Central Bank of Belize

Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and Independent Auditors' Report

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Central Bank of Belize:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Central Bank of Belize, which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the statements of profit, statements of other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Central Bank of Belize Act. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Central Bank of Belize as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Central Bank of Belize Act.

Castillo Sanchez & Burrell, LLP

Chartered Accountants
February 21, 2014

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

ASSETS	Notes	2013	2012
APPROVED EXTERNAL ASSETS:			
Bank balances and deposits with foreign bankers – unrestricted		**$ 3,466,732**	$ 3,488,883
Bank balances with foreign bankers – restricted	5	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Reserve Tranche and balances with the International Monetary Fund	6	**74,646,172**	74,556,970
Other foreign credits instruments	7	**438,916,960**	459,694,013
Accrued interest and cash-in-transit	8	**3,410,777**	3,726,103
Marketable securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments and international financial institutions	9	**263,735,714**	16,050,000
Total approved external assets		**804,176,355**	577,515,969
BALANCES WITH LOCAL BANKERS AND CASH ON HAND		**155,306**	375,612
BELIZE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	10	**98,421,000**	97,797,000
BELIZE GOVERNMENT CURRENT ACCOUNT	11	**49,059,430**	53,889,860
OTHER ASSETS	12	**11,557,383**	13,284,046
POST EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	28	**3,341,174**	3,341,174
INVESTMENT SECURITIES	13	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	14	**27,761,167**	27,923,590
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	15	**973,316**	499,294
TOTAL ASSETS		**$1,015,445,131**	$794,626,545

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES	Notes	2013	2012
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
Notes and coins in circulation		$ 262,467,155	$238,140,570
Deposits by licensed financial institutions	16	387,873,585	329,106,259
Deposits by and balances due to Government and Public sector entities in Belize		261,208,071	113,648,556
Deposits by international agencies	17	1,103,976	1,569,431
Total demand liabilities		912,652,787	682,464,816
BALANCES DUE TO CARICOM CENTRAL BANKS		220,164	555,676
OTHER LIABILITIES	18	8,413,727	11,319,832
LOANS FROM FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	19	1,813,868	9,046,508
IMF SDR ALLOCATIONS	20	55,123,861	55,010,352
COMMERCIAL BANKS' DISCOUNT FUND	21	436,282	273,915
TOTAL LIABILITIES		978,660,689	758,671,099
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Paid - up capital (Authorized capital $10,000,000)		10,000,000	10,000,000
REVALUATION ACCOUNT	22	3,810,406	3,655,946
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	27	103,431	103,431
POST EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATION RESERVE	28	3,341,174	3,341,174
GENERAL RESERVE	23	19,529,431	18,854,895
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES		$1,015,445,131	$794,626,545

The financial statements on pages 3 to 9 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 10, 2014 and are signed on its behalf by:

______________________) CHAIRMAN
)
)
______________________) GOVERNOR
)
)
______________________) DEPUTY GOVERNOR,
OPERATIONS

The notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Notes	2013	2012
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
INTEREST INCOME:			
Approved external assets	24	**$ 5,540,365**	$ 3,752,815
Advances to Government of Belize		**5,392,705**	5,569,942
Local securities		**7,204,951**	6,774,222
		18,138,021	16,096,979
Other income:			
Discount on local securities		**5,322**	266,420
Dividends received from equity investments	13	**980,000**	-
Commissions and other income		**3,045,964**	2,509,146
Capital gain on securities investment		**307,469**	-
Total income		**22,476,776**	18,872,545
LESS: Interest expense		**(149,660)**	(244,223)
Income from operations		**22,327,116**	18,628,322
EXPENDITURE:			
Printing of notes and minting of coins		**(1,922,433)**	(2,214,563)
Salaries and wages, including superannuation contribution and gratuities	25	**(8,937,240)**	(8,954,001)
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15	**(908,917)**	(871,964)
Administrative and general expenses	26	**(3,813,166)**	(3,854,459)
Total expenditure		**(15,581,756)**	(15,894,987)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**$ 6,745,360**	$ 2,733,335
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERABLE TO THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND AND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND		**$ 6,745,360**	$ 2,733,335
Transfer to general reserve fund in accordance with Section 9(1) of the Act	23	**(674,536)**	(273,335)
Balance credited to the Accountant General for the consolidated revenue fund		**$ 6,070,824**	$ 2,460,000
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owner of the Bank		**$ 6,745,360**	$ 2,733,335
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
From continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted		**$ 6,745,360**	$ 2,733,335

The notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Note	2013	2012
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**$6,745,360**	$2,733,335
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Remeasurement of post-employment obligations		-	(707,781)
Additions to artwork		-	1,196
Revaluation of financial assets	22	**154,460**	107,945
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**154,460**	(598,640)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**$6,899,820**	$2,134,695
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owner of the Bank		**$6,899,820**	$2,134,695

The notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Paid-up capital	Revaluation account	Asset revaluation reserve	Post-employment obligation reserve	General reserve	Accumulated profits
January 1, 2012	$10,000,000	$3,548,001	$102,235	$4,048,955	$18,581,560	$ -
Comprehensive Income:						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,733,335
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	107,945	1,196	(707,781)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	107,945	1,196	(707,781)	-	2,733,335
Transactions with owners of the Bank recognized directly in equity:						
Transfer to General Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	273,335	(273,335)
Balance credited to the Accountant for the Consolidated Revenue Fund	-	-	-	-	-	(2,460,000)
Transactions with owners of the Bank	-	-	-	-	273,335	(2,733,335)
December 31, 2012	**10,000,000**	**3,655,946**	**103,431**	**3,341,174**	**18,854,895**	**-**
January 1, 2013	10,000,000	3,655,946	103,431	3,341,174	18,854,895	-
Comprehensive Income:						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	6,745,360
Other comprehensive income	-	154,460	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	154,460	-	-	-	6,745,360
Transactions with owners of the Bank recognized directly in equity:						
Transfer to General Reserve Fund		-	-	-	674,536	(674,536)
Balance credited to the Accountant for the Consolidated Revenue Fund	-	-	-	-	-	(6,070,824)
Transactions with owners of the Bank	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**674,536**	**(6,745,360)**
December 31, 2013	**$10,000,000**	**$3,810,406**	**$ 103,431**	**$3,341,174**	**$19,529,431**	**$ -**

The notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit for the year	**$ 6,745,360**	$ 2,733,335
Adjustments to reconcile comprehensive income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
- Amortization and impairment of other assets (Note 12)	**57,815**	141,225
- Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 14)	**743,948**	731,550
- Amortization of intangible asset (Note 15)	**164,969**	140,414
- Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**(1,582)**	(11,177)
Cash provided by operating activities before operating assets and liabilities	**7,710,510**	3,735,347
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Belize Government current account	**4,830,430**	(8,769,205)
Treasury notes – net	**(9,379,000)**	8,290,000
Securities	**(247,685,714)**	31,171,429
Reserve tranche in the International Monetary Fund	**(25,980)**	(13,918)
Other assets	**1,668,848**	(639,740)
Other liabilities	**(2,906,105)**	5,981,197
Revaluation account	**154,460**	107,945
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**(245,632,551)**	39,863,055
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(585,764)**	(570,048)
Proceeds from sale of assets	**5,821**	26,000
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(638,991)**	(116,125)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,218,934)**	(660,173)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Notes and coins in circulation	**24,326,585**	27,562,061
Transfer to Consolidated Reserve Fund	**(6,070,824)**	(2,460,000)
Deposits by licensed financial institutions	**58,767,326**	64,405,323
Deposits by and balances due to Government and Public Sector Entities	**147,559,515**	(6,645,263)
Deposits by international agencies	**(465,455)**	295,236
Balances due to Caricom Central Banks	**(335,512)**	130,481
Commercial Bank Discount Fund	**162,367**	162,367
IMF SDR allocations	**113,509**	48,462
IMF Enda facility	**(7,232,640)**	(5,413,713)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**$216,824,871**	$ 78,084,954

CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2013	2012
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**$579,792,353**	$462,504,517
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(30,026,614)**	117,287,836
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	**$549,765,739**	$579,792,353
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:		
EXTERNAL ASSETS:		
Balances and deposits with foreign bankers	**$ 3,466,732**	$ 3,488,883
Restricted bank balances	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Other foreign credit instruments	**438,916,960**	459,694,013
Accrued interest	**2,837,843**	1,303,583
Cash-in-transit	**572,934**	2,422,520
Balance with the International Monetary Fund	**61,655,964**	61,592,742
	527,450,433	548,501,741
LOCAL ASSETS:		
Cash and bank balances	**155,306**	375,612
Current portion of Treasury Notes	**22,160,000**	30,915,000
	22,315,306	31,290,612
	$549,765,739	$579,792,353

The notes on pages 10 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Central Bank of Belize, (the Bank), was established under the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982, Chapter 262 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, and has its principal place of business in Belize City, Belize. Legislation covering its operations includes the Central Bank of Belize Act, the Domestic Banks and Financial Institutions Act, the International Banking Act, the Money Laundering and Terrorism (Prevention) Act, Treasury Bill Act, the Financial Intelligence Unit Act along with associated statutory instruments, Circulars and guidance notes and the Exchange Control Act.

The principal objectives of the Bank are to foster monetary stability especially in regards to the exchange rate, and to promote banking, credit and exchange conditions conducive to the growth of the economy of Belize. The address of the Bank's registered office is Gabourel Lane, Belize City, Belize.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance – The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by IASB and the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982. These and any amendments thereto have been used as a model for the presentation and disclosure framework to provide additional information and analysis of key items in the financial statements.

b. Basis of presentation – The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, modified to include the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in specific accounting policies below.

c. Change in accounting policies – The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except that the Bank has adopted the following standards, amendments and interpretations which did not have a significant effect on the financial performance or position of the Bank. Some, however, give rise to additional disclosures or changes to the presentation of the financial statements.

Adoption of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Effective from January 1, 2013:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Change in accounting policies (Continued) –

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
IFRS 13 provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted, as well as introducing additional disclosure requirements for:

- Items measured at fair value in the statement of financial position
- Items where fair value is required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The guidance provided by IFRS 13 has not had any material effect on the fair value measurements undertaken by the Bank.

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income – Amendments to IAS 1
The amendments to IAS 1 introduce a grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (e.g., net gain on hedge of net investment, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets) now have to be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (e.g., actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans and revaluation of land and buildings). In addition, changes to the names of certain financial statements were made.

The amendment had no financial impact on the Bank's financial statements; however changes were made to the presentation of the Statement of Changes in Equity and the name "Statement of Profit and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income" is now being used.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Revised)
The IASB has issued numerous amendments to IAS 19. These range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording. The amended standard will impact the net benefit expense as the expected return on plan assets will be calculated using the same interest rate as applied for the purpose of discounting the benefit obligation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Change in accounting policies (Continued) –

The adoption of this standard has not materially affected the financial statements of the Bank since the most recent re-measurement of plan assets were recorded in line with the standard as amended and have been included as a non-recyclable Other Comprehensive Income item.

Standards issued but not yet effective
The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments (classification and measurement)
IFRS 9, as issued reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to January 1, 2015. The release of IFRS 9 (2013) on November 19, 2013 contained consequential amendments which bring into effect a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting; it removed the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 'January 1, 2015' and permits an entity to apply the requirements on the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as 'fair value through profit or loss' without applying the other requirements. When all projects are completed an effective date will be added. However, IASB has tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date will be no earlier than annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The Bank will quantify the effect of the last two phases when the final standard becomes effective.

IFRS 10, IFRS12 and IAS 27 Amendments to Investment Entities
Amends IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements to provide 'investment entities' (as defined) an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, additional disclosures on investment entities and requires an in investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements (or to only provide separate financial statements if all subsidiaries are unconsolidated). The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Change in accounting policies (Continued) –

These amendments will have no impact on the financial statements of The Bank since it holds no substantial interest in or control/ power over other entities.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Employee Contributions (Amendment).
Amends IAS 19 Employee Benefits to clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In addition, it permits a practical expedient if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, in that contribution, can, but are not required, to be recognised as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The Amendment will be adopted. The impact, if any, is being assessed.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Amendment to IAS 32
These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendment also clarifies the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

This amendment is not expected to impact the Banks's financial position or performance.

IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendment)*
Amendment to reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The Bank will adopt this amendment when it becomes effective and present requisite disclosures when applicable.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Change in accounting policies (Continued) –

IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendment).
Amendment to clarify that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The Amendment will not have an impact on the Bank's financial statement.

IFRIC 21 – Levies
Provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The Amendment is not expected to have any effect on the Bank's financial statements.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

The following improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The below amendments are being assessed for adoption; these are not expected to have any material impact on the Bank's financial performance or financial position.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Standards
Clarify which versions of IFRSs can be used on initial adoption (amends basis for conclusions only).

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment
The improvement amends the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations
The amendment requires contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability to be measured at fair value at each reporting date.

IFRS 3 Joint Arrangements
Clarify that IFRS 3 excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 8 Operating Segments
The amendment requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments; clarify reconciliations of segment assets only required if segment assets are reported regularly.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Change in accounting policies (Continued) –

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
This improvement clarify that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure certain short-term receivables and payables on an undiscounted basis (amends basis for conclusions only).

Clarify the scope of the portfolio exception for measuring fair value. The exception applies only to financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets
This improvement clarify that the gross amount of property, plant and equipment is adjusted in a manner consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
This improvement clarifies how payments to entities providing management services are to be disclosed.

IAS 40 Investment Property
Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property.

d. Financial instruments –

Initial recognition and measurement
The Bank initially recognizes financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of the financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Fair value measurement
Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction on the measurement date.

The fair value of an instrument is measured using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Bank, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument.

The Bank calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, i.e. without modification or repackaging, or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using a valuation technique in a situation in which the valuation is dependent on unobservable parameters is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

As allowed by IFRS 9 certain financial instruments can be designated as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' or have the changes in fair value presented in other comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

Classification

Financial assets

After initial recognition a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value.

Amortized cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) or future cash payments through the expected life of the instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

A financial asset qualifies for amortised cost measurement only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

If a financial asset does not meet both of these conditions, then it is measured at fair value.

The Bank makes an assessment of a business model at a portfolio level as this reflects best the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

In making an assessment of whether an asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Bank considers:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- whether management's strategy focus on earning contractual interest revenues;
- the degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- the reason for any asset sales; and
- whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity or are sold shortly after acquisition or an extended time before maturity.

Any financial assets held for trading are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.

- The Bank has designated certain financial assets at amortized cost. Note 30 sets out the amount of each class of financial asset that has been designated at amortized cost.

The Bank designated financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- the assets were managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminated or significantly reduced an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise have arisen; or
- the asset contained an embedded derivative that significantly modified the cash flows that would otherwise have been required under the contract

Note 30 sets out the amount of the class of financial asset that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset class. Based on statutory requirements some financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. See also note 2(m).

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets carried at amortised cost are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortised costs at both a specific asset and collective level.

All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortised cost are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortised cost found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortised cost that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortised cost with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The Bank writes off receivable balances when they are determined to be uncollectible (see note 12).

Derecognition of financial assets
The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for proceeds received.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of the transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under the continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount and the allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities at amortized cost'. The Bank classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost. Based on statutory requirements some financial liabilities are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. See also note 2(m).

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and is payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Note 30 also sets out the reconciliation between financial liability classes and measurement categories.

Below are descriptions of some of the main financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank.

International Monetary Fund balances
As fiscal agent and depository, the Bank is authorized in its own right rather than as an agent for the Government of Belize, to carry out transactions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to maintain the Fund's currency holdings. Accordingly, all transactions by the Bank with the IMF have been included in these financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Financial instruments (Continued)

Belize's Reserve Tranche position with the IMF is recorded by the Bank as a foreign asset. Exchange gains and losses arising on revaluation of IMF assets at the exchange rate applying at the statements of financial position date as published by the IMF are recognized in the Revaluation account in accordance with section 50 of the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982.

Foreign Marketable Securities
These consist of debentures issued by the Governments of Dominica and bonds issued by the US, Sweden, Barbados and IBRD.

Belize Government Securities
The Bank's investment portfolio includes treasury bills, treasury notes and Belize Defence Bonds issued by the Government of Belize.

Advances to Government
Advances to Government represent direct provisional advances under Section 34 of the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982.

Loans to Public Sector
Loans to the public sector are carried at the original amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. A provision for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount. There are currently no loans to any public sector entity.

Currency in Circulation
The fair value of currency in circulation is considered to be its face value as reported in the financial statements.

Deposits
The carrying amounts of deposits are considered to approximate their fair value as they are payable on demand. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, and other short-term instruments and obligations at the statements of financial position date estimate fair value because of the relative short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. Long-term obligations have been contracted at market terms and their carrying amounts approximate fair value to the extent it is practicable to estimate.

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities
Local and foreign currency cash, deposits and short term advances are recognized on settlement date.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Use of estimates – All accounting estimates and assumptions that are used in preparing the financial statements are consistent with the Bank's latest approved budgeted forecast where applicable. Judgments are based on the information available at each statements of financial position date. Although these estimates are based on the best information available to management, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

f. Revenue and expenses – Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Expenses are recognized in the income statement on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the Bank and in maintaining property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income, thereby arriving at the profit for the year. Miscellaneous income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

g. Investment in securities – This investment is carried at cost. Cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the asset. Dividends earned are included in operations.

h. Property and equipment, depreciation and amortization – Fixed assets are carried at cost, and are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is charged at the following rates:

Property	1% – 5%
Furniture	10%
Equipment	10% – 25%
Vehicles	20%

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value (less costs to sell) and value in use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of income. Maintenance, repairs and renewals are charged against revenue in the year the expenditure is incurred; major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h. Property and equipment, depreciation and amortization (Continued)

An item is derecognized upon disposal, by sale or scrapping, or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use. Upon derecognition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounting records. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount, is included in the Statement of Income in the year the asset is derecognized.

i. Intangible asset and amortization – Management has made certain judgments and assumptions when capitalizing intangible assets. Projects are assessed to determine compliance with established criteria in accordance with IFRS. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the intangible asset. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortized.

The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized. Intangible assets for the Bank comprise of a purchased website, software and related software licenses. A summary of the policies applied to the bank’s intangible asset is as follows:

Useful life: Finite
Amortization: Amortized over the useful economic life of 5 years.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j. Impairment of non-financial assets –

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. The recoverable amount of the non-life insurance cash generating unit is determined based on a value–in-use calculation. The calculation requires the Bank to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows and discount these amounts using a suitable rate which reflects the risk of those cash flows in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

k. Employee benefits –

Pension
The Bank operates a defined benefit pension scheme for employees. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Bank, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside. Contributions are made by the Bank and employees to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined using an accrued benefit valuation method.

Gratuity
The Bank is liable to pay gratuity for contract employees who are not eligible to participate in the pension scheme. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the statements of financial position equivalent to an amount calculated on 20% of the annual salary for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service. The resulting difference between the brought forward provision at the beginning of a year and the carried forward provision at the end of a year is dealt within the statement of income. The gratuity liability is neither funded nor actuarially valued. This item is grouped under "Other liabilities" in the Statements of Financial Position.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Employee benefits (continued) –

Severance
With effect January 1, 2005, an employee with a minimum of ten years of continuous service who resigns his employment is eligible to one week severance pay for each year of service (amended to one week severance after five years and two weeks' severance after ten years by the Labour (Amendment) Act on May 5, 2011) in addition to retirement benefits in accordance with the Central Bank of Belize Pension Scheme Trust Deed and Rules.

l. Sale of special coins – Special coins, which are minted or packaged as collector items, are legal tender. However, no liability is recorded in respect of these coins since they are not expected to be placed in circulation as currency. Minting cost is charged against income in the year incurred. Income is recognized when sales are made. As of January 1, 2011, new purchases of special coins are held as inventory and are charged against income when they are sold.

m. Foreign currency translation and exchange gains and losses – The Bank's financial statements are presented in Belize dollars (BZD), which is the Bank's functional and presentational currency.

Assets and liabilities
Foreign currency balances at the statements of financial position date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at that date.

Income and expenses
Income and expenses in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on the transaction date.

Revaluation
Section 50 of the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982 stipulates that gains or losses from any revaluation of the Bank's net assets or liabilities in gold, special drawings rights (SDR), foreign exchange or foreign securities as a result of any change in the par value of the Belize dollar or any change in the par value of the currency unit of any other country shall be excluded from the computation of the annual profits and losses of the Bank.

All such gains or losses are credited in a special account called Revaluation Account. Profit is not carried to the General Reserve Fund or paid to the Government under Section 9 (see note 22) when the Revaluation Account shows a net loss, but is first credited to the Revaluation Account in an amount sufficient to cover the loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n. Valuation of securities – Securities is stated at the lower of cost or market value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the market value of securities or the par value of the Belize dollar are transferred to the Revaluation Account.

o. Accrued interest and cash in-transit – Accrued interest and cash in-transit in respect of foreign assets are shown as part of external assets.

p. Taxation – In accordance with Section 52 of the Central Bank of Belize Act, the Bank is exempt from the provision of any law relating to income tax or customs duties and from the payment of stamp duty.

q. Segment reporting – Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is the person or group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of an entity. The Bank has determined the Board of Directors as its chief operating decision maker. The Bank has one operating segment for financial reporting purposes.

3. CENTRAL BANK OF BELIZE ACT SECTION 25 COMPLIANCE

Section 25 of the Act stipulates that:

1. The Bank shall, at all times, hold assets of an amount in value sufficient to cover fully the value of the total amount of its notes and coins for the time being in circulation.

   Management has developed internal controls to ensure compliance with the law. As at December 31, 2013, the Bank was in compliance as the value of total assets was $1,015,445,131 (2012: $794,626,544) while the value of notes and coins in circulation was $262,467,155 (2012: $238,140,570).

2. The Bank shall maintain at all times a reserve of external assets of not less that 40 percent of the aggregate amount of notes and coins in circulation and of the Bank's liabilities to customers in respect if its sights and time deposits.

   Management has developed internal controls to ensure compliance with the law. At December 31, 2013 and 2012 total approved external assets approximated 88 percent and 85 percent of such liabilities respectively.

4. SIGNIFICANT NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Bank experienced revaluation gains of $154,460 (2012 - $107,945) on its foreign currency balances and IMF funds.

5. BANK BALANCES – RESTRICTED

The bank has an irrevocable standby letter of credit No. 23626469 in favor of Comision Federal De Electricidad, Subdireccion Del Centro Nacional De Control De Energia for an amount not to exceed in aggregate USD $10,000,000. Funds under this letter of credit are available to the beneficiary by sight payment with Citibank N. A. C/O at Citicorp North America. Currently the letter of credit is secured by a restricted USD $10,000,000 deposit at Citibank N. A.

6. RESERVE TRANCHE AND BALANCES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Belize became a member of the International Monetary Fund in 1982 with a subscription of SDR 7,200,000 of which SDR 1,320,600 was paid in foreign currency (Reserve Tranche) and the remainder in Belize dollars made up of currency and non-interest bearing promissory notes. In 1982, this Reserve Tranche was purchased by the Bank from the Government of Belize. At December 31, 2013, Belize's subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund amounted to SDR 18,800,000. The Reserve Tranche amounted to SDR 4,238,690 and the IMF's currency holdings amounted to SDR 20,018,170 respectively. The Reserve Tranche which earns interest is included in approved external assets in the financial statements at the exchange rate of BZ$3.08 to SDR 1.0 at December 31, 2013 (2012 - BZD$3.073840 to SDR 1.0).

7. OTHER FOREIGN CREDIT INSTRUMENTS

	2013	2012
At December 31, these instruments comprised:		
Bank of America (Fixed deposit)	**$ 60,147,153**	$106,393,011
Commerzbank (Fixed deposit)	**48,499,010**	28,407,983
Crown Agents Financial Services (Fixed deposit)	**86,421,667**	77,165,697
Barclays Bank PLC (Fixed deposit)	**182,956,985**	113,277,211
Citibank N.A. New York (Fixed deposit)	**16,000,000**	28,010,111
Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Overnight deposit)	**33,200,000**	103,400,000
Bank of America (Overnight deposit)	**1,020,000**	1,040,000
Citibank N.A. New York (Overnight deposit)	**200,000**	2,000,000
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, LLC (Overnight Deposits)	**10,472,145**	-
	$438,916,960	$459,694,013

8. ACCRUED INTEREST AND CASH-IN-TRANSIT

	2013	2012
Accrued interest	**$2,837,843**	$1,303,583
Cash-in-transit	**572,934**	2,422,520
	$3,410,777	$3,726,103

9. MARKETABLE SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

These securities, which are carried at cost, consist of the following:

	Maturity Date	2013	2012
0.625% US Treasury Notes	2023	**$35,000,000**	$ -
1.375% US Treasury Notes	2018	**85,000,000**	-
2.0% US Treasury Notes	2020	**50,000,000**	-
0.625% US Treasury Notes	2016	**20,000,000**	-
3.5% Government of Dominica Debenture	2034	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
7.8% Government of Barbados	2019	**6,857,143**	8,000,000
6.75% Government of Barbados	2014	**878,571**	2,050,000
2.125% International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bonds	2016	**4,000,000**	4,000,000
2.83% International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bonds	2028	**30,000,000**	-
2.95% Swedish Export Credit Corporation	2028	**30,000,000**	-
		$263,735,714	$16,050,000

The Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity.

10. BELIZE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

As at December 31, holdings of Belize Government securities consisted of:

	2013	2012
Treasury Notes	**$88,421,000**	$87,797,000
Belize Defence Bonds	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
	$98,421,000	$97,797,000

The following table classifies the Bank's investments in Belize Government securities by the contractual maturity date of the security:

	2013	2012
Due within 1 year	**$22,160,000**	$30,915,000
Due within 1 year through 5 years	**46,686,000**	37,288,000
Due within 5 years through 10 years	**29,575,000**	29,594,000
	$98,421,000	$97,797,000

Section 35(2) of the Central Bank Act, as revised March 2010, stipulates that the Bank shall not at any time hold Belize Government securities in an aggregate amount exceeding ten times the aggregate amount at that time of the paid up capital and general reserves of the Bank. Management has developed internal controls to ensure compliance with the law. At December 31, 2013 and 2012 the Bank's aggregate holding of Belize Government securities approximated 3.33 times and 3.39 times, respectively, the amount of paid up capital and general reserves of the Bank. Government securities are held at fair value.

11. BELIZE GOVERNMENT CURRENT ACCOUNT

The Central Bank of Belize (Amendment) Act 2010 section 4 specifies that such advances shall not exceed 8 ½% of the current revenues of the Government collected during the preceding financial year. At December 31, 2013, the Bank was in compliance since advances to the Government of Belize totaled $49,059,430 which is 71% of $68,987,982 which represents 8 ½% of the Government's revenues collected during April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2013. (2012 - $53,889,859 being 80% of $67,547,722)

12. OTHER ASSETS

	2013	2012
Other assets consist of:		
Bond premium	**$ 201,115**	$ 65,826
Education bond receivable	**123,042**	168,368
Inventory of circulation notes and coins	**4,087,302**	6,005,987
Prepayments and accrued interest	**1,288,134**	1,217,862
Special coins inventory	**1,150,590**	1,156,497
Staff loans receivable	**4,194,901**	4,153,701
Accounts receivable	**160,630**	108,010
Museum endowment fund	**578,150**	578,150
Other	**787,196**	802,440
	12,571,060	14,256,841
Less impairment for doubtful receivables and amortization of museum endowment fund:	**(1,013,677)**	(972,795)
	$11,557,383	$13,284,046

	2013	2012
Impairment for doubtful receivables and amortization:		
Beginning balance, January 1	**$ 972,795**	$ 831,570
Additional impairment and amortization	**57,815**	141,225
Write-offs	**(16,933)**	-
Ending balance, December 31	**$ 1,013,677**	$ 972,795

Museum endowment fund is being amortized over 10 years commencing 2004.

Included in other assets 'other' is an amount of $216,912 due under the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF). Interest is not being recognized on this amount. The balance is expected to be received from CMCF and the HIPC Trust Fund; however, there is no set repayment date.

13. INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

Investment represents the Bank's investment of 4,000,000 shares in Belize Telemedia Limited at a price of $5.00 per share totaling $20,000,000. Share certificates numbered 3165, 3166, 3167, 2668 and 2669 dated June 17, 2011 for 800,000 shares each at par value of $1.00 per share have been received by the Bank. The Bank is committed not to dispose of the shares for at least four years after the date of purchase under a "Share Purchase" agreement. Thereafter the Bank can dispose of the shares at the rate of one million shares per annum. If the Bank chooses to sell the shares, it shall offer the Government of Belize the right of the first refusal and the right to object to any buyer before concluding the sale of any of the shares.

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	**Property**	**Furniture**	**Equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Work in Progress**	**Total**
Balance at, January 1, 2013	$30,438,215	$1,369,415	$6,620,374	$519,428	$ -	$38,947,432
Additions	-	56,804	369,260	-	159,700	585,764
Disposals	-	(3,885)	(150,785)	-	-	(154,670)
Balance at, December 31, 2013	30,438,215	1,422,334	6,838,849	519,428	159,700	39,378,526
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2013	3,953,135	1,127,750	5,661,632	281,325	-	11,023,842
Depreciation charge for the year	280,626	44,004	347,997	71,321	-	743,948
Disposal	-	(3,879)	(146,552)	-	-	(150,431)
Balance at, December 31, 2013	4,233,761	1,167,875	5,863,077	352,646	-	11,617,359
Net book value						
December 31, 2013	**$26,204,454**	**$ 254,459**	**$ 975,772**	**$166,782**	**$159,700**	**$27,761,167**
December 31, 2012	$26,485,080	$ 241,665	$ 958,742	$238,103	$ -	$27,923,590

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	**2013**	2012
Balance at, January 1	**$ 674,278**	$558,153
Additions	**638,991**	116,125
Balance at, December 31	**1,313,269**	674,278
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at January 1	**174,984**	34,570
Amortization charge for the year	**164,969**	140,414
Balance at, December 31	**339,953**	174,984
Net Book Value	**$ 973,316**	$499,294

Intangible assets primarily comprise computer software and related costs.

16. DEPOSITS BY LICENSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Under the revised provisions of Section 39 of the Domestic Banks and Financial Institutions Act 2012, licensed financial institutions are required to keep on deposits with the Bank, an amount equivalent to at least 8.5% of their average deposit liabilities.

17. DEPOSITS BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

The Bank acts as an agent for and accepts deposits from international financial institutions. At December 31, deposits consisted of:

	2013	2012
Caribbean Development Bank	**$ 29,430**	$ 350,909
International Monetary Fund	**147,631**	147,335
Inter-American Development Bank	**897,175**	897,175
Int'l Bank for Reconstruction & Development	**29,740**	29,740
EU Banana Support Escrow	**-**	144,272
	$1,103,976	$1,569,431

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2013	2012
Severance and gratuities	**$1,602,897**	$ 1,437,636
Other staff costs payable	**662,437**	588,655
Abandoned property	**2,136,760**	973,119
License international financial institutions*	**1,600,000**	1,600,000
Belize City Municipal Bonds	**178,000**	5,500,000
Deferred income	**583,545**	765,599
Accounts payable	**680,018**	357,610
Unclaimed balances of Belize Unit Trust	**49,056**	79,728
Bond discount	**921,014**	17,485
	$8,413,727	$11,319,832

*Under Section 21 A (1) of the International Banking Act, licensed financial offshore institutions are required to maintain an account of a minimum balance of $200,000 with the Bank.

19. LOANS FROM FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

	2013	2012
Effective February 18, 2009, the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved SDR 4.7 million (about US$6.9 million) in financing under emergency assistance for natural disasters to support the nation's recovery from the economic after effects of serious storm damage and flooding in 2008. Under the Financial Terms of IMF Credit, the loan is classified as emergency assistance with a basic rate of charge, no surcharge and 50 basis points service charge. The basic rate of charge fluctuates with the market rate for the SDR which is calculated on a weekly basis. Principal payments for the Facility started May 20, 2012 with final payment due on February 20, 2014. The loan was converted at rate SDR 2.950997 to the BZD on February 20, 2009. At December 31, 2013, the loan was revalued at SDR 3.0800 to BZD $1.00 (2012 - SDR 3.073840 to BZD $1.00).	**$1,809,500**	$9,029,405
Interest payable on the facility	**4,368**	17,103
	$1,813,868	$9,046,508

20. IMF SDR ALLOCATIONS

	2013	2012
A general allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) equivalent to approximately USD $250 billion became effective on August 28, 2009. The allocation is designed to provide liquidity to the global economic system by supplementing the Fund's member countries' foreign exchange reserves. The general SDR allocation was made to IMF members that are participants in the Special Drawing Rights Department (currently all 186 members) in proportion to their existing quotas in the Fund, which are based broadly on their relative size in the global economy. The Quota for the country of Belize is SDR 18,800,000 million. Based on this quota, the Bank received allocations of SDR 17,890,000. At December 31, 2013, the SDR's were revalued at SDR 3.0800 to BZD $1.00 (2012 - 3.073840 to BZD $1.00).	**$55,114,305**	$55,004,077
Interest payable on the facility	**9,556**	6,275
	$55,123,861	$55,010,352

21. COMMERCIAL BANKS' DISCOUNT FUND

Commercial Bank Discount Fund (Fund) is a facility which was established by an agreement signed in March 1983 by the Government of Belize and the United States of America, providing for a discount fund to be operated through the Bank. The United States Government acting through United States Agency for International Development (USAID) earmarked US$5 million in loan funds up to June 30, 1987 to finance this facility. The facility enabled commercial banks in Belize to discount with the Bank up to 100% of loans made to sub-borrowers for projects approved by the Bank and USAID. The Bank is expected to accumulate significant net interest earnings over the repayment term of the USAID loan to form a permanent fund. In 1993, USAID and the Bank agreed that BZ$2 million and BZ$1.5 million from the reflows to the Discount Fund could be used as a line of credit to National Development Foundation of Belize (the Foundation) and Development Finance Corporation (DFC), respectively.

The USAID loan has the following terms:

Interest rate of 2% for the first ten years and 3% thereafter. The loan was repayable within 25 years with a grace period of 9-12 years and 31 equal semi-annual principal payments for 15 ½ years. Final payment to USAID was made in 2009.

In October 2009, the Bank approved a new discount facility, amount of $1,465,000 at 2% interest per annum, to the Development Finance Corporation.

	2013	2012
Loans receivable from institution	**$(1,125,613)**	$(1,263,397)
Interest paid to USAID	**(2,311,316)**	(2,311,316)
Interest received from institution	**3,873,211**	3,848,628
	$ 436,282	$ 273,915

22. REVALUATION ACCOUNT

The Revaluation Account has been set up in compliance with Section 50 of the Central Bank of Belize Act 1982, where all gains or losses are carried to a special account called Revaluation Account through other comprehensive income.

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year	**$3,655,946**	$3,548,001
Prior year exchange gains	**(1,511,696)**	(1,403,751)
Current year exchange gains	**(1,666,156)**	(1,511,696)
Gains from revaluation	**(154,460)**	(107,945)
Balance at end of year	**$3,810,406**	$3,655,946

23. GENERAL RESERVE FUND

Section 9(1) of the Central Bank of Belize Act provides for the establishment of a General Reserve Fund into which is paid 20% of the net profit of the Bank in each financial year until the Fund is equal to the amount of the Bank's paid up capital. Thereafter, 10% is paid into the Fund.

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year	**$18,854,895**	$18,581,560
Transfer from net profit	**674,536**	273,335
Balance at end of year	**$19,529,431**	$18,854,895

24. INTEREST ON APPROVED EXTERNAL ASSETS

	2013	2012
Interest earned on overnight deposits	**$ 87,169**	$ 149,694
Interest earned on marketable securities	**2,877,954**	1,197,931
Interest earned on balances and deposits with foreign bankers	**2,575,242**	2,405,190
	$5,540,365	$3,752,815

25. SALARIES AND WAGES, INCLUDING SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTION AND GRATUITIES

Expense recognized for employee benefits is analyzed below:

	2013	2012
Salaries and wages	**$8,436,302**	$8,466,670
Social security costs	**139,452**	139,800
Pensions - defined benefit plan	**361,486**	347,531
Employee benefits expense	**$8,937,240**	$8,954,001

26. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Advertising	**$ 55,166**	$ 50,855
Audit fees	**59,625**	67,388
Amortization and impairment of other assets	**57,815**	141,225
Bank charges	**35,881**	34,679
Bank publications	**18,535**	33,374
Books and publication	**52,462**	31,103
Building repairs and maintenance	**495,056**	500,401
Cash shipment	**4,615**	5,000
Computer software license	**275,256**	239,288
Conference	**244,943**	54,747
Directors' fees	**31,500**	29,700
Donations	**41,529**	36,781
Entertainment	**13,297**	12,606
Equipment maintenance	**25,741**	16,285
Firearm license and ammunition	**8,870**	8,553
Freight charges	**24,246**	18,219
Hurricane preparedness	**994**	3,238
Insurance expense	**127,860**	128,854
Legal fees	**108,744**	360,910
Membership fees	**90,373**	106,285
Motor vehicle	**66,548**	58,325
Other miscellaneous expense	**255,158**	465,775
Overseas meeting and conferences	**109,332**	180,307
Professional services and technical support	**290,376**	115,920
Small equipment purchases	**31,008**	21,099
Subscriptions	**50,639**	20,961
Supplies	**240,477**	241,605
Surveys	**23,366**	28,450
Travel (local)	**15,163**	14,393
Utilities expense	**958,591**	828,133
	$3,813,166	$3,854,459

27. REVALUATION – ASSET

Historical and contemporary pictures and painting were revaluated in 2009 by independent appraiser, Carlos Bardalez, of Belize City whose report is dated November 9, 2009.

28. POST EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Bank operates a defined benefit pension scheme which receives contributions from the Bank and its eligible employees. The scheme is financially separate from the Bank and is managed by a Board of Trustees. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to annual retirement benefits capped at a maximum of 66 percent of final pensionable salary on attainment of the retirement age of 60. In addition, the Bank provides an optional post-retirement medical benefit.

During the year under review, the Bank contributed $361,486 (2012 - $347,531) to the scheme.

An asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized remeasurements and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries a minimum of once every three years using the projected unit cost method. Remeasurements are recognised in full in the year in which they occur within other comprehensive income. Last remeasurement was recorded at December 31, 2012.

The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to income over the employees' expected average remaining working lives.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were:

I. A valuation rate of interest of 6% p.a.
II. Discount rate at end of year 6%.
III. A rate of escalation of pensionable salaries of 4% p.a.
IV. Pension will not increase in the course of payments.

The bank has not performed any actuarial valuations on its defined benefit pension scheme during the year ended December 31, 2013. The next valuation is scheduled for 2015.

PENSION (ASSET) LIABILITY

	Pension Plan 2012	**Post-retirement Medical Benefits**	**Total**
Present value of the obligation	$10,632,000	$1,940,000	$12,572,000
Unrecognized remeasurements	(3,341,174)	(117,707)	(3,458,881)
Fair value of plan assets	(13,923,770)	-	(13,923,770)
Net (asset) / liability recognized in statement of financial position	$ (6,632,944)	$1,822,293	$ (4,810,651)

28. POST EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

An entity shall measure the resulting asset at the lower of (a) the amount determined under Section 54 and (b) any cumulative unrecognised net remeasurements and past service cost, and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

	2012
a. Pension asset as per sections 54	$(4,810,651)
b. Cumulative unrecognized net remeasurements and past service cost plus present value economic benefits	$(3,341,174)
Final pension asset to be recognized on Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2012	**$(3,341,174)**

Amounts to be recognized in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income at December 31, 2012

Pension asset as at December 31, 2011	$(4,048,955)
Pension asset as at December 31, 2012	(3,341,174)
Loss on valuation of Pension asset	**$ 707,781**

Post-retirement Medical Benefit:

The Bank provides post-retirement medical benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is available to employees who retire at normal retirement age (NRA) and to those who opt for early retirement. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued every three years by an independent qualified actuary. Last valuation was recognized at December 31, 2012.

Liability to be recognized in the Statement of Financial Position:

	2012
Present value of the obligation	$1,940,000
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net surplus	1,940,000
Unrecognized actuarial (gains) losses	(117,707)
Unrecognized past service cost - non-vested benefits	-
Liability to be recognized in the Statement of Financial Position	$1,822,293

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties. Related parties include the Government of Belize and various government entities and key management. All transactions are carried out with reference to market criteria.

Transactions with the Government include:

a. Acting as the fiscal agent, banker and financial advisor to the government; the Bank is the depository of the government, its agents and institutions, and provide banking services to government and government departments.
b. Acting as the agent of the government, its agencies, and institutions, the Bank provides guarantees, and participates in loans to government and related institutions.
c. The Bank does not ordinarily collect any commission, fees, or other charges for services it renders to the government or related entities, except in the case of banking and financial services.
d. Acting as the agent of government, the Bank issues government securities, purchases unsubscribed portions of any issue and amounts set aside for the Bank.
e. As the agent of the government, the Bank manages public debt and foreign reserves.

Transactions with the Government during the year are quantified below:

	Social Security Board	Development Finance Corporation	SSB Mortgage Securitization Proceeds	DFC Mortgage Securitization Proceeds	Financial Intelligence Unit	Belize Tourism Board	BTB/STP	SSB Deposit Account	GOB Current Acct.
Opening Balances	$ (18,026)	$(4,604,612)	$(214,619)	$(5,447)	$ (304,849)	$(1,141,282)	$ (300,420)	$(1,118)	$ 53,889,860
Deposits	1,203,561	13,279,629	855,612	-	1,339,839	9,147,087	6,476,114	-	1,353,267,880
Disbursements	(1,186,712)	(10,594,203)	(855,597)	-	(1,386,488)	(8,890,774)	(6,184,175)	-	(1,358,098,310)
Closing Balances	$ (1,177)	$(1,919,186)	$(214,604)	$(5,447)	$ (351,498)	$ (884,969)	$ (8,481)	$(1,118)	$ 49,059,430

Key management personnel

The following information is presented only in respect of those employees of the Bank who would be considered as key management personnel, as defined under IAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures). This comprises the Governor and Deputy Governors, other members of the Board, and Departmental Directors. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the number of key management personnel was 16 (2012 - 19).

Transactions with key management personnel:

a. The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

Benefits

	2013	2012
Short-term benefits	**$1,855,449**	$1,386,553
Post-employment benefits	**42,100**	42,064
Termination benefits	**391,493**	323,066
	$2,289,042	$1,751,683

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

b. Loans and advances to directors and key management:

Loans and advances

As at December 31, 2013 an amount of $439,479 (2012 - $438,660) was receivable from key managerial personnel as approved advances made by the Bank. No impairment has been recognized in respect of loans given to related parties.

30. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis either at fair value or at amortized cost. The principle accounting policies on Note 2d describe how financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognized. The following table analyses the financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position by the class of financial instrument to which they are assigned, and therefore by the measurement basis:

At December 31, 2013	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortized costs	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Assets:				
Balances and deposits with foreign bankers	$ -	$ 2,300,030	$1,166,702	$ 3,466,732
Bank balance with foreign banker – restricted	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
Reserve Tranche and balances with the International Monetary Fund	-	-	74,646,172	74,646,172
BALANCES WITH LOCAL BANKERS AND CASH ON HAND	-	155,306	-	155,306
Other foreign credit instruments – unrestricted	-	438,916,960	-	438,916,960
Marketable securities issued or guaranteed by foreign government and international institutions	-	263,735,714	-	263,735,714
INVESTMENT	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
BELIZE GOVERNMENT CURRENT ACCOUNT	-	49,059,430	-	49,059,430
PENSION ASSET	-	-	3,341,174	3,341,174
Accrued interest and cash transit	-	3,410,777	-	3,410,777
BELIZE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-	98,421,000	-	98,421,000
Total financial assets	**$20,000,000**	**$855,999,217**	**$99,154,048**	**$975,153,265**

30. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Continued)

At December 31, 2013	Financial liabilities at amortized costs	Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Liabilities:			
Notes and coins in circulation	$262,467,155	$ -	$262,467,155
Deposits by licensed financial institutions	387,873,585	-	387,873,585
Deposits by and balances due to Government and public sector entities in Belize	261,208,071	-	261,208,071
Deposits by international agencies	1,103,976	-	1,103,976
BALANCES DUE TO CARICOM CENTRAL BANKS	220,164	-	220,164
COMMERCIAL BANK DISCOUNT FUND	436,282	-	436,282
OTHER LIABILITIES	8,413,727	-	8,413,727
LOANS FROM FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	-	1,813,868	1,813,868
IMF SDR ALLOCATIONS	-	55,123,861	55,123,861
Total financial liabilities	**$921,722,960**	**$56,937,729**	**$978,660,689**

30. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Continued)

At December 31, 2012	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortized costs	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Assets:				
Balances and deposits with foreign bankers	$ -	$ 2,469,169	$ 1,019,714	$ 3,488,883
Bank balance with foreign banker – restricted	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
Reserve Tranche and balances with the International Monetary Fund	-	-	74,556,970	74,556,970
BALANCES WITH LOCAL BANKERS AND CASH ON HAND	-	375,612	-	375,612
Other foreign credit instruments – unrestricted	-	459,694,013	-	459,694,013
Marketable securities issued or guaranteed by foreign government and international institutions	-	16,050,000	-	16,050,000
INVESTMENT	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
BELIZE GOVERNMENT CURRENT ACCOUNT	-	53,889,860	-	53,889,860
PENSION ASSET	-	-	3,341,174	3,341,174
Accrued interest and cash transit	-	3,726,103	-	3,726,103
BELIZE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	-	97,797,000	-	97,797,000
Total financial assets	**$20,000,000**	**$634,001,757**	**$98,917,858**	**$752,919,615**

30. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (Continued)

At December 31, 2012	Financial liabilities at amortized costs	Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Liabilities:			
Notes and coins in circulation	$238,140,570	$ -	$238,140,570
Deposits by licensed financial institutions	329,106,259	-	329,106,259
Deposits by and balances due to Government and public sector entities in Belize	113,648,556	-	113,648,556
Deposits by international agencies	1,569,431	-	1,569,431
BALANCES DUE TO CARICOM CENTRAL BANKS	555,676	-	555,676
COMMERCIAL BANK DISCOUNT FUND	273,915	-	273,915
OTHER LIABILITIES	11,319,832	-	11,319,832
LOANS FROM FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS	-	9,046,508	9,046,508
IMF SDR ALLOCATIONS	-	55,010,352	55,010,352
Total financial liabilities	**$694,614,239**	**$64,056,860**	**$758,671,099**

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk of loss arising from the failure of a borrower, issuer, counterparty or customer to meet its financial obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises in the Bank's management of its financial assets, for example in the investment of the Bank's own funds and in the course of the banking services it provides to its customers.

In providing liquidity via the Bank's operation of wholesale payment systems, credit risk is mitigated by dealing with counterparties that meet appropriate credit and functional criteria, and by ensuring that Cash Reserves and Liquid Asset Requirements for licensed financial institutions are met. In addition, credit risk on the securities held by the Bank is managed by holding only high-quality securities, issued chiefly by governments, government agencies and supranational organizations. The following tables break down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographical regions as of December 31, 2013. In Schedule A, the Bank has allocated exposure to regions based on the country of domicile of the counter parties.

Geographical concentration of assets:

Schedule A

Depository and Money at Call, Overnight Deposits and Fixed Deposits by location:

Balance & Money at Call	**USA**	**Canada**	**UK**	**Germany**	**Total**
Depository Accounts & Money at Call	$ 904,918	$67,623	$ 2,087,624	$ 260,891	**$ 3,321,056**
Overnight Deposits	64,872,145	-	-	-	**64,872,145**
Fixed Deposits	259,104,138	-	86,421,667	48,499,010	**394,024,815**
Total Exposure	**$324,881,201**	**$67,623**	**$88,509,291**	**$48,759,901**	**$462,218,016**

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Schedule B
Outline of other Local and Foreign Investments

Securities	Local	Foreign			
	GOB	Barbados	Dominica	IBRD/SEK	Federal Bank of New York
Treasury Notes	$88,421,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Bonds	10,000,000	7,735,714	-	64,000,000	190,000,000
Debentures	-	-	2,000,000	-	-
Total Exposure	**$98,421,000**	**$7,735,714**	**$2,000,000**	**$64,000,000**	**190,000,000**

IFRS 7 also requires the Bank to include additional disclosures for credit risk as it relates to the following:

- maximum amount of exposure (before deducting the value of collateral), description of collateral, information about credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, and information about credit quality of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, if any;
- information about collateral or other credit enhancements obtained or called; and
- for financial assets that are past due or impaired, analytical disclosures are required.

These disclosures have been reflected as follows for staff loans amounting to $4,194,901.

Loan type	Principal outstanding December 31, 2013	Collateral	
		Appraised value	Stamped value
Mortgage loans	$2,946,495	$5,760,194	$3,586,750
Consumer loans	1,248,406	-	-
	$4,194,901	**$5,760,194**	**$3,586,750**

The staff loan portfolio is not impaired due to the Bank's ability to collect while persons are employed by the Bank. Upon separation and in the rare case that an obligation remains, the balance is moved to accounts receivable. Upon any event indicating possible non-recovery of that accounts receivable the balance is impaired.

Market and interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to market risk, principally through changes in the relative interest rates received on its assets and paid on its liabilities. Limited exposure may also be incurred due to changes in exchange rates and to shifts in general market conditions, such as the liquidity of asset markets. The Bank manages this minimal exposure to market risk by projecting all liabilities without the dependence of interest earned on its assets. Also, the Bank's exposure to market risk as a result of changes in exchange rates is mitigated by having minimum required deposits in foreign currencies other than United States dollar.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below analyses the average interest rates for the Bank's foreign deposit accounts and investments.

Foreign Assets :	**Average rate of return**	**Average rate of return**
	2013	2012
Depository Accounts & Money at Call	0.0248%	0.7268%
Overnight Deposits	0.0194%	0.0291%
Fixed Deposits	0.5274%	0.7830%
Notes/Bonds	2.1231%	1.9050%
Debentures	3.5000%	3.5000%

Currency risk

The Bank takes on exposure to fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Because of its conservative nature, the Bank's exposure is limited since a significant portion of its external assets are held in US funds and in SDR funds necessary to meet Belize's quota with the IMF, SDR Loan and Allocation obligations. Other external asset funds are kept at a minimum.

The table below indicates the different fund allocations as of December 31, 2013:

	FOREIGN CURRENCY	**YEAR-END RATE**	**BELIZE DOLLAR VALUE**
Euro Fund	$ (235,408)	$2.75580	$ (648,737)
Canadian Fund	(60,058)	1.88140	(112,993)
SDR Fund	(5,704,064)	3.08000	(17,568,517)
USD Fund	(362,028,534)	2.00000	(724,057,068)
Sterling Fund	(141,957)	3.30700	(469,452)
BZ$ Fund	741,190,611	1.00000	741,190,611
Current Year Revaluation Gains			**$ (1,666,156)**

	BELIZE DOLLAR VALUE
Revaluation balance, January 1	**$3,655,946**
Prior Year Revaluation Gains	(1,511,696)
Current Year Revaluation Gains	(1,666,156)
Increase in revaluation gains	**154,460**
Revaluation balance, December 31	**$3,810,406**

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity risk

IFRS 7 requires an analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities at the Statements of Financial Position date into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date. This requirement is not relevant to the Central Bank which is the ultimate source of Belize dollar liquidity. In managing the foreign currency liquidity risk, the Bank makes every effort to hold appropriate cash balances by forecasting and monitoring liquidity through cash flow matching and holding a portfolio of liquid foreign exchange reserves. The table below analyses the Bank's assets into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the statements of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

Asset Type	1 Month $	1-3 Months $	3-6 Months $	6-12 Months $	1-5 Years $	Over 5 Years $
Balances with local bankers and cash on hand	155,306	-	-	-	-	-
Depository Accounts & Money at Call	3,466,732	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Deposits	100,613,697	122,505,820	20,000,000	150,905,298	-	-
Overnight Deposits	64,892,145	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Notes	-	3,000,000	-	19,160,000	226,686,000	29,575,000
Bonds	-	-	-	878,572	70,857,143	10,000,000
Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Investment in Associate	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
	169,127,880	**125,505,820**	**20,000,000**	**170,943,870**	**297,543,143**	**61,575,000**

Operational risk

The Bank is exposed to operational risk which can lead to financial losses through error, fraud or inefficiencies. The Bank mitigates this risk by constantly revisiting internal controls, adhering to its fraud policy and reliance on the internal audit function.

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