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1979

GUYANA

This preliminary version of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1979 is being distributed in 27 separate parts: an Introduction of a general nature, bearing the symbol E/CEPAL/R.227, and 26 Addenda to this document, each containing a study of the economic development of a country of the region. These Addenda will not appear in alphabetical order, but in order of completion. The complete Survey will be published in the usual printed version when the comments arising out of this preliminary version have been collected.

GUYANA

1. Recent economic trends: Introduction and summary

There was a generally slack level of economic activity in 1979 and preliminary data suggest that the gross domestic product declined by 2% in real terms. This marked the third consecutive year of declining or stagnant national product as the economy has been plagued by labour unrest and a very delicate balance-of-payments situation.

Most key goods-producing sectors experienced problems in 1979. The State-owned bauxite industry was hit by labour problems and both output and the vitally-needed exports underwent a serious decline. In agriculture, output of the main export crops of sugar and rice dropped because of bad weather and technical problems; this in turn depressed manufacturing, which depends heavily on the milling of the two crops, and of course the volume of agricultural exports suffered as well.

In 1979 the merchandise trade account deteriorated in comparison with the favourable results recorded in 1978, as a 16% increase in the value of imports was accompanied by a 2% decline in exports, the smaller value of which was mainly due to a lower level of domestic production. Nevertheless, higher export prices for bauxite and its by-products offset to some degree the impact of the smaller output.

There was a significant slowing down in the rate of growth of the overall retail price index in 1979 (see table 1), and although the rate of inflation reached 16%, this was an improvement on the 20% recorded in 1978. The rate of growth of urban prices was somewhat higher than that in rural areas. In 1979 the food index rose at a slower pace than it did in 1978.

Government development policy continued to be aimed at projects in the country's agricultural and bauxite sectors. Of major importance are projects aimed at import substitution in consumer goods and food items. Diversification of agriculture away from dependence on the sugar industry also maintained high priority within the Government's programmes.

/2. Sectoral

2. Sectoral developments

(a) Agriculture

Agriculture accounted for roughly 22% of the gross domestic product in current prices in 1979, making it the most important single sector in the economy. It is dominated by sugar and rice production, and as noted previously, in 1979 these two crops experienced serious declines in output due, among other factors, to bad weather and technical problems.

The volume of sugar cane harvested was estimated to have declined by over 5% in 1979, representing a sharp setback after a notable recovery of production in 1978 (see table 2). The main causes for the poor performance were the high incidence of unplanned cane fires (which result in the reduction of the sucrose content of the cane), the presence of the very destructive smut disease, and a marginal decrease in the acreage harvested. These problems were further aggravated by lower sugar prices. One of the few positive developments during the year was a considerable reduction of work stoppages in the industry.

The output of milled rice fell to an estimated 140,000 tons in 1979, the main reasons for this decrease in production being labour strikes, the absence of adequate water control facilities, unseasonal rains during harvesting, the lack of an adequate amount of machinery for harvesting, and power shortages during the milling stages of the rice production. The sector should improve with the implementation of the second phase of a rice modernization programme financed by USAID, which is designed to minimize post-harvest losses and improve the processing and marketing systems in order to increase the amount of rice available for export.

As regards other agricultural subsectors, the data on root and tree crops, fruit and vegetables indicate a substantial drop in production, except in the case of pineapples. Forestry continued to benefit from the improvements in road access to the hinterland and the expanded facilities for saw milling and logging. In the livestock subsector there were favourable signs of increases in the production of poultry and other livestock (see table 2).

/The Government

The Government continued to pursue a strategy of increasing self-sufficiency in a wider range of food crops for domestic consumption and export. Further efforts were made to diversify away from dependence on the sugar industry with the production of black-eye peas and the establishment of processing plants for some crops. In 1979 the authorities introduced a number of subsidies for the importation of agricultural equipment and the supply of fertilizers.

(b) Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying generated roughly 17% of the gross domestic product in current prices in 1979, thus forming the second most important goods-producing sector of the economy. Preliminary data in table 3 indicate that in 1979 only the production of alumina hydrate showed any increase. The reduction in the output of the bauxite industry was mainly attributable to severe industrial disputes during the year, specially a 5-week work stoppage in mid-year that caused loss of foreign exchange of the order of US\$ 40 million.

Production of gold and diamonds experienced decreases of 7% and 12%, respectively, in 1979 (see table 3).

(c) Manufacturing

Manufacturing made up about 13% of the current value of the gross domestic product in 1979. The main subsectors are rice milling and sugar manufacturing, which jointly contributed about 35% of manufacturing's share of the nominal gross domestic product. Both activities experienced difficulties during the year because of poor sugar cane and rice harvests, and manufacturing output declined accordingly. The performance of some other manufacturing activities, however, showed an improvement with respect to 1978. In particular, notable gains were realized in the production of livestock feed and flour (see table 4).

In 1979 there continued to be problems in the expansion of the country's manufacturing base, mainly because of a lack of investment and the slow pace at which funds were being made available to the sector.

/Information suggests

Information suggests that the difficulties of the sector were also aggravated by limited supplies of skilled labour, a scarcity of foreign exchange for capital plant renewal and the purchase of manufacturing inputs, and frequent disruptions of the electrical power supply.

Government policy continued to be geared to specified targets of production within the sector. The authorities have employed an investment code designed to monitor manufacturing, and the public sector has also been seeking ways to become involved in local manufacturing in order to mobilize domestic resources for production and investment. To this end a degree of subsidization was introduced for some industries and an impulse was given to investment in the glassware, textile, liquor and flour industries. Special government incentives were granted to the agro-based industries, especially the vegetable oil plant and the ham and bacon factory.

(d) Construction

Construction activity received a stimulus from public investment in 1979. Principal activities were construction in the Government-controlled mining sector, together with road-building projects mainly aimed at improving access for agricultural projects. Construction also continued on other major projects such as the national fishing complex, the Tapakuma irrigation project and the Mahaica Mahaicony-Abary project. At the same time housing construction was boosted by finance made available by the Central Government, which helped to support the erection of 2,000 new homes in 1979. Although the authorities are aiming at self-sufficiency in materials for housing and other construction, there continued to be shortages of key inputs due to controlled prices on imported products, inadequate local production of cement and lack of skilled personnel.

3. The external sector

Preliminary data indicate a reversal of recent trends which witnessed a progressive strengthening of the balance of payments in 1977 and 1978. The country's external difficulties were aggravated in 1979 by a deterioration in the terms of trade and falling export volume. With the value of imports rising by 16% and export earnings falling by 2%, the merchandise trade

/account went

account went from a surplus of US\$ 42 million in 1978 to a deficit of US\$ 3 million in 1979, while the current account deficit nearly tripled to US\$ 82 million, equivalent to roughly a quarter of the country's export earnings. Capital financing of the deficit was only partial, leaving a negative overall external balance of US\$ 43 million for the year (see tables 5 and 6).

Table 7 shows that the volume of traditional exports - bauxite, alumina, sugar and rice - either declined or stagnated in 1979. The fall in alumina exports, which have a relatively high degree of value added, was especially severe. Export earnings, however, were cushioned by higher prices for most major export items. For instance, the price of calcined bauxite - a product for which Guyana enjoys a virtual world monopoly - rose by 16% in 1979 to US\$ 396 per ton and the price of dried bauxite rose by 10% to US\$ 53 a ton. Likewise, the export price for alumina rose by 20% while that for alumina hydrate rose by some 15%.

As a positive note, the performance of non-traditional exports - which account for roughly 6% of all export earnings - continued to show a degree of dynamism. The volume of rum and molasses exports was up by over 60% and that of shrimp exports rose by nearly 20% with respect to 1978. The volume of timber and diamond exports rose too (see table 7).

As regards imports, the Government continued to maintain a tight rein on their volume through direct controls, although more liberal treatment was given to capital goods in order to encourage investment. In 1979 the import bill was adversely affected by a 27% increase in the value of petroleum products. The major import group is raw materials and intermediate goods, which accounted for 60% of the value of all imports in 1979 (see table 8).

In 1979 government policy was conditioned by an IMF stand-by agreement. In mid-year a US\$ 81 million 3-year Extended Facility programme was adopted following the termination of a US\$ 8 million 1-year agreement. However, higher fuel prices, adverse weather, strikes, etc., all made proposed stabilization targets unrealizable and the Government was forced to abandon the programme and enter into negotiation for a new agreement.

/At the

At the end of November 1979, gross international reserves were only US\$ 15 million - barely equivalent to two weeks' import requirements.

4. Employment and wages

The rate of inflation, as measured by the overall consumer price index, was some 16% in 1979 (see table 9). All major components of the index showed significant increases, with the most notable changes occurring in the clothing component, which rose by 20%, largely on account of the higher cost of imported products. Housing prices were pushed upward by demand stimulated through the official encouragement given to citizens to become home-owners and the provision of Government-supported housing finance. Meanwhile, the Government's continuing policy of removing subsidies on most food items caused food prices to rise significantly; however, the impact was much less severe in 1979 than in 1978 as the food, beverage and tobacco component showed a 15% increase as opposed to the 23% rise of the year before. The main impact of rising food prices was felt in the urban areas, where the index for this group rose by 19% over the same period. In contrast, in the rural areas food prices showed a 14% rise, which was considerably less than in 1978 and thus helped to cushion the upward movement in the overall index.

The pace of economic activity in recent years has been much too sluggish to absorb the expanding labour force. Because of this the level of unemployment, traditionally relatively high in Guyana, is thought to have risen in 1979.

The single largest employer of labour continues to be the sugar industry, but it is estimated that employment in this sector fell slightly in 1979 from the 1978 figure of 24,000, mainly on account of migration and movement to the better-paid mining sector.

In 1979 the Government attempted to freeze wages in the public sector. Workers resisted these measures and carried out a number of work stoppages, especially in the bauxite industry. Data suggest that the nominal level of wages in the mining sector during 1979 was higher than the weekly average of G\$ 130 paid in 1978. With the sugar industry hard hit by falling levels of output, the average weekly wage of sugar workers is expected to have shown only modest growth during the year over the weekly average level of G\$ 74 earned in 1978.

5. Monetary policy

Preliminary estimates presented in table 10 indicate a 3% decline in the nominal money supply in 1979, which of course represents a much sharper decline in real terms. The main reason for the fall in the money supply was the continuing contraction of the monetary system's net foreign assets, which reflects the country's difficult balance-of-payments situation. Indeed, the net foreign asset position at year-end was negative by an amount roughly three times that recorded at a similar point in 1978. On the other hand, credit to the Government and the private sector expanded rather strongly in 1979 and thereby helped to partially offset the contractionary effects on money supply of the drain on foreign assets. The growth in credit reflects in part the more liberal lending policies for industrial and agricultural development.

Table 1

GUYANA: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(a)
<hr/>						
A. <u>Basic economic indicators</u>						
Gross domestic product at factors cost (millions of Guyana dollars at current prices)	870	1 098	1 038	1 013	1 126	1 170
Population (thousands)	774	787	799	812	824	842
Per capita gross domestic product (Guyana dollars at current prices)	1 124	1 395	1 299	1 247	1 366	1 389
<hr/>						
	<u>Growth rates</u>					
B. <u>Short-run economic indicators</u>						
Gross domestic product at current prices	50.8	26.2	-5.5	-2.4	11.1	3.9
Per capita gross domestic product at current prices	47.3	24.1	-6.9	-4.0	9.5	1.7
Current value of exports of goods and services	84.9	26.9	-21.5	-6.5	14.6	-1.2
Current value of imports of goods and services	33.8	32.0	8.9	-14.6	-8.7	14.9
Terms of trade	33.8	2.7	-18.3	1.3	5.9	-8.1
Consumer prices						
Annual average	19.7	6.0	8.7	10.8	19.5	15.6
Money	31.6	55.4	7.6	28.7	4.9	-3.3
Current income of government	99.5	57.7	-23.2	-5.1	5.9	...
Total expenditure of government	23.4	69.3	23.0	-21.6	9.9	...
Fiscal deficit/total expenditure of government (b)	14.9	19.7	49.6	39.3	41.5	...
<hr/>						
	<u>Millions of dollars</u>					
C. <u>External sectors</u>						
Trade balance (goods and services)	13	2	-111	-71	-1	-52
Current account balance	-8	-21	-139	-95	-28	-82
Variation in international reserves	46	50	-90	-6	28	-43

Source: CEPAL, on the basis of official data.

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Percentage.

Table 2

GUYANA: INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	Thousands of tons				Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Sugar cane (a)	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.8	-19.4	22.5	-5.5
Milled rice	111.8	213.4	185.0	140.0	90.9	-13.3	-24.3
Root crops	21.8	24.5	28.2	28.2	12.4	15.1	-
Plantains	14.1	19.5	21.3	21.3	38.3	9.2	-
Coconuts (b)	32.0	25.0	...	26.0	-21.9	...	...
Citrus	15.4	15.4	15.4	10.3	-	-	-33.1
Bananas	4.1	5.0	6.5	6.5	22.0	30.0	-
Corn (c)	2.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	31.0	-36.2	-19.9
Tomatoes (c)	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	34.1	14.5	-4.9
Pineapples (c)	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	5.0	-14.3	10.1
Beef (c)	4.0	3.1	1.9	1.8	-21.6	-40.6	-4.8
Pigs, sheep, goats (c)	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	4.0	-26.9	5.3
Poultry (c)	9.5	7.4	10.4	10.6	-22.0	40.5	1.8
Livestock (d)	575.0	601.0	...	...	4.5	...	...

Source: Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

(a) Millions of tons.

(b) Millions of units.

(c) Thousands of metric tons.

(d) Thousands of head.

Table 3

GUYANA: INDICATORS OF MINING PRODUCTION

	Thousands of metric tons				Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979(a)	1977	1978	1979
Dried bauxite	984	1 017	1 174	1 059	3.3	15.4	-9.8
Calcined bauxite	741	720	579	578	-2.8	-10.0	-0.2
Alumina	251	260	230	139	3.6	-11.5	-39.6
Alumina hydrate	19	17	10	23	-10.5	-40.6	127.7
Aluminous cement							
Crude bauxite	-	-	36	9	-	-	-75.0
Gold (b)	16	12	15	14	-25.0	25.0	-6.7
Diamonds (c)	14	17	17	15	14.3	6.3	-11.8

Source: Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Thousands of ounces.

(c) Thousands of carats.

Table 4

GUYANA: INDICATORS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Thousands of metric tons				Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979(a)	1977	1978	1979
Sugar	337.0	246.0	330.0	303.0	-27.0	34.1	-8.2
Edible oil (b)	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	-54.9	-9.4	-17.7
Margarine	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.1(c)	-5.3	-4.7	17.1(d)
Flour	40.0	35.0	36.0	22.0(e)	12.5	2.9	29.4(d)
Molasses (b)	108.0	90.0	117.0	16.0(e)	-16.8	30.0	...
Stock feed	42.0	37.0	50.0	29.0(e)	-11.9	35.1	26.1(d)
Rum (f)	4.6	3.3	3.4	1.7(c)	-29.4	4.0	-3.6(d)
Cigarretes (g)	559.0	558.0	519.0	268.0(e)	-0.2	7.0	-14.6(d)
Soap	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.9(c)	-6.7	13.7	-33.0(d)
Paint (b)	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.8(c)	-15.5	14.3	14.7(d)
Timber (h)	226.0	187.0	179.0	39.0(e)	-17.2	-4.3	...

Source: Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Millions of litres.

(c) January-June.

(d) Growth rates over 12 months ending in June.

(e) January-March.

(f) Millions of proof gallons.

(g) Millions of units.

(h) Thousands of cubic metres.

Table 5

GUYANA: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Millions of US dollars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(a)
Current account						
Exports of goods and services	294	373	293	274	314	310
Goods FOB (b)	270	351	280	259	296	290
Services	24	22	13	15	18	20
Transport	3	3	2	2	2	2
Travel	4	3	3	3	5	6
Imports of goods and services	281	371	404	345	315	362
Goods FOB (b)	230	306	331	287	254	293
Services	51	65	73	58	61	69
Transport	27	36	42	36	37	43
Travel	3	5	6	3	4	5
Net payments of profits and interest						
On foreign capital	-19	-19	-24	-21	-21	-25
Profits	-14	-8	-4	-3	-3	-3
Interest	-5	-11	-20	-18	-18	-22
Net private transfer payments	-2	-4	-4	-3	-6	-5
Balance on current account	-8	-21	-139	-95	-28	-82
Capital account						
Net external financing (a+b+c+d+e)	8	21	139	95	28	82
a) Long-term capital	29	54	28	30	39	
Direct investment (net)	1	1	-26	-1	...	
Private sector	13	32	-7	-7	2	
Loans (net)	13	28	-6	-5	2	
Other liabilities and assets (net)	-	4	-1	-2	...	
Official sector	15	21	61	38	37	
Loans	20	29	81	57	95	
Amortization payments	-5	-8	-18	-26	-58	
Other liabilities and assets (net)	-	-	-2	7	...	39
b) Short-term capital (net)	13	3	-3	20	17	
Private sector	5	-4	-4	4	1	
Official sector	-	-	6	-	-	
Monetary authorities	-	-	2	12	...	
Errors and omissions	8	7	-7	4	16	
c) Exceptional financing	13	16	26	39	...	
d) Official transfer payments (net)	-1	-2	-2	-	...	
e) International reserves						
(minus sign indicates an increase)	-46	-50	90	6	-28	43
Use made of IMF credit	1	-6	20	-	17	...
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	...
Monetary gold	-	-	-	-	-	...
Special Drawing Rights	-	-	-	1	-	...
IMF reserve position	-2	-4	6	-	-	...
Foreign exchange and other assets	-45	-40	64	5	-45	43

Source: 1974-1978, International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbook, vol. 30;
1979, CEPAL, on the basis of official data.

a) Provisional figures.

b) Including non-monetary gold.

Table 6

GUYANA: MAIN FOREIGN TRADE INDICATORS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	<u>Annual growth rates</u>					
Exports of goods						
Value	99.0	30.1	-20.5	-7.2	13.9	-1.9
Volume	6.3	4.4	-4.6	-13.6	2.4	-3.8
Unit value	87.3	24.7	-16.7	7.5	11.2	2.0
Imports of goods						
Value	44.5	32.8	8.2	-13.4	-11.6	15.6
Volume	3.2	9.3	6.1	-18.3	-15.8	4.1
Unit value	40.0	21.5	2.0	6.0	5.0	11.0
Terms of trade	33.8	2.7	-18.3	1.3	5.9	-8.1
	<u>Indexes (1970 = 100)</u>					
Terms of trade	135.1	138.7	113.3	114.8	121.6	111.7
Purchasing power of exports of goods	89.6	93.6	89.3	77.1	79.0	76.0
Purchasing power of exports of goods and services	120.6	128.1	98.0	87.4	93.9	84.0

Source: CEPAL, on the basis of official data.

Table 7

GUYANA: VALUE AND VOLUME OF SELECTED EXPORT PRODUCTS
(Value: millions of Guyana dollars (a); volume: thousands of metric tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979(b)	Growth rates (c)		
					1977	1978	1979
Total value	695	653	740	...	-6.1	13.3	...
Main traditional exports (value)	621	584	659	634	-6.0	12.8	-3.8
Bauxite (dried/calcinated)							
Value	224	253	250	273	12.7	-0.1	9.1
Volume	1 556(d)	1 575(d)	1 576(d)	1 579	1.2	0.1	0.2
Alumina and alumina hydrate							
Value	64	79	78	54	22.5	-0.7	-31.1
Volume	265(d)	263(d)	247(d)	146	-0.7	-6.1	-40.9
Sugar							
Value	259	186	235	226	-28.2	26.3	-3.5
Volume	297(d)	208(d)	281(d)	268	-30.0	35.1	-4.6
Rice							
Value	74	67	96	81	-9.5	43.6	-15.7
Volume	72	67	107	85	-6.9	59.7	-20.6
Main non-traditional exports (value)	42	37	43	61	-12.8	22.8	33.8
Rum							
Value	13	9(d)	12	15	-41.1	26.3	58.3
Volume (e)	2 585	1 510	1 847	3 000	-41.6	22.3	62.4
Molasses							
Value	6	6(d)	9	14	-	48.3	58.4
Volume	63	89	124	203	41.3	39.3	63.7
Timber							
Value	10	9	11	14	-6.2	19.8	31.2
Volume (f)	33	36	36	...	9.1	-	...
Shrimp							
Value	13(d)	12	12	15	-4.7	0.8	21.0
Volume (g)	660	684	763	907	3.6	11.6	18.9
Diamonds							
Value	1	1	2	2	12.5	66.7	33.3
Volume (h)	12	10	11	11	-16.7	10.0	-
Other exports (value)	32	32	35	...	1.5	9.2	...

Source: Bank of Guyana, Statistical Bulletin, November 1979 and Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

- (a) Data are not directly comparable to tables 5 and 6 because of the employment of different sources.
- (b) Preliminary figures.
- (c) Calculated on the basis of unrounded data.
- (d) Revised figures.
- (e) Thousands of proof gallons.
- (f) Thousands of cubic metres.
- (g) Metric tons.
- (h) Thousands of carats.

Table 8

GUYANA: TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS (a)

	Millions of Guyana dollars				Percentage breakdown		Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979(b)	1970	1979(a)	1977	1978	1979(c)
<u>Total imports</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-13.2</u>	<u>-11.6</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Consumer goods	165	143	131	109	34.8	19.8	-13.5	-8.3	13.2
(Food)	(57)	(65)	(63)	(45)	(11.4)	(8.1)	(14.4)	(-3.7)	(-4.1)
Raw materials and intermediate goods	450(d)	411	421(d)	328	29.0	59.9	-8.7	2.5	16.7
Capital goods	303(d)	227	154	107	36.3	19.5	25.2	-32.2	10.5
Miscellaneous	9	24	5	5	-	0.7	169.7	-78.3	2.6

Source: Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

- (a) Data are not directly comparable to those presented in tables 5 and 6 because of the employment of different sources.
- (b) Preliminary figures for the period January-September.
- (c) Growth rates, over 12 months period ending in September.
- (d) Revised figures.

Table 9

GUYANA: EVOLUTION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Index, 1970 = 100				Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
<u>Overall index</u>	<u>161.6</u>	<u>179.1</u>	<u>214.0</u>	<u>247.5</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Food, beverages, tobacco	187.2	206.1	253.2	291.5	10.1	22.9	15.1
Clothing	186.7	219.4	269.6	322.7	17.5	22.9	19.7
Housing	114.9	117.2	119.8	136.9	2.0	2.2	14.3
Miscellaneous	135.1	158.3	189.1	220.0	17.2	19.5	16.3
<u>Urban index</u>	<u>157.6</u>	<u>170.5</u>	<u>196.5</u>	<u>231.4</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Food, beverages, tobacco	192.3	208.7	244.7	291.0	8.5	17.2	18.9
Clothing	169.5	185.9	240.7	313.0	14.4	26.8	30.0
Housing	113.4	115.3	116.6	125.3	1.7	1.1	7.5
Miscellaneous	147.6	164.6	195.5	228.6	11.5	18.8	16.9
<u>Rural index</u>	<u>162.9</u>	<u>181.9</u>	<u>219.9</u>	<u>252.1</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>14.6</u>
Food, beverages, tobacco	184.3	204.6	255.3	290.0	11.0	24.8	13.6
Clothing	195.8	231.4	280.6	324.2	18.2	21.3	15.5
Housing	115.3	117.9	121.0	140.2	2.3	2.6	15.9
Miscellaneous	129.8	154.7	185.0	216.3	19.2	19.6	16.9

Source: Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

Table 10

GUYANA: MONETARY BALANCE
(Millions of Guyana dollars)

	Balance at end of				Growth rates		
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
1. <u>Money</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>-3.3</u>
Currency outside banks	105	143	156	148	36.2	9.1	-5.1
Demand deposits	118	144	145	143	22.0	0.7	-1.4
2. <u>Factors of expansion</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Foreign assets (net)	-54	-111	-67	-200	...	...	...
Domestic credit	592	768	853	1 098	29.7	11.1	28.7
Government (net)	388	532	603	741	37.1	13.3	22.9
Official entities	80	123	127	177	53.8	3.3	39.4
Private sector	120	113	121	178	-5.8	7.1	47.1
3. <u>Factors of absorption</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>25.2</u>
Quasi-money (savings and time deposits)	273	321	370	430	17.6	15.3	16.2
Bonds							
Long-term foreign borrowing							
Other items (net)	42	49	115	177	16.7	134.7	53.9

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 1980.

