

Quarterly Economic Bulletin

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This Bulletin is compiled by the Economic Research and Statistics Division (ERSD) of the Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA). It covers developments in the domestic economy during the second quarter of 2002. The analyses are based on information provided by relevant government authorities, commercial banks operating in the country, public enterprises and other private sector sources, as at September 2002. Where actual data is not readily available, estimates have been made by ERSD based on available information. The timely receipt of data is therefore crucial to the compilation of this publication and the analysis contained herein.

We thank all those who have contributed to the information contained in this Bulletin and welcome constructive comments from our readers.

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Key Economic Indicators, 1999 - June 2002

	1999		2000		2001		2002		QTR1	QTR2	QTR	Apr	May	Jun	QTR2	
	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002										
Gross Domestic Product																
GDP (1995 constant prices) Rf mn. ^{1/}	5,989.1	6,263.9	6,393.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% change in GDP	7.4	4.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer Price Index																
% change in CPI	3.0	-1.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	2.6	-1.5	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Tourism																
Tourist arrivals	429,666	467,154	460,984	48,100	29,450	25,593	103,143	132,515	132,515	103,143	132,515	42,647	31,529	23,641	97,817	97,817
Bed night capacity ('000)	5,348	5,788	6,015	494	514	496	1,504	1,483	1,483	1,504	1,483	502	493	473	1,469	1,469
Capacity utilization (%)	69.7	68.2	65.6	76.7	51.5	42.6	56.9	76.0	76.0	56.9	76.0	70.1	56.4	41.9	56.1	56.1
Fish Production																
Landings('000 MTs) ^{2/}	123.3	115.4	125.0	9.0	7.6	7.0	23.6	28.9	28.9	23.6	28.9	14.6	9.2	7.2	30.9	30.9
Total fish exports ('000 MTs) ^{3/}	37.6	28.3	29.7	2.3	1.4	0.8	4.5	14.3	14.3	4.5	14.3	3.2	4.2	6.0	13.5	13.5
Total fish exports (US\$ mn.) ^{3/}	34.4	34.0	35.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	5.5	13.7	13.7	5.5	13.7	3.2	4.0	5.1	12.4	12.4
Money and Banking (Rf mn)																
Net foreign assets	1,405.4	1,312.2	1,153.0	1,485.7	1,502.5	1,351.7	1,351.7	1,322.0	1,322.0	1,351.7	1,322.0	1,365.7	1,293.2	1,270.0	1,270.0	1,270.0
Domestic credit	2,259.3	2,586.8	3,089.9	2,717.6	2,775.9	2,927.1	2,927.1	3,345.7	3,345.7	2,927.1	3,345.7	3,384.1	3,475.4	3,567.1	3,567.1	3,567.1
Change in net claims on Government	87.1	234.8	83.6	-11.9	25.2	31.6	44.9	230.9	230.9	44.9	230.9	6.7	25.3	-16.8	15.3	15.3
Total liquidity	2,929.8	3,049.8	3,324.7	3,349.2	3,403.2	3,419.1	3,419.1	3,622.9	3,622.9	3,419.1	3,622.9	3,648.1	3,675.2	3,700.5	3,700.5	3,700.5
Balance of Payments (US\$ mn) ^{4/}																
Exports (f.o.b) ^{5/}	91.5	108.7	110.2	9.9	7.5	6.1	23.5	33.8	33.8	23.5	33.8	10.1	10.2	10.7	31.0	31.0
Imports (f.o.b)	-353.9	-342.0	-348.0	-29.2	-29.5	-27.4	-86.0	-78.5	-78.5	-86.0	-78.5	-26.6	-23.9	-28.3	-78.8	-78.8
Trade balance	-262.4	-233.3	-237.8	-19.3	-22.0	-21.2	-62.6	-44.7	-44.7	-62.6	-44.7	-16.5	-13.7	-17.6	-47.8	-47.8
Current account balance	-81.6	-53.0	-61.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services (net)	203.6	208.8	206.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-monetary capital (net)	74.3	45.1	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overall balance	-7.2	-7.9	-21.4	6.2	1.4	-12.8	-5.2	13.2	13.2	-5.2	13.2	3.4	-5.7	-1.8	-4.1	-4.1
Gross International Reserves (US\$ mn) ^{6/}	128.5	124.1	94.3	131.0	128.2	125.4	125.4	98.7	98.7	125.4	98.7	106.4	108.4	107.2	107.2	107.2
External Reserves in Months of Imports (cif)	3.8	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Exchange Rate																
Rufiyaa / US\$ (Period average mid rate)	11,7700	11,7700	12,2421	11,7700	11,7700	11,7700	11,7700	12,8000	12,8000	11,7700	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000
Rufiyaa / US\$ (End of period mid rate)	11,7700	11,7700	12,8000	11,7700	11,7700	11,7700	11,7700	12,8000	12,8000	11,7700	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000	12,8000

1/ GDP figures for 1999 - 2001 are revised estimates of 20th December 2001

2/ Not included EEZ.

3/ Excluding live tropical fish.

4/ BOP figures for 1999 - 2001 are revised estimates.

5/ Exports have been adjusted to include re-exports (jet fuel plus other)

6/ Foreign Assets of MMA

Source: MMA, MOFA, MOT, MPND, MOFT, Customs

Overview

Economic performance during the second quarter of 2002 has moderated in line with the general slow down in the economy. In addition, reflecting seasonal aspects, most key variables of the tourism sector witnessed a decline with tourist arrivals and tourist bed-nights both reflecting contractions in the review quarter. On the other hand the fisheries sector was more promising, with increases in fish landings and fish exports, both in volume and value. Meanwhile, activities in the distribution and construction sectors also picked up during the review quarter.

Fiscal developments during the second quarter of the year were positive with the increase in revenue more than offsetting the increase in expenditure when compared with the previous quarter as well as the corresponding period of 2001. This improvement in the overall deficit position enabled the government to lessen the pace of borrowing from the banking system. As a result, monetary indicators reflected a significant fall in the growth rate in net credit to the government as well as a decline in net credit to public enterprises. However, private sector credit accelerated during the current quarter after moderating in the first three months of this year, while registering a decline in the net foreign assets of the banking system. As a result, total liquidity of the banking system also registered a slowdown during the review quarter.

On the external account, the merchandise trade deficit during the review quarter was smaller than the corresponding period of 2001, mainly on account of the decline in imports and the remarkably high exports during the first three months of the year compared to that of last year. However, relative to the first quarter of this year, the review quarter registered a higher deficit with a decline in exports and a marginal growth in imports.

Production, Prices and Labour Force

Tourism, the main source of foreign exchange earnings and domestic revenue, continues to suffer from the effects of the international economic slowdown. In the second quarter of 2002, the total tourist arrivals stood at 97.8 thousand, down from

Table 2. Tourism Indicators, 1999 - June 2002

In thousands

	1999	2000	2001				2001	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total visitor arrivals	456.0	496.1	159.9	111.3	113.4	107.3	140.7	105.0
Tourist arrivals	429.7	467.2	149.9	103.1	105.9	102.0	132.5	97.8
Bed capacity 1/	14.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1
Bednights	3718.2	3936.7	1264.5	854.7	949.0	864.5	1124.8	828.2
Bed capacity utilisation %	69.7	68.2	86.6	56.9	62.4	56.5	76.0	56.1

1/ Figures relate to the period average.

Source: Ministry of Tourism

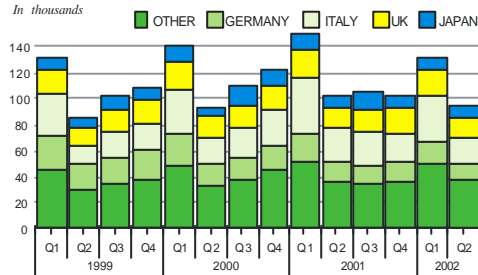
103.1 thousand tourists received in the corresponding period of 2001, reflecting a decline of 5 percent. Furthermore, reflecting the seasonal trend, the number of tourist arrivals were also lower by 34.7 thousand or 26 percent in the review

quarter when set against the preceding quarter, which is the lowest quarterly number recorded since the third quarter of 1999.

As in the past, Europeans constitute the largest portion of arrivals (74 percent of total tourists in the review quarter), although when compared to the preceding quarter European visitors were seen to have decreased by 33 percent. Tourist arrivals from

Chart I. Tourist Arrivals

In thousands



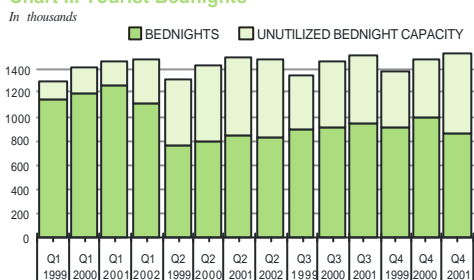
Source: Ministry of Tourism

major markets, namely Italy, United Kingdom and Germany declined in the review quarter by 42 percent, 22 percent and 21 percent, respectively. However, compared to the corresponding period of 2001, the declines were smaller, registering negative growth rates of 16 percent for Italians, 5 percent for visitors from United Kingdom and 21 percent for Germans. Arrivals from smaller markets such as France, Sweden and Switzerland together comprise about 17 percent of the European market and when compared to the

preceding quarter tourists from these countries also registered a negative growth of 39 percent in the review quarter. On the other hand, the number of visitors from Asia (23 percent of total tourist arrivals) increased by 4 percent. Tourists from Japan (40 percent Asian tourists) increased by 1 percent both in comparison with the preceding quarter as well as the corresponding quarter of 2001. Meanwhile, tourist arrivals from India and Sri Lanka surged by 18 percent and 24 percent respectively, in the review quarter.

Tourist bed-nights also fell in both the review quarter (by 26 percent) as well as when

Chart II. Tourist Bednights



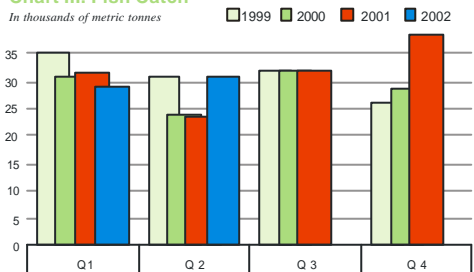
Source: Ministry of Tourism

compared to the corresponding period of 2001 (by 3 percent). Hence, total tourist bed-nights for the second quarter of 2002 stood at 828.2 thousand compared to 854.7 thousand in the same period of 2001. When compared with the preceding quarter of 2002 tourist bed-nights were lower by 296.6 thousand or by 26 percent. Nevertheless, the average length of stay (8.5 days) was not affected in the first two quarters of 2002, while bed capacity registered a decline of 2 percent in the review quarter, both on annual as well as quarterly terms.

The fisheries sector continues to contribute about 6 percent to GDP and is projected to grow just marginally by 0.1 percent in 2002¹. Total fish landings increased by 7 percent during the review quarter and registered 30.9 thousand metric tonnes. When compared with the corresponding period of 2001, total fish landing was 7.3 thousand metric tonnes higher, which is an increase of more than 31 percent.

Total fish exported (excluding live tropical fish) improved substantially during the first half of 2002 due to the recovery of international prices. As a result, such exports totalled 13.5 thousand metric tonnes in the review quarter compared to 4.5 thousand metric tonnes in corresponding period of 2001. In terms of percentage change, this

Chart III. Fish Catch



Source: Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture & Marine Resources

reflects an increase of 200 percent. However, when analysed on a quarterly basis, total fish exports (excluding live tropical fish) fell by 6 percent or from 14.3 thousand metric tonnes during the first quarter to 13.5 thousand metric tonnes in the review quarter. Fish exports (excluding live tropical fish) constitute mainly of frozen reef fish, canned fish and dried fish, which together constitute 97 percent of the total fish exports during the review quarter. The quantity of frozen reef fish exported on an annual basis increased by

8.2 thousand metric tonnes and that of canned fish by 0.7 thousand metric tonnes. However, when compared with the preceding quarter, these volumes fell by 0.4 metric tonnes and 0.7 metric tonnes respectively. On the other hand, dried fish declined slightly on annual terms while on quarterly basis these figures increased by 0.2 thousand metric tonnes. Gross earnings from fish exports (excluding live fish) reflected the same trend with an increase of US\$6.9 million in annual terms while, on quarterly basis, export earnings fell by US\$1.3 million or by 10 percent. Please see section on International Trade (page 15) for further details on exports.

¹ GDP statistics quoted in this Bulletin are those published by the Ministry of Planning & National Development in December 2001.

The distribution sector, (including whole sale and retail trade) plays a significant role in the domestic economy. According to GDP estimates, the sector accounts for about 4 percent of GDP in 2002 and is projected to decline by 0.2 percent during the year. The performance of the sector is essentially linked to the development in the tourism, fisheries and construction sectors. Thus, after the downturn in the tourism activities and the resultant slow down in aggregate demand in the latter half of 2001, this sector has shown improvements. As such, private sector imports (excluding tourism related imports imported directly by the tourism sector²), increased by US\$4.0 million (8 percent) in the review quarter, while on an annual basis the said imports fell by US\$2.4 million (4 percent).

The construction sector that contributed 3 percent to the GDP during 2001 is projected to increase by 5 percent in 2002. Development in this sector is closely linked to the Government's investment program, private housing demands and the expansion of tourism sector. Financial flows³ from commercial banks is a major indicator of the sectors performance and according to monetary statistics, credit extended to this sector stood at Rf158.3 million at the end of the review quarter. This reflected an annual growth of 37 percent and a quarterly growth of 25 percent. Consequently, import of construction material during the review quarter registered a quarterly increase of 48 percent while the growth was less (7 percent) compared to the corresponding quarter of 2001.

The inflation rate (as measured by changes in Consumer Price Index on a twelve month moving average) rose by 3.4 percent in the review quarter after registering 2.6

Table 3. Consumer Price Index, 1999 - June 2002 ^{1/}

Base (June 1995 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Food beverages and tobacco products excluding fish	120.1	107.5	106.9	107.7	111.7	118.5	125.0	128.4
Fish Index	165.8	192.6	198.7	180.7	161.1	151.9	155.5	138.3
Clothing and footwear	105.6	102.6	101.9	102.0	102.2	101.6	101.0	100.0
Housing, water, fuel and power	103.6	106.6	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.2
Furniture, furnishing, household equipment & operation	114.9	114.7	113.8	112.7	111.5	110.4	110.3	110.2
Medical care and health expenses	100.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.4
Transport and communication	118.9	122.9	121.9	121.1	122.2	123.1	124.0	124.0
Education	113.4	115.2	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.7	116.0
Recreation, entertainment, religious and cultural services	100.7	100.7	100.4	99.7	99.0	98.3	98.4	98.7
Personal care	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.6
Total CPI	116.0	114.6	114.6	113.7	113.8	115.4	117.7	117.5
Total Index excluding fish	112.8	109.6	109.2	109.4	110.8	113.0	115.2	116.2

^{1/} Figures are 12 months moving average.

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

² Sectoral breakdowns are made on the basis of Customs records, which are in turn based on declarations by the importer. Therefore, for example, if tourist resorts obtain supplies domestically from other private sector sources or from public enterprises, the imports of these items would have been classified in Customs records as goods imported by the original sources. As such, the sectoral analysis will not strictly reflect the total imports consumed by each of these sectors.

³ In the absence of any aggregate financial data on the sector, variables such as imports and bank credit to the sector are used to assess the sector developments.

percent in the preceding quarter. This contrast with a negative 1.5 percent witnessed during the second quarter of 2001. Moreover, the inflation rate, excluding fish

index, shows a substantial increase of 6 percent at the end of the review quarter. The main reason for the rise was the increase in the food index, which increased sharply from 1 percent during the third quarter of 2001 reaching 19 percent in the review quarter. However, the fish index steadily decreased from 19 percent starting from the third quarter of 2001 to 23 percent by the end of June 2002.

With regard to point-to-point inflation, the annual inflation rate showed a reversal of the upward trend experienced in the recent months, registering a decline of 4 percent by the end of June 2002. As for the quarterly trends, fish prices increased by 14 percent, while food prices declined, though by a lesser amount in the review quarter by 5 percent compared to an 8 percent in the preceding quarter. Nonetheless, when the inflation figure is adjusted to exclude the fish index, it registered a 3 percent decline in the review quarter.

No statistical data on the amount of total employment in the country are available except on an annual basis. The last census figures indicate that economically active population had increased by 30 percent between 1995-2000⁴. However, the local labour market continues to face excess demand and the extent of labour shortage can be measured by the number of expatriates employed in the economy. Statistics on the expatriate labour force from the Ministry of Human Resources, Employment and Labour show that at the end of the review quarter labour force stood at 29,147. This, however, is 1 percent lower than the previous quarter and 2 percent lower than the second quarter of the year 2001. The number of expatriates employed in Maldives has been declining since September 2001 due to the economic downturn and the subsequent decline in the tourism sector and the other key sectors of the economy.

Public Finance

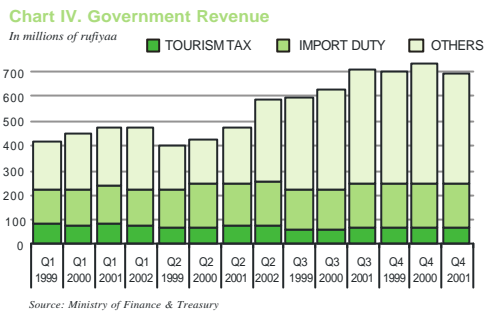
The overall fiscal position of the government improved during the review quarter, when compared to both the previous as well as the corresponding period of 2001. According to preliminary data, actual expenditure outturn was 5 percent lower than the forecasted level for the second quarter of 2002, while revenue outturn stood 23 percent lower.

During the second quarter of 2002, domestic revenue excluding fund accounts and cash grants receipts stood at Rf588.2 million reflecting an increase of 25 percent when compared to the previous quarter as well as the corresponding quarter of 2001.

⁴ Statistical Yearbook of Maldives, 2002, Ministry of Planning and National Development.

The largest contribution to the expansion in revenue during the review quarter was from non-tax revenue, particularly from resort lease rent, which had increased by Rf97.9 million from the previous quarter. Consequently, receipts from non-tax revenue grew from Rf219.6 million during the first quarter of 2002 to Rf317.2 million during the second quarter of 2002, indicating an increase of 44 percent during the period. Similarly, such receipts when set against the corresponding quarter of 2001, also stood favourably this year, recording a growth of over 50 percent.

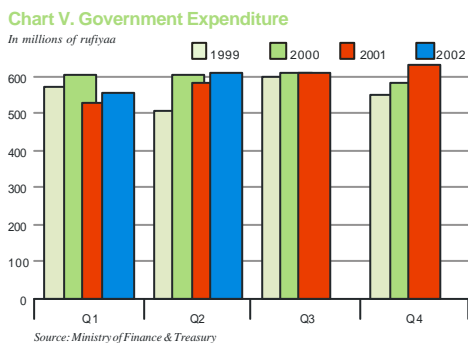
Meanwhile, receipts from tax revenue accounted for 46 percent of total revenue



during the second quarter of 2002. The flow of receipts from such revenue, after declining during the quarters following the attack on US and Sri Lanka, and the subsequent weakness in the tourism industry, picked up slightly during the review quarter. In absolute terms, tax revenue registered Rf271.0 million during the review quarter as opposed to Rf251.8 million during the previous quarter and Rf258.8 million during the second

quarter of 2001. As in the previous quarters, the bulk of such receipts were obtained from import duty, which after declining during the past two quarters, picked up to stand at Rf170.7 million during the second quarter of 2002. Such receipts also compared favourably when set against the corresponding quarter at Rf160.8 million. Similarly, receipts from tourism tax also stood higher during the review quarter at Rf80.6 million, compared with Rf79.5 million recorded during the previous quarter and Rf77.3 million during the second quarter of 2001.

On the expenditure side, total expenditure also increased during the second quarter of 2002, when compared to the previous quarter as well as that of the corresponding quarter of 2001. The preliminary figures indicate that total expenditure during the second quarter of 2002 stood at Rf615.1 million compared with Rf559.0 million during the previous quarter and Rf581.7 million



during the second quarter of 2001. In terms of percentage changes, the review quarter reflected a growth of 10 percent as opposed to a decline of 12 percent during the previous quarter. Consequently, the overall cash flow stood at a deficit position of Rf26.9 million. However, this position remains favourable when compared with the deficit position of the previous quarter as well as that of the corresponding period of 2001. This improvement in

the overall deficit position enabled the Government to reduce their pace of borrowing from the banking system, as reflected in the deceleration in the net credit to the Government from over a 21 percent growth registered during the first quarter of 2002 to a 1 percent growth during the review quarter.

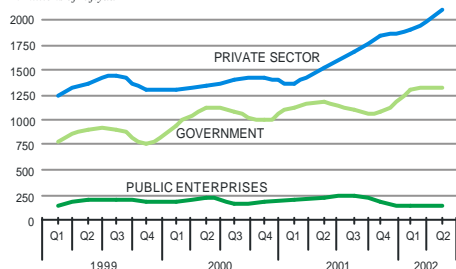
Money and Credit Developments

Money and credit developments during the second quarter of 2002 were marked by a slight slow down in the growth of credit of the banking system while net foreign assets, after showing some improvement during the first quarter of 2001, declined. As a result, a deceleration in the growth of total liquidity was observed during the review quarter.

Total domestic credit (TDC) of the banking system witnessed a quarterly growth of around 7 percent to a total stock of Rf3,567.1 million at the end of the second quarter of 2002. This is compared with 8 percent growth during the first quarter of 2002, while on an annual basis TDC grew by 22 percent. The increase is mostly attributable to the rise in credit to the private sector, which accounted for over 59 percent of the total domestic credit expansion during the period. The private sector credit stock at the end of June 2002 stood at Rf2,105.6 million indicating a growth of 11 percent

Chart VI. Domestic Credit

In millions of rufiyaa



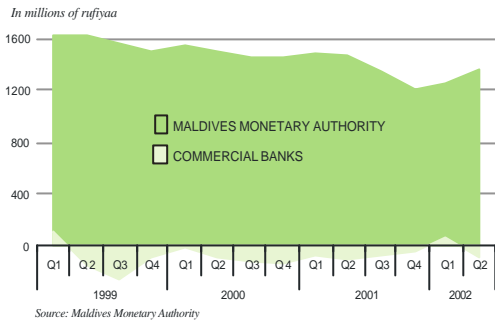
Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

during the quarter under review while expanding by 38 percent annually at the end of June 2002. Net credit to the government, registered an increase of Rf15.3 million during the review quarter. In terms of growth rate, this signifies a substantial deceleration from 21 percent during the first quarter of 2002 to 1 percent growth during the review quarter. On annual basis, however, the growth of net credit to the government accelerated recording 12 percent growth during the year to June 2002 as opposed to 5 percent growth

during the corresponding period of the previous year. Meanwhile, credit to the public enterprises dropped during the first and second quarters of 2002, by 24 percent and 3 percent respectively. Annually, the same negative trend is observed with a decline of 37 percent during the year to June 2002.

Net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system declined from Rf1,322 million at the end of the first quarter of 2002 to Rf1,270 million by the end of the quarter under review. In terms of flows, this reflects a fall of Rf52.0 million during the second

Chart VII. Net Foreign Assets



quarter of the year, and translates to a decline of around 4 percent. On annual terms, the deterioration was higher, recording Rf81.7 million. This decrease was mainly due to the unfavorable trend in the foreign assets of MMA, which declined by Rf109.8 million during the second quarter whilst declining by Rf103.2 million, annually, at the end of June 2002.

Reflecting the underlying credit developments and the negative trend of the net foreign assets of the banking system, total liquidity of the banking system (consisting of narrow money supply and quasi-money) registered a deceleration during the quarter under review. Total liquidity (M2) increased from Rf3622.9 million at the end of the first quarter of 2002 to Rf3700.5 million at the end of June 2002, reflecting a growth of around 2 percent during the quarter under review compared to a growth of around 9 percent during the previous quarter. On a year on year basis, M2 increased by around 8 percent, from Rf3419.1 million at the end of June 2001.

Of the components of total liquidity, narrow money consisting of rufiyaa demand deposits and currency in circulation and accounting for 52 percent of the total liquidity stock at the end of June 2002, grew significantly by 16 percent during the review quarter. This is in comparison with less than 1 percent growth during the previous quarter. Quasi money (consisting of time and savings deposits held in rufiyaa and all foreign currency deposits), meanwhile, declined quarterly for the first time since the

fourth quarter of 2000. In terms of percentage change, quasi money fell by 10 percent as opposed to a 17 percent growth during the first quarter of 2002. This decline is mainly on account of the fall in foreign currency deposits during the quarter under review after growing strongly during most parts of 2001. Annually, narrow money showed a slight increase of 2 percent at the end of the year to June 2002 in contrast with a growth of 7 percent during the year to June 2001. On the other hand, quasi money,

Chart VIII. Money Supply



after witnessing 2 percent annual growth to June 2001 accelerated to 17 percent growth during the year to June 2002.

Operations of the Commercial Banks

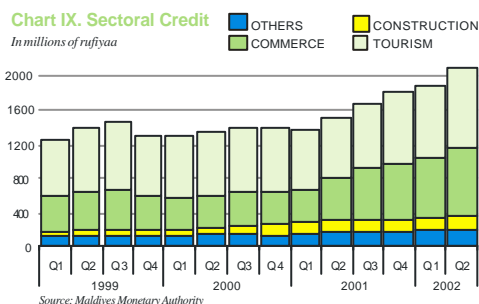
Total assets and liabilities of the five commercial banks operating in the country, expanded from Rf4439.9 million at the end of March 2002 to Rf4658.6 million at the end of June 2002. In terms of quarterly percentage changes, there has been a decelera-

tion to 5 percent during the review quarter from the 10 percent growth observed during the first quarter of 2002. The increase on an annual basis was around 11 percent at the end of June 2002 as opposed to 5 percent growth during the year to June 2001.

On the assets side, growth in total reserves of commercial banks (constituting 42 percent of total assets) decelerated to around 5 percent growth during the review quarter after registering around 20 percent growth during the first quarter of 2002. A similar trend is observed annually, with total reserves decelerating from 2 percent growth during the year to June 2001 to less than 1 percent growth during the corresponding period of 2002.

The stock of credit of the commercial banks (accounting for about 48 percent of total assets) after slowing to 1 percent growth in the first quarter of 2002, accelerated to 10 percent growth during the review quarter. Similarly, annual movements also remain significant with 29 percent growth witnessed during the year to June 2002 compared to 11 percent growth during the year to June 2001. The expansion in total credit during both these periods was entirely on account of the increased growth in credit to the private sector, which accelerated by 11 percent during the review quarter while registering 38 percent growth during the year to June 2002. Meanwhile, credit to the public enterprises by commercial banks dropped during the past three consecutive quarters. During the second quarter of 2002, credit to the public enterprises dropped by 3 percent compared to a 24 percent fall during the previous quarter. A similar trend is observed on an annual basis, with over 35 percent fall witnessed during the year to June 2002 compared with a 3 percent decline recorded during the year to June 2001.

In terms of the sectoral allocation of credit during the quarter, credit to the tourism sector accounting for the largest share of total credit to the private sector (43 percent) recorded a flow of Rf73.7 million, or 9 percent growth during the three months to June



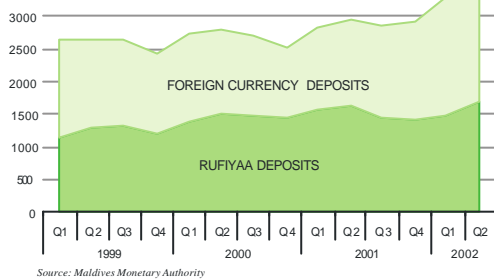
2002. This is compared with less than 1 percent growth during the previous quarter. Credit to the commerce sector accounting for 39 percent of the private sector credit portfolio, accelerated to 15 percent growth (Rf106.1 million) during the review quarter from 8 percent growth during the previous quarter. Annual flow of credit to both these sectors remained strong with credit to tourism recording over 29 percent growth while credit

to commerce increased by 60 percent during the year to June 2002. Credit to the construction sector accounting for 8 percent of total credit to the private sector, after

declining by 3 percent during the previous quarter, grew strongly by 20 percent, during the second quarter of 2002 leading to a 37 percent growth during the year to June 2002. Credit extended to the fisheries sector, accounting for 4 percent of the credit portfolio to the private sector, recorded a quarterly decline of 3 percent during the three months to June 2002 compared with 2 percent growth during the previous quarter. Similarly, on an annual basis, credit to the sector declined by 2 percent during the year to June 2002 as opposed to 8 percent growth during the previous year. The agriculture sector, while holding only 0.4 percent share of the total credit extended to the private sector, recorded a doubling in the amount received during the year to June 2002 from Rf4 million at the end of June 2001 to Rf8 million during the year to June 2002.

On the liabilities side of the commercial banks' balance sheet, quarterly growth in total deposits decelerated from 12 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2002 to 1 percent during the following quarter, on account of the fall in foreign currency deposits. In absolute terms, total deposits, accounting for 71 percent of total liabilities,

Chart X. Total Deposits
In millions of rufiyaa



increased by Rf40.4 million to Rf3318.0 million at the end of the second quarter of 2002. Foreign currency deposits of the commercial banks fell by 9 percent during the quarter, after experiencing strong growth during all four quarters of 2001 as well as during the first quarter of 2002. Rufiyaa deposits, on the other hand, increased during the review quarter by 13 percent as opposed to 5 percent growth during the previous quarter. Annually, growth in total deposits of the

commercial banks rose from 5 percent growth during the year to June 2001 to 13 percent growth at the end of June 2002.

In terms of structural composition, demand deposits accounting for the bulk of total deposits (over 70 percent at the end of the review quarter) increased, albeit at a decelerating rate. In absolute terms, demand deposits increased by Rf120.3 million or around 5 percent during the review quarter compared to 10 percent during the preceding quarter. Annually, such deposits registered 9 percent growth at the end of June 2002 opposed to 7 percent growth at the end of June 2001. Time and Saving deposits, on the other hand declined during the review quarter from 16 percent growth during the first quarter of 2002 to a fall of 8 percent during the following quarter while on an annual basis such deposits increased strongly by around 22 percent during the year to June 2002, compared to 1 percent in the year to June 2001.

Interest Rate Developments

During the second quarter of 2002, no further developments took place in the deposit rates, while some changes were brought to the lending rates of the five commercial

Table 4. Commercial Bank Interest Rates

In percent

	LENDING RATES		DEPOSIT RATES			
	Rf	US\$	SAVING		TERM	
			Rf	US\$	Rf	US\$
December 2001	12.00 - 13	12.00 - 15	5 - 6	5 - 6	5 - 7.5	5.5 - 7.5
March 2002	12.00 - 13	12.00 - 15	5 - 6	5 - 6	5 - 7.5	5.0 - 7.5
June 2002	11.75 - 13	11.75 - 15	5 - 6	5 - 6	5 - 7.5	5.0 - 7.5

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

banks operating in the Maldives. The dollar denominated savings deposits rates stood the same as in the previous quarter, ranging between 5-5.5 percent while that for Rufiyaa stood at 5 percent. Time deposits denominated in Rufiyaa as well as for US dollar ranged between 5-7.5 percent. As for banks lending rates the Rufiyaa rates still ranges lower than that for the dollar denominated rates. However, the rates charged for Rufiyaa lending now ranges between 11.75-13 percent instead of 12-13 percent as was in the earlier periods and the dollar denominated lending rates widened from a range of 12-15 to 11.75-15 percent.

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External Sector Developments

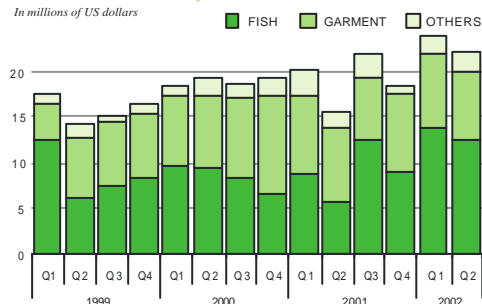
International Trade

Reflecting the high dependence of the Maldives on imported goods, international trade plays a significant role in the domestic economy. During the period under review, merchandise imports registered US\$78.8 million while merchandise exports (f.o.b) recorded US\$31.0 million.

Following the exceptionally strong exports during the first quarter of the year, which registered a record high of US\$33.8 million, merchandise exports fell by 8 percent during the quarter under review. Nevertheless, the level registered was still relatively

Chart XI. Domestic Exports

In millions of US dollars

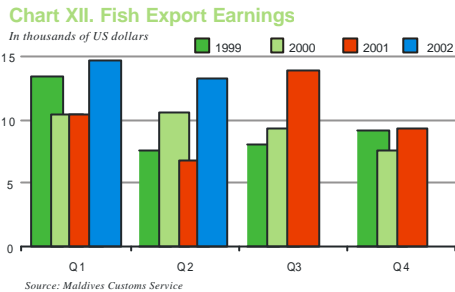


Source: Maldives Customs Service

high, and an annual gain of 32 percent was noted. In terms of composition, 71 percent of merchandise exports comprised of domestic exports and 29 percent of re-exports. The quarterly decrease in total merchandise exports was contributed by both domestic exports and re-exports, with domestic exports witnessing a 7 percent decline during the second quarter of the year as against the first quarter, and re-exports witnessing a 12 percent

decline. During the review quarter, domestic exports stood at US\$22.1 million, having increased from US\$15.5 million from the second quarter of 2001.

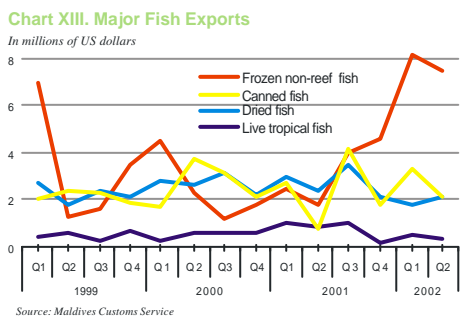
Earnings from fish exports constituted 56 percent of domestic exports, and declined by 10 percent to reach US\$12.4 million during the quarter. On year on year terms how-



ever, such earnings had grown by 124 percent. Exports of canned fish fell both in terms of volume and value, when compared with the preceding quarter, with volume exported falling from 1,889 metric tonnes to 1,230 metric tonnes and the value falling from US\$3.3 million to US\$2.1 million. In comparison with the second quarter of 2001, earnings from canned fish tripled from US\$0.7 million to US\$2.1 million (208 percent), while the volume

exported grew by 123 percent, highlighting the increase in international prices.

Meanwhile, the share of frozen non-reef fish, which had been increasing from the third quarter of 2000 and in large part accounting for the trends witnessed in fish exports, continued to increase its contribution in the review quarter. Earnings from such export, however, after experiencing significant increases (128 percent, 16 percent and 75 percent respectively) in the previous three quarters, declined by 8 percent (from US\$8.1 million to US\$7.5 million) in the second quarter of 2002. In terms of volume too, frozen non-reef fish exports, which had more than doubled in the first quarter of 2002, had declined by 4 percent from 10,881 metric tonnes to 10,498 metric tonnes in the review quarter. Contrarily, compared to the second quarter of 2001, earnings from frozen non-reef fish exports increased by 329 percent or US\$5.7 million, while volume grew by 353 percent to 10,498 metric tonnes. As for exports of frozen reef fish, both earnings and volume increased in comparison with the preceding quarter, by 17 percent and 9 percent respectively, although compared to the second quarter of 2001, a decline was witnessed in both value and volume terms, by 20 percent and 14 percent respectively. Exports of dried fish reflected the same trend, with export earnings



increasing from US\$1.7 million to US\$2.1 million from the first to the second quarter of 2002, while the volume exported grew by 15 percent to 1,292 metric tonnes.

Meanwhile, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2001, unit values of dried fish decreased, with a decline of 13 percent in export earnings from dried fish, while volume exported fell by under 1 percent. The export of salted fish showed an increasing trend in both volume and value over the previous quarter as well as over the corre-

sponding quarter of the previous year, while the export of live tropical fish declined over both these periods, both in volume as well as value terms.

During the review quarter, the value of garments exported declined by 7 percent, from US\$8.2 million in the first quarter to US\$7.6 million. Moreover, earnings had declined by 8 percent when set against the second quarter of 2001. In volume terms, while garment exports had increased in the two immediately preceding quarters, there was a marginal decline (by 0.4 percent) during the review quarter. On a year on year basis, however, garment volumes grew by 6 percent, from 6.6 million pieces to 7.0 million pieces.

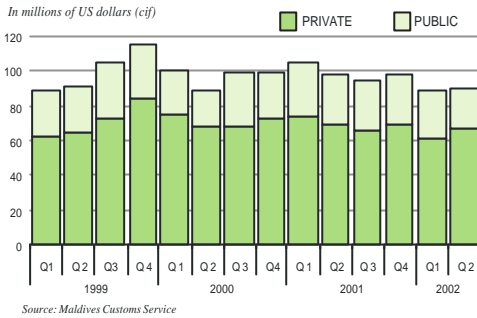
Merchandise imports (c.i.f) stood at US\$89.5 million during the quarter under review, increasing marginally by US\$0.3 million from the preceding three months. On a year on year basis, a negative trend was witnessed, with total imports falling by 8 percent or US\$8.2 million, from the second quarter of 2001. Of the total, more than 76 percent of the goods were imported by private sector (including tourism-related imports)⁵. Such imports increased by 12 percent to US\$67.6 million after a decline of 12 percent in the preceding quarter. Compared to the second quarter of 2001 a decline of 2 percent was noted in the total value of goods imported by private sector parties. Imports declared to be tourism-related constituted about 25 percent of private sector imports and 19 percent of total imports, and was higher by 23 percent than the preceding quarter reaching US\$16.7 million. Moreover, when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2001 such imports grew by 7 percent. Total public sector imports decreased by 24 percent both quarterly and on a year on year basis, to reach US\$21.9 million. Imports by the public sector accounted for 24 percent of total merchandise imports, with government imports accounting for 4 percent and imports by PNFES for 21 percent. PNFE imports fell 16 percent from the first quarter of 2002 and 27 percent from the second quarter of 2001, while government imports declined by 49 percent and 4 percent against the respective periods.

In terms of composition, consumer goods accounted for 45 percent of total merchandise imports during the quarter, while petroleum products accounted for 12 percent and intermediate and capital goods for 43 percent. Imports of various food items stood at US\$19.4 million during the quarter as against US\$20.0 million during the same quarter of 2001, and US\$21.1 million in the preceding quarter. Food items constituted 22 percent of total imports during the review quarter, with 59 percent of these being imported by the non-tourism private sector, 31 by the tourism sector, and 10 percent by public enterprises. Imports of staples (rice, wheat flour and sugar) constituted 12

⁵ Sectoral breakdowns are made on the basis of Customs records, which are in turn based on declarations by the importer. Therefore, for example, if tourist resorts obtain supplies domestically from other private sector sources or from public enterprises, the imports of these items would have been classified in Customs records as goods imported by the original sources. As such, the sectoral analysis will not strictly reflect the total imports consumed by each of these sectors.

percent of food imports and 3 percent of total imports. Of petroleum products, 63 percent of petroleum products were brought into the country by PNFEs, mostly for resale. State Trading Organisation (STO) operates petrol stations and also imports aviation fuel which is sold to Maldives Airports Company Ltd (MACL) for resale to various domestic and international air service operators. Diesel is mostly imported by

Chart XIV. Imports By Sectors



PNFEs. In terms of the expenditure on various types of petroleum products, 73 percent of expenditure was on the import of diesel (marine gas oil), while petrol accounted for 8 percent, and aviation gas for 6 percent. Intermediate and capital goods increased by 4 percent quarterly and declined by 15 percent annually during the quarter under review, with construction related items accounting for 33 percent of total intermediate and capital goods, having increased by 7 percent from the

same period last year, and by 48 percent from the preceding quarter. The construction sector accounted for the bulk of intermediate and capital imports, while the textiles accounted for 14 percent and the transport, equipment and parts for 13 percent.

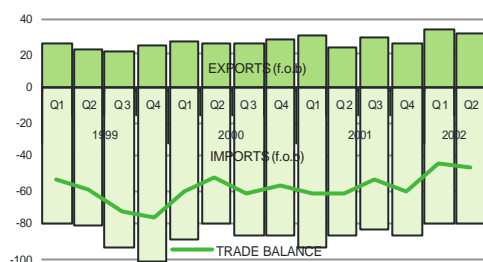
The direction of trade to and from Maldives during the review quarter followed the same patterns as in the recent past/witnessed a change in trend from the previous quarter. In the second quarter of 2002, 55 percent of exports from Maldives were received by Asian countries, with Thailand accounting for 25 percent and Japan for 9 percent of total exports. Of the balance, the United States of America received 34 percent of total exports and the United Kingdom 7 percent. Merchandise imports were largely (69 percent) sourced from Asia, with Singapore accounting for 28 percent of total imports, Sri Lanka accounting for 13 percent, India for 11 percent and Malaysia for 5 percent. European countries accounted for 16 percent of imports, with France being the largest importing partner from this region, accounting for 4 percent of total imports. The Middle East, specifically the United Arab Emirates accounted for 7 percent of imports into the country, while Australia and New Zealand together constituted 4 percent.

Balance of trade

The merchandise trade balance continued to be in deficit during the period under review, registering an excess of imports over exports to the value of US\$47.8 million. Nevertheless, the deficit registered during the second quarter of 2002 was approximately 24 percent lower than the deficit recorded during the corresponding period of 2001. Meanwhile, contrary to usual trends, the first quarter of 2002 registered a lower deficit than the review quarter, on account of the lower imports (particularly the

tourism sector) coupled with exceptionally high exports during the first three months of the year. Receipts from merchandise exports recorded US\$31.0 million during the

Chart XV. Merchandise Trade
In millions of US dollars



Source: Maldives Customs Service, Maldives Airports Company Ltd.

review period, having risen by 32 percent against the second quarter of 2001, while falling by 8 percent against the first quarter of the current year. Payments on merchandise imports meanwhile registered the opposite trend, falling by 8 percent from the second quarter of 2001, while registering a marginal growth of 0.3 percent over the first quarter of 2002 to record US\$89.5 million during the review period.

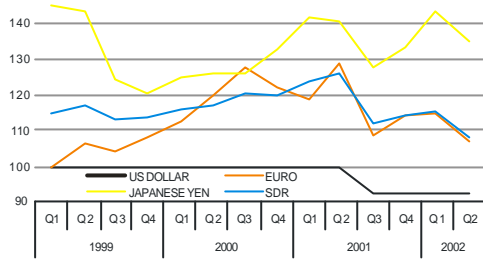
External Assets

The net foreign assets (NFA) position of the banking system deteriorated during the quarter under review, after registering a growth during the previous quarter for the first time in four quarters. NFA fell from Rf1,413.1 million at the end of the first quarter of 2001 to Rf1,351.7 at the end of June 2001 to Rf1,153.0 million by the end of December 2001, but then rose by around 15 percent during the first quarter of 2002. This was followed by a 4 percent decline to Rf1,270.0 million at the end of the period under review (June 2002). The decline during the quarter was a result of the sharp fall in the foreign assets of commercial banks, coupled with a steep rise in their foreign liabilities. At the end of the review period, commercial banks registered a consolidated net liability position of Rf92.6 million, while net foreign assets of the MMA recorded Rf1,362.6 million. Foreign assets of the MMA (gross external reserves) registered a positive quarterly growth in 2002, with a 5 percent expansion between December 2001 and March 2002, and a 9 percent growth from March to June 2002. Gross external reserves stood at Rf1,372.7 at the end of June 2002, which was equivalent to 3.5 months of merchandise imports (c.i.f). In comparison, reserves in months of imports at the end of June 2001 stood at 3.8 months, and at the end of March 2002, 3.2 months.

Exchange Rate

The rufiyaa has remained unchanged against the US dollar at Rf12.8, since the 9 percent devaluation in July 2001. However, as a result of the peg with the US dollar which has weakened in recent months, the rufiyaa depreciated against the currencies of most major trading partners, and major internationally traded currencies during the second quarter of 2002. Against the euro and the Japanese yen, the rufiyaa depreciated by 7 percent during the quarter, while against the Sterling pound and the Singapore dollar, a weakening of 3 percent was registered. However, against the Indian rupee and

Chart XVI. Bilateral Exchange Rates
(Q2 1995 = 100)



the Sri Lankan rupee, the rufiyaa strengthened marginally by 0.4 percent and 1 percent respectively. On an annual basis, i.e., in comparison with the exchange rates at the end of the second quarter of 2001, the rufiyaa depreciated quite significantly against all the above-mentioned currencies. This was partly a result of the devaluation against the US dollar. The largest changes took place against the euro by 21 percent, by 13 percent against the Sterling pound and by 10 percent against the Singapore dollar. The depreciation witnessed against the Indian rupee was 5 percent, and 4 percent against the Japanese yen and the Sri Lankan rupee.

Statistical Appendix IX

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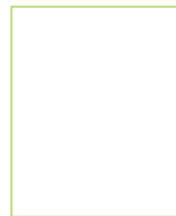
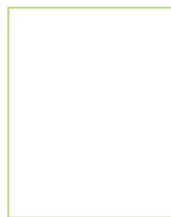
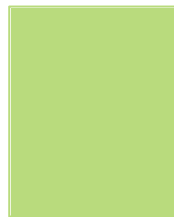


Table 1. Monetary Survey, 1999 - June 2002*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Net foreign assets	1405.45	1312.17	1413.06	1351.71	1280.38	1153.03	1322.05	1270.02
Monetary authorities (net)	1502.23	1450.39	1479.42	1465.79	1347.33	1196.90	1252.80	1362.59
Foreign assets	1512.37	1460.54	1489.57	1475.94	1357.48	1207.05	1262.95	1372.74
Foreign liabilities	-10.14	-10.15	-10.15	-10.15	-10.15	-10.15	-10.15	-10.15
Commercial banks (net)	-96.78	-138.22	-66.36	-114.08	-66.94	-43.87	69.25	-92.57
Foreign assets	224.67	257.47	313.08	329.31	333.01	318.49	370.70	295.78
Foreign liabilities	-321.45	-395.68	-379.44	-443.39	-399.95	-362.36	-301.45	-388.35
Domestic assets (net)	1524.35	1737.66	1889.63	2067.42	1982.28	2171.67	2300.86	2430.46
Domestic credit	2259.25	2586.80	2730.95	2927.15	3033.38	3089.86	3345.75	3567.14
Public sector	956.45	1179.73	1346.63	1401.92	1348.58	1262.62	1449.90	1461.57
Central Govt (net)	760.17	995.01	1138.50	1183.40	1106.77	1078.58	1309.52	1324.80
Gross claims on Govt.	1156.14	1409.00	1606.22	1692.37	1684.29	1584.46	1775.63	1899.90
Govt. deposits	395.97	413.99	467.72	508.97	577.53	505.88	466.10	575.10
Public enterprises	196.28	184.72	208.13	218.52	241.81	184.04	140.37	136.77
Private sector	1302.80	1407.08	1384.32	1525.23	1684.80	1827.24	1895.85	2105.57
Other items (net)	734.90	849.14	841.32	859.73	1051.10	918.19	1044.88	1136.67
Broad money	2929.80	3049.83	3302.69	3419.13	3262.66	3324.70	3622.91	3700.49
Narrow money	1585.19	1760.43	1845.19	1908.19	1631.04	1655.92	1666.93	1939.90
Currency in circulation	593.35	618.13	600.93	597.99	570.96	566.52	541.41	555.48
Demand deposits and Govt. Rf deposits	991.84	1142.30	1244.26	1310.20	1060.08	1089.39	1125.51	1384.43
Quasi money	1344.61	1289.40	1457.49	1510.94	1631.62	1668.79	1955.98	1760.58
o.w. FC. deposits	1211.58	1087.01	1245.51	1274.25	1395.81	1484.71	1780.03	1628.74

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority.***Table 2. Assets and Liabilities of Maldives Monetary Authority, 1999 - June 2002***(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Foreign assets	1512.37	1460.54	1489.57	1475.94	1357.48	1207.05	1262.95	1372.74
Claims on government	1156.14	1409.00	1606.22	1692.37	1684.29	1584.46	1775.63	1899.90
Claims on PNFE	2.48	1.57	1.48	9.15	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Claims on commercial banks	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other assets	91.31	93.14	100.76	97.00	96.52	71.92	47.38	54.12
Total assets	2763.73	2964.25	3198.03	3274.46	3139.78	2864.91	3087.44	3328.24
Total liabilities	2763.73	2964.25	3198.03	3274.46	3139.78	2864.91	3087.44	3328.24
Reserve Money	2220.29	2400.39	2592.01	2625.68	2322.80	2194.49	2494.55	2628.63
Currency in circulation	593.35	618.13	600.93	597.99	570.96	566.52	541.41	555.48
Cash with com. banks	42.79	38.92	34.41	31.21	35.05	43.32	45.33	50.77
Com. banks deposits	932.77	971.20	1187.54	1171.84	1248.82	1184.23	1497.77	1419.84
PNFE and Loc. Govt. Depos	82.41	105.23	92.48	122.31	71.79	77.40	79.05	124.91
MMA Certificate of deposits	568.99	666.91	676.64	702.33	396.20	323.01	330.98	477.63
Foreign liabilities	10.14	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Government deposits	235.02	231.84	256.84	282.60	355.02	283.80	211.99	296.64
Other liabilities <i>(including capital account)</i>	298.27	321.87	339.03	356.03	451.80	376.47	370.75	392.82

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority.

Table 3. Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks, 1999 - June 2002*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Reserves	1553.47	1695.23	1912.84	1958.27	1666.12	1563.42	1868.57	1970.54
Foreign assets	224.67	257.47	313.08	329.31	333.01	318.49	370.70	295.78
Claims on public sector	193.80	183.15	206.65	209.37	240.33	182.55	138.89	135.29
Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PNFE	193.80	183.15	206.65	209.37	240.33	182.55	138.89	135.29
Claims on private sector	1302.80	1407.08	1384.32	1525.23	1684.80	1827.24	1895.85	2105.57
Unclassified assets	131.00	144.54	149.76	157.55	153.05	159.97	165.92	151.40
Total assets	3405.74	3687.47	3966.66	4179.72	4077.30	4051.68	4439.93	4658.58
Total liabilities	3405.74	3687.47	3966.66	4179.72	4077.30	4051.68	4439.93	4658.58
Demand deposits 1/	935.95	1074.43	1164.82	1202.07	1009.11	1022.15	1064.78	1278.94
Time and saving dep. f/c dep. 2/	1318.10	1252.04	1444.45	1496.76	1610.81	1658.63	1937.66	1741.16
Government deposits	160.95	182.15	210.88	226.37	222.51	222.08	254.11	278.46
Foreign liabilities	321.45	395.68	379.44	443.39	399.95	362.36	301.45	388.35
Other liabilities	669.29	783.16	767.06	811.14	834.93	786.47	881.92	971.67
Memorandum items:								
Foreign currency deposits	1211.50	1085.95	1270.41	1301.18	1419.59	1519.77	1806.36	1651.79

1/ Rufiyaa demand deposits only

2/ Time and saving deposits and all foreign currency deposits

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

Table 4. Distribution of Commercial Bank Credit to Private Sector by Major Sectors, 1999 - June 2002*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
Fisheries								
Value	69.2	68.7	72.6	75.8	77.1	75.7	77.0	74.5
Percent	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.6
Tourism								
Value	714.4	742.5	692.1	701.7	746.7	824.0	831.3	905.0
Percent	55.2	53.4	50.6	46.5	44.7	45.5	44.2	43.3
Commerce 1/								
Value	371.1	392.0	395.0	513.6	600.9	659.2	713.7	819.9
Percent	28.7	28.2	28.9	34.0	36.0	36.4	38.0	39.2
Construction								
Value	71.2	115.4	127.8	115.4	125.4	135.0	131.4	158.3
Percent	5.5	8.3	9.3	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.6
Manufacturing								
Value	24.6	17.6	17.0	28.2	30.8	30.0	32.9	36.4
Percent	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transport and communication								
Value	24.1	24.0	26.0	34.3	34.0	31.2	32.7	35.6
Percent	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other								
Value	20.0	31.2	38.0	40.6	54.2	56.4	61.1	60.3
Percent	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9
TOTAL CREDIT								
Value	1294.7	1391.3	1368.6	1509.5	1669.1	1811.5	1880.1	2089.8
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade.

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority.

Table 5. Commercial Bank Deposits Distributed By Type, 1999 - June 2002*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

	1999		2000		2001								2002			
					Mar		Jun		Sep		Dec		Mar		Jun	
	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.
1. Current deposits	14130	825.2	15988	874.6	16546	1162.3	18601	1198.3	16933	1014.3	17171	972.2	17836	1135.2	18330	1188.0
2. Call deposits	2	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4
3. Other deposit accounts	14	3.4	25	4.0	24	5.1	21	2.7	25	2.0	24	1.8	20	5.3	37	10.2
4. Savings deposits	63461	803.0	76335	893.1	78484	908.9	78940	940.4	85396	970.3	89058	1032.5	92100	1076.6	95599	1137.4
5. Fixed (or term) deposits	867	900.4	837	754.3	918	761.7	959	805.2	1069	878.5	1010.0	918.4	983	1060.1	1064.0	982.0
(a) Up to 3 months	110	139.6	153	280.9	231	266.5	200	249.5	213.0	266.9	204	341.1	258	382.5	254	250.3
(b) Over 3 to 6 months	94	241.7	83	105.3	74	89.1	90	108.6	98.0	147.7	129	160.1	82	75.8	136	148.7
(c) Over 6 months to 1 year	559	492.0	562	341.4	579	390.0	626	415.4	722.0	438.7	636	387.8	605	572.0	631	564.5
(d) Over 1 to 2 years	76	12.0	20	23.8	20	13.4	27	28.6	23.0	23.1	23	22.6	21	23.0	19	11.3
(e) Over 2 to 3 years	10	11.2	5	1.0	2	1.0	4	1.0	2.0	0.0	8	1.6	6	1.5	10	1.6
(f) Over 3 to 5 years	12	1.5	11	1.8	8	1.7	8	1.9	9.0	2.1	8	5.2	9	5.2	12	5.5
(g) Over 5 years	6	2.5	3	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.2	2.0	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
TOTAL	78474	2532.6	93187	2526.4	95974	2838.6	98523	2947.0	103425	2865.6	107265	2925.3	110941	3277.7	115032	3318.0

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority***Table 6. Composition of Domestic Exports (f.o.b), 1999 - June 2002***(In millions of US dollars)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic exports	63.68	75.87	20.17	15.53	22.00	18.47	23.74	22.13
Total marine exports	38.78	40.75	11.58	7.25	15.08	9.79	15.55	14.47
Fish and fish products(including live fish)	38.34	38.29	10.50	6.79	14.14	9.43	14.75	13.37
Fish exports (excluding tropical live fish)	34.43	33.99	8.84	5.53	12.44	8.95	13.71	12.39
Frozen non-reef fish	13.44	9.91	2.53	1.74	3.98	4.63	8.10	7.48
Frozen reef fish	1.97	1.74	0.41	0.49	0.68	0.21	0.33	0.39
Canned fish	8.59	10.75	2.74	0.69	4.13	1.76	3.31	2.14
Dried fish	9.02	10.89	2.95	2.43	3.45	2.21	1.71	2.12
Salted non-reef fish	0.74	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08
Salted reef fish	0.67	0.66	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.19
Live tropical fish	1.94	1.99	1.00	0.87	1.01	0.25	0.52	0.38
Fish products	1.97	2.32	0.65	0.39	0.68	0.23	0.52	0.60
Other marine products	0.45	2.46	1.09	0.46	0.94	0.36	0.80	1.10
Garments	24.78	35.01	8.56	8.24	6.83	8.65	8.17	7.62
Other	0.12	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05

Source: Maldives Customs Services

Table 7. Merchandise Imports(c.i.f) by Sector and Product Category, 1999 - June 2002*(In millions of US dollars)*

	1999	2000	2001				2002	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total merchandise imports (by sector)	402.2	388.6	105.4	97.8	93.8	98.5	89.2	89.5
Private sector imports	286.3	286.0	74.2	69.0	66.1	68.9	60.6	67.6
Private imports (excluding tourism)	198.8	219.4	56.3	53.4	50.9	54.4	47.0	51.0
Tourism imports	87.6	66.6	17.9	15.6	15.2	14.5	13.6	16.7
Public sector imports	115.8	102.6	31.2	28.8	27.7	29.6	28.6	21.9
PNFEs imports	94.4	89.9	25.0	25.1	25.0	19.9	21.9	18.4
Government imports	21.4	12.7	6.1	3.6	2.7	9.7	6.8	3.5
Total merchandise imports (by product category)		388.6	105.4	97.8	93.8	98.6	89.2	89.5
Consumer Goods		173.1	44.7	41.3	37.6	45.0	39.0	40.0
Food Items		87.2	23.9	20.0	18.6	22.5	21.1	19.4
Rice		5.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.3
Wheat		3.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.4
Sugar		2.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Beverages		11.8	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8
Other food items		63.5	16.9	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.1	14.4
Tobacco		4.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.3
Pharmaceuticals		3.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
Other consumer goods		77.2	18.6	19.2	16.6	20.9	15.6	18.3
Petroleum Products		45.2	16.3	10.9	11.2	9.4	12.9	10.7
Petrol		2.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.8
Diesel (Marine gas oil)		35.6	9.8	8.0	8.6	7.6	10.1	7.8
Aviation gas		2.2	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Other petroleum product (Lubricating oil, Kerosene)		4.8	2.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5
Intermediate & Capital Goods		170.3	44.4	45.6	45.0	44.1	37.3	38.8
Construction		37.1	8.9	11.8	10.3	9.2	8.5	12.6
Cement & Cement products		4.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
Wood for construction purposes		9.9	2.5	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.8
Base metal & articles of base metal for construction purposes		8.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.0
Other construction related		13.9	2.3	3.8	3.0	3.2	4.0	6.5
Paper		1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Medical / Surgical supplies		1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Computer equipments and supplies		3.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3
Machinery & mechanical appliances		5.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Textiles		29.2	7.1	6.2	5.1	6.3	5.8	5.3
Chemicals & chemical products		2.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Transport equipments and parts		37.8	10.9	11.8	6.5	12.2	5.6	5.1
Other Intermediate and Capital goods		51.3	13.1	12.2	19.1	12.4	13.4	11.8

Note: Composition of imports data for years prior to 2000 are not available on a comparable basis.

Source: Maldives Customs Services

Table 8. Exchange Rates, 1999 - June 2002*(Rufiyaa per foreign currency; end of period mid rate)*

		U.S. dollar	Japanese yen	Singapore dollar	Deutsche mark 1/	Indian rupee	Sri Lanka rupee	Great Britain Pound	Euro	SDR
1999	March	11.7700	0.0937	6.6716	6.4352	0.2715	0.1669	18.5725	12.5863	15.9818
	June	11.7700	0.0946	6.7643	6.0843	0.2672	0.1630	18.3463	11.8997	15.7407
	September	11.7700	0.1092	6.7556	6.1845	0.2648	0.1619	18.9879	12.0958	16.2421
	December	11.7700	0.1127	6.8805	5.9751	0.2654	0.1601	18.7329	11.6863	16.1544
2000	March	11.7700	0.1084	6.7104	5.7232	0.2648	0.1579	18.1202	11.1936	15.8527
	June	11.7700	0.1076	6.6543	5.3751	0.2624	0.1561	17.0771	10.5128	15.7398
	September	11.7700	0.1077	6.6010	5.0300	0.2517	0.1488	16.1459	9.8378	15.2762
	December	11.7700	0.1025	6.6436	5.2896	0.2468	0.1443	16.9721	10.3454	15.3353
2001	March	11.7700	0.0960	6.5486	5.4288	0.2478	0.1349	16.7690	10.6178	14.8379
	June	11.7700	0.0967	6.3644	4.9940	0.2445	0.1254	16.2486	9.7674	14.6613
	September	12.8000	0.1064	7.2167	5.9365	0.2612	0.1392	18.4109	11.6108	16.4993
	December	12.8000	0.1020	6.8312	5.6395	0.2615	0.1357	17.8251	11.0299	16.0719
2002	March	12.8000	0.0945	6.8434	-	0.2567	0.1317	17.8940	10.9873	15.9604
	June	12.8000	0.1008	7.0255	-	0.2558	0.1304	18.3984	11.7751	17.0299

1/ Deutsche mark taken out of circulation on 14th March 2002 following the introduction of euro currency

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority



Economic Research and Statistics Division
Maldives Monetary Authority
Umar Shopping Arcade - 3rd Floor, Chandhanee Magu,
Malé, 20-02, Republic of Maldives
Tel: (960) 32 2268, (960) 32 3648. Fax: (960) 31 7604
Email: ersd@mma.gov.mv