



CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE



MONTHLY ECONOMIC REPORT

JULY 2011

Monetary & Financial Sector Developments

During the first seven months of the year, money supply grew by 5.2% as a 24.4% increase in net foreign assets overshadowed a 2.5% decrease in net domestic credit.

The \$153.2mn expansion in net foreign assets reflected increases of \$103.0mn and \$50.2mn in the net holdings of commercial banks and the Central Bank, respectively. Heightened inflows from CFZ sales and domestic exports facilitated a \$90.2mn increase in commercial banks' foreign assets and a \$12.8mn reduction in their short-term foreign liabilities. Meanwhile, the Central Bank recorded inflows of \$177.6mn, with notable amounts coming from tax and royalty payments from oil production (\$62.7mn), loan disbursements (\$44.9mn) and sugar export receipts (\$39.9mn). The Bank's outflows amounted to \$128.3mn, which included foreign exchange sales to Central Government of \$102.2mn, of which external debt service payments accounted for 79.7%. Over the first seven months of the year, gross international reserves rose by \$33.5mn to \$469.5mn, the equivalent of 4.5 months of merchandise imports.

Net domestic credit of the banking system fell by \$48.3mn, as a \$55.7mn contraction in net financing for Central Government eclipsed an \$8.0mn increase in loans to the private sector. The 29.7% reduction in Central Government's net financing mostly reflected a \$63.5mn build up in deposit holdings due to heightened tax receipts from oil production, loan disbursements (IADB policy-based loan and ROC) and proceeds from the sale of BTL shares. Meanwhile, Central Government increased its overdraft facility with the Central Bank by \$9.5mn.

The 0.5% growth in private sector credit reflected increases across all sectors, except the secondary sector which fell by \$2.1mn as repayments by the manufacturing subsector outpaced new disbursements to utility providers and the construction subsector. Funding for tertiary activities rose by \$6.8mn, with new lending for real estate (\$14.3mn), professional services (\$5.3mn) and entertainment (\$3.2mn) exceeding loan repayments by tourism (12.9mn) and transportation operators (\$2.2mn). Credit growth to the primary sector was channeled into the production of

Chart 1.1: Net Foreign Assets & Net Domestic Credit

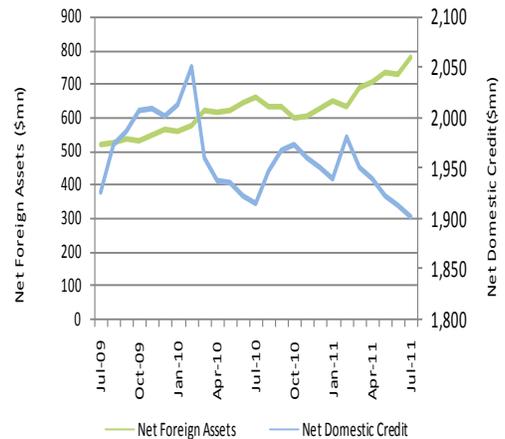


Chart 1.2: Gross International Reserves

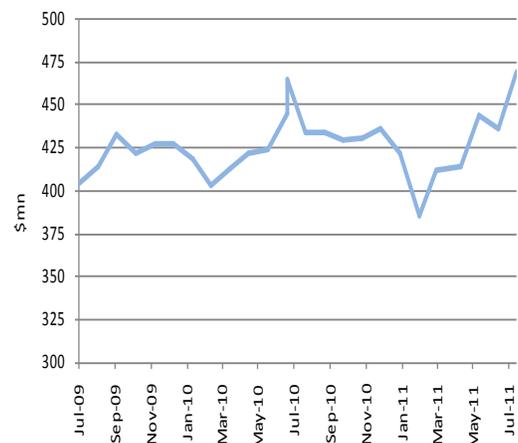
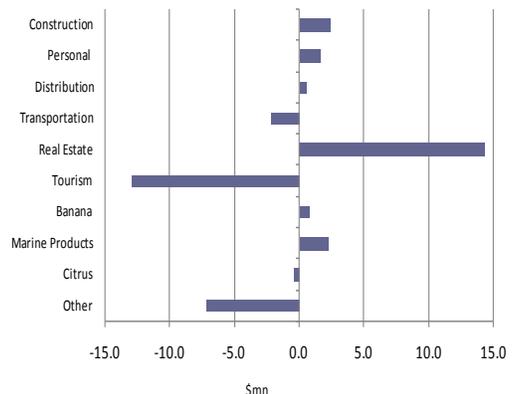


Chart 1.3: Changes in Commercial Banks' Loans & Advances December 2010 - July 2011



marine products, grains, other commodities and banana. Personal loans also grew by \$1.6mn. Loan and advances by the five largest credit unions were up by \$6.2mn with disbursements for home improvement, personal consumption, professional services and land acquisition outweighing repayments from persons engaged in commercial real estate and agricultural production.

Sluggish credit demand coupled with higher than average foreign asset growth pushed excess statutory liquidity up by \$83.3mn, some 51.8% above the required level and 68.0% higher than the July 2010 position. Simultaneously, excess cash reserves rose by \$4.6mn to \$65.1mn, which was still 37.5% above the required level.

Given their increased voluntary participation in the government securities market, the Central Bank decided to lower the securities requirement of the commercial banks from 5.0% to 3.0% of their average deposit liabilities on April 1. This followed the Bank's decision to reduce its lender of last resort rate from 18.0% to 11.0%, effective February 1, as part of its continued efforts to bring interest rates in line with current market and economic conditions. Notwithstanding the reduction in the aggregate securities requirements from \$97.7mn to \$58.8mn, commercial banks' year-to-date holdings rose by a modest \$2.2mn, indicative of the sluggish private sector credit demand and limited investment opportunities. At the end of July, commercial banks' Treasury bill holdings amounted to \$155.2mn, which was more than double the required level.

Against the backdrop of rising excess liquidity and weak credit demand, interest rates declined but the spread accruing to the banks widened to 8.54% as the weighted average deposit rate fell almost twice as fast as the weighted average lending rate. The weighted average lending rate fell by 44 basis points to 13.34% due to significant rate declines in construction and personal loans of 101 and 79 basis points, respectively. Similarly, decreases in time deposit and savings/checking rates of 96 and 93 basis points brought the weighted average deposit rate down by 81 basis points to 4.80%.

On August 31, Treasury bill issue 12/2011, valued at \$42.4mn,

Chart 1.4: Central Government's Net Domestic Credit

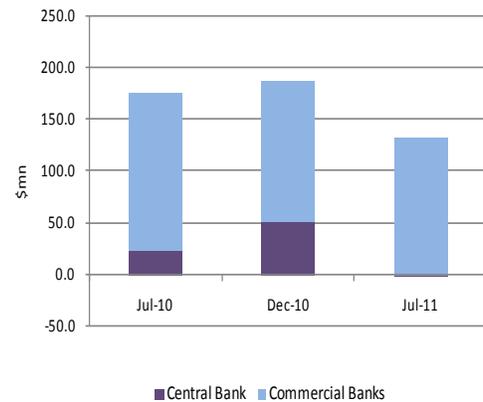


Chart 1.5: Changes in Credit Unions' Loans & Advances December 2010 - July 2011

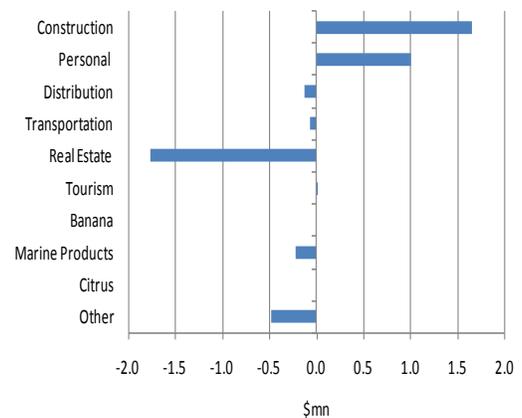
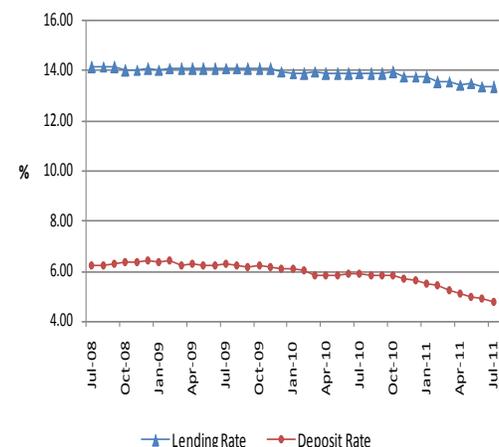
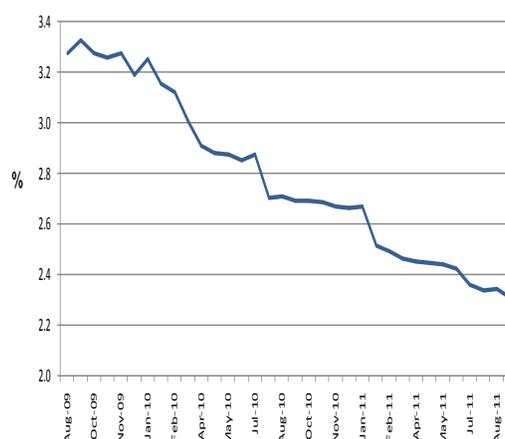


Chart 1.6: Commercial Banks' Weighted Average Lending and Deposit Interest Rates



was rolled over. The average yield edged down from 2.34455% of issue 11/2011 to 2.30866%. As of August 31, 2011, commercial banks' holdings of Treasury bills stood at \$152.1mn, which exceeded the new securities requirement that came into effect on April 1, 2011.

Chart 1.7: Treasury Bill Average Yield



Real Sector Developments

Production for the January- July period was mixed as increases in banana, sugar and citrus juices coincided with lower outturns of petroleum, molasses and sugarcane and citrus deliveries. Benefitting from a combination of higher prices or volume, increased earnings from sugar, banana, citrus and petroleum offset lower molasses revenue. Export revenues of these major commodities consequently increased by 31.7% to \$365.1mn.

Stay-over tourist arrivals grew by 2.9% as visitors through the international airport and sea ports increased by 19.3% and 4.0%, respectively, while tourists arrivals through the land borders fell by 5.6%.

In contrast, cruise ship disembarkations fell by 11.1% to 380,758 as the recent upswing in cruise activity could not compensate for the steep fall in cruise ship disembarkations in the first quarter that resulted from the cancellation of several Carnival ships due to the controversy between local tender operators and the Carnival Cruise Line. Consequently, port calls fell from 175 to 159 for January to July.

Sugar

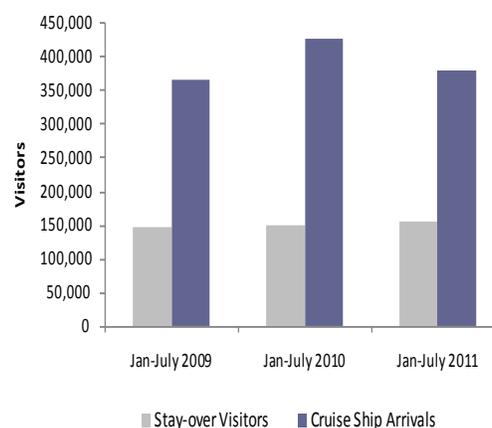
There were no sugarcane deliveries during July as the 2010/11

Table 2.1 Production of Selected Domestic Exports

	Jan-Jul 2010	Jan-Jul 2011
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	989,559	778,449
Sugar (long tons)	81,779	92,725
Molasses (long tons)	46,849	27,177
Bananas (metric tons)	43,926	44,819
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	4,451,933	4,444,129
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	24,712	27,945
Petroleum (barrels)	903,931	871,326

Sources: B.S.I., CPBL, Geology & Petroleum Department

Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals



Sources: BTB, CBB

crop year closed on June 24th. Sugarcane production for the crop year to date declined by 16.7% to 843,786 long tons, the smallest harvest since 1988. Heavy rains in November and December followed by a prolonged dry period from January to May reduced crop yields. This was exacerbated by rat infestation problems in several areas and the premature harvest of some cane fields due to the extended 2009/2010 crop. The 2010/11 crop also experienced a three and a half week disruption of processing operations owing to the failure of two steam turbines in early February.

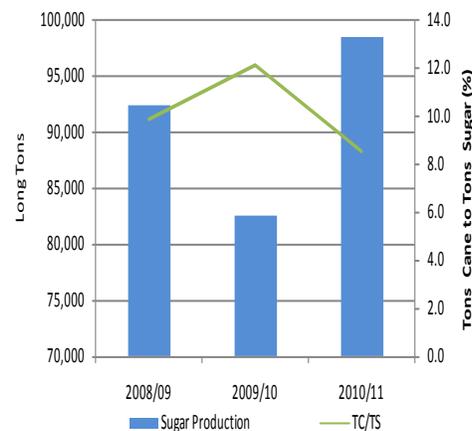
Sugar production, in contrast, grew by 19.2% to 98,482 long tons as the implementation of delivery schedules by appointment and test groups reduced the long factory queues and consequent sugar losses. Also on the upside, the extensive dry period increased the concentration of sugars in the sugarcane, so the crop's sucrose content improved with a pol of 13.77% versus 10.82% in 2009/2010. The net result was a 29.3% reduction in the cane/ sugar ratio from 12.10 to 8.57. Owing to its inverse relationship with sugar output, molasses production fell by 39.1% for the crop year to date.

Sugar exports increased by 8.4% to 72,718 long tons with the growth in sugar supply, while the 24.6% rise in the average price of sugar boosted revenues by 35.0% to \$74.4m. Average prices improved with the increased sales of value added products, the revival of sales to the US market where the average unit prices were 81.1% higher than those in the EU and exchange rate gains from the average Euro price negotiated on the futures market. The EU with its Fair Trade premium (US\$60 per metric ton), however, remained the dominant market with 81.0% of sales, while the US accounted for 18.9%, and Canada received the residual of 60 long tons. Molasses exports fell by 25.1% to 18,245 long tons, while revenues fell by 1.6% to \$2.4mn as the recovery in prices due to the shortage in global supplies could not compensate for the marked decline in export volume.

Citrus

There were no deliveries during July as the crop year ended on May 11th, six weeks earlier than the typical harvest, due to the

**Chart 2.2: Sugar Production
December to July**



Source: BSI

Chart 2.3: Sugar Exports



Source: BSI

fruit loss and damage caused by Hurricane Richard in October 2010. Citrus deliveries for the 2010/11 crop year fell by 4.9% to 5.0mn boxes as a 61.2% decline in grapefruit deliveries (0.5mn boxes) eclipsed a 15.5% rise in those of orange (4.4mn boxes).

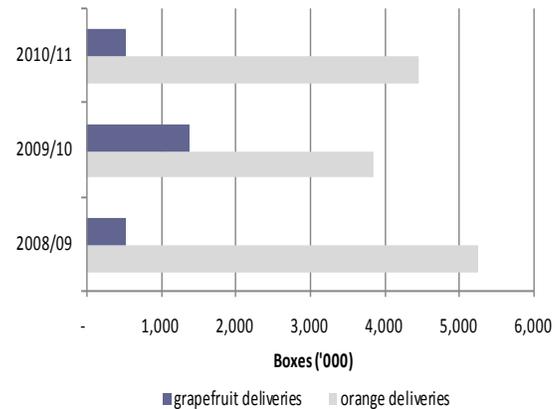
In contrast, juice production expanded by 8.8% to 30.5mn pound solids (ps) with a 14.3% improvement in the average yield of ps per box of fruit. Orange concentrate, which accounted for 93.3% of juice production, increased by 27.4% to 28.0mn ps, while grapefruit concentrate declined by 60.1% to 2.0mn ps. The plunge in grapefruit NFC was the main cause of a 57.8% plummet in the outturn of NFC juices to 0.4mn ps. Pulp and oil production came in at 1.8mn and 1.6mn pounds, respectively.

The volume of citrus juice exports for the first seven months of the year declined by 16.5% when compared to the same period of 2010. Although production of citrus juices increased between January and July, low beginning juice stocks affected overall export availability and sale schedules. In contrast, higher international prices boosted citrus concentrate revenues by 5.3%. Despite good orange harvests and juice production in Florida and Brazil, orange concentrate prices strengthened due to an upswing in demand from the major importing countries. Therefore, orange concentrate revenues rose by 13.9% to \$64.3mn as the 28.2% increase in average unit price eclipsed the 11.2% reduction in export volume. In the case of grapefruit, the average grapefruit concentrate price rose by 11.6% due to low beginning US juice stocks and a smaller crop in Florida. The price hike, however, could not fully compensate for a 50.5% decline in the volume of grapefruit exports, so revenues fell by 44.8% to \$5.4mn.

Banana

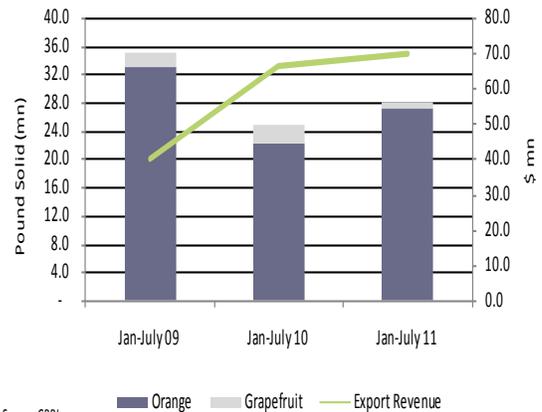
The 27.5% rise in output in July over the same month in 2010 resulted in a 2.0% rise in banana production for the first seven months of 2010 despite fruit maturation problems in the first half of the year resulting from adverse weather. Revenues rose marginally by 0.8% to \$43.6mn, with prices remaining relatively stable under the three year marketing contract signed with Fyffes.

Chart 2.4: Citrus Deliveries November to July



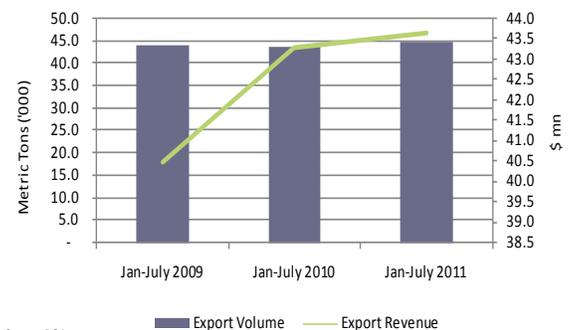
Sources: CGA & CPBL

Chart 2.5: Citrus Juice Production and Export Revenue



Source: CPBL

Chart 2.6: Banana Exports

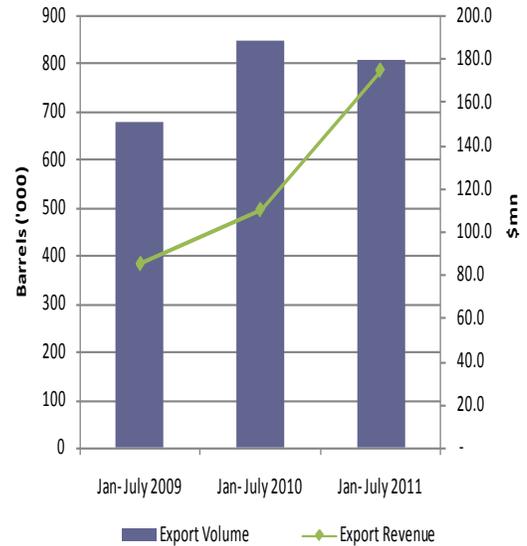


Source: BGA

Petroleum

At 871,326 barrels, petroleum production declined by 3.6% in the first seven months of the year as the 58,322 barrels extracted from Never Delay partially compensated for the 11.2% fall in Spanish Lookout output. There was only one shipment of oil in July as compared to the customary two, consequently petroleum exports fell by 5.1% for January through July when compared to the same period of 2010. Since January, the Louisiana Light Sweet crude oil, the new benchmark for Belize's petroleum, has consistently remained above US\$100.00 per barrel in response to speculative activities and fears of shortages sparked by the Libyan crisis, geopolitical tensions in North Africa and the Middle East and growing demand from emerging markets. Consequently, export revenues rose by 58.8% to \$174.9mn with the average price of oil skyrocketing by 67.3% to US\$108.55 per barrel, US\$18.55 above the threshold price at which the petroleum surcharge becomes applicable.

Chart 2.7: Petroleum Exports



Source: Geology & Petroleum Dept.

Central Government Operations

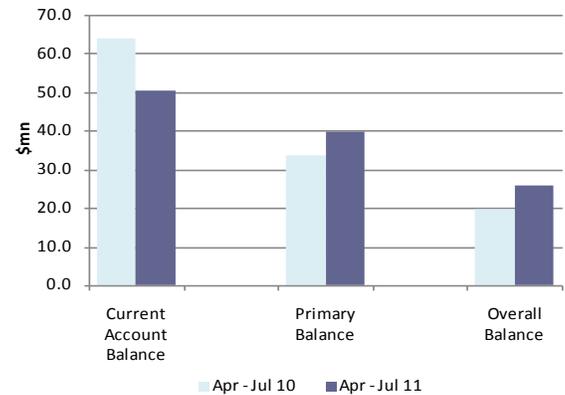
For January through July, Central Government's revenue and grants were 6.0% higher than the comparable period of 2010, while expenditure edged up by 0.5% as a \$28.5mn increase in current expenditure outweighed a \$26.1mn fall in capital spending. The revenue growth came mostly from the petroleum industry and import duties. The fiscal outturn consequently improved as the primary balance increased by 74.0% to \$78.0mn, and the overall balance swung from a deficit to a surplus of \$20.1mn.

For the first four months of fiscal year 2011/2012, primary and overall surpluses of \$39.8mn and 25.9mn, respectively, were recorded. The overall surplus combined with external borrowings and proceeds from the sale of BTL shares facilitated a reduction in domestic financing as government deposits were built up.

Revenues were 2.7% higher year-on-year, as the intake from the petroleum industry and import duties more than compensated for a sharp drop in GST and business tax collections. The surging price of crude oil boosted oil receipt by \$13.1mn to \$41.1mn, which included \$7.9mn in windfall taxes. Property income also rose by \$2.5mn due to higher BTL dividends. A \$7.5mn rise in import duties reflected higher imports and the imposition of a direct tax on fuel imports instead of the previous GST. As a result of the decision to zero rate petroleum products, GST collections fell by \$13.5mn. Receipts from personal income tax also fell by \$0.6mn, as the tax relief given to persons with annual earnings between \$26,000 and \$29,000 came into full effect.

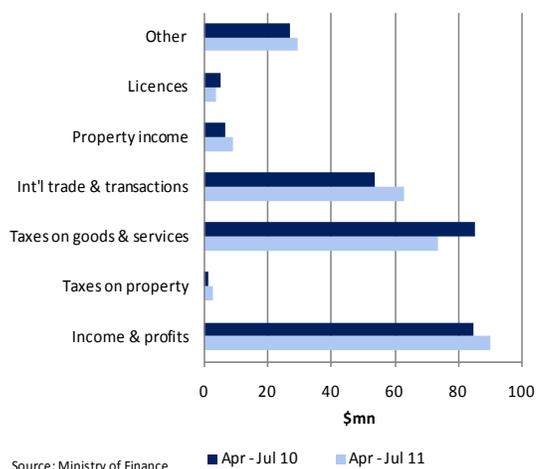
Total expenditure was 0.5% higher than the previous year as current spending rose by 10.6%, with increases across all categories, while capital expenditure fell by 42.6%. Outlays on wages and salaries, which comprised 43.2% of current spending, rose by \$6.2mn due to the hiring of new staff, payment of allowance and overtime. Goods and services were \$10.7mn higher due to advanced payments for electricity, while grants to municipalities drove up subsidies, and interest payments edged up by \$0.3mn.

Chart 3.1: Central Government's Operations



Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3.2: Central Government's Current Revenue



Source: Ministry of Finance

Capital expenditure totaled \$27.3mn, 17.0% of the budgeted amount with spending on locally and externally funded projects down by 28.1% and 66.4%, respectively, when compared with 2010. Some \$7.8mn went on infrastructure projects for the completion of the southern highway, maintenance of street/drains, Placencia road upgrading and the poverty alleviation project. Another \$5.6mn was spent on projects such as the solid waste management and land development/acquisition, while environmental projects received \$2.3mn. Expenditure on projects relating to youth, sports, culture, health, housing, agriculture, security and social protection summed to \$9.8mn, and the balance was allocated for miscellaneous outlays on furniture, office equipment and upgrade of office buildings.

Table 3.1: Capital Expenditure

	\$mn	
	Apr - Jul '10	Apr - Jul '11
Public Works	16.04	7.84
Environmental Protection	3.51	2.34
Natural Resources	5.04	5.56
Housing	3.70	1.66
Health	1.74	0.69
Education	0.49	0.31
Security & Defense	0.53	0.95
Agriculture & Fisheries	0.61	1.11
Other	13.45	5.11
Total	45.11	25.57

Source: Ministry of Finance

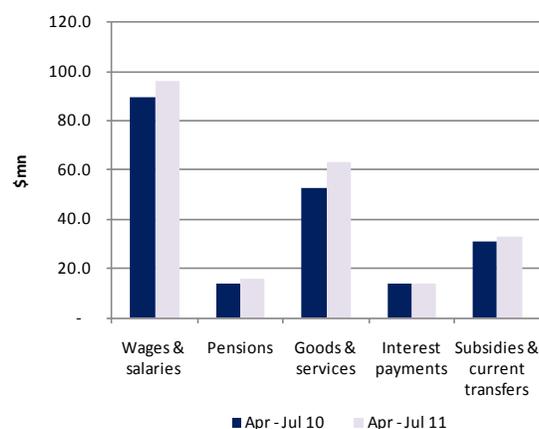
Central Government's Domestic Debt

Central Government's domestic debt rose by 2.1% to \$375.7mn as a \$9.5mn rise in overdraft financing from the Central Bank was partly offset by \$1.7mn in amortization payments for the Debt for Nature Swap, BSSB, Heritage Bank and Fort Street Tourism Village. The hike in the overdraft reflected higher transfers to the commercial banks in May that included \$4.0mn in advanced payment for electricity. At the end of July, the share of domestic debt held by the Central Bank increased to 42.3% compared to 33.9% in 2010 due to an expansion in its holdings of Treasury notes, while the commercial banks' share correspondingly fell from 52.2% in 2010 to 44.5%. The overdraft balance stood at \$43.6mn, 5.7% of the previous fiscal year's current revenue.

Of the \$12.0mn paid in interest, the Central Bank received \$2.9mn on short-term credit provided by way of the overdraft and Treasury bills and \$5.0mn on long term government securities. Commercial banks received \$2.8mn on their holdings of securities, while BSSB, Debt for Nature Swap and Guardian life received the remainder.

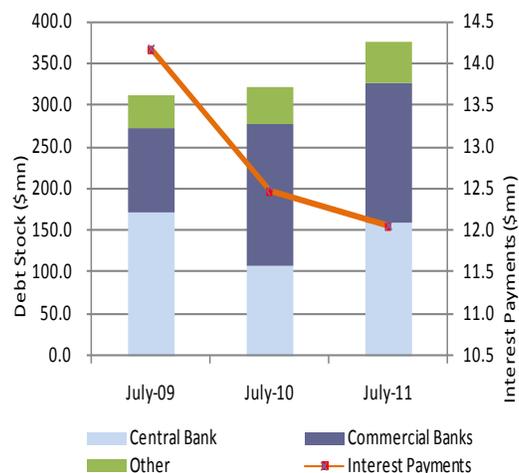
In the secondary market, the Central Bank sold \$2.2mn worth of Treasury bills to the commercial banks and \$1.4mn worth of Treasury notes to the non-bank entities.

Chart 3.3: Central Government's Current Expenditure



Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3.4: Central Government's Domestic Debt



Public Sector External Debt

The public sector external debt rose by \$27.8mn to \$2047.2mn, with disbursements of \$45.1mn and upward valuation adjustments of \$4.6mn (due to the depreciation of the US Dollar against the SDR, Euro and Kuwait dinar) exceeding amortization payments of \$43.7mn. Boosting the growth in the external debt was the one-off shift of \$21.9mn from the private sector to public sector debt due to the nationalization of the electricity company in June.

Disbursements included \$20.0mn from ROC/Taiwan as budget support, \$17.0mn from IDB including the second tranche of a policy based loan and disbursements for solid waste and land management projects, \$5.1mn from CDB for the Kendall Bridge, SIF, health reform project and water expansion and \$1.4mn from IBRD. Of the \$33.8mn amortized by Central Government, \$17.7mn was repaid to multilateral creditors and \$16.1mn to bilateral lenders. The DFC made payments of \$6.0mn to the Belize Mortgage Company for the North American Securitization and \$1.0mn to CDB, while the non-financial public sector amortized \$2.4mn to CDB and \$0.4mn to the government of Kuwait.

Interest and other payments totaled \$48.0mn, which included a \$33.1mn for the 'super bond'. Payments to bilateral lenders were \$5.8mn, of which \$4.4mn went to ROC/Taiwan, while the \$8.4mn in payments to multilateral lenders went mostly to CDB and IDB.

Chart 3.5: Public Sector External Debt

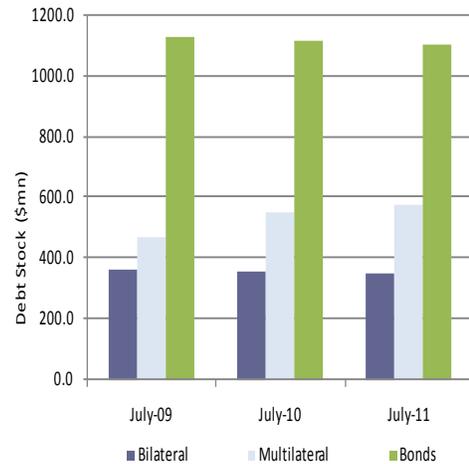
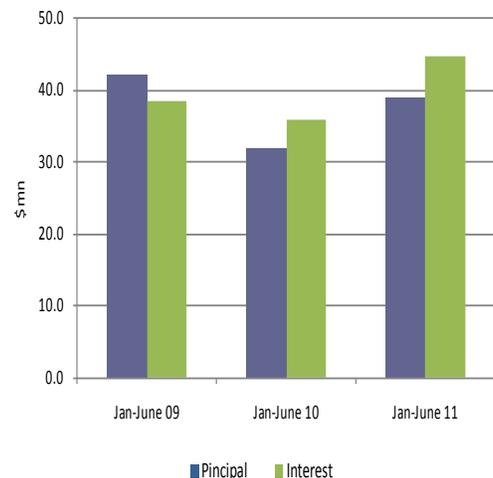


Chart 3.6: External Debt Service Payments



Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements

	\$mn			
	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
Net Foreign Assets	781.1	49.2	153.2	100.8
Central Bank	495.9	32.7	50.2	35.7
Commercial Bank	285.2	16.5	103.0	65.1
Net Domestic Credit	1,902.6	-10.9	-48.3	-85.7
Central Government (Net)	131.6	-15.3	-55.7	-17.0
Other Public Sector	5.5	0.0	-0.6	-1.9
Private Sector	1,765.5	4.4	8.0	-66.8
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities(Long-term)	72.3	-0.1	2.7	-2.2
Other Items (net)	412.5	1.4	-6.0	12.8
Money Supply M2	2,198.9	37.0	108.2	4.5

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

	\$mn			
	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
Net Foreign Assets of Banking System	781.1	49.2	153.2	100.8
Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	495.9	32.7	50.2	35.7
Central Bank Foreign Assets	498.1	33.2	49.3	37.5
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities(Demand)	2.2	0.5	-0.9	1.8
Net Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks	285.2	16.5	103.0	65.1
Commercial Bank Foreign Assets	316.7	16.5	90.2	34.4
Commercial Bank Foreign Liab. (Short-Term)	31.5	0.0	-12.8	-30.7

Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit

\$mn

	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
Total Credit to Central Government	326.3	-8.4	7.8	-1.1
From Central Bank	159.0	-15.1	5.9	-60.8
Loans and Advances	43.6	-8.3	9.5	-109.5
Gov't Securities ⁽¹⁾	115.4	-6.8	-3.6	48.7
From Commercial Banks	167.3	6.7	1.9	59.7
Loans and Advances	2.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Gov't Securities	164.8	6.7	2.2	59.9
(of which) Treasury Bills ⁽²⁾	154.8	6.7	2.2	50.9
Treasury Notes	10.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	194.7	6.9	63.5	15.9
With Central Bank	159.7	9.2	57.6	17.5
With Commercial Banks	35.0	-2.3	5.9	-1.6
Net Credit to Central Government	131.6	-15.3	-55.7	-17.0
Credit to Other Public Sector	5.5	0.0	-0.6	-1.9
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Commercial Banks	5.5	0.0	-0.6	-1.9
(of which) Local Government	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Statutory Bodies	2.2	-0.1	-0.6	-2.4
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	1,765.5	4.4	8.0	-69.8
Loans and Advances	1,764.5	4.4	8.2	-66.8
Securities	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽³⁾	1,902.6	-10.9	-48.3	-85.7

(1) Includes Gov't T-Bills, T-Notes & Debentures from Central Bank

(2) T-bill holdings reported by commercial banks reflect a mix of par and market values.

(3) Differences due to rounding

Table A.4: Sectoral Composition of Commercial Banks' Loans & Advances

\$mn

	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
PRIMARY SECTOR	195.2	-3.3	0.7	1.1
Agriculture	132.0	-3.0	-0.4	-2.4
Sugar	10.3	-4.2	-2.7	-2.5
Citrus	18.5	1.6	-0.4	-0.5
Bananas	79.2	-0.7	0.8	1.6
Other	24.0	0.3	1.9	-1.0
Marine Products	39.7	-0.3	2.2	4.1
Forestry	1.9	0.0	0.3	-0.7
Mining & Exploration	21.6	0.0	-1.4	0.1
SECONDARY SECTOR	519.1	0.6	-2.1	-36.0
Manufacturing	38.8	-2.4	-8.4	-0.6
Building & Construction	450.3	3.6	2.4	-35.8
Utilities	30.0	-0.6	3.9	0.4
TERTIARY SECTOR	668.2	-0.5	6.8	-28.6
Transport	55.7	0.0	-2.2	-20.6
Tourism	124.9	0.1	-12.9	3.7
Distribution	218.2	-0.2	0.5	1.0
Other ⁽¹⁾	269.4	-0.4	21.4	-12.7
Personal Loans	386.5	7.5	1.6	-5.5
TOTAL	1769.0	4.3	7.0	-69.0

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

Table A.5: Commercial Banks' Liquidity Position & Cash Reserves

\$mn

	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	713.4	29.3	105.1	45.2
Notes and Coins	60.8	3.1	-3.8	0.0
Balances with Central Bank	237.3	4.1	11.6	-30.6
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	246.9	19.4	111.7	46.6
Treasury Bills maturing in not more than 90 days ⁽¹⁾	154.7	4.3	3.8	53.7
Other Approved assets	13.7	-1.6	-18.2	-24.5
of which: Treasury Notes	0.0	0.0	-16.6	-21.2
Required Liquid Assets	469.9	1.7	21.8	5.3
Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets	243.5	27.6	83.3	39.9
Daily Average holdings of Cash Reserves	238.8	4.1	12.7	-36.3
Required Cash Reserves	173.7	0.6	8.1	-27.2
Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves	65.1	3.5	4.6	-9.1
Actual Securities Balances ⁽²⁾	155.2	6.6	2.2	156.0
Required Securities Balances	58.8	0.0	-69.5	128.3
Excess/(Deficiency) Securities	96.4	6.6	71.7	27.7

(1) Four week average of commercial banks' T-Bills holdings.

(2) Face value of commercial banks' T-Bill holdings at the end of the month.

Table A.6: Weighted Average Interest Rates

Percent

	Position as at July 2011	Changes during		
		June 2011 to July 2011	Dec 2010 to July 2011	Dec 2009 to July 2010
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	14.71	-0.12	-0.79	0.34
Commercial Loans	13.18	-0.04	-0.21	0.01
Residential Construction	12.15	-0.04	-1.01	-0.87
Other	12.25	-0.04	-0.07	1.16
Weighted Average	13.34	-0.05	-0.44	-0.06
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.58	0.02	0.10	-0.06
Savings/ Cheque	4.07	-0.24	-0.93	-0.02
Savings	4.72	-0.05	-0.25	0.00
Time	6.46	-0.10	-0.96	-0.45
Weighted Average	4.80	-0.11	-0.81	-0.24
Weighted Average Spread	8.54	0.06	0.37	0.19

Table A.7: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan-July 2010	Jan-July 2011
Air	116,944	121,671
Land	27,486	25,954
Sea	<u>5,874</u>	<u>7,009</u>
Stay-over Visitors	150,304	154,633
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	428,328	380,758

Source: Belize Tourism Board

Table A.8: Sugarcane Deliveries & Production of Sugar and Molasses

	July 2010	July 2011	Dec—July 2009/2010	Dec—July 2010/2011
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	145,693	0	1,012,426	843,786
Sugar Processed (long tons)	6,811	0	82,597	98,482
Molasses processed (long tons)	8,701	0	47,133	28,727
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	96.0	0	93.6	90.3
Cane Purity (%)	74.9	0	80.2	86.6
Cane/Sugar	21.2	0	12.1	8.6

Source: Belize Sugar Industries

Table A.9: Exports of Sugar & Molasses

	July 2010		July 2011		Jan—July 2010		Jan—July 2011	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)						
Sugar	15,324	12,193	3,665	3,660	67,096	55,138	72,718	74,443
E.U.	15,324	12,193	3,665	3,660	67,036	55,081	58,928	52,308
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,730	22,075
Caricom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	60	57	60	61
Molasses	4,977	501	0	0	24,350	2,452	18,245	2,413

Source: Belize Sugar Industries

Table A.10: Citrus Deliveries & Production

	July 2010	July 2011	Oct– July 2009/10	Oct– July 2010/11
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange			3,851,429	4,447,339
Grapefruit			<u>1,389,753</u>	<u>539,022</u>
Total	0	0	5,241,182	4,986,361
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange			22,023,426	28,046,917
Grapefruit			<u>5,023,326</u>	<u>2,006,679</u>
Total	0	0	27,046,752	30,053,596
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange			361,622	267,735
Grapefruit			<u>586,630</u>	<u>132,587</u>
Total	0	0	948,252	400,322
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange			1,405,740	1,734,340
Grapefruit			<u>0</u>	<u>21,200</u>
Total	0	0	1,405,740	1,755,540
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange			1,463,200	1,490,400
Grapefruit			<u>220,000</u>	<u>70,400</u>
Total	0	0	1,683,200	1,560,800

Source: Citrus Products of Belize

Table A.11: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	July		July		Jan– July		Jan– July	
	2010		2011		2010		2011	
	Volume (ps '000)	Value (\$ '000)						
Citrus Concentrates								
U.S.A.								
Orange	1,967.4	4,599	0.0	0	12,417.3	29,923	5,662.6	16,524
Grapefruit	52.1	137	0.0	0	301.3	779	0.0	0
Caribbean								
Orange	683.0	1,837	1,562.8	4,442	4,343.6	10,941	9,279.6	25,907
Grapefruit	31.3	106	15.9	54	297.8	990	278.5	976
Europe								
Orange	683.8	1,670	179.4	641	4,786.2	11,361	1,740.8	5,780
Grapefruit	295.1	802	115.3	371	1,613.2	4,055	756.5	2,357
Other								
Orange	304.2	718	101.4	337	1,903.3	4,216	4,152.4	16,102
Grapefruit	313.4	845			1,479.1	3,904	790.7	2,035
Sub-Total⁽¹⁾	4,330.3	10,714	1,974.7	5,845	27,141.8	66,169	22,661.0	69,681
Orange	3,638.4	8,824	1,843.6	5,420	23,450.4	56,441	20,835.4	64,313
Grapefruit	691.9	1,890	131.1	425	3,691.4	9,728	1,825.6	5,368
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	0.0	0.0	1.1	7	0.0	0	1.1	7
Orange	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grapefruit	0.0	0	1.1	7	0.0	0	1.1	7
Total Citrus Juices	4,330.3	10,714	1,975.8	5,852	27,141.8	66,169	22,662.1	69,688
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Sub-Total⁽¹⁾	232.0	163	299.8	220	1,405.6	1,011	1,359.1	988
Orange	232.0	163	299.8	220	1,244.9	894	1,237.8	895
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	160.7	117	121.3	93

Source: Citrus Products of Belize

(1) Value may not equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.12: Government Revenue & Expenditure

\$'000

	Approved Budget 2010/2011	Jan-11 to Jul-11	Jan-10 to Jul-10	Apr-11 to Jul-11	Apr-10 to Jul-10	Actual YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	843,630	489,497	461,784	275,808	268,536	32.7%
1). Current revenue	784,049	479,262	452,107	272,904	265,124	34.8%
Tax revenue	687,267	399,317	380,862	229,747	225,656	33.4%
Income and profits	256,742	150,767	144,363	90,119	84,781	35.1%
Taxes on property	5,459	5,352	3,108	2,814	1,647	51.5%
Taxes on goods and services	226,740	140,804	139,797	73,784	85,366	32.5%
Int'l trade and transactions	198,325	102,395	93,593	63,029	53,863	31.8%
Non-Tax Revenue	96,783	79,945	71,245	43,157	39,467	44.6%
Property income	12,229	16,141	17,810	9,327	6,789	76.3%
Licences	13,619	7,516	8,705	4,122	5,328	30.3%
Other	70,935	56,288	44,731	29,708	27,351	41.9%
2). Capital revenue	5,286	3,674	2,346	2,006	1,387	37.9%
3). Grants	54,295	6,561	7,332	898	2,025	1.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	889,787	469,396	466,989	249,902	248,728	28.1%
1). Current Expenditure	729,553	419,025	390,530	222,587	201,182	30.5%
Wages and Salaries	300,368	166,757	159,847	96,137	89,987	32.0%
Pensions	48,916	27,836	26,593	16,002	14,017	32.7%
Goods and Services	168,444	111,687	100,194	63,589	52,864	37.8%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	111,566	57,923	50,036	13,915	13,603	12.5%
Subsidies & current transfers	100,259	54,822	53,861	32,944	30,711	32.9%
2). Capital Expenditure	160,234	50,371	76,459	27,315	47,546	17.0%
Capital II (local sources)	47,994	35,356	44,645	19,539	27,164	40.7%
Capital III (foreign sources)	107,281	11,608	28,575	6,033	17,946	5.6%
Capital Transfer & Net Lending	4,959	3,407	3,238	1,742	2,437	35.1%
CURRENT BALANCE	54,496	60,237	61,577	50,318	63,942	92.3%
Primary Balance	65,410	78,024	44,832	39,821	33,411	60.9%
OVERALL BALANCE	(46,157)	20,101	(5,204)	25,906	19,808	-56.1%
PB less Grants	11,115	71,463	37,500	38,923	31,386	350.2%
OB less Grants	(100,452)	13,541	(12,536)	25,009	17,783	-24.9%
FINANCING	46,157	(20,101)	5,204	(25,906)	(19,808)	
Domestic Financing		(27,584)	(9,481)	(46,843)	(43,038)	
Central Bank		(51,698)	(78,316)	(62,789)	(111,822)	
Net Borrowing		5,898	(60,774)	14,947	(62,463)	
Change in Deposits		(57,596)	(17,542)	(77,735)	(49,359)	
Commercial Banks		(3,914)	61,275	(3,912)	61,632	
Net Borrowing		1,973	59,689	(3,635)	59,733	
Change in Deposits		(5,887)	1,586	(277)	1,899	
Other Domestic Financing		28,028	7,560	19,858	7,151	
Financing Abroad		11,027	11,525	22,476	19,773	
Disbursements		44,778	46,332	40,171	38,351	
Amortization		(33,751)	(34,807)	(17,695)	(18,578)	
Other		(3,545)	3,161	(1,539)	3,458	

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table A.13: Central Government's Domestic Debt⁽¹⁾

\$'000

	Disbursed	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JULY 2011				Disbursed
	Outstanding Debt 30/12/10 ⁸	Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	Outstanding Debt 31/07/11 ^P
Overdraft / Loans	34,046	0	0	2,532	9,518	43,563
Central Bank	34,046	0	0	2,135	9,518	43,563
Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	175,000	0	0	2,927	0	175,000
Central Bank	21,014	0	0	406	(2,206)	18,808
Commercial Banks	152,522	0	0	2,507	2,241	154,763
Other	1,464	0	0	14	(35)	1,429
Treasury Notes	136,800	0	0	5,591	0	136,800
Central Bank	87,991	0	0	4,562	(1,413)	86,578
Commercial Banks	10,000	0	0	300	0	10,000
Other	38,809	0	0	729	1,413	40,222
Defence Bonds	10,000	0	0	400	0	10,000
Central Bank	10,000	0	0	400	0	10,000
Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heritage Bank Ltd	2,743	0	267	231	0	2,475
Belize Social Security Board⁽²⁾	4,374	0	639	234	0	3,735
Fort St Tourism Vlg.	96	0	57	0	0	40
Debt for Nature Swap	3,747	0	693	45	0	3,054
Guardian Life Bze	1,000	0	0	90	0	1,000
Total	367,806	0	1,656	12,049	9,518	375,667

⁽¹⁾ Please Note that transactions associated with UHS loan with the Belize Bank is not included in this table due to ongoing litigation.

⁽²⁾ GOB has outstanding loan with BSSB consisting of (1) Hopeville Housing Project and (2) loan purchased from DFC (as of Jan 30th 2007).

Table A.14: Public Sector External Debt by Creditor

\$'000

	Disbursed		TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JULY 2011				Disbursed
	Outstanding		Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity	Change	Outstanding
	Debt 30/12/10 ^R	Disbursements					Debt 30/07/11 ^P
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1,886,156	44,778	33,751	46,052		1,775	1,898,958
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	4,764	0	1,059	273		0	3,705
Government of the United States	1,096	0	172	27		0	924
Government of Venezuela	39,148	57	700	213		0	38,506
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Dev	16,930	0	1,597	762		541	15,875
Republic of China	280,884	20,000	11,675	4,377		0	289,209
Caribbean Development Bank	189,187	5,066	7,030	4,648		0	187,222
European Economic Community	14,775	0	423	56		1,201	15,552
European Investment Bank	91	0	0	0		7	98
Inter-American Development Bank	205,922	16,975	5,143	1,904		-0	217,755
International Fund for Agric. Dev.	1,408	351	69	8		25	1,715
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Dev.	22,795	1,435	3,851	136		-0	20,380
Opec Fund for Int'l. Development	13,782	893	1,167	396		-0	13,508
Central American Bank for Econ. Integ.	980	0	0	62		0	980
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	865	0	865	25		0	0
Bear Stearns & Co (Untendered portion)	5,916	0	0	0		0	5,916
Bank of New York (New Bond Issue)	1,087,613	0	0	33,079		0	1,087,613
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	31,551	296	2,939	821		138	50,913
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Dev	4,603	0	358	86		138	4,383
Deutsche Bank	844	0	211	16		0	633
Royal Merchant Bank and Finance Co. ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0		0	1,159
The Bank of Nova Scotia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0		0	10,607
European Investment Bank ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0		0	2,304
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Dev. ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0		0	495
Caribbean Development Bank ⁽¹⁾	26,104	296	2,370	719		0	31,332
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	101,700	0	7,034	1,162		2,699	97,365
Caribbean Development Bank	12,204	0	1,026	215		0	11,177
European Economic Community	423	0	20	2		34	438
Paine Webber Real Estate Securities Inc.	700	0	0	0		0	700
Belize Mortgage Company ⁽²⁾	18,781	0	5,987	773		0	12,794
International Monetary Fund ⁽³⁾	69,592	0	0	171		2,665	72,256
GRAND TOTAL	2,019,407	45,074	43,723	47,850		4,612	2,047,236

⁽¹⁾ Effective October 3rd 2005, loans to BWSL were reclassified as public sector debt as a result of Government of Belize repurchase of the company.

⁽²⁾ BMC is the issuer of the DFC North American Securitization Loan through the Bank of New York.

⁽³⁾ IMF SDR Allocation is included as part of financial public sector external debt obligation.

⁽⁴⁾ Effective 21st June 2011, the increase in debt is due to the nationalization of BEL thus GOB took on assets of equal value.