



CENTRAL BANK  

---

of BELIZE



MONTHLY  
ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY 2018

# 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
BSWL	Belize Water Services Limited
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CGA	Citrus Growers Association
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
UHS	Universal Health Services
US	United States
VPCA	Venezuelan Petrocaribe Agreement

## **Abbreviations and Conventions:**

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

## **Notes:**

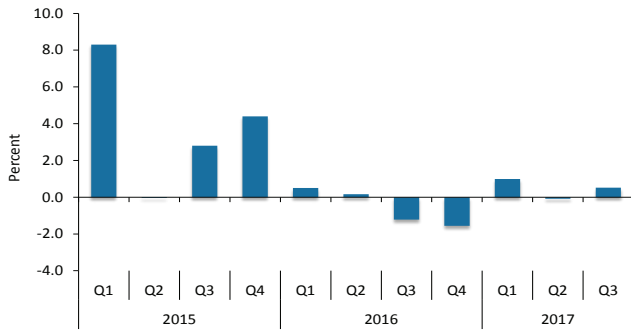
1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2018 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2017 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.
4. Ratios to GDP for 2017 and 2018 are based on Central Bank's forecast of annual GDP.

# Table of Contents

<b>Summary of Economic Indicators</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Money and Credit</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Real Sector Developments</b>	<b>6</b>
Sugarcane and Sugar	7
Citrus	8
Banana	9
Petroleum	9
Marine Exports	9
Other Domestic Exports	10
<b>Central Government Operations</b>	<b>11</b>
Central Government Domestic Debt	11
Public Sector External Debt	11
<b>Statistical Appendix</b>	<b>13</b>
Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements	13
Table A.2: Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	13
Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit	14
Table A.4: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances	15
Table A.5: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves	16
Table A.6: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates	16
Table A.7: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits	17
Table A.8: Tourist Arrivals	17
Table A.9: Percentage Change in CPI Components by Major Commodity Group	18
Table A.10: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses	19
Table A.11: Exports of Sugar and Molasses	19
Table A.12: Citrus Deliveries and Production	20
Table A.13: Export Sales of Citrus Products	21
Table A.14: Banana Exports	21
Table A.15: Marine Exports	22
Table A.16: Other Domestic Exports	22
Table A.17: Petroleum Production and Exports	22
Table A.18: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure	23
Table A.19: Central Government Domestic Debt 2018	24
Table A.20: Public Sector External Debt 2018	25

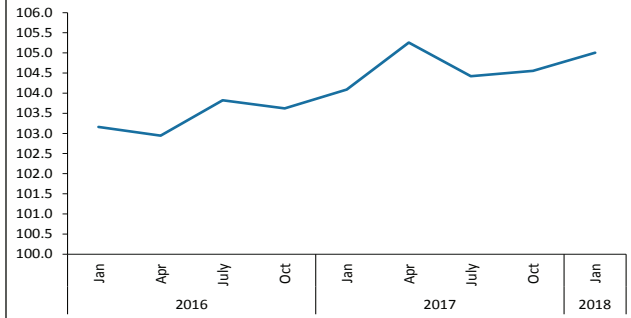
# Summary of Economic Indicators

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



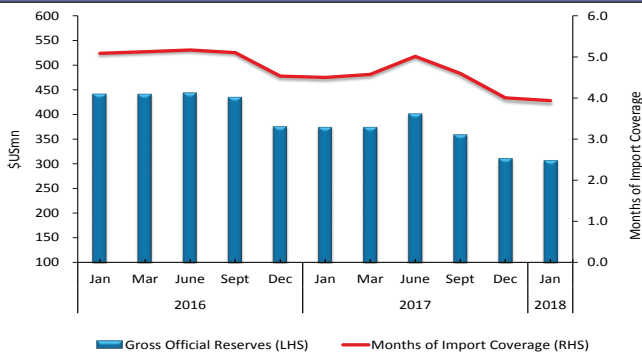
Source: SIB

**Chart II: Consumer Price Index (All Items)**

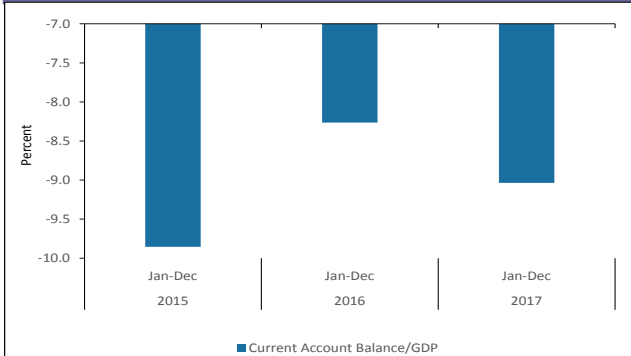


Source: SIB

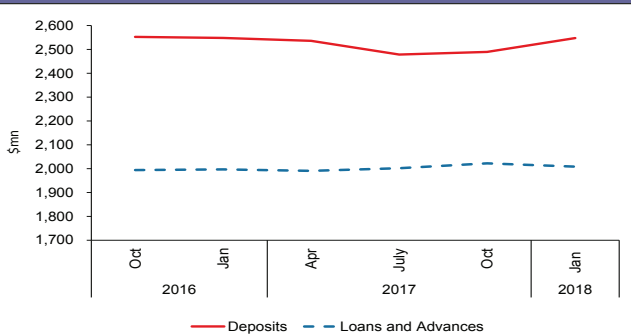
**Chart III: Gross International Reserves and Import Cover**



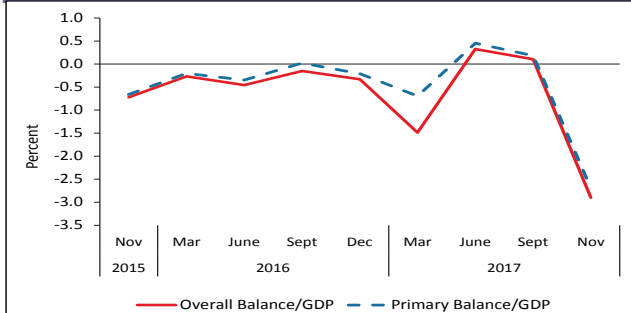
**Chart IV: Current Account Balance to GDP**



**Chart V: Domestic Banks - Deposits and Loans and Advances**

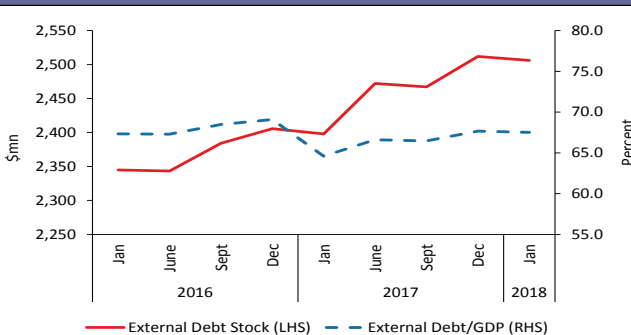


**Chart VI: Primary and Overall Balances to GDP**

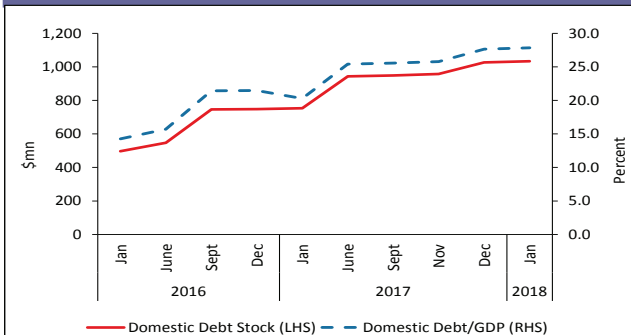


Sources: MOF and CBB

**Chart VII: Public Sector External Debt**



**Chart VIII: Central Government Domestic Debt**



---

## Overview

- In 2018, GDP is projected to grow between 1.5% and 2.0%, driven by expansions in the primary and tertiary sectors, as secondary sector activities remain muted. Growth in the primary sector will reflect increased production of sugarcane and farmed shrimp, as citrus and banana outputs are expected to contract. In contrast, output from secondary industries should dip slightly, as heightened electricity generation and construction activities are just outweighed by lower citrus juice production and petroleum extraction. The tertiary sector should expand with across-the-board growth in services.
- During January, broad money (M2) rose by \$19.2mn, as a \$21.0mn expansion in the net foreign assets of the banking system eclipsed a \$3.6mn reduction in net domestic credit.
- Growth in net foreign assets was attributable to domestic banks, whose position improved by \$27.9mn with the seasonal upswing in tourism earnings. In contrast, the Central Bank's position contracted by \$6.9mn with outflows of \$22.6mn exceeding inflows of \$15.1mn.
- While net credit to Central Government increased by \$6.0mn, credit to the private sector contracted by \$10.9mn, as new disbursements were exceeded by loan repayments and write-offs. Lending by the five largest credit unions also shrank by \$2.9mn during the month.
- With foreign assets up, the excess statutory liquid assets of domestic banks stood at 47.3% above the required level. However, purchases of Treasury bills during the month reduced their excess cash balances from 128.1% (at the end of December 2017) to 116.3% above the legal requirement.
- The 12-month (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new loans and new deposits declined by 46 basis points to 8.96% and by one basis point to 1.76%, respectively, when compared to January 2017. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 45 basis points to 7.2%.
- The public sector debt edged up by 0.05% to \$3,538.2mn due to a 0.7% expansion in Central Government's domestic debt to \$1,033.8mn, since the public sector external debt decreased by 0.2% to \$2,506.1mn.

- 
- Export receipts declined by 25.7% to \$26.3mn due to lower export earnings from sugar, banana and marine products. Concurrently, gross imports (including electricity) rose by 6.2% to \$147.8mn, with higher outlays on “*Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials*” (\$8.8mn), “*Machinery, Transport and Equipment*” (\$6.3mn) and goods for the “*Export Processing Zones*” (\$2.2mn).
  - Stay-over tourist arrivals expanded by 21.9% to 42,774 visitors, while cruise ship disembarkations grew by 3.5% to 118,358 visitors, when compared to January 2017.
  - The Consumer Price Index (CPI) contracted by 0.1% in January, relative to the previous month, but rose by 0.9%, compared to January 2017. The year-on-year increase reflected higher prices for “*Transport*” services (5.6%) and “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels*” (0.9%).

## Money and Credit

- In January, broad money supply (M2) rose by \$19.2mn (0.7%), boosted by a \$21.0mn expansion in the net foreign assets of the banking system, as net domestic credit decreased by \$3.6mn.
- The growth in net foreign assets was attributable to a \$27.9mn rise in domestic banks' holdings, largely on account of the seasonal upturn in tourism earnings.
- In contrast, the Central Bank's position declined by \$6.9mn to \$621.6mn, as foreign currency inflows of \$15.1mn, coming mostly from sugar export receipts (\$7.1mn) and loan inflows (\$3.1mn), were exceeded by outflows of \$22.6mn. The majority of foreign currency outflows (89.4%) were for servicing Government's external debt. Gross official international reserves, therefore, edged down from the equivalent of 4.0 months of merchandise imports in December 2017 to 3.9 months of merchandise imports in January.
- The decline in net domestic credit reflected a \$10.9mn reduction in lending to the private sector, which was attributable to loan repayments for distribution (\$4.5mn) real estate (\$3.8mn) and agricultural production (\$1.8mn), as well as write-offs of \$5.6mn. The latter were mostly for construction (\$4.5mn) and personal (\$1.0mn) loans.
- Meanwhile, net credit to Central Government grew by \$6.0mn due to a \$7.3mn increase in the overdraft facility at the Central Bank, which stood at 63.9% of the statutory limit. Credit to other public sector entities also expanded by \$1.3mn during the month.

Chart 1.1: Net Foreign Assets and Net Domestic Credit

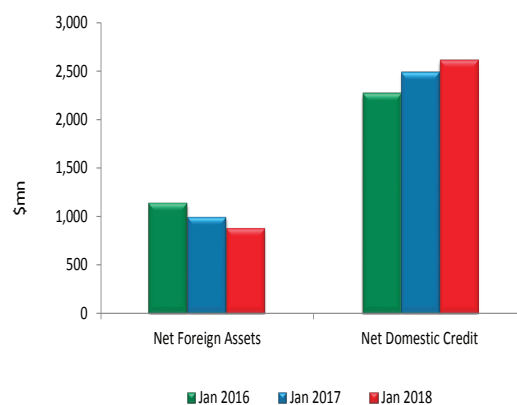
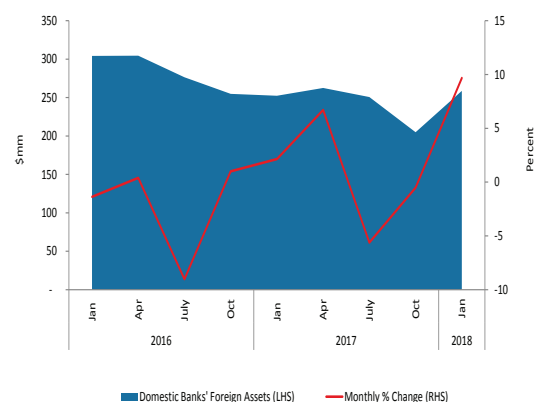


Table 1.1: Central Bank's Foreign Asset Flows

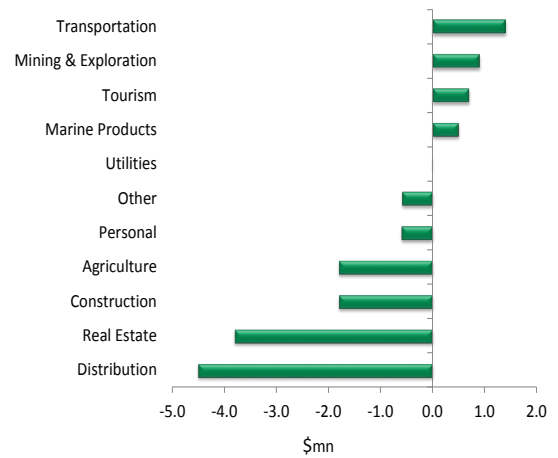
	\$mn	
	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Total Inflows	17.9	15.1
Loan Disbursements	2.8	3.1
Sugar Receipts	6.4	7.1
Banks	6.4	0.0
Other	2.3	5.0
Total Outflows	20.8	22.6
Central Government	14.8	20.2
Banks	0.9	0.0
Other	5.1	2.4

Chart 1.2: Domestic Banks' Net Foreign Assets



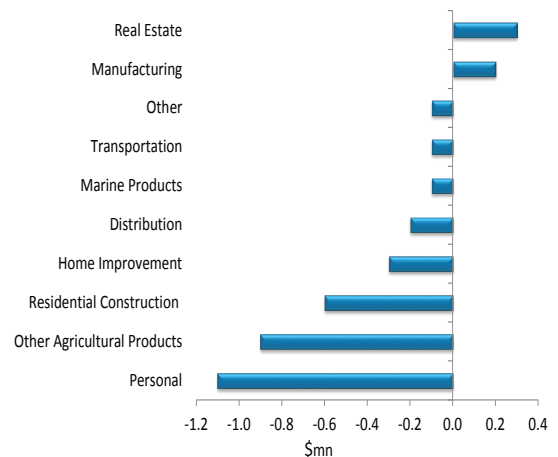
- Lending by the five largest credit unions shrank, dipping by \$2.9mn compared to a \$0.3mn uptick in January 2017. The decreases were concentrated in loans for personal use (\$1.1mn), construction (\$0.9mn) and other agricultural production (\$0.9mn).

Chart 1.3: Change in Domestic Banks' Loans  
January 2018



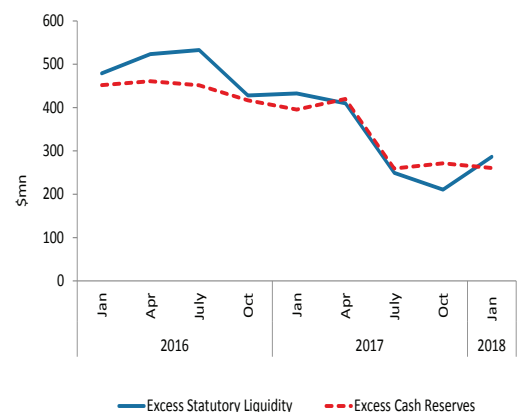
- Boosted by growth in foreign assets, domestic banks' excess statutory liquidity rose by \$17.5mn to \$286.6mn (47.3% of requirement). However, a \$27.8mn increase in domestic banks' holdings of Treasury bills reduced excess cash holdings by \$23.5mn to \$260.5mn, which was 116.3% above the required level.

Chart 1.4: Change in Credit Union Lending  
January 2018



- The 12-month (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new loans declined by five basis points during the month and by 46 basis points to 8.96%, relative to January 2017. The year-on-year decline reflected a 59 basis-point reduction on personal and commercial loans, as lending rates for residential construction and other miscellaneous purposes rose by one and 10 basis points, respectively.

Chart 1.5: Excess Statutory Liquidity





- The corresponding 12-month (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new deposits rose by six basis points relative to December 2017 but fell by one basis point to 1.76%, when compared to January 2017. The year-on-year decline was due to respective rate decreases of three and 20 basis points on demand and savings deposits, as rates increased on savings/chequing and time deposits. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed by 45 basis points to 7.2%.

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

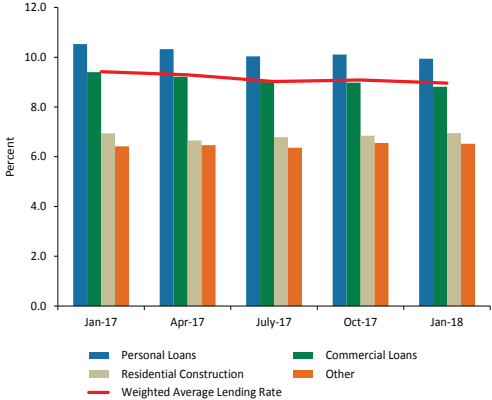
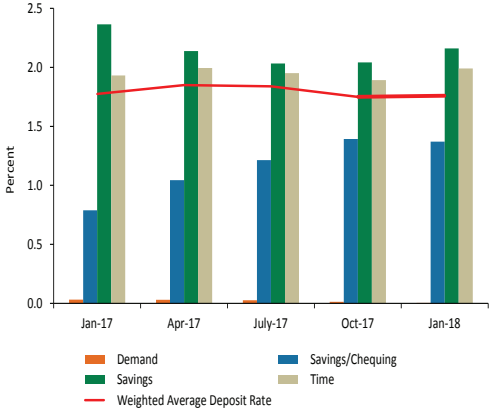


Chart 1.7: Domestic Banks' Weighted (Rolling) Average Interest Rates on Deposits



## Real Sector Developments

- In 2018, Belize's real GDP is forecasted to grow between 1.5% and 2.0%, underpinned by expansions in the primary and tertiary sectors, as activities in the secondary sector decline marginally. In the primary sector, increased sugarcane production in the West and grain output should outweigh marginal declines in citrus and banana production. New investments and tightened phyto-sanitary requirements in the shrimp industry should reverse, albeit modestly, the 3-year decline in "Fishing", even as lobster production moderates following a record-high catch in the previous year. On the other hand, secondary sector output is expected to edge down, as lower production of citrus juices and crude oil outweigh heightened electricity generation and construction activities. Meanwhile, growth in services is expected to be broad-based, supported by a rebound in distributive activities, buoyancy in tourism and increased transportation/communication services. Downside risks include adverse weather, a worsening of difficulties in the farmed shrimp industry and weakening of economic growth in the country's major trade partners.

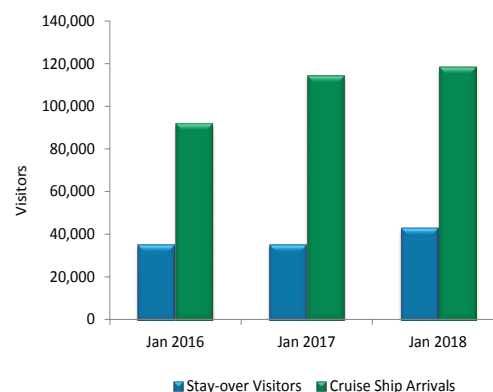
- In January, production of all the major export commodities fell, except for citrus juices, when compared to the same month of 2017.
- Compared to January 2017, stay-over tourist arrivals expanded by 21.9% to 42,774 visitors, due mostly to increased air capacity, heightened economic growth in major source markets and sustained marketing efforts. Cruise ship disembarkations edged up by 3.5% to 118,358 visitors. Calls to the Belize City and Harvest Caye ports increased by six

Table 2.1: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	200,630	186,367
Sugar (long tons)	20,585	20,343
Molasses (long tons)	5,676	5,010
Bananas (metric tons)	7,930	5,233
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	458,692	427,740
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	2,579	2,310
Papaya ('000 lbs)	302	76
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	274	178
Petroleum (barrels)	34,257	28,023

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, Geology & Petroleum Department

Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals



Sources: BTB and CBB

Table 2.2: Main Domestic Exports

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Sugar	11.9	2.6
Molasses	0.0	0.0
Bananas	9.1	5.8
Citrus	1.3	3.3
Petroleum	5.7	7.6
Other Domestic Exports	3.7	4.9
of which: Papaya	0.1	0.0
Marine Exports	3.7	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>

Sources: BSI, BGA, SIB, Geology and Petroleum Department

ships to 52 port calls, when compared to the same period in 2017.

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) contracted by 0.1% relative to December 2017 but was 0.9% higher than the January 2017 position. The rise in the year-on-year price level reflected higher bus fares and international airfares, which pushed “*Transport*” prices up by 5.6%. In addition, fuel and liquefied petroleum gas were mostly responsible for a 0.9% price increase for “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels*”.
- Export receipts declined by 25.7% to \$26.3mn, due to lower export earnings from sugar, banana, and marine products.
- Gross imports (including electricity) rose by 6.2% to \$147.8mn, boosted by higher outlays on “*Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials*” (\$8.8mn), “*Machinery, Transport and Equipment*” (\$6.3mn) and goods for the “*Export Processing Zones*” (\$2.2mn), which outweighed lower expenditures on “*Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures*” (\$3.5mn), goods for the “*Commercial Free Zone*” (\$3.5mn) and “*Oils, Fats and Chemicals*” (\$1.5mn).

## Sugarcane & Sugar

- In the North, the 2017/2018 crop year began on schedule on 7 December 2017, with the processor aiming to produce 135,897 long tons of sugar from 1,280,005 long tons of sugarcane.
- With heavy rains in December 2017 and during the month impeding harvesting, sugarcane deliveries fell by 3.3% to 334,498 long tons for the year to date, which led to a 0.5% reduction

Table 2.3: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification<sup>(1)</sup>

	\$mn		
	Jan 2016	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	19.6	22.0	22.5
Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials	14.4	17.6	26.4
Of which: Electricity	1.2	3.0	3.7
Oils, Fats and Chemicals	11.9	14.1	12.7
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	28.6	33.5	30.0
Machinery, Transport and Equipment	28.4	26.2	32.4
Other Goods	0.1	0.8	0.2
Export Processing Zones	5.1	1.8	4.1
Commercial Free Zone	17.4	23.1	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>147.8</b>

Source: SIB

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

Chart 2.2: Sugar Exports



Sources: BSI and Santander Group

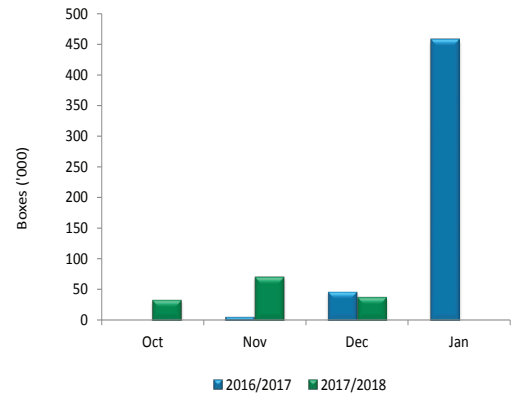
in sugar output to 33,758 long tons. A 1.2% increase in cane purity softened the decline in sugar production and, in turn, improved the average cane-to-sugar ratio by 4.4% to 9.7. Concurrently, molasses output declined by 4.3% to 8,524 long tons.

- In January, sugar exports amounted to 2,101 long tons of bagged sugar, compared to shipments of 15,306 long tons of raw sugar in January 2017. The decline was due to changes in shipping schedules. The European Union (EU) received 2,027 long tons, while the balance (74 long tons) was sold to CARICOM. Sugar export receipts totalled \$2.6mn.

## Citrus

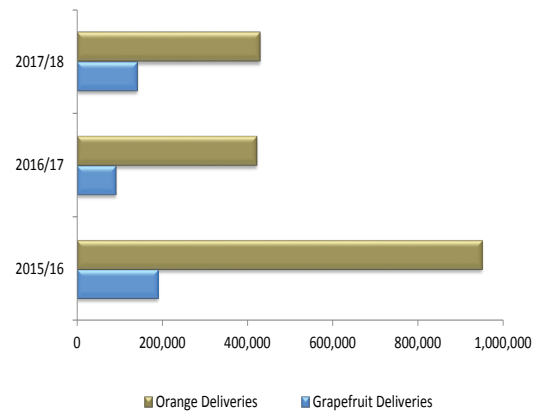
- Industry forecasts for the 2017/2018 crop indicate a 4.7% contraction in citrus output with orange and grapefruit productions decreasing by 4.9% and 2.5%, respectively, when compared to the 2016/2017 crop. Unlike the previous crop, which was delayed by a month due to hurricane damages, the 2017/2018 citrus crop began on schedule in October 2017.
- Ahead by a month, citrus deliveries for the crop year to date increased by 11.1% to 569,723 boxes, with oranges deliveries growing by 1.8% to 429,307 boxes and grapefruit deliveries surging by 54.4% to 140,416 boxes, when compared to same period of the 2016/2017 crop year. In tandem, citrus juice output rose by 5.4% to 2.9mn pound solids (ps).
- Citrus juice exports rose by 102.0% to 0.7mn ps with earnings expanding by 115.2% to \$2.7mn due to average price improvements for grapefruit and orange of 0.6% and 28.7%,

Chart 2.3: Monthly Citrus Deliveries



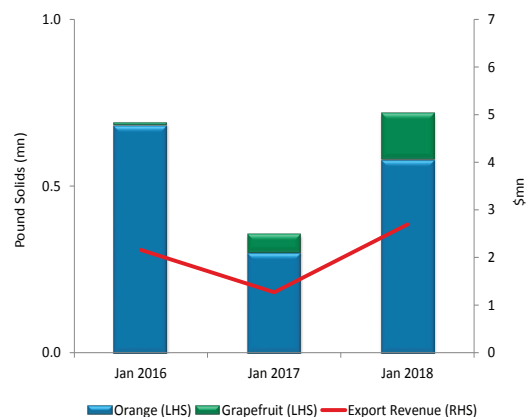
Source: CPBL

Chart 2.4: Citrus Deliveries



Sources: CGA and CPBL

Chart 2.5: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue



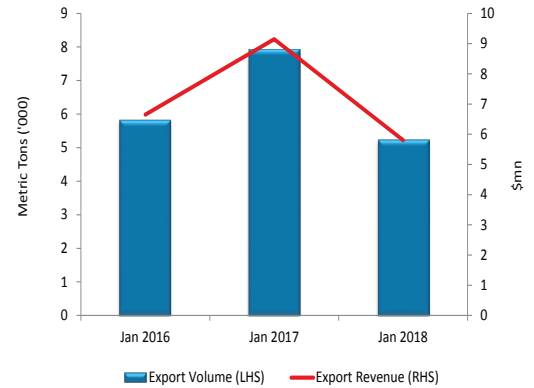
Source: CPBL

respectively. The latter reflected the high prices in the Caribbean and Japan, which together accounted for 46.3% of all grapefruit concentrate export volume.

## Banana

- The Banana Growers Association estimates production of 4.5mn boxes for 2018, a 3.7% decline relative to 2017 due to two farms being out of production and fruit losses from heavy rains.
- Above normal rainfall in December 2017 and January caused banana production to contract by 34.0% to 5,233 metric tons. In tandem, receipts fell by 36.6% to \$5.8mn. In February, the Banana Growers Association and Fyffes signed a one-year purchase agreement in which the average price per 40-pound box of fruit will decline by \$0.50.

Chart 2.6: Banana Exports

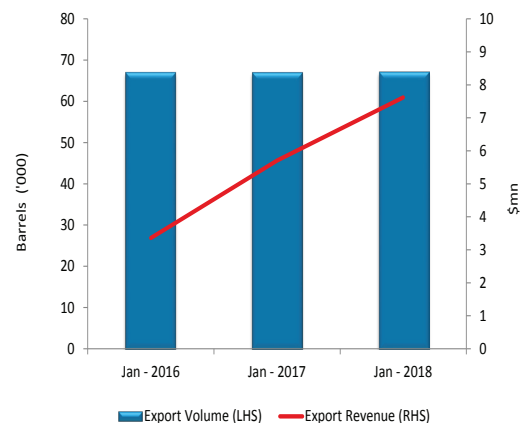


Source: BGA

## Petroleum

- Petroleum extraction for the month fell by 18.2% to 28,023 barrels, with the average daily extraction rate falling by 18.2% to 904.0 barrels. At the Spanish Lookout field, 27,461 barrels of crude oil were extracted, while 562 barrels came from the Never Delay field during the evaluation and testing of its wells.
- Although the volume of crude oil exports edged up by 0.2% to 67,075 barrels, earnings rose by 33.5% to \$7.6mn, compared to January 2017, due to an increase in the average price per barrel from US\$42.59 to US\$56.78.

Chart 2.7: Petroleum Exports



Source: Geology and Petroleum Department

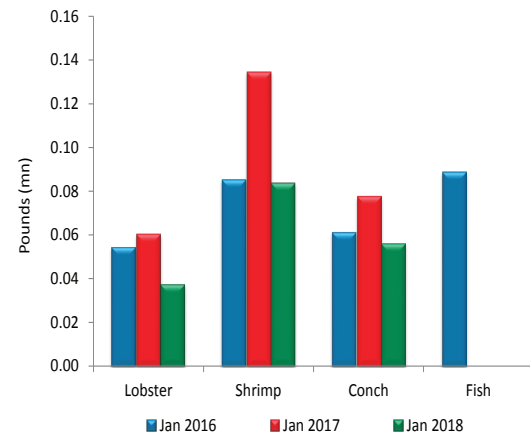
## Marine Exports

- Marine export volume declined by 35.0% to 0.2mn pounds, as adverse weather reduced lobster, farmed shrimp and conch output. Receipts fell by 44.5% to \$2.0mn, as a 64.2% decline in average shrimp prices outweighed respective price improvements of 7.6% and 5.7% for lobster and conch.

## Other Domestic Products

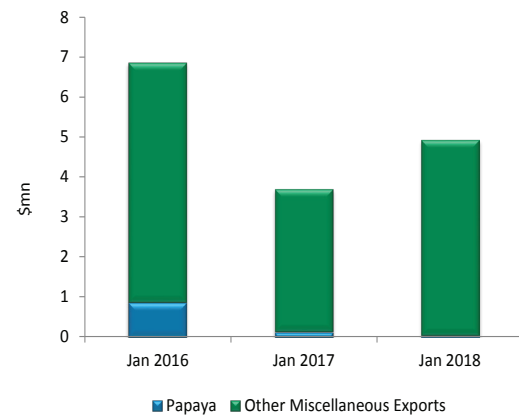
- Earnings from other domestic products expanded by one-third to \$4.9mn, due mainly to higher receipts from animal feed (\$1.0mn), other domestic exports (\$0.7mn) and grapefruit oil (\$0.3mn), which outweighed lower earnings from black-eyed peas, red-kidney beans, papaya and pulp cells.

Chart 2.8: Marine Export Volumes



Sources: SIB and CBB

Chart 2.9: Revenue of Papaya and Other Miscellaneous Exports



Source: SIB

## Central Government Operations

*Information on Central Government's operations after November 2017 has not yet been made available.*

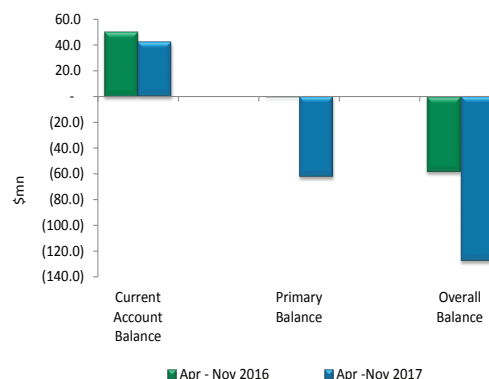
### Central Government Domestic Debt

- In January, Central Government's domestic debt rose by 0.7% to \$1,033.8mn due to a \$7.3mn increase in its overdraft facility with the Central Bank.
- Trading in Treasury bills continued to pick up with the yield at a more attractive rate. Domestic banks and non-bank entities increased their holdings of Treasury bills by \$27.8mn and \$1.4mn, respectively, while Central Bank's holdings declined by the same amount. In addition, Central Bank picked up \$2.2mn in Treasury notes from non-bank entities and domestic banks. Domestic banks held the largest share of Government's domestic debt, which grew from 39.1% to 41.4%. Meanwhile, the portions held by the Central Bank and non-bank entities narrowed from 37.8% to 35.6% and 23.2% to 22.7%, respectively.
- The sole amortization payment of \$0.1mn went to Heritage Bank.
- Interest payments amounted to \$5.8mn, of which \$3.7mn was paid to the Central Bank on the overdraft facility and security holdings, while domestic banks and non-bank entities received \$1.6mn and \$0.4mn, respectively.

### Public Sector External Debt

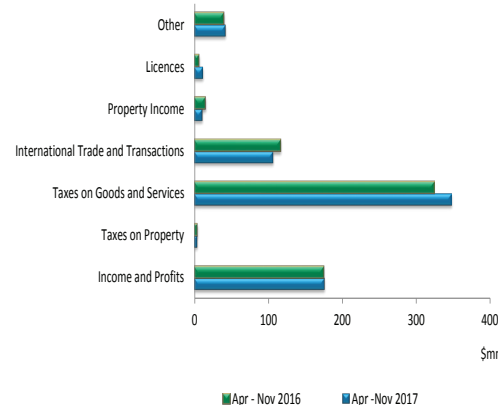
- With amortizations exceeding disbursements, the public sector external debt fell by 0.2% (\$5.5mn) to \$2,506.1mn in January.

Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations



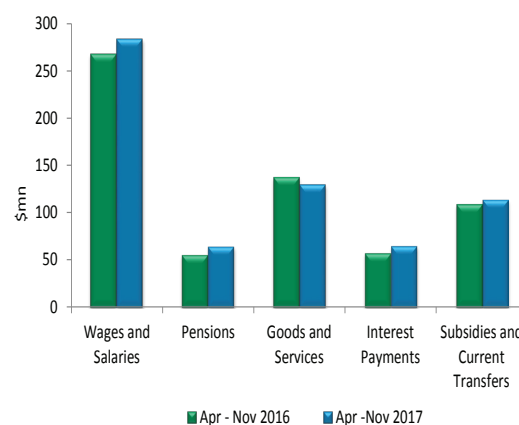
Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.3: Central Government Current Expenditure



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

- Loan disbursements amounted to \$3.1mn, of which Central Government received \$2.9mn from multilateral lenders, while \$0.3mn went to Belize Electricity Limited (BEL) from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).
- Central Government amortized \$9.7mn, of which \$6.8mn was paid to multilateral creditors and \$2.9mn to the Republic of China (ROC).
- Loan repayments by the non-financial public sector amounted to \$0.5mn, while the financial public sector repaid \$0.2mn.
- Interest and other payments summed to \$3.3mn, with \$2.5mn paid to multilateral lenders and \$0.8mn to bilateral creditors.

Chart 3.4: Central Government Domestic Debt

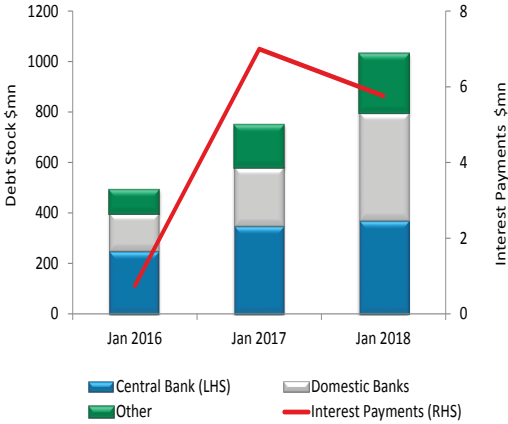


Chart 3.5: External Debt Service

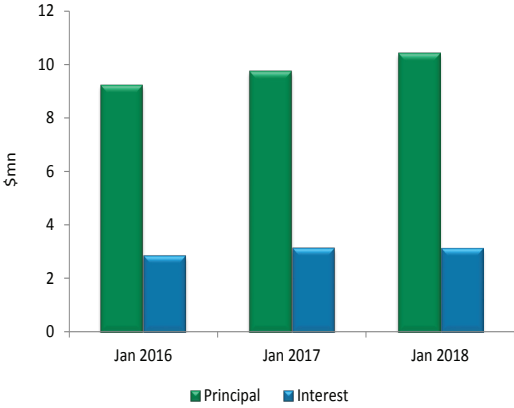
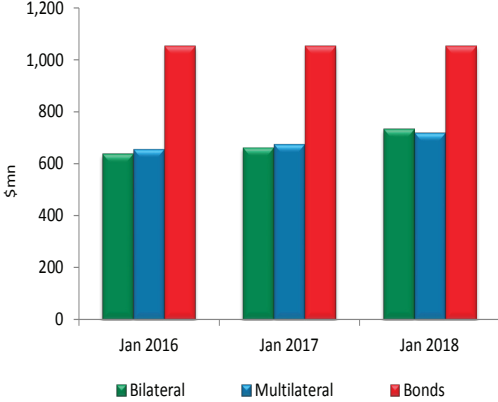


Chart 3.6: Public Sector External Debt





## Statistical Appendix

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

	\$mn			
	Changes During			
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
Net Foreign Assets	859.3	880.3	21.0	10.5
Central Bank	628.5	621.6	-6.9	-3.3
Domestic Banks	230.8	258.7	27.9	13.8
Net Domestic Credit	2,615.2	2,611.6	-3.6	-43.0
Central Government (Net)	591.0	597.0	6.0	-24.9
Other Public Sector	6.7	8.0	1.3	-0.5
Private Sector	2,017.5	2,006.6	-10.9	-17.6
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	51.0	52.1	1.2	0.5
Other Items (Net)	485.0	482.1	-3.0	-18.3
Money Supply (M2)	2,938.5	2,957.7	19.2	-14.7

<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

	\$mn			
	Changes During			
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	859.3	880.3	21.0	10.5
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	628.5	621.6	-6.9	-3.3
Central Bank Foreign Assets	630.3	622.8	-7.5	-2.9
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	1.8	1.2	-0.6	0.4
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	230.8	258.7	27.9	13.8
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	235.9	270.0	34.1	5.3
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	5.1	11.3	6.2	-8.5

Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit

	\$mn			
			Changes During	
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
Total Credit to Central Government	697.8	705.8	8.0	-19.6
From Central Bank	388.1	368.3	-19.8	-22.7
Loans and Advances	47.2	54.5	7.3	5.3
Government Securities <sup>(1)</sup>	340.9	313.8	-27.1	-28.0
From Domestic Banks	309.7	337.5	27.8	3.1
Loans and Advances	1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.1
Government Securities	308.5	336.3	27.8	3.2
Of which: Treasury bills <sup>(2)</sup>	136.7	164.5	27.8	0.0
Treasury notes	171.8	171.8	0.0	3.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	106.8	108.8	2.0	5.3
With Central Bank	88.1	88.0	-0.1	-0.2
With Domestic Banks	18.7	20.8	2.1	5.5
Net Credit to Central Government	591.0	597.0	6.0	-24.9
Credit to Other Public Sector	6.7	8.0	1.3	-0.5
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	6.7	8.0	1.3	-0.5
Of which: Local Government	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.2
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	0.4	1.7	1.3	-0.3
Other Statutory Bodies	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Securities	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,017.5	2,006.6	-10.9	-17.6
Loans and Advances	2,017.1	2,006.2	-10.9	-17.6
Securities	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System <sup>(3)</sup>	2,615.2	2,611.6	-3.6	-43.0

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

	\$mn			
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Changes During	
			Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
PRIMARY SECTOR	277.3	276.9	-0.4	4.8
Agriculture	240.4	238.6	-1.8	5.9
Sugar	87.6	87.3	-0.3	-0.6
Citrus	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0
Bananas	81.3	80.5	-0.8	3.3
Other	56.8	56.1	-0.7	3.2
Marine Products	33.6	34.1	0.5	-0.9
Forestry	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
Mining and Exploration	2.8	3.7	0.9	-0.3
SECONDARY SECTOR	619.6	617.7	-1.9	-7.5
Manufacturing	34.8	34.8	0.0	-1.6
Building and Construction	571.3	569.5	-1.8	-5.6
Utilities	13.5	13.4	-0.1	-0.3
TERTIARY SECTOR	680.8	674.1	-6.7	-4.2
Transport	57.3	58.7	1.4	-0.9
Tourism	116.2	116.9	0.7	0.0
Distribution	158.3	153.8	-4.5	-0.9
Real Estate	290.9	287.1	-3.8	-0.4
Professional Services	50.1	49.7	-0.4	-0.4
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	8.0	7.9	-0.1	-1.6
PERSONAL LOANS <sup>(2)</sup>	440.5	439.9	-0.6	-11.1
TOTAL	2,018.2	2,008.6	-9.6	-18.0

<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.5: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

	\$mn			
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Changes During	
			Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	869.0	893.0	24.0	-15.7
Notes and Coins	75.5	86.6	11.1	10.4
Balances with Central Bank	507.8	486.7	-21.1	-39.7
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	93.3	119.0	25.7	-4.6
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days <sup>(1)</sup>	159.0	168.3	9.3	-1.3
Other Approved Assets	33.4	32.4	-1.0	19.5
Required Liquid Assets	599.8	606.4	6.5	3.5
Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets	269.2	286.6	17.5	-19.2
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	505.7	484.6	-21.1	-29.3
Required Cash Reserves	221.7	224.1	2.4	1.3
Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves	284.0	260.5	-23.5	-30.6
Actual Securities Balances <sup>(2)</sup>	136.7	164.6	27.9	0.0
Excess/(Deficiency) Securities	136.7	164.6	27.9	0.0

<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.6: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

	Percent			
	Position as at Dec 2017	Position as at Jan 2018	Changes During	
			Dec 2017 to Jan 2018	Dec 2016 to Jan 2017
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	11.31	11.24	-0.07	-0.03
Commercial Loans	9.12	9.03	-0.09	-0.01
Residential Construction	7.17	7.14	-0.03	-0.11
Other	6.73	6.68	-0.05	-0.19
Weighted Average	9.34	9.27	-0.07	-0.03
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Savings/Chequing	0.49	0.48	-0.01	-0.07
Savings	2.50	2.50	0.00	-0.03
Time	2.08	2.09	0.01	0.00
Weighted Average	1.21	1.19	-0.02	-0.02
Weighted Average Spread	8.13	8.08	-0.05	-0.01

Table A.7: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

	Percent				
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at			Monthly Change	Annual Change
	Jan 2018	Dec 2017	Jan 2017	Jan 2018 over Dec 2017	Jan 2018 over Jan 2017
<b>Weighted Lending Rates</b>					
Personal Loans	9.94	10.01	10.53	-0.07	-0.59
Commercial Loans	8.81	8.85	9.40	-0.04	-0.59
Residential Construction	6.95	6.98	6.94	-0.03	0.01
Other	6.52	6.47	6.42	0.05	0.10
Weighted Average	8.96	9.01	9.42	-0.05	-0.46
<b>Weighted Deposit Rates</b>					
Demand	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.03
Savings/Chequing	1.37	1.38	0.79	-0.01	0.58
Savings	2.16	2.05	2.36	0.11	-0.20
Time	1.99	1.92	1.93	0.07	0.06
Weighted Average	1.76	1.70	1.77	0.06	-0.01
Weighted Average Spread	7.20	7.31	7.65	-0.11	-0.45

Table A.8: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Air	27,976	33,667
Land	6,196	8,393
Sea	914	714
Stay-over Visitors	35,087	42,774
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	114,355	118,358

Sources: BTB and CBB

Table A.9: Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components  
by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	% Change	
				Jan 2018 over Dec 2017	YTD 2018 over YTD 2017
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	105.8	105.1	-0.6	-0.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	17	108.3	107.5	-0.7	7.2
Clothing and Footwear	83	97.9	97.9	0.0	-0.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	103.9	103.9	0.0	0.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	101.2	101.2	0.0	-0.4
Health	41	113.9	113.9	-0.0	0.2
Transport	136	112.0	112.3	0.3	5.6
Communication	33	101.2	101.2	0.0	0.5
Recreation and Culture	69	104.3	104.3	-0.0	-2.5
Education	32	104.1	104.1	0.0	0.6
Restaurants and Hotels	7	111.1	111.1	0.0	-2.1
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	52	104.7	104.7	-0.0	1.6
All Items	1,000	105.1	105.0	-0.1	0.9

Source: SIB

Table A.10: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018	Dec - Jan 2016/2017	Dec - Jan 2017/2018
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	200,630	186,367	345,970	334,498
Sugar Processed (long tons)	20,585	20,343	33,926	33,758
Molasses Processed (long tons)	5,676	5,010	8,907	8,524
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	96.7	97.6	96.5	96.1
Cane Purity (%)	86.3	87.3	85.6	86.7
Cane/Sugar	9.8	9.2	10.1	9.7

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.11: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)
Sugar	15,306	11,872	2,101	2,585
E.U.	15,281	11,844	2,027	2,494
USA	0	0	0	0
Caricom	25	28	74	91
Other	0	0	0	0
Molasses	0	0	0	0

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.12: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018	Oct - Jan 2016/2017	Oct - Jan 2017/2018
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	421,909	370,912	421,909	429,307
Grapefruit	36,783	56,828	90,959	140,416
Total	458,692	427,740	512,868	569,723
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	2,430,819	2,076,470	2430819	2,395,202
Grapefruit	128,166	197,933	351,138	537,250
Total	2,558,985	2,274,403	2,781,957	2,932,452
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	0	0
Grapefruit	20,460	35,637	20,460	35637
Total	20,460	35,637	20,460	35637
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	347,680	369,728	347,680	369728
Grapefruit	0	16,960	0	78,440
Total	347,680	386,688	347,680	448,168
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	168,400	109,200	168,400	125,600
Grapefruit	6,400	7,600	16,800	15,600
Total	174,800	116,800	185,200	141,200

Source: CPBL



Table A.13: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	January 2017		January 2018	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)
Citrus Concentrates				
U.S.A.				
Orange	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0
Caribbean				
Orange	301.6	1,062	437.1	1,605.1
Grapefruit	31.2	116	34.7	183.6
Europe				
Orange	0.0	0	142	446
Grapefruit	26.2	90	75.2	272
Other				
Orange	0.0	0	0.0	0
Grapefruit	0.0	0	30.1	188
Sub-Total <sup>(1)</sup>	359.1	1,267	719	2,695
Orange	301.6	1,062	578.9	2,051
Grapefruit	57.5	205	140.0	643
Not-From-Concentrate				
Sub-Total	0.0	0	6.4	32
Orange	0.0	0	5.5	27
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.9	5
Total Citrus Juices	359.1	1,267	725.3	2,727
Pulp (pounds '000)				
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	10.2	11	896.3	675
Orange	10.2	11	843.3	634
Grapefruit	0.0	0	53.0	41

Source: CPBL

<sup>(1)</sup> Values may not be equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.14: Banana Exports

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Volume (metric tons)	7,930	5,233
Value (\$'000)	9,146	5,802

Source: BGA

Table A.15: Marine Exports

	Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	61	1,280	38	1,002
Shrimp	135	1,475	84	329
Conch	78	918	56	708
Other Fish	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2,040</b>

Source: SIB

Table A.16: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Other Miscellaneous Exports (\$'000)	3,700	4,932
<i>Of which:</i>		
<b><u>Papaya</u></b>		
Volume ('000 pounds)	302	76
Value (\$'000)	129	32

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Petroleum Production and Exports

	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
<b>Crude Oil Production</b>		
Never Delay (Barrels)	0	562
Spanish Lookout (Barrels)	34,257	27,461
<b>Crude Oil Export</b>		
Volume (Barrels)	66,971	67,075
Value (\$'000)	5,705	7,617

Source: Petroleum and Geology Department

Table A.18: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure

	\$'000					
	Approved Budget 2017/2018	Jan 2016 to Nov 2016	Jan 2017 to Nov 2017	Apr 2016 to Nov 2016	Apr 2017 to Nov 2017 <sup>(P)</sup>	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,186,770	960,721	973,064	712,282	711,912	60.0%
1). Current Revenue	1,134,105	925,033	947,166	678,676	699,357	61.7%
Tax Revenue	1,032,903	841,023	867,922	617,655	633,695	61.4%
Income and Profits	270,781	241,773	244,694	174,323	175,721	64.9%
Taxes on Property	6,230	5,883	6,352	3,911	4,219	67.7%
Taxes on Goods and Services	551,881	415,317	473,206	323,025	347,185	62.9%
International Trade and Transactions	204,011	178,050	143,670	116,396	106,570	52.2%
Non-Tax Revenue	101,202	84,010	79,244	61,021	65,662	64.9%
Property Income	31,025	20,562	12,612	14,905	11,167	36.0%
Licences	10,039	11,101	16,415	6,355	12,035	119.9%
Other	60,138	52,347	50,217	39,761	42,460	70.6%
2). Capital Revenue	5,984	2,523	1,871	1,746	1,242	20.8%
3). Grants	46,682	33,165	24,028	31,860	11,313	24.2%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,180,103	1,068,312	1,085,490	770,330	748,007	63.4%
1). Current Expenditure	1,030,405	877,810	926,481	628,218	657,157	63.8%
Wages and Salaries	422,373	365,192	385,627	267,829	283,646	67.2%
Pensions	79,080	75,064	85,468	55,579	64,486	81.5%
Goods and Services	235,564	196,680	192,005	137,912	130,020	55.2%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	109,055	93,926	107,866	57,550	65,058	59.7%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	184,333	146,948	155,516	109,348	113,947	61.8%
2). Capital Expenditure	149,698	190,502	159,009	142,111	90,850	60.7%
Capital II (Local Sources)	66,243	86,199	82,480	62,144	38,060	57.5%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	81,156	101,901	74,317	78,175	51,613	63.6%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	2,299	2,402	2,212	1,792	1,177	51.2%
CURRENT BALANCE	103,700	47,224	20,685	50,458	42,200	44.6%
PRIMARY BALANCE	115,722	(13,665)	(4,560)	(497)	28,963	39.8%
OVERALL BALANCE	6,667	(107,591)	(112,426)	(58,047)	(36,095)	-122.9%
Primary Balance less grants	69,040	(46,830)	(28,587)	(32,357)	17,650	51.8%
Overall Balance less grants	(40,014)	(140,755)	(136,454)	(89,908)	(47,408)	46.1%
FINANCING	(6,667)	107,591	112,426	58,047	36,095	
Domestic Financing		262,219	321,359	205,311	276,968	
Central Bank		110,632	420	75,873	(42,366)	
Net Borrowing		116,552	34,767	88,883	(20,310)	
Change in Deposits		(5,919)	(34,347)	(13,010)	(22,057)	
Commercial Banks		117,656	81,158	86,387	95,193	
Net Borrowing		99,110	78,808	87,381	86,046	
Change in Deposits		18,546	2,350	(994)	9,147	
Assumption of UHS liability		0	91,000	0	91,000	
International Banks		1,962	1,907	5,738	1,951	
Other Domestic Financing		31,969	146,874	37,312	131,190	
Financing Abroad		41,642	76,986	46,741	51,013	
Disbursements		116,363	156,301	104,210	111,279	
Amortization		(74,722)	(79,314)	(57,469)	(60,266)	
Nationalization of BTL		(196,522)	(208,316)	(196,522)	(208,316)	
Other <sup>(1)</sup>		251	(77,603)	2,518	(86,571)	

Sources: CBB and MOF

<sup>P</sup> - Provisional<sup>(1)</sup> In 2017, this line item reflects the recognition of the \$91.0mn award against the government for the Universal Health Services loan, which has not yet been paid.

Table A.19: Central Government Domestic Debt 2018

	\$'000					
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/17 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS FOR JANUARY 2018			Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/01/18 <sup>P</sup>	
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	
Overdraft/Loans	47,235	0	0	352	7,289	54,524
Central Bank	47,235	0	0	352	7,289	54,524
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	245,000	0	0	430	0	245,000
Central Bank	106,823	0	0	92	(29,275)	77,548
Domestic Banks	136,700	0	0	334	27,836	164,536
Other	1,477	0	0	4	1,439	2,916
Treasury Notes	640,000	0	0	4,967	0	640,000
Central Bank	234,100	0	0	3,225	2,150	236,250
Domestic Banks	171,771	0	0	79	(16)	171,755
Other	234,129	0	0	1,664	(2,134)	231,995
Belize Bank Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	91,000	0	0	0		91,000
Heritage Bank Limited	1,020	0	63	8	0	958
Belize Social Security Board <sup>(2)</sup>	311	0	0	0	0	311
Debt for Nature Swap	1,970	0	0	0	0	1,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,026,537</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>1,033,763</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 Universal Health Services loan guarantee.

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

Table A.20: Public Sector External Debt 2018

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/17 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS FOR JANUARY 2018			Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/01/18 <sup>P</sup>	
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments		Parity Change
<b>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</b>	2,415,118	2,859	9,700	3,074	551	2,408,828
Government of Venezuela <sup>(1)</sup>	419,615	76	0	76	0	419,691
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	26,187	0	0	0	149	26,336
Mega International Commercial Bank Company	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
Republic of China	241,601	0	2,912	738	0	238,689
Caribbean Development Bank	259,804	1,583	5,824	2,110	0	255,563
Caricom Development Fund	799	0	0	0	0	799
European Economic Community	8,442	0	122	9	334	8,654
Inter-American Development Bank	228,478	0	842	141	0	227,636
International Fund for Agriculture Development	2,924	0	0	0	68	2,992
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	32,242	1,200	0	0	0	33,442
Opec Fund for International Development	70,574	0	0	0	0	70,574
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	21,447	0	0	0	0	21,447
Bank of New York	1,053,004	0	0	0	0	1,053,004
<b>NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	22,620	282	506	74	0	22,396
Caribbean Development Bank <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	22,620	282	506	74	0	22,396
<b>FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	73,905	0	216	199	1,184	74,874
Caribbean Development Bank	22,845	0	216	199	0	22,629
European Economic Community	93	0	0	0	4	96
International Monetary Fund <sup>(4)</sup>	50,968	0	0	0	1,181	52,148
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	2,511,643	3,141	10,422	3,347	1,735	2,506,098

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Since September 2017, debt service payments to Venezuela have been suspended due to U.S. sanctions on Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Unpaid debt service payments up to the end of January amount to principal of \$5.2mn and interest of \$1.2mn.

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

<sup>(3)</sup> 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.

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