



MONTHLY ECONOMIC REPORT

APRIL 2014

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BGA Banana Growers Association
BSI Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BSSB Belize Social Security Board

BTB Belize Tourism Board

BWSL Belize Water Services Limited

CBB Central Bank of Belize

CDB Caribbean Development Bank
CGA Citrus Growers Association
CPBI Citrus Products of Belize Limit

CPBL Citrus Products of Belize Limited
DFC Development Finance Corporation

ENDA Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GST General Sales Tax

IBC International Business Companies
IDB Inter-American Development Bank

IMF International Monetary Fund

MOF Ministry of Finance

OFID OPEC Fund for International Development

OPEC Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

ROC Republic of China

SIB Statistical Institute of Belize SIF Social Investment Fund UHS Universal Health Services

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:

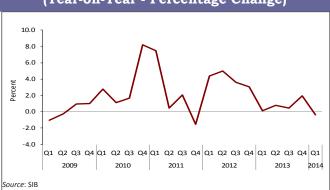
- 1. Since May of 1976, the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
- 2. The 2014 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2013 have been revised.
- 3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts
- 4. Ratios to GDP for 2014 are based on Central Bank's forecast of annual GDP 2014.

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Summary of Economic Indicators

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



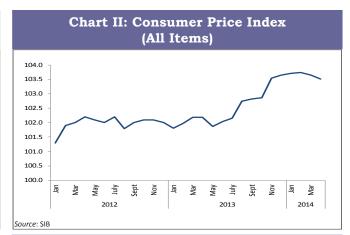


Chart III: Balance of Payments





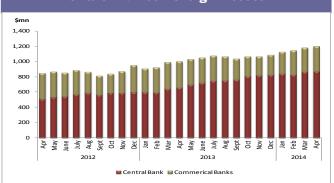


Chart V: Commercial Banks -Deposits and Loans and Advances

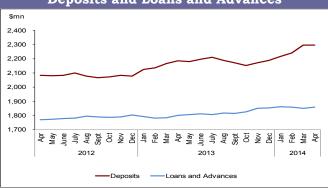


Chart VI: Excess Cash Balances

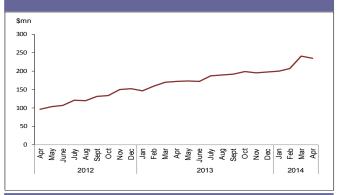


Chart VII: Central Government Operations

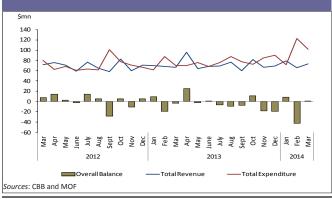
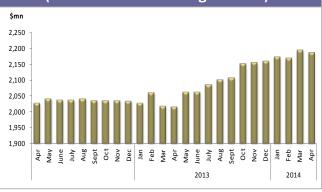


Chart VIII: Public Sector External Debt (Disbursed Outstanding Balance)



Money and Credit

Broad money rose by 4.1% over the first four months of the year led by a 10.4% increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system. The net foreign holdings of the commercial banks shot upward by \$68.1mn as inflows from peak season tourism activities as well as a 0.8% reduction in import payments compensated for a 14.9% fall in earnings from the major export commodities. The Central Bank also registered a \$44.3mn increase with inflows of \$137.9mn that included \$46.0mn from Alba Petrocaribe, \$24.2mn from sugar export receipts, and \$11.6mn from petroleum licenses and royalties. The Bank's foreign exchange sales totaled \$93.6mn and were mainly to Central Government for external debt servicing that included a \$26.3mn interest payment made in February on the 2038 bond.

External disbursements coupled with the seasonal spike in tax receipts in April following the close of the fiscal year 2013/2014 facilitated an \$11.6mn reduction in Central Government's overdraft balance held with the Central Bank during the first four months of the year. Credit to statutory bodies also dipped by \$1.5mn during the period reviewed.

Commercial banks loans to the private sector increased by \$4.8mn with disbursements for the agricultural subsector, particularly sugar (\$11.5mn) and grains (\$4.5mn), residential and commercial real estate (\$10.6mn), infrastructural development (\$4.1mn), home construction, distribution and commercial fishing, while net repayments were recorded for tourism services (\$4.1mn), citrus production (\$2.7mn), utilities, manufacturing and personal loans (\$9.5mn). Loan write-offs for real estate, marine, distribution, construction and personal loans summed to \$8.3mn, as compared to

Chart 1.1: Net Foreign Assets and Net Domestic Credit

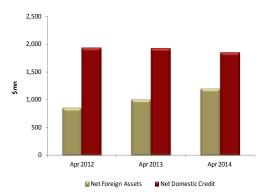


Chart 1.2: Commercial Banks' Net Foreign Assets

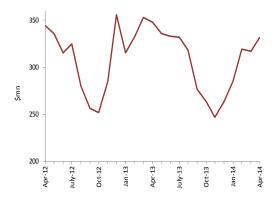
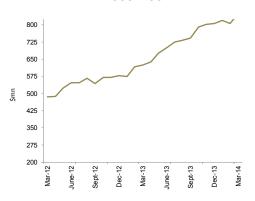


Chart 1.3: Gross International Reserves



the \$12.7mn registered over the first four months of 2013.

Lending by the five largest credit unions rose by \$1.3mn, well below the \$12.4mn growth recorded for the same period of 2013. Credit was extended for professional services, commercial construction and commercial real estate, while net repayments were for home improvement, agricultural processing, and education.

Propelled by heightened foreign exchange inflows, which were mostly concentrated at two commercial banks, excess statutory liquidity grew by 25.6% (\$75.1mn) to \$368.6mn, as a \$103.1mn rise in average holdings of approved liquid assets outpaced a \$28.0mn increase in required reserves. Average cash holdings rose by 12.1% to \$438.3mn which was more than twice the required level.

In April, the average lending rate on new loans rose to 9.87%, an increase of 85 basis points relative to December 2013 and seven basis points compared to April 2013, due to higher rates on commercial and personal loans. Notwithstanding the uptick in April, the rate on new loans for January through April averaged 9.70%, which was lower than the 10.44% averaged on new loans for the same period of 2013. As a result, the weighted average lending rate on the entire loan portfolio fell by 24 basis points to 10.88%. Rates on new deposits in April continued to slide, falling by 22 basis points to 2.33%, compared to December 2013. The savings/ chequing rate plummeted by 88 basis points, while the rate on new time deposits fell by 34 basis points. These declines overshadowed a 38 basis point increase in the rate paid on new savings deposits. The weighted average interest rate spread for new deposits and loans consequently widened from 6.47% in December 2013 to 7.54%.

Chart 1.4: Changes in Commercial Banks' Loans and Advances Apr 2014 Position over Dec 2013

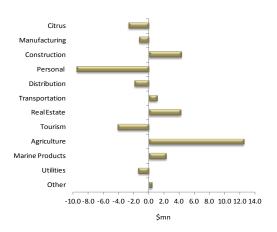


Chart 1.5: Disbursed Loans by Five Largest Credit Unions

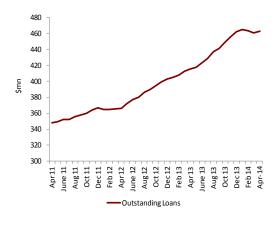
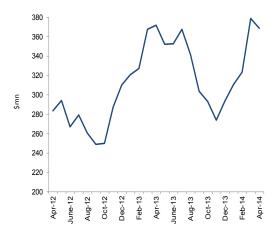


Chart 1.6 Excess Statutory Liquidity



At the end of May, commercial banks were holding 83.9% of outstanding Treasury bills, down from 94.9% at the last auction of 2013. With the more active participation of other stakeholders, particularly insurance companies, the Treasury bill yield continued to decline, falling from 1.00501% at the end of December 2013 to 0.50816% at the end of May.

Chart 1.7: Commercial Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

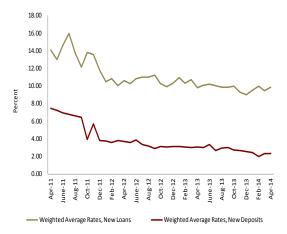
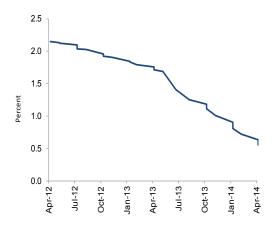


Chart 1.8: Treasury Bill Yield



Real Sector Developments

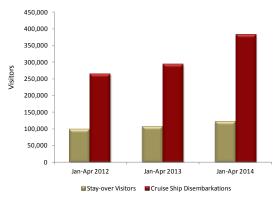
Production of the major commodities was depressed during the first four months of the year. Unfavorable weather in late December 2013 and early 2014 lowered the production of sugarcane, citrus, banana and papaya as well as output of sugar and citrus juices, while petroleum extraction continued its freefall. Marine output also declined over the period, as the minimal rise in shrimp production could not compensate for falling production of conch and whole fish.

On the other hand, tourism continued to expand with stay-over visitors increasing by 13.1% to 121,243. Air arrivals rose by 12.3% and accounted for 76.9% of this growth. The cruise segment was also buoyant with disembarkations increasing by 30.5% to 383,765 visitors. Port calls were up by forty ships, supported by improvements in the economies of the country's main source markets and aggressive marketing efforts.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) contracted by 0.1% in April 2014 relative to March with the most notable price decreases occurring in "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" (0.5%) and "Transport" (0.1%). Price increases during February and March were neutralized by decreases in January and April, so the general price level for January through April remained unchanged when compared to December 2013.

Revenues from the main domestic exports fell by 14.9% to \$210.6mn for January through April, as higher returns from lobster and shrimp were outweighed by lower earnings from banana, citrus, sugar and petroleum. Gross imports (including electricity) fell by 0.8% to \$611.1mn with notable reductions in outlays by "Commercial Free Zone" companies (\$18.6mn) and on electricity (\$27.2mn)

Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals



Sources: BTB and CBB

Table 2.1: Value of Domestic Exports

\$mn

	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Sugar	53.8	37.8
Molasses	2.9	1.9
Bananas	37.6	34.8
Citrus	32.4	26.6
Petroleum	58.5	40.1
Other Domestic Exports	40.9	37.8
of which: Papaya	7.5	3.7
Marine Exports	21.3	31.7
Total	247.5	210.6

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

Table 2.2: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification⁽¹⁾

\$mn

	Jan - Apr 2012	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	77.1	80.5	86.9
Fuels, Lubricants and Crude Materials	121.0	139.0	118.8
of which: Electricity	19.4	36.3	9.1
Oils, Fats and Chemicals	19.4	50.6	54.9
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	95.4	107.5	115.8
Machinery, Transport and Equipment	96.6	110.7	120.4
Other Goods	1.3	2.2	3.4
Export Processing Zones	18.4	24.8	28.7
Commercial Free Zone	107.1	100.9	82.3
Total	536.5	616.2	611.1

Source: SIB

 $[\]ensuremath{^{\text{(1)}}}$ Imports are valued at cost, insurance and freight

eclipsing higher expenditures on "Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures" (\$8.3mn) and "Machinery, Transport and Equipment" (\$9.8mn).

Sugarcane and Sugar

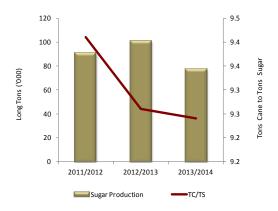
With little more than three months of factory operations, sugarcane deliveries for the crop year to date were down by 22.0% to 738,644 long tons. Sugar and molasses production fell in tandem by 23.2% and 18.3% to 77,663 and 23,288 long tons, respectively. The average daily grinding rate was 7,615 long tons per day, compared to the 6,115 long tons per day averaged during the 2012/2013 crop. Despite the late start, industry participants expect that the higher grinding rate would allow sugar production to approach that of the previous crop, if harvesting continues into the first three weeks of June.

Sugar export volume fell by 27.2% to 37,112 long tons due to the delay in the start of the crop year, while the 29.7% decline in revenues to \$37.8mn was greater than expected due to higher freight rates, a less favorable exchange rate for the Euro to US dollar and lower value added sales.

Citrus

Orange and grapefruit deliveries fell by 24.6% to 2.5mn boxes and by 15.0% to 0.6mn boxes, respectively, as citrus deliveries for the current harvest was 23.0% lower than the comparable period of the previous crop year. The uptick in orange deliveries since the start of the second crop in late March has begun to close the production gap witnessed in the first quarter, and the Citrus Growers Association (CGA) remains optimistic that output for the crop year will fall between 4.0mn and 4.8mn boxes of orange by the end of June.

Chart 2.2: Sugar Production Dec 2013 to Apr 2014



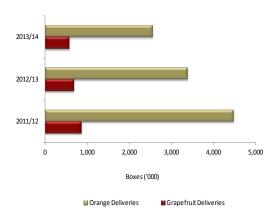
Source: BSI

Chart 2.3: Sugar Exports



Source: BSI

Chart 2.4: Citrus Deliveries October to April



Sources: CGA and CPBL

Citrus juice production consequently decreased by 24.8% to 17.6mn pound solids (ps) with reductions in output of orange and grapefruit concentrate of 26.0% and 15.8%, respectively. International sales of grapefruit concentrate fell by 49.9%, while that of orange was slashed by 16.0%. As a result, citrus juice exports contracted by 20.7% to 9.0mn ps. Revenues shrank by 18.1% to \$26.6mn as improvement in both grapefruit (5.1%) and orange concentrate (5.8%) prices partially offset the double-digit reduction in export volume. International prices for orange concentrates strengthened due to the smaller orange harvest in Florida and the weather-depressed outputs in California and Brazil, while a smaller grapefruit crop in the US caused juice prices to strengthen.

Banana

Banana output fell by 8.3% during the first four months of the year due to rainy weather in late 2013 that curtailed bunch development. Revenues fell by 7.5% to \$34.8mn, with prices remaining relatively stable due to the exclusive marketing contract that the Banana Growers Association (BGA) signed with Fyffes in 2013. The lingering effects of the excessive rains during 2013 are expected to further reduce yields during the first half of the year.

Petroleum

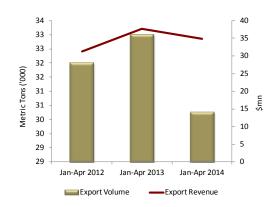
Output from the Spanish Lookout and Never Delay fields declined by 22.0% and 31.9%, respectively, resulting in an overall decline of 22.1% in petroleum extraction to 224,370 barrels during the review period. Export volume fell by 24.8% to 203,200 barrels, and export revenue fell by 31.5% to \$40.1mn, with the average export price falling by 8.9% to US\$98.56 (US\$8.56 over the threshold price at which the petroleum surcharge becomes applicable). The decline in the average export

Chart 2.5: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue



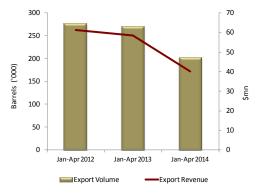
Source: CPBL

Chart 2.6: Banana Exports



Source: BGA

Chart 2.7: Petroleum Exports



Sources: Geology and Petroleum Department

price coincided with the movement in benchmark spot prices, which have fallen on average due to increased oil supply and lower demand in the US market.

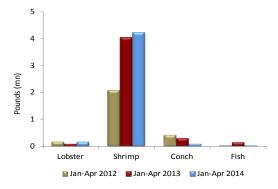
Marine Exports

The 4.7% increase in shrimp export volume could not offset marked declines in conch and whole fish; marine export volume thus decreased by 1.6% to 4.5mn pounds during the first four months of 2014. Shrimp exports benefitted from a spike in the average shrimp price that boosted revenues by 79.4% to \$26.7mn, while lobster revenue rose as a result of a 75.3% increase in export volume. Conch and whole fish export earnings fell by 71.9% and 81.5%, respectively, in line with the fall in export volume.

Other Domestic Exports

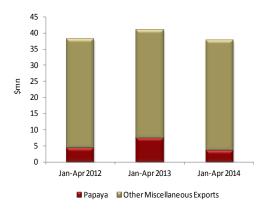
There was a 7.7% decline in revenues from other domestic exports to \$37.8mn due mostly to lower sale volumes and revenues from animal feed, papaya and citrus pulp that fell by 38.2%, 50.7% and 81.2%, respectively. On the upside, revenue increases of 71.1% in sawn wood and 58.1% in black-eyed peas reflected both volume and price improvements.

Chart 2.8: Marine Export Volume



Source: SIB

Chart 2.9: Revenue of Papaya and Other Miscellaneous Exports



Source: SIB

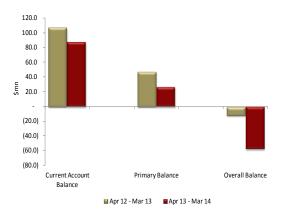
Central Government Operations

In the first three months of the year (the last quarter of the 2013/2014 fiscal year), Central Government recorded an overall deficit of \$33.4mn and a primary surplus of \$0.8mn. Expenditures were up by 35.4% year on year mostly due to the ramping up of outlays on capital projects, the first biannual interest payment on the 2038 bond, training, workers' emoluments, materials and supplies. Grant inflows and income from the registration of international business companies (IBC) underpinned a 27.5% increase in revenues.

Revenue and expenditure targets for the 2013/2014 fiscal year were exceeded with total revenues and expenditures being 108.0% and 107.0%, respectively, of the budget. The overall deficit consequently widened from 0.4% of GDP in the previous fiscal year to 1.8% of GDP, while the primary surplus almost halved to 0.8% of GDP. The deficit was funded by external sources, since domestic financing contracted due to the build-up of government's deposits at the Central Bank.

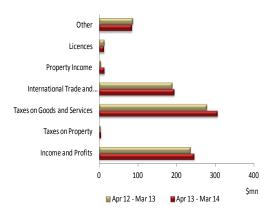
Revenue expanded by 12.1% to \$942.1mn due mostly to a surge in grant inflows from the European Union, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Republic of China/Taiwan (ROC) and higher receipts from personal income and business taxes, the general sales tax (GST), rent, royalties and property income. GST receipts were boosted by its imposition on fuel imports in place of the fixed import duty, while the receipt of the \$7.0mn dividend from Belize Telemedia Limited boosted property income, and receipts from the registration of IBC and ships accounted for the increase in rent and royalties.

Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue

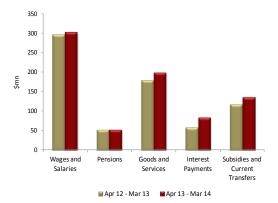


Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

With the intensification of public works on infrastructure, total expenditure rose by 17.3% to \$999.7mn, as current and capital spending rose by 9.9% and 53.8%, respectively. Except for pensions, current outlays increased across the board. Expenditure on wages and salaries rose by 2.1%, while a 15.4% rise in subsidies and current transfers reflected the reclassification of teachers' salaries to this line item. A \$20.5mn increase was recorded for goods and services largely due to fees incurred for the restructuring of the super bond, and the increase in interest cost was due to the first bi-annual interest paid on the restructured bond with the resumption of the customary payment schedule in 2014.

Capital expenditure and net lending amounted to \$222.3mn (42.3% above budget) and included \$3.1mn in transfers to Belize Water Services Limited (BWSL). Works on roads and bridges that included developments on the south side of Belize City, completion of works on the Southern Highway, the construction of the Macal Bridge, Santa Elena international crossing and the maintenance and rehabilitation of highways accounted for 33.0% of the total. Another 15.3% was spent on agricultural projects, mainly in the sugar and banana belt, while 7.6% went on land and solid waste management. Environmental and social protection projects were allotted 9.6% and 6.7%, respectively and Security and Defence equipment accounted for 7.9%. A medley of disbursements for education, health, tourism, science, technology and housing made up 8.0% of the outlays and the remainder was spent on projects such as the Belize Sports Centre, the establishment of the National Bank of Belize Limited, furniture, equipment and upgrading of office buildings.

Chart 3.3: Central Government Current Expenditure



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

Table 3.1: Central Government Capital Expenditure

\$mn

		<u>'</u>
	Apr 12-Mar 13	Apr 13-Mar 14
Public Works	40.14	72.37
Environmental Protection	17.40	21.02
Natural Resources	19.94	16.69
Housing	0.93	3.46
Health	1.65	3.74
Education	3.01	5.04
Security and Defense	1.60	17.27
Agriculture and Fisheries	15.49	33.45
Other	41.07	46.17
Net lending	3.26	3.08
Total	144.49	222.29

Source: MOF

Central Government Domestic Debt

During the first four months of the year, Central Government's domestic debt contracted by 3.2% to \$372.7mn reflecting an \$11.6mn reduction in its overdraft facility held with the Central Bank and \$0.9mn in amortization payments to the Belize Social Security Board (BSSB), Debt for Nature Swap and commercial banks. At the end of April, the share of the domestic debt held by the Central Bank stood at 37.7%, compared to 41.2% in December 2013. The share held by commercial banks fell from 45.6% to 41.8% and non-bank holdings increased from 16.5% to 20.5%.

Of the \$3.5mn paid in interest, the Central Bank received \$2.6mn for credit provided by way of the overdraft and longer term securities. Commercial banks were paid \$0.6mn on securities and loans, and the remainder (\$0.2mn) was paid to the BSSB and Guardian Life.

Public Sector External Debt

The public sector external debt rose by 1.1% (\$24.6mn) with disbursements of \$57.1mn outweighing amortization payments of \$32.9mn. Except for a small amount to BWSL for water and sewage expansion projects, all disbursements were to Central Government, with bilateral and multilateral sources extending \$46.3mn and \$10.8mn, respectively. Of the former, \$46.1mn came from Venezuela under the VPCA initiative.

Principal repayments by Central Government amounted to \$24.2mn including \$10.6mn that was paid to bilateral lenders and \$13.5mn to multilateral creditors. The DFC repaid \$0.5mn to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and Central Bank repaid \$1.8mn to the International Monetary Fund for the Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance facility. The non-financial public sector

Chart 3.4: Central Government Domestic Debt

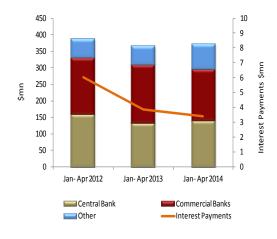
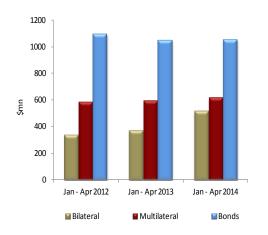


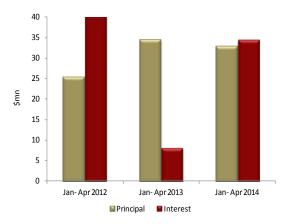
Chart 3.5: Public Sector External Debt



paid \$2.1mn to the CDB, \$0.3mn to bilateral creditors and \$4.0mn to commercial suppliers for the retirement of those loans.

Interest and other payments totalled \$34.9mn, of which \$26.3mn was for the 'super bond'. Bilateral lenders received \$2.6mn, of which \$2.1mn went to Republic Of Taiwan, while the \$5.1mn in payments to multilateral lenders went mostly to the CDB.

Chart 3.6: External Debt Service



Statistical Appendix

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

\$mn

				١١٦
		(Changes Durin	g
	Position as at Apr-14	Mar-14 to Apr-14	Dec-13 to Apr-14	Dec-12 to Apr-13
Net Foreign Assets	1,195.8	19.5	112.4	50.5
Central Bank	864.3	5.1	44.3	58.4
Commercial Bank	331.5	14.4	68.1	-7.9
Net Domestic Credit	1,849.2	-17.9	-27.5	-79.0
Central Government (Net)	-9.8	-25.3	-30.8	-60.5
Other Public Sector	17.9	-1.5	-1.5	-14.8
Private Sector	1,841.1	8.9	4.8	-3.7
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)	55.5	0.1	-1.5	-2.9
Other Items (Net)	411.7	-0.3	-14.7	-47.7
Money Supply M2	2,577.8	1.8	101.1	22.1

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

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

\$mn

		C	Changes Durin	g
	Position as at Apr-14	Mar-14 to Apr-14	Dec-13 to Apr-14	Dec-12 to Apr-13
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,195.8	19.5	112.4	50.5
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	864.3	5.1	44.3	58.4
Central Bank Foreign Assets	865.6	4.2	44.3	60.0
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	1.3	-0.9	0.0	1.6
Net Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks	331.5	14.4	68.1	-7.9
Commercial Banks' Foreign Assets	381.8	11.8	91.0	-5.7
Commercial Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	50.3	-2.6	22.9	2.2

Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit

\$mn

		C	hanges Durin	g
	Position	Mar-14	Dec-13	Dec-12
	as at Apr-14	to Apr-14	to Apr-14	to Apr-13
Total Credit to Central Government	296.3	-17.8	-31.0	-34.3
From Central Bank	140.5	-8.0	-13.1	-20.8
Loans and Advances	43.5	-7.9	-11.6	-20.5
Government Securities ⁽¹⁾	97.0	-0.1	-1.5	-0.3
From Commercial Banks	155.8	-9.8	-17.9	-13.5
Loans and Advances	4.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Government Securities	151.7	-9.7	-17.6	-13.0
of which: Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	151.7	-9.7	-14.1	-2.9
Treasury notes	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0
Other	0.0	0.0	-3.5	-0.1
Less Central Government Deposits	306.1	7.5	-0.2	26.2
With Central Bank	258.9	9.4	-7.7	18.7
With Commercial Banks	47.2	-1.9	7.5	7.5
Net Credit to Central Government	-9.8	-25.3	-30.8	-60.5
Credit to Other Public Sector	17.9	-1.5	-1.5	-14.8
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Commercial Banks	17.9	-1.5	-1.5	-14.8
of which: Local Government	0.7	0.0	-0.2	-4.9
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5
Public Utilities	9.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7
Other Statutory Bodies	6.2	-1.3	-2.0	-6.7
Securities	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	1,841.1	8.9	4.8	-3.7
Loans and Advances	1,841.1	8.9	6.3	-4.2
Securities	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.5
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System ⁽³⁾	1,849.2	-17.9	-27.5	-79.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes Central Bank's holdings of Government Treasury bills and Treasury notes.
(2) Treasury bill holdings reported by commercial 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 Commercial Banks' Loans and Advances

\$mn

		(Changes Durin	g
	Position as at Apr-14	Mar-14 to Apr-14	Dec-13 to Apr-14	Dec-12 to Apr-13
PRIMARY SECTOR	213.9	3.7	15.5	-1.0
Agriculture	165.0	3.2	12.5	1.7
Sugar	26.9	3.2	11.5	-0.9
Citrus	20.6	-1.5	-2.7	0.4
Bananas	69.1	0.1	0.4	-0.9
Other	48.4	1.4	3.3	3.1
Marine Products	26.4	1.2	2.3	-2.0
Forestry	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.4
Mining and Exploration	21.1	-0.4	0.9	-1.1
SECONDARY SECTOR	562.9	3.6	1.6	6.4
Manufacturing	22.3	0.2	-1.3	-6.6
Building and Construction	510.2	3.0	4.3	12.3
Utilities	30.4	0.4	-1.4	0.7
TERTIARY SECTOR	650.0	0.9	-4.7	1.0
Transport	40.9	0.4	1.1	-7.1
Tourism	89.3	-0.1	-4.1	-2.3
Distribution	184.1	0.3	2.1	-8.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	335.7	0.3	-3.8	19.3
Personal Loans	430.4	-0.9	-9.5	-8.5
TOTAL	1857.2	7.3	2.9	-2.1

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Includes government services, real estate, financial institutions, professional services and entertainment.

Table A.5: Commercial Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

\$mn

		C	hanges Durin	g
	Position as at Apr-14	Mar-14 to Apr-14	Dec-13 to Apr-14	Dec-12 to Apr-13
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	918.3	0.0	103.1	80.3
Notes and Coins	63.8	-3.9	-10.9	4.0
Balances with Central Bank	441.1	-1.9	40.0	26.8
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	239.5	7.3	80.4	49.5
Treasury bills maturing in not more than 90 days ⁽¹⁾	155.5	-5.9	-10.1	-2.8
Other Approved Assets	18.4	4.4	3.7	2.8
of which: Treasury notes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Required Liquid Assets	549.7	10.1	28.0	18.5
Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets	368.6	-10.1	75.1	61.8
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	438.3	-2.0	47.2	26.7
Required Cash Reserves	203.1	3.7	10.3	6.8
Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves	235.2	-5.7	36.9	19.9
Actual Securities Balances ⁽²⁾	151.8	-9.8	-14.2	-2.9
Excess/(Deficiency) Securities	151.8	-9.8	-14.2	-2.9

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

Percent

		Changes During			
	Position as at Apr-14	Mar-14 to Apr-14	Dec-13 to Apr-14	Dec-12 to Apr-13	
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	12.33	0.01	-0.01	-0.25	
Commercial Loans	10.99	-0.22	-0.23	-0.19	
Residential Construction	9.33	-0.07	-0.36	-0.26	
Other	8.82	-0.04	-0.38	-0.36	
Weighted Average	10.88	-0.14	-0.24	-0.24	
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.32	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	
Savings/Chequing	2.54	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	
Savings	2.24	-0.34	-0.32	-0.11	
Time	3.07	-0.08	-0.28	-0.30	
Weighted Average	1.89	-0.10	-0.28	-0.17	
Weighted Average Spread	8.99	-0.04	0.04	-0.07	

⁽¹⁾ Four week average of commercial banks' Treasury bill holdings.
(2) Face value of commercial banks' Treasury bill holdings at the end of the month.

Table A.7: Commercial Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

Percent

	Position as at Dec-11	Position as at Dec-12	Position as at Dec-13	Position as at Apr-14
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	11.84	10.12	10.37	11.84
Commercial Loans	12.25	10.81	8.08	9.56
Residential Construction	10.06	10.68	8.17	8.22
Other	10.83	9.00	7.93	8.03
Weighted Average	11.79	10.33	9.02	9.87
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Savings/Chequing	1.42	1.71	1.76	0.88
Savings	2.51	0.92	1.92	2.30
Time	3.99	3.48	2.72	2.38
Weighted Average	3.83	3.10	2.55	2.33
Weighted Average Spread	7.96	7.23	6.47	7.54

Table A.8: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Air	87,519	98,315
Land	16,023	19,389
Sea	3,667	3,539
Stay-over Visitors	107,209	121,243
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	294,026	383,765

Sources: BTB and CBB

Table A.9: Percentage Change in CPI Components by Major Commodity Group

Major Commodity	Weights	Dec 2013	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	Monthly ⁽¹⁾ Change	YTD ⁽²⁾ Change
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	195	108.1	106.6	106.0	-0.5	-0.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	17	100.5	100.8	100.8	0.0	0.2
Clothing and Footwear	83	96.5	96.8	96.8	0.0	0.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	265	101.3	102.9	102.9	0.0	1.2
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	69	100.4	100.1	100.2	0.0	-0.2
Health	41	107.9	108.5	108.5	0.0	0.4
Transport	136	110.2	108.3	108.2	-0.1	-1.4
Communication	33	97.4	97.9	97.9	-0.0	0.4
Recreation and Culture	69	104.0	104.9	104.9	-0.0	0.6
Education	32	100.9	101.2	101.2	-0.0	0.2
Restaurants and Hotels	7	104.6	106.7	106.7	-0.0	1.5
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	52	99.8	101.1	101.1	0.0	1.0
All Items	1000	103.6	103.6	103.5	-0.1	0.0

Source: SIB

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

	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Dec - Apr 2012/2013	Dec - Apr 2013/2014
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	190,834	225,019	947,315	738,644
Sugar Processed (long tons)	22,569	25,886	101,123	77,663
Molasses Processed (long tons)	6,851	8,476	28,493	23,288
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	91.39	95.79	94.08	95.62
Cane Purity (%)	86.71	86.03	86.00	86.02
Cane/Sugar	8.36	8.67	9.26	9.24

Source: BSI

⁽¹⁾ Percent change in CPI for April 2014 over March 2014.

⁽²⁾ Average CPI for January to April over December 2013.

Table A.11: Exports of Sugar and Molasses

	Apr 2	2013	Apr 2	014	Jan - Ap	r 2013	Jan - Apr 2014		
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)							
Sugar	16,112	17,279	17,663	18,208	50,971	53,785	37,112	37,827	
E.U.	16,067	17,219	17,582	18,082	50,906	53,703	37,008	37,667	
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caricom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	45	60	81	126	65	83	104	160	
Molasses	7,383	1,587	4,933	1,203	13,701	2,946	7,777	1,896	

Source: BSI

Table A.12: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Oct - Apr 2012/2013	Oct - Apr 2013/2014
Deliveries (boxes)				
Orange	954,922	1,167,177	3,379,133	2,547,637
Grapefruit	31,798	0	678,147	576,234
Total	986,720	1,167,177	4,057,280	3,123,871
Concentrate Produced (ps)				
Orange	6,154,968	7,246,531	20,650,521	15,283,204
Grapefruit	129,080	0	2,749,901	2,315,303
Total	6,284,048	7,246,531	23,400,422	17,598,507
Not from concentrate (ps)				
Orange	85,063	0	216,731	0
Grapefruit	0	0	55,871	7,473
Total	85,063	0	272,602	7,473
Pulp (pounds)				
Orange	35,616	574,944	1,522,160	1,565,408
Grapefruit	0	0	527,456	147,552
Total	35,616	574,944	2,049,616	1,712,960
Oil Produced (pounds)				
Orange	376,800	431,200	1,220,000	964,800
Grapefruit	3,600	0	92,955	75,400
Total	380,400	431,200	1,312,955	1,040,200

Source: CPBL

Table A.13: Export Sales of Citrus Products

	Apr-13		Ар	r-14	Jan - Ap	or 2013	Jan - Ap	an - Apr 2014	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value (\$ '000)							
Citrus Concentrates									
U.S.A.									
Orange	1,151.4	2,671	1,711.2	4,487	5,609.0	13,237	4,230.8	11,087	
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
Caribbean									
Orange	738.1	2,318	503.5	1,570	2,570.2	8,068	1,662.2	3,876	
Grapefruit	95.4	334	38.1	141	287.4	1,002	111.2	404	
Europe									
Orange	1,098.0	3,309	1,154.0	3,450	1,445.3	4,369	2,339.4	8,276	
Grapefruit	346.7	1,412	222.2	990	1,247.7	5,040	546.3	2,396	
Other									
Orange	170.3	450	0.0	0	181.3	487	0.0	0	
Grapefruit	0.0	0	120.1	413	16.6	57	120.1	413	
Sub-Total ⁽¹⁾	3,599.8	10,494	3,749.0	11,051	11,357.4	32,260	9,010.1	26,453	
Orange	3,157.7	8,748	3,368.6	9,508	9,805.8	26,160	8,232.4	23,240	
Grapefruit	442.1	1,746	380.4	1,544	1,551.7	6,100	777.6	3,214	
Not-From-Concentrate									
Sub-Total	6.0	34	6.2	34	27.0	157	18.4	102	
Orange	4.8	26	5.1	27	21.7	122	14.9	80	
Grapefruit	1.3	8	1.2	7	5.4	35	3.5	22	
Total Citrus Juices	3,605.9	10,529	3,755.2	11,085	11,384.5	32,417	9,028.5	26,556	
Pulp (pounds '000)									
Total ⁽¹⁾	206.9	160	449.9	349	455.5	367	687.6	531	
Orange	167.9	129	436.3	338	332.1	269	674.0	520	
Grapefruit	39.0	31	13.6	11	123.4	98	13.6	11	

Table A.14: Banana Exports

	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Volume (metric tons)	8,814	7,700	33,000	30,274
Value (\$'000)	10,090	8,862	37,600	34,772

Source: BGA

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

Table A.15: Marine Exports

	Jan - Apr	2013	Jan - Apr	2014
	Volume Value ('000 pounds) (\$'000)		Volume ('000 pounds)	Value (\$'000)
Lobster	93	2,549	162	3,890
Shrimp ⁽¹⁾	4,024	14,896	4,212	26,721
Conch	301	3,598	92	1,010
Other Fish	151	302	29	56
Total	4,569	21,345	4,494	31,678

Sources: SIB and Individual Shrimp Farms

Table A.16: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Other Miscellaneous Exports (\$'000)	40,925	37,778
of which:		
<u>Papaya</u>		
Volume ('000 pounds)	20,655	9,639
Value (\$'000)	7,505	3,701

Source: SIB

Table A.17: Petroleum Production and Exports

	Apr 2013	Apr 2014	Jan - Apr 2013	Jan - Apr 2014
Crude Oil Production				
Never Delay (Barrels)	490	229	1,808	1,232
Spanish Lookout (Barrels)	66,304	54,189	286,128	223,138
Crude Oil Export				
Volume (Barrels)	67,851	68,386	270,208	203,200
Value (\$'000)	13,613	13,009	58,461	40,056

Source: Petroleum and Geology Department

⁽¹⁾ Data up to March 2013 from Shrimp farms plus SIB April data.

Table A.18: Central Government Revenue and Expenditure

\$'000

						\$1000
	Approved	Jan-13	Jan-14	Apr-12	Apr-13	Actual YTD
	Budget 2013/2014	to Mar-13	to Mar-14 ^P	to Mar-13	to Mar-14 ^P	as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	872,469	206,463	263,261	840,322	942,133	108.0%
1). Current Revenue	826,337	204,001	216,810	814,362	864,783	104.7%
Tax Revenue	727,011	186,623	188,973	706,803	751,372	103.4%
Income and Profits	233,782	64,060	62,258	235,864	245,915	105.2%
Taxes on Property	7,154	1,756	1,572	4,897	5,993	83.8%
Taxes on Goods and Services	282,609	77,286	78,475	277,274	305,423	108.1%
International Trade and Transactions	203,465	43,521	46,669	188,768	194,042	95.4%
Non-Tax Revenue	99,326	17,378	27,836	107,559	113,411	114.2%
Property Income	6,870	1,196	472	5,714	14,607	212.6%
Licences	15,818	2,325	3,949	14,560	13,821	87.4%
Other	76,638	13,857	23,415	87,285	84,983	110.9%
2). Capital Revenue	5,051	1,508	1,221	4,619	5,393	106.8%
3). Grants	41,082	955	45,231	21,342	71,957	175.2%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	934,106	219,086	296,646	852,132	999,672	107.0%
1). Current Expenditure	777,863	174,955	208,720	707,633	777,388	99.9%
Wages and Salaries	313,156	73,394	77,325	296,976	303,081	96.8%
Pensions	55,230	13,149	12,879	53,685	53,504	96.9%
Goods and Services	181,535	50,617	52,980	179,276	199,750	110.0%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	95,913	8,508	34,157	58,942	84,060	87.6%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	132,029	29,287	31,378	118,755	136,992	103.8%
2). Capital Expenditure	156,243	44,131	87,925	144,499	222,285	142.3%
Capital II (Local Sources)	67,243	18,668	36,328	63,319	102,358	152.2%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	85,877	24,689	50,834	77,915	116,850	136.1%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	3,123	774	763	3,264	3,077	98.5%
CURRENT BALANCE	48,474	29,045	8,089	106,728	87,395	180.3%
Primary Balance	34,276	(4,115)	773	47,132	26,520	77.4%
OVERALL BALANCE	(61,637)	(12,623)	(33,384)	(11,810)	(57,539)	93.4%
Primary less Grants	(6,806)	(5,070)	(44,458)	25,790	(45,437)	667.6%
Overall Balance less Grants	(102,718)	(13,578)	(78,615)	(33,152)	(129,497)	126.1%
FINANCING	61,637	12,623	33,384	11,810	57,539	
Domestic Financing		(25,132)	3,557	(35,065)	(119,312)	
Central Bank		(18,104)	12,009	(40,560)	(113,496)	
Net Borrowing		(227)	(5,071)	(5,650)	(5,440)	
Change in Deposits		(17,877)	17,080	(34,910)	(108,057)	
Commercial Banks		(7,883)	(13,897)	4,234	(15,253)	
Net Borrowing		(4,325)	(4,503)	10,463	(8,969)	
Change in Deposits		(3,558)	(9,394)	(6,229)	(6,284)	
Other Domestic Financing		855	5,445	1,262	9,437	
Financing Abroad		34,185	37,554	54,881	187,304	
Disbursements		132,167	54,379	197,586	251,253	
Amortization		(124,326)	(16,824)	(169,049)	(63,949)	
Net Reduction		26,344	0	26,344	0	
Other		3,570	(7,727)	(8,007)	(10,453)	

Sources: CBB and MOF

^P - Provisional

Table A.19: Central Government Domestic Debt 2014⁽¹⁾

\$'000

	Disbursed	TRA	ANSACTIONS THR	OUGH APRIL :	2014	Disbursed
	Outstanding Debt 31/12/13 ^R	Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	Outstanding Debt 30/04/14 ^p
Overdraft/Loans	55,130	0	0	1,696	(11,609)	43,522
Central Bank	55,130			1,696	(11,609)	43,522
Commercial Banks	0			0	0	0
Treasury Bills	175,000	0	0	557	0	175,000
Central Bank	0		0	0	0	0
Commercial Banks	165,716		0	499	(14,050)	151,666
Other	9,284		0	59	14,050	23,334
Treasury Notes	136,500	0	0	596	0	136,500
Central Bank	88,421	0	0	536	(1,456)	86,965
Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	48,079	0	0	60	1,456	49,535
Defence Bonds	10,000	0	0	400	0	10,000
Central Bank	10,000		0	400	0	10,000
Commercial Banks	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0		0	0	0	0
Atlantic Bank Limited	883	0	99	25	0	784
Heritage Bank Limited	3,486	0	170	114	0	3,316
Belize Social Security Board ⁽²⁾	1,564	0	525	51	0	1,039
Debt for Nature Swap	2,651	0	81	38	0	2,570
Total	385,215	0	875	3,477	(11,609)	372,731

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 loans with Belize Social Security Board consisting of (i) Hopeville Housing Project and (ii) loan purchased from Development Finance Corporation as of 30 January 2007.

Table A.20: Public Sector External Debt 2014

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding	TRAI	NSACTIONS THI	ROUGH APRIL 2014		Disbursed Outstanding
	Debt 31/12/13 ^R	Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	Debt 30/04/14 ^p
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,069,871	57,069	24,153	34,331	65	2,102,852
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	1,588	0	529	49	0	1,059
Government of Venezuela	177,348	46,083	539	160	0	222,892
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	20,530	228	1,026	339	88	19,820
Republic of China	280,733	0	8,537	2,067	0	272,196
Caribbean Development Bank	206,511	6,227	7,134	3,541	0	205,604
Caricom Development Fund	3,936	0	200	26	0	3,736
European Economic Community	13,071	0	201	17	58	12,927
Inter-American Development Bank	239,973	1,103	3,788	884	0	237,288
International Fund for Agriculture Development	2,113	689	277	11	-81	2,444
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	23,766	234	1,035	272	0	22,965
Opec Fund for International Development	39,166	1,006	800	585	0	39,372
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	8,131	1,500	87	54	0	9,544
Bank of New York	1,053,004	0	0	26,325	0	1,053,004
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	28,642	2	6,410	420	7	22,241
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	2,124	0	355	43	7	1,776
The Bank of Nova Scotia ⁽¹⁾	3,190	0	3,190	15	0	0
European Investment Bank ⁽¹⁾	779	0	779	13	-0	0
Caribbean Development Bank ^{(1) (2)}	22,550	2	2,087	349	0	20,465
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	65,408	0	2,353	124	344	63,399
Caribbean Development Bank	8,214	0	548	102	0	7,667
European Economic Community	270	0	0	0	1	271
International Monetary Fund ⁽³⁾	56,924	0	1,805	21	342	55,461
GRAND TOTAL	2,163,921	57,071	32,916	34,874	415	2,188,492

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 Belze Water Services Limited 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.