CENTRAL BANK of BELIZE

MONTHLY ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

MAY 2026

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms:

BEL	Belize Electricity Limited
BGA	Banana Growers' Association
BSI	Belize Sugar Industries Limited
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
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
T-bill	Treasury bill
UHS	Universal Health Services
US	United States

Abbreviations and Conventions:

$	the Belize dollar unless otherwise stated
bn	billion
bp	basis point
mn	million
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 2026 figures in this report are provisional and the figures for 2025 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 2025 are based on GDP estimates from the Central Bank of Belize.

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Summary of Economic Indicators

Money Supply

Money Supply	Net Foreign Assets	Net Domestic Credit
January - May 2026	January - May 2026	January - May 2026
+3.0%	+5.3%	+2.1%
YTD change on December 2025	YTD change on December 2025	YTD change on December 2025

Liquidity and Interest Rates

Excess Cash	New Deposit Rates	New Lending Rates
January - May 2026	January - May 2026	January - May 2026
$481.1mn	1.74%	8.77%
+146% YTD change on December 2025	+36 bps change from May 2025	-2 bps change from May 2025

Real Sector and Reserve Import Coverage

Economic Growth	Stay-Over Visitors	Inflation Rate
January - March 2026	January - May 2026	January - May 2026
+5.1%	254,174	+2.0%
Y-o-Y change	+1.6% Y-o-Y change	Y-o-Y change

Domestic Exports	Gross Imports	Reserve Import Coverage
January - May 2026	January - May 2026	January - May 2026
$133.8mn	$1,412.1mn	4.2
-18.6% Y-o-Y change	+18.3% Y-o-Y change	

Central Government Operations and Public Debt

Primary Deficit	Domestic Debt	External Debt
January - March 2026	January - May 2026	January - May 2026
$0.9mn	-$0.9mn	-$7.8mn
0.01% of GDP	$1,691.3mn at May-end 24.1% of GDP	$2,976.3mn at May-end 42.3% of GDP

1 Money and Credit

Money Supply

Over the first five months of 2026, broad money supply (M2) expanded by $152.9mn (3.0%) to $5,306.0mn, supported by increases in the banking system's net foreign assets and net domestic credit.

Net Foreign Assets

The banking system's net foreign assets increased by $92.5mn (5.3%) in the first five months of 2026 to $1,853.6mn at the end of May. While this outcome represented a marked improvement in the banking system's external position, the pace of accumulation was slower than the $208.4mn increase recorded in the corresponding period of 2025. The expansion was driven by a $68.8mn increase in the Central Bank's net foreign assets, while the domestic banks' position strengthened by $23.7mn.

The Central Bank's net foreign assets rose by 6.5% ($68.8mn) to $1,133.1mn, reflecting a combination of a $39.5mn reduction in foreign liabilities and a $29.3mn increase in foreign assets. The decline in foreign liabilities was attributed to repayments on short-term credit facilities, while the growth in foreign assets resulted from inflows of $245.3mn exceeding outflows of $216.4mn. Total gross foreign currency inflows were $47.6mn lower than those recorded between January and May 2025, supported by purchases from domestic banks ($102.8mn), sugar export receipts ($40.8mn), external loan disbursements ($31.9mn), and investment income earnings ($16.1mn).

Chart 1.1: Change in Money Supply

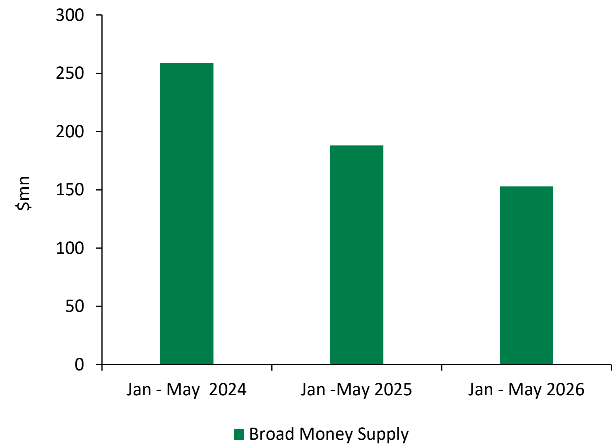
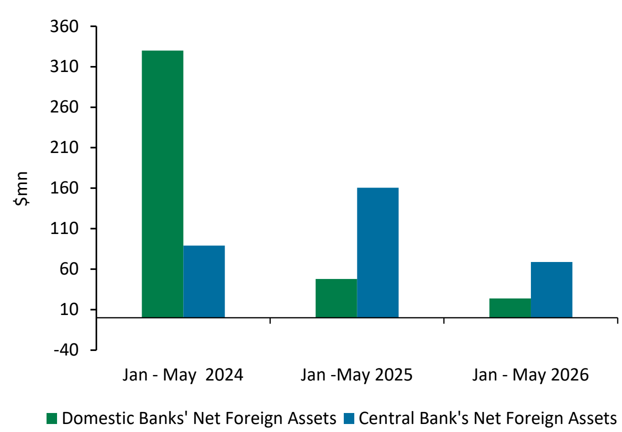


Chart 1.2: Change in Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

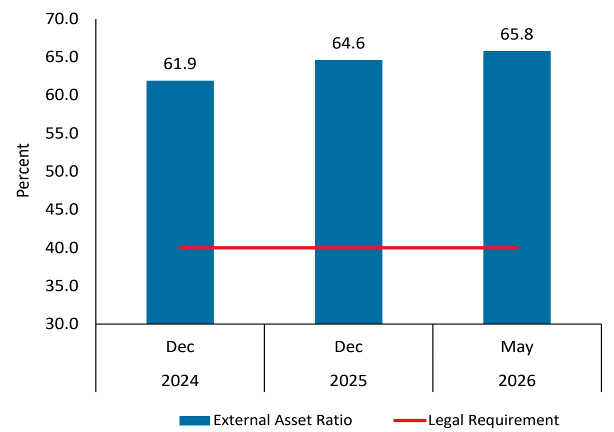


Other notable inflows included $30.0mn from a short-term credit facility. In contrast, gross foreign currency outflows from the Central Bank increased considerably, rising by $84.5mn. This increase was driven primarily by larger external debt and financing-related payments. Payments on behalf of the Central Government totalled $123.2mn, including $89.9mn in external debt servicing costs, while the Central Bank repaid $70.0mn in short-term credit facilities.

Despite these developments, foreign reserve growth remained positive. The Central Bank's external asset ratio strengthened from 64.6% at the end of December 2025 to 65.8% at the end of May 2026, remaining comfortably above the statutory minimum requirement of 40.0%. In contrast, the reserve import coverage declined from 4.4 months to 4.2 months of merchandise imports, indicating that growth in import demand outpaced the accumulation of reserve assets during the period.

Domestic banks' net foreign assets rose modestly by 3.4% ($23.7mn) to $720.5mn year-to-date, as a $25.9mn reduction in foreign liabilities more than offset a $2.2mn decline in foreign assets. The decline in foreign liabilities primarily reflected repayments on an externally sourced credit facility extended through domestic banks to support lending to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Meanwhile, domestic banks' foreign assets dipped slightly after a $54.4mn contraction in May, erasing gains accumulated

Chart 1.3: External Asset Ratio



Note: In accordance with Section 25(2) of the Central Bank Act, the Bank must maintain a reserve of external assets of not less than 40.0% of the aggregate amount of notes and coins in circulation and customers' deposits.

Chart 1.4: Change in Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System

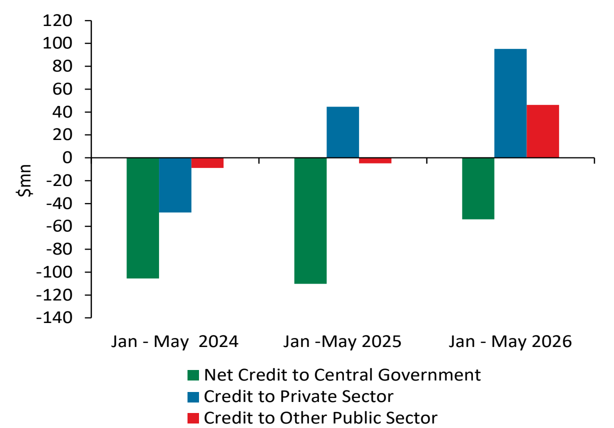
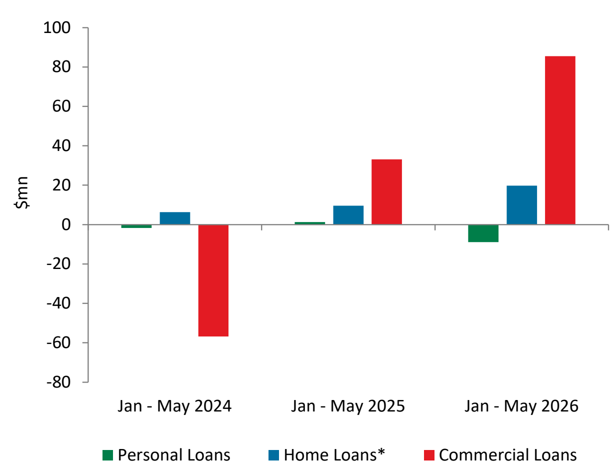


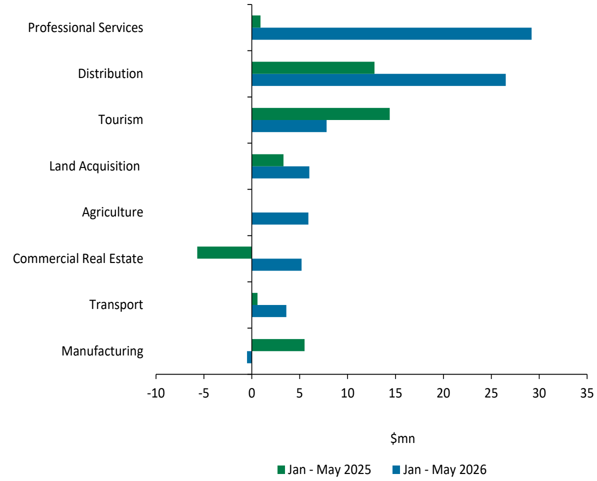
Chart 1.5: Change in Domestic Banks' Lending to the Private Sector



*Home Loans is the sum of loans for Residential Construction, Residential Real Estate, and Home Improvement Construction.

over the first four months of the year. The deterioration reflected heightened private-sector demand for foreign exchange amid rising import-related and external service payments. Payments for fuels rose significantly amid elevated international oil prices, driven by heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East triggered by the US-Iran conflict. Additional pressure on domestic banks' foreign asset holdings stemmed from larger payments for freight services, reinsurance premiums, business and management consultancy services, computer services, engineering services, and financial services.

Chart 1.6: Change in Commercial Loans by Industry

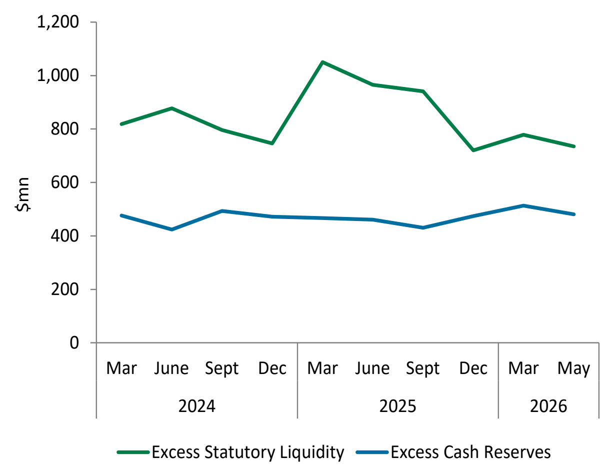


Net Domestic Credit

Net domestic credit extended by the banking system increased by $87.6mn (2.1%) to $4,213.7mn during the first five months of 2026, marking a significant turnaround from the contractions of $70.4mn and $162.3mn recorded during the corresponding periods of 2025 and 2024, respectively. The expansion was driven by a strong increase in credit to the private sector, which more than offset a decline in net credit to the public sector.

Credit to the private sector rose by $95.2mn (3.3%) to $2,966.1mn, more than doubling the $44.6mn increase registered in the same period of 2025. The acceleration reflected strong lending activity by domestic banks, whose loan portfolio expanded by $94.6mn. Borrowing by firms accounted for the bulk of this increase, with financing concentrated in service-oriented industries, real estate activities, construction, and agriculture.

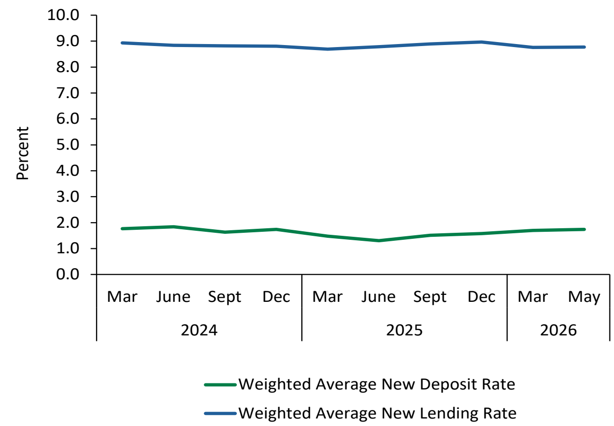
Chart 1.7: Excess Statutory Liquidity



By sector, the largest increase in lending went to the tertiary sector, where credit expanded by $86.8mn. Growth was broad-based, led by professional services ($29.2mn), distribution ($26.5mn), real estate activities ($19.8mn), tourism ($7.8mn), and transportation services ($3.6mn). Credit to the secondary sector was driven by construction-related lending. Financing for home improvement projects accounted for most of this growth, rising by $10.8mn, while lending for commercial developments ($1.7mn) and infrastructure projects ($1.1mn) also posted modest increases. Meanwhile, credit to the primary sector rose by $5.9mn, supported by increased financing for poultry and eggs, cattle and dairy production, grain cultivation, and other agricultural activities. These gains were partly offset by modest declines in lending to the sugar, banana, and marine products subsectors. Furthermore, personal loans declined by $8.9mn during the review period.

In contrast, net credit to the public sector contracted during the first five months of 2026, reflecting a substantial reduction in financing to the Central Government. Net credit to the Central Government fell by $53.8mn, as a surge in Government deposits more than offset a marginal rise in the banking system's holdings of Government securities. The accumulation of deposits was concentrated at domestic banks, where balances increased by $74.2mn, largely reflecting proceeds from the Government's sale of approximately 4.5mn shares in Hydro Belize Limited. At the same time, Government deposits held at the Central

Chart 1.8: Weighted Rolling Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits



Bank declined by $17.1mn. Domestic banks also increased their holdings of Government securities by $55.6mn, consisting almost entirely of Treasury notes (T-notes), with $52.4mn purchased from the Central Bank on the secondary market.

Partly offsetting the decline in Central Government borrowing, credit to other public sector entities expanded by $46.2mn. This increase was driven primarily by domestic banks' $30.0mn investment in Hydro Belize Limited's bonds and a $14.0mn loan to a public utility company.

Domestic Banks' Liquidity

Domestic banks maintained a strong liquidity position during the first five months of 2026. Despite a $33.6mn decline in May, domestic banks' excess liquid assets increased by $14.5mn over the period to $734.8mn, as the growth in approved liquid assets ($77.9mn) outpaced the increase in reserve requirements ($63.4mn). The rise in approved liquid assets was bolstered mainly by higher holdings of money-at-call and foreign balances

($92.4mn) and, to a lesser extent, by balances with the Central Bank ($17.3mn) and other approved assets ($20.2mn), which more than offset lower holdings of short-term Treasuries ($54.5mn). As a result, excess liquidity remained substantial, standing 72.1% above the secondary reserve requirement.

Similarly, the cash reserve position strengthened during the review period. Average cash reserve holdings rose by $26.3mn to $796.5mn, while required cash reserves increased by $19.6mn to $315.5mn. Consequently, excess cash reserves increased by $6.7mn over the five months to $481.1mn, rising to 152.5% above the primary (cash) reserve requirement.

Interest Rates

The 12-month (rolling) weighted-average lending rate increased marginally by four basis points to 8.77% in May, compared with April, but remained two basis points below the level recorded a year earlier. The slight annual decline reflected a sizeable reduction in rates on *"Residential Construction"* loans, which fell by 240 basis points to 8.00%, alongside a 10-basis-point decline in rates on *"Commercial"* loans to 7.93%. However, the decline in the overall lending rate was tempered by rate increases on *"Personal"* and *"Other"* loans, which rose by 18 basis points and 36 basis points to 10.70% and 7.13%, respectively.

Meanwhile, the 12-month (rolling) weighted-average deposit rate increased by 13 basis points from April and by 36 basis points over the year to 1.74%, reflecting stronger competition for deposits and improved returns for savers. The annual rise was driven by higher rates on *"Time"* deposits, which rose 18 basis points to 2.56%, alongside a modest two-basis-point increase in *"Savings"* deposits to 2.46%. These rate hikes more than outweighed reduced rates on *"Savings/Chequing"* and *"Demand"* deposits, which fell by 21 and five basis points to 2.07% and 0.08%, respectively.

As deposit rates increased at a faster pace than lending rates over the year, the 12-month weighted-average interest rate spread for the year narrowed by 39 basis points to 7.02%.

2 Real Sector Developments

Commodity Production

The production of Belize's major export commodities trended mostly downward for the first five months of the year. Output of citrus, molasses, and bananas decreased, while the export of marine goods and sugar increased.

Sugarcane Deliveries, Sugar, and Molasses

Sugarcane deliveries to the northern mill fell 5.2% to 727,258 long tons for the 2025/2026 crop year to date, compared with the same period a year earlier. The decline was due to the delayed start of the crop season, the continued impact of Fusarium, and the emerging effects of mealybug infestations. However, the decline in sugar output was mitigated by improvements in cane quality supported by favourable harvesting weather. Sugar production rose by 1.6% to 69,564 long tons, resulting in a 6.7% improvement in the long tons cane-to-sugar (TC/TS) ratio to 10.5.

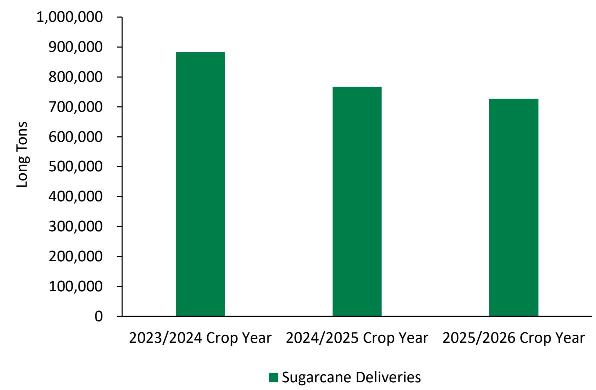
Meanwhile, molasses production dropped by 9.2% to 25,115 long tons, reflecting the impact of reduced cane deliveries and improved cane quality.

Production data for the western mill were unavailable at the time of reporting.

Banana

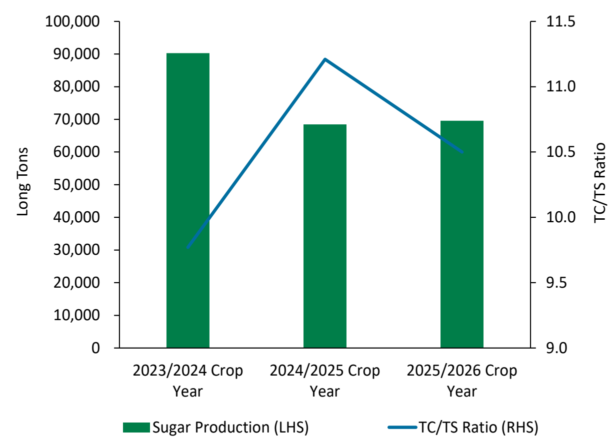
Banana production fell 5.3% to 35,657 metric tons from January to May, compared with the previous review period. The decline was largely driven by higher fuel and labour costs, as well as a reduction in the acreage

Chart 2.1: Sugarcane Deliveries and Sugar Production



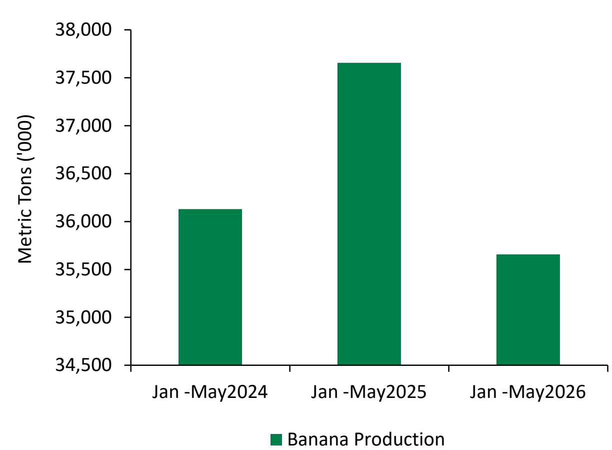
Source: BSI/ASR

Chart 2.2: Sugar Production and Long-Tons Cane to Long-Ton Sugar Ratio



Source: BSI/ASR

Chart 2.3: Banana Production



Source: BGA

devoted to commercial banana cultivation. Despite lower output, banana export receipts increased 3.1% to $45.3mn, reflecting higher premiums for preparing customised fruit packages.

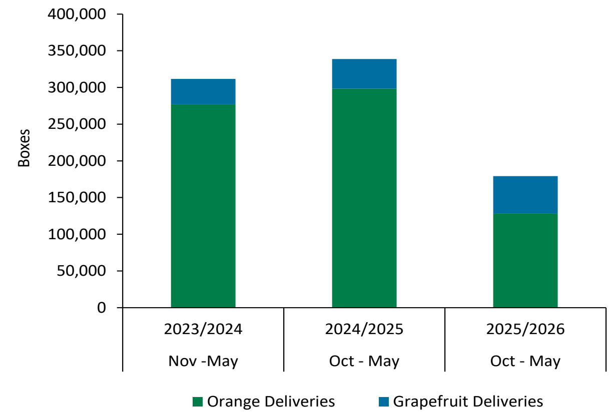
Citrus

Citrus deliveries declined 52.3% to 179,311 boxes year to date for the crop year (October 2025 to May 2026). This decline was driven by the ongoing effects of citrus greening, reduced acreage under cultivation, and rising input costs. Consequently, orange deliveries fell by 57.1% to 128,065 80-pound boxes. In contrast, grapefruit deliveries increased by 27.2% to 51,246 90-pound boxes, partially offsetting the overall decline. The increase reflects higher yields from disease-resistant grapefruit trees that are coming into maturation, partially mitigating the adverse effects of citrus greening on the industry.

Citrus juice production declined by 47.6% to 772,660 pounds of solids (ps), all of which was produced as concentrate. The decrease was largely attributable to a 59.1% drop in orange concentrate production to 604,686 ps, which more than offset an 18.5% increase in grapefruit concentrate production to 167,974 ps. Average juice yields also fell from 4.8 ps to 4.3 ps, reflecting the ongoing deterioration in fruit quality caused by disease.

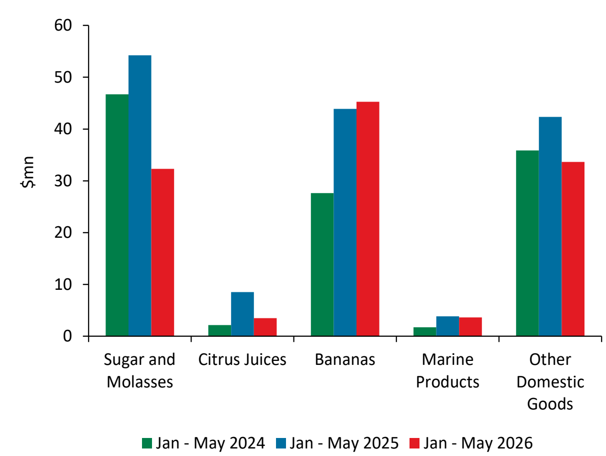
Meanwhile, citrus oil production declined by 25.8%, reflecting a 33.1% decrease in orange oil output to 49,174 pounds. This reduction was softened by a more than

Chart 2.4: Citrus Production



Source: SIB

Chart 2.5: Domestic Exports Earnings



Source: SIB

two-fold increase in grapefruit oil production, which rose to 7,328 pounds. No citrus pulp was produced during the crop year to date.

Domestic Exports

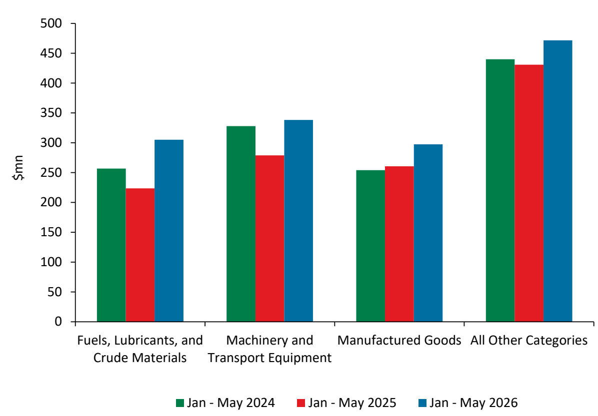
Domestic export earnings fell 18.6% ($30.5mn) to $133.8mn from January through May, compared with the same period in 2025. The downturn was driven primarily by a 41.4% ($19.9mn) decline in sugar exports, which fell to $28.1mn, followed by lower molasses receipts of 32.7% ($2.1mn) to $4.2mn. Earnings from other domestic exports also contracted 20.6% ($8.7mn) to $33.6mn, reflecting lower receipts from red kidney beans ($2.8mn), other exports ($2.5mn), cattle ($1.8mn), and other citrus products ($1.1mn). Citrus export receipts also fell 59.1% ($5.0mn) to $3.5mn.

These declines were partially offset by stronger marine export receipts which increased by 24.8% ($3.8mn) to $19.1mn, while banana export earnings edged up 3.1% ($1.4mn) to $45.3mn.

Gross Imports

Gross imports grew by 18.3% ($218.5mn) from January to May to $1,412.1mn, with growth across all categories. The largest contribution to the import bill came from *"Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials,"* which expanded by 36.5% ($81.6mn) to $305.0mn. This growth reflected higher international fuel prices amid renewed tensions in the Middle East, as well as increased imports of diesel, regular gasoline, and kerosene. *"Machinery and Transport Equipment"* imports also

Chart 2.6: Gross Imports Outlays



Source: SIB

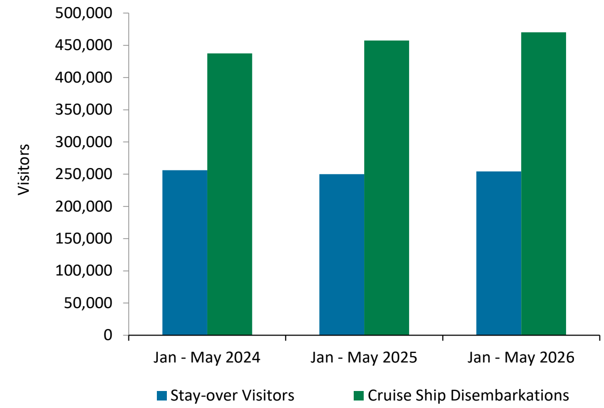
increased significantly, rising by 21.3% ($59.5mn) to $338.2mn, owing to larger purchases of production machinery lines, aircraft, electrical cables, and four-cylinder vehicles. Meanwhile, *"Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures"* grew by 14.1% ($36.7mn) to $297.3mn, driven by increased imports of prefabricated steel structures, electrical distribution equipment, building metal components, corrugated steel rods, and galvanised pipes associated with commercial and construction activity. *"Oils, Fats and Chemicals"* climbed by 14.6% ($17.9mn) to $140.4mn, largely due to higher fertiliser imports, while imports through the *"Commercial Free Zone"* rose by 9.5% ($12.1mn) to $139.1mn, supported by increased purchases of clothing and footwear. Smaller increases were recorded in *"Food, Beverages, and Tobacco"* ($10.0mn), *"Designated Processing Areas"* ($0.7mn), and *"Other Goods"* ($0.1mn).

Tourist Arrivals

Stay-over arrivals rose modestly by 1.6% to 254,174 visitors between January and May, a turnaround from the 2.4% decline recorded during the corresponding period of 2025. The marginal upturn was attributable solely to a 3.8% increase in air arrivals to 216,182 visitors. However, this growth was tempered by a 9.5% decrease in land arrivals to 29,453 and a 9.0% decline in sea arrivals to 8,539 visitors.

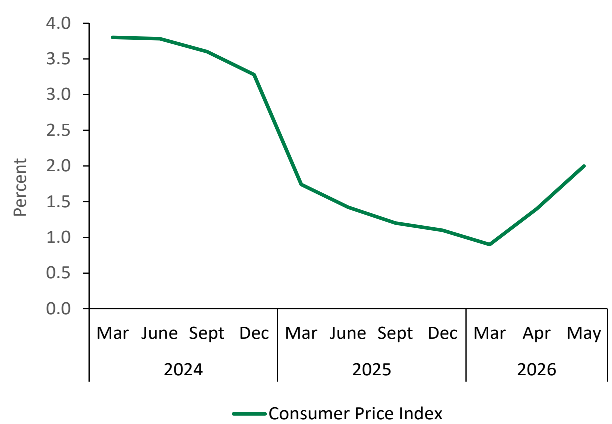
Cruise ship disembarkations grew by 2.8% to 470,360 passengers in the first five months of the year. This is the highest

Chart 2.7: Tourist Arrivals



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

Chart 2.8: Average Year-on-Year Change in Consumer Price Index



Source: SIB

number of cruise visitors for this period since 2019, when 578,480 visitors arrived, though disembarkations are still 18.7% below pre-pandemic levels. Total port calls rose slightly by one, totalling 180. Fort Street Cruise Port recorded 17 fewer calls, dropping to 121. Meanwhile, Harvest Caye Cruise Port saw an increase of 18 calls, reaching 59, surpassing its 2019 peak of 56 calls by three ships.

Consumer Price Index

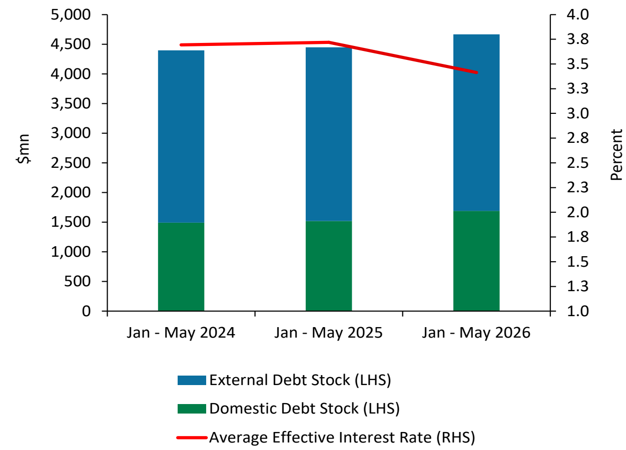
The Consumer Price Index increased by 2.0% on average for the first five months of the year, up from the 1.5% in the same period of last year. The rise in inflationary pressures was largely attributable to increases in the *"Transport"* category (3.6%), reflecting higher costs for motor vehicle fuels and passenger transportation services. Prices for *"Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages"* rose by 1.9%, driven by increased prices for meats, sugar, instant coffee, fruit and vegetable juices, purified water, and soft drinks. The *"Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels"* category recorded a 1.5% increase, mainly due to higher electricity rates and liquefied petroleum gas prices. Other notable contributors included *"Restaurants and Accommodation Services"* (2.8%) due to increased costs for restaurant and café services; *"Health"* (4.3%) owing to higher prices for medical products and services; and *"Clothing and Footwear"* (2.3%) on account of heightened costs of men's clothing and footwear. These increases were ameliorated by a 0.6% decline in *"Information and Communication,"* reflecting lower prices for communication-related goods and services.

3 Central Government Operations and Public Debt

Total Public Sector Debt

From January to May 2026, the total public sector debt declined marginally by 0.2% ($8.6mn) to $4,667.6mn, equivalent to 66.4% of GDP. The decrease was largely attributable to a 0.3% ($7.8mn) reduction in public sector external debt to $2,976.3mn, representing 42.3% of GDP. Central Government domestic debt also edged down by 0.1% ($0.9mn) to $1,691.3mn, equivalent to 24.1% of GDP.

Chart 3.1: Total Public Sector Debt

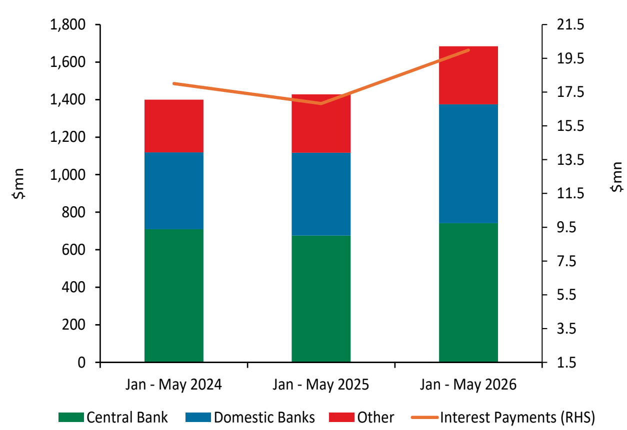


Central Government Domestic Debt

During the first five months of 2026, the Central Government's domestic debt declined marginally by $0.9mn to $1,691.3mn. The reduction was entirely attributable to $0.9mn in amortisation payments on suppliers' credit, as no new domestic disbursements or securities issues were recorded during the period. Consequently, suppliers' credit fell from $8.1mn to $7.3mn, while the Debt-for-Nature Swap balance remained unchanged at $0.4mn.

The outstanding stock of Treasury securities remained unchanged at $1,683.6mn, comprising $335.0mn in Treasury bills (T-bills) and $1,348.6mn in T-notes. Treasury bill holdings were stable across all investor groups, with domestic banks holding $202.8mn, the Central Bank $119.1mn, and other investors $13.1mn. In contrast, the distribution of T-notes shifted notably. Domestic banks increased their holdings by $55.7mn to $430.6mn, while the Central Bank's holdings fell by $52.4mn to $622.7mn and non-bank investors' holdings declined by $3.3mn to $295.4mn.

Chart 3.2: Central Government Domestic Debt and Interest Payments



Interest payments on domestic debt totalled $20.0mn through May. T-notes accounted for the bulk of these payments, at $18.9mn, reflecting their dominant share of the domestic debt portfolio. T-bill interest payments amounted to $0.9mn, while suppliers' credit generated $0.1mn in interest costs. A negligible $0.02mn was recorded on overdraft-related interest, despite no outstanding overdraft balance at the end of May.

Public Sector External Debt

During the first five months of 2026, public sector external debt decreased by $6.0mn, or 0.2%, to $2,976.3mn. The reduction reflected principal repayments of $43.8mn and a favourable parity adjustment of $0.6mn, which together more than offset new disbursements of $38.3mn.

Of the total disbursements, the Central Government accounted for the largest share, receiving $25.8mn (67.3%). Disbursements were received mainly from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($7.2mn), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development ($6.4mn), the Caribbean Development Bank ($5.8mn), the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre ($3.0mn), and the Inter-American Development ($2.0mn). Concurrently, the financial public sector received $8.1mn (21.0%), while the non-financial public sector got $4.5mn (11.7%), sourced from multilateral creditors.

Regarding principal repayments, the Central Government repaid $38.9mn (88.8%), with the largest payments going to the Caribbean Development Bank ($10.3mn), the Inter-American Development Bank ($8.6mn), the OPEC Fund for International Development

Chart 3.3: Public Sector External Debt by Creditor Category

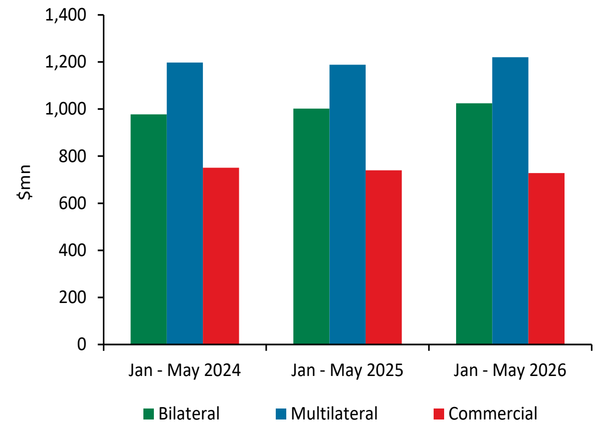


Chart 3.4: External Debt and Debt Service

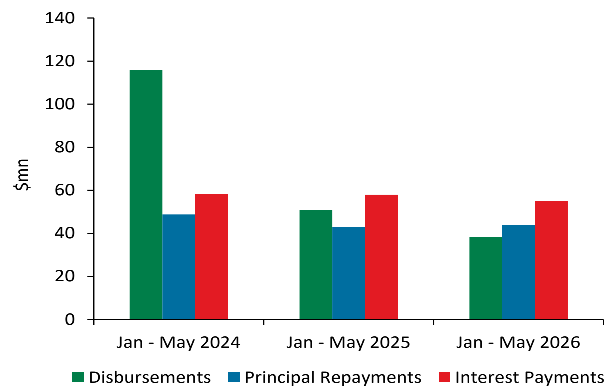


Table 3.5: External Disbursements by Selected Projects

($mn)

	Jan - May 2026
Disbursements to Central Government	**25.8**
Belize Blue Cities and Beyond Project	**5.6**
George Price Highway Project	4.7
Caribbean Community Climate Change Center	**3.0**
Belize Education Sector Reform Programme	3.0
Trade and Investment Facilitation Program for Belize	2.0
Disbursements to Non-Financial Public Sector	**4.5**
Caye Caulker Submarine Project	4.0
Disbursements to Financial Public Sector	**8.1**
Student Line of Credit	6.1
Eight Consolidated Line of Credit	1.6
Total Public Sector Disbursements	**38.3**

($7.0mn), the Republic of China/Taiwan ($3.9mn), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($3.3mn). Meanwhile, the non-financial and financial public sectors repaid $3.6mn and $1.3mn, respectively.

Interest and other payments totalled $54.9mn during the review period. Central Government accounted for $51.9mn, or 94.5% of these payments. The largest charges were associated with the Belize Blue Investment Company LLC ($22.0mn), the Republic of China/Taiwan ($11.2mn), the Inter-American Development Bank ($7.0mn), the Caribbean Development Bank ($3.5mn), the OPEC Fund for International Development ($2.5mn), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($2.4mn). The non-financial and financial public sectors accounted for $1.4mn and $1.7mn in interest and other payments, respectively.

Statistical Appendix

Table A.1: Factors Responsible for Money Supply Movements

$mn

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
Net Foreign Assets	1,853.6	-40.1	92.5	208.4
Central Bank	1,133.1	8.8	68.8	160.6
Domestic Banks	720.5	-48.8	23.7	47.9
Net Domestic Credit	4,213.7	-33.2	87.6	-70.4
Central Government (Net)	1,052.3	-88.8	-53.8	-110.2
Other Public Sector	195.4	31.7	46.2	-4.8
Private Sector	2,966.1	24.0	95.2	44.6
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Long-Term)	119.0	-0.3	-0.1	4.5
Other Items (Net)	642.3	53.6	27.3	-54.7
Money Supply M2	5,306.0	-126.5	152.9	188.2

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

$mn

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	1,853.6	-40.1	92.5	208.4
Net Foreign Assets of the Central Bank	1,133.1	8.8	68.8	160.6
Central Bank Foreign Assets	1,153.8	9.1	29.3	160.7
Central Bank Foreign Liabilities (Demand)	20.7	0.3	-39.5	0.1
Net Foreign Assets of Domestic Banks	720.5	-48.8	23.7	47.9
Domestic Banks' Foreign Assets	735.4	-54.4	-2.2	42.0
Domestic Banks' Foreign Liabilities (Short-Term)	14.9	-5.6	-25.9	-5.9

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

$mn

	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Total Inflows	292.9	245.3
Loan Disbursements	39.1	31.9
Grants	9.9	4.2
Purchases of Sugar Export Receipts	42.0	40.8
Purchases from Domestic Banks	167.1	102.8
Of which: Scheduled Re-Imbursements for Transactions with Fortis Inc.	0.0	55.8
Interest Received on Investments	14.3	16.1
Other	20.4	49.4
Of which: New Short-Term Credit Facility	0.0	30.0
Total Outflows	131.9	216.4
Central Government	105.2	123.2
Of Which: External Debt Servicing	62.7	89.9
Statutory Bodies and Public Utilities	23.3	16.8
Other	3.3	76.4
Of Which: Repayment of Short-Term Credit Facilities	0.0	70.0

Table A.4: Net Domestic Credit

$mn

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
Total Credit to Central Government	1,375.1	2.7	3.4	-6.9
From Central Bank	741.6	2.5	-52.4	-63.6
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Securities[(1)]	741.6	2.5	-52.4	-63.6
From Domestic Banks	633.5	0.2	55.8	56.7
Loans and Advances	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Government Securities	633.3	0.0	55.6	56.7
Of which: Treasury bills[(2)]	202.7	0.0	-0.1	56.7
Treasury notes	430.6	0.0	55.7	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less Central Government Deposits	322.7	91.5	57.1	103.3
With Central Bank	116.5	-6.9	-17.1	53.3
With Domestic Banks	206.3	98.3	74.2	50.0
Net Credit to Central Government	1,052.3	-88.8	-53.8	-110.2
Credit to Other Public Sector	195.4	31.7	46.2	-4.8
From Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From Domestic Banks	195.4	31.7	46.2	-4.8
Of which: Local Government	14.8	0.0	-0.1	-4.8
Public Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Utilities	33.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
Other Statutory Bodies	3.1	1.7	1.6	-0.1
Securities	144.5	30.0	30.7	0.0
Plus Credit to the Private Sector	2,966.1	24.0	95.2	44.6
From Central Bank	12.2	0.2	0.8	1.3
Loans and Advances	12.2	0.2	0.8	1.3
From Domestic Banks	2,953.8	23.8	94.4	43.3
Loans and Advances	2,927.8	23.8	94.6	43.7
Securities	26.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Net Domestic Credit of the Banking System[(2)]	4,213.7	-33.2	87.6	-70.4

[(1)] Includes Central Bank's holdings of Government Treasury bills and Treasury notes.
[(2)] Values may not equal to total due to rounding.

Table A.5: Sectoral Composition of Domestic Banks' Loans and Advances

$mn

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
PRIMARY SECTOR	265.2	-0.4	4.4	-0.9
Agriculture	248.3	0.6	6.0	0.1
Sugar	86.4	-0.3	-0.8	-6.2
Citrus	9.7	0.1	0.3	0.6
Bananas	57.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Grains	7.9	0.0	0.6	-2.2
Poultry & Eggs	12.9	0.4	1.5	2.3
Cattle and Dairy	7.8	0.6	1.5	1.4
Other	65.9	0.3	3.1	4.5
Marine Products	13.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1
Other[(1)]	3.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.2
SECONDARY SECTOR	943.5	6.0	27.9	9.0
Manufacturing	95.5	-0.2	-0.5	5.5
Building & Construction	808.1	4.9	14.1	4.2
Residential	443.6	1.2	0.4	-5.5
Commercial	144.4	0.9	1.7	3.8
Infrastructure	54.0	0.5	1.1	-1.4
Home Improvement	166.1	2.3	10.8	7.2
Utilities	39.9	1.3	14.4	-0.6
Public Sector	33.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
Private Sector	6.9	1.4	0.4	-0.6
TERTIARY SECTOR	1,269.8	22.4	87.0	29.4
Transport	67.5	-0.7	3.6	0.5
Tourism	340.6	2.3	7.9	14.4
Distribution	262.7	6.7	26.5	12.8
Real Estate	455.3	5.5	19.9	5.6
Residential	222.5	1.7	8.6	8.0
Commercial	111.3	1.2	5.3	-5.7
Land Acquisition	121.5	2.6	6.1	3.3
Professional Services	123.9	8.5	29.3	0.9
Government Services	15.3	0.1	-0.1	-5.1
Other[(2)]	4.5	0.0	-0.1	0.3
PERSONAL LOANS	500.4	-2.3	-9.0	1.3
TOTAL	2,978.9	25.7	110.3	38.8

[(1)] Includes forestry and mining, and exploration.
[(2)] Includes financial institutions and entertainment.

Table A.6: Domestic Banks' Liquidity Position and Cash Reserves

$mn

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
Holdings of Approved Liquid Assets	1,753.9	-14.0	77.9	294.5
Notes and Coins	134.6	-0.6	2.2	10.2
Balances with Central Bank	790.0	6.5	17.3	9.5
Money at Call and Foreign Balances (due 90 days)	545.3	-25.2	92.4	246.2
Central Government Securities maturing within 90 days(1)	192.1	-23.8	-54.2	20.4
Other Approved Assets	91.9	29.2	20.2	8.2
of which: Treasury Notes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Required Liquid Assets(2)	1,019.1	19.6	63.4	50.9
Excess Liquid Assets	734.8	-33.6	14.5	243.6
Daily Average Holdings of Cash Reserves	796.5	20.2	26.3	14.1
Required Cash Reserves(3)	315.5	6.1	19.6	15.7
Excess Cash Reserves	481.1	14.1	6.7	-1.7
Actual Securities Balances(4)	202.8	7.8	0.0	56.8
Excess Securities	202.8	7.8	0.0	56.8

(1) Four week average of domestic banks’ Treasury bill holdings.
(2) Domestic Banks' secondary reserve requirement is 21.0% of average deposit liabilities.
(3) Domestic Banks' primary (cash) reserve requirement is 6.5% of average deposit liabilities.
(4) Face value of domestic banks’ Treasury bill holdings at the end of the month.

Table A.7: Domestic Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates

Percent

	Position as at May 2026	Changes During: Apr 2026 to May 2026	Dec 2025 to May 2026	Dec 2024 to May 2025
Weighted Lending Rates				
Personal Loans	11.50	0.03	0.04	0.09
Commercial Loans	7.66	0.04	-0.01	0.13
Residential Construction	6.63	0.01	0.04	0.13
Other	7.23	0.01	0.29	-0.22
Weighted Average	8.47	0.02	-0.01	0.10
Weighted Deposit Rates				
Demand	0.10	-0.01	-0.04	0.00
Savings/Chequing	2.63	-0.01	-0.26	0.00
Savings(1)	2.60	0.01	0.04	-0.11
Time	2.03	0.05	0.10	-0.11
Weighted Average	0.82	0.02	-0.07	-0.04
Weighted Average Spread	7.66	0.01	0.06	0.15

(1) The minimum rate on savings deposits is 2.5%

Table A.8: Domestic Banks' (Rolling) Weighted Average Interest Rates on New Loans and Deposits

Percent

	Twelve Month Rolling Averages at			Monthly Change Apr 2026 to	Annual Change May 2026 to
	May 2026	Apr 2026	May 2025	May 2026	May 2025
Weighted Lending Rates					
Personal Loans	10.70	10.62	10.52	0.07	0.18
Commercial Loans	7.93	7.90	8.03	0.03	-0.10
Residential Construction	8.00	8.23	10.40	-0.23	-2.40
Other	7.13	7.08	6.77	0.05	0.36
Weighted Average	8.77	8.73	8.79	0.04	-0.02
Weighted Deposit Rates					
Demand	0.08	0.08	0.13	-0.01	-0.05
Savings/Chequing	2.07	2.07	2.28	0.00	-0.21
Savings	2.46	2.46	2.44	0.00	0.02
Time	2.56	2.44	2.38	0.12	0.18
Weighted Average	1.74	1.62	1.38	0.13	0.36
Weighted Average Spread	7.02	7.11	7.41	-0.09	-0.39

Table A.9: Production of Main Domestic Exports

	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Sugarcane Deliveries (long tons)	748,982	727,258
Sugar (long tons)	67,764	69,564
Molasses (long tons)	27,672	25,115
Bananas (metric tons)	37,655	35,657
Citrus Deliveries (boxes)	272,636	124,781
Citrus Juices (‘000 ps)	1,307	564
Marine Exports (‘000 lbs)	921	1,183

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, and SIB

Table A.10: Domestic Exports Earnings

	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
		$mn
Sugar	48.0	28.1
Molasses	6.3	4.2
Citrus	8.5	3.5
Bananas	43.9	45.3
Other Domestic Exports	42.4	33.6
Marine Exports	15.3	19.1
Total	164.3	133.8

Sources: BSI, Santander Group, BGA, CPBL, and SIB

Table A.11: Gross Imports by Standard International Trade Classification(1)

$mn

	Jan - May 2024	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	158.2	166.2	176.3
Fuels, Lubricants, and Crude Materials	256.7	223.5	305.0
Of which: Electricity	42.9	34.8	37.0
Oils, Fats, and Chemicals	125.7	122.5	140.4
Manufactured Goods and Other Manufactures	254.0	260.6	297.3
Machinery and Transport Equipment	327.9	278.7	338.2
Other Goods	1.7	1.4	1.5
Designated Processing Areas	14.4	13.5	14.2
Commercial Free Zone	139.8	127.0	139.1
Total	1,278.4	1,193.6	1,412.1

Sources: SIB and BEL
(1) Imports are valued at cost, insurance, and freight.

Table A.12: Tourist Arrivals

	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Stay-over Visitors	250,170	254,174
Air	208,231	216,182
Land	32,552	29,453
Sea	9,386	8,539
Cruise Ship Disembarkations	457,416	470,360

Sources: BTB and CBB

Table A.13: Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index Components by Major Commodity Group

% Change

Major Commodity	Weights	Apr 2026	May 2026	May 2026 over Apr 2026	YTD-2026 over YTD-2025
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	258	136.8	137.1	0.2	1.9
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Narcotics	35	111.7	111.5	-0.2	1.8
Clothing and Footwear	44	106.8	108.1	1.3	2.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	195	110.9	111.3	0.4	1.5
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	51	115.4	117.4	1.8	1.0
Health	26	115.8	120.7	4.2	4.3
Transport	153	139.3	145.2	4.3	3.6
Information and Communication	46	93.3	93.7	0.5	-0.6
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	43	116.7	118.2	1.3	0.6
Education Services	25	101.2	101.0	-0.2	0.8
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	65	136.4	138.5	1.5	2.9
Insurance and Financial Services	8	112.5	104.9	-6.8	1.4
Personal Care, Social Protection, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	51	112.5	113.2	0.6	0.4
All Items	1,000	123.2	124.8	1.3	2.0

Source: SIB

Table A.14: Sugarcane Deliveries and Production of Sugar and Molasses

	May 2025	May 2026	Dec - May 2024/2025	Dec - May 2025/2026
Deliveries of Sugarcane (long tons)	186,973	161,716	767,027	727,258
Sugar Processed (long tons)	19,484	16,220	68,449	69,564
Molasses Processed (long tons)	8,050	7,215	27,672	25,115
Performance				
Factory Time Efficiency (%)	99.4	99.0	97.74	97.79
Cane purity (%)	81.9	83.0	80.83	83.40
Cane/Sugar	9.6	10.0	11.2	10.5

Source: BSI/ASR

Table A.15: Sugar and Molasses Exports

	May 2025		May 2026		Jan - May 2025		Jan - May 2026	
	Volume (long tons)	Value ($'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value ($'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value ($'000)	Volume (long tons)	Value ($'000)
Sugar	19,751	19,162	3,264	3,954	43,430	47,965	26,164	28,088
Europe	18,742	17,522	1,684	2,257	39,075	40,458	5,422	7,363
US	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,732	16,292
CARICOM	1,009	1,640	1,580	1,697	4,355	7,507	4,010	4,433
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Molasses	15,357	2,980	23,333	3,231	31,975	6,289	27,769	4,232

Sources: BSI and Santander Group

Table A.16: Citrus Deliveries and Production

	May 2025	May 2026	Oct - May 2024/2025	Oct - May 2025/2026
Deliveries (boxes)	114,959	39,121	338,646	179,311
Orange	114,959	39,121	298,351	128,065
Grapefruit	0	0	40,295	51,246
Concentrate Produced (ps)	481,344	187,289	1,473,257	772,660
Orange	481,344	187,289	1,358,132	604,686
Grapefruit	0	0	115,125	167,974
Not-from-concentrate (ps)	119,669	0	146,246	0
Orange	119,669	0	119,669	0
Grapefruit	0	0	26,577	0
Pulp (pounds)	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0
Grapefruit	0	0	0	0
Oil Produced (pounds)	40,256	15,096	76,146	56,502
Orange	40,256	15,096	73,522	49,174
Grapefruit	0	0	2,624	7,328

Source: CPBL

Table A.17: Citrus Product Exports

	May 2025		May 2026		Jan - May 2025		Jan - May 2026	
	Pound Solids ('000)	Value ($'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value ($'000)	Pound Sol-ids ('000)	Value ($'000)	Pound Solids ('000)	Value ($'000)
Citrus Concentrates								
US								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean								
Orange	307.2	2,750.9	45.8	293.1	889.3	7,475.1	450.0	3,439.6
Grapefruit	58.8	442.2	4.2	31.8	125.0	941.7	4.2	31.8
Europe								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other								
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total(1)	366.0	3,193.2	50.0	324.9	1,014.3	8,416.8	454.2	3,471.4
Orange	307.2	2,750.9	45.8	293.1	889.3	7,475.1	450.0	3,439.6
Grapefruit	58.8	442.2	4.2	31.8	125.0	941.7	4.2	31.8
Not-From-Concen-trate								
Sub-Total	10.1	83.9	0.4	3.5	10.8	89.1	0.4	3.5
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	10.1	83.9	0.4	3.5	10.8	89.1	0.4	3.5
Total Citrus Juices	376.1	3,277.0	50.4	328.4	1,025.0	8,505.9	454.6	3,474.9
Pulp (pounds '000)								
Total(1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grapefruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table A.18: Banana Exports

	May 2025	May 2026	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Volume (metric tons)	9,458	7,804	37,655	35,657
Value ($'000)	11,016	9,945	43,899	45,271

Source: BGA

Table A.19: Marine Exports

	Jan - May 2025		Jan - May 2026	
	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value ($'000)	Volume ('000 pounds)	Value ($'000)
Marine Exports	921	15,310	1,183	19,101
Shrimp	245	6,845	407	10,543
Shrimp	120	567	217	962
Conch	530	7,729	492	7,183
Other Fish	26	169	67	413

Table A.20: Other Domestic Exports

	Jan - May 2025	Jan - May 2026
Other Domestic Exports ($'000)	42,353	33,642
Of which:		
Cattle	5,950	3,107
Red Kidney Beans	5,196	3,375
Sawn Wood	2,129	982
Crude Soybean Oil	10,422	7,943

Source: SIB

Table A.21: Central Government's Revenue and Expenditure

$'000

	Approved Budget 2025/2026	Jan 2025 to Mar 2025	Jan 2026 to Mar 2026^P	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	Apr 2025 to Mar 2026	Fiscal YTD as % of Budget
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS (1+2+3)	1,740,630	443,459	448,212	1,678,963	1,722,175	98.9%
1). Current Revenue	1,657,285	432,937	446,976	1,652,068	1,679,161	101.3%
Tax Revenue	1,522,123	396,974	415,910	1,521,166	1,558,218	102.4%
Taxes on Income and Profits	472,540	128,829	156,144	482,701	490,735	103.9%
Taxes on Property	6,547	2,186	2,388	6,689	8,955	136.8%
Taxes on Goods and Services	800,461	206,995	197,667	797,341	817,568	102.1%
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	242,575	58,964	59,711	234,436	240,960	99.3%
Non-Tax Revenue	135,162	35,963	31,066	130,902	120,943	89.5%
Property Income	28,909	7,285	8,333	48,590	21,372	73.9%
Licences	49,564	6,727	8,256	27,643	37,934	76.5%
Other	56,689	21,951	14,476	54,669	61,637	108.7%
2). Capital Revenue	11,559	3,744	83	11,153	1,608	13.9%
3). Grants	71,786	6,778	1,153	15,742	41,407	57.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (1+2)	1,782,304	453,307	471,253	1,721,168	1,719,850	96.5%
1). Current Expenditure	1,253,358	312,354	319,903	1,280,402	1,286,784	102.7%
Wages and Salaries	584,265	126,976	158,867	503,449	616,251	105.5%
Pensions	113,756	32,076	34,962	132,221	129,671	114.0%
Goods and Services	296,114	75,511	78,852	289,224	275,822	93.1%
Interest Payments on Public Debt	147,983	26,279	22,163	163,952	154,216	104.2%
Subsidies and Current Transfers	111,240	51,512	25,058	191,557	110,824	99.6%
2). Capital Expenditure	528,946	140,952	151,350	440,767	433,067	81.9%
Capital II (Local Sources)	336,734	112,842	128,920	337,835	358,578	106.5%
Capital III (Foreign Sources)	184,914	27,922	22,238	102,172	73,917	40.0%
Capital Transfer and Net Lending	7,299	188	192	760	572	7.8%
CURRENT BALANCE	403,927	120,582	127,073	371,666	392,377	97.1%
PRIMARY BALANCE	106,309	16,431	-878	121,747	156,540	147.3%
OVERALL BALANCE	-41,674	-9,848	-23,041	-42,205	2,325	-5.6%
Primary Balance less grants	34,523	9,653	-2,031	106,005	115,134	333.5%
Overall Balance less grants	-113,460	-16,626	-24,194	-57,947	-39,082	34.4%
FINANCING	41,674	9,848	23,041	42,205	-2,325	
Nationalisation					-260,000	
Extraordinary Finance				37,492	13,781	
Domestic Financing		-8,432	52,311	-68,785	275,846	
Central Bank		-12,098	-34,457	-28,225	10,505	
Net Borrowing		-27,482	-63,344	-23,399	19,265	
Change in Deposits		15,384	28,887	-4,826	-8,760	
Commercial Banks		-1,088	87,536	-50,198	258,757	
Net Borrowing		22,728	64,113	11,161	234,156	
Change in Deposits		-23,816	23,423	-61,359	24,601	
Other Domestic Financing		4,754	-768	9,639	6,584	
Financing Abroad		20,127	-3,703	56,404	17,774	
Disbursements		32,482	12,979	190,744	117,816	
Amortisation		-12,356	-16,682	-134,341	-100,042	
Other		-1,847	-25,567	17,094	-49,726	

Table A.22: Central Government's Domestic Debt

$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/25[R]	*Transactions for January to May 2026*				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/05/26[P]
		Disbursement/ New Issue of Securities	*Amortisation/ Reduction in Securities*	*Interest*	*Net Change in Overdraft/ Securities*	
Overdraft[(1)]	0	0	0	18	0	0
Treasury Bills	335,000	0	0	916	0	335,000
Central Bank	119,100	0	0	351	-1	119,100
Domestic Banks	202,765	0	0	501	0	202,765
Other	13,135	0	0	65	1	13,135
Treasury Notes	1,348,646	0	0	18,947	0	1,348,646
Central Bank	675,089	0	0	6,471	-52,419	622,670
Domestic Banks	374,926	0	0	5,758	55,674	430,600
Other	298,631	0	0	6,718	-3,255	295,376
Supplier's Credit[(2)]	8,113	0	857	101	0	7,255
Debt for Nature Swap	388	0	0	0	0	388
Total	1,692,147	0	857	19,983	0	1,691,290

[R] - Revised
[P] - Provisional
[(1)] The Central Bank may make direct advances to the Government by way of an overdraft facility. The total outstanding amount of such direct advances shall not exceed 12.0% of the current revenues of the Government collected during the preceding financial year.
[(2)] This line item represents a contractor-financed loan for upgrading of the road from Bullet Tree Village to Spanish Lookout Community.

Table A.23: Public Sector External Debt

$'000

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/25R	*Transactions for January to May 2026*				Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/05/2026P
		Disbursements	*Principal Payments*	*Interest & Other Payments*	*Parity Change*	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2,685,151	25,804	38,882	51,913	-512	2,671,560
Government of Venezuela(1)	429,692	0	0	0	0	429,692
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	57,231	6,420	622	697	-440	62,589
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Ltd.	44,286	0	0	1,607	0	44,286
Republic of China/Taiwan	466,529	0	3,894	11,185	0	462,635
Saudi Fund for Development	374	749	0	0	-2	1,121
Caribbean Development Bank	331,330	5,811	10,333	3,546	0	326,808
CARICOM Development Fund	4,492	0	157	34	0	4,335
European Economic Community	2,596	0	0	0	-68	2,528
Inter-American Development Bank	298,132	2,000	8,562	7,028	0	291,570
International Fund for Agricultural Development	6,890	0	690	179	-2	6,198
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	99,697	7,219	3,292	2,352	0	103,624
OPEC Fund for International Development	178,686	606	6,970	2,460	0	172,322
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	34,215	0	1,362	810	0	32,853
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	3,000	3,000	3,000	30	0	3,000
Belize Blue Investment Company LLC	728,000	0	0	21,986	0	728,000
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	68,903	4,481	3,607	1,375	0	69,777
Caribbean Development Bank	38,403	481	1,663	457	0	37,222
Inter-American Development Bank	13,000	4,000	0	427	0	17,000
International Cooperation and Development Fund	17,500	0	1,944	492	0	15,556
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	228,267	8,063	1,279	1,651	-65	234,986
Caribbean Development Bank	68,828	8,063	1,112	786	0	75,779
European Investment Bank	334	0	167	2	0	167
Inter-American Development Bank	30,000	0	0	761	0	30,000
International Cooperation and Development Fund	10,000	0	0	102	0	10,000
International Monetary Fund(2)	119,106	0	0	0	-65	119,040
GRAND TOTAL	2,982,321	38,348	43,768	54,939	-577	2,976,324

R - Revised
P - Provisional
(1) Since September 2017, debt service payments to Venezuela have been suspended due to U.S. sanctions on Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Unpaid debt service payments up to the end of May 2026 amount to principal of $155.0mn and interest of $30.0mn.
(2) International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights allocation is included as part of financial public sector of external debt obligation.