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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 first quarter of 2007. 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 6th June 2007. 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 feedback from readers.

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## Table 1. Key Economic Indicators, 2004 - March 2007

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | QTR1 | Jan | Feb | Mar | QTR1 |
| **Gross Domestic Product** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (1995 constant prices) Rf mn.[1/] | 8,312.3 | 7,927.5 | 9,440.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % change in GDP | 9.5 | -4.6 | 19.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Consumer Price Inflation (moving average)** [2/] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National | - | - | 3.5 | - | - | - | - | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Male' | -1.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | - | - | - | - | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Atolls | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| **Tourism** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tourist arrivals | 616,716.0 | 395,320.0 | 601,923.0 | 58,332.0 | 54,741.0 | 54,596.0 | 167,669.0 | 64,570.0 | 65,224.0 | 64,491.0 | 194,285.0 |
| Tourist bed nights ('000) | 5,110.6 | 3,300.0 | 4,822.1 | 468.4 | 435.7 | 467.6 | 1,371.7 | 509.0 | 486.6 | 512.7 | 1,508.3 |
| Capacity utilisation (%) | 83.9 | 64.5 | 81.7 | 94.4 | 96.8 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 96.4 |
| **Fish Production** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landings('000 MTs) [3/] | 156.0 | 182.9 | 181.0 | 19.7 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 53.2 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 27.9 |
| Total fish exports ('000 MTs) [4/] | 75.4 | 82.1 | 111.4 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 40.1 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 14.4 | 23.3 |
| Total fish exports (US$ mn.) [4/] | 84.4 | 96.6 | 128.8 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 17.8 | 40.9 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 17.5 | 32.7 |
| **Money and Banking (Rf mn) 5/** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net foreign assets | 3,362.2 | 1,787.7 | 1,031.2 | 1,984.9 | 1,958.8 | 1,962.2 | 1,962.2 | 1,051.3 | 1,236.2 | 1,112.7 | 1,112.7 |
| Domestic credit | 4,246.0 | 6,911.4 | 9,509.1 | 6,844.2 | 7,149.3 | 7,128.5 | 7,128.5 | 9,708.6 | 10,131.8 | 10,468.6 | 10,468.6 |
| Claims on private sector | 3,547.8 | 5,480.5 | 8,191.6 | 5,588.8 | 5,699.3 | 5,729.2 | 5,729.2 | 8,402.4 | 8,610.0 | 8,904.1 | 8,904.1 |
| Total liquidity | 5,983.7 | 6,685.0 | 8,063.3 | 6,983.4 | 7,153.5 | 7,151.6 | 7,151.6 | 8,395.3 | 8,579.8 | 9,003.2 | 9,003.2 |
| Change in net claims on Government | -419.3 | 496.7 | -208.0 | -100.7 | 171.3 | -61.2 | 9.4 | 64.8 | 115.5 | 85.1 | 265.4 |
| **Balance of Payments (US$ mn)** [6/] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current Account | -122.3 | -269.7 | -369.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance on goods | -383.8 | -493.8 | -590.1 | -38.0 | -39.2 | -38.5 | -115.6 | -43.8 | -46.7 | -41.0 | -131.4 |
| Goods: credit | 181.0 | 161.6 | 225.2 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 25.5 | 64.1 | 21.3 | 19.0 | 32.8 | 73.0 |
| Goods: debit | -564.8 | -655.5 | -815.3 | -56.7 | -59.1 | -64.0 | -179.7 | -65.1 | -65.6 | -73.7 | -204.4 |
| **Gross International Reserves (US$ mn)** [7/] | 204.4 | 187.1 | 232.2 | 201.3 | 201.7 | 199.2 | 199.2 | 232.4 | 228.3 | 240.6 | 240.6 |
| **External Reserves in Months of Imports (cif)** | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| **Exchange Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rufiyaa / US$ (Period average mid rate) | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Rufiyaa / US$ (End of period mid rate) | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |

1/ Revised on April 2007.

2/ CPI - National and Atolls data not available prior to June 2004. CPI has been rebased on April 2007 (June 2004 = 100).

3/ 2007 figures are estimates.

4/ Excluding live fish.

5/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007.

6/ 2006 (est.) revised on 14th April, 2007.

7/ Foreign Assets of MMA

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

# 1. Overview

The strong economic growth experienced in the last quarter of 2006 persisted in the first quarter of this year (January-March, 2007) as well, with tourism continuing to provide the main impetus for the economy. Tourism sector indicators showed significant improvements in the review quarter as this was the peak season of the sector. Reflecting this, distribution sector as measured by the wholesale and retail trade activities expanded during the quarter. With the recent boom in the construction sector, activities in the sector also continued to be buoyant. However, the fisheries sector was adversely affected by the seasonal changes leading to a drastic fall in the national fish catch during the review quarter. As a result, the volume of fish exported during the quarter declined significantly with a corresponding decline in its earnings. Meanwhile, domestic price developments in Male' shows that the upward trend in the consumer price index since last year continued to the end of the review quarter.

On the fiscal front, the review quarter witnessed a deterioration of the overall fiscal position when compared to both the previous quarter as well as the corresponding quarter of 2006, with growth in expenditure out pacing the rise in revenue. On the monetary front, total domestic credit of the banking system continued to grow strongly, although the rate of growth has decelerated during the review quarter. This was largely a reflection of the slowdown in the rate of growth of private sector credit. However, with the deterioration of fiscal accounts during the review quarter, net claims on government by the banking sector showed a corresponding increase. Meanwhile, net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system improved slightly and this coupled with the strong growth in domestic credit led to a significant expansion in total liquidity in the banking system.

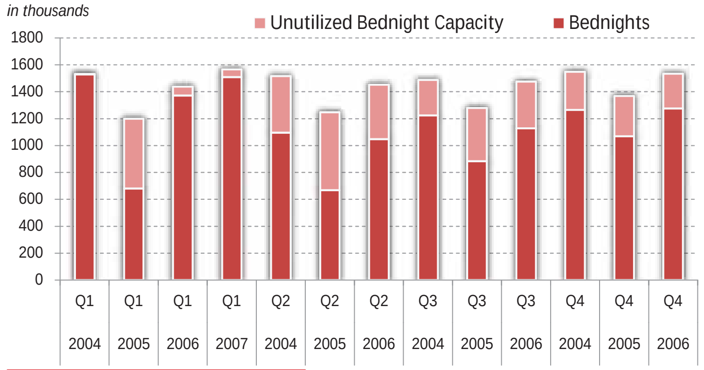
On the external sector, the review quarter witnessed an improvement in the quarterly merchandise trade deficit against the previous quarter. This was largely on account of the relatively lower imports coupled with a modest increase in export earnings. Nevertheless, when compared to the first quarter of 2006 the trade deficit is much larger, given the higher level of imports in the review quarter relative to the first quarter of 2006. With the improvement in gross international reserves during the review quarter reserves in months of imports was maintained at around the same level as the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2006. Meanwhile, the total external debt stock (disbursed and outstanding) of the country rose against both the previous quarter as well as the first quarter of 2006.

# 2. Production, Price and Employment

## 2.1 Tourism

Given that the majority of tourists to the Maldives originate from Europe where the country is more popular as a winter destination, the peak season of the industry is typically from November-April. As such, at the height of the tourist peak season tourist arrivals registered another record new level during the review quarter with the total number of tourists to the country reaching 194.3 thousand, a 16 percent increase from the previous as well as the corresponding quarter of 2006. Furthermore, when compared to the pre tsunami levels this portrays a growth of 5 percent demonstrating the full recovery of the sector - in terms of arrivals - from the setback of 2004 tsunami. Meanwhile, indicating the slight improvement in the average length of a tourist visit from 7.6 to 7.8 days the quarterly growth in bednights was a bit higher than growth in arrivals - at 18 percent. Nonetheless, on annual terms bednights grew by a much lesser magnitude than arrivals at 10 percent, due to the much higher average stay during the corresponding quarter of 2006 at 8.2 days.

**Chart I. Tourist Bednights**
*in thousands*




*Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation*

Concurrent with the peak season of the industry, most resorts that were closed down for renovation became operational towards the end of 2006 and early 2007. This coupled with the two new resorts that became operational during the latter half of 2006 (which now brings the total number of registered resorts in the country to 89), raised the operational resort/hotel bed capacity to 17,398 during the review quarter which is 734 beds more than the previous quarter and 1,419 beds more than the first quarter of 2006. Along with this expansion in bed capacity, resort/hotel occupancy rose from 83 percent in the previous quarter to a further 96 percent during the review quarter while in February the occupancy rate was 100 percent.

### Table 2. Tourism Indicators, 2004 - March 2007
*In thousands*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | QTR1 | QTR2 | QTR3 | QTR4 | QTR1 |
| Total visitor arrivals | 650.9 | 440.2 | 654.7 | 179.2 | 143.6 | 151.4 | 180.5 | 211.1 |
| Tourist arrivals | 616.7 | 395.3 | 601.9 | 167.7 | 130.0 | 137.3 | 166.9 | 194.3 |
| Bed capacity [1/] | 16.6 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 17.4 |
| Bednights | 5,110.6 | 3,300.0 | 4,822.1 | 1,371.7 | 1,047.0 | 1,127.4 | 1,275.9 | 1,508.3 |
| Bed capacity utilisation % | 83.9 | 64.5 | 81.7 | 95.0 | 72.0 | 76.5 | 83.2 | 96.4 |

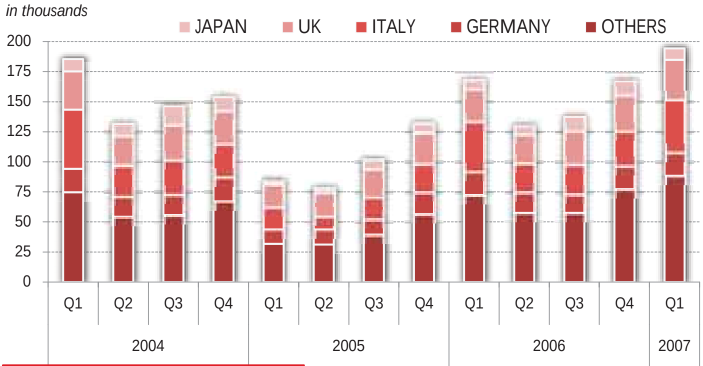
1/ Figures relate to the period average.

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

With regard to market share, Europe continued to lead the market with its share increasing slightly from 74 percent in the previous quarter to 79 percent in the review quarter. Notwithstanding this improvement, on annual terms the share of European arrivals from the total arrivals has fallen from a first quarter average of 82 percent. This was due to recent growth in emerging markets in Asia and the Middle East (currently 1 percent of total arrivals). During the quarter Asian arrivals accounted for 16 percent of total arrivals compared to 22 percent in the previous quarter.

Looking at the main source markets, Italy accounted for the highest market share (22 percent of total arrivals) followed by UK at 17 percent while Germany and France each represented 10 percent of total arrivals. In terms of growth performance, except for the German market where recovery has been particularly slow after the tsunami (which registered a 1 percent decline both on annual and quarterly terms) all the main source markets showed improvements compared to the previous quarter. Hence, arrivals from Italy showed a 52 percent increase while arrivals from UK and France increased by 13 and 80 percent, respectively.

**Chart II. Tourist Arrivals**
*in thousands*



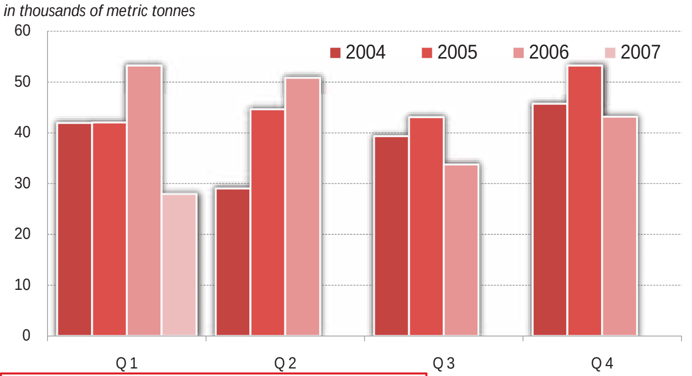

*Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation*

Market share of Japan - which is the leading Asian market, fell from 7 percent in the previous quarter to 5 percent in the review quarter as arrivals from Japan declined by 20 percent on quarterly terms. Arrivals from the fast growing Chinese market with a market share of 4 percent grew by 2 percent while arrivals from the Korean market (2 percent of total arrivals) was 46 percent lower on quarterly terms, although when compared against the corresponding quarter of 2006 such arrivals registered a growth of 90 percent.

## 2.2 Fisheries

Despite the review quarter coinciding with the best months of the fishing season (normally fishing season is between September–March) the performance of the fisheries sector remained stalled as both fish catch levels and exports declined markedly compared to both the previous as well as the corresponding quarter of 2006. As such, landings which totalled 27.9 metric tonnes at the end of the review quarter fell by 35 percent compared to the previous quarter while annually it declined by a substantial 48 percent (neverthe-

**Chart III. Fish Catch**
*in thousands of metric tonnes*




*Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture and Marine Resources* less it has to be noted that the first quarter of 2006 recorded exceptionally high levels of landings). According to the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources the decline in fish catch was due to a natural phenomenon[1] observed since July 2006 and is considered temporary since there has been indications of fish being found in the outer sea. Generally local fishermen do not go for multi day fishing by travelling long distances, although this has been changing in recent periods with the availability of larger fishing vessels and better storage facilities in the vessels.

Owing to the poor fish catch levels, fish purchases made by the commercial buyers declined with purchases by the state owned Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company Ltd. (MIFCO) – the largest buyer accounting for 67 percent of total purchases, declining by 1 percent on quarterly terms and by 32 percent on annual terms. Similarly, compared to the previous quarter purchases by private processing companies given licenses to operate in the zones[2] fell by 5 percent while annually such purchases declined by 22 percent.

On the export front, fish exports (excluding live fish) weakened during the review quarter and totalled 23.3 metric tonnes registering a decline of 10 percent on quarterly terms while annually such exports declined by 42 percent. However, with skipjack and yellow fin tuna prices remaining high in the international market the decline in earnings were less substantial and declined by 5 percent on quarterly terms and by 20 percent on annual terms totalling US$32.7 million during the review quarter.

## 2.3 Construction

Construction related activities in the country are expected remain robust throughout 2007, given the continuation of large scale post tsunami infrastructure projects, other capital projects by the government, and the on-going boom in residential and property development projects in Male'. Moreover, the current expansion in the tourism sector will add further impetus to the growth of the sector. As such value added to the sector is projected to grow by 11 percent this year after a substantial growth of 21 percent in 2006.

A review of the two main indicators of the sector i.e. construction related imports and commercial bank credit grew strongly, although on quarterly terms value of construction related imports registered a 1 percent decline. On annual terms value of construction related imports rose by 16 percent and totalled US$33.4 million at the end of the quarter. Meanwhile, commercial bank credit which totalled Rf618.7 million at the end of the review quarter increased by 18 percent on quarterly terms while it recorded a growth of 97 percent on annual terms. In absolute numbers, this is an increase of Rf304.9 million.

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1/ According to research this is caused by a complex set of biological factors and is not related to El Nino.

2/ For fisheries sector purposes the country has been divided into four zones. Zone 1 encompasses the northern most atolls of Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu, Shaviyani and Noonu, whilst Zone 2 comprises of Raa, Baa, Lhaviyani and Kaafu Atoll. Zone 3 comprises of Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu, Vaavu, Meemu, Faafu, Dhaalu, Thaa, and Laamu Atoll and Zone 4 comprises of southern most atolls of Gaafu Alifu, Gaafu Dhaalu, Gnaviyani and Seenu Atoll.

## 2.4 Distribution

Driven by the buoyant economy, the distribution sector (mainly wholesale and retail trade) - which accounts for around 4 percent of GDP, performed robustly as revealed by the two leading indicators of the sector – private sector imports (excluding tourism related imports)[3] and commercial bank credit. Private imports which recorded US$115.4 million at the end of the quarter expanded both on annual as well as on quarterly terms, by 32 and 1 percent respectively. As for credit to commerce which totalled Rf2,026.7 million at the end of March, indicated a 22 percent growth on quarterly terms while annually it registered a sizeable growth of 108 percent.

## 2.5 Prices

National consumer price inflation (measured by the changes in the twelve-month moving average of Consumer Price Index or CPI) has fluctuated at a range of 3.4-4.0 percent since June 2006 and registered 3.9 percent at the end of March 2007, higher than 3.5 percent at the end of December 2006. This was contributed by the 3.4 percent increase in CPI- Male' and 4.4 percent increase in CPI- Atolls during the quarter. Year-on-year the increase in national CPI was much higher at 4.6 percent compared to 3.1 percent at the end of December 2006.

During the quarter all major groups of CPI registered price increases except for the communi-

**Table 3. Consumer Price Inflation - Male', 2006 - March 2007 1/**
*Index (June 2004 = 100)*

| | Weight | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| 1. Food and beverages | 13.39 | - | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| Fish | 2.42 | - | 1.5 | -1.3 | -5.9 | 1.5 |
| 2. Tobacco | 0.93 | - | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| 3. Clothing & footwear | 2.45 | - | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
| 4. Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels | 12.30 | - | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 5. Furnishing, household equipments & routine maintenance of | 2.85 | - | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| 6. Health | 2.76 | - | 4.8 | 7.9 | 12.2 | 13.6 |
| 7. Transport | 2.92 | - | 9.0 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 |
| 8. Communication | 3.84 | - | -12.2 | -11.5 | -9.6 | -7.2 |
| 9. Recreation & culture | 2.10 | - | -8.7 | -6.7 | -2.8 | 0.1 |
| 10. Education | 1.51 | - | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| 11. Hotels, cafes & restaurants | 0.77 | - | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 9.4 |
| 12. Miscellaneous goods & services | 2.96 | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| 13. Religious activity | 0.11 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total CPI** | **48.90** | **1.8** | **2.5** | **2.8** | **2.7** | **3.4** |
| Total Index excluding fish | - | - | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Total Index, excluding food | - | - | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 |

1/ Figures are 12 months moving average.

Note: This is CPI data for Male' region. CPI has been rebased on April 2007 (June 2004 = 100) and CPI for Maldives is also now compiled.

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

3/ 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.

cations group which has shown continuous decline due to price competition in the telecommunications sector with the entry of the new mobile phone company.[4]

Data for CPI-Male' indicated that inflation in Male' was mainly influenced by the food group which registered a growth of 5.2 percent due to higher prices of vegetables and fruits; bread and cereals; fish and egg. The 4.1 percent rise in the group; furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of houses (mainly due to price increases of some household equipment) also contributed to higher CPI-Male'. Meanwhile housing, water, electricity and other fuel group decelerated by one percentage point to 2.6 percent affected by 3.8 percent increase in household rent compared to 4.9 percent increase in December 2006.

CPI-Atolls which is given 51.1 percent weight of the national CPI, follows a similar trend as CPI -Male' though prices in atolls tend to be a bit higher than in Male' as most consumer goods traded in the atolls are bought from Male'. During the quarter, price developments in atolls were mainly influenced by 5.6 percent increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages group (due to sharp increases in fruits and vegetables by 9.9 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively), 6.7 percent increase in furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of houses group and 8.0 percent rise in the housing, water, electricity and other fuel group.

## 2.6 Employment

No quarterly data is available on the level of total employment in the economy. However, according to Census 2006, the rate of unemployment has increased from 2 percent in 2000 to 14 percent in 2006.

With heightened activity in the construction sector influx of foreign labour into the domestic labour market continued to increase and the number of expatriate workers in the economy rose to 55,988 workers at the end of the review quarter. In terms of growth this shows a quarterly growth of 5 percent or 2,631 workers in contrast to the huge increase of 25 percent or 11,104 workers on annual terms. The rapid increase in expatriate labour is primarily on account of the growth in the number of workers in the construction sector (mostly engaged in elementary occupations) which accounted for 66 percent of the annual growth. Moreover, as a considerable number of expatriate workers are employed in resorts, business activities, and other community, social work and personal services these accounted for 9 percent, 11 percent and 13 percent of the annual increase, respectively.

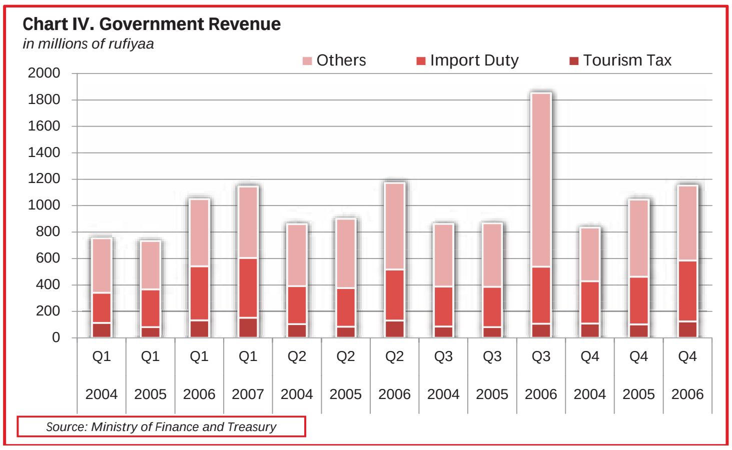
4/ In 2005 Wataniya Telecom Maldives Pvt Ltd was issued license as the second Mobile Phone Operator in the country bringing in competition to the sector which resulted in various promotions and major price reductions of telecommunication services provided across the country.

# 3. Public Finance

According to the preliminary cash flow statement, fiscal position of the government during the review quarter reached an unprecedented level, registering a deficit of Rf438.3 million which is an increase of Rf265.4 million or 153 percent from the previous quarter and Rf71.5 million or 19 percent against the first quarter of 2006. This was largely on account of the rapid expansion in government expenditure during the period.

During the first quarter of 2007 total domestic revenue[5] (excluding repaid loans) totalled Rf1,143.5 million, which was just 1 percent lower than the previous quarter, but 9 percent higher than the first quarter of 2006. The latter largely reflected higher revenue from import duties during the quarter.

Total tax revenue (55 percent of total domestic revenue) amounted to Rf630.5 million, increasing from Rf618.2 million in the last quarter of 2006, reflecting a growth of 2 percent. The largest source of tax revenue continues to be import duty (72 percent) followed by tourism tax revenue (24 percent of tax revenue). During the review quarter, revenue from import duties declined slightly by 1 percent, while tourism tax receipts increased by 21 percent compared to the previous quarter. On an annual basis, tax revenue increased by 11 percent given an 11 percent growth in revenue from import duties and a 14 percent increase in tourism tax revenue.

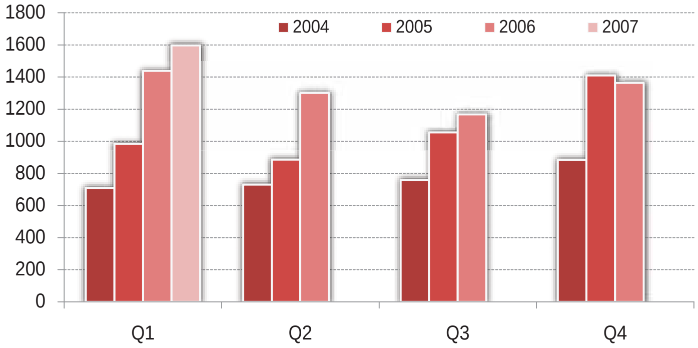



Non-tax revenue accounting for 44 percent of the total domestic revenue stood at Rf505.9 million, with a slight decline of Rf9.7 million or by 2 percent against the previous quarter. However, when compared to the first quarter of 2006 it increased by Rf32.6 million or by 7 percent. Revenue from resort lease rent accounted for about 31 percent of non-tax revenue and such revenue declined by 22 percent on annual terms and by 8 percent on quarterly terms. The annual decline was due to higher lease rent payments received during January 2006 as a result of the moratorium given to resort lease for those resorts that were damaged by the December 2004 tsunami while the quarterly fall was owing to the advance lease rent received for the newly leased resorts during latter half of 2006. Profit transfers from public enterprises also showed a significant decline in the review quarter as usually very few public enterprises make their profit transfers in the first quarter of the year. In contrast, commercial land rent which was Rf11.8 million during the last quarter went up to Rf32.3 million at the end of the proceeding quarter. This was mainly due to the inclusion of the land rent of various institutions (previously recorded separately in the accounts of the respective institutions) as an aggregate under the commercial land rent in the revenue account.

5/ Includes tax, non-tax and capital revenue.

**Chart V. Government Expenditure**

*in millions of rufiyaa*




*Source: Ministry of Finance and Tresuary*

Government expenditure during the review quarter rose to Rf1,597.4 million, which was 17 percent higher than the previous quarter and 11 percent higher than the first quarter of 2006. Hence, with the expenditure higher than the revenue received during the review quarter, the deficit of Rf438.3 million was financed domestically through the issuance of treasury bills. At the end of March 2007, net credit to the government from the banking system totalled Rf1,010.3 million, which is 36 percent higher than the end of previous quarter and a 1 percent increase from the first quarter of 2006.

# 4. Financial Sector Developments

## 4.1 Monetary Sector Developments

The main instruments used by the MMA for conducting monetary policy are Minimum Reserve Requirement (MRR) and Treasury Bills (T-Bills). The monetary policy stance remained unchanged during the first quarter with MRR set at 25 percent and interest rate of T-Bills at 5 percent for one month maturity and 5.25 percent for three months maturity. During the first quarter of 2007, T-Bills issued amounted to Rf1,807.0 million (an increase of Rf521.0 million from the end of the previous quarter) of which Rf522.0 million was on three months maturity and the remaining on one month maturity.

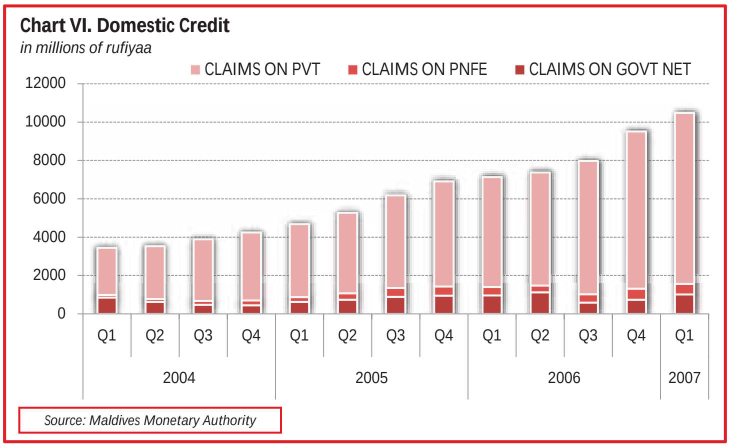


Chart VI. Domestic Credit

Monetary developments during the first three months of 2007 showed a 12 percent increase in broad money, attributed mainly by a 10 percent increase in domestic credit coupled with an 8 percent increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system. While the domestic credit growth during the review quarter remained strong, the rate of growth in domestic credit slowed down during the review quarter largely on account of the deceleration of the credit growth to the private sector. As regards the net foreign assets, the review quarter experienced a substantial improvement in the foreign assets of both commercial banks and MMA, although the foreign liabilities of the commercial banks continue to increase.

### 4.1.1 The monetary base

The monetary base (M0) increased by 6 percent to register Rf3,627.8 million at the end of March 2007, decelerating from a growth of 8 percent in the previous quarter. This largely reflected the reduction in currency issued (by 5 percent) as the currency returned to the banking system after the peak in December 2006 which coincided with eid festivities and school season. In conjunction,

**Table 4. Monetary Base, 2004 - March 2007 [1/]**
*In millions of rufiyaa*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| Currency in issue | 828.0 | 947.2 | 1,160.7 | 975.9 | 1,049.2 | 1,094.4 | 1,160.7 | 1,105.7 |
| Bank deposits with MMA | 1,816.0 | 1,867.3 | 2,209.8 | 2,140.4 | 2,087.0 | 2,003.6 | 2,209.8 | 2,420.0 |
| PNFEs deposits with MMA | 99.3 | 68.5 | 53.0 | 79.1 | 94.3 | 67.0 | 53.0 | 102.1 |
| **MONETARY BASE (M0)** | **2,743.3** | **2,882.9** | **3,423.6** | **3,195.4** | **3,230.4** | **3,165.1** | **3,423.6** | **3,627.8** |
| **Maldives Monetary Authority Assets** | **3,939.3** | **4,222.4** | **4,799.9** | **4,889.1** | **5,329.8** | **5,329.2** | **4,799.9** | **5,040.6** |
| Foreign assets | 2,616.1 | 2,394.9 | 2,972.3 | 2,550.3 | 2,734.4 | 3,115.2 | 2,972.3 | 3,080.3 |
| Claims on Government | 1,291.4 | 1,617.7 | 1,604.3 | 2,113.4 | 2,377.1 | 1,987.1 | 1,604.3 | 1,720.7 |
| Other assets | 31.8 | 209.8 | 223.3 | 225.4 | 218.2 | 226.9 | 223.3 | 239.6 |
| *Less* | | | | | | | | |
| **Remaining liabilities** | **1,197.4** | **1,339.5** | **1,376.4** | **1,693.7** | **2,099.4** | **2,164.1** | **1,376.4** | **1,412.8** |
| Foreign liabilities | 11.0 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 |
| Government deposits | 431.6 | 174.4 | 504.4 | 509.7 | 544.6 | 733.4 | 504.4 | 552.7 |
| Capital accounts | 194.2 | 349.4 | 340.3 | 201.4 | 254.1 | 306.6 | 340.3 | 215.7 |
| MMA certificates of deposits | 376.4 | 313.5 | 0.0 | 517.4 | 852.9 | 671.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other liabilities | 184.3 | 410.8 | 440.4 | 373.7 | 356.3 | 360.7 | 440.4 | 553.0 |

1/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007.

Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

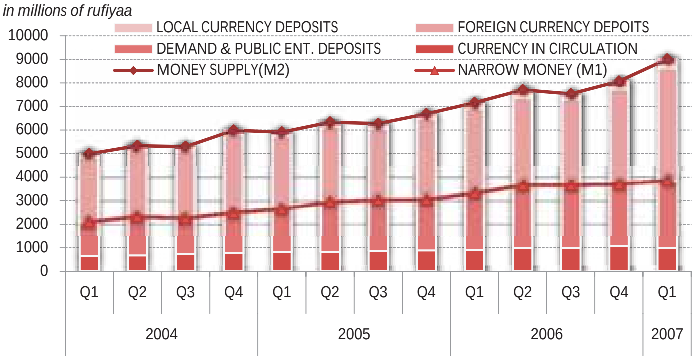
as the deposit base of the commercial banks grew during the period, commercial banks' deposit with MMA registered a 10 percent increase during the three months to March 2007. Meanwhile, on annual terms M0 increased steadily by Rf432.4 million or 14 percent at the end of the review quarter, supported by strong growth in both currency issued and commercial banks deposits with MMA.

### 4.1.2 Monetary aggregates

Broad Money or M2 reached Rf9,003.2 million at the end of March 2007, registering a significant growth of 12 percent on quarterly terms accelerating from a 7 percent growth in the previous quarter. With an annual growth of 26 percent, the rapid growth in M2 was driven by increase in both narrow money as well as quasi money, emanating from the remarkable performance of the tourism sector and the concurrent developments in the economic activities and foreign exchange earnings.

**Chart VII. Money Supply**

*in millions of rufiyaa*



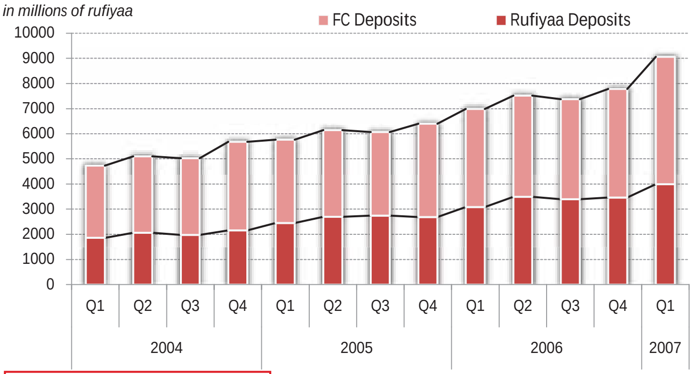

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

Narrow money or M1, which tracks the economic activity, rose by 4 percent when compared to previous quarter following a 1 percent increase in the previous quarter. This was mainly attributed to the substantial growth in demand deposits (8 percent) which contributed 74 percent to M1. Similarly, M1 expanded by Rf536.6 million or 16 percent when compared to the same quarter of 2006.

Meanwhile, quasi money which forms 57 percent of M2, grew by 18 percent (increased from Rf4,356.1 million in December 2006 to Rf5,145.1 million in March 2007) following a 12 percent growth during the previous quarter. This is strongly linked to the performance of the tourism sector, as improvements in the sector positively contribute to the growth in foreign currency deposits. Hence, foreign currency deposits which comprises of 91 percent of quasi money grew significantly during the period, especially foreign currency demand deposits (86 percent of foreign currency deposits) grew by 19 percent during the review quarter. A similar pattern is observed on annual developments with quasi money accelerated substantially by 36 percent and foreign currency demand deposits contributing most to the growth with a growth rate of 29 percent.

**Chart VIII. Total Deposits**

*in millions of rufiyaa*



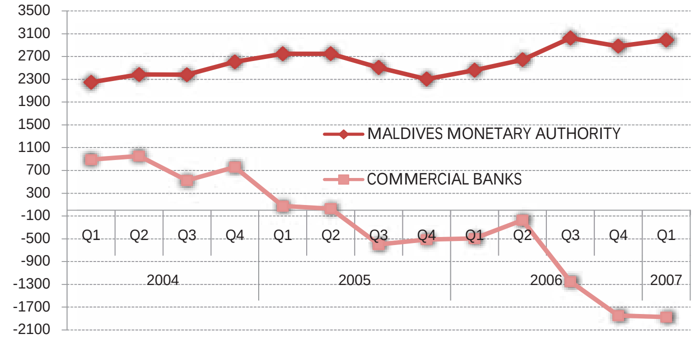

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## 4.1.3 Counterparts of monetary growth

Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking system which deteriorated steadily during 2006, showed signs of improvement during the first quarter of 2007.

**Chart IX. Net Foreign Assets**

*in millions of rufiyaa*

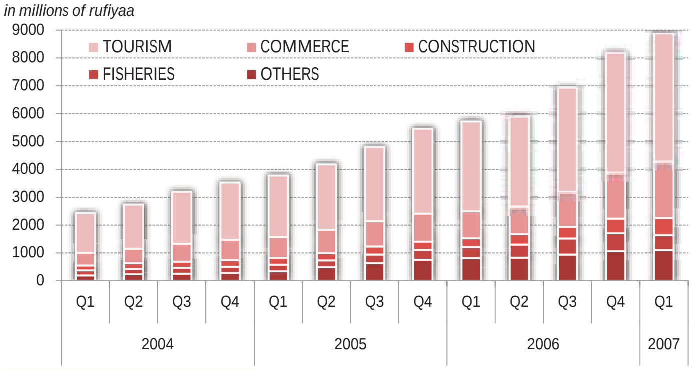



*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

At the end of the review quarter, NFA of the banking system improved by 8 percent on quarterly terms to reach Rf1,112.7 million. This was following a 28 percent and 42 percent decline in the third and fourth quarter of 2006, respectively. Nonetheless, on annual terms NFA declined by 43 percent at the end of March 2007. As in the past, the deterioration of NFA continues to come from the rapid build up of foreign liabilities of the commercial banks. However, during the review quarter a significant improvement in the foreign assets of the commercial banks was seen both on quarterly as well as on annual terms. Hence, foreign assets of the commercial banks increased by 41 percent on quarterly terms and by 87 percent on annual terms. Concurrently the quarterly growth in foreign liabilities of the commercial banks also slowed down during the review quarter to 14 percent as against 30 percent in the previous quarter. On annual terms foreign liabilities continued to remain significantly high, increasing from Rf1,152.4 million in March 2006 to Rf3,105.0 million in March 2007, an increase of about 169 percent. The expansion in foreign liabilities largely reflected the progressive borrowing made by the foreign banks operating in the Maldives from their head offices for lending in the domestic economy, given the strong demand for credit in the country in recent periods. As regards the NFA of MMA, a quarterly increase of 4 percent and an annual increase of 22 percent were registered at the end of the review quarter, reflecting the growth in foreign assets.

**Chart X. Sectoral Credit**

*in millions of rufiyaa*




*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

Credit to the domestic economy amounted to Rf10,468.6 million at the end of the review quarter. After following a progressive growth of domestic credit during the past two quarters, the growth rate decelerated from 19 percent in the previous quarter to 10 percent during the first quarter of 2007. The annual growth rate, meanwhile, accelerated from 38 percent at the end of December 2006 to 47 percent in March 2007. Of the total domestic credit, credit extended to the private sector, which accounts for 85 percent of the total domestic credit, increased quarterly by 9 percent after an 18 percent growth in the previous quarter. Nevertheless, such credit increased by 55 percent when compared to the same quarter of 2006. Meanwhile, credit extended to public sector (15 percent of the total domestic credit) increased quarterly by 19 percent and annually by 12 percent. Of this, net claims on government registered a quarterly and annual growth of 36 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

The bulk of the credit extended to the private sector was absorbed by mainly two sectors, namely tourism (52 percent of the credit) and commerce sector (22 percent of the credit). At the end of March 2007, credit to tourism sector totalled Rf4,599.8 million, registering a quarterly growth of 7 percent and an annual growth 43 percent. Similarly, credit extended to the commerce sector totalled to Rf2,026.7 million, with a quarterly growth of 22 percent and an increase of over 100 percent on annual terms. While the credit extended to the construction sector (7 percent of the private sector credit) decelerated from 25 percent in the three months to December 2006 to 18 percent in the three months to March 2007, the stock of credit to the sector at the end of the review quarter stood 97 percent higher than a year ago.

## 4.2 Activities of Non- Bank Financial Institutions

Non-bank financial institutions consist of Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd (HDFC), Maldives Finance Leasing Company Pvt Ltd (MFLC), two general insurance companies namely Allied Insurance company and Sri Lankan Insurance Corporation, four insurance agents, two insurance brokers, three money transfer companies and several microfinance schemes carried out by government departments and donor agencies.

MFLC continued to cater for the strong credit demand in the economy providing a wide range of medium term finance lease to small as well as large enterprises. At the end of March 2007, the company had total outstanding leases of Rf258.7 million, which was 16 percent higher than the previous quarter and 57 percent higher than a year ago. Among them, 59 percent of the finance was provided to transport sector and 30 percent to the fisheries sector.

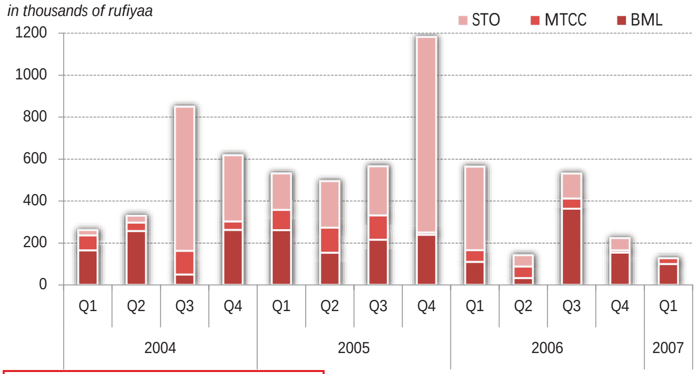
The outstanding loan portfolio of HDFC totalled Rf193.3 million at the end of March 2007, which is 2 percent lower than the previous quarter, but 4 percent higher than the first quarter of 2006.

## 4.3 Capital Market

According to the statistics of Maldives Stock Exchange (MSE), there was a notable downturn in the stock market activities in the past two quarters. After following robust trading activities during the third quarter of 2006, trading turnover declined by 58 percent in the last quarter of 2006 and by a further 43 percent (from Rf222.8 thousand at the end of December 2006 to Rf126.8 thousand at the end March 2007) in the review quarter. Among the market participants, Banks of Maldives Plc (BML) accounted for the largest share of the trading turnover during the quarter, which was 78 percent and the remaining by the Maldives Transport and Contracting Company (MTCC) as during the review quarter no trading of State Trading Organisation's (STO) shares took place. This reflected the mismatch in the quoted buying and selling prices during the quarter which stood at Rf410.0 and Rf790.0, respectively. Consequently, average trading turnover during the review quarter was Rf2.1 thousand compared to an average trading turnover of Rf3.7 thousand in the previous quarter and of Rf9.6 thousand in the first quarter of 2006.

**Chart XI. Securities Trading Floor Turnover**

*in thousands of rufiyaa*




*Source: Capital Market Development Authority*

Volume of shares traded during the proceeding quarter amounted to 135, registering a massive quarterly and annual decline of 58 percent and 83 percent, respectively. Among the shares traded, MTCC composed 69 percent followed by 39 percent by BML. Although STO shares were not traded in the review quarter there was high demand for the shares.

In terms of weighted average traded price (WATP), both MTCC and BML showed improvements, with WATP of BML increasing from Rf1,584 in the previous quarter to Rf1,911 in the review quarter. Similarly, MTCC's WATP increased from Rf328 to Rf330 during the period. In contrast, market capitalisation declined sharply by 33 percent following a 45 percent increase in the previous quarter. A break down of market capitalisation showed that STO, BML and MTCC constituted 59 percent, 30 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

# 5. External Sector Developments

## 5.1 International Trade

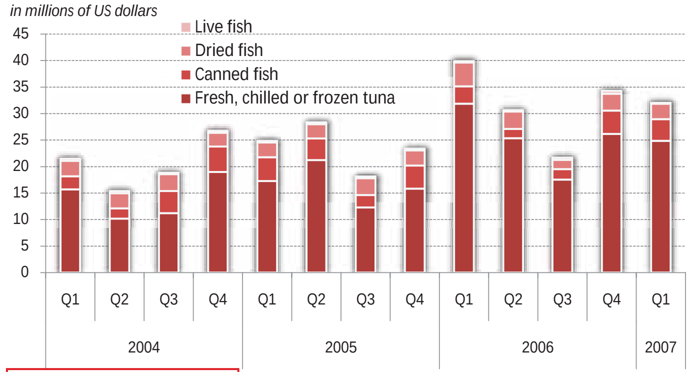
International trade plays a key role in the Maldivian economy given the openness and dependence of the economy on trade. According to trade statistics from the Customs, the value of merchandise exports f.o.b totalled US$64.1 million during the quarter, which is 6 percent higher than the previous quarter, although it remained at around the same level as the first quarter of 2006.

Domestic exports which accounts for 53 percent of the total merchandise exports, performed less robustly than the previous quarter or the corresponding quarter of 2006. Meanwhile, re-exports (47 percent of total merchandise exports) is largely dominated by the sale of jet fuel, and such sales having close links with the developments in the tourism sector, with the improvement in the tourism sector, re-exports grew significantly by 38 percent annually and by 24 percent quarterly.

Domestic exports mainly constituting marine exports after reaching a record high figure of US$42.3 million in the first quarter of 2006 fell to US$36.3 million in the previous quarter and to US$34.0 million in the review quarter. The lower domestic export was due to the decline in fish exports, which fell by 20 percent on year-on-year basis and by 5 percent on quarterly terms. Meanwhile, the volume of fish exports also declined both quarterly and annually by 10 and 42 percent respectively. Of the fish exports, the main contributor is frozen tuna accounting for 76 percent of total fish exports earnings and such exports registered a quarterly decline of 5 percent and an annual reduction of 22 percent. This fall in the frozen tuna category largely reflects the poor performance of fish catch during the review quarter. Similarly, canned and dried fish (together accounting for 21 percent of the fish exports earnings) were also affected by the low level of fish catch in the country. Earnings and quantity of both canned fish and dried fish fell on quarterly basis except for a quarterly increase in the quantity of dried fish while on annual terms there was an increase in canned fish earnings.

**Chart XII. Major Fish Exports**

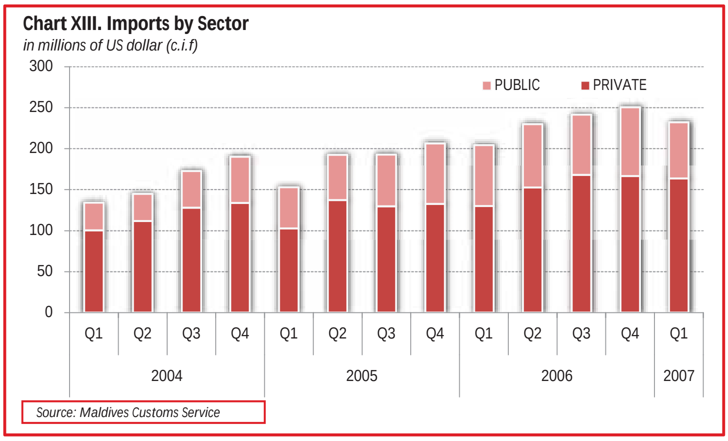
*in millions of US dollars*




*Source: Maldives Customs Service*

Total merchandise imports (c.i.f) totalled US$232.3 million during the first quarter of 2007, which was 7 percent less than the previous quarter but 14 percent higher than the first quarter of 2006. In terms of sector[6], approximately 71 percent were imported by private sector,

6/ 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.




with imports by the tourism sector constituting 30 percent of private sector imports. Total private sector imports fell by 2 percent or US$2.7 million to record US$163.8 million in the first quarter of 2007. This decline was due to the fall in imports by the tourism sector (constituted 21 percent of total imports) which registered a decline of 7 percent, mainly due to lower imports in the consumer goods category. On an annual basis, however, both private sector and tourism imports increased by 26 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

As regards the imports by the public sector, which includes the government and all the public enterprises, totalled US$68.5 million during the review quarter, registering declines both on quarterly (by 19 percent) and on an annual terms (by 8 percent). Of the public sector, imports by the public enterprises constituted 89 percent of total during the review quarter and registered US$60.6 million during the review quarter, with a quarterly decline of 13 percent and an annual decline of 3 percent. Imports by the government totalled US$7.9 million and also registered declines both on quarterly as well as on annual terms.

In terms of composition, consumer goods (accounting for 35 percent of total) declined by 7 percent or during the review quarter while on an annual basis such imports increased by 25 percent. The quarterly fall in this group was mostly due to the decline in the other consumer goods category. Petroleum products (21 percent of total imports), on the other hand grew by US$4.9 million (12 percent) from the preceding quarter and by US$2.2 million (5 percent) against the first quarter of 2006 partly reflecting the increase in oil prices in the international market. Intermediate and capital goods (44 percent of total imports), registered a significant decline of 14 percent on quarterly basis. This was largely on account of a fall in the transport equipments and parts category. However, on an annual basis such imports registered a growth of 10 percent owing to the increase in the import of construction material and transport equipments and parts category.

### 5.1.1 Direction of trade

Imports to Maldives are mainly sourced from Asia, accounting for about 60 percent of total imports and during the review quarter imports from the region declined by 5 percent against the previous quarter. In terms of bilateral countries, imports from UAE have seen a rapid increase in recent periods and accounts for 22 percent of total imports, while imports from Singapore also have a similar share in total imports. As regards other countries, imports from India accounts for 12 percent and from Sri Lanka 7 percent. Imports from the EU countries represent 9 percent of the total imports.

The majority of the country's imports go to Asian countries (62 percent), followed by EU (29 percent). From the Asian countries Thailand accounts for the biggest share of exports accounting for 38 percent of total exports and 62 percent of Asian exports. It is mostly frozen tuna that is exported to Thailand, which is normally bought by canneries in the country. Exports to Sri Lanka accounts for 13 percent of total exports and this constitute mainly of dried fish. Japan takes up about 7 percent of exports and this is mainly fresh, chilled or frozen tuna. In the Middle East, exports to Iran have been increasing recently accounting for 95 percent of exports to the region and 7 percent of total exports.

## 5.2 Balance of Trade

**Chart XIV. Merchandise Trade**

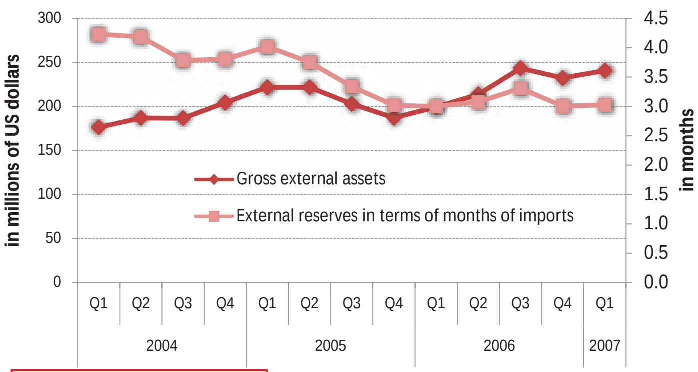
*in millions of US dollars*


*Source: Maldives Customs Service; Maldives Monetary Autority*

The trade balance continues to be in deficit but showed improvements on a quarterly basis. As such the trade deficit narrowed to US$131.4 million in the quarter under review from US$159.9 million recorded in the preceding quarter, reflecting a reduction of 18 percent during the period. However, the deficit stood much higher compared to the first quarter of 2006.

## 5.3 External Assets

**Chart XV. External Assets**




*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

The net foreign assets of the banking system during the review quarter increased by 8 percent compared to the previous quarter, while it fell by 43 percent against the first quarter of 2006. The quarterly increase in net foreign assets reflected the increase of the foreign assets of commercial banks, which increased by US$27.9 million. Moreover the US$8.4 million increase in foreign assets of MMA also contributed to the increase of net foreign assets. As a result, gross external assets increased to register US$240.6 million at the end of the review quarter from the US$232.2 million recorded at the end of last quarter of 2006. Consequently, external reserves in terms of months of imports remained unchanged at 3.0 months at the end of the review quarter compared to the end of the previous quarter and the first quarter of 2006.

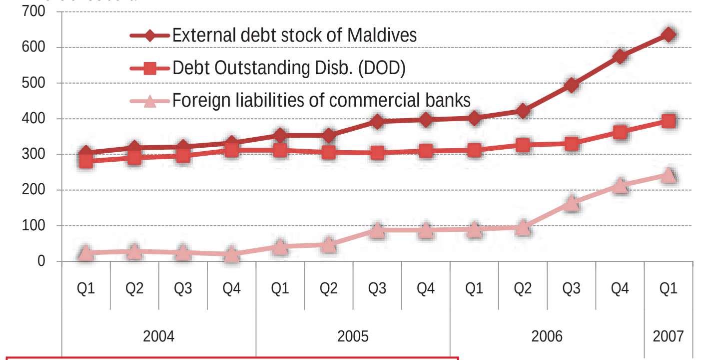
## 5.4 External Debt

The external debt stock of Maldives covers medium and long-term debt of public sector and external liabilities of banking system. Currently there is no information on private debt other than that of commercial banks.

The recorded total external debt stock for the review quarter stood at US$636.0 million. Of this, public sector medium and long term debt outstanding disbursed (DOD) totalled at US$393.4 million at the end of the review quarter compared to US$361.8 million at the end of the last quarter 2006 registering an increase of about 9 percent. Foreign liabilities of commercial banks meanwhile increased to US$242.6 million at the end of review quarter from US$212.6 million recorded at the end of the fourth quarter of 2006. As a result, the total external debt stock of the economy increased by around 11 percent on quarterly basis. On annual basis however, DOD and foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at US$311.4 million and US$90.0 million respectively resulting in a 58 percent growth in the total debt stock. Disbursements of medium and long terms foreign debt to public sector during the quarter was US$34.4 million compared to US$31.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2006. Meanwhile, amortisation stood at US$3.7 million while interest payments at US$1.3 million. As a result, debt service totalled US$5.0 million during the review quarter, which is equivalent to around 8 percent of total exports.

**Chart XVI. External Debt**

*in millions of US dollar*




*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority; Ministry of Finace and Treasury*

## 5.5 Exchange Rate

The rufiyaa which has been pegged to the dollar remained unchanged with the buying and selling rates remaining at 12.75 and 12.85 respectively.

During the review quarter the rufiyaa depreciated against the currencies of major trading partners. The rufiyaa fell by 4 percent when compared against the Indian rupee and 2 percent against the Singapore dollar. Furthermore, the rufiyaa weakened by 1 percent against the euro. The rufiyaa appreciated by 1 percent against the Sri Lankan rupee while it remained more or less the same when compared to the Sterling pound and the Japanese yen.

Meanwhile, when compared to the first quarter of 2006, the exchange rate of rufiyaa strengthened by 6 percent against Sri Lankan rupee and remained more or less the same when compared to the Japanese yen. Nevertheless, significant depreciations of the rufiyaa were observed against the Sterling pound with 14 percent followed by 11 percent against the euro and 7 percent against the Singapore dollar. Moreover, the rufiyaa fell by 3 percent against the Indian rupee when compared against the first quarter of 2006.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

STATISTICAL APPENDIX
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## Table 1.Consumer Price Inflation - National, 2006 - March 2007 [1/]

*(Index 2004 = 100)*

| | weights | 2006 Mar | 2006 Jun | 2006 Sep | 2006 Dec | 2007 Mar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Food and non- alcoholic beverages | 33.3 | - | 5.8 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| *Fish* | *4.6* | - | *0.9* | *-1.7* | *-6.7* | *1.7* |
| *Other Food* | *25.7* | - | *7.1* | *7.3* | *6.8* | *6.4* |
| *Non-alcoholic beverages* | *3.0* | - | *0.9* | *1.2* | *1.7* | *3.4* |
| 2. Tobacco and narocotics | 2.8 | - | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| 3. Clothing & footwear | 6.0 | - | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 4. Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels | 19.5 | - | 4.6 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| 5. Furnishing, household equipments & routine maintenance of | 5.3 | - | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| 6. Health | 5.4 | - | 4.2 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| 7. Transport | 5.1 | - | 12.2 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 4.1 |
| 8. Communication | 5.8 | - | -10.5 | -9.1 | -7.7 | -6.3 |
| 9. Recreation & culture | 4.9 | - | -4.3 | -4.1 | -2.8 | -1.1 |
| 10. Education | 3.1 | - | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| 11. Hotels, cafes & restaurants | 0.8 | - | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 9.4 |
| 12. Miscellaneous goods & services | 7.9 | - | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| 13. Religion | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total CPI** | **100.0** | **-** | **3.4** | **3.7** | **3.5** | **3.9** |
| Total Index excluding fish | - | - | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Total Index, excluding food | - | - | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |

1/ CPI - National data not available prior to June 2004.

*Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development*

## Table 2. Monetary Survey, 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| **Net foreign assets** | **3,362.2** | **1,787.7** | **1,962.2** | **2,467.7** | **1,770.5** | **1,031.2** | **1,112.7** |
| **Monetary Authorities (net)** [1/] | **2,605.1** | **2,303.5** | **2,458.9** | **2,643.0** | **3,023.8** | **2,881.0** | **2,988.9** |
| Foreign assets | 2,616.1 | 2,394.9 | 2,550.3 | 2,734.4 | 3,115.2 | 2,972.3 | 3,080.3 |
| Foreign liabilities | -11.0 | -91.4 | -91.4 | -91.4 | -91.4 | -91.4 | -91.4 |
| **Commercial banks (net)** [1/] | **757.1** | **-515.8** | **-496.7** | **-175.3** | **-1,253.2** | **-1,849.8** | **-1,876.2** |
| Foreign assets [1/] | 1,015.7 | 603.3 | 655.7 | 1,051.6 | 843.3 | 871.2 | 1,228.8 |
| Foreign liabilities | -258.6 | -1,119.1 | -1,152.4 | -1,226.9 | -2,096.5 | -2,721.0 | -3,105.0 |
| **Domestic assets (net)** | **2,621.5** | **4,897.2** | **5,189.4** | **5,233.3** | **5,760.7** | **7,032.2** | **7,890.5** |
| **Domestic credit** [2/] | **4,246.0** | **6,911.4** | **7,128.5** | **7,374.7** | **7,974.2** | **9,509.1** | **10,468.6** |
| Public sector | 698.3 | 1,430.9 | 1,399.3 | 1,473.7 | 1,033.4 | 1,317.5 | 1,564.5 |
| Central govt. (net) | 456.3 | 953.0 | 962.4 | 1,125.4 | 589.3 | 745.0 | 1,010.3 |
| Gross claims on govt [3/] | 1,312.7 | 1,630.5 | 2,126.2 | 2,389.9 | 2,062.3 | 1,934.7 | 2,523.3 |
| Govt. deposits | -856.5 | -677.6 | -1,163.8 | -1,264.6 | -1,473.0 | -1,189.7 | -1,513.0 |
| Public enterprises | 242.0 | 477.9 | 436.9 | 348.3 | 444.1 | 572.5 | 554.2 |
| Private sector [4/] | 3,547.8 | 5,480.5 | 5,729.2 | 5,901.0 | 6,940.8 | 8,191.6 | 8,904.1 |
| Other items (net) [5/] | 1,624.6 | 2,014.1 | 1,939.1 | 2,141.4 | 2,213.5 | 2,476.9 | 2,578.1 |
| **Broad money** | **5,983.7** | **6,685.0** | **7,151.6** | **7,700.9** | **7,531.2** | **8,063.3** | **9,003.2** |
| Narrow money | 2,476.9 | 3,033.3 | 3,321.5 | 3,656.3 | 3,655.9 | 3,707.2 | 3,858.1 |
| Currency in circulation | 762.5 | 883.2 | 910.3 | 973.4 | 1,000.3 | 1,067.8 | 977.9 |
| Public ent. deposits (Rf) | 51.9 | 44.3 | 38.7 | 62.8 | 42.2 | 14.7 | 37.6 |
| Demand deposits | 1,662.5 | 2,105.8 | 2,372.5 | 2,620.2 | 2,613.4 | 2,624.7 | 2,842.6 |
| Quasi money | 3,506.8 | 3,651.7 | 3,830.1 | 4,044.6 | 3,875.4 | 4,356.1 | 5,145.1 |
| ***Memorandum items:*** | | | | | | | |
| Foreign currency deposits | 3,344.3 | 3,441.2 | 3,614.4 | 3,717.0 | 3,649.0 | 4,031.9 | 4,766.2 |
| Dollarization ratio [6/] | 55.9 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 50.0 | 52.9 |

1/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include deposits of nonresidents with commercial banks.
2/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to reflect changes in claims on government and private sector.
3/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include investment in Treasury bills by commercial banks as claims on government
4/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include investments in shares and equity (of private sector) by commercial banks as claims on private sector.
5/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to exclude; deposits of nonresidents with commercial banks, and investment in shares and equity (of private sector) and Treasury bills by commercial banks.
6/ Foreign currency deposits ( includes foreign currency deposits of commercial banks and MMA, excluding government and non-residence deposits) in percent of broad money.

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## Table 3. Assets and Liabilities of Maldives Monetary Authority, 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of rufiyaa: end of period)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| **Total assets** | **3,940.8** | **4,222.4** | **4,889.1** | **5,329.8** | **5,329.2** | **4,799.9** | **5,040.6** |
| Foreign assets | 2,616.1 | 2,394.9 | 2,550.3 | 2,734.4 | 3,115.2 | 2,972.3 | 3,080.3 |
| Claims on government | 1,291.4 | 1,617.7 | 2,113.4 | 2,377.1 | 1,987.1 | 1,604.3 | 1,720.7 |
| Claims on PNFE | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Claims on commercial banks | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other assets | 31.8 | 209.8 | 225.4 | 218.2 | 226.9 | 223.3 | 239.6 |
| **Total liabilities** | **3,940.8** | **4,222.4** | **4,889.1** | **5,329.8** | **5,329.2** | **4,799.9** | **5,040.6** |
| Reserve money | 2,743.3 | 2,882.9 | 3,195.4 | 3,230.4 | 3,165.1 | 3,423.6 | 3,627.8 |
| Currency outside banks | 762.5 | 883.2 | 910.3 | 973.4 | 1,000.3 | 1,067.8 | 977.9 |
| Currency with commercial banks | 65.5 | 63.9 | 65.6 | 75.8 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 127.8 |
| Public ent. deposits (Rf) | 99.3 | 68.5 | 79.1 | 94.3 | 67.0 | 53.0 | 102.1 |
| Local currency | 51.9 | 44.3 | 38.7 | 62.8 | 42.2 | 14.7 | 37.6 |
| Foreign currency | 47.4 | 24.2 | 40.3 | 31.5 | 24.9 | 38.3 | 64.5 |
| Banks' deposits | 1,816.0 | 1,867.3 | 2,140.4 | 2,087.0 | 2,003.6 | 2,209.8 | 2,420.0 |
| Foreign liabilities | 11.0 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 91.4 |
| Government deposits | 431.6 | 174.4 | 509.7 | 544.6 | 733.4 | 504.4 | 552.7 |
| Capital accounts | 194.2 | 349.4 | 201.4 | 254.1 | 306.6 | 340.3 | 215.7 |
| MMA certificates of deposit (CD's) [1/] | 376.4 | 313.5 | 517.4 | 852.9 | 671.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other liabilities | 184.3 | 410.8 | 373.7 | 356.3 | 360.7 | 440.4 | 553.0 |
| ***Memorandum items:*** | | | | | | | |
| Foreign assets of MMA, gross (U.S. dollar millions) | 204.4 | 187.1 | 199.2 | 213.6 | 243.4 | 232.2 | 240.6 |
| Foreign assets of MMA, net (U.S. dollar millions) | 203.5 | 180.0 | 192.1 | 206.5 | 236.2 | 225.1 | 233.5 |
| Exchange rate (Rufiyaa per U.S. dollar) | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |

1/ All the CD's issued matured on 2nd Oct, 2006. These were replaced with the issue of Treasury bills on 11th Sep, 2006.

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## Table 4. Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks, 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| **Total assets** | **7,129.3** | **9,045.5** | **9,815.5** | **10,614.7** | **11,407.9** | **12,724.6** | **14,522.2** |
| Reserves [1/] | 2,075.1 | 2,173.3 | 2,620.3 | 2,930.0 | 2,642.3 | 2,433.7 | 2,563.3 |
| Cash | 65.5 | 63.9 | 65.6 | 75.8 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 127.8 |
| Balance with MMA [2/] | 1,751.2 | 1,802.1 | 2,098.4 | 2,020.8 | 1,937.5 | 2,262.1 | 2,356.9 |
| Investment in securities [1/] | 258.4 | 307.2 | 456.3 | 833.4 | 610.6 | 78.7 | 78.7 |
| Foreign assets [3/] | 1,015.7 | 603.3 | 655.7 | 1,051.6 | 843.3 | 871.2 | 1,228.8 |
| Claims on public sector | 261.8 | 490.7 | 449.7 | 361.1 | 519.3 | 902.9 | 1,356.8 |
| Government [4/] | 21.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 75.3 | 330.4 | 802.6 |
| Public enterprises | 240.5 | 477.9 | 436.9 | 348.3 | 444.1 | 572.5 | 554.2 |
| Claims on private sector [5/] | 3,547.8 | 5,480.5 | 5,729.2 | 5,901.0 | 6,940.8 | 8,191.6 | 8,904.1 |
| Unclassified assets | 228.9 | 297.7 | 360.5 | 371.0 | 462.3 | 325.2 | 469.2 |
| **Total liabilities** | **7,129.3** | **9,045.5** | **9,815.5** | **10,614.7** | **11,407.9** | **12,724.6** | **14,522.2** |
| Demand deposits | 3,947.1 | 4,694.0 | 4,975.7 | 5,320.6 | 5,159.3 | 5,453.1 | 6,202.3 |
| Local currency | 1,662.5 | 2,105.8 | 2,372.5 | 2,620.2 | 2,613.4 | 2,624.7 | 2,842.6 |
| Foreign currency | 2,284.6 | 2,588.2 | 2,603.2 | 2,700.4 | 2,545.9 | 2,828.4 | 3,359.7 |
| Time and savings deposits | 1,174.8 | 1,039.3 | 1,186.6 | 1,312.7 | 1,304.6 | 1,489.4 | 1,720.9 |
| Local currency | 162.5 | 210.5 | 215.7 | 327.7 | 226.4 | 324.2 | 378.9 |
| Foreign currency | 1,012.3 | 828.8 | 970.9 | 985.0 | 1,078.2 | 1,165.2 | 1,342.0 |
| Foreign liabilities | 258.6 | 1,119.1 | 1,152.4 | 1,226.9 | 2,096.5 | 2,721.0 | 3,105.0 |
| Banks abroad | 123.0 | 957.7 | 978.2 | 1,063.3 | 1,918.8 | 2,563.0 | 2,921.9 |
| Nonresident's deposits | 135.6 | 161.3 | 174.2 | 163.7 | 177.7 | 158.0 | 183.1 |
| Government deposits | 424.9 | 503.2 | 654.1 | 720.0 | 739.5 | 685.4 | 960.3 |
| Capital account | 875.5 | 1,098.5 | 1,230.1 | 1,371.2 | 1,545.5 | 1,656.9 | 1,801.2 |
| Credit from MMA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other liabilities | 448.5 | 591.5 | 616.7 | 663.4 | 562.5 | 718.8 | 732.5 |
| ***Memorandum items:*** | | | | | | | |
| Total deposits | 5,682.4 | 6,397.7 | 6,990.5 | 7,516.9 | 7,381.1 | 7,785.9 | 9,066.6 |
| Local currency | 2,163.1 | 2,687.7 | 3,091.2 | 3,496.5 | 3,404.2 | 3,465.4 | 3,999.5 |
| Foreign currency | 3,519.3 | 3,710.1 | 3,899.3 | 4,020.4 | 3,977.0 | 4,320.5 | 5,067.2 |

1/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to exclude; deposits of nonresidents with commercial banks, and investments in shares and equity (of private sector) and Treasury bills by commercial banks.
2/ This includes required reserves and excess reserves held in MMA.
3/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include deposits of nonresidents with commercial banks.
4/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include investment in Treasury bills by commercial banks
5/ Series have been revised on 20th May 2007 to include investments in shares and equity (of private sector) by commercial banks.

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## Table 5. Commercial Banks Loans and Advances by Major Economic Sectors, 2004 - March 2007 1/

*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar |
| **Total** | **3,525.6** | **5,458.4** | **5,720.1** | **5,894.2** | **6,934.0** | **8,184.8** | **8,881.9** |
| Fishing | 222.3 | 354.6 | 396.1 | 470.5 | 578.1 | 641.3 | 534.3 |
| Tourism | 2,053.0 | 3,048.1 | 3,223.6 | 3,224.6 | 3,744.0 | 4,297.9 | 4,599.8 |
| Hotels and restaurant | 230.8 | 324.1 | 342.7 | 373.4 | 425.1 | 386.3 | 359.6 |
| Development of tourism | 1,822.2 | 2,724.0 | 2,880.9 | 2,851.2 | 3,318.8 | 3,911.6 | 4,240.2 |
| Agriculture | 11.6 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 19.5 |
| Construction | 238.6 | 295.8 | 313.7 | 369.6 | 419.6 | 525.9 | 618.7 |
| Housing | 215.6 | 260.1 | 273.7 | 320.7 | 366.7 | 439.4 | 515.2 |
| Others | 23.0 | 35.7 | 40.0 | 48.9 | 52.9 | 86.5 | 103.4 |
| Manufacturing | 48.2 | 87.4 | 113.4 | 116.6 | 139.0 | 140.0 | 171.0 |
| Commerce 2/ | 730.9 | 1,007.3 | 972.8 | 1,001.1 | 1,252.9 | 1,655.4 | 2,026.7 |
| Electricity, gas water and sanitary services | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 88.9 | 234.6 | 257.9 | 261.9 | 313.9 | 367.3 | 366.7 |
| Services | 78.1 | 152.0 | 158.5 | 173.7 | 185.9 | 177.8 | 194.4 |
| Professional and community | 55.0 | 65.5 | 69.0 | 77.9 | 79.6 | 76.7 | 87.4 |
| Personal non-business, loans to individual | 23.2 | 86.5 | 89.5 | 95.8 | 106.3 | 101.1 | 107.0 |
| Employees, and activities not adequately described | 51.4 | 262.7 | 268.2 | 260.3 | 279.6 | 360.9 | 347.2 |

1/ Includes total loans and advances to private sector excluding private sector bills purchased and discounted.

2/ Includes wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade.

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## Table 6. Commercial Bank Deposits Distributed By Type, 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of rufiyaa; end of period)*

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | | | | | | | 2007 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Mar | | Jun | | Sep | | Dec | | Mar | |
| | 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** | **32,446** | **2,164.4** | **29,435** | **2,605.5** | **30,454** | **3,001.2** | **3,272** | **33,469.0** | **35,292** | **3,030.1** | **29,435** | **2,605.5** | **36,110** | **3,704.4** |
| **2. Call deposits** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** | **0** | **0.0** |
| **3. Other deposit accounts** | **27** | **5.0** | **64** | **6.2** | **70** | **10.4** | **13** | **68.0** | **67** | **66.8** | **64** | **6.2** | **81** | **78.2** |
| **4. Savings deposits** | **135,782** | **2,079.6** | **159,231** | **2,452.4** | **164,235** | **2,526.4** | **2,670** | **176,340.0** | **181,648** | **2,926.6** | **159,231** | **2,452.4** | **189,447** | **3,238.2** |
| **5. Fixed (or term) deposits** | **1,454** | **1,446.1** | **1,314** | **1,346.4** | **1,359** | **1,465.3** | **1,576** | **1,398.0** | **1,469** | **1,762.4** | **1,314** | **1,346.4** | **1,424** | **2,045.8** |
| (a) Up to 3 months | 296 | 393.3 | 297 | 391.9 | 471 | 736.5 | 775 | 508.0 | 608 | 1,014.8 | 297 | 391.9 | 579 | 1,265.6 |
| (b) Over 3 to 6 months | 254 | 330.6 | 265 | 290.0 | 125 | 184.3 | 216 | 139.0 | 135 | 230.1 | 265 | 290.0 | 123 | 218.5 |
| (c) Over 6 months to 1 year | 787 | 583.8 | 660 | 580.2 | 722 | 523.0 | 564 | 701.0 | 680 | 494.9 | 660 | 580.2 | 673 | 549.3 |
| (d) Over 1 to 2 years | 93 | 128.4 | 71 | 74.0 | 21 | 14.1 | 13 | 25.0 | 25 | 12.9 | 71 | 74.0 | 25 | 8.8 |
| (e) Over 2 to 3 years | 9 | 7.8 | 6 | 7.8 | 7 | 5.3 | 6 | 12.0 | 9 | 1.2 | 6 | 7.8 | 11 | 1.2 |
| (f) Over 3 to 5 years | 15 | 2.2 | 14 | 2.5 | 12 | 2.2 | 2 | 12.0 | 11 | 8.5 | 14 | 2.5 | 12 | 2.3 |
| (g) Over 5 years | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| **TOTAL** | **169,709** | **5,695.1** | **190,044** | **6,410.5** | **196,118** | **7,003.3** | **7,531** | **211,275.0** | **218,476** | **7,785.9** | **190,044** | **6,410.5** | **227,062** | **9,066.6** |

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

## Table 7. Composition of Domestic Exports (f.o.b.), 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of US dollars)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Domestic exports** | **122.4** | **103.5** | **42.3** | **32.4** | **24.2** | **36.3** | **34.0** |
| **Total marine exports** | **89.9** | **101.8** | **42.1** | **32.1** | **23.2** | **35.7** | **33.4** |
| Fish and fish products( including live fish) | 87.5 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 31.8 | 23.0 | 35.5 | 33.2 |
| Fish exports (excluding tropical live fish) | 84.4 | 96.6 | 40.9 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 34.3 | 32.7 |
| Fresh, chilled or frozen tuna | 56.0 | 66.6 | 31.9 | 25.4 | 17.5 | 26.2 | 24.9 |
| *Skipjack* | 25.9 | 33.6 | 19.0 | 16.7 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 12.5 |
| *Yellowfin tuna* | 24.6 | 26.5 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Frozen reef fish | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Canned fish | 13.4 | 15.2 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Dried fish | 11.6 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Salted fish | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Salted Reef fish | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Live tropical fish | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Fish products | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other marine products | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Garments** | **31.8** | **0.6** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| **Other** | **0.6** | **1.1** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **0.9** | **0.6** | **0.5** |

*Source: Maldives Customs Service*

## Table 8. Merchandise Imports (c.i.f.) by Sector and Product, 2004 - March 2007

*(In millions of US dollars)*

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Total imports c.i.f.** | **641.8** | **744.9** | **204.3** | **230.1** | **241.6** | **250.6** | **232.3** |
| **Private imports** | **474.2** | **502.4** | **130.1** | **152.8** | **168.2** | **166.5** | **163.8** |
| Private (excluding tourism) | 318.9 | 341.5 | 87.5 | 103.6 | 117.6 | 114.6 | 115.4 |
| Tourism | 155.3 | 160.9 | 42.5 | 49.1 | 50.6 | 51.9 | 48.4 |
| **Total public imports** | **167.6** | **242.5** | **74.2** | **77.3** | **73.4** | **84.1** | **68.5** |
| PNFE [1/] | 136.1 | 189.3 | 62.4 | 55.9 | 59.3 | 69.5 | 60.6 |
| Government | 31.5 | 53.2 | 11.8 | 21.4 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 7.9 |
| **Total imports c.i.f.** | **641.8** | **744.9** | **204.3** | **230.1** | **241.6** | **250.6** | **232.3** |
| **Consumer Goods** | **239.8** | **247.7** | **65.0** | **79.6** | **85.9** | **87.2** | **81.5** |
| Food Items | 111.4 | 109.8 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 38.0 | 39.6 | 43.1 |
| Rice | 6.3 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Wheat | 4.5 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Sugar | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Beverages | 13.7 | 11.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Other food items | 83.5 | 81.4 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 28.4 | 30.5 | 32.3 |
| Tobacco | 6.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 5.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Other consumer goods | 117.1 | 125.4 | 28.9 | 45.5 | 44.2 | 43.7 | 34.7 |
| **Petroleum Products** | **90.4** | **115.3** | **45.7** | **47.3** | **45.5** | **42.9** | **47.8** |
| Petrol | 8.1 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| Diesel (Marine gas oil) | 70.0 | 90.6 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 33.1 | 39.9 |
| Aviation gas | 4.7 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| Other petroleum product (Lubricating oil, Kerosene) | 7.5 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| **Intermediate & Capital Goods** | **311.6** | **381.8** | **93.6** | **103.2** | **110.2** | **120.4** | **103.0** |
| Construction | 86.0 | 115.7 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 33.4 |
| Cement & Cement products | 7.2 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Wood for construction purposes | 29.9 | 37.0 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 9.0 |
| Base metal & articles of base metal for construction purposes | 22.7 | 33.2 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 |
| Other construction related | 26.2 | 36.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 12.7 |
| Paper | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Medical / Surgical supplies | 2.8 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Computer equipments and supplies | 8.5 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Machinery & mechanical appliances | 11.1 | 18.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Textiles | 35.4 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Chemicals & chemical products | 4.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Transport equipments and parts | 46.9 | 50.4 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 26.4 | 16.8 |
| Other Intermediate and Capital goods | 114.5 | 168.3 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 44.8 | 46.9 | 41.2 |

1/ PNFE - Public Non Financial Enterprises

*Source: Maldives Customs Service*

## Table 9. Exchange Rates, 2004 - March 2007

*(Rufiyaa per foreign currency; end of period mid rate)*

| | | U.S. dollar | Japanese yen | Singapore dollar | Indian rupee | Sri Lanka rupee | Great Britain Pound | Euro | SDR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2004** | March | 12.8000 | 0.1175 | 7.4286 | 0.2792 | 0.1285 | 23.1237 | 15.3991 | 18.9505 |
| | June | 12.8000 | 0.1129 | 7.3370 | 0.2776 | 0.1261 | 23.0497 | 15.3075 | 18.7676 |
| | September | 12.8000 | 0.1135 | 7.4142 | 0.2731 | 0.1211 | 22.6006 | 15.4405 | 18.8031 |
| | December | 12.8000 | 0.1207 | 7.6358 | 0.2861 | 0.1201 | 24.2576 | 16.9684 | 19.8785 |
| **2005** | March | 12.8000 | 0.1170 | 7.6061 | 0.2865 | 0.1262 | 23.5113 | 16.2144 | 19.3386 |
| | June | 12.8000 | 0.1143 | 7.4734 | 0.2880 | 0.1257 | 22.8540 | 15.1720 | 18.6446 |
| | September | 12.8000 | 0.1127 | 7.4730 | 0.2857 | 0.1237 | 22.6434 | 15.2461 | 18.5674 |
| | December | 12.8000 | 0.1134 | 7.6634 | 0.2880 | 0.1295 | 22.4039 | 15.1736 | 18.2947 |
| **2006** | March | 12.8000 | 0.1122 | 7.8882 | 0.2942 | 0.1287 | 22.0321 | 15.1936 | 18.4042 |
| | June | 12.8000 | 0.1132 | 8.0366 | 0.2823 | 0.1273 | 23.4698 | 16.0708 | 18.7808 |
| | September | 12.8000 | 0.1119 | 8.0728 | 0.2841 | 0.1290 | 23.8601 | 16.0762 | 18.9396 |
| | December | 12.8000 | 0.1116 | 8.3020 | 0.2940 | 0.1227 | 25.0656 | 16.7464 | 19.2563 |
| **2007** | March | 12.8000 | 0.1118 | 8.4433 | 0.3043 | 0.1213 | 25.0527 | 16.8988 | 19.3695 |

*Source: Maldives Monetary Authority*

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