Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies (OETS)

Preliminary Sector Assessment for Belize

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Samuel Rosenow
samuel.rosenow@unctad.org
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   1. Goods
   2. Services

3. Overview of Belize’s selected oceans sectors
   1. Sector definition
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4. Discussion and way forward
1. Objectives

1. Explore the context and potential of the four ocean sectors selected in Belize, using international data sources:
   1. Marine Catch and Aquaculture
   2. Marine Fisheries
   3. Seafood processing
   4. Marine and Coastal Tourism

2. Identify and discuss national data sources

3. Identify indicators to be included in the Facts Sheets
2. Overview of Belize’s export structure
2.1. Composition of goods exports (2016)
2. Overview of Belize’s export structure
2.1. Composition of export destinations (2016)
2. Overview of Belize’s export structure

2. 2. Service exports, 2008 - 2014

Service Exports in BLZ, by EBOP sector (1-digit)

- Financial services
- Government goods and services n.i.e.
- Other Business Services
- Telecommunications, computer, and information services
- Transport
- Travel

Note: Calculations based on IMF (2017): World Trade in Services: Evidence from a new database
Service exports in Million USD
2. Overview of Belize’s export structure

2.2. Composition of service exports, 2014
# 3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

## 3.1. Definition of sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected sector</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Marine Catch and Aquaculture | Production data from 1.) **FAO**  
- By species  
- By source | • Albacore  
• Conch  
• Mackerel  
• Tuna  
• Lobster  
• Sardine | N/A |
| **Goods**       |              |          |            |
| 2. Marine Fisheries | Goods trade data from 1.) **UN-COMTRADE:**  
- Harmonized System  
- Standard Int’l Trade Classification  
2.) **MIT:** Observatory of Economic Complexity 3.) **UNCTAD:** TRAINS Online | • Crustaceans:  
• Lobster  
• Shrimps  
• Crabs  
• Prawns  
• Tuna  
• Other fish  
• Mackerel | Harmonized system: 0301 0302 0303 0304 0305 0307 0308 |
| 3. Seafood processing | Goods trade from 1.) **UN-COMTRADE:**  
- Harmonized System  
- Standard Int’l Trade Classification  
2.) **MIT:** Observatory of Economic Complexity 3.) **UNCTAD:** TRAINS Online | • Prepared fish  
• Prepared tuna  
• Prepared crustacean  
• Residues and waste from fish industries | Harmonized system: 1603 1604 1605 230120 |
| **Services**    |              |          |            |
| 4. Marine and Coastal Tourism | Service trade from 1.) **UNCTAD:** Balanced Trade in Services (EBOP at 1 digit)  
2.) **IMF:** World Trade in Services (EBOP at 2 digit)  
3.) **World Travel and Tourism Council** | • Travel  
• Sea transport  
• Tourism | N/A |
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2. Production of marine catch and aquaculture (90k tones)

Production of Fish, by specie in 2016

- Jack and horse mackerels nei: 41%
- European pilchard (Sardine): 21%
- Atlantic chub mackerel: 14%
- Skipjack tuna: 9%
- Yellowfin tuna: 6%
- Bigeye tuna
- Stromboid conchs nei: 2%
- Whiteleg shrimp: 1%

TOTAL: 90k tones
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2. Goods: export composition (40 mil USD)

Exports of Fish and Processed Seafood, at HS6 in 2016

- Crustaceans-- Rock lobster and o: 22%
- Crustaceans-- Other shrimps and: 17%
- Molluscs-- Other: 16%
- Yellowfin tunas: 13%
- Bigeye tunas: 8%
- Crustaceans-- Lobsters: 8%
- Fish-- Skipjack or strip-bellied: 7%
- Fish-- Swordfish: 5%
- Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chille: 4%
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2. Goods: export competitiveness

Export metrics, 2016
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

Revealed Comparative Advantage, by Sector

![Graph showing RCA for different sectors from 2013 to 2016]

- Tuna
- Crustaceans
- Fish
- Seafood Manufacturing
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2. Goods: export market structure

BLZ's export structure, by sector in 2012-2016

- Crustaceans
- Fish
- Seafood processing
- Tuna

Legend:
- USA exports
- GTM exports
- PRT exports
- CIV exports
- ITA exports
- TTO exports
- CMR exports
- JPN exports
- ESP exports
- MEX exports
- GBR exports
- Other exports
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2) Goods: export demand, supply and quality

Demand, Competitiveness and Export Diversification

Bubble size = degree of export diversification

Annualized growth in global demand (in %)

Data sources: BACI (based on UNCOMTRADE), Feenstra and Romalis (2014)
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.2. Goods: export demand, supply and quality

Demand, Supply and Export Diversification

Bubble size = degree of export diversification

Data sources: BACI (based on UNCOMTRADE), Feenstra and Romalis (2014)
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.3. Service exports: travel

Service Trade in Travel in BLZ, by EBOP sector (2-digit)

Note: Calculations based on UNCTAD Stats (2018)
Service exports in Million USD
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.3. Service exports: travel and tourism

Growing tourist arrivals drive visitor exports and attract investment

Source: World Travel and Tourism Council (2018)
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.3. Service exports: travel and tourism

... while generating income and employment

Source: World Travel and Tourism Council (2018)
3. Overview of selected oceans sectors

3.3. Service exports: travel and tourism

Tourism’s importance is even more stark in a global view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAVEL &amp; TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT</th>
<th>2016 % share</th>
<th>TRAVEL &amp; TOURISM’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT</th>
<th>2016 % share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>5 Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Belize</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>6 Bahamas</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Barbados</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>12 Barbados</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Cuba</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>16 Belize</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Bahamas</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>23 Jamaica</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 St Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>26 St Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Jamaica</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>45 Mexico</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>49 Dominican Republic</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>80 Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127 Dominican Republic</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>101 Cuba</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 Mexico</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Travel and Tourism Council (2018)
4. Discussion and way forward

- Complementary data gathering, analysis and synthesis required:
  1. More disaggregated **trade analysis** (at HS 6-digits), with insights from customs statistics (firm-level trade flows)
  2. **Market access conditions** (tariffs and non-tariff measures)
  3. **Employment and earnings** (survey-based), disaggregated by gender and vulnerable populations
  4. Private sector data on **production** and perceptions of **market imperfections** (survey-based)

- Analysis of the political economy
  1. Stakeholder mapping
  2. Level of compliance with mandatory and voluntary sustainability standards
  3. Focus on sub-regions?