



CENTRAL BANK  
*of* BELIZE



MONTHLY  
ECONOMIC  
HIGHLIGHTS

**JUNE**  
2023

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

## **Acronyms:**

BGA	Banana Growers' Association
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CGA	Citrus Growers' Association
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
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
bp	basis point
mn	million
ps	pound solids
TC/TS	long tons cane to long ton sugar
Y-o-Y	year-on-year
YTD	year-to-date

## **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 2023 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2022 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 2023 are based on GDP estimates from the Central Bank of Belize.

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## Summary of Economic Indicators

### Money Supply

#### Money Supply

June 2023

**+5.0%**

YTD change on December 2022

#### Net Foreign Assets

June 2023

**+17.6%**

YTD change on December 2022

#### Net Domestic Credit

June 2023

**-0.8%**

YTD change on December 2022

### Liquidity and Interest Rates

#### Excess Cash

June 2023

**\$469.9mn**

-5.9% change on December 2022

#### New Deposit Rates

June 2023

**2.03%**

+13 bps change on June 2022

#### New Lending Rates

June 2023

**8.62%**

-13 bps change on June 2022

### Real Sector and Reserve Import Coverage

#### GDP

January - March 2023

**+11.5%**

Y-o-Y change on the same period of the previous year

#### CPI

June 2023

**+5.0%**

YTD change on the same period of the previous year

#### Stay-Over Visitors

June 2023

**238,783**

+23.6% YTD change on the same period of the previous year

#### Domestic Exports

June 2023

**\$219.3mn**

-15.4% YTD change on the same period of the previous year

#### Gross Imports

June 2023

**\$1,335.6mn**

-2.2% YTD change on the same period of the previous year

#### Reserve Import Coverage

June 2023

**4.4**

months equivalent of merchandise imports

### Central Government Operations and Public Debt

#### Primary Surplus

April 2023 - June 2023

**\$45.9mn**

0.7% of GDP

#### Domestic Debt

June 2023

**-\$5.2mn**

\$1,310.4mn at June-end,  
20.2% of GDP

#### External Debt

June 2023

**+\$89.4mn**

\$2,816.6mn at June-end,  
43.5% of GDP

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## Overview

### Money and Credit

- Broad money supply rose by 5.0% for the first half of 2023. This growth was due to a significant expansion in the net foreign assets of the banking system, while net domestic credit contracted slightly.
- The banking system's net foreign assets increased by 17.6% or \$267.4mn to \$1,786.8mn, driven by increases in the Central Bank's and domestic banks' foreign balances, which grew by \$82.2mn to \$1,048.9mn and \$185.1mn to \$737.9mn, respectively.
- Meanwhile, net domestic credit declined by 0.8% or \$26.9mn to \$3,193.9mn, owing to reductions in the Central Government's and other public sector entities' net borrowings by \$62.7mn and \$1.3mn, respectively. However, credit to the private sector rose by \$37.1mn, moderating the overall decline.
- The upturn in foreign assets lifted domestic banks' excess liquid assets by \$82.0mn during the first six months of the year to \$785.0mn, 96.0% above the secondary reserve requirement. However, excess cash reserves dipped by \$29.4mn to \$469.9mn but remained high at 185.7% above the primary (cash) reserve requirements.
- The 12-month weighted (rolling) average interest rate on new loans decreased by 13 basis points, while the corresponding rate on new deposits increased by 13 basis points through the year ending June. As a result, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 27 basis points to 6.60%.

### Real Sector Developments

- Domestic exports contracted by 15.4% (\$39.9mn) to \$219.3mn for the first six months of 2023. Molasses was the only major commodity that recorded a year-to-date increase in revenue. Similarly, gross imports fell by 2.2% (\$30.6mn) to \$1,335.6mn, owing primarily to marked declines in the “*Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials*,” “*Commercial Free Zone*,” and the “*Oil, Fats, and Chemicals*” import categories by \$53.7mn combined.
- Stay-over arrivals rose by 23.6% year on year to 238,783 visitors from January to June, representing 90.9% of the overnight visitors recorded in the same period of 2019 before the onset of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Concurrently, cruise ship disembarkations rose by 63.0% to 475,671 passengers, accounting for 75.7% of the amount recorded in the first six months of 2019.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.2% in June relative to the previous month and 5.0% on average for the first half of 2023. The inflationary momentum was driven

by significant increases in the “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” and “*Recreation and Culture*” subindices.

### **Central Government Operations and Public Debt**

- For the first quarter of the 2023/24 fiscal year (FY), Central Government’s revenue and grants grew slower than expenditure. As a result, the primary surplus fell to 0.7% of GDP in this period compared to 1.1% of GDP in the same period of FY 2022/23. Additionally, the overall budget surplus narrowed to \$1.6mn (0.02% of GDP) relative to \$34.9mn (0.6% of GDP) in the first quarter of FY 2022/23.
- For the first half of 2023, the total public sector debt increased by \$84.2mn (2.1%) to \$4,127.0mn (63.8% of GDP). The modest rise in debt level reflected an \$89.4mn increase in public sector external debt to \$2,816.6mn (43.5% of GDP), partially offset by a \$5.2mn decrease in Central Government’s domestic debt to \$1,310.4mn (20.2% of GDP). Most of the disbursed external funds came from bilateral donors, particularly the Republic of China/Taiwan (ROC/Taiwan).

# 1 Money and Credit

## Money Supply

Between January and June 2023, broad money supply (M2) expanded by 5.0% (\$208.5mn) to \$4,363.1mn. M2 accelerated due to a significant rise in the net foreign assets of the banking system as net domestic credit declined.

## Net Foreign Assets

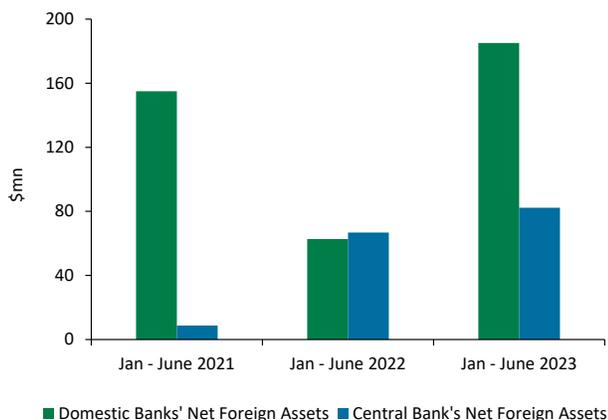
The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by \$267.4mn (17.6%) to \$1,786.8mn over the six-month period after contracting by \$23.5mn in June. The strong outturn reflected cumulative increases in the Central Bank's and domestic banks' net foreign assets.

The Central Bank's net foreign assets rose by \$82.2mn (8.5%) to \$1,048.9mn, accounting for 30.8% of the system's increase. Gross foreign currency inflows into the Central Bank totalled \$235.7mn, of which 55.4% stemmed from external loan disbursements, including \$84.0mn from ROC/Taiwan. The remaining inflows stemmed from sugar export receipts (22.5%), "other" miscellaneous sources

(16.3%), and international grants (9.1%). Meanwhile, gross foreign currency outflows rose to \$154.2mn. Central Government utilised 86.3% of the total, mainly to service its external debt. Statutory bodies purchased the majority of the remainder, accounting for 8.7%. Since December 2022, the gross official international reserves have increased by \$60.8mn to \$1,025.7mn, equivalent to 4.4 months of merchandise import coverage.

Similarly, domestic banks' net foreign assets soared during the first half of 2023, rising by \$185.1mn (33.5%) to \$737.9mn. At this level, domestic banks were responsible for 69.2% of the cumulative increase in the system's net foreign asset position. This outcome was due to a sharp rise in tourism earnings as well as heightened inflows from regional organisations and commercial free zone and business process outsourcing companies. Notably, the domestic banks' net foreign asset position dropped by \$17.1mn in June, owing to a downturn in tourism revenues midway through the low season.

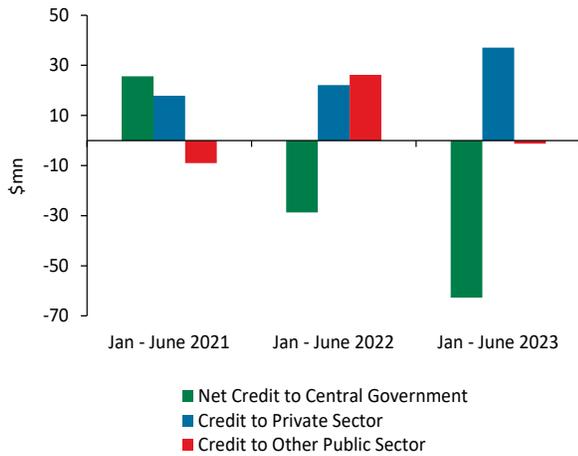
**Chart 1.1:** Change in Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System



## Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit of the banking system contracted by \$26.9mn (0.8%) between January and June to \$3,193.9mn, reflecting reduced net borrowings by the Central Government and, to a much lesser extent, public sector entities. Net credit to Central Government contracted by \$62.7mn (8.8%) to \$650.5mn because of reduced borrowings from domestic banks and the Central Bank. Domestic banks' lending to Central Government fell by \$31.8mn, following a

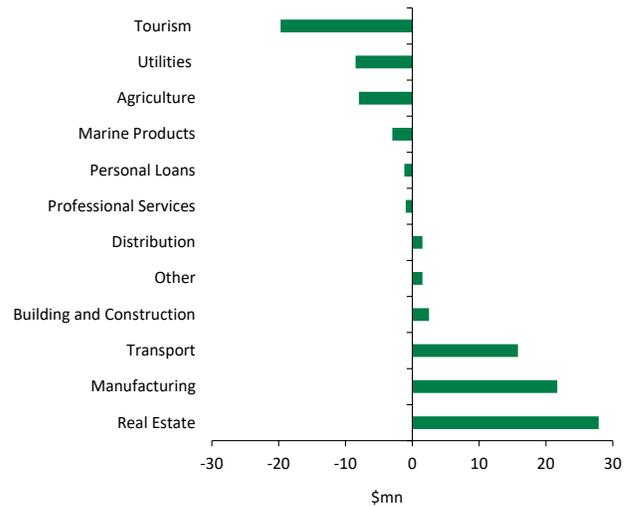
**Chart 1.2:** Change in Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System



\$24.2mn drop in their Government securities portfolio, comprising \$16.2mn and \$8.0mn in Treasury bill and Treasury note (T-note) holdings, respectively. Meanwhile, net credit from the Central Bank declined by \$30.9mn because of a \$55.3mn build-up in Central Government’s deposits from loan proceeds, which was partly offset by a \$24.4mn increase in the Central Bank’s Treasury securities holdings. The latter included the initial uptake of a newly issued \$14.0mn three-year fixed rate T-note in June. These loan proceeds were used to fund the Government’s first principal repayment on the US dollar-denominated \$30.0mn five-year T-notes.

Net lending to other public sector entities decreased by \$1.3mn to \$86.0mn, mainly due to Belize Telemedia Limited’s \$3.0mn loan repayment, which overshadowed advances to local governments (\$0.9mn) and statutory bodies (\$0.4mn), as well as a domestic bank’s purchase of Belize City Council’s municipal bonds (\$0.4mn).

**Chart 1.3:** Change in Domestic Banks' Loans

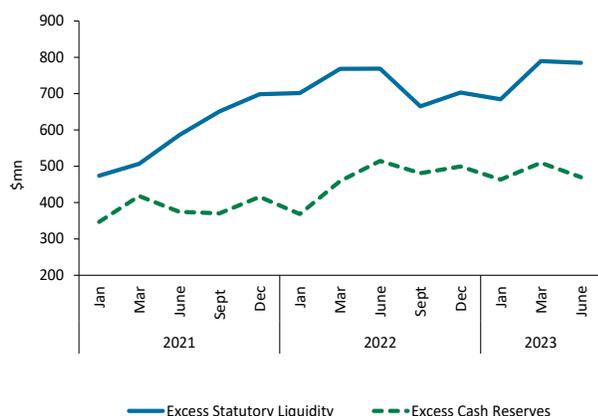


Net credit to the private sector climbed by \$37.1mn (1.5%) in the first two quarters of 2023 to \$2,457.4mn, lifted by the \$38.7mn upsurge in June. Over the six months, lending grew with new facilities for real estate (\$27.9mn), manufacturing (\$21.7mn), and transport (\$15.8mn) activities. However, significant reductions in tourism (\$19.7mn), and agricultural (\$8.0mn) loan balances tempered the growth momentum. Increased loan write-offs, which nearly doubled to \$17.4mn relative to the same period in 2022, contributed to the sluggish performance. Write-offs were primarily applied against tourism (\$11.4mn), construction (\$2.6mn), and personal loans (\$2.3mn).

**Bank Liquidity**

The surge in domestic banks’ foreign balances for the first six months of the year shored up excess statutory liquid assets by \$82.0mn to \$785.0mn, which stood at 96.0% above the secondary reserve requirement. In contrast, excess cash reserves contracted by \$29.4mn to \$469.9mn, settling at 185.7% above primary (cash) reserve requirements.

**Chart 1.4:** Excess Statutory Liquidity



**Interest Rates**

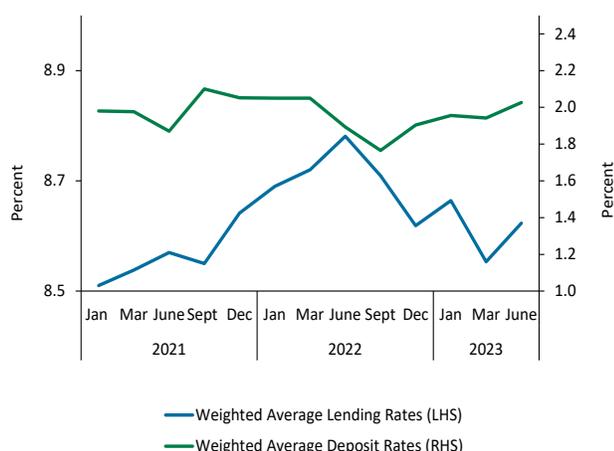
The 12-month weighted (rolling) average interest rate on new loans rose by four basis points to 8.62% in June relative to the previous month but fell by 13 basis points compared to June 2022. The 12-month decline was attributable to rate decreases in three of the four loan categories, given a 10-basis-point rate increase on loans for residential construction. Conversely, “other” miscellaneous, personal, and commercial loan rates plummeted by 40, 39, and 10 basis points, respectively.

Meanwhile, the 12-month weighted average interest rate on new deposits grew by five basis points to 2.03% between May and June and by 13 basis points over the year. The increase over the year was propelled by a 56-basis-point rise in savings/chequing deposit rates, which was somewhat offset by a 14- and two-basis-point reduction in time and savings deposit rates, while demand deposit rates remained unchanged. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 27 basis points to 6.60%.

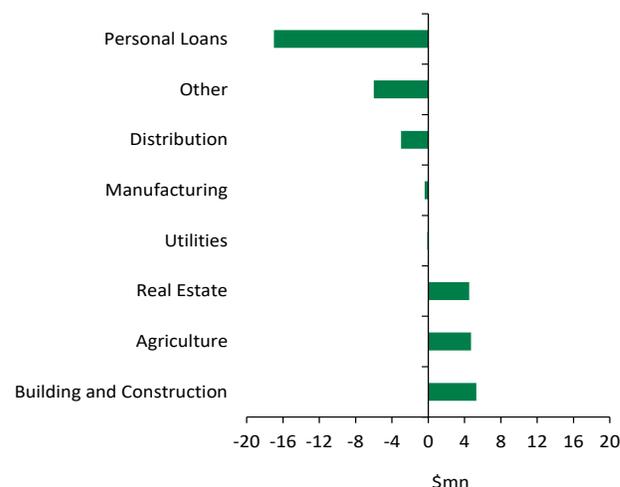
**Credit Union Lending**

Loans and advances by credit unions dipped by \$2.0mn to \$657.5mn over the six-month period, following a \$3.8mn decline this month. This contraction reflected marked declines in personal (\$17.0mn), distribution (\$3.0mn), and commercial real estate (\$1.5mn) loans. Altogether, the reductions in outstanding balances outweighed new disbursements for land acquisition (\$6.4mn), agriculture (\$4.7mn), and residential construction

**Chart 1.5:** Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits



**Chart 1.6:** Change in Credit Unions' Loans



(\$3.9mn). Loan write-offs rose to \$5.4mn and were primarily applied to construction (\$2.6mn) and personal loans (\$2.1mn).

## 2 Real Sector Developments

### Commodity Production

During the first half of the year, production of the primary export commodities was mostly down. Outturns of sugar, banana, and citrus juices declined, while only molasses and marine products output grew.

### Domestic Exports

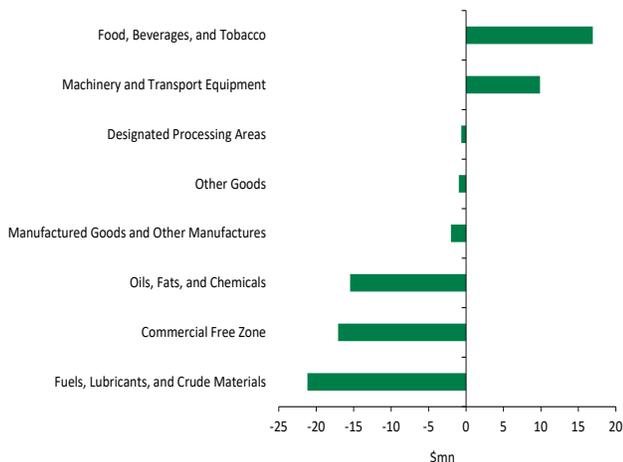
Over the period, domestic export revenues also fell, down 15.4% (\$39.9mn) to \$219.3mn due to lower revenues from sugar, banana, citrus juices, marine products, and other domestic goods. Molasses was the only major export commodity that recorded an upturn in receipts for the year to date.

### Gross Imports

Gross Imports contracted for the third consecutive month in June, resulting in a 2.2% or \$30.6mn decline to \$1,335.6mn for the first half of 2023. The “*Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials*” subcategory recorded the largest nominal drop, down \$21.2mn (7.7%) due to reduced volumes of imported

Bunker C fuel and premium gasoline, coupled with lower diesel, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas costs. Additionally, smaller purchases of cigarettes and clothing in the “*Commercial Free Zone*” and testing kits and vaccines in “*Oils, Fats, and Chemicals*” caused outlays in these two subcategories to fall by \$17.1mn and \$15.5mn, respectively. Falloffs in “*Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures*” (\$2.0mn), “*Other Goods*” (\$1.0mn), and “*Designated Processing Areas*” (\$0.6mn) were also recorded. However, increased spending was recorded in the “*Food, Beverages, and Tobacco*” (\$16.9mn) and “*Machinery and Transport Equipment*” (\$9.9mn) subcategories, partially offsetting the overall reduction in imports. For the former, the rise in outlays was stimulated by heightened spending on orange concentrate, condensed milk, wheat, nutritional supplemental drinks, and alcoholic beverages. For the latter, aviation equipment, four-cylinder vehicles, and golf carts contributed to the increase.

**Chart 2.1:** Change in Gross Imports



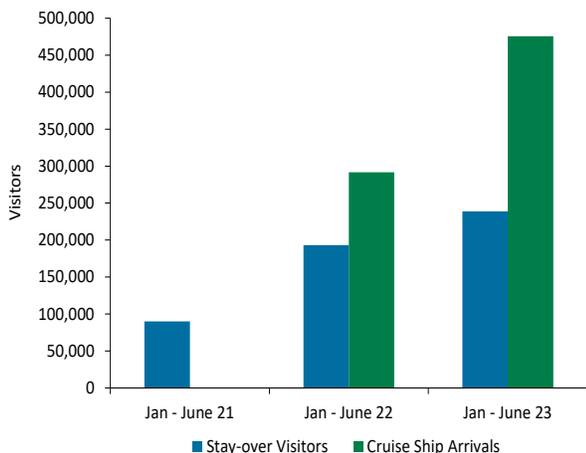
Source: SIB

### Tourist Arrivals

For the first half of 2023, stay-over arrivals increased by 23.6% year on year to 238,783 visitors. This robust outturn showed that the country had recovered to 90.9% of 2019’s level of stay-over arrivals to date. International arrivals rose sharply across the three modes of transport—air (13.8%), land (86.5%), and sea (273.0%).

Meanwhile, cruise ship disembarkations surged by 63.0% over the six months to 475,671 passengers. This stellar pace of

**Chart 2.2: Tourist Arrivals**



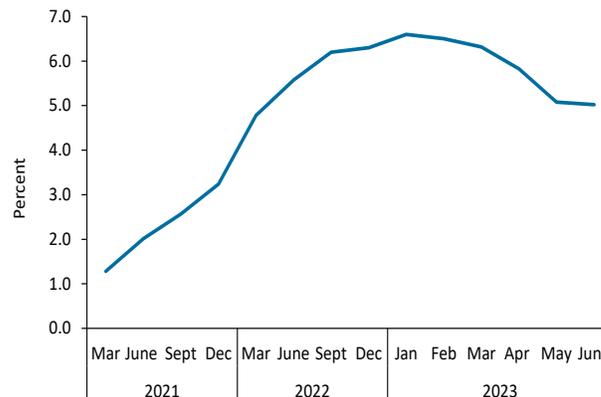
Sources: BTB, CBB, and Immigration and Nationality Department.

recovery lifted cruise ship disembarkations to 75.7% of the level for the same period of 2019. Port calls grew by 21 to 184 ships, with 139 anchorages near the Fort Street Tourism Village and 45 dockings at Harvest Caye.

**Consumer Price Index**

CPI rose by 0.2% month on month in June, leading to a 5.0% increase in the index for the first half of 2023 relative to the same period of 2022. A 13.6% rise in the “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” subindex accounted for more than half of the weighted increase over the six months, elevated by heightened prices for cereals, grains, dairy products, and cooking oils. “*Recreation and Culture*” was the second largest contributor, up 7.9%, because of higher pet food and entertainment costs. Increases in “*Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance*” (4.6%), “*Transport*” (1.4%), and “*Health*” (2.9%) also fuelled the inflationary trend due to heightened costs of items such as domestic services, passenger fares, and medicinal products, respectively. The inflationary

**Chart 2.3: Average Year-on-Year Change in Consumer Price Index**

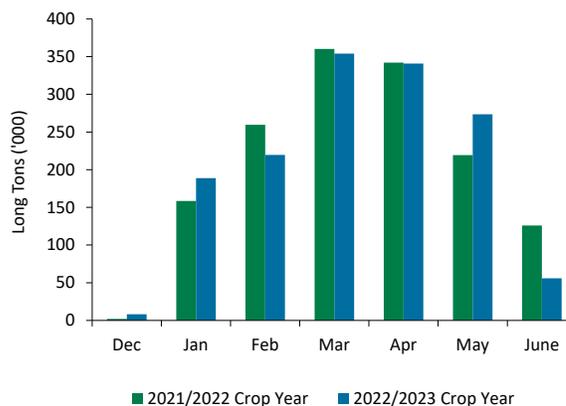


pressure was partially offset by reductions in “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels*” (0.7%) and “*Information and Communication*” (2.0%), stemming from lower prices of liquefied petroleum gas and internet services, respectively.

**Sugarcane and Sugar**

Sugarcane deliveries to both mills declined over the crop year to date (December to June), resulting in a cumulative 4.4% reduction to 1,485,129 long tons relative to the same period of the previous crop year. Sugar production worsened, down 8.9%,

**Chart 2.4: Sugar Production**



hindered by lower cane quality and high mud content in deliveries, particularly in the early months of the cycle.

In the north, the 2022/2023 harvest ended on 15 June, 44 days earlier than the previous crop year when the season was extended due to favourable weather. As a result, sugarcane deliveries fell by 14.2% to 981,915 long tons, while sugar production contracted by 16.3% to 103,221 long tons, causing the long-tons cane to long-ton sugar (TC/TS) ratio to weaken by 2.5% to 9.5. Molasses production also fell, declining by 15.6% to 34,981 long tons.

In the west, sugarcane deliveries for this crop year declined by 11.1% to 503,213 long tons, precipitating a 16.3% downturn in sugar production to 40,869 long tons. Accordingly, the TC/TS ratio deteriorated by 6.0% to 12.3. Molasses production dipped by only 0.7% to 18,941 long tons.

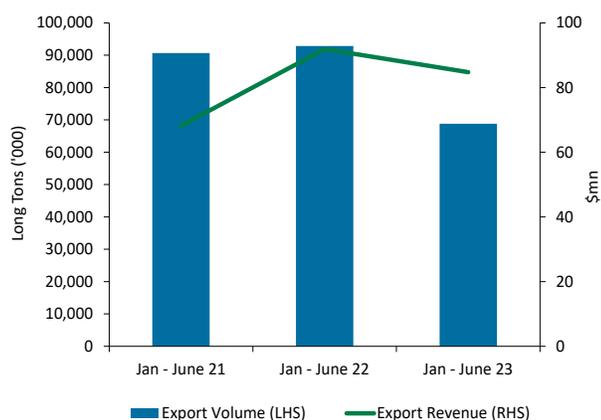
Sugar exports for the first half of the year fell by 25.9% in volume to 68,812 long tons. However, higher prices on the European

and CARICOM markets cushioned the 7.8% year-on-year falloff in sugar revenues that reached \$84.7mn. Average bulk and bagged sugar prices on the European markets rose by 25.2% and 15.6%, respectively, while the average bagged sugar price received from CARICOM increased by 35.3%. About 91.2% of all sugar exports, comprising 62,764 long tons, went to Europe, the primary export market for this commodity, generating \$74.0mn. Meanwhile, 8.8% of the total export volume, equivalent to 6,028 long tons, was sold to CARICOM for \$10.7mn.

### Citrus

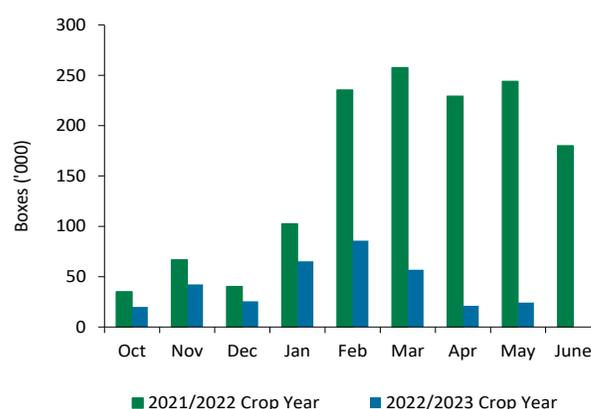
From October 2022 to June 2023, citrus deliveries contracted by 75.5% to 340,833 boxes relative to the same period of the previous crop year. The significant drop was attributable to the negative impact of citrus greening and farm management challenges, the latter due to higher input costs and labour shortages. Orange deliveries fell by 77.6% to 279,280 80-pound boxes, while grapefruit deliveries dropped by 57.0% to 143,188 90-pound boxes.

**Chart 2.5: Sugar Exports**



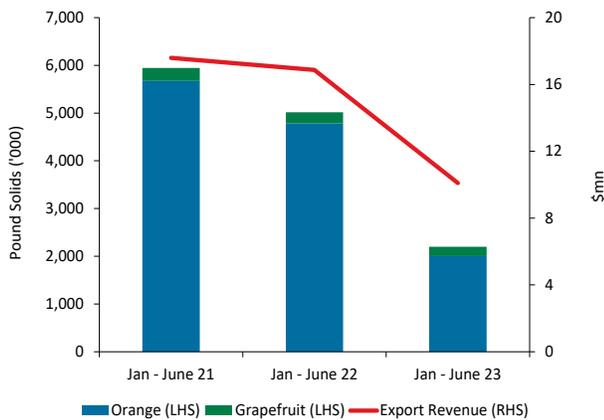
Sources: BSI and Santander Group

**Chart 2.6: Citrus Deliveries**



Source: CPBL

**Chart 2.7:** Citrus Juice Exports



Source: CPBL

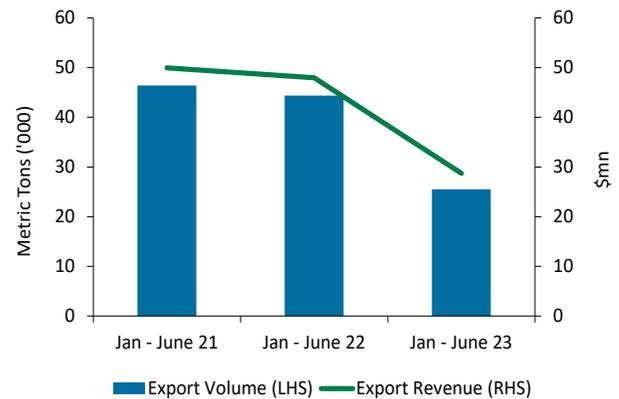
Citrus juice production contracted by 78.6% to 1.6mn pound solids (ps), as the downturn in fruit for processing was exacerbated by lower fruit quality. Orange juice production shrank by 80.2% to 1.4mn ps, compounded by an 11.7% drop in juice yield to 5.0 ps. Similarly, grapefruit juice production fell by 57.3% to 0.2mn ps, following a 0.7% slide in average juice yield to 3.9 ps.

With the marked reduction in juice production, citrus juice exports contracted by 56.2% in volume to 2.2mn ps for the first half of 2023. Citrus juice earnings declined by 40.1% to \$10.1mn, helped by a 29.9% lift in average juice prices on the CARICOM market, where 97.2% of the product was sold. The latter comprised 2.0mn ps of orange concentrates and 0.2mn ps of grapefruit concentrates. Notably, there were no shipments to Europe and the US.

**Banana**

In the first half of 2023, banana exports decreased by 42.6% to 25,486 metric tons. The severe fall in export volume resulted from a drastic reduction in production due

**Chart 2.8:** Banana Exports



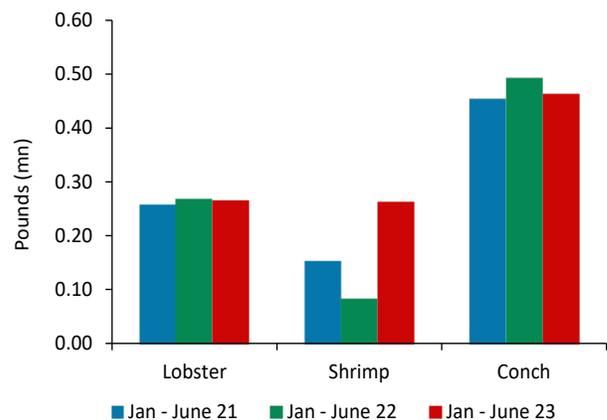
Source: BGA

to a severe outbreak of the Black Sigatoka disease, rising input costs, and farmhand shortages. Consequently, banana export earnings dropped by 40.1% to \$28.7mn.

**Marine Exports**

For the year to date, marine exports rose by 15.1% to 1.0mn pounds, driven by an upturn in farmed shrimp exports. However, marine export revenues declined by 19.5% to \$16.8mn, as lobster and conch prices fell. Average lobster prices weakened by 19.6%, causing a 20.4% drop in earnings to \$8.3mn after a 1.0% dip in export volume

**Chart 2.9:** Marine Export Volume



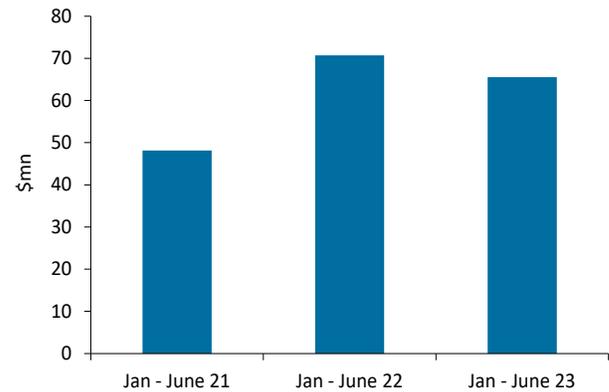
Source: SIB

to 0.3mn pounds. Similarly, average conch prices plummeted by 24.9%, leading to a 29.4% collapse in earnings to \$6.9mn. This was compounded by a 5.9% downturn in export volume to 0.5mn pounds. In contrast, farmed shrimp export volume more than tripled to 0.3mn pounds, boosting its earnings to \$1.4mn.

### Other Domestic Exports

Revenue from other domestic exports fell by 7.3% or \$5.1mn to \$65.5mn for the first half of 2023. Reduced earnings from animal feed (\$1.7mn), red kidney beans (\$1.5mn), sorghum (\$1.3mn), and petroleum (\$1.0mn) contributed to the overall decline. However, increased earnings from the export of cattle (\$1.9mn), crude soybean oil (\$1.0mn), rum (\$0.5mn), and pepper sauce (\$0.4mn) partially offset the decline.

**Chart 2.10:** Other Domestic Exports



Source: SIB

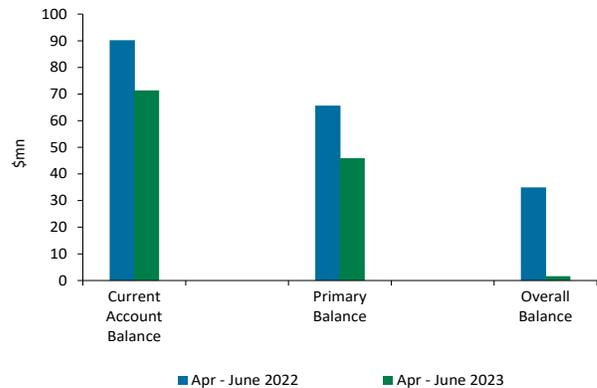
### 3 Central Government Operations and Public Debt

#### Central Government Operations

For the first quarter of the FY 2023/24 (April to June), Central Government’s fiscal position weakened slightly relative to the same quarter of FY 2022/23, as expenditure outpaced revenues. Over the three months, revenue and grants summed to \$365.6mn, up 6.5% year on year. Meanwhile, expenditures totalled \$364.1mn, reflecting an 18.0% year-on-year increase. As a result, the primary surplus lessened to 0.7% of GDP this quarter, down from 1.1% of GDP in the previous period. Additionally, the overall budget surplus narrowed to \$1.6mn (0.02% of GDP) compared to \$34.9mn (0.6% of GDP) in the comparative period of FY 2022/23.

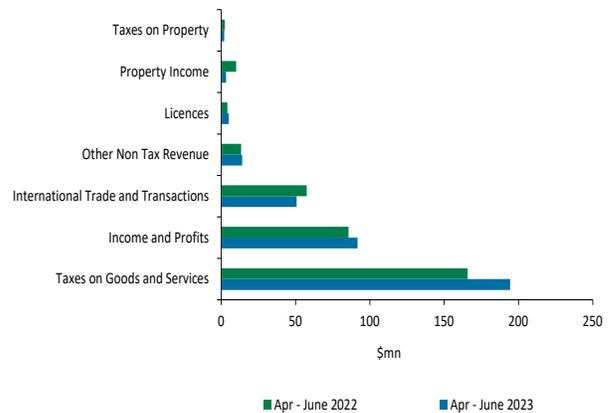
The \$22.2mn increase in revenue and grants was attributable to modest gains in tax revenue as non-tax revenues and grants dipped. Tax revenue grew by \$27.6mn (8.8%) to \$338.9mn, buoyed by higher tax intakes on goods and services (\$28.6mn) and income and profits (\$6.1mn) linked to the growth in national income. However, reduced collections from international trade (\$6.7mn) and property transactions (\$0.4mn) dampened the overall growth. Notably, the sharp rise in the “Goods and Services” subcategory was primarily due to a sharp upturn in excise tax receipts, owing to the lifting of the temporary tax cut measures on fuels, implemented in April 2022 to control inflation. Meanwhile, non-tax revenues fell by \$5.1mn (18.7%) to \$22.4mn, primarily due to reduced income transfers from quasi-government

**Chart 3.1:** Central Government Operations



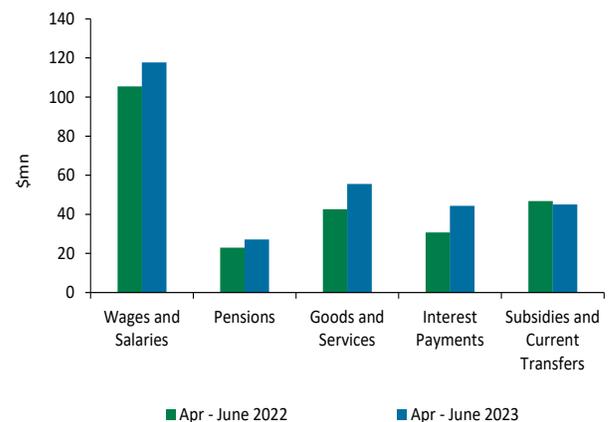
Source: MOF

**Chart 3.2:** Central Government Current Revenue



Source: MOF

**Chart 3.3:** Central Government Current Expenditures



Source: MOF

institutions. Grants amounted to \$2.8mn, \$0.2mn lower than the first quarter of FY 2022/23.

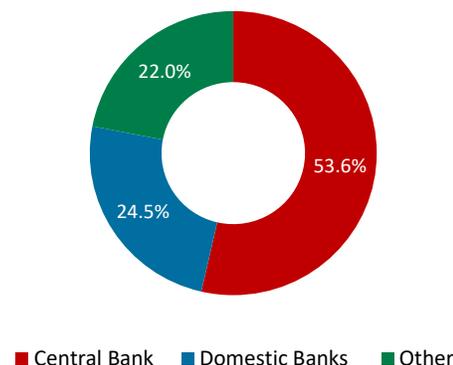
Total expenditure rose by \$55.6mn, driven by increases in current and capital spending. Current outlays soared by \$41.2mn (16.6%) to \$289.9mn on account of heightened spending in four of the five major expense categories. “*Interest Payments*” jumped by \$13.6mn (44.2%) due to the expiration of pandemic-related debt service moratoriums as well as the impacts of rising global interest rates on variable interest loans and the interest rate step-up on the “*Blue Loan*”. Meanwhile, the sustained inflationary pressure contributed to the \$12.9mn (30.3%) expansion in the “*Goods and Services*” subcategory. Additionally, “*Wages and Salaries*” and “*Pensions*” grew by \$12.3mn (11.6%) and \$4.2mn (18.2%), respectively, owing mainly to the restoration of public officers’ emoluments and allowances in July 2022.

Capital spending and net lending grew by \$14.4mn (24.0%) to \$74.2mn. Of this amount, 34.9% was spent on general public affairs, 27.0% on infrastructural projects, 16.7% on environmental and land management, and 10.3% on health programmes.

### Central Government Domestic Debt

For the first half of 2023, Central Government’s domestic debt decreased by \$5.2mn to \$1,310.4mn (20.4% of GDP), as principal repayments outweighed disbursements.

**Chart 3.4:** Distribution of Central Government's Domestic Debt

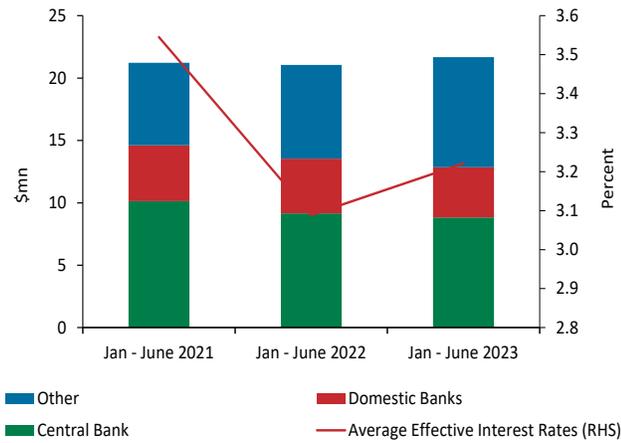


New disbursements stemmed solely from the issuance of \$14.0mn worth of three-year T-notes in June. The notes were issued to finance the first of three annual principal repayments on the five-year, US dollar-denominated \$30.0mn T-note, borrowed to shore up the international reserves after the onset of COVID-19.

Principal repayments totalled \$16.8mn. Amortisation payments on three outstanding small loans summed to \$0.5mn altogether. In securities trading, Central Government redeemed \$2.6mn in US\$30.0mn T-notes that residents held in June and \$13.7mn in two-year, floating-rate T-notes in May. Additionally, a non-resident entity purchased \$2.4mn in Treasury securities, triggering its reclassification as external debt.

Interest payments amounted to \$21.7mn. Central Government paid the Central Bank \$8.8mn, non-bank entities \$8.8mn, and domestic banks \$4.0mn on their respective Treasury securities holdings.

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

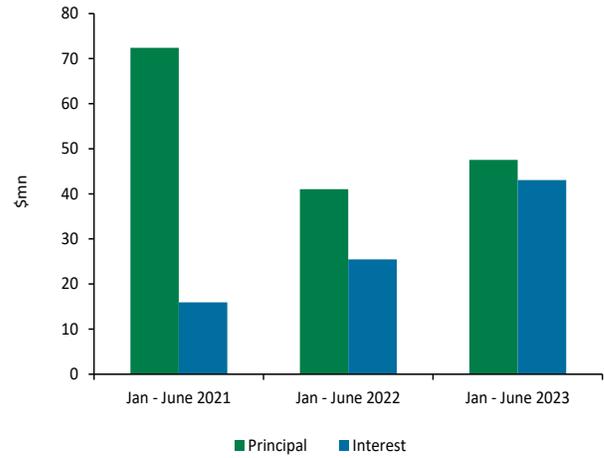


The Central Bank remained Central Government's largest domestic creditor at June end. During the first half of 2023, its share of Central Government's domestic liabilities increased by 2.1 percentage points to 53.6%. Meanwhile, the portions held by domestic banks and non-bank entities fell by 1.7 and 0.3 percentage points to 24.5% and 22.0%, respectively.

**Public Sector External Debt**

The public sector's external debt increased

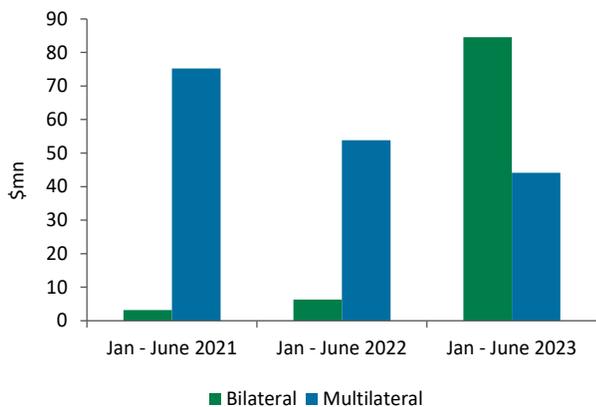
**Chart 3.7:** External Debt Service Payments



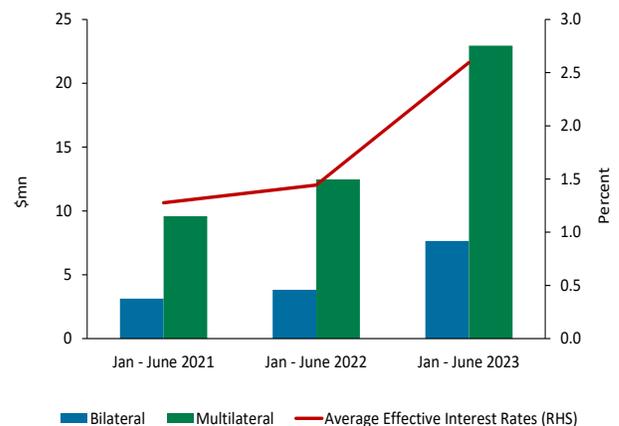
by 3.3% or \$89.4mn to \$2,816.6mn (43.8%) over the first six months of the year, as \$141.4mn in disbursements exceeded \$51.6mn in amortisation payments.

Central Government received \$128.7mn in loan inflows from bilateral and multilateral lenders. Bilateral disbursements summed to \$84.6mn, including \$84.0mn from ROC/Taiwan for budget support and \$0.6mn from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for the Caracol Road Project. Multilateral disbursements were

**Chart 3.6:** External Disbursements to Central Government by Creditor Type



**Chart 3.8:** External Debt Interest Payments



significantly less at \$44.1mn, comprising funds from the Caribbean Development Bank (\$19.0mn), Inter-American Development Bank (\$8.8mn), OPEC Fund for International Development (\$5.4mn), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (\$3.9mn), and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (\$4.6mn). These loan proceeds were used to fund several projects, including:

- the Coastal Road Project (\$9.6mn),
- the Phillip Goldson Highway and Remate Bypass Upgrading Project (\$8.5mn),
- the Education Quality Improvement Project (\$5.0mn),
- the Integral Security Programme (\$4.6mn),
- the Caracol Road Project (\$4.4mn), and
- the COVID-19 Response Project (\$2.5mn).

The public non-financial sector got \$6.7mn in disbursements. The total amount went to the Belize Electricity Limited to fund its Seventh Power Project. Meanwhile,

the public financial sector received \$6.0mn, with the entire sum going to the Development Finance Corporation to support its lending initiatives.

Central Government's principal repayments totalled \$45.3mn. This amount comprised \$1.1mn to bilateral lenders, \$8.2mn to cover the first principal payment of the US dollar-denominated T-note, and \$36.0mn to multilateral creditors. Furthermore, the non-financial and financial public sectors repaid \$4.2mn and \$2.1mn, respectively, on their outstanding debt.

Interest and other payments summed to \$44.3mn. Central Government accounted for \$41.1mn, representing 92.9% of the total. From this amount, Central Government paid multilateral creditors \$20.6mn; bilateral lenders, \$6.8mn; Blue Loan creditors, \$12.9mn; and US dollar T-note holders, \$0.8mn. The public non-financial and financial sectors also paid \$1.6mn and \$1.5mn, respectively, in interest costs on their outstanding loans.

## Statistical Appendix

**Table A.1:** Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements<sup>(1)</sup>

		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
Net Foreign Assets	1,786.8	-23.5	267.4	129.3
Central Bank	1,048.9	-6.4	82.2	66.6
Domestic Banks	737.9	-17.1	185.1	62.7
Net Domestic Credit	3,193.9	37.3	-26.9	19.6
Central Government (Net)	650.5	0.9	-62.7	-28.7
Other Public Sector	86.0	-2.3	-1.3	26.2
Private Sector	2,457.4	38.7	37.1	22.1
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long Term)	115.7	0.3	0.0	-6.2
Other Items (Net)	501.8	21.4	32.1	37.3
Money Supply	4,363.1	-7.9	208.5	117.8

<sup>(1)</sup> 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

		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,786.8	-23.5	267.4	129.3
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	1,048.9	-6.4	82.2	66.6
Central Bank Foreign Assets	1,050.6	-6.1	81.2	65.6
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	1.7	0.2	-1.1	-1.0
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	737.9	-17.1	185.1	62.7
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	760.6	-18.2	183.8	8.5
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short Term)	22.8	-1.0	-1.3	-54.1

**Table A.3:** Central Bank's Foreign Asset Flows

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Total Inflows	176.4	235.7
Loan Disbursements	49.1	130.5
Grants	24.2	21.4
Sugar Receipts	46.7	53.0
Banks	40.0	0.0
Other	51.6	38.4
Total Outflows	109.3	154.2
Central Government	88.9	133.1
Statutory Bodies	7.8	13.5
Other	12.6	7.6

**Table A.4:** Net Domestic Credit

			\$mn	
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Changes During Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
Total Credit to Central Government	931.3	12.0	0.2	-7.1
From Central Bank	701.9	14.0	24.4	99.6
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Securities <sup>(1)</sup>	701.9	14.0	24.4	99.6
From Domestic Banks	229.4	-2.0	-24.2	-106.7
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Securities	229.4	-2.0	-24.2	-106.7
Of which: Treasury bills <sup>(2)</sup>	98.2	0.0	-16.2	-87.7
Treasury notes	131.2	-2.0	-8.0	-19.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	280.8	11.1	62.9	21.6
With Central Bank	222.3	17.7	55.3	3.1
With Domestic Banks	58.5	-6.6	7.6	18.5
Net Credit to Central Government	650.5	0.9	-62.7	-28.7
Credit to Other Public Sector	86.0	-2.3	-1.3	26.2
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	86.0	-2.3	-1.3	26.2
Of which: Local Government	13.2	0.6	0.9	-1.0
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	9.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Other Statutory Bodies	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Securities	61.7	0.0	0.4	30.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,457.4	38.7	37.1	22.1
From Central Bank	7.7	0.1	0.8	1.0
Loans and Advances	7.7	0.1	0.8	1.0
From Domestic Banks	2,449.7	38.5	36.3	21.1
Loans and Advances	2,424.0	38.6	31.2	23.2
Securities	25.7	-0.1	5.1	-2.1
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System <sup>(3)</sup>	3,193.9	37.3	-26.9	19.6

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Values may not equal to total due to rounding.

**Table A.5:** Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

		\$mn		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Changes During	
			Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
PRIMARY SECTOR	254.9	0.2	-10.8	3.8
Agriculture	228.9	-0.4	-8.0	6.8
Sugar	82.8	-1.0	-11.8	2.8
Citrus	14.0	-0.7	-2.8	0.8
Bananas	58.5	-0.2	2.9	-0.3
Other	73.6	1.5	3.7	3.5
Marine Products	20.2	0.5	-3.0	-2.6
Forestry	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mining and Exploration	4.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
SECONDARY SECTOR	841.4	10.4	15.7	186.4
Manufacturing	92.0	9.8	21.7	0.7
Building and Construction	725.8	4.0	2.5	188.3
Utilities	23.6	-3.4	-8.5	-2.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	963.7	24.8	25.8	-7.7
Transport	71.3	18.3	15.8	8.2
Tourism	269.3	0.2	-19.7	-1.8
Distribution	193.8	3.9	1.5	12.2
Real Estate	353.5	2.3	27.9	-17.5
Professional Services	56.4	-0.8	-1.0	-6.4
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	19.4	0.9	1.3	-2.4
PERSONAL LOANS <sup>(2)</sup>	388.3	0.9	-1.2	-163.1
TOTAL	2,448.3	36.3	29.5	19.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Government Services, Financial Institutions, and Entertainment.

<sup>(2)</sup> Changes due to reclassification from personal loans mainly to building and construction.

**Table A.6:** Sectoral Composition of Credit Unions' Loans and Advances

		\$mn		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Changes During	
			Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
<b>PRIMARY SECTOR</b>	66.6	-1.0	4.5	-2.0
Agriculture	58.8	-1.0	4.7	-1.8
Sugar	4.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.0
Citrus	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Bananas	1.4	-0.2	1.4	-0.1
Other	51.3	-0.8	4.2	-0.6
Marine Products	7.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Forestry	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Mining and Exploration	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SECONDARY SECTOR</b>	226.4	-1.3	4.8	-1.2
Manufacturing	29.4	-2.2	-0.4	1.3
Building and Construction	192.6	0.9	5.3	-4.3
Residential	104.1	1.2	3.9	2.8
Home Improvement	73.2	0.0	0.7	-4.9
Commercial	11.7	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4
Infrastructure	3.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.9
Utilities	4.4	0.0	-0.1	1.8
<b>TERTIARY SECTOR</b>	123.32	-0.1	6.0	13.8
Transport	1.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Tourism	1.1	0.0	0.3	-0.2
Distribution	19.6	0.2	-3.0	1.1
Real Estate	83.8	-0.5	4.5	10.4
Residential	2.9	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Commercial	39.6	0.5	-1.5	9.6
Land Acquisition	41.3	-1.0	6.4	0.5
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	17.6	0.1	4.1	2.7
<b>PERSONAL LOANS</b>	241.4	-1.1	-17.0	-5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	657.5	-3.8	-2.0	5.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Government Services, Financial Institutions, Professional Services, and Entertainment.

**Table A.7:** Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	1,602.3	-14.0	134.8	106.7
Notes and Coins	119.4	6.0	20.7	16.2
Balances with Central Bank	719.7	-11.2	-21.3	112.0
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	609.4	-24.7	141.7	76.9
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days <sup>(1)</sup>	108.3	8.9	-27.5	-100.3
Other Approved Assets	45.5	7.1	21.1	1.8
Required Liquid Assets	817.4	1.4	52.8	36.1
Excess Liquid Assets	785.0	-15.4	82.0	70.7
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	722.9	-8.8	-13.0	110.4
Required Cash Reserves	253.0	0.4	16.3	11.2
Excess Cash Reserves	469.9	-9.2	-29.4	99.2
Actual Securities Balances <sup>(2)</sup>	98.3	0.0	-16.2	-87.8
Excess Securities	98.3	0.0	-16.2	-87.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Four week average of domestic banks' Treasury bill holdings.

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

**Table A.8:** Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

		Percent		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2023	May 2023 to June 2023	Dec 2022 to June 2023	Dec 2021 to June 2022
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	11.48	-0.07	0.00	1.24
Commercial Loans	8.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.20
Residential Construction	6.92	0.02	0.08	-0.20
Other	7.10	0.01	0.03	0.40
Weighted Average	8.44	-0.02	0.00	-0.07
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.12	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
Savings/Chequing	2.63	-0.01	0.00	2.11
Savings	2.64	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
Time	2.02	-0.01	-0.14	-0.07
Weighted Average	1.15	0.01	-0.06	-0.09
Weighted Average Spread	7.29	-0.03	0.06	0.02

**Table A.9:** Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

	Percent				
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at			Monthly Change	Annual Change
	June 2023	May 2023	June 2022	June 2023 over May 2023	June 2023 over June 2022
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	9.98	10.04	10.37	-0.06	-0.39
Commercial Loans	8.09	8.04	8.19	0.05	-0.10
Residential Construction	8.61	8.42	8.51	0.19	0.10
Other	6.06	5.85	6.46	0.20	-0.40
Weighted Average	8.62	8.59	8.76	0.04	-0.13
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Savings/Chequing	1.29	1.25	0.89	0.04	0.56
Savings	2.42	2.42	2.45	0.00	-0.02
Time	2.40	2.32	2.55	0.09	-0.14
Weighted Average	2.03	1.98	1.89	0.05	0.13
Weighted Average Spread	6.60	6.61	6.86	-0.01	-0.27

**Table A.10:** Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	1,550,770	1,466,168
Sugar (long tons)	158,024	143,270
Molasses (long tons)	53,292	53,922
Bananas (metric tons)	44,382	25,489
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	1,249,004	253,123
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	7,057	1,255
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	864	994

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

**Table A.11:** Domestic Exports

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Sugar	91.9	84.7
Molasses	10.8	13.3
Bananas	47.9	28.7
Citrus	16.9	10.1
Marine Exports	20.9	16.8
Other Domestic Exports	70.7	65.5
Total	259.1	219.3

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, and SIB

**Table A.12:** Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)<sup>(1)</sup>

	\$mn		
	Jan - June 2021	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	164.7	163.9	180.8
Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials	141.1	275.9	254.7
Of which: Electricity	22.1	37.3	43.2
Oils, Fats, and Chemicals	113.0	163.3	147.8
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	226.3	286.6	284.5
Machinery and Transport Equipment	176.8	265.2	275.1
Other Goods	2.2	2.3	1.3
Designated Processing Areas	17.6	23.4	22.7
Commercial Free Zone	129.9	185.8	168.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>971.6</b>	<b>1,366.2</b>	<b>1,335.6</b>

Sources: SIB and BEL

<sup>(1)</sup> Imports are valued at cost, insurance, and freight.

**Table A.13:** Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Air	172,342	196,153
Land	18,817	35,103
Sea	2,018	7,527
Stay-over Visitors	193,177	238,783
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	291,751	475,671

Sources: BTB and CBB

**Table A.14:** Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	May 2023	June 2023	% Change	
				June 2023 over May 2023	YTD 2023 over YTD 2022
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	122.7	124.1	1.1	13.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Narcotics	17	104.0	104.0	0.0	1.0
Clothing and Footwear	83	100.4	100.4	0.0	-0.1
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	103.9	103.4	-0.5	-0.7
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	108.4	108.4	0.0	4.6
Health	41	107.4	107.4	0.0	2.9
Transport	136	129.0	128.6	-0.3	1.4
Information and Communication	33	97.1	97.1	0.0	-2.0
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	69	112.9	112.9	0.0	7.9
Education Services	32	100.2	100.2	0.0	0.3
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7	121.2	121.2	0.0	10.7
Insurance and Financial Services	21	104.4	104.4	0.0	1.7
Personal Care, Social Protection, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	31	104.4	104.4	0.0	2.8
All Items	1,000	113.9	114.10	0.2	5.0

Source: SIB

**Table A.15:** Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2022	June 2023	Dec - June 2021/2022	Dec - June 2022/2023
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	157,294	92,268	1,553,920	1,485,129
Sugar Processed (long tons)	12,592	9,396	158,219	144,090
Molasses Processed (long tons)	5,244	5,825	53,292	53,922
Performance				
Cane/Sugar	12.8	12.5	9.8	10.9

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

**Table A.16:** Sugar and Molasses Exports

	June 2022		June 2023		Jan - June 2022		Jan - June 2023	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)						
Sugar	35,661	33,289	24,531	31,646	92,813	91,878	68,812	84,729
Europe	33,791	30,748	23,523	29,976	83,153	79,179	62,764	73,990
US	0	0	0	0	49	58	20	25
CARICOM	1,870	2,541	1,009	1,670	9,571	12,569	6,028	10,714
Other	0	0	0	0	39	71	0	0
Molasses	3,734	1,089	14,733	6,653	33,998	10,837	33,252	13,346

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

**Table A.17:** Citrus Deliveries and Production

	June 2022	June 2023	Oct - June 2021/2022	Oct - June 2022/2023
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	180,142	0	1,247,991	279,280
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>143,188</u>	<u>61,553</u>
Total	180,142	0	1,391,179	340,833
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	998,810	13,287	6,944,460	1,338,022
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>548,612</u>	<u>232,510</u>
Total	998,810	13,560	7,493,072	1,570,532
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	164,432	66,403
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,853</u>	<u>7,914</u>
Total	0	0	179,285	74,317
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	108,544	0	871,744	78,016
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>219,632</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	108,544	0	1,091,376	78,016
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	61,321	1,438	401,484	92,507
Grapefruit	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>9,055</u>
Total	61,321	1,438	424,484	101,562

Source: CPBL

**Table A.18:** Citrus Product Exports

	June 2022		June 2023		Jan - June 2022		Jan - June 2023	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)						
Citrus Concentrates								
US								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	738.0	1,846	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	410	0.0	0.0
Caribbean								
Orange	798.5	2,752	177.9	723	2,940.5	12,868	1,977.1	8,532
Grapefruit	62.3	329	18.9	134	48.6	587	168.0	1,195
Europe								
Orange	71.6	201	0.0	0.0	142.8	603	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	172	0.0	0.0
Other								
Orange	0.0	0.0	3.2	14	90.5	76	25.4	110
Grapefruit	0.0	0	30.2	225	30.0	164	30.2	225
Sub-Total <sup>(1)</sup>	932.4	3,282	230.2	1,096	4,083.7	16,726	2,200.8	10,062
Orange	870.1	2,953	181	737	3,911.9	15,393	2,002.5	8,642
Grapefruit	62.3	329	49	359	171.9	1,333	198.3	1,420
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	6.3	32	0.0	0.0	18.5	142	6.4	37
Orange	5.8	29	0.0	0	10.8	84	5.1	27
Grapefruit	0.5	3	0.0	0.0	7.7	58	1.3	10
Total Citrus Juices	938.7	3,314	230.2	1,096.2	4,102.2	16,868	2,207.2	10,099
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	255.7	19	1.7	3.1	698.8	200	142.9	14
Orange	255.7	19	1.7	3.1	543.2	63	142.9	14
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	155.7	137	0.0	0

Source: CPBL

<sup>(1)</sup> Values may not be equal to total due to rounding.**Table A.19:** Banana Exports

	June 2022	June 2023	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Volume (metric tons)	7,991	6,323	44,382	25,489
Value (\$'000)	8,649	7,145	47,943	28,730

Source: BGA

**Table A.20:** Marine Exports

	Jan - June 2022		Jan - June 2023	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	269	10,545	266	8,391
Shrimp	85	411	264	1,444
Conch	492	9,867	463	6,968
Other Fish	<u>17</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	864	20,895	994	16,810

Source: SIB

**Table A.21:** Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2022	Jan - June 2023
Other Domestic Exports (\$'000)	70,686	65,541
Of which:		
Animal Feed	26,722	24,998
Crude Soybean Oil	1,974	3,015
Red Kidney Beans	6,317	4,772
Pepper Sauce	3,840	4,259

Source: SIB

**Table A.22:** Central Government's Revenue and Expenditure

	Approved Budget 2023/2024	Jan 2022 to June 2022	Jan 2023 to June 2023 <sup>P</sup>	Apr 2022 to June 2022	Apr 2023 to June 2023 <sup>P</sup>	\$'000 Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,408,268	667,047	692,547	343,418	365,640	26.0%
1). Current Revenue	1,372,743	639,126	684,824	338,837	361,258	26.3%
Tax Revenue	1,260,400	597,242	646,119	311,335	338,885	26.9%
Income and Profits	360,756	170,979	192,397	85,657	91,714	25.4%
Taxes on Property	6,764	4,969	4,487	2,328	1,973	29.2%
Taxes on Goods and Services	667,492	315,863	360,258	165,842	194,434	29.1%
International Trade and Transactions	225,388	105,431	88,977	57,508	50,764	22.5%
Non-Tax Revenue	112,344	41,884	38,705	27,503	22,372	19.9%
Property Income	51,263	11,725	4,998	10,012	3,233	6.3%
Licences	17,652	9,512	8,948	4,097	5,008	28.4%
Other	43,429	20,646	24,759	13,394	14,131	32.5%
2). Capital Revenue	5,525	2,286	3,072	1,547	1,562	28.3%
3). Grants	30,000	25,635	4,651	3,033	2,820	9.4%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,496,282	643,983	691,236	308,482	364,060	24.3%
1). Current Expenditure	1,112,855	508,545	527,693	248,644	289,858	26.0%
Wages and Salaries	466,547	208,165	233,160	105,436	117,708	25.2%
Pensions	100,000	47,168	50,656	23,006	27,195	27.2%
Goods and Services	230,743	117,562	106,701	42,627	55,556	24.1%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	109,195	45,819	63,818	30,750	44,335	40.6%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	206,370	89,832	73,357	46,825	45,064	21.8%
2). Capital Expenditure	383,427	135,438	163,543	59,838	74,201	19.4%
Capital II (Local Sources)	218,125	88,987	122,916	35,251	60,208	27.6%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	158,004	46,252	40,235	24,388	13,798	8.7%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	7,299	199	392	199	195	2.7%
CURRENT BALANCE	259,888	130,581	157,131	90,194	71,400	27.5%
PRIMARY BALANCE	21,181	68,884	65,129	65,686	45,916	216.8%
OVERALL BALANCE	-88,013	23,065	1,311	34,936	1,581	-1.8%
Primary Balance less grants	-8,819	43,249	60,478	62,653	43,096	-488.7%
Overall Balance less grants	-118,013	-2,570	-3,340	31,903	-1,239	1.1%
FINANCING	88,013	-23,065	-1,311	-34,936	-1,581	
Domestic Financing		-22,169	-65,456	-59,223	-90,408	
Central Bank		96,335	-30,888	21,942	-65,078	
Net Borrowing		99,550	24,392	68,521	39,353	
Change in Deposits		-3,215	-55,280	-46,579	-104,431	
Commercial Banks		-125,197	-26,090	-91,652	-20,752	
Net Borrowing		-106,657	-18,625	-79,215	-37,278	
Change in Deposits		-18,540	-7,465	-12,437	16,526	
Other Domestic Financing		6,693	-8,478	10,487	-4,577	
Financing Abroad		24,824	80,964	15,363	73,953	
Disbursements		60,379	126,296	39,450	108,628	
Amortisation		-35,555	-45,331	-24,088	-34,675	
Other		-25,720	-16,820	8,924	14,874	

Source: MOF

<sup>P</sup> - Provisional

**Table A.23:** Central Government's Domestic Debt

	\$'000					
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/22 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2023			Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/23 <sup>P</sup>
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortisation/ Reduction in Securities	Interest		
Overdraft/Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	245,000	0	0	904	-700	244,300
Central Bank	123,017	0	0	472	16,084	139,101
Domestic Banks	114,468	0	0	396	-16,193	98,275
Other	7,515	0	0	36	-591	6,924
Treasury Notes	977,800	14,000	16,294	20,761	-1,700	973,806
Central Bank	554,755	14,000	6,000	8,347	220	562,975
Domestic Banks	139,212	0	8,000	3,633	0	131,212
Other	283,833	0	2,294	8,780	-1,920	279,619
Belize Bank Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	91,000	0	0	0	0	91,000
Social Security Board <sup>(2)</sup>	35	0	34	1	0	1
Fort Street Tourism Village	765	0	383	0	0	383
Debt for Nature Swap	1,000	0	105	14	0	896
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,315,601</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>16,815</b>	<b>21,680</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>1,310,386</b>

<sup>R</sup> - Revised<sup>P</sup> - Provisional

<sup>(1)</sup> Caribbean Court of Justice award in November 2017 against the Government of Belize in favour of Belize Bank relating to the loan guarantee. Since the first quarter of 2018, the Belize Bank has been offsetting its business tax against the Universal Health Services (UHS) debt. At June-end 2023, the Belize Bank set-off approximately \$68.4mn in taxes against the debt, split between principal payments (\$43.9mn) and interest payments (\$24.5mn).

<sup>(2)</sup> Government has outstanding loan with Social Security Board for Hopeville Housing Project.

Table A.24: Public Sector External Debt

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/22 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2023				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/23 <sup>P</sup>	
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest &			Parity Change
				Other Payments			
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,489,254	128,696	45,331	41,140	-228	2,572,391	
Government of Venezuela <sup>(1)</sup>	429,692	0	0	0	0	429,692	
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	32,771	561	576	342	-149	32,607	
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Limited	45,714	0	0	1,392	0	45,714	
Republic of China/Taiwan	286,754	84,000	561	5,077	0	370,193	
Caribbean Development Bank	336,440	19,032	11,099	6,434	0	344,373	
CARICOM Development Fund	6,000	0	0	89	0	6,000	
European Economic Community	4,029	0	208	13	-81	3,740	
Inter-American Development Bank	303,652	8,798	12,225	8,049	0	300,225	
International Fund for Agriculture Development	8,198	0	688	193	1	7,510	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	71,825	3,876	2,309	1,823	0	73,393	
OPEC Fund for International Development	182,632	5,387	8,289	3,343	0	179,730	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	18,947	4,642	1,176	663	0	22,412	
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre		2,400	0	0	0	2,400	
Belize Blue Investment Company, LLC	728,000	0	0	12,922	0	728,000	
US\$30mn Fixed-Rate Notes	34,600	0	8,200	800	0	26,400	
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	61,822	6,679	4,228	1,649	0	64,274	
Caribbean Development Bank	32,656	6,679	2,283	820	0	37,052	
International Cooperation and Development Fund	29,167	0	1,944	829	0	27,222	
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	176,155	6,000	2,085	1,512	-108	179,963	
Caribbean Development Bank	48,735	4,000	1,778	1,174	0	50,957	
European Investment Bank	1,976	0	306	30	-41	1,630	
Inter-American Development Bank	9,700	2,000	0	308	0	11,700	
International Monetary Fund	115,744	0	0	0	-67	115,677	
GRAND TOTAL	2,727,232	141,375	51,644	44,302	-336	2,816,627	

<sup>R</sup> - Revised<sup>P</sup> - Provisional

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2023 amounted to principal of \$102.4mn and interest of \$21.5mn.