



CENTRAL BANK
of BELIZE



MONTHLY
ECONOMIC
HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE
2021

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BGA	Banana Growers' Association
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
BTL	Belize Telemedia Limited
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CGA	Citrus Growers' Association
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
UHS	Universal Health Services
US	United States

Abbreviations and Conventions:

\$	the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	billion
bp	basis point
mn	million
M-o-M	month-on-month
ps	pound solids
TC/TS	long tons cane to long ton sugar
Y-o-Y	year-on-year
YTD	year-to-date

Notes:

1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2021 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2020 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 2021 are based on GDP estimates from the Central Bank of Belize.

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Summary of Economic Indicators

Money Supply

Broad Money Supply June 2021 8.2% YTD change on December 2020	Net Foreign Assets June 2021 16.4% YTD change on December 2020	Net Domestic Credit June 2021 1.1% YTD change on December 2020
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Liquidity and Interest Rates

Excess Cash June 2021 \$374.7mn 6.5% change on December 2020	New Deposit Rates June 2021 1.91% -10 bps change on December 2020	New Lending Rates June 2021 8.59% 9 bps change on December 2020
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Real Sector and Reserve Import Coverage

GDP January - March 2021 -8.4% Y-o-Y change on the same quarter in the previous year	CPI January - June 2021 2.0% YTD change on the same period in the previous year	Bona Fide Stay-Over Visitors January - June 2021 89,997 -21.6% YTD change on the same period of the previous year
Domestic Exports January - June 2021 \$201.3mn 5.2% YTD change on the same period of the previous year	Gross Imports January - June 2021 \$971.6mn 19.1% YTD change on the same period of the previous year	Reserve Import Coverage June 2021 4.8 months equivalent of merchandise imports

Central Government Operations and Public Debt

Primary Surplus April 2021 to May 2021 \$21.4mn, 0.6% of GDP	Domestic Debt June 2021 \$1,315.2mn, 36.4% of GDP	External Debt June 2021 \$2,928.1mn, 81.0% of GDP
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Overview

Money and Credit

- For the first six months of 2021, broad money supply (M2) expanded by 8.2% (\$290.8mn) to \$3,824.6mn. The rapid M2 growth was driven by sharp increases in domestic banks' foreign assets and deposits.
- Between January and June, the net foreign assets of the banking system increased by \$163.6mn. Majority of this increase was attributable to domestic banks, holdings of which grew by \$155.0mn. This outturn was supported by the gradual rebound in foreign currency earnings in real activities from the pandemic shock coupled with the stringent management of foreign currency reserves to safeguard the stability of the financial system. In addition, the Central Bank's holdings increased by \$8.6mn following a marked falloff in external debt service payments stemming from deferrals granted to the public sector.
- Net domestic credit growth slowed to 1.1% for the first six months of 2021 compared to a 2.2% expansion in the same period the year before. The sluggish growth trend reflected marginal credit increases to Central Government (net) and the private sector of \$25.8mn and \$17.8mn, respectively, as lending to other public sector entities contracted by \$9.0mn.
- Aggregate credit union lending inched up by \$2.9mn in June, tempering the decline for the first six months of 2021 to \$23.3mn.
- Bolstered by the steady accumulation in foreign assets, domestic banks' liquidity continued to expand. At June end, domestic banks' excess liquid assets increased by \$165.8mn to \$586.0mn (81.4% above requirements), with excess cash reserves up \$22.9mn to \$374.7mn (168.1% above requirements).
- Lending conditions tightened somewhat over the review period. At 8.59%, the 12-month rolling weighted average interest rate on new loans inched up by nine basis points over the first six months of 2021. Conversely, the 12-month rolling weighted average interest rate on new deposits fell by 10 basis points over the six-month period to 1.91%.

Real Sector Developments

- Belize's real gross domestic production (GDP) was estimated to have expanded by 22.3% in the second quarter of 2021 (April to June) compared to the same period of 2020. This outcome reflected a strong rebound from the deep economic falloff recorded a year earlier when strict lockdown measures were implemented to curb the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The tertiary sector, which was most severely affected by the strict restrictions, grew by 19.3% during the quarter. The sharp rebound also underscored the recovery in agricultural and agro-processing activities from adverse weather effects, as well

as the resurgence in livestock exports to neighbouring countries. As a result, the economy expanded by 6.1% for the first half of 2021 relative to the same period a year ago.

- The trade deficit in goods widened, as exports grew at a slower pace than imports. For the first half of 2021, domestic export receipts grew by 5.2% or \$9.9mn (5.2%) to \$201.3mn compared to the same period of 2020. This modest upturn was largely attributable to increased sales of sugar, banana, and corn by-products (in particular, animal feed). Concurrently, gross imports increased by \$156.0mn (19.1%) to \$971.6mn with increased outlays across all major categories of goods stimulated by the recovery from the pandemic outbreak.
- The number of bona fide stay-over arrivals in June expanded by 25.2% month-on-month to 25,556 visitors, softening the year-to-date decline to 21.6% at 89,997 visitors. Cruise ship sailings to Belize remained suspended dating back to March 2020.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased on average by 2.0% year-on-year for the first half of 2021. The mild inflationary pressure was attributable to price upticks for fresh fruits, vegetables, fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas. However, reduced costs for electronic devices, clothing, and hotel accommodation rates moderated the upturn in price level.

Central Government Operations and Public Debt

- For the first two months of the 2021/2022 fiscal year (FY), Central Government operations yielded an overall surplus of \$9.7mn, reflecting a significant turnaround from the \$58.7mn overall deficit realized in the same period of the previous FY. This outcome resulted as total revenue and grants increased by \$40.1mn to \$175.9mn, while total expenditure declined by \$28.3mn to \$166.2mn.
- From January to June, the total public sector debt grew by \$23.2mn to \$4,243.3mn. The marginal rise in outstanding liabilities reflected increases of \$21.2mn and \$2.0mn in the public sector external debt and Central Government's domestic debt, respectively.

1 Money and Credit

Money Supply

For the first half of 2021, M2 expanded by 8.2% (\$290.8mn) when compared to the same period a year ago. The rapid money growth was bolstered by a sharp rise in domestic banks' foreign assets and the conversion of a former domestic bank's equity into deposits. Meanwhile, domestic bank credit activities slowed.

Net Foreign Assets

From January to June, the net foreign assets of the banking system increased by \$163.6mn to \$1,163.6mn. In comparison, this amount was over four times greater than the \$34.7mn expansion observed during the first half of 2020. The exceptional growth was mainly attributable to a \$155.0mn increase in domestic banks' net foreign assets to a record high \$455.8mn following a \$38.5mn lift in June. The overall expansion was fuelled in part by increases in remittance inflows, income from business processing outsourcing services, inward foreign direct investments, and capital inflows to regional organisations stationed in Belize.

Furthermore, foreign exchange earnings from the northern commercial free zone and tourism continued to strengthen after international travel restrictions were eased. Additionally, the management of foreign currency outflows was also tightened, including the suspension of domestic banks' profit and dividend payments until 31 December 2021.

The net foreign assets of the Central Bank rose by \$8.6mn over the six-month period to \$707.8mn. Foreign currency inflows grew by 0.8% to \$160.1mn on account of increases in sugar export receipts of \$16.8mn and external loan proceeds of \$5.8mn. Gross foreign currency outflows were slightly less than inflows over the review period at \$146.5mn but were 12.2% higher than the analogous period of 2020. The redemption of a regional organization's Treasury bill (T-bill) holdings partly contributed to the rise in foreign currency outflows. Nevertheless, Central Government still accounted for majority of Central Bank's foreign currency sales even though its share dropped from 82.6% of total outflows in the first half of 2020 to 49.5% in the same period of 2021 because of the interest moratorium received on the 2034 US dollar bond.

Consequently, the gross international reserves grew by \$14.9mn to \$711.0mn, whilst the merchandise import cover ratio dipped from 5.2 months in December 2020 to 4.8 months at the end of June, as imports rebounded in tandem with the economic rebound.

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

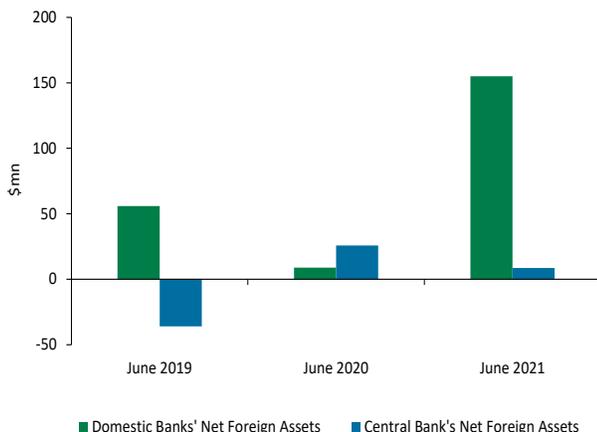
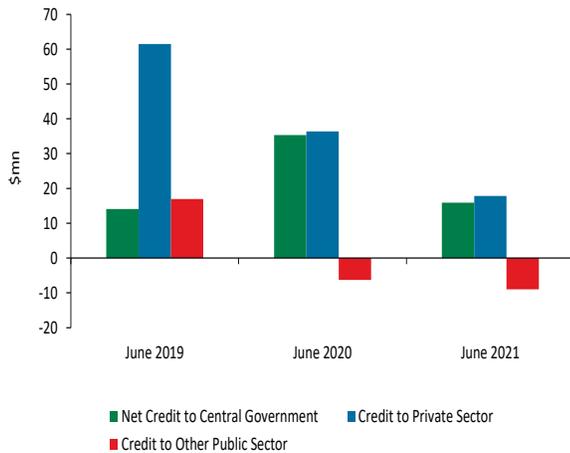


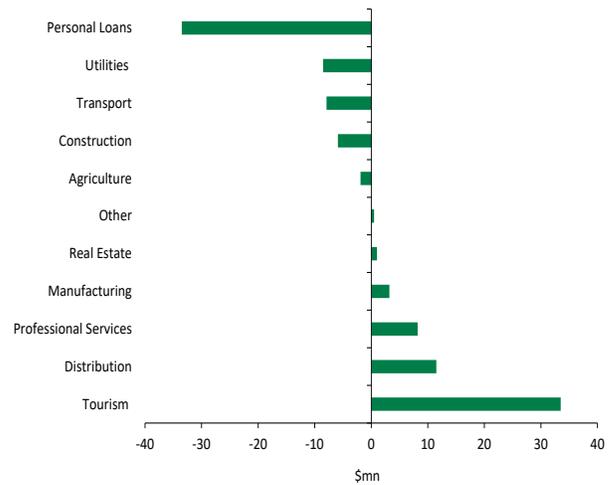
Chart 1.2: Change in Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System



Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit growth slowed to \$34.5mn for the first six months of 2021 to \$3,074.4mn compared to a \$65.4mn expansion during the same period of 2020. The credit slowdown reflected a moderation in lending to Central Government and the private sector, while credit to other public sector entities declined. Net credit to Central Government grew by \$25.8mn (3.6%) to \$748.1mn. Net direct financing from the Central Bank amounted to \$47.6mn, as the institution purchased Treasury securities valued at \$77.7mn, whilst Central Government withdrew \$31.7mn from its deposits. These transactions were partly offset by a \$61.8mn reduction in Central Government’s overdraft at the Central Bank, which reverted to a zero balance at June-end. In contrast, domestic banks’ credit to Central Government (net) contracted by \$21.8mn. This outcome resulted as domestic banks surrendered \$3.3mn in Treasury securities, while Central Government simultaneously increased its commercial bank deposits by \$18.5mn.

Chart 1.3: Change in Domestic Banks' Loans



Domestic banks’ lending to other public sector entities contracted by \$9.0mn over the year to date. Public utilities made net repayments of \$10.5mn that was partly offset by net disbursements of \$1.5mn to local governments. Conversely, credit to the private sector expanded by \$17.8mn, most of which was channelled to service industries. Underscoring this development, net disbursements to tourism, distribution, and professional enterprises amounted to \$33.5mn, \$11.5mn, and \$8.2mn, respectively. However, sizeable declines in outstanding balances of \$33.5mn and \$5.9mn on personal and construction loans, respectively, tempered the overall growth in private sector credit.

Write-offs for the first half of 2021 increased by \$8.9mn to \$20.3mn when compared to the same period of 2020. Write-offs were applied mainly against non-performing loans issued for personal (\$11.4mn), distribution (\$5.9mn), and construction (\$2.8mn) purposes. COVID-19 loan forbearances increased by \$6.1mn in June, raising the

total to \$836.6mn since March 2020, the equivalent of 35.7% of domestic banks' total loan portfolio.

Other Items (Net)

The 1 April purchase of Scotiabank (Belize) Limited resulted in the conversion of its retained earnings into demand and time deposits with another domestic bank. These transactions resulted in a significant increase in money supply, captured as a \$92.2mn fall in other items net, consisting of domestic banks' paid-up capital and reserves.

Bank Liquidity

Banking liquidity expanded sharply for the first half of the year, driven mainly by the rise in domestic banks' net foreign assets. Domestic bank's excess liquid assets grew by \$165.8mn during the six-month period through June to \$586.0mn, which was 81.4% above aggregate secondary reserve requirements. Simultaneously, domestic banks' excess cash reserves rose by \$22.9mn to \$374.7mn, which was 168.1% above the primary reserve requirement.

Interest Rates

The 12-month (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new loans was 8.59% at June-end, after rising by seven basis points during the month and by nine basis points since December 2020. Over the six-month period, weighted average lending rates inched up by 14, 18, and 27 basis points in the personal, residential construction, and "other" loan categories, respectively. These rate increases eclipsed the one-basis-point decline in the commercial loan category.

The 12-month (rolling) weighted average interest rate on new deposits was 1.91% at June-end. This position reflected an 11-basis-point increase in June relative to the previous month and a 10-basis-point decline for the first half of 2021. From January through June, time deposit rates strengthened by one basis point. This marginal rate hike was more than sufficient to offset declines of three and 22 basis points on saving/chequing and saving deposits, respectively. Thus, the 12-month rolling weighted average interest rate spread widened by 19 basis points to 6.68% over the six-month period.

Chart 1.4: Excess Statutory Liquidity

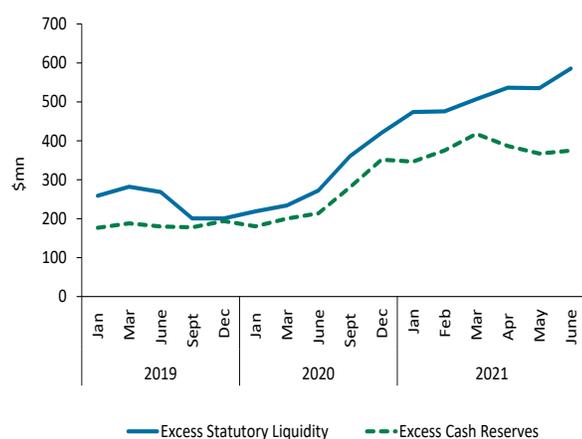
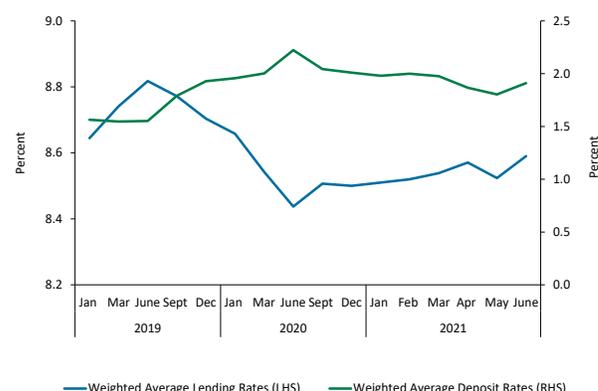


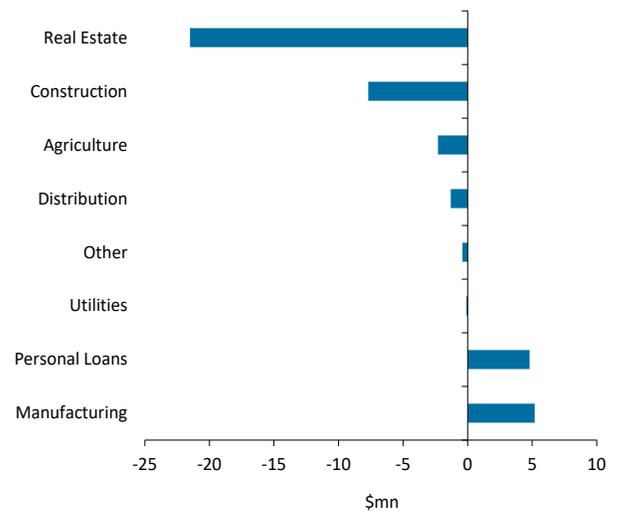
Chart 1.5: Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits



Credit Union Lending

Aggregate credit union lending increased by \$2.9mn in June, reflecting the first month-on-month increase since February 2020. The \$23.3mn decline for the first half of 2021 reflected reduced loan balances on real estate (\$21.5), construction (\$7.7mn), and agricultural (\$2.3mn) loans, which overshadowed net disbursements of \$5.2mn and \$4.8mn for manufacturing and personal activities. Write-offs amounted to \$13.1mn between January and June compared to \$1.9mn in the corresponding period of 2020. COVID-19 loan forbearances summed to only \$0.6mn in June, raising the total to \$152.1mn or 24.8% of credit unions’ aggregate loan portfolio.

Chart 1.6: Change in Credit Unions' Loans



2 Real Sector Developments

Gross Domestic Product

Belize's GDP was estimated to have increased by 22.3% in the second quarter of 2021 when compared to the same quarter of 2020. The sharp rebound mainly reflected a strong recovery from stringent COVID-19 lockdown measures, which resulted in a severe economic fallout a year ago. As a result, the economy expanded by 6.0% for the first half of 2021 when compared to the same period of 2020, but was still 10.0% below its pre-pandemic level relative to the first half of 2019.

The main contributors to the turnaround at the half-year mark were from wholesale and retail trade, taxes on products, agriculture, and construction. Whereas, the 12.5% rebound in agricultural production was mainly driven by the recovery from adverse weather events and the resumption in cattle

exports, the double-digit expansion in the other three sub-sectors were in response to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. However, the tourism industry remained badly affected by the ongoing pandemic, as hotel and restaurant activities contracted by 49.2%. Furthermore, government services declined by 5.8% with the cut in public officers' emoluments as a measure to restore fiscal stability.

Commodity Production

The production of Belize's major export commodities was mixed, as the rebound from weather related shocks was hindered mostly by agricultural disease problems. While the production of sugar, molasses, banana, and marine products increased over the first six months of 2021, citrus juice and petroleum outturns declined.

Domestic Exports

Domestic export revenue grew by 5.2% (\$9.9mn) between January and June of 2021 compared to the same period last year to \$201.3mn. This outcome largely reflected higher sales of sugar, banana, and animal feed (captured in other domestic exports), which were dampened by lower earnings from citrus juices, marine products, and molasses.

Gross Imports

Gross imports increased by a much faster pace during the six-month period, up 19.1% (\$156.0mn) to \$971.6mn with the level of imports across all major categories of goods rising by more than 9.0%. The

Table 2.1: Industrial Contribution to GDP Growth

	Year-on-Year Growth (%)	
	Jan - June 20 ⁽¹⁾ Over Jan - June 19 ^R	Jan - June 21 ⁽¹⁾ Over Jan - June 20 ^P
	Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	-0.9
Fishing	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	-1.0	0.2
Electricity and Water	-0.8	0.0
Construction	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale and Retail	-4.3	3.2
Hotels and Restaurants	-2.5	-1.3
Transport and Communication	-1.3	0.4
Other Private Services excluding Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-1.6	-0.2
Producers of Government Services	0.4	-0.8
All Industries at Basic Prices	-12.5	4.0
Taxes on Products	-2.6	2.0
GDP at Constant 2000 Prices	-15.1	6.0

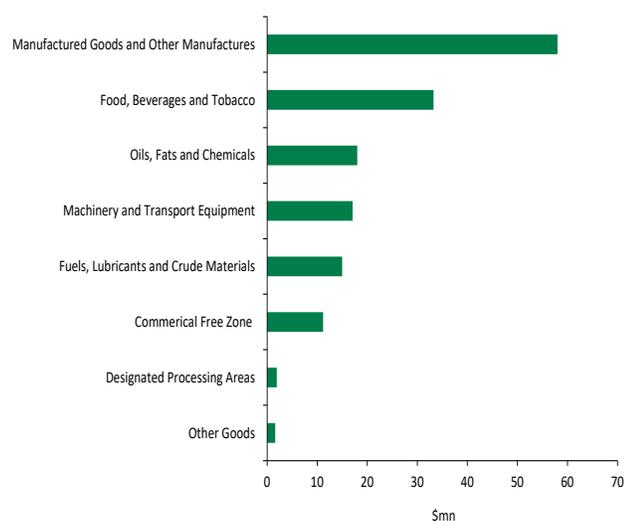
Source: SIB

⁽¹⁾ Constant 2000 price

^R - Revised

^P - Provisional

Chart 2.1: Gross Imports



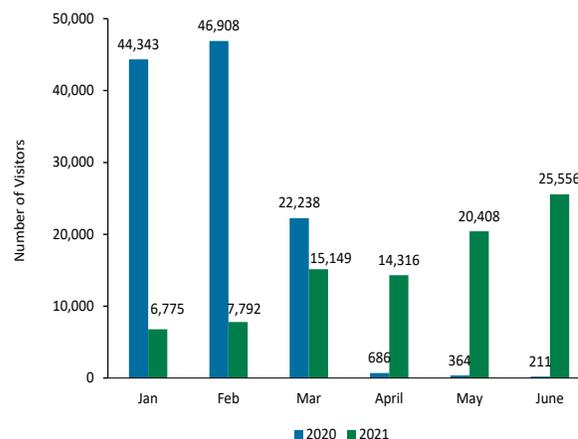
Source: SIB

strong rebound was driven by the nascent economic recovery, particularly in the second quarter of the year. The pickup in construction activities contributed to a \$58.0mn increase in “*Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures*” with heightened outlays on stainless steel tubing, corrugated steel rods, and galvalume steel. Meanwhile, higher purchases of beer for transshipment to neighbouring countries helped push “*Food, Beverages, and Tobacco*” up by \$33.2mn. Furthermore, increased payments for fertilisers, biodiesel, and diagnostic testing kits lifted “*Oils, Fats, and Chemicals*” by \$18.0mn. Lastly, increased imports of tractors and fuel raised “*Machinery and Transport Equipment*” and “*Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials*” by \$17.1mn and \$15.0mn, respectively.

Tourist Arrivals

Total stay-over arrivals increased by 25.2% month-on-month in June to 25,556, representing the largest number of international travellers to visit the country

Chart 2.2: Stay-Over Arrivals⁽¹⁾



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

⁽¹⁾ Data for June 2021 excludes Big Creek Port.

since the pandemic outbreak in March 2020. Air arrivals accounted for 94.7% (24,209) of the total with June being the first full month in which nonessential travel was permitted through other land and seaports after travel restrictions for inbound tourists were eased on 30 May. However, for the first half of the year, stay-over arrivals fell by 21.6% to 89,997 visitors when compared to the same period last year.

Cruise ship port calls remained suspended this June following the stoppage of cruise line services to Belize in March 2020.

Consumer Price Index

CPI rose by 0.4% month-on-month in June and by an average of 2.0% year-on-year from January to June of 2021. The mild inflationary pressure during the first half of 2021 was due largely to an increase in prices for locally produced food and imported energy products. Notable price increases for the first half of the year were recorded for fresh fruits and vegetables in “*Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*” (4.6%);

automobile fuel in “*Transport*” (4.7%); and liquefied petroleum gas in “*Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels*” (1.1%). The upward price momentum was tempered by reduced costs of tablets, external storage devices, and television sets in “*Information and Communication*” (3.7%); men and women’s clothing in “*Clothing and Footwear*” (1.0%); and hotel accommodations in “*Restaurants and Accommodation Services*” (8.4%).

Sugarcane and Sugar

National sugarcane deliveries increased by 27.4% for the 2020/2021 crop cycle to a record high 1,684,877 long tons. Whereas improved weather contributed to the rebound in sugar cane production in the north, increased investments in new production acreage boosted output in the west amid adverse weather conditions.

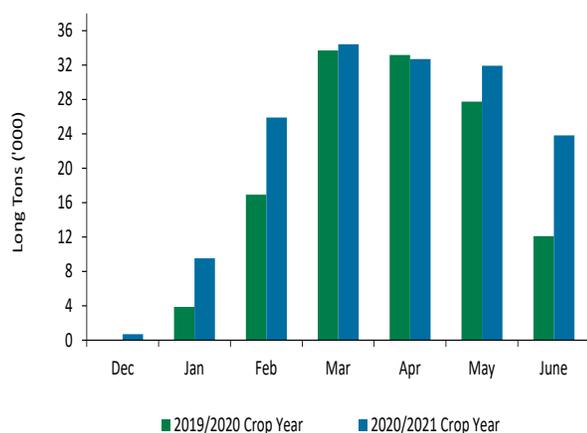
Sugarcane deliveries to the northern mill rose by 31.8% to 1,044,367 long tons over the crop year to date (December 2020 to June 2021). Sugar production grew by 36.2% to 107,763 long tons, strengthened

by improvements in harvesting weather conditions, cane purity (1.1%), and factory time efficiency (5.6%). In turn, sugar recovery grew with the long tons cane to long ton sugar (TC/TS) ratio improving by 1.6% to 9.7. Molasses output, a syrup by-product from the manufacturing of sugar, increased by 9.4% to 35,237 long tons.

Sugarcane deliveries to the western mill increased by 20.8% from January through June to 640,510 long tons. However, sugar production grew disproportionately, up by only 5.9%, as heavy rainfall factored in weakening cane quality (with a 1.5% decline in cane purity) and sugar recovery (with a 14.1% worsening of the TC/TS ratio to 12.5). Concurrently, molasses output rose by 14.4% to 24,146 long tons.

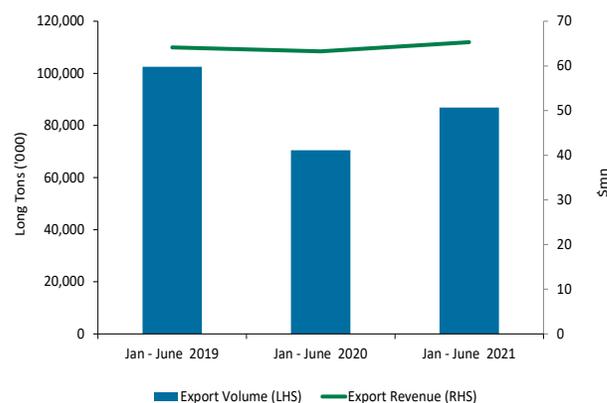
For the first six months of 2021, sugar exports increased by 23.2% to 86,894 long tons. However, sugar receipts increased by a lesser proportion of 3.3% to \$65.3mn on account of weakened international prices for bulk raw sugar that accounted for 79.2% of the export mix. Europe purchased 94.1% or

Chart 2.3: Monthly Sugar Production



Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Chart 2.4: Sugar Exports



Sources: BSI and Santander Group

81,730 long tons of the total export volume, valued at \$59.7mn. On that market, the average price per pound of sugar dropped by 12.9% to \$0.33 per pound compared to \$0.37 per pound a year ago. The total export volume to Europe comprised 68,835 long tons and 12,895 long tons of bulked and bagged sugar, respectively. Exports to other destinations comprised only bagged sugar, split between CARICOM (5,141 long tons) and Canada (22 long tons), valued at \$5.6mn and \$0.1mn, respectively. On average, bagged sugar prices rose by 6.2% to \$0.50 per pound. Molasses exports contracted by 38.7% to 17,077 long tons, valued at \$4.5mn.

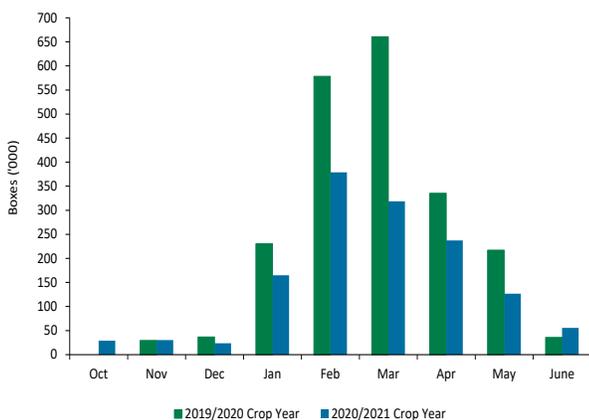
Citrus

Weakened by the devastating effects of citrus greening disease, citrus deliveries plunged by 35.7% to 1,364,371 boxes for the 2020/2021 crop year-to-date (October 2020 to June 2021). The decline in orange deliveries was more severe, down 35.8% to 1,259,496 boxes compared to a 35.2% collapse in grapefruit deliveries to 104,875 boxes.

A further deterioration in fruit quality led to a 39.0% falloff in citrus juice production to 7.6mn pound solids (ps). The total comprised 7.0mn ps of orange concentrate, 0.3mn ps of grapefruit concentrate, and 0.2mn ps of not-from-concentrate juices. Meanwhile, the average juice outturn per box of fruit shrank by 5.1%, as orange and grapefruit juice yields contracted by 4.7% and 12.5%, respectively.

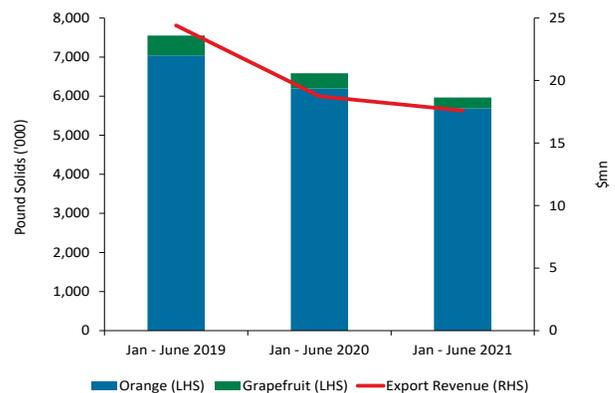
Citrus juice export volume declined by 9.4% during the first six months of 2021 to 6.0mn ps. Citrus juice revenue was down by a lesser margin of 6.2% to \$17.6mn, owing to a strengthening in orange concentrate prices. CARICOM remained the top export market for citrus juices, accounting for 44.4% (2.5mn ps) of total orange concentrate sales, valued at \$8.7mn. The US was the next major destination with 36.6% (2.1mn ps) of orange concentrates sold there for \$4.6mn. Notably, orange concentrate prices on the US market grew by 18.4% in response to increased demand for vitamin-C-rich food amid the pandemic. Lastly, 1.1mn ps of orange concentrates valued at \$2.6mn was sold to Europe. Grapefruit concentrate sales

Chart 2.5: Citrus Deliveries



Source: CPBL

Chart 2.6: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue



Source: CPBL

remained small, with only 0.3mn ps sold across major markets, garnering \$1.5mn.

Banana

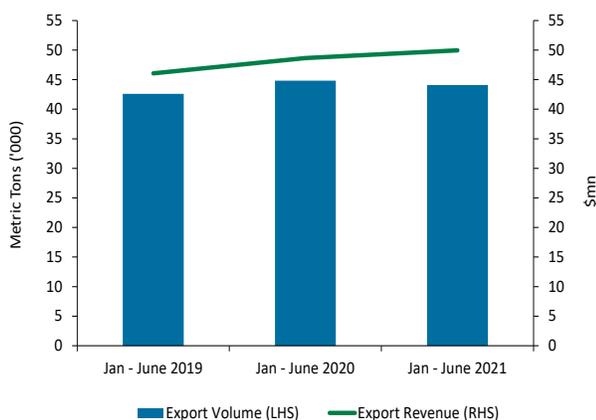
Having rebounded from Hurricane Nana's damages in September 2020, banana exports expanded by 3.4% to 46,381 metric tons for the first half of the year. Banana export receipts grew by 2.6% to \$49.9mn, reflecting a 0.8% dip in the average unit price.

Petroleum

Crude oil production was down 17.7% to 85,499 barrels over the review period. Spanish Lookout accounted for most of the outturn, since only 96 barrels of oil was extracted from Never Delay. Production at Never Delay was restarted in April 2021 after being suspended for 13 months dating back to March 2020.

During the first half of the year, 2,248 barrels of crude oil were exported to Guatemala, earning \$0.3mn at an average of US\$62.13 per barrel. There were no crude oil exports during the same period in 2020.

Chart 2.7: Banana Exports



Source: BGA

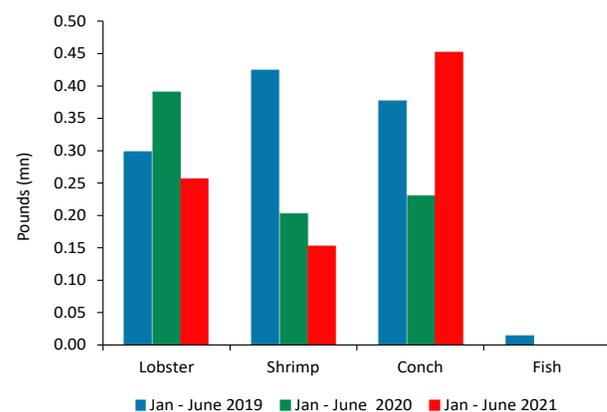
Marine Exports

Marine export volume rose by 4.9% to 0.9mn pounds, as a near doubling in conch exports outweighed double digit declines in lobster and shrimp export volumes. Marine export receipts fell by 2.3% to \$14.8mn, weakened by a slump in shrimp prices. Conch exports jumped to 0.5mn pounds with earnings more than doubling to \$6.6mn on account of a 11.4% upswing in the average unit price. In contrast, lobster sales contracted by one-third to 0.3mn pounds, owing to cyclical reproductive factors. Consequently, lobster receipts fell by 32.2% to \$7.5mn. Hindered by early mortality syndrome, farmed shrimp output shrank by 24.2% to 0.2mn, fetching \$0.7mn in receipts.

Other Domestic Exports

Other domestic export earnings rose by 24.3% to \$47.9mn over the first half of the year. The upswing in revenue was driven by higher sales of animal feed (\$7.4mn), other miscellaneous domestic exports (\$5.5mn), and pepper sauces (\$1.0mn), which countered reduced receipts from red kidney beans (\$3.1mn), black-eyed peas (\$1.8mn), and fresh oranges (\$0.6mn).

Chart 2.8: Marine Export Volume



Sources: CBB and SIB

3 Central Government Finance

Central Government Operations

The strong rebound in tax collections during the recovery phase from the pandemic, alongside the tightening of expenditures through implementation of front-loaded fiscal consolidation measures, helped turned Central Government’s finances towards a more sustainable path. For the first two months of the 2021/22 fiscal year (April–May), Central Government’s operations yielded primary and overall surpluses of \$21.4mn and \$9.7mn, respectively, compared to primary and overall deficits of \$47.0mn and \$58.7mn, respectively, in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year. The net operating surplus facilitated a modest reduction in Central Government’s debt over the review period.

From April to May, total revenue and grants increased by 29.5% or \$40.1mn to \$175.9mn relative to the same period a year earlier when revenues nosedived because of Central Government’s lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19. Current revenue grew by 34.6% (\$45.0mn) to \$174.7mn,

Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations

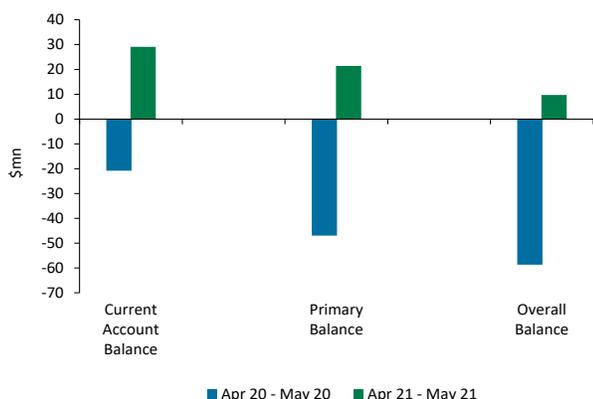
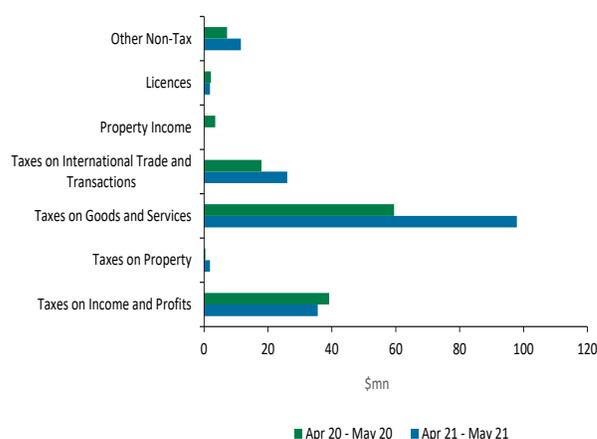


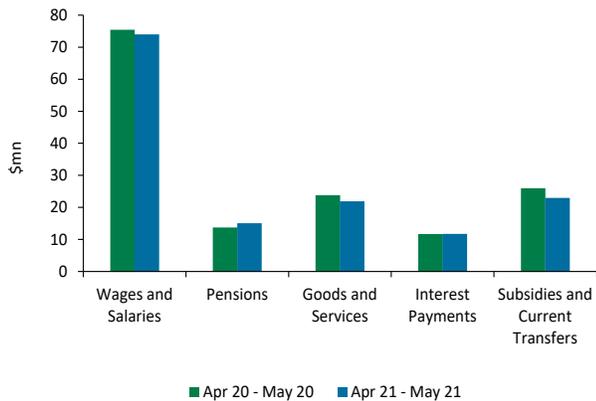
Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue



boosted largely by a \$44.4mn expansion in tax receipts driven by the rebound in aggregate demand. Increases in general sales tax (\$14.9mn), excise duties (\$11.9mn), stamp duties (\$9.0mn), and import duties (\$6.7mn) accounted for 95.8% of the growth in tax uptake. However, the COVID-19-induced slack in the labour market and the economy resulted in income and business taxes dipping by \$0.9mn and \$2.2mn, respectively. Meanwhile, non-tax revenue inched up by \$0.6mn to \$13.4mn, buoyed by steady income transfers from Government departments and the international ship registry. In contrast, grants fell by \$4.9mn to \$0.7mn, as the level of intergovernmental COVID-19-related donations from abroad declined.

Central Government’s expenditure contracted by 14.5% or \$28.3mn to \$166.2mn with deep cuts in capital spending and, to a lesser extent, current expenditure during the first two months of the fiscal year. Current expenditure fell by 3.3% or \$5.0mn to \$145.6mn, underpinned by marginal

Chart 3.3: Central Government Current Expenditures

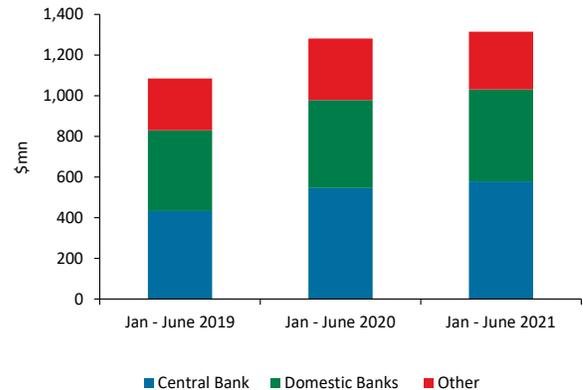


declines across most major expenditure categories. “*Transfers and Subsidies,*” “*Goods and Services,*” and “*Wages and Salaries*” slid by \$3.0mn, \$1.9mn, and \$1.4mn, respectively. The adjustment to capital expenditure was significantly larger, as it more than halved to \$20.6mn. Approximately \$20.4mn was spent on public investment projects. One-fourth of this amount was spent on infrastructural works, inclusive of the upgrades to the George Price and Southern Highways. Land and solid waste management projects accounted for 23.0%, while 12.7% was allocated to the health sector to support the combat of COVID-19.

Central Government Domestic Debt

For the first half of 2021, Central Government’s domestic debt edged up 0.2% (\$2.0mn) to \$1,315.2mn. This outcome resulted as March’s \$40.0mn dollar Treasury Note (T-note) issuance and Central Bank’s acquisition of T-bills valued at \$24.0mn from a regional organisation were almost neutralised by the clearing of Central Government’s \$61.8mn overdraft balance with the Central Bank.

Chart 3.4: Distribution of Central Government's Domestic Debt



T-bill rollovers resulted in the Central Bank increasing its uptake by \$27.8mn. Conversely, the amount held by non-bank entities and domestic banks slid by \$3.1mn and \$0.1mn, respectively. As for T-notes, the Central Bank acquired \$9.9mn worth from a non-bank financial institution on the secondary market.

Interest payments totalled \$21.2mn. Central Government paid Central Bank \$2.0mn for charges associated with its overdraft facility and \$8.1mn on their securities holdings. Concurrently, domestic banks and non-

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

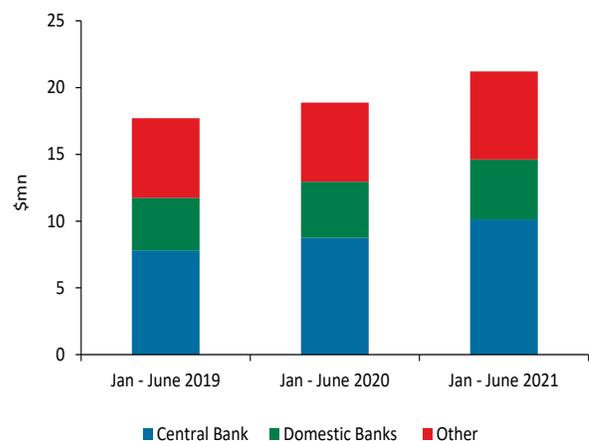
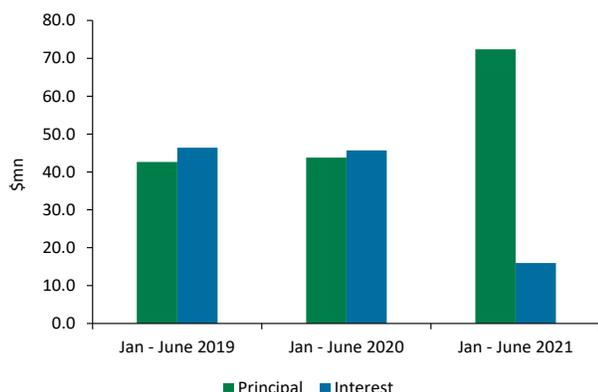


Chart 3.6: Distribution of Central Government's Domestic Securities



bank entities received \$4.5mn and \$6.6mn, respectively, on their investments.

Central Bank held the largest share of Central Government's domestic debt, which grew by 1.1 percentage points over the six-month period to 44.0%. In contrast, the portions held by domestic banks and non-bank entities shrank by 0.3 and 0.9 percentage points to 34.4% and 21.6%, respectively.

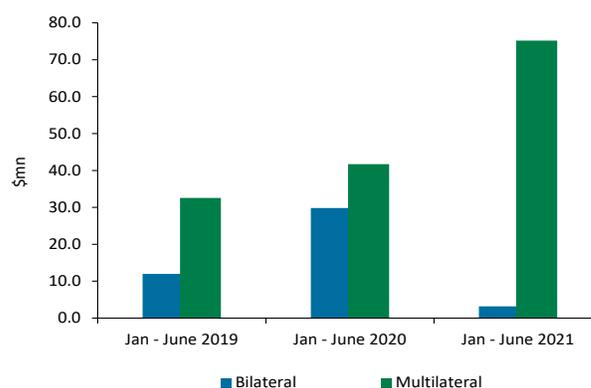
Public Sector External Debt

The public sector's external debt rose by \$21.2mn (0.7%) during the first half of 2021 to \$2,928.1mn.

New disbursements totalled \$93.5mn. Central Government received \$91.9mn (98.3%), of which \$56.7mn was related to COVID-19 expenses, including:

- \$6.8mn from the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries to finance the Food Assistance Programme,
- \$16.1mn from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to cover debt service payment deferrals,

Chart 3.7: External Disbursements to Central Government by Creditor Type



- \$20.3mn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to finance the Belize COVID-19 Cash Transfer Program and to support agricultural households, and
- \$13.5mn to capitalise February's interest payment that fell due on the 2034 US dollar bond.

Central Government also received \$35.1mn to fund various capital investment projects, including:

- \$9.7mn for the Caracol Road Upgrade Project,
- \$6.2mn for the Coastal Highway Project,
- \$4.6mn for the Strengthening of Tax Administration Project,
- \$4.0mn for the Education Sector Reform Project, and
- \$3.0mn for the Sarteneja Road Upgrade Project.

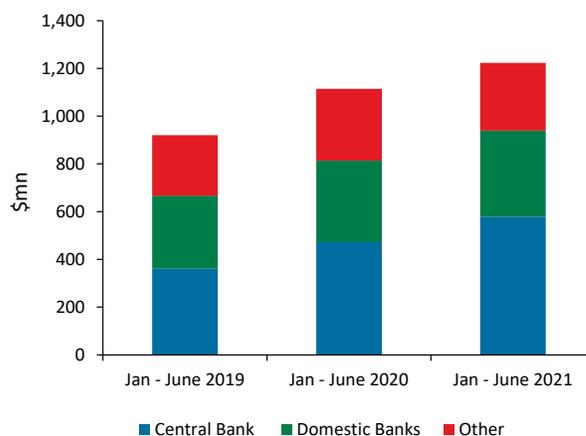
As for non-financial public sector entities, Belize Electricity Limited received \$0.4mn to finance their ongoing Electricity System Upgrade and Expansion Project. Meanwhile, in the financial public sector, the

Development Finance Corporation borrowed \$1.2mn to supplement their consolidated line of credit.

Principal payments amounted to \$72.4mn. Central Government repaid \$13.9mn and \$31.8mn to bilateral and multilateral creditors, respectively. Additionally, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre redeemed \$24.0mn in T-bills earlier in the year. Furthermore, the non-financial and financial public sectors repaid external creditors \$2.0mn and \$0.8mn, respectively.

Interest and other payments amounted to \$17.1mn, excluding \$13.5mn in interest expense that was deferred on the 2034 US dollar bond. Interest payments to multilateral creditors amounted to \$11.7mn; bilateral creditors, \$4.2mn; and commercial creditors, \$1.2mn.

Chart 3.8 External Debt Service Payments



Statistical Appendix

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

	\$mn			
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
Net Foreign Assets	1,163.6	49.3	163.6	34.7
Central Bank	707.8	10.8	8.6	25.8
Domestic Banks	455.8	38.5	155.0	8.8
Net Domestic Credit	3,074.4	-35.5	34.5	65.4
Central Government (Net)	748.1	-21.8	25.9	35.3
Other Public Sector	49.9	-2.9	-9.0	-6.3
Private Sector	2,276.5	-10.9	17.8	36.4
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	51.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3
Other Items (Net)	362.4	1.1	-92.2	-12.1
Money Supply (M2)	3,824.6	13.2	290.8	112.4

⁽¹⁾ 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			
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,163.6	49.3	163.6	34.7
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	707.8	10.8	8.6	25.8
Central Bank Foreign Assets	713.5	13.5	11.3	28.3
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	5.7	2.8	2.7	2.4
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	455.8	38.5	155.0	8.8
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	503.7	38.6	182.0	19.5
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-term)	47.9	0.1	27.0	10.6

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

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Total Inflows	158.9	160.1
Loan Disbursements	56.9	62.3
Grants	4.8	3.9
Sugar Receipts	30.8	47.6
Banks	4.7	0.2
Other	61.7	46.0
Total Outflows	130.6	146.5
Central Government	107.8	72.4
Banks	0.0	0.0
Other	22.8	74.0

Table A.4: Major Sources of Foreign Currency Inflows Into Domestic Banks

	\$mn		
	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021	Change
Goods	195.8	180.3	-15.5
Of which: Commercial Free Zone	74.9	84.5	9.7
Services	554.6	571.0	16.4
Of which: Tourism	359.8	299.6	-60.2
Current Transfers	56.7	92.4	35.7
Financial Inflows	221.8	319.7	97.9
Of which: Foreign Direct Investments	46.9	78.9	32.0
Total	1,028.9	1,163.4	134.5

Table A.5: Net Domestic Credit

	\$mn			
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
Total Credit to Central Government	939.7	-36.5	12.6	135.7
From Central Bank	578.8	-9.2	15.9	106.0
Loans and Advances	0.0	-36.6	-61.8	18.0
Government Securities ⁽¹⁾	578.8	27.4	77.7	88.0
From Domestic Banks	360.9	-27.3	-3.3	29.7
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8
Government Securities	360.9	-27.3	-3.3	33.5
Of which: Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	202.6	-27.3	-3.3	22.6
Treasury notes	158.3	0.0	0.0	10.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	191.6	-15.1	-13.2	100.3
With Central Bank	127.2	-20.2	-31.7	91.5
With Domestic Banks	64.4	5.1	18.5	8.8
Net Credit to Central Government	748.1	-21.8	25.8	35.3
Credit to Other Public Sector	49.9	-2.9	-9.0	-6.3
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	49.9	-2.9	-9.0	-6.3
Of which: Local Government	9.2	-0.2	1.5	2.6
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	21.3	-2.7	-10.5	-2.7
Other Statutory Bodies	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Securities	17.6	0.0	0.0	-6.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,276.5	-10.9	17.8	36.4
Loans and Advances	2,250.3	-19.7	9.0	36.4
Securities	26.2	8.8	8.8	0.0
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽³⁾	3,074.4	-35.5	34.5	65.4

⁽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.

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

Table A.6: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
				\$mn
PRIMARY SECTOR	238.4	-4.1	-2.9	6.5
Agriculture	208.6	-3.6	-1.9	9.3
Sugar	92.5	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1
Citrus	17.2	-0.1	-0.3	-3.4
Bananas	42.0	-0.1	1.0	11.7
Other	56.9	-2.0	-1.1	2.1
Marine Products	23.5	-0.4	-0.8	-1.7
Forestry	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Mining and Exploration	5.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.1
SECONDARY SECTOR	611.5	-10.6	-11.2	21.1
Manufacturing	76.4	1.6	3.2	6.2
Building and Construction	492.5	-12.3	-5.9	16.8
Utilities	42.6	0.1	-8.5	-1.9
TERTIARY SECTOR	908.6	-3.4	47.8	53.3
Transport ⁽¹⁾	37.6	-0.8	-7.9	-0.3
Tourism	273.7	1.9	33.5	44.4
Distribution	178.7	-2.5	11.5	3.1
Real Estate	326.9	-0.6	1.0	4.9
Professional Services ⁽¹⁾	77.5	-1.1	8.2	3.0
Other ⁽²⁾	14.2	-0.3	1.5	-1.8
PERSONAL LOANS	519.8	-4.5	-33.5	-48.6
TOTAL	2,278.3	-22.6	0.2	32.3

⁽¹⁾ A loan facility was reclassified from Transport to Professional Services.

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

Table A.7: Sectoral Composition of Credit Unions' Loans and Advances

		\$mn		
		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
PRIMARY SECTOR	52.7	1.2	-2.3	-3.6
Agriculture	43.0	1.0	-2.3	-4.3
Sugar	5.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.4
Citrus	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bananas	1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.7
Other	35.0	1.5	-0.8	-2.2
Marine Products	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Forestry	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mining and Exploration	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.6
SECONDARY SECTOR	215.6	8.8	-2.6	-6.0
Manufacturing	20.8	6.2	5.2	1.1
Building and Construction	191.6	2.5	-7.7	-7.1
Residential	92.3	1.5	-0.9	1.8
Home Improvement	80.6	-1.2	-7.7	-5.3
Commercial	15.5	1.8	0.7	-2.8
Infrastructure	3.2	0.4	0.2	-0.7
Utilities	3.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
TERTIARY SECTOR	115.4	-7.6	-23.1	4.3
Transport	1.4	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Tourism	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Distribution	20.4	-4.7	-1.3	-0.7
Real Estate	77.7	-2.5	-21.5	6.3
Residential	3.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.9
Commercial	46.2	-2.1	-15.8	6.1
Land Acquisition	28.1	-0.3	-5.5	1.2
Other ⁽¹⁾	15.0	-0.4	-0.1	-1.6
PERSONAL LOANS	232.9	0.5	4.8	-8.3
TOTAL	616.6	2.9	-23.3	-13.6

⁽¹⁾ Includes Government Services, Financial Institutions, Professional Services, and Entertainment.

Table A.8: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
				\$mn
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	1,306.2	64.7	233.4	34.2
Notes and Coins	116.2	0.5	15.1	9.0
Balances with Central Bank	596.9	14.7	48.9	-37.9
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	341.9	40.8	160.4	27.1
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days ⁽¹⁾	227.2	6.5	-2.7	14.3
Other Approved Assets	24.0	2.2	11.6	21.6
Required Liquid Assets	720.2	14.0	67.7	21.3
Excess Liquid Assets	586.0	50.7	165.8	12.9
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	597.7	11.6	43.8	-30.6
Required Cash Reserves	222.9	4.3	20.9	7.9
Excess Cash Reserves	374.7	7.3	22.9	-38.5
Actual Securities Balances ⁽²⁾	202.8	-27.4	-3.2	22.6
Excess Securities	202.8	-27.4	-3.2	22.6

⁽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.9: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

		Changes During		
	Position as at June 2021	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	Dec 2019 to June 2020
				Percent
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	10.08	-0.02	-0.20	-0.34
Commercial Loans	8.21	-0.01	-0.14	0.16
Residential Construction	6.76	0.01	0.00	0.13
Other	6.58	0.01	0.04	-0.10
Weighted Average	8.39	-0.01	-0.14	0.00
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.04
Savings/Chequing	0.48	0.03	-0.02	0.00
Savings	2.65	-0.02	-0.01	0.02
Time	2.29	-0.01	0.05	0.27
Weighted Average	1.27	0.02	0.00	0.14
Weighted Average Spread	7.12	-0.03	-0.15	-0.14

Table A.10: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

	Percent						
	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at				Changes during		
	June 2021	May 2021	Dec 2020	June 2020	May 2021 to June 2021	Dec 2020 to June 2021	June 2020 to June 2021
Weighted Lending Rates							
Personal Loans	9.96	9.84	9.81	9.70	0.12	0.14	0.26
Commercial Loans	8.23	8.23	8.24	8.16	0.00	-0.01	0.07
Residential Construction	7.86	7.80	7.68	7.92	0.06	0.18	-0.06
Other	6.54	6.50	6.27	6.09	0.04	0.27	0.45
Weighted Average	8.59	8.52	8.50	8.48	0.07	0.09	0.11
Weighted Deposit Rates							
Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Savings/Chequing	0.71	0.69	0.74	0.64	0.02	-0.03	0.07
Savings	2.42	2.41	2.64	2.71	0.01	-0.22	-0.29
Time	2.49	2.42	2.48	2.65	0.07	0.01	-0.16
Weighted Average	1.91	1.80	2.01	2.22	0.11	-0.10	-0.31
Weighted Average Spread	6.68	6.72	6.49	6.21	-0.04	0.19	0.47

Table A.11: Growth Rate of Real GDP by Sector

	Year-on-Year Growth (%)	
	Jan - Mar20 Over Jan - Mar19	Jan - Mar 21 Over Jan - Mar 20
	Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	-6.6
Fishing	-18.8	-18.3
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	-6.7	-9.8
Electricity and Water	-22.2	24.5
Construction	-5.0	15.7
Wholesale and Retail	-7.8	-7.3
Hotels and Restaurants	-22.2	-81.7
Transport and Communication	-5.6	-14.3
Other Private Services excluding Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-5.3	-3.1
Producers of Government Services	4.0	-4.6
All Industries at Basic Prices	-6.9	-8.3
Taxes on Products	-3.3	-8.6
GDP at Constant 2000 Prices	-6.4	-8.4

Source: SIB

⁽¹⁾ Constant 2000 prices

R - Revised

P - Provisional

Table A.12: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	1,322,475	1,668,432
Sugar (long tons)	127,466	158,295
Molasses (long tons)	53,310	59,383
Banana (metric tons)	44,844	46,381
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	2,057,056	1,281,533
Citrus Juices ('000 ps)	12,122	7,225
Marine Exports ('000 lbs)	824	865
Petroleum (barrels)	103,936	85,499

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

Table A.13: Domestic Exports

	\$mn	
	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Sugar	63.3	65.3
Molasses	7.0	5.5
Citrus	18.7	17.6
Bananas	48.7	49.9
Petroleum	0.0	0.3
Marine Exports	15.1	14.8
Other Domestic Exports	38.6	47.9
Total	191.4	201.3

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

Table A.14: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)⁽¹⁾

	\$mn		
	Jan - June 2019	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	130.1	131.4	164.7
Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials	213.3	126.1	141.1
Of which: Electricity	48.9	21.9	22.1
Oils, Fats, and Chemicals	98.5	95.0	113.0
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	196.4	168.3	226.3
Machinery and Transport Equipment	186.1	159.8	176.8
Other Goods	1.5	0.6	2.2
Designated Processing Areas	18.6	15.7	17.6
Commercial Free Zone	144.7	118.8	129.9
Total	989.2	815.7	971.6

Sources: SIB and BEL

⁽¹⁾ Imports are valued at cost, insurance, and freight.

Table A.15: Tourist Arrivals⁽¹⁾

	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Air	92,398	83,273
Land	17,196	5,170
Sea	5,156	1,554
Stay-over Visitors	114,750	89,997
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	308,003	0

Sources: BTB and CBB

⁽¹⁾ Data for June 2021 excludes Big Creek Port.

Table A.16: Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	May 2021	June 2021	% Change	
				June 2021 over May 2021	YTD 2021 over YTD 2020
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	102.2	103.1	0.9	4.6
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco and Narcotics	17	101.2	101.2	0.0	-0.1
Clothing and Footwear	83	100.9	100.9	0.0	-1.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	101.2	101.0	-0.2	1.1
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	100.1	100.1	0.0	-0.7
Health	41	102.1	102.1	0.0	1.1
Transport	136	112.7	114.3	1.4	4.7
Information and Communication	33	100.0	100.0	0.0	-3.7
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	69	100.5	100.5	0.0	2.2
Education Services	32	99.9	99.9	0.0	0.1
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	7	102.5	102.5	0.0	-8.4
Insurance and Financial Services	21	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Personal Care, Social Protection, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	31	100.1	100.1	0.0	1.8
All Items	1,000	103.1	103.5	0.4	2.0

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2020	June 2021	Dec - June 2019/2020	Dec - June 2020/2021
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	145,137	255,855	1,322,475	1,684,877
Sugar Processed (long tons)	12,091	23,816	127,466	158,982
Molasses Processed (long tons)	5,502	10,561	53,310	59,383
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	89.5	96.1	90.8	96.7
Cane Purity (%)	82.2	83.1	83.5	83.7
Cane/Sugar	12.0	10.7	10.3	10.6

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.18: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	June 2020		June 2021		Jan - June 2020		Jan - June 2021	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)						
Sugar	18,730	19,558	13,288	8,020	70,514	63,258	86,894	65,333
Europe	1,655	1,866	8,331	5,967	48,679	40,812	81,730	59,705
US	16,264	16,829	0	0	16,264	16,829	0	0
CARICOM	713	769	1,009	1,000	5,340	5,368	5,141	5,573
Other	98	94	3	26	231	249	22	56
Molasses	7,881	2,079	3,945	1,027	27,863	7,006	21,022	5,512

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.19: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	June 2020	June 2021	Oct - June 2019/2020	Oct - June 2020/2021
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	35,744	55,183	1,961,017	1,259,496
Grapefruit	0	260	161,770	104,875
Total	35,744	55,443	2,122,787	1,364,371
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	170,019	334,955	11,562,490	7,037,281
Grapefruit	0	2,069	652,357	342,254
Total	170,019	337,024	12,214,847	7,379,535
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	0	0	176,881	151,272
Grapefruit	0	0	12,550	34,782
Total	0	0	189,431	186,054
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	2,968	76,320	1,527,248	1,046,856
Grapefruit	0	0	169,176	55,544
Total	0	76,320	1,696,424	1,102,400
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	51,600	22,000	693,200	415,900
Grapefruit	0	0	29,100	13,400
Total	51,600	22,000	722,300	429,300

Source: CPBL

Table A.20: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	June 2020		June 2021		Jan - June 2020		Jan - June 2021	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$'000)						
Citrus Concentrates								
U.S.A.								
Orange	296.0	650	593.7	1,587	2,671.5	5,010	2,076.0	4,608
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	62.5	413
Caribbean								
Orange	521.4	1,756	482.3	1,675	2,887.6	9,810	2,519.3	8,727
Grapefruit	31.3	166	62.1	319	177.8	930	161.0	830
Europe								
Orange	190.5	483	285.4	686	545.9	1,442	1,067.8	2,610
Grapefruit	22.4	131	13.8	83	205.1	1,217	49.0	269
Other								
Orange	68.3	169	9.5	38	68.3	169	10.7	43
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	1,129.9	3,354	1,446.8	4,388	6,556.0	18,578	5,946.1	17,499
Orange	1,076.2	3,058	1,370.9	3,986	6,173.2	16,431	5,673.7	15,988
Grapefruit	53.7	296	75.9	402	382.8	2,147	272.4	1,511
Not-From-Concentrate								
Sub-Total	6.5	31	0.0	0	31.2	169	19.5	93
Orange	6.5	31	0.0	0	23.5	113	17.6	83
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	7.7	56	1.9	10
Total Citrus Juices	1,136.4	3,386	1,446.8	4,388	6,587.2	18,747	5,965.6	17,593
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0	283.3	224	656.3	127	1,472.7	152
Orange	0.4	0	283.3	224	551.1	41	1,419.7	109
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	105.2	85	53.0	43

Source: CPBL

⁽¹⁾ Values may not be equal to total due to rounding.**Table A.21:** Banana Exports

	June 2020	June 2021	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Volume (metric tons)	6,469	7,289	44,844	46,381
Value (\$'000)	7,056	7,911	48,658	49,943

Source: BGA

Table A.22: Petroleum Production and Exports

	June 2020	June 2021	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Crude Oil Production				
Never Delay (Barrels)	11,729	15,107	103,489	85,403
Spanish Lookout (Barrels)	0	71	447	96
Crude Oil Export				
Volume (Barrels)	0	1,691	0	2,248
Value (\$'000)	0	213	0	279

Source: Petroleum and Geology Department

Table A.23: Marine Exports

	Jan - June 2020		Jan - June 2021	
	Volume (‘000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (‘000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	390	10,990	258	7,450
Shrimp	203	1,093	154	677
Conch	231	3,036	453	6,641
Other Fish	0	0	0	1
Total	824	15,119	865	14,768

Source: SIB

Table A.24: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - June 2020	Jan - June 2021
Other Domestic Exports (\$'000)	38,528	47,884
Of which:		
Pepper Sauce	2,835	3,841
Red Kidney Beans	10,240	7,176
Orange Oil	2,459	2,381
Grapefruit Oil	624	313
Animal Feed	6,148	13,565

Source: SIB

Table A.25: Central Government's Revenue and Expenditure

	Approved Budget 2020/2021	Jan 2020 to May 2020	Jan 2021 to May 2021	Apr 2020 to May 2020	Apr 2021 to May 2021 ^P	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
						\$'000
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,038,188	427,044	397,800	135,840	175,924	16.9%
1). Current Revenue	965,460	416,654	391,981	129,793	174,747	18.1%
Tax Revenue	884,421	380,443	363,724	116,979	161,361	18.2%
Income and Profits	247,498	112,839	85,097	39,161	35,579	14.4%
Taxes on Property	6,485	2,922	4,186	422	1,834	28.3%
Taxes on Goods and Services	492,777	208,941	213,270	59,446	97,919	19.9%
International Trade and Transactions	137,661	55,741	61,171	17,951	26,029	18.9%
Non-Tax Revenue	81,039	36,212	28,257	12,814	13,386	16.5%
Property Income	4,945	5,352	2,075	3,484	4	0.1%
Licences	13,071	10,634	6,113	2,135	1,849	14.1%
Other	63,023	20,225	20,068	7,194	11,534	18.3%
2). Capital Revenue	5,366	1,903	1,026	407	436	8.1%
3). Grants	67,361	8,487	4,793	5,640	741	1.1%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,204,506	570,271	469,692	194,519	166,237	13.8%
1). Current Expenditure	905,943	447,869	390,263	150,645	145,621	16.1%
Wages and Salaries	413,651	191,879	185,683	75,439	74,013	17.9%
Pensions	91,018	36,012	37,963	13,756	15,069	16.6%
Goods and Services	175,558	93,689	76,880	23,773	21,894	12.5%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	68,345	54,538	26,217	11,695	11,709	17.1%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	157,371	71,751	63,520	25,982	22,936	14.6%
2). Capital Expenditure & Net Lending	298,562	122,401	79,429	43,874	20,616	6.9%
Capital II (Local Sources)	110,053	53,426	47,767	27,312	11,861	10.8%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	186,210	68,583	31,255	16,384	8,552	4.6%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	2,299	392	407	178	203	8.8%
CURRENT BALANCE	59,517	-31,215	1,718	-20,852	29,127	48.9%
PRIMARY BALANCE	-97,973	-88,689	-45,675	-46,984	21,395	-21.8%
OVERALL BALANCE	-166,318	-143,227	-71,892	-58,679	9,687	-5.8%
Primary Balance less grants	-165,335	-97,175	-50,468	-52,624	20,655	-12.5%
Overall Balance less grants	-233,679	-151,713	-76,685	-64,319	8,946	-3.8%
FINANCING	166,318	143,227	71,892	58,679	-9,687	
Domestic Financing		81,114	13,152	33,513	-44,173	
Central Bank		27,488	37,001	-41,469	-39,881	
Net Borrowing		90,408	25,121	30,416	-43,456	
Change in Deposits		-62,920	11,880	-71,885	3,575	
Commercial Banks		19,235	10,588	37,600	13,807	
Net Borrowing		27,410	24,036	39,892	18,098	
Change in Deposits		-8,175	-13,448	-2,292	-4,291	
International Banks		218	0	738	0	
Other Domestic Financing		34,392	-34,437	37,382	-18,099	
Financing Abroad		39,403	21,648	9,590	6,856	
Disbursements		73,354	60,288	25,694	25,773	
Amortisation		-33,951	-38,640	-16,104	-18,918	
Other		22,710	37,092	15,576	27,630	

Sources: CBB and MOF

^P - Provisional

Table A.26: Central Government's Domestic Debt

\$'000

	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2021					Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/21 ^P
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/20 ^R	Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities Jan - June	Amortisation/ Reduction in Securities Jan - June	Interest Jan - June	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities Jan - June	
Overdraft/Loans	61,844	0	0	2,012	-61,844	0
Central Bank	61,844	0	0	2,012	-61,844	0
Domestic Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Bills	221,000	0	0	1,493	24,000	245,000
Central Bank	9,436	0	0	63	27,844	37,280
Domestic Banks	205,726	0	0	1,399	-3,131	202,595
Other	5,838	0	0	31	-713	5,125
Treasury Notes	937,800	40,000	0	17,691	0	977,800
Central Bank	491,471	40,000	0	8,055	9,889	541,360
Domestic Banks	158,435	0	0	3,084	0	158,435
Other	287,894	0	0	6,552	-9,889	278,005
Belize Bank Limited ⁽¹⁾	91,000	0	0	0	0	91,000
Belize Social Security Board ⁽²⁾	158	0	29	6	0	129
Fort Street Tourism Village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt for Nature Swap	1,405	0	99	20	0	1,306
Total	1,313,207	40,000	128	21,222	-37,844	1,315,235

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

Table A.27: Public Sector External Debt

	\$'000					
	<i>TRANSACTIONS THROUGH JUNE 2021</i>					
	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/20 ^R	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Principal Payments</i>	<i>Interest & Other Payments</i>	<i>Parity Change</i>	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/06/21 ^P
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,743,302	91,868	69,651	14,638	555	2,766,074
Government of Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	429,720	0	0	0	0	429,720
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	34,482	185	1,641	483	382	33,409
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Limited	47,143	0	1,429	695	0	45,714
Republic of China/Taiwan	285,584	3,000	10,808	2,005	0	277,776
Caribbean Development Bank	282,189	27,650	12,036	4,412	0	297,803
CARICOM Development Fund	3,000	0	0	45	0	3,000
European Economic Community	4,311	0	232	19	194	4,273
Inter-American Development Bank	289,002	8,839	11,726	2,076	0	286,116
International Fund for Agriculture Development	6,287	0	163	39	-20	6,103
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	56,090	20,332	1,958	576	0	74,464
OPEC Fund for International Development	131,501	18,378	4,772	2,462	0	145,107
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	23,073	0	887	586	0	22,186
Bank of New York ⁽²⁾	1,092,319	13,483	0	0	0	1,105,802
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	24,000	0	24,000	57	0	0
US \$30mn Fixed-Rate Notes	34,600	0	0	1,184	0	34,600
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	71,143	445	1,969	1,683	0	69,619
Caribbean Development Bank	36,143	445	1,969	699	0	34,619
International Cooperation and Development Fund	35,000	0	0	984	0	35,000
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	92,477	1,154	773	746	-425	92,433
Caribbean Development Bank	38,894	1,154	773	711	0	39,276
European Investment Bank	2,038	0	0	35	70	2,108
International Monetary Fund	51,545	0	0	0	-495	51,050
GRAND TOTAL	2,906,922	93,468	72,393	17,067	130	2,928,127

^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 2021 amounted to principal of \$64.7mn and interest of \$14.2mn.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with the agreed amendments set forth in the Consent Solicitation Statement dated August 2020, disbursement of \$13.5mn represents the capitalised interest for quarter one, 2021.