



MONTHLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN

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December 24, 2014

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The CEO'S Remarks

As we end the year 2014, we can proudly say that it has been a good year for the PSOJ Economic Bulletin. We have seen an improvement in the data provided for planning purposes. This has led to increased demand for the bulletin and several advertisers coming on board, as the readership and value have increased.

The year 2014 has been a year of adjustments and realignment for individuals, businesses, and the economy. Unemployment declined, as individuals sought to gain new skills. Business profits have increased, as companies emerge stronger from the recession. With these and other developments the economy is well poised for expansion.

The country has met all quantitative targets under the economic programme, and has successfully passed its sixth quarterly test under the IMF programme. We have also seen the record improvement of 27 places in the Doing Business Ranking and Forbes Magazine has named Jamaica the best place in the Caribbean to do business. These ratings in no way mean that we have resolved our challenges. In fact, much remains to be done to create an enabling business environment, particularly with respect to bureaucracy, energy, and law and order.

Of note, we have seen a decline in serious crimes, and a more professional approach by the security forces. Combined with this, going into 2015 we should benefit from significantly reduced oil prices, an improved legislative environment, improvements in public sector rationalization, and the expanding US economy, which has recorded 5 percent growth in the 3rd quarter of 2014. A strong performance is also expected in the 4th quarter. These improvements have resulted in some stability in the exchange rate, inflation rate, and confidence levels.

Although these are positive developments, we at the PSOJ are aware that we have a critical role to play in monitoring the policy environment. This is to ensure that the effects of these policies are felt on the ground and that our members in particular benefit from an improved business environment.

Consequently, we have increased our focus on the declining fuel prices and have called for greater reductions in line with global oil prices movements. In this regard, we will also be looking into the pricing mechanism by PetroJam. It is critical that we observe the reductions in oil prices as this will result in an economic stimulus.

Amidst the positive developments in 2014, there were challenges, the economy was negatively affected by conditions such as drought, but importantly by avoidable issues such as the unpreparedness for the Chickungunya virus, which we estimate cost the country at least 13 million man hours, and approximately J\$7 billion in GDP. As we go forward into 2015, the biggest risk factors remain health and labour productivity. What this means is that proper governance will be critical.

Recognizing this, our Corporate Governance committee is completing a revised CG code and also a code for SMEs, which we believe is necessary if we want to sustainably grow the SME sector.

Therefore, I remain cautiously optimistic about the economy, and business performance in particular. Those businesses that practice good corporate governance and strategic planning will do well. Failure to do this will make business development more difficult in 2015. It is my view that the economy will adjust to a new normal. In addition, there will be a greater demand for good governance at all levels.

I would like to take this opportunity to say a big thank you to Mr. Randell Berry, PSOJ Research Officer, who has single handedly provided this bulletin month after month, and has indicated a commitment to improve it even further.

To you our readers, I want to wish you a merry Christmas and a prosperous 2015, for yourself, family, and business.

Economic Highlights: November 2014

- ⇒ On 19 December 2014, the IMF completed the sixth review of Jamaica's economic performance under the IMF-Extended Fund Facility (EFF). The successful review enabled the immediate purchase of **SDR 45.95 (US\$67.0 million)**. Following the review, the Fund concluded that Jamaica's fiscal performance remains on track and all quantitative targets for the September quarter were met. The Fund also noted that Jamaica's macroeconomic performance continues to show signs of improvement, although actions to boost employment and growth remains critical for the success of the program.
- ⇒ The successful performance for the September 2014 quarter has had a positive influence on ensuing months. In particular, for November 2014, the Jamaica Dollar appreciated relative the British Pound and the Canadian Dollar, continuing the pace of the appreciation observed since end-July 2014 following the successful issue of the **US\$800 million** global bond. However, the Jamaica Dollar depreciated vis-a-vis the United States Dollar seemingly ending the pace of appreciation that was observed between July 2014 and September 2014. Consequently, these currencies ended trading at **J\$113.59=US\$1.00**, **J\$177.84=GBP£1.00** and **J\$99.62=CAD1.00**.
- ⇒ Also on a positive note, Inflation measured by the All Jamaica "All Divisions" Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined by **0.5%** for November 2014, reflecting the lowest rate of inflation since 2011. This monthly change in inflation brought the calendar-year-to-date change to **6.7%** and the FY-to-November 2014 inflation rate to **5.0%**. The 12-month point to point at the end-November was **7.3%**.
- ⇒ Yields on all tenors of GOJ Treasury Bills yields declined for November 2014. Specifically, the yields on GOJ 30-day, 90-day and 180-day T-Bills fell by **12 bps**, **29 bps** and **34 bps to 6.71%**, **7.05%** and **7.39%**, respectively relative to the outturn at the end-of the previous month.
- ⇒ In a similar fashion, the overall weighted average lending rate on local currency loans declined by **29 bps to 16.62%** at end-October 2014 relative to end-September 2014. This decline resulted in narrowing of the spread to **14.69%** relative to **14.86%** at end-October 2014.
- ⇒ Interest rates on foreign currency loans for October 2014 declined to **7.21%** from **7.43%** for September 2014. This decline, which was partially offset by a reduction in deposit rates resulted in a narrowing of the spread by **6 bps to 4.90%** at end-October relative to the previous month.
- ⇒ The stock of Net International Reserves (NIR) at the Bank of Jamaica was **J\$213.30 billion (US\$2,005.04 million)**, reflecting a marginal decline of **J\$230.80 million (US\$2.17 million)** relative to the previous month. This stock of NIR should be sufficient to bolster confidence in the ability of the BOJ to provide foreign currency liquidity support for the market if the need arises, especially in the context of increased user demand for the Christmas Season. At end-November, the gross reserves at the Central Bank were sufficient to finance **24.89** weeks of goods imports, which represents **12.89** weeks over the international benchmark of **12** weeks of goods imports.
- ⇒ Despite the minor reduction in the NIR, the monetary base expanded by **J\$1.87 billion (1.9%)** for November relative to the previous month resulting end-month stock of **J\$98.71 billion**. The expansion in the base occurred in the context of a significant

Economic Highlights: November 2014

- net currency issue of **JS1.98 billion** which may have reflected increased currency demand at the onset of the Christmas Season. However, the expansion in the base resulted from an increase of **JS2.1 billion** in the Net Domestic Assets (NDA), which was partially offset by a decline of **JS230.80 million** in the Net International Reserves (NIR).
- ⇒ Revenues from tourist arrivals increased for November 2014 as stopover arrivals rose to **153, 737** for the November 2014, reflecting a **6.2%** uptick relative to November 2013. Increased arrivals for the month contributed to the year-to-date stopover arrivals of **1,867,052**, an increase of **3.3%** relative to the corresponding period of 2013.
 - ⇒ The general improvements were also reflected in the stock market performance for November 2014. The main JSE indices increased by **2632.20 points (3.67%)** to **74,338.49 points** at end-November 2014 while the JSE Equities Index declined marginally to **129.16 points** relative to **130.42 points** at end October. For the month, a total of **155,437,441 units** of stock were traded at a total value of **\$1,475,671,081.60**. Consequently, at end-November 2014, market capitalization was **\$287.09 billion** relative to the capitalization value of **\$275.84 billion** at end-October 2014. This reflects a monthly increase of **\$11.25 billion (4.08%)**.
 - ⇒ The improvements in the domestic economy for November 2014 may have also been influenced by improvements in global economic conditions in particular the reductions in fuel and agriculture commodities in previous months would have contributed to the lower domestic inflation for November 2014 as well as the reduction in the pace of depreciation observed in recent months.
 - ⇒ Notably, there were price reductions in **13 (65%)** of the commodities monitored for November 2014. The price of both crude oil indices fell for the fifth consecutive month. The Brent and the WTI fell by **10.1%** and **10.3%** respectively while natural gas had a price increase of **5.8%**.
- ⇒ The IMF's Fuel Energy Index fell by **9.32%**, while the Food and Beverage Index increased by **0.7%**. The materialising decline in both fuel and food prices for latter part of 2014 into 2015 implies a moderation in import costs and hence pressure on the Jamaica Dollar should continue to lessen through this channel in December of 2014.
 - ⇒ The Statistical Institute of Jamaica reported that total expenditure on merchandise imports for the period January to August 2014 was valued at **US\$2,898.1 million**, which represents a decrease of **3%** or **US\$119.7 million** when compared to the **US\$3,017.5 million** recorded in 2013.
 - ⇒ On the other hand earning from total exports for the same period were valued at **US\$987.7 million**, a reduction of **10%** or **US\$109.7 million** relative to the **US\$10,097.4 million** in 2013. The merchandise trade deficit for the first eight months of 2014 was **US\$2,910.4 million** compared to the **US\$2,920.4 million** in 2013. This results in a worsening in the trade deficit of **0.3%** over 2013.

Message From the Editor

We would like to express our sincere gratitude for your support throughout 2014. We wish for you and yours a wonderful, peaceful and Joyous Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

We wish that the economy will continue to improve and that we here at the PSOJ will help to create a more enabling business environment.

Randell Berry (Economic Research Analyst)

PSOJ Calls for Transparency in Fuel Pricing: Country Not Feeling Enough of the Effects of Global Price Reductions

The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ) has noted the debate surrounding the relationship between oil price movements globally and the response of fuel price movements locally. We have observed comments, and also received calls from our members, who have expressed the view that local prices are not moving at the same pace when global oil prices are going down, as when they were increasing.

Considering that this is a very important cost for both manufacturers and consumers, our research department conducted analysis on data between January and November 2014, to ascertain if the claims being made could be substantiated. Our findings are as follows:

Price Increase Analysis

- The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) started in January 2014 at US\$95 per barrel and climbed to a high price of US\$105.24 (during that period) around the end of June 2014. This represented an increase of US\$10.24 (10.8%) per barrel.
- Over this same period, the US Gulf Coast (USGC) reference price for regular gasoline started at US\$2.55 per gallon and ended at US\$2.85 or US\$0.30 (11.8%) higher.
- In response to this price increase in crude oil prices, the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ) increased its ex-refinery prices for all three grades of fuel by approximately 10%. Note that this price in-

crease is roughly 0.8% less than the WTI and 1.8% less than that of the USGC reference price.

In passing this positive price movement to consumers, the retailers in Jamaica increased prices on 87-octane and 90-octane by 8.7% and 8.5% respectively and 2.6% for diesel. Again, note that these increases in retailed gasoline were less than that of PCJ and both WTI and USGC by approximately 2.0% and 3.0% respectively

Price Decline Analysis

- At the end of June 2014, international crude oil prices started on a downward trend. The WTI stood at US\$105.24 at the end of June 2014 and fell to a price of US\$75.24 at the end of November; this represents a reduction of US\$30 (28.5%) per barrel.

Over this same period, the USGC reference price for regular gasoline started at US\$2.85 per gallon and ended in November at US\$1.98 or US\$0.87 (30.5%) lower.

- In response to this price reduction in crude oil prices, PCJ reduced its ex-refinery prices on all three grades of fuel by approximately 12%. Note, that this price reduction is roughly 16% less than the WTI and 18% less than that of the USGC reference price.

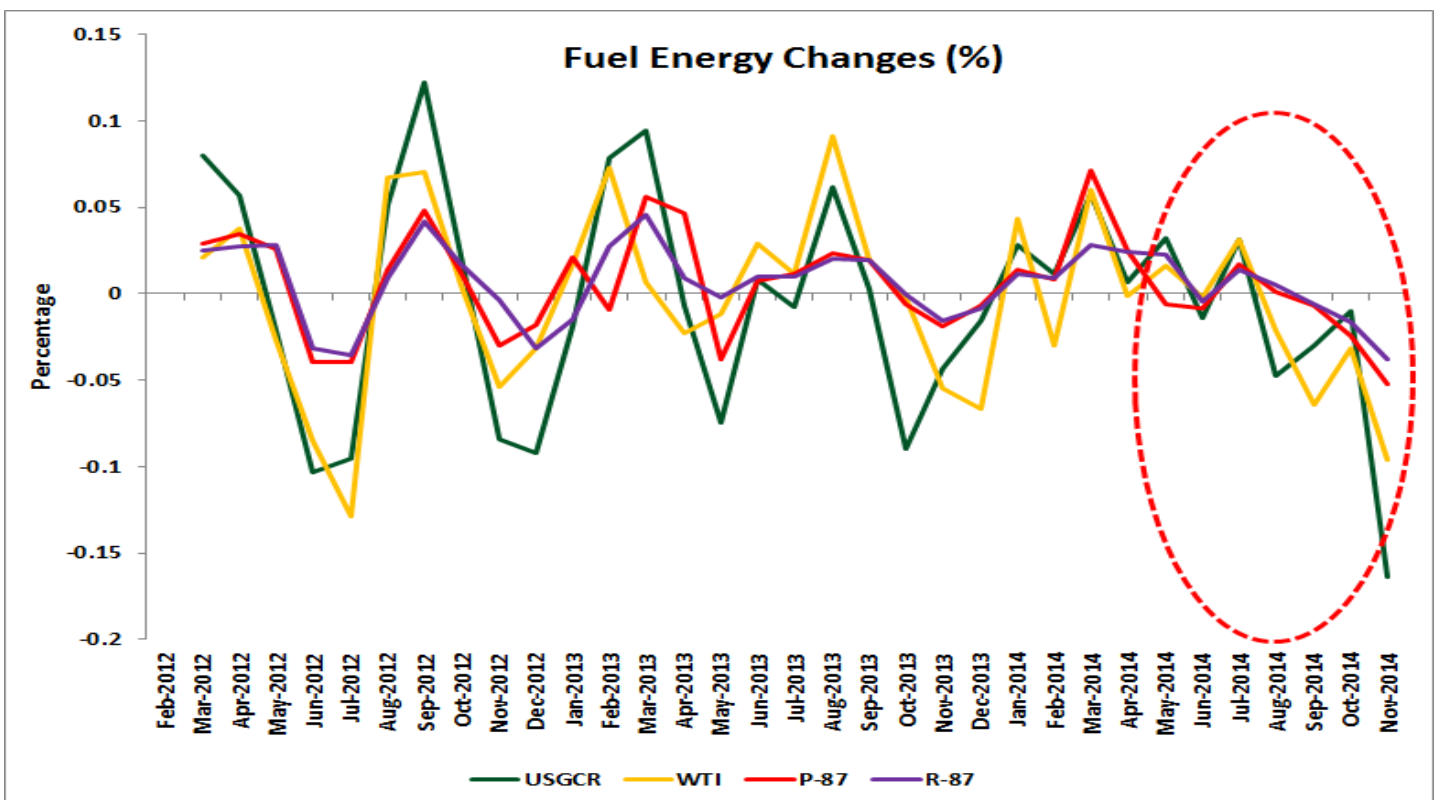
In passing this price movement to consumers, the Gasoline Retailers in Jamaica reduced prices on all three grades of fuel by approximately 8.5%. Again, note that these reductions in retailed gasoline were less than that of PCJ's by an average of 3.5%. Addi-

PSOJ Calls for Transparency in Fuel Pricing: Country Not Feeling Enough of the Effects of Global Price Reductions

tionally, this differential in reduction is approximately the same as those in the increases, that is, when prices were increasing the retailers were behind and when they were falling the retailers were behind by approximately the same percentages in both cases.

The analysis points to the conclusion that when oil prices increased globally, PCJ's increases were more closely aligned with these, but the response to price decreases by PCJ were not as responsive over the time period studied. The retailers however have followed the same pattern of response to cost movements from PCJ. The conclusion from this therefore is that PCJ had not passed on fully the oil price decreases at the same rate to retailers, over the time period studied.

"The PSOJ is urging that the same response to price movements be maintained when prices are going up or down, especially as PCJ is in a monopoly situation, and recognizing that costs from oil prices remain a significant charge to productivity in Jamaica", says PSOJ President William Mahfood. "We must bear in mind that price decreases can also create a much needed economic stimulus for consumers especially at this time of year", he continued.



International Commodity Prices

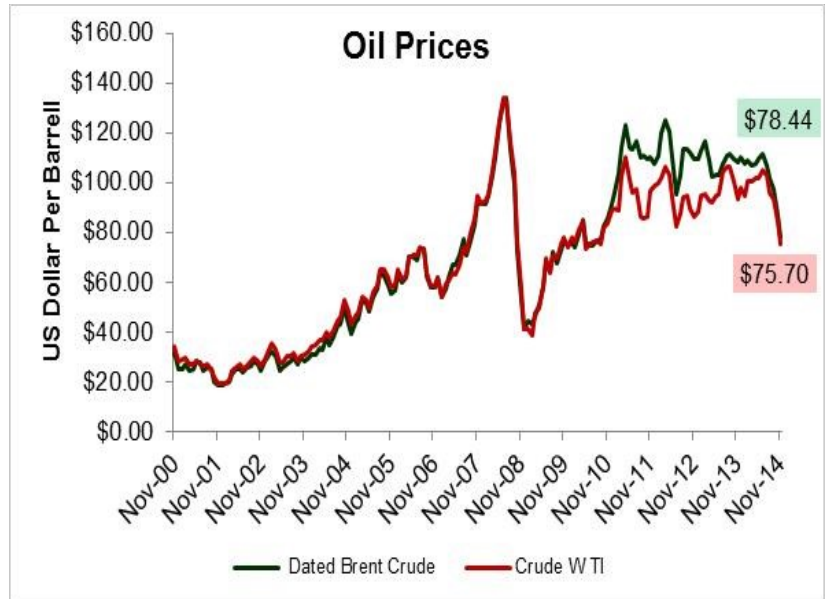
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Crude Oil Prices

Both selected benchmark crude oil indices decreased significantly in November 2014 in comparison to the previous month. The European Brent started the month at **US\$87.27** per barrel and ended at **US\$78.44** per barrel. This reflected a price reduction of **US\$8.83 (10.1%)** for the month. In November 2013 the sale price for the European Brent was **US\$108.08**, reflecting a price reduction of **US\$29.64 (27.47%)** when compared to November of 2014. Notably, over the last two years the price for this commodity has decreased by **US\$31.27 (28.5%)**.

The price per barrel of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) fell from **US\$84.40** at end October 2014 to **US\$75.70** at end of November 2014, a reduction of **US\$8.70 (10.3%)**. In comparison to November 2013, the price per barrel of the WTI has fallen by **US\$18.11 (19.31%)**. For November 2014 relative to November 2012, prices fell by **US\$31.27 (28.5%) per barrel**. The five year average monthly price for both crude oil indices are **US\$98.48** and **US\$87.49** per barrel, the Brent is currently **US\$20 (20%)** below while the WTI is **US\$11.77 (13.5%)** below the five year average price.

In the oil price highlights for April 2014, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) stated that the global demand for oil in 2014 will average **91.2 million barrels per day (mb/d)**, which is an increase of **1.14 mb/d (1.3%)** relative to 2013. The Non-OPEC oil supply forecast for 2014 is approximately **1.37 mb/d**. OPEC stated that the growth in supply for 2014 will emanate from the United States, Canada and Brazil.



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On the other hand, reductions in supply are expected from Norway, United Kingdom and Mexico. OPEC also stated that global oil prices are being impacted by slower economic growth in China, and lower demand for refined oil products amidst ample supply, which the organization believed has outweighed the supply disruptions and geopolitical tensions.

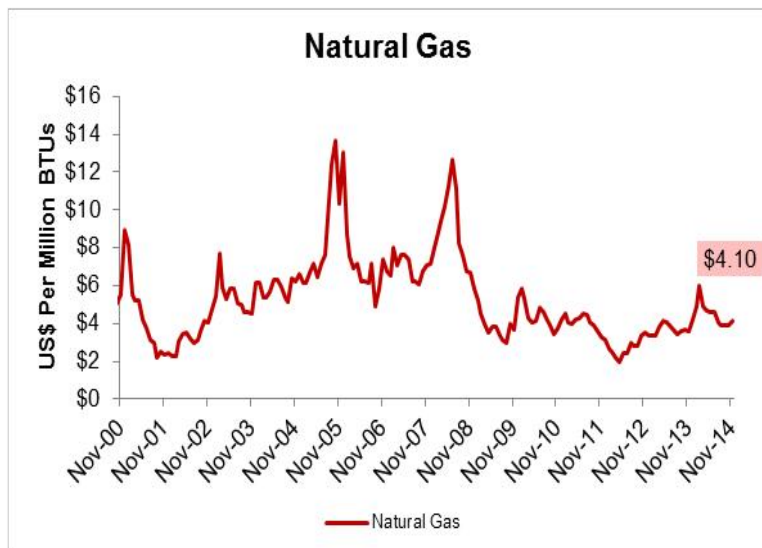
The price movements for October 2014 continued to be driven by a reduction in supply along the Gulf Coast and a reversal of global economic growth. Analysts believe that this will be moderated by the fact that the US is becoming more energy reliant.

The forecast for 2014 is for prices to decline in the last two months of the year and to continue falling into 2015. The United States Energy Information Administration's forecast was for prices to remain below **US\$120** per barrel and average **US\$100** for 2014. The latest numbers coming from the EIA projects the price of the WTI to be **US\$100.45** per barrel for 2014 and **US\$108.60** per barrel for the Brent. The average price for the first nine months are **US\$106.61** and **US\$99.82**, this suggest that prices movements to be mixed between WTI and Brent in the last quarter of 2014. In 2015 the prices are expected to be **US\$96.05** and **US\$105.00** per barrel, respectively., reflecting further reductions, which will have a positive impact on the prices of other derived commodities and local inflation.

Natural Gas

At end-November 2014, the price for natural gas moved from **US\$3.88** to **US\$4.10**, an increase of **US\$0.23 (5.8%)** per thousand cubic meters. For the period November 2013 relative to November 2014, natural gas prices increased by **US\$0.48 (13.4%)**.

Similarly, natural gas prices have increased by



US\$0.56 (15.84%) per thousand cubic meters when prices of November 2014 are compared to November 2012. The five year average monthly price for natural gas is **US\$3.65** which indicates that current prices are **US\$0.45 (12.5%)** higher. These price movements are indicative of a higher demand for general fuels and alternative fuels including natural gas.

The United States Energy Administration (EIA) reports that natural gas stock builds continue to outpace historical norms. Natural gas working inventories on August 1 reached **2.39** trillion cubic feet (Tcf), that is **0.54 or 18%** below the level at the same time in 2013. Gas prices are currently **20%** below the previous five year average of 2009-2013 levels. The EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price which averaged **US\$3.73** per MMBTU in 2013, will average **US\$4.46** in 2014 and **US\$4.00** in 2015. Douglas Westwood, energy business advisor stated that the liquefied natural gas market is on a rebound after the global meltdown. He also stated that global capital investment in this area will increase by approximately **US\$228.0 billion (109%)** between 2013 and 2017. According to Westwood, the LNG market is evolving and is being impacted (by a number of macroeconomic fundamentals and technological developments).

The forecasts for higher LNG demand were supported by large financial commitments which will result in greater supply

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from both North America and Australia. If this forecast obtains, more industries would have to use power fuelled by LNG, which would then result in decline in global demand for crude oil. This would likely cause a fall in global crude oil prices and production indices would be positively impacted. Nevertheless, this pronouncement is conditional on other factors such as the pace of global economic growth.

The positive development of the global economic recovery is good news for Jamaica and other Caribbean countries that are heavily dependent on developed economies such as the US, UK, China and Brazil for export opportunities, remittances and capital. However, there are also disadvantages, the most perilous of which is the impact of global demand for fuels on international energy prices.

Even with the new sources of alternative energy, if the global demand continues to increase, both LNG and crude oil prices could rise to record levels in the next two to four years. The EIA's projection is for LNG prices to rise by **20%** in 2014 but will fall by **10%** in 2015. The developments in these fuel sources should be of considerable importance to businesses in Jamaica and the Caribbean.

Sugar Prices

Both the Free Market Index and the US Import index had similar price changes for November 2014. The Free market Index fell by **less than one US cent (3.6%)**. On the other hand, the US Import Index increased by **US\$0.02 cent (7.5%)**. Prices closed in November 2014 at approximately **US\$0.16** and **US\$0.27** per pound, respective-

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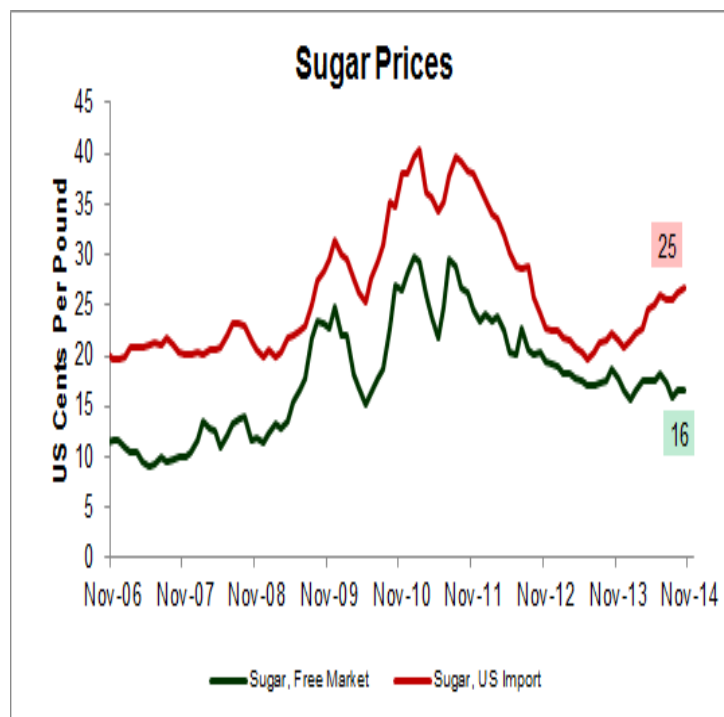
ly. For the period November 2013 relative to November 2014, the price of Free Market sugar decreased by **10.5%**, while US import prices increased by **13.9%**. The five year average monthly price for both sugar indices are **US\$0.21** and **US\$0.29**, respectively. This suggests that prices for both the Free Market and the US Import are **23.6%** and **15%** below their respective averages. The IMF projects that the price for the Free market and the US Import will increase by **8%** and **15%**, respectively in 2014.

Rice

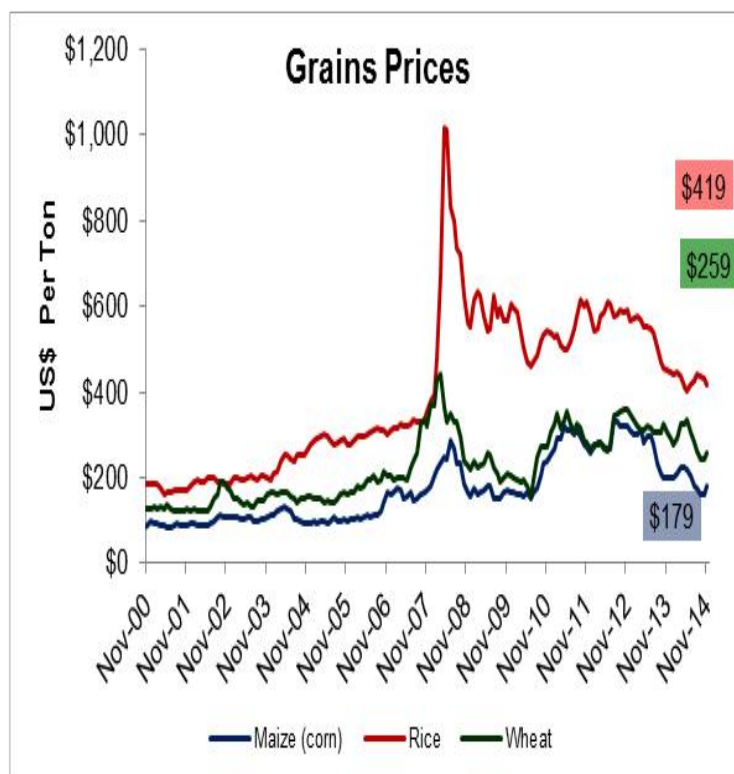
Relative to October 2014, rice prices for November 2014 fell by **US\$13.70 (3.2%)** per metric tonne. Similarly, prices fell from **US\$432.70** to **US\$419** or by **US\$29.81 (6.6%)** per tonne between November 2013 and November 2014. Experts believe that international rice prices will continue to remain low this year. There are a number of supply side and political factors that continue to influence prices. Higher than normal inventory levels, import duties in many of the major importing countries and over production in 2013 are just some of these factors. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) forecasted that rice utilization, rice stock and rice production will increase for 2014 into 2015. As such, prices are expected to decline over the same period. The IMF projects that rice prices will decline by **15%** in 2014.

Wheat

In November 2014, wheat prices increased by **US\$13.27 (5.4%)** when compared to October 2014 to close at **US\$258.66 per tonne**. Relative to November 2013, prices have fallen by **US\$48 (16%)** per tonne. A two



Data Source: IMF Monthly Commodity Prices



Data Source: IMF Monthly Commodity Prices

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- ◆ Environmental Testing



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- ◆ Integrated Waste Management Studies
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- ◆ Hazardous Waste Management
- ◆ Compliance Monitoring
- ◆ Air, Water, Noise & Soil Assessment
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- ◆ Monitoring of wastewater and drinking water systems

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- ◆ Strategic Environmental Assessments
- ◆ Environmental Impact Assessments
- ◆ Environmental audits
- ◆ Environmental Assessments
- ◆ Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001)

Occupational Safety and Health

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- ◆ Compliance Monitoring
- ◆ Potable water assessments

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- ◆ Food Testing
- ◆ Water Assessments

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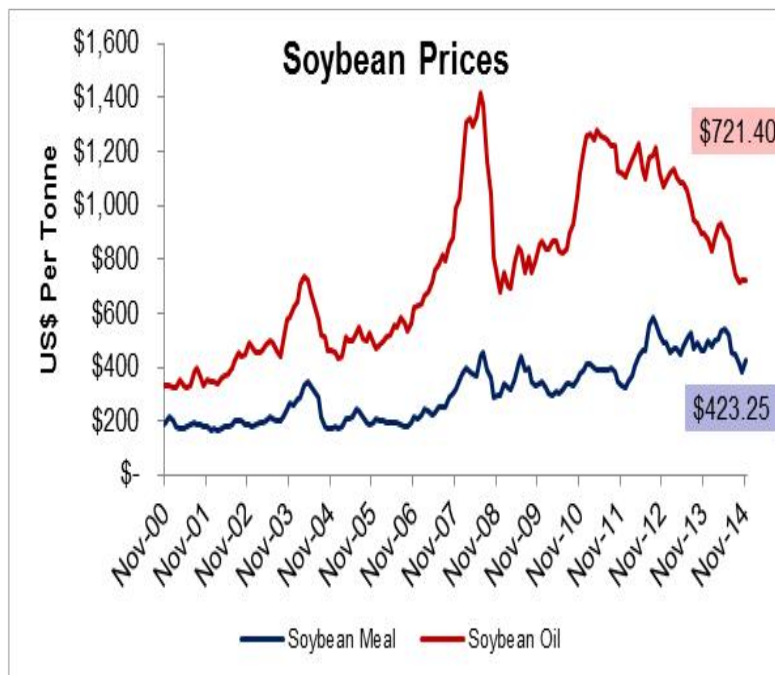
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year comparison of wheat prices shows a reduction in prices of **US\$102.34 (28.4%)**. The average five year monthly price for October is **US\$296.30**, this represents a reduction of **US\$37.164(12.7%)** when compared to current prices. The reduction in oil prices and weather conditions will continue to play a significant role in wheat prices for the remainder of the year. The expected tighter supply of wheat for 2014 will not materialize as output in 2014 has soared much more than analysts had anticipated. This significant spike in yields should continue to impact prices negatively through the remainder of 2014 into 2015. The IMF projects that wheat prices will decline by approximately **18%** in 2014.

However, developments in Ukraine and Russia are expected to continue to temper prices for the US market. In addition, rainfall experienced in March could have significantly improved yields of other competing commodities which continues to impact current wheat futures in the United States (AgWeb: 2014).

Corn Prices

Corn prices increased in November 2014 when compared to October of 2014 by **US\$15.36 (9.4%)** and closed the month at **US\$163.31** per tonne. Between October 2013 and October 2014 prices fell by **US\$20.50 (10.3%)**. A two year price comparison from October 2012 to October 2014 shows a total price decline of **US\$143 (44.43%)**. The five year monthly average for corn is **US\$242.36**, this means that current prices are **US\$63.69 (26.3%)** lower. The stability of corn prices in coming months will be conditional on good weather conditions, oil price



movements and the political environment in Ukraine that accounts for **16%** of the global export market.

The harsh winter conditions have impacted planting acres in the US and hence corn futures have been increasing. Fertilizer prices are expected to decline, which should temper prices for the remainder of the year. The most significant driver of corn prices is the price of crude oil which has been declining over the past few months. Experts predict that supplies will continue to increase given inventory levels and the size of acres under cultivation. The IMF projects that prices will fall by **14%** in 2014 relative to 2013.

Soybean Prices

The prices of both soybean meal and soybean oil showed similar results for November 2014. At the end of November 2014 the price per metric tonne for soybean oil material stood at **US\$721.40**. The price for Soybean oil material increased for November 2014 in comparison to October 2014 by **US\$0.1 (0.2%)** per metric tonne. The price per metric tonne of soybean oil materials decreased by **US\$176.28 (19.64%)** for the

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period November 2013 to November 2014. The five year average monthly price for Soybean oil is **US\$980.12**, which is **US\$258.74 (26.4%)** higher than current prices.

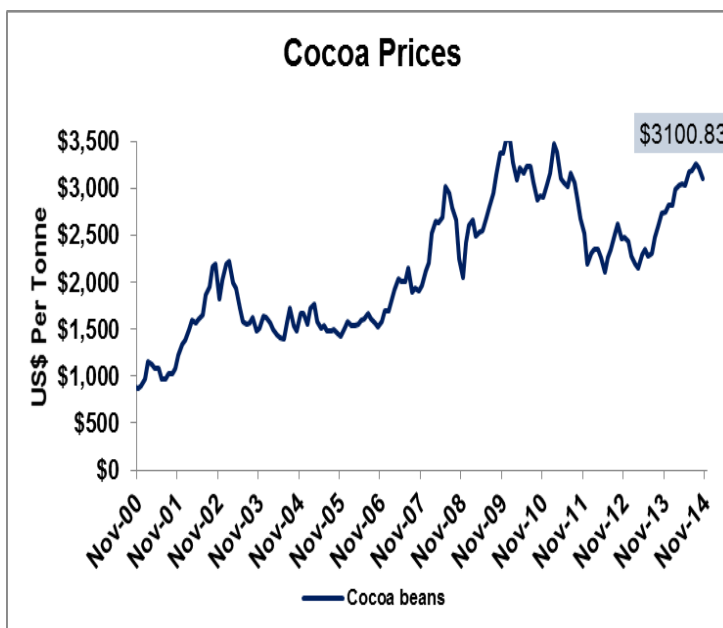
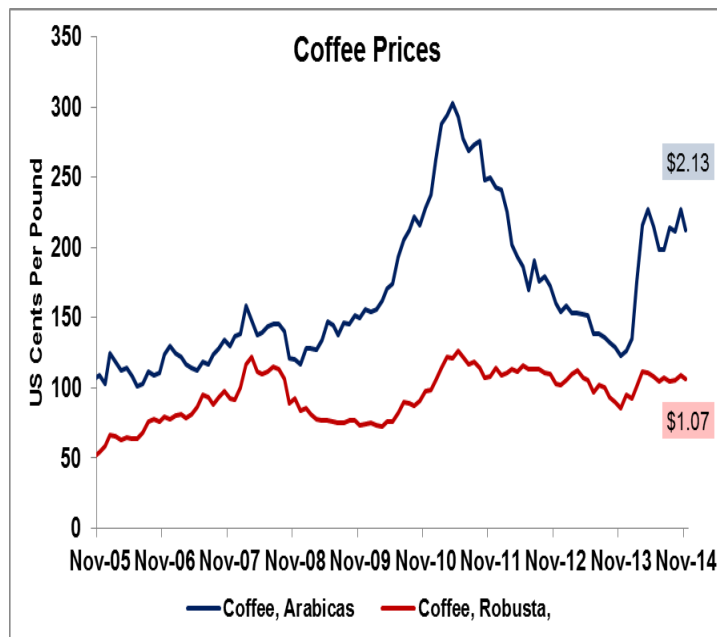
On the other hand, the price of soybean meal fell by **US\$44.4 (11.7%)** per metric tonne when November 2014 is compared to October 2014. For the period November 2014 relative to November 2013, the price of Soybean meal decreased by **US\$38.40 (8.3%)**.

A two year comparison for November 2012 to November 2014, shows that the price of Soybean meal fell by **US\$67.30 (13.7%)** per metric tonne. The five year average monthly price for Soybean Material is **US\$416.15 US\$7.10 (1.7%)** higher than current prices.

Coffee Prices

The price of the Arabica and the Robusta coffee had similar results in November 2014. The Arabica fell by **US\$014.13 (6.2%)** while the Robusta fell by **US\$2.58 (2.4%)**. In April 2011, coffee prices reached record levels of **US\$3.30** and **US\$1.21 per pound**, respectively. Since then, prices have fallen by **30%** and **12%** to **US\$2.13** and **US\$1.07** per pound respectively. The five year average monthly price for both types of coffee are **US\$1.95** and **US\$1.03**, respectively. This implies that the current prices of the Arabica and the Robusta are **9.3%** and **6.5%** higher than the five year average prices.

Experts believe that lower production in Brazil, Africa and Central America has been fuelling the upward price movements. This surge could be negated by production increases in Asia and other eastern countries. The IMF projects that the Arabica will increase by **4%** while the Robusta will decline by **12%** in 2014.



Cocoa Prices

In November 2014, Cocoa prices decreased by **US\$191.74** per tonne (**6.2%**) to close at **US\$2909.09** per tonne. Relative to November 2013, prices increased by **US\$153.92 (5.6%)**. The two year price comparison shows that prices are higher by **US\$4312 (17.4%)** when November 2014 is compared with November 2012. The five year average

International Commodity Prices

November 2014 Issue

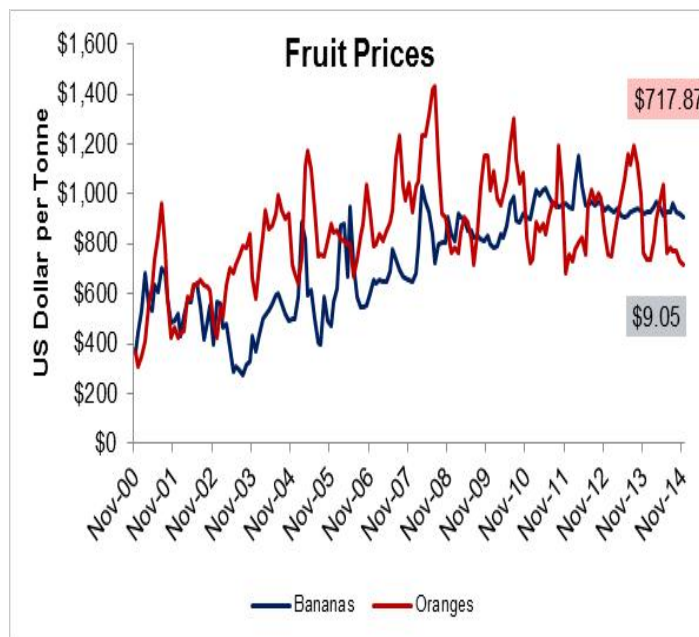
monthly price for cocoa is **US\$2,716**, this means that current prices are **US\$193 (7.1%)** higher. Experts at Rabobank believe that a third consecutive cocoa deficit will send prices skyrocketing. The analysts estimate a deficit of over **100,000 tonnes** which will send prices rising by over **12%** relative to 2013 prices. The IMF projects that prices will increase by **9%** in 2014 relative to 2013.

Orange Prices

Orange prices fell by in November 2014 by **US\$14.28 (2%)** to **US\$717.87** per metric tonne, relative to October 2014. Relative to November 2013, prices fell by **US\$48.13 (6.3%)**. The five year average monthly price is **US\$767.14**, which indicates that current prices are **US\$49.27 (6.4%)** lower. Experts predicted that prices would have increased throughout much of 2014. These forecasts were mainly due to drought conditions in the world's largest producer, Brazil. Additionally, the impact of citrus greening disease in the state of Florida, which produces approximately **70%** of the Oranges in the United States, is also expected to boost prices. Currently, prices are expected to decline by **2%** in 2014.

Banana Prices

Banana prices moved in November 2014 to **US\$904.70** per tonne. In this regard, prices decreased by **US\$17.72 (1.9%)**. For November 2013 relative November 2014, banana prices fell by **US\$17.43 (1.9%)** per metric tonne. A two year price comparison for November 2012 and November 2014 revealed that banana prices decreased by **US\$32.65 (3.48%)** per metric tonne. The five year average monthly price is **US\$926.33**, this means that current prices are **US\$21.63 (2.3%)** lower. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported in the April issue that the global market for banana and its by-



products has undergone significant changes and will continue to evolve from an industry dominated by large players to one controlled by many players. The FAO reported that this will create many opportunities for further growth and development of the industry, but it will also create many new challenges for both old and new players. Most importantly, these new developments will impact the quality of the competition.

An analysis of the global banana industry shows that the combined market share of the world's three largest players Chiquita, Dole and Del Monte has fallen from **65%** in the 1980's to approximately **37%** in 2013. The FAO report showed that the combined market share of the top five players in the banana industry has fallen from approximately **70%** in 2002 to **44.4%** in 2013. The FAO also reported on the merger of Chiquita, the largest banana trading company in the world and Fyffes one of the main suppliers to the European market. The combined market share of the two companies is **18%**. However, the FAO stated that this should not be sufficient for the company ChiquitaFyffes to be able to influence the market price of bananas.

International Commodity Prices

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The FAO reported that the banana industry sees a movement away from the traditional plantation ownership and production to the new post-production logistics. The IMF is projecting prices to fall by 4% in 2014.

Beef Prices

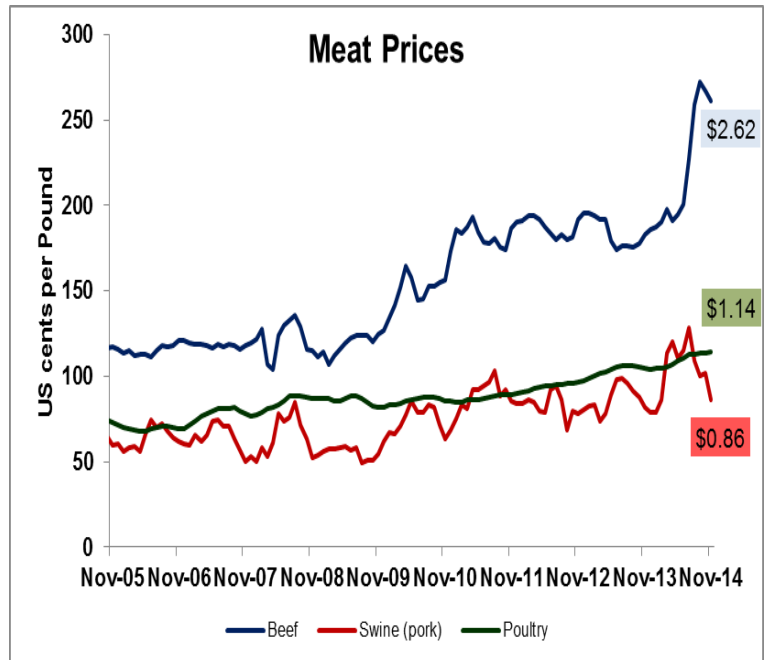
In November 2014, beef prices fell to **US\$2.62** per pound, a reduction of **US\$0.05 (2%)** relative to October 2014. Relative to November of 2013, current prices are **US\$0.78** or **43%** higher than they were. The five year average monthly price is **US\$1.96** which tells us that current prices are **US\$0.66(33.4%)** higher.

Reports for March 2014, suggest that in the United States, inventories were down by **21%** when compared to last year. The decline in inventory levels was responsible for the higher than expected price increases. Two important developments that should be monitored in the next six months are the drought in Australia and greater demand in China and Asia. Experts at ABSA Agricultural trends believe that an end in the current drought situation will leave a supply gap in the beef market which will result in an increase in prices.

In the long term, it is expected that international prices will move in line with those of New Zealand and Australia. The second set of developments are those in Asia where the markets in both China and Indonesia are heating up for Beef and By-products. The IMF is projecting that beef price will fall by **2%** in 2014 relative to 2013.

Swine (Pork) Prices

In November 2014 the prices for pork decreased by



US\$0.16 (15.4%) to close at **US\$.86** per pound. The price of pork was **US\$0.82 per pound** in November of 2013, which reflects a **US\$0.05 (5.7%)** price increase relative to November 2014. A two year analysis of pork prices shows that current prices are **US\$0.08 (10.6%)** higher than they were in 2012.

The five year monthly average price per pound for pork is **US\$0.79**, this means that current prices are **US\$0.07 (9%)** higher. In March, experts reported that pork inventories in the US were down by **11%** and was responsible for the increase in 2014 prices. Experts at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that global pork production has increased by **1.8 million tonnes to 110.7 million tonnes for 2014** over the forecast given in November of 2013. This development was as a result of growth in china and Russia offsetting the reductions in the United States and the European Union. Projections by the IMF shows that pork prices will increase by **11%** in 2014 relative to 2013.

Poultry Prices

The price of chicken increased in November by less than a

International Commodity Prices

November 2014 Issue

cent (0.03%) and ended at US\$1.14 per lbs. Prices in November 2014 were approximately US\$0.09 (9%) higher than they were in November 2013. In November 2012, the price for poultry was US\$0.97, indicating that prices are US\$0.17 (18%) higher than they were two years ago. The five year average monthly price per pound is US\$0.98, this means that current prices are US\$0.16 cents (16%) higher. The IMF projects that prices will rise by 3% in 2014.

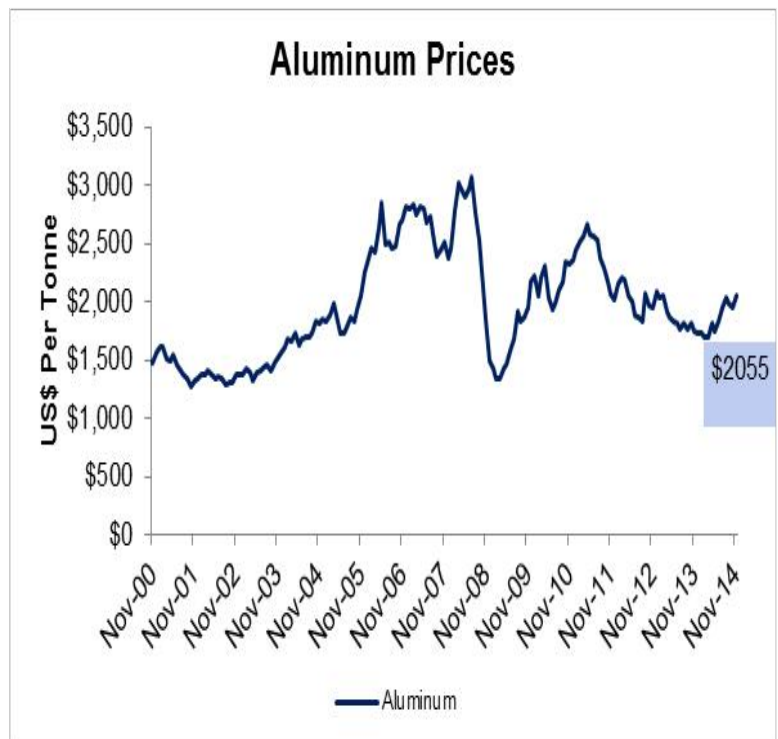


CARIB CEMENT

Aluminum Prices

Aluminum prices increased by US\$109.37 (5.6%) per tonne to close November 2014 at US\$2055.56 per tonne. Relative to November 2013 prices increased by US\$307.59 (17.6%) per tonne. When November 2013 is compared with November 2014, prices are US\$107 (5.5%) higher. The five year average monthly price for aluminum is US\$2,031.28 per tonne, this means that current prices are US\$24.25 (1.2%) lower.

MORE THAN JUST CEMENT



Impact of global prices on Jamaica

There were price reductions in 13 (65%) of the commodities monitored for November 2014. The price of both crude oil indices fell in five consecutive months. The Brent and the WTI fell by 10.1% and 10.3% respectively while natural gas had a price increase of 5.8%. The IMF's Fuel Energy Index fell by 9.32%, while the Food and Beverage Index increased by 0.7%. The materialising decline in both fuel and food prices for the latter part of 2014 into 2015 implies a moderation in import costs and hence pressure on the Jamaica Dollar should continue to lessen through this

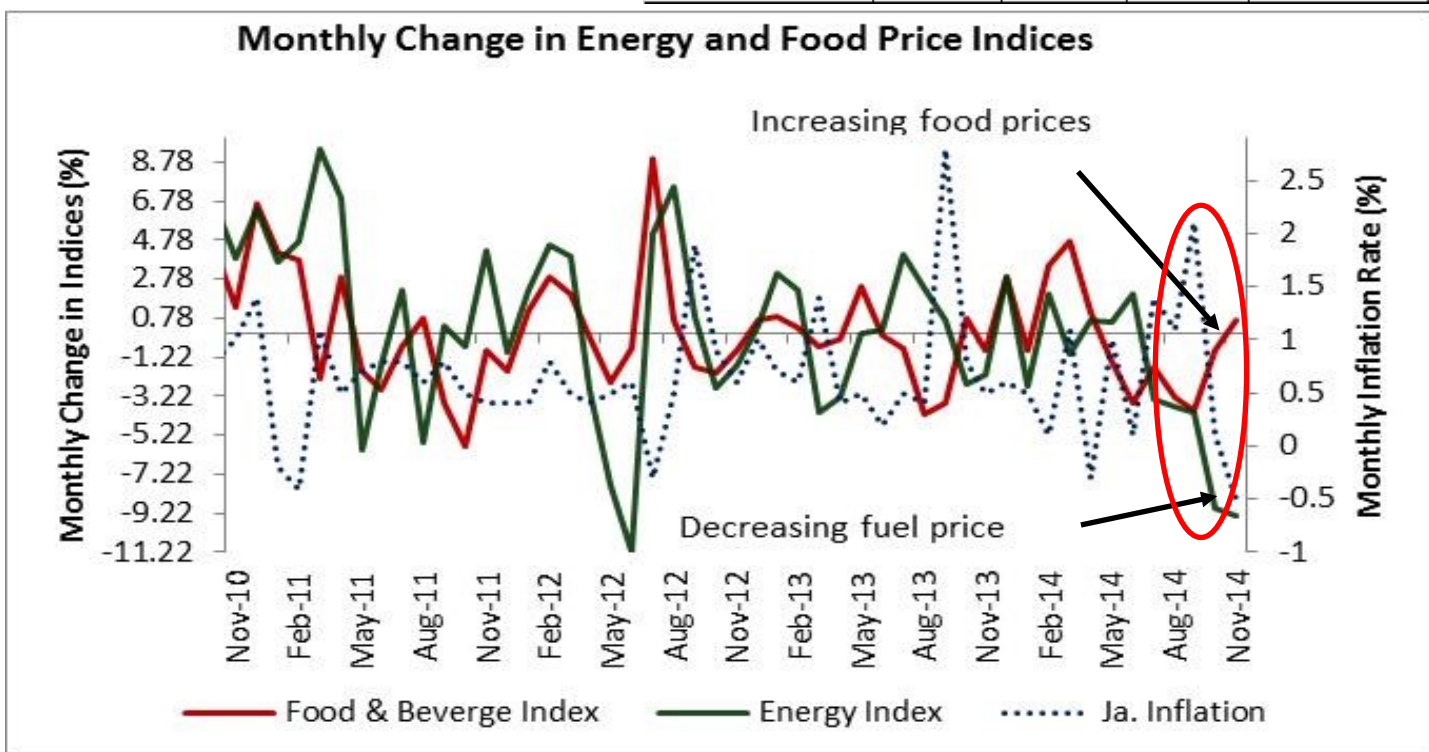
channel in December of 2014.

The graph below shows the relationship between movements in commodity prices and movements in domestic inflation. An examination suggests that domestic inflation lags commodity

prices by two months. This means that downward movements in the international price indices in November will be observed in Jamaica around the end of January 2015. In addition, inflation of **-0.5%** for November would have been influenced by movements in commodity prices between August and September of 2014.

Experts forecasted a reduction in the price of fuels for the latter part of 2014. This is materialising. If this trend continues, inflation in Jamaica for 2014 could be similar to that of 2013 or lower. With the current inflation of **6.8%** for the first ten months of the 2014 calendar year, the expected low inflation for 2014 will most likely be realized. Increases in demand for Christmas shopping and devaluations in the local currency should not impact prices significantly in the latter part of 2014. Price impulses should be in line with that of the global commodities and hence inflation for December 2014 should be less than **0.6%**.

| Commodities | Unit | Price | | Monthly Change |
|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | | Nov-14 | Oct-14 | Per cent |
| Aluminum | Metric ton | 2055.56 | 1946.19 | 5.6% |
| Bananas | Metric ton | 904.70 | 922.41 | -1.9% |
| Beef | Pound | 261.50 | 266.93 | -2.0% |
| Cocoa beans | Metric ton | 2909.09 | 3100.83 | -6.2% |
| Coffee- Arabicas | Pound | 212.93 | 227.06 | -6.2% |
| Coffee- Robusta | Pound | 106.81 | 109.39 | -2.4% |
| Maize (corn) | Metric ton | 178.67 | 163.31 | 9.4% |
| Natural Gas | MMBTU | 4.10 | 3.87 | 5.8% |
| Dated Brent Crude | Barrel | 78.44 | 87.27 | -10.1% |
| Crude W TI | Barrel | 75.70 | 84.40 | -10.3% |
| Oranges | Metric ton | 717.87 | 732.15 | -2.0% |
| Swine (pork) | Pound | 86.16 | 101.90 | -15.4% |
| Poultry | Pound | 113.93 | 113.89 | 0.0% |
| Rice | Metric ton | 419.00 | 432.70 | -3.2% |
| Soybean Meal | Metric ton | 423.25 | 378.82 | 11.7% |
| Soybean Oil | Metric ton | 721.40 | 721.38 | 0.0% |
| Sugar | Pound | 26.25 | 26.71 | -1.7% |
| Sugar- Free Market | Pound | 15.88 | 16.48 | -3.6% |
| Sugar- US Import | Pound | 24.60 | 26.61 | -7.5% |
| Wheat | Metric ton | 258.66 | 245.39 | 5.4% |



| Global Commodity Prices and Projections 2013-2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Commodities | Units | Actual | | | | Projections | | | | Q3/Q2 | Q4/Q2 | Annual Change |
| | | 2013Q1 | 2013Q4 | 2014Q1 | 2014Q2 | 2014Q3 | 2014Q4 | 2015Q1 | 2015Q4 | | | |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | S/MT | 321.4 | 307.8 | 297.1 | 296.2 | 232.8 | 242.7 | 248.9 | 259.7 | -21% | -18% | -18% |
| Maize | S/MT | 305.1 | 199.5 | 210.1 | 207.2 | 181.8 | 180.1 | 183.7 | 182.4 | -12% | -13% | -14% |
| Rice | S/MT | 570.7 | 449.9 | 440.7 | 350.8 | 374.8 | 376.3 | 323.0 | 337.0 | 7% | 7% | -15% |
| Barley | S/MT | 239.4 | 157.3 | 162.7 | 226.8 | 239.5 | 241.5 | 226.2 | 240.9 | 6% | 6% | 48% |
| Vegetable oils and protein meals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soybeans | S/MT | 532.8 | 479.4 | 498.3 | 547.7 | 514.8 | 453.3 | 456.1 | 440.3 | -6% | -17% | -9% |
| Soybean meal | S/MT | 464.6 | 472.5 | 493.3 | 543.2 | 518.2 | 446.8 | 443.2 | 421.2 | -5% | -18% | -9% |
| Soybean oil | S/MT | 1119.2 | 889.2 | 877.9 | 891.4 | 850.9 | 855.5 | 863.6 | 875.6 | -5% | -4% | -3% |
| Palm oil | S/MT | 780.3 | 789.4 | 813.7 | 761.9 | 748.0 | 748.6 | 760.7 | 770.7 | -2% | -2% | -8% |
| Fish meal | S/MT | 1918.4 | 1542.2 | 1657.9 | 1763.8 | 1707.3 | 1680.4 | 1671.3 | 1337.1 | -3% | -5% | 1% |
| Olive oil | S/MT | 4004.9 | 3656.6 | 3599.0 | 3602.3 | 3643.9 | 3679.6 | 3679.1 | 3766.7 | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Groundnuts | S/MT | 2091.8 | 2312.7 | 2380.6 | 2386.6 | 2327.0 | 2268.0 | 2198.0 | 2038.0 | -2% | -5% | -5% |
| Rapeseed oil | S/MT | 1196.0 | 1012.8 | 980.3 | 1008.3 | 1000.8 | 994.6 | 927.0 | 885.0 | -1% | -1% | 1% |
| Meat | cts/lb | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | cts/lb | 193.8 | 182.4 | 191.8 | 191.4 | 189.3 | 187.3 | 184.2 | 178.0 | -1% | -2% | -2% |
| Lamb | cts/lb | 97.1 | 116.4 | 124.1 | 132.3 | 133.6 | 135.1 | 131.8 | 134.6 | 1% | 2% | 9% |
| Swine Meat | cts/lb | 79.7 | 82.6 | 92.8 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 105.8 | 104.5 | 0% | 0% | 11% |
| Poultry | cts/lb | 100.2 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 107.3 | 109.7 | 108.2 | 112.2 | 117.4 | 2% | 1% | 3% |
| Seafood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon | S/kg | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 0% | -5% | -7% |
| Shrimp | S/lb | 11.3 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 17.8 | -1% | 5% | 11% |
| Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free market | cts/lb | 18.5 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 1% | 5% | 8% |
| United States | cts/lb | 22.0 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 3% | 4% | 15% |
| EU | cts/lb | 25.8 | 26.9 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Bananas | S/MT | 932.6 | 928.1 | 947.1 | 945.5 | 915.1 | 905.4 | 911.1 | 871.0 | -3% | -4% | -4% |
| Oranges | S/MT | 825.9 | 834.4 | 816.7 | 885.9 | 807.2 | 804.2 | 817.8 | 805.1 | -9% | -9% | -2% |
| Beverages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other milds | cts/lb | 154.8 | 126.1 | 175.8 | 206.5 | 178.7 | 183.2 | 185.9 | 185.8 | -13% | -11% | 4% |
| Robusta | cts/lb | 109.4 | 90.4 | 102.0 | 92.4 | 88.3 | 89.3 | 90.0 | 91.5 | -4% | -3% | -12% |
| Cocoa Beans | S/MT | 2208.8 | 2770.1 | 2951.3 | 3164.7 | 3254.9 | 3211.3 | 3196.2 | 3144.2 | 3% | 1% | 9% |
| Tea 3/ | cts/kg | 319.1 | 234.2 | 247.9 | 223.4 | 209.0 | 206.0 | 212.0 | 225.0 | -6% | -8% | -17% |
| Agri. raw materials | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardwood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Logs | S/M3 | 157.6 | 174.0 | 182.0 | 190.0 | 191.9 | 188.1 | 190.0 | 191.9 | 1% | -1% | 3% |
| Sawnwood | S/M3 | 278.4 | 304.3 | 297.0 | 295.6 | 287.0 | 283.0 | 297.0 | 277.0 | -3% | -4% | -5% |
| Softwood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Logs | S/M3 | 157.6 | 174.0 | 182.0 | 190.0 | 191.9 | 188.1 | 190.0 | 191.9 | 1% | -1% | 3% |
| Sawnwood | S/M3 | 278.4 | 304.3 | 297.0 | 295.6 | 287.0 | 283.0 | 297.0 | 277.0 | -3% | -4% | -5% |
| Cotton | cts/lb | 89.9 | 87.2 | 94.0 | 89.1 | 86.3 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 77.9 | -3% | -13% | -18% |
| Rubber | cts/lb | 143.1 | 114.6 | 102.1 | 102.2 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 113.5 | 112.0 | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Hides | cts/lb | 86.0 | 103.1 | 107.6 | 112.3 | 106.9 | 105.9 | 113.4 | 105.9 | -5% | -6% | -2% |
| Metals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | S/MT | 2000.8 | 1767.5 | 1709.3 | 1798.3 | 1836.9 | 1866.4 | 1886.8 | 1947.7 | 2% | 4% | 9% |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spot Crude 1/ | S/bbl | 105.1 | 104.5 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 105.8 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 97.7 | 2% | 0% | 0% |
| Natural Gas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US, domestic market | S/MMBTU | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 0% | 0% | -12% |

Merchandise Trade

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Economic Growth in Jamaica is closely aligned with that of the United States, hence economic analyst often examine the growth rates in the US and use it as a proxy for growth in Jamaica. The forecast for the US for 2015 looks very good, but does this necessarily implies that the impact on Jamaica will be evenly distributed in all economic sectors, the answer is a clear no. The data shows that tourist arrival, remittance flows and the export of some goods will increase in 2015.

The data reveals that trade with the US has been uneven for the first eight months of 2014. In this regard, the trade deficit with the US moved from US\$739.4 million to **US\$1,079.2 million** or **US\$339.8 (46%) million**.

The prescription by the IMF along with the government is that alleviating the problem means on one front allowing the dollar slide to a point where the country could become more competitive.

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica reports that total expenditure on merchandise imports for the period January to August 2014 was valued at **US\$3,898.1 million**, this represents a decrease of **3%** or **US\$119.7 million** when compared to the **US\$3,017.5 million** recorded in 2013.

On the other hand earnings from total exports for the same period were valued at **US\$987.7 million**, a reduction of **10%** or **US\$109.7 million** relative to the **US\$10,097.4 million** in 2013. The merchandise trade deficit for the first eight months of 2014 was **US\$2,910.4 million** compared to the **US\$2,920.4 million** in 2013. This results in an improvement in the trade deficit of **0.3%** over 2013.

The decline in total exports by **US\$88.8 million 8.6%** was due largely by declines in both traditional and non-traditional exports. As was reported in October, the

decline in exports was due to a combined fall in earnings from “Chemicals”, “Crude Materials,” “Food”, “Mineral Fuels” and “Beverages and Tobacco”. In general, total traditional exports, which accounts for **55.7%** of domestic exports increased by **US\$6.5 million (1.2%)**, the sub components agriculture and manufacture fell by **25.5%** and **1.2%** respectively. Notably the exports of citrus and coffee fell by **59.2%** and **22.1%** respectively. In addition, mining and quarrying increased by **2.9%**.

Receipts from non-traditional exports accounted for **44.3%** of total domestic exports; earnings also fell by approximately **US\$95.3 million** or **19%**. The sub-component of “Food”, “Beverages & Tobacco” and “Other Exports” fell by **4.3%**, **14.5%** and **26.1%** respectively. The reductions in the value of imports of **US\$119.8 million (3%)** is explained by reductions in the category of raw materials **5.4%** and Passenger motor cars **25.5%**, this was moderated by increases in consumer goods **3.5%** and capital goods **6%**.

Firstly, devaluation implies lower earnings on exports but higher costs on imports. Secondly, the fall in global commodity prices means saving on imports but reduces the earnings on exports. This is further exacerbated by lower international demand for some commodities. This current trend in the Balance of Trade will have direct implications on the stability of the local currency and the Net international Reserves in coming months.

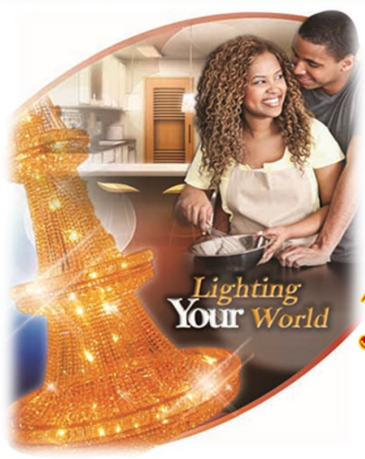
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Monthly Inflation and Treasury Bill Rates

November 2014 Issue

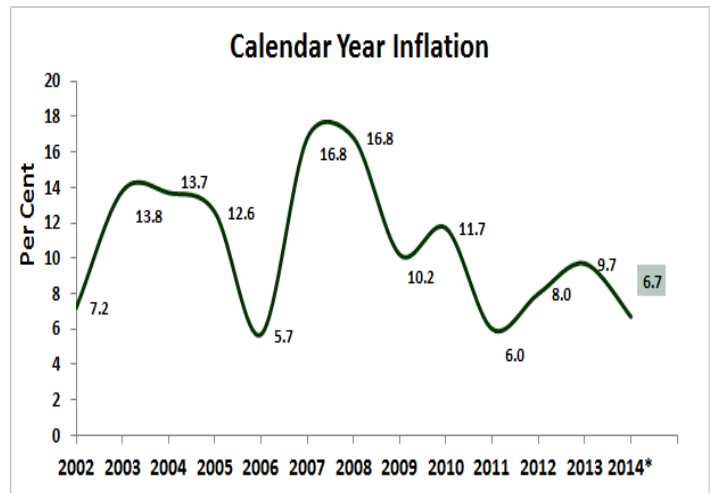
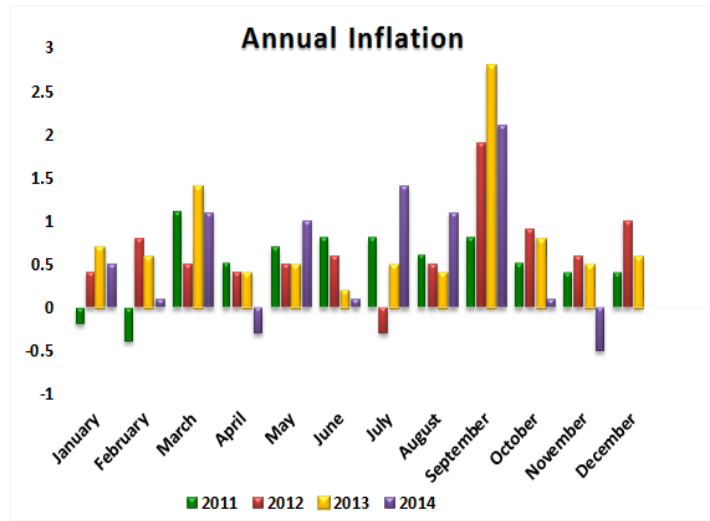
Domestic Inflation Rate

Inflation measured by the All Jamaica “All Divisions” Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined by 0.5% for November 2014, reflecting the lowest monthly rate of inflation since 2011. The outturn for the month was largely influenced by downward movements in *Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Housing, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels* and *Transport* divisions. These reductions were due to lower prices for vegetables, reduction in the cost of electricity and lower rates for sewage as well lower oil prices on the international markets, respectively. These reductions were partially offset by increases in all other divisions.

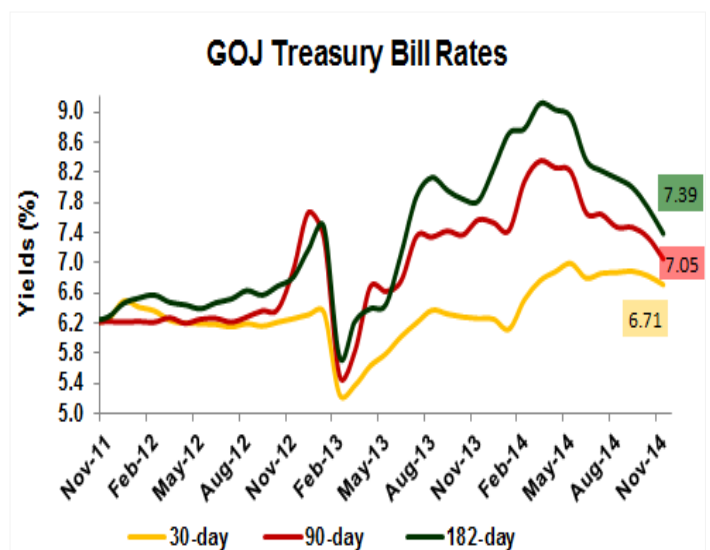
Consequently, inflation for all the three regional areas declined for November 2014. Inflation for the Greater Kingston Metropolitan area (GKMA), Other Urban Centers (OUC) and Rural Areas declined by 0.4%, 0.5% and 0.6%, respectively. The monthly change in inflation brought the calendar-year-to-date inflation rate to 6.7% and the FY-to-November inflation to 5.0%. The 12-month point to point at the end-October was 7.3%.

GOJ Treasury Bill Rates

Yields on all tenors of GOJ Treasury Bills declined for November relative to October 2014. Specifically, the yields on GOJ 30-day, 90-day and 180-day T-Bills fell by **12 bps, 29bps and 34 bps**, respectively, relative to the outturn at the end-of the previous month. Relative to November 2013, yields on the 30-day T-Bills have increased by **45 bps** while yield on the 90-day and 182-day fell by **52 bps** and **43 bps**, respectively. The decline in the yields on all tenors reflected a continuation of the trend decline observed since March 2014. This may be an indication of improved investor confidence and the outlook for economic performance over the medium to long term. Lower yields on the instru-



*-inflation for the Calendar year to November 2014-Source(STATIN)



Data source: Bank of Jamaica

Monthly Interest Rates Update

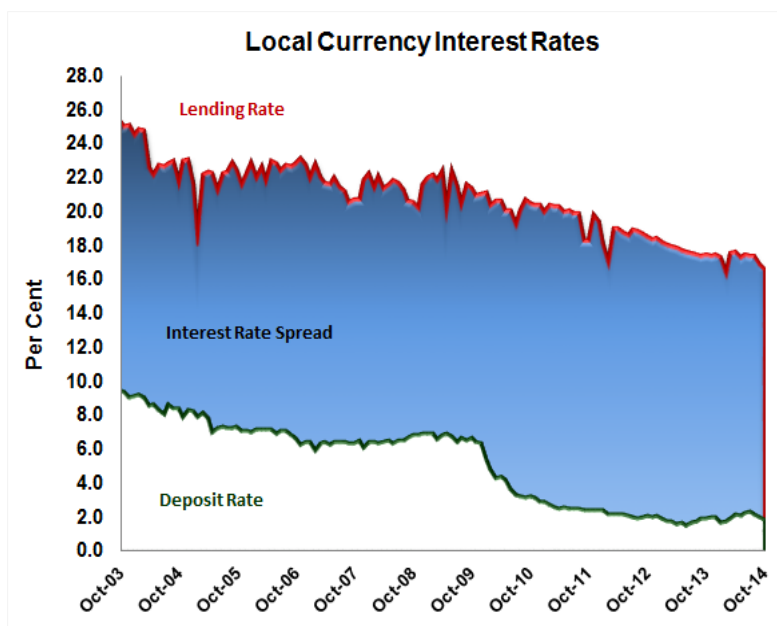
November 2014 Issue

ments may have also reflected improved liquidity conditions as well as lower rates of inflation relative to the previous month.

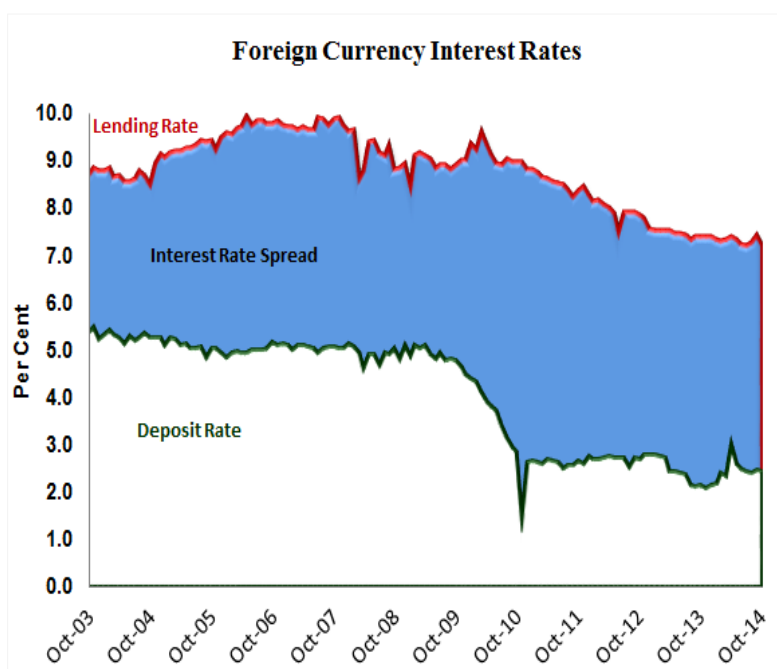
Commercial Banks' Interest Rates

The overall weighted average lending rate on local currency loans declined by **29 bps** to **16.62%** at end-October 2014 relative to end-September 2014. This reduction largely occurred in the context of a **11 bps** decline in rates for installment credit and a **32 bps** decline in loans on local government and other public entities. Rates on other categories with the exception of Central Government also declined for the month. As a result of the overall decline, the spread on domestic currency loans narrowed to **14.69%** at end October 2014 relative to **15.21%** at end September 2014.

Similarly, interest rates on foreign currency loans for October 2014 declined by **21 bps** to **7.21%**. This change largely resulted from declines in all loan categories except personal loans and installment credit which remained flat. Due to the lower rates on foreign currency loans, the spread narrowed to **4.90%** at the end of October 2014 relative to **4.96%** at end-September 2014.



Data source: Bank of Jamaica



| Domestic Currency Weighted Loan Interest Rates (%) October 2014 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|
| | Instalment Credit | Mortgage Credit | Personal Credit | Commercial Credit | LGOPE | Central Govt. | Overall A/W Rate |
| Monthly Change | -0.11 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.03 | -0.32 | 0.12 | -0.29 |
| Annual Change | -0.53 | -0.16 | -1.20 | 0.04 | -0.26 | 0.36 | -0.86 |
| End of Month | 16.30 | 9.75 | 23.47 | 12.82 | 11.03 | 10.22 | 16.62 |
| Foreign Currency Weighted Loan Interest Rates (%) October 2014 | | | | | | | |
| Monthly Change | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.00 | -0.27 | -0.02 | n.a | -0.21 |
| Annual Change | -0.14 | -0.27 | 1.33 | -0.26 | -0.28 | n.a | -0.21 |
| End of Month | 8.47 | 6.72 | 17.03 | 6.80 | 6.16 | n.a | 7.21 |

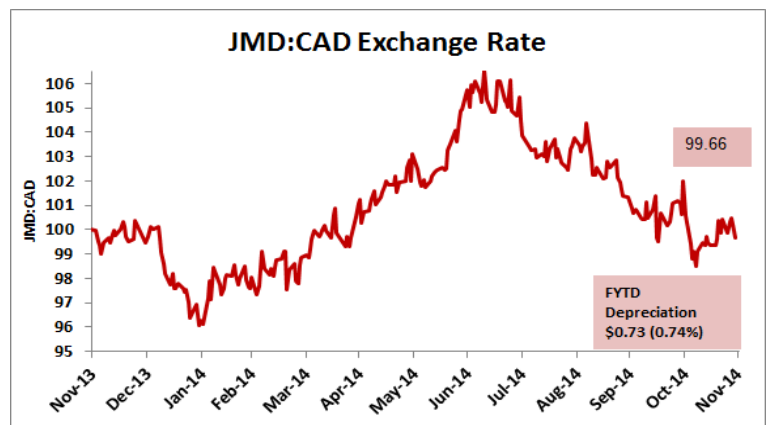
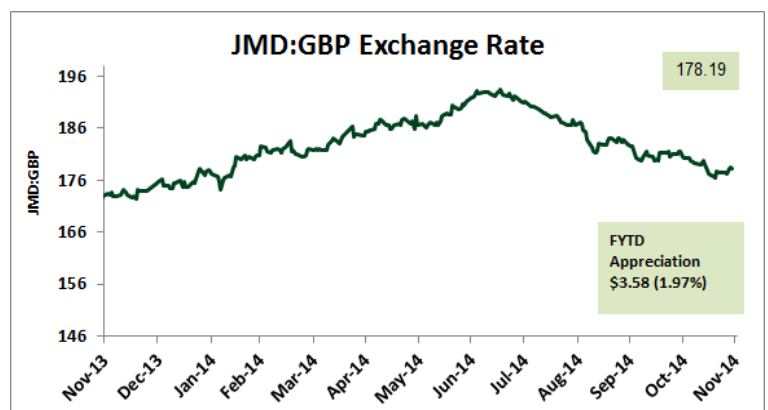
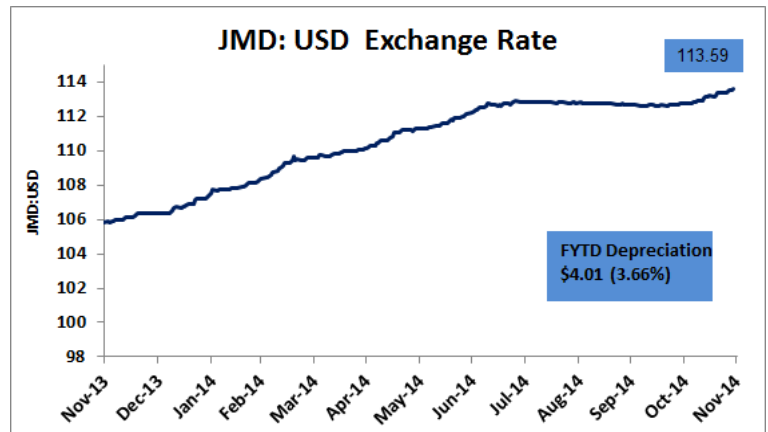
Monthly Exchange Rates Update

November 2014 Issue

Relative to October 2014, the Jamaica Dollar depreciated vis-à-vis the US Dollar while the Dollar appreciated relative to the Great British Pound and the Canadian dollar at end-November 2014. The appreciation in the Jamaica Dollar vis-à-vis the Great British Pound and Canadian Dollar reflected a continuation of the appreciation observed since end-July 2014.

The Jamaica Dollar depreciated by **\$0.82 (0.73%)** vis-à-vis at end-November 2014 relative to end-October 2014. This depreciation reflects the second month of depreciation following the continued appreciation recorded since end-July 2014. Depreciation for the month may reflect an increase in user demand for US dollar in the context of increased spending at the onset of the Christmas Season. At end-November the Dollar traded at **J\$113.59=US\$1.00**.

On the other hand, the Dollar appreciated by **J\$0.92 (0.91%)** and **J\$2.05 (1.14%)** against the Canadian dollar and Great British pound, respectively. The appreciation of the rate relative to the Great British Pound and the Canadian dollar continues to reflect the impact of the progressively successful performance of Jamaica under the EFF, particularly in light of the most recent successful performance for the September 2014 quarter. In addition, the movement in the rate has been largely responsive to the relatively high levels of Net International Reserves (NIR) at the Central Bank which continues to be boosted by disbursements from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) following each successful quarterly review. At end-November the Jamaica Dollar traded at **J\$177.84=GBP£1.00** and **J\$99.62=CAD1.00**, respectively.



| FX-Trends CYTD Changes | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | J\$/US\$ | % | J\$/GBP | % | J\$/CAD | % |
| CY-to-Nov-2014 | 7.21 | 6.8% | 2.49 | 1.4% | -0.06 | -0.1% |
| CY-to-Nov-2013 | 12.83 | 13.8% | 22.77 | 15.2% | 6.58 | 7.0% |
| FX-Trends CY Changes | | | | | | |
| CY 2013 | 13.40 | 14.4% | 27.03 | 18.0% | 2.71 | 2.9% |

Net International Reserves & Money Supply

November 2014 Issue

Net International Reserves

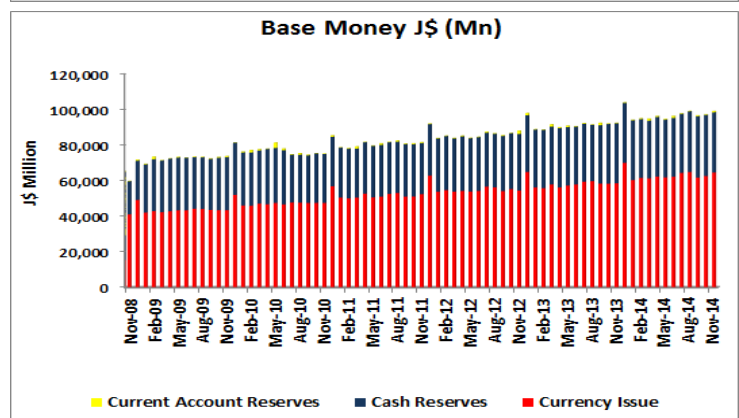
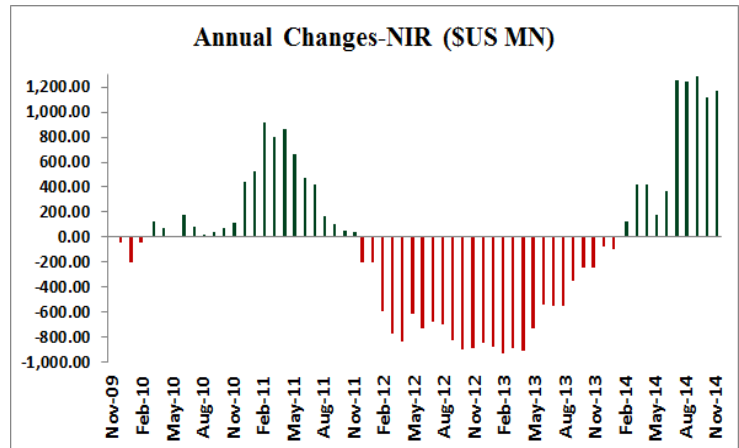
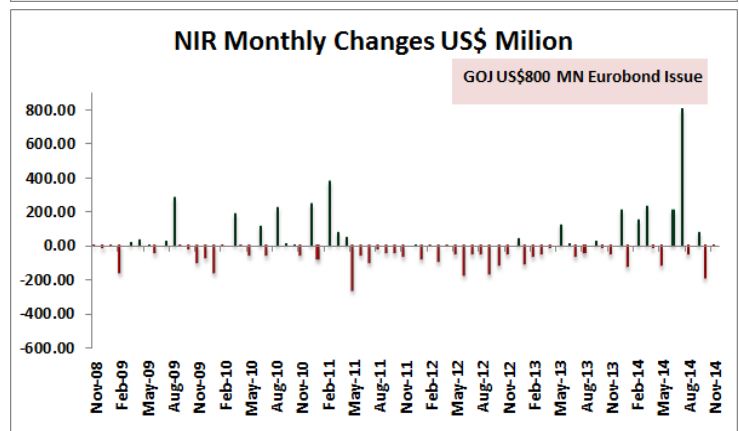
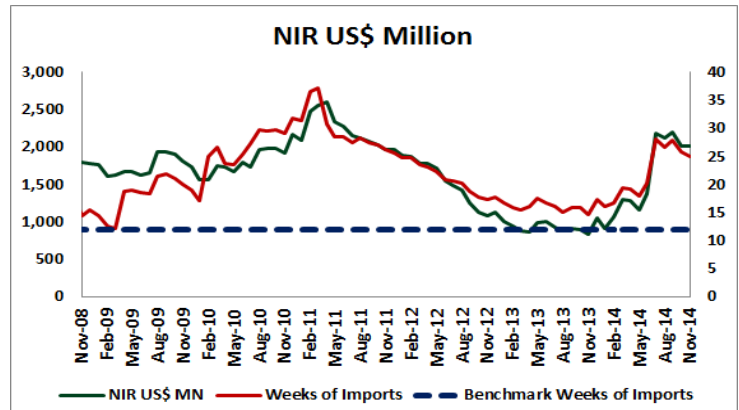
The stock of Net International Reserves (NIR) at the Bank of Jamaica was **J\$213.30 billion (US\$2,005.04 million)**, reflecting a decline of **J\$230.80 million (US\$2.17 million)** relative to the previous month. The change in the NIR for the month was largely due to a reduction in the external holdings of foreign assets by **US\$82.62 million** coupled with a decline of **US\$80.45 million** resulting from payments to the IMF.

At end-November, the gross reserves at the Central Bank were sufficient to finance **24.89** weeks of goods imports which represents **12.89** weeks over the international benchmark of **12** weeks of goods imports.

Money Supply

For November 2014, there was an expansion of **J\$1.87 billion (1.9%)** in the monetary base relative to the previous month resulting end-month stock of **J\$98.71 billion**. The expansion in the base mainly reflected net currency issue of **J\$1.98 billion** and an increase of **J\$429.16 million** in commercial banks' current account balances. However, the impact of this was partially offset by a decline of **J\$533.25 million** in commercial banks' statutory reserves. The expansion in the base resulted from an increase of **J\$2.1 billion** in the Net Domestic Assets (NDA), which was partially offset by a decline of **J\$230.80 million** in the Net International Reserves (NIR).

The multiplier declined from **2.82** at end-September 2013 to **2.65** at end September 2014. The reduction in the multiplier may have resulted from an increase in the currency-to-deposit ratio for the corresponding period. This would have been brought about by a lower deposits as consumers dis-save and increase their preference for cash in the context of declining real disposable income and the rela-



Net International Reserves & Money Supply

November 2014 Issue

tively persistent weak economic environment.

For the same period, the monetary base increased by **J\$5.1 billion (5.6%)**. The reduction in the multiplier resulted in a contraction of **J\$4.24 (1.6%)** in the M2 measure of money supply at end September 2014 relative to 2013. The decline in the supply of broad money would have contributed to the observed increase in private sector credit for the period.

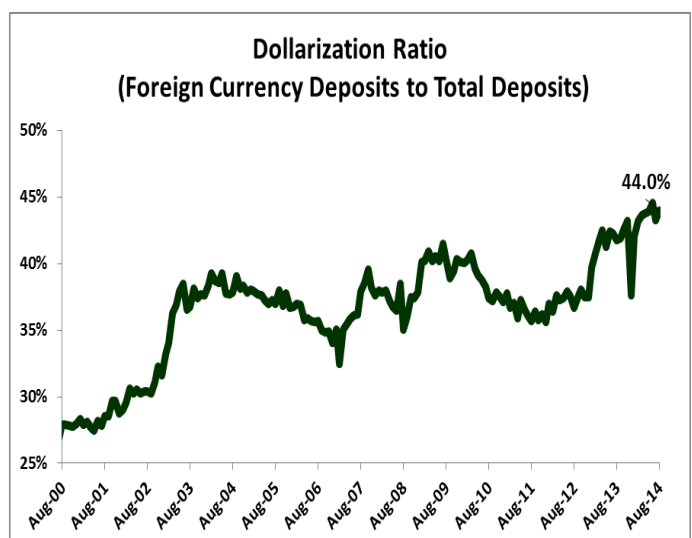
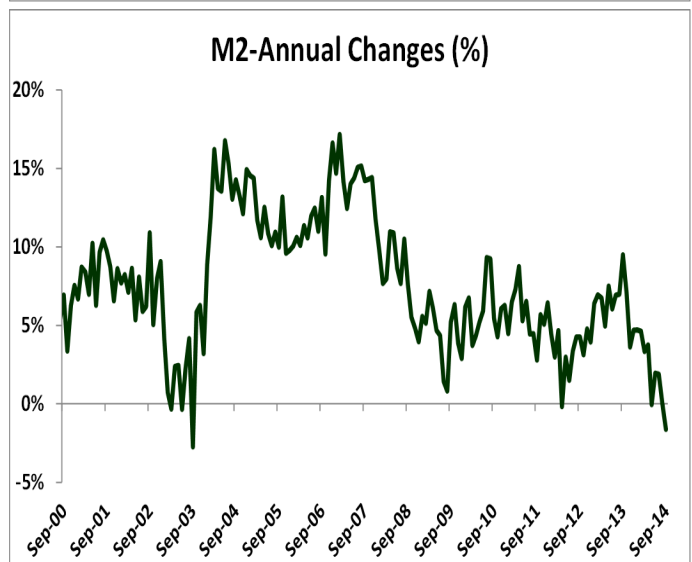
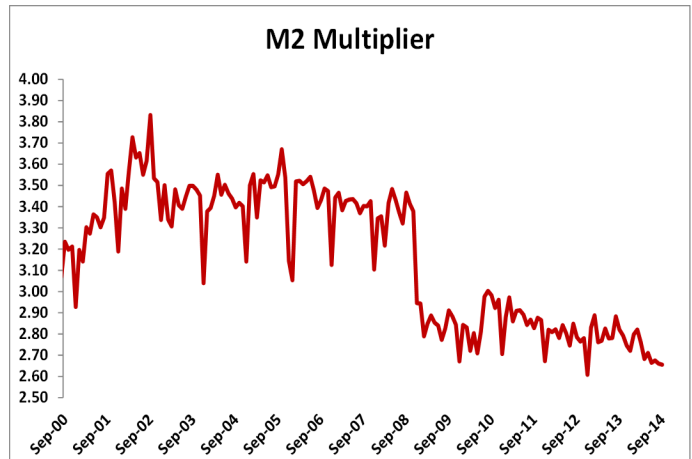
Dollarization Ratio

The dollarization ratio is the proportion of foreign currency deposits relative to total deposits in domestic financial institutions, in this case, the domestic financial institutions include only commercial banks. The dollarization ratio measures the extent to which citizens of Jamaica officially or unofficially use foreign currency as a legal tender for transacting businesses. Dollarization is an important indicator of currency substitution. Its presence is generally an indication that there is greater stability in the value of the foreign currency relative to the domestic currency.

While dollarization is not unique to Jamaica as a developing country, the adverse effect is that it may increase the volatility of money demand and impinge on the capacity of the Central Bank to conduct monetary policy. In addition, it contributes to the depreciation of the local currency. Finally, dollarization, is regarded as an obstacle to the conduct of monetary policy, given that in the presence of dollarization, domestic monetary policy is also impacted by foreign economic variables, therefore the Central Bank's autonomy is limited.

Against this background, there was a marginal uptick in the dollarization ratio to **44.0%** at end-August 2014 relative to **43.3%** at end-June 2014. This decline reflected the slow-down in the accumulation of total deposits in the commercial banking system. This may be reflective of consumers' dis-

saving habits in the context of declining disposable income and the weak economic environment.



Tourist Arrivals

November 2014 Issue

Tourist stopover arrivals rose to 153,737 for November 2014, reflecting an increase of 6.2% relative to the corresponding period of 2013. The uptick in the monthly arrivals resulted from an increase of 22,147 in stopover by foreign nationals.

Similarly, on a year-to-date basis, stopover arrivals increased to 1,867,052, reflecting growth of 3.3% or 59,990 relative to the corresponding period of 2013. The YTD increase in stopover arrivals largely resulted from greater number of foreign nationals visiting the island.

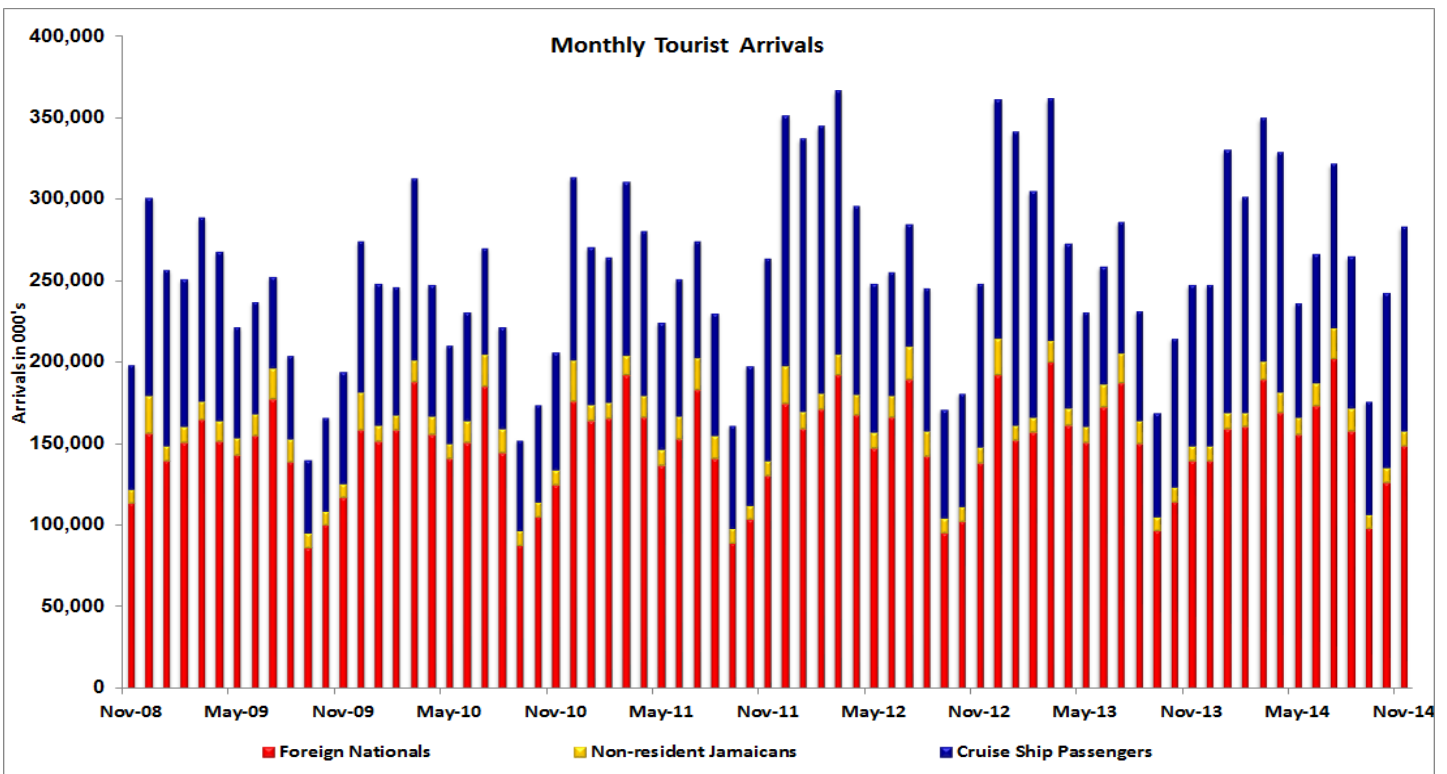
Data from the Jamaica Tourist Board indicates that approximately 39% of all stopover arrivals originate from the USA market region, approximately 44% of which originated in the north western region. The remaining 61% of the arrivals originated from Canada, UK and other regions including the Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia among others.

Approximately 73.1% of all visitor arrivals in November

2014 was for the purpose of vacation while the remaining 26.9% was mainly distributed among business visits, weddings/honeymoons and visiting friends and relatives.

Cruise passenger arrivals increased by 26.8% to 125,509 for November 2014 when compared to 2013. For the Calendar year to November 2014, total arrivals increased by 3.3% to 1,867,072 relative to 1,807,062 for the period January to November 2014.

The PSOJ is forecasting a relatively healthy 2014/15 tourist season for Jamaica. This forecast is due in part to the relatively strong growth in the major determinants of tourist arrivals to Jamaica. These include the overall growth in the US economy and improvement in rates of employment. The US economy is expected to grow by 3% in 2015 and this should have a very positive impact on the arrivals from the States. With the Stronger US economy, disposable incomes of Americans should increase, hence expenditure per visitor should also increase.



Remittance Inflows

November 2014 Issue

For August 2014, gross remittance inflows were **US\$183.9 million**, reflecting an increase of **US\$6.1 million (3.5%)** relative to the corresponding month of the previous year. The outturn for monthly remittance inflows for August 2014 was above the average inflows of **US\$166.3 million** for the previous five corresponding periods. The growth in total remittance inflows largely reflected increases of **US\$5.4 million** in inflows through remittance companies and an additional **US\$0.8 million** in inflows via other remittances.

The increases in gross remittance inflows was moderated with the contraction in outflows resulting in net inflows of **US\$162.3 million**, an increase of **US\$6.8 (4.4%)** relative to the corresponding period of 2013.

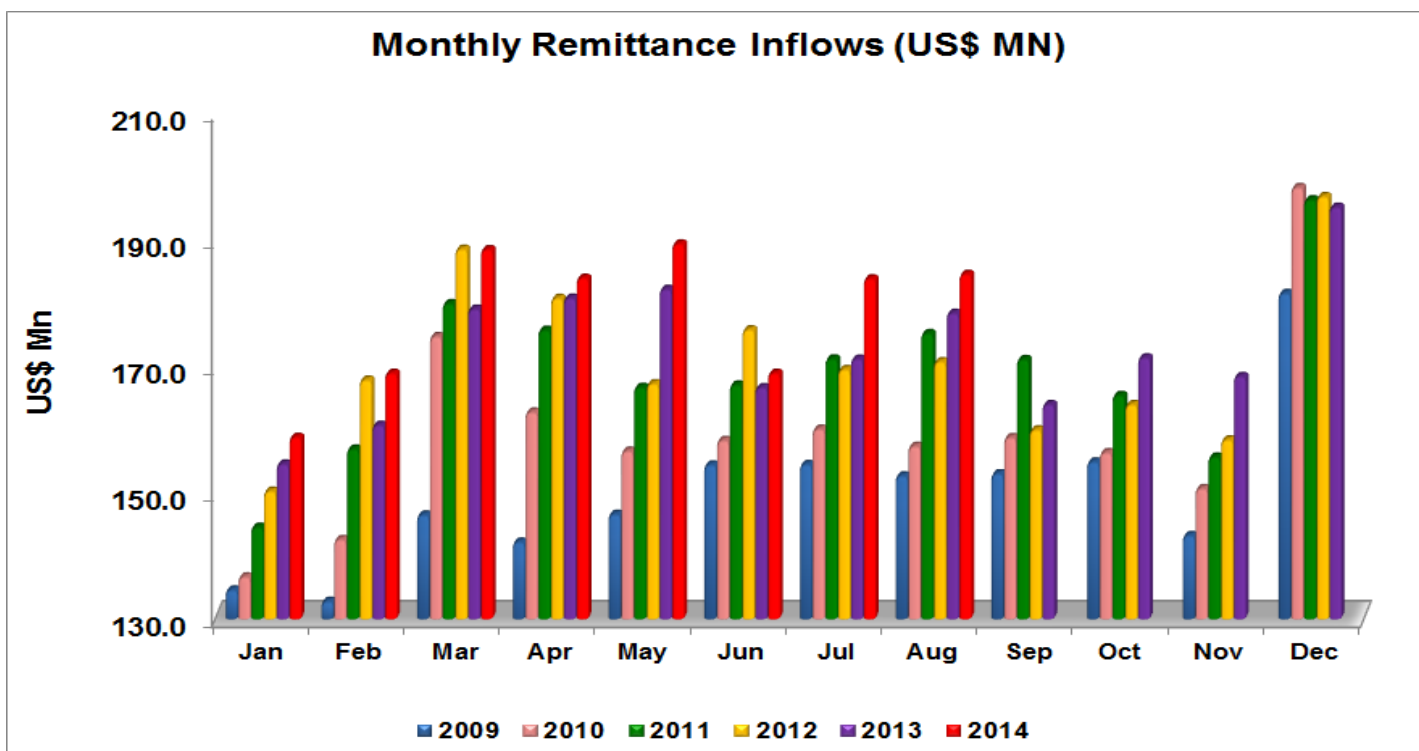
The uptick in remittance for the month contributed to the total net remittance of **US\$1,271.6 million** for the calendar year to August 2014. This reflected an increase of **US\$67.7 million (5.6%)** relative to the corresponding period of the 2013. Corresponding with the increase in

net remittance inflows, gross inflows increased by **US\$53.7 (3.9%)** to **US\$1,422.20** for the same period.

Similarly, net remittance inflows rose by **US\$37.6 million (4.9%)** to **US\$810.1 million** for the fiscal year to August 2014 relative to the corresponding period of 2013. The growth in net remittances reflected an increase in gross remittance inflows which was supported by a reduction in outflows.

In this context, gross remittance inflows increased by **US\$31.4 million (3.6%)** to **\$907.5 million** for the FY-to-August 2014 in comparison to the corresponding period of 2013. These inflows were reportedly higher than the average of **US\$825.9 million** for the previous corresponding periods.

The increase in total remittance inflows largely reflected a **US\$37.4 million (5.0%)** increases in inflows via remittance companies. These inflows were partially offset by declines in inflows via other sources.



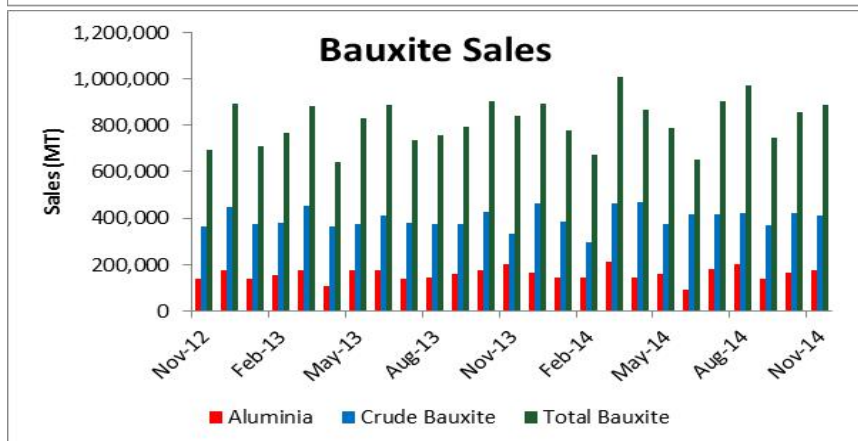
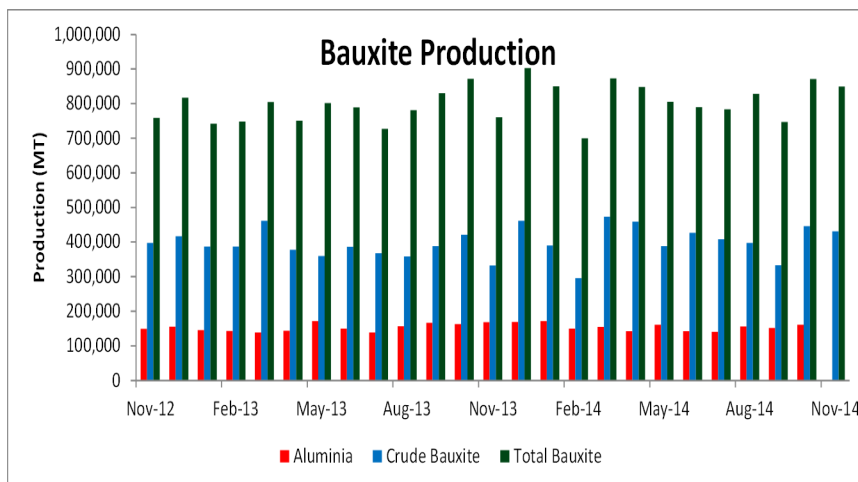
Domestic Bauxite and Alumina Production

November 2014 Issue

For November 2014, the production of Alumina was **156,657 tonnes**, representing a reduction of **3,896 (2%) tonnes**, relative to October 2014. This brought an annual reduction of **12,090 tonnes (7%)**. For the month, the sale of alumina increased by **10,738 tonnes (6%)** relative to October 2014. Similarly, alumina sales fell by **23,916 tonnes (14%)** in comparison to October 2013. Year-to-date, alumina exports have increased marginally by **300 tonnes (3.44%)**.

The production of crude bauxite, which is bauxite mined for exports as well as total bauxite, the sum of bauxite mined for exports and bauxite converted to alumina fell in November 2014 relative to October 2014 by **88,557 tonnes (10%)**. Similarly, total bauxite for November fell by **21,956 (3%)**.

The sale of crude bauxite for November 2014 fell by **9,313 tonnes (2%)** relative to October 2014. On the other hand the sale of crude bauxite increased by **78,000 tonnes (18%)** when November 2014 is compared with the corresponding period in 2013. In addition, the sale of total bauxite increased by **46,493 tonnes (5%)** for the month of November 2014 relative to November 2013. During the month of November sales of crude increased by **27,284 tonnes (3%)**.



| PERIOD | PRODUCTION | | | SALES | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | ALUMINA | CRUDE BAUXITE | TOTAL BAUXITE | ALUMINA | CRUDE BAUXITE | TOTAL BAUXITE |
| MONTH | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 156,657 | 430,940 | 849,174 | 176,978 | 409,971 | 886,315 |
| 2013 | 168,747 | 332,487 | 760,617 | 200,894 | 331,991 | 839,822 |
| % Chg 2014/13 | -7.16 | 29.61 | 11.64 | -11.90 | 23.49 | 5.54 |
| 2012 | 149,212 | 397,041 | 758,414 | 137,438 | 363,779 | 696,280 |
| % Chg 2013/12 | 13.09 | -16.26 | 0.29 | 46.17 | -8.74 | 20.62 |
| Y-T-D | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 1,685,559 | 4,448,328 | 8,912,189 | 1,732,104 | 4,432,749 | 9,017,284 |
| 2013 | 1,685,440 | 4,227,371 | 8,567,212 | 1,736,657 | 4,245,869 | 8,717,432 |
| % Chg 2014/13 | 0.01 | 5.23 | 4.03 | -0.26 | 4.40 | 3.44 |
| 2012 | 1,602,346 | 4,354,336 | 8,521,733 | 1,579,983 | 4,310,019 | 8,417,605 |
| % Chg 2013/12 | 5.19 | -2.92 | 0.53 | 9.92 | -1.49 | 3.56 |

Source: Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI)

Stock Market Update

November 2014 Issue

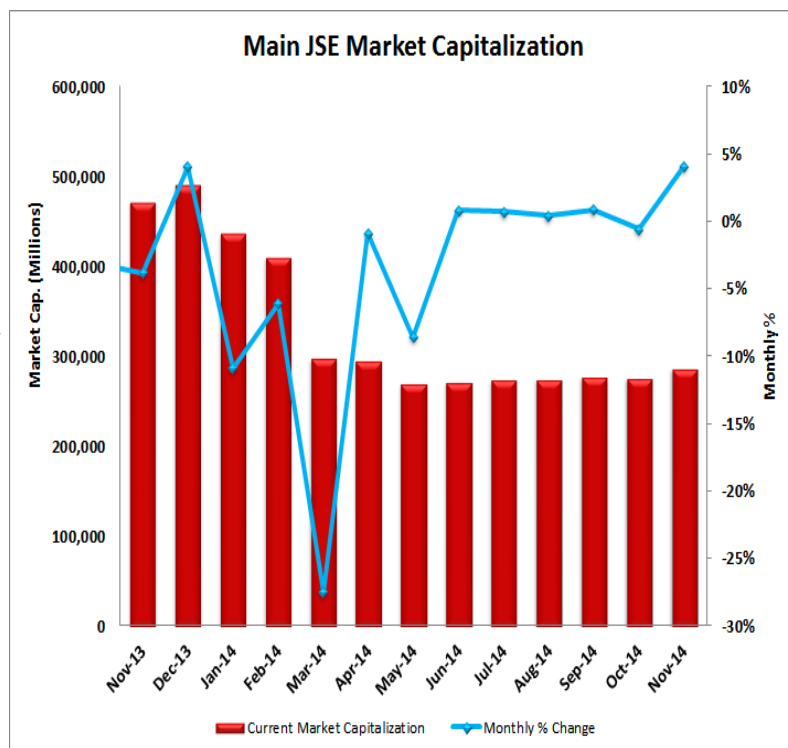
The main JSE index increased by **2632.20 points (3.67%)** to **74,338.49 points** at end-November 2014 while the JSE Equities Index decline marginally to **129.16 points** relative to **130.42 points** at end October.

The overall market activity for November 2014 resulted from the trading of thirty two (32) stocks, of which 15 advanced, 10 declined and 7 traded firm. Resulting from these trades, a total of **155,437,441 units** of stock were traded at a total value of **\$1,475,671,081.60**. Consequently, at end-November 2014, market capitalization was **\$287.09 billion** relative to the capitalization value of **\$275.84 billion** at end-October 2014. This reflects a monthly increase of **\$11.25 billion (4.08%)**.

The top three advancing stocks for the month were LIME (**53.57%**), Kingston Wharves (**17.65%**) and Seprod Limited (**9.09%**). On the Other hand, the stocks incurring the greatest price loss were Palace Amusement (**26.67%**), Jamaica Stock Exchange (**15.76%**) and Ciboney Group (**12.50%**).

On a calendar-year-to-date basis, the top three advancing stocks were, LIME (**168.75%**), Ciboney Group (**40.00%**) and Seprod (**9.56%**). Meanwhile, Pulse Investments (**59.77%**), Supreme Ventures (**34.17%**) and Palace Amusement (**30.53%**) incurred the most significant price losses for the period.

Although the stock market shows marginal improvements and suggests some amount of economic recovery, the data suggest that investors remain cautious and tentative. However, these movements may have also been boosted by the successful per-



formance under the IMF-EFF program for the September 2014 quarter. There seems to be some momentum in the real estate market evidenced by the positive Y-T-D price movements in Sagicor Real Estate X Fund (**12.25%**) and Hardware and Lumber (**6.56%**).

This positive development signals the slow but progressive recovery of economic conditions. This gradual recovery in the stock markets may continue into early 2015 upon which more economic stability is expected. The improvements also suggest a return of confidence to the markets generally in line with the expectation that economy is moving in the right direction.

Previous Highlights: October 2014 Summary

November 2014 Issue

- ⇒ General economic conditions in Jamaica remains relatively stable during the month of October 2014, even as the growth in real output contracted in the third quarter by an expected **0.8%** and the Jamaica stock market declined by **0.57%**.
- ⇒ The stability is reflected in the major macroeconomic variables including inflation and the relative stability of the local currency. The contraction in the third quarter is very instructive as it reveals the delicate state of the economy with agriculture contributing on average of **6%** to real GDP
- ⇒ The general health of the economy must therefore be supported by sound macroeconomic policies and a credible development agenda by the government. This highlights the need for the continued assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)., under the economic programme.
- ⇒ In this regard, the Bank of Jamaica's Governor, Brian Wynter, has reported that the IMF team has confirmed that Jamaica's macroeconomic programme remains on track and that all targets under the programme for the July to September quarter were met. Following the approval of the IMF board, Jamaica can drawdown on **US\$68 million** under the Extended Fund Facility arrangement. The following are the major highlights for the month:
 - ⇒ There were price reductions in **12 (60%)** of the commodities monitored for October 2014. The price of both crude oil indices fell in four consecutive months. The Brent and the WTI fell by **10.3%** and **9.6%** respectively; natural gas saw price increase of **1.2%**.
 - ⇒ The IMF's Fuel Energy Index fell by **9%**, while the Food and Beverage Index fell by **1%**. These price movements will continue to have a positive impact on Jamaica's price level through imports but will have negative impacts on exports and the Balance of Payments.
 - ⇒ The Governor reports that the Balance of Payments will continue improving. He reported that the current account balance contracted by **2.4%** to **8.4%** of GDP for the 2013/14 fiscal year. The central bank projects that the current account deficit will contract to **6.3%** of GDP in the current fiscal year.
- ⇒ The Statistical Institute of Jamaica reports that total expenditure on merchandise imports for the period January to July 2014 was valued at **US\$3,465.2 million**, representing a decrease of **2.4%**, or **US\$86.4 million**, when compared to the **US\$3,551.5 million** recorded in 2013.
- ⇒ On the other hand earnings from total exports for the same period were valued at **US\$851.9 million**, a reduction of **12.9%**, or **US\$126.7 million**, relative to the **US\$978.6 million** in 2013. The merchandise trade deficit for the first seven months of 2014 was **US\$2,613.3 million** compared to the **US\$2,573.0 million** in 2013.
- ⇒ This resulted in a worsening in the trade deficit of **1.57%** over 2013. This current trend in the balance of trade will have direct implications on the stability of the local currency and the Net international reserve in coming months, if this trend continues.
- ⇒ The stock of Net International Reserves (NIR) at the Bank of Jamaica was approximately **US\$2.0 billion** reflecting a decline of **US\$193.36 million** relative to the previous month. At end-October, the gross reserves at the Central Bank were sufficient to finance **25.74** weeks of goods imports, or **13.54** weeks over the international benchmark of **12** weeks of goods imports.
- ⇒ This healthy NIR stock should be sufficient to bolster confidence in the ability of the BOJ to provide foreign currency for day to day transactions and hence preserve the relative stability of the Jamaican dollar.
- ⇒ The Jamaica Dollar appreciated relative the Great Britain Pound and the Canadian Dollar at end-October 2014 continuing the pace of the appreciation observed since end-July 2014. However, there was a break in

Previous Highlights: October 2014 Summary

November 2014 Issue

- the relative appreciation vis-a-vis the United States Dollar at end-October 2014 relative to the previous months. Consequently, these currencies ended trading at **J\$112.76=US\$1.00, J\$180.24=GBP£1.00 and J\$100.58=CAD1.00.**
- ⇒ Inflation measured by the All Jamaica “All Divisions” Consumer Price Index (CPI) was **0.1%** for October 2014, reflecting a reduction of **2%** relative to September 2014. The monthly change in inflation brought the calendar-year-to-date change to **7.3%** and the FY-to-October inflation to **5.5%**. The 12-month point to point at the end-October was **8.2%**
- ⇒ The overall weighted average lending rate on local currency loans declined by **51 bps** to **16.91%** at end-September 2014 relative to end-August 2014. As a consequence, the spread on domestic currency loans narrowed to **14.86%** at end September 2014 relative to **15.21%** at end August 2014.
- ⇒ Similarly, interest rates on foreign currency loans for September 2014 increased by **15 bps** to **7.43%** relative to August 2014. As a result, the interest rate spread on foreign currency loans in commercial banks at the end of September 2014 increased by **0.13 bps** to **4.96%**.
- ⇒ GOJ Treasury Bills yields all declined for October 2014. Specifically, the yields on GOJ 30-day T-Bill fell by **6 bps** to **6.83%** relative to the outturn at the end-of the previous month. Similarly, the yields on the 90-day T-Bill and the 182-day T=Bill declined by **13 bps** and **27 bps** respectively and currently stands at **7.34%** and **7.73%**.
- ⇒ For October 2014, there was an expansion of **J\$585 million (0.6%)** in the monetary base relative to the previous month resulting in in a monetary base of **J\$96.84 billion**. The multiplier declined from **2.82** at end-September 2013 to **2.65** at end September 2014. The reduction in the multiplier may have resulted from an increase in the currency-to-deposit ratio for the corresponding period.
- ⇒ Tourist arrivals climbed to **1,709,315** for the period January 2014 to October 2014, this represents a **3.1%**, or **50,765**, stopover arrivals more than the **1,658,550** which was recorded for the same period in 2013.
- ⇒ For the month of July 2014, gross remittance inflows were **US\$183.2 million**, reflecting an increase of **US\$12.6 million (7.4%)** relative to the corresponding month of the previous year. Net inflows amounted to **US\$160.5 million**, an increase of **US\$10.9 (7.3%)** relative to the corresponding period of 2013.
- ⇒ While the production and sale of bauxite and alumina fell in October 2014, with the exception of crude bauxite, all elements of the sector recorded positive movements for the period January to October 2014 when compared to the corresponding period of 2013. In particular, total bauxite production and sale increased by approximately 4%.
- ⇒ At the end of October 2014, there was market capitalization in the main JSE of **\$275.84 billion** when compared with the **\$275.097 billion** at end September 2014, a reduction of **J\$1.58 billion** or **0.57%**.

Statistical Index: Major Macro-Economic Indicators

| | Monthly Inflation | Saving Rate | Lending Rate | Exchange Rate | NIR | Gross Remittance Inflows | Tourist Arrivals | Oil Price-Brent | Oil Price-WTI |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Month | % | % | % | JS/US\$ | US\$B | US\$M | 000s | US\$ Per barrel | US\$ Per barrel |
| Jan-12 | 0.40 | 2.45 | 18.13 | 86.78 | 1.88 | 149.70 | 337,100 | 119.70 | 102.26 |
| Feb-12 | 0.80 | 2.25 | 17.13 | 86.91 | 1.87 | 167.24 | 345,007 | 124.93 | 106.15 |
| Mar-12 | 0.50 | 2.19 | 19.03 | 87.25 | 1.78 | 187.87 | 366,518 | 120.59 | 103.28 |
| Apr-12 | 0.40 | 2.19 | 19.04 | 87.33 | 1.77 | 180.11 | 295,858 | 120.59 | 103.28 |
| May-12 | 0.50 | 2.24 | 18.76 | 87.75 | 1.72 | 166.65 | 247,937 | 110.52 | 94.51 |
| Jun-12 | 0.60 | 2.14 | 18.65 | 88.48 | 1.54 | 175.16 | 255,121 | 95.59 | 82.36 |
| Jul-12 | -0.30 | 2.02 | 18.92 | 89.24 | 1.48 | 168.89 | 284,514 | 103.14 | 87.89 |
| Aug-12 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 18.84 | 89.73 | 1.43 | 170.13 | 245,204 | 113.34 | 94.11 |
| Sep-12 | 1.90 | 2.02 | 18.70 | 89.90 | 1.26 | 159.37 | 171,229 | 113.38 | 94.61 |
| Oct-12 | 0.90 | 2.14 | 18.53 | 90.64 | 1.13 | 163.37 | 180,835 | 111.97 | 89.52 |
| Nov-12 | 0.60 | 2.05 | 18.42 | 91.46 | 1.08 | 157.79 | 248,141 | 109.71 | 86.69 |
| Dec-12 | 1.00 | 2.10 | 18.44 | 92.65 | 1.13 | 196.18 | 360,494 | 109.64 | 88.19 |
| Jan-13 | 0.70 | 1.98 | 18.23 | 93.45 | 1.01 | 153.98 | 341,365 | 112.93 | 94.65 |
| Feb-13 | 0.60 | 1.82 | 18.09 | 95.66 | 0.94 | 160.11 | 304,889 | 116.46 | 95.30 |
| Mar-13 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 17.97 | 97.76 | 0.88 | 178.42 | 361,131 | 109.24 | 93.12 |
| Apr-13 | 0.40 | 1.67 | 17.92 | 99.55 | 0.87 | 180.15 | 272,891 | 102.88 | 92.02 |
| May-13 | 0.50 | 1.74 | 17.77 | 99.12 | 0.99 | 181.54 | 230,392 | 103.03 | 94.72 |
| Jun-13 | 0.20 | 1.61 | 17.66 | 100.82 | 1.00 | 166.03 | 258,535 | 103.11 | 95.79 |
| Jul-13 | 0.50 | 1.71 | 17.58 | 101.76 | 0.93 | 170.54 | 285,601 | 107.72 | 104.55 |
| Aug-13 | 0.40 | 1.81 | 17.53 | 101.94 | 0.88 | 177.77 | 231,205 | 110.96 | 106.55 |
| Sep-13 | 2.80 | 1.97 | 17.45 | 102.64 | 0.91 | 163.37 | 168,650 | 111.62 | 106.31 |
| Oct-13 | 0.80 | 1.97 | 17.48 | 104.65 | 0.89 | 170.75 | 214,430 | 109.48 | 100.50 |
| Nov-13 | 0.50 | 2.03 | 17.44 | 105.60 | 0.84 | 167.79 | 247,512 | 108.08 | 93.81 |
| Dec-13 | 0.60 | 2.04 | 17.49 | 106.15 | 1.05 | 194.50 | 247,512 | 110.63 | 97.90 |
| Jan-14 | 0.50 | 1.77 | 17.33 | 106.90 | 0.92 | 158.20 | 330,201 | 107.57 | 95.00 |
| Feb-14 | 0.10 | 1.85 | 16.45 | 107.93 | 1.07 | 168.30 | 301,276 | 108.81 | 100.70 |
| Mar-14 | 1.10 | 1.98 | 17.57 | 109.21 | 1.30 | 187.80 | 349,890 | 107.41 | 100.57 |
| Apr-14 | -0.30 | 2.26 | 17.66 | 110.16 | 1.29 | 183.30 | 328,304 | 107.88 | 102.18 |
| May-14 | 1.00 | 2.12 | 17.35 | 111.26 | 1.17 | 188.70 | 243,114 | 109.68 | 102.00 |
| Jun-14 | 0.10 | 2.29 | 17.50 | 112.20 | 1.38 | 168.30 | 266,550 | 111.87 | 105.24 |
| Jul-14 | 1.4 | 2.41 | 17.38 | 112.85 | 2.18 | 183.2 | 221,006 | 106.98 | 102.99 |
| Aug-14 | 1.1 | 2.21 | 17.42 | 112.74 | 2.12 | 183.9 | 171,486 | 101.92 | 96.38 |
| Sep-14 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 16.91 | 112.67 | 2.20 | na | 106,757 | 97.34 | 93.35 |
| Oct-14 | 0.10 | 1.93 | 16.62 | 112.76 | 2.00 | na | 135,780 | 87.27 | 84.40 |
| Nov-14 | -0.5 | na | na | 113.59 | 2.00 | na | 153,737 | 78.44 | 75.70 |

KEY

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

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