



# MONTHLY ECONOMIC REPORT

NOVEMBER 2012

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

### **Acronyms:**

BGA	Banana Growers Association
BMC	Belize Mortgage Company
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries
BSSB	Belize Social Security Board
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
BTL	Belize Telemedia Limited
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CPBL	Citrus Products of Belize Limited
CFZ	Commercial Free Zone
CGA	Citrus Growers Association
CPB	Citrus Products of Belize
DFC	Development Finance Corporation
ENDA	Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance
EU	European Union
GST	General Sales Tax
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
ROC/Taiwan	Republic of China/Taiwan
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
TC/TS	Tons Cane to Tons Sugar
T-bills	Treasury bills
T-notes	Treasury notes
UHS	Universal Health Services

### **Abbreviations and Conventions:**

\$	refers to the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	denotes billion
mn	denotes million
ps	denotes pound solid
pps	denotes per pound solid

### **Notes:**

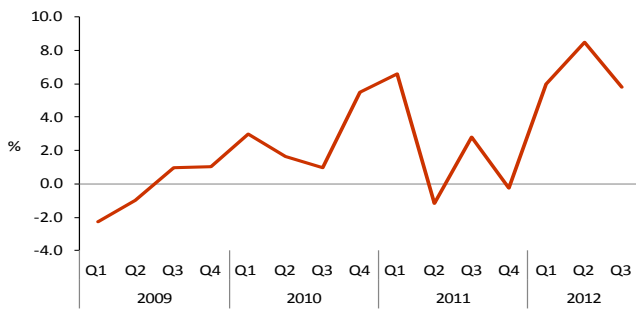
1. Since May of 1976 the Belize dollar has been fixed to the US dollar at the rate of US\$1.00 = BZ\$2.00.
2. The 2012 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2011 have been revised.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, the Central Bank of Belize is the source of all tables and charts.
4. Ratios to GDP are based on Central Bank's forecast of Annual GDP 2012.

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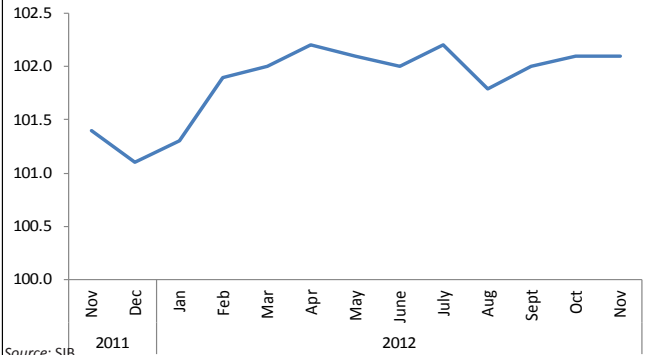
# Summary of Economic Indicators

**Chart I: GDP Growth Rate  
(Year on Year - Percentage Change)**



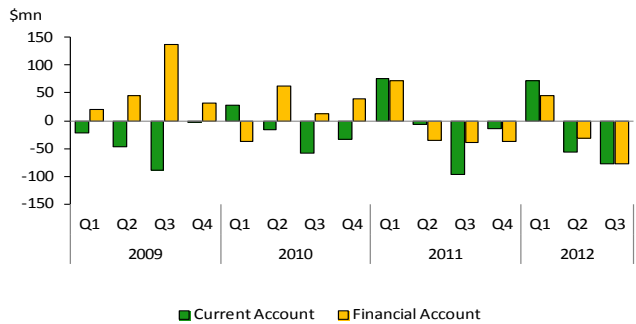
Source: SIB

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



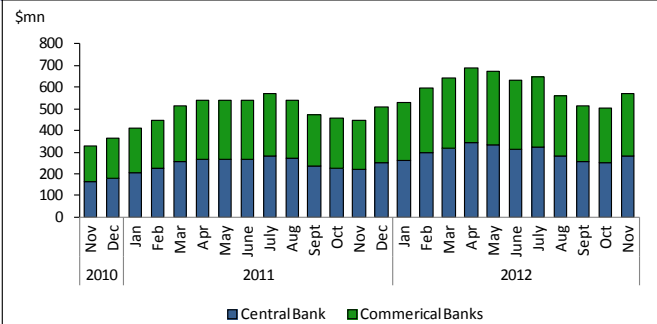
Source: SIB

**Chart III: BOP Current Account and Financial Account**



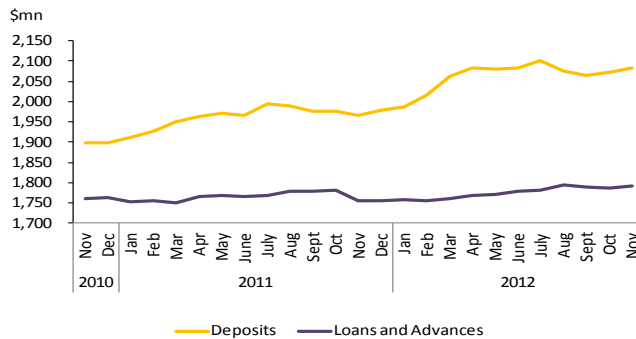
■ Current Account ■ Financial Account

**Chart IV: Net Foreign Assets**



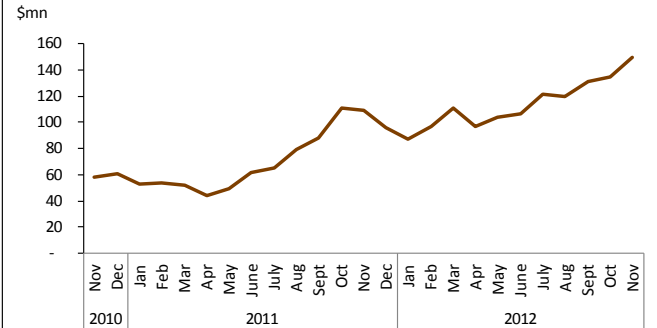
■ Central Bank ■ Commercial Banks

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

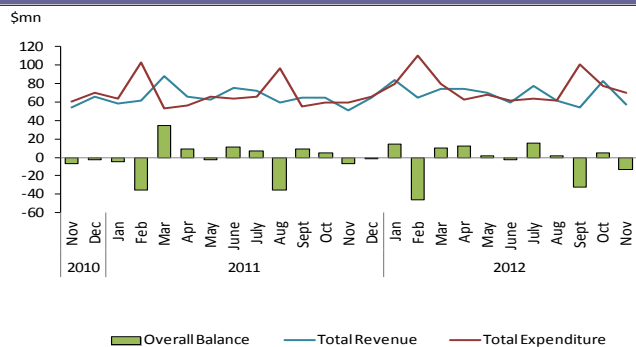


— Deposits — Loans and Advances

**Chart VI: Excess Cash Balances**



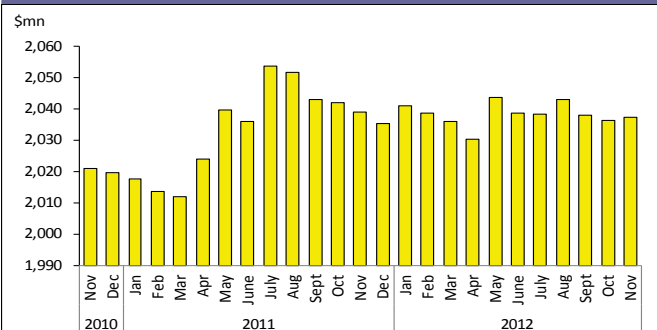
**Chart VII: Central Government's Operations**



■ Overall Balance — Total Revenue — Total Expenditure

Source: MOF

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



## Money & Credit

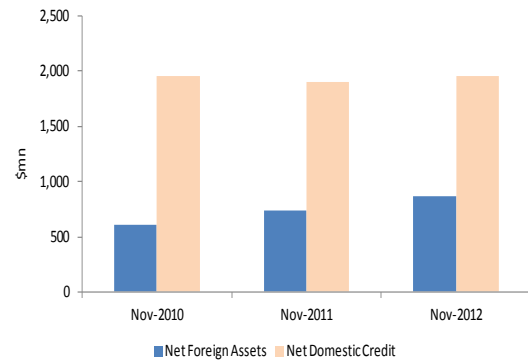
Growth in broad money (M2) accelerated in November as the seasonal uptick in tourism and loan demand in the run-up to Christmas generated increases in commercial banks' foreign assets and private sector credit of \$33.9mn and \$14.0mn, respectively. These developments contributed to an overall 8.0% increase in M2 during the first eleven months of the year as compared to the 3.9% increase that occurred during the similar period of 2011. Monetary growth reflected a 15.7% increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system and a 2.7% rise in net domestic credit.

There was virtually no change in the foreign asset position of the Central Bank in November with net holdings amounting to \$585.1mn. Inflows for January through November totalled \$297.9mn and were comprised mainly of sugar receipts (24.0%), domestic oil taxes (24.0%), loan disbursements (19.2%) and purchases from commercial banks (14.8%). Outflows amounted to \$210.6mn, of which \$169.9mn was sold to Central Government largely for external debt servicing.

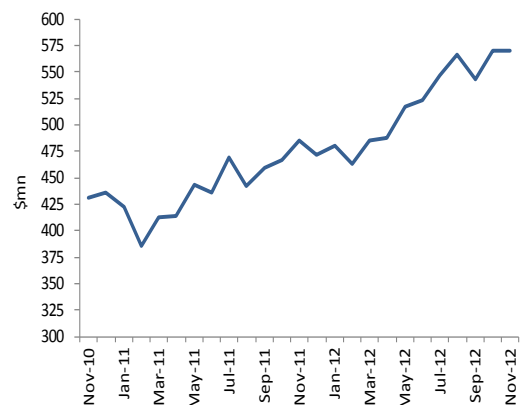
Commercial banks' net foreign assets held to seasonal patterns, increasing by \$90.1mn to \$344.1mn from January to April and declining thereafter to a low of \$252.0mn at the end of October. In November, the notable rebound was attributable to inflows from tourism, foreign direct investments, oil receipts and commercial free zone sales that outweighed higher outlays for imports, particularly fuel and electricity. Commercial banks also reduced their foreign liabilities by \$13.9mn during January to November.

In contrast to the \$43.5mn contraction recorded during the comparable period of 2011, net domestic credit grew by \$52.1mn over the first eleven months of the year with across-the-board increases in lending to the private sector, Central Government and public sector enterprises of \$35.0mn, \$8.8mn and \$8.3mn, respectively.

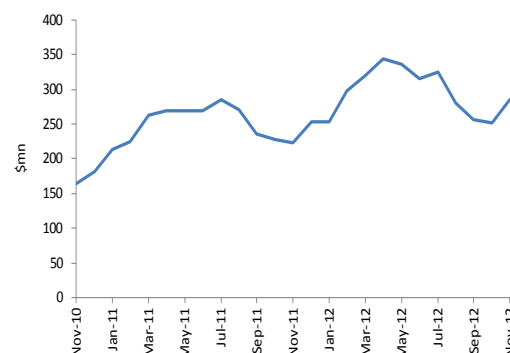
**Chart 1.1: Net Foreign Assets and Net Domestic Credit**



**Chart 1.2: Gross International Reserves**



**Chart 1.3: Commercial Banks' Net Foreign Assets**



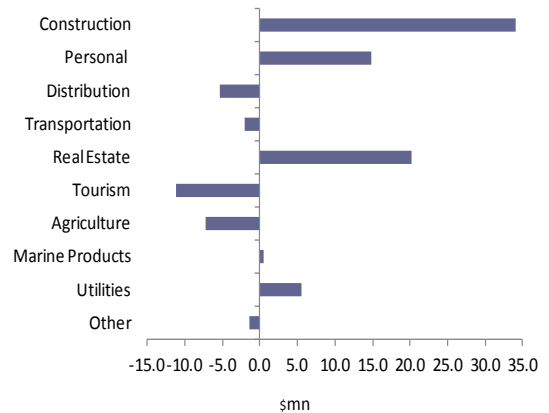
The growth in net credit to Central Government included a \$15.9mn increase in overdraft financing from the Central Bank and a \$2.5mn increase in loans from the commercial banks that were partially offset by a \$3.9mn rise in deposits with the commercial banks. The increase in loans to the public sector enterprises was dominated by financing for Belize Telemedia Limited that enabled the installation and expansion of the 4G network.

Notwithstanding \$36.3mn in loan write-offs, private sector credit rose by \$35.0mn during the review period, boosted by a \$14.0mn increase in November. Loans were mainly channelled to the secondary sector for construction projects with residential mortgages, infrastructure and home improvement recording increases of \$14.4mn, \$12.3mn and \$7.2mn, respectively. Loans of a personal nature rose by \$14.7mn while financing for the acquisition of real estate expanded by \$20.2mn. Even with the buoyancy in real estate lending, the tertiary sector registered an overall contraction of \$1.2mn due to repayments by entities involved in tourism (\$11.2mn), distribution (\$5.3mn) and transport. Credit to the primary sector also declined by \$7.2mn mostly due to repayments by banana growers. Lending by the five largest credit unions rose by \$32.5mn, which was almost twice the amount recorded during the same period of 2011, as loans for individuals, real estate and residential construction overshadowed repayments by distributors, farmers and entities in tourism.

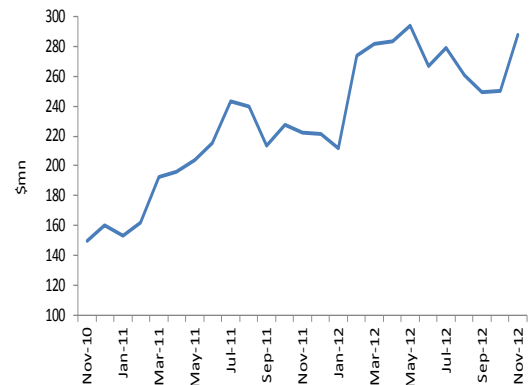
High levels of excess liquidity persisted in the banking system throughout the year. Excess statutory liquidity rose by 30.0% to \$287.mn at the end of November, while excess cash balances stood at \$149.7mn, which was 81.2% above required levels.

High levels of liquidity facilitated a 94 basis points fall in the weighted average lending rate to 12.08% as all loan categories recorded rate cuts, the most notable being 131 basis points for residential construction and 113 basis points for personal loans. A reduction of 137 basis points

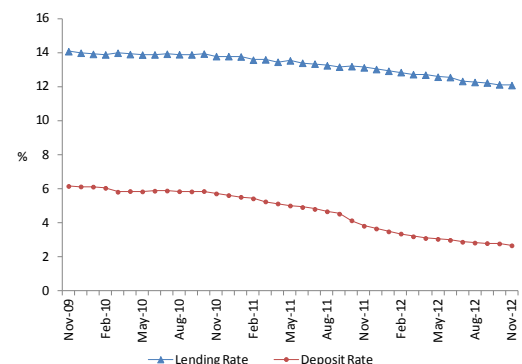
**Chart 1.4: Changes in Commercial Banks' Loans and Advances  
December 2011 - November 2012**



**Chart 1.5: Excess Statutory Liquidity**



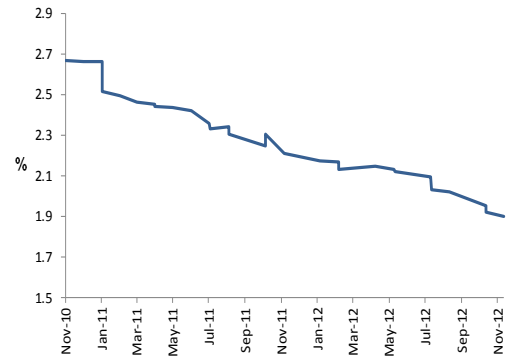
**Chart 1.6: Commercial Banks' Weighted Average Lending and Deposit Interest Rates**



in the time deposit rate was the major contributor to the 99 basis points reduction in the weighted average deposit rate to 2.66%, which, in addition to being 11 basis points below the October 2012 rate, was at its lowest level since 1977. As a result, the weighted average spread increased by 5 basis points to 9.42%.

The interbank market remained dormant in view of the high levels of excess liquidity. Commercial banks increased their Treasury bill holdings by \$22.3mn over the eleven-month period to \$173.3mn, with the weighted average yield declining from 2.21263% at the last auction in 2011 to 1.90302% in November. The latter was 2 basis points lower than the preceding auction and 31 basis points below the average yield recorded in November 2011.

**Chart 1.7: Treasury Bill Yield**



## Real Sector Developments

In contrast to the sharp drop in petroleum extraction, output of the major agricultural export crops increased significantly during the year with banana posting the largest expansion of 36.5% and double digit increases in sugarcane and citrus fruit deliveries leading to similar growth in output of sugar and citrus juices. Both the banana and citrus crops were in recovery mode after weather-induced downturns in 2011. Combined receipts from sugar, banana and citrus juices were up by \$74.5mn but this was offset by the \$89.1mn drop in oil exports.

Owing largely to a 17.6% increase in visitors entering through the international airport, stay-over tourist arrivals rose by 9.6% to 228,043 during the review period. In contrast, cruise ship disembarkations fell by 11.5% to 502,544 even with a four-ship increase in port calls. The fall in cruise visitors reflected the use of smaller vessels, the lack of adequate docking and tendering facilities as well as the expansion of routes by North American cruise ships to long-haul, non-traditional destinations, which have led to a decrease in cruise ship disembarkations throughout the Caribbean.

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.6 % over the year (November 2012 compared to November 2011) and did not change during November. The annual increase reflected mostly higher prices for "Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages" (1.0%), "Health" (6.3%), "Transport" (0.9%), "Recreation and Culture" (3.8%), "Restaurant and Hotels" (1.3%), and "Miscellaneous Good and Services" (1.2%). Higher prices for meat, specifically poultry, led the increase in the food category, while the growth in the other categories reflected higher prices for hospital accommodation, surgery, nightclub entertainment, gasoline and diesel.

### Sugar

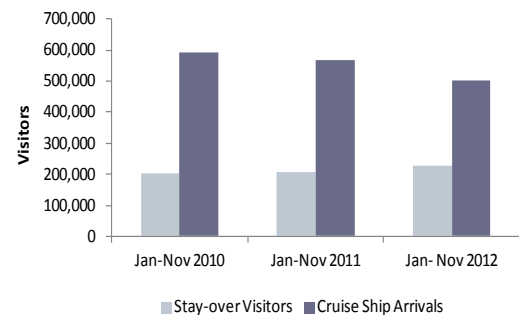
With the harvest closing on 7 June 2012, sugarcane deliveries for the crop year surpassed the 2010/2011

**Table 2.1 Value of Selected Domestic Exports**

	\$mn	
	Jan-Nov 2011	Jan-Nov 2012
Sugar	82.7	107.5
Molasses	2.9	3.8
Bananas	64.4	85.9
Citrus	86.3	114.5
Petroleum	260.9	171.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>497.2</b>	<b>483.5</b>

Sources: BSI, BGA, CPBL, Geology & Petroleum Dept.

**Chart 2.1: Tourist Arrivals**



Sources: BTB and CBB



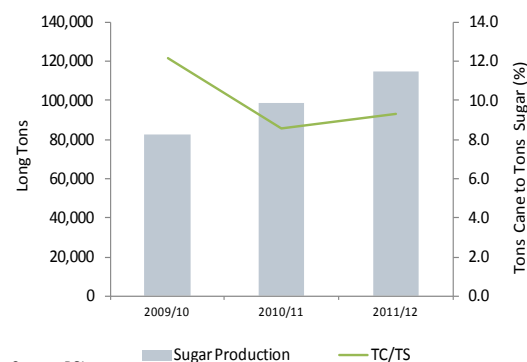
harvest by 26.8% to reach 1,070,278 long tons. Sugar production rose by a less than proportional 16.3% to 114,536 long tons, as excessive rains diluted the crop's sucrose content and caused a 9.0% decline in the cane/sugar ratio. Even so, sugar production exceeded the 100,000 long ton mark for the first time since the 2005/2006 crop. Molasses production also rose in tandem with the processing volume and posted a 7.8% gain to 30,955 long tons. The 2012/2013 sugar season started on 28 November, two days earlier than the previous crop year with deliveries for the last three days of November slated to be reported in December by Belize Sugar Industry Limited (BSI).

The hike in sugar production facilitated an 18.8% increase in export volume to 97,134 long tons, and with the average price up by 9.4%, a 30.0% increase in revenues. Rising world prices prompted traditional buyers such as Tate & Lyle to offer a premium on the base reference price of €335.0 per metric ton in order to attract and retain suppliers. The average price received consequently increased to €400.0 per metric ton. With the EU's 'Fair Trade' premium of US\$60.0 per metric ton providing an additional motivating factor, 82.3% of sales were directed to that market with the US market garnering 17.6% and Canada receiving the residual 120 long tons. Molasses exports rose by 5.6% to 22,135 long tons and improved prices due to production shortfalls in major molasses producers such as India and Afghanistan caused revenues to increase by 31.7% to \$3.8mn.

## Citrus

Deliveries for the 2012/2013 crop, which commenced in the last week of October, are projected at 5.7mn boxes for oranges and 0.9mn boxes for grapefruit - close to the production levels of the 2011/2012 harvest. After two favourable years, prices are expected to decline for orange concentrate due to an increase in global supplies, particularly from Brazil. The initial estimated price for orange is \$1.20 per pound solid (pps) or \$7.08 per box. On

**Chart 2.2: Sugar Production December to November**



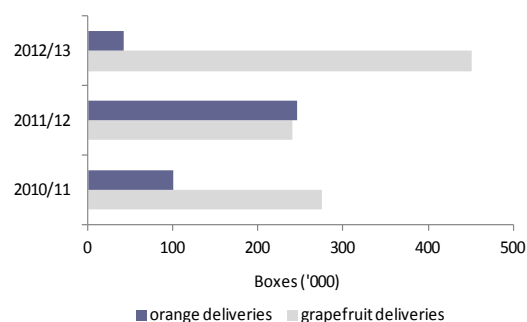
Source: BSI

**Chart 2.3: Sugar Exports**



Source: BSI

**Chart 2.4: Citrus Deliveries October - November 2012**



Sources: CGA and CPBL

the flipside, the grapefruit price is projected to increase to \$2.13 per ps or \$8.32 per box in response to the damage being caused by *Greening* to Cuban grapefruit production.

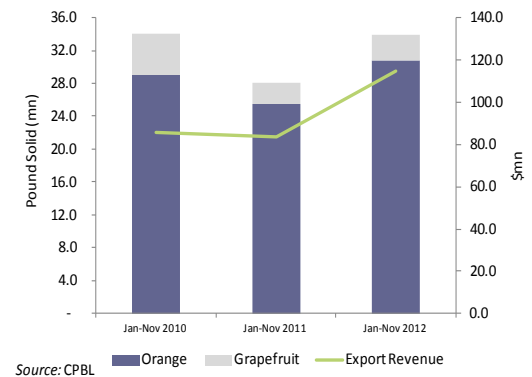
Citrus deliveries for the first month and a half of the 2012/2013 harvest were 1.5% higher than the comparable period of the previous crop year. Grapefruit deliveries doubled to 451,619 boxes, while orange deliveries plummeted by 82.9% to 42,083 boxes as a confluence of agronomic factors extended the crop's maturity period. Juice production fell by 4.3% due to a 5.7% decrease in the average pound solid (ps) yield per box. At 2.0mn ps, grapefruit concentrate accounted for 90.4% of the total concentrate produced. Output of citrus oils and pulp amounted to 74,355 pounds and 162,816 pounds, respectively.

Orange concentrate exports increased by 20.6% over the year, and backed by a 20.0% increase in that of grapefruit, the volume of citrus juice sales grew by 20.5% to 33.8mn ps. Concurrently, revenues expanded by 31.9% to \$114.4mn as lower global stocks underpinned a general rally in concentrate prices. The Caribbean and the US accounted for 30.9% and 29.7%, respectively, of orange concentrate export volume. Price improvements for orange concentrates resulted from reports of lower juice stocks in Florida and the rebuilding of depleted inventories by Brazilian producers. A smaller grapefruit harvest in Texas combined with lower juice stocks in Florida supported a further strengthening of grapefruit prices, consequently, revenues from grapefruit concentrate rose by 38.5% to \$10.8mn.

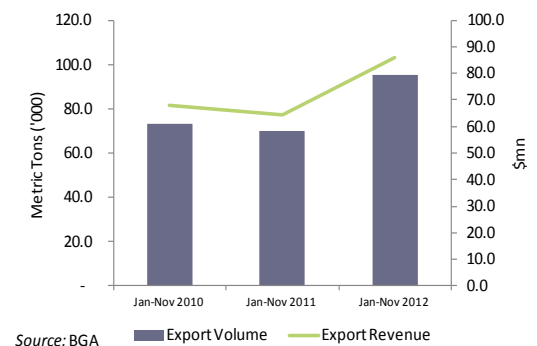
## Banana

Banana production grew by 36.5% over the January-November period as a result of the rehabilitation of storm-damaged acreages and favourable weather. However, the inclusion of third class banana in the export mix reduced the average price per box by 2.5%, and revenues consequently increased by a lesser 33.3% to \$85.9mn. The Banana Growers Association and Fyffes

**Chart 2.5: Citrus Juice Export Volume and Revenue**



**Chart 2.6: Banana Exports**

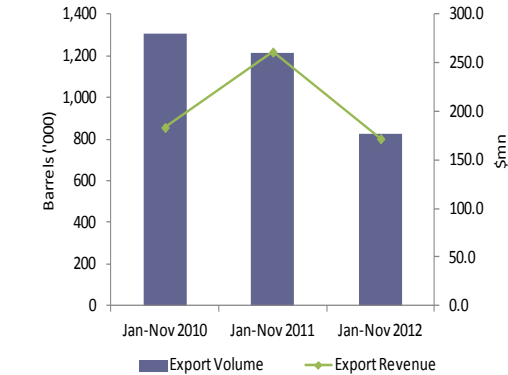


entered the final year of their exclusive marketing contract with negotiations for the extension of this agreement having already begun.

### Petroleum

With output from the Spanish Lookout and Never Delay oil fields declining by 24.7% and 53.4%, respectively, total oil production contracted by 26.6% to 953,597 barrels in comparison with the first eleven months of 2011. Oil exports declined even more sharply by 32.0% to 824,166 barrels, as supply constraints allowed only one export shipment per month, instead of the customary two. Export revenue fell by a marginally larger 34.2% to \$171.8mn with the added depressant of a 3.1% decline in the average year-to-date price to US\$104.22 per barrel. Persistent concerns about the looming US fiscal cliff and the Euro-zone economy contributed to a weakening in global demand. However, production from OPEC and Non-OPEC countries recovered somewhat in November causing the prices of benchmark crudes to inch downward.

Chart 2.7: Petroleum Exports



Source: Geology and Petroleum Dept.

## Central Government Operations

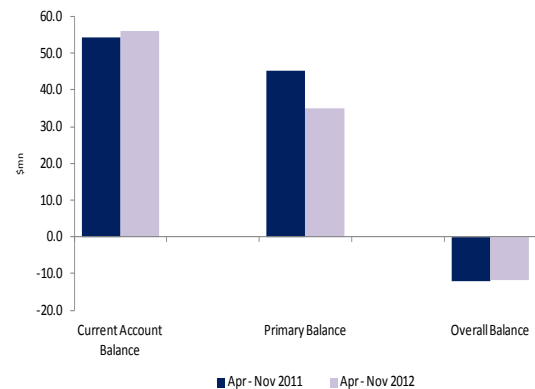
Expenditure rose at a faster pace than revenues, and Central Government's fiscal operations over the January to November period consequently resulted in a \$27.8mn reduction in its primary surplus to 1.8% of GDP and approximate doubling in the overall deficit to \$34.3mn (1.1% of GDP). Inflows from the General Sales Tax (GST), import duties, non-tax revenues and grants were higher, while revenues from the business tax and the petroleum industry contracted.

In the first eight months of the 2012/2013 fiscal year (April-November), the government's primary fiscal surplus stood at \$35.1mn (1.1% of GDP), a \$10.1mn decline. Meanwhile, the overall balance remained at par with 2011 at approximately 0.4% of GDP. The deficit was funded by external sources as domestic financing contracted largely due to a build-up in government's deposits at the Central Bank.

Higher collections from the GST, licenses, revenue replacement duties, repayment of old loans and grant receipts from the European Union (EU) to finance the banana and sugar support programmes resulted in a \$19.3mn rise in revenues to \$554.5mn, which was 64.3% of budget. Inflows falling under the category of repayment of old loans were boosted by the BSI loan repayment of \$10.0mn. On the downside, the business tax fell by \$5.7mn, while petroleum receipts contracted by \$17.4mn due to declining production and lower world prices. Import duties decreased by \$3.8mn as taxes on petroleum imports reverted from a fixed import duty back to a general sales tax on 31 July 2012. In addition, the court-mandated withholding of Belize Telemedia Limited dividends caused property income to fall by \$5.1mn.

Total expenditure rose by \$19.3mn year-on-year and stood at 60.4% of budget with current and capital spending up by \$12.3mn and \$7.0mn, respectively. The former recorded increases in all categories with the

**Chart 3.1: Central Government Operations**



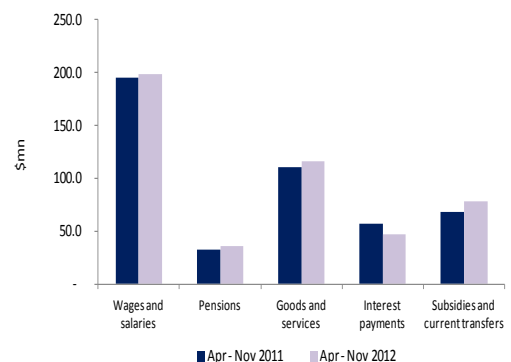
Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

**Chart 3.2: Central Government Current Revenue**



Sources: MOF and CBB estimates

**Chart 3.3: Central Government's Current Expenditure**



Source: MOF

exception of interest payments that fell by \$10.1mn mainly due to the withholding of 50.0% of the interest payment due on the super bond. Meanwhile, the increase in domestic subsidies was due to the reclassification of teachers' salaries as grants in order to more accurately reflect the public/private partnership status of most of the nation's educational institutions.

At 56.4% of budget, capital expenditure stood at \$90.3mn, inclusive of \$2.5mn in net lending. Infrastructural projects accounted for \$26.1mn and included the completion of works on the Southern Highway, the Big Falls border road, infrastructural developments on the south-side of Belize City, the completion of the Kendal Bridge, and maintenance/rehabilitation of highways. Another \$15.0mn was spent on agriculture, mainly in the sugar and banana belts. Environmental projects were allocated \$11.4mn, while land development and solid waste management accounted for \$13.0mn. Social protection also received \$7.3mn, and \$5.2mn was spent on youth, sports and culture. Outlays on education, health, housing, security, energy, science and technology amounted to \$4.4mn, and the remainder was spent on furniture, equipment and upgrading of buildings.

### Central Government's Domestic Debt

For January through November, Central Government's domestic debt rose by \$17.7mn to \$398.8mn as a \$15.9mn increase in overdraft financing from the Central Bank and \$3.8mn in disbursements were partly offset by \$2.0mn in amortization payments to Belize Social Security Board (BSSB), the Debt-for-Nature Swap, Fort Street Tourism Village and commercial banks.

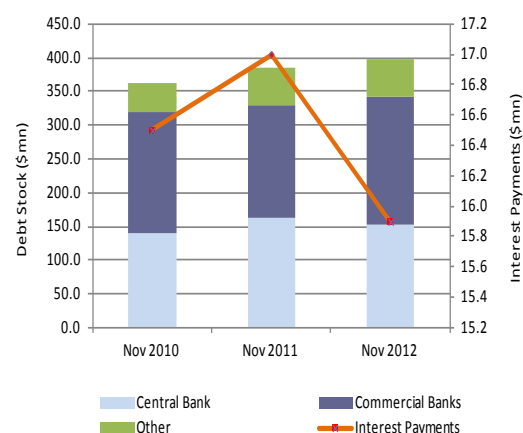
With its holdings of Treasury bills reduced to zero and sales of some of its Treasury notes to non-bank entities, the Central Bank's share of the domestic debt fell from 42.7% in December 2011 to 38.1%. The commercial banks' share rose from 43.2% to 47.5%, while non-bank holdings increased from 14.1% to 14.4%.

**Table 3.1: Central Government's Capital Expenditure**

	\$mn	
	Apr - Nov 2011	Apr - Nov 2012
Public Works	21.56	26.12
Environmental Protection	7.43	11.38
Natural Resources	11.52	13.04
Housing	2.87	0.29
Health	1.54	0.99
Education	1.39	1.63
Security & Defense	2.00	1.01
Agriculture & Fisheries	8.12	15.02
Other	22.88	18.32
Net lending	3.99	2.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.30</b>	<b>90.29</b>

Source: MOF

**Chart 3.4: Central Government's Domestic Debt**



Of the \$15.8mn in interest payments, the Central Bank received \$5.3mn on short-term credit provided by way of the overdraft and Treasury bills and \$6.3mn on long-term government securities. Commercial banks received \$3.6mn on their holdings of government debt, while non-bank entities received \$0.7mn.

### Public Sector External Debt

The public sector external debt contracted by \$8.0mn to \$2,037.1mn during the first eleven months of the year, as disbursements of \$66.8mn were outweighed by amortization payments of \$74.6mn and a \$0.3mn downward valuation adjustment. Disbursements included \$20.0mn from the Republic of China (ROC)/Taiwan for budget support and \$45.2mn from multilateral lenders such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). CDB funding was channelled into projects such as solid waste management, sustainable tourism, health sector reform, the Kendal Bridge, Santa Elena/San Ignacio Bypass and the Social Investment Fund.

Central Government repaid \$24.0mn to bilateral creditors, of which \$18.9mn went to ROC/Taiwan. Repayments to multilateral lenders totalled \$27.3mn that included \$10.4mn to the CDB, \$10.3mn to the IDB, \$3.4mn to IBRD and \$2.0mn to the OFID. The Development Finance Corporation (DFC) paid \$1.3mn to the CDB and retired the North American Securitization debt. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was repaid \$5.3mn on the Emergency Natural Disaster Assistance (ENDA) facility. The non-financial public sector repaid \$5.0mn to multilateral lenders, \$4.2mn to commercial banks and \$0.7mn to the Government of Kuwait.

Interest payments summed to \$76.2mn, \$11.1mn lower than the amount paid during the comparable period of 2011 due to a fall in the lending rates on some external loans that are tied to LIBOR and the partial interest payment made on the super bond in September. Holders

Chart 3.5: Public Sector External Debt

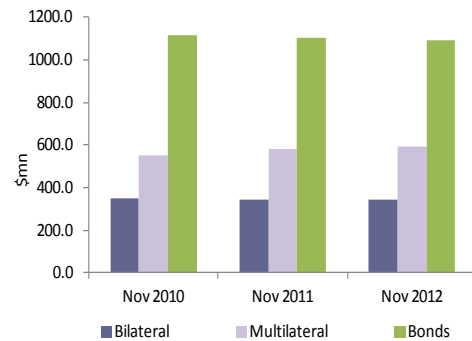
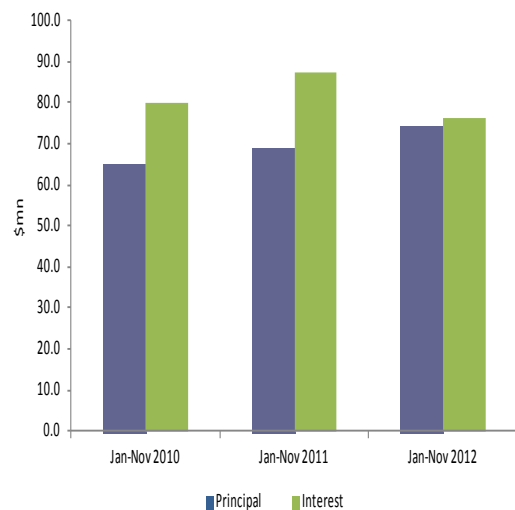


Chart 3.6: External Debt Service Payments



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of the super bond received 74.4% of the scheduled interest payable in 2012. Payments to bilateral creditors were \$7.8mn, of which \$6.3mn went to ROC/Taiwan, while the \$11.6mn in payments to multilateral lenders went mostly to the CDB.

## Statistical Appendix

**Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements**

\$mn

	Position as at Nov 2012	Changes During		
		Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>870.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>106.1</b>
Central Bank	585.1	0.1	86.6	65.6
Commercial Bank	285.2	33.1	31.2	40.5
<b>Net Domestic Credit</b>	<b>1,967.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>-43.5</b>
Central Government (Net)	166.4	7.5	8.8	-36.7
Other Public Sector	13.7	0.0	8.3	-0.8
Private Sector	1,787.3	14.0	35.0	-6.0
<b>Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-term)</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Other Items (net)</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-18.9</b>
<b>Money Supply M2</b>	<b>2,377.3</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>

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

\$mn

	Position as at Nov 2012	Changes During		
		Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>Net Foreign Assets of Banking System</b>	<b>870.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>65.6</b>
Central Bank Foreign Assets	587.3	0.4	87.1	64.3
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	2.2	0.3	0.5	-1.3
<b>Net Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Commercial Bank Foreign Assets	291.8	33.9	17.3	29.3
Commercial Bank Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	6.6	0.8	-13.9	-11.2



**Table A.3: Net Domestic Credit**

\$mn

	Changes During			
	Position as at Nov 2012	Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>Total Credit to Central Government</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>From Central Bank</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Loans and Advances	64.1	5.0	15.9	17.3
Government Securities <sup>1</sup>	87.9	0.0	-26.7	-6.4
<b>From Commercial Banks</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Loans and Advances	6.2	0.9	2.5	1.0
Government Securities	183.7	0.1	22.7	0.4
(of which) Treasury Bills	173.3	0.1	22.3	0.4
Treasury Notes	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
<b>Less Central Government Deposits</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>49.0</b>
With Central Bank	136.6	-4.1	1.7	47.1
With Commercial Banks	38.9	2.6	3.9	1.9
<b>Net Credit to Central Government</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-36.7</b>
<b>Credit to Other Public Sector</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Commercial Banks	13.7	0.0	8.3	-0.8
(of which) Local Government	3.1	-1.9	-0.1	0.2
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	9.2	1.2	9.2	0.0
Other Statutory Bodies	1.4	0.7	-0.8	-1.0
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Plus Credit to the Private Sector</b>	<b>1,787.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Loans and Advances	1,786.3	14.0	35.0	-5.8
Securities	1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
<b>Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,967.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>-43.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes government T-bills and T-notes.

<sup>2</sup> Value may not equal total due to rounding.

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

\$mn

	Position as at Nov 2012	Changes During		
		Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>PRIMARY SECTOR</b>	184.1	2.4	-7.2	-2.8
Agriculture	126.9	2.1	-7.2	0.1
Sugar	13.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
Citrus	17.0	0.8	-0.2	-2.5
Bananas	69.7	-0.2	-8.5	-1.4
Other	26.4	0.9	1.1	3.3
Marine Products	35.8	0.5	0.5	-1.3
Forestry	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Mining & Exploration	20.0	-0.1	-0.3	-1.6
<b>SECONDARY SECTOR</b>	547.8	3.8	39.0	-17.5
Manufacturing	34.5	0.7	-0.6	-13.5
Building & Construction	477.8	3.7	34.0	-7.7
Utilities	35.5	-0.6	5.6	3.7
<b>TERTIARY SECTOR</b>	649.7	-1.0	-1.2	-3.0
Transport	49.7	-0.7	-2.0	-5.3
Tourism	96.9	-1.6	-11.2	-27.8
Distribution	207.7	-0.5	-5.3	1.6
Other <sup>1</sup>	295.4	1.8	17.3	28.5
<b>Personal Loans</b>	420.4	9.6	14.9	17.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	1802.0	14.8	45.5	-6.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes government services, real estate, financial institutions, professional services and entertainment.

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

\$mn

	Position as at Nov 2012	Changes During		
		Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets</b>	<b>786.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>86.1</b>
Notes and Coins	61.0	3.0	3.1	-12.1
Balances with Central Bank	334.9	13.3	66.5	59.7
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	195.7	18.0	1.1	54.2
Treasury Bills maturing in not more than 90 days <sup>(1)</sup>	173.2	1.0	16.3	-3.6
Other Approved assets	21.5	1.6	5.5	-12.1
of which: Treasury Notes	10.0	0.0	7.5	-6.6
<b>Required Liquid Assets</b>	<b>498.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Excess/(Deficiency) Liquid Assets</b>	<b>287.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>
Daily Average holdings of Cash Reserves	334.1	15.2	63.7	57.4
Required Cash Reserves	184.4	-0.2	9.7	9.0
<b>Excess/(Deficiency) Cash Reserves</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Actual Securities Balances <sup>(2)</sup>	173.9	0.0	22.4	0.5
Required Securities Balances	0.0	0.0	0.0	-128.3
<b>Excess/(Deficiency) Securities</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>128.8</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Four week average of commercial banks' T-bills holdings.

<sup>(2)</sup> Face value of commercial banks' T-bill holdings at the end of the month.

**Table A.6: Weighted Average Interest Rates**

Percent

	Position as at Nov 2012	Changes During		
		Oct 2012 to Nov 2012	Dec 2011 to Nov 2012	Dec 2010 to Nov 2011
<b>Weighted Lending Rates</b>				
Personal Loans	13.11	-0.11	-1.13	-1.08
Commercial Loans	12.23	-0.01	-0.68	-0.43
Residential Construction	10.57	-0.08	-1.31	-1.17
Other	10.36	-0.08	-1.48	-0.28
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-0.66</b>
<b>Weighted Deposit Rates</b>				
Demand	0.50	-0.09	0.02	0.00
Savings/ Cheque	2.44	-0.01	-0.05	-2.52
Savings	2.87	-0.03	-0.11	-2.01
Time	4.00	-0.03	-1.37	-1.85
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>-1.80</b>
<b>Weighted Average Spread</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.14</b>

**Table A.7: Tourist Arrivals**

	Jan-Nov 2011	Jan-Nov 2012
Air	160,843	189,182
Land	37,069	31,181
Sea	10,126	7,680
Stay-over Visitors	208,037	228,043
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	568,059	502,544

Source: Belize Tourism Board

**Table A.8: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses**

	November 2011	November 2012	Dec - Nov 2010/2011	Dec - Nov 2011/2012
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	0	0	843,786	1,070,278
Sugar Processed (long tons)	0	0	98,482	114,536
Molasses processed (long tons)	0	0	28,727	30,955
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	0.0	0.00	90.3	95.27
Cane Purity (%)	0.0	0.00	86.6	85.77
Cane/Sugar	0.0	0.00	8.6	9.34

Source: Belize Sugar Industries

**Table A.9: Exports of Sugar and Molasses**

	November 2011		November 2012		Jan - Nov 2011		Jan - Nov 2012	
	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value (\$'000)
<b>Sugar</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81,750</b>	<b>82,743</b>	<b>97,134</b>	<b>107,539</b>
E.U.	0	0	0	0	67,900	60,538	79,933	81,756
USA	0	0	0	0	13,730	22,075	17,081	25,645
Caricom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20	23	20	23	120	130	120	138
<b>Molasses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,968</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>22,135</b>	<b>3,805</b>

Source: Belize Sugar Industries

**Table A.10: Citrus Deliveries and Production**

	November 2011	November 2012	Oct - Nov 2011/2012	Oct - Nov 2011/13
<b>Deliveries (boxes)</b>				
Orange	246,415	42,083	246,415	42,083
Grapefruit	239,976	365,831	239,976	451,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,391</b>	<b>407,914</b>	<b>486,391</b>	<b>493,702</b>
<b>Concentrate Produced (ps)</b>				
Orange	1,269,988	208,963	1,269,988	208,963
Grapefruit	993,582	1,605,706	993,582	1,957,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,263,570</b>	<b>1,814,669</b>	<b>2,263,570</b>	<b>2,166,894</b>
<b>Not from concentrate (ps)</b>				
Orange	0	0	0	0
Grapefruit	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pulp (pounds)</b>				
Orange	39,008	0	39,008	0
Grapefruit	291,712	162,816	291,712	162,816
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,720</b>	<b>162,816</b>	<b>330,720</b>	<b>162,816</b>
<b>Oil Produced (pounds)</b>				
Orange	52,110	13,400	52,110	13,400
Grapefruit	31,800	51,755	31,800	60,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,910</b>	<b>65,155</b>	<b>83,910</b>	<b>74,355</b>

Source: Citrus Products of Belize

**Table A.11: Export Sales of Citrus Products**

	November 2011		November 2012		Jan - Nov 2011		Jan - Nov 2012	
	Volume (ps '000)	Value (\$ '000)	Volume (ps '000)	Value (\$ '000)	Volume (ps '000)	Value (\$ '000)	Volume (ps '000)	Value (\$ '000)
<b>Citrus Concentrates</b>								
<b>U.S.A.</b>								
Orange	148.8	472	1,186.8	1,780	5,811.4	16,996	9,129.8	28,683
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
<b>Caribbean</b>								
Orange	582.2	1,928	883.8	2,888	13,509.1	38,966	9,500.7	30,656
Grapefruit	32.0	113	124.5	429	518.3	1,813	633.9	2,208
<b>Europe</b>								
Orange	0.0	0	471.1	1,771	1,855.6	6,190	8,148.4	30,904
Grapefruit	39.3	150	93.3	357	1,236.7	3,982	1,195.4	4,454
<b>Other</b>								
Orange	101.4	331	782.8	2,580	4,355.2	16,764	4,008.9	13,328
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	790.7	2,035	1,224.9	4,185
<b>Sub-Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>903.7</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>9,806</b>	<b>28,077.0</b>	<b>86,746</b>	<b>33,841.9</b>	<b>114,417</b>
Orange	832.4	2,731.0	3324.5	9,020	25,531.3	78,916	30,787.7	103,570
Grapefruit	71.3	263.0	217.7	428.9	2,545.7	7,830	3,054.2	10,846
<b>Not-From-Concentrate</b>								
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>
Orange	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.3	69
Grapefruit			0.0	0	3.2	21	6.8	45
<b>Total Citrus Juices</b>	<b>903.7</b>	<b>2,994.0</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>9,806</b>	<b>28,080.2</b>	<b>86,767</b>	<b>33,862.0</b>	<b>114,531</b>
<b>Pulp (pounds '000)</b>								
<b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>424.0</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>1,396.4</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,844.0</b>	<b>1,471</b>
Orange	37.3	29	424.0	466	1,275.1	924	1,450.9	1,159
Grapefruit	0.0	0	0.0	0	121.3	93	393.0	312

Source: Citrus Products of Belize

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

**Table A.12: Government Revenue and Expenditure**

	Approved Budget 2012/2013 <sup>P</sup>	Jan-11 to Nov-11	Jan-12 to Nov-12	Apr-11 to Nov-11	Apr-12 to Nov-12	Actual YTD as % of Budget
	\$'000					
<b>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; GRANTS (1+2+3)</b>	<b>862,643</b>	<b>748,879</b>	<b>801,860</b>	<b>535,190</b>	<b>554,502</b>	<b>64.3%</b>
1). Current revenue	819,369	724,460	751,106	518,102	532,256	65.0%
Tax revenue	683,285	615,454	636,659	445,883	459,774	67.3%
Income and profits	226,157	223,308	211,920	162,660	148,800	65.8%
Taxes on property	6,873	6,504	4,779	3,967	3,037	44.2%
Taxes on goods and services	263,861	216,967	240,708	149,948	177,990	67.5%
Int'l trade and transactions	186,395	168,674	179,252	129,309	129,947	69.7%
Non-Tax Revenue	136,084	109,006	114,447	72,218	72,482	53.3%
Property income	20,609	16,380	12,106	9,565	4,500	21.8%
Licences	12,929	10,559	15,877	7,165	11,484	88.8%
Other	102,546	82,067	86,464	55,487	56,498	55.1%
2). Capital revenue	8,075	5,575	6,332	3,907	2,989	37.0%
3). Grants	35,199	18,845	44,422	13,182	19,257	54.7%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)</b>	<b>937,857</b>	<b>766,665</b>	<b>836,118</b>	<b>547,171</b>	<b>566,424</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
1). Current Expenditure	777,734	660,312	684,301	463,875	476,139	61.2%
Wages and Salaries	294,743	265,825	274,799	195,205	198,727	67.4%
Pensions	50,826	44,169	49,702	32,336	36,130	71.1%
Goods and Services	170,369	158,909	165,171	110,811	115,659	67.9%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	135,176	101,184	89,846	57,177	47,058	34.8%
Subsidies & current transfers	126,619	90,225	104,784	68,346	78,566	62.0%
2). Capital Expenditure	160,124	106,352	151,817	83,297	90,285	56.4%
Capital II (local sources)	79,330	62,707	59,458	46,890	38,832	49.0%
Capital III (foreign sources)	77,541	37,992	89,011	32,418	48,962	63.1%
Capital Transfer & Net Lending	3,253	5,654	3,348	3,989	2,491	76.6%
<b>CURRENT BALANCE</b>	<b>41,636</b>	<b>64,148</b>	<b>66,805</b>	<b>54,227</b>	<b>56,117</b>	<b>134.8%</b>
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>59,963</b>	<b>83,398</b>	<b>55,588</b>	<b>45,195</b>	<b>35,136</b>	<b>58.6%</b>
<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>(75,213)</b>	<b>(17,785)</b>	<b>(34,258)</b>	<b>(11,981)</b>	<b>(11,922)</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
<b>Primary less Grants</b>	<b>24,764</b>	<b>64,554</b>	<b>11,167</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>15,879</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
<b>Overall Balance less Grants</b>	<b>(110,413)</b>	<b>(36,630)</b>	<b>(78,680)</b>	<b>(25,163)</b>	<b>(31,179)</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
FINANCING	75,213	17,785	34,258	11,981	11,922	
<b>Domestic Financing</b>		<b>2,326</b>	<b>17,832</b>	<b>(16,933)</b>	<b>(8,292)</b>	
Central Bank		(36,212)	(6,756)	(47,303)	(32,020)	
Net Borrowing		10,849	(10,727)	19,897	(7,607)	
Change in Deposits		(47,061)	3,971	(67,200)	(24,413)	
Commercial Banks		5,455	20,870	5,457	23,264	
Net Borrowing		1,473	24,812	(4,135)	25,453	
Change in Deposits		3,982	(3,942)	9,592	(2,189)	
Other Domestic Financing		33,083	3,718	24,913	464	
<b>Financing Abroad</b>		<b>16,245</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>24,998</b>	<b>20,600</b>	
Disbursements		66,728	66,703	59,206	60,040	
Amortization		(50,483)	(51,318)	(34,208)	(39,440)	
Other		(785)	1,040	3,917	(385)	

Source: Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Belize estimates

<sup>P</sup> - Provisional

**Table A.13: Central Government's Domestic Debt<sup>(1)</sup>**

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/11 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH NOVEMBER 2012				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/11/12 <sup>P</sup>
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	Amortization/ Reduction in Securities	Interest	Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities	
<b>Overdraft/Loans</b>	<b>48,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>64,056</b>
Central Bank	48,130			5,040	15,925	64,056
Commercial Banks	(0)			0	0	0
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175,000</b>
Central Bank	22,331	0	0	252	(22,331)	0
Commercial Banks	151,027	0	0	3,124	22,317	173,344
Other	1,642	0	0	23	14	1,656
<b>Treasury Notes</b>	<b>136,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,800</b>
Central Bank	82,228	0	0	5,533	(4,321)	77,907
Commercial Banks	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Other	44,572	0	0	214	4,321	48,893
<b>Defence Bonds</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Central Bank	10,000		0	800	0	10,000
Commercial Banks	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Atlantic Bank Ltd.</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,196</b>
<b>Heritage Bank Ltd</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,999</b>
<b>Belize Social Security Board<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,572</b>
<b>Fort Street Tourism Village</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Debt-for-Nature Swap</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,904</b>
<b>Guardian Life Belize</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>381,189</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>15,849</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>398,844</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Transactions associated with UHS loan with the Belize Bank are not included in this table due to ongoing litigation.

<sup>(2)</sup> GOB has outstanding loan with BSSB consisting of (i) Hopeville Housing Project and (ii) loan purchased from DFC (as of 30 January 2007).

<sup>R</sup> - Revised

<sup>P</sup> - Provisional



**Table A.14: Public Sector's External Debt by Creditor**

\$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/11 <sup>R</sup>	TRANSACTIONS THROUGH NOVEMBER 2012				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 30/11/12 <sup>P</sup>
		Disbursements	Principal Payments	Interest & Other Payments	Parity Change	
<b>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,910,549</b>	<b>66,703</b>	<b>51,318</b>	<b>75,008</b>	<b>-123</b>	<b>1,925,812</b>
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	3,705	0	1,059	209	0	2,647
Government of the United States	749	0	365	33	0	384
Government of Venezuela	37,492	0	1,441	349	0	36,050
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	20,412	1,516	2,257	785	-184	19,487
Republic of China	280,740	20,000	18,874	6,317	-0	281,867
Caribbean Development Bank	196,985	11,649	10,430	6,064	0	198,204
Caricom Development Fund	2,000	140	0	62	0	2,140
European Economic Community	13,795	0	563	65	53	13,285
Inter-American Development Bank	220,765	23,303	10,290	3,439	0	233,778
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2,192	0	555	27	9	1,646
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	19,539	4,544	3,443	213	0	20,640
Opec Fund for International Development	17,645	5,552	2,000	796	0	21,197
Central American Bank for Economic Intelligence	1,000	0	42	154	0	958
Bear Stearns & Co. (Untendered portion)	5,916	0	0	0	0	5,916
Bank of New York (New Bond Issue)	1,087,613	0	0	56,493	0	1,087,613
<b>NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	<b>47,238</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9,908</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>37,369</b>
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	3,585	0	714	136	-34	2,837
Deutsche Bank Barcelona	422	0	422	12	0	0
Royal Merchant Bank and Finance Co. <sup>(1)</sup>	559	0	559	28	0	0
The Bank of Nova Scotia <sup>(1)</sup>	9,571	0	3,190	103	0	6,380
European Investment Bank <sup>(1)</sup>	2,189	0	672	43	-23	1,494
Caribbean Development Bank <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	30,912	97	4,351	922	0	26,658
<b>FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR</b>	<b>87,330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,337</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>73,896</b>
Caribbean Development Bank	10,639	0	1,330	235	0	9,308
European Economic Community	377	0	38	3	3	342
Paine Webber Real Estate Securities Inc.	400	0	100	2	0	300
Belize Mortgage Company <sup>(3)</sup>	6,538	0	6,538	227	0	0
International Monetary Fund <sup>(4)</sup>	69,377	0	5,331	219	-100	63,946
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,045,117</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>74,563</b>	<b>76,939</b>	<b>-277</b>	<b>2,037,077</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Effective 21 June 2011, the nationalization of BEL caused the increase (\$23.1mn) in debt, which was matched by GOB's acquisition of assets of equal value.

<sup>(2)</sup> Effective 3 October 2005, loans to BWSL were reclassified as public sector debt as a result of Government of Belize repurchase of the company.

<sup>(3)</sup> BMC is the issuer of the DFC North American Securitization Loan through the Bank of New York.

<sup>(4)</sup> IMF SDR Allocation is included as part of financial public sector external debt obligation.

<sup>R</sup> - Revised

<sup>P</sup> - Provisional