TRADE LIBERALIZATION
AND BELIZEAN AGRICULTURE: IMPLICATIONS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Belize's agriculture, including traditional export crops, non-traditional export crops, and traditional crops, is facing the forces of trade liberalization as agreed under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreements, the European Union (EU) Lome Conventions, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Agreement, the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) Agreement and, more recently, the Belize/Mexico Free Trade Agreement (in process). Competing in this global arena is challenging and will involve major restructuring of the agricultural sector. Changes must be made at the policy, institutional and firm level to be able to compete. Belize's export sustainability requires the agricultural sector to become competitive by reducing costs, developing its non-traditional export crops, diversifying into other crops, and producing more value-added products (Boye, Briggs, and Santos, 1996). Belize's agricultural sector is responding slowly to the requirements of trade liberalization partly because the major export commodities are still enjoying preferential market access, which will continue for a few years.

This paper will give an overview of Belize's agriculture, the main trade agreements with emphasis on Belize's situation, and the implications of trade liberalization on Belize's agriculture.

A SUMMARY OF BELIZE'S AGRICULTURE

Belize's agriculture includes three main export crops: sugar, citrus, and bananas, which all enjoy preferential market access. Other crops and livestock products, for domestic consumption mostly, include corn, rice, beans, poultry, pigs, cattle, root crops, tropical fruit, and vegetables.

Agriculture contributed 15.5 percent to Gross Domestic Product (factor cost) in 1996 (Table 1). At factor cost, agriculture averaged 13.8 percent per year of GDP during the period 1989 to 1996. Agriculture contributed 73.7 percent of the value of primary activities included in GDP. Over this period, agriculture's average annual contribution was 69.6 percent to primary activities. Primary activities contributed 21.1 percent to GDP in 1996, but averaged 19.8 percent over this period. For these eight years, agriculture experienced an average annual percent change of 7.5 percent. There was a 13.3 percent change from 1995 to 1996. Hence, over this period, agriculture showed increasing contributions to GDP. This increase came about primarily from expansion in the citrus and banana industries.

Traditional Export Crops
Traditional Export Crops

Sugar

In 1995/96, Belize exported 94,828 long tons of sugar valuing Bz.$94.3 million. Due to reallocation of quotas in the U.S. market, Belize had a 64.4 percent quota increase to 23,173 tons. However, the exports to EU declined by 7.8 percent due to a decline in demand under the Special Preferential Sugar Arrangement. Due to the expansion of the U.S. quota allocation, exports to the world market fell by 10 percent (see Table 2). (Note that sugar is the largest foreign exchange earner among the agricultural exports. In 1996, Belize produced 108,784 long tons of sugar).

Citrus

In 1995/96, exports of citrus concentrate were 3.4 million gallons, valuing Bz. $59.1 million. Single strength juice exported valued Bz.$3.8 million. Orange concentrate was shifted from the EU market to the U.S. market to take advantage of higher prices. In 1996, 3.4 million gallons of citrus concentrate were produced (Table 2).

Bananas

In 1996, 125.5 million pounds (56,921 metric tons) of bananas were exported valuing Bz. $57.4 million. There was a quality bonus of Bz. $19.8 million, an increase of 25.3 percent over that of 1995. Belize was, for the first time, able to fill its 55,000 metric tons EU quota. Banana production capacity was expected to reach 100,000 metric tons annually by 1997. However, the present banana dispute, being reviewed by the WTO, is having a significantly negative impact on the industry. In 1996, Belize produced 70,000 tons but only exported its quota limit of 55,000 tons (Table 2).

Non-traditional Export Crops

Non-traditional agricultural exports include papayas, orange oil, and red kidney beans. In 1996, these three products earned Bz.$18.5 million, an increase of 28.5 percent over that of 1995. Papaya exports expanded by three hundred percent due mainly to expansion of acreage under cultivation. However, orange oil and red kidney beans contracted by 34.2 percent and 33.8 percent, respectively.

Traditional Crops

Rice

In 1996, rice paddy production increased to 28.1 million pounds, an increase of 33.2 percent over that of 1995 (Table 1). Belize consumes the equivalent of 20 million pounds of paddy. This implies that there was a surplus of about 4 million pounds of milled rice. A portion of this surplus is being exported to Haiti and possibly Guatemala. This surplus situation has created fierce competition among the ten millers/producers at the wholesale level. The reduced price due to the competition, however, is not, for the most part, transmitted to the consumer. This competition is further increased due to leakages at the borders between Belize, Mexico and Guatemala.

The rice industry has a structure of 1,500 small farmers producing about 30 to 40 percent of total production. This production is sold to the Belize Marketing Board (a quasi-government institution). About 25 large growers produce the rest. These 25 producers have direct access to
milling facilities through contract farming and/or equity positions.

**Corn**

Corn production in 1996 was a bumper crop of 82.4 million pounds, an increase of 32.5 percent over that of 1995. In fact, the 1996 production has been the highest over the past 5 years. A part of the surplus production is being exported to El Salvador. Mennonite producers produce over 90 percent of the corn.

**Red Kidney Beans**

In 1996, 5.4 million pounds of red kidney beans were produced, a decrease of 21.7 percent over that of 1995. More than 50 percent of this commodity exported to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Over 90 percent of the red kidney beans produced for export in Belize was produced by Mennonite farmers using mechanization.

**Cattle**

Seven thousand, four hundred and fifty-three (7453) heads of cattle were slaughtered in 1996 and dressed out at 2.9 million pounds of beef. The number of heads slaughtered in 1996 was 9.6 percent lower than that of 1995. This production was marketed locally. Presently, Belize is in the process of shipping beef to Jamaica. Big farmers mostly do cattle production. There are many small suppliers who have only a few heads each.

**Pigs**

Eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two pigs were slaughtered, providing 2.2 million pounds of dressed pork. The number of heads slaughtered in 1996 was only 2.8 percent lower than that of 1995. All production was consumed on the local market.

**Poultry and Eggs**

In 1996, 16.7 million birds were slaughtered, providing 2.5 million pounds of dressed meat. This was 7.5 percent higher than that of 1995. Egg production was 29.9 million eggs, an increase of 2.6 percent over that of 1995. All poultry and eggs were sold locally. Again, almost all poultry and egg was produced by Mennonite farmers.

**Summary of Agricultural Commodities**

Belize's agriculture has a wide range of production characteristics, including high quality products for the export market. Some local products are protected by quantitative restrictions. There is no local product that is traded under free trade arrangements - except leakages across the borders. For these products, trade liberalization is real.

**MAJOR TRADE AGREEMENTS**

In principle, the trade agreements, listed earlier, have one common goal of reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers to activate freer trade. The underlying assumption of these agreements is that, overall, there will be more gainers than losers. In some countries, producers of some goods will lose and consumers will gain and, in others, vice versa. A normative question is "Who should lose and who should gain?" Which industry will survive the force of freer trade and which will not? These are extremely difficult questions to answer, especially when considering the social implications of the responses. Presently, many political
leaders are concerned about allowing the "invisible hand" to work.

**WTO Agreement**

Belize was one of the countries that signed the WTO Agreements at its inception. Belize has agreed to abide by these agreements. These agreements include agriculture, trade in goods and services, technical barriers to trade. Specifically, Belize has agreed to remove the Quantitative Restrictions and replace them with tariffs at the 110 percent level. For example, this implies that U.S. rice will be allowed into Belize regardless of the local stock, but it will have a tariff of 110 percent.

**CARICOM**

Belize is a member of CARICOM and has agreed to reduce the tariff (Common External Tariff (CET)) on goods from outside the region by phases from 30 or 35 percent to 20 percent. Most countries of CARICOM should have a CET of 20 percent by January 1998. Belize and Montserrat have a two-year lag and should reach the 20 percent target by January 2000.

**CBI**

The CBI has allowed many products from the Caribbean and Central America to enter the U.S. with no tariff. This has significantly stimulated the expansion of the sugar and citrus industries in Belize. With the possibility of the termination of the CBI, the 23 benefiting countries may have to compete in the U.S. with countries that previously traded there and had to pay the tariffs. It is likely that the price of the products concerned will fall. This may make it more difficult for former CBI countries to compete.

**Preferential Trade Agreements with EU**

The African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group of states agreed to the ACP/EEC Convention of Lome signed in 1975. This gave duty-free access into the EEC market for many products from the ACP countries. Rum, sugar, and bananas were in separate protocols to the Lome Convention. Belize has exported sugar and bananas to the EU. In 1995, export values for sugar and bananas to the EU were $69.6 million Bz. and $44.1 million Bz., respectively. The separate protocols were significant for the expansion of these industries.

**Belize/Mexico Free Trade Agreement**

Belize and Mexico have been negotiating a possible free trade agreement. Presently, the Mexican Government has presented a proposal (translated into English) which is being studied by the public and private sectors in Belize. Belize's response is scheduled for December 1997. The implications of this trade agreement must be studied very carefully, (Note that it is difficult for a 'small' country to compete with a 'large' country).

**IMPACTS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION**

Belize's agriculture is being bombarded with the forces of trade liberalization from many directions. The major agricultural export industries, sugar, citrus, and bananas, are expressing concerns about the approaching 'storm'.
The implications of trade liberalization will include restructuring at all levels, namely the policy, the institutional and the firm levels. This restructuring will involve financial costs to transform the major resources, namely the human capital and the present capital base. All of these changes are required to become more efficient and to be able to compete.

The determinants of competitiveness are i) economic policies and incentives; ii) factors and infrastructure conditions; and iii) institutions and programmes (<biblio>). First, economic policies can stimulate or reduce a nation's ability to become competitive. In Belize, these policies require government intervention including price and quantity restrictions, tariffs, export incentive programmes and investment policies. It is crucial to ask if the present policies stimulate competitiveness. Second, factor and infrastructure conditions involve the status of labour, land, capital, transportation, and communications, for competitiveness. Presently, the most important factors of production are those which are created, upgraded, and made more specialized (Boye, Briggs, and Santos, 1996). Third, institutions and programmes include public and private sector creating and implementing programmes with the participation of multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies to stimulate the changes required to become competitive. (Note that competitiveness depends on the interactions of economic policies, factor conditions, and institutions and programmes).

The national economic strategy, as discussed in the Medium Term Economic Strategy Paper 1994 - 97, includes the following objectives: a) to ensure continued growth in an increasingly competitive international environment- b) to ensure that growth is translated into improvements in living standards through the development of human resources and the alleviation of poverty; and c) to protect the environment.

Real Comparative Advantage

Belize's Real Comparative Advantage shows strengths in bananas, sugar, citrus concentrate, fresh fruits, dry beans and jams and jellies (Table 3). The products with strong RCA, namely sugar, citrus concentrates and bananas, were developed under preferential market access.

Sugar

The sugar industry has preferential access to both the U.S.A. and the E.U. Presently, the phrase used in the industry is 'Sugar is still sweet.' This feeling persists because the preferential market access is still available and will continue for at least three years. Also, many in the industry feel that, thereafter, the preferential price will be phased out and hence the changes required to become competitive are not urgent. However, the industry is still concerned about the potential changes of Lome IV.

I held discussions with officials from the Cane Farmers' Association regarding the implications of trade liberalization, or more specifically, the termination of the CBI and the Sugar Protocol for the EEC. Below are the key points that were discussed.

First, there is a deliberate effort being made to transform 'slash and burn' sugarcane production to one that uses mechanization. The mechanized system provides a higher yield of sugarcane per acre. Over the past five years, about 4,000 acres had been converted from milpa to mechanized production.
Second, the industry recognizes that the transportation of sugarcane to the factory is expensive because farmers use a significant number of gasoline trucks. (Gasoline is about Bz. $5.00 per gallon.) There is a deliberate change to use more diesel trucks and tractors pulling up to four trailers. Diesel only sells for Bz. $3.50 per gallon. In addition, sugarcane farmers have the privilege to purchase fuel at a duty free price. This cuts fuel costs by almost one hundred percent.

Third, the cost of labour is being considered, as this cost is 2 to 3 times that of neighbouring countries. Presently, labour for the sugar cane industry is 50 percent local and 50 percent foreign (Mexicans and Central Americans). Labourers are paid by tons as weighed at the factory owned by the Belize Sugar Industries Ltd. (BSI). This 'price rate' encourages more productivity as compared to a daily wage rate. BSI has its own research and extension service. It tests different varieties for smut resistance, and yields, and promotes recommended varieties and production practices through its extension arm. This research and extension facility is essential to spearhead the changes required to become more efficient and productive. At the factory level, new technologies are being adapted. BSI also implemented a 24-hour delivery system that reduced the waiting period for delivery of sugarcane.

A critical question is "Will these changes in the industry be enough for sugar to become competitive in the world market?" The expectation is positive but further analysis must be done before this question can be answered with confidence. At the policy level, the government has been providing incentives (duty free fuel, direct fertilizer purchases) to assist the industry. However it should be noted that this industry is the largest foreign exchange earner in the agricultural sector and employs thousands of Belizeans in two districts. Hence, the sugar industry is of great importance to Belize.

Citrus

The citrus industry has benefited from the CBI and CARICOM. It has grown to become the second largest earner of foreign exchange. Presently, the key officials in the Citrus Growers Association (CGA) and the two factories are aware of the approaching impacts of trade liberalization. They are identifying the required changes and are implementing some of them.

Some of the problems identified that must be addressed to become competitive are discussed below. First, there is a problem of non-tariff barriers in the U.S. and CARICOM for fresh fruits. The phytosanitary certification seems to be a problem. Perhaps, Belize's sporadic infestation of the Mediterranean fruitfly has some effect on this non-tariff barrier. Second, there are problems (non-tariff barriers) at the U.S. border when exporting by land. Third, the cost of capital is high. This implies that the industry needs to source cheaper capital in the global capital marketplace. Fourth, there is an urgent need to provide more training and technical assistance to the smaller growers. This involves strengthening the Citrus Research and Education Institute (CREI) and the CGA. Fifth, there is a need to strengthen the marketing component of the industry. This involves penetrating other markets, including niche markets and developing and marketing more value-added products. For example, the local orange and grapefruit juice market needs to be developed. Sixth,
there is need for strong lobbying to ensure that 'freed trade agreements include the 'non-negotiables' of the citrus industry.

The processing companies are also making changes to reduce costs and to become more efficient. One company has installed a 'new' factory to package juice. This diversification strategy is essential to compete. As in the sugar industry, all these changes need to be further analyzed to see their impact on competitiveness.

Banana

The banana industry has become the third largest earner of foreign exchange. It sells all its exports to the EU under the Banana Protocol. Due to the current dispute over 'unfair' preferential market access, as claimed by a few Latin American Countries, the Belize banana industry is becoming more sensitive to the possibility of an adjustment or the removal of the preferential market access. Belize's quota of 55,000 tons is too low to benefit from economies of scale. At least 100,000 tons are required to exploit these opportunities. If the requested quota level is granted, when Lome IV is terminated in 2002, it is likely that the Belize banana industry will be able to compete on the world market. The issue of non-transferability of quota among Caribbean countries is also of great concern for Belize.

In 1996, the banana industry expanded production to 70,000 tons of which 15,000 tons had to be destroyed. This has caused some farmers to remove about 1,000 acres from production. Consequently, many people became unemployed and a few farmers ceased production. The officials of the banana industry are seeking other marketing avenues, including the Eastern Block countries. They are also considering the processing of banana chips for value-added benefits.

In summary, the banana industry is at a crossroad and is trying to influence the decision of the WTO through lobbying, to ensure the preferential access is kept for at least a few more years. In its present form, the banana industry is unlikely to survive without preferential market access.

Analysis of Phasing-out CBI and EU Preferential Markets

Table 4 gives the results of an analysis done to show the impacts of phasing-out of preferential market access in the U.S. and the EU for sugar and bananas (Boye, Briggs, Santos, 1996). All values are given in 1994 U.S. dollars. For sugar, the expected annual losses of export earnings are estimated at U.S. $6.8 million from 2002 to 2005 and U.S. $15.7 million from 2006 to 2010. For bananas, the export annual losses for 2001 to 2005 and for 2006 to 2010 are U.S. $4.1 million and U.S. $9.6 million, respectively. Combining sugar and bananas, the annual reductions for the periods 2001 to 2005 and 2006 to 2010 are U.S. $10.9 million and U.S. $25.3 million, respectively. For the period 2001 to 2005, the annual difference (U.S. $10.9 million) is 18.2 percent of the export value under the preferential schemes. The corresponding value for the period 2006 to 2010 is 42.5 percent. This implies that by 2006, 42.5 percent of export earnings from preferential markets for sugar and bananas will be lost due to the phasing-out process. The question then is "What is Belize doing to counteract this potential loss in future export earnings?" This question is critical when considering that sugar and bananas are
two of the top three foreign exchange
earners for Belize.

Traditional Crops

The effect of trade liberalization on
traditional domestic crops is also of major
concern to policy makers. Vulnerable
products include poultry, pork and peanuts.
Quasi-vulnerable ones include meats and
competitive products include corn and beans
(Boye, Briggs and Santos, 1996).

Rice is also extremely vulnerable. With a
tariff of 110 percent on the world price,
which is about 25 cents per pound, and a
transportation cost of 5 cents per pound
plus a 20 percent return for the retailer, the
price of imported rice would be Bz. 69 cents
per pound. This is the average price of local
rice. From past experience, Belizeans are
willing to pay as high as one dollar per
pound for high quality rice, including
imported rice. Hence, with the removal of
quantitative restrictions and the imposition
of a tariff of 110 percent, it is very likely
that many businesses will import rice.
Sections of the local industry are already
quality conscious and are making necessary
changes to improve the quality of its rice. If
the quality of the local rice is not improved,
then local rice may have to be sold for a
lower price, especially when competing with
good quality foreign rice. Also, with the
small local market, the market share of low
quality local rice will most likely be small.

In summary, only some sections of the rice
industry, those that have irrigation or water
access to increase yield per acre and to
reduce cost of weed control, may survive
the removal of the QR on rice. In addition,
small growers may not survive.

Corn

Mechanized and milpa corn appears to be
competitive. The estimated break-even
price per pound for mechanized corn is
about Bz. 18 cents per pound. The
corresponding price for milpa corn is Bz. 16
cents per pound. These prices are
competitive with neighbouring countries.
Also, Belize is exporting corn to El
Salvador.

Red Kidney Beans

Red kidney beans are being exported to
Jamaica and Trinidad and competing with
beans from other countries, especially the
U.S.A. This is a high value commodity and,
even with the reduction of the CET to 20
percent, it will most likely be competitive.

Peanuts

The break-even price of peanuts is estimated
at Bz. $0.48 per pound. This is high, and
hence, peanuts produced in Belize may have
difficulty competing with peanuts from the
U.S.A. and India.

Poultry

The break-even point for broiler production
is Bz. $1.13 per pound. U.S. poultry can
land in Belize at a lower price. Hence, trade
liberalization may negatively affect the
poultry industry. In 1996, the poultry
industry tried to identify ways to withstand
the pending competition. The IICA study
done for Belize recommended product
differentiation as one such method. This is
being implemented. There is still concern
about the potential for the importation of
cheap "neck and back" from the U.S.A.
Beef

The break-even price for dressed beef is Bz. $1.04 per pound. This is too high to compete with free market price for beef. Nevertheless, a few heads probably leak across the Mexican border to help to release the pressure of the local supply.

Pork

Pork producers need Bz. $1.39 per pound live to break even on their operation. This is a high price and hence, pork from Belize will find it difficult to compete with that of neighbouring countries.

Summary of Traditional Products

In summary, the local traditional commodities need to be further analyzed. All feasible recommendations need to be followed by actions to develop competitive products.

IMPACTS OF NAFTA

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), signed among U.S.A., Canada and Mexico and implemented on January 1, 1994, is most likely to reduce the impact of CBI and CARIBCAN (Canada's equivalent to CBI). Products most likely to be affected negatively are sugar, citrus, garments, marine products, and fresh fruits, as Mexico would now be able to supply these products duty-free. What can CBI countries, including Belize, do to compete under this 'new' trading environment?

A reduction in exports of Belizean citrus concentrate to the U.S.A. is likely due to NAFTA, especially in the medium and long term when the U. S.A. tariffs on frozen concentrate are reduced for Mexico. The sugar industry is not expected to be negatively impacted by NAFTA as Mexico is a net importer of sugar. Belize may be able to supply sugar to Mexico at world market prices.

CONCLUSION

Belize's agriculture has developed primarily under preferential market access, including trade agreements and local protectionism. With the global trend of trade liberalization, Belize's agriculture must be restructured at the policy level, the institution level and the firm level.

The changes required will involve training of its human resource. It will also involve adapting appropriate technology. However it should be noted that these changes would require financial resources.

In order to reduce the financial costs, all major agricultural sectors must be studied to identify what training is required, what technology is needed and, most importantly, how much it will cost to make the recommended changes. The major export industries, sugar, citrus, and banana, are making some of the changes required, but are doing so in a haphazard way. There is no set strategy to be followed to become competitive. Strategies for each industry must be clearly identified and followed to achieve the goal of competitiveness.
REFERENCES


*Statistical Digest*, Central Bank of Belize, Belize City, 1996.


TABLE 1: AGRICULTURE AS PERCENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BELIZE
(By Industrial Origin at Factor Cost) 1989-1996

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<td>142,821</td>
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<td>79,799</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>(3.9)</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<td>Ag as percent of GDP</td>
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<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent Change</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>(5.3)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>(4.8)</td>
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<td>Ag as percent of PA</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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Source: Central Statistics Office, Belize
## TABLE 2: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: BELIZE 1989-1996

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<td><strong>Export Crops</strong></td>
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<td>Sugar Cane ('000 L. tons)</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>1,232</td>
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<td>Sugar (L. tons)</td>
<td>90,934</td>
<td>100,297</td>
<td>101,914</td>
<td>100,528</td>
<td>100,231</td>
<td>105,397</td>
<td>105,344</td>
<td>108,784</td>
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<td>Orange ('000 90-lb box)</td>
<td>1,448</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>3,133</td>
<td>3,166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapefruit ('000 80-lb box)</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>1,159</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citrus Concentrate ('000 gals)</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>1,469</td>
<td>2,261</td>
<td>1,934</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>3,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange ('000 gallons)</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,34</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>2,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit ('000 gallons)</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas ('000 42-lb box)</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>2,642</td>
<td>2,453</td>
<td>3,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn ('000 lbs.)</td>
<td>51,105</td>
<td>41,162</td>
<td>70,177</td>
<td>56,239</td>
<td>59,939</td>
<td>51,286</td>
<td>62,180</td>
<td>82,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice paddy ('000 lbs.)</td>
<td>11,115</td>
<td>10,172</td>
<td>10,564</td>
<td>14,649</td>
<td>21,484</td>
<td>14,309</td>
<td>21,227</td>
<td>28,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.K. beans ('000 lbs.)</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>7,833</td>
<td>5,518</td>
<td>7,988</td>
<td>7,071</td>
<td>6,925</td>
<td>5,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle : No. slaughtered</td>
<td>6,423</td>
<td>7,870</td>
<td>7,157</td>
<td>8,708</td>
<td>8,296</td>
<td>8,784</td>
<td>8,264</td>
<td>7,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>: Dressed weight</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>3,222</td>
<td>3,197</td>
<td>3,987</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td>3,022</td>
<td>2,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs : No. slaughtered</td>
<td>6,951</td>
<td>11,553</td>
<td>8,627</td>
<td>10,955</td>
<td>11,226</td>
<td>13,506</td>
<td>12,108</td>
<td>11,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>: Dressed weight</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry : No. slaughtered</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>3,882</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>5,051</td>
<td>5,315</td>
<td>5,401</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>4,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>: Dressed weight</td>
<td>7,450</td>
<td>13,489</td>
<td>14,384</td>
<td>17,227</td>
<td>16,743</td>
<td>14,970</td>
<td>15,548</td>
<td>16,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs ('000 doz.)</td>
<td>2,062</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>2,231</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>2,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk ('000 lbs.)</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>2,735</td>
<td>2,851</td>
<td>2,501</td>
<td>2,867</td>
<td>3,019</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>2,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey ('000 lbs)</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Central Statistics Office, Belize