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PSOJ CONFIDENTIAL ECONOMIC BULLETIN

A Monthly Analysis of the Jamaican Economy

Overview

Inflation for the month of December was kept low at 0.07% comparing favourably to the 0.29% in November and 0.6% in October. The FX rate fell by 0.1% for the month of December continuing its return to relative stability. The Jamaican dollar appreciated \$0.09 against its US counterpart in December which compares favourably with the \$0.63 depreciation in November. In addition to the BOJ's intervention to stabilize the FX rate, the increased foreign currency flows resulting from tourism and bauxite coupled with the effects of reduced oil prices were all positive contributors.

The Food and Drink segment of the CPI was once more held in check by the reduced prices of starchy food such as yams and bananas in rural areas which in December fell by approximately 6.6%. Notwithstanding, the Food and Drink segment was the largest contributor to the months' 0.07% inflation. Personal Clothing, Footwear and Accessories were the second largest contributors capturing mostly the price increments of readymade clothing and accessories. Health Care and Personal Expenses represented the 3rd largest contributor to the months increased consumer prices. Housing and Housing Expenses however was the only segment that contributed a net reduction in prices.

The Net International Reserve fell by US\$6.3 million in November to close at US\$2,087.4 million. Total NIR was still sufficient to accommodate 27 weeks of goods imports. Since January the NIR increased by US\$228.9 million.

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In contrast to 2004, stopovers for the month of November increased by 25.4%. The outturn represents the largest y-o-y increase and the highest monthly arrivals since the beginning of 2005. Stopover arrivals also exceeded November arrivals in 2003 by 24.2%. Cruise arrivals for November exceeded outturn in November 2004 by 11.5%. The improvement over 2003 arrivals was 9.4%. Total arrivals for January to November when compared to 2004 also grew by 3.3%. This is a substantial improvement over the 1.8% recorded for the period January to October 2005.

There was a 29% growth in total bauxite production and a 14.8% growth in Bauxite Exports in December when compared to the same period last year. This was due largely to significant setbacks in both production and export of Crude Bauxite in December of 2004.

In the first nine months of the year the nations' trade deficit expanded by approximately 24% or US\$465.1 million relative to the corresponding period last year. The fiscal deficit also worsened by J\$7.9 million for the fiscal year to December 2005 relative to budget.

December was the 8th month in a row that the BOJ held rates on OMO instruments in check. Interest rates on six month T-Bill however increased by (40) basis point to end December 2005 at 13.55%.

Net International Reserves

There was a US\$6.3 million reduction in the net international reserves during December as the BOJ continues to supply foreign currency demand. At the end of the month the reserve balance stood at US\$2,087.4 million, roughly US\$6.3 million lower than the previous month's value of US\$2,093.8 million. The gross reserves amounted to 27 weeks of Goods imports (*see Table 1*).

Table 1: Changes in the NIR

	US\$M NIR	Change US\$M			Import Weeks
		Mthly	12Mth	YTD	
Dec-05	2,087.4	-6.3	228.9	228.9	27.0
Dec-04	1,858.5	42.5	693.5	693.5	27.5

Source: Compiled from the BOJ (Preliminary)

Foreign Currency Deposits

For the month of November total foreign currency deposits amounted to US\$2,067.9 million, roughly US\$6.3 million higher than the previous month's figure (*see Table 2*). This reflected higher balances at both Commercial Banks (US\$5.8-M) and Merchant Banks (US\$2.2-M). Building Societies however had a reduction of US\$5.8-M in Foreign Currency Deposits for the month of November. Since the start of the year foreign currency deposits have grown by US\$201-M of which over 82% is held by Commercial Banks.

Table 2: Foreign Currency Deposits

	US\$000 Nov'05	Change (US\$000)		%
		mthly	12 Mth	
Commr. Banks	1,567,932	9,807	165,658	11.81%
Building Soc.	343,681	(5,771)	19,086	5.88%
Merchnt Bnks	156,269	2,216	15,971	11.38%
Total Deposits	2,067,882	6,252	200,715	10.75%

Source: Compiled from the BOJ (Preliminary)

Foreign Exchange Rates

The local currency appreciated by J\$0.09 against its US counterpart during December to end the period at \$64.58. For the 12 months ending December 31 the dollar depreciated by J\$2.97 of which over 86% occurred since the beginning of September. The FX rate appeared to return to some stability toward the end of November and continued on through to January. BOJ continues to intervene periodically.

In December the local currency also appreciated against the Canadian dollar and the Pound sterling. The Jamaican dollar gained \$8.22 against the Pound for the month and 7 cents was gained against the Canadian Dollar.

Table 3: Foreign Exchange Trends

	Year to Date Currency Rate Change*					
	US\$?	%	Can\$?	%	UK£ ?	%
2005	2.97	4.8	4.53	9.0	-7.16	-6.1
2004	1.01	1.7	3.66	7.8	10.49	9.8
2003	9.47	18.5	14.19	43.8	26.09	32.1
Monthly Change						
Dec05	-0.09	-0.1	-0.07	-0.1	-8.22	-7.4

*minus = appreciation

Source: BOJ database & PSOJ Economic Research

Figure 1: Daily J\$/US\$ Movements

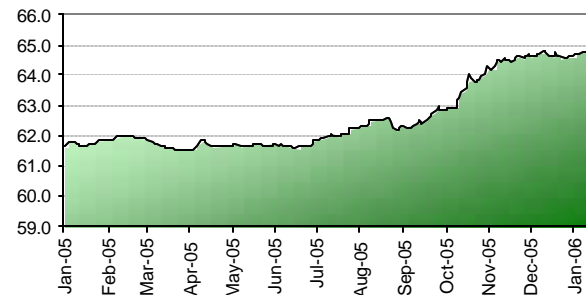


Table 4: Foreign Exchange (FX) Rates (J\$/US\$)

	Low-Mth	Hi-Mth	Actual	Hi-Low Range
Jan	61.62	61.88	61.87	0.26
Feb	61.87	62.03	61.91	0.17
Mar	61.53	61.90	61.54	0.37
Apr	61.53	61.86	61.65	0.33
May	61.65	61.75	61.71	0.10
June	61.58	61.84	61.84	0.27
July	61.87	62.26	62.23	0.39
Aug	62.18	62.60	62.24	0.42
Sept	62.29	62.97	62.89	0.68
Oct	62.89	64.04	64.04	1.15
Nov	64.17	64.67	64.69	0.50
Dec	64.53	64.80	64.58	0.27

Source: PSOJ Economic Research

Short Term Forecast

The additional rooms in the Tourism sector and the increase in exports of Bauxite and Alumina are expected to improve FX inflows. The Country should have improved access to bond funding in international Capital markets this year given our stable ratings and improved growth prospects. These conditions make it likely that FX rate stability will once more be attained.

Interest Rates

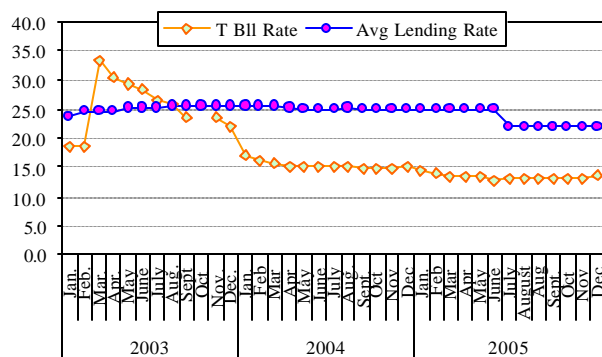
The Central Bank made no changes to its open market yields in December. The yields on the Bank's open market instruments remained at their May (2005) levels ranging from 12.60% on 30-day instruments to 13.60% on 365-day instruments. The six-month T-bill cleared the market at an average yield of 13.55% in December which was forty (40) basis points above the 13.15% in November. For the 12 months ending December 2005, 6-Month T-Bill rates fell by 1.39%. Average Lending rates and Savings rate fell by 2.9% and 1.0% respectively for the year.

Table 5: Interest Rate Movements

	Change (% age pts)			
	Dec-05	Mthly	12 Mth	YTD
30 Day Repo	12.60%	0.00%	-1.20%	-1.20%
365 Day Repo	13.60%	0.00%	-1.90%	-1.90%
Avg Savings Deposit	5.48%	0.00%	-1.00%	-1.00%
Avg Loan Rate	22.00%	0.00%	-2.89%	-2.89%
6 Month T-Bill	13.55%	0.40%	-1.39%	-1.39%
12 Month T-Bill	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: BOJ (Preliminary) *n/a = not applicable

Figure2B: Interest Rate Movements



The average lending rate has not changed from 22% since July of this year when it was reduced by 291 basis points from the 24.91% in June. The average saving rate remains unchanged since November to end December at 5.48%.

Base Money and Money Supply

The monetary base increased by 18.93% in December relative to the previous month. For the month of October, M2 showed a 3.04% increase from the previous month's figure. M1 and Quasi Money also increased by 2.58% and 3.23% respectively.

Table 6: Base Money and Money Supply

	J\$M	Percentage Change (%)	
	Oct-05	Mthly	12 Mth
M1	64,844.47	2.58	8.47
Quasi Money	158,219.47	3.23	13.06
M2	223,063.94	3.04	11.68
	Dec-05	Mthly	12 Mth
Base Money	49,417.70	18.93	9.68

Source: BOJ Economic Statistics Nov05, BOJ NIR update Nov05

Inflation

The inflation rate was kept low at 0.07% in December (see Table 7). The result was due largely to the reduction in Starchy food prices that cancelled the majority of inflationary tendencies within the Food and Drink segment. Other housing expenses also had reduction in prices that was sufficient to eclipse the recorded increase in rental rates.

The largest contribution to inflation during December was the Food and Drink division with price increments for Meat, Poultry & Fish, Vegetables & Fruits and Meals Away from Home. The second largest contributor was the Personal Clothing Footwear and Accessories division which largely captured price increases in readymade clothing and accessories. Health Care and Personal Expense represented the 3rd largest contributor to inflation. Housing and Other Housing Expenses was the only division to have a net reduction in prices. This was caused by a 6.6% reduction in the cost of light for persons who consume 200kwh. The net impact of Transportation on inflation was small but there was a noticeable 17.6% increase in Air fares.

(see Table 7 and INFLATION (November CPI) in Appendix)

Table 7: Inflation Trends

	Percent Changes			
	Dec	12Mth	YTD	Fiscal
2005	0.07	12.9	12.9	11.3
2004	0.60	13.7	13.7	11.6

Source: STATIN & BOJ Statistical Digest

Bauxite & Alumina Production

Bauxite production increased in December relative to the comparable period last year. Total production grew from 1.0-MT in December last year to approximately 1.3-MT this December (a 29.6% increase). In December 2005, Alumina output fell by 1.5% to 360 thousand tonnes, while Crude bauxite increased by a significant 256% to 404.0 thousand tonnes (see Table 8 and figure 3A & 3B). Total

bauxite exports were 14.8% higher in December reflecting a 17.7% reduction in Alumina exports and approximately 439% growth for Crude Bauxite exports.

Table 8A: Mining Production

	000 tonnes			YTD	
	Dec-04	Dec-05	%	Dec-05	05/04%
Production					
Alumina	365.5	360.0	-1.5	4,086	1.56
C. Bauxite	113.5	404.0	256.0	4,049	21.43
Tot Bauxite	1,000.0	1,296.0	29.6	14,118	6.18
Export					
Alumina	469.2	386.3	-17.7	4,170	3.60
C. Bauxite	81.1	436.8	438.8	4,059	21.59
Tot. Bauxite	1,215.7	1,395.8	14.8	14,331	7.56

Source: Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI)

Figure 3A: Bauxite Production

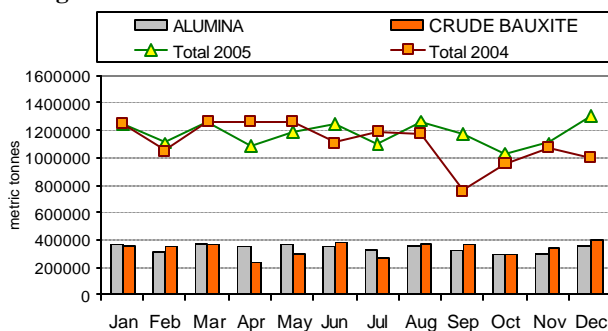
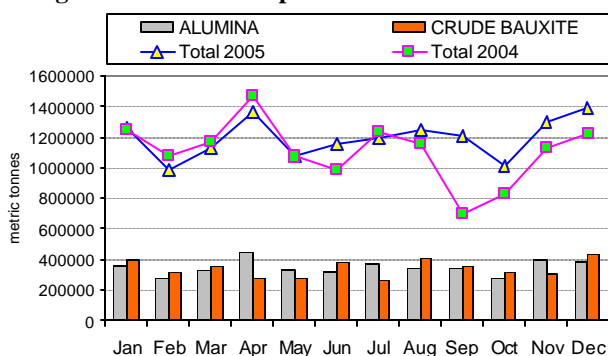


Figure 3B: Bauxite Exports



Total bauxite Production for the period Jan-Dec 2005 grew by 6.8% above the corresponding period last year. This growth largely reflects the recuperation from setbacks last year September due to the effects of hurricane Ivan. For the same reason Bauxite Exports grew by 7.6% (see figure 3A & 3B).

Tourism

Stopovers: Stopovers for the period January to November increased by 2.7% compared to just 0.8% in October when compared to the corresponding

period in 2004 (see Figure 4B). This was due largely to a 24.5% increase for the month of November 2005 when compared to November 2004. There was a 2.7% increase in visits by Foreign Nationals since January when compared to last year. The number of Non-resident Jamaicans for the same period grew by 2.4%. Stopover arrivals for November were greater than arrivals in November 2003 and 2004 by 24.2% and 25.4% respectively.

Cruise Passengers: Cruise arrivals for November grew by 11.5% when compared to November 2004 (see Figure 4C). Cruise arrivals in November also exceed the arrivals in November 2003 by 9.4%. When compared to the period Jan-Nov in 2004, Cruise arrivals grew by 4% in 2005.

Total Visitors: Total arrivals increased by 23% for the month of November as a result of 24,656 more stopovers and 11,312 more cruise arrivals than November of 2004. Year-to-date arrivals are 3.3% above the same period of 2004 with five months of positive point-to-point growth since the start of 2005 (see Figure 4A). Point-to-point growth for September (20.8%) and October (5.2%) were however representative of a recuperation from hurricane effects in 2004. Estimated total expenditures grew in the first seven months when compared to the corresponding period of 2004. The month of August however was an exception where total arrivals fell by 3.4% (see Figure 4A). Per capita spending for Jan-Aug was higher in 2005 than 2004.

Table 9: Tourist Arrivals

	2004	2005	% Change	
			YOY Jan-Nov	Nov 04/05
Stopover				
	1,278,921	1,313,398	2.7%	25.40
Foreign	1,205,838	1,238,597	2.7%	24.86
National	73,083	74,801	2.4%	35.33
Cruise				
	966,022	1,004,756	4.0%	11.46
Total Arvl	2,244,943	2,318,154	3.3%	18.37

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

Figure 4A: Growth in Arrivals & Expenditure 05

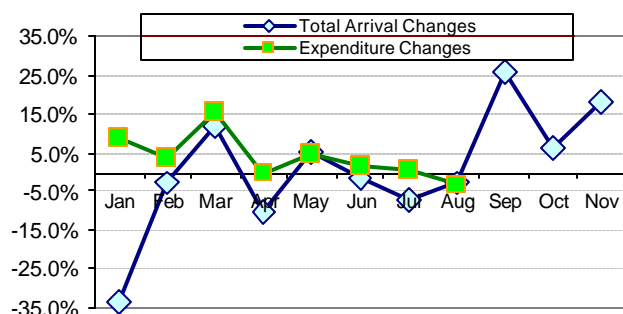


Figure 4B: Stopover Arrivals to Jamaica

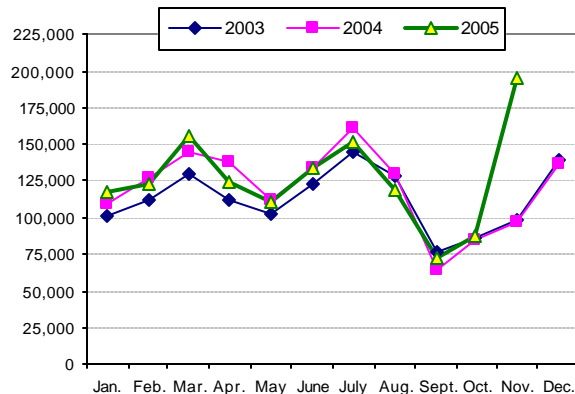
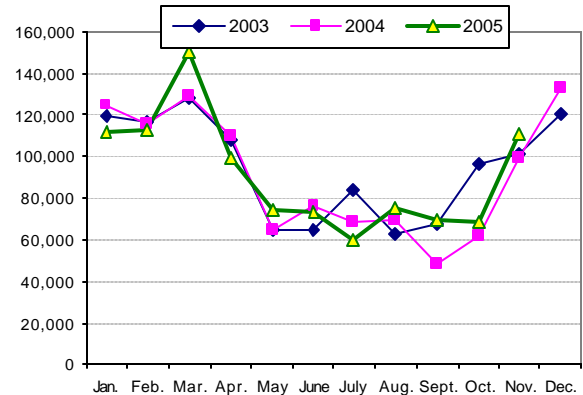


Figure 4C: Cruise Arrivals to Jamaica



External Trade

The nation's trade deficit widened by more than 24% in the first nine months of 2005 when compared to the same period of 2004. The deficit for the January-to-September period amounted to US\$2,357.5M, some US\$465.1M worse than in the first nine months of 2004. The import bill grew by US\$539.3M while export revenues increased by US\$74.2M above the corresponding period of 2004.

Exports amounted to US\$1,131.7M, up from US\$1,057.5M for the corresponding period in 2004. There was a US\$63.6M improvement in Traditional exports due to increases in the Mining and Quarrying which outweighed the cutbacks on the Agriculture and Manufacturing sector. Agriculture plunged by 50% or US\$23.0M as the impact of adverse weather conditions was reflected in poor outturns in bananas and coffee. In the Manufacturing sector, revenues fell by US\$14.1M as a US\$6.9M improvement in rum earnings was outweighed by a US\$21.3M drop in sugar. However, Mining & Quarrying grew by US\$100.7M largely resulting from the US\$99M growth in Alumina that was also compensated by a US\$1.3M improvement in Crude Bauxite over the comparable period of last year.

In the Non-traditional sector, exports increased by 9.9% or US\$20.8M as declines in Food and Crude Materials were outweighed by increases in Other Non-traditional and Beverage and Tobacco exports. Crude Materials and Food declined by US\$12.1 million and US\$2.5 million respectively. Other Non-traditionals grew by US\$24.5 million for the nine months and exceeded both declines. Beverage and Tobacco complemented this amount by US\$10.9 million.

Imports grew by US\$539.3M or 18.3% for the review period, reflecting increases in nearly all of the main categories except for Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fat; and Other imports that fell by 22.5% and 23.8% respectively when compared to the comparative period of 2004.

Mineral Fuels was the largest growth component among imports with growth of 38.6% or US\$260.2M for the nine months of 2005 compared to 2004. The country also spent more on Manufactured Goods as well as Chemicals, which increased by US\$101.9M and US\$87.0M, respectively. Other areas of substantial increases were Food (up US\$56.2M), and Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (up US\$46.8M).

(See Table 10 and External Trade (Jan-Aug) in Appendix)

Table 10: External Trade (US\$M)

	Jan-Sep '04	Jan-Sep '05	Change	% Change
TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	1,057.48	1,131.68	74.21	7.0%
Major Traditional Exports	815.95	879.50	63.55	7.8%
by Sector:-				
Agriculture	45.61	22.62	-22.99	-50.4%
Mining & Quarrying	649.78	750.46	100.68	15.5%
Manufacturing	120.57	106.42	-14.14	-11.7%
by Industry:-				
Bauxite	71.79	73.13	1.34	1.9%
Alumina	576.74	675.75	99.02	17.2%
Sugar	98.14	76.81	-21.33	-21.7%
Rum	21.05	27.97	6.93	32.9%
Bananas	12.81	3.37	-9.45	-73.7%
Coffee	29.59	16.32	-13.27	-44.8%
Other	5.83	6.15	0.32	5.5%
Non-Traditional Exports	209.22	30.01	20.79	9.9%
Re-exports	32.30	2.18	-10.13	-31.3%
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,949.95	3,489.22	539.27	18.3%
Food	379.99	436.19	56.20	14.8%
Beverages & Tobacco	31.77	41.06	9.29	29.2%
Crude Materials (excl. Fuels)	47.66	61.70	14.04	29.4%
Mineral Fuels, etcetera	674.75	934.99	260.23	38.6%
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	24.06	18.64	-5.42	-22.5%
Chemicals	297.93	384.89	86.96	29.2%
Manufactured Goods	387.30	489.22	101.92	26.3%
Machinery and Transport Equip.	617.95	632.91	14.96	2.4%
Misc. Manufactured Articles	296.81	343.57	46.75	15.8%
Other	191.73	146.06	-45.67	-23.8%
TRADE BALANCE	(1,892.47)	(2,357.53)	-465.06	24.6%

Source: STATIN Jamaica

Balance of Payments (Jan-Sep 2005) (preliminary)

For the first nine months of 2005, the country posted a current account deficit of US\$566.4M. This shortfall was US\$248.2 million worse than that of the corresponding period of 2004 (see Table 11). The outturn was largely due to higher merchandise imports that caused the Goods account to decline. This decline was larger than surpluses in both Current Transfers and Services.

On the Goods account, the deficit worsened by US\$462.9M as a US\$26.4M increase in exports was eclipsed by a US\$489.3M growth in the import bill. Traditional exports increased by US\$63.6M reflecting higher revenues from the Mining and Quarrying Sector of which over 98% of the increase was attributed to Alumina. Non-traditional exports also increased by an approximate US\$20.8M. On the import side, the bill was higher in a number of categories, notably mineral fuels, manufactured goods and chemicals.

The Services account netted US\$93.5 more than in the comparable period last year, as a US\$53.6M slippage in Transportation services was outweighed by improvements in Travel and Other Services. The US\$136.5M increase in the Travel account was the result of a 9.8% growth in receipts to the tourism sector.

There was an US\$26.7M widening of the deficit on the Income account for the period. This largely reflected a US\$28.9M deterioration in Investment Income which was partially offset by a US\$2.2M improvement in the Compensation of Employees.

Current Transfers posted a US\$147.9M growth in net inflows that was due to the US\$148.2M increase in Private Transfers or remittances. Official current transfers slightly offset this amount by US\$0.3M. Remittances continue to be a key contributor to the nation's current account representing approximately 17.5% of gross current account inflows since the start of the year.

The Capital and Financial account mainly reflected changes in the Financial account, where net inflows

from Other Official Investments fell from US\$360.3M to US\$96.8M for the same period. This represented a decline of US\$263.5M or 73%. There was, however, a US\$330.1M or 81% increase in the surplus on the Other Private Investments sub-account.

Overall, inflows to the Capital & Financial account were more than sufficient to finance the Capital and Current account. This allowed for a US\$260M build-up of foreign currency reserve for the period.

(see Table 11 and Balance Of Payments (Jan-Aug) in Appendix)

Table 11: Balance Of Payments (US\$M)

	Jan-Sep '04	Jan-Sep '05	Change	% Change
Current Account	-318.2	-566.4	-248.2	-78%
<i>Goods Balance</i>	-1347	-1809.9	-462.9	-34%
Exports	1203.3	1229.7	26.4	2%
Imports	2550.3	3039.6	489.3	19%
<i>Services Balance</i>	463	556.5	93.5	20%
Transportation	-91.8	-145.4	-53.6	-58%
Travel	875.1	1011.6	136.5	16%
Other Services	-320.3	-309.7	10.6	-3%
<i>Income</i>	-432.8	-459.5	-26.7	-6%
Compensation of employees	47.9	50.1	2.2	5%
Investment Income	-480.7	-509.6	-28.9	-6%
<i>Current Transfers</i>	998.6	1146.5	147.9	15%
Official	95.3	95	-0.3	0%
Private	903.3	1051.5	148.2	16%
Capital & Financial Account	318.2	566.4	248.2	78%
<i>Capital Account</i>	0.6	-8.9	-9.5	1583%
Capital Transfers	0.6	-8.9	-9.5	1583%
Official	10.3	0.3	-10	97%
Private	-9.7	-9.2	0.5	-5%
Acq/dis. of non-produced non-fin. assets	0	0	0	0%
<i>Financial Account</i>	317.6	575.3	257.7	81%
Other Official Invt. (incl. Gov. Rsrv)	360.3	96.8	-263.5	73%
Other Private Invt.(incl. err & omis)	408.9	739	330.1	81%
Reserves	-451.6	-260.5		

Source: BOJ Statistical Update:

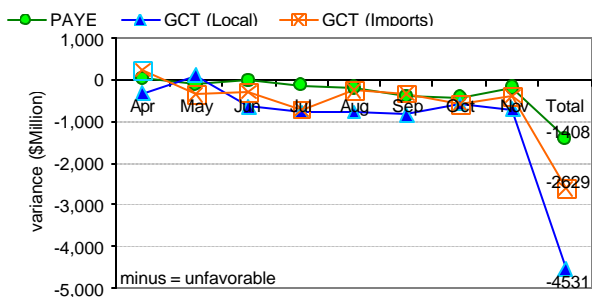
Note to the Balance of Payments: The external trade data in the Balance of Payments may not necessarily correspond with that of STATIN. This is due to the fact that STATIN reports the f.o.b. cost of imports while the Bank Of Jamaica reports imports at c.i.f.

Fiscal Accounts

For the first eight months of the fiscal year, the Government's deficit was \$7.93 billion worse than planned due to a significant fall in Revenues relative to projections. However, the outturn was positively influenced by strong cutbacks on the Expenditure side of \$5.7 million to mitigate 41% of the \$13 million fall-off in revenues

Revenues: Revenues and Grants totalled \$110,576 million or roughly \$110.6 billion, some \$13 billion less than projected. This reflected a \$12.5 million shortfall in Tax revenue, combined with slippages in the Capital Revenue and Grant categories of \$1.29 million and \$0.84 million respectively. However, Non-tax Revenue continued to perform strongly, posting a \$1.04 million surplus thanks to buoyant receipts from the Customs User Fee. Within the Tax revenue category, two of the Government's biggest earners fell way below projections as local GCT fell by a hefty \$4.5 billion while GCT on imports fell by \$2.6 billion. Local GCT in particular has under performed since June posting a deficit of 4.5 million for the period April to November (see Figure 5A).

Figure 5A: Revenue Variances – GCT and PAYE

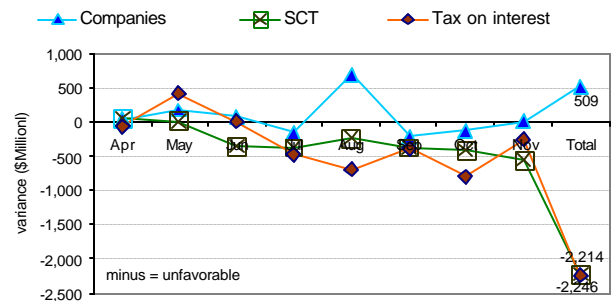


There was a \$1.4 million variance in PAYE. There was also a \$2.2 billion shortfall in the special consumption tax (SCT) which eclipsed a \$0.7 million gain in SCT on Imports. Company taxes exceeded projections by \$0.51 billion for the period. However, Tax on Interest fell by approximately \$2.2 billion below budget due to tax refund payments as well as relatively subdued interest rates.

Expenditures: Total Expenditures amounted to \$135,557 million or roughly \$136 billion, some \$5.5 billion below budget. All areas of the recurrent budget were tightly controlled, notably Wages and Interest payments which were cut by \$3 million and \$1.5 billion, respectively relative to budget. The \$1.2 billion saving in External interest payments were influenced by a slower-than-expected rate of currency

depreciation; meanwhile, domestic payments continued to be positively impacted by a favourable interest rate climate. For seven (7) months to October programmes expenditure was \$1.27 billion below budget however, one month later (November) this was \$0.49 billion. This reversal was caused by the increased expenditure on government programmes for the month of November (see Figure 5C). Capital expenditures fell \$3.7 billion below projections due to the delayed implementation of some projects.

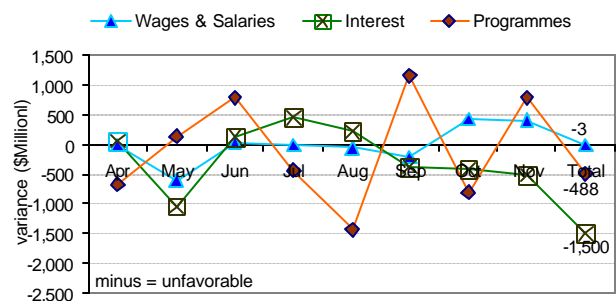
Figure 5B: Company Tax, Tax on Interest & Custom Duty



Loan receipts were \$9.5 billion above budget as the GOJ borrowed considerably more than planned on both the domestic and external markets to finance the shortfall in revenue. Domestic receipts in particular were \$7.7 billion higher. External issues were also \$1.9 billion above budget.

Total public debt at the end of November stood at \$828.2 billion, some \$0.89 billion higher than the previous month's level of \$827.3 billion. Domestic Debt fell by \$317 million to end the month at \$478.12 billion. External Debt fell by US\$44.2 million or 0.8% during the month to close at US\$5,407.8 million.

Figure 5C: Expenditure Variances



(see Table 12 and Fiscal Account (Apr-Nov) in Appendix)

Table 12: Fiscal Accounts (J\$ Million)

	April - November				Fiscal y-o-y	04/05
	J\$ million		Deviation			
	Provisional	Budget	J\$m	(%)	J\$m	(%)
Revenue & Grants	110,576.3	124,071.3	-13,495.0	-10.88	7,468.5	7.2
Tax Revenue	98,656.6	111,161.3	-12,504.7	-11.25	5,377.7	5.8
Non-Tax Revenue	6,904.6	5,861.7	1,042.9	17.79	877.3	14.6
Bauxite Levy	2,066.5	1,969.3	97.2	4.94	382.7	22.7
Capital Revenue	2,644.7	3,937.7	-1,293.0	-32.84	1,964.6	288.8
Grants	304.3	1,141.2	-836.9	-73.34	-1,133.4	-78.8
Expenditure	135,557.0	141,117.1	-5,560.1	-3.94	5,106.2	3.9
Recurrent Expenditure	126,082.5	128,073.6	-1,991.1	-1.55	1,043.8	0.8
Programmes	27,096.3	27,584.3	-488.0	-1.77	5,633.4	26.2
Wages & Salaries	41,660.5	41,663.5	-3.0	-0.01	-200.1	-0.5
Interest	57,325.6	58,825.9	-1,500.3	-2.55	-4,389.6	-7.1
Domestic	43,036.5	43,310.2	-273.7	-0.63	-6,815.9	-13.7
External	14,289.0	15,515.6	-1,226.6	-7.91	2,426.1	20.5
Capital Expenditure	9,474.3	13,043.5	-3,569.2	-27.36	4,062.2	75.1
Capital Programmes	9,474.3	13,043.5	-3,569.2	-27.36	4,299.6	83.1
IMF #1 Account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-237.4	-100.0
Fiscal Balance (Surplus [+ve])	-24,980.4	-17,045.8	-7,934.6	46.55	2,362.6	-8.6
Loan Receipts	121,793.3	112,253.6	9,539.7	8.50	1,013.7	0.8
Domestic	86,409.7	78,750.0	7,659.7	9.73	2,611.9	3.1
External	35,383.7	33,503.6	1,880.1	5.61	-1,598.1	-4.3
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-702.0	-100.0
Amortization	97,932.3	100,647.7	-2,715.4	-2.70	-2,698.4	-2.7
Domestic	71,639.2	74,671.9	-3,032.7	-4.06	-4,613.3	-6.1
External	26,293.2	25,975.8	317.4	1.22	1,914.9	7.9
Overall Balance (Surplus [+ve])	-1,119.5	-5,439.9	4,320.4	-79.42	5,372.8	-82.8
Primary Balance (Surplus [+ve])	32,345.2	41,780.1	-9,434.9	-22.58	-2,027.0	

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Stock Market

The JSE Main Index reached its lowest level in the middle of November and since then maintained a general upward trend for the month of December. At the end of December the Index returned to levels comparable to mid August of 2005 (see figure 6A & 6B).

The business environment revealed optimism as the business confidence index rose by almost 10% even though investment plans were slightly less than the same quarter of 2004. The main JSE Index gained 3,820.50 points or increased by 3.8% during the month closing at 104510.38 points on December 30. Market capitalization increased by \$31.72 million or 3.9% to end the month at approximately \$839.9 billion.

Halfway into the month of January however (Jan. 17th), the Main JSE Index lost 1,994.9 points, a 1.9% reduction to stand at 102,515.51 points on that day.

As at December 30, the top performing stock for the year to date was Seprod, which advanced by more than 32% to end the month at \$16.00 (see Table 13). The worst performer in price terms was the Dyoll Group which lost approximately J\$14.75 (89%) of its value to end the month at \$1.85.

Figure 6A: Main JSE Index, Oct - Dec '05

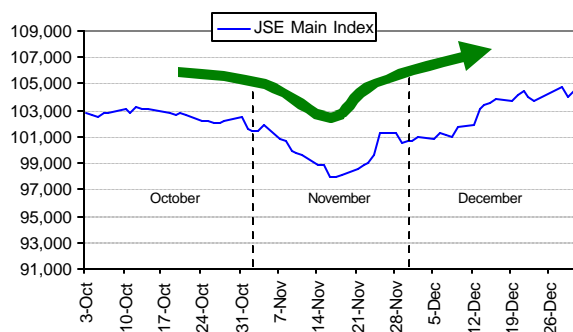


Figure 6B: Main JSE Index, Jan - Dec '05

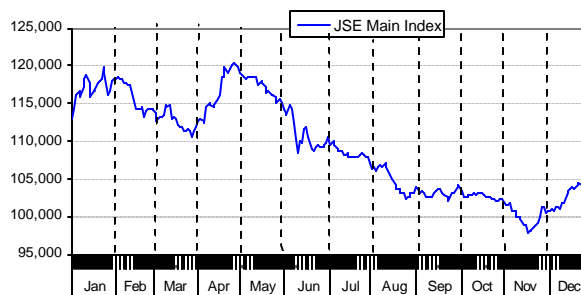


Table 13: Returns for Listed Companies on the JSE

*Year-to-Date Performers on the Jamaica Stock Exchange
Top Five (unadjusted for dividends or transaction costs)*

	29- Dec-04	30- Dec-05	\$ change	% change
Seprod	12.15	16.00	3.85	32%
Trinidad Cement Ltd	80.00	105.00	25.00	31%
Desnoes & Geddes	8.00	10.20	2.20	28%
Kingston Wharves	4.90	6.00	1.10	22%
Courts (Jamaica)	3.90	4.50	0.60	15%

Bottom Five (unadjusted for dividends or transact. Costs)

Dyoll Group	16.60	1.85	(14.75)	-89%
Salada Foods	20.00	10.01	(9.99)	-50%
Hardware & Lumber	29.85	18.00	(11.85)	-40%
Berger Paints (JA)	5.67	3.78	(1.89)	-33%
Capital & Credit	32.00	22.50	(9.50)	-30%

Source: Compiled from the JSE

Impact Analysis of Oil Prices

In Mid August of 2005, oil prices began moving persistently upward. This trend was maintained until early October this year. Average petroleum prices grew by 39.63% from the week of July 28 to that of October 6, 2005. The price increase was largely the result of shortages in oil stock that was caused by the effects of hurricane Katrina in late August this year. There were also adjustments to the prices of vertically integrated services such as transportation (bus and taxi fares) and utility (electricity and water). Along with these price adjustments came the increased price of gasoline at the pumps. This likely altered the way in which consumers' disposed of their income during the period.

In trying to assess the impact of this shock on consumers' propensity to spend on oil related goods, we sought to investigate the trends in oil prices and the resulting impact on consumer spending on petroleum products; and households' expenditure on electricity and transportation.

Petroleum Commodities: Our estimates¹ reveal that y-o-y increase in average consumer spending on selected petroleum products (premium gas, unleaded gas and automotive diesel) was significantly larger in the last two quarters of 2005 than it was in 2004 (see figure 7A). The Oil price hike spanned portions of both quarter 3 and 4 and was considered a significant driving force behind these increasing rates of spending. In the 3rd quarter of 2005, Consumer spending on petroleum products increased by J\$735 million and was J\$299 million or 69% more than the increase for the same period last year. The 4th quarter of 2005 experienced a growth in consumer spending of J\$787.5 million and was approximately \$394 million or 100% more than the increase for the same period last year. The first (1st) and second (2nd) quarters in 2005 however recorded a rate of growth for changes in consumer spending of -7% and 7% respectively.

By observing the relationship between price and quantity (see figure 7B), it can be seen that when prices are increasing at a slow rate, the quantity of petroleum products demanded tend towards a normal level. However, when prices begin to increase at a

¹ PSOJ used quarterly information for average prices and quantity (litre) on premium gas, unleaded gas and automotive diesel to estimate average consumer spending. Quarterly data was collected from the Ministry of Commerce Science and Technology.

Figure 7A: Consumer Spending on Petroleum Products

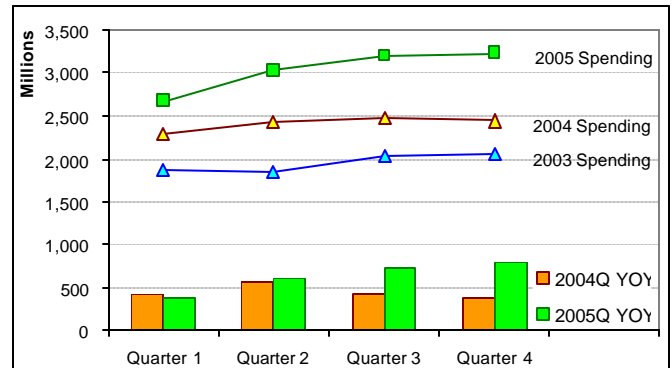
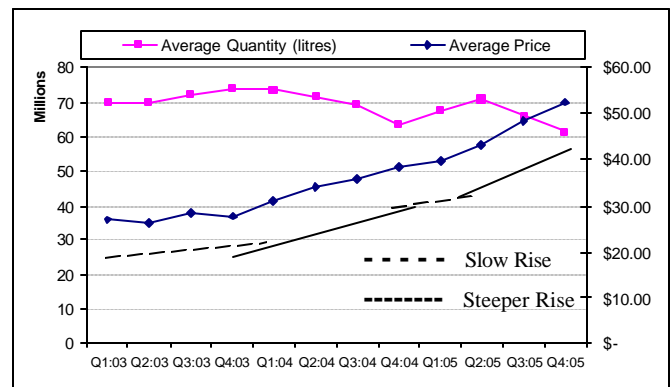


Figure 7B: Price and Quantity Trends of PetroProducts



faster rate, quantity demanded decreased. The characteristics observed are indicative of a normal good for which higher prices result in a reduction of quantity consumed².

Electricity Service: The Jamaica Public Service Company (JPSCo) quarterly financial statement as at September 30³, 2005 indicates a 60.89% or J\$2.23 – billion increase in fuel revenue for the quarter when compared to the corresponding period of last year. For the nine months to September 2005, fuel revenue increased by 44.48% (or J\$4.67 – billion) when compared to the corresponding period in 2004.

² Regression analysis shows that for every J\$1 increase in price, consumers are expected to reduce overall consumption by 588 litres on average. The data is limited to 12 quarters of price and quantity information for premium, unleaded and automotive gasoline. The analysis should not be considered empirical on the grounds of limited data points. The Goodness of fit (R-square) was 0.58.

³ The report makes reference to the results in the unaudited Financial Statements of JPSCo for the September quarter.

Within the first nine (9) months of 2005, fuel revenue represented 52% of total revenue in contrast to the 48% for the corresponding period in 2004 (see Table 14).

Table 14: JPSCo. Revenue [9 months to Sep-05]

J\$'Millions	2004		2005	
	Jan-Sep	%	Jan-Sep	%
Fuel revenue	\$ 10,508	48%	\$ 15,183	52%
Non Fuel Revenue	\$ 11,369	52%	\$ 14,153	48%
Total Revenue	\$ 21,877	100%	\$ 29,336	100%

Source: Unaudited results JPSCo >JSE <jamstockex.com>

Electricity rates are indexed to the US currency and for the period Sep-2004 to Sep-2005, the Jamaican dollar depreciated by approximately \$1.00 to the US. The net impact of the currency adjustment on revenue should therefore be at most a 1.62% increase above the previous years' nine month period ending Sep-2004. When compared to the 61% and 44% increase in revenue for the quarter and the nine (9) months respectively, it was apparent that the increased JPSCo fuel revenue was largely the result of higher oil prices. (To be continued)

Developments and Outlook

Outlook on the Jamaican Economy: The volatile Jamaican economy is impacted by political upheavals and natural disasters occurring on both the local and international fronts. The significant hike in oil prices last year still remains a vivid experience. In the Caribbean, the impacts of natural disasters tend to be seasonal by nature, and businesses need to formally plan for such occurrences. Further hikes in oil price which created inflationary pressure on the economy last year, are not expected for 2006. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the country will be able to attain single digit inflation for the calendar year 2006. We remain however vulnerable to weather systems which can severely impact agriculture, damage infrastructure and subdue growth.

The additional rooms in the Tourism sector will improve FX inflows and the increase in exports of Bauxite and Alumina is likely to be significant. The country should have ready access to bond funding in international capital markets given our stable ratings and improved growth prospects. These conditions make it likely that FX rate stability will once more be attained.

The construction sector will benefit from infrastructure development as well as hotel construction and growth in residential construction.

There is wide concern about the expiration of the MOU and its impact on the fiscal policy. However, the expected increase in the wage bill could possibly be accommodated by next fiscal years' revised budget target of a 1% budget deficit. The higher take home pay for public sector workers coupled with the higher income tax threshold should realise increased consumer spending which should impact positively on all sectors of the economy. Interest rates on Government paper are likely to decline slightly and competition within the financial sector is likely to result in gradual reductions in loan rates to private sector borrowers.

International investors judge fiscal performance by adherence to a medium term plan. It is not uncommon for natural disasters and/or unexpected occurrences to impact a nation's fiscal targets. It is important however that the appropriate policy initiatives are taken to maintain medium term goals.

In that context, the recently released revised fiscal targets of a 1-2% budget deficit for the 05/06 budget followed by a 1% deficit in 06/07 and a balanced budget thereafter is credible as it will allow for some growth in the wage bill, increases in capital expenditure and spending on social programs. Increased expenditure on crime prevention, equipping the police force and the repair of damaged infrastructure is needed to ensure that the record level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) results in sustainable economic development for the country.

Results from the JCB Survey of Consumer and Business Confidence Survey:

The business environment revealed optimism as the business confidence index rose by almost 10%. This was the result even though investment plans were slightly less in the fourth (4th) quarter when compared to the same period of 2004. The survey revealed that (1 in every 3 businesses) reported better profits for the December 2005 Quarter (4th). This compares favourably against the reported (1 in 5 businesses) in September 2005 Quarter (3rd) and the (1 in 10 business) for 2004 December Quarter (4th). In the December 2005 Quarter (4th) the number of businesses that expected the economy to improve was twice (x2) what it was in the previous quarter. Improvements in mining and construction and the tourism sectors contributed positively to this.

During the December 2005 Quarter (4th) businesses expressed reluctance to invest largely because of taxes, economic policies, interest rates and higher construction costs. Close to half the firms surveyed indicated that profits for the year were more than projected even though balance sheet improvements were less than previous achievements.

Consumers were however more pessimistic for the 4th quarter of 2005. The index fell to its lowest value for the year falling by approximately 4.6% from the quarter before. Consumers expressed concerns about lack of good jobs and an expectation that economic growth will slowdown. Consumers had less intent on spending on vacations, vehicles, and homes. On a positive note however, over 45% of consumers were optimistic about higher income levels for the year 2006 in contrast to 34% when the year started. Half of remittance receiving households reported receiving more funds remitted to them than 3 years ago. Close to half reported receiving remittances on a regular basis. The youngest were more likely to receive remittances but the oldest were more likely to receive it on a regular basis.

APPENDIXINFLATION (December CPI)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	Percent %	Proportion of Index
ALL GROUPS	100.0	
FOOD AND DRINK	54.7	
Meals Away from Home	14.5	
Meat Poultry and Fish	29.3	
Dairy Products Oils & Fats	12.0	
Baked Products Cereal & Breakfast Drink	15.3	
Starchy Foods	8.5	
Vegetables & Fruit	11.5	
Other Food & Beverages	9.0	
FUELS & OTHER HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	7.4	
Household Supplies	64.7	
Fuels	35.3	
HOUSING & OTHER HOUSING EXPENSES	8.4	
Rental	24.3	
Other Housing Expenses	75.7	
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS & FURNITURE	2.9	
Furniture	27.9	
Furnishings	72.1	
HEALTHCARE & PERSONAL EXPENSES	7.1	
PERSONAL CLOTHING FOOTWEAR AND ACCESSORIES	5.0	
Clothing Materials	11.0	
Readymade Clothing & Accessories	50.0	
Footwear	31.3	
Making & Repairs	7.6	
TRANSPORTATION	6.5	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	8.0	

MONTHLY INFLATION - DECEMBER	Percentage Change for Month (%)
ALL GROUPS	0.1
FOOD AND DRINK	0.2
Meals Away from Home	0.3
Meat Poultry and Fish	1.9
Dairy Products Oils & Fats	1.1
Baked Products Cereal & Breakfast Drink	1.0
Starchy Foods	-6.6
Vegetables & Fruit	3.1
Other Food & Beverages	0.5
FUELS & OTHER HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	0.4
Household Supplies	0.8
Fuels	0.2
HOUSING & OTHER HOUSING EXPENSES	-1.5
Rental	1.5
Other Housing Expenses	-2.2
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS & FURNITURE	1.2
Furniture	0.9
Furnishings	1.3
HEALTHCARE & PERSONAL EXPENSES	0.5
	0.0
PERSONAL CLOTHING FOOTWEAR AND ACCESSORIES	0.0
	0.8
Clothing Materials	0.4
Readymade Clothing & Accessories	1.6
Footwear	0.1
Making & Repairs	0.1
TRANSPORTATION	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	0.1

INFLATION (JAN - DECEMBER)	YTD Percentage Change (%)
ALL GROUPS	12.9
FOOD AND DRINK	12.3
Meals Away from Home	11.0
Meat Poultry and Fish	20.3
Dairy Products Oils & Fats	11.8
Baked Products Cereal & Breakfast Drink	10.6
Starchy Foods	0.6
Vegetables & Fruit	18.4
Other Food & Beverages	11.4
FUELS & OTHER HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	12.6
Household Supplies	-0.1
Fuels	21.8
HOUSING & OTHER HOUSING EXPENSES	15.3
Rental	14.0
Other Housing Expenses	15.6
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS & FURNITURE	9.7
Furniture	15.3
Furnishings	6.9
HEALTHCARE & PERSONAL EXPENSES	7.6
PERSONAL CLOTHING FOOTWEAR AND ACCESSORIES	6.5
Clothing Materials	2.9
Readymade Clothing & Accessories	5.5
Footwear	8.8
Making & Repairs	5.6
TRANSPORTATION	27.2
	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	11.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (Jan-Sep)

EXTERNAL TRADE - (JAN_SEP)	US\$M
TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	1,131.68
Major Traditional Exports	879.50
by Sector:-	
Agriculture	22.62
Mining & Quarrying	750.46
Manufacturing	106.42
by Industry:-	
Bauxite	73.13
Alumina	675.75
Sugar	76.81
Rum	27.97
Bananas	3.37
Coffee	16.32
Other	6.15
Non-Traditional Exports	230.01
Re-exports	22.18
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,489.22
Food	436.19
Beverages & Tobacco	41.06
Crude Materials (excl. Fuels)	61.70
Mineral Fuels, etcetera	934.99
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	18.64
Chemicals	384.89
Manufactured Goods	489.22
Machinery and Transport Equip.	632.91
Misc. Manufactured Articles	343.57
Other	146.06
TRADE BALANCE	-2,357.53

EXTERNAL TRADE CHANGES (US\$M)	US\$M	CHANGE 2004 - 2005
TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	74.21	
Major Traditional Exports	63.5451	
by Sector:-		
Agriculture	-22.991	
Mining & Quarrying	100.68	
Manufacturing	-14.144	
by Industry:-		
Bauxite	1.337	
Alumina	99.017	
Sugar	-21.334	
Rum	6.926	
Bananas	-9.447	
Coffee	-13.272	
Other	0.31814	
Non-Traditional Exports	20.785	
Re-exports	-10.125	
TOTAL IMPORTS	539.266	
Food	56.201	
Beverages & Tobacco	9.291	
Crude Materials (excl. Fuels)	14.035	
Mineral Fuels, etcetera	260.233	
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	-5.416	
Chemicals	86.959	
Manufactured Goods	101.921	
Machinery and Transport Equip.	14.964	
Misc. Manufactured Articles	46.753	
Other	-45.675	
TRADE BALANCE	-465.06	

EXTERNAL TRADE CHANGES (%)	%	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	7.0%	
Major Traditional Exports	7.8%	
by Sector:-		
Agriculture	-50.4%	
Mining & Quarrying	15.5%	
Manufacturing	-11.7%	
by Industry:-		
Bauxite	1.9%	
Alumina	17.2%	
Sugar	-21.7%	
Rum	32.9%	
Bananas	-73.7%	
Coffee	-44.8%	
Other	5.5%	
Non-Traditional Exports	9.9%	
Re-exports	-31.3%	
TOTAL IMPORTS	18.3%	
Food	14.8%	
Beverages & Tobacco	29.2%	
Crude Materials (excl. Fuels)	29.4%	
Mineral Fuels, etcetera	38.6%	
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	-22.5%	
Chemicals	29.2%	
Manufactured Goods	26.3%	
Machinery and Transport Equip.	2.4%	
Misc. Manufactured Articles	15.8%	
Other	-23.8%	
TRADE BALANCE	24.6%	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Jan – Sep)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ANALYSIS SHEET	2005	Jan-Sep
Current Account	-566.4	
Goods Balance	-1809.9	
Exports	1229.7	
Imports	3039.6	
Services Balance	556.5	
Transportation	-145.4	
Travel	1011.6	
Other Services	-309.7	
Income	-459.5	
Compensation of employees	50.1	
Investment Income	-509.6	
Current Transfers	1146.5	
Official	95	
Private	1051.5	
Capital & Financial Account	566.4	
Capital Account	-8.9	
Capital Transfers	-8.9	
Official	0.3	
Private	-9.2	
Acq/disp. of non-produced non-fin. assets	0	
Financial Account	575.3	
Other Official Invt. (incl. Gov. Rsrv)	96.8	
Other Private Invt.(incl. err & omis)	739	
Reserves	-260.5	

	Change Jan-Sep (04/05)
Current Account	-248.2
Goods Balance	-462.9
Exports	26.4
Imports	489.3
Services Balance	93.5
Transportation	-53.6
Travel	136.5
Other Services	10.6
Income	-26.7
Compensation of employees	2.2
Investment Income	-28.9
Current Transfers	147.9
Official	-0.3
Private	148.2
Capital & Financial Account	248.2
Capital Account	-9.5
Capital Transfers	-9.5
Official	-10
Private	0.5
Acq/disp. of non-prod non-fin. Asts	0
Financial Account	257.7
Other Official Invt. (incl. Gov. Rsrv)	-263.5
Other Private Invt.(incl. err & omis)	330.1
Reserves	

	% change Jan-Sep (04/05)
Current Account	78%
Goods Balance	34%
Exports	2%
Imports	19%
Services Balance	20%
Transportation	58%
Travel	16%
Other Services	-3%
Income	6%
Compensation of employees	5%
Investment Income	6%
Current Transfers	15%
Official	0%
Private	16%
Capital & Financial Account	78%
Capital Account	-1583%
Capital Transfers	-1583%
Official	-97%
Private	-5%
Acq/disp. of non-prod non-fin. Asts	0%
Financial Account	81%
Other Official Invt. (incl. Gov. Rsrv)	-73%
Other Private Invt.(incl. err & omis)	81%
Reserves	

FISCAL ACCOUNT (Apr -

PROVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION (FISCAL	J\$m	Provisional figures Apr-Nov-05
Revenue & Grants	110,576.3	
Tax Revenue	98,656.6	
Non-Tax Revenue	6,904.6	
Bauxite Levv	2,066.5	
Capital Revenue	2,644.7	
Grants	304.3	
Expenditure	135,557.0	
Recurrent Expenditure	126,082.5	
Programmes	27,096.3	
Wages & Salaries	41,660.5	
Interest	57,325.6	
Domestic	43,036.5	
External	14,289.0	
Capital Expenditure	9,474.3	
Capital Programmes	9,474.3	
IMF #1 Account	0.0	
Fiscal Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	-24,980.4	
Loan Receipts	121,793.3	
Domestic	86,409.7	
External	35,383.7	
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	
Amortization	97,932.3	
Domestic	71,639.2	
External	26,293.2	
Overall Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	-1,119.5	
Primary Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	32,345.2	

BUDGET / PROVISIONAL DEVIATION	J\$m	(budgeted minus provisional) - Apr-Nov
Revenue & Grants	-13,493.6	
Tax Revenue	-12,504.1	
Non-Tax Revenue	1,042.9	
Bauxite Levv	97.2	
Capital Revenue	-1,293.0	
Grants	-836.9	
Expenditure	-5,560.1	
Recurrent Expenditure	-1,991.1	
Programmes	-488.0	
Wages & Salaries	-3.0	
Interest	-1,500.3	
Domestic	-273.7	
External	-1,226.6	
Capital Expenditure	-3,569.2	
Capital Programmes	-3,569.2	
IMF #1 Account	0.0	
Fiscal Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	-7,934.6	
Loan Receipts	9,539.7	
Domestic	7,659.7	
External	1,880.1	
Divestment Proceeds	0.0	
Amortization	-2,715.4	
Domestic	-3,032.7	
External	317.4	
Overall Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	4,320.4	
Primary Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	-9,434.9	

YTD Y-O-Y FISCAL DEVIATION	J\$m	Fiscal-05 minus Fiscal-04
Revenue & Grants	7,468.48	
Tax Revenue	5,377.65	
Non-Tax Revenue	877.28	
Bauxite Levv	382.74	
Capital Revenue	1,964.56	
Grants	-1,133.35	
Expenditure	5,106.21	
Recurrent Expenditure	1,043.84	
Programmes	5,633.43	
Wages & Salaries	-200.10	
Interest	-4,389.60	
Domestic	-6,815.88	
External	2,426.15	
Capital Expenditure	4,062.16	
Capital Programmes	4,299.55	
IMF #1 Account	-237.39	
Fiscal Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	2,362.57	
Loan Receipts	1,013.70	
Domestic	2,611.93	
External	-1,598.11	
Divestment Proceeds	-701.99	
Amortization	-2,698.44	
Domestic	-4,613.28	
External	1,914.94	
Overall Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	5,372.78	
Primary Balance (Surplus (+)lve)	-2,027.02	

PROVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION (REVENU	J\$m	Provisional figures Apr-Nov-05
Revenue & Grants	110,577.7	
Tax Revenue	98,656.6	
Income and profits	37,054.5	
Bauxite/alumina	418.7	
Other companies	6,066.0	
PAYE	21,606.3	
Tax on dividend	108.8	
Other individuals	937.8	
Tax on interest	7,917.0	
Environmental Levy	0.0	
Production and consumption	31,322.3	
SCT	2,203.6	
Motor vehicle licenses	615.6	
Other licenses	111.7	
Betting, gaming and lottery	669.8	
Education Tax	4,554.3	
Contractors levv	317.7	
GCT (Local)	18,043.1	
Stamp Duty (Local)	4,806.2	
International Trade	30,279.9	
Custom Duty	10,347.4	
Stamp Duty	659.3	
Travel Tax	1,320.1	
GCT (Imports)	12,528.1	
SCT (Imports)	5,424.7	
Non-Tax Revenue	6,904.6	
Bauxite Levv	2,066.5	
Capital Revenue	2,644.7	
Grants	305.7	

BUDGET / PROVISIONAL DEVIATION	J\$m	(budgeted minus provisional) - Apr-Nov
Revenue & Grants	-13,493.6	
Tax Revenue	-12,504.7	
Income and profits	-3,862.5	
Bauxite/alumina	-304.0	
Other companies	509.0	
PAYE	-1,407.8	
Tax on dividend	-49.4	
Other individuals	-363.8	
Tax on interest	-2,246.3	
Environmental Levy	-74.3	
Production and consumption	-6,990.8	
SCT	-2,213.6	
Motor vehicle licenses	-79.7	
Other licenses	11.7	
Betting, gaming and lottery	-221.6	
Education Tax	-55.3	
Contractors levv	-51.5	
GCT (Local)	-4,530.5	
Stamp Duty (Local)	149.4	
International Trade	-1,577.0	
Custom Duty	200.8	
Stamp Duty	36.2	
Travel Tax	114.5	
GCT (Imports)	-2,628.6	
SCT (Imports)	699.8	
Non-Tax Revenue	1,042.9	
Bauxite Levv	97.2	
Capital Revenue	-1,293.0	
Grants	-835.5	

YTD Y-O-Y FISCAL DEVIATION	J\$m	Fiscal-05 minus Fiscal-04
Revenue & Grants	7,469.9	
Tax Revenue	5,377.6529	
Income and profits	-779.01	
Bauxite/alumina	253.316	
Other companies	2,135.257	
PAYE	-530.855	
Tax on dividend	-25.053	
Other individuals	36.562	
Tax on interest	-2,648.137	
Environmental Levy	0	
Production and consumption	1,352.4574	
SCT	-885.495	
Motor vehicle licenses	1,099	
Other licenses	19.351	
Betting, gaming and lottery	14.674	
Education Tax	478.502	
Contractors levv	-33.4455	
GCT (Local)	1,847.362	
Stamp Duty (Local)	-89.8072	
International Trade	4,804.3095	
Custom Duty	1,444.461	
Stamp Duty	122.9245	
Travel Tax	675.439	
GCT (Imports)	1,486.36	
SCT (Imports)	1,074.825	
Non-Tax Revenue	877.278	
Bauxite Levv	382.74	
Capital Revenue	1,964.564	
Grants	-1,131.9517	

Statistical Index
Major Macro-Economic Indicators

	BM		M2		NIR	Fx Dep	CPI		Tourism	J\$/US\$	Tbill	Loan	Sav	Dom Debt	Fx Debt
	M	P	M	P	US\$M	US\$M	M	P	P	%	%	%	%	J\$M	US\$M
Jan-03	-10.91	3.72	-3.04	11.03	1,510.25	1,428.27	-0.3	7.0	21.29	52.98	18.45	23.9	8.88	357,519.32	4,389.10
Feb	2.01	0.04	-1.82	6.32	1,252.94	1,421.05	-0.6	5.7	28.90	53.74	18.45	24.73	8.59	363,846.41	4,152.56
Mar	-0.14	7.54	2.35	7.47	1,339.67	1,499.96	0.5	6.2	23.12	56.24	33.47	24.73	8.22	366,158.13	4,180.00
April	-0.48	9.61	5.90	11.68	1,362.10	1,501.76	1.6	7.3	24.90	57.31	30.34	24.73	8.22	376,664.71	4,178.82
May	1.22	9.20	-0.019	12.55	1,233.33	1,530.56	1.9	9.0	21.68	59.42	29.29	25.18	8.22	384,739.26	4,198.03
June	-1.02	7.36	-0.73	10.83	1,127.39	1,514.18	2.5	10.7	20.05	59.01	28.46	25.18	8.22	388,125.86	4,165.30
July	1.20	5.31	0.0	10.46	1,124.92	1,468.85	1.5	10.7	18.90	59.16	26.31	25.18	8.22	393,970.29	4,133.00
August	0.84	7.63	n/a	n/a	1,080.10	1,586.08	1.4	11.9	17.61	59.39	25.74	25.60	8.22	396,498.28	4,096.65
Sept	-1.32	4.09	n/a	n/a	1,182.63	1,627.60	1.6	13.1	17.20	59.71	23.42	25.60	8.43	402,317.57	4,129.12
Oct	2.89	7.46	n/a	n/a	1,131.13	1,655.11	1.6	14.1	7.7	60.44	none	25.60	8.43	404,949.94	4,164.23
Nov	3.17	8.21	n/a	n/a	1,103.25	1,637.24	0.9	13.8	6.1	60.65	23.46	25.60	8.43	410,984.43	4,185.10
Dec	17.03	13.33	n/a	n/a	1,164.98	1,670.59	0.8	14.1	n/a	60.62	22.05	25.60	7.24	417,834.25	4,192.06
Jan '04	-11.28	12.86	n/a	n/a	1,251.01	1,691.67	0.6	15.2	6.3	60.73	17.15	25.60	7.24	427,363.66	4,169.33
Feb	-0.45	10.15	n/a	n/a	1,473.96	1,727.51	0.6	16.5	n/a	60.95	16.31	25.56	6.78	419,763.43	4,459.14
Mar	1.10	11.34	n/a	n/a	1,568.66	1,770.19	0.5	16.8	n/a	61.01	15.57	25.40	6.78	417,571.30	4,529.00
Apr	-0.36	11.48	n/a	n/a	1,741.62	1,769.12	0.4	15.4	n/a	60.65	15.09	25.23	6.67	417,358.68	4,665.57
May	1.66	11.96	n/a	n/a	1,715.66	1,799.65	0.6	14.0	n/a	60.93	14.96	25.02	6.61	420,503.45	4,745.42
June	-0.11	12.98	n/a	n/a	1,604.10	1,757.84	0.8	12.2	n/a	61.22	14.98	25.02	6.61	429,251.39	4,773.46
July	2.83	14.84	0.99	17.23	1,594.69	1,721.50	1.0	11.6	n/a	61.80	14.96	25.02	6.61	440,539.38	5,029.49
Aug	1.00	15.01	n/a	n/a	1,643.46	1,922.93	1.3	11.5	n/a	61.90	14.95	25.10	6.61	440,433.32	4,838.02
Sep	0.97	17.68	n/a	n/a	1,616.52	1,867.23	0.6	10.5	n/a	61.89	14.80	24.95	6.61	438,123.75	4,856.86
Oct	0.84	15.34	n/a	n/a	1,826.66	1,833.56	3.3	12.3	n/a	61.88	14.78	25.00	6.48	439,614.97	5,075.17
Nov	1.79	13.80	n/a	n/a	1,816.06	1,855.79	2.4	13.9	n/a	61.98	14.90	24.89	6.48	444,214.54	5,118.92
Dec	14.33	11.18	n/a	n/a	1,858.52	1,925.98	0.6	13.7	n/a	61.63	14.94	24.89	6.48	446,961.92	5,120.44
Jan '05	-11.80	10.53	n/a	n/a	1,847.58	1,904.47	0.0	11.6	n/a	61.87	14.40	24.89	6.48	449,259.38	5,068.79
Feb	-1.60	9.25	n/a	n/a	1,831.07	1,918.71	0.4	12.7	n/a	61.91	13.95	24.89	6.48	451,895.38	4,459.14
Mar	6.50	15.09	n/a	n/a	1,901.60	1,935.11	1.0	13.2	n/a	61.54	13.46	24.89	6.36	449,247.60	5,044.40
Apr	-3.52	11.44	n/a	n/a	2,010.42	1,944.10	1.9	14.9	15.1	61.65	13.43	24.89	6.36	456,393.60	5,055.20
May	0.92	10.64	n/a	n/a	2,074.49	1,916.93	2.2	16.7	-7.7	61.71	13.43	24.89	6.36	466,840.52	4,968.13
June	-1.16	9.47	n/a	n/a	2,152.80	1,940.56	1.5	17.5	5.2	61.84	12.88	24.91	5.52	467,233.58	4,952.24
July	2.50	9.12	n/a	n/a	2,149.25	1,983.67	1.6	18.2	-1.8	62.23	13.03	22.00	5.52	471,668.82	5,282.35
Aug	0.98	9.11	n/a	n/a	2,117.51	1,974.33	0.1	16.7	-7.6	62.24	13.03	22.00	5.52	472,452.67	5,327.40
Sep	-2.68	5.17	3.04	n/a	2,118.97	2,023.12	2.6	19.0	20.8	62.89	13.15	22.00	5.48	478,216.66	5,293.49
Oct.	1.06	5.39	n/a	n/a	2,078.99	2,061.63	0.6	15.9	5.22	64.04	13.16	22.00	5.48	478,216.66	5,293.49
Nov	1.84	5.44	n/a	n/a	2,093.8	2,067.88	0.3	13.5	18.4	64.67	13.15	22.00	5.48	478,118.96	5,452.00
Dec	18.93	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,087.4	n/a	0.07	12.9	n/a	64.58	13.55	22.00	5.48	478,436.18	5,407.83

Sources: Bank of Jamaica, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Jamaica Tourist Board and the PIOJ.

Revised periodically when necessary.

Key:

BM – Base Money

NIR – Net International Reserves

CPI – Consumer Price Index

Tbill – 6-month Treasury Bill Yield

Save – Average Savings Deposit Rate

P – Point-to-Point Percentage Change

N/a – Not Available

WATBY- weighted average Treasury bill yield

JCB – Jamaica Conference Board

MT – Million tonnes

M2 – Money Supply

FX Dep – Foreign Exchange Deposit

Tourism – Total Tourist Arrivals

Loan – Average Loan Rate

M – Monthly Percentage Change

R – Revised

S – Stopover

OMO – Open Market Operation

JCC – Jamaica Chamber of Commerce

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