



CENTRAL BANK
of BELIZE

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BEL	Belize Electricity Limited
BGA	Banana Growers Association
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BSSB	Belize Social Security Board
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
BTL	Belize Telemedia Limited
BWSL	Belize Water Services Limited
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CFZ	Commercial Free Zone
CGA	Citrus Growers Association
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFC	Development Finance Corporation
EU	European Union
FOB	Free On Board
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GST	General Sales Tax
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ROC/Taiwan	Republic of China/Taiwan
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
UHS	Universal Health Services
UK	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States
VPCA	Venezuelan Petrocaribe Agreement
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization

Abbreviations and Conventions:

\$	Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	billion
mn	million
ps	pound solids

Notes:

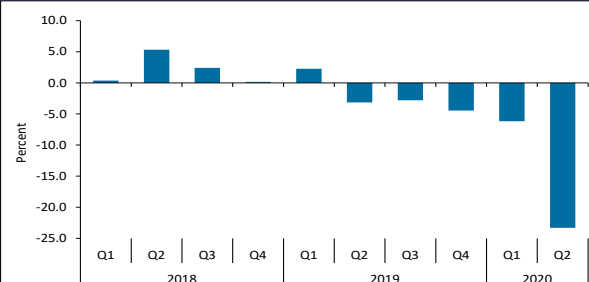
1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2020 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2019 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.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

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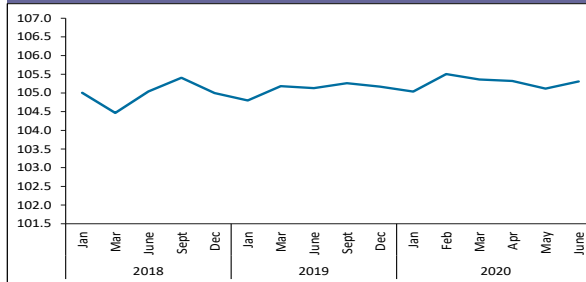
SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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



Source: SIB

Chart II: Consumer Price Index (All Items)



Source: SIB

Chart III: Gross International Reserves and Import Cover

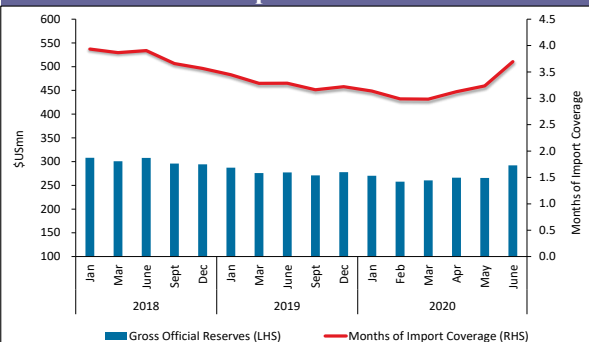


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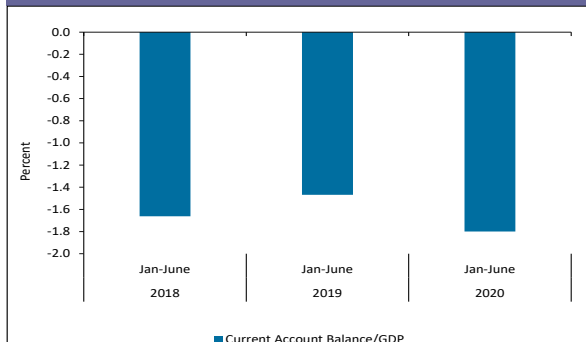


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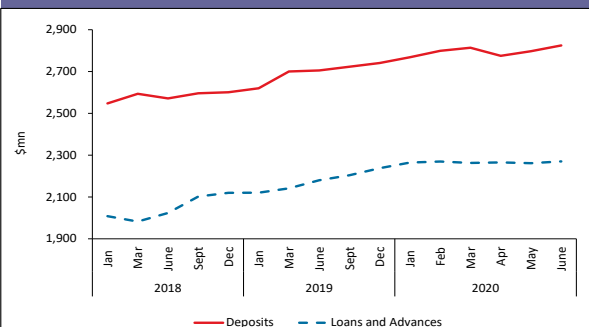
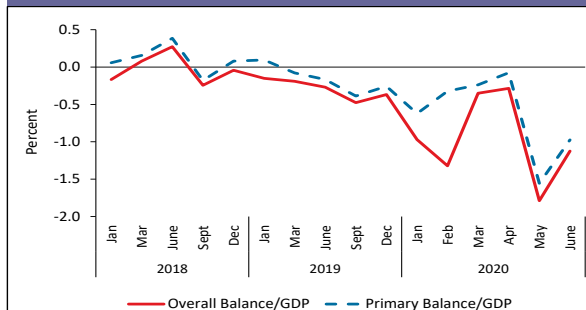


Chart VI: Primary and Overall Balances to GDP



Sources: CBB and MOF

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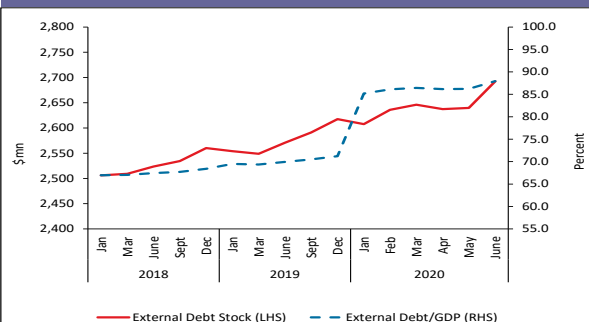
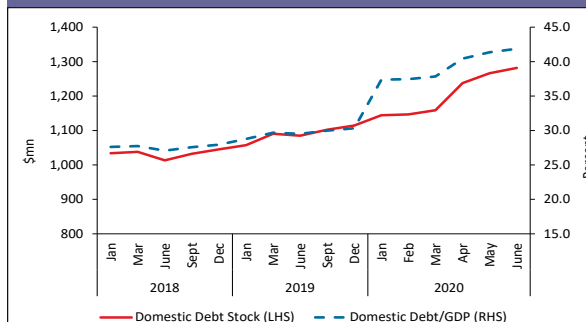


Chart VIII: Central Government Domestic Debt



Overview

International Overview

The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak and containment measures to slow its transmission led to an acute contraction in global output during the second quarter of 2020. Restrictive mandates, which were most severe globally from mid-March to mid-April, deeply depressed aggregate demand, fuelled unemployment, and weakened commodity prices while disrupting supply chains. A slow and gradual recovery began in June as countries started lifting lockdown measures and infection rates declined. In June 2020, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that world growth would fall by 4.9% in 2020, marking the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Advanced economies recorded severe economic damages from the pandemic shock. When compared to the same quarter of 2019, United States (US) real gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 9.1% in the second quarter of 2020. Stay-at-home orders led to steep declines in private consumption expenditures, gross private investment, and net exports, amid large monetary and fiscal stimulus designed to mitigate the economic fallout. With implementation of strict containment measures in most member states, euro area GDP contracted by 14.7%, as the fall in domestic consumption was exacerbated by reduced external demand. Spain

Chart 1.1: GDP
Growth Rate: Select Advanced Economies

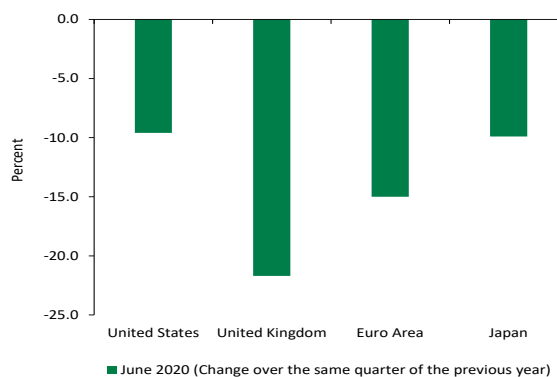
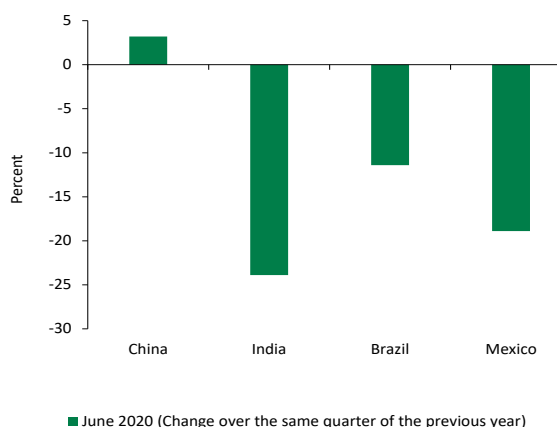


Chart 1.2: GDP
Growth Rate: Select Emerging Economies



recorded the largest second quarter GDP decline in the group, down 22.1%. As for the United Kingdom (UK), its economy shrank by 21.7%, while Japan's economy contracted by 9.9%.

Similarly, the economic impact on emerging and developing countries was also significant, with some countries facing large capital reversals while battling with less robust health systems and tighter fiscal space. Some Asian countries like China were able to successfully contain the disease during this period, while other large emerging countries, such as India, Brazil, and Mexico, were experiencing rising infection and mortality rates. China's economy expanded by 3.2% compared to the same quarter of last year, as strict mobility restrictions and curfew were lifted after the pandemic curve was flattened earlier in the year. In contrast, India's economy shrank by 23.9%, owing to reductions across all industries, except for agriculture, forestry, and fishing, with stringent restrictions on non-essential economic activities and movement in effect since late March. Brazil's real GDP fell by 11.4%, marked by reduced external demand and falling commodity prices. Mexico's real GDP declined by 18.9%, underpinned by reductions in trade, foreign direct investments, tourism, and remittances.

The Caribbean region faced similar headwinds from domestic containment measures and spillovers from major

trading partners. Tourism dependent economies, such as The Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, and the Eastern Caribbean states, were hit hard by disruptions from containment measures and the halt in international travel and tourism. Barbados, for instance, reported a second quarter GDP decline of 27.0% year-on-year. As for commodity exporters, sharp commodity price declines strained fiscal and export revenues as domestic demand slowed with the imposition of containment measures. On the external front, Trinidad and Tobago's growth was stymied by declining natural gas prices. However, rising gold prices benefited Suriname and Guyana, as investors demand for safe-haven assets grew when uncertainty heightened.

Domestic Overview

Damage from strict restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the adverse effects of excessively dry conditions resulted in a broad-based decline in economic activity. When compared to the same period of 2019, Belize's real GDP contracted by 23.3% in the second quarter of 2020, resulting in a 14.7% decline for the first half of the year. Inflation remained low, as the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.2% over the first half of 2020. Weak upward price pressure stemmed mainly from rising house rent, education fees, and vegetable prices.

The pandemic-induced collapse in tourism earnings was largely responsible for the 0.3

percentage point increase in the external current account deficit to 1.8% of GDP (\$55.1mn) for the first six months of 2020. Net financial inflows of \$87.8mn covered the gap, arising mainly from pandemic-related public borrowings as inward foreign direct investments slowed and domestic banks drew down on their foreign asset holdings during lockdown. Consequently, the gross international reserves increased by \$28.6mn to \$584.3mn, the equivalent of 3.7 months of merchandise imports.

Fiscal operations deteriorated as Central Government's response to the health crisis led to a sharp decline in revenues and an extraordinary rise in spending on health and social protection measures to mitigate the damage of the pandemic. For the first half of 2020, Central Government's revenue and grants contracted by 19.2%, while its expenditure expanded by 3.3%. Consequently, the primary balance swung from a surplus of \$20.2mn (0.6% of GDP) to a deficit of \$116.0mn (3.8% of GDP) when compared to the same period of 2019. The deficit was financed largely from domestic sources, as Central Government's domestic debt grew by 15.9% (\$175.4mn) to \$1,281.7mn, and the public sector external debt rose by 2.4% (\$62.4mn) to \$2,692.3mn.

Broad money supply (M2) growth weakened by 0.3 percentage points in the first six months of 2020 to 3.5% relative to the same period of 2019. The deceleration in M2 reflected a weakening in domestic

banks' foreign assets and private sector credit in the second quarter when lockdown measures were implemented. To ease credit supply conditions, the Central Bank reduced domestic banks' statutory and cash reserve requirements by two percentage points to 21.0% and 6.5%, respectively, on 1 April. Between January and June, domestic banks' excess statutory liquid assets expanded by \$71.6mn to \$272.4mn, while aggregate excess cash balances grew by \$20.2mn to \$214.0mn. Interest rates maintained their short-term trend with the 12-month weighted average interest rate on new loans falling by 38 basis points to 8.4%, while the corresponding rate on new deposits rose by 67 basis points to 2.2% through June.

Money and Credit

In monetary developments, M2 growth decelerated from 3.8% in the first half of 2019 to 3.5% in the first half of 2020. This outcome resulted as domestic banks' foreign asset holdings and credit advances to the private sector were weakened by the economic fallout from the ongoing pandemic. Bolstered by heightened preferences for liquid balances to buffer against weakening incomes, narrow money supply (M1) grew at a faster pace of 6.2% year-on-year, compared to 5.3% in the same period a year ago. In contrast, quasi-money expansion slowed from 2.1% in the first six months of 2019 to 0.5%, as a modest rise in savings deposits was tempered by a contraction in time deposits.

Led by a rise in Central Bank holdings, the net foreign assets of the banking system increased by 4.3% (\$34.6mn) to \$844.2mn. Central Bank's net foreign assets expanded by 4.6% (\$25.8mn) to \$584.6mn, as gross foreign currency

Chart 2.1: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

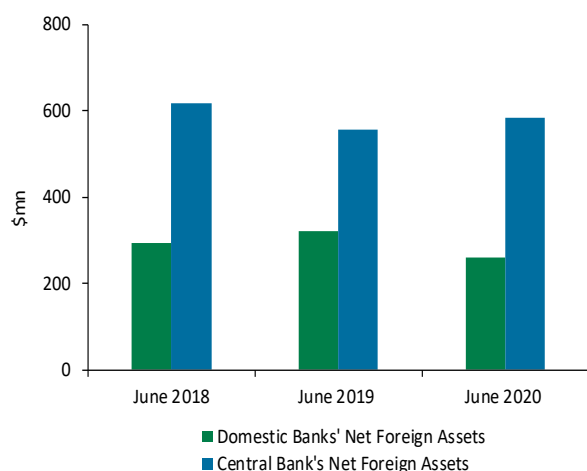
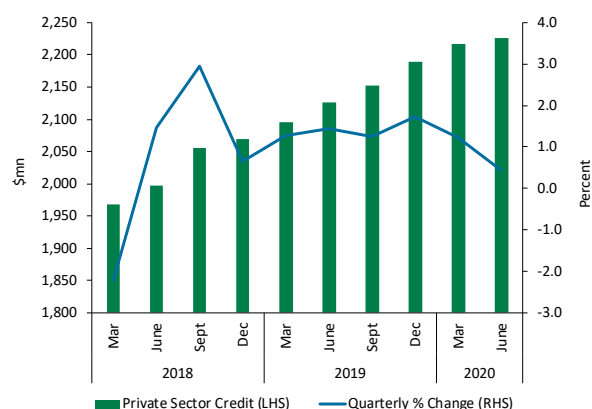


Chart 2.2: Domestic Banks' Private Sector Credit



inflows eclipsed outflows. Gross foreign currency inflows amounted to \$158.8mn, up 47.4% relative to the first six months of 2019. Majority of the inflows stemmed from Central Government's external loan proceeds (47.6%), followed by sugar export receipts (19.4%), and development partners' grants (15.6%). Gross foreign currency outflows dipped by 9.1% to \$130.6mn with 82.6% of the total allocated to Central Government, largely to meet external debt service expenses.

Domestic banks' net foreign assets increased by 3.5% (\$8.8mn) to \$259.6mn, reflecting a much slower growth pace than the 21.5% expansion recorded in the same period of 2019. The sharp deceleration largely reflected the collapse in foreign exchange earnings in tradeable sectors because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Net domestic credit growth slowed from 3.4% (\$92.4mn) in the first six months of 2019 to 2.3% (\$65.5mn) in same period of 2020, owing to reduced lending to

Central Government and the private sector, along with a decline in credit to public corporations. Despite a sharp rise in Government borrowings to fund COVID-19 expenditures, net credit to Central Government from the banking system expanded by only 5.8% (\$35.3mn) over the six-month period. Central Bank net financing amounted to \$14.4mn, as \$88.0mn in Treasury security purchases and \$17.9mn in overdraft advances were dampened by a \$91.5mn expansion in Central Government's deposits arising mostly from loan proceeds. Meanwhile, net lending from domestic banks increased by \$20.9mn, as \$33.5mn in additional Treasury security purchases were netted against an \$8.8mn rise in Central Government's deposits and \$3.8mn in loan repayments. Conversely, domestic bank lending to public sector bodies declined by \$6.2mn to \$65.5mn, owing mainly to loan repayments by utilities.

Domestic banks' credit growth to the private sector slowed from 3.0% (\$61.5mn) in the first six months of 2019 to 1.7% (\$36.4mn) in the first half of 2020. The overall increase reflected a strong \$26.8mn first quarter increase that tempered to \$9.6mn in the second quarter amid domestic banks' COVID-19 relief measures, including a range of payment moratoriums and deferrals to affected households and businesses. The upturn in private sector credit growth was led by disbursements to tourism enterprises, which received \$44.4mn in new loans.

Chart 2.3: Net Credit to Central Government

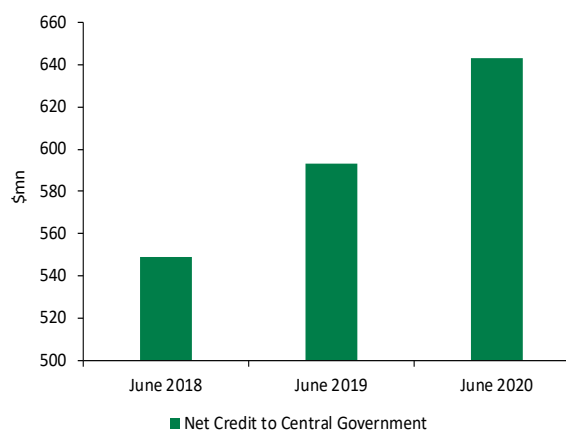
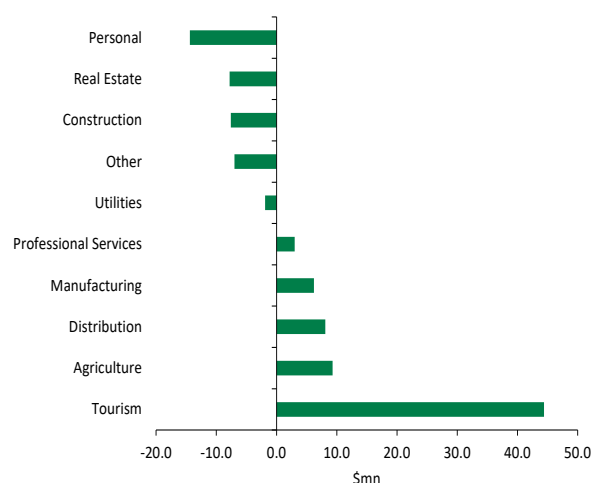


Chart 2.4: Change in Domestic Banks' Loans and advances, Dec 2019 - June 2020⁽¹⁾



In addition, the agriculture, distributive trade, and manufacturing industries recorded increases of \$9.3mn, \$8.1mn, and \$6.2mn, respectively. New borrowings were partly offset by repayments on personal (\$14.4mn), real estate (\$7.8mn), and construction (\$7.6mn) loans.

Domestic banks' aggregate ratio of non-performing loans (net of specific provisions) to total loans improved by 0.5 percentage points from 2.4% at December 2019 to 1.9% at June 2020, well below the 5.0% prudential benchmark. Loan write-offs by domestic banks summed to \$11.4mn, down slightly from \$11.6mn in the first half of 2019. Write-offs were applied mainly against personal and construction loans, which amounted to \$8.8mn and \$1.5mn, respectively.

In other credit developments, lending by credit unions contracted by 2.0% (\$13.6mn) to \$664.9mn. The decline was attributable to reductions in personal (\$8.3mn), construction (\$7.1mn), and agriculture (\$4.3mn) loans. Loan write-offs summed to \$1.9mn, down markedly from \$7.5mn recorded during the same period last year. The sector's asset quality also strengthened as their aggregate ratio of non-performing loans (net of specific provisions) to total loans improved by 0.3 percentage points from 2.6% at December 2019 to 2.3% at June-end.

In response to the COVID-19 economic fallout, the Central Bank reduced domestic

Chart 2.5: Change in Credit Unions' Loans and Advances, Dec 2019 - June 2020

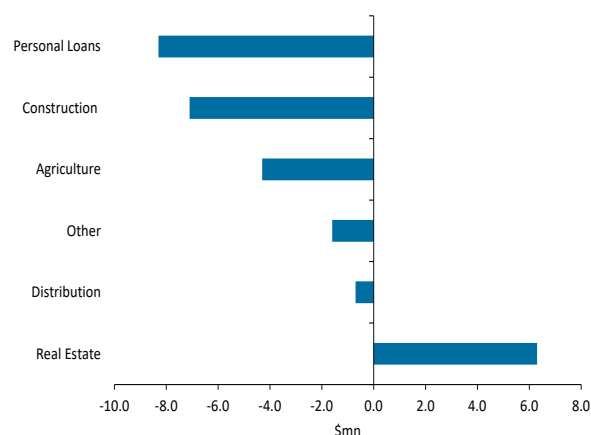
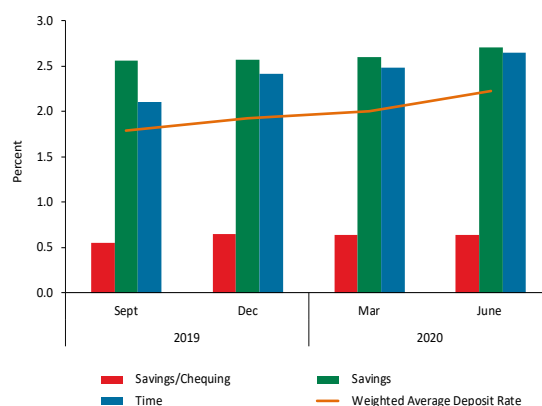


Chart 2.6: Domestic Banks' Weighted (Rolling) Average Interest Rates on New Loans



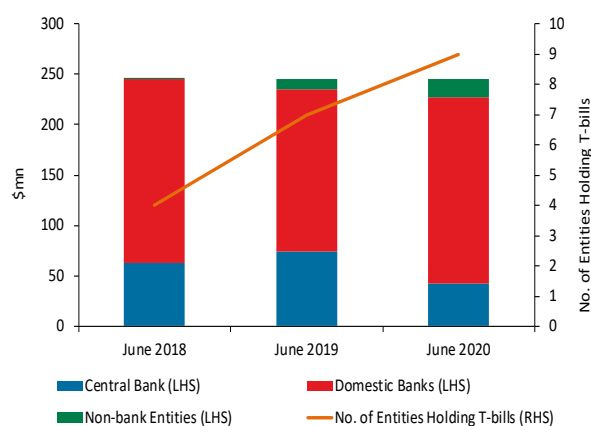
Chart 2.7: Domestic Banks' Weighted (Rolling) Average Interest Rates on Deposits



banks' statutory and cash reserve requirements by two percentage points to 21.0% and 6.5%, respectively, on 1 April. The monetary policy measure, which aimed to increase the supply of money and credit, while maintaining downward pressure on interest rates, released \$48.9mn in statutory reserves into the banking system. Consequently, domestic banks' excess statutory liquid assets grew by \$71.6mn to \$272.4mn, or 44.2% above the new statutory requirements. Excess cash reserves expanded by a lower amount of \$20.2mn to \$214.0mn or 112.2% above the required threshold. Growth in excess cash reserves was tempered by domestic banks' take up of short-term Treasury securities and by the public's increased demand for cash as buffer against the rise in economic uncertainty.

While lending rates maintained a downward trend, bank competition lifted deposit rates. The 12-month (rolling) weighted average rate on new loans declined by 38 basis points to 8.44% year-on-year through June. The modest decline reflected reduced lending rates on commercial, personal, and "other" loans by 27, 21, and 16 basis points, respectively, which were partly offset by a 20-basis-point hike on residential construction loans. In comparison, the 12-month (rolling) weighted average rate on new deposits rose by 67 basis points to 2.22% relative to June 2019. This outturn was attributable to increased time, savings, and demand deposit rates by 75, 14, and

Chart 2.8: Distribution and Number of Entities Holding Treasury Bills



one basis point, respectively. Heightened deposit rates among these three categories outweighed a 16-basis-point reduction in the saving/chequing deposit rate. Consequently, the annualised weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 105 basis points to 6.21%.

Domestic banks purchased an additional \$22.6mn in Treasury bills (T-bills) during the first half of 2020, raising their aggregate holdings to \$185.0mn, representing 75.5% of the total outstanding issues. In turn, the Central Bank and non-bank entities portions held fell by \$14.8mn to \$41.9mn (or 17.1% of the total) and by \$7.8mn to \$18.1mn (or 7.4% of the total), respectively. The weighted average T-bill yield increased slightly from 1.24921% at the last auction in 2019 to 1.25866% at the May auction.

Domestic Production and Prices

Belize's real GDP was estimated to contract by 23.3% in the second quarter of 2020, underscoring the severe economic damage caused by border closures and containment measures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. This unprecedented downturn marks the steepest quarterly economic contraction on record since the 8.0% plunge recorded in the fourth quarter of 1995.

Given the revised 6.2% decline registered in the first quarter of 2020, the economy contracted by 14.7% year-on-year from January to June, owing to two severe external shocks. First, the drought-induced decline in agricultural, agro-processing, and hydroelectricity production, and second, the pandemic-related damage to the economy. Except for “*Producers of Government Services*,” output in all other major industrial classification of production declined during the first half of the year.

Primary sector activities contracted by 8.2%, precipitated by declines in crop, livestock, and fishing. “*Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry*” fell by 6.8%, weighed down by the drought-induced downturn in sugarcane deliveries and, to a lesser extent, a marginal decline in citrus harvests. In contrast, banana production strengthened, supported by an expansion in production acreage and implementation of drought resiliency measures. Livestock

production was stifled by reduced live-cattle exports when border-crossing restrictions tightened. Meanwhile, reduced consumption suppressed poultry and pig production. “*Fishing*” output dropped 29.1%, with downturns in farmed shrimp and conch outturns since that of lobster grew.

The secondary sector contracted by 16.5% with falloffs in electricity, construction, and manufacturing activities. Below average precipitation led to a 19.4% decline in “*Electricity and Water Supply*”, as hydro-electricity production fell by 23.4%. “*Construction*” activities shrank by 15.8%, as public and private investments were disrupted by COVID-19 containment measures. “*Manufacturing*” declined by 15.1%, as consumption of manufactured goods such as soft drinks, beer, and rum fell during lockdown, while production of citrus juice and sugar faced supply constraints.

Table 3.1: Deliveries of Sugarcane and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	Dec - June 2018/2019	Dec - June 2019/2020
Deliveries of Sugarcane to BSI & Santander (long tons)	1,685,458	1,321,750
Sugar Processed by BSI & Santander (long tons)	188,511	127,466
Molasses processed by BSI & Santander (long tons)	58,102	53,310
Performance		
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	95.95	90.84
Cane Purity (%)	86.47	83.55
Cane/Sugar	8.94	10.37

Source: BSI and Santander Group

The service sector, which was most deeply affected by containment measures, was down 14.0%. With almost full border closures and travel restrictions in place during the second quarter, international tourism and travel came to a standstill. As a result, output from the “*Hotels and Restaurants*” and “*Transport and Communication*” industries contracted by 52.8% and 17.7%, respectively, over the reporting period. “*Wholesale and Retail Trade*” fell by 21.9%, as distributive services suffered significantly with the sudden collapse in income. On the upside, “*Producers of Government Services*” grew by 2.9%, reflecting a marginal rise in public workers’ compensation payments despite Central Government’s efforts to rein in its wage bill.

Sugarcane and Sugar

In the north, sugarcane deliveries for the 2019/2020 harvesting season through June contracted by 34.9% to 791,482 long tons. The overall decline was largely due to the adverse drought impact during the cane growing stage of the crop cycle. Conversely, in the west, sugarcane deliveries expanded by 13.1% to 530,268 long tons, supported by increased production acreage, improvements in harvesting techniques, and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices. In sum, sugarcane deliveries fell by 21.6% to 1,321,750 long tons for the crop year to date.

Following a similar trend, sugar production in the north contracted by 45.5%, while

sugar extraction out west increased by 11.8%. These outcomes resulted in a 32.4% overall downturn in sugar production to 127,466 long tons. In addition to the low cane yields, high mud content in processed sugarcane because of excessive rainfall in May and June was partly responsible for the steeper downturn in recovered sugar. Thus, the industry’s long tons cane to long ton sugar (TC/TS) ratio worsened by 16.0% to 10.4. Cane purity, a measure of cane quality, declined by 3.4% to 83.6%, while factory time efficiency, an indicator of milling efficiency, contracted by 5.3% to 90.8%. Molasses production fell by 8.2% to 53,310 long tons.

Table 3.2: Output of Citrus Products

	Oct - June 2018/2019	Oct - June 2019/2020
Deliveries (boxes)		
Orange	2,106,513	1,955,705
Grapefruit	<u>222,288</u>	<u>161,770</u>
Total	2,328,801	2,117,475
Concentrate Produced (ps)		
Orange	12,237,550	11,562,490
Grapefruit	<u>959,639</u>	<u>652,357</u>
Total	13,197,189	12,214,847
Not from Concentrate (ps)		
Orange	250,581	176,881
Grapefruit	<u>11,188</u>	<u>12,550</u>
Total	261,769	189,431
Pulp (pounds)		
Orange	1,139,712	1,527,248
Grapefruit	<u>296,800</u>	<u>169,176</u>
Total	1,436,512	1,696,424
Oil Produced (pounds)		
Orange	639,600	693,200
Grapefruit	<u>33,600</u>	<u>29,100</u>
Total	673,200	722,300

Source: CPBL

The average unit price paid to farmers in the north is set to dip slightly by \$0.51 to \$47.04 per long ton when compared to the previous crop year. The lower TC/TS ratio partly contributed to the price decline.

Citrus

Total citrus deliveries for the 2019/2020 crop year (November 2019 - June 2020), contracted by 9.1% to 2.1mn boxes. Marking the sixth consecutive year of harvest decline, the deleterious effects of citrus greening was compounded by the aftereffects of last year's drought. Orange deliveries declined by 7.2% to 2.0mn boxes, while grapefruit deliveries, having been more severely impacted by the drought, plummeted by 27.2% to 0.2mn boxes.

Citrus juice production fell by a slightly smaller margin of 7.8% to 12.4mn pound solids (ps), reflecting a 1.4% improvement in average juice yields to 5.9 ps. Orange juice production shrank by 6.0% to 11.7mn ps, ameliorated by a 1.3% improvement in juice outturn to 6.0 ps. Conversely, grapefruit juice production nosedived, down 31.5% to 0.7mn ps, owing to a 5.9% reduction in average juice yield to 4.1 ps.

As for the citrus by-products, citrus pulp and oil production grew, up 18.1% to 1.7mn pounds and 7.3% to 0.7mn pounds, respectively.

Banana

Boosted by increased production acreages, banana output rose by 8.0% to 2.5mn

Table 3.3: Banana Production

	40 pound boxes	
	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Quarter 1	1,161,038	1,249,880
Quarter 2	1,186,710	1,285,119
Total	2,347,748	2,534,999

Source: BGA

boxes relative to the first half of 2019. Total acreage under production rose by 6.5% (443.3 acres) to 7,259.9 acres with a 0.3% (or 25.9 acre) rise in acreage under cultivation to 7,562.9 acres.

Petroleum

For the first half of the year, crude oil extraction fell by 19.4% to 103,936 barrels, reflecting a 142-barrel decline in the daily extraction rate to 571 barrels per day. Production at the Spanish Lookout oilfield fell by 18.8% to 103,489 barrels, while output at the Never Delay oilfield plunged by 71.1% to 447 barrels as oil extraction was halted in late March due to a lack of operational financial viability against the backdrop of low international crude oil prices.

Tourism

The World Tourism Organisation estimated a 65.0% drop in tourist arrivals for the first six months of 2020, as a direct result of worldwide COVID-19-related border closures and restrictions on international travel. International tourism is expected to make a gradual recovery as travel restrictions begin to lift. At June-

Chart 3.1: Stay-Over Arrivals
(Year-on-Year Percentage Change)

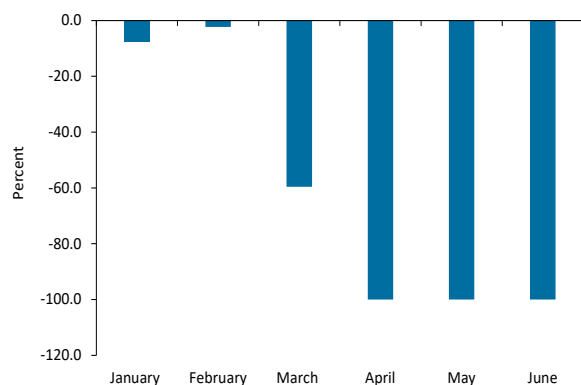
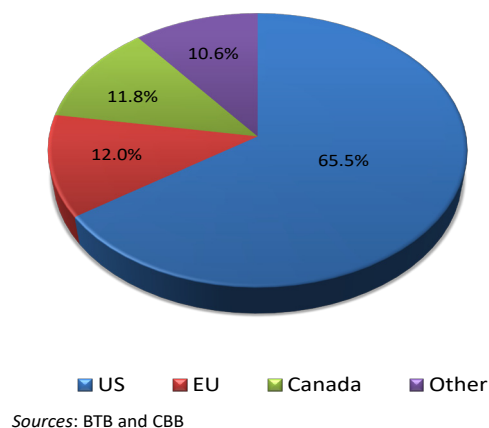


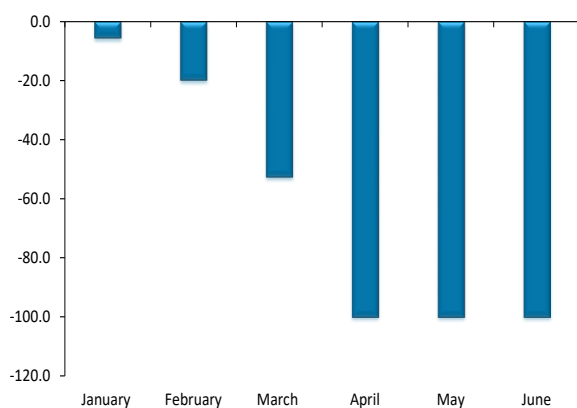
Chart 3.3: Shares of Stay-Over Arrivals by Source
Markets Jan - June 2020



end, over 22.0% of destinations worldwide started easing travel restrictions.

In Belize, the Philip S. W. Goldson International Airport was closed on 23 March, while all land borders were shut by 3 April for non-essential traffic in response to the pandemic. At the half-year mark, stay-over arrivals were down sharply by 56.4% year-on-year to 114,618 visitors. Similarly, cruise line services to Belize have been suspended since 13 March, resulting in a 50.8% downturn in cruise ship disembarkations from January to June to 308,789 visitors, when compared to the same time period of 2019.

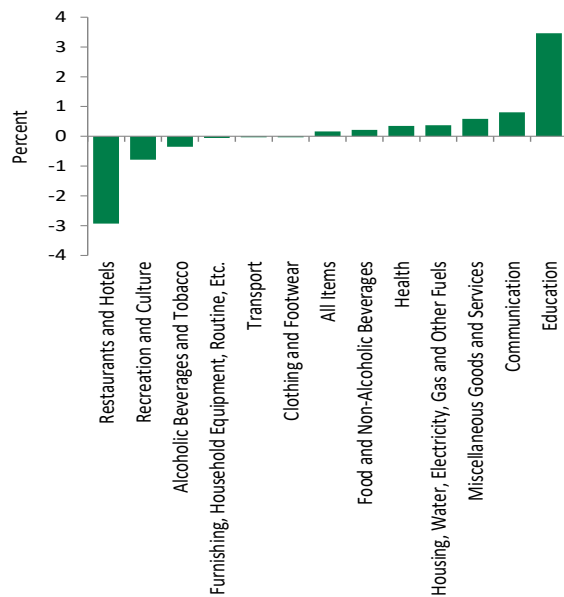
Chart 3.2: Cruise Ship Arrivals (Year-on-Year Percentage Change)



Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.2% year-on-year for the first half of 2020. The low inflationary pressure stemmed from higher prices of post-secondary and tertiary education in “*Education*” (3.5%); residential rent in “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels*”

Chart 3.4: Average Percentage Change in
Consumer Price Index
Jan to June 2020 over Jan to June 2019



Source: SIB

(0.4%); and vegetables in “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” (0.2%). Smaller price increases in insurance, pharmaceuticals, and postal services also led to upticks in “*Miscellaneous Goods and Services*” (0.6%), “*Health*” (0.3%), and “*Communication*” (0.8%), respectively. The upward price trend in these categories were partially offset by price declines for cultural services, accommodation services, and tobacco in “*Recreation and Culture*” (0.8%), “*Restaurants and Hotels*” (2.9%), and “*Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco*” (0.4%), respectively.”

International Trade and Payments

The external current account deficit increased by 0.3 percentage points to 1.8% of GDP (\$55.1mn) for the first six months of 2020 relative to the same period of 2019. The slight worsening in external position reflected the pandemic-induced collapse in tourism receipts, CFZ sales, and other re-exports. However, the decline in foreign exchange earnings was almost offset by reduced payments for imported goods and services and profit repatriation, alongside increased transfers in the form of heightened remittances and COVID-related aid from abroad. The gap was covered largely by net financial inflows of \$87.8mn, up by \$24.7mn relative to the first half of 2019. This modest increase in net liabilities stemmed from a sharp rise in Government borrowings in part to finance its response to the pandemic, as inward foreign direct investments slowed and domestic banks' foreign asset holdings narrowed during the implementation phase of the COVID-19 lockdown. Consequently, the gross international

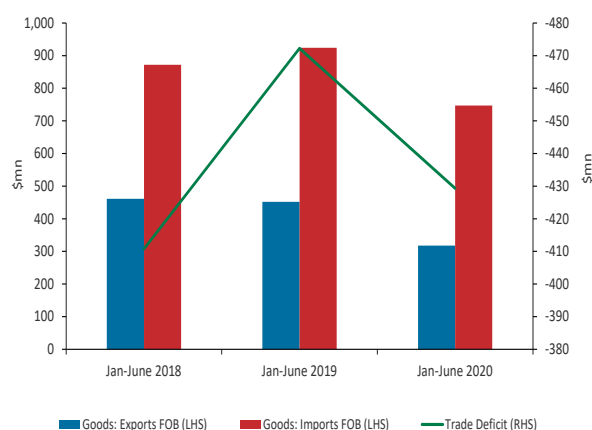
Table 4.1: Balance of Payments Summary

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2019 ^R	Jan - June 2020 ^P
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT		
(I+II+III+IV)	-54.0	-55.1
I. Goods (Trade Balance)	-472.3	-429.6
Exports, Free on Board (FOB)	451.7	317.7
Domestic Exports	209.4	193.1
CFZ Gross Sales	210.2	97.9
Other Re-exports	32.2	26.7
Imports, FOB	924.0	747.2
Domestic Imports	788.3	637.6
CFZ Imports	135.7	109.6
II. Services	496.4	321.8
Transportation	-33.0	-26.7
Travel	552.0	313.9
Other Services	-22.6	34.6
III. Primary Income	-166.7	-57.6
Compensation of Employees	-5.2	-5.0
Investment Income	-161.5	-52.6
IV. Secondary Income	88.6	110.2
Government	-3.5	7.6
Private	92.1	102.7
B. Capital Account	6.2	3.4
C. Financial Account	-63.1	-87.8
D. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-51.8	-7.5
E. RESERVE ASSETS	-36.5	28.6

^R - Revised

^P - Provisional

Chart 4.1: Trade Deficit in Goods



reserves rose by \$28.6mn to \$584.3mn at the end of June, the equivalent of 3.7 months of merchandise imports.

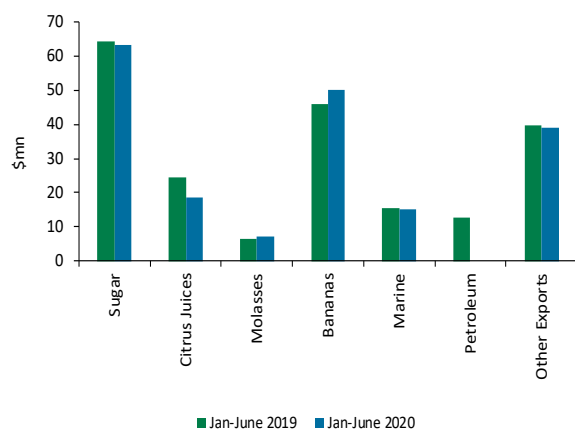
Goods

The trade deficit in goods improved by \$42.7mn to \$429.6mn, as imports fell faster than exports. Exports, FOB, contracted by 29.7% (\$134.1mn) to \$317.7mn with significant falloffs in domestic exports and re-exports. Domestic exports fell by 7.8%

to \$193.1mn, weighed down by reduced sales of all major commodities, except for banana and molasses. Re-exports almost halved, declining by 48.6% to \$124.6mn, owing mainly to the temporary halt in retail sales activity at the commercial free zones subsequent to land border closures for public health reasons. Imports, FOB, plummeted by 19.1% (\$176.8mn) to \$747.2mn, led by an \$80.8mn reduction in purchases of “*Minerals, Fuels, and Lubricants (inclusive of electricity)*,” hastened by falling consumption and energy prices. Lower outlays on “*Machinery and Transport Equipment*” and “*Commercial Free Zone*” goods followed, down by \$52.3mn combined.

Sugar export revenue fell by 1.4% to \$63.3mn, on account of a 31.2% decline in sale volume to 70,531 long tons. The disproportionate fall in earnings was due to a higher ratio of direct consumption sugar in the export mix coupled with an uptick in average unit prices for raw sugar.

Chart 4.2: Domestic Exports



Sources: SIB and CBB

Meanwhile, the plunge in export volume was attributable to the drought-induced decline in sugar production, particularly in the northern region. Between January and June, 48,696 long tons of sugar, accounting for 69.0% of total sales, went to the EU. The US and CARICOM purchased the remainder, having received 16,264 long tons (23.1%) and 5,340 long tons (7.6%), respectively. In contrast, molasses export receipts grew by 7.2% or \$0.5mn, despite a 13.8% reduction in export volume to 27,863 long tons.

Citrus juice earnings contracted by 23.2% to \$18.7mn, underpinned by a 13.0% decline in export volume to 6.6mn pounds, as international market prices slumped. Orange concentrate juice sales fell by 22.2% to \$16.4mn, resulting from a 12.0% reduction in sale volume to 6.2mn ps and an 11.6% downturn in average unit price. CARICOM remained Belize’s principal market for orange concentrate juices with \$9.8mn in sales, representing 46.8% of total orange concentrate sales. Exports to other major markets included the US (\$5.0mn, 30.5% of the total) and EU (\$1.4mn, 8.8% of the total). Grapefruit concentrate exports fell by 27.1% to 0.4mn ps, valued at \$2.1mn.

Marine export earnings dipped by 3.0% to \$15.1mn, following a 26.3% decline in sales volume to 0.8mn pounds. Shrimp exports plummeted by 52.5% to \$1.1mn in line with a 52.2% reduction in export volume to a mere 0.2mn pounds,

hindered by the adverse impact of the Early Mortality Syndrome disease. Conch receipts almost halved to \$3.0mn with its export volume down by 38.9% to 0.2mn pounds. On the upside, lobster receipts grew by 47.3% to \$11.0mn, as a 30.4% rise in export volume to 0.4mn pounds was amplified by a 13.0% improvement in average unit price.

Banana receipts increased by 8.3% to \$50.0mn, supported by an 8.0% rise in export volume to 45,992 metric tons.

There were no crude oil exports for the first half of the year.

Services

Net inflows on trade in services plunged by 35.2% during the first six months of the year to \$321.8mn. The sharp downturn in earnings reflected a 43.1% drop in net travel inflows to \$313.9mn, as a consequence of the temporary halt in international travel and tourism in the second quarter to contain the spread of

Chart 4.3: Tourism Arrivals and Expenditure

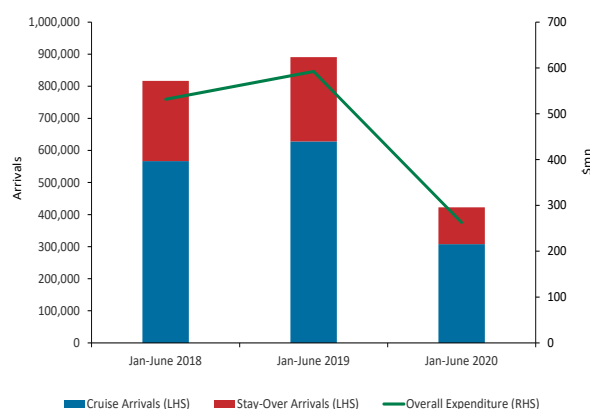
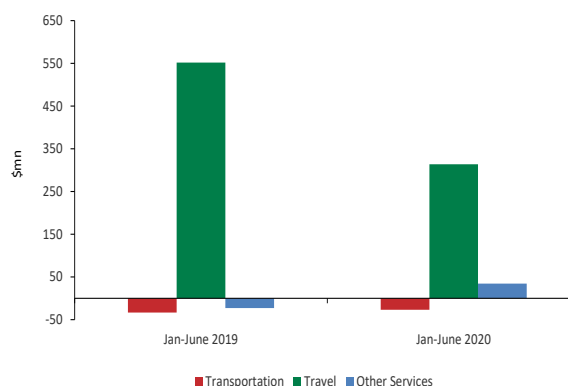


Chart 4.4: Sub-components of Services



COVID-19. However, improvements in balances for other services ameliorated the impact from the downturn in tourism revenue. Net outflows for transportation services lessened by \$6.4mn to \$26.7mn with the falloff in freight payments for imported goods. In addition, the balance on all other services yielded a net surplus of \$34.6mn, reflecting a \$57.1mn turnaround relative to the same period last year. The improved outcome underscored marked reductions in outlays for specialised computer software, franchise fees, head office expenses, and engineering services, alongside increased revenue from business process outsourcing services.

Income Accounts

Furthermore, net outflows on the primary income sub-account fell by 65.5% to \$57.6mn, owing to reduced profit repatriation by foreign investment enterprises, particularly in the energy, tourism, and banking industries. Net inflows on the secondary income sub-account grew by 21.7% to \$110.2mn. The sharp rise in current transfers was

due to increases in inward remittances from the US and extraordinary cash and in-kind donations to combat COVID-19. The latter included support for social protection measures and to stockpile medical supplies to protect health care workers, as well as diagnose and treat COVID-19 patients.

Capital Account

The capital account balance halved to \$3.4mn, from \$6.2mn in the same period of 2019. The smaller surplus reflected a transitory reduction in capital grants for public investment projects.

Financial Account

Financial transactions for the first half of 2020 yielded net borrowings of \$87.8mn, up from \$63.1mn in the corresponding period of 2019. The rise in net financial inflows stemmed from two main sources: (i) \$52.5mn in net direct investments, concentrated mainly in real estate and tourism-related construction projects, which slowed substantially during the implementation phase of COVID-19 containment measures; and (ii) \$61.3mn in net external public sector borrowings to finance capital investment projects and Central Government's COVID-19 response. These transactions were partially offset by an \$8.8mn increase in domestic banks' net foreign assets, coupled with a \$17.9mn reduction in net private sector liabilities, particularly for goods purchased on credit.

Chart 4.5: Gross Inward Foreign Direct Investments

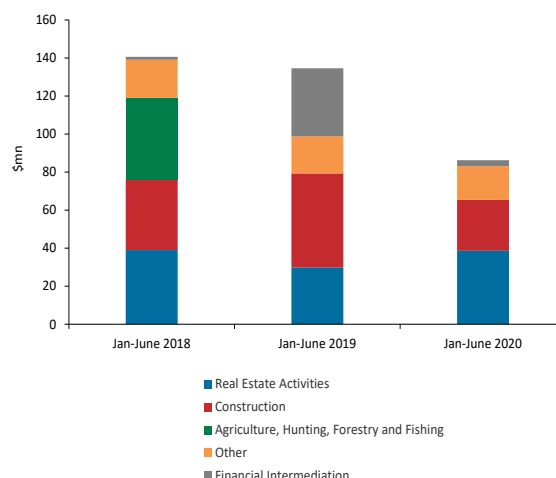


Table 4.2: Capital and Financial Accounts

		\$mn	
		Jan - June 2019 ^R	Jan - June 2020 ^P
A.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT	6.2	3.4
B.	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (1+2+3+4)	-63.1	-87.8
	1. Direct Investment in Belize	-91.7	-52.5
	2. Portfolio Investment	-11.0	2.9
	Monetary Authorities	0.0	0.0
	General Government	-11.0	2.9
	Banks	0.0	0.0
	Other Sectors	0.0	0.0
	3. Financial Derivatives	0.0	0.0
	4. Other Investments	39.7	-38.2
	Monetary Authorities	-1.8	-0.7
	General Government	-0.8	-64.2
	Banks	56.8	8.8
	Other Sectors	-14.5	17.9
C.	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-51.8	-7.6
D.	OVERALL BALANCE	-36.5	28.6
E.	RESERVE ASSETS	-36.5	28.6

^R - Revised

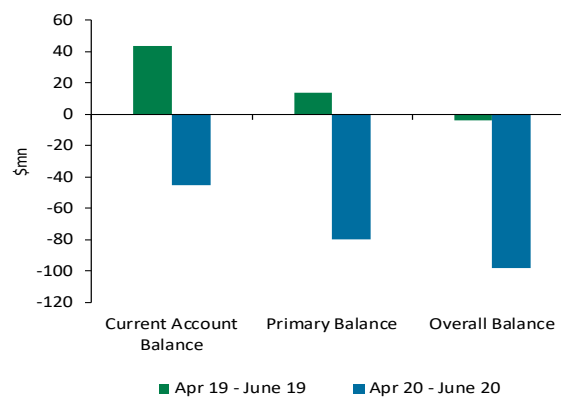
^P - Provisional

Government Operations and Public Debt

For the first half of 2020, Central Government's revenue and grants fell by 19.2% year-on-year, precipitated by the severe economic decline owing to lockdown measures implemented since late March. However, a rise in emergency spending to cover Central Government's response to the pandemic contributed to a 3.3% expansion in total expenditure relative to the same period of 2019. Consequently, the primary balance turned from a surplus of 0.6% of GDP (\$20.2mn) to a deficit of 3.8% of GDP (\$116.0mn), while the overall deficit quadrupled to 5.8% of GDP (\$178.8mn) relative to the first six months of 2019. The overall fiscal deficit was financed by borrowings from both domestic and external sources.

For first quarter (April to June) of the 2020/2021 fiscal year (FY), Central Government's revenue and grants plummeted by 33.5% to \$201.0mn, reflecting the full brunt of the effects of the economic fallout. Central Government undertook several cost cutting measures to mitigate the plunge in revenue. Expenditure adjustments included reductions in budget appropriations, institution of a one-year wage freeze for public officers, and postponement of non-essential capital investment projects. Consequently, total expenditure fell by 2.4% to \$298.9mn, inclusive of unbudgeted expenditures associated with COVID-19. With the revenue decline

Chart 5.1: Central Government's Operations



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

outpacing the expenditure reduction, Central Government's primary balance swung from a surplus of 0.4% of GDP in the first quarter of the previous FY to a deficit of 2.6% of GDP. Concurrently, the overall deficit widened from 0.1% of GDP between April and June 2019 to 3.2% of GDP.

Current revenue fell by 37.1% (\$110.8mn) to \$187.9mn, accounting for only 15.6% of the budgeted amount. Tax collections fell by 35.5% (\$94.3mn) to \$171.2mn, underpinned by significant declines in three of the four major tax categories. The sharp downturn was led by \$58.1mn decline in tax receipts on goods and services, which amounted to only \$91.5mn with the falloff in consumption. Furthermore, taxes on income and profits and international trade and transactions fell by \$21.7mn to \$53.3mn and \$14.7mn to \$24.7mn, respectively. Only taxes on

Table 5.1: Central Government's Revenue and Expenditure

	\$mn			
	Jan 2019 to June 2019	Jan 2020 to June 2020	Apr 2019 to June 2019	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Total Revenue and Grants	602.0	486.3	302.4	201.0
Of which: Current Revenue	591.3	468.9	298.7	187.9
Of which: Grants	6.2	9.2	2.4	6.4
Total Expenditure	643.7	665.1	306.1	298.9
Current Expenditure	544.6	531.3	255.3	233.1
Capital Expenditure	99.1	133.8	50.9	65.8
Current Balance	46.7	-62.4	43.4	-45.2
Primary Balance	20.2	-116.0	14.0	-79.9
Overall Balance	-41.7	-178.8	-3.8	-97.9

Source: MOF

property recorded a marginal increase, up by \$0.2mn to \$1.7mn. Non-tax revenue virtually halved to \$16.7mn. Under this subcategory, other revenues contracted by the largest margin, down \$7.8mn to \$10.4mn on account of lower income

transfers from quasi-public corporations, including the international ship registry. In addition, collections from property income and licenses more than halved to \$3.3mn and \$3.0mn, respectively.

Table 5.2: Summary of Central Government Revenue

	\$mn			
	Jan 2019 to June 2019	Jan 2020 to June 2020	Apr 2019 to June 2019	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Current Revenue	591.3	468.9	298.7	187.9
Tax Revenue	532.6	429.1	265.5	171.2
Income and Profits	150.7	126.8	75.0	53.3
Taxes on Property	3.6	4.2	1.5	1.7
Taxes on Goods and Services	300.2	236.2	149.6	91.5
International Trade and Transactions	78.1	61.9	39.4	24.7
Non-Tax Revenue	58.7	39.8	33.2	16.7
Property Income	7.7	5.1	7.1	3.3
Licenses	16.9	11.3	7.9	3.0
Other	34.1	23.3	18.2	10.4
Capital Revenue	4.5	8.2	1.3	6.7
Grants	6.2	9.2	2.4	6.4

Source: MOF

Table 5.3: Summary of Central Government Expenditure

	\$mn			
	Jan 2019 to June 2019	Jan 2020 to June 2020	Apr 2019 to June 2019	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Current Expenditure	544.6	531.3	255.3	233.1
Wages and Salaries	223.1	231.2	112.4	115.0
Pensions	46.6	42.9	22.8	20.8
Goods and Services	124.2	110.8	55.6	40.9
Interest Payments	61.9	62.8	17.8	18.1
of which: External	32.4	33.9	80.8	85.5
Subsidies and Current Transfers	88.7	83.6	46.8	38.3
Capital Expenditure	99.1	133.8	50.9	65.8
Capital II	44.3	70.8	22.2	45.3
Capital III	53.7	62.6	28.2	20.3
Net Lending	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2

Source: MOF

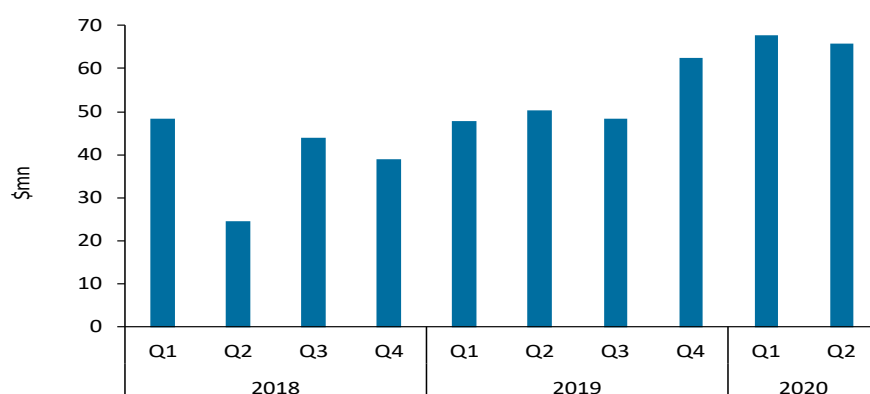
On the upside, heightened land sales boosted capital revenue by more than five folds to \$6.7mn, while grants more than doubled to \$6.4mn, explained in part by foreign aid to combat COVID-19.

Total expenditure and net lending contracted by 2.4% (\$7.2mn) to \$298.9mn, representing 21.6% of budgeted outlays. Current expenditure fell by 8.7% (\$22.1mn) to \$233.1mn with reduced spending in three of the five major expenditure categories. Cutbacks on goods and services, as well as subsidies and transfers, recorded double-digit declines, down 26.3% (\$14.6mn) to \$40.9mn and 18.1% (\$8.5mn) to \$38.3mn, respectively, reflecting in part Government's consolidation efforts. The reduction in outlays on pension was

more modest, down 8.5% (\$1.9mn) to \$29.8mn. In contrast, interest payments were up marginally by 1.6% (\$0.3mn), owing mostly to the expansion in domestic debt stock, while wages and salaries inched up by 2.3% even with the wage freeze. Capital spending and net lending grew by \$14.9mn to \$65.8mn. Of total capital expenditure, 63.6% went on social protection programmes in response to COVID-19, including the unemployment relief programme for afflicted workers; 9.3% on medical equipment and supplies; 7.8% on infrastructural work; 5.4% on land management; and 3.2% on environmental projects.

Central Government's financing gap for the first quarter of 2020/2021 FY was \$119.6mn.

Chart 5.2: Central Government's Development Expenditure



Source: MOF

Domestic Debt

During the first semester, Central Government's domestic debt rose by 15.9% (\$175.4mn) to \$1,281.7mn, raising the domestic debt to GDP ratio by 11.5 percentage points over the review period to 41.9% of GDP. Almost three-fourths of the increase occurred in the second quarter, mainly to fund Central Government's budgetary shortfalls and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New disbursements entailed \$157.8mn in T-note purchases by domestic creditors and \$18.0mn in fresh overdraft advances from the Central Bank. Altogether, Central Government made five Treasury issuances, comprising three \$25.0mn T-note issues—one each in March, April, and June for budgetary support—alongside a \$75.0mn T-note issue in April to cover COVID-19-related expenses. In addition, residents purchased \$7.6mn worth of the US Dollar

denominated Fixed Rate Note issued in June for balance of payments support.

Loan repayments summed to \$0.4mn on facilities with the Belize Social Security Board (BSSB) and Fort Street Tourism Village, as well as the Debt for Nature Swap agreement.

Interest payments totalled \$18.9mn. The Central Bank, Central Government's largest creditor, was paid \$8.8mn in interest on Government's overdraft facility and on its securities holdings combined.

Table 5.4: Central Government's Domestic Debt

	\$mn		
	Dec 2019	June 2020	Changes in Stock
Overdraft	56.2	74.1	18.0
Loans	93.2	92.8	-0.4
Treasury Bills	236.9	236.9	0.0
Treasury Notes	720.0	877.8	157.8
Total	1,106.3	1,281.7	175.4

Non-bank entities and domestic banks received \$4.2mn and \$5.9mn, respectively, on their investments.

The Central Bank holdings of Central Government’s domestic debt expanded by 7.1 percentage points to 42.6% at June end, maintaining the institution’s position as the largest creditor to Central Government. In turn, the share of domestic debt held by domestic banks and non-bank entities contracted by 2.3 and 0.5 percentage points to 33.8% and 23.7%, respectively.

Public Sector External Debt

The public sector’s external debt rose by 2.4% (\$62.4mn) from January to June to \$2,692.3mn or 87.9% of GDP.

External loan disbursements to the public sector totalled \$104.1mn. Central Government acquired 98.1% of external loan proceeds, consisting \$71.5mn in concessional bilateral and multilateral loans and \$30.6mn from non-residents through the US dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes.

Bilateral creditors disbursed \$29.8mn to Central Government, comprising \$27.6mn from ROC/Taiwan for the Sarteneja Road Project and Downtown Rejuvenation Project and \$2.2mn from Kuwait for the rehabilitation of the Hummingbird Highway. Meanwhile, multilateral institutions disbursed \$41.7mn for various projects, comprising:

Chart 5.3: External Debt Service

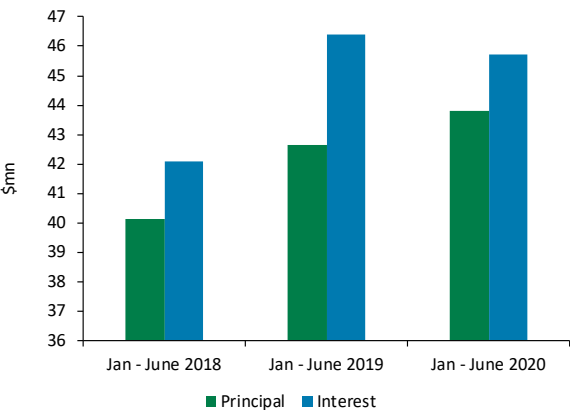
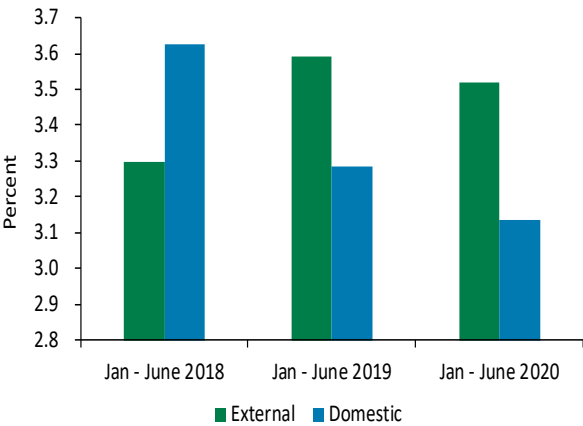


Chart 5.4: Average Interest Rate on Central Government Domestic Debt and Public Sector External Debt



-
- \$18.4mn from the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development for road projects and COVID-19 Food Pantry Support (\$5.5mn);
 - \$12.4mn from The Inter-American Development Bank for COVID-19 Health Sector Support (\$11.4mn) and the Solid Waste Management Project (\$1.0mn);
 - \$8.0mn from Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for the Philip Goldson Highway upgrade, the Road Safety Project, and the Education Sector Reform Project; and
 - \$1.4mn from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project.

Meanwhile, the non-financial and financial public sectors received \$0.2mn and \$1.8mn, respectively, from the CDB.

Principal repayments summed to \$43.8mn. Central Government repaid \$42.3mn on its obligations, of which bilateral and multilateral creditors received \$12.2mn and \$30.2mn, respectively. In addition, the financial and non-financial public sectors made amortization payments of \$0.5mn and \$1.0mn, respectively, to CDB.

Interest and other payments amounted to \$45.6mn on all external outstanding liabilities. Central Government accounted for 95.2% of the total expense. The largest single payment was February's

\$26.0mn interest payment on the 2034 US bond. Bilateral and multilateral creditors received \$5.2mn and \$12.2mn, respectively. The financial public sector paid \$0.8mn, split unevenly between CDB (\$0.8mn) and European Investment Bank (\$0.1mn). The non-financial public sector paid \$1.4mn altogether to CDB (\$0.4mn) and the International Cooperation and Development Fund (\$1.0mn).

Notwithstanding, the distribution of outstanding public sector debt remained broadly unchanged over the review period. At June end, Central Government held 94.8% of the total public sector debt; the financial public sector, 3.2%; and non-financial public sector, 2.0%.

ANNEX I

Table 6.1: Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates of Selected Countries⁽¹⁾

	Percent		
	Dec 2019	Mar 2020	June 2020
Advanced Economies			
USA	2.3	0.2	-9.6
UK	1.1	-1.7	-21.7
Euro Area	1.0	-3.3	-15.0
Japan	-0.7	-1.7	-9.9
Emerging Economies			
China	6.0	-6.8	3.2
India	4.1	3.1	-23.9
Brazil	1.7	-0.3	-11.4
Mexico	-0.6	-2.4	-18.9
Caribbean Economies			
Jamaica	-0.2	-2.3	n.a.
Barbados	n.a.	-3.0	-27.0

⁽¹⁾ Percentage change in second quarter of 2020 compared to the second quarter of 2019.

Sources: Respective Statistical Bureaus and Central Banks.

Table 6.2: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements⁽¹⁾

	\$mn				
	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019	Dec 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Net Foreign Assets	844.2	34.6	20.8	29.0	5.6
Central Bank	584.6	25.8	-36.0	-36.9	62.7
Domestic Bank	259.6	8.8	56.8	65.9	-57.1
Net Domestic Credit	2,934.6	65.5	92.4	76.6	-11.1
Central Government (Net)	643.0	35.3	14.1	46.7	-11.3
Other Public Sector	65.5	-6.2	16.9	3.1	-9.3
Private Sector	2,226.2	36.4	61.5	26.8	9.6
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	49.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.4
Other Items (Net)	425.0	-12.0	-0.3	2.0	-14.0
Money Supply (M2)	3,304.7	112.4	113.6	104.3	8.1

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

Table 6.3: Money Supply

		\$mn	
		Changes During	
	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
Money Supply (M2)	3,304.7	112.4	113.6
Money Supply (M1)	1,786.9	105.1	84.4
Currency with the Public	402.7	34.4	4.2
Demand Deposits	1,362.6	71.3	79.1
Savings/Chequing Deposits	21.6	-0.7	1.1
Quasi-Money	1,517.8	7.4	29.2
Savings Deposits	818.4	34.2	35.7
Time Deposits	699.4	-26.8	-6.5

Table 6.4: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

		\$mn	
		Changes During	
	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019
Net Foreign Assets of Banking System	844.2	34.6	20.8
Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	584.6	25.8	-36.0
Central Bank Foreign Assets	588.6	28.3	-35.9
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	3.9	2.4	0.1
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	259.6	8.8	56.8
Domestic Bank Foreign Assets	277.6	19.5	55.1
Domestic Bank Foreign Liabilities (Short-term)	18.0	10.6	-1.7

Table 6.5: Net Domestic Credit

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

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

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

Table 6.6: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

					\$mn
			Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019	Dec 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to June 2020
PRIMARY SECTOR	227.2	6.5	-0.1	2.5	4.0
Agriculture	201.0	9.3	0.3	3.9	5.4
Sugar	94.3	-1.1	-3.3	0.3	-1.4
Citrus	17.0	-3.4	3.6	-0.1	-3.3
Bananas	34.7	11.7	-0.3	0.3	11.5
Other	55.0	2.1	0.3	3.4	-1.4
Marine Products	22.9	-1.7	-0.7	-1.4	-0.4
Forestry	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mining and Exploration	2.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	638.1	21.1	-115.4	8.3	19.6
Manufacturing	77.0	6.2	0.5	-2.1	8.3
Building and Construction ⁽¹⁾	496.3	16.8	-119.5	12.4	11.1
Utilities	64.8	-1.9	3.6	-2.0	0.2
TERTIARY SECTOR	839.4	53.3	39.0	42.2	4.2
Transport	45.7	-0.3	-17.8	-0.7	0.4
Tourism	208.4	44.4	15.8	26.6	17.7
Distribution	178.1	3.1	11.3	-3.3	6.3
Real Estate	332.2	4.9	23.5	13.1	-8.2
Professional Services	62.2	3.0	5.8	2.9	0.1
Other ⁽²⁾	12.8	-1.8	0.4	3.6	-12.2
PERSONAL LOANS ⁽³⁾	565.6	-48.6	136.8	-28.0	-20.5
TOTAL	2,270.3	32.3	60.3	25.0	7.3

⁽¹⁾ In 2020, Personal (\$34.2mn) and Distribution (\$5.0mn) loans were reclassified as Building & Construction (\$24.4mn) and Real Estate (\$12.7mn).

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

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

Table 6.7: Sectoral Composition of Credit Unions' Loans and Advances

					\$mn
			Changes During		
	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Dec 2018 to June 2019	Dec 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to June 2020
PRIMARY SECTOR	56.7	-3.6	-3.3	0.5	-4.1
Agriculture	46.9	-4.3	-4.3	0.1	-4.4
Sugar	5.7	-0.4	-1.5	-0.4	0.0
Citrus	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bananas	2.2	-1.7	0.0	-0.2	-1.5
Other	37.6	-2.2	-2.8	0.7	-2.9
Marine Products	9.0	0.0	0.9	-0.2	0.2
Forestry	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and Exploration	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
SECONDARY SECTOR	220.8	-6.0	0.8	-3.2	-2.8
Manufacturing	16.3	1.1	-1.2	0.2	0.9
Building and Construction	201.0	-7.1	2.0	-3.4	-3.7
Utilities	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TERTIARY SECTOR	151.4	4.3	0.9	15.3	-11.0
Transport	2.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Tourism	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Distribution	22.4	-0.7	3.6	0.8	-1.5
Real Estate	105.9	6.3	-4.3	14.8	-8.5
Residential	3.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Commerical	70.3	6.1	-5.4	13.4	-7.3
Land Acquisition	31.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	-0.6
Other ⁽¹⁾	19.5	-1.6	1.7	-0.5	-1.1
PERSONAL LOANS	236.0	-8.3	-13.2	-5.6	-2.7
TOTAL	664.9	-13.6	-14.6	7.1	-20.7

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

Table 6.8: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

\$mn

	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Changes During		
			Dec 2018 to June 2019	Dec 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	888.3	34.2	60.0	50.6	-16.4
Notes and Coins	105.4	9.0	7.1	-5.7	14.7
Balances with Central Bank	399.9	-37.9	-4.4	13.2	-51.1
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due in 90 days)	161.4	27.1	89.9	76.0	-48.8
Treasury Bills maturing in not more than 90 days	194.0	14.3	-38.6	-49.7	64.0
Other Approved Assets	27.5	21.6	6.0	16.8	4.9
Required Liquid Assets	615.9	-37.4	31.8	17.2	-54.6
Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets	272.4	71.6	28.2	33.4	38.2
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	404.6	-30.6	-4.7	12.8	-43.4
Required Cash Reserves	190.6	-50.8	11.8	6.4	-57.2
Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves	214.0	20.2	-16.4	6.4	13.7
Actual Securities Balances	185.0	22.6	-27.3	-12.4	35.0
Excess/(Deficiency) Securities	185.0	22.6	-27.3	-12.4	35.0

Table 6.9: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

Percent

	Position as at June 2020	Dec 2019 to June 2020	Changes During		
			Dec 2018 to June 2019	Dec 2019 to Mar 2020	Apr 2020 to June 2020
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	10.22	-0.34	-0.13	0.00	-0.34
Commercial Loans	8.77	0.16	0.36	0.28	-0.11
Residential Construction	6.84	0.13	-0.09	0.13	0.00
Other	6.51	-0.10	-0.04	-0.15	0.05
Weighted Average	8.76	0.00	0.13	0.16	-0.16
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.05	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.04
Savings/Chequing	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Savings	2.66	0.02	-0.06	0.00	0.03
Time	2.17	0.27	-0.07	0.22	0.06
Weighted Average	1.28	0.14	-0.06	0.10	0.04
Weighted Average Spread	7.48	-0.14	0.19	0.06	-0.20

Table 6.10: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

	Percent				
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages At			Changes	
	June 2020	Mar 2020	June 2019	June 2020 over Mar 2020	June 2020 over June 2019
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	9.70	9.81	9.91	-0.11	-0.21
Commercial Loans	8.16	8.21	8.43	-0.05	-0.27
Residential Construction	7.92	7.85	7.72	0.07	0.20
Other	6.09	6.04	6.25	0.05	-0.16
Weighted Average	8.44	8.54	8.82	-0.11	-0.38
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Savings/Chequing	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.00	-0.16
Savings	2.71	2.60	2.57	0.11	0.14
Time	2.65	2.48	1.90	0.16	0.75
Weighted Average	2.22	2.00	1.55	0.22	0.67
Weighted Average Spread	6.21	6.54	7.27	-0.33	-1.05

Table 6.11: Real Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates⁽¹⁾

	Year on Year Growth (%)	
	Jan - June 2019 ⁽¹⁾ over Jan - June 2018 ^R	Jan - June 2020 ⁽¹⁾ over Jan - June 2019 ^P
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	1.8	-6.8
Fishing	14.1	-29.1
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	2.5	-15.1
Electricity and Water	-20.4	-19.4
Construction	-15.2	-15.8
Wholesale and Retail	3.9	-21.9
Hotels and Restaurants	5.3	-52.8
Transport and Communication	2.6	-17.7
Other Private Services, excluding Financial		
Services Indirectly Measured	-10.0	-1.1
Producers of Government Services	3.5	2.9
All Industries at Basic Prices	-1.3	-13.6
Taxes on Products	5.2	-21.2
GDP at Constant 2000 Prices	-0.5	-14.7

Source: SIB

⁽¹⁾ constant 2000 prices– changes in percent

^R - Revised

^P - Provisional

Table 6.12: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Constant 2000 Prices

	\$mn			
	Quarter 1 2019 ^R	Quarter 2 2019 ^R	Quarter 1 2020 ^P	Quarter 2 2020 ^P
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	79.2	77.0	76.7	68.9
Fishing	6.9	3.6	5.6	1.8
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	54.8	53.7	50.6	41.6
Electricity and Water	29.1	36.3	22.8	29.9
Construction	19.1	16.7	15.8	14.3
Wholesale and Retail	149.7	154.6	140.6	97.2
Hotels and Restaurants	43.5	28.2	33.7	0.2
Transport and Communication	67.2	64.5	62.4	45.9
Other Private services excluding Financial Services Indirectly Measured	111.2	107.7	108.3	108.3
Producers of Government Services	83.8	84.3	87.2	85.8
All Industries at Basic Prices	644.4	626.5	603.7	494.0
Taxes on Products	98.6	102.0	93.5	64.7
GDP at Constant 2000 Prices	743.0	728.5	697.2	558.6

Source: SIB

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

Table 6.13: Consumer Price Index Commodity Group

					% Change	
Major Commodity	Weights	Apr 2019	May 2019	June 2019	June 2020 over May 2020	YTD 2020 over YTD 2019
					May 2020	YTD 2019
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	104.9	106.2	106.9	0.7	0.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	17	107.4	107.5	107.3	-0.2	-0.4
Clothing and Footwear	83	98.0	97.7	97.6	-0.0	-0.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	105.8	105.2	105.2	0.1	0.4
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	100.4	100.3	100.3	-0.0	-0.1
Health	41	117.7	117.8	117.8	0.0	0.3
Transport	136	108.2	106.0	106.1	0.2	-0.0
Communication	33	101.3	102.6	102.6	0.0	0.8
Recreation and Culture	69	105.3	105.1	105.1	0.0	-0.8
Education	32	109.9	109.8	109.8	0.0	3.5
Restaurants and Hotels	7	115.9	107.3	107.3	0.0	-2.9
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	52	106.5	107.1	107.1	-0.0	0.6
All Items	1,000	105.3	105.1	105.3	0.2	0.2

Source: SIB

Table 6.14: Balance of Payments

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2019 ^R	Jan - June 2020 ^P
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-54.0	-55.1
Goods: Exports FOB	451.7	317.7
Goods: Imports FOB	924.0	747.2
Trade Balance	-472.3	-429.6
Services: Credit	743.6	501.1
Transportation	26.3	34.4
Travel	601.4	340.8
Other Goods and Services	79.2	100.4
Government Goods and Services	36.7	25.5
Services: Debit	247.2	179.3
Transportation	59.3	61.0
Travel	49.4	27.0
Other Goods and Services	122.0	78.3
Government Goods and Services	16.5	13.0
Balance on Goods and Services	24.1	-107.7
Primary Income: Credit	10.2	8.2
Compensation of Employees	2.4	2.4
Investment Income	7.9	5.9
Primary Income: Debit	176.9	65.8
Compensation of Employees	7.5	7.3
Investment Income	169.4	58.5
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-142.5	-165.3
Secondary Income: Credit	130.5	149.7
Secondary Income: Debit	14.9	39.5
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	6.2	3.4
Capital Account: Credit	6.2	3.4
Capital Account: Debit	0.0	0.0
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-63.1	-87.8
Direct Investment Abroad	2.4	4.8
Direct Investment in Reporting Economy	94.1	57.3
Portfolio Investment Assets	0.0	0.0
Portfolio Investment Liabilities	11.0	-2.9
Financial Derivatives	0.0	0.0
Other Investment Assets	52.2	20.0
Other Investment Liabilities	12.5	58.2
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-51.8	-7.6
OVERALL BALANCE	-36.5	28.6
RESERVE ASSETS	-36.5	28.6

Source: CBB

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

Table 6.15: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)
Sugar	102,552	64,148	70,531	63,258
EU	96,766	59,097	48,696	40,812
USA	0	0	16,264	16,829
CARICOM	5,727	4,978	5,340	5,368
Other	59	72	231	249
Molasses	32,315	6,616	27,863	7,092

Sources: SIB and Santander Group

Table 6.16: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Pound Solid ('000)	Value (\$'000)	Pound Solid ('000)	Value (\$'000)
Citrus Concentrates				
US				
Orange	2,411.2	4,636	2,671.5	5,010
Grapefruit	93.3	606	0.0	0
CARICOM				
Orange	3,535.9	13,133	2,887.6	9,810
Grapefruit	113.2	600	177.8	930
EU				
Orange	966.0	3,006	545.9	1,442
Grapefruit	284.6	1,716	205.1	1,217
Other				
Orange	102.0	337	68.3	169
Grapefruit	34.4	204	0.0	0
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	7,540.5	24,239	6,556.0	18,578
Orange	7,015.0	21,112	6,173.2	16,431
Grapefruit	525.5	3,127	382.8	2,147
Not-From-Concentrate				
Sub-Total	31.7	161.9	31.2	169.3
Orange	26.5	133	23.5	113
Grapefruit	5.2	29	7.7	56
Total Citrus Juices	7,572.1	24,400	6,587.2	18,747
Pulp (pounds '000)				
Total ⁽¹⁾	342.6	285	656.3	497
Orange	236.6	199	551.1	412
Grapefruit	106.0	86	105.2	85

Source: CPBL

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

Table 6.17: Exports of Marine Products

	Jan - June 2019		Jan - June 2020	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	299	7,461	390	10,990
Shrimp	425	2,304	203	1,094
Conch	378	5,796	231	3,036
Other Fish	16	31	0	0
Total	1,117	15,593	824	15,120

Source: SIB

Table 6.18: Banana Exports

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Volume (metric tons)	42,603	45,992
Value (\$'000)	46,059	49,904

Source: BGA

Table 6.19: Petroleum Exports

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Volume (Barrels)	135,542	0
Value (\$'000)	12,830	0

Source: SIB

Table 6.20: Gross Imports at Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) by
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

	\$'000			
SITC Section	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020	\$ Change	% Change
0. Food and Live Animals	111,299	112,122	823	0.7
1. Beverages and Tobacco	18,790	19,323	533	2.8
2. Crude Materials	17,179	10,782	(6,397)	(37.2)
3. Minerals, Fuels, and Lubricants	196,121	115,350	(80,771)	(41.2)
of which Electricity	48,928	21,940	(26,989)	(55.2)
4. Oils and Fats	9,827	12,589	2,762	28.1
5. Chemical Products	88,684	82,421	(6,263)	(7.1)
6. Manufactured Goods	128,487	113,607	(14,880)	(11.6)
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment	186,147	159,762	(26,385)	(14.2)
8. Other Manufactures	67,939	54,690	(13,249)	(19.5)
9. Commodities not elsewhere specified	7	-	(7)	(100.0)
10. Designated Processing Areas*	18,597	15,683	(2,915)	(15.7)
11. Commercial Free Zone	144,682	118,752	(25,930)	(17.9)
12. Personal Goods	1,467	577	(890)	(60.7)
Total	989,224	815,657	(173,567)	(17.5)

Sources: CBB and SIB

* Formerly Export Processing Zones

Table 6.21: Extended Balance of Payment Services Classifications (EBOPS)

		\$mn	
		Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Total Services	Net	496.4	321.8
	Credits	743.6	501.1
	Debits	247.2	179.3
Manufacturing Services	Net	0.3	0.0
	Credits	0.3	0.0
	Debits	0.0	0.0
Maintenance and Repair Services	Net	0.0	0.0
	Credits	0.0	0.0
	Debits	0.0	0.0
Transportation	Net	-33.0	-26.7
	Credits	26.3	34.4
	Debits	59.3	61.0
Travel	Net	552.0	313.9
	Credits	601.4	340.8
	Debits	49.4	27.0
Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Services	Net	15.5	25.4
	Credits	24.9	36.8
	Debits	9.4	11.4
Construction Services	Net	0.0	0.0
	Credits	0.0	0.0
	Debits	0.0	0.0
Insurance and Pension Services	Net	-24.6	-23.7
	Credits	0.4	0.4
	Debits	25.0	24.2
Financial Services	Net	1.3	-2.4
	Credits	4.4	3.5
	Debits	3.1	5.9
Charges for the use of Intellectual Property, n.i.e.	Net	-13.5	-5.5
	Credits	0.0	0.0
	Debits	13.5	5.5
Other Business Services	Net	-20.7	25.5
	Credits	49.1	55.9
	Debits	69.7	30.4
Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	Net	-1.2	2.7
	Credits	0.2	3.7
	Debits	1.4	1.0
Government Services, n.i.e.	Net	20.3	12.5
	Credits	36.7	25.5
	Debits	16.5	13.0

Table 6.22: Bona Fide Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020
Stay-Over Arrivals		
Air	214,844	92,398
Land	36,536	17,213
Sea	11,433	5,007
Total	262,813	114,618
Cruise Ship	627,990	308,789

Sources: BTB, CBB, and Department of Immigration and National Security.

Table 6.23: Long-Term Private Sector External Debt by Economic Sector^(1,2)

Economic Sectors	DOD as at 31/12/2019	Transactions (Jan - June 2020)			DOD as at 30/06/2020
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	
Agriculture	31,699	0	0	0	31,699
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	28,292	0	2,670	1,094	25,622
Economic Diversification	113	0	111	3	2
Education	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity and Gas	4,149	0	12	618	4,137
Financial and Insurance Activities	111	0	0	0	111
Fishing	8,801	0	25	12	8,776
Information and Communication	109	0	0	0	109
Real Estate Activities	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Activities	40,816	2,209	0	0	43,025
Transportation	38,617	0	598	351	38,019
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,179	0	191	62	1,987
Other	2,554	0	0	0	2,554
Total	157,441	2,209	3,606	2,141	156,043

⁽¹⁾ The loans only cover that portion of the private sector debt that is reported to the Central Bank of Belize.

⁽²⁾ At the time of reporting, not all companies have submitted their balance sheets to the Central Bank of Belize.

Table 6.24: International Investment Position

			\$mn
	Position as at Dec 2019	Financial Account Transactions (Jan - June 2020)	Position as at June 2020
Net position	-6,665.9	-87.8	-6,753.7
A. Assets	974.7	50.3	1,025.0
1. Direct Investment Abroad	143.4	4.8	148.2
2. Portfolio Investment	37.9	-0.9	37.0
2.1 Equity Securities	26.0	1.3	27.4
2.2 Debt Securities	11.9	-2.2	9.7
3. Other Investment	237.7	17.8	255.4
3.1 Trade Credits	7.4	0.0	7.4
3.2 Loans	5.2	-0.4	4.8
3.3 Currency and Deposits	218.9	23.0	241.9
3.4 Other Assets	6.2	-4.9	1.3
4. Reserve Assets	555.7	28.6	584.3
4.1 Monetary Gold	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.2 Special Drawing Rights	55.9	-0.2	55.6
4.3 Reserve Position in the Fund	17.2	-0.2	17.0
4.4 Foreign Exchange	463.8	29.0	492.7
4.5 Other Claims	18.9	0.0	18.9
B. Liabilities	7,640.5	138.1	7,778.7
1. Direct Investment	4,665.2	57.3	4,722.5
2. Portfolio Investment	1,064.0	-2.9	1,061.1
2.1 Equity Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Debt Securities	1,064.0	-2.9	1,061.1
3. Other Investment	1,911.4	83.7	1,995.1
3.1 Trade Credits	35.8	-9.8	26.0
3.2 Loans	1,818.6	72.0	1,890.5
3.3 Currency and Deposits	55.3	18.5	73.8
3.4 Other Liabilities	1.8	3.0	4.8

Table 6.25: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure

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

Sources: CBB and MOF

^P - Provisional

Table 6.26: Central Government Domestic Debt by Creditor

						\$'000
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/19 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2020				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/20 ^P
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	
Overdraft/Loans	56,161	0	0	2,807	17,980	74,141
Central Bank	56,161	0	0	2,807	17,980	74,141
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	236,900	0	0	1,283	0	236,900
Central Bank	56,507	0	0	327	-14,774	41,733
Domestic Banks	162,280	0	0	882	22,596	184,876
Other	18,113	0	0	74	-7,822	10,291
Treasury Notes	720,000	157,800	0	14,754	0	877,800
Central Bank	326,889	103,153	0	5,637	-397	429,645
Domestic Banks	145,941	11,000	0	3,283	0	156,941
Other	247,170	43,647	0	5,834	397	291,214
Belize Bank Limited ⁽¹⁾	91,000	0	0	0	0	91,000
Belize Social Security Board ⁽²⁾	213	0	27	8	0	186
Fort Street Tourism Village	378	0	227	0	0	151
Debt for Nature Swap	1,598	0	96	23	0	1,502
Total	1,106,251	132,800	350	18,876	17,980	1,281,681

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

Table 6.27: Public Sector External Debt by Creditor

	\$'000					
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/19 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2020				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/20 ^P
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,489,568	102,320	42,319	43,385	2,115	2,551,685
Government of Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	429,697	23	0	23	0	429,720
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	33,239	2,234	0	259	-507	34,965
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Ltd.	50,000	0	1,429	1,165	0	48,571
Republic of China	234,676	27,583	10,727	3,739	2,581	254,112
Caribbean Development Bank	264,204	7,967	11,010	5,274	0	261,161
Caricom Development Fund	873	0	441	12	0	433
European Economic Community	5,075	0	213	14	54	4,915
Inter-American Development Bank	245,323	12,401	9,931	3,736	0	247,793
International Fund for Agriculture Development	5,031	1,495	158	65	-12	6,356
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38,523	1,414	1,173	611	-0	38,764
OPEC Fund for International Development	94,076	18,404	3,451	1,739	0	109,029
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	24,847	0	887	700	-0	23,960
Bank of New York	1,053,004	0	0	25,996	0	1,053,004
Caribbean Community Climate Change Center	11,000	0	2,900	51	0	8,100
US\$30mn Fixed Rate Notes	0	30,800	0	0	0	30,800
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	55,010	174	978	1,359	0	54,206
Caribbean Development Bank ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	20,010	174	978	373	0	19,206
International Cooperation and Development Fund	35,000	0	0	986	0	35,000
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	85,360	1,829	518	825	-248	86,422
Caribbean Development Bank	33,630	1,829	501	755	0	34,958
European Economic Community	14	0	17	0	3	0
European Investment Bank	2,227	0	0	70	4	2,230
International Monetary Fund ⁽⁴⁾	49,489	0	0	0	-255	49,234
GRAND TOTAL	2,629,938	104,323	43,815	45,569	1,867	2,692,314

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

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

⁽²⁾ Effective 21 June 2011, the nationalisation of Belize Electricity Limited caused an increase (\$23.1mn) in debt, which was matched by Government's acquisition of assets of equal value.

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

⁽⁴⁾ International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights allocation is included as part of the financial public sector external debt obligation.