



CENTRAL BANK

of BELIZE



MONTHLY
ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 2020

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BGA	Banana Growers' Association
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
BTL	Belize Telemedia Limited
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CGA	Citrus Growers' Association
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
UHS	Universal Health Services
US	United States

Abbreviations and Conventions:

\$	the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	billion
mn	million
ps	pound solids
TC/TS	long-tons cane to long-ton sugar

Notes:

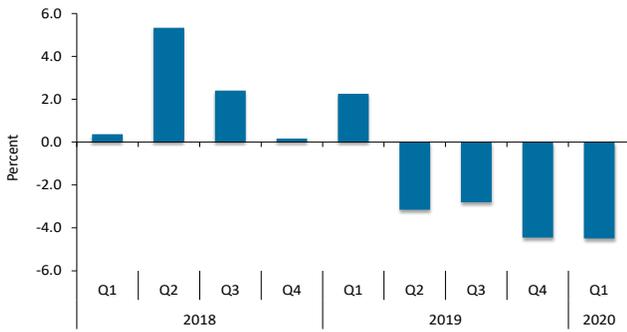
1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2020 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2019 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.
4. Ratios to GDP for 2020 are based on Central Bank's forecast.

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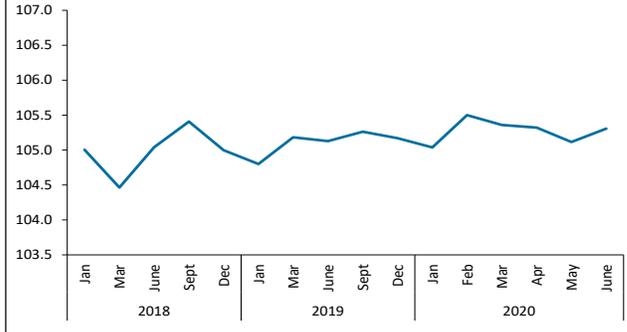
Summary of Economic Indicators

Chart I: Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (Year-on-Year - Percentage Change)



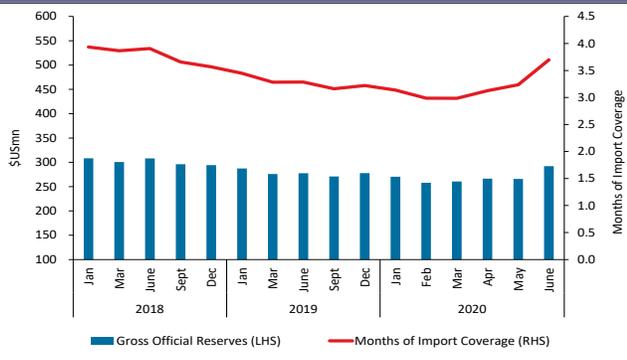
Source: SIB

Chart II: Consumer Price Index (All Items)



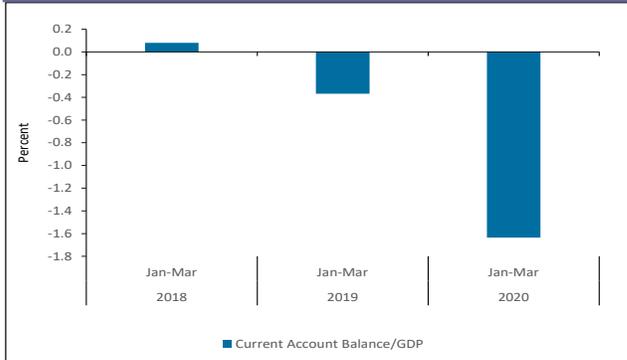
Source: SIB

Chart III: Gross International Reserves and Import Cover



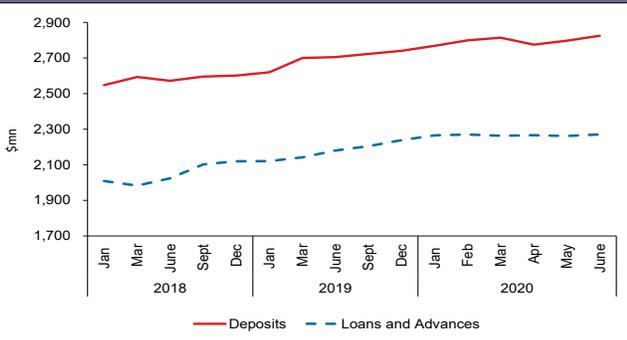
■ Gross Official Reserves (LHS) — Months of Import Coverage (RHS)

Chart IV: Current Account Balance to GDP



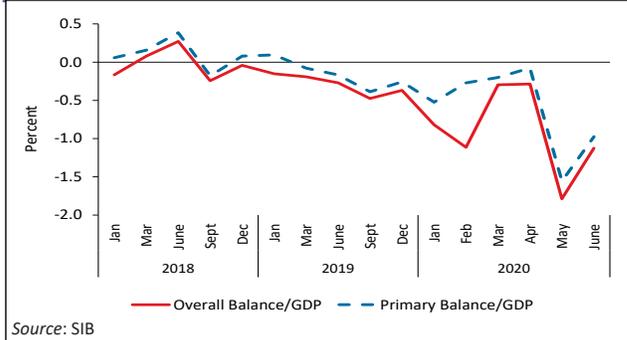
■ Current Account Balance/GDP

Chart V: Domestic Banks - Deposits and Loans and Advances



— Deposits — Loans and Advances

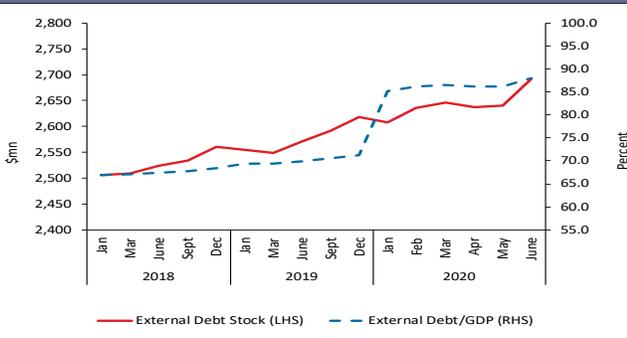
Chart VI: Primary and Overall Balances to GDP



— Overall Balance/GDP — Primary Balance/GDP

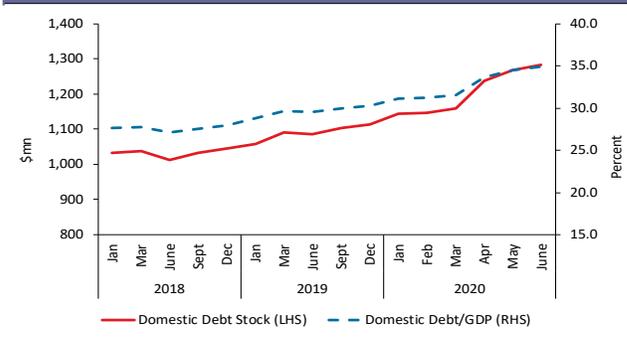
Source: SIB

Chart VII: Public Sector External Debt



— External Debt Stock (LHS) — External Debt/GDP (RHS)

Chart VIII: Central Government Domestic Debt



— Domestic Debt Stock (LHS) — Domestic Debt/GDP (RHS)

Overview

- Broad money (M2) supply grew by \$112.4mn over the first half of 2020. The M2 expansion was underpinned by a modest increase in net domestic credit and, to a lesser extent, an uptick in the banking system's net foreign assets.
- Net domestic credit rose by 2.3% (\$65.5mn), fuelled by increased Central Government (5.8%) and private sector (1.7%) borrowings. On the other hand, outstanding loans to other public sector entities declined by 8.6%.
- The foreign assets of the domestic banking system rose by \$34.6mn as the Central Bank's net foreign assets expanded by \$25.8mn, while the net foreign currency holdings of the domestic banks rose by \$8.8mn. The former was spurred by a sharp upswing in foreign currency inflows in June, which drove up the Central Bank's net foreign assets to \$584.6mn. Conversely, the domestic banks' foreign asset position weakened for the third consecutive month to \$259.6mn, attributable to the overall impact of the global pandemic.
- The combined effects of the 2.0% reduction in reserve requirements on April 1 and the modest uptick in domestic banks' foreign assets elevated the banking system's liquidity. At the end of June, holdings of approved liquid assets increased by \$71.6mn and was 44.2% above the required level. Meanwhile, excess cash reserves rose by a lower amount of \$20.2mn with increased Treasury security purchases by banks and a rise in cash holdings by the public amidst the COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) crisis.
- The annualised weighted average interest rate on new loans fell by 34 basis points to 8.44%, while the corresponding rate on new deposits increased by 67 basis points to 2.22%. As a result, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 105 basis points to 6.21%.
- Credit union lending declined by \$13.6mn to \$664.9mn, precipitated by an \$8.0mn credit downturn in June.
- Hampered by the residual effects of last year's drought and agricultural diseases, the production of all major export commodities contracted, except for banana.
- Domestic export receipts were 8.0% lower at \$192.7mn over the first half of the year. All major commodities registered lower sales, save for banana and molasses. During the same period, gross imports (including electricity) declined by 17.5% to \$815.7mn, as aggregate demand slowed during the ongoing pandemic. Outlays on fuels and

electricity recorded the largest declines, followed by expenditure on aviation and telecommunication equipment, construction materials, and goods for resale at the free zones.

- Tourism continued to be one of the hardest hit sectors by the pandemic as Belize's borders remained closed in June for public health reasons. For the first half of 2020, bona fide stay-over arrivals and cruise ship disembarkations plummeted by 56.8% and 51.0%, respectively, when compared to the previous year.
- Inflation remained low. The Consumer Price Index increased by 0.2% month-on-month and, coincidentally, by the same rate on average from January to June. Upward price movements were driven by higher costs of tertiary tuition, house rent, fresh vegetables, rice, and eggs.
- For the first quarter (April to June) of the 2020/2021 Fiscal Year (FY), Central Government's overall deficit worsened to \$97.9mn (3.2% of GDP) from \$3.8mn in the last FY. Furthermore the primary balance turned from a surplus of \$14.0mn to a deficit of \$79.9mn (2.6% of GDP) with Central Government's revenue and grants tumbling by 33.5%, while its expenditure fell by only 2.4%.
- The public sector debt grew by \$237.4mn (6.4%) to \$3,973.6mn (122.8% of GDP) over the review period. Central Government's domestic debt increased by \$175.2mn to \$1,281.5mn (34.9% of GDP) to fund budgetary shortfalls and expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Concurrently, the public sector's external debt expanded by \$62.2mn to \$2,692.1mn (87.9% of GDP) to fund capital projects, cover COVID-19 expenses, and bolster reserves.

Money and Credit

- Broad money supply rose by 3.5% during the first half of 2020, fuelled by modest expansions in the net foreign assets and net domestic credit of the banking system.
- Over the six-month period, the net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 4.3% or \$34.6mn to \$844.2mn, exceeding the \$20.8mn build-up recorded in the same period of 2019. This improved outcome reflected year-to-date increases in the Central Bank and domestic banks' net foreign asset positions by \$25.8mn and \$8.8mn, respectively. The Central Bank's holdings increased to \$584.6mn with gross foreign currency inflows up 47.4% to \$158.8mn, propped up by proceeds from external loans for public investment projects, intergovernmental grants for budget support, and the United States Dollar (USD) Treasury note (T-note) for balance of payments purposes. Conversely, foreign currency outflows were 9.1% lower than last year at \$130.6mn. Majority of outflows were used to service Central Government's external debt. Consequently, the gross official international reserves increased to the equivalent of 3.7 months of merchandise imports at the end of June, up from the equivalent of 3.2 months at the end of December.
- Notwithstanding the cumulative year-to-date increase, domestic banks' net foreign asset holdings contracted for the third consecutive month, down \$21.9mn in June to \$259.6mn, because of the pandemic-induced collapse in tourism earnings.
- From January to June, net domestic credit expanded by 2.3% or \$65.5mn to \$2,934.6mn,

Chart 1.1: Change in Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System

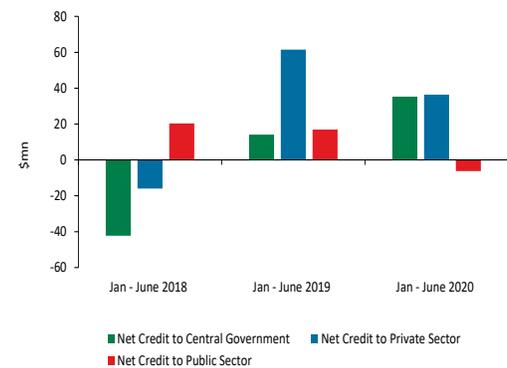


Chart 1.2: Change in Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

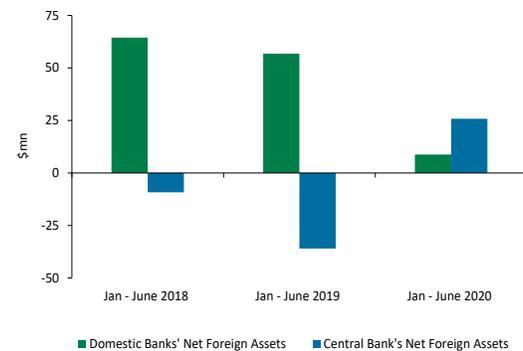
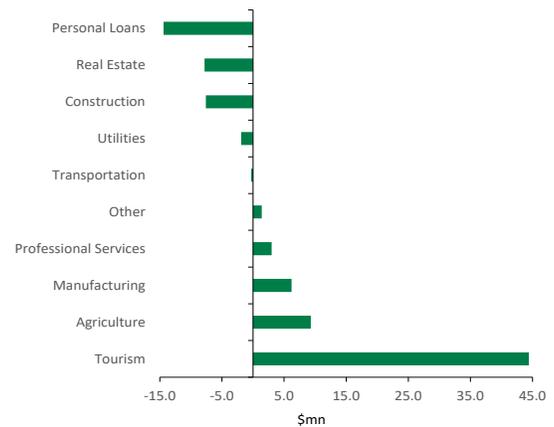


Table 1.1: Central Bank's Foreign Asset Flows

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Total Inflows	107.8	158.8
Loan Disbursements	19.3	36.9
Grants	5.1	24.8
Sugar Receipts	34.1	30.8
Banks	14.4	4.7
USD Treasury Note	0.0	38.2
Other	35.0	23.5
Total Outflows	143.7	130.6
Central Government	112.1	107.8
Banks	0.0	0.0
Other	31.6	22.8

owing to increased borrowings by Central Government and the private sector. Net credit to Central Government rose by \$35.3mn (5.8%) to \$643.0mn, supported by increased borrowings from the Central Bank and domestic banks. Central Bank’s financing amounted to \$14.4mn with the acquisition of \$88.0mn in Government debt securities and the provision of \$17.9mn in additional overdraft advances. At month end, Central Government’s overdraft account stood at \$74.1mn, representing 76.9% of the legal threshold. New borrowings were netted against a \$91.5mn increase in deposits, stemming mainly from pandemic-related loan proceeds. As for domestic banks, their lending to Central Government expanded by \$20.9mn with the addition of \$33.5mn in Government securities to their portfolios that was partially offset by an \$8.8mn build-up in Central Government deposits and \$3.8mn in loan repayments. In contrast, credit to other public sector entities fell by \$6.2mn to \$65.5mn following net repayments by the public utilities.

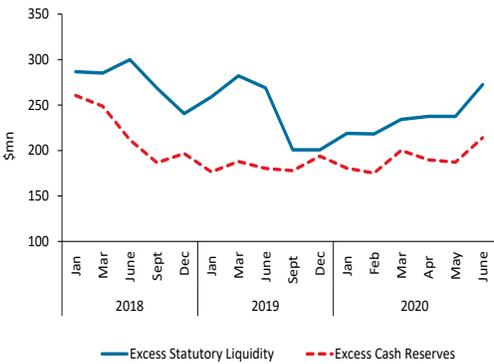
Chart 1.3: Change in Domestic Banks' Loans
June 2020



- Domestic banks’ lending to private entities grew by \$36.4mn to \$2,226.2mn compared to a \$61.5mn expansion in the same period of 2019. Net disbursements were extended for tourism (\$44.4mn), agricultural production (\$9.3mn), merchandise trade (\$8.0mn), and manufacturing (\$6.2mn), which exceeded net repayments on personal (\$14.4mn), real estate (\$7.8mn), and construction (\$7.6mn) loans. Loan write-offs amounted to \$11.4mn, down slightly from \$11.6mn registered in the first half of 2019. Credit losses were applied mostly against personal and construction loans, amounting to \$8.8mn and \$1.5mn, respectively.

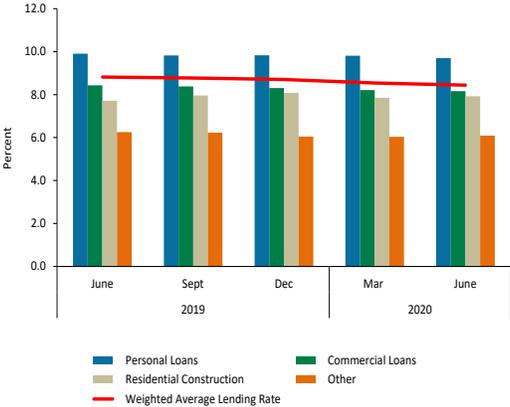
- Banks' liquidity was bolstered by the 2.0% reduction in reserve requirements in April and the accumulation of foreign assets from tourism earnings in the first quarter of the year. From January to June, domestic banks' excess statutory liquid asset holdings grew by \$71.6m to \$272.4mn, standing at 44.2% above statutory requirements. At the same time, excess cash reserves increased by a disproportionate amount of \$20.2mn to \$214.0mn, 112.2% above statutory requirements, owing to increases in currency with the public and in Treasury security purchases by domestic banks.

Chart 1.4: Excess Statutory Liquidity



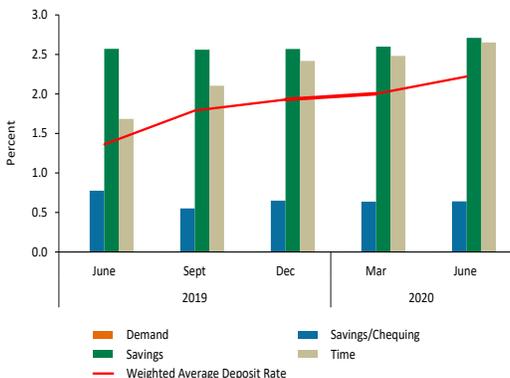
- At 8.44%, the 12-month rolling weighted average interest rate on new loans was four basis points lower than the previous month and 34 basis points below the rate registered in June 2019. The annualised contraction in lending rates was attributable to reduced rates on personal, "other", and commercial loans by 16, 21, and 26 basis points, respectively, which outweighed a 21 basis-point rate hike on residential mortgages.

Chart 1.5: Domestic Banks' Weighted (Rolling) Average Interest Rates on New Loans



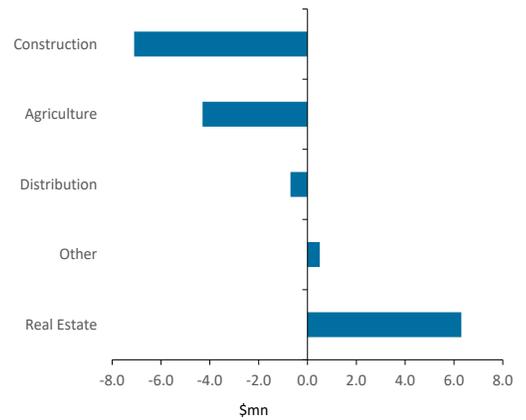
- At 2.22%, the corresponding rate on new deposits dipped by two basis points in June compared to May but was 67 basis points above the rate at June 2019. The rise in deposit rates over the 12-month period was driven by higher rates on demand, savings, and time deposits by one, 14, and 75 basis points, respectively. Conversely, rates on savings/chequing deposits decreased by 16 basis points. Thus, the 12-month rolling weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 105 basis points to 6.21%.

Chart 1.6: Domestic Banks' Weighted (Rolling) Average Interest Rates on New Deposits



- As for credit unions, their aggregate lending fell by \$13.6mn, dragged down an \$8.0mn decline in June. The credit contraction occurred as net repayments on loans for personal consumption (\$8.3mn), construction (\$7.1mn), and agricultural production (\$4.3mn) outweighed net disbursements for real estate (\$6.3mn) and manufacturing activities (\$1.1mn). Loan write-offs amounted to \$1.9mn, well below the \$7.5mn registered in the analogous period of 2019.

Chart 1.7: Change in Credit Unions' Loans



Real Sector Developments

- Primary goods production and processing of agricultural goods for export were hindered by supply side factors, such as drought and disease infestation over the first half of the year. During this period, the production of sugar, marine products, crude oil, citrus juices and molasses all declined. Only banana output rebounded over the review period.
- From January to June, domestic export earnings fell by 8.0% to \$192.7mn with lower revenue across all major export commodities, save for bananas and molasses.
- Gross imports (including electricity) fell by 17.5% to \$815.7mn, with lower outlays across all major import categories, except for “*Food, Beverages, and Tobacco.*” The pandemic-induced reduction in consumption, investment, and exports curbed spending on “*Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials (including electricity)*” by \$87.2mn, as well as on “*Manufactured Goods, and Other Manufactures,*” \$28.1mn; “*Machinery, and Transport Equipment,*” \$26.4mn; and “*Commercial Free Zone*” goods, \$25.9mn.
- For the third consecutive month (April to June), there were no arrival of international visitors due to border closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. From January to June, bona fide stay-over arrivals fell by 56.8% to 109,421 visitors, and cruise ship disembarkations fell by 51.0% to 308,003 visitors when compared to the same period a year ago.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.2% in June relative to May and by the same rate

Table 2.1: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	1,595,865	1,321,750
Sugar (long tons)	180,359	127,466
Molasses (long tons)	56,304	53,310
Banana (metric tons)	42,595	45,992
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	2,092,315	2,051,744
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	12,356	12,122
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	1,117	824
Petroleum (barrels)	128,990	103,936

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, SIB, Geology and Petroleum Department

Table 2.2: Main Domestic Exports

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Sugar	64.1	63.3
Molasses	6.6	7.1
Banana	46.1	49.9
Citrus Juices	24.4	18.7
Petroleum	12.8	0.0
Other Domestic Exports	39.9	38.5
Marine Exports	15.6	15.1
Total	209.5	192.7

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, SIB, Geology and Petroleum Department

Table 2.3: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)⁽¹⁾

	\$mn		
	Jan - June 2018	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	127.9	130.1	131.4
Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials	171.5	213.3	126.1
Of which: Electricity	19.1	48.9	21.9
Oils, Fats, and Chemicals	93.5	98.5	95.0
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	190.7	196.4	168.3
Machinery and Transport Equipment	190.7	186.1	159.8
Other Goods	1.5	1.5	0.6
Designated Processing Areas	21.4	18.6	15.7
Commercial Free Zone	145.1	144.7	118.8
Total	942.3	989.2	815.7

Sources: SIB and BEL

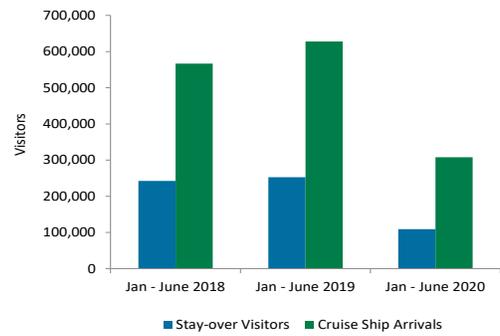
⁽¹⁾ Imports are valued at cost, insurance and freight

on average from January to June relative to the same period of 2019. The mild inflationary trend over the first six months of 2020 was mainly attributable to higher tertiary tuition costs in “*Education*” (3.5%); house rent in “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels*” (0.4%); and fresh vegetables, rice, and eggs in “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” (0.2%). Price declines for audio-visual equipment in “*Recreation and Culture*” (0.8%) and accommodation services in “*Restaurants and Hotels*” (2.9%) weakened upward price movements.

Sugarcane and Sugar

- The severe water deficit during the cane growing stage in the north significantly lessened sugarcane yields and quality during the harvest period. For this crop year, spanning from December 2019 to June 2020, sugarcane deliveries fell by 34.9% to 791,482 long tons. Sugar production declined by an even larger margin of 45.5% to 79,101 long tons, precipitated by weather-induced deterioration in cane quality during the cane growing period and last months of harvest. Consequently, the long tons cane to long ton sugar (TC/TS) ratio worsened by 18.8% to 9.9. Molasses production contracted by 18.3% to 32,194 long tons.
- In contrast, sugarcane deliveries out west grew by 13.1% to 530,268 long tons during their harvest season, which ran from February to June. Increased production was supported by investments in new production acreage and improved field management practices, which included the implementation of climate resilient measures to mitigate drought damages. Sugar production climbed by a

Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

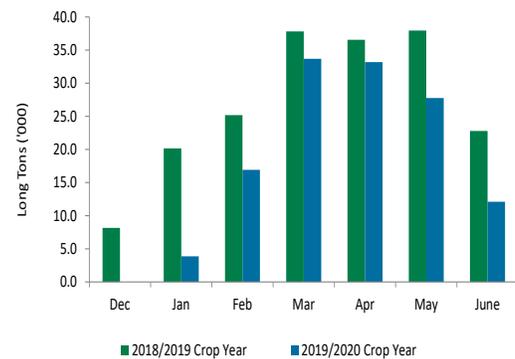


Sources: BTB, CBB, and The Department of Immigration and Nationality Services.

⁽¹⁾ Tourist arrivals exclude those from the Big Creek, San Pedro, and Stann Creek ports for January - March.

⁽²⁾ In April, all points of entry were closed.

Chart 2.2: Monthly Sugar Production



Sources: BSI and Santander Group

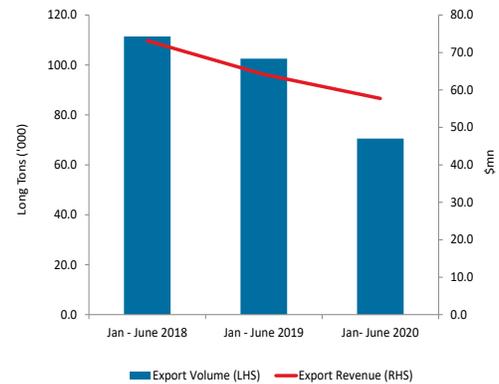
slightly slower rate of 11.8% to 48,365 long tons, tempered by excessive rain towards the end of the harvest period. As a result, the TC/TS ratio weakened by 1.2% to 11.0. Molasses output grew by 12.9% to 21,115 long tons.

- In aggregate, sugarcane deliveries fell by 21.6% to 1,321,750 long tons, while sugar production plunged by 32.4% to 127,466 long tons. Molasses output fell by a lesser margin of 8.2% to 53,310 long tons.
- Commensurate with the reduction in sugar production, sugar exports contracted by 31.2% from January to June to 70,531 long tons. Sale volume to the European Union (EU) amounted to 48,696 long tons, accounting for 69.0% of total sales. In addition, the United States (US) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM) purchased 16,264 long tons and 5,340 long tons, respectively. Sugar export earnings fell by only 1.4% to \$63.3mn, owing to a larger share of direct consumption sugar in the export mix.

Citrus

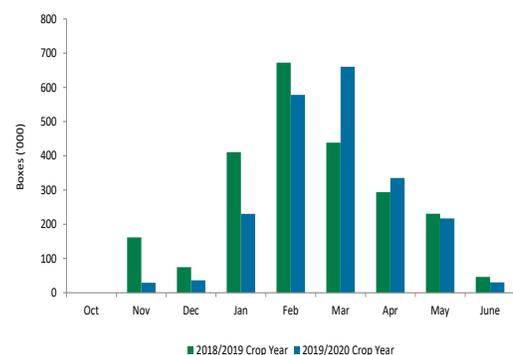
- Citrus deliveries fell by 9.1% to 2,117,475 boxes for the 2019/2020 crop year to date, hampered by citrus greening and last year's drought. When disaggregated, orange deliveries for processing fell by 7.2% to 1,955,705 boxes, while grapefruit deliveries contracted by a larger margin of 27.2% to 161,770 boxes having been more severely impacted by the drought.
- Reflecting a marginal rise in juice outturn, citrus juice production fell by 7.8% to 12.4mn pound solids (ps). Orange and grapefruit juice production amounted to 11.7mn ps and

Chart 2.3: Sugar Exports



Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Chart 2.4: Citrus Deliveries

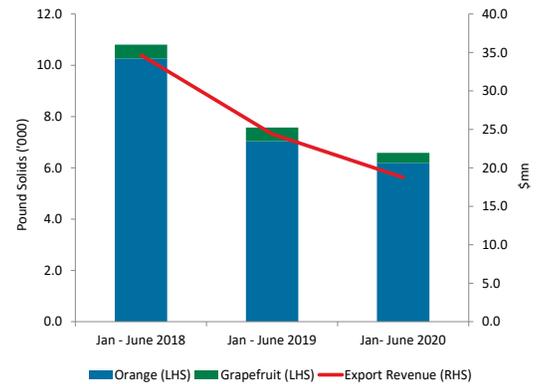


Source: CPBL

0.7mn ps, respectively, leading to declines of 6.0% and 31.5%, respectively, when compared to the same period before. Average juice yield increased marginally by 1.4% to 5.9 ps, as a 1.3% increase in orange juice yield outweighed a 5.9% decline in grapefruit juice yield.

- For the first half of the year, total citrus juice exports fell by 13.0% to 6.6mn ps. Orange concentrate sales amounted to 6.2mn ps, down 12.0% relative to the same period last year. Orange concentrate exports went mainly to CARICOM and the US, who purchased 2.9mn ps and 2.7mn ps, representing 46.8% and 43.3% of total sales, respectively. The remainder was shared between the EU (0.5mn ps) and other destinations (0.07mn ps). Grapefruit concentrate sales fell by 27.1% to 0.4mn ps, split between the EU (0.2mn ps) and the Caribbean (0.2mn ps). Citrus juice export earnings slid by 23.2% to \$18.7mn, reflecting depressed market prices owing to waning global demand.

Chart 2.5: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue



Source: CPBL

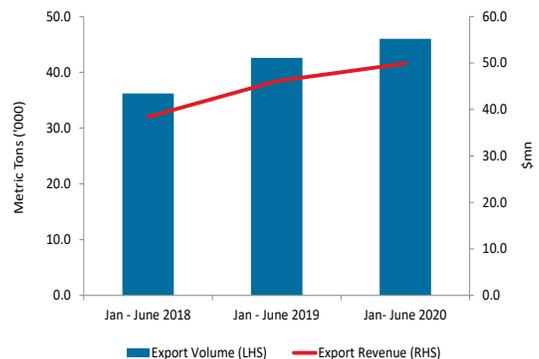
Banana

- Banana exports grew by 8.0% to 45,992 metric tons over the six-month period. The improved outturn was due to harvests from new production acreages and field enhancements to mitigate losses from drought stress. Export receipts edged up by 8.3% to \$49.9mn, benefitting from premiums gained on packaging market-ready containers of fruit.

Petroleum

- Crude oil production between January and June declined by 19.4% to 103,936 barrels, resulting in a 142-barrel reduction in the average daily extraction rate to 571 barrels per

Chart 2.6: Banana Exports



Source: BGA

day. Spanish Lookout’s production was down 18.8% to 103,489 barrels, as the oil wells in that area reached the declining stage of their life cycle. Meanwhile, production at Never Delay ceased in March 2020.

- There have been no crude oil shipments for the year.

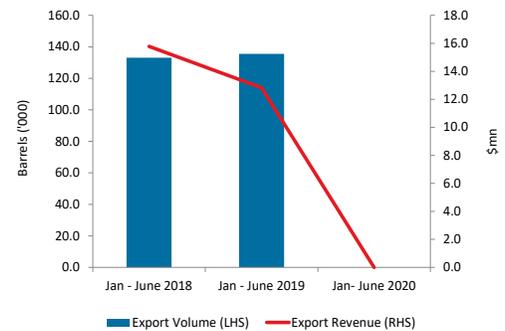
Marine Exports

- Marine product exports declined by 26.3% to 0.8mn pounds, as a 30.4% upsurge in lobster sales was outweighed by downturns in farmed shrimp and conch exports. However, marine export receipts fell by only 3.0% to \$15.1mn, cushioned by higher lobster receipts. Lobster sales spiked 47.3% to \$11.0mn, bolstered by double-digit increases in average unit price (13.0%) and sale volume (30.4%). In contrast, shrimp export receipts nosedived, down 52.5% to \$1.1mn, owing to a 52.2% reduction in export volume. Conch earnings plummeted by 47.6% to \$3.0mn, stymied by a 38.9% reduction in sale volume and, to a lesser extent, weaker prices.

Other Domestic Products

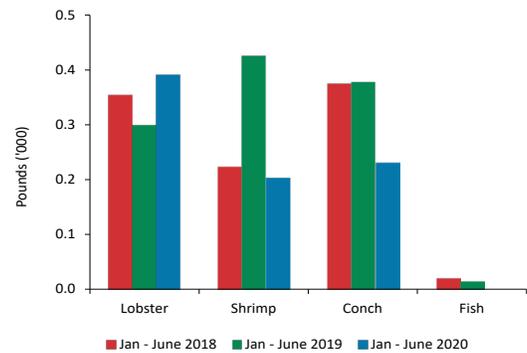
- Other domestic export receipts fell by 3.3% to \$38.5mn, reflecting lower earnings from animal feed (\$2.6mn), sawn wood (\$1.0mn), grapefruit oil (\$0.6mn), and orange oil (\$0.4mn). The reduction in receipts was tempered by increased earnings from red kidney beans (\$4.8mn), cornmeal (\$4.0mn), black-eyed peas (\$1.0mn), and fresh oranges (\$0.5mn).

Chart 2.7: Petroleum Exports



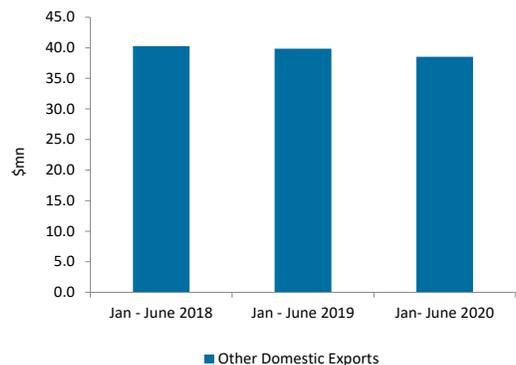
Source: Geology and Petroleum Department

Chart 2.8: Marine Export Volumes



Sources: SIB and CBB

Chart 2.9: Other Domestic Exports

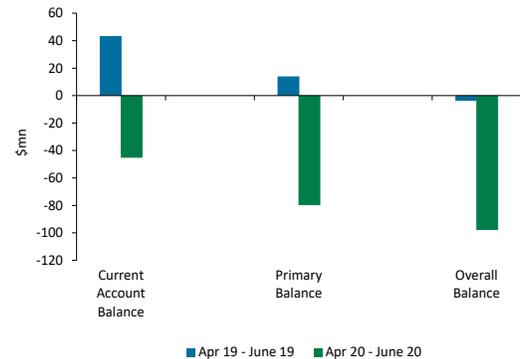


Source: SIB

Central Government Operations

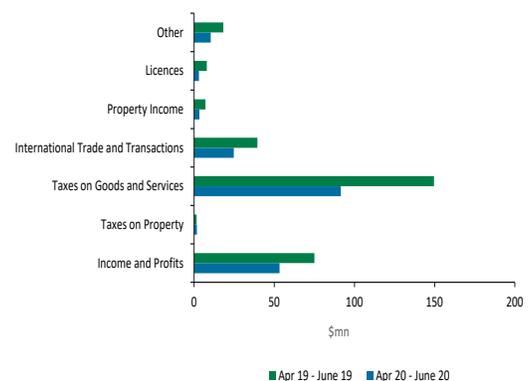
- The fiscal impact of the COVID-19 crisis over the first three months (April to June) of the 2020/2021 FY was severe. The economic fallout from the pandemic caused total revenues to plummet by 33.5%. Central Government's expenditure cuts amidst the pandemic resulted in a 2.4% reduction in total expenditure despite increased spending on health, unemployment, and social protection measures to save lives and livelihoods. When compared to the first quarter of the 2019/2020 FY, Central Government's primary surplus contracted by \$93.9mn to \$79.9mn, while its overall balance shrank by \$94.1mn to a deficit of \$97.9mn.
- Total revenue and grants declined by \$101.4mn to \$201.0mn, underpinned by steep declines in tax and non-tax revenues as grants rose. Tax receipts fell by \$94.3mn (35.5%) with reductions across all major tax categories, except for property taxes that recorded a marginal \$0.2mn increase. Taxes on goods and services, income and profits, and international trade and transactions fell by \$58.1mn (38.8%), \$21.7mn (28.9%), and \$14.7mn (37.2%), respectively. Meanwhile, non-tax revenue contracted by \$16.5mn (49.8%) with reductions in transfers from quasi-public corporations and income from licenses. Grants were up by \$4.0mn at \$6.4mn (162.1%).
- Total expenditure fell by \$7.2mn to \$298.9mn, as Central Government's cuts in current spending more than offset the rise in capital expenditure. Current expenditure contracted by 8.7% or \$22.1mn to \$233.1mn. The spending restraint reflected lower outlays

Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue



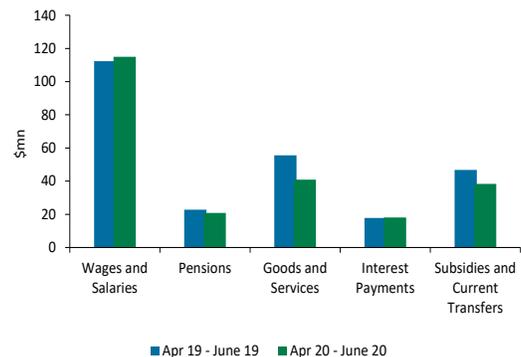
on goods and services (\$14.6mn), subsidies (\$8.4mn), and pension (\$1.9mn), which outweighed increased payments on wages and salaries (\$2.6mn) and interest on domestic debt (\$0.3mn). Meanwhile, capital expenditure increased by 29.3% or \$14.9mn to \$65.8mn, bolstered by heightened spending on COVID-19 emergency expenses recorded as Capital II expenditures. Meanwhile, Capital III spending on public investment projects fell by 27.8% to \$7.8mn, as the implementation and execution of capital items were hindered by lockdown and physical distancing measures and the reallocation of project funds to finance immediate COVID-19 related expenses.

- Central Government’s financing gap for the first three months of the 2019/2020 FY amounted to \$119.6mn.

Central Government Domestic Debt

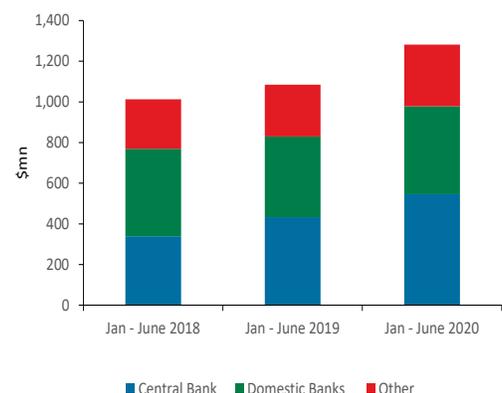
- During the first half of 2020, Central Government’s domestic debt rose by 15.8% (\$175.2mn) to \$1,281.5mn, largely to finance COVID-19-related expenses. New domestic borrowings entailed \$157.6mn in new T-notes and \$18.0mn in fresh overdraft credit from the Central Bank. To date, there have been five new T-note issues. These comprised of three separate tranches of one-year T-notes valued \$25.0mn each that were issued in March, April, and June for budgetary support. Furthermore, Government raised \$75.0mn in April to supplement the COVID-19 Emergency Fund through a T-note issue with varying maturities. Finally, domestic creditors purchased \$7.6mn worth of the US\$30mn Fixed Rate Notes in June for balance of payments support. At June end, US\$19.1mn

Chart 3.3: Central Government Current Expenditure



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.4: Distribution of Central Government's Domestic Debt



of the US\$30mn issued was fully subscribed, with the remainder purchased externally.

- Over the period, Central Government's loan repayments amounted to \$0.4mn, distributed among three creditors—the Belize Social Security Board, Debt for Nature Swap, and Fort Street Tourism Village.
- In securities trading, domestic banks increased their Treasury bill holdings by \$22.6mn, while the Central Bank and non-bank entities reduced theirs by \$14.8mn and \$7.8mn, respectively. Additionally, non-bank entities purchased \$0.4mn in 10-year T-notes from the Central Bank during the first quarter of the year.
- Interest payments totalled \$18.9mn. The Central Bank received almost half, earning \$8.8mn in interest income on its overdraft facility and Treasury securities. The balance was shared between domestic banks and non-bank entities, who earned \$4.2mn and \$5.9mn on their investments.
- The Central Bank remained the largest domestic creditor to Central Government. At the end of June, its share of domestic liabilities expanded to 42.6%, up from 39.7% at the end of December 2019. Concomitantly, the portions held by domestic banks and non-bank entities fell to 33.8% and 23.7%, down from 36.1% and 24.2%, respectively.

Public Sector External Debt

- The public sector external debt rose marginally by 2.4% (\$62.2mn) over the first six months of 2020 to \$2,692.1mn with loan disbursements exceeding principal repayments.

Chart 3.5: Distribution of Interest Payments on Central Government's Domestic Debt

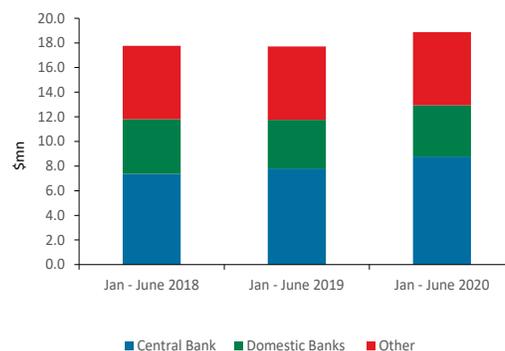


Chart 3.6: Distribution of Central Government's Domestic Securities

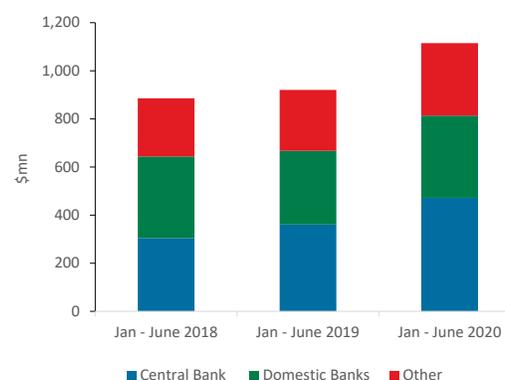
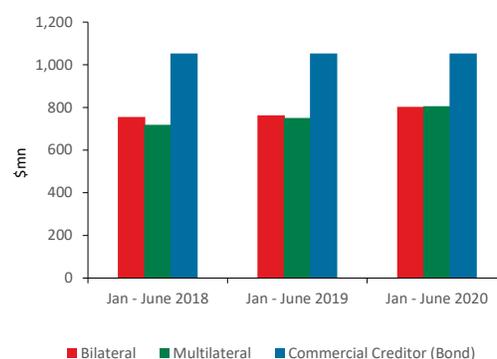


Chart 3.7: Distribution of Public Sector External Debt



- From January to June, external loan disbursements to the public sector totalled \$104.1mn. Of this amount, Central government received \$102.1mn from bilateral and multilateral development partners and purchasers of the US\$30mn Fixed Rate Notes.
- Bilateral lenders disbursed \$29.8mn. This sum comprised \$27.6mn from the Republic of China (ROC)/Taiwan to fund the House of Culture Rejuvenation Project and the Sarteneja Road Project and \$2.2mn from Government of Kuwait for rehabilitation of the Hummingbird Highway.
- Multilateral agencies disbursed \$41.7mn. These included: (i) \$18.4mn from The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development for infrastructural projects; (ii) \$12.4mn from the Inter-American Development Bank for COVID-19 Health Sector Support (\$11.4mn) and the Solid Waste Management Project (\$1.0mn); (iii) \$8.0mn from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for the Philip Goldson Highway upgrade, the Road Safety Project, and the Education Sector Reform Project; and (iv) \$1.4mn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project.
- In addition, external creditors purchased \$30.6mn worth of the US\$30mn Fixed Rate Notes.
- Turning to the non-financial and financial public sectors, they received \$0.2mn and \$1.8mn, respectively, from the CDB.

Chart 3.8: Disbursement of Central Government's External Debt

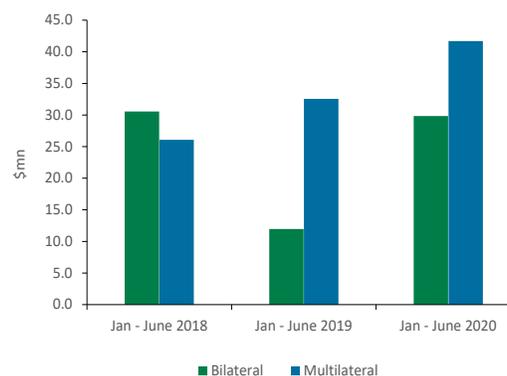
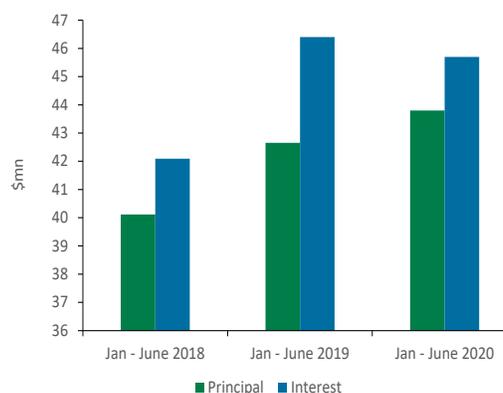


Chart 3.9: External Debt Service Payments



-
- Loan repayments amounted to \$43.8mn. Of that total, Central Government repaid \$42.3mn combined to bilateral creditors (\$12.2mn) and multilateral creditors (\$30.2mn). Meanwhile, the non-financial and financial public sectors repaid \$1.0mn and \$0.5mn, respectively, to the CDB.
 - Interest and other payments summed to \$45.6mn. Central Government accounted for 95.2% of the total, having paid \$26.0mn to the 2034 US bond holders, \$5.2mn to bilateral creditors, and \$12.2mn to multilateral creditors. Lastly, the financial public sector paid \$0.8mn altogether to CDB and European Investment Bank, and the non-financial public sector paid \$1.4mn combined to CDB and the International Cooperation and Development Fund.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements⁽¹⁾

	\$mn			
	Position as at June 2020	Changes During		
	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019	
Net Foreign Assets	844.2	28.1	34.6	20.8
Central Bank	584.6	50.0	25.8	-36.0
Domestic Banks	259.6	-21.9	8.8	56.8
Net Domestic Credit	2,934.6	-1.1	65.5	92.4
Central Government (Net)	643.0	-7.7	35.3	14.1
Other Public Sector	65.5	-2.1	-6.2	16.9
Private Sector	2,226.2	8.7	36.4	61.5
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	49.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Other Items (Net)	425.0	-2.0	-12.0	-0.3
Money Supply (M2)	3,304.7	28.9	112.4	113.6

⁽¹⁾ Transactions associated with the Universal Health Services (UHS) loan with the Belize Bank Limited are not included in this table.

Table A.2: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

	\$mn			
	Position as at June 2020	Changes During		
	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019	
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	844.2	28.1	34.6	20.8
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	584.6	50.0	25.8	-36.0
Central Bank Foreign Assets	588.5	51.5	28.2	-35.9
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	3.9	1.5	2.4	0.1
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	259.6	-21.9	8.8	56.8
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	277.6	-22.0	19.5	55.1
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-term)	18.0	-0.1	10.6	-1.7

Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
Total Credit to Central Government	887.2	21.5	135.6	34.9
From Central Bank	545.5	15.5	105.9	68.1
Loans and Advances	74.1	-9.5	17.9	19.9
Government Securities ⁽¹⁾	471.4	25.0	88.0	48.2
From Domestic Banks	341.7	6.0	29.7	-33.2
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	-3.8	0.2
Government Securities	341.7	6.0	33.5	-33.4
Of which: Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	184.9	0.1	22.6	-27.3
Treasury notes	156.8	5.9	10.9	-6.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	244.2	29.2	100.3	20.8
With Central Bank	185.1	28.5	91.5	4.6
With Domestic Banks	59.1	0.7	8.8	16.2
Net Credit to Central Government	643.0	-7.7	35.3	14.1
Credit to Other Public Sector	65.5	-2.1	-6.2	16.9
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	65.5	-2.1	-6.2	16.9
Of which: Local Government	6.2	0.2	2.6	-0.9
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	46.0	-0.3	-2.7	3.2
Other Statutory Bodies	1.8	0.1	-0.2	1.2
Securities	11.6	-2.0	-6.0	13.5
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,226.2	8.7	36.4	61.5
Loans and Advances	2,220.8	8.7	36.4	56.5
Securities	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.0
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽³⁾	2,934.6	-1.1	65.5	92.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes Central Bank's holdings of Government Treasury bills and Treasury notes.

⁽²⁾ Treasury bill holdings reported by domestic banks reflect a mix of par and market values.

⁽³⁾ Values may not equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.4: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

	\$mn			
	Changes During			
	Position as at June 2020	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
PRIMARY SECTOR	227.2	7.0	6.5	-0.1
Agriculture	201.0	7.4	9.3	0.3
Sugar	94.3	0.0	-1.1	-3.3
Citrus	17.0	-3.7	-3.4	3.6
Bananas	34.7	11.8	11.7	-0.3
Other	55.0	-0.7	2.1	0.3
Marine Products	22.9	-0.4	-1.7	-0.7
Forestry	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mining and Exploration	2.1	0.0	-1.1	-0.5
SECONDARY SECTOR	635.9	-1.7	18.9	-115.4
Manufacturing	77.0	-3.2	6.2	0.5
Building and Construction ⁽¹⁾	494.1	1.9	14.6	-119.5
Utilities	64.8	-0.4	-1.9	3.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	841.6	12.4	55.5	39.0
Transport	45.7	1.0	-0.3	-17.8
Tourism	208.4	5.8	44.4	15.8
Distribution	183.0	3.8	8.0	11.3
Real Estate	329.4	1.9	2.1	23.5
Professional Services	62.2	-0.3	3.0	5.8
Other ⁽²⁾	12.9	0.2	-1.7	0.4
PERSONAL LOANS ⁽³⁾	565.6	-9.0	-48.6	136.8
TOTAL	2,270.3	8.7	32.3	60.3

⁽¹⁾ In 2020, loans for Personal Loans (\$34.2mn) were reclassified as Building and Construction (\$22.2mn) and Real Estate (\$9.9mn).

⁽²⁾ Includes Government Services, Financial Institutions, and Entertainment.

⁽³⁾ In 2019, loans for Building and Construction (\$128.4mn) and Transport (\$24.4mn) were reclassified as Real Estate (\$14.3mn) and Personal Loans (\$126.2mn).

Table A.5: Sectoral Composition of Credit Unions' Loans and Advances

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
PRIMARY SECTOR	56.7	-2.0	-3.6	-3.3
Agriculture	46.9	-2.2	-4.3	-4.3
Sugar	5.7	0.0	-0.4	-1.5
Citrus	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bananas	2.2	-1.4	-1.7	0.0
Other	37.6	-0.8	-2.2	-2.8
Marine Products	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Forestry	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mining and Exploration	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	220.8	-0.8	-6.0	0.8
Manufacturing	16.3	-0.6	1.1	-1.2
Building and Construction	201.0	-0.2	-7.1	2.0
Residential	85.3	0.0	1.8	-18.1
Home Improvement	95.5	0.5	-5.3	2.6
Commercial	16.5	-0.6	-2.8	14.4
Infrastructure	3.7	-0.1	-0.7	3.2
Utilities	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
TERTIARY SECTOR	151.4	-7.6	4.3	0.9
Transport	2.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Tourism	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Distribution	22.4	-1.2	-0.7	3.6
Real Estate	105.9	-5.6	6.3	-4.3
Residential	3.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.2
Commercial	70.3	-5.5	6.1	-5.4
Land Acquisition	31.9	-0.1	1.2	1.3
Other ⁽¹⁾	19.5	-0.8	-1.6	1.7
PERSONAL LOANS	236.0	2.4	-8.3	-13.2
TOTAL	664.9	-8.0	-13.6	-14.6

⁽¹⁾ Includes government services, financial institutions, professional services, and entertainment.

Table A.6: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

	\$mn			
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	888.3	32.7	34.2	60.0
Notes and Coins	105.4	-0.8	9.0	7.1
Balances with Central Bank	399.9	26.8	-37.9	-4.4
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	161.4	-19.0	27.1	89.9
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days ⁽¹⁾	194.0	26.5	14.3	-38.6
Other Approved Assets	27.5	-0.9	21.6	6.0
Required Liquid Assets	615.9	-2.2	-37.4	31.8
Excess Liquid Assets	272.4	34.9	71.6	28.2
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	404.6	26.1	-30.6	-4.7
Required Cash Reserves	190.6	-0.7	-50.8	11.8
Excess Cash Reserves	214.0	26.8	20.2	-16.4
Actual Securities Balances ⁽²⁾	185.0	0.0	22.6	-27.3
Excess Securities	185.0	0.0	22.6	-27.3

⁽¹⁾ Four week average of domestic banks' Treasury bill holdings.

⁽²⁾ Face value of domestic banks' Treasury bill holdings at the end of the month.

Table A.7: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

	Percent			
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	May 2020 to June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	10.22	-0.06	-0.34	-0.13
Commercial Loans	8.77	0.00	0.16	0.36
Residential Construction	6.84	-0.02	0.13	-0.09
Other	6.51	0.07	-0.10	-0.04
Weighted Average	8.76	-0.01	0.00	0.13
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.05	0.02	0.04	-0.01
Savings/Chequing	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.01
Savings	2.66	0.01	0.02	-0.06
Time	2.17	-0.01	0.27	-0.07
Weighted Average	1.28	0.00	0.14	-0.06
Weighted Average Spread	7.48	-0.01	-0.14	0.19

Table A.8: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

	Percent				
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at			Monthly Change	Annual Change
	June 2020	May 2020	June 2019	June 2020 over May 2020	June 2020 over June 2019
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	9.70	9.74	9.91	-0.05	-0.16
Commercial Loans	8.16	8.17	8.43	-0.02	-0.26
Residential Construction	7.92	7.93	7.72	-0.01	0.21
Other	6.09	6.05	6.25	0.04	-0.21
Weighted Average	8.44	8.48	8.82	-0.04	-0.34
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Savings/Chequing	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.00	-0.16
Savings	2.71	2.72	2.57	-0.01	0.14
Time	2.65	2.59	1.90	0.05	0.75
Weighted Average	2.22	2.25	1.55	-0.02	0.67
Weighted Average Spread	6.21	6.23	7.27	-0.02	-1.05

Table A.9: Tourist Arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Air	213,450	91,789
Land	36,731	16,144
Sea	3,323	1,488
Stay-over Visitors	253,504	109,421
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	627,990	308,003

Sources: BTB, CBB, and Department of Immigration and Nationality Services.

⁽¹⁾ Tourist arrivals exclude those from Big Creek, San Pedro, and Stann Creek Ports for Jan - March.

⁽²⁾ In April, all points of entry were closed.

Table A.10: Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components
by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	Percentage Change			
		May 2020	June 2020	June 2020	YTD 2020
				over May 2020	over YTD 2019
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	106.2	106.9	0.7	0.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	17	107.5	107.3	-0.2	-0.4
Clothing and Footwear	83	97.7	97.6	0.0	0.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	105.2	105.2	0.1	0.4
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Household Maintenance	69	100.3	100.3	0.0	-0.1
Health	41	117.8	117.8	0.0	0.3
Transport	136	106.0	106.1	0.2	0.0
Communication	33	102.6	102.6	0.0	0.8
Recreation and Culture	69	105.1	105.1	0.0	-0.8
Education	32	109.8	109.8	0.0	3.5
Restaurants and Hotels	7	107.3	107.3	0.0	-2.9
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	52	107.1	107.1	0.0	0.6
All Items	1,000	105.1	105.3	0.2	0.2

Source: SIB

Table A.11: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2019	June 2020	Dec - June 2018/2019	Dec - June 2019/2020
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	203,299	145,137	1,685,458	1,321,750
Sugar Processed (long tons)	22,772	12,091	188,511	127,466
Molasses Processed (long tons)	9,407	5,502	58,102	53,310
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	95.9	89.3	96.0	90.8
Cane Purity (%)	85.2	82.3	86.5	83.5
Cane/Sugar	8.9	12.0	8.9	10.4

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.12: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2019		June 2020		Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)						
Sugar	3,187	3,183	18,730	19,558	102,552	64,148	70,531	63,258
E.U.	2,424	2,576	1,655	1,866	96,766	59,097	48,696	40,812
USA	0	0	16264	16,829	0	0	16,264	16,829
Caricom	763	607	811	863	5,727	4,978	5,340	5,368
Other	0	0	0	0	59	72	231	249
Molasses	15,581	3,152	7,881	2,079	32,315	6,616	27,863	7,092

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.13: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	June 2019	June 2020	Oct - June 2018/2019	Oct - June 2019/2020
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	44,125	30,432	2,106,513	1,955,705
Grapefruit	2,159	0	222,288	161,770
Total	46,284	30,432	2,328,801	2,117,475
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	275,955	170,019	12,237,550	11,562,490
Grapefruit	9,528	0	959,639	652,357
Total	285,483	170,019	13,197,189	12,214,847
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	250,581	176,881
Grapefruit	0	0	11,188	12,550
Total	0	0	261,769	189,431
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	0	2,968	1,139,712	1,527,248
Grapefruit	0	0	296,800	169,176
Total	0	2,968	1,436,512	1,696,424
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	15,600	51,600	639,600	693,200
Grapefruit	0	0	33,600	29,100
Total	15,600	51,600	673,200	722,300

Source: CPBL

Table A.14: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	June 2019		June 2020		Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)						
Citrus Concentrates								
U.S.A.								
Orange	111.3	201	296.0	650	2,411.2	4,636	2,671.5	5,010
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	93.3	606	0.0	0
Caribbean								
Orange	772.5	2,872	521.4	1,756	3,535.9	13,133	2,887.6	9,810
Grapefruit	3.5	18	31.3	166	113.2	600	177.8	930
Europe								
Orange	213.7	664	190.5	483	966.0	3,006	545.9	1,442
Grapefruit	15.7	99	22.4	131	284.6	1,716	205.1	1,217
Other								
Orange	0.0	0	68.3	169	102.0	337	68.3	169
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	34.4	204	0.0	0
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	1,116.6	3,854	1,129.9	3,354	7,540.5	24,239	6,556.0	18,578
Orange	1,097.5	3,737	1,076.2	3,058	7,015.0	21,112	6,173.2	16,431
Grapefruit	19.2	117.4	53.7	296	525.5	3,127	382.8	2,147
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	5.8	30	6.5	31	31.7	162	31.2	169
Orange	5.0	25	6.5	31	26.5	133	23.5	113
Grapefruit	0.8	4	0.0	0	5.2	29	7.7	56
Total Citrus Juices	1,122.4	3,884	1,136.4	3,386	7,572.1	24,400	6,587.2	18,747
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total ⁽¹⁾	53.0	42	0.4	0	342.6	106	656.3	127
Orange	0.0	0	0.4	0	236.6	20	551.1	41
Grapefruit	53.0	42	0.0	0	106.0	86	105.2	85

Source: CPBL

⁽¹⁾ Values may not be equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.15: Banana Exports

	June 2019	June 2020	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Volume (metric tons)	5,565	7,617	42,595	45,992
Value (\$'000)	6,103	8,303	46,059	49,904

Source: BGA

Table A.16: Marine Exports

	Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	299	7,461	390	10,990
Shrimp	425	2,302	203	1,093
Conch	378	5,796	231	3,036
Other Fish	16	31	0	0
Total	1,117	15,591	824	15,119

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Other Domestic Exports (\$'000)	39,852	38,528
Of which:		
Pepper Sauce	2,806	2,835
Red Kidney Bean	5,479	10,240
Orange Oil	2,608	2,200
Grapefruit Oil	1,519	884
Animal Feed	8,762	6,148

Source: SIB

Table A.18: Petroleum Production and Exports

	June 2019	June 2020	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Crude Oil Production				
Spanish Lookout (Barrels)	21,255	11,729	127,408	103,489
Never Delay (Barrels)	236	0	1,582	447
Crude Oil Export				
Volume (Barrels)	67,990	0	135,542	0
Value (\$'000)	6,856	0	12,830	0

Source: Petroleum and Geology Department

Table A.19: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure

	\$'000					
	Approved Budget 2020/2021	Jan 2019 to June 2019	Jan 2020 to June 2020	Apr 2019 to June 2019	Apr 2020 to June 2020 ^P	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,239,367	602,022	486,316	302,371	201,017	16.2%
1). Current Revenue	1,205,987	591,292	468,868	298,681	187,912	15.6%
Tax Revenue	1,106,710	532,602	429,085	265,495	171,243	15.5%
Income and Profits	308,060	150,675	126,785	74,995	53,292	17.3%
Taxes on Property	8,045	3,636	4,232	1,514	1,731	21.5%
Taxes on Goods and Services	624,938	300,197	236,183	149,553	91,475	14.6%
International Trade and Transactions	167,668	78,094	61,884	39,434	24,745	14.8%
Non-Tax Revenue	99,277	58,690	39,783	33,185	16,669	16.8%
Property Income	14,030	7,663	5,145	7,073	3,278	23.4%
Licences	25,711	16,924	11,323	7,897	3,019	11.7%
Other	35,048	34,104	23,315	18,215	10,372	29.6%
2). Capital Revenue	2,556	4,490	8,206	1,251	6,710	262.5%
3). Grants	30,824	6,240	9,242	2,440	6,395	20.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,387,101	643,744	665,129	306,150	298,938	21.6%
1). Current Expenditure	1,108,324	544,597	531,285	255,264	233,142	21.0%
Wages and Salaries	453,801	223,135	231,213	112,366	114,968	25.3%
Pensions	95,867	46,567	42,874	22,786	20,840	21.7%
Goods and Services	253,061	124,230	110,817	55,564	40,946	16.2%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	121,455	61,948	62,782	17,779	18,068	14.9%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	184,141	88,717	83,599	46,769	38,320	20.8%
2). Capital Expenditure	278,777	99,147	133,844	50,886	65,796	23.6%
Capital II (Local Sources)	138,770	44,315	70,847	22,165	45,273	32.6%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	137,708	53,700	62,599	28,160	20,338	14.8%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	2,299	1,132	398	561	184	8.0%
CURRENT BALANCE	97,658	46,695	-62,417	43,417	-45,231	-46.3%
PRIMARY BALANCE	-26,284	20,227	-116,030	14,000	-79,853	303.8%
OVERALL BALANCE	-147,739	-41,721	-178,812	-3,778	-97,921	66.3%
Primary Balance less grants	-57,108	13,987	-125,272	11,560	-86,248	151.0%
Overall Balance less grants	-178,563	-47,962	-188,054	-6,218	-104,316	58.4%
FINANCING	147,739	41,721	178,812	3,778	97,921	
Domestic Financing		19,040	96,910	-10,795	49,309	
Central Bank		63,521	61,112	6,522	-7,845	
Net Borrowing		68,166	105,962	12,777	45,970	
Change in Deposits		-4,645	-44,851	-6,255	-53,815	
Commercial Banks		-49,836	18,514	-22,747	36,879	
Net Borrowing		-33,594	27,394	-23,042	39,876	
Change in Deposits		-16,242	-8,880	295	-2,997	
International Banks		218	0	738	0	
Other Domestic Financing		5,136	17,284	4,692	20,275	
Financing Abroad		-6,781	62,902	433	33,656	
Disbursements		33,947	102,320	21,140	55,228	
Amortisation		-40,727	-39,419	-20,707	-21,572	
Other		29,462	19,001	14,141	14,956	

Sources: CBB and MOF

^P - Provisional

Table A.20: Central Government Domestic Debt 2020

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/19 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2020				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/06/20 ^P
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortisation/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	
Overdraft/Loans	56,161	0	0	2,807	17,980	74,141
Central Bank	56,161	0	0	2,807	17,980	74,141
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	236,900	0	0	1,283	0	236,900
Central Bank	56,507	0	0	327	-14,774	41,733
Domestic Banks	162,280	0	0	882	22,596	184,876
Other	18,113	0	0	74	-7,822	10,291
Treasury Notes	720,000	157,600	0	14,754	0	877,600
Central Bank	326,889	103,153	0	5,637	-397	429,645
Domestic Banks	145,941	11,000	0	3,283	0	156,941
Other	247,170	43,647	0	5,834	397	291,214
Belize Bank Limited ⁽¹⁾	91,000	0	0	0	0	91,000
Belize Social Security Board ⁽²⁾	213	0	27	8	0	186
Fort Street Tourism Village	378	0	227	0	0	151
Debt for Nature Swap	1,598	0	96	23	0	1,502
Total	1,106,251	132,800	350	18,876	17,980	1,281,481

^R - Revised^P - Provisional⁽¹⁾ Caribbean Court of Justice award in November 2017 against the Government of Belize in favour of Belize Bank relating to the loan guarantee.⁽²⁾ Government has outstanding loan with BSSB for Hopeville Housing Project.

Table A.21: Public Sector External Debt 2020

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/19 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2020				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/20 ^P
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,489,568	102,120	42,319	43,385	2,115	2,551,485
Government of Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	429,697	23	0	23	0	429,720
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	33,239	2,234	0	259	-507	34,965
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Ltd.	50,000	0	1,429	1,165	0	48,571
Republic of China/Taiwan	234,676	27,583	10,727	3,739	2,581	254,112
Caribbean Development Bank	264,204	7,967	11,010	5,274	0	261,161
CARICOM Development Fund	873	0	441	12	0	433
European Economic Community	5,075	0	213	14	54	4,915
Inter-American Development Bank	245,323	12,401	9,931	3,736	0	247,793
International Fund for Agriculture Development	5,031	1,495	158	65	-12	6,356
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38,523	1,414	1,173	611	-0	38,764
OPEC Fund for International Development	94,076	18,404	3,451	1,739	0	109,029
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	24,847	0	887	700	-0	23,960
Bank of New York	1,053,004	0	0	25,996	0	1,053,004
Caribbean Community Climate Change Center	11,000	0	2,900	51	0	8,100
US \$30mn Fixed Rate Notes	0	30,600	0	0	0	30,600
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	55,010	174	978	1,359	0	54,206
Caribbean Development Bank	20,010	174	978	373	0	19,206
International Cooperation & Development Fund	35,000	0	0	986	0	35,000
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	85,360	1,829	518	825	-248	86,422
Caribbean Development Bank	33,630	1,829	501	755	0	34,958
European Economic Community	14	0	17	0	3	0
European Investment Bank	2,227	0	0	70	4	2,230
International Monetary Fund	49,489	0	0	0	-255	49,234
GRAND TOTAL	2,629,938	104,123	43,815	45,569	1,867	2,692,114

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

⁽¹⁾ Since September 2017, debt service payments for oil imports have been suspended due to U.S. sanctions on Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Unpaid debt service payments up to the end of June 2020 amounted to principal of \$46.2mn and interest of \$10.4mn.