1.78%			
Goods and Serv. for Routine Household Maint	4.60%			
HEALTH	0.58%	0.019	9	
Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment	0.80%			
Health Services	0.42%			
TRANSPORT	3.39%	0.435	2	
COMMUNICATION	0.00%	0.000	11	
RECREATION AND CULTURE	1.24%	0.042	8	
EDUCATION	0.42%	0.009	10	
RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	0.81%	0.050	6	
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	2.52%	0.211	3	

FISCAL ACCOUNT (APR '2011)

REV. & EXPEN. (APR '11)	J\$m	PROVISIONAL Results	J\$m	BUDGET DEVIATION	J\$m	YOY - CHANGE
Revenue & Grants	19,738.4		-478.4		-1,786.20	
Tax Revenue	18,761.2		153.7		489.30	
Non-Tax Revenue	714.3		-554.9		-481.70	
Bauxite Levy	185.5		7.9		179.70	
Capital Revenue	0.1		-57.1		-1,571.90	
Grants	77.2		-28.1		-401.80	
Expenditure	18,596.6		-4,790.8		-8,076.70	
Recurrent Expenditure	16,695.9		-4,109.4		-2,422.90	
Programmes	2,821.1		-3,780.1		-2,892.80	
Wages & Salaries	11,402.3		0.0		398.20	
Interest	2,472.5		-329.4		71.70	
Domestic	487.6		-149.7		-209.00	
External	1,984.9		-179.8		280.70	
Capital Expenditure	1,900.7		-681.4		-5,653.70	
Capital Programmes	1,900.7		-681.4		-5,653.70	
IMF #1 Account	0.0		0.0		0.00	
Fiscal Balance (Surplus [+]/ve)	1,141.8		4,312.4		6,290.40	
Loan Receipts	1,586.6		36.0		-19,068.30	
Domestic	1,178.5		0.0		-16,118.90	
External	408.2		36.1		-2,949.20	
Divestment Proceeds	0.0		0.0		0.00	
Amortization	3,672.1		279.4		-13,358.10	
Domestic	1,430.8		-75.5		-14,107.70	
External	2,241.3		354.9		749.50	
Overall Balance (Surplus [+]/ve)	-943.7		-5,956.5		580.30	
Primary Balance (Surplus [+]/ve)	3,614.3		3,983.0		6,362.10	

REV. & EXPEN. (APR '11)	J\$m	PROVISIONAL Results	J\$m	BUDGET DEVIATION	J\$m	YOY - CHANGE
Revenue & Grants	19,738.4		-478.4		-1,786.2	
Tax Revenue	18,761.2		153.7		489.29	
Income and profits	3,964.8		72.7		-472.4	
Bauxite/alumina	0.0		0.0		0	
Other companies	437.9		-59.6		6.8	
PAYE	4,577.3		190.8		320.7	
Tax on dividend	193.7		112.9		183.4	
Other individuals	242.7		17.1		28.2	
Tax on interest	-1,486.8		-188.5		-1011.6	
Environmental Levy	176.6		4.3		34.7	
Production and consumption	6,582.6		-9.7		-304.6	
SCT	461.9		-234.4		-317.9	
Motor vehicle licenses	135.3		-11.4		-11.4	
Other Licenses	31.0		8.0		3.5	
Betting, gaming and lottery	130.3		-1.5		-56.3	
Education Tax	1,114.8		56.4		65.2	
Contractors levy	59.1		-4.3		-48.6	
GCT (Local)	4,154.7		117.7		34.5	
Stamp Duty (Local)	495.4		59.7		26.1	
International Trade	8,037.3		86.4		1231.8	
Custom Duty	1,547.2		19.6		135.1	
Stamp Duty	125.4		7.6		19.5	
Travel Tax	364.7		5.9		26.2	
GCT (Imports)	3,166.9		17.5		389	
SCT (Imports)	2,833.1		35.9		662	
Non-Tax Revenue	714.3		-554.9		-481.7	
Bauxite Levy	185.5		7.9		179.7	
Capital Revenue	0.1		-57.1		-1571.9	
Grants	77.2		-28.1		-401.8	

Statistical Index

Major Macro-Economic Indicators

	BM		M2		NIR	Fgn Cur-Dep	Inflation		Tourism	J\$/US\$	T-bill	Loan	Sav	Dom Debt	Fgn Debt
	M	P	M	P	US\$M	US\$M	M	P	P		%	%	%	J\$M	US\$M
Jan '10	75,972.	9.94	n/a	n/a	1,566	2,331.5	1.46	12.21	n/a	89.70	12.50	21.62	4.61	774,116.9	6,564.60
Feb	76,862	1.17	336,882	n/a	1,559	2,362.2	2.16	12.8	n/a	89.72	11.01	21.40	4.13	800,675.8	7,586.80
Mar	77,322	0.60	325,963 ₁		1,7519	2,332.28	0.45	4.1	-1.8	89.51	10.49	21.40	4.09	758,700.3	7,553.0
Apr	77,652	8.6	332,696.	2.07	1,736	2,321.3	1.34	5.5	14.5	89.07	9.99	21.51	4.03	759,420.5	7,729.3
May	81,011	10.9	334,179	3.06	1,675.6	2,325	0.63	6.2	-2.4	88.48	9.91	21.08	4.03	757,750.4	7,692.46
Jun	77,754	-4.02	319,480	-4.40	1,795.8	2,335.2	0.63	6.8	-2.6	86.02	8.52	20.72	3.90	773,311.5	7,711.26
Jul	74,477	-4.22	n/a	n/a	1,732.6	2,335.4	0.37	7.2	-0.5	86.09	8.73	20.22	3.36	787,795.1	7,847.25
Aug	75,121	2.80	336,171	0.96	1,956.93	2,289.4	0.43	7.7	4.5	85.58	8.24	19.44	3.23	780,506.4	8,032.83
Sep	74,230	-1.18	n/a	n/a	1,973.70	2,305.2	0.49	8.2	1.8	86.25	7.99	19.24	3.12	n/a	n/a
Oct	75,065	1.12	n/a	n/a	1,983.67	2,293.2	0.74	9.0	5.4	85.62	7.92	19.20	2.63	n/a	n/a
Nov	74,872	-0.26	330,349	0.88	1,918.48	2,245.4	1.04	10.2	7.0	86.14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dec	85,093	4.90	n/a	n/a	2,171.41	2,238.2	1.45	11.7	2.8	85.86	7.48	18.95	2.5	799,900.	8,375.58
Jan '11	78,380	-7.89	n/a	n/a	2,088.97	n/a	-0.18	-0.2	8.5	85.69	7.46	18.52	2.4	n/a	n/a
Feb	77,963	-0.53	340,301	1.23	2,471.40	2,245.9	-0.42	-0.6	6.3	85.84	6.75	18.52	2.4	n/a	n/a
Mar	78,919	1.23			2,553.16	n/a	1.04	0.5	n/a	85.75	6.70	18.52	2.34	J\$800 bil.	J\$720 bil.
Apr	81,399	3.14	n/a	n/a	2,602.40	n/a	0.47	1.0	n/a	85.73	6.74	18.43	2.24	n/a	n/a
May	79,357	-2.51	n/a	n/a	2,334.38	n/a	0.77	1.7	n/a	85.78	6.58	17.98	2.24	n/a	n/a
Sources: Bank of Jamaica, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Jamaica Tourist Board and the PIOJ. Revised periodically when necessary.															

Key:	
ACP— Africa Caribbean Pacific States	Loan – Average Loan Rate
BM – Base Money	M – Monthly Percentage Change
BP — Basis Points	M2 – Money Supply
CaPRI— Caribbean Policy and Research Institute	MT – Million tonnes
CARICOM— Caribbean Community & Common Market	N/A – Not Available
CARIFORUM— CARICOM and Dominican Republic	NIR – Net International Reserves
CPI – Consumer Price Index	OMO – Open Market Operation
CSME— Caribbean Single Market & Economy	P – Point-to-Point Percentage Change
EC— European Commission	R – Revised
EPA—Economic Partnership Agreement	S – Stopover
EU—European Union	Save – Average Savings Deposit Rate
FX Dep – Foreign Exchange Deposit	Tbill – 6-month Treasury Bill Yield
JCB – Jamaica Conference Board	Tourism – Total Tourist Arrivals
JCC – Jamaica Chamber of Commerce	WATBY- weighted average Treasury bill yield
KMA — Kingston and Metropolitan Area	WTO—World Trade Organization
KSA—Skinston and St. Andrew	OECD—Organisation for Economic Co-operating and Development (membership of 30 major countries)
WTI — West Texas Intermediate (Spot Oil Price)	

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