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OVERVIEW

In the September edition of the World Economic Outlook (WEO), the IMF downgraded global economic prospect, signaling that the growth of the world economy was moderating. Growth in world output for 2011 and 2012 was projected to rise by 4.0 percent, against the 5.1 percent recorded in 2010. Growth rate of the United States economy was forecast to fall by 1.0 percentage point, from 2.7 percent reported in June, 2011 mainly due to the adverse effect of the Japanese earthquake and tsunami that occurred during the early part of the year.

Performance of key economies in the Eurozone was mixed. Some countries are approaching pre-crisis level, while others are marred by debt crisis. There were contractions in the automobile and electronic sectors of Japan as a result of the earthquake and tsunami. However, growth in the advanced Asian economies such as China and India registered 9 to 9.5 percent and 7.5 to 7.75 for 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Most economies in sub-Saharan Africa remained buoyant during the review period. Both private and public consumptions were stimulating growth in the region which is expected to average 5.25 to 5.75 percent in 2011 and 2012.

The growth rate of the domestic economy for 2011 was estimated at 6.8 percent. This rate exceeded the 2010 growth rate by 0.5 percentage point. The key drivers for the slight growth are Mining & Panning and Manufacturing.

Except for rubber production, all other Agriculture and Forestry Categories recorded declines in outputs. Global demand for natural rubber, coupled with favorable weather condition, accounted for the increase in its production. Outputs of cocoa, coffee and sawn timber declined by 9,504 metric tons, 127 metric tons and 56,894 pieces, respectively.

Performance of the industrial sector was mixed during the third quarter of 2011. Gold mined at end-September declined by 30.2 percent. Diamond production rose by 49.8 percent to 15,784 carats at end-September. Similarly, production of cement recorded an increase of 17.2 percent largely an account of slowdown in the importation of the product. Beverage production declined by 0.9 million liters to 7.2 million liters at the end of September, 2011.

Yearly comparison shows that total production during the quarter exceeded the output of the corresponding quarter of 2010 by 14.3 percent.

Petroleum consumption during the review quarter totaled 18,596,624 gallons, from 29,117,183 gallons at end-June, 2011. Annualized comparison reveals 106.6 percent increase in petroleum consumption during the review quarter.

Average headline inflation at end of the review quarter averaged 9.0 percent. However, global prices of food and oil will largely determine inflationary outlook of attaining single digit inflation for 2011.

Total credit to various sectors of the Liberian economy increased by 4.3 percent to L\$14,949.1 million at end-September, from L\$14,335.9 million reported during the preceding quarter. The growth in credit reflects accelerating economic activities in the country. Annual comparison indicates 24.3 percent expansion in total credit.

Average lending and certificate of deposits (CD's) rates increased by 0.6 percentage points and 0.50 percentage points, respectively, during the quarter. Average personal loan and time deposit rates; however, recorded declines and both average mortgage and savings rates remained stable at 15.0 percent and 2.01 percent, respectively.

Liberian dollars in circulation grew by 1.1 percent to L\$5,710.5 million at the end of the review quarter, from L\$5,647.3 million recorded during the previous quarter. Yearly comparison shows 24.6 percent growth in Liberian dollars in circulation, from L\$4,583.7 million at end-September, 2010. Money supply (M1) expanded by 8.6 percent to L\$26,686.9 million largely due to the 9.7 percent increase in demand deposits. Similarly, broad money (M2) at end-September, 2011, increased by 12.1 percent to L\$38,772.3 million, from L\$34,593.5 million at the end of the preceding quarter. The growth in total liquidity was mainly driven by a 20.7 percent increase in quasi money. From the CBL's balance sheet position, increase in broad money (M2) was mainly attributed by a 28.2 percent growth in Net Domestic Asset (NDA). An analysis of broad money shows that US dollar share accounted for 75.0 percent, while the Liberian dollar portion accounted for 25.0 percent during the quarter.

The value of the Liberian dollar vis-à-vis US dollar slightly appreciated to L\$72.08/US\$1.00 during the quarter, compared with L\$72.60/US\$1.00 at end-June, 2011.

Total remittance inflows during the review quarter declined by 18.2 percent to US\$285.2 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$348.7 million during the preceding quarter. Remittance outflows totaled US\$340.4 million reflecting a net outflow of US\$55.2 million.

Total Government revenue for the quarter amounted to L\$5,964.7 million, and expenditure totaled L\$4,946.8 million, reflecting a fiscal surplus of L\$1,017.9 million. The 3 large sources of revenue collection at end-September, 2011 were Customs and Excise, 46.4 percent; Direct Taxes, 30.4 percent; Indirect Taxes, 15.3 percent, respectively.

The overall balance of trade worsen during the quarter with a deficit margin of US\$219.8 million. The deterioration in the foreign trade sector was largely driven by a decline in export receipts, coupled with rising import bills. Export receipts declined by US\$6.7 million at end-September, 2011 due to a fall in receipts from all major export earners, except rubber. However, export earnings rose significantly on an annual basis by 29.3 percent, from US\$62.8 million.

Import payments grew by 12.8 percent to US\$309.8 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$274.7 million during the preceding quarter. The major categories that contributed to the increase were Food & Live Animals; Beverages & Tobacco; Crude Materials & Inedible except Fuel; Minerals, Fuel & Lubricants; Animals and vegetable Oil; Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by materials, and Machinery & Transport Equipment. A yearly analysis shows that import payments significantly rose by 58.3 percent to US\$309.8 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$188.8 million at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2010.

I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

During the quarter under review, the global economy continued to face a challenging environment. While the impact from disruptions to the global supply chain emanating from Japan's natural disaster had subsided significantly, new challenges have emerged. Against this background, global economic activity continued to expand, albeit at a slower pace in the third quarter of 2011. Manufacturing activity rebounded amid a steady recovery from global supply chain disruptions. Nevertheless, the momentum was weaker than expected with sentiments dampened by fiscal related concerns and heightened volatility in the global financial markets. In the advanced economies growth continued to be hampered by high unemployment, sluggish housing market and weakening sentiments amid rising policy uncertainties.

Growth remained resilient in most Asian economies, spurred by domestic demand and a gradual recovery in global production.

Growth of the US economy was sustained at 1.6 percent on a year-on-year basis. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the US economy grew at a faster pace of 2.5 percent on account lowering oil prices and the receding of the disruptions to global supply chain in the aftermath of the natural disasters in Japan.

The euro-area experienced a moderate growth of 1.4 percent on an annual basis, while on a quarterly basis, growth was sustained at 0.2 percent, supported by a resurgence of economic activity in the core economies, Germany and France. Growth in the zone, however, remained modest due to weak domestic demand as private sector sentiments in both the core and peripheral economies were affected by the intensification of the sovereign debt crisis during the quarter.

In the United Kingdom, real GDP growth moderated to 0.5 percent on a year-on-year basis. Domestic demand continued to be weighted down by fiscal austerity measures and higher prices.

Asia continued to grow during the third quarter on account of the global supply chain network. Regional exports were supported by regional demand and other emerging economies, while commodity-exporting countries continued to benefit from rising prices.

Performance in economies in sub-Saharan Africa has been buoyant. This is so because the global meltdown did not significantly affect the region. Economic activities in the region have expanded between 2010 – 2011 due mainly to robustness in private and public consumption. Growth in the region is expected to average between 5.25 percent to 5.75 percent in 2011 – 2012. Economic performance in the region is expected to be sustained in the medium-term provided financial and economic conditions in the major industrialized economies are brought under control.

During the quarter under review, many commodity prices fell, owing largely to higher interest rates in emerging markets and slower growth in advanced economies, especially the US. With the huge inflows over the last 3 years at risk of reversing, commodities could be under pressure for some time.

Crude oil prices fell alongside equity markets as demand weakened in the aftermath of the US sovereign rating downgrade, continued euro-area debt concerns and weak economic data. The average weekly price per barrel of crude at August 26, 2011 was at US\$110.33 per barrel, having risen by 17 percent, from the end- 2010 price of US\$94.28 per barrel. The end-August price indicated a price increase of 46.8 percent on an annualized basis.

Cocoa prices staged a modest recovery after being pressured throughout May. Lower cocoa prices observed in the quarter can be attributed to the improved political environment in Cote d'Ivoire, coupled with good weather in both the Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, which together account for over 60 percent of global output.

The London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE) weekly average price in 2011 year opening was £2,039.00 per metric ton. For the first eight months of the year 2011, the average weekly LIFFE was reported at £1,986.6, compared with the average of £2,259.50 over the corresponding period in 2010. The end-August 2011 price of £1,910 represented a weakening of 1.8 percent on an annualized basis.

The price of gold posted an impressive performance; on August 22, 2011, the price of gold stood above US\$1,900 amidst mounting worries that the global economy was faltering. Gold and Swiss Franc once again hit high record levels as investors poured money into an ever-narrowing range of 'safe' assets. For the first eight months of the year, gold price increased by 29.3 percent, from US\$1,384.73 to US\$1,790 per ounce, with some volatility over the period.

II. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER PRICES

2.1 Introduction

The rate of growth of the economy for 2011 was initially estimated at 8.8 percent, assuming improvement in the sub-sectors of the economy. Projected production levels for Agriculture & Fisheries, and Forestry have been revised downward, bringing the rate of growth to an estimated 6.8 percent in 2011, from 6.3 percent in 2010. The level of economic growth is expected to be driven by the Mining & Panning and Manufacturing sub-sectors. Inflation averaged 9.0 percent during the quarter, 1.1 percentage points higher than the 7.9 percent rate recorded at end of the second quarter, 2011.

2.2 Sectoral Review

2.2.1 Agriculture and Forestry

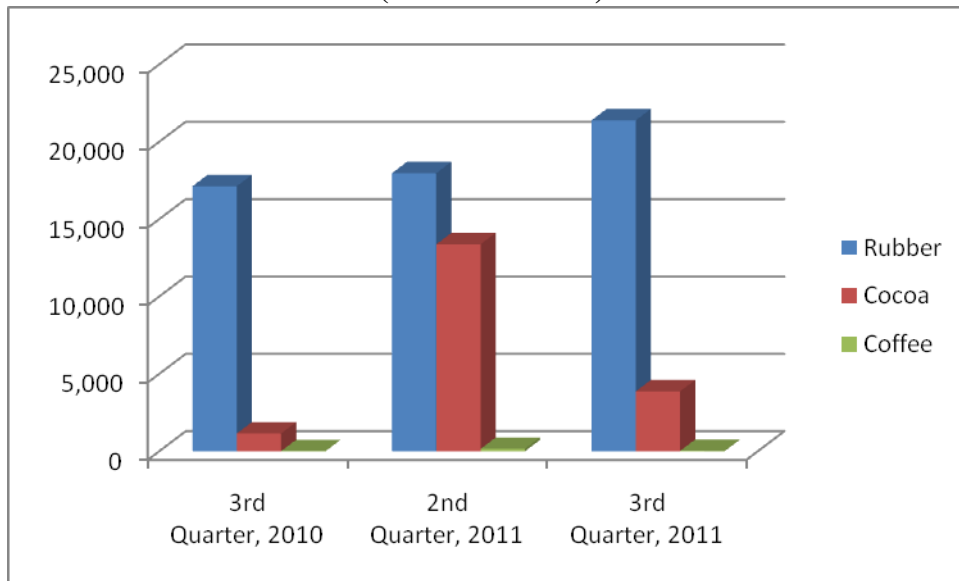
Except for rubber production, cocoa, coffee, round logs and sawn timber recorded declines during the quarter under consideration, compared with the previous quarter (Table 1).

Table 1: Key Agricultural Production
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
Rubber	Mt	17,128	17,972	21,386
Cocoa	Mt	1,146	13,376	3,872
Coffee	Mt	11	154	27
Round Logs	M3	6,021	20,342	18,824
Sawn Timber	Pcs	100,247	121,131	64,277

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry; Liberia Produce & Marketing Corporation; Forestry Development Authority

**Chart 1: Key Agricultural Production
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Metric Tons)**



a. Rubber

Production of rubber totalled 21,386 metric tons. This production level was 19.0 percent more than the level recorded in the preceding quarter. The increase in production was largely attributed to the global demand for the product and favourable weather condition. Matched against the corresponding quarter of 2010, there was a 24.9 percent increase in rubber production during the quarter (Table 1).

b. Cocoa & Coffee

Output of cocoa for the review quarter declined to 3,872 metric tons, from 13,376 metric tons in the previous quarter, reflecting a fall of 9,504 metric tons. The decline in production was largely attributed to seasonality. Coffee production fell from 154 metric tons in the second quarter to 27 metric tons in the reporting quarter. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 2010, cocoa and coffee increased by 2,726 metric tons and 16 metric tons, respectively.

c. Sawn Timber

During the review quarter, output of sawn timber declined by 46.9 percent to 64,277 pieces, from 121,131 pieces produced in the previous quarter. The fall in production was mainly on account of seasonal rainfall and bad roads. Production of sawn timber during the quarter was 35.9 percent lower than the level recorded for the corresponding quarter of 2010 (Table 1).

d. Round Logs

A total of 18,824 cubic meters of round logs was produced during the review quarter. This production level represents 7.4 percent fall over the level recorded for the second quarter of 2011. The decline in output was attributed to the raining season when active logging activities slowdown as a result of bad roads. When matched against the corresponding quarter of 2010, production level of logs increased by 12,803 cubic meters.

2.3 Industrial Production

The industrial sector of the economy consists of mining and manufacturing. Performance of the sector has been largely constrained by the insufficiency of supply of public electricity, shortage of skilled manpower, and high cost of raw materials.

a. Mining (Gold and Diamond)

i. Gold

Gold mined at end-September, 2011 totalled 3,313 ounces, 30.2 percent lower than the second quarter of 2011. Comparatively, gold mined in the current quarter was 38.5 percent less than the production level recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2010.

ii. Diamond

During the review quarter, a total of 15,784 carats of diamond was mined compared with 10,535 carats at end-June 2011. The 49.8 percent increase in diamond production was partly due to the demand for the commodity. Diamond mined at end-September 2011 was 11,867 carats more than the production level a year earlier.

b. Manufacturing

i. Cement

Output of cement at the end of the review quarter increased by 17.2 percent to 23,399 metric tons, from 19,972 metric tons at end-June, 2011. The increase in cement production was mainly due to the slowdown in the importation of the product. Yearly comparison shows that cement production for the quarter was 11,003 metric tons or 88.8 percent more than the quantity produced a year ago.

ii. Beverages

Beverage production totalled 7.2 million liters during the quarter, compared with 8.1 million liters produced during the preceding quarter—a decline of 11.1 percent. Reduction in output of beverages during the quarter was mainly influenced by low production of spirit, dark beer, soft drink and malta. A disaggregation shows that alcoholic beverages (spirit, beer and stout) accounted for 56.9 percent or 4.1 million liters, while non-alcoholic beverages (malta and soft drinks) accounted for 43.1 percent or 3.1 million liters. Annual comparison shows that production of the quarter exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of 2010 by 14.3 percent (Table 2).

iii. Soap

Output of soap produced at end-September was 153,784 kilograms. This amount reflects 25.8 percent increase compared with the production level at end-June, 2011. The availability of raw materials was the major factor responsible for the increase in production. Compared with total output in the corresponding quarter of 2010, current production reduced by 48,223 kilograms or 23.9 percent.

Table 2: Key Industrial Output
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
Diamond	Carat	3,917	10,535	15,784
Gold	Ounce	5,385	4,745	3,313
Cement	Mt	12,396	19,972	23,399
Spirit	Litre	235,199	186,840	159,458
Beer	Litre	1,980,803	2,783,748	2,548,153
Stout	Litre	977,637	1,321,333	1,407,336
Malta	Litre	647,808	297,784	267,664
Soft Drinks	Litre	2,460,795	3,480,345	2,847,758
Oil Paint	Gal.	4,794	7,680	6,736
Water Paint	Gal.	26,760	56,538	61,875
Varnish	Gal.	673	1,920	1,684
Manoline Hair Grease	Kg.	14,280	11,634	6,208
Soap	Kg.	202,007	122,243	153,784
Candle	Kg.	137,340	128,352	101,651
Chlorox	Litre	59,073	291,763	93,845
Rubbing Alcohol	Litre	65,487	90,118	38,205
Thinner	Gal.	3,150	7,825	2,780
Mattresses	Pcs.	34,939	40,068	27,527
Finished Water	Gal.	333,226,298	440,753,978	471,479,897*

Sources: Ministry of Lands, & Energy; Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Monrovia Breweries; Liberia Coca Cola Bottling Corporation, MANCO and NICOM, Monrovia, Liberia

**Estimate*

iv. Paint (Oil and Water)

A total of 68,611 gallons of paints was produced during the review quarter. The production level was 6.8 percent higher than the previous quarter. Of the total production, water paint

constituted 90.2 percent, while oil paint accounted for 9.8 percent. Compared with total output in the corresponding quarter of 2010, current production increased by 37,057 gallons (Table 2).

v. Candle

Candle output declined during the quarter to 101,651 kilograms, from 128,352 kilograms produced in the preceding quarter. The 20.8 percent decline in production was largely a result of the importation of fluorescent lights in the country. Output for the review quarter was 26.0 percent lower than the output a year ago.

vi. Mattresses

Production of mattresses plummeted by 31.3 percent to 27,527 pieces during the quarter, from 40,068 pieces manufactured in the previous quarter. The reduction in the output of mattresses was mainly due to an increase in the price of raw materials. Year-on-year comparison shows that current mattress production declined by 21.2 percent or 7,412 pieces compared with the same period in 2010.

vii. Water supply

The estimated quantity of water supplied during the quarter was 471.5 million gallons, compared with 440.8 million gallons produced in the preceding quarter, representing a 7.0 percent increase. Production for the quarter was 41.5 percent higher than that of the corresponding quarter of 2010.

2.4 Consumption of Petroleum Products

The volume of petroleum products consumed during the quarter totalled 18,596,624 gallons, from 29,117,183 gallons in the quarter ended June, 2011. The marked decrease of 36.1 percent in consumption of the product was mainly influenced by the low importation of premium Motor Spirit and jet fuel (Table 3 & Chart 2).

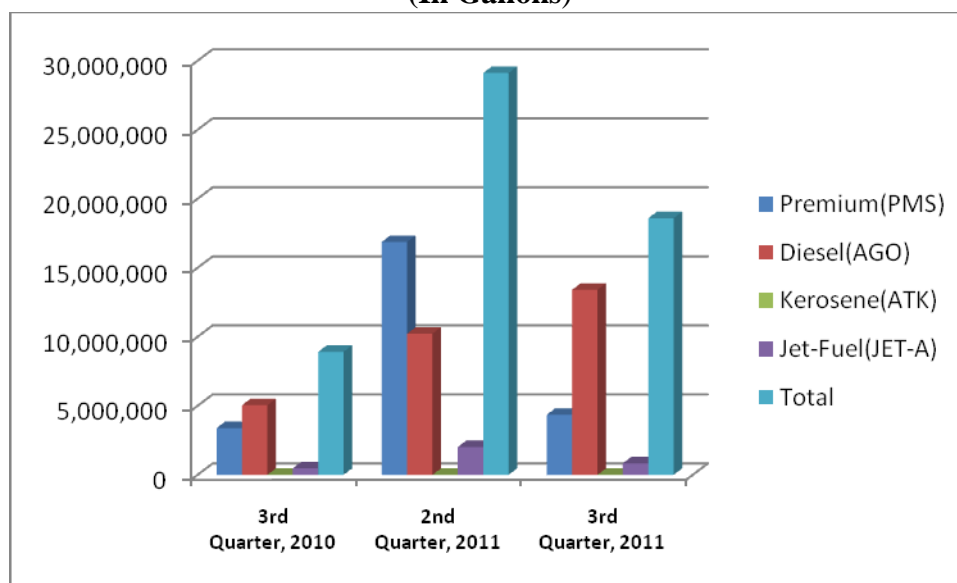
Of the total volume of petroleum products consumed, Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) accounted for 23.4 percent; Diesel (AGO), 72.1 percent; and Jet-Fuel (Jet-A), 4.5 percent. When matched against the third quarter of 2010, consumption of petroleum products during the review quarter increased by 108.6 percent.

**Table 3: Consumption of Petroleum Products
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Gallons)**

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter 2010	2 nd Quarter 2011 *	3 rd Quarter 2011
Premium(PMS)	Gallon	3,389,940	16,870,516	4,350,990
Diesel(AGO)	Gallon	5,046,773	10,224,333	13,404,187
Kerosene(ATK)	Gallon	-	-	-
Jet-Fuel(JET-A)	Gallon	477,120	2,022,334	841,447
Total		8,913,833	29,117,183	18,596,624

*Sources: Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company and Ministry of Commerce, Monrovia, Liberia
Revised

**Chart 2: Consumption of Petroleum Products
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Gallons)**



2.5 Seaport Developments

Data for the third quarter on seaport developments was not available up to the time of publication of the Financial and Economic bulletin.

2.6 Consumer Price Developments

Average inflation for the quarter stood at 9.0 percent. Key categories in the consumer basket, the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI), that registered increases include Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, from 9.3 percent in the previous quarter to 12.6 percent in the current quarter; Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics, from 9.4 percent to 10.9 percent and Equipment & Routine Maintenance of the House, from -1.4 percent to 0.1 percent (Table 5).

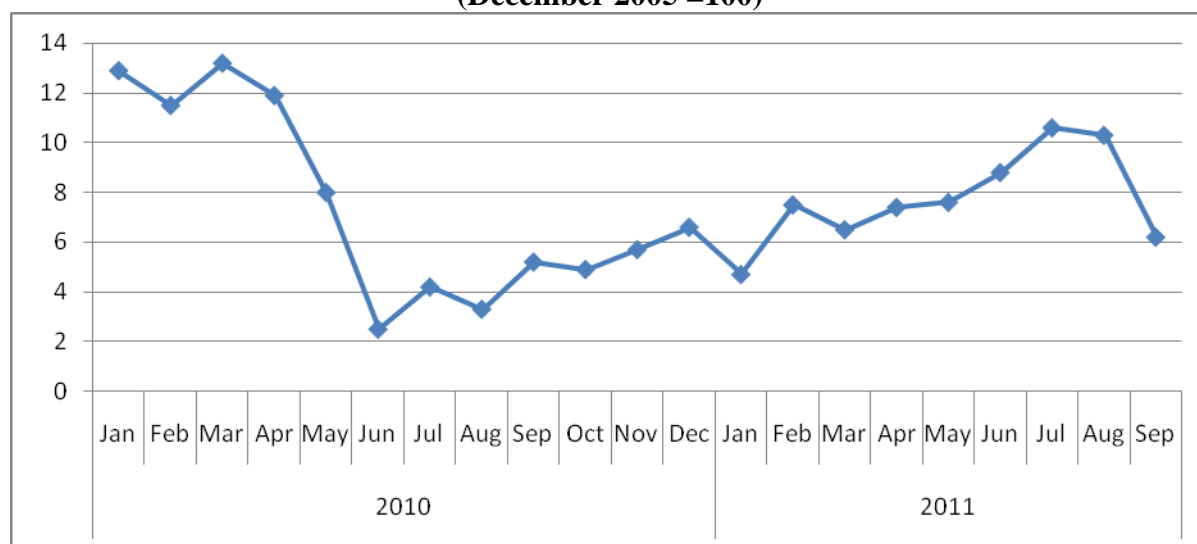
Outlook for inflation in the last quarter of 2011 will largely depend on the prices of food and oil on the world market as reduction in the prices of these commodities has implication for a slowdown in inflationary pressure as was seen in September, 2011 (Table 4 & Chart 3).

**Table 4: Year-on-Year Rates of Inflation
(January, 2010 – June, 2011)
(December 2005 =100)**

Month	2010	2011
January	12.9	4.7
February	11.5	7.5
March	13.2	6.5
April	11.9	7.4
May	8.0	7.6
June	2.5	8.8
July	4.2	10.6
August	3.3	10.3
September	5.2	6.2
October	4.9	
November	5.7	
December	6.6	
Average Rate of Inflation	7.5	7.7

Source: Central Bank of Liberia

**Chart 3: Year-on-Year Rates of Inflation
(January, 2010- September, 2011)
(December 2005 =100)**



**Table 5: Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) By Major Groups
Year-on-Year Rates of Inflation
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(December, 2005=100)**

FUNCTION	WEIGHT	10-Jul	10-Aug	10-Sep	3rd Quarte	11-Apr	11-May	11-Jun	2nd Quarter	11-Jul	11-Aug	11-Sep	3rd Quarter
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	45.2	4.22	3.49	7.13	4.95	9.03	7.94	11.04	9.34	15.71	15.21	6.74	12.55
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	3.03	7.55	2.37	2.55	4.16	10.92	8.9	8.42	9.41	9.4	10.81	12.49	10.9
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	7.75	6.59	5.21	3.79	5.2	8.29	9.28	8.07	8.55	5.1	4.51	4.75	4.79
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	12	2.43	3.34	5.28	3.68	5.62	6.8	6.15	6.19	6.34	6.21	6.06	6.2
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUNTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	5.25	5.88	4.38	4.15	4.8	-1.52	-0.56	-2.05	-1.38	-0.32	-0.72	1.36	0.11
HEALTH	3.91	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0	0	0	0	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32
TRANSPORT	6.11	12.79	12.79	5.15	10.24	20.61	24.42	24.44	23.16	20.08	20.02	19.44	19.85
COMMUNICATION	1.53	5.77	5.62	5.57	5.65	5.77	5.97	5.72	5.82	0.08	0	0.03	0.04
RECREATION AND CULTURE	3.85	0.7	0.5	0.12	0.44	6.3	6.82	6.17	6.43	5.05	4.83	4.65	4.84
EDUCATION	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESTUARANTS AND HOTELS	4.64	5.65	3.2	2.91	3.92	1.79	2.94	2.91	2.55	2.26	1.78	1.98	2.01
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	3.53	0.33	-1.12	-2.53	-1.11	-2.32	2.69	1.75	0.71	0.94	-0.26	0.18	0.28
GENERAL RATE OF INFLATION	100	4.67	3.82	5.14	4.54	7.39	7.58	8.78	7.92	10.6	10.27	6.21	9.03

Sources: Liberia Institute for Statistics & Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), and the Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

III. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Money and Banking

3.1 Banking Developments

Developments in the banking sector up to September ending 2011 showed steady growth in total assets. The sector continued to be well capitalized and liquid. However, profitability remained a challenge due to poor asset quality of a number of banks in view of the challenging operating environment, weak credit administration and the relatively high amortization of pre-operating expenses for the new banks.

The industry's balance sheet during the quarter, in terms of total assets, expanded by 8.1 percent to L\$48,882.0 million or US\$678.9 million over the previous quarter and by 37.42 percent over the level recorded for the corresponding period in 2010. At end-September, 2011, total loans and advances grew marginally by 4.3 percent over the second quarter of 2011 and 24.3 percent over the same period in 2010. Deposits, being the dominant source of financing of the banks' asset base, recorded a growth rate of 5.7 percent over the previous quarter, and 33.7 percent over the same period in 2010. Total capital grew by 0.6 percent above the preceding quarter, and also surged by 28.7 percent, compared with the same quarter in 2010. These results are largely due to commencement of banking activities by Afriland First Bank. Overall, the growth rates reflect growing confidence in the banking sector and increased economic activities.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) decreased between the quarters due to growth in loans and advances, falling from 26.1 percent at the end of the second quarter to 22.5 percent at the end of the reporting quarter. In terms of individual bank's CAR, all of the banks, except one, were in excess of the minimum requirement of 10.0 percent. Regarding the minimum net worth for each bank, four banks are below the minimum requirement of US\$10.0 million.

Non-performing loans (NPLs) as a ratio of total loans in the industry slightly increased from 18.5 percent to 19.1 percent between the end of the second and third quarters of 2011. Compared with the third quarter of 2010, non-performing loans as a ratio of total loans worsened by 8.9 percentage points. The deterioration in the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans is due to re-classification of several loan facilities at a number of banks, resulting in a significant increase in non-performing loans. Four of the 9 banks reported non-performing loans to total loans above the tolerable limit of 10.0 percent.

At end of the third quarter 2011, the industry recorded gross earnings of L\$3,387 million or US\$47.0 million and operating profit of L\$651,397.0 million or US\$9.1 billion (before loan loss provisions and taxes), indicating improvements of 33.6 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, compared with the third quarter of 2010. Unlike the third quarter of 2010, the industry recorded a net loss position for the quarter under review. The net loss was attributed to high loan loss provisions due to poor asset quality. Five of the 9 banks in the industry recorded net loss positions. Also, like the second quarter, the majority (60.2 percent, up from 58.0 percent) of earnings came from non-interest sources.

Profitability in the banking sector remains a challenge, largely on account of high amortization expenses of new banks, high loan loss provisions due to poor asset quality and high operating costs.

The sector continued to maintain strong liquidity position, recording a liquidity ratio of 45.6 percent at end-September, 2011. All of the banks recorded liquidity ratios above the minimum required threshold of 15.0 percent. The total liquid assets was L\$15,664.0 million or US\$217.6 million (comprising L\$2,657.0 million or US\$36.9 million accounting for 16.97 percent as vault cash, L\$8,180.0 million or US\$113,6 million, 52.2 percent as foreign bank balances, and L\$4,827 million, US\$67.0 million 30.8 percent as current account balances with the CBL). In respect of CBL's regulation concerning placement of funds abroad, all of the banks were found to be within regulatory compliance. Loan to deposit ratios at both the individual and industry levels have been below 60.0 percent, except for 3 banks, which is an indication of the comfortable liquidity position of the banking industry to meet the liquidity needs of their customers and other contingent liabilities.

Simultaneous risk-based examinations were conducted for 2 banks in the industry in conjunction with examiners from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). Examination reports were concluded and presented to the Board of Directors of the 2 banks. The joint examination of the banks was the first cross border supervision examination conducted in Liberia. It can be recalled that in November 2009, the CBL and the CBN signed a Memorandum of Understanding that, amongst other things, calls for both the CBL and CBN to ensure that their respective ongoing supervision of banking organizations effectively cover cross-border banking establishments on a consolidated basis and assist each other in performing such function.

During the quarter, the CBL issued a Directive to Promote Competition Concerning International Money Transfer Operations. This directive bars exclusivity clauses in money transfer services agreements between financial institutions and international money transfer organizations. The Department also amended the Regulation on Banking License.

3.2 Commercial Bank Credit

Aggregate loan to various sectors of the Liberian economy during the quarter amounted to L\$14,949.1 million, representing a 4.3 percent increase, from L\$14,335.9 million recorded for the last quarter. Yearly comparison indicates that total credit grew by 24.3 percent, from L\$12,027.7 million at end-September, 2010. The growth reflects rising level of economic activities now taking place in the economy, (Table 6 & Chart 4).

**Table 6: Commercial Banks Loans by Economic Sectors
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In 000 L\$)**

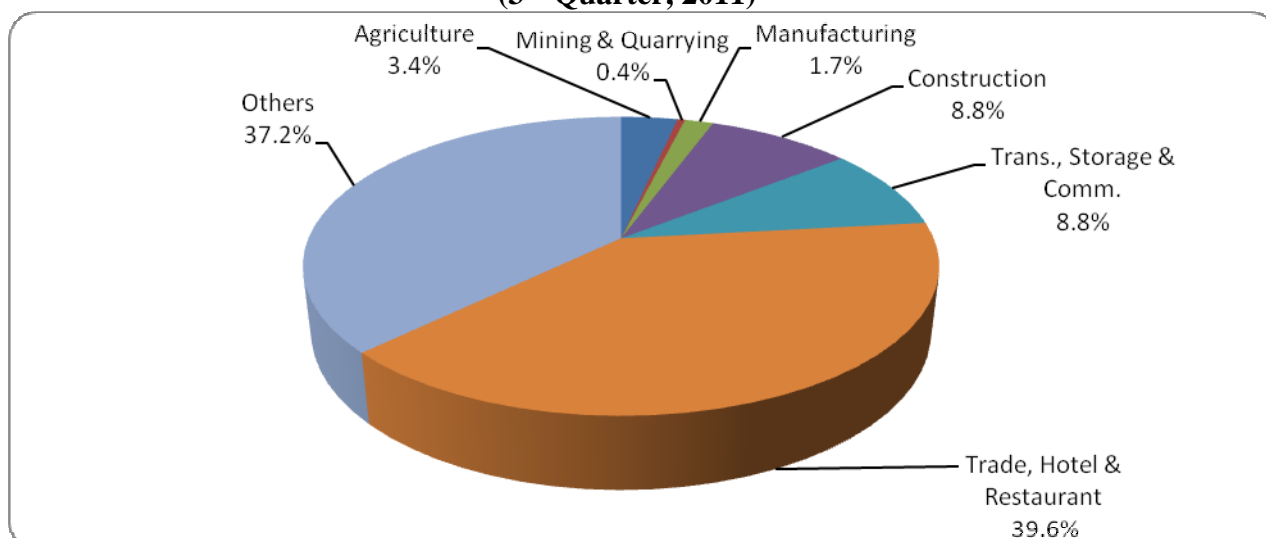
Sector	2010		2011			
	3 rd Quarter	% Share	2 nd Quarter	% Share	3 rd Quarter	% Share
Agriculture	307,948	2.6	517,277	3.6	514,759	3.4
Mining & Quarrying	56,557	0.5	49,061	0.3	66,965	0.4
Manufacturing	162,587	1.4	305,190	2.1	259,416	1.7
Construction	1,047,493	8.7	1,585,257	11.1	1,312,594	8.8
Trans. Storage & Comm.	2,272,817	18.9	1,457,491	10.2	1,322,107	8.8
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	4,243,437	35.3	5,679,708	39.6	5,918,395	39.6
Others ¹	3,936,875	32.7	4,741,944	33.1	5,554,867	37.2
TOTAL	12,027,713	100.0	14,335,928	100.0	14,949,103	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

¹ *The "others" sector includes loans extended mainly to individuals and service-related institutions*

A percentage distribution of total loans by economic sector shows that Trade, Hotel & Restaurant accounted for the highest share, 39.6 percent; followed by Transportation, Storage & Communication and Construction sectors with 8.8 percent each; Agriculture, 3.4 percent; Manufacturing, 1.7 percent; and Mining & Quarrying 0.4 percent. The 'Others' sector which mainly comprises individuals and service-related institutions accounted for 37.2 percent of the total loan for the quarter under consideration.

Chart 4: Percentage Distribution of Commercial Banks' Loans by Economic Sectors (3rd Quarter, 2011)



3.3 Interest Rate

Average lending and certificate of deposits (CD's) rates for the quarter recorded increases. Lending rate rose by 0.16 percentage points to 13.80 percent, from 13.64 percent reported at the end of the preceding quarter. Similarly, CD's rate rose by 0.50 percentage points to 3.00 percent, from 2.50 percent. On the other hand, average personal loan and time deposit rates recorded reductions for the review quarter. Personal loan rate declined by 0.24 percentage points to 14.44 percent at end-September, from 14.68 percent reported during the second quarter of 2011. Time deposit rate also declined by 0.20 percentage points during the review quarter to 2.70 percent, from 2.90 percent. Meanwhile, average mortgage and savings rates remained stable at 15.00 percent and 2.01 percent, respectively, for the quarter in review (Table 7).

Table 7: Commercial Banks' Interest Rates (3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Interest Rates	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
Avg Lending Rate	14.40	13.64	13.80
Avg Personal Loan Rate	14.42	14.68	14.44
Avg Mortgage Rate	14.28	15.00	15.00
Avg Time Deposit Rate	2.90	2.90	2.70
Avg Savings Rate	2.00	2.01	2.01
Other Market Rates			
Avg Rate On Cd's	3.00	2.50	3.00

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

3.4 Monetary Policy Stance

The CBL's monetary policy stance remains directed toward the achievement of broad exchange-rate stability and hence, price stability in the Liberian economy. To this effect, and in the face of limited policy tools, the CBL has, from time to time, used the foreign exchange auction as the most effective instrument available to influence domestic monetary conditions. At the moment, modality is being worked out to introduce a Treasury-bill market to increase the number of policy instruments available to the CBL.

3.5 Liberian Dollars in Circulation¹

Liberian dollars in circulation during the review quarter amounted to L\$5,710.5 million, a 1.1 percent rise over the L\$5,647.3 million recorded for the preceding quarter, on account of a 4.1 percent growth in currency outside banks. Meanwhile, currency in banks shrank by 18.9 percent to L\$586.2 million, from L\$722.7 million at end-June, 2011. Compared with the same period of 2010, Liberian dollars in circulation grew by 24.6 percent, from L\$4,583.7 million at end-September, 2010, (Table 8 & Chart 5).

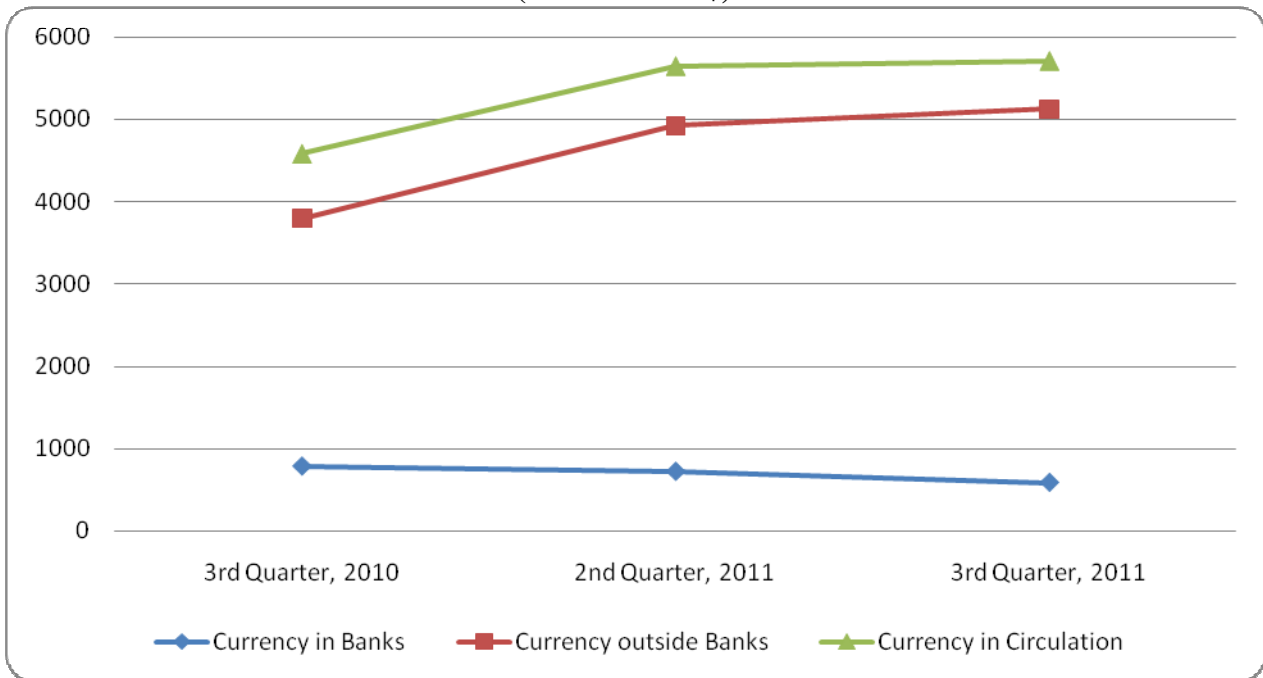
Table 8: Liberian Dollars in Circulation
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)

End of Period	Currency in Banks	Currency outside Banks	Currency in Circulation
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)
3 rd Quarter, 2010	787.8	3,795.9	4,583.7
2 nd Quarter, 2011	722.7	4,924.6	5,647.3
3 rd Quarter, 2011	586.2	5,124.3	5,710.5

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

¹ Currency in circulation equals currency in banks and currency outside banks

Chart 5: Liberian Dollars in Circulation
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)



3.6 Money Supply, M1²

Money supply (M1) for the quarter totaled L\$26,686.9 million, reflecting an 8.6 percent growth over the L\$24,576.9 million recorded at end of the previous quarter. The growth was largely on account of the 9.7 percent increase in demand deposits to L\$21,562.6 million at end-September, from L\$19,652.3 million at end-June, 2011. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 2010, M1 grew by 30.7 percent, from L\$20,426.1 million at end-September, 2010, (Table 9 & Chart 6).

² M1 is the narrow definition of Money Supply. It equals currency outside banks plus demand deposits

Table 9: Money Supply and its Sources
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)

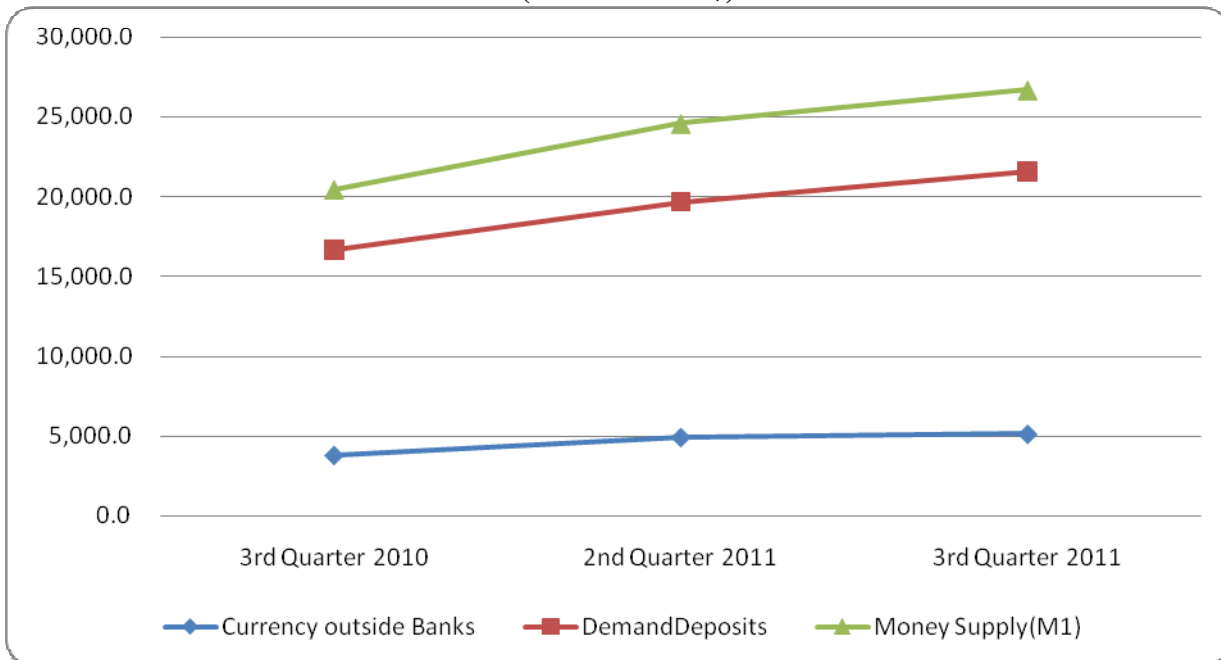
	Monetary Aggregates	Percent Change				
		Sep-10	Jun-11	Sep-11	Year-on-year	Quarterly
1	Money Supply M2 (1.1 + 1.2.1)	27,829.1	34,593.5	38,772.3	39.3	12.1
	1.1 Money Supply M1	20,426.1	24,576.9	26,686.9	30.7	8.6
	<i>1.1.1 Currency outside banks</i>	3,795.9	4,924.6	5,124.3	35.0	4.1
	<i>1.1.2 Demand deposit ^{1/}</i>	16,630.1	19,652.3	21,562.6	29.7	9.7
	1.2 Quasi Money	7,403.0	10,016.6	12,085.4	63.3	20.7
	<i>1.2.1 Time & Savings deposits</i>	7,365.9	9,923.5	11,023.0	49.6	11.1
	<i>1.2.2 Other deposits ^{2/}</i>	37.0	93.0	1,062.4	2768.2	1041.8
2	Net Foreign Assets	18,450.3	22,913.1	23,792.9	29.0	3.8
	2.1 Central Bank	10,999.1	14,881.1	15,176.6	38.0	2.0
	2.2 Banking Institutions	7,451.2	8,032.0	8,616.4	15.6	7.3
3	Net Domestic Assets (1 - 2)	9,378.7	11,680.4	14,979.4	59.7	28.2
	3.1 Domestic Credit	27,538.8	29,516.2	31,835.0	15.6	7.9
	3.1.1 Government (net)	13,984.5	13,135.5	14,412.1	3.1	9.7
	3.1.2 Pvt. Sector & Other Pvt. Sector	13,554.3	16,380.7	17,422.9	28.5	6.4
	3.2 Other assets Net (3 - 3.1)	18,160.1	17,835.8	16,855.5	-7.2	-5.5
	Memorandum Items	43,950.7	57,186.2	62,900.7	43.1	10.0
	1. Overall Liquidity	27,829.1	34,593.5	38,772.3	39.3	12.1
	2. Reserve Money	16,121.6	22,592.7	24,128.4	49.7	6.8
	<i>Currency outside banks</i>	3,795.9	4,924.6	5,124.3	35.0	4.1
	<i>Banks Reserves</i>	12,325.7	17,668.1	19,004.1	54.2	7.6

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

^{1/}*Excludes managers checks from commercial banks*

^{2/}*Includes official and managers checks issued by the Central Bank*

Chart 6: Money Supply (M1)
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)

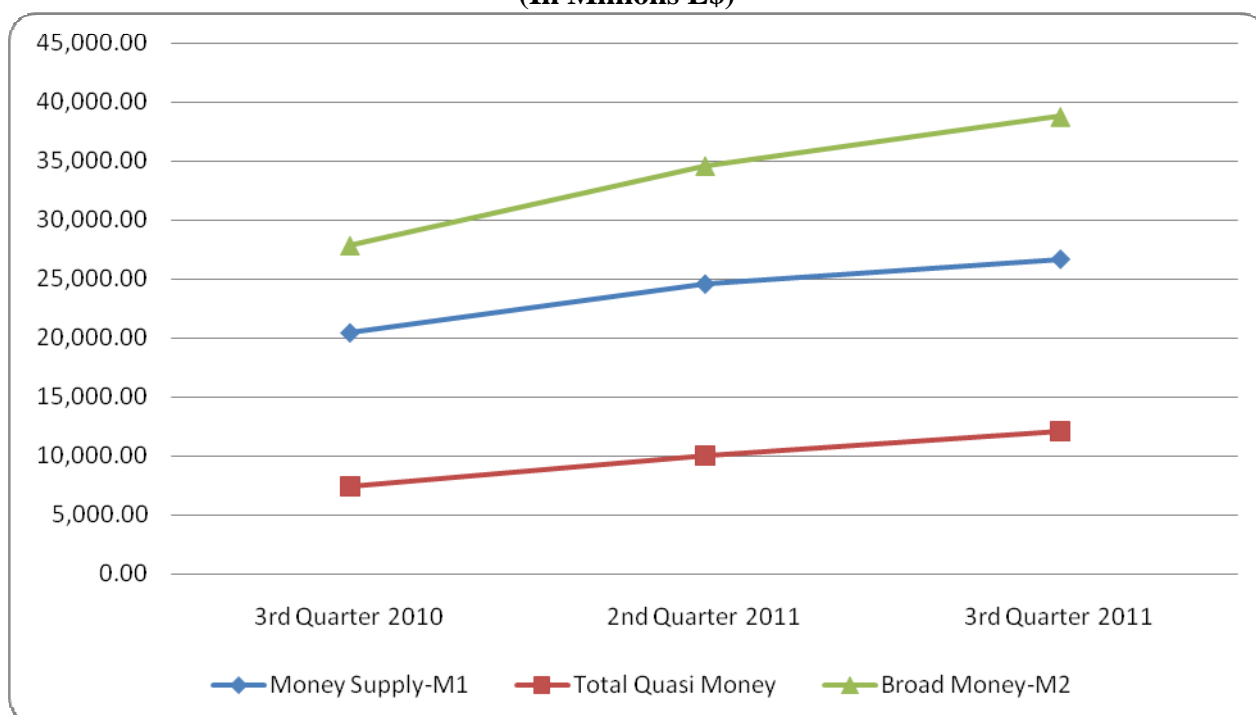


3.7 Broad Money (M2)³

The overall liquidity, broad money (M2), increased by 12.1 percent to L\$38,772.3 million during the quarter, from L\$34,593.5 million at end-June, 2011. The increase was mainly driven by a 20.7 percent growth in quasi money to L\$12,085.4 million, from L\$10,016.6 million for the previous quarter. Alternatively, from the CBL’s balance sheet perspective, the growth in broad money (M2) was mainly on account of a 28.2 percent increase in Net Domestic Assets (NDA) to L\$14,979.4 million at end-September, 2011, rising from L\$11,680.4 million at end-June, 2011. Yearly comparison reveals that broad money expanded by 39.3 percent, from L\$27,829.1 million at end-September, 2010, (Table 9 & Chart 7). The growth in overall liquidity reflects the growing level of investment and other economic activities currently occurring in Liberia.

³ M2 = M1 plus Quasi Money

Chart 7: Broad Money (M2)
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)



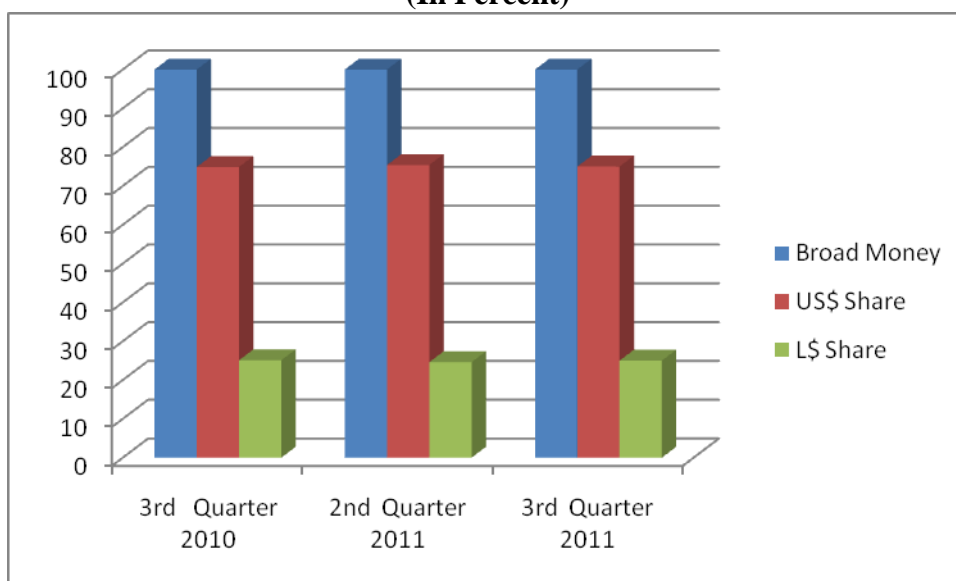
Of the total broad money, US dollars represent 75.0 percent, while the Liberian-dollar share amounted to 25.0 percent. The high US-dollar share of broad money is an indication of the highly dollarized nature of the Liberian economy, (Table 10 & Chart 8).

Table 10: US and Liberian Dollars Shares of Broad Money
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million of L\$)

	3 rd Quarter 2010	Percent Share	2 nd Quarter 2011	Percent Share	3 rd Quarter 2011	Percent Share
Broad Money	27,829.1	100.0	34,593.5	100	38,772.3	100
US\$ Share	20,836.1	74.9	26,093.8	75.4	29,078.4	75.0
L\$ Share	6,993.0	25.1	8,499.7	24.6	9,693.9	25.0

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Chart 8: US and Liberian Dollars Shares of Broad Money
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Percent)**



3.8 Exchange Rate

The average Liberian-US dollar exchange rate for the review quarter stood at L\$72.08/US\$1.00, resulting into a 0.7 percent appreciation of the Liberian dollar, from L\$72.60/US\$1.00 at end-June 2011. Also, the end of period rate appreciated by 1.4 percent compared with the preceding quarter and by 0.7 percent when viewed against the corresponding quarter of 2010 (Table 11 & Chart 9).

**Table 11: Market Exchange Rates: Liberian Dollars per US Dollar
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)**

Market Rate	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
End of Period	72.50	73.00	72.00
Period Average	71.85	72.60	72.08

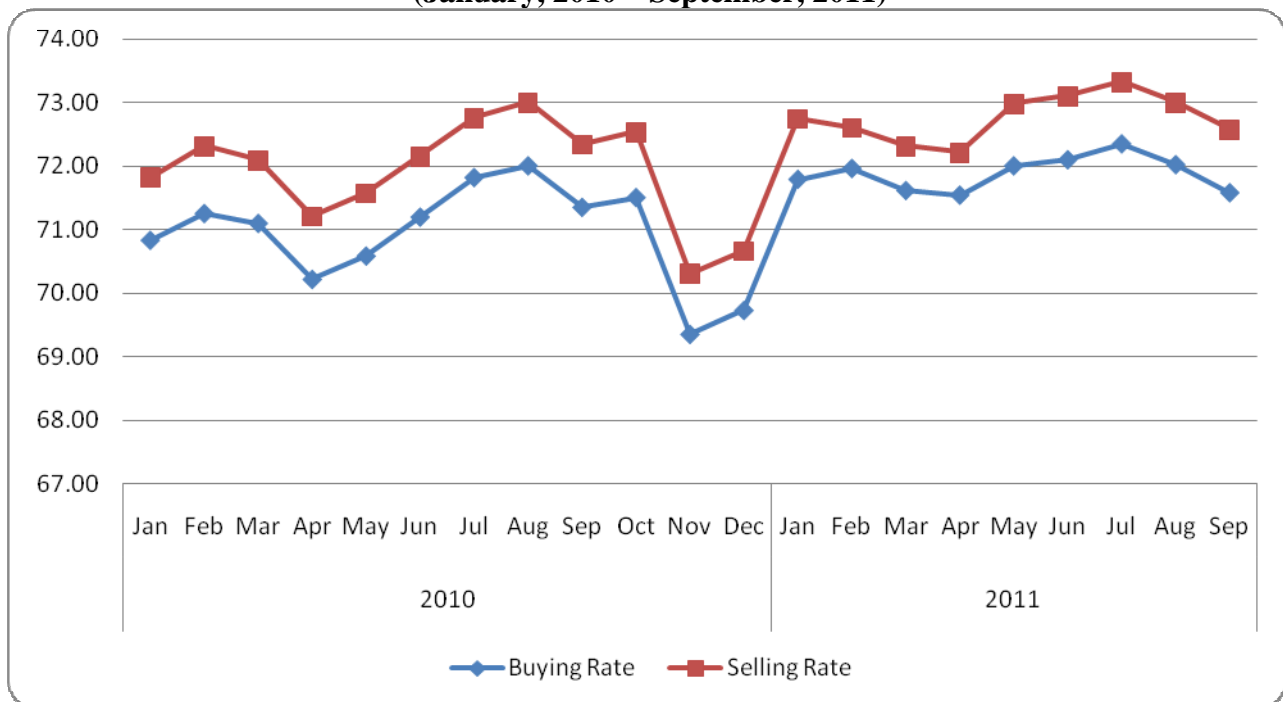
Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Table 12: Monthly averages of Buying and Selling Rates of Liberian Dollars per US Dollar
(January, 2010 - September, 2011)**

	2010		2011	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
January	70.83	71.83	71.79	72.75
February	71.25	72.31	71.96	72.60
March	71.09	72.09	71.61	72.31
April	70.21	71.21	71.54	72.21
May	70.58	71.58	72.00	72.98
June	71.19	72.15	72.10	73.10
July	71.81	72.76	72.35	73.33
August	72.00	73.00	72.02	73.00
September	71.35	72.35	71.58	72.58
October	71.50	72.54		
November	69.35	70.31		
December	69.72	70.67		
Q1	71.06	72.08	71.79	72.56
Q2	70.66	71.65	71.88	72.76
Q3	71.72	72.70	71.98	72.97
Q4	70.19	71.17		
Year	70.91	71.90		

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Chart 9: Monthly averages of Buying and Selling Rates of Liberian Dollars per one US Dollar
(January, 2010 – September, 2011)**



3.9 Foreign Exchange Auction

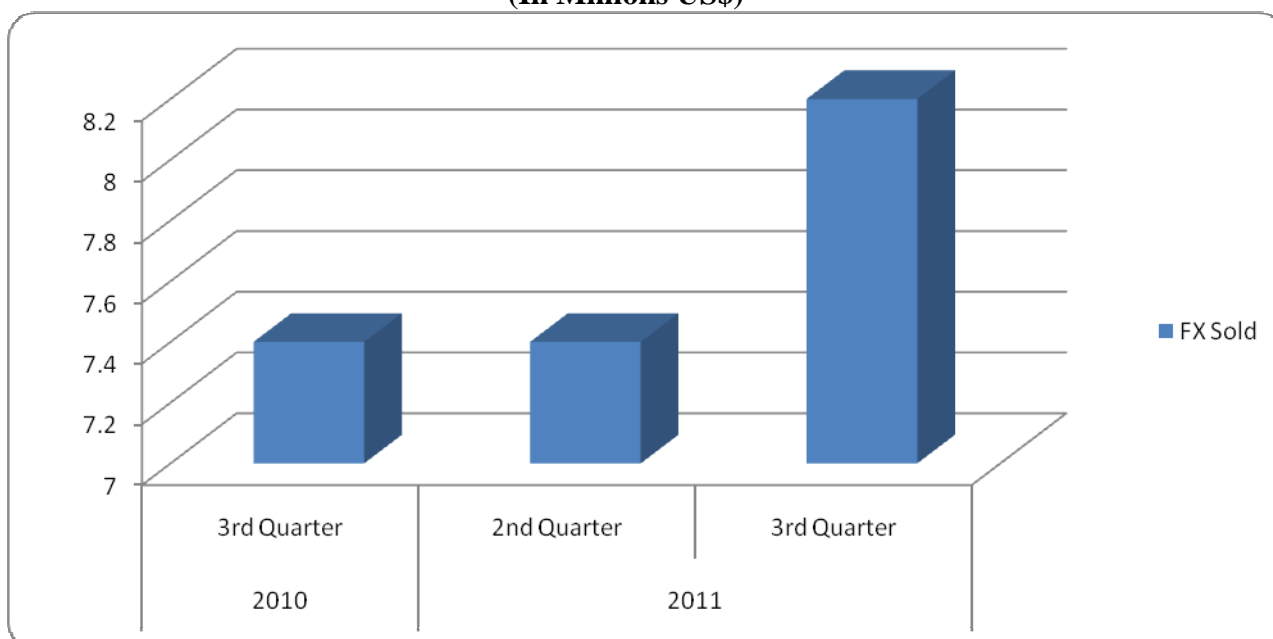
The amount offered through the CBL’s foreign exchange auction was US\$8.2 million at end-September, an increase of 10.8 percent over the previous quarter’s auction sale value of US\$7.4 million. Yearly comparison shows that the amount of US dollars sold during the review quarter rose by the same 10.8 percent, from US\$7.4 million at end-September, 2010, (Table 13 & Chart 10). The growth was mainly on account of the effort by the CBL to maintain broad stability of the exchange rate, especially during the election period which was characterized by large demand for Liberian dollars.

**Table 13: CBL’s Foreign Exchange Auction
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011
(In Millions US\$)**

	2010		2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	
FX Sold	7.4	7.4	8.2	

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Chart 10: CBL’s Foreign Exchange Auction
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions US\$)**



3.10 Remittances

Aggregate remittance inflow for the quarter was US\$285.2 million, an 18.2 percent decline compared with the previous quarter. The fall in total inward remittance was due to a 28.1 percent and 22.4 percent drops in export receipts and workers’ remittance inflows, respectively.

Yearly comparison shows that total remittance inflows grew by 20.4 percent, from US\$236.9 million at end-September, 2010. A disaggregation of inward remittances reveals that workers' inward remittance accounted for 39.3 percent; followed by exports, 26.8 percent; service payment, 15.8 percent; grants, 9.3 percent and official transfers, 8.7 percent.

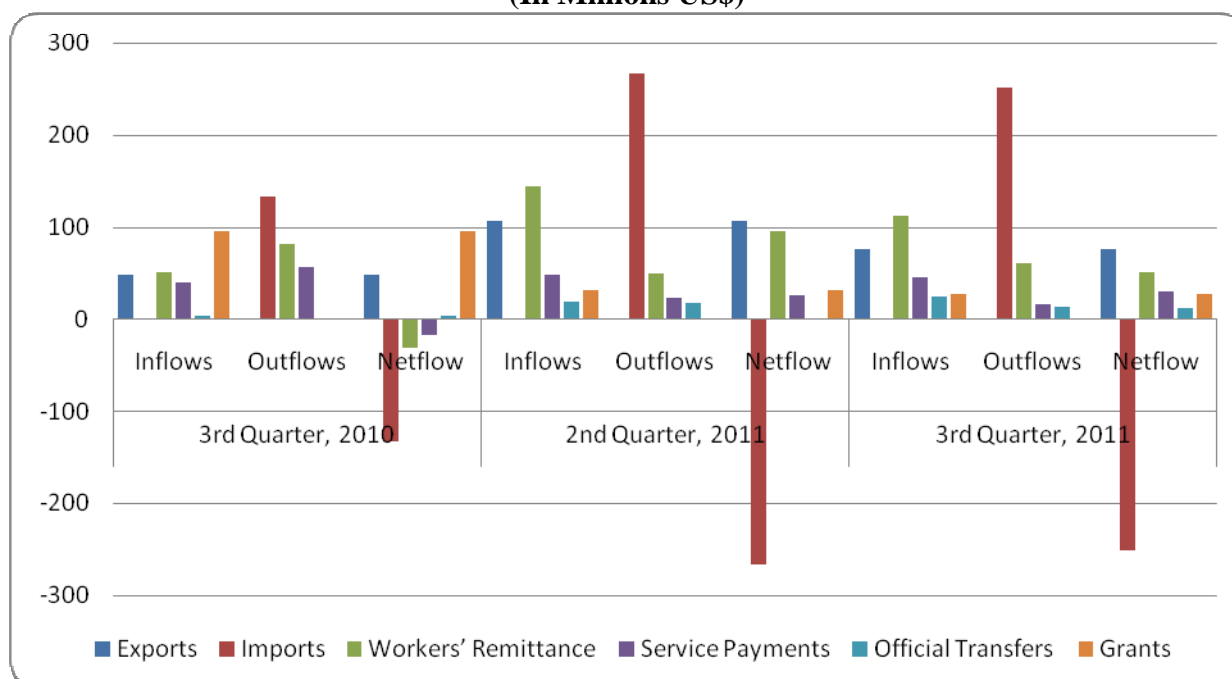
Outward remittances for the quarter summed up to US\$340.4 million, resulting into a net outflow of US\$55.2 million. Total outward remittance for the review quarter was 4.2 percent lower, when compared with the previous quarter. The reduction was mainly on account of a 6.0 percent fall in import payments to US\$250.8 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$266.8 million for the previous quarter. A corresponding quarter comparison shows that total outflow for the quarter expanded by 25.5 percent, from US\$271.3 million at end-September 2010. A breakdown of total outflow indicates that import payments received the highest share of 73.8 percent; workers' outward remittance, 17.8 percent; service payment outflow, 4.5 percent and official transfers outside of the economy, 4.0 percent, (Table 14 & Chart 11).

**Table 14: Remittances: Inflows and Outflows
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions US\$)**

	3 rd Quarter, 2010			2 nd Quarter, 2011			3 rd Quarter, 2011		
	Inflows	Outflows	Netflow	Inflows	Outflows	Netflow	Inflows	Outflows	Netflow
Exports	48.6	0.0	48.6	106.4	0.0	106.4	76.5	0.0	76.5
Imports	0.0	133	-133	0.0	266.8	-266.8	0.0	250.8	-250.8
Workers' Remittance	50.8	81.6	-30.8	144.5	48.9	95.6	112.1	60.7	51.4
Service Payments	39.6	56.5	-16.9	48.2	22.4	25.8	45.2	15.4	29.8
Official Transfers	3.1	0.2	2.9	18.3	17.3	1.0	24.8	13.5	11.3
Grants	94.8	0.0	94.8	31.3	0.0	31.3	26.6	0.0	26.6
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	236.9	271.3	-34.4	348.7	355.4	-6.7	285.2	340.4	-55.2

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Chart 11: Remittances: Inflows and Outflows
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions US\$)



Continently, the official IMF-recorded remittance flows to Africa are estimated at \$40 billion in 2010 (Ratha et.al, 2011)⁴. Of this total, sub-Saharan Africa received US\$21.5 billion while North Africa received US\$18.2 billion. Few countries accounted for a sizeable percentage of remittances to sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria received nearly US\$10.0 billion, approximately half of the recorded remittances to sub-Saharan Africa in 2010. Other large remittance recipients comprise Sudan, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda. Nevertheless, as percent of GDP, the largest recipients include Lesotho, 28.5 percent; Togo, 10.7 percent; Cape Verde, 9.4 percent; Senegal, 9.3 percent; and The Gambia, 8.2 percent. Egypt and Morocco are the two largest recipients in North Africa in absolute terms and as share of GDP, followed by Algeria and Tunisia (Ratha et.al, 2011), (Table 15).

⁴ Ratha, Dilip, Sanket Mohapatra, Caglar Özden , Sonia Plaza, William Shaw and Abebe Shimeles (2011) “Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills, and Investments” World Bank

Table 15: Total Remittances into Sub-Saharan Africa and the Ten Top Receiving Countries (2006-2010) (In Million US\$)

Region/Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	Share of GDP (2009)
SSA	12,668	18,584	21,359	20,575	21,490	2.6
Nigeria	5,435	9,221	9,980	9,585	9,975	5.5
Sudan	1,179	1,769	3,100	2,993	3,178	5.5
Kenya	1,128	1,588	1,692	1,686	1,758	5.7
Senegal	925	1,192	1,288	1,191	1,164	9.3
South Africa	734	834	823	902	1,008	0.3
Uganda	411	452	724	694	773	4.3
Lesotho	361	451	439	450	450	28.5
Mali	212	344	431	405	385	4.5
Ethiopia	172	358	387	353	387	1.2
Togo	232	284	337	307	302	10.7

Source: Ratha et.al, 2011, "Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills, and Investments" World Bank
**Estimates*

IV. Fiscal Developments

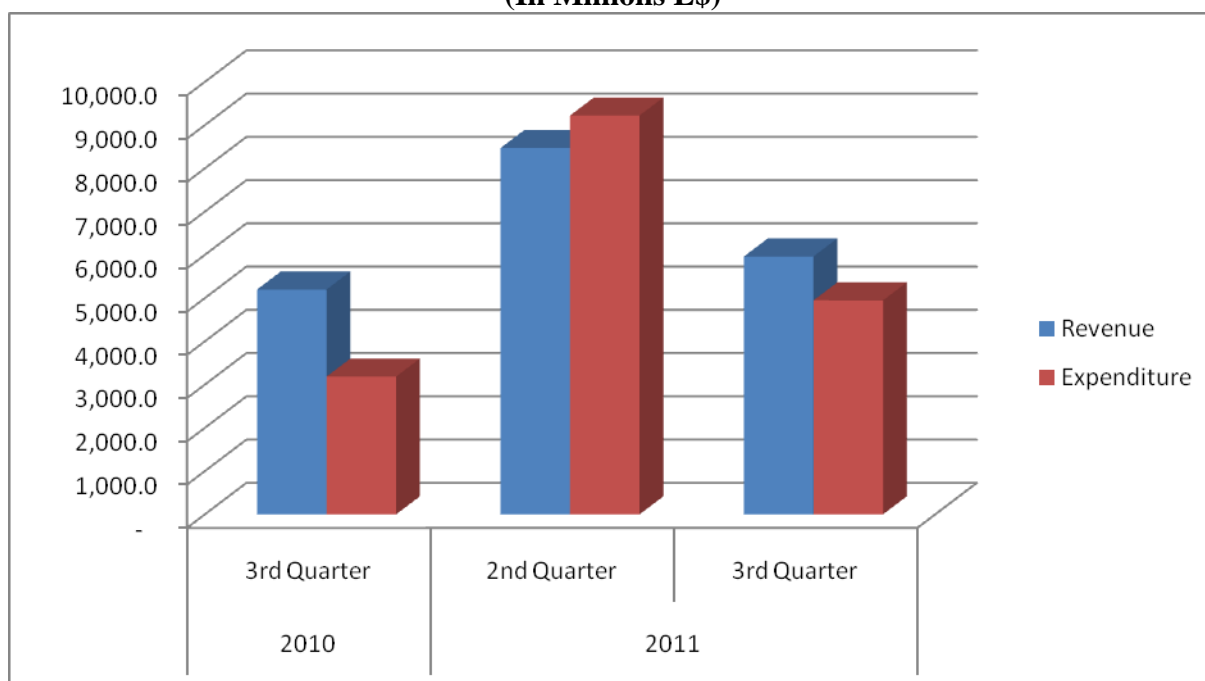
The Government of Liberia's fiscal operations for the quarter under review showed that revenue collected exceeded total government expenditure by L\$1,017.9 million or 20.6 percent.

Table 16: Total Revenue & Expenditure
(3rd Quarter 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)

Fiscal Operations	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
Revenue	5,198.4	8,469.6	5,964.7
Expenditure	3,184.8	9,221.9	4,946.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, Republic of Liberia

Chart 12: Total Revenue & Expenditure
(3rd Quarter 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)



4.1 Revenue

Total revenue generated during the quarter amounted to L\$5,964.7 million or 29.6 percent lower than the L\$8,469.6 million for the preceding quarter, and 14.7 percent higher than the amount generated during the corresponding quarter in 2010. The contraction in revenue when compared with the preceding period was mainly driven by decreases in Direct and Indirect Taxes, FDA (Stumpage), Maritime Revenue, and Grants. Compared with the corresponding period in 2010, revenue increased by 15.0 percent which was due to growth in Direct & Indirect Taxes, and Maritime Revenue.

A breakdown of total revenue by category unveils that Customs & Excise amounted to L\$2,766.5 million (or 46.4 percent); Direct Taxes, L\$1,814.9 million (30.4 percent); Indirect Taxes L\$911.5 million (15.3 percent); FDA (Stumpage), L\$30.2 (0.5 percent); Petroleum Sales Levy L\$209.1 million (3.5 percent); and Maritime Revenue, L\$237.2 million (4.0 percent), (Table 17 & Chart 13).

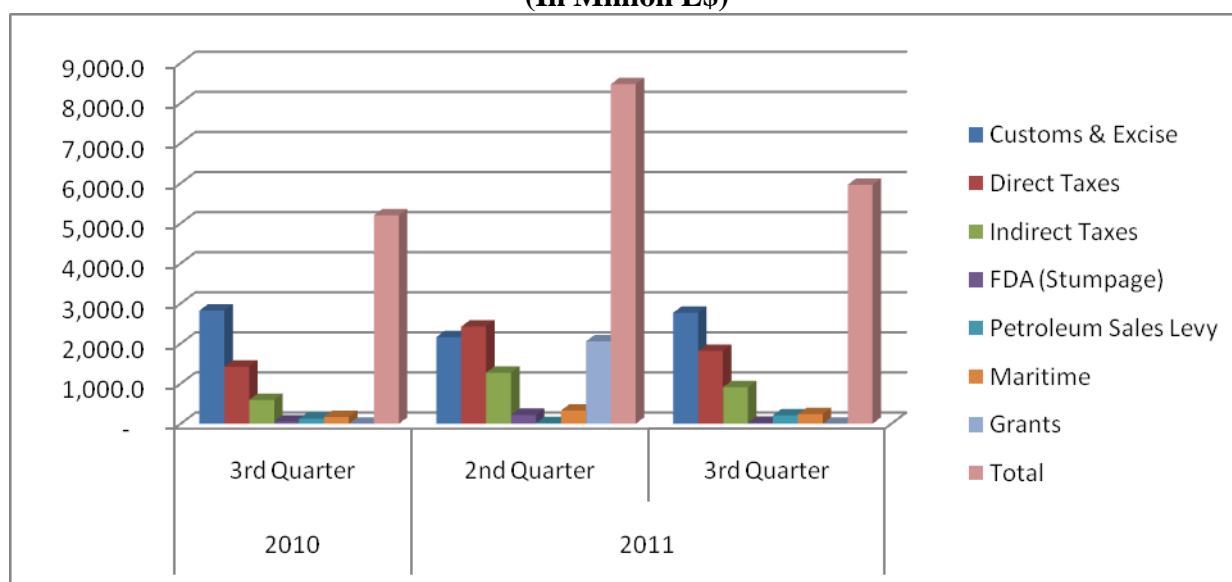
Table 17: Government of Liberia Revenue by Sources
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million L\$)

Revenue Sources	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
Customs & Excise	2,821.6	2,159.2	2,767.2
Direct Taxes	1,425.5	2,420.7	1,808.9
Indirect Taxes	594.5	1,274.3	912.2
FDA ¹ (Stumpage)	56.6	219.8	30.2
Petroleum Sales Levy	129.3	14.1	209.1
Maritime	171.0	328.4	237.2
Grants	-	2,053.1	-
Total	5,198.4	8,469.6	5,964.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Republic of Liberia

¹ Forestry Development Authority

Chart 13: Government of Liberia Revenue by Sources
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million L\$)



4.2 Expenditure

Total Government expenditure for the quarter was L\$4,946.8 million, against L\$9,221.9 million in the previous quarter, a contraction of 46.4 percent. The reduction in total Government expenditure was on account of cutback on General Administration, Social & Community Services, and Economic Services. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 2010, total Government spending rose by 55.3 percent which was largely due to increases in expenditure on General Administration, Social & Community Services, as well as the Other Expenditure Category.

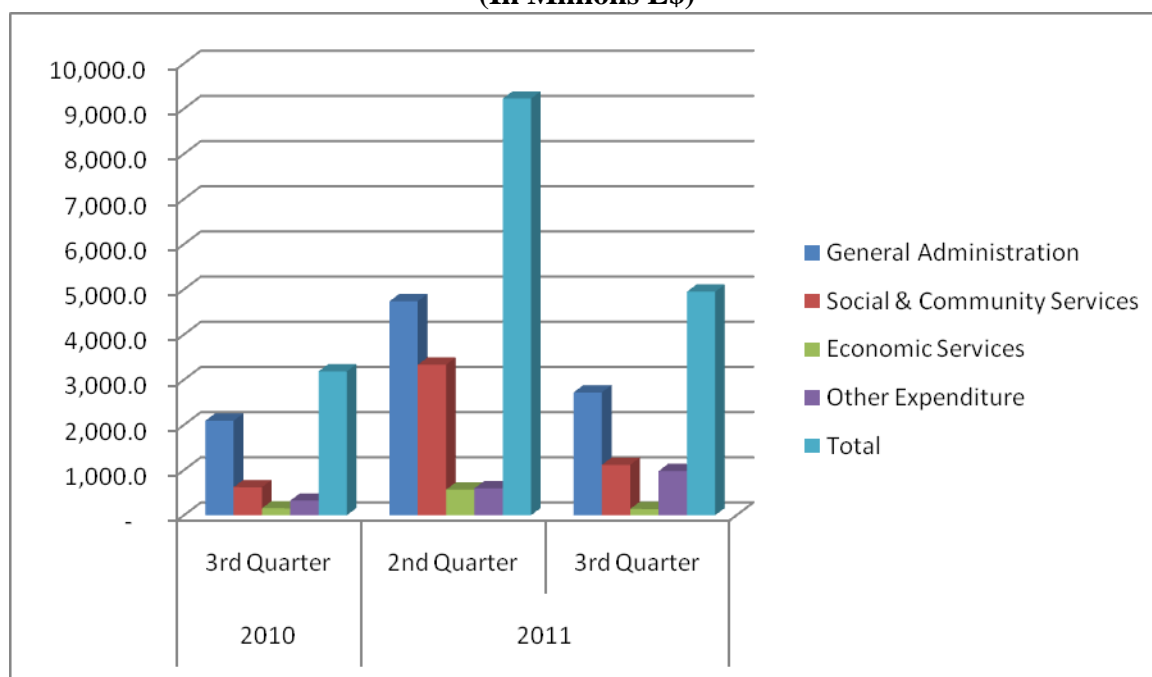
A percentage distribution of total Government expenditure by category reveals that expenditure on General Administration accounted for 54.9 percent, while spending on Social & Community Services, Economic Services, and Other Expenditure Category, accounted for 22.5 percent, 2.8 percent, and 19.7 percent, respectively (Table 18 & Chart 14).

**Table 18: Government of Liberia Expenditure by Category
(3rd Quarter 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions, L\$)**

Expenditure Category	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
General Administration	2,090.4	4,733.95	2,717.83
Social & Community Services	619.8	3,329.76	1,114.83
Economic Services	152.0	564.39	137.70
Other Expenditure	322.6	593.84	976.46
Total	3,184.8	9,221.9	4,946.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, Monrovia, Liberia

**Chart 14: Government of Liberia Expenditure by Category
(3rd Quarter 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)**



4.3 Public Debt

During the quarter under review, Liberia's total public debt was US\$519.0 million (52.5 percent of GDP, from US\$511.2 million for the second quarter of the year. The rise in the debt stock was driven primarily by increases in bilateral and the Others (Miscellaneous Domestic Debt) debt categories, which rose by US\$8.3 million and US\$3.1 million, respectively. However, there were declines in multilateral debt and debt owed to local financial institutions. Multilateral debt declined by US\$2.7 million, while financial institutions debt remained stable at US\$0.1 million.

4.4 External Debt

The performance of external debt during the quarter ending September 30, 2011 was mixed; multilateral and commercial debts declined, while bilateral debt increased. Total external debt as at end-September, 2011 was US\$238.5 million, indicating an increase of about 2.3 percent from the previous quarter. A disaggregation of external debt shows that multilateral accounted for 45.2 percent; bilateral, 54.7 percent, and commercial, 0.1 percent.

4.5 Domestic Debt

The quarter under consideration reported total domestic debt at US\$280.5 million, representing an increase of approximately 1.1 percent. The increase was driven mainly by the level of the

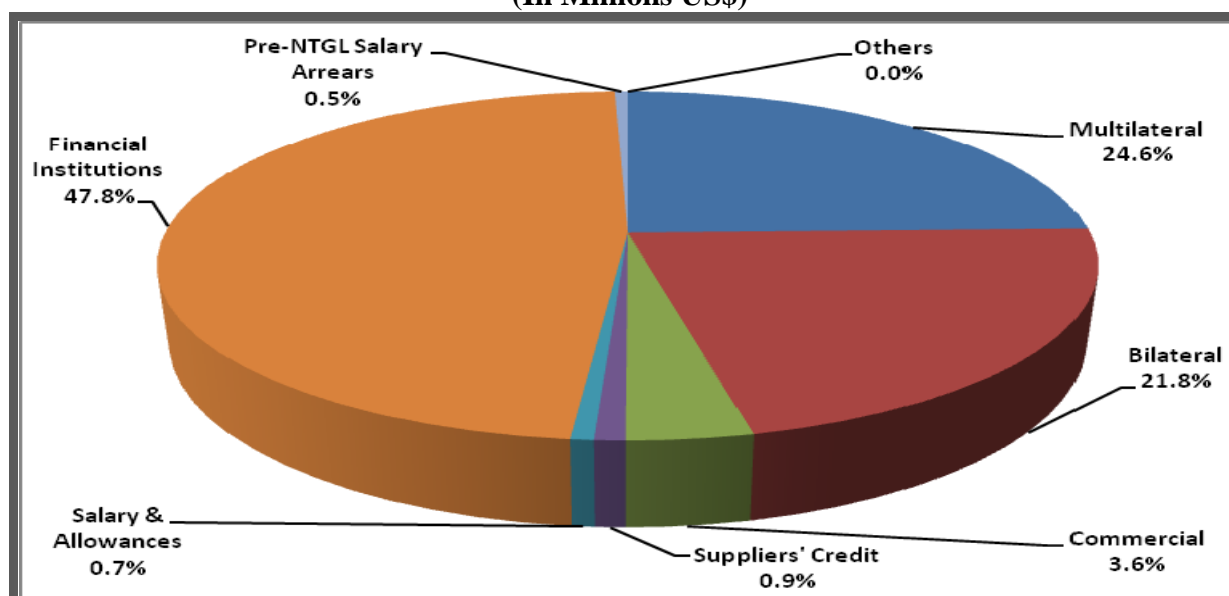
Others (Miscellaneous Debt) debt category, which was recorded at US\$3.1 million in the reporting quarter (Table 19 and Chart 15).

**Table 19: Liberia’s Overall Debt Position
As at September 30, 2011
(In Millions US\$)**

Creditor	2010	2011	
	3rd Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter
Multilateral	138.94	110.5	107.8
Bilateral	123.18	122.1	130.4
Commercial	20.5	0.5	0.3
Total External Debt	282.62	233.1	238.5
Suppliers' Credit	5.07	3.9	3.3
Salary & Allowances	3.8	3.7	5
Financial Institutions	270	269.1	269.1
Pre-NTGL Salary Arrears	3.06	1.4	0
Others	0	0	3.1
Total Domestic Debt	281.93	278.1	280.5
Total Public Debt	564.55	511.2	519

Source: Ministry of Finance, Monrovia, Liberia

**Chart 15: Percentage Distribution of Liberia’s Overall Debt
As at September 30, 2011
(In Millions US\$)**



V. FOREIGN TRADE

5.1 Merchandise Trade

The growing uncertainty about the global recovery process threatens to weaken world exports and growth prospects. However, from a regional perspective, sub-Saharan Africa's terms of trade currently record an all-time high which is accrued almost entirely to oil producers. The buoyancy in sub-Saharan African export receipts was largely attributed to the surge in commodity prices, reflective of the positive response of the region's export to the recovery in world trade from the global financial crisis.

In the domestic economy, the overall balance of trade worsened during the quarter, with the trade deficit widening to US\$219.8 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$184.1 million for the preceding quarter. The deteriorating performance in the foreign trade sector was driven by a slight decline in export receipts, as against rising import payments during the period under review (Table 20 & Chart 16).

Table 20: Balance of Trade
3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011
(Values In '000' US\$)

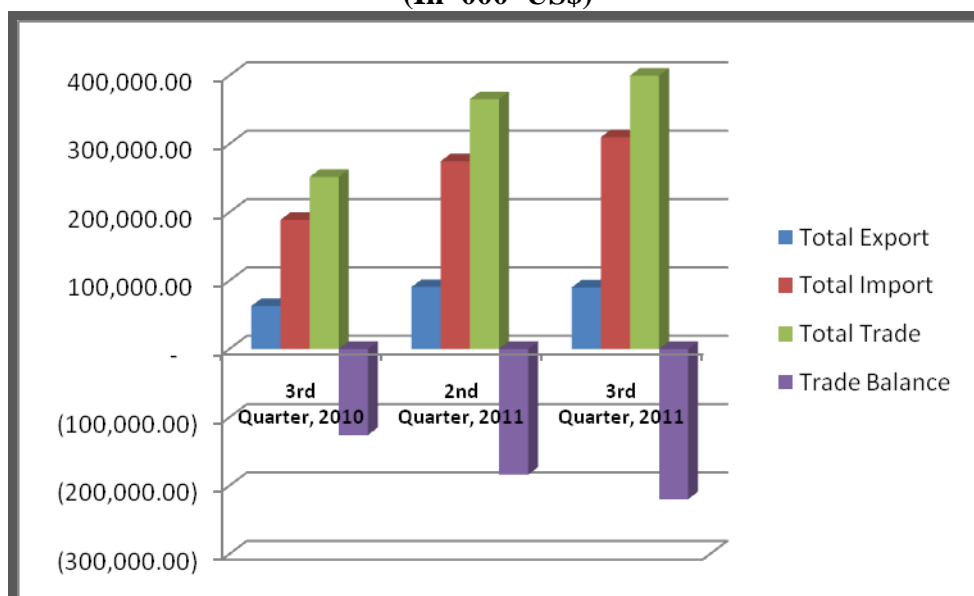
Periods	3rd Quarter, 2010	2nd Quarter, 2011*	3rd Quarter, 2011**
Total Export	62,812.13	90,651.15	90,039.62
Total Import	188,843.66	274,742.73	309,8801.58
Total Trade	251,655.80	365,393.88	399,841.20
Trade Balance	(126,031.53)	(184,091.59)	(219,761.95)

Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy; Forestry Development Authority and Firestone Plantation Company

**Revised*

***Preliminary*

Chart 16: Balance of Trade
3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011
(In '000' US\$)



The total merchandise trade position at end-September, 2011, amounted to an estimated US\$399.8 million, from US\$365.4 million at the end of the previous quarter, a 9.4 percent increase. On an annualized basis, the value of the economy’s total trade position surged significantly by 58.8 percent.

5.2 Merchandise Exports

Export receipts remained relatively stable during the quarter, with an estimate of US\$90.0 million at end-September 2011, from US\$90.7 million for the quarter ending June. However, export receipts rose considerably by 43.3 percent, from US\$62.8 million at end of the same period a year ago (Table 21 & Chart 17).

All major export-earning commodities, except rubber and other commodities categories, recorded declines during the period. Proceeds from rubber marginally rose by 3.0 percent, to US\$65.2 million, from US\$63.3 million recorded at the end of the previous quarter due mainly to the rise in volume. The commodity still remains the dominant foreign exchange earner in the country, accounting for 72.4 percent of total export receipts for the quarter ending September, 2011.

Earnings from the “Other Commodities” category rose significantly to US\$8.5 million at the end of the quarter, from US\$2.9 million recorded at the close of the preceding quarter. This

category of non-traditional exports comprises commodities such as palm oil, scrap metals, etc. Growth in this category during the quarter was on account of exportation of palm oil.

In contrast to the preceding quarter, receipts from other commodities plummeted during the quarter. These include cocoa beans, round logs, minerals (diamond and gold). Fall in receipts from these commodities was associated with seasonality. The third quarter occurs during the rainy season, when agricultural activities slowdown, generally resulting into low production levels of these commodities.

**Table 21: Commodity Composition of Exports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)**

Commodity Composition of Exports	Volume	3rd Quarter, 2010			2nd Quarter, 2011*			3rd Quarter, 2011**		
	Units	Volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices	Volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices	volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices
Rubber	Mt.	17.13	42,875.89	2,503.16	17.97	63,291.43	3,521.60	21.39	65,192.99	3,048.44
Cocoa Beans	Mt.	0.99	755.90	760.92	5.74	4,326.03	753.24	5.41	3,990.25	694.78
Coffee Beans	Mt.	-	0.00	0.00	0.20	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron Ore	Mt.	35.00	540.00	15.43	15.00	5,054.45	336.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diamond	Carat	3.92	1,672.50	427.04	10.53	4,137.44	392.74	21.28	3,882.63	182.45
Gold	Ounce	5.38	5,055.14	938.90	4.75	5,441.18	1,146.48	3.31	4,297.71	1,296.82
Round Logs	m ³	5.14	981.44	190.98	46.84	5,407.26	115.45	19.61	4,178.46	172.34
Others ¹	-	-	10,931.26	-	-	2,893.36	-	-	8,497.59	-
Total	-	-	62,812.13	-	-	90,651.15	-	-	90,039.62	-

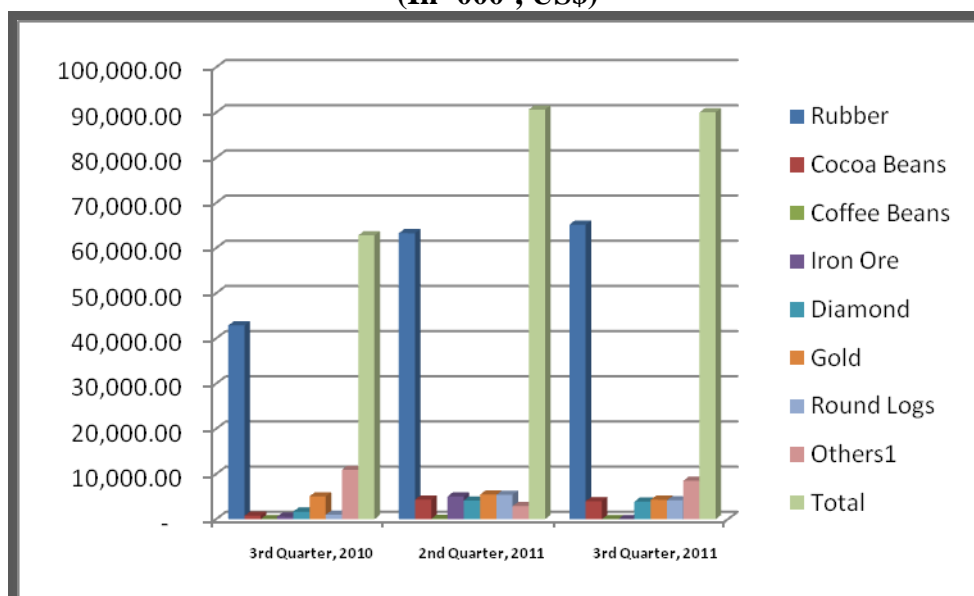
Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Forestry Development Authority, and Firestone Company

¹*Other Commodities not elsewhere classified*

**Revised*

***Preliminary*

**Chart 17: Commodity Composition of Exports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In '000', US\$)**



5.3 Merchandise Imports

Overall import bills during the quarter grew by 12.8 percent to US\$309.8 million, from US\$274.7 million at end-June, 2011. Yearly comparison also indicates that import payments significantly grew by 64.1 percent to US\$309.8 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$188.8 million at end of the corresponding quarter of 2010 (Table 23 & Chart 18). The major categories that contributed to the increase were Food & Live Animals; Beverages & Tobacco; Crude Materials & Inedible except Fuel; Minerals, Fuel & Lubricants; Animals & Vegetable Oil; Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials, and Machinery & Transport Equipment.

Total import bills for Food & Live Animals category rose by, 30.5 percent to US\$68.9 million at end-September, 2011, from US\$52.8 million recorded during the previous quarter. This increase was largely a result of rising global food prices. Similarly, import payments for Beverages & Tobacco significantly increased by US\$4.0 million, representing 108.1 percent to US\$7.7 million at the end of the review quarter, from US\$3.7 million at end-June, 2011. Import expenditures for Crude Materials & Inedible except Fuel also rose by 15.4 percent. Other categories contributing to the rise in import payments during the quarter were Minerals, Fuel & Lubricants, 4.6 percent; Animals & Vegetable Oil, 309.1 percent; Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials, 29.1 percent and Machinery & Transport Equipment, 55.6

percent. However, import bills for Chemicals & Related Products, Petroleum Products, and Miscellaneous Articles contracted during the quarter under review. Import payments for Chemicals & Related Products declined by 19.5 percent to US\$9.1 million during the current quarter, from US\$11.3 million at end-June, 2011. Similarly, import bills for Petroleum Products and Miscellaneous Articles declined by 31.5 percent and 40.6 percent, respectively (Table 22 & Chart 18).

Table 22: Commodity Composition of Imports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(Values In '000', US\$)

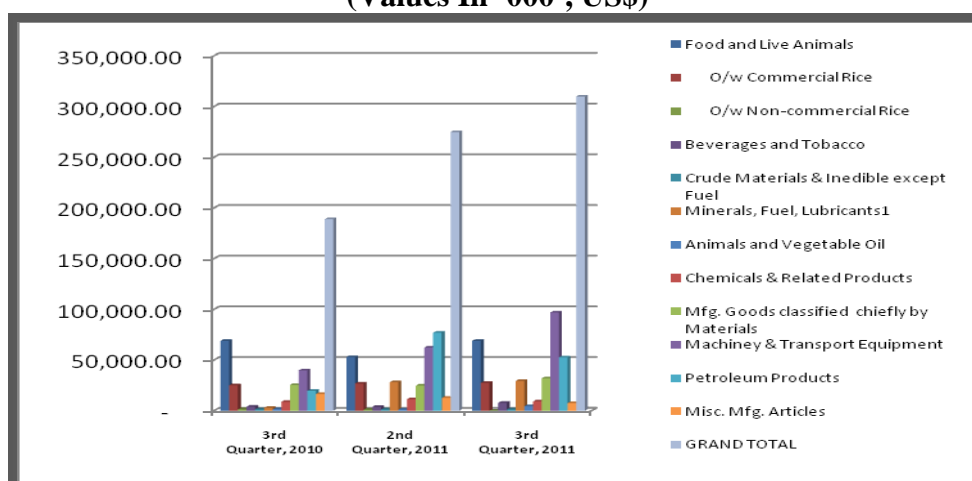
Commodity Composition of Imports	3rd Quarter, 2010	2nd Quarter, 2011*	3rd Quarter, 2011**
Food and Live Animals	68,805.83	52,824.95	68,873.95
O/w Commercial Rice	25,124.19	26,785.03	27,518.48
O/w Non-commercial Rice	1,479.44	1,030.15	5.23
Beverages and Tobacco	4,005.30	3,738.08	7,651.35
Crude Materials & Inedible except Fuel	1,408.65	1,268.73	1,458.95
Minerals, Fuel, Lubricants ¹	2,848.48	28,016.37	29,339.13
Animals and Vegetable Oil	1,523.80	1,066.97	4,530.87
Chemicals & Related Products	8,796.94	11,309.72	9,090.68
Mfg. Goods classified chiefly by Materials	25,373.70	24,704.62	31,884.69
Machinery & Transport Equipment	39,787.41	62,195.20	96,841.60
Petroleum Products	19,687.00	76,828.50	52,565.66
Misc. Mfg. Articles	16,606.56	12,789.58	7,564.70
GRAND TOTAL	188,843.66	274,742.73	309,801.58

Sources: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

*Revised

**Preliminary

Chart 18: Commodity Composition of Imports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(Values In '000', US\$)



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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- Table A-2: Key Industrial Output (3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
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Table D-1: Balance of Trade (3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Table D-2: Commodity Composition of Exports (3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Table D-3: Commodity Composition of Imports (3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Table A-1: Key Agricultural Production
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
Rubber	Mt	17,128	17,972	21,386
Cocoa	Mt	1,146	13,376	3,872
Coffee	Mt	11	154	27
Round Logs	M3	6,021	20,342	18,824
Sawn Timber	Pcs	100,247	121,131	64,277

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry; Liberia Produce & Marketing Corporation; Forestry Development Authority

Table A-2: Key Industrial Output
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter, 2010	2 nd Quarter, 2011	3 rd Quarter, 2011
Diamond	Carat	3,917	10,535	15,784
Gold	Ounce	5,385	4,745	3,313
Cement	Mt	12,396	19,972	23,399
Spirit	Litre	235,199	186,840	159,458
Beer	Litre	1,980,803	2,783,748	2,548,153
Stout	Litre	977,637	1,321,333	1,407,336
Malta	Litre	647,808	297,784	267,664
Soft Drinks	Litre	2,460,795	3,480,345	2,847,758
Oil Paint	Gal.	4,794	7,680	6,736
Water Paint	Gal.	26,760	56,538	61,875
Varnish	Gal.	673	1,920	1,684
Manoline Hair Grease	Kg.	14,280	11,634	6,208
Soap	Kg.	202,007	122,243	153,784
Candle	Kg.	137,340	128,352	101,651
Chlorox	Litre	59,073	291,763	93,845
Rubbing Alcohol	Litre	65,487	90,118	38,205
Thinner	Gal.	3,150	7,825	2,780
Mattresses	Pcs.	34,939	40,068	27,527
Finished Water	Gal.	333,226,298	440,753,978	471,479,897*

**Estimate*

Sources: Ministry of Lands, & Energy; Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Monrovia Breweries; Liberia Coca Cola Bottling Corporation, MANCO and NICOM, Monrovia, Liberia

Table A-3: Consumption of Petroleum Products
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Gallon)

Commodity	Unit	3 rd Quarter 2010	2 nd Quarter 2011 *	3 rd Quarter 2011
Premium(PMS)	Gallon	3,389,940	16,870,516	4,350,990
Diesel(AGO)	Gallon	5,046,773	10,224,333	13,404,187
Kerosene(ATK)	Gallon	-	-	-
Jet-Fuel(JET-A)	Gallon	477,120	2,022,334	841,447
Total		8,913,833	29,117,183	18,596,624

Sources: Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company and Ministry of Commerce, Monrovia, Liberia

**Revised*

Table A-4: Year-on-Year Rate of Inflation
(January, 2010 – June, 2011)
(December 2005 =100)

Month	2010	2011
January	12.9	4.7
February	11.5	7.5
March	13.2	6.5
April	11.9	7.4
May	8.0	7.6
June	2.5	8.8
July	4.2	10.6
August	3.3	10.3
September	5.2	6.2
October	4.9	
November	5.7	
December	6.6	
Average Rate of Inflation	7.5	7.7

Source: Central Bank of Liberia

Table A-5: Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) By Major Groups
Year-on-Year Rates of Inflation
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(December, 2005=100)

FUNCTION	WEIGHT	10-Jul	10-Aug	10-Sep	3rd Quarte	11-Apr	11-May	11-Jun	2nd Quarter	11-Jul	11-Aug	11-Sep	3rd Quarter
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	45.2	4.22	3.49	7.13	4.95	9.03	7.94	11.04	9.34	15.71	15.21	6.74	12.55
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	3.03	7.55	2.37	2.55	4.16	10.92	8.9	8.42	9.41	9.4	10.81	12.49	10.9
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	7.75	6.59	5.21	3.79	5.2	8.29	9.28	8.07	8.55	5.1	4.51	4.75	4.79
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	12	2.43	3.34	5.28	3.68	5.62	6.8	6.15	6.19	6.34	6.21	6.06	6.2
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUNTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	5.25	5.88	4.38	4.15	4.8	-1.52	-0.56	-2.05	-1.38	-0.32	-0.72	1.36	0.11
HEALTH	3.91	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0	0	0	0	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32
TRANSPORT	6.11	12.79	12.79	5.15	10.24	20.61	24.42	24.44	23.16	20.08	20.02	19.44	19.85
COMMUNICATION	1.53	5.77	5.62	5.57	5.65	5.77	5.97	5.72	5.82	0.08	0	0.03	0.04
RECREATION AND CULTURE	3.85	0.7	0.5	0.12	0.44	6.3	6.82	6.17	6.43	5.05	4.83	4.65	4.84
EDUCATION	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESTUARANTS AND HOTELS	4.64	5.65	3.2	2.91	3.92	1.79	2.94	2.91	2.55	2.26	1.78	1.98	2.01
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	3.53	0.33	-1.12	-2.53	-1.11	-2.32	2.69	1.75	0.71	0.94	-0.26	0.18	0.28
GENERAL RATE OF INFLATION	100	4.67	3.82	5.14	4.54	7.39	7.58	8.78	7.92	10.6	10.27	6.21	9.03

Sources: Liberia Institute for Statistics & Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), and the Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Table B-1: Monetary Survey
(3rd Quarter 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million L\$)

	Sep-10	Jun-11	Sep-11
<i>End of Period Rate</i>	72.50	73.00	72.00
<i>Period Average Rate</i>	71.85	72.60	72.08
FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)	18,450.3	22,913.1	23,792.9
FOREIGN ASSETS (MA)	30,353.3	35,588.1	36,042.9
(-) FOREIGN LIABILITIES (MA)	19,354.1	20,707.0	20,866.3
FOREIGN ASSETS (CoB)	8,225.8	9,418.0	10,200.7
(-) FOREIGN LIABILITIES (CoB)	774.6	1,386.0	1,584.3
DOMESTIC CREDIT	27,538.8	29,516.2	31,834.9
CLAIMS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT (NET)	13,984.5	13,135.5	14,412.1
CLAIMS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT (MA)	18,969.1	19,094.2	18,845.4
(-) GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS (MA)	4,974.9	5,390.4	4,134.9
CLAIMS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT (CoB)	478.5	448.9	500.3
(-) GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS (CoB)	488.3	1,017.3	798.7
CLAIMS ON PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (MA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLAIMS ON PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (CoB)	739.0	893.0	1,080.2
CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (MA)	55.0	359.8	360.2
CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (CoB)	12,663.4	14,990.9	15,880.6
CLAIMS ON NBFIS (MA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLAIMS ON NBFIS (CoB)	97.0	137.1	101.9
MONEY	28,670.3	35,666.9	39,860.7
CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS (MA)	3,795.9	4,924.6	5,124.3
LIBERIAN CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (MA)	4,583.7	5,647.3	5,710.5
(-) CURRENCY HOLDINGS (CoB)	787.8	722.7	586.2
DEMAND DEPOSITS	17,471.4	20,725.8	22,651.0
DEMAND DEPOSITS (MA)	841.3	1,073.5	1,088.4
DEMAND DEPOSITS (CoB)	16,630.1	19,652.3	21,562.6
OTHER DEPOSITS	7,403.0	10,016.6	12,085.4
OTHER DEPOSITS (MA)	37.0	93.0	1,062.4
TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS (CoB)	7,365.9	9,923.5	11,023.0
BONDS AND SECURITIES (CoB)	0.0	0.0	0.0
RESTRICTED DEPOSIT	53.9	52.8	51.7
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	26,189.8	26,814.5	27,276.9
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (MA)	18,434.0	17,665.5	17,285.7
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (CoB)	7,755.8	9,148.9	9,991.1
OTHER ITEMS (NET)	(8,887.9)	(10,011.9)	(10,499.0)
UNCLASSIFIED LIABILITIES (MA)	9,829.6	9,830.2	10,881.9
(-) UNCLASSIFIED ASSETS (MA)	15,266.3	15,594.9	16,253.6
(-) UNCLASSIFIED ASSETS (CoB)	5,555.7	6,490.4	8,890.3
UNCLASSIFIED LIABILITIES (CoB)	3,406.5	3,972.1	4,668.9
COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS (MA)	6,870.1	10,860.5	11,149.2
(-) RESERVES (CoB)	7,790.4	11,958.8	12,215.7
CURRENCY HOLDINGS (CoB)	787.8	722.7	586.2
LIABILITIES TO CENTRAL BANK (CoB)	0.0	109.5	108.0
(-) CLAIMS ON DOMESTIC BANKS (MA)	293.5	643.0	689.7
(-) CLAIMS ON CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA (CoB)	906.5	906.5	899.8
(-) UNBALANCED ITEMS	30.6	86.8	1,056.1
VERTICAL CHECK	0.0	0.0	(0.0)

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Table B-2: Commercial Banks' Loans by Economic Sectors
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Thousand L\$)

SECTORS	2010		2011			
	3 rd Quarter 2010	%Share	2nd Quarter 2011	%Share	3 rd Quarter 2011	%Share
1. Agriculture	307,948	2.6	517,277	3.6	514,759	3.4
1.1 Rubber	157,704	1.3	98,113	0.7	97,401	0.7
1.2 Forestry	40,605	0.3	164,424	1.1	141,152	0.9
1.3 Fishing	68,440	0.6	167,462	1.2	200,736	1.3
1.4 other	41,199	0.3	87,278	0.6	75,470	0.5
		-				-
2. Mining & Quarrying	56,557	0.5	49061	0.3	66,965	0.4
2.1 Iron Ore	54,375	0.5	1,173	0.0	-	-
2.2 Quarrying	2,182	0.0	47,888	0.3	66,965	0.4
		-				-
3. Manufacturing	162,587	1.4	305,190	2.1	259,416	1.7
		-				-
4. Construction	1,047,493	8.7	1,585,257	11.1	1,312,594	8.8
4.1 Mortgage Loans	101,500	0.8	141,985	1.0	96,408	0.6
4.2 Home Improvement	305,466	2.5	349,723	2.4	99,576	0.7
4.3 Other	640,527	5.3	1,093,549	7.6	1,116,610	7.5
		-				-
5. Trans., Storage & Comm.	2,272,817	18.9	1,457,491	10.2	1,322,107	8.8
5.1 Transportation	1,646,833	13.7	703,656	4.9	654,054	4.4
5.2 Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Communication	625,984	5.2	753,835	5.3	668,053	4.5
		-				-
6. Trade, Hotel & Rest.	4,243,437	35.3	5,679,708	39.6	5,918,395	39.6
6.1 Diamond trade	13,630	0.1	20,732	0.1	22,176	0.1
6.2 Other trade	3,962,148	32.9	5,263,696	36.7	5,559,882	37.2
6.3 Hotels	249,930	2.1	374,950	2.6	314,928	2.1
6.4 Restaurants	17,730	0.1	20,330	0.1	21,409	0.1
		-				-
7. Other	3,936,875	32.7	4,741,944	33.1	5,554,867	37.2
7.1 Services	1,405,048	11.7	1,066,688	7.4	2,507,723	16.8
7.2 Personal	2,338,875	19.4	3,254,737	22.7	2,326,209	15.6
7.3 GOL	68,150	0.6	68,912	0.5	57,528	0.4
7.4 Central Bank of Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.5 Public Corporations	943	0.0	179,288	1.3	346,634	2.3
7.5 Others ¹	123,860	1.0	172,319	1.2	316,773	2.1
Total	12,027,713	100.0	14,335,928	100	14,949,103	100

Source: Central Bank of Liberia

¹ The "others" sector includes loans extended mainly to individuals and service-related institutions

Table B-3: Liberian Dollars in Circulation
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions L\$)

End of Period	Currency in Banks	Currency Outside Banks	Currency in Circulation
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Quarter:2010			
3 rd Quarter 2010	787.8	3,795.9	4,583.7
Quarters:2011			
2 nd Quarter 2011	722.7	4,924.6	5,647.3
3 rd Quarter 2011	586.2	5,124.3	5,710.5

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Table B-4: Money Supply and Broad Money
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million L\$)

	Sep-10	Jun-11	Sep-11
BROAD MONEY	27,829.1	34,593.5	38,772.3
M1	20,426.1	24,576.9	26,686.9
CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS (MA) L\$	3,795.9	4,924.6	5,124.3
DEMAND DEPOSITS (CoB)	16,630.1	19,652.3	21,562.6
<i>United States Dollars component of demand deposits denominated to Liberian Dollars</i>	15,421.9	18,336.2	20,003.2
<i>Liberian Dollars component of demand deposits</i>	1,208.3	1,316.1	1,559.4
TIME AND SAVINGS (CoB)	7,365.9	9,923.5	11,023.0
<i>United States Dollars component of savings deposits denominated to Liberian Dollars</i>	5,383.6	7,670.7	8,019.2
<i>Liberian Dollars component of time & savings deposits</i>	1,982.3	2,252.8	3,003.8
OTHER DEPOSITS	37.0	93.0	1,062.4
<i>United States Dollars component of savings deposits denominated to Liberian Dollars</i>	30.6	86.8	1,056.1
<i>Liberian Dollars component of time & savings deposits</i>	6.4	6.2	6.4
United States Dollars component of Broad Money denominated to Liberian Dollars	20,836.1	26,093.8	29,078.4
Percentage share of US dollars to Liberian dollars .	74.9%	75.4%	75.0%
Exchange Rate	72.50	73.00	72.00

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Table B-5: Other Depository Corporations' Balance Sheet
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Thousand L\$)

ASSETS	Sep-10	Jun-11	Sep-11
RESERVES	7,790,393	11,958,847	12,215,703
O/w: CASH ON HAND: COINS/LD NOTES	787,797	722,668	586,191
FOREIGN ASSETS	8,225,803	9,418,032	10,200,699
CLAIMS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT	478,500	448,943	500,348
CLAIMS ON PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	738,980	892,970	1,080,184
CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR	12,663,390	14,990,876	15,880,600
CLAIMS ON CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA	906,538	906,533	899,777
CLAIMS ON NBFIS	96,968	137,074	101,875
UNCLASSIFIED ASSETS	5,555,718	6,490,429	8,890,325
TOTAL ASSETS	36,456,290	45,243,704	49,769,512
LIABILITIES	Sep-10	Jun-11	Sep-11
DEMAND DEPOSITS	16,630,139	19,652,319	21,562,628
TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS	7,365,935	9,923,519	11,022,976
RESTRICTED DEPOSITS	35,127	34,011	32,900
BONDS AND SECURITIES	0	0	0
FOREIGN LIABILITIES	774,611	1,386,014	1,584,337
GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS	488,256	1,017,293	798,687
LIABILITIES TO CENTRAL BANK	0	109,500	108,000
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	7,755,768	9,148,945	9,991,132
UNCLASSIFIED LIABILITIES	3,406,454	3,972,102	4,668,853
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36,456,290	45,243,703	49,769,512
VERTICAL CHECK (ASSETS/LIABILITIES)	0	0	0

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

Table B-6: Sectoral Balance Sheet of Central Bank of Liberia
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Thousand L\$)

ASSETS	Jun-10	Mar-11	Jun-11
FOREIGN ASSETS	28,444,068	33,806,417	35,588,071
CLAIMS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT	18,906,897	18,845,285	19,094,182
CLAIMS ON PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	0	0	0
CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR	60,761	353,185	359,815
CLAIMS ON DOMESTIC BANKS	502,458	867,250	642,989
CLAIMS ON NBFIS	0	0	0
UNCLASSIFIED ASSETS	14,381,142	15,154,384	15,594,886
TOTAL ASSETS	62,295,326	69,026,521	71,279,944
LIABILITIES	Jun-10	Mar-11	Jun-11
RESERVE MONEY	11,283,522	15,338,149	17,668,127
OTHER DEPOSITS	0	0	0
RESTRICTED RESERVES	18,781	18,781	18,781
FOREIGN LIABILITIES	17,884,448	20,404,416	20,706,965
LIABILITIES TO GENERAL GOVERNMENT	5,284,434	6,035,886	5,390,367
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	18,309,178	17,412,480	17,665,550
UNCLASSIFIED LIABILITIES	9,514,963	9,816,809	9,830,153
TOTAL LIABILITIES	62,295,326	69,026,521	71,279,944
VERTICAL CHECK (ASSETS-LIABILITIES)	(0)	0	0

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Table B-7: Central Bank of Liberia Foreign Exchange Auction
(July – September, 2011)**

Auction No.	Date	FX Offered for sale by CBL(US\$)	Auction Rate L\$/US\$	Total Purchased US\$	No. of Selected Bids	No. of Non-Selected Bids	Value of Rejected Bids (US\$)	Over/(Under) Subscription (US\$)	Total Value of Bids Submitted by Participating Banks/FX Bureaux (US\$)
278	28-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.1500	500,000.00	14	2	100,000.00	149,100.00	649,100.00
277	21-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2889	500,000.00	13	13	50,000.00	605,000.00	1,105,000.00
276	14-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2500	500,000.00	14	5	150,000.00	358,055.00	858,055.00
275	7-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2100	500,000.00	13	11	0.00	447,900.00	947,900.00
274	31-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.2500	500,000.00	15	3	0.00	290,000.00	790,000.00
273	24-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.3500	500,000.00	12	9	100,000.00	415,280.00	915,280.00
272	17-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.2000	500,000.00	16	8	161,020.00	540,995.00	1,040,995.00
271	10-Aug-11	600,000.00	72.2000	600,000.00	19	5	0.00	372,000.00	972,000.00
270	3-Aug-11	600,000.00	72.4500	600,000.00	15	14	20,000.00	596,000.00	1,196,000.00
269	27-Jul-11	1,000,000.00	72.2500	1,000,000.00	22	0	20,000.00	90,000.00	910,000.00
268	20-Jul-11	750,000.00	72.4000	750,000.00	22	8	0.00	443,000.00	1,193,000.00
267	13-Jul-11	750,000.00	72.4000	750,000.00	21	3	0.00	200,000.00	950,000.00
266	6-Jul-11	1,000,000.00	72.3500	1,000,000.00	31	6	20,000.00	396,870.00	1,396,870.00
278	28-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.1500	500,000.00	14	2	100,000.00	149,100.00	649,100.00
277	21-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2889	500,000.00	13	13	50,000.00	605,000.00	1,105,000.00
276	14-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2500	500,000.00	14	5	150,000.00	358,055.00	858,055.00
275	7-Sep-11	500,000.00	72.2100	500,000.00	13	11	0.00	447,900.00	947,900.00
274	31-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.2500	500,000.00	15	3	0.00	290,000.00	790,000.00
273	24-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.3500	500,000.00	12	9	100,000.00	415,280.00	915,280.00
272	17-Aug-11	500,000.00	72.2000	500,000.00	16	8	161,020.00	540,995.00	1,040,995.00
271	10-Aug-11	600,000.00	72.2000	600,000.00	19	5	0.00	372,000.00	972,000.00
270	3-Aug-11	600,000.00	72.4500	600,000.00	15	14	20,000.00	596,000.00	1,196,000.00
269	27-Jul-11	1,000,000.00	72.2500	1,000,000.00	22	0	20,000.00	90,000.00	910,000.00
268	20-Jul-11	750,000.00	72.4000	750,000.00	22	8	0.00	443,000.00	1,193,000.00
267	13-Jul-11	750,000.00	72.4000	750,000.00	21	3	0.00	200,000.00	950,000.00
266	6-Jul-11	1,000,000.00	72.3500	1,000,000.00	31	6	20,000.00	396,870.00	1,396,870.00
Total		16,400,000.00		16,400,000.00	454.00	174.00	1,242,040.00	9,808,400.00	25,848,400.00

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Table B-8: Monthly Averages of Buying and Selling Rates of Liberian Dollars per US dollar
(January, 2010 - September, 2011)**

	2010		2011	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
January	70.83	71.83	71.79	72.75
February	71.25	72.31	71.96	72.60
March	71.09	72.09	71.61	72.31
April	70.21	71.21	71.54	72.21
May	70.58	71.58	72.00	72.98
June	71.19	72.15	72.10	73.10
July	71.81	72.76	72.35	73.33
August	72.00	73.00	72.02	73.00
September	71.35	72.35	71.58	72.58
October	71.50	72.54		
November	69.35	70.31		
December	69.72	70.67		
Q1	71.06	72.08	71.79	72.56
Q2	70.66	71.65	71.88	72.76
Q3	71.72	72.70	71.98	72.97
Q4	70.19	71.17		
Year	70.91	71.90		

Source: Central Bank of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

**Table C-1: Government of Liberia Revenue by Sources
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million L\$)**

Revenue Sources	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
Customs & Excise	2,821.6	2,159.2	2,766.5
Direct Taxes	1,425.5	2,420.7	1,814.9
Indirect Taxes	594.5	1,274.3	911.5
FDA ¹ (Stumpage)	56.6	219.8	22.9
Petroleum Sales Levy	129.3	14.1	209.1
Maritime	171.0	328.4	237.2
Grants	-	2,053.1	-
Total	5,198.4	8,469.6	5,962.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, Republic of Liberia

²Forestry Development Authority

Table C-2: Government of Liberia Expenditure by Category
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Millions, L\$)

Expenditure Category	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
General Administration	2,090.4	4,733.95	2,717.83
Social & Community Services	619.8	3,329.76	1,114.83
Economic Services	152.0	564.39	137.70
Other Expenditure	322.6	593.84	976.46
Total	3,184.8	9,221.9	4,946.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, Monrovia, Liberia

Table C-3: Total Revenue & Expenditure
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In Million, L\$)

Fiscal Operations	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
Revenue	5,198.4	8,469.6	5,962.2*
Expenditure	3,184.8	9,221.9	4,946.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, Republic of Liberia

Table C-4: Liberia's Overall Debt Position
As at September 30, 2011
(In Millions US\$)

Creditor	2010	2011	
	3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter
Multilateral	138.94	110.5	107.8
Bilateral	123.18	122.1	130.4
Commercial	20.5	0.5	0.3
Total External Debt	282.62	233.1	238.5
Suppliers' Credit	5.07	3.9	3.3
Salary & Allowances	3.8	3.7	5
Financial Institutions	270	269.1	269.1
Pre-NTGL Salary Arrears	3.06	1.4	0
Others	0	0	3.1
Total Domestic Debt	281.93	278.1	280.5
Total Public Debt	564.55	511.2	519

Table C-5: Functional Classification of Government Expenditure
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters 2011)
(In Million L\$)

Functional Classification	2010	2011	
	3rd Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter
General Administration	2,090.36	4,733.95	2,717.83
National Legislature	301.41	454.92	482.81
Executive Policy	981.96	2,656.15	941.49
Internal Management Services	74.87	239.75	196.39
Protection of Person & Property	501.44	948.62	794.44
Foreign Affairs	20.24	268.27	56.38
Defense	210.45	166.24	246.32
Social & Community Services	619.81	3,329.76	1,114.83
Social Services	504.74	2,051.57	823.09
Community Services	115.08	1,278.19	291.73
			-
Economic Services	152.04	564.39	137.70
Primary	32.11	249.77	43.69
Secondary	119.93	314.62	94.01
Other Expenditure	322.61	593.84	976.46
Total	3,184.82	9,221.94	4,946.82

Source: Ministry of Finance, Monrovia, Liberia

Table D-1: Balance of Trade
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(In '000' US\$)

Periods	3rd Quarter, 2010	2nd Quarter, 2011*	3rd Quarter, 2011**
Total Export	62,812.13	90,651.15	90,039.62
Total Import	188,843.66	274,742.73	309,8801.58
Total Trade	251,655.80	365,393.88	399,841.20
Trade Balance	(126,031.53)	(184,091.59)	(219,761.95)

Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy; Forestry Development Authority and Firestone Plantation Company

**Revised*

***Preliminary*

**Table D-2: Commodity Composition of Exports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)**

Commodity Composition of Exports	Volume	3rd Quarter, 2010			2nd Quarter, 2011*			3rd Quarter, 2011**		
	Units	Volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices	Volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices	volume In '000'	Value '000' US\$	FOB Prices
Rubber	Mt.	17.13	42,875.89	2,503.16	17.97	63,291.43	3,521.60	21.39	65,192.99	3,048.44
Cocoa Beans	Mt.	0.99	755.90	760.92	5.74	4,326.03	753.24	5.41	3,990.25	694.78
Coffee Beans	Mt.	-	0.00	0.00	0.20	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iron Ore	Mt.	35.00	540.00	15.43	15.00	5,054.45	336.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diamond	Carat	3.92	1,672.50	427.04	10.53	4,137.44	392.74	21.28	3,882.63	182.45
Gold	Ounce	5.38	5,055.14	938.90	4.75	5,441.18	1,146.48	3.31	4,297.71	1,296.82
Round Logs	m ³	5.14	981.44	190.98	46.84	5,407.26	115.45	19.61	4,178.46	172.34
Others¹	-	-	10,931.26	-	-	2,893.36	-	-	8,497.59	-
Total	-	-	62,812.13	-	-	90,651.15	-	-	90,039.62	-

Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Forestry Development Authority, and Firestone Company

¹Other Commodities not elsewhere classified

**Revised*

***Preliminary*

Table D-3: Commodity Composition of Imports
(3rd Quarter, 2010; 2nd & 3rd Quarters, 2011)
(Values In '000', US\$)

Commodity Composition of Imports	3rd Quarter, 2010	2nd Quarter, 2011*	3rd Quarter, 2011**
Food and Live Animals	68,805.83	52,824.95	68,873.95
O/w Commercial Rice	25,124.19	26,785.03	27,518.48
O/w Non-commercial Rice	1,479.44	1,030.15	5.23
Beverages and Tobacco	4,005.30	3,738.08	7,651.35
Crude Materials & Inedible except Fuel	1,408.65	1,268.73	1,458.95
Minerals, Fuel, Lubricants ¹	2,848.48	28,016.37	29,339.13
Animals and Vegetable Oil	1,523.80	1,066.97	4,530.87
Chemicals & Related Products	8,796.94	11,309.72	9,090.68
Mfg. Goods classified chiefly by Materials	25,373.70	24,704.62	31,884.69
Machinery & Transport Equipment	39,787.41	62,195.20	96,841.60
Petroleum Products	19,687.00	76,828.50	52,565.66
Misc. Mfg. Articles	16,606.56	12,789.58	7,564.70
GRAND TOTAL	188,843.66	274,742.73	309,801.58

Sources: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

**Revised*

***Preliminary*