



CENTRAL BANK

of BELIZE



MONTHLY ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

JULY 2016

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BCB	British Caribbean Bank
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:

\$	refers to the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	denotes billion
mn	denotes million
ps	pound solids
TC/TS	Tons Cane to Tons Sugar

Notes:

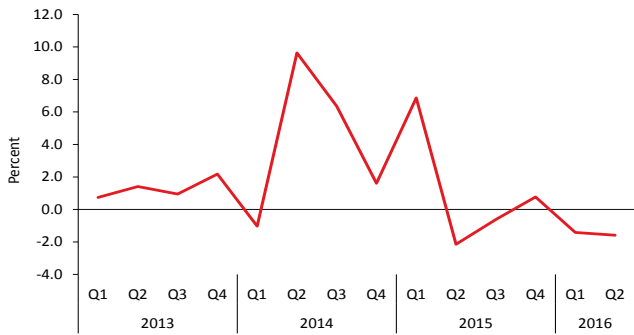
1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2016 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2015 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.
4. Ratios to GDP for 2016 are based on Central Bank's forecast of annual GDP 2016.

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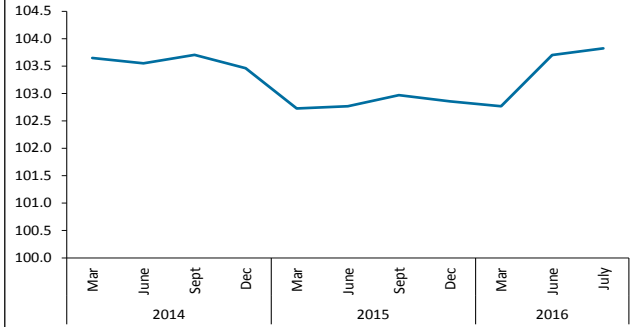
Summary of Economic Indicators

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

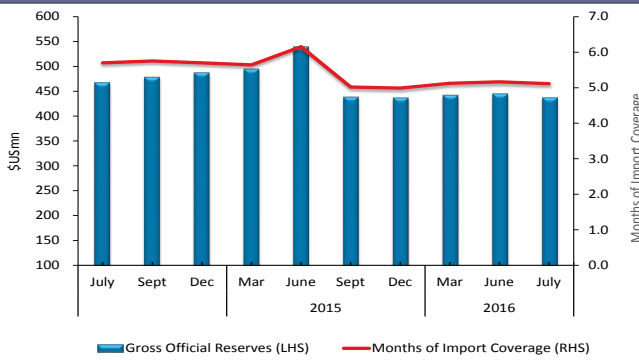


Chart IV: Current Account Balance to GDP

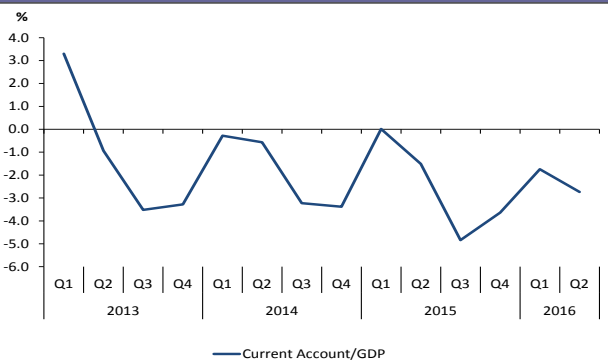


Chart V: Domestic Banks - Deposits and Loans and Advances

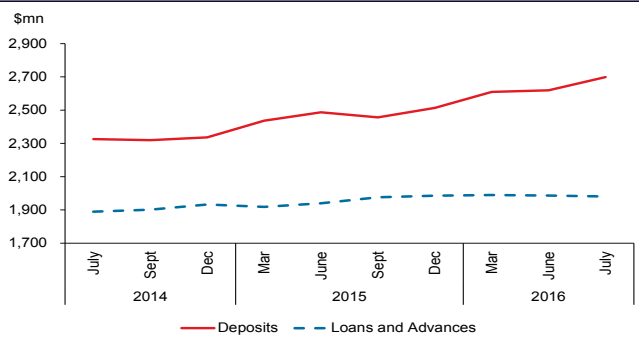
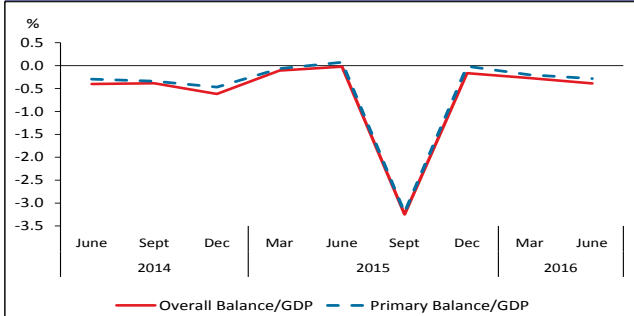


Chart VI: Primary and Overall Balances to GDP



Sources: MOF and CBB

Chart VII: Public Sector External Debt

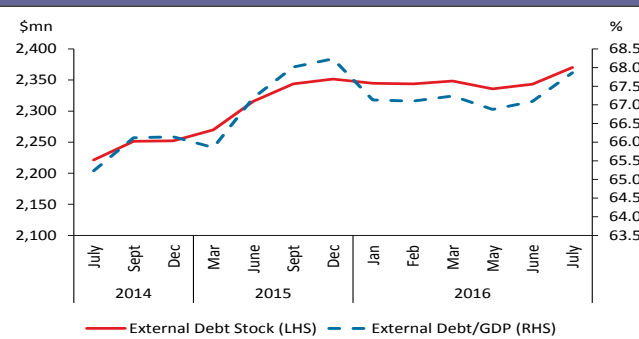
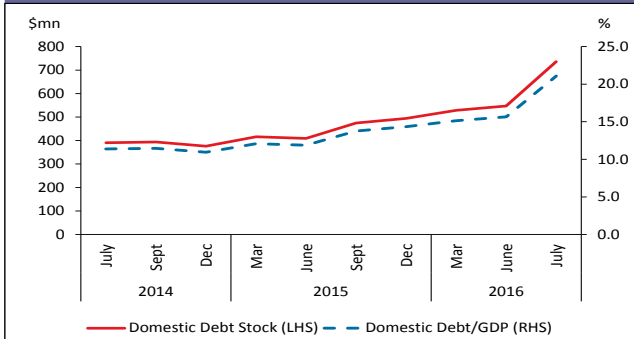


Chart VIII: Central Government Domestic Debt



Overview

- The broad money supply grew by 6.6% in the first seven months of 2016, propelled by an expansion in net credit to Central Government of \$188.9mn, while the net foreign assets of the banking system contracted by \$11.2mn.
- The Central Bank's net foreign assets dipped by \$1.0mn, as outflows that included debt servicing and other payments on Government's behalf for the settlement of the Belize Telemedia Ltd. (BTL) acquisition outmatched foreign exchange inflows of \$267.3mn. The outturn for the net foreign assets of the domestic banks was also negative largely due to payments for the acquisition of the local branch of First Caribbean International Bank, lower export earnings and international transaction bottlenecks caused by correspondent banking issues.
- Central Government's increased borrowing from the domestic system was facilitated by the issuance of an additional \$240.0mn in securities. Lending to the private sector remained sluggish, especially following large loan write-offs in June. Over the seven-month period, a net decline of \$3.9mn was recorded in outstanding private sector loans.
- The liquidity of the domestic banks expanded further as credit stagnated. Holdings of statutory liquid assets were 84.9% above the required level, and excess cash holdings were almost double the legal requirement at the end of July.
- Over a period of 12 months, the (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new loans fell by eight basis points to 9.63%, while the rate on new deposits fell by 25 basis points to 1.70%. The weighted average interest rate spread thus widened by 17 basis points to 7.92%.
- Central Government's fiscal outturn weakened in the first quarter of the 2016/2017 fiscal year (FY). The primary surplus narrowed from 0.6% of GDP to 0.2% of GDP, and the overall balance swung from a surplus of 0.4% of GDP to a deficit of 0.7% of GDP.
- The public sector debt stood at 88.9% of GDP at the end of July, as domestic debt grew by \$241.8mn from 14.3% of GDP in 2015 to 21.1% of GDP, while the external public sector debt rose by \$18.0mn to 67.9% of GDP.
- Commodity export receipts fell by 31.9% to \$245.1mn, due to declines in nearly all major exports. Gross imports (including electricity) fell by 3.5% to \$988.0mn, with sizeable declines in "*Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials*" and imports by the "*Commercial Free Zone*".
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.4% on average during the first seven months of 2016, driven by increases in "*Transport*" (2.6%) and "*Clothing and Footwear*" (1.2%). These increases were partly offset by lower prices for "*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage*" and "*Education*".

Money and Credit

- Broad money rose by 6.6% in the first seven months of 2016, propelled by an 8.0% (\$183.6mn) surge in net domestic credit. Approximately 60% of the increase in the latter occurred in July, as Government borrowing spiked to enable the settlement payments associated with the BTL nationalization.
- The net foreign asset position of the Central Bank and commercial banks deteriorated slightly. The Central Bank's net holdings dipped by \$1.0mn, as outflows for interest payments in February and the settlements for BTL in July slightly exceeded foreign exchange inflows sourced mainly from sugar exports, loan disbursements and purchases from banks.
- The domestic banks experienced a \$10.2mn contraction partly due to the significant foreign exchange outflows occasioned by Heritage Bank's acquisition of the local branch of First Caribbean International Bank, lower earnings from major exports and disruptions to cross border flows due to correspondent banking issues. In the month of July, there was a notable \$29.8mn spike in net outflows to accommodate foreign exchange sales to importers of fuel and other goods, and profit repatriation.
- Net domestic credit to Central Government expanded by \$188.9mn facilitated by the issuance of additional Treasury notes (\$225.0mn) and Treasury bills (\$15.0mn) to finance the BTL nationalization payments and other budgetary outlays. The bulk of the new paper (83.3%) was issued in July. Over the seven-month period, the commercial banks invested \$132.1mn in Government paper,

Chart 1.1: Net Foreign Assets and Net Domestic Credit

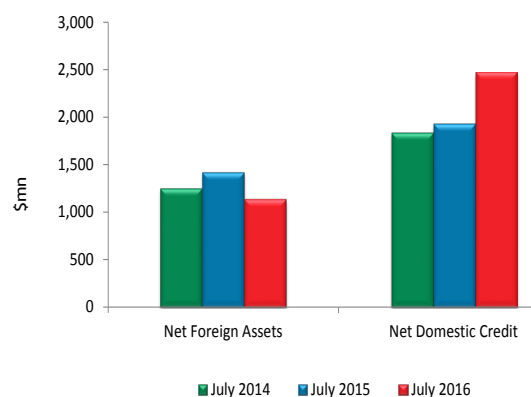
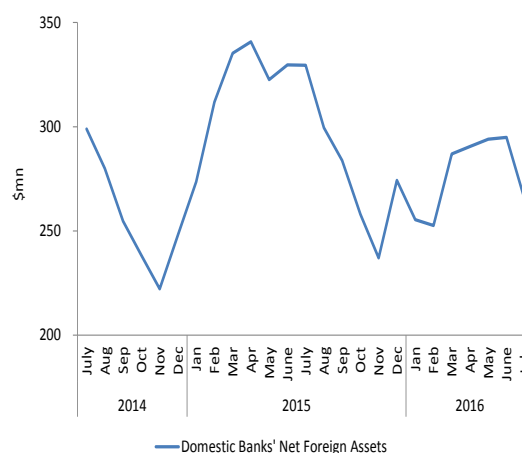


Table 1.1: Central Bank's Foreign Asset Flows

	\$mn	
	Jan-July 2015	Jan-July 2016
Total Inflows	269.6	267.3
Loan Disbursements	98.9	75.7
Sugar Receipts	42.9	43.8
Banks	53.4	103.2
Other	74.4	44.7
Total Outflows	158.8	268.4
Central Government	111.9	173.3
Other	46.9	95.1

Chart 1.2: Domestic Banks' Net Foreign Assets



and the Central Bank added \$96.0mn worth to its portfolio. A modest build-up of \$17.5mn in Central Government's deposits partly offset the credit expansion.

- In contrast to a \$24.1mn increase in the first seven months of 2015, credit to the private sector shrank by \$3.9mn. Transactions in July contributed to this decline, as large repayments by manufacturing and service-based industries underpinned a \$5.5mn contraction in that month. Notable disbursements were recorded for tourism-related activities (\$18.1mn) and marine production (\$4.4mn). Loan write-offs that totalled \$36.5mn accounted for much of the decreases in real estate and personal loans during the seven-month period.
- Net lending by the five largest credit unions rose by \$21.7mn with increased disbursements for personal loans, land acquisition, residential construction and marine production.
- The domestic banks' holdings of statutory liquid assets grew by \$113.5mn to \$1,160.6mn, 84.9% above the required level. Excess cash reserves rose by \$5.7mn to \$451.4mn, almost doubling the legal requirement of \$232.0mn.
- The 12-month (rolling) weighted average rate on new loans increased by three basis points in July. At 9.63%, it was nevertheless eight basis points lower than the July 2015 position as a result of lower rates across all loan categories.
- The 12-month (rolling) weighted average rate on new deposits fell by one basis point to 1.70% over the month, and by 25 basis points compared to July 2015. Over the year, contractions on rates for time and savings/chequing deposits of 16 and 59 basis points,

Chart 1.3: Net Change in Lending by Domestic Banks

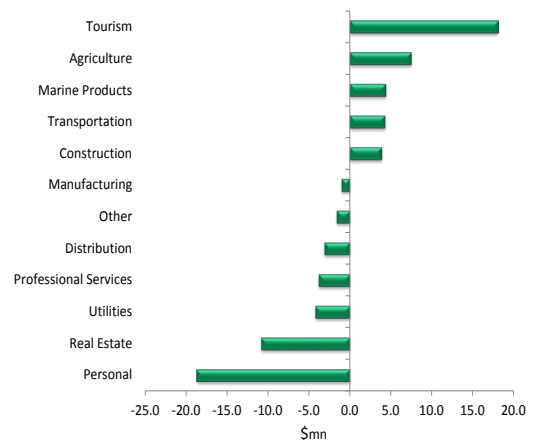


Chart 1.4: Net Change in Lending by Credit Unions

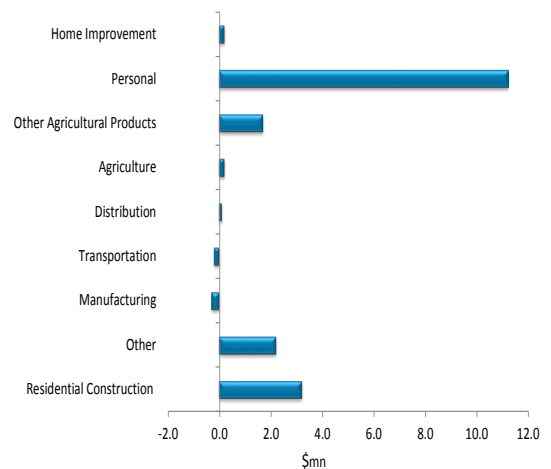
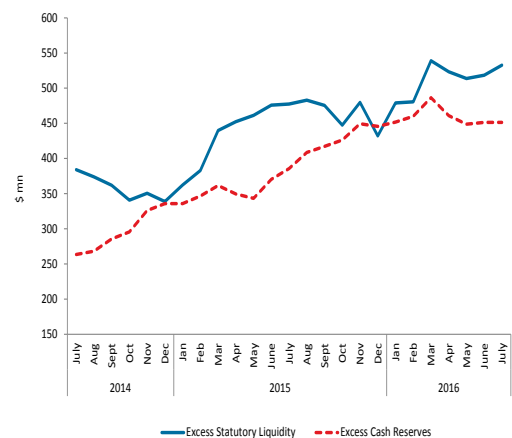
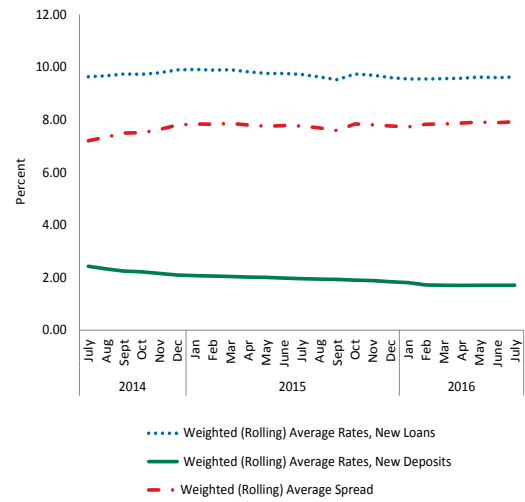


Chart 1.5: Excess Statutory Liquidity



respectively, outpaced the 41 basis points increase in rates on savings deposits. Rates on demand deposits were unchanged. The annual weighted average spread consequently increased by 17 basis points to 7.92%.

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



Real Sector Developments

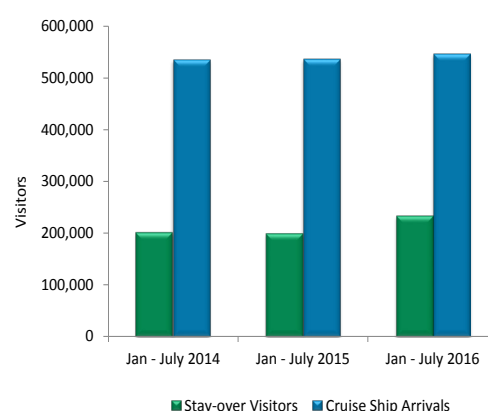
- In the first seven months of 2016, production of all major agricultural commodities, except sugarcane and sugar, contracted. Banana output decreased due to a reduction in acreage and the lingering effects of the floods from late 2015. Citrus deliveries fell in response to the adverse effects of citrus greening, while the slump in marine output persisted, with farmed shrimp production sharply down. Petroleum extraction continued its gradual decline during the period.
- On the upside, stay-over tourist arrivals rose by 17.1% to 233,108 visitors, as an increase in air-lift capacity, lower international air fares and sustained marketing efforts by the Belize Tourism Board (BTB) yielded a 22.2% hike in air arrivals. Although the number of cruise ship port calls decreased by eight, the arrival of ships with larger passenger capacity led to a 1.9% increase in disembarkations to 547,074 visitors.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 0.1% in July and by 0.4% on average relative to December. The main cost push came from the pass-through of increases in fuel prices due to fuel taxes that rose as of 25 February. This underpinned a 2.6% increase in “*Transport*”. As a result of lower prices for eggs, chicken and vegetable oil, the “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” category fell by the largest margin of 0.4%.
- Revenues from domestic exports fell by 31.8% to \$245.1mn, with declines across all major export commodities, except molasses. Earnings of marine products, sugar, banana and petroleum all recorded double-digit contractions.

Table 2.1: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	1,167,427	1,321,813
Sugar (long tons)	140,051	132,192
Molasses (long tons)	37,567	46,658
Bananas (metric tons)	60,278	42,476
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	4,263,698	3,371,385
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	26,648	20,224
Papaya ('000 lbs)	21,585	6,581
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	9,054	1,578
Petroleum (barrels)	320,156	271,318

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

Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals



Sources: BTB and CBB

Table 2.2: Main Domestic Exports

	\$mn	
	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Sugar	103.3	68.0
Molasses	3.6	7.0
Bananas	65.5	45.4
Citrus	48.5	48.4
Petroleum	23.3	12.4
Other Domestic Exports	56.4	44.8
Of which: Papaya	8.1	3.6
Marine Exports	59.2	19.0
Total	359.7	245.1

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

- Imports (including electricity) fell by 4.1% to \$1,163.8mn, as decreases in most categories, particularly, “*Fuel, Lubricants and Crude Materials*” (\$41.4mn), “*Export Processing Zones*” (\$36.6mn) and “*Commercial Free Zones*” (\$24.3mn) outweighed marked increases in “*Machinery, Transport and Equipment*” (\$49.4mn) and “*Food, Beverages and Tobacco*” (\$12.4mn).

Sugarcane and Sugar

- After two years of delayed starts, the 2015/2016 crop year in the north started on schedule and closed on 26 June after 29 weeks of harvest. Sugarcane deliveries rose by 24.6% to a record high of 1,455,043 long tons, of which the north and Santander (the new entrant) accounted for 1,292,515 long tons and 162,538 long tons, respectively. The delivery of stand-over sugarcane, rainy weather at the start of the harvest and teething problems for the new manufacturer resulted in a less than proportionate increase in sugar output, which grew by only 2.8% to 143,937 long tons. Cane purity fell by 3.4% to 84.9%, while the cane to sugar ratio rose by 21.1% to 10.11. Molasses output increased by 32.3% to 49,706 long tons.

- Total export volume fell by 13.6% to 84,190 long tons, while export receipts decreased by 34.2% to \$68.0mn. The steep reduction in revenues reflected the downturn in preferential sugar prices in the EU market, where 98.8% of the total export volume was sold.

Citrus

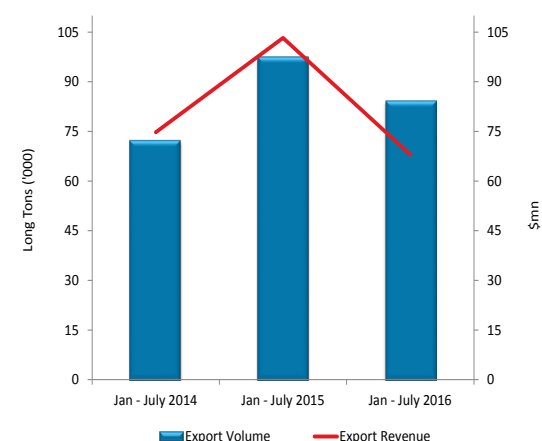
- The 2015/2016 citrus crop ended on 22 July, with citrus deliveries declining by 22.8% to 3.2mn boxes. Citrus deliveries fell for the

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

	Jan-July 2014	Jan-July 2015	Jan-July 2016
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	162.3	160.0	172.5
Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials	224.9	187.3	145.9
Of which: Electricity	16.9	25.5	16.0
Oils, Fats and Chemicals	105.0	117.8	109.5
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	211.5	233.6	233.5
Machinery, Transport and Equipment	216.8	254.0	303.4
Other Goods	4.9	3.4	2.6
Export Processing Zones	62.1	67.6	31.0
Commercial Free Zone	169.9	189.8	165.5
Total	1,157.6	1,213.6	1,163.8

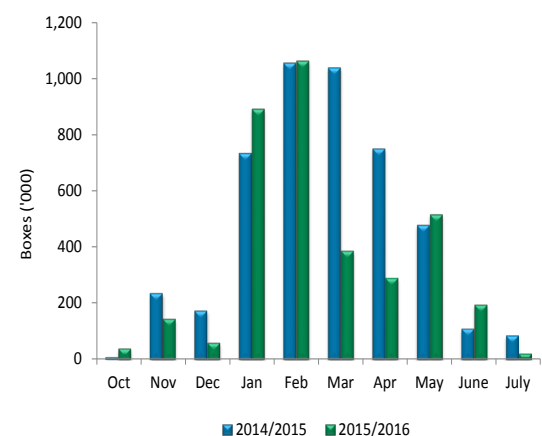
Source: SIB
⁽¹⁾ Imports are valued at cost, insurance and freight

Chart 2.2: Sugar Exports



Source: BSI

Chart 2.3: Monthly Citrus Deliveries



Source: CPBL

second consecutive crop year mostly due to the detrimental effects of citrus greening. Orange deliveries fell by 18.1% to 3.3mn boxes, while grapefruit deliveries almost halved to 0.4mn boxes, following the bumper harvest of the previous crop year.

- Citrus juice production declined by 25.2% to 21.3mn pound solids (ps). Output of orange and grapefruit juices declined by 22.0% to 19.8mn ps and 51.3% to 1.5mn ps, respectively. The average juice outturn per box of fruit decreased by 3.1% due to lower fruit quality.
- The volume of juice exports contracted by 7.9% to 16.8mn ps, but revenue dipped by only 0.1% to \$48.4mn. Almost three-fifths of the volume sold went to the United States (US), where prices were up by 20.1% in response to lower orange harvests in the US. Orange concentrate prices were slightly lower in the Caribbean, which accounted for 30.1% of the total sales volume.

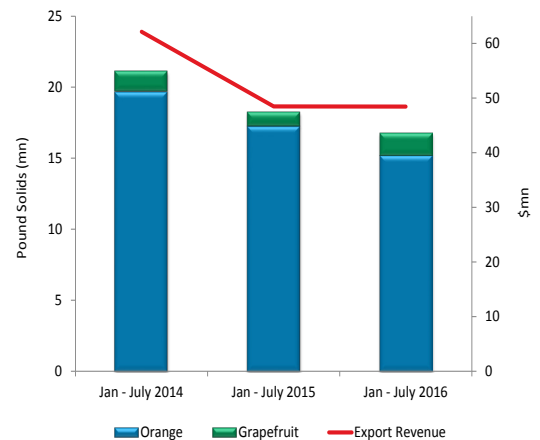
Banana

- Output of banana plummeted by 29.5% to 42,476 metric tons, and revenue, consequently, fell by 30.6% to \$45.4mn. The lingering effects of flooding in late 2015 and the loss of 16.4% of productive acreage due to U.S. sanctions on the Meridian Group were the principal causes of the sharp reduction in output.

Petroleum

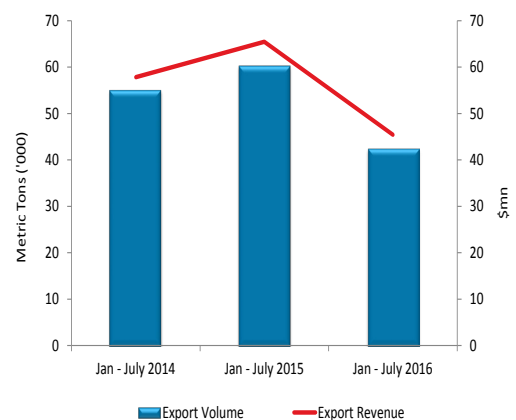
- Oil production decreased by 15.3% to 271,318 barrels during the seven-month period with the average daily extraction rate declining by 15.7% to 1,274 barrels, when compared to the same period of 2015. All extraction came from the Spanish Lookout field, since low production

Chart 2.4: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue



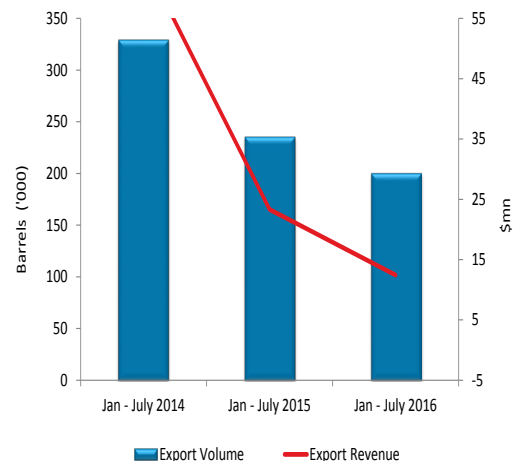
Source: CPBL

Chart 2.5: Banana Exports



Source: BGA

Chart 2.6: Petroleum Exports



Source: Geology and Petroleum Department

and weak international prices made the Never Delay field uneconomical to operate.

- With no shipments in July, crude oil exports fell by 14.9% to 200,616 barrels. Export receipts decreased by 46.7% to \$12.4mn, as the average export price fell by 37.3% to US\$31.01 per barrel.

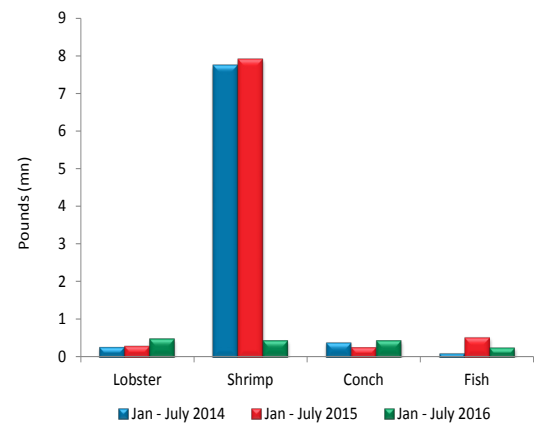
Marine

- Marine exports plummeted by 82.6% to 1.6mn pounds, as a 94.6% reduction in farmed shrimp exports outweighed increased exports of conch and lobster. Consequently, export receipts fell by 67.9% to \$19.0mn.
- A few shrimp farms started field trials in July on new brood stocks that are more resistant to bacterial infection before resuming commercial restocking.

Other Domestic Exports

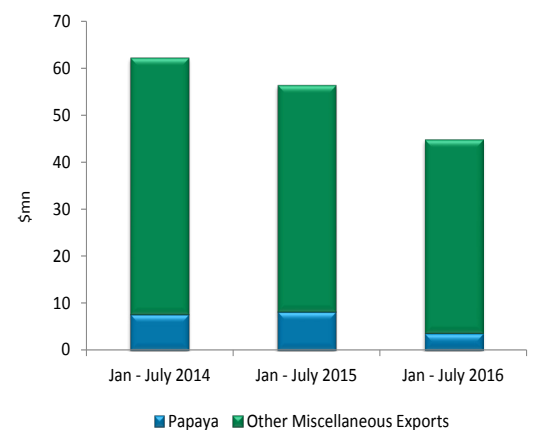
- Revenue from other domestic exports fell by 20.5% to \$44.8mn primarily due to declines in earnings of papaya (\$4.6mn), orange oil (\$2.9mn), black-eyed peas (\$1.7mn), corn meal (\$1.3mn) and grapefruit oil (\$1.3mn). These overshadowed increases in receipts from animal feed (\$2.3mn), pulp cells (\$0.6mn) and orange (\$0.2mn). Earnings from papaya more than halved to \$3.6mn due to the earlier than anticipated closure of the foreign-owned papaya operations in June. However, some local farmers will continue to produce papaya for export, albeit on a much smaller scale.

Chart 2.7: Marine Export Volumes



Sources: SIB and CBB

Chart 2.8: Revenue of Papaya and Other Miscellaneous Exports

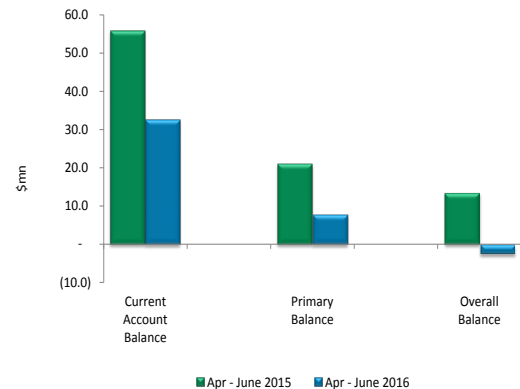


Sources: SIB

Central Government Operations

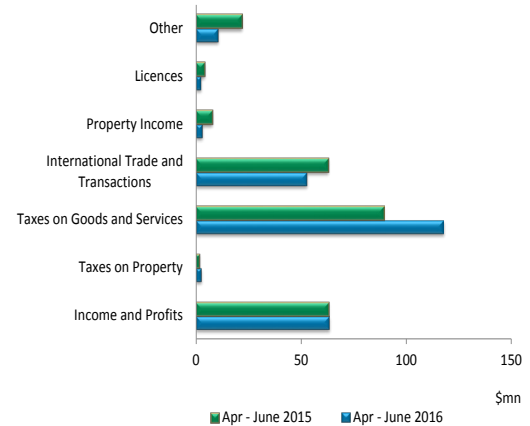
- In the first quarter (April to June) of the 2016/2017 fiscal year (FY), Central Government's revenue and grants totalled \$257.1mn, 2.9% lower than the same period of the previous FY, while expenditure was up by 3.3% to \$259.6mn. Consequently, the primary surplus decreased from 0.6% of GDP in the previous FY to 0.2% of GDP, and the overall balance shifted from a surplus of 0.4% of GDP to a deficit of 0.7% of GDP.
- The Government's financing gap totalled \$54.8mn, the bulk of which was sourced domestically through the issuance of securities and use of the Central Bank overdraft facility. The debt dependency ratio (new borrowings to expenditure) stood at 25.4%, which is above the international threshold of 20.0%.
- The \$7.6mn reduction in total revenues was attributable mostly to declines of \$9.1mn in grant receipts and \$17.8mn in non-tax revenues. Tax revenue grew by \$20.1mn (9.3%), as higher collections of the GST on goods and services outweighed lower receipts from taxes on international trade. Non-tax revenues more than halved mainly due to lower receipts from property income, the domestic oil industry and the international ship and company registries.
- Expenditure rose by \$8.4mn with current spending up by 13.1% and capital outlays contracting by 30.2%. The expansion in current outlays reflected the negotiated 8.0% increase in public officers' wages in July 2015, which contributed notably to the 10.3% aggregate increase in personal emoluments, pensions and domestic subsidies.

Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations



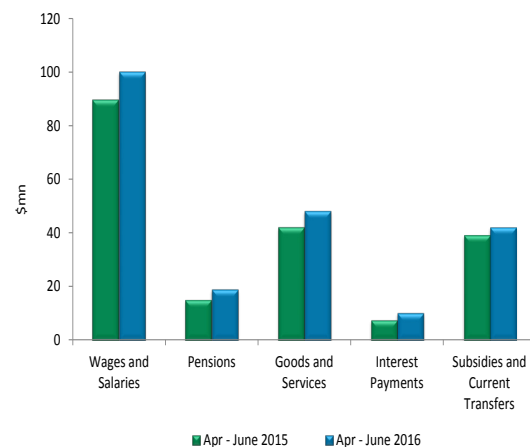
Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.3: Central Government Current Expenditure



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

- Capital spending and net lending totalled \$39.7mn, with 43.3% being spent on infrastructural projects.

Central Government Domestic Debt

- A surge in Central Government’s domestic borrowing to meet payments associated with the BTL settlement, the 2038 bond interest payment and other budgetary commitments, dominated public debt developments. Central Government issued new securities valued at \$240.0mn - \$15.0mn worth of Treasury bills in July and \$225.0mn in Treasury notes – \$20.0mn each in February and March and \$185.0mn in July. The domestic debt consequently rose by 48.9% to 21.1% of GDP (\$736.3mn), and its share of total public sector debt increased from 17.4% at the end of December 2015 to 23.7% at the end of July.
- Amortization payments totalled \$1.0mn and included payments to domestic banks, the Fort Street Tourism Village, the Debt for Nature Swap and the Belize Social Security Board.
- At the end of July, the share of the domestic debt held by the Central Bank fell from 49.7% to 43.4%, with the sale of \$129.0mn worth of Treasury notes and \$40.0mn worth of Treasury bills in the secondary market. The share held by the domestic banks increased from 30.9% to 38.6%, while the share held by non-bank entities fell from 19.4% to 18.0%.
- Interest payments totalled \$9.7mn, with \$7.3mn paid to the Central Bank on the overdraft facility and on its holdings of government securities, while non-bank entities received \$2.2mn.

Chart 3.4: Central Government Domestic Debt

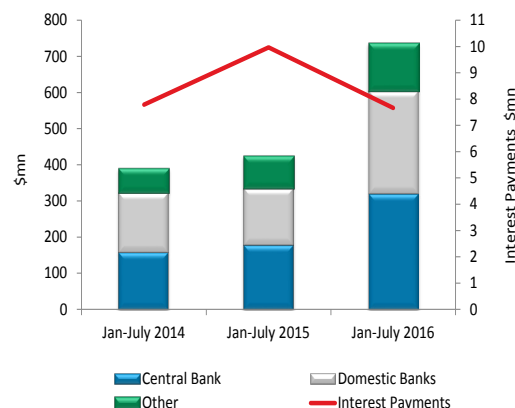
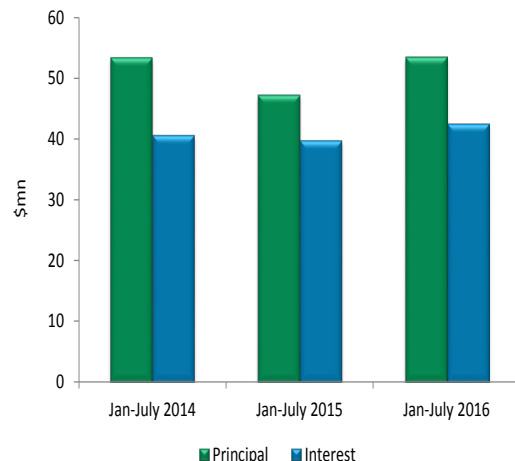


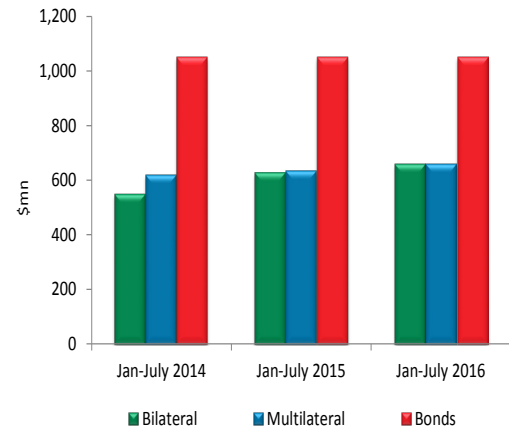
Chart 3.5: External Debt Service



Public Sector External Debt

- During the first seven months of 2016, the public sector external debt rose by 0.8% (\$18.0mn) to \$2,370.2mn.
- Loan disbursements totalled \$70.9mn, of which Central Government received \$65.6mn, mainly from bilateral sources (\$41.1mn). The Development Finance Corporation (DFC) borrowed \$4.0mn, and \$1.2mn went to the non-financial sector.
- Central Government amortized \$50.7mn, of which \$27.3mn was paid to multilateral creditors and \$23.4mn to bilateral lenders, particularly the Republic of China (ROC) and the Government of Venezuela.
- Loan repayments by the financial sector amounted to \$0.6mn, while the non-financial public sector repaid \$2.2mn.
- Interest and other payments totalled \$42.4mn, inclusive of the \$26.3mn paid to the holders of the 2038 bond. Multilateral lenders were paid \$10.6mn, and \$5.5mn went to bilateral creditors.

Chart 3.6: Public Sector External Debt



Statistical Appendix

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

	\$mn			
	Position as at July 2016	Changes During		
		June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
Net Foreign Assets	1,138.8	-45.7	-11.2	176.2
Central Bank	873.8	-15.9	-1.0	104.9
Domestic Banks	265.0	-29.8	-10.2	71.3
Net Domestic Credit	2,470.0	109.8	183.6	-12.5
Central Government (Net)	485.4	116.1	188.9	-32.6
Other Public Sector	9.3	-0.8	-1.4	-4.0
Private Sector	1,975.3	-5.5	-3.9	24.1
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	49.9	-0.2	0.3	-1.9
Other Items (Net)	495.2	0.8	-17.6	36.1
Money Supply (M2)	3,063.7	63.5	189.7	129.5

⁽¹⁾ Transactions associated with the Universal Health Services (UHS) loan with the Belize Bank Limited are not included in this table, as this matter is under litigation.

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

	\$mn			
	Position as at July 2016	Changes During		
		June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,138.8	-45.7	-11.2	176.2
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	873.8	-15.9	-1.0	104.9
Central Bank Foreign Assets	881.4	-15.5	-1.1	110.7
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	7.6	0.4	-0.1	5.8
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	265.0	-29.8	-10.2	71.3
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	276.4	-27.3	-32.9	61.8
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	11.4	2.5	-22.7	-9.5

Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at July 2016	June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
Total Credit to Central Government	604.9	148.1	206.4	25.5
From Central Bank	319.7	74.1	73.8	34.5
Loans and Advances	66.6	-10.5	2.8	9.6
Government Securities ⁽¹⁾	253.1	84.6	71.0	24.9
From Domestic Banks	285.2	74.0	132.6	-9.0
Loans and Advances	3.1	1.0	0.5	-0.5
Government Securities	282.1	73.0	132.1	-8.5
Of which: Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	204.0	15.0	54.0	-8.5
Treasury notes	78.1	58.0	78.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	119.5	32.0	17.5	58.1
With Central Bank	87.8	30.7	31.3	51.0
With Domestic Banks	31.7	1.3	-13.8	7.1
Net Credit to Central Government	485.4	116.1	188.9	-32.6
Credit to Other Public Sector	9.3	-0.8	-1.4	-4.0
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	9.3	-0.8	-1.4	-4.0
Of which: Local Government	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	2.4	-0.2	-1.7	-2.5
Other Statutory Bodies	4.0	-1.1	0.1	-1.1
Securities	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	1,975.3	-5.5	-3.9	24.1
Loans and Advances	1,974.9	-5.5	-3.9	24.1
Securities	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽³⁾	2,470.0	109.8	183.6	-12.5

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

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

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

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

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at July 2016	June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
PRIMARY SECTOR	263.9	3.2	11.9	2.5
Agriculture	210.4	3.3	7.5	-0.3
Sugar	70.7	-1.6	-1.3	2.6
Citrus	12.4	0.0	-2.4	-0.3
Bananas	74.3	0.1	3.4	-1.0
Other	53.0	4.8	7.8	-1.6
Marine Products	35.0	0.0	4.4	3.7
Forestry	1.1	0.1	0.4	-0.7
Mining and Exploration	17.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2
SECONDARY SECTOR	628.4	-9.1	-1.3	32.3
Manufacturing	35.1	-9.1	-1.0	12.5
Building and Construction	582.0	0.5	3.9	22.6
Utilities	11.3	-0.5	-4.2	-2.8
TERTIARY SECTOR	677.7	-5.4	3.1	5.0
Transport	52.8	-0.3	4.3	0.3
Tourism	114.1	1.0	18.1	7.5
Distribution	167.2	-4.9	-3.1	-4.6
Real Estate	282.4	-2.5	-10.8	9.0
Professional Services	48.2	1.6	-3.8	-2.7
Other ⁽¹⁾	13.0	-0.3	-1.6	-4.5
PERSONAL LOANS ⁽²⁾	410.7	5.2	-18.7	-20.0
TOTAL	1,980.7	-6.1	-5.0	19.8

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

⁽²⁾ 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 July 2016	June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	1,160.6	15.9	113.5	161.7
Notes and Coins	73.1	1.4	-3.9	-0.3
Balances with Central Bank	688.0	3.4	21.1	63.8
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	177.1	-15.5	32.8	105.1
Treasury bills maturing in not more than 90 days ⁽¹⁾	200.2	11.3	50.3	-4.5
Other Approved Assets	22.2	15.3	13.2	-2.4
Of which: Treasury notes	10.0	6.0	10.0	0.0
Required Liquid Assets	627.8	1.4	33.9	31.2
Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets	532.8	14.5	79.6	130.5
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	683.4	0.6	18.2	61.3
Required Cash Reserves	232.0	0.5	12.5	11.5
Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves	451.4	0.1	5.7	49.8
Actual Securities Balances ⁽²⁾	204.0	15.0	54.0	-8.5
Excess/(Deficiency) Securities	204.0	15.0	54.0	-8.5

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

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

Table A.6: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

	Percent			
	Position as at July 2016	June 2016 to July 2016	Dec 2015 to July 2016	Dec 2014 to July 2015
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	11.67	-0.02	0.07	-0.23
Commercial Loans	9.70	-0.05	-0.31	-0.29
Residential Construction	7.69	-0.06	-0.26	-0.53
Other	7.62	-0.05	-0.21	-0.43
Weighted Average	9.81	-0.03	-0.22	-0.33
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.03	-0.06	-0.07	-0.13
Savings/Chequing	2.59	-0.00	0.02	-0.01
Savings	2.25	-0.03	-0.14	0.01
Time	2.29	0.00	-0.16	-0.12
Weighted Average	1.27	-0.07	-0.19	-0.18
Weighted Average Spread	8.54	0.04	-0.03	-0.16

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
	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	July 2016 over June 2016	July 2016 over July 2015
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	10.40	10.48	11.01	-0.08	-0.61
Commercial Loans	9.81	9.74	9.91	0.07	-0.10
Residential Construction	6.78	6.83	6.82	-0.05	-0.04
Other	6.66	6.58	7.04	0.08	-0.38
Weighted Average	9.63	9.60	9.71	0.03	-0.08
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.00	0.00
Savings/Chequing	1.01	1.00	1.60	0.01	-0.59
Savings	2.41	2.38	1.99	0.03	0.41
Time	1.87	1.88	2.03	-0.01	-0.16
Weighted Average	1.70	1.71	1.96	-0.01	-0.25
Weighted Average Spread	7.92	7.89	7.76	0.03	0.17

Table A.8: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Air	162,565	198,585
Land	31,796	31,023
Sea	4,622	3,499
Stay-over Visitors	198,984	233,108
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	536,722	547,074

Sources: BTB and CBB

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

Major Commodity	Weights	Dec 2015	June 2016	July 2016	Monthly ⁽¹⁾ Change	YTD ⁽²⁾ Change
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	107.3	106.1	106.2	0.1	-0.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	17	100.2	99.5	99.3	-0.2	-0.3
Clothing and Footwear	83	96.7	99.0	99.0	0.0	1.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	102.9	103.5	103.5	-0.0	0.0
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	101.7	101.9	101.9	-0.0	0.2
Health	41	112.0	114.5	114.5	0.0	1.5
Transport	136	96.0	101.0	101.6	0.6	2.6
Communication	33	96.9	97.2	97.2	0.0	0.6
Recreation and Culture	69	106.7	106.9	107.0	0.0	0.0
Education	32	103.6	103.1	103.1	0.0	-0.2
Restaurants and Hotels	7	109.7	106.9	106.9	0.0	0.3
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	52	106.4	106.8	106.8	0.0	0.2
All Items	1,000	102.9	103.7	103.8	0.1	0.4

Source: SIB

⁽¹⁾ Percent change in CPI for July 2016 over June 2016.

⁽²⁾ Percent change in CPI for January to July 2016 over December 2015.

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

	July 2015	July 2016	Dec - July 2014/2015	Dec - July 2015/2016
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	82,867	0	1,167,427	1,455,043
Sugar Processed (long tons)	9,074	0	140,051	143,937
Molasses Processed (long tons)	4,338	0	37,567	49,706
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	98.16	0.00	97.92	93.15
Cane Purity (%)	85.40	0.00	87.88	84.85
Cane/Sugar	10.53	0.00	8.35	10.11

Source: BSI

Table A.11: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	July 2015		July 2016		Jan - July 2015		Jan - July 2016	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)
Sugar	29,011	31,394	7,136	6,706	97,410	103,266	84,190	67,989
E.U.	28,962	31,336	6,643	6,117	84,250	89,312	82,323	65,846
USA	0	0	0	0	10,923	11,402	0	0
Caricom	49	58	492	589	2,214	2,517	1,845	2,109
Other	0	0	0	0	22	34	22	34
Molasses	0	0	6,891	1,561	14,424	3,570	30,551	6,970

Source: BSI

Table A.12: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	July 2015	July 2016	Oct - July 2014/2015	Oct - July 2015/2016
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	86,482	21,927	3,963,779	3,246,788
Grapefruit	0	0	722,104	370,964
Total	86,482	21,927	4,685,883	3,617,752
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	477,949	107,019	25,274,410	19,542,246
Grapefruit	0	0	3,054,389	1,509,438
Total	477,949	107,019	28,328,799	21,051,684
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	90,316	233,524
Grapefruit	0	0	45,720	0
Total	0	0	136,036	233,524
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	8,480	0	2,678,832	3,386,488
Grapefruit	0	0	184,864	104,304
Total	8,480	0	2,863,696	3,490,792
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	37,200	0	1,393,600	1,178,000
Grapefruit	0	0	108,000	53,200
Total	37,200	0	1,501,600	1,231,200

Source: CPBL

Table A.13: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	July 2015		July 2016		Jan - July 2015		Jan - July 2016	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$ '000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$ '000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$ '000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$ '000)
Citrus Concentrates								
U.S.A.								
Orange	0.0	0	111.1	296	9,910.1	21,363	8,982.6	23,261
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Caribbean								
Orange	572.7	1,902	836.3	2,731	4,468.0	14,633	4,565.1	14,869
Grapefruit	9.0	34	98.5	365	269.3	1,000	457.8	1,697
Europe								
Orange	358.8	1,052	500.0	1,338	2,787.3	7,952	1,532.7	4,199
Grapefruit	62.3	223	96.2	328	582.3	2,537	1,061.9	3,653
Other								
Orange	0.0	0	0.0	0	67.6	192	101.5	281
Grapefruit	90.1	338	30.0	89	150.1	583	90.2	289
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	1,092.8	3,550	1,672.2	5,147	18,234.7	48,259	16,791.7	48,249
Orange	931.5	2,954	1,447.4	4,365.4	17,233.0	44,139	15,181.8	42,610
Grapefruit	161.3	596	224.8	781.9	1,001.7	4,120	1,609.9	5,639
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	6.6	36	7.2	46	38.5	216	32.8	189
Orange	6.3	33	5.6	31	31.4	169	26.4	149
Grapefruit	0.3	2	1.6	15	7.1	47	6.4	41
Total Citrus Juices	1,099.4	3,586	1,679.4	5,193	18,273.2	48,476	16,824.5	48,438
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total ⁽¹⁾	420.6	322	128.5	99	2,086.1	2,481	2,183.6	1,654
Orange	420.6	322	115.3	89.1	1,980.1	2,401	2,042.4	1,549
Grapefruit	0.0	0	13	10	106.0	81	141.2	105

Source: CPBL

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

Table A.14: Banana Exports

	July 2015	July 2016	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Volume (metric tons)	6,634	6,367	60,278	42,476
Value (\$'000)	5,755	5,460	65,452	45,419

Source: BGA

Table A.15: Marine Exports

	Jan - July 2015		Jan - July 2016	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	315	9,051	472	10,406
Shrimp	7,920	46,237	431	3,171
Conch	281	3,245	427	5,126
Other Fish	538	644	249	299
Total	9,054	59,178	1,578	19,001

Source: SIB

Table A.16: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Other Miscellaneous Exports (\$'000)	56,422	44,848
Of which:		
Papaya		
Volume ('000 pounds)	21,585	6,581
Value (\$'000)	8,125	3,567

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Petroleum Production and Exports

	July 2015	July 2016	Jan - July 2015	Jan - July 2016
Crude Oil Production				
Never Delay (Barrels)	0	0	329	0
Spanish Lookout (Barrels)	41,329	37,347	319,827	271,318
Crude Oil Export				
Volume (Barrels)	56,078	0	235,699	200,616
Value (\$'000)	5,189	0	23,327	12,443

Source: Petroleum and Geology Department

Table A.18: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure

	\$'000					
	Approved Budget 2016/2017	Jan 2015 to June 2015	Jan 2016 to June 2016	Apr 2015 to June 2015	Apr 2016 to June 2016 ^P	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,088,540	534,695	505,531	264,689	257,092	23.6%
1). Current Revenue	1,041,042	517,684	498,893	250,228	252,536	24.3%
Tax Revenue	936,597	457,479	459,754	216,303	236,387	25.2%
Income and Profits	256,051	138,054	130,866	62,837	63,417	24.8%
Taxes on Property	5,682	3,492	4,606	1,701	2,634	46.4%
Taxes on Goods and Services	366,187	183,152	209,883	89,014	117,591	32.1%
International Trade and Transactions	308,677	132,781	114,399	62,751	52,745	17.1%
Non-Tax Revenue	104,445	60,205	39,138	33,925	16,149	15.5%
Property Income	20,064	8,619	8,759	7,829	3,102	15.5%
Licences	12,646	8,322	7,203	4,216	2,457	19.4%
Other	71,735	43,264	23,176	21,880	10,591	14.8%
2). Capital Revenue	5,916	2,962	1,617	1,672	840	14.2%
3). Grants	41,581	14,049	5,022	12,789	3,717	8.9%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,151,104	584,408	557,811	251,176	259,564	22.5%
1). Current Expenditure	959,193	424,839	469,753	194,365	219,897	22.9%
Wages and Salaries	402,731	175,346	197,423	89,808	100,060	24.8%
Pensions	67,169	31,060	38,581	15,250	19,095	28.4%
Goods and Services	224,536	105,801	107,066	42,315	48,298	21.5%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	99,030	41,946	46,905	7,658	10,265	10.4%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	165,726	70,686	79,778	39,334	42,178	25.5%
2). Capital Expenditure	191,911	159,569	88,058	56,812	39,667	20.7%
Capital II (Local Sources)	93,432	61,217	46,374	24,960	22,319	23.9%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	95,973	95,088	40,469	29,221	16,743	17.4%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	2,507	3,265	1,215	2,630	605	24.1%
Unidentified expenditure				5,000		
CURRENT BALANCE	81,849	92,845	29,140	55,863	32,639	39.9%
Primary Balance	36,465	(7,767)	(5,375)	21,171	7,793	21.4%
OVERALL BALANCE	(62,565)	(49,713)	(52,280)	13,513	(2,472)	4.0%
Primary Balance less grants	(5,115)	(21,816)	(10,396)	8,381	4,076	-79.7%
Overall Balance less grants	(104,146)	(63,762)	(57,302)	723	(6,189)	5.9%
FINANCING	62,565	49,713	52,280	(13,513)	2,472	
Domestic Financing		(24,160)	66,998	(67,473)	6,314	
Central Bank		(27,084)	(871)	(59,013)	(35,630)	
Net Borrowing		18,573	(237)	(6,304)	(27,906)	
Change in Deposits		(45,657)	(634)	(52,710)	(7,724)	
Commercial Banks		(10,703)	73,726	(686)	42,457	
Net Borrowing		1,079	58,618	7,363	46,889	
Change in Deposits		(11,782)	15,108	(8,049)	(4,432)	
Other Domestic Financing		13,627	(5,856)	(7,774)	(513)	
Financing Abroad		72,243	(12,637)	45,645	(4,837)	
Disbursements		107,307	29,132	63,479	19,057	
Amortization		(35,064)	(41,768)	(17,834)	(23,894)	
Other		1,629	(2,082)	8,315	996	

Sources: CBB and MOF

^P - Provisional

Table A.19: Central Government Domestic Debt 2016⁽¹⁾

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/15 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JULY 2016			Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/07/16 ^P
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest		
Overdraft/Loans	63,759	0	0	3,287	2,847	66,606
Central Bank	63,759	0	0	3,287	2,847	66,606
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	200,000	15,000	0	39	0	215,000
Central Bank	24,996	15,000	0	1	(39,996)	0
Domestic Banks	149,982	0	0	35	54,013	203,995
Other	25,022	0	0	4	(14,017)	11,005
Treasury Notes	225,000	225,000	0	6,216	0	450,000
Central Bank	157,026	225,000	0	4,057	(128,965)	253,061
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	78,106	78,106
Other	67,974	0	0	2,159	50,859	118,833
Atlantic Bank Limited	241	0	210	8	0	31
Heritage Bank Limited	2,374	0	366	131	0	2,008
Belize Social Security Board ⁽²⁾	395	0	20	16	0	375
Fort Street Tourism Village	355	0	326	0	0	28
Debt for Nature Swap	2,320	0	86	33	0	2,234
Total	494,445	240,000	1,009	9,730	2,847	736,282

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

⁽¹⁾ Transactions associated with the Universal Health Services (UHS) loan with the Belize Bank Limited are not included in this table, as no action has been taken to enforce the claim.

⁽²⁾ Government has outstanding loan with BSSB for Hopeville Housing Project.

Table A.20: Public Sector External Debt 2016

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/15 ^R	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JULY 2016			Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/07/16 ^P	
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,271,507	65,655	50,748	41,671	343	2,286,757
Government of Venezuela	373,269	21,093	6,396	1,977	0	387,966
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	17,710	0	956	376	95	16,849
Republic of China	249,150	20,000	16,057	3,163	0	253,093
Caribbean Development Bank	227,840	14,947	12,771	4,684	-0	230,015
Caricom Development Fund	2,398	0	391	61	0	2,007
European Economic Community	8,893	0	342	31	230	8,781
Inter-American Development Bank	239,026	3,367	9,779	2,846	0	232,614
International Fund for Agriculture Development	2,685	186	253	25	18	2,635
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	25,290	6,061	1,721	391	0	29,630
Opec Fund for International Development	47,925	0	1,903	1,072	0	46,022
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	24,317	0	179	718	0	24,139
Bank of New York	1,053,004	0	0	26,325	0	1,053,004
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	16,499	1,247	2,196	431	3	15,553
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	658	0	331	13	3	331
Caribbean Development Bank ^{(1) (2)}	15,841	1,247	1,865	417	0	15,223
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	64,209	4,000	617	337	279	67,870
Caribbean Development Bank	14,466	4,000	600	336	0	17,866
European Economic Community	149	0	17	1	4	136
International Monetary Fund ⁽³⁾	49,593	0	0	0	275	49,868
GRAND TOTAL	2,352,215	70,902	53,562	42,437	625	2,370,181

^R - Revised^P - Provisional

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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.

⁽³⁾ International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights allocation is included as part of the financial public sector external debt obligation.