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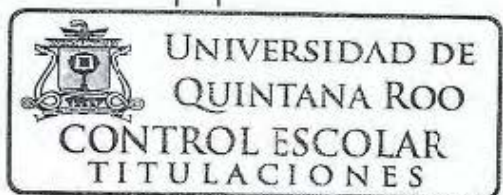
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**DIVISIÓN DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y ECONÓMICO  
ADMINISTRATIVAS**

Corruption and its effects on Belize from 2014-2018

**TRABAJO: MONOGRAFICO**  
Para obtener el grado de:  
**LICENCIADA EN ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS**

**PRESENTA**  
**Joesie Dori Cantun**



Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México, marzo 2019.



# UNIVERSIDAD DE QUINTANA ROO

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Presenta: Joesie Dori Cantun

Trabajo Monográfico elaborado bajo supervisión del comité de Asesoría y aprobada como requisito para obtener el grado de:


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COMITÉ:

Asesor:

  
Dra. Crucita Aurora Ken Rodríguez

Asesor:

  
Mtro. Naiber José Bardales Roura

Asesor:

  
Dr. Luis Fernando Cabrera Castellanos



Universidad de  
Quintana Roo

División de Ciencias Sociales y  
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## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	1
<b>Chapter 1. Corruption and its effects on an economy’s social and political wellbeing..</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Defining corruption.....	6
1.2 Establishing the effects in a country .....	13
1.2.1 Economic.....	17
1.2.2 Social.....	19
1.2.3 Political.....	21
1.3 Conclusion .....	23
<b>Chapter 2. Corruption in Belize, 2014 to 2018.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.1. How is Belize governed? .....</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1.1. The Legislative Branch .....	26
2.1.2. The Executive Branch .....	30
2.1.3 The Judiciary Branch .....	32
<b>2.2 Public administration and corruption .....</b>	<b>34</b>
2.2.1 Who administers finance? .....	34
2.2.2 Who administers natural resources?.....	36
2.2.3 Who administers public service?.....	38
2.2.4. Who administers economic resources? .....	39
2.2.5 Anti-corruption laws, regulations and organizations .....	40
<b>2.3 Corruption in Belize, 2014-2018 .....</b>	<b>50</b>
2.3.1 Economic.....	50
2.3.1 Social.....	63
2.3.3 Political.....	77
<b>2.3 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>80</b>

<b>Chapter 3. Case study of corruption in Belize: Orange Walk</b> .....	82
<b>3.1 General facts of Orange Walk</b> .....	82
3.1.1 Economic.....	82
3.1.2 Social.....	87
3.1.3 Political.....	111
<b>3.2. Conclusion</b> .....	113
<b>Chapter 4. Methodology and results of corruption in Belize: the case study of Orange Walk</b> .....	114
<b>4.1 Methodology of interview</b> .....	114
4.1.1 Design of questionnaire.....	115
4.1.2 Selection of interviewee.....	116
4.1.3 Method to analyse the survey.....	117
<b>4.2 Results and the perception of the interviewee</b> .....	122
4.2.1 Economic Dimension .....	123
4.2.2 Social dimension .....	129
4.2.3 Politic dimension.....	136
<b>4.3 Overall evaluation of the survey</b> .....	142
<b>4.4 Conclusion of the case study</b> .....	144
<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b> .....	145
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	155
<b>Appendix</b> .....	162

## Table of Diagrams

Diagram 1.1: Types of corruption .....	9
Diagram 1.2: Four groups on the definition of corruption .....	10
Diagram 2.1: The Revenue Section collection from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Belize, 2018 .....	37
Diagram 2.2: The Secretariat Commission of Belize, 2018 .....	41
Diagram 2.3: List of non-responsive entities reported by the Contractor General in Belize, 2013 .....	66
Diagram 2.4: List of non-responsive entities reported by the Contractor General in Belize, 2017 .....	67
Diagram 3.1: Nurse rankings for the Northern Regional Hospital, Orange Walk 2018 ....	108
Diagram 3.2: Hierarchy of the town councils in Belize as of 2000.....	111
Diagram 4.1: Illustration of the Radar graph.....	118

## Table of Graphs

Graph 2.1: Second Quarter Gross Domestic Product at market prices in Belize, 2013-2018 .....	51
Graph 2.2: Gross Domestic Product growth rate by sector second quarter in Belize, 2018.....	52
Graph 2.3: Gross Domestic Product growth rate for Belize, 2014-2017 .....	54
Graph 2.4: The distribution of Belize's Government Expenditure for the fiscal year 2015/16 .....	55
Graph 2.5: The distribution of Belize's Government Expenditure for the fiscal year 2016/17 .....	55
Graph 2.6: Belize's Public Service Salaries, 2014 .....	56
Graph 2.7: Belize's Foreign Direct Investment percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, 2014-2017.....	58

Graph 2.8: The different range of debt as percentage of Gross Domestic Product specified for Belize, 2018 .....	61
Graph 2.9: Belize’s National debt from 2012 to 2022 .....	63
Graph 2.10: Total Population of Belize, 2014-2017 .....	64
Graph 2.11: The distribution of the total population for all six districts in Belize, 2014-2017 .....	65
Graph 2.12: The contracts that were agreed and completed for Belize, 2013-2017 .....	69
Graph 2.13: The students that enrolled for the six districts in Belize, 2014-2018 .....	70
Graph 2.14: The total number of schools in Belize, 2014-2018.....	71
Graph 2.15: The number of schools per districts in Belize, 2014-2018.....	72
Graph 2.16: The dropout rate for Belize, 2014-2017 .....	72
Graph 2.17: Employment in Belize, 2014-2018.....	75
Graph 2.18: Unemployment in Belize, 2014-2018.....	76
Graph 3.1: Total exports of Sugar from American Sugar Refineries (ASR), Orange Walk, 2014-2018.....	84
Graph 3.2: Sugar Locally Consumed from American Sugar Refineries (ASR) in Belize, 2014-2018.....	85
Graph 3.3: Orange Walk district population, 2014-2017 .....	88
Graph 3.4: Indicator for the unimproved sanitation for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016 .....	90
Graph 3.5: Indicator for household with only gas lamp for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016 .....	91
Graph 3.6: Indicator for the population of give years and older with no education for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016.....	92
Graph 3.7: Indicator for household that only cook with wood for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016.....	93
Graph 3.8: The number of schools for the Orange Walk district, 2013-2017 .....	98
Graph 3.9: Number of primary schools by management for Orange Walk, 2015-2016 .....	99



Graph 3.10 Number of secondary schools by management for Orange Walk, 2013-2017	100
Graph 3.11:Enrolment by level of education for Orange Walk, 2013-2016 .....	101
Graph 3.12: Number of teachers for the different education levels for Orange Walk, 2013-2017 .....	102
Graph 3.13: Pupil to teacher ratio for the different levels of education for Orange Walk, 2013-2017.....	103
Graph 3.14: Transition rate from primary to secondary school for Orange Walk, 2013-2017 .....	104
Graph 3.15: Population 5 to 13 years not enrolled in school, 2010 .....	105
Graph 3.16: Population 14 years and older for Orange Walk with the highest level of education completed, 2010.....	106
Graph 3.17: Number of employed persons for Orange Walk, April 2014-2018.....	109
Graph 3.18: Unemployment rate for Orange Walk district, April & September 2014-2018 .....	110
Graph 4.1: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the public sector, 2018 .....	125
Graph 4.2: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the private sector, 2018 .....	126
Graph 4.3: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the social sector, 2018 .....	127
Graph 4.4: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the three sectors, 2018 .....	128
Graph 4.5: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the public sector, 2018 .....	132
Graph 4.6: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the private sector, 2018 .....	133
Graph 4.7: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the social sector, 2018 .....	134
Graph 4.8: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the three sectors, 2018 .....	135

Graph 4.9: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the public sector, 2018 .....	138
Graph 4.10: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the private sector, 2018 .....	139
Graph 4.11: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the social sector, 2018 .....	140
Graph 4.12: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the three sectors, 2018 .....	141
Graph 4.13: Overall view from the key players on the three dimensions, 2018 .....	142

### **Table of tables**

Table 1.1: Past investigators that stated the effects that corruption has on the economic, social and political aspect, 1993-2017.....	22
Table 2.1: The Minister’s authority to regulate in Belize, 2018.....	38
Table 2.2: The responsibilities of the Secretariat Office in Belize, 2018.....	42
Table 2.3: The report done by the Auditor General can call the attention on any of these cases to the National Assembly of Belize, 2018 .....	46
Table 2.4: The functions of the Contractor General of Belize, 2018 .....	47
Table 2.5: These matters are not subject for investigation after the third schedule in Belize, 2018 .....	49
Table 2.6: An example of income earning and tax deduction in Belize, 2018.....	60
Table 2.7: The trends in Procurement Contract Statistic for Belize, 2013-2017.....	68
Table 2.8: The amount lost by government of Belize reported by the Auditor General, 2014 .....	78
Table 2.9: The Minister of Education approval of scholarship without any supporting documents, Belize, 2014.....	79
Table 3.1: Correlation Matrix from the four social variables for Belize, 2016.....	93

Table 3.2: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's test estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for Belize, 2016.....	94
Table 3.3: Total Variance estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for Belize, 2016 .....	95
Table 3.4: Component Matrix estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for of Belize, 2016 .....	95
Table 3.5: Coefficient Matrix in order to calculate the social marginalization index for Belize, 2016 .....	96
Table 3.6: Social Marginalization Index by districts of Belize from 2014 to 2016 .....	96
Table 3.7: Public Services that are available in Orange Walk, 2018 .....	107
Table 4.1: Key players from Orange Walk for each sector, 2018 .....	116
Table 4.2: Illustration of a conflict case .....	122
Table 4.3: The Economic Dimension, its variables & their evaluation criteria .....	123
Table 4.4: The Social Dimension, its variables & their evaluation criteria.....	129
Table 4.5: The Political Dimension, its variables & evaluation criteria.....	136
Table 4.6: The Ranking of all the variables from the three dimension and sectors .....	147
Table 4.7: Summary of conclusions and recommendations .....	153

## Introduction

People have debated for years and have been affected by corruption since it is a growing issue. Many papers talk about corruption and some even state that corruption is good for a country, while others believe it is the main cause of our recent crisis. If we keep believing these individuals, we will start finding it normal, and this is seriously affecting our life and especially the entire nation. Corruption has existed for decades all over the world it is a serious problem imposing political, economic, and social cost to societies around the world. In the past corruption was not so obvious as today, now we can see so much corruption going on in the beautiful country of Belize and is affecting all its regions like Orange Walk district.

Belize has had rampant corruption and many of the citizens fail to realize that they are facing corruption at first hand or many have experienced it but just remain quiet. As stated by Rath<sup>1</sup> (2019) that “we have all heard the stories from fantastic government projects where half the budget goes into a big pot called politicians pockets; to hidden deals with corporations that costs us millions in legal fees; to private land deals; to the closet payments to custom clerks to save paying high duties; to be being shook down by a traffic cop”. A great example is the distribution of nationality to immigrants just to get votes. With this distribution of nationality especially during elections many immigrants are brought and given their voters ideas for them to vote for the party in power. The most known and talked about issue is the 2013 “passport scandal” on Former Minister of State and Cayo Northeast area representative, the man who was fired from Cabinet for his involvement in the granting of a Belizean passport to a man who was in a Taiwanese prison at the time. This was under investigation for a while, but no one is behind bars. Many billionaires come to do business in Belize since it is known as a tax haven, the famous Lord Micheal Ashcroft of the United Kingdom (UK) Belize has turned him into a “lord”. The list can sadly go on, all these scandals have been caused by the government and its public sector. This is so since they are the ones who elect the individuals that will work in this public sector which is totally CORRUPTED. One of the recent corruption cases that has occurred in Orange

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<sup>1</sup> <https://medium.com/@tonyrath/to-icj-or-not-to-icj-this-is-the-question-70858ba0bb8e>

Walk town was the grabbing of land from the Minister of agriculture and still nothing has been done.

The latest Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) that was reported on 2014 did not have Belize on the ranking which tell us how much transparency Belize has. The only record that exist for Belize was from 2003 to 2008. The corruption Perceptions Index states that it scored below 50, on a scale from 0 (perceived to be highly corrupt) to 100 (perceived to be very clean). Transparency International (TI) reported that for 2003 Belize scored at 45 which was the maximum highest for Belize and its lowest score was in 2008 at 29. Throughout these years that it was reported it had decreased drastically, imagine now how lower it must be. With so much corruption is has had very negative effects on Belize's development that can be seen through the economic, social and political aspect. It is more worrisome since corruption has become so normalized.

Poverty has been a growing issue in Belize everywhere we turn we can see the disturbing conditions the citizens are living, before they didn't have so much people selling on the buses or even begging for money. The Statistical Institute of Belize for 2013, reported that 41.3 percent of our citizens live in poverty. This can be reflected on the Gini index, which measures the degree of wealth distribution, stood at 53.1(which is at the higher end of the scale and indicates much inequality) since the last report was on 1999. Another data that can depict inequality is unemployment in 2017 it was at its highest at 9.7 percent.

Sadly, this is the reality of all Belizeans who know that corruption is blatantly happening in front of their faces but feel that they are unable to do anything about the ongoing issue. This problem has negatively affected all Belizeans, and something must be done to put a stop to corruption. With everything that was mentioned above, I want to find an answer and a solution to this question. **To what extent and what are the effects of corruption in Belize from 2014-2018?**

The importance of this investigation on corruption and its effects in Belize for 2014 to 2018, many papers have investigated on corruption but not many for Belize. Many people

are unaware of how corruption is affecting them and the entire nation at large. This investigation will bring light for everyone to realize the reality of the bigger picture. If the society starts to understand these topics to the core, they will start demanding more and knowing the role they should play in society. Investigating this topic will also provide more efficient mechanisms and proposals to alleviate this serious issue that has a direct impact on the transformation and development for Belize or any other small country being affected by corruption. This investigation will not only increase the citizen's knowledge but will help us to find solutions to this major issue. In this way we will obtain knowledge and the perspective of the community which will be able to provide new information since there is little to no information on Belize. When this is obtained it will give us an idea where we stand as a community and as a country, this will shed light on what must be done to reduce or eliminate this major issue.

**The general objective of this investigation:**

To determine the extent and the effects of corruption in Belize from 2014-2018 which is affecting the economic, social and political aspect of the country.

**Specific objectives:**

- Analyse the meaning of corruption and its impact on a country economic, social and politic aspect.
- To analyse the different effects on the economic, social and politic from corruption in Belize 2014-2018.
- To analysis the level of corruption in Orange Walk through the economic, social and political aspect.
- To find solutions on how to reduce corruption in Belize.

**Methodology:**

This research first made a revision of various bibliography from different papers in order to study corruption and its impact on a countries economic, social and politic aspect. An

indebt research was done on each aspect specifying all the characteristics of each one of the economic, social and political aspect. This paper is an extensive research on the qualitative and little quantitative since no data exist on corruption in Belize.

This research covers all the characteristics of the effects of corruption on the economic, social and political aspect of Belize. This was done through widespread research from different papers that exist, newspaper and different webpages, but the majority was found on the Statistic Institute of Belize. Also, data was gathered for Orange Walk in order to see where it stands. To get statistics for the poverty rate of Orange Walk, a social marginalization index was constructed with the IBM SPSS Statistics software, in order to calculate this component and use it as a proxy for the poverty rate which is furthered explained on Chapter 3.

In fact, the cherry on top of the cake for this paper is to know the perspective of what the community thinks and says about this growing problem. This research was done for Belize, but the case study was designed to explore this problem within Orange Walk district. To collect the information needed on corruption in Belize and Orange Walk and how it affects its economic, social and political aspect, it was carried out through a perception questionnaire. This survey used a Likert scale and opened questions in order to get all the information possible from the interviewees, which was done through interviews. This allowed a direct collection of data from the perception of the different groups of Belizean people from Orange Walk and the experiences they have had which gives this investigation a much clearer picture of the actual situation. The last part was the calculation of each placing them on a radar graph to get a clearer picture of the results obtained. This brought light to many of the effects being faced and gives us solutions to this problem.

This investigation was divided into four chapters, the first chapter is mostly theoretical since it has mainly only definitions and what other investigators say about this topic. The effects are divided by the economic, social and political aspect since each one will be researched separately. The second chapter is more extensive than the rest of the chapters since it contains the main facts of the entire country Belize. The first part is how Belize is

governed, followed by explaining the most important public administrations and then mentioning the anti-corruption laws and the agencies that exist in Belize. The third chapter is based only on the facts of Orange Walk district which is where the case study was done. These explaining data on the economic, social and political aspect. The fourth and last chapter is the most important part of this investigation since it gives the perspective from the Orange Walk community on how they view corruption and its effects it has on the entire country and especially on Orange Walk district. A brief conclusion is given at the end of each chapter in order to state the main facts but then at the end of the investigation a general conclusion is given from all four chapters. The conclusions of the four chapters are explained at the end together with their recommendations.



## **Chapter 1. Corruption and its effects on an economy's social and political wellbeing**

Corruption has existed for decades but until now it has acquired great importance and has many worried. Most of the developing and developed countries have corruption, but it is mostly affecting the developing countries. This topic captured my interest since for the past few years corruption has been increasing and is more noticeable in Belize. Corruption doesn't only affect the economic aspect but also the social and political aspect. That is why the objective of this chapter is to analyse the meaning of corruption and its impact on a countries economic, social and politic aspect. This chapter is divided into three parts the first one is defining corruption, second part is establishing the effects in a countries economic, social and political wellbeing and the third part is a short conclusion to close off the chapter.

### 1.1 Defining corruption

*"Corruption is a cancer that steals from the poor, destroys good governance and moral fibre and destroys trust." - Robert Zoellick*

This quotation is so powerful, since, unfortunately, this is happening all over the world, but especially in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Every day in the news we hear something about corruption, but the worst part is that smaller countries are being affected by this virus that is killing its own population. When a high-level government official steals millions of dollars for his/her own personal gain, it's relatively easy to identify that as corruption, but what if your neighbour gave preferential treatment to a friend or relative in her business dealings? Or if your parent pays a school principal in order to prevent them from failing a subject? Or when you receive gifts or privileges from the government? All of these are considered corruption since it exists at many different levels and almost everyone that does studies on corruption would agree that corruption is difficult to define and nearly impossible to measure. Therefore, it is very important to understand what corruption is and specify the definition used for this investigation so in order to find the core of where all these problems in a country begin. This has been debated from way back to the Ancient

Rome and Greece, particularly by Plato and Aristotle. For a long time, many have debated what is corruption and there are hundreds of different definitions it is normally specified to be an exchange, activity or behaviour. Khan (2006) described corruption as a phenomenon that is closely linked to poor governance. Many people do not like to accept this, but it is what it is, and the root of this problem is from the government.

Corruption is one of the biggest issues that has acquired great importance among researchers both for its postulate and the effects it brings to a country. Many explanations exist by various other writers like Goel & Nelson (2010) mention that corruption remains a serious problem throughout the world. Every day in the news they mention corruption, the author is convinced that corruption is causing the recent financial crisis in the whole world, especially in Belize. In most papers that was read many use the definition of Transparency International<sup>2</sup> (2016), which understands corruption as "the use of a public power for private purposes." Over the year's corruption has acquired a bigger role and importance to many researches. Many have defined it but most of them are the same, but some are more complete than others. Melgar et al (2010: 183) explain that "corruption is interpreted as a cultural phenomenon." In my point of view corruption is not cultural because cultural is a combination of characteristics and knowledge of a group of individuals and the way they act are because of those characteristics. If it was cultural it would mean that for centuries the people of a country would have been corrupt and collectively everyone from the country would be corrupt, but before there was not so much corruption and not everyone from a country is corrupt it is only a few that are rotting the entire country. In recent years it has been like a disease killing the entire nation. Melgar et al (2010) also stated something quite interesting in its article that corruption may have many different insights, but this phenomenon is enough to cause many different negative effects to a country. Many other authors state the meaning of corruption but not from a cultural perspective like Jain, (2001: 73) which specifies in his investigation that "it is difficult to agree on a precise definition, there is consensus that corruption refers to acts in which the power of public office is used for personal gain in a manner that contravenes the rules of the game." A democratic system has its negative and positive aspects but if there is no good governance it punishes and

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.transparency.org/what-is-corruption#define>

destroys a country as mentioned by Lord Acton<sup>3</sup> who said, as far back as 1887, “power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

Diego (2005: 51) in his thesis cites the meaning of Cubillo, Carlos: “Corruption is any set of actions or omissions generating illicit and wilful conduct, developed clandestinely by the holders of the necessary competences for the exercise of certain public functions, and that causes an unjustified benefit -economic or other nature- in favour of the acting public authority or employee, or of other persons chosen by the authority, and all to the detriment of the integrity of the public powers.” Atuobi (2007: 5) introduces a very interesting concept of corruption which is “Corruption Syndromes” in order to understand the nature of corruption in different societies. He explains that “corruption syndrome is defined by the political and economic dynamics that a country has experienced and, within these dynamics, how people participate in them and how institutions have been established to define their rules and boundaries.” This is so since a country with an advanced democratic system, solid political and economic institutions is likely to have a different level of corruption than a country that is yet trying to obtain a democratic system that its economic and political institutions are still weak. The lack of consensus on a common definition of corruption as a social, political, security and development issue has led to the outpouring of several definitions. The United Nations (2003: 24) defines corruption as: “the abuse of public power for private gain, can also be seen as a conflict between the obligation to exercise a public power in the public interest and the self-interest of an individual to use or exploit the power for private gain.”

The definitions mentioned above explain almost the same things just in different wording but all of them speak about the public sector and exclude the private sector, but the reason is because this investigation will be based only on the public sector. Corruption is seen as an immoral practice in many countries since it creates a system whereby money and connection determine who has access to the goods and receives good treatment.

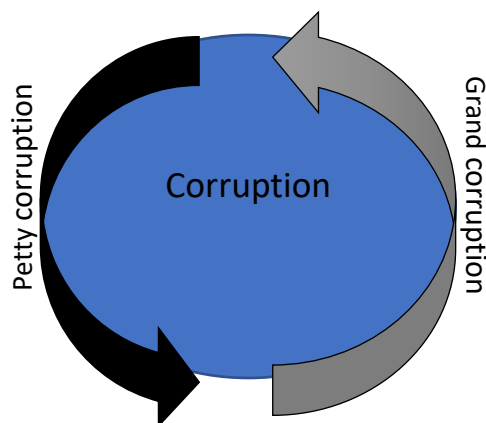
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<sup>3</sup> <https://oll.libertyfund.org/quotes/214>

Grand and petty corruption both are very important since they are included in all the definitions mentioned. Enste & Heldman (2017: 6) agreed that corruption “is divided into two different levels: small payments to low-level bureaucrats in order to get small favours in return, like issuing a permit, are called “petty corruption”. This corruption is of small scale for that reason it is hard to discover and even impossible. Political or “grand corruption” is usually related to higher level bureaucrats or politicians. In contrast to the “petty corruption” a lot of money is involved, and the favours are respectively bigger”. Examples of grand corruption are payments in order to influence the decision-making process concerning major contracts, for guaranteeing a monopoly power in a market or for winning an election. The Department for International Development mentions something quite interesting, that petty corruption may be very small acts mostly of small payments but overtime its sum may be large which has a bigger impact on the country.

Both types are occurring in a country since no transparency exist many public works need to receive more from the people for them to do their jobs and at a faster pace. While grand corruption deals with a lot more money and is the government who is involved with this type of corruption. Two of these types of corruption add up to corruption and both have caused major effects on its people and the entire country.

Diagram 1.1: Types of corruption



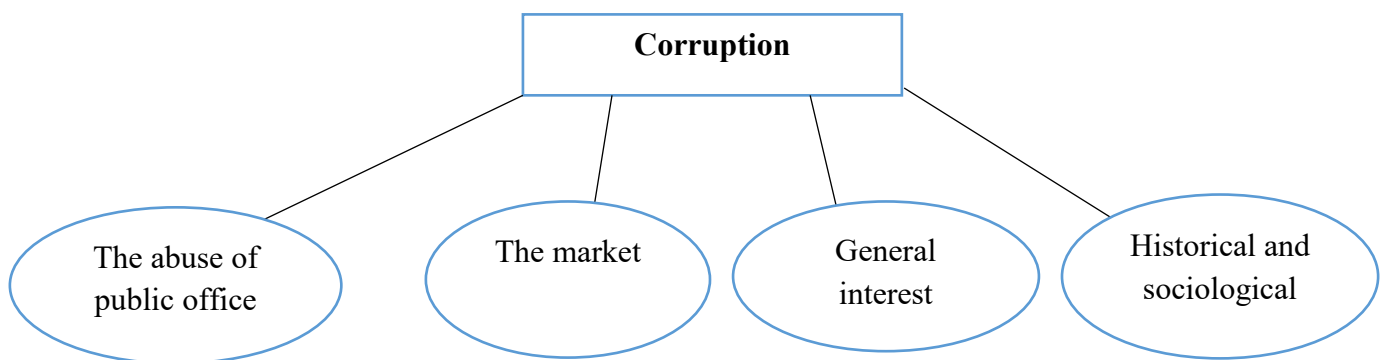
Source: Elaborated by author from the definition mentioned by Enste & Heldman (2017).

As well other terms that are important to mention as stated by Bildungs et al. (1983: 23) which is passive and active corruption: “Passive corruption is demand driven and implies

that the initiative comes from the person who receives the payment. Active corruption means that it is supply-driven, and the initiative comes from the person who pays. In fact, active corruption is the offense committed by the person promising or giving the bribe as in contrast to passive corruption, which is the offense committed by the person who receives the bribe.” It is important to mention that public corruption is not only bribery since many papers only refer to corruption as a bribe but it is a wide range of things that includes treason, misappropriation of funds; abuse of power; treachery and fraud; distortion of justice; non-performance of duties; blackmail, nepotism, election tampering; misuse of inside knowledge and confidential information; unauthorized sale of public offices, public property and public licences; manipulation of regulation; purchases and supplies, contracts and loans; tax evasion; acceptance of improper gifts, payments, speed money; black market operations; cronyism; misuse of office seals and stationery.

Money corrupts people and people corrupt the system since people are naturally greedy and will try to do everything in their power no matter if it is at the cost of the citizens and no matter who gets hurts. González (2012: 132) cites in his article many times the work of Villoria (2000) which he states “that to study this phenomenon in depth, definitions can be classified into four groups according to Villoria (2000)” which are:

Diagram 1.2: Four market groups on the definition of corruption



Source: Elaborated by author with the information from Villoria (2002).

Each of the definitions that exist can be placed in one of these groups. The first group is the abuse of public office or failure to comply with legal regulations by public officials.

González (2012: 132) cite the work of Villoria (2000) the first group the public office is defined as “corruption is the abuse of authority for private benefit which is not necessarily monetary. In comparative legal terms, bribery is usually linked to the presence of a public employee with corrupt intentions, reaping benefits of corrupt actions, whose official acts are directly related to the achieved value and when there is an intention of influencing of being influenced in the exercise of public office.” Corruption has to do with legal implications since most public offices has law that go against corruption but still many acts of corruption occur either active or passively. When a public officer abuse power of his position or personal duty falls under this category.

González (2012: 133) explained that in the second group, definitions “focuses on the market. These definitions are used in contexts that lack appropriate legal development to classify every corrupt conduct correctly.” This is when a public worker uses his job as a private business and seeks to maximize its profit. “This person maximizes his income depending the exact situation of the market and uses his or her “talent” to find the maximum benefit point on the demand curve of the public.” This is just blatant corruption, but this context lacks appropriate legal content since laws might not exist against every kind of illegal act like the ones in this group.

The third group is the definitions that belong to the public interest. González (2012: 133) cites the explanation of Villoria (2000) “corruption exist when a person in public office, with defined functions and attributions is convinced –by monetary or other illegal means- to favour the provider of the benefit, harming the public and its interest.” This is corrupt because if they place private interest over public interest it is wrong. An example of this is if a public officer hands privilege information to a part of the community and the rest cannot receive this kind of information or maybe even a document.

Lastly, the forth group is the conception of corruption as historical or sociological linked to the phenomenon of the social perception. González (2012: 133) cites the explanation of Villoria (2000) “the political, economic and social environment of certain African countries is very different to that of the US or the United Kingdom; the implementation of certain

Anglo-Saxon criteria to analyse corruption in said countries is totally inadequate. For example, empirical works show the overall, presidential systems are more corrupt than parliamentary democracies and proportional representation systems are more corrupt than those of relative majority. This group is not of importance while the other three groups are for this investigation.

González (2012) cites the explanation of Villoria (2000) which also mentions that they are four different levels where corruption can be found which are: political regime, political, public administration, and the judicial power. Villoria (2000) explains it quite well that when the political regime is being corrupted the workers of that area tend to be more faithful to the political regime. He also explains something quite interesting that they are less people being corrupt in the political regime, but these individuals are very powerful. Meanwhile in the political they are many more corrupted but with less power.

The public administration goes hand in hand with the political but are not the same thing. González (2012: 134) cites the explanation of Villoria (2000) that “the ruling corruption is the administrative one: if politicians are corrupt it is easier for administrative corruption to rise, even when public service’s professionalism can slow the expansion of said phenomenon. On the contrary, if there is no political corruption, administrative corruption will be marginal; politically, there are appropriate mechanisms to implement reforms and controls to limit administrative corruption.” It is quite difficult to distinguish political corruption with administrative corruption; but its main actors firstly are politicians and secondly, bureaucrats. With politicians being the face of government the ones who make laws and are elected by the people. The bureaucrats are the body of the government, the ones that implement the laws and they are selected through competition in most countries. The judicial power is the buy and selling of justice. This part is extremely toxic for democracy which harms the rules of law. The judicial can protect or not exercise any action against the ones being mentioned above.

Another interesting definition is mentioned by Amundsen (1999: 2) that “the decisive role of the state is also reflected in most definitions of corruption. Corruption is conventionally

understood, and referred to, as the private wealth-seeking behaviour of someone who represents the state and the public authority, or as the misuse of public goods by public officials for private ends.”

## 1.2 Establishing the effects in a country

Several authors also state that corruption is good for economic development and considered necessary since it greases the wheels for the economy to keep moving. One of the authors that have specified this is Leff (1964) since he says that many public workers are much more efficient and helpful when paid directly in Mexico it is called “mordida”. In fact, most of the authors that state the contrary that corruption slows down or even worst stops a countries development. Bardhan (1997) agrees that the corruption case seems pertinent in underdeveloped countries where the organization of the state is especially inefficient, the democratic control of the civil community over the actions of the government and the bureaucrats have a lot of discretionary power. According to Olken (2005) corruption decreased the ability of governments to distribute wealth among the population, mainly in the developing countries. On the other hand, Rosas (2013) mentions that there is a perception that the increase in local public debt is related to corruption. Gonzales de Asis (2000: 1) specifies that “corruption distorts the allocation of local resources and the performance of local governments”.

One of the biggest effects that corruption has is that the country is also one of the poorest for example in many papers have studied the case of Africa. Africa is known as one of the most corrupted and known to have extreme poverty also Central and South America. The European countries are very developed and have less corruption. One of the main reasons that corruption is a growing issue and is present in many countries as stated by Shleifer and Vishny (1993: 601) that “corrupt officials go unpunished because their bosses often share in the proceeds and because public pressure to stop corruption in most countries is weak.” They state the situation very interesting since they consider a simple model of one government producing a good this can be a permit, passport, birth certificate or other public good. They consider the government like a monopoly since they are the only one producing



the good or service and the community to receive this good, they need to pay even though it was a free or low-cost product and it is their duty to provide their country with the good or service.

Quiñones<sup>4</sup> (2000) mentions something quite interesting that the main reason “the international community has mobilised to fight the problem is simple: corruption respects no borders, knows no economic distinctions and infects all forms of government.” Also states that “in the long run, no country can afford the social, political or economic costs that corruption entails. It erodes public confidence in political institutions and leads to contempt for the rule of law; it distorts the allocation of resources and undermines competition in the market place; it has a devastating effect on investment, growth and development. Furthermore, corruption exacts an inordinately high price on the poor by denying them access to vital basic services. A whole host of conditions can influence corruption, its different manifestations, its pervasiveness and, indeed, its perception by ordinary citizens.” There is a strong debate that corruption contributes to state instability. Atuobi (2007: 13) writes three links that can be identified which are: “(1) Corruption can increase conflictual demands for political change; (2) availability of rent for leadership through corruption can constitute the prize for capturing the state; and (3) political corruption and the concomitant corruption of politics undermine institutionalized public affairs, including processes of political change and conflict resolution mechanism.” He further explains these three links as:

- Increase in grievances and conflictual demands for political change: which he describes it like this because many people can act violent and demand political change which causes uncertainty in a country. When the people of a country get tired from the mismanagement and abuse from the corruption they tend to rebel. One way is by them deciding to protest, strict or through violent ways like for example what is happening in Nicaragua, Venezuela and many other countries that have been facing corruption for years.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/233/What\\_is\\_corruption\\_.html](http://oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/233/What_is_corruption_.html)

- Rent for the leadership: The lower the rate of being detained and prosecuted the higher the level of corruption in a country since they are greater opportunities of not getting caught. This is one of the main reasons why so many people seek to run for politics for all the wrong reasons since they will have access to all the resources. In fact, some of these same people don't go through fair and free elections since many want the power, they will fight for the position unfairly like buying votes or even being violent.
- Political change and conflict resolution mechanisms: A stable political system has the advantage that it can resolve any problems between society and its self, but corruption causes for the people to have no confidence in the application of the rule of law. This causes the people to be violent rather than follow procedures and for the political system to deal with this they resort to force these individuals who rebel. This causes the authority to act corrupt in order to deal with these individuals which shows that the state is incapacitated.

Transparency International<sup>5</sup> (2013) states on its mission statement that “as one of the greatest challenges of the contemporary world. It undermines good government, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sector development and particularly hurts the poor.” They have a volume of investigation on corruption but as stated by Anderson & Tverdova (2003) point out that investigating corruption is a phenomenon whose existence is more difficult to conceptualize and measure than that of economic performance or formal political institutions, and whose consequences are not always obvious. Corruption exist all around the world but the countries who are affected the most are the underdeveloped. Corruption is a major issue since it decreases private investment in physical capital as well as decreases in human capital, providing another channel through which corruption affects economic growth (Mauro 1995; Gupta et al. 1998). It doesn't only affect these aspects, but it is affecting the bigger picture that many are missing which puts a toll on a country's democracy. Is a democratic country truly democratic when corruption exist? Dahl (1971) mentioned that corruption has fundamentally undermine the principles of democratic

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<sup>5</sup> <http://transparency.org.au/mission-statement/>

accountability, equality, and openness. For example, corruption undermines democratic rule when public goods are available only for those who have either connections or money (or both) (Treisman 2000). Charap and Haram (1999) have further argued that stable functioning democracies normally have lower levels of corruption. Olson (1996) also maintains the importance of institutions in building the trust, stability and consensus needed for the development of a thriving democracy. It's very important to mention this since many democratic countries fail to develop since the base needed is good governance so that the citizens can trust the system.

As mentioned by Bildungs et al. (1983: 33) in their research they refer and also note other investigators that have studied and mentioned these variables as indicators of corruption: the level of economic development (e.g. Husted, 1999; Shabbir and Anwar, 2007; Littvay and Donica, 2011), a country's rate of inflation (e.g. Paldam, 2002), level of income (e.g. Sandholtz and Koetzle, 2000; Montinola and Jackman, 2002), unemployment rate (e.g. Mocan, 2008), economic freedom (e.g. Sandholtz and Koetzle, 2000; Shen and Williamson, 2005), a country's integration in the world economy (e.g. Sandholtz and Koetzle, 2000; Montinola and Jackman, 2002), size of government (e.g. Alt and Lassen, 2003; O'Connor and Fischer, 2012), the degree of democracy (e.g. Treisman, 2000; Sandholtz and Koetzle, 2000; Alt and Lassen, 2003), federalism (e.g. Treisman, 2000), the level of education (e.g. Glaeser and Saks, 2006; Mocan, 2008), a society's religion (e.g. Seldadyo and Haan, 2006), historical experiences (e.g. Xin and Rudel, 2004; Littvay and Donica, 2011), individual values (e.g. Husted, 1999; O'Connor and Fischer, 2012), a country's degree of ethno-linguistic fractionalization (e.g. Shen and Williamson, 2005; Glaeser and Saks, 2006) or the sex of actors (e.g. Seldadyo and Haan, 2006). As mentioned, before they have so much negative effects of corruption, but most papers only include the causes but not the effects. It is important to state the effects and put in its respective place since not much investigation explains the three aspects separately.

### 1.2.1 Economic

Transparency International<sup>6</sup> state that “corruption depletes national wealth. Corrupt politicians invest scarce public resources in projects that will line their pockets rather than benefit communities, and prioritise high-profile projects such as dams, power plants, pipelines and refineries over less spectacular but more urgent infrastructure projects such as schools, hospitals and roads. Corruption also hinders the development of fair market structures and distorts competition, which in turn deters investment.” Some of the economic effects are the following:

- Reduces the growth rates of GDP: In many papers this is explained as a negative effect of corruption. Many authors mention this which are Thach, Duong and Oanh (2017: 794) that in their “findings indicate that corruption has a negative effect on GDP per-capita growth overall and corruption is relatively more detrimental in mixed countries as opposed to low-income countries only and that indirect effects of corruption on economic growth (through the human capital and public finance channels) are larger than its direct effects.” Mauro (1995) is another writer who has explained and shown that corruption has a negative effect on the ratio of investment to GDP.
- Income Inequality: Gyimah-Brempong (2001) explains that as corruption become more extensive, it has a very negative effect on income inequality it become more pronounced. Bribery is the most common form of corruption and can be simply the transfer of large funds from one elite to another. This transfer of funds goes undocumented and untaxed which affects the money given for income and the only ones to benefit are the high class. On his other article Gyimah-Brempong (2001: 185) states that “I find that corruption is positively correlated with income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient; a one-point increase in the corruption index is associated with a 7-point increase in the GINI coefficient of income equality.”

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.transparency.org/what-is-corruption#costs-of-corruption>

- Hinders private investment: Corruption hinders private investment but facilitates public investment. Shleifer and Vishny (1993) they explain that the bribe burden accumulates since central government is weak many agencies and bureaucracies have the liberty to impose independent bribes on private investment. This affects the private sector since many end up having to pay extra which turns out to be more expensive for the business.
- Reduces foreign investment: This is mentioned by Voskanyan (2000: 35) that “corruption can have a negative effect on foreign investment. For most foreign firm’s corruption is a cost of doing business to be recouped from revenues. If the costs become too high or unpredictable, foreign firms will disengage. Or foreign investors may shun the country altogether. High levels of corruption add to the risk of a country being marginalized in the international economy.” Dong (2011: 5) explains that “a one-grade increase in the corruption level is associated with a 26% reduction in the stock inward of FDI.”
- Tax system: Jain (2001) stated this on his investigation that a tax can be compared to the raising of a cost for a transaction. Kurer (n/f: 66) states that “Losses of government revenue as well as inefficient expenditures tend sooner or later to force the rate of taxation above the level that would have prevailed in its absence. Higher tax levels in turn influence incentives to save, innovate and invest.” Wei (1997) also explains that corruption causes for the tax rate to raise and this affects investment lowering the economic growth. Or even causes a biased tax system as explained by Gupta et al. (2000a: 7) has on his paper that “Corruption can lead to tax evasion, poor tax administration, and exemptions that disproportionately favour the well-connected and wealthy population groups.”
- Allocation of talent: Tanzi and Davoodi (2000: 5) explain that corruption “create incentives for highly talented individuals to go toward rent-seeking and other unproductive activities rather than toward productive activities. This connection was also seen as important in the discussion of SMEs and their growth potential. In these enterprises, managers spent a significant amount of time dealing with rent-seeking or trying to defend their enterprises from corrupt bureaucrats. This was surely an unproductive use of their time.”

## 1.2.2 Social

Corruption goes way more beyond than just affecting the economic development and growth of a country it also affects the social aspect but so little has been studied on the social aspect. Prenatt (2018) also stated that the relationship between corruption and other variables have also been studied which can be specified as social factors like:

- **Poverty:** This is one of the biggest effects that corruption has and is mentioned in various papers. As mentioned by Lewis<sup>7</sup> (2017) “That socially lowest payers have no-one upon which to claim is how millions of people find themselves in endless poverty – beholden and indebted victims for further exploitation by those richer and more powerful, at whatever level, than themselves. The poor become poorer to the advantage of the rich and poverty and inequality are perpetuated. Realities of corrupt practices upon those already in poverty cannot simply be classed as ‘petty’.” Contexts of poverty may be created by corrupt practices at higher levels of government and commercial management (Transparency International 2016; UNDP 2014).
- **High school dropout:** Education is also seemingly impacted, as high school dropout rates in high corruption countries are five times as high as low corruption countries. Gupta et al (2000b: 10) have on their paper “countries with higher levels of corruption tend to have higher student dropout rates. The difference between the two polar cases is revealing: countries with low corruption and high efficiency of government services tend to have about 26 percentage points fewer student dropouts than countries with high corruption and low efficiency of government services.”
- **Monopolistic and oligopolistic:** As stated by Dacoba (n/f: 22) “corruption can also favour the development of market structures as monopolistic and oligopolistic. This is because the entrepreneur who benefits from the corruption will pretend to have as much market as possible and public officials get as much bribe as possible. Also, to keep the corrupt fact hidden it is easier to negotiate with few.”

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<sup>7</sup> <https://jamba.org.za/index.php/jamba/article/view/391/670>

- Deterioration in the quality of the existing infrastructure: Tanzi and Davoodi (2000: 12) clearly explain that “the impact of corruption on the quality of infrastructure is strongest on the quality of roads (paved roads in good condition), on power outages, and on railway diesels in use.” They also mention that “the cost of corruption should also be measured in terms of the deterioration in the quality of the existing infrastructure.” Tanzi and Davoodi (1997) state that corruption reduces spending on operations and maintenance, such as medicine and textbooks. Dacoba (n/f: 22) also mentions in his thesis that was done for Argentina that many investments done on public spending is distorted towards sectors where it is easier to do illicit acts. This can be seen through very low quality in the infrastructure like the malfunctions of schools and hospitals.
- Decrease the volume of publicly provided services: Tanzi and Davoodi (2000: 15) states that “corruption may decrease the volume of publicly provided services. Service delivery surveys show that theft of medicines and textbooks is a common form of leakage.” Reduces the productivity of resources: Gyimah-Brempong (2001: 187) mentions that “corruption may also reduce the productivity of resources because it degrades the quality of such resources. For example, corruption can lead to reductions in the quality of education and health care, hence decreased human capital.” No money invested in public goods: As studied and explained by Cabrera (2008: 158) puts in his article that “when the powers of the state are captured by an elite or there are clientelist patterns that generate inefficiency and arbitrariness in the taking of decisions, effective public spending on education and health is reduced.” Lower public investment: Voskanyan (2000: 29) cites the work of Tanzi and Davoodi (1997) states that “findings shows that large-scale corruption indeed has powerful effects on both the quality and the quantity of public investment. Because most current spending by governments reflects entitlements or previous commitments such as pensions, interest payments on public debt, salaries, and subsidies politicians have, in short run limited discretion to influence it.”
- Raises the cost of public goods: Tanzi and Davoodi (2000) in their investigation they state that corruption does increase the cost of health and education. Also, Gupta et al. (2000b) explains the same thing in his studies found out that corruption

increases the cost of health care and education services. They explain that these goods are provided low of cost and even free to the public but since corruption is present it always finds a way to charge an illegal fee.

- College enrolment: Very interesting and not expected that Tanzi and Davoodi (2000) runs a regression showing that corruption affects a countries GDP growth rate but also shows that they are higher ratio of people enrolling in law than engineer. “Ceteris paribus, it would seem that a more corrupt society needs more lawyers” (Tanzi and Davoodi, 2000: 13)
- Poor targeting of social programs: Gupta et al. (1998) explains that corruption can affect the targeting of social programs to the truly needy. Inefficient spending from the government: As mentioned by Voskanyan (2000: 29) “corruption tends to shift government spending away from the social areas towards the construction of unneeded projects or lower quality investments in infrastructure.”

### 1.2.3 Political

Corruption also has effects on the political aspect but also not so much investigation exists on this. Corruption is conceived as a symptom of poorly functioning systems and as the failure of democracy, ethical leadership and good governance (e.g. Doig and Theobald, 2000; Paldam, 2002; Shah, 2007).

- Higher levels of distrust in society and lower legitimacy of government: According to Smith (1971: 36) “corruption may tend to destroy some of a new nation’s greatest potential assets, the enthusiasm, idealism and sympathy of its youth. If the idealism and enthusiasm of the younger generation turns to cynicism, not only political stability but long run economic development efforts are bound to be affected.” Dacoba (n/f: 22) explains in his thesis that the lack of transparency reduces the credibility of the democratic system which then affects the political stability of a country with high corruption.



- Destroys the social fabric of society: Transparency International<sup>8</sup> (2016) mentions that “it undermines people's trust in the political system, in its institutions and its leadership. A distrustful or apathetic public can then become yet another hurdle to challenging corruption.”
- Capital spending is highly discretionary: Voskanyan (2000: 30) also mentioned that “in formulating the capital investments, senior political figures must make the basic decisions. These decisions determine the size of the total public investment budget, the general composition of that budget, the choice of specific projects and their geographical location, and even the design of each project. Senior officials may have complete discretion over these decisions especially when a country’s controlling or auditing institutions are not well developed, and institutional control are weak.”
- Threaten democratic development: The most important and worst thing that corruption threatens and stops democratic development. As mentioned by Voskanyan (2000: 38) “people may be existing poor social-economic conditions and widespread corruption link with the process of democratization. Which in turn creates serious obstacles for further democratization.” Also, Transparency International<sup>9</sup> state something quite important that “corruption is a major obstacle to democracy and the rule of law. In a democratic system, offices and institutions lose their legitimacy when they’re misused for private advantage. This is harmful in established democracies, but even more so in newly emerging ones. It is extremely challenging to develop accountable political leadership in a corrupt climate”.

Table 1.1: Past investigators that stated the effects that corruption has on the economic, social and political aspect, 1993-2017

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	<b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>POLITICAL</b>
Reduces the growth rates of GDP- Thach, Duong and Oanh (2017), Mauro (1995)	Poverty- Lewis (2017), Transparency International; UNDP 2014)	Higher levels of distrust in society and lower legitimacy of government- Smith (1971), Transparency International
Income Inequality- Gyimah-	Child and infant mortality- Gupta	Capital spending is highly

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs\\_on\\_corruption/9](https://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs_on_corruption/9)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs\\_on\\_corruption/9](https://www.transparency.org/whoweare/organisation/faqs_on_corruption/9)

Brempong (2001)	et al. (2000a)	discretionary- Voskanyan (2000)
Allocation of talent- Tanzi and Davoodi (2000)	High school dropout- Gupta et al. (2000b)	Threaten democratic development- Voskanyan (2000), Transparency International
Hinders private investment- Shleifer and Vishny (1993)	Monopolistic and oligopolistic- Dacoba (n/f)	
Reduces foreign investment- Voskanyan (2000), Dong (2011), Wei (1997)	Deterioration in the quality of the existing infrastructure- Tanzi and Davoodi (2000), Dacoba (n/f)	
Tax system- Jain (2001), Kurer, Wei (1997), Gupta et al. (1998)	Decrease the volume of publicly provided services- Tanzi and Davoodi (2000), Gyimah-Brempong (2001), Cabrera (2008)	
	Raises the cost of public goods- Tanzi and Davoodi (2000), Gupta et all. (2000a)	
	College enrolment- Tanzi and Davoodi (2000)	
	Poor targeting of social programs- Gupta et al. (1998), Voskanyan (2000)	

Table 1: Own elaboration gathered from different papers.

### 1.3 Conclusion

The investigation on corruption for the last decades have acquired great importance, from the nineties until now. It is a worldwide phenomenon that has caused great discomfort to everyone and there has been an ongoing debate. In order to understand it is necessary to investigate on corruption and its effects it is important to mention all the definitions that are best to describe the actual situation. The concept that is mostly used and accepted from corruption is "the use of a public power for private purposes" Transparency International. This definition is very narrow, but it includes everything that was mentioned above and is the based for this investigation. This paper will only be talking about the public sector which can be divided to petty or grand corruption.

The importance is given to the public sector since that is the root of all corruption and if a country does not have a good base it won't be able to stand strong and stable. Many

developing countries system has failed them since they are weak, and impunity exist. To summarize all the definitions which are almost the same it can be said that corruption is the act of an individual doing something illegal in order to get a personal or group benefit. This illegal act can be placed in one of the four groups that Villoria (2000) mentions which are: the abuse of public office, market, general interest and historical. Corruption falls into one of these four groups, all of them are related to the public aspect.

Many papers exist on the causes of corruption but have an imbalance since not so many papers exist on the effects of corruption. Recently they have started to give more importance on the effects of corruption they have a few papers that state that corruption greases and moves the wheel of a country's economy. Meanwhile they have more papers that state that corruption has many more negative effects on a country. In order to study and find a solution to the effects it's important to see it in the economic, social and political aspect. Studies have revealed that corruption is responsible for lower economic growth, less domestic and foreign investment, higher tax rates, high income inequality, poverty, high child and infant mortality, low expenditure on infrastructure and public services. Seeing the comparisons on the table corruption has a much bigger effect on the social aspect worldwide. Not so many papers exist on the effects since this paper tries to explain all the possible effects that can and do exist. Corruption is mostly seen in the public service, but it also takes place in the market, general interest and historically all the definitions mentioned can be categorized into one. Many people participate in corruption even if it is just "petty corruption" it still has a great impact on everyone and even the person participating in the corruption. "Grand corruption" is much bigger but they are only a few that participate in this type of corruption. No matter if you are doing the active or passive corruption; it is still corruption and it has destroyed the economic, social and political aspect of a country. Millions of definitions exist on corruption, but overall any type of corruption is downright immoral and should be punished.

## **Chapter 2. Corruption in Belize, 2014 to 2018**

The objective of this chapter is to bring light to what is truly happening in Belize but first it is important to give a general background of Belize and how it is governed. In the first place we look at the government system in Belize which is formed by the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branch these three play a vital role. Followed by a brief explanation of the public administration which the finance, public service and economic resources are explained more in detail. After these three are explained, an insight on the anti-corruption laws and committees that exist in Belize are mentioned. The last part of this chapter is to depict the actual situation of Belize by showing data of the effects from corruption on the economic, social and political aspect which was done both quantitative and qualitative but mostly qualitative.

### **2.1. How is Belize governed?**

“THE CONSTITUTION for an independent state of Belize was passed on September 20, 1981 the day before Belize’s independence. It affirms that the nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free people and the dignity of the human person. It proclaims principles of social, economic justice and equal opportunity. It recognizes that the will of people is the basis of government in a democratic society in which the government is elected in free, fair and periodic election. The Constitution is the supreme law of Belize and if any other law is inconsistent with it that law shall be void.” (National Assembly of Belize, 1999: 1). This statement is a very powerful one and must be stressed on the ‘free people and the dignity of the human person’ since a person’s dignity is having access to all the public goods and services. A country with corruption most of the times is not fully democratic and that’s where the problems start to arise since the system is fraud and has failed its people since there is not equal opportunities for everyone. The system of governance that Belize has is a parliamentary democracy where we have the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

### 2.1.1. The Legislative Branch

The constitution of Belize states that on Part VI of section 55 “There shall be in and for Belize a Legislature which shall consist of a National Assembly comprising two Houses, that is to say, a House of Representatives and a Senate.” (National Assembly of Belize 1999: 3) states that “OUR CONSTITUTION provides for a bi-cameral Legislature to be called the National Assembly, comprising a House of Representative and a Senate. The term bi-cameral simply means two houses or two chambers.”

National Assembly of Belize<sup>10</sup> (2016) states that “The national assembly is the Legislature or Parliament of Belize. It consists of two houses: The Senate (Upper House) and The House of Representative (Lower House). The National Assembly of Belize is the body that makes laws for peace, order and good governance of Belize. The Power of the National Assembly to make laws shall be exercised by Bills passed by both Houses and assented to by the Governor General. In other words, no law made by the National Assembly shall come into operation until it has been signed by the Governor General. However, the National Assembly can postpone the law from coming into operation. A very important role of the National Assembly is also to provide oversight to the administrative policies and economics of the government through various Standing Committees of the House of Representatives. For example, all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, reports, motions and other matters under the title of each Standing Committees shall be referred by the House to such Committee for examinations, consideration and report of the house. The life of the National Assembly is for five years. It can, however, be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor General, who shall act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.” This statement mentioned states something very important which is of good governance of Belize, when we think about good governance we think about transparency and doing the right thing for its people. As mentioned in chapter one it stresses that the higher monarchy which are the government who are the ones committing public corruption and are the head masters of all the corrupt acts, which is the opposite of good governance.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.nationalassembly.gov.bz/national-assembly/>

The legislative branch plays a major role in our constitution since it is the head and the body in charge of making the laws it consists of three bodies which are: The Governor General, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representative are elected every five years in the general elections. The House of Representative plays an important role since the laws are introduced here. They are 31 members in the house these members are elected by direct popular vote of the majority. The house of representative is the only body that can approve finances and make laws. This is the largest body and plays a major role since anything dealing with financing must be passed through the House of Representative and this is a big responsibility because it is the people's money they are managing. New laws can come into force once it has passed through the National Assembly.

It is vital for this investigation to mention the functions of the House of Representative since they are the voice and shield of the people therefor, they look over the government's everyday move. If they notice the government is doing something bad, they must debate on it and explain the errors the government has committed. They must also discuss governments policies like the need to improve an infrastructure. As mentioned before the main function is that the government cannot spend any money without the permission of the members of the House of Representative. Even though it must be mentioned that the government has tricked the system and spent the people's money, but this will be explained later.

Theoretically the House of Representative has the ultimate power but since the winning party has the say they put almost all members in the Cabinet and once you're in the Cabinet you must agree or else you must resign. Then whatever passes at the House of Representative must be approve. The system fails since there are only 31 members of Parliament and all go in the Cabinet, if it would be a bigger country like Europe, United States or Mexico which have about 100 members or more then it can't put everyone in the Cabinet the governance would become a little trickier. Hence not the same members of the House of representative would be in Cabinet then the government would need to try to win

over the members of the House of Representative. As how the saying goes “The winner takes all” this is what really is happening in Belize’s political system.

The senate is now made up of thirteen members which are appointed, the senate has a president which is either elected from among the appointed members or from outside of the Senate. National Assembly of Belize (2016) specifies that the thirteen Senators are appointed by the Governor General as follows:

- a) Six appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- b) Three appointed on the advice of the Opposition Leader.
- c) One appointed on the advice of the Belize Chamber of Commerce and the Belize Business Bureau.
- d) One appointed on the advice of the Belize Council of Churches and the Evangelical Association of Churches.
- e) One appointed on the advice of the Belize National Trade Union Congress and the Civil Society Steering Committee
- f) One appointed on the advice of Non-Governmental Organizations.

It is important to mention that a member of the House of Representative cannot be appointed to be a member of the Senate. Ministers and Ministers of State can be drawn from both Houses. The Senate has a president who is the one that controls all the session and when the president is absent there is a Vice- President who takes over. Also, must mention the functions of the senate which they don’t only clear bills but can also suggest laws they consider necessary and can also ratify any treaty by the Government of Belize. Another of its function is it approves the appointment of the Contractor General, the Ombudsmen, a member of the Elections and Boundaries Commission, and a member of the Integrity Commission which are all important to mention since they oversee the transparency. This is so since they must receive, review and report on annual reports from the persons mentioned above they institute, conduct inquire, do investigations and hearings in relation to these individuals. For this report the senate plays a vital role in corruption since its main function is instituting and conducting inquires, investigation on any matters

of the public interest or corruption by persons in the central government of public statutory bodies.

As mentioned above it is necessary to know how a bill becomes a law which is a long process and contains several stages. Almost all bills are introduced by the Government, before it is brought in by Government it must first be approved by the Cabinet. These two work hand in hand since the bill must pass through the House of Representatives and the Senate. Once the government decides to introduce the bill, the Minister that will pass this bill must be of his/her area. The Minister would propose a legislation, it is then taken to Cabinet where they only discuss since no voting happens there, only a consensus is made and if majority agree then it goes to the house for the first reading. The bill is introduced next the bill goes to a 'Committee of the House', which is formed by members of both parties, but the majority are from the ruling party. They have a committee where they announce the proposal bill and so anybody from the public that is interested in the bill becomes aware and then express their concerns or recommendations. When the meeting between the committee has concluded they would then report back to the House of Representatives, the chairman of the committee would get up and say what they discussed. Formerly the Minister in charge of the bill would get up and will say that they propose the second reading of the bill sometimes they would explain the bill or at other times no. Next it is open for debate, at the end the Minister would get up and say, "Madam speaker I move the second reading" and they vote. In most instances it is passed, and they don't record who voted yes or no. They just state that the majority voted yes. When it is finished it goes for a third reading in that same house meeting, they have a 'Committee of the Whole' when they meet no one else can be present in this meeting. Afterwards the chairman of the 'Committee of the Whole' would mention for the bill to be passed then the Minister in charge might give recommendations maybe just an amendment. Everyone votes after the third reading is reported back to the house meeting where it resumes and now the public can come back in, all this process happens in the same meeting. Then this goes to the senate, a few days after the Senate has its meeting they debate and then vote. If the Senate sees something wrong with the bill, they can send it back to the house, but the senate can only hold back a bill for six months and longer than that the senators concern is discarded,



the bill is still passed. Bills dealing with financial matters, however, cannot be delayed for longer than a month. Therefore, the House of Representative and the Senate work hand in hand since once the bill has passed by these two afterwards it is sent to the Governor-General's office for him to enact into law. Finally, this bill turns into an act which now is a part of the laws of Belize.

### 2.1.2. The Executive Branch

The Executive authority of Belize is vested in the Queen and this authority may be exercised in Belize by the Governor-General either directly or through officer's subordinate to the Governor-General. The Governor-General acts in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister acting under the general authority of Cabinet. The Governor General is the one that appoints a Prime Minister from among the members of the House of Representatives who in his/her opinion is considered the leader of the political party which commands the support of the majority from the members of the House.

Belize is a small country compared to others, it only has thirty-one seats which the majority is the winning party who form the Executive and Legislative, with the majority being part of the Cabinet, so we can say that who Preliminary are the same people for all the branches. National Assembly of Belize (1999: 11) wrote that "The Cabinet, which is the chief policy-making body in the Government machinery, is made up of persons who formulate the policy and programme of the Government and is headed by the Prime Minister. These persons are drawn from the National Assembly, which comprises both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Prime Minister holds discussions with various elected members of his party and then submits a list of names of Representatives and/or Senators he or she wants to include in their Cabinet. The Governor-General then appoints the persons the Prime Minister desires and makes them responsible for the Ministries which the Prime Minister has decided on. The Government then is really the Cabinet and consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, all of whom are collectively responsible for every part of the Government's administration. Each Minister is given certain departments, for which they are responsible to the Prime Minister and the National Assembly." All

ministries that come from either the House of Representatives or the Senate must be prepared to speak on behalf of his own Ministry or for any part of the Government's field of responsibility. They must defend the policy on both Houses. One of the flaws for the author is that in the Cabinet they have no voting only consensus so that means they only have discussions afterwards the Prime Minister would get up and say what is the consensus and states the result.

In my point of view the system fails here because the Minister really does not have a choice or a say since if the Cabinet has proposed a piece of legislation the Minister must support it even though they might not agree with it. The worst thing is that if the Minister does not agree the Minister must resign from the Cabinet because there is collective responsibility. This is so since he or she is responsible to defend it in the National Assembly, private or publicly. If the Minister does not resign the Prime Minister will call on him or her to do so. Here is where the system has a loophole since the Government proposes a law it always passes because when it goes to the house, they must support it and cannot go against it, and no Minister in the Cabinet can go against it, you either decide to stay in or leave.

It is important to understand how the three branches function in order to know where the loophole is, and it is also inside the executive since they have the total power to do and spend all the people's money. The system becomes corrupt, when the Executive spends the money without authorization like contracts without tendering, buying goods without permission and the list can go on. Why is this corrupt? Because there is a Constitutional provision that prohibits this action by the Executive which is called the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" which is stated on The Constitution of Belize Part IX that any moneys to be spent must get the approval of the House of Representatives. A clear example of this is the Petrocaribe funds since the Executive blew more that M\$10,000,000 without the approval of the National Assembly. This was mentioned at the sitting of the house by the Senator M. Lizarraga (Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015: 10) he spoke out and stated "so, Mr. President, and fellow Senators, not only can this Government be seen to have barrowed Petrocaribe monies contrary to the Finance and Audit (Reform) Act, but today, if we were to approve these Supplementary Bills, we too could be accused of condoning such illegality. This

spending is clearly and overwhelmingly in defiance of the Finance and Audit (Reform) Act as well.” Senator M. Lizarraga (Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015: 11) goes farther stating “Mr. President, what is increasingly evident is that the Executive has been persistent in spending millions and millions of our tax dollars without legal approval and contrary to the Finance and Audit (Reform) Act. The multimillion-dollar question is, Mr. President, why have we seen so much urgent and unforeseen spending to the tune of \$120 million in Supplementary Appropriations since March of this year?” Senator A. Sylvestre Jr. also mentioned on the sitting (Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015: 12) “but what this Appropriation Supplementary (No. 2) Bill has highlighted and it has shown is that this Government, rather than working within what the framers of our Constitution had contemplated, they seem to be overspending and spending and then after the fact come to the National Assembly and seek approval and authorization. And, again, the point must be made that it is not their money. It’s the people’s money.” This is a corrupt act thanks to the failure of the system which has occurred many times in the Executive branch.

### 2.1.3 The Judiciary Branch

The judiciary is an independent branch of government it is Belize’s legal system. The Constitution of Belize states that on part VII (94.) “there shall be for Belize a Supreme Court of Judicature and Court of Appeal.” The judiciary, which is one of the three separate arms of the State, is headed by the Chief Justice, who has overall responsibility for the administration of justice in Belize.

The judicial system is represented by the Supreme Court which is the highest instrument of Justice in the land is stated by Belize Law<sup>11</sup> (2007) as “the Supreme Court has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding under any law.” National Assembly of Belize (1999: 19) states that “the judges of the Supreme Court are the Chief Justice and other judges known are Puisne Judges. Belize Law<sup>12</sup> (2007) also state that “in its criminal jurisdiction, a judge sits with a jury made up of 12 members for capital offense cases and made up of 9 members for non-capital offense case. The court in its

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.belize-law.org/web/judiciary.html>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.belize-law.org/web/judiciary.html>

criminal jurisdiction sits four times or holds four sessions in the calendar year in each of the three judicial districts. The country is divided into three districts for this purpose. These are the Northern, Southern and Central districts. This is for convenience and for the participation of all citizens as jurors from throughout the country. In this very way, accused persons can truly be tried by their peers, which is a fundamental principal in the jury trial system.”

There also exist a “Lower Court or Magistrate’s Court every district has at least one, but Belize City has four Magistrates’ Court since it is a larger district than the rest. If a person has seemed to have broken the law, he or she is brought first to a Magistrate’s Court but if the case is too serious it would need to be taken to the Supreme Court where there is a jury.

The Court of Appeal is specified to by the Belize Law<sup>13</sup> (2007) to be: “**The Court of Appeal** exercises an appellate jurisdiction over both the High Court and Magistracy and has jurisdiction and powers to hear and determine appeals in civil and criminal matters. While this Court is established with a President and three Justices of Appeal, a panel of three Justices sits at any one time. The Court of Appeal may sit in Belize four times for the year; however, in practice it usually sits three times. A lot depends on the number of cases on its calendar. The present composition is made up of one resident Belizean and three visiting Justices, including the President, from the Commonwealth Caribbean jurisdictions.”

The Privy Council is specified to by the Belize law<sup>14</sup> (2007) to be: “The Privy Council, which is the final court for Belize, sits in the United Kingdom. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council, sometimes as of right and sometimes with leave of the Court. The Privy Council is made up primarily of members of the United Kingdom's House of Lords. In recent years there have been appointments from the Commonwealth jurisdiction.” Under the Constitution of Belize, the Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor-General on advice by the Prime Minister, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister. Justices of the Supreme Court are also appointed by the Governor

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.belize-law.org/web/judiciary.html>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.belize-law.org/web/judiciary.html>

General. The Governor General acts in accordance with the advice of the Judicial and Legal Service section of the Public Services Commission and with the concurrence of the Prime Minister. Justices of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the Governor General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister. All of these are appointed with the advice of the Prime Minister after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

## **2.2 Public administration and corruption**

The National Assembly of Belize (1999: 15) states “when we speak of “the Government” we tend to think of the Ministers who are politicians. But we must not forget that each department has a large staff of professional public officers who do most of the work of running the department on the Minister’s behalf and guided by his directives. They are divided into four main groups: Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical.” It is very important to mention who administers the finance since it plays a major role in Belize’s economy and controls all the money. In most countries the portfolio of finance usually goes to the Prime Minister customarily but is not written anywhere but in some instances the Prime Minister assigns this portfolio to a trusted Cabinet member.

### **2.2.1 Who administers finance?**

As mentioned by (Hon. Johnny Briceño, Party leader of the opposition party, October 21, 2018) mentioned on an interview with the author that the Minister of Finance plays a major role since along with the financial secretary they will look at how much revenue they expect to get and then they would ask each ministry to give them their budget which shows what all a ministry may need which include their recurrent expenditure includes their salary, rent, electricity and what projects they would want to do. Every Ministry sends that to the Minister of Finance, therefor the Minister of Finance starts going through all these budgets and meet with the financial secretary then they would discuss if it is too much each specific Minister is asking for or if it is good. If this budget is considered too much, they would decide not to give them all that money and would discuss it with the respective Minister. With this being done then the Minister of Finance would take it to the Cabinet

and would state that this is the proposed budget. Likewise, in the Cabinet they would debate the budget until they have agreed and approved the budget, next it would be taken to the House of Representative then they would debate it. Lastly it will be passed to the senate where they would debate it as well and finally it would go to the Governor General to sign it into law and that money is approved to be spent. The different ministries are now allowed to spend whatever budget was approved for them, but they need to show what they need every month like their recurrent expenditure, and it is given to them most of the time. Sometimes the Minister of Finance would not give them the entire amount they ask for even though it might have already been approved. Not because it is approved means they will spend it all, in many instances they have a lot of projects but with a lack of resources the ministers are unable to do the projects. Two types of projects exist which are Capital II and Capital III; Capital II are financed from the taxes and revenues the Government collects and Capital III are financed by loans of the international community like IDB, World Bank or CDB or the different international organization that would give them money.

Each ministry has its own Chief Executive Officer (CEO) that is the one that runs each Ministry they are the ones that make sure the Ministry is running properly and that the policies of the government are implemented. The CEO is appointed by the Government to run the specific Ministry it can be appointed from anywhere either from the public service or private sector. The Minister advises who he/she thinks is good for the position and is given a contract. This contract last until the life of government. The CEO runs the ministry depending on the rule and regulations of the public service everything is based on this but because there is no accountability no one is supervising or will call them out if they are doing something wrong then eventually, they start to take “short cuts”. They run everything like the budget, who works and who doesn’t work. However, to fire somebody from the public service is very difficult they must go to the public service commission which is made of public officers and a few people appointed by government, but the regulations are so strict that they must follow every step-in order to fire someone. It is also important to mention that the Minister of finance deposits the money for salaries to the specific Ministry and then they would make all payments to their employees.

### 2.2.2 Who administers natural resources?

The Minister of Natural Resource just provides policy, it's the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) that really runs each ministry since the CEO makes sure the ministry is running properly and that the policies of the government are implemented. The Minister has no authority to run any public servant but since no one is supervising he or she can still run the natural resource even though by law he or she shouldn't and its responsibility of the CEO. The same Minister of Natural Resource advice who they think is good for the position and is given the contract. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration<sup>15</sup> states that “the Ministry of Natural Resources is one of the largest Ministries in the Public Service of Belize and is a key agency responsible for the management of the country's vital natural resources. The Ministry of Natural Resources undertakes the immense responsibility, to foster and integrated approach of coordination, protection and sustainable management of Belize's vital natural resources.”

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration<sup>16</sup> states that “The Finance Section is responsible for all the financial transactions of the Ministry of Natural Resources. It is comprised of three (3) sections: Accounts Payable, Revenue, and the Debt Management Unit. Each Section is supervised by a Finance Officer.” Each one is described by the Ministry of Natural Resources as:

- **Accounts Payable:** The Accounts Payable Section is the first branch of the Finance Section at the Ministry of Natural Resources. Accounts Payable is responsible for the purchasing of goods and services and the prompt payments of bills countrywide for the Ministry.
- **Revenue Section:** A Finance Officer is responsible for both the Revenue Section and the Debt Management Section, in addition to all cashiers from revenue generating offices in the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Revenue Section is the second branch of the Finance Section of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

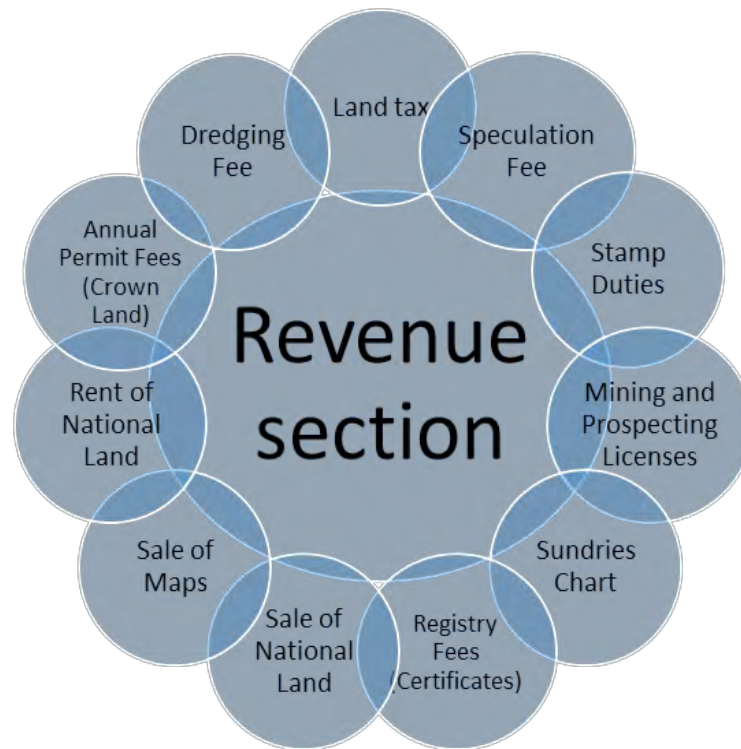
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<sup>15</sup> <http://mnra.gov.bz/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://mnra.gov.bz/central-administration/finance/>

- The Revenue Section is responsible for the collection of all taxes, fees and stamp duties that arise from transactions conducted and processed on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Diagram 2.1: The Revenue Section collection from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Belize, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author information gather from the webpage of The Minister of Natural Resource (2018).

- Debt Management Unit: Is the third branch of the Finance Section, which is charged with the responsibility of monitoring and pursuing accounts that are in arrears as it pertains to the services offered by the Department of Lands and Survey.

Accounts that are in arrears are pursued by the following steps:

- Updating of accounts to reflect current and old taxes
- Prepare and mail tax/rent statements along with arrears notices countrywide



- Offer partial payment on accounts with arrears
- Monitor progress of payments on arrears of accounts
- Court action to recover taxes owed

### 2.2.3 Who administers public service?

The Government of Belize is one of the biggest employers in the country and has public officers in the different government departments countrywide. The officers, who are legally appointed to exercise governmental functions, are tasked to perform services for the benefit of the public. Guerrero<sup>17</sup> (2014) reported that the “public service is not the most glamorous or profitable line of work, but it is one of the most important in our society. Public service translates our government laws and social values into daily work that keeps our democracy going. Public employees are the face of our government.” The one who runs the public service is the Minister of Public Service and Elections and Boundaries Department together with Chief Executive Officer (CEO) which he or she believe is best fit for this post since they are the ones in charge of making sure everything is done properly and things are running smoothly.

Table 2.1: The Minister’s authority to regulate in Belize, 2018
<b>Formulation of schemes for recruitment to the public service</b>
<b>Determination of a code of conduct for public officers</b>
<b>Fixing of salaries and privileges</b>
<b>Principles governing the promotion and transfer of public officers</b>
<b>22 measures to ensure discipline, and to govern the dismissal and retirement of public officers; and generally, for the management and control the public service.</b>

Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from The Constitution of Belize section 106(3) Chapter 4.

<sup>17</sup>San Pedro Sun news <https://www.sanpedrosun.com/community-and-society/2014/05/29/public-service-sector-celebrates-annual-information-day/>

#### 2.2.4. Who administers economic resources?

The Minister responsible for all the economic resources is the Minister of Economic Development, Petroleum, Investment, Trade and Commerce. This ministry also chooses who will be the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Ministry of Economic Development and Petroleum responsibilities are:

- Capital budget preparation and management
- International Financial Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks
- National Authorizing Office for EU funds (NAO)
- Economic Development Planning
- Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)
- Statutory Boards:
  - Social Investment Fund (SIF)
  - Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB)

This ministry provides its Capital budget to the Minister of Finance and he or she would analysis and decide if to approve it or if something needs to be changed. Once it is approved the Ministry can continue with its budget and can only spend the money that is on this budget and if it is approved can continue with its plans. They play a major role since they must develop policies, strategies, and programs to promote macroeconomic stability, sustainable socioeconomic development, and the reduction of poverty.

The Minister and Ministry of the Public Service are aided by three advisory bodies:

- The Human Resource Development Committee
- The Council on Good Governance and Public Sector Modernization
- The Joint Staff Relations Council.

Each of these Committees has membership from other Government Ministries as well as Civil Society.

#### 2.2.5 Anti-corruption laws, regulations and organizations

Anti-Corruption laws does exist for Belize believe it or not, but the problem is that in some instances they don't have penalties if something goes wrong or if a Minister breaks the laws the probabilities of them getting caught and being charged for has a probability of zero percent. It is necessary to mention these laws since it will make people aware of which ones are not being fallowed and which law must be amended. This Act is cited as the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2007 (2008: 361) states that “an act provided for the strengthening of measures to prevent and combat corruption and corrupt activities; to provide for the offence of corruption and offences relating to corrupt activities; to provide for investigative measures in respect of corruption and related corrupt activities; to provide measures for establishing probity, integrity and accountability in public life<sup>18</sup>; to repeal the Prevention of Corruption in Public Life Act.” Part II states the Establishment of Integrity Commission which was established for the purpose of this Act which consist of a Chairperson who should be an attorney-at-law and six other members which two are appointed by the Governor-General, acting in agreement with the Prime Minister given with the consensus of the Leader of the Opposition. Meanwhile the other members including the Chairperson are also appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister given after discussion with the leader of the Opposition. At least one member of the Commission shall be member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Belize.

The functions of the Commission are stated on the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2007 which are:

- a) examine and retain all declarations filed with the Secretariat under this Act;

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<sup>18</sup>. Public life means: (a) Members of the House of Representatives including Speaker; (b) Members of the Senate including the President of the Senate; and (c) Members of local authorities (City Councils and Town Councils)

- b) make sure inquirers as it considers necessary in order to verify or determine the accuracy of the declarations filed under this Act;
- c) investigate complaints regarding non-compliance with or breach of the provisions of this Act;
- d) perform such other functions as it is required by this Act to perform.

The integrity commission supposed to be independent but the government controls it since they are appointed by Governor-General but with agreement with the Government. They don't have financial resources on its own since the Minister should give them some resource depending if they included it in their financial statement every year that is why this integrity commission is not autonomous and the people in charge are normally not a full-time person. Sometimes in the office there is only two persons who are clerks and they really can't investigate anything. The commission is responsible to hand in an annual report to the National Assembly not later than 31<sup>st</sup> March of each year. This report is all its activities in the preceding year. The commission shall hand in its first report to the Prime Minister which then the Prime Minister shall table the report within three months in its making.

Diagram 2.2: The Secretariat Commission of Belize, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Prevention of Corruption Act, 2007.

Table 2.2: The responsibilities of the Secretariat Office in Belize, 2018
Receive, record and lay before the Commission, all declarations required to be filed under the provision of this Act.
Prepare and keep an updated annual register of all declaration's files with its Office.
Keep proper accounts of receipts, payments, assets and liabilities of the Commission.
Attend the meetings of the Commission as the Commission may require.
Record proceedings of meetings and keep all papers and records of the meetings of the Commission.
Receive, record and lay before the Commission complaints regarding non-compliance with, or breach of the provisions of this Act.
Perform such duties connected with the work of the Commission as the Commission may require.

Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Prevention of Corruption Act, 2007.

All members of this Commission have a duty as to secrecy unless to a person who is authorized and to make declaration to that effect before a Magistrate or a Justice of Peace. It is very important to mention Part III 10. (1) "A person in public life shall, in accordance with this Act, file with the Commission, a sworn declaration of the assets, income and liabilities in the manner prescribed in Form A of the Second Schedule see *Appendix A*. Any person failing to declare their Financial Statement shall be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each day that the declaration or information or explanation fail to comply with this law. They also have Part IV which include various Corruption Offences which are stated on Part 1 of the Third Schedule that a person commits an act of corruption this list can be seen in *Appendix B*. The persons that commit this are convicted by:

- i. in the case of a first offence, to a fine not less than ten thousand dollars; and
- ii. in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not less than twenty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Almost all conviction or indictment are charged by this fee and all conviction are only imprisoned not more than two years which is wrong because some acts are more corrupted than others and should be jailed for longer only like that they shall learn their lesson.

Also another corrupt activity mention in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2007 which is Bribery of a Member of National Assembly or if being a Member of the National Assembly and accepts these bribes commits an offence and state that it is “liable on conviction on indictment to a fine not less than twenty-five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both fine and imprisonment.” Also, charges are made if Bribery of a member of public body or if an agent<sup>19</sup> or any other person who corruptly accepts any types of bribes. It is also important to mention that any person who believes someone has committed a corruption can and has all the right to complain to the Commission. A complaint to the Commission under this section may be presented in person or may be sent by registered post to the Chairperson of the Commission. The Commission shall investigate on the matter if it considers it necessary, and on completion thereof, shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions (“the DPP”) for a determination whether criminal proceedings will be instituted against the offender. Where the alleged offender is the DPP, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Attorney General (s. 38).

The ***Finance and Audit Act*** Part III mentions that “anything which under the authority of this Act or of any other law may be done by the Auditor General, other than the certifying of and reporting on public accounts to the National Assembly, maybe done by any officer of his staff authorized thereto by him.” It’s important to mention ***The Auditor General*** which oversees checking up on the monies that have been spent. The Auditor General shall, on behalf of the National Assembly, and in such manner as he deems necessary, audit the accounts of all Accounting Officers and of all persons entrusted with the collection, receipt, custody, issue or payment of public moneys, or with the receipt, custody, issue, sale,

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<sup>19</sup>. “agent” includes any person employed by or acting for another, any trustee of an insolvent estate, the assignee of an estate assigned for the benefit or with the consent of creditors, the liquidator of a company which is being wound up, the executor of the estate of a deceased person, the legal representative of any person who is so of unsound mind or is a minor or is otherwise under disability, any public servant or an officer serving in or under or acting for any public body, a trustee, an administrator or a subcontractor and any person appointed as an agent in terms of any law.

transfer or delivery of any stamps, securities, stores or other Government property of any kind whatsoever and shall also ascertain whether,

- (a) all reasonable precautions have been taken to safeguard the collection of public moneys and that the laws, directions and instructions relating thereto have been duly observed;
- (b) all public moneys disbursed have been expended and applied under proper authority and for the purpose or purposes intended by such authority; and
- (c) all reasonable precautions have been taken to safeguard the receipt, custody, issue and proper use of Government property, including stamps, securities and stores, and that the laws, instructions and directions relating thereto have been duly observed.

If they find something wrong, they should pass it to the Director of Public Prosecutions office (DPP). The office of the Auditor General (OAG), has a set of provisions in its legal framework, as well as other measures that refer, inter alia, to the following which is stated by FiWeBelize<sup>20</sup> (2014a) which are:

With respect to its objectives and functions, pursuant to section 120 (section(2)(a)) of the Constitution of Belize, the Office of the Auditor General is responsible for ensuring that all money appropriated by the National Assembly and disbursed have been applied to their intended purposes. In addition to section 120 (section(2)(b)) of the Constitution of Belize it provides that at least once a year, the Auditor General is to audit and report on the public accounts of Belize, the accounts of all officers and authorities of the Government, the accounts of all officers and authorities of the Government, the accounts of all courts of law in Belize, the accounts of the Belize Advisory Council and every Commission established by the Constitution and the accounts of the Clerk to the National Assembly. The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Public Services Commission and with the concurrence of the Prime Minister given after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://fiwebelize.com/oas-anti-corruption-report-belize/>

In the Finance and Audit (Reform) Act of 2005 (FARA), on section 13(1) provides that in the exercise of his duties, the Auditor General may

- (a) call upon any public officer for any explanations and information he may require in order to enable him to discharge his duties;
- (b) authorize any public officer to conduct on his behalf any inquiry of examination of audit, and such officer shall report thereon to the Auditor General;
- (c) without payment of any fee, cause a search to be made in and extracts to be taken from any book, document, or record in any public office;
- (d) lay before the Attorney General a case in writing as to any question regarding the interpretation of any law concerning the powers of the Auditor General or the discharge of his duties, and the Attorney General shall give a written opinion upon such case.

With respect to the detection of possible acts of corruption, FARA, at section 14, “If at any time it appears to the Auditor General that any fraud, or serious loss or serious irregularity has occurred in the receipt, custody, issue, sale, transfer, or delivery of any stamps, securities, stores, or other Government property of any kind whatsoever, or in the accounting for the same, he or she shall immediately bring the matter to the notice of the Minister.

About the Auditor General’s function of auditing and reporting on the public accounts of Belize, FARA, on section 15(1) states that “...shall sign and submit to the Auditor General accounts showing fully the financial position of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and other public funds of Belize on the last day of such financial year.”

Section 15(2) provides that the National Assembly, pursuant to a written request from the Accountant General, for a good and enough reason, to extend the period within which accounts are to be submitted to the Auditor General by a period not to exceed three months. Section 16(1) states that it requires that Auditor General to submit those accounts to the Minister of Finance, together with a certificate of audit and an audit report of all accounts. This section also provides that in turn, the Minister is to submit the audit reports to the National Assembly, and that if the Minister fails to do so, the Auditor General shall submit



them directly to the National Assembly through the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

Table 2.3: The report done by the Auditor General can call the attention on any of these cases to the National Assembly of Belize, 2018
If the accounts have not been properly kept.
Any public money was not duly accounted for.
The checks against irregularity and fraud were inadequate or ineffective.
The laws, directions and instructions relating to finance and accounts appear to be inadequate or where adequate have not been carried out.
There has been apparent neglect in the assessment or collection of revenue.
Any disbursement of public moneys exceeded the proper authority or was not applied for the purposes intended by such authority or was not properly vouched or certified
There has been apparent waste or extravagance in the Administration of government property.

Elaborated by the author on the information gather from The Constitution of Belize section 16(4).

The office of the Auditor General has been failing and has not functioned well throughout the years, the same view is shared with FiWeBelize (2018) why it hasn't functioned which are:

- The Committee observes that the OAG has responsibility for auditing all public accounts in Belize, including the accounts of all three branches of Government. The OAG reported their size which is approximately 52 staff members, including 10 support staff, it has made it impossible for them to carry out audits with respect to the more than 300 institutions over which they have audit authority.
- Also with respect to the need for additional staff, the OAG reported that they routinely have to rely on the Office of the Solicitor General for legal interpretation, and noted that if they had their own internal legal counsel, they could address these questions in a more advanced fashion, as well as examine the need for legislative changes to the laws regarding the OAG.
- The Committee observed that there is no effective mechanism for ensuring compliance with or following-up on the recommendations issued by the OAG in any of their audit reports. It takes note, however, that while currently the laws do not establish penalties or sanctions for non-compliance with the recommendations done by any Ministry or Department, or with the failure to provide the OAG with

information requested as part of an audit process, the Office follows their internal protocol of liaising with the relevant Ministry or Department for follow-up, allowing an appropriate time-frame for a response. If none is forthcoming, and depending on the issue, the OAG would bring the matter to the attention of the Ministry of the Public Service, the Public Accounts Committee or the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, as the case may be.

It is also necessary to mention that a **Contractor-General<sup>21</sup> Act** exist so that the Contractor-General shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely based on integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, or public administration.

Table 2.4: The functions of the Contractor General of Belize, 2018

To monitor the award and the implementation of public contracts with a view to ensure the following

- such contracts are awarded impartially and on merit;
- the circumstances in which each contract is awarded or, as the case may be, terminated, do not involve any impropriety or irregularity;
- without prejudice to the functions of any public body in relation to any contract, the implementation of each such contract conforms to the terms;
- there is not fraud, corruption, mismanagement, waste, or abuse in the awarding of contracts by a public body;

To investigate any such fraud, mismanagement, waste or abuse;

to develop policy guidelines, evaluate programme performance and monitor actions taken by a public body with respect to the award, execution and termination of contracts; and

to monitor the grant, issue, suspension or revocation of any prescribed licence, with a view to ensuring that the circumstance of such grant, issue, suspension or revocation do not involve impropriety or irregularity and, where appropriate, to examine whether such licence is used in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof.

Source: Elaborated by the Auditor General Annual Report, 2014.

<sup>21</sup> “Contractor-General” means the Contractor-General appointed under section 3 of this Act; “Council” means the Belize Advisory Council established under section 54 of the Constitution;

The **Public Accounts Committee** is the only committee in the House of Representative that is chaired by the opposition party. For the first time they were successful in doing their first report Espat (2018: 4) which states that “the mandate of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is to provide oversight on how the people’s money is spent. The PAC’s authority is to examine and analyse in detail the Reports that the Auditor General presents. It also goes further where it pertains to analysing the budget presented. Clearly the intent here is not to go on a witch hunt of any ministry but to find out how government operates when it pertains to the financial procedures and financial reporting and to determine whether government is working efficiently or not, and to propose, thereof, recommendations to the parliament to act to solve any problems encountered. The desired outcome is that in doing so, the PAC is contributing towards transparency and accountability of government, and providing all the necessary assurances that, to a large extent, the people’s money is being managed well and going to the destination to which it was originally allocated and approved.”

The **OMBUDSMAN ACT** is also important to mention since it is part of the Laws of Belize in the PART II 3(1) mentions “for the purpose of conducting investigations in accordance with the provisions of this Act, there is hereby constituted an Office of a Parliamentary Commissioner to be known as the Ombudsman.” The Ombudsman is appointed by the Governor-General which acts on the recommendations of both Houses of the National Assembly. The functions of the Ombudsman are stated on the PART III 12(1) “Subject to the provisions of this Act, where the Ombudsman has reasonable cause to believe that”

- (a) an authority or an officer or member of an authority has been guilty of corruption or other wrongdoing; or
- (b) any person or body of persons has or may have sustained injustice, injury or abuse as a result of any action taken by an authority or an officer or a member of such authority,

*Who may complain? As stated on PART III 14(1) “A complaint to the Ombudsman may be made by any person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, who claims to have sustained such injustice or abuse as is mentioned in section 12 (1), or who claims that an authority or an officer or member of an authority has been guilty of corruption or other wrongdoing, but such complaint shall not be made by:”*

- (a) an authority; or
- (b) a body or authority constituted for the purposes of the public service.

All these complaints should be made in writing. Then the Ombudsman has all the right to start the investigation which is stated on PART III 21(1) that “after conducting an investigation under this Act, the Ombudsman shall inform the principal officer of the authority concerned of the result of that investigation, and if the Ombudsman finds that an officer or member of an authority has been guilty of corruption or other wrongdoing, or that the complainant has sustained injustice, injury or abuse in consequence of a fault in the administration of that authority, he or she shall inform such officer aforesaid of his findings and may, as he thinks fit, make recommendations for action to be taken by that authority within a specified time.” On PART V (2) “it states that the accounts and financial transactions of the office of Ombudsman shall be audited annually by the Auditor General and a statement of accounts so audited shall form part of the annual report mentioned in section 28.”

Table 2.5: These matters are not subject for investigation after the third schedule in Belize, 2018

The commencement/conduct of civil/criminal proceedings in any court of law in Belize or before any international court or tribunal
Any action done with respect to orders or directions to the Belize Defence Force or members thereof, or any proceedings under the Defence Act.
Action taken by the Minister responsible for foreign affairs relating to the extradition of any person.
Any decision or action of the Governor-General or the Public Services Commission relating to the appointment, removal or disciplinary control of any person.
The grant of honours, awards and privileges under the National Honours and Awards Act.

Any matter which affects the security or external relations of Belize.

Elaborated by the author on the information gather from Laws of Belize.

These are the most important laws and committees that exist in Belize which have existed from time but are not implemented and because of this it has not worked as it should, it lacks in many areas. If these agencies are amended it will improve drastically our system by dealing with corruption in order to reduce corruption.

### **2.3 Corruption in Belize, 2014-2018**

In this chapter we analysis the actual situation of Belize in the economic, social and political aspect in order to get a better understanding. As explained in Chapter one each aspect was explained by different investigators through different theories now, we will take a closer look through the limited amount of data that exist for Belize from 2014 to 2018.

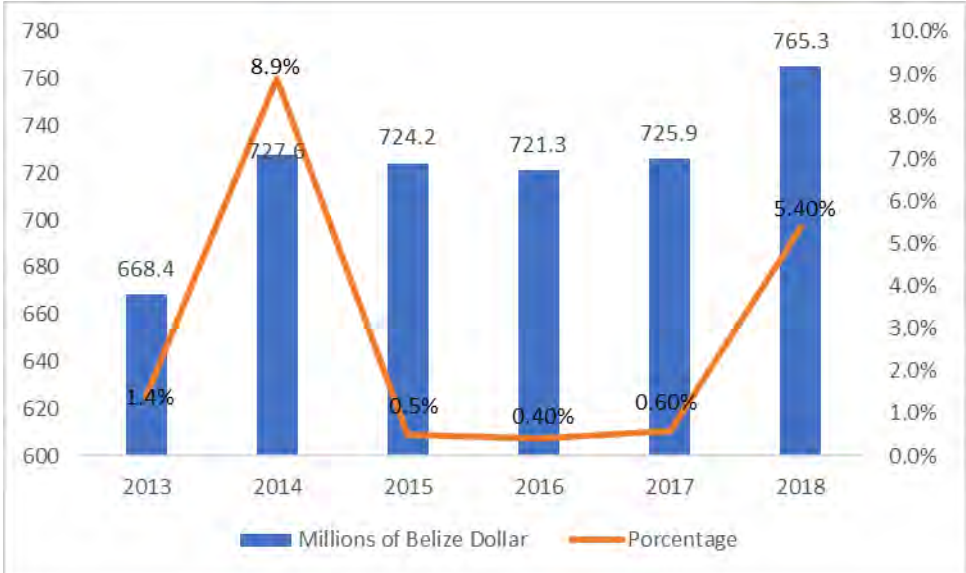
#### **2.3.1 Economic**

The economic aspect was analysed through various data in order to really understand how good or how bad is Belize's economy. It is very important to mention Belize's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), salaries, foreign investment, tax system, and public debt.

Belize when it had just gotten its Independence the economy was growing very quickly, and things were looking bright for its economy. Years later the economy just paused and has been very stagnant for the past few years. We must keep in mind that a country can have growth even if it is at a slow pace, but it doesn't mean it has development. Economic growth is a narrow concept of economic development since it just shows how countries output increase or decrease meanwhile economic development is a more normative concept since it's an increase in living standards which is way better for a country in my point of view. Figure 1 shows that the economic activities in Belize have been increasing from 2014 which increased by 8.9 percent compared to the same period of 2013 the total value of goods and services produced in Belize was \$727.6 million which increased by \$59.2

million but then in 2015 it decreases by 0.5 percent which is a decrease of \$3.4 million. In 2016 it continued decreasing by 0.4 percent which it decreased by \$2.9 million then in 2017 it increased by 0.6 percent which increased by \$4.6 million and for 2018 it has increased by 5.4 percent compared to the same period of 2017. The total value of goods and services produced in Belize was \$765.3 million, which increase by \$39.4 million from \$725.9 million in the second quarter of 2017. The Statistical Institute of Belize (2018) states that as shown in graph 2.1, the growth seen during the quarter was due to increases across all three sectors. For the first half of the year, the country’s level of production was 3.4 percent higher than in 2017.

Graph 2.1: Second Quarter Gross Domestic Product at market prices in Belize, 2013-2018



Source: Elaborated by author with information from Statistical Institute of Belize, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018, August 29<sup>th</sup>.

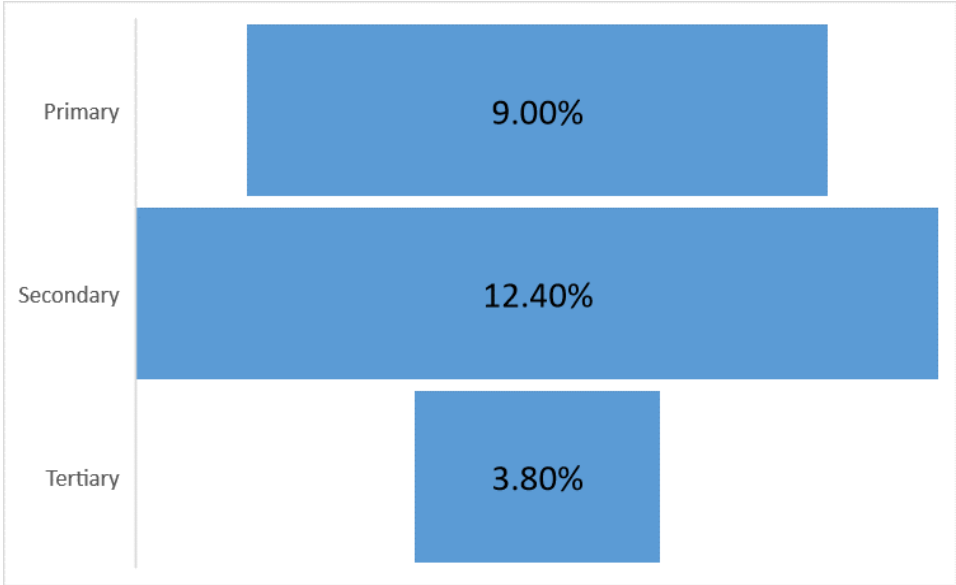
In graph 2.1 we can see that the worst years for Belize were from 2015 to 2017, as we can explain that the GDP is determined by this formula:

$$Y = C + I + G + (X-M)$$

From an economic perspective, kleptocracy is distorting the G component, which is government spending, so we can explain that corruption is ultimately creeping in where it

is crippling indirectly the country’s gross domestic product. Another thing that affected the Gross Domestic Product for the year 2015 to 2017 was that many companies shut down.

Graph 2.2: Gross Domestic Product growth rate by sector second quarter in Belize, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author from the information of Statistical Institute of Belize, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018, August 29<sup>th</sup>.

As seen on graph 2.2 the secondary sector had the largest increase of 12.4 percent. This was so, as stated by Statistical Institute of Belize (2018), because “the ‘Electricity and Water’ sector recorded an increase of 38.2 percent in production during the quarter, largely due to a 45.6 percent surge in electricity generation as more local providers entered into the market and imports of electricity decreased. Water generation also increased by one percent, due to an increase in demand. ‘Construction’ activities saw an increase of 7.6 percent during the period, as reflected in a 15.3 percent rise in cement imports and 4.4 percent growth in loans for building and construction. Manufacturing of beverages was up by 12.5 percent compared to the second quarter of 2017, due to a 9.9 percent increase in beer production as a result of higher demand. These gains were, nonetheless, partially offset by a significant decline of 36 percent in citrus concentrate production during the quarter.

The second largest increase was seen in the primary sector of 9.0 percent as stated by the Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>22</sup> (2018) the reason was because “as several major industries recorded increases in production during the period. Sugarcane deliveries rose by 7.9 percent due to favourable weather conditions and improvements in milling efficiency at the factory. Banana shipments increased by 26.3 percent, from 19.6 thousand metric tons to 24.8 thousand metric tons, as the industry returned to normal levels of production following the negative effects of hurricane Earl in 2016. Livestock production also contributed positively to the growth in the primary sector for the second quarter, with cattle production rising by 22.5 percent, while pig production grew by 29.6 percent and poultry production was up 12.4 percent. Conversely, citrus production dropped by more than one third, with orange fruit deliveries down by 33.1 percent due to aging fruit trees and citrus greening. Marine production continued to struggle, with reduced exports of shrimp, whole fish and lobster tails resulting in a 16.4 percent decline in production during the quarter.”

Then the tertiary sector had the lowest but still increase by 3.8 percent as stated by the Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>23</sup> (2018) this was so because “within this sector, ‘Accommodation and Food Services’ grew by 9.3 percent during the quarter. The number of overnight visitors rose by more than 11 thousand persons, from 107.9 thousand in 2017 to 119.5 thousand in 2018, with increases being seen in the number of visitors from Canada, Europe and the United States of America. Cruise passengers increased by almost 42 thousand persons, from 205.6 to 247.3 thousand, due to an additional fourteen cruise ship calls to the country in the months of May and June 2018. ‘Wholesale and Retail Trade’ recorded an increase of 6.1 percent, as imports expanded during the period, while ‘Government Services’ rose by 2.9 percent.”

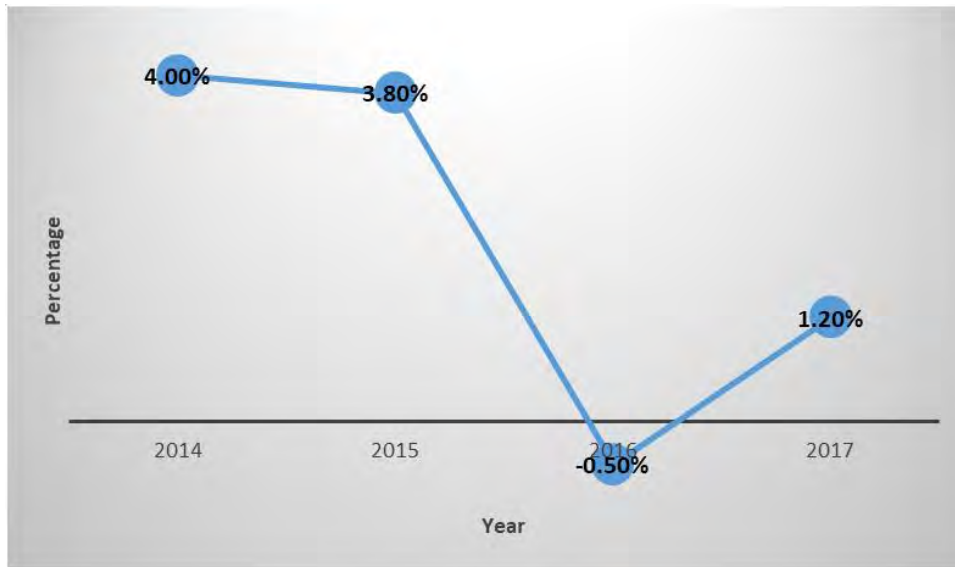
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<sup>22</sup> [http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/GDP\\_2018\\_02\\_Quarter.pdf](http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/GDP_2018_02_Quarter.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/GDP\\_2018\\_02\\_Quarter.pdf](http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/GDP_2018_02_Quarter.pdf)



Graph 2.3: Gross Domestic Product growth rate for Belize, 2014-2017

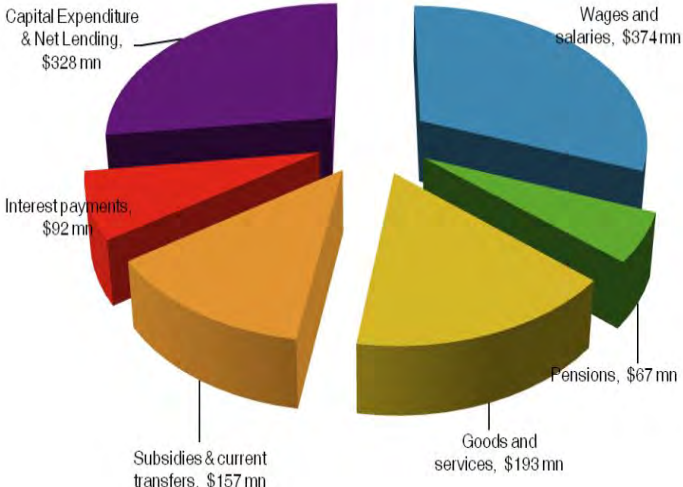


Source: Elaborated by author data obtained from Statistic Institute of Belize, Annual Report 2017.

Annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic product graph 2.3. We can observe that it has had great variation it has reach its lowest in 2016 but in 2017 it increased not by a lot, but it was certainly better than 2016. The best year was in 2014 since it was at 4 percent and it has not seen that type of growth from that year.

Income inequality is another data that was analysed since a person’s living standard depends on income and if some receive more than others means there is clearly inequality. As stated on the Government of Belize’s budget speech (2016: 35) for the fiscal year 2016/2017 that “the outlay on Wages and Salaries remains the single largest component of expenditure, and at \$374 million for Fiscal Year 2015/2016 it is responsible for 42 percent of Current Expenditure, which is reflecting of the compounding impact of the multi-year salary adjustment package agreed with the Unions.” In the government’s speech it specifies how the \$1,211 million Projected Expenditure in Fiscal Year 2015/16 will distribute, most of the pie goes for wages and salaries as can be seen on graph 2.4.

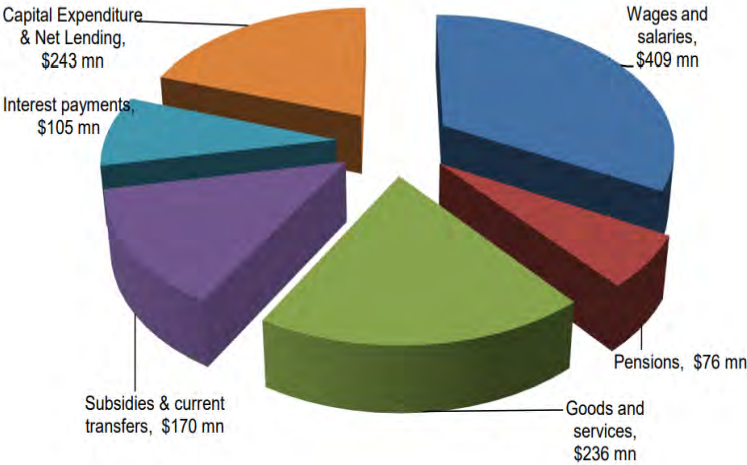
Graph 2.4: The distribution of Belize’s Government Expenditure for the fiscal year 2015/16



Source: Elaborated by central government information from Budget Speech for Fiscal Year 2015/2016.

Compared to the distribution of government’s \$1,239 million Projected Expenditure in Fiscal Year 2016/17, the outlay on Wages and Salaries remains the single largest component of expenditure, and it increased to \$409 million as can be seen on graph 2.5.

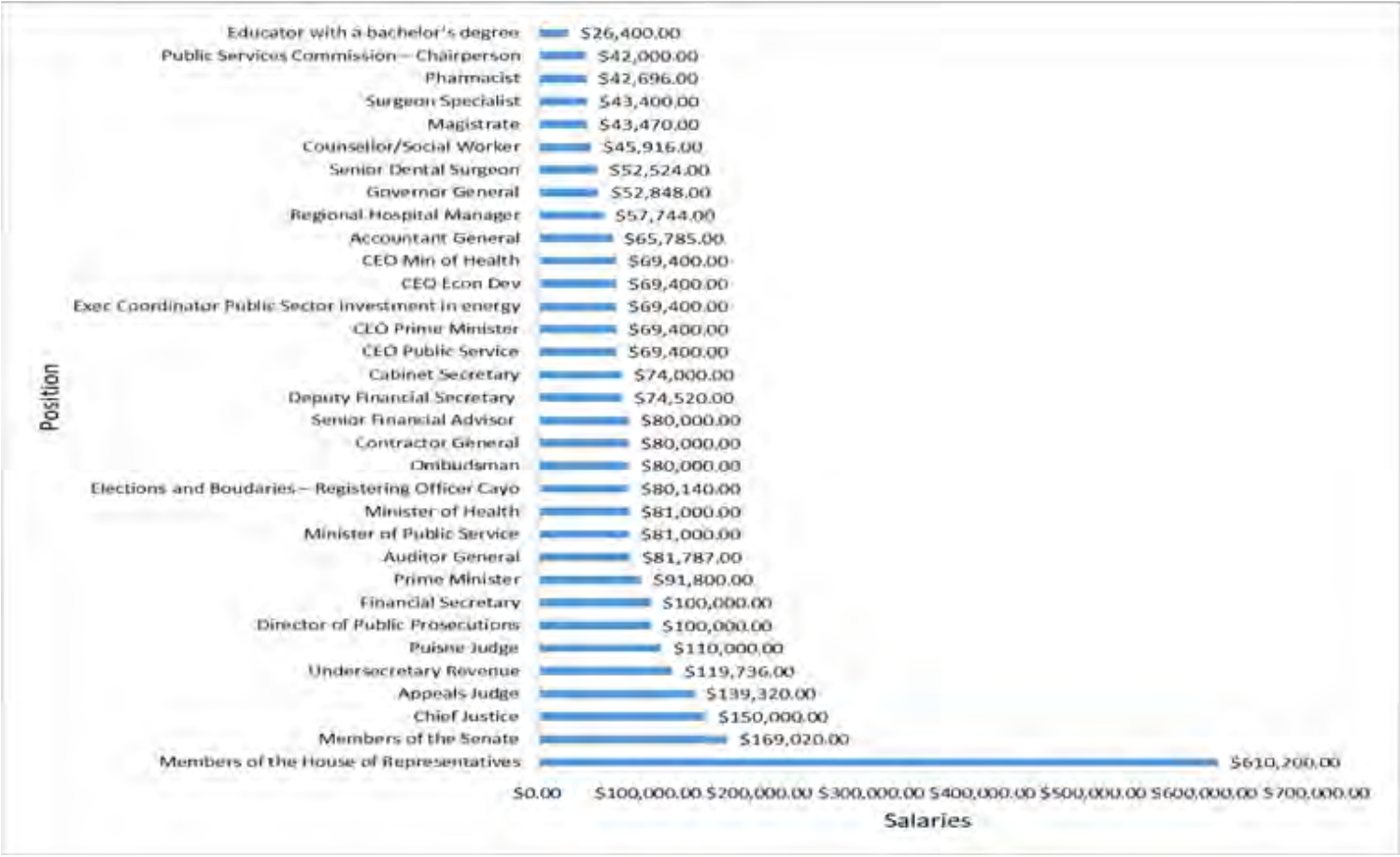
Graph 2.5: The distribution of Belize’s Government Expenditure for the fiscal year 2016/17



Source: Elaborated by central government information from Budget Speech for Fiscal Year 2017/2018.

The minimum salary in Belize is of \$3.30Bz per hour since 2003, a monthly minimum wage of roughly 160.5 Belize dollars per month. The average salary in Belize is considerably higher than the minimum salary, this varies from different sectors. The ones getting higher than the minimum salary are a few and the ones getting the minimum salary are a whole lot of people. The ones who are getting an average salary in Belize that is higher than the minimum salary are the ones that work for government as can be seen in graph 5. Check in Price<sup>24</sup> (2017) states that “the average salary in Belize is around \$800 USD (\$400bz). It is important to stress that salaries in Belize since it vary greatly depending on the profession.” The income inequality can be seen on the list of Belize Public Service Salaries listed by FiWeBelize<sup>25</sup> (2014b) which are:

Graph 2.6: Belize’s Public Service Salaries, 2014



Source: Elaborated by author information gathered FiWeBelize, Belize Public Service Salaries, April 14, 2014.

<sup>24</sup> <https://checkinprice.com/average-minimum-salary-belize/>

<sup>25</sup> <http://fiwebelize.com/belize-public-service-salaries/>

As can be seen on graph 2.6 this is a yearly salary from 2014 as we can observe the ones who have been receiving the highest salary are the ones that work with government, to the lowest salary which really and truly is a big gap that clearly an income inequality does exist. While many may wonder and think about the income inequality that exist, the educators have been fighting for a fair pay and against corruption. The regional hospital manager wins between \$37,416 to \$57,744. Members of the House of Representative receives \$583,800, way more than an Educator and have in mind this is if the Educator has a bachelor's degree.

Another significant data for Belize's economy is its foreign investment since Belize depends a lot from the outside which is important for its economy. As mentioned before corruption reduces foreign investment since investors are looking for a country that is stable and has transparency while others debate that some foreign investors like it when a country is corrupt. This is so because they can buy over the leaders in order to start their investment in the country of their choice. While for the case of Belize, many investors have stated that it is very difficult to make investments in Belize and survive. State Department's Office of Investment Affairs' Investment Climate Statement stated that "while the Government of Belize is interested in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), certain regulatory requirements serve to impede growth and transparency. There are no laws that explicitly discriminate against foreign investors. In practice, however, investors complain that they do not always receive the full extent of the incentives available, that land titles are not always reliably secure, and that bureaucratic delays or corruption can be hindrances to starting a business in Belize. There is a sense among investors that incentives are administered in an ad hoc manner, with frequent delays or payments not issued as originally guaranteed." The report of 2017 Doing Business of the World Bank, report ranked Belize at 112 of 190 economies on the ease of starting a business. Then on 2018 Belize was ranked 121 out of 190 countries, losing nine places compared to 2017.

Graph 2.7: Belize's Foreign Direct Investment percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, 2014-2017



Source: Elaborated by author with data of the World Bank, 2017.

As can be analysed on graph 2.7 that Belize's Foreign Direct Investment has been decreasing from 2014 to 2017 and by a huge gap it has decreased. One of the factors that could have affected foreign investment is the corruption that has escalated in Belize for those years. They are many that are corrupt and do want to come and make investment in Belize. In the same way they have other investors that go by the rules that have moral and ethics those are the ones that get discourage to invest in Belize.

TheGlobalEconomy<sup>26</sup> states that the "Foreign Direct Investment is reported on an annual basis; how much new investment was received in the country during the current year. It typically runs at about 2-3 percent of the size of the economy measured by its gross domestic product. If a country routinely receives Foreign Direct Investment that exceeds 5-6% of Gross Domestic Product each year, then this is a significant success." In the case of Belize, it had significant success in 2014 but after that it has had very low foreign direct investment since only the 'crooked' investors come into Belize.

Another data of great importance for this chapter is the tax system since it can tend to be very bias. Harrison<sup>27</sup> (2016) describes it "like a ship with most of the weight on one side,

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Belize/Foreign\\_Direct\\_Investment/](https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Belize/Foreign_Direct_Investment/)

<sup>27</sup> [://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2016/11/01/belize-corruption-tax-reform-systems/](http://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2016/11/01/belize-corruption-tax-reform-systems/)

out of balance, floating in turbulent seas, with big leaks.” This is all because of corruption, since it causes for some to carry the burden as Harrison (2016) explains that corruption and administering rules and systems have an inverse relationship since many are forced to be burdened by taxes while others have the privilege with evasion and don’t have to pay taxes. This system has failed the country since it is just a few that are rich and the majority poor. Harrison classifies it with a ship that it keeps carrying all the weight, but the weight is heavier on one side, so it is very dangerous and highly risky since it can all turn over and spill. The small ‘entrepreneurs’ that try to bring vegetables from their neighbouring country have to cross the river with precaution trying to dodge the customs. The big ‘entrepreneurs’ avoid payment of taxes by forging their invoice putting a lower value of their goods or easily they just bribe the customs officer. These situations discourage domestic production, investment and jobs creation therefore thanks to this it has contributed to the growing imbalance of taxes and trade, this can be seen through the huge deficits and debts that Belize owes. Everyone suffers with the high debt that exists since the government must get that money to pay; what better and easier way than taxing the people.

As mentioned on chapter one, corruption causes for the tax rate to raise and this affects investment lowering the economic growth. Tech<sup>28</sup> (2018) stated that “at the start of Fiscal Year 2017/18 the Government of Belize had implemented several tax measures geared at boosting government’s revenue. Among these measures was the increase in the Environmental Tax from 2 to 3 percent; the increases on excise duties charged on goods such as beer, aerated water, cement, fuel and paint; as well as other changes. The revenue packages’ (which is a mix of tax and non-tax sources) stated target was to raise roughly \$83 million (or 2.26% of GDP).” These revenue measures had already manifested adverse impacts on some existing domestic firms. For instance, the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) in its second and third quarter updates for 2017 explicitly attributed the decrease in beer production to the increased excise tax charged on that product. And by mid-2017, one domestic airline had already attributed the cancellation to three routes to the increase in the departure fee for non-residents. One would not have to venture too far to then surmise how

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<sup>28</sup> <https://www.belize.org/innovation-growth-belize-impact-tax-policy/>

such policy approaches would also dissuade those would-be innovative small firms, who already must contend with the high cost of capital and the costs associated with research and development activities, from taking the leap forward.

According to the Income Tax Department, persons who are earning more than \$26,000 per year are charged a flat tax rate of 25 percent. Those who are employed and reside in Belize and whose total income per annum from all sources is less than \$26,000 are exempt from Income Tax. According to the Income Tax Department, workers who earn between 26,001 and 29,000 are eligible for two intermediary reliefs. The tax policy states those earning between 26,001 and 27,000 are eligible for a relief of 24,600 and those earning between 27,001 and 29,000 are eligible for a relief of 22,600. Those employed and earning over 29,000 get a personal relief of 19,600. An example of income earning over \$26,000 and how much tax is deducted in Belize table 2.6.

Table 2.6: An example of income earning and tax deduction in Belize, 2018

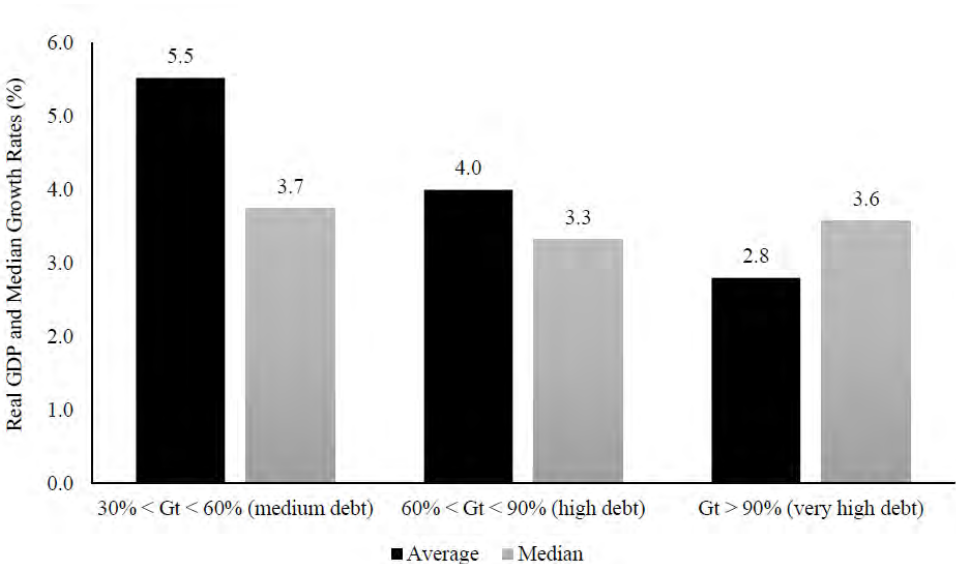
Description	Amount
<b>Total Income</b>	\$27,000
<b>Less Basic Personal Relief</b>	\$24, 600
<b>Chargeable Income (Total Income – Less Basic Personal Relief)</b>	\$2,400
<b>The \$7,400 is taxed at 25%</b>	\$600
<b>Less: Standard tax deduction</b>	\$100
<b>Tax Payable to GOB</b>	\$500

Source: Elaborated by Belize Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Income Tax 2017

Table 2.6 shows a real-life example of how much taxes is deducted from a person’s income which is a great amount. The higher a person’s pay is the more is collected as taxes by the government which is not fair for the ones that work so hard for a living.

Belize’s public debt is at an all-time high, the generations to come will still be paying off this debt. The Belize Breaking News staff<sup>29</sup> (2017) reported that “the IMF pointed out that, despite the successful renegotiation of the 2038 US Dollar bonds (Superbond), Belize’s public debt is still around 100 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Even with the Government of Belize’s expectation to gain four GDP percentage points through fiscal tightening as outlined in the 2017/2018 budget, the IMF said that it would not be enough to take public debt off its downward spiral.

Graph 2.8: The different range of debt as percentage of Gross Domestic Product specified for Belize, 2018



Source: Elaborated by Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry<sup>30</sup>, High debt, low growth, January 19, 2018.

The levels of debt and growth graph 2.8 shows the different range of debt as percentage of GDP: medium, high and very high. The medium debt levels are between 30 and 60, this is where average growth levels are highest. The average real GDP growth rates are estimated at 4 percent and 2.8 percent, Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2018) states that “Consequently, like the IMF’s prescription, the goal on everyone’s mind should be to get Belize’s public debt out of the “high-debt” zones if there’s any hope to see sustained acceleration in real GDP growth.”

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2017/09/20/challenging-time-belizes-economy-imf/>  
<sup>30</sup> <https://www.belize.org/high-debt-low-growth/>



Also reported by the Belize Breaking News staff<sup>31</sup> (2016) that “Belize’s national debt at the end of 2014 was in the range between \$2.2 and \$2.3 billion; now Belize’s debt is estimated to be over \$2.35 billion and by next year that figure will be upward of \$2.8 billion. By 2017, the national debt is projected to reach \$3.03 billion! That is a staggering rate of debt growth and is indicative of the unprecedented level of borrowing the government has undertaken in recent years. While it is generally accepted that every country must undertake a certain level of debt to finance various aspects of development, it is expected that whatever development is financed by such debt would benefit the country by creating economic advancement. In Belize, where there is a real deficiency in transparency and accountability as it relates to the management of public funds there is enough cause to worry whether the growing national debt is benefiting the country. At the current debt of \$2.35 billion, every man, woman and child in Belize currently owes \$6,714.28. And with this consistent trend of rapid government borrowing, that figure will only increase. If that projection for 2017 is close, this government would have added nearly one billion dollars’ worth of debt to the country in a span of about five years, which is just incredible to think about. Over the last fiscal cycle, GOB had to finance an overall deficit of \$180 million by various loan sources, including \$40 million from the multilateral lenders and \$76 million in PetroCaribe Financing and some \$64 million in other domestic financing.”

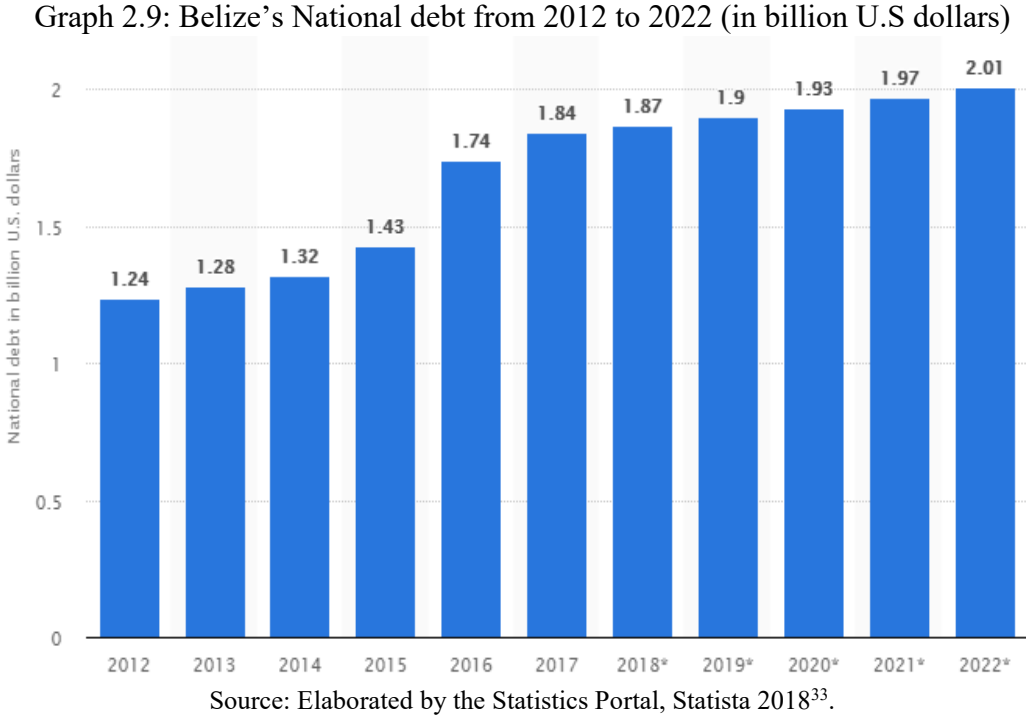
The projections for 2017 which was that national debt would reach \$3.03 billion it did for 2017 as reported by Humes<sup>32</sup> (2017) that “Belize’s debts have climbed over three billion dollars for the first time, much of it owed externally. A full third of that is attributed to the Superbond, the package of development loans negotiated by past administrations that were bundled to avoid heavy payments. Coming just behind are monies owed to the international development banks and to Taiwan and Venezuela. But does the Government see any way out, or is “sustainability” the way to go? Aaron Humes has a review of the Prime Minister’s statements on the matter.” Humes also reported that the “Prime Minister Dean Barrow reported to the House on Monday that among the Government’s priorities are attaining the consolidation needed to achieve lasting fiscal and debt sustainability. The Prime Minister

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<sup>31</sup> <https://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2016/03/28/national-debt-expected-reach-3-billion-2017/>

<sup>32</sup> <http://edition.channelf5belize.com/archives/143579>

informed that fresh financing for the budget will be at its lowest since he started office, even as the external public debt is at its highest.”



Graph 2.9 shows a clearer picture of how the national debt has grown which is from 2012 to 2017 are the real value and from 2018 to 2022 are projections. As mentioned before the national debt had reach an all-time high of 1.84 billion U.S dollars which is more than three billion Belize dollars. As can be seen the projections show that it will keep growing more.

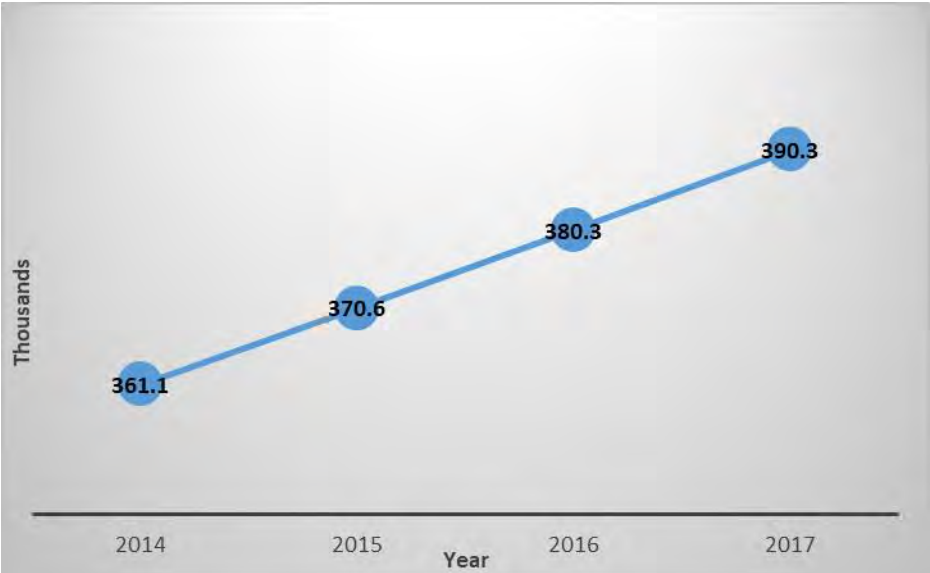
### 2.3.1 Social

The social aspects speak a lot about a countries development since it shows the quality of life and overall depicts if the needs of people are being met. In order to analysis the social aspect the investigation is based on poverty, infrastructure, education, the public service provided and the labour force. It is important to mention the population rate since Belize is one of the smallest countries in Central America and has been growing at a rate of 1.02 percent which can be seen on graph 9. Even though it is so little it faces a high poverty rate

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/531352/national-debt-of-belize/>

it has been reported by Lano (2017) that 43 percent live below the national poverty line and of this percentage 16 percent live under extreme poverty.

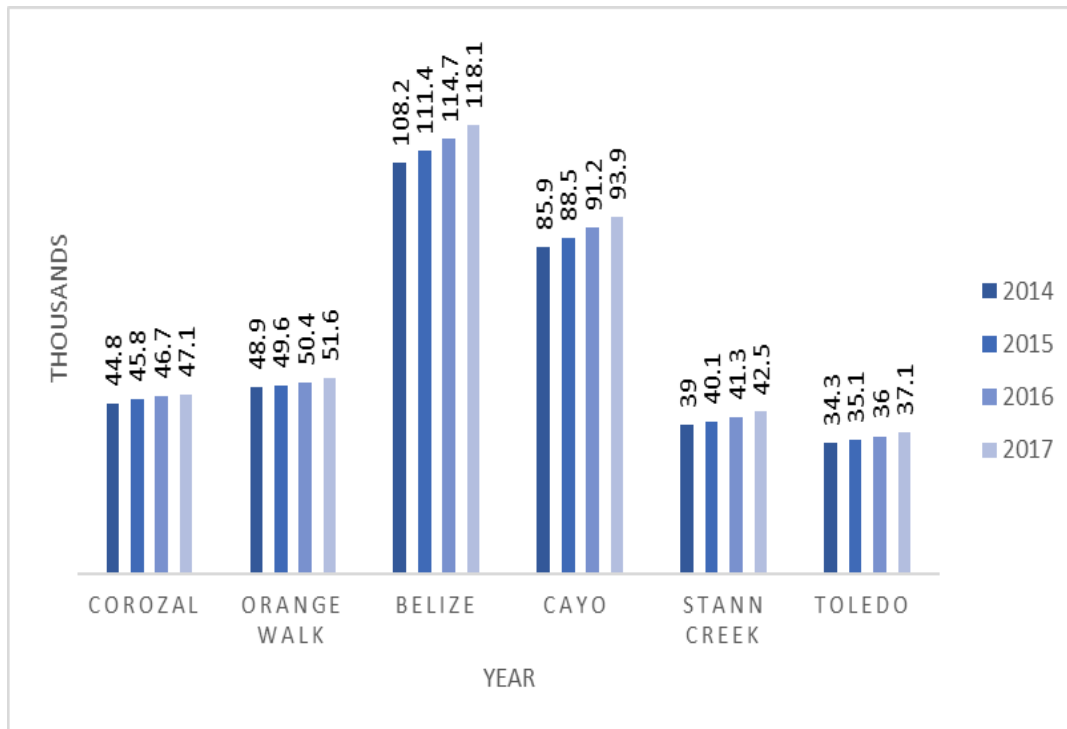
Graph 2.10: Total Population of Belize, 2014-2017



Source: Elaborated by author data gathered by Statistic Institute of Belize, Postcensal Estimates 2018.

As can be seen on graph 2.10 that the total population of Belize has been growing throughout the years. Which is important to depict the population rate since it is linked to the social problems that exist in Belize.

Graph 2.11: The distribution of the total population for all six districts in Belize, 2014-2017



Source: Estimates based on Population Census 2010. Statistical Institute of Belize Postcensal Estimates 2018.

The population Statistic for all six districts, 2014-2017 depicted on graph 2.11 shows how the population is distributed between the seven districts that form Belize and we can see that the majority live in Belize city followed by Cayo, then Orange Walk, then Corozal, then Stann Creek and lastly Toledo.

Infrastructure is very important for a country’s development and social wellbeing since it is one of the driving forces of a country’s economy. For years Belize has had no kind of improvement in its infrastructure since the quality of the existing infrastructure are deteriorating or simply no type of infrastructure has been done. The one responsible to oversee and monitor the award and implementation of public contracts in Belize is the Contractor-General which has been mentioned before. This person should play a vital role when doing Belize’s infrastructure since this person determines the costs of infrastructural works, in addition to, costs of equipment, materials and supplies for the various ministries, in order that he can reliably evaluate and approve government contracts. The contractor general has failed to provide written reports to the National Assembly since they must

report to them for the approval of any contract. This person number one priority is to investigate any such fraud, mismanagement, waste or abuse which is happening and keeps happening for years now which truly has not had the slightest impact on the growing corruption. In some years they have had many of the different ministries that don't answer the request of the Contractor General, so no information was gotten from them.

Diagram 2.3: List of non-responsive entities reported by the Contractor General in Belize, 2013



Source: Elaborated by author information gathered from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Contractor General, April 01, 2013.

In list of non-responsive entities for the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Contractor General, 2013 diagram 2.3 we can observe that (30) entities did not report anything to the Contractor General which shows that they are breaking one of the laws by not reporting anything, they were just reported and notified for this act. For the report of the contractor general 2017 the list decreased as can be seen on diagram 2.4.

Diagram 2.4: List of non-responsive entities reported by the Contractor General in Belize, 2017



Source: Elaborated by author information gathered from the Annual Report of the Contractor General,2017.

One thing that has improved is for the latest report which is from APRIL 01, 2016 TO MARCH 31, 2017 they only had (7) entities that did not respond to the request of the Contractor General which are the ones on diagram 5.

What is very alarming of these reports is that some entities use to receive a high amount of value to pay the contracts and in the end many agreements go uncompleted or sometimes a little are completed and a lot of money is spent. Which can be seen on the table below.

Table 2.7: The trends in Procurement Contract Statistic for Belize, 2013-2017

<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>
<b>No. OF CONTRACTS</b>	1699	1003	1874	1619
<b>VALUE OF CONTRACTS/ AGREEMENTS</b>	\$114,242,189.23	\$157,153,182.15	\$172,251,088.85	\$170,564,199.50
<b>CONTRACTS/AGREEMENTS COMPLETED</b>	1273	469	1478	988
<b>AMOUNT PAID OUT UNDER CONTRACT/AGREEMENTS</b>	\$50,792,242.91	\$84,496,251.16	\$85,735,739.14	\$94,273,137.26

Source: Elaborated by the Annual Report of the Contractor General, 2017.

What can be analysis on table 2.7 that the reports for the financial year 2013/2014 the number of contracts were high compared to 2014/2015, but for 2015/2016 there was an increase by almost 871 contracts mores which is quite significant however for 2016/2017 the number of contracts decreased by 255. The value of these contracts is high especially as the years go by the value goes increasing even though the number of contracts is less only for 2015/2016 the number of contracts and value did increase. For none of the years did they ever complete all the contracts, but the worst year was 2016/2017 which had the highest number of contracts not completed and the best year was 2015/2016 were must of the contracts were completed.

Graph 2.12: The contracts that were agreed and completed for Belize, 2013-2017



Source: Elaborated by Author with data from the Contractor General.

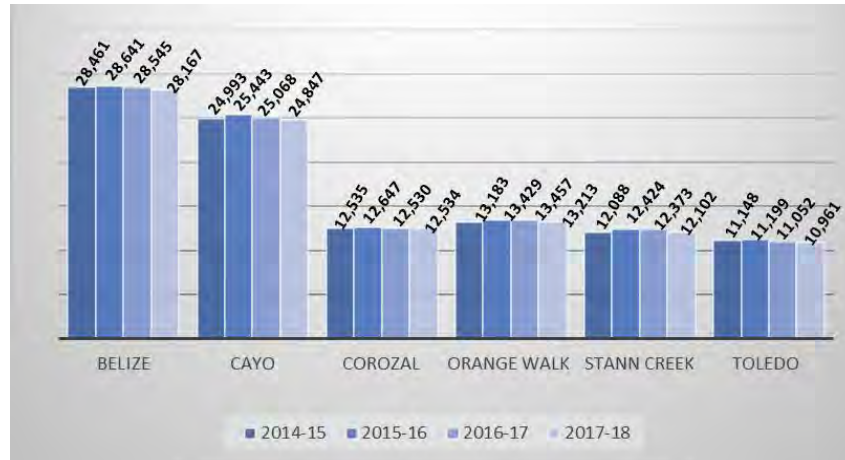
The contracts that are agreed and completed are shown on graph 2.12, they are many variations throughout the years for 2013/2014 they had a total of 1699 contracts this includes different projects of the various entities but not all were completed only 1273 contracts were completed. Furthermore in 2014/2015 contracts reduced drastically to 1003 with only 469 completed that is not even half completed for the fiscal year. Moreover in 2015/2016 contracts increased almost double to 1874 and 1478 contracts were completed then for 2016/2017 it decreased by a little which was 1619 contracts and only 988 contracts completed. So, it is noticeably that throughout the years less projects have been done and less money is being spent on these projects. It has been stated by many like the Hon. John Briceño that the different Ministers what they like to do, especially the Minister of Works would tell everyone to put their proposition and plan of how much the project would cost even though the Minister would already know who they would choose. They would either choose someone that they know or someone who would give them a good deal and then the Minister would pocket some of that money from the budget that was not spent.

Education is a data that must be analysis since it shows the social aspect of a country's development. According to the 2017-2018 statistics released by Belize's Ministry of Education, there are approximately 101,824 students enrolled from pre-school to junior college level. Of that amount, 7,349 students are enrolled in pre-school, 66,465 students are



enrolled in primary school, 22,027 are enrolled in secondary school, 1087 are enrolled in Adult Continuing Education<sup>34</sup>, 729 enrolled in vocational<sup>35</sup> and 4,167 enrolled in junior college.

Graph 2.13: The students that enrolled for the six districts in Belize, 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author data gathered from Ministry of Education, Abstract of Education Statistics<sup>36</sup> 2014-2018.

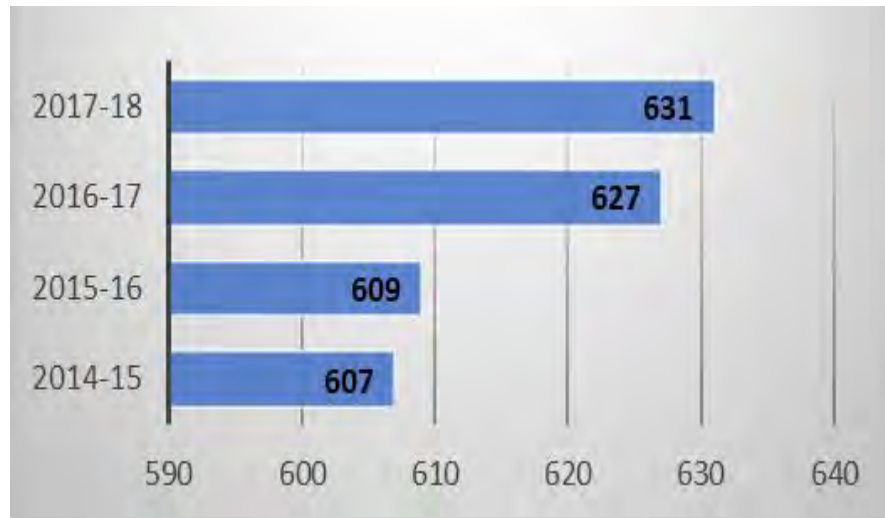
To be more specific this is how the enrolled students are divided which can be seen on graph 2.13 that the majority comes from Belize City which has the largest population and the lowest is Toledo which has the smallest population.

<sup>34</sup> Adult Continuing Education sector is as many as fourteen courses in e-subjects that is studied online it was introduced in the primary school but is prepared for adult learners. This was lately introduce with the motive *for the* out-of-school population and even the secondary school students that there is no excuse in the future for not being able to actually get access to your material, to your assignments or to your notes because these subject areas will be written to e-subjects and will be placed on a platform under the management system

<sup>35</sup> Vocational include ITVET's only.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.moe.gov.bz/resources/education-statistics/#37-education-statistical-digest>

Graph 2.14: The total number of schools in Belize, 2014-2018

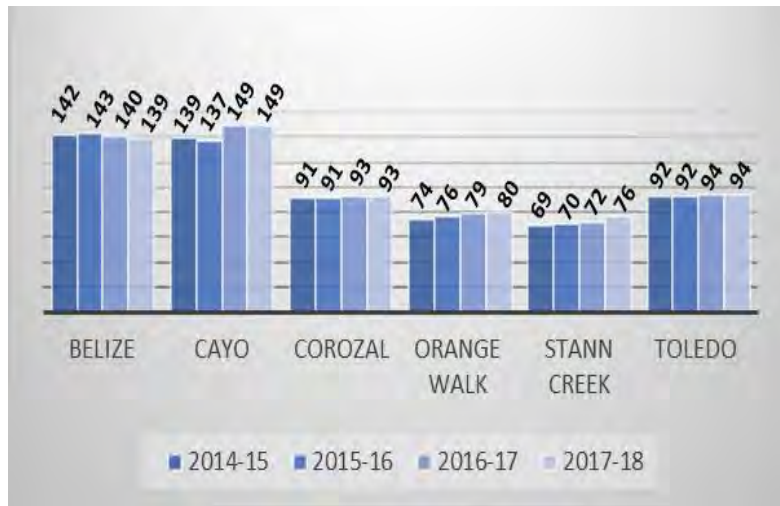


Source: Elaborated by author data gathered from Ministry of Education, Abstract of Education Statistics<sup>37</sup> 2014-2018.

The total number of schools for the entire country graph 2.14 what can be analysed that the total number of schools from preschool to university that exist which is a total of 631 for 2017-18, it did increase slightly since in 2016-17 they had 627 but as can be seen it has not increased so much throughout the years. The amount of school Belize has is too little and this is bad for a country since less schools have been built and shows no improvement in the social aspect one of the causes is due to the increase in corruption throughout the years. This is really a negative sign since many have stated that in all human societies, education therefore remains one of the most powerful instruments for both the development of man and transformation of the human society. Many have stated that corruption and education are inversely related since if education increases corruption decreases since they demand more from the government.

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.moe.gov.bz/resources/education-statistics/#37-education-statistical-digest>

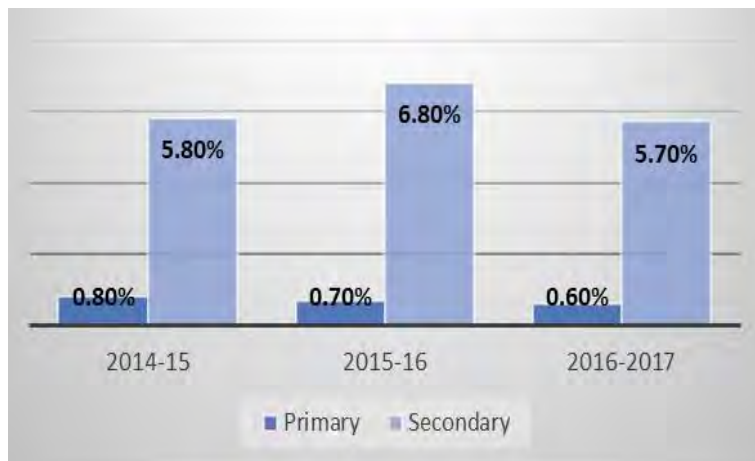
Graph 2.15: The number of schools per district in Belize, 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author data gathered from Ministry of Education, Abstract of Education Statistics<sup>38</sup> 2014-2018.

The number of schools per district graph 2.15, for 2015 to 2016 Belize was the district with the most schools but has had a slight decrease meanwhile Cayo has had the highest amount of schools for 2017 to 2018 since it had an increase from 2016 to 2017. Followed by Stann Creek then Orange Walk has had the lowest number of schools even though it has slowly increased.

Graph 2.16: The dropout rate for Belize, 2014-2017



Source: Elaborated by author data taken from The Minister of Education, Abstract of Education Statistics<sup>39</sup> 2014-2018.

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.moe.gov.bz/resources/education-statistics/#37-education-statistical-digest>

Graph 2.16 shows the dropout rate for the entire country in percentage where we can see that great inequality does exist when it comes to dropouts from the primary and secondary level. In primary school there has been very little dropouts but when it comes to secondary there is where the problem is. One good sign is that from 2016 to 2017 they had a decrease in secondary drop outs.

If a country has development, there will provide better and more public services for the entire country, not only for a few. In Belize there is a negative sign in this since the volume of publicly provided services has decreased. What does this mean? As mentioned on chapter 1 when corruption exist it reduces the productivity of resources because it degrades the quality of such resources like education and health care. This happens because the money they should invest in order to improve these services but is not spent on these services. Indeed, corruption has powerful effects on both the quality and the quantity of public investment. For years there is no improvement in the education system, it has been stagnant for ages, only the private schools have improved. Another public service that has deteriorated drastically are the public hospitals, on top that only a few are available, the service is terrible since they are lacking many resources.

As mentioned by Belize.com<sup>40</sup> (2018) “there are seven other public hospitals, including three regional hospitals – the Southern Regional Hospital in Dangriga, the Northern Regional Hospital in Orange Walk Town, and the Western Regional Hospital in Belmopan which is the capital of Belize. Altogether, there are about 700 public hospital beds in the country’s hospitals.” Also as mentioned by Breaking Belize News<sup>41</sup> staff (2018) that “since the start of last month hospitals across Belize have been experiencing a shortage of medication. At the Western Regional Hospital items like needles, syringes and bandages have been in low supply. Furthermore, antibiotics and other medications have also been in short supply. A source told Breaking Belize News that the reality is the same at the Northern and Southern Regional hospitals.”

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<sup>39</sup> <http://www.moe.gov.bz/resources/education-statistics/#37-education-statistical-digest>

<sup>40</sup> <https://belize.com/medical-care-in-belize/>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2018/08/02/belize-facing-countrywide-shortage-of-medication/>

Even though these public hospitals are free these public health cares are funded by the Minister of Health as mentioned by Expat<sup>42</sup> (2017) that “while the system is available to the population of the whole nation, a large percentage of the funding has only been allocated to Belize City, where the national and regional referral hospital is located. Karl Heusner Memorial Hospital (KMH) is regarded as the premier provider of public healthcare across the country. The lack of adequate funding has caused this facility to experience numerous challenges like shortage of medical supplies, outdated technology, malfunctioning equipment, and operation management problems.”

As mentioned before outside of Belize City, there are seven state-run hospitals, all located in the capitals of the other districts. Of these, three are regional hospitals:

- The Southern Regional Hospital in Dangriga
- The Northern Regional Hospital in Orange Walk Town
- The Western Regional Hospital in Belmopan, the nation’s capital

The 3 regional centers listed above provide more services to the general public than the capital hospitals in Toledo and Corozal.

As mentioned by Expat<sup>43</sup> (2017) that “about 75% of the medical professionals in Belize are employed in the public healthcare sector but the shortage of qualified personnel continues to be a huge challenge. Most of the time there is only one physician available for every 1,000 patients. Hospitals are usually overflowing and waiting lines are long; it could take patient days to get an appointment, even for some of the more basic conditions. Many of them have to travel to Belize City to just consult a doctor, as there is an uneven distribution of medical personnel.”

Unemployment is an important aspect that must be analysed for a country since it shows how well is the economy functioning but also depicts its social well-being. Unemployment is on the forefront of social problems faced by our society, which is spreading unabated and

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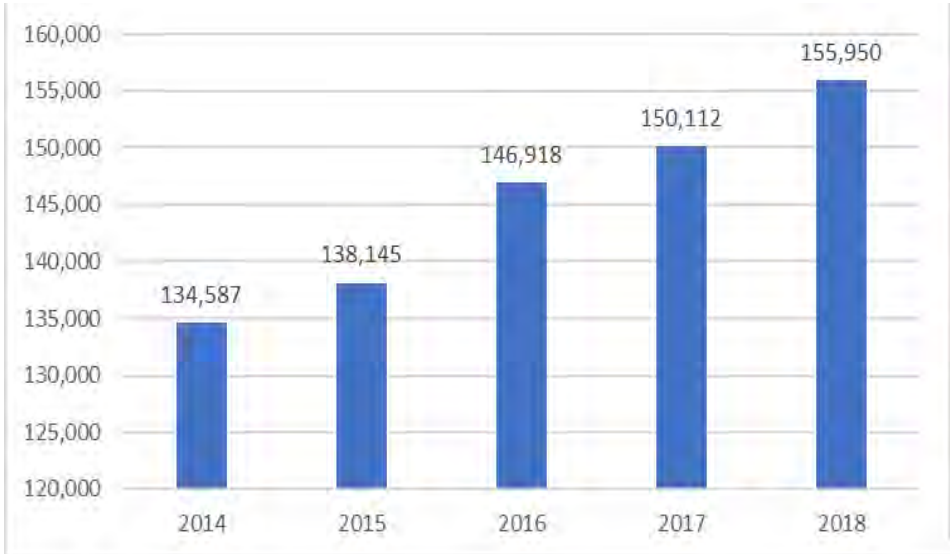
<sup>42</sup> <https://www.expatsfocus.com/c/aid=4166/articles/belize/an-expat-guide-to-healthcare-in-belize/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.expatsfocus.com/c/aid=4166/articles/belize/an-expat-guide-to-healthcare-in-belize/>

stimulating complex problems. When corruption exist in an economy, more will be unemployed in the country because of the using of self-power for their near and dear ones. While others stay without opportunity and only the privileged ones can get jobs, this is a serious problem in the country of Belize it is only through who you know that you are able to get a job especially in the public sector. This is called “pull string” which means the same thing as explained before you must have connections to get a job. This is a big problem since many who are well educated and have the skills for the job are left unemployed, meanwhile the one not fit for the position get the job only because they know someone in power.

The employment for Belize has been increasing from April 2014 to April 2018, but one thing that was reported by the Statistical Institute of Belize (2014) that “the median monthly income of employed workers fell by almost \$100 to \$895, indicating that the majority of new jobs were low-paying ones.”

Graph 2.17: Employment in Belize, 2014-2018



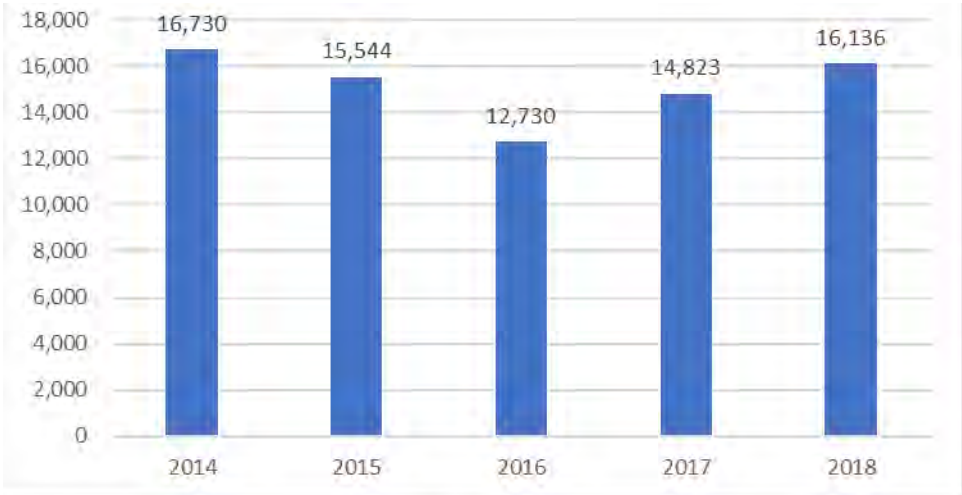
Source: Elaborated by author from the information gotten by the labour force survey<sup>44</sup> 2014-2018.

On graph 2.17 we can observe an upward trend in employment which is good for Belize economic and social aspect, but we must have in mind that there has been a rise in the

<sup>44</sup> [http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/LabourForce\\_2014-04.pdf](http://sib.org.bz/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/LabourForce_2014-04.pdf)

number of persons who are underemployed<sup>45</sup> which are included in the employment. These individuals that are underemployed get paid less than the rest of the employed population, with a median income of just \$695. Most of these individuals that are employed work in ‘Wholesale and Retail Trade’ sector, followed by ‘Agriculture’ sector and the remaining work in the ‘Tourism’ industry.

Graph 2.18: Unemployment in Belize, 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from the labour force survey 2018.

There has been an increase in employment but a variation in the number of unemployment as can be seen on graph 2.18. Unemployment has decreased from 2014 to 2016 but then it increased from 2017 to 2018 but has not been that high as in 2014. In 2014 the unemployment rate was at 11.1 percent then in 2015 it decreased by one percentage to 10.1 percent followed by a drastic decrease in 2016 the unemployment rate stood at 8 percent, down 2 percentage points from April 2015, and was the first single digit unemployment rate recorded in almost a decade. The median monthly salary for employed persons was \$1,131, almost unchanged from one year ago. In 2017 the national unemployment rate in April 2017 stood at 9 percent, a marginal increase from 8 percent in April 2016. This rise in the rate of unemployment recorded was notwithstanding the net addition of more than 3,000 new jobs, as persons joined the labour force at a faster rate than that at which new jobs were created. In 2017, the unemployment rate increased to 9.4 percent this rise was caused by an increase of unemployment in Belize’s urban areas.

<sup>45</sup> working less than 35 hours per week.

### 2.3.3 Political

Politics goes along with democracy, if the political system is not properly functioning or if it is corrupt that means a country is not truly democrat. When the political system is corrupted it brings many troubles to a country especially in its political aspect which can be seen through these variables that are: capital spending is highly discretionary and higher levels of distrust in society.

The mismanagement of the people's tax money has been happening for years and now the effects of it can be felt. As mentioned before the Auditor General oversees and is responsible in doing an annual report in order to have a control over the public funds and all other public property for the benefit of all Belizeans. The Auditor General (2014: 7) writes on the report "in my opinion the Financial Statement presented for auditing do not give a true and fair view of the Government of Belize's financial position as at March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013 in accordance with the Finance and Audit Reform Act, 2005." This report was the last one that was handed in from 2014 another report has not been done from this date, imagine, now it is worst there is absolutely no transparency.

In the annual report for the year April 2012 to March 2013 it has many alarming things that calls the attention like many of the things purchased by the Minister of Works is much more expensive compared to other suppliers. The Auditor General (2014: 23) makes aware that "a 32% sample of \$1,739,221.01 resulted in an apparent loss of \$152,860.83 when comparing identical items purchased from Special Effects<sup>46</sup> with identical items from other suppliers."

Another thing written that caught my attention that was reported by The Auditor General (2014: 27) that "contrary to these existing regulations, from a total of \$947,560.29 seen expended to Special Effects Performance in respect to contracted tires a total of \$830,301.59, representing more than eighty-seven percent (87%) of the tires purchased,

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<sup>46</sup>. Special Effects Performance was established on 26 June 2011 and is owned by Hamed Rahmani Mehdi Abadi. The general nature of this business is the sale of auto parts and accessories. **Special Effects is not a registered business.** A comparison of identical items and prices revealed that prices, from these two businesses, were much higher than established dealership resulting in loss to the Government of Belize.



were not seen taken on inventory charge at the Ministry of Works.” Many other reports are done like this which shows the mismanaging of the people’s money and this is called “thief”. The Auditor General (2014: 31) also mentioned that “the Minister was operating an unapproved \$1,000,000.00 credit line from Special Effects for each of these years. We therefore asked the Ministry where they got approval to operate this \$1,000,000.00 credit line.”

Other observations done by The Auditor General (2014: 40) are “payments totalling \$299,875.59 was made to an apparent non-existent company.” Something else that has left many astonished by this situation as stated by The Auditor General (2014: 40) “one of the Zone Engineers, during an informal interview, stated that he was associated in some of the activities in which OMCRIS Auto Parts was involved. He mentioned that “he would receive purchase order to pick up items from OMCRIS Auto Parts, but he was instructed to pick up the same items at Benny’s Home Center...” He also stated “I received several of the items from the head of the procurement unit at the time. I never visited the location of the business (OMCRIS Auto Parts)”. Believe it or not this said business does not exist. Table 8 shows that the government lost \$1,188,873.90 just for that year and not taking into consideration the losses incurred in spending vehicles and human resources from all the districts, this is only from the Minister of Works.

Table 2.8: The amount lost by government of Belize reported by the Auditor General, 2014

Description	Amount of loss
Price differences (payments via payables)	\$152,860.83
Price differences (payments via contracts)	\$9,104.12
Items not taken on charge (contracts)	\$830,301.59
Items not taken on charge (payables)	\$163,337.36
Multiple payments	\$33,270
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,188,873.90</b>

Source: Elaborated by The Auditor General Annual Report, 2014

Now in respect to the Minister of Education- Tertiary Financial Assistance Grants- April 2004-March 2012 in which The Auditor General (2014: 51) stated that “a case was also

seen in which the current Minister’s Secretary directed the Director of the Tertiary Unit to make a payment from a “Minister’s allocation” but no approval was seen from the Education Minister.” Or other scenarios were the Minister of Education wrote approval notes to Tertiary although no supporting evidence from conclusion of education nor evidence that money was spent on education from scholars represented on table 2.9.

Table 2.9: The Minister of Education approval of scholarship without any supporting documents, Belize, 2014

<b>Name of Individual</b>	<b>Date of Minister’s Instruction Note</b>	<b>Amount Approved</b>	<b>Program/ Institution as per Ministers' Note</b>
Marshall Nunez	Thursday, 02 September 2004	BZ\$500.00	Unknown/No supporting documents
Benedict George Terry	Tuesday, 25 August 2009	US\$3,500.00	Unknown/No supporting documents/ "degree offered by University of South Alabama"
Ron Cunningham	Tuesday, 13 July 2010	\$15,000.00	Unknown/ "Florida International University"

Source: The Auditor General Annual Report, 2014.

They had other different situations that occurred according to what the Governor General (2014) reported which some are:

- Evidence of payment being sent to education institutions for students who were not registered or never attended. Observed monies were later transferred to other students’ accounts at the same institution on the request of the Ministry’s officials.
- Evidence of payment being sent to a University for students who had already graduated. Observed monies were later transferred to other students’ accounts at the same institution on the request of the Ministry’s officials.
- Some instances of the Ministry disbursing monies that were not approved.

The money spent by the ministries are more than what is approved which can be seen on **Appendix C**. Imagine all the monies that have been leaked out because it has not been registered by the ministries since they try to hide most of it. The money that is misused would be much higher than what The Auditor General has reported. What can be said is

that the Ministers are being inefficient and are not being truthful with what they report to the governor general so we can say there is no transparency.

When the political system is corrupt there is higher levels of distrust in society and lower legitimacy of government. The Belizean people know that corruption is happening and even know the ones that are doing the corruption. The people live in uncertainty and don't trust the government nor the public workers. The level of distrust is high since recently the sale of a piece of land by the mayor of Belmopan that was the headquarters of the Public Services Union (PCU) was sold in one day to a Chinese company and now the people are already crying that it is corruption. Parks (2018) reported on Amandala that the "fishy" sale of PSU headquarters land! "The PUP press release said, "The admission by Belmopan Mayor Khalid Belisle that the Belmopan City Council sold the Hilltop Property that was leased to and is the Headquarters of the Public Services Union (PSU) to a Simplex Design Co. Ltd., owned by one Xin Ni for a gross undervalue, is a clear case of misfeasance in public office. The sale of the property, valued at more than \$750,000 for \$400,000 reeks of UDP corruption." All the types of corruption that has occurred in the public sector leaves the people in fair and uncertainty, since they don't know what the government will do next behind the people's back.

### **2.3 Conclusion**

The way Belize is governed plays an important role in the economic, social and political aspect. The root of corruption is coming from the government and not all public workers can be blamed, but the majority that are in power are the ones causing all the corruption. Belize is such a little country and so young but has been facing many challenges and will continue to face even more challenges as long as corruption exist. The political party that wins the majority sits in government has all the power to decide over all the laws and regulation of Belize. This is exactly what is happening the system has failed the country and its people. Many loop holes exist in the system which is in the Cabinet which forms the government. The Minister who plays a major role and decides on the money is the Minister of Finance.

It is unbelievable that Belize does have anti-corruption acts and committees that should see over corruption but has failed to function this happens so because there is no one who is supervising these laws and the committees are the same ones that are hired by government, so they are not being 100 percent honest. Thus, all these committees must have people who are external and the laws that exist must be implemented. Corruption has a major effect on the economic, social and political aspect if there wasn't so much corruption, Belize would truly have development. Our education system has been falling since there has been no investment in building new schools and improving the existing ones. The other problem is seen in the health sector where the hospitals have dilapidated, and no interest has been seen in order to improve it.

Many Belizeans already know what is happening but fail to do anything about it since the real reason for all the country's problem are the politicians since the root of corruption is coming from there. The Belizean people can be blamed for this since they are the ones that choose the government they want and have not demanded better.

## Chapter 3. Case study of corruption in Belize: Orange Walk

The independence of a nation is the beginning of a brighter future and the possibility of a new identity. Belize gained its independence and had a vision to go on the right direction in the economic, social and political aspect. However, over the years it has encountered itself with many regional problems, the biggest one being corruption. The challenges that corruption brings along has destroyed many morals, which in turn has affected its regional development. This is the final chapter and the most important part of this investigation, which was done for Belize, using the district of Orange Walk. Within each of these districts are clearly defined boundaries delineating urban from rural areas. This study will help get an idea of the existence of corruption in Belize and its effects perceived by the people of Orange Walk in order to observe the region more closely. This case study includes a survey which helps to know more about the district and what needs to improve for it to develop together with the country of Belize.

### 3.1 General facts of Orange Walk

Orange Walk is 66 miles north of Belize City and 30 miles south of Corozal Town. From here roads lead off in four directions linking the more than 20 villages in the Orange Walk District. Orange Walk is the third largest district in Belize. In the days of the Mayas, the area was known as **Holpatin**. Sugar cane is their main form of income and it has had a major impact on the area. Most of the citizens speak both English and Spanish, but Spanish language predominates as stated by The Statistical Institute of Belize (2010: 38) are 85.6 percent in this town. The capital district is Orange Walk Town, also known by the locals as “Sugar City” since our livelihood comes from the sugar.

#### 3.1.1 Economic

Orange Walk’s economy is one of the slowest, caused by a lack of resources. Sugar is one of the biggest income gainers, much of it being milled in Orange Walk by Belize Sugar Industries (BSI). This industry was founded in 1963 and has been producing sugar in the northern town of Orange Walk since 1967. However, BSI was later sold to the American

Sugar Refineries (ASR). As stated by American Sugar Refineries (ASR) that sugar operation is the heart of this district and country since it supports 15 percent of the country's population and this contributes 5 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Tower Hill receives sugarcane from more than 5,000 independent cane growers and produces enough sugar to meet the demand of the domestic sugar market with the balance exported as raw and food-grade sugar products to refineries in the United Kingdom and United States. Additionally, the sugar mill produces its own renewable energy which is used to power its sugar-making operations. This is very valuable for the country since it provides 15 percent to the nation's needs since Belize depends heavily from outside for its energy.

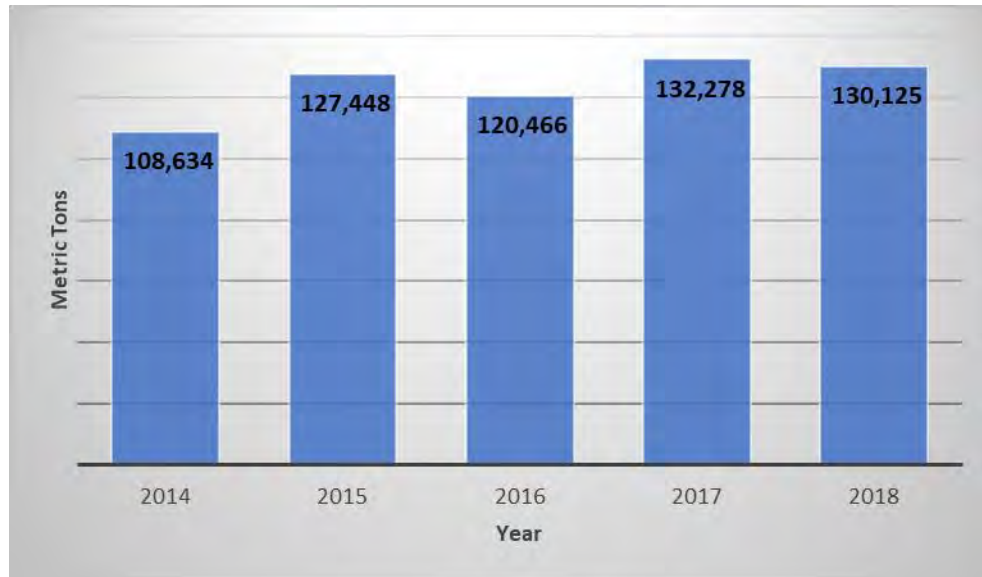
In the last few years the Sugar factory has not been so good as reported by Vasquez<sup>47</sup> (2018) that "for the period January to May 2018 Belize's total domestic exports were valued at 190.6 million dollars, this was a decrease of 19.8 percent or almost 47 million. This overall decline was the outcome of diminished earnings from most of Belize's major exports. Significant losses in export earnings from sugar was the primary cause of this down turn as the loss of preferential rates for Belize's sugar and the European market heavily impacted that commodity." Campbell<sup>48</sup> (2018) also reported that "...we see the sugarcane production going down by four-point six percent as a result of factory downtime...".

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<sup>47</sup> Reported to 7News which is a local news of Belize

<sup>48</sup> Reported to AmbergrisCaye.com forum which is an online local news

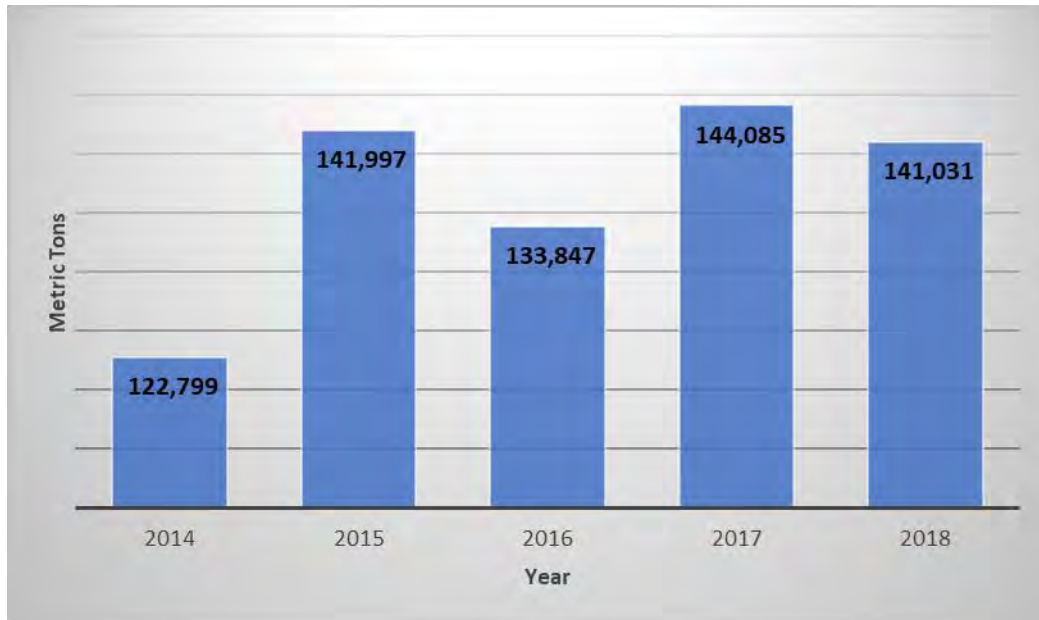
Graph 3.1: Total exports of Sugar from American Sugar Refineries (ASR), Orange Walk, 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author on data gotten by worker of American Sugar Refining, Inc 2018.

On the total Exports of Sugar from 2014-2018 graph 3.1, we can observe that the sugar export has been fluctuating from 2014 to 2018 which can be seen that for 2014 to 2015 it increased by 18,814 metric tons then from 2015 to 2016 it decreased by 6,982 metric tons followed by an increase from 2016 to 2017 of 11,812 metric tons and from 2017 to 2018 it decreased again by 2,153 metric tons. Throughout the years we can see that the exportation of sugar has not been so good since for 2018 it decreased and for these years it has had no boost or improvement.

Graph 3.2: Sugar Locally Consumed from American Sugar Refineries (ASR) in Belize, 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author on data gotten from worker of American Sugar Refining, Inc. 2018.

Sugar Locally Consumed from 2014-2018 graph 3.2 shows how much sugar is locally consumed, depicting that it has fluctuated throughout the years; from 2014 to 2015 it drastically increased by 19,198 metric tons then from 2015 to 2016 it decreased by 8,150 metric tons, then from 2016 to 2017 it increased by 10,238 metric tons and finally from 2017 to 2018 it decreased by 3,054 metric tons. We can observe that sugar is consumed mainly locally than exported.

Orange Walk is considered one of the third largest populated district, its economy has been one of the slowest, as mentioned before it lacks natural resources and for this reason there has been little to no foreign investment. The only foreign investment which has happened lately was by the Belize Sugar Industries Ltd. (BSI) that was owned by shareholders Employee Holdings Limited. The current government facilitated the purchase of majority shares in Belize Sugar Industries (BSI) by American Sugar Refining (ASR) which was reported by PRNewswire<sup>49</sup> (2012) that “American Sugar Refining, Inc., the world's largest

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/american-sugar-refining-inc-acquires-majority-interest-in-belize-sugar-industries-172678501.html>



sugar refining company, became the majority shareholder of Belize Sugar Industries, Ltd., the chief supplier of Fair Trade-certified sugar globally.”

The main revenue source for the town council of Orange Walk is through taxes which is very important for the government to collect and use it wisely on the community’s development. As reported by Mayor Bernard (2015: 22) “the main sources of local revenue for the municipality are property tax, followed by motor vehicle licenses, trade licenses and subventions. Similarly, to other municipalities, Orange Walk town is facing problems with local tax collection, namely property and trade related taxes. In general, there is a need to emphasize the linkage between paying of their taxes and the services residents receive in return from the council.”

As mentioned by Mayor Bernard (2015: 22) the property tax on occupied properties is calculated as follows:

- Residential uses: 5.5% of the annual rental value.
- Commercial: 25% of the annual rental value.
- Industrial: 5.5% of the annual rental value

Rates are given by the central government and the town council can make recommendation for adjustment within a certain range.

One of the loop holes in the town council is that they are only elected for three years here comes the problem when the previous party in power leaves a bad debt unto the new party that is elected. Hence the reason the debt keeps going from one administration to the next and there is no law that states the town council should clear all its debt before its time is over. As 7NEWS (2014) reported that Denny Grijalva who is constructor, pastor and politician is charging the newly elected Orange Walk town council for he had paved several streets in town for the past town council which majority was from the United Democratic Party<sup>50</sup>. Charged \$188, 000 dollars and that the town council in power made an agreement

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<sup>50</sup> Is one of Belize’s main political party

to pay in instalments and that the former People’s United Party had not followed the agreement. The staff of PlusTv<sup>51</sup> (2014) reported that “in September of last year, an agitated Mayor Kevin Bernard, dropped by our studios and speak to us about the Orange Walk Town Council’s frozen bank account due to a large debt incurred by the previous administration. As it turns out, the town council was \$111,279.00 in arrears with the Belize Bank, \$72,000 in arrears with Social Security, and \$14,000 in arrears with Income Tax.” This money that has been cleared was waste money for the town council in power since they could have invested in the town since they had to take money from the taxpayers and pay off these bad debts. As the Mayor Bernard<sup>52</sup> (2014) has been reporting for the past few years “The OWTC has been servicing an old debt of a Bank O/D which stood at \$111,279 arrears at February 2012. This Bank O/D was reduced to \$69,100 as at February 2013. This debt with the Belize Bank has now been converted into a loan at 12% interest for which the Council will be making monthly payments of \$5694.86 and will settle by February 2015. After the Council settles this debt, it would have paid a total of \$140,017.96. Social Security Arrears that was left by previous administration of \$72,000 has also been reduced to \$24,000 and the balance is being paid at \$2,000 monthly which will also be cleared by end of February 2015. Income Tax Arrears left by the previous administration of \$14,500 is also being paid and will be fully settled by February 2015. This amounts to a total of \$226,517.96 in old debts left by previous administration but is being settled by this current Administration.” Finally, after a few years on April 2015 the town council was successful in finish paying off that huge debt, this is a clear example of mismanagement of the people’s money and blatant corruption within the past town council. This has not been the first time and can imagine that it certainly won’t be the last time.

### 3.1.2 Social

The Statistic Institute of Belize (2010) reported that Orange Walk had a population of 45,946 and estimated population for 2018 of 51,749, which are formed by mix race like the entire country of Belize. The Statistical Institute of Belize (2010: 25) reported that “Orange Walk compared to the other districts has seen the smallest change in density over the last

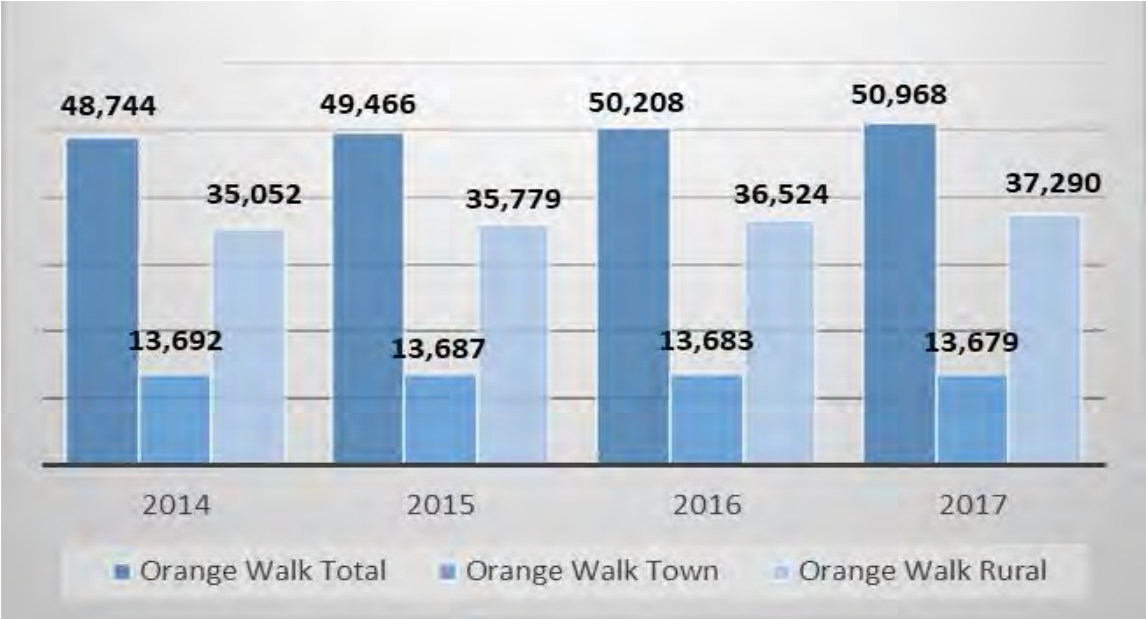
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<sup>51</sup> <http://www.plustvbelize.com/orange-walk-city-council-meeting-debt-obligations/>

<sup>52</sup> Reports on his fiscal year reports from 2012/2013 until 2017/2018

ten years from 2000 to 2010, moving from 22 to 26 persons per square mile.” Orange Walk district population from 2014-2017 graph 3.3 we can see that Orange Walk’s population has remained constant throughout the years. From 2014 to 2015 it increased at a 1.48 percent, from 2015 to 2016 it increased by 1.50 percent, from 2016 to 2017 it increased by 1.51 percent and from 2017 to 2018 in has increased by 1.53 percent.

Graph 3.3: Orange Walk district population, 2014-2017



Source: Elaborated by author on data from the Statistical Institute of Belize, Postcensal Estimates by Administrative Area and Sex<sup>53</sup>, 2010-2018

We can also observe on graph 3.3 that most of the population are from rural areas since they have many significant villages like Carmelita, Guinea Grass Town, San Estevan, San Jose Nuevo Palmar, San Jose, San Pablo, Shipyard, Indian Church, San Carlos, Trial Farm and many others. The Statistical Institute of Belize (2010: 29) reported that “Orange Walk is the only district whose share of households<sup>54</sup> has decreased, from 15 percent in 2000 to 13 percent in 2010”.

<sup>53</sup> <http://sib.org.bz/statistics/population/>

<sup>54</sup> A household consists of one or more persons living together, which is, sleeping at least four nights of a week and sharing at least one daily meal. It is not necessary for a household member to be related to the main family, and it is possible that a close family member, for example a spouse or child, may belong to a different household, depending on the living arrangements.

In order to know if poverty exist in Orange Walk it is important to study the different components in the Living Standards of the population which contain basic demographic, health and education information. In Orange Walk there is no data available for this, various variables were taken in order to calculate an index which is used as a proxy for poverty. In this section, a marginal index was estimated and analysed with the method of principal components. This is a technique of reducing the dimensionality of the data. Its purpose is to find the minimum number of dimensions capable of explaining the maximum information contained in the data. The factor analysis is divided into four phases that characterizes it as: the calculation of a matrix capable of expressing the joint variability of the variables, the extraction of the number optimal factors, the rotation of the solution to facilitate its interpretation and estimation of the scores of the subjects in the new dimensions.

In order to calculate this component, the IBM SPSS Statistics software, four indicators were used for the six districts of Belize, data was limited but consider that the following showed the marginalization in a community which are the household with unimproved sanitation, households that don't have access to electricity but only gas lamps, the population that have no education, and the household that only uses wood instead of butane gas to cook. In order to obtain the proxy of the marginalization index, first we must calculate for each variable this indicator which is the following formula<sup>55</sup> used:

$$I_x = \frac{P_x}{TH_x - NE_x} * 100$$

where:

$P_x$ : The amount of household with unimproved sanitation, households that only have gas lamps, the household that only uses wood instead of butane gas to cook and the population of 5 years and over that have no education.

$TH_x$ : Total household and population (for each variable)

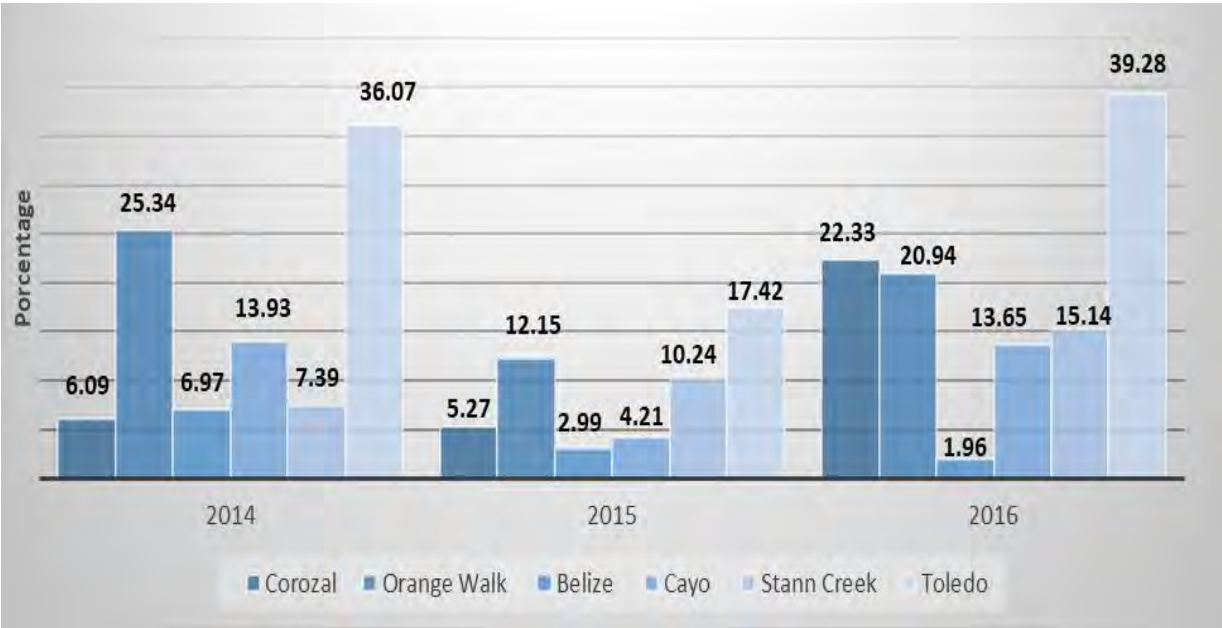
$NE_x$ : Total household and population (for each variable) that are not specified.

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<sup>55</sup> Estimación del índice y grado de marginación (2010) de CONAPO.

After calculating all the indicators then this was run in SPSS in order to extract the weight of each indicator as well to see the weight it will have on the index that is created. These chosen indicators are a proxy of what the Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL) uses for the marginalization index in Mexico. In total, there were seven variables that were considered, but only the four indicators mentioned above, was the best result gotten to construct the main component. These four indicators gotten for each variable are depicted below.

Graph 3.4: Indicator for the unimproved sanitation for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016

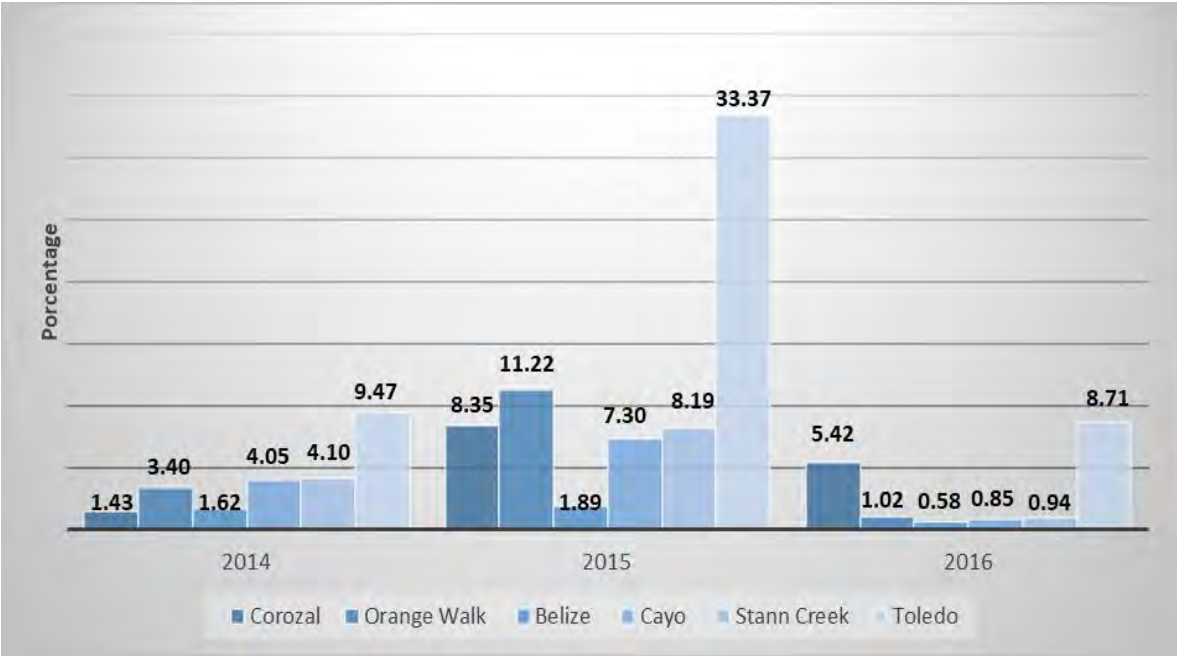


Source: Elaborated by author indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The indicator for the unimproved sanitation for the six districts, 2014-2016 graph 3.4 depicts one of the indicators calculated, unimproved sanitation which is public or shared latrine, open pit latrine or bucket latrine, an indicator directly related to health and causes of sicknesses. Musa et al. (2013: 4) stated something quite interesting and very true that the “lack of access to effective and safe toilet remains a good indicator of poverty.” For 2014, the southern district of Toledo has the highest rate of unimproved sanitation followed by Orange Walk. Then in 2015, for all districts the rate of unimproved sanitation decreased.

However, in 2016 it increased for all districts except Belize City, Toledo remaining the highest but now Corozal had the second highest followed by Orange Walk.

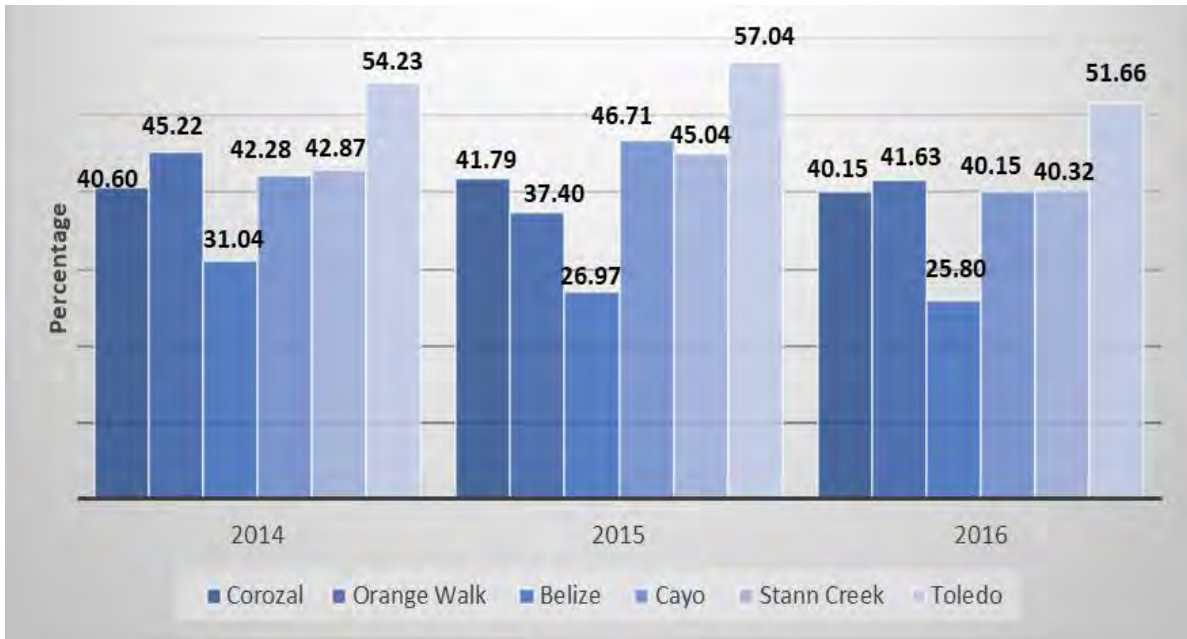
Graph 3.5: Indicator for household with only gas lamp for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016



Source: Elaborated by author, indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics, 2015 & 2016.

The indicator for household with only gas lamp for the six districts, 2014-2016 graph 3.5 depicts the second indicator, the use of gas lamp. This indicator is also a good proxy for poverty since it raises a social issue. Toledo district has the highest rate for the three years. For Orange Walk, it increases from 2014 to 2015 from 3.40 percent to 11.22 percent, one of the reasons would be that there are much more squatters going to undeveloped rural areas and the Mennonite community has been growing rapidly. The Mennonite community have a strong belief that electricity contaminates their faith. It decreased drastically in 2016 to 1.02 percent one of the reasons is that many rural areas had more access to electricity.

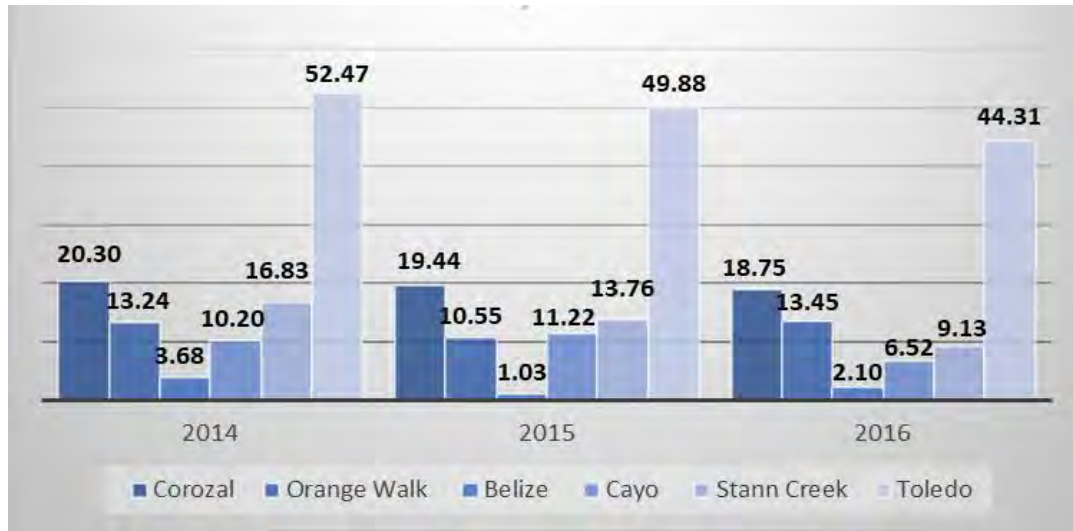
Graph 3.6: Indicator for the population of five years and older with no education for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016



Source: Elaborated by author indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

Population of five years and older with no education for the six districts, 2014-2016 graph 3.6 depicts the third indicator which is no education for the population who are more than 5 years. This is a serious problem since all districts have high percentages, the highest being in Toledo which was 54.23 percent in 2014 followed by Orange Walk with 45.22 percent. In 2016 for almost all the districts it increased except for Orange Walk and Belize. These two districts that had decreased in 2015 increased for 2016, with Toledo still having the highest and now Orange Walk being the second highest percentage. This is bad for Orange Walk since education plays an important role it's the engine that drives a countries social and economic development, this in turn improves greatly the quality of life.

Graph 3.7: Indicator for household that only cook with wood for the six districts of Belize, 2014-2016



Source: Elaborated by author indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

Household that only cook with wood for the six districts, 2014-2016 graph 3.7 shows the last indicator. As in all the other indicators, Toledo is the highest, followed by Corozal. Orange Walk doesn't have a high percentage for 2014 was 13.24 percent, for 2015 being 10.55 percent and in 2016 it increased to 13.45 percent. The reason that only these four indicators were chosen was because of the following criteria that the factor analysis gives, which are the following.

Table 3.1: Correlation Matrix from the four social variables for Belize, 2016

		Education 2016	Wood 2016	Unimproved sanitation 2016	Gas lamp 2016
Correlation	Education 2016	1.000	.833	.944	.696
	Wood 2016	.833	1.000	.956	.944
	Unimproved sanitation 2016	.944	.956	1.000	.867
	Gas lamp 2016	.696	.944	.867	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Education 2016		.020	.002	.062
	Wood 2016	.020		.001	.002
	Unimproved sanitation 2016	.002	.001		.013
	Gas lamp 2016	.062	.002	.013	

Source: Elaborated by author estimated on SPSS from indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.



As can be seen on the correlation matrix on table 3.1, shows important levels of linear association between the variables. Each variable is correlated which goes .696 (the population with no education and household that use gas lamp) up to .956 (unimproved sanitation and household that cook with wood) which allows us to resort to the analysis of main components to project the space formed by the four socioeconomic indicators into one smaller dimension. This shows us that all the variables are strongly correlated.

Table 3.2: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's test estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for Belize, 2016

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.715
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	22.573
	df	6
	Sig.	.001

Source: Elaborated by author estimated on SPSS from indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's test table 3.2 measures how suited the data is for the Factor Analysis. The test measures sampling adequacy for each variable in the model and for the complete model. The statistic is a measure of the proportion from the variance among variables that might be common variance. The SPSS gave us a Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure<sup>56</sup> of Sampling Adequacy which can go from 0 to 1. If it is closer to 0 it means that it is impossible to explain the correlation between the variables, by the rest of the indicators. The KMO is equal to .715 this means that the data set is well suited for this factor analysis or principal component analysis. The significance value (Sig<sup>57</sup>), is less than .05 the null hypothesis is that the correlation matrix is an identity matrix this means that there is no scope for reduction, in this case we can accept this hypothesis. This is good because it means we do not have to reduce the dimensions from the data set.

<sup>56</sup> The classification of the KMO measurement are .90 to 1.0, is excellent; from .80 to .89, meritorious; from .70 to .79, medium; from .60 to .69, mediocre; from .50 to .59, miserable; and less than .50, unacceptable.

<sup>57</sup> The test of Bartlett's checks if the correlation is an identity matrix. Values whose critical value (Sig.) is less than .05 are accepted, the null hypothesis (the variables are not correlated) this is rejected and it is feasible to continue with the analysis.

Table 3.3: Total Variance estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for Belize, 2016

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.625	90.619	90.619	3.625	90.619	90.619
2	.335	8.382	99.000			
3	.031	.767	99.767			
4	.009	.233	100.000			

Source: Elaborated by author estimated on SPSS from indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The total variance table 3.3, shows its own value and the variance explained. Each initial value totals the four values and here it shows which one presents a greater value than 1 since at least they show the same amount of information as the original variables. We can observe that only the first component explains the greater variance which is 97 percent which means that the first factor explains the variance.

All the procedures and steps explained below were done for 2014, 2015 and 2016, this was done in order to calculate the social marginalization index for each district for 2014-2016. In order to calculate this index; these two matrixes that was given by the IBM SPSS Statistics software were used.

Table 3.4: Component Matrix estimated by SPSS from the four social variables for of Belize, 2016

	Component
	1
Education 2016	.912
Wood 2016	.982
Unimproved sanitation 2016	.990
Gas lamp 2016	.922

Source: Elaborated by author estimated on SPSS from indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The component matrix table 3.4 explains the weight that each variable has on the factor the higher the absolute value of the factor it indicates that it has a stronger relationship with the variables.

Table 3.5: Coefficient Matrix in order to calculate the social marginalization index for Belize, 2016

	Component
	1
Education 2016	.252
Wood 2016	.271
Unimproved sanitation 2016	.273
Gas lamp 2016	.254

Source: Elaborated by author estimated on SPSS from indicator calculated with excel from data gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

Coefficient Matrix table 3.5 for the calculation of the punctuations within the components it allows us to get the value of the index or factor. In order to get this value, the two tables above mentioned had to be multiplied in order to obtain a value for each component. After getting this average weight by year, each value gotten had to be multiplied by each indicator obtained from the start. Then all these indicators were totalled; the value gotten was the social marginalization index for each district.

Table 3.6: Social Marginalization Index by districts of Belize from 2014 to 2016

	2014	2015	2016
<b>Corozal</b>	17.23168128	18.23798641	21.5031721
<b>Orange Walk</b>	21.75036734	17.19702211	19.02431062
<b>Belize</b>	10.95069777	7.605321411	7.141810204
<b>Cayo</b>	17.7217608	16.60643701	14.83209519
<b>Stann Creek</b>	17.97227694	18.52883734	15.98905905
<b>Toledo</b>	37.81814263	39.57381598	36.28872606

Source: Elaborated by author on SPSS data from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The Social Marginalization Index by districts of Belize from 2014 to 2016 on table 3.6 we can observe the index of marginalization for each district. For 2014 the district with the

highest marginalization was Toledo and followed by Orange Walk. In 2015 it was still Toledo with the highest marginalization, in the case of Orange Walk its marginalization decreased, as for Stann Creek and Corozal their marginalization increased and were higher than Orange Walk. For 2016, Toledo remained the highest and Orange Walk town increased, being the third highest. This was unfortunate since from 2014 to 2015 it had improved drastically and then suddenly from 2015 to 2016, it increased again meaning that it has not had a sustainable development. This depicts the marginalization that exist between the districts this has existed for years, Belize district has always been in a better state than Toledo, Corozal or Orange Walk. This table clearly shows that a gap exists within the districts, the districts that are worst off are referred to as the forgotten land.

The quality of the infrastructure is intrinsically to the quality of life pertaining to a town. As mentioned before, infrastructure is very important for a societies well-being, Orange Walk is one of the districts that has had the least infrastructure done for the past years. The most it has gotten are streets repairs due to several reported complains. Mayor Bernard<sup>58</sup> (2016) stated that “one of the biggest concerns that each ‘Orange Walkeño has griped about is the conditions of the street networks for Orange Walk Town. And we all know that Central Government has neglected the Town, it was only till recently that Government announced that help would be rendered.” Also, Mayor Bernard<sup>59</sup> (2015) mentioned that “all infrastructure and utilities are in a deep deteriorating phase. Despite herculean efforts by the present Town Council to fix some streets, and Belize Municipal Development Project (BMDP) to fix a few more, the overwhelming 160 kilometres of roads presents a maintenance burden; the advent of the rains make the situation worse.” Some of the infrastructure that the mayor proposed in 2015 and that has been accomplished are these:

1. Upgrading of Central Park
2. The extension of the Municipal Market
3. Rehabilitation of Muffles and Mahogany Streets
4. Drainage works on San Andres Street
5. Construction of sidewalks on Stadium Street

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<sup>58</sup> Reported to Ctv3 news which is a local news reporter

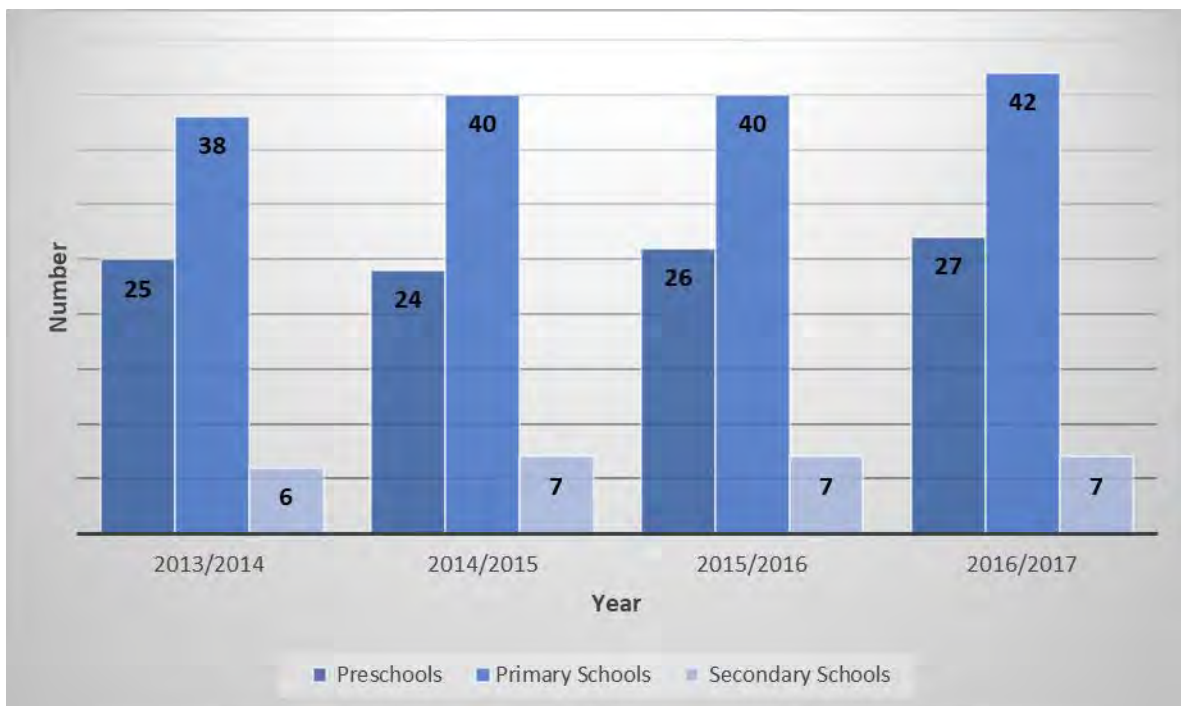
<sup>59</sup> Reported to Ctv3News

## 6. Rehabilitation of Staines Alley

The Mayor has done this on his own since the central government has neglected Orange Walk and has refused to render any help. The Mayor has only been able to fix the streets but nothing else has been done like fixing or building parks, hospitals, schools, create job opportunities just an overall development in infrastructure.

Education is a key part of every country since it shows the socioeconomic development a country has had. It is important to mention how much schools Orange Walk town has which can be seen on graph 3.8.

Graph 3.8: The number of schools for the Orange Walk district, 2013-2017

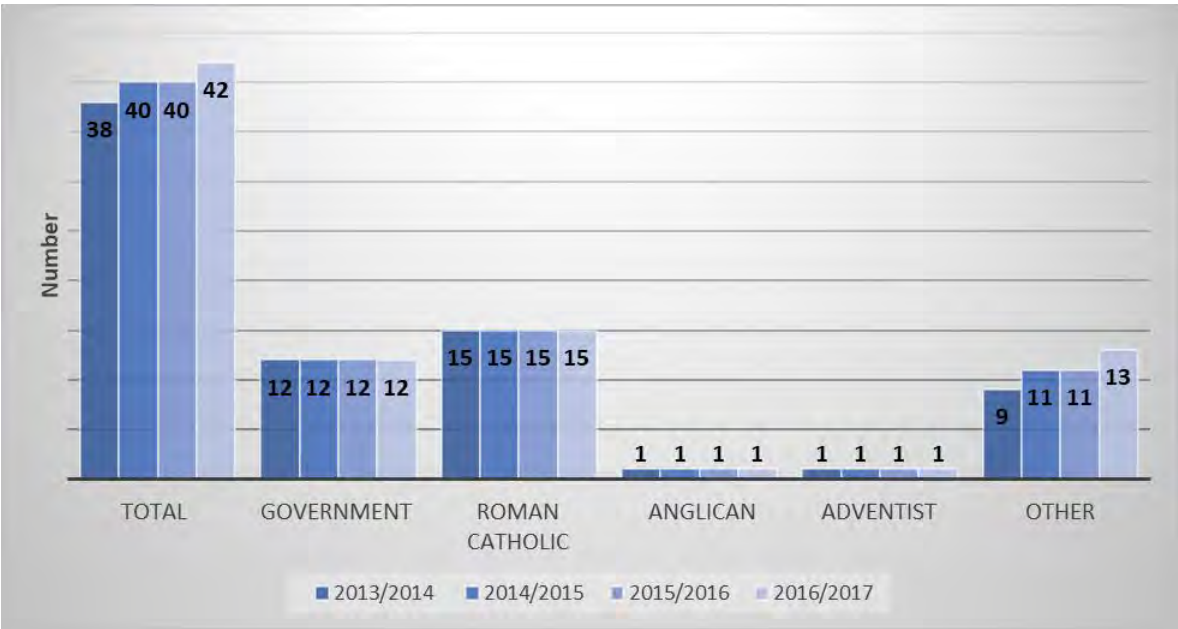


Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

We can observe that there has been a slight increase in the number of school's graph 3.8. The most schools Orange Walk has is Primary Schools which from 2014/2015 to 2016/2016 it has remained constant. The second most numerous schools are preschools which have also increased slowly. The least school Orange Walk has is secondary schools,

which is unfavourable for a country and especially for the district. This means that Orange Walk Town has had limited educational development for its people. This brings us back to social marginalization since one of the indicators were no education which had the most weight on the index, where the district of Orange Walk had the second highest percentage.

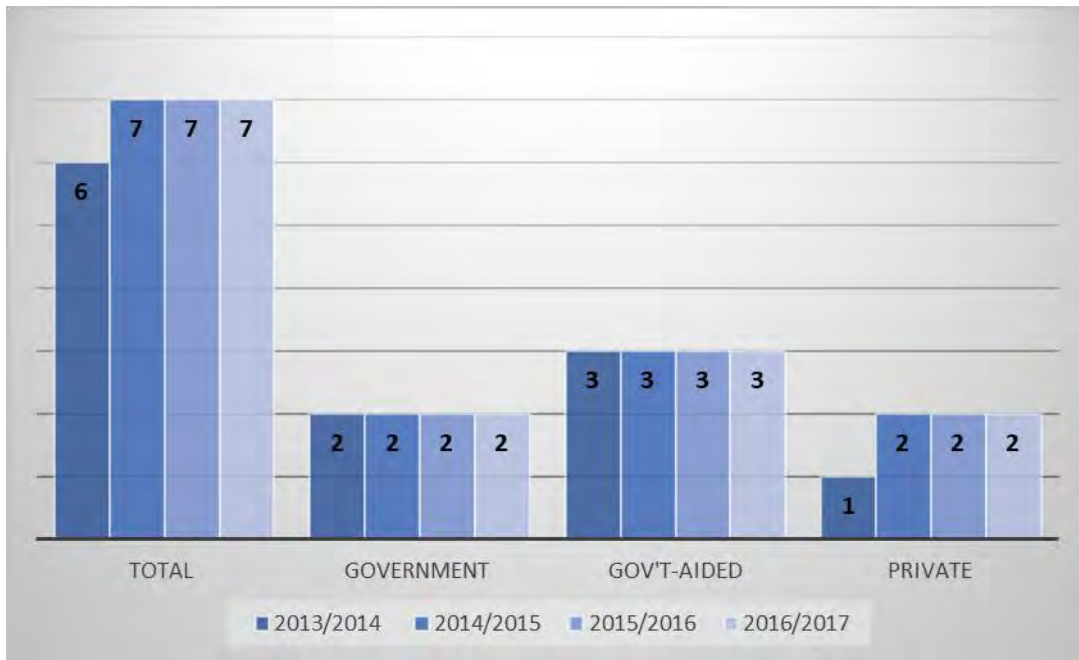
Graph 3.9: Number of primary schools by management for Orange Walk, 2015-2016



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

On the number of primary schools in Orange Walk graph 3.9, we can observe that it is quite worrisome the situation that Orange Walk is facing in education. We can note that the government has not built any new schools from 2013/2014, which is to say that it has remained constant for these four years with only 12 public primary schools. The Roman Catholic schools has also been constant but has the most schools in Orange Walk. This shows that the government has not invested in building new schools thereby restricting development in education.

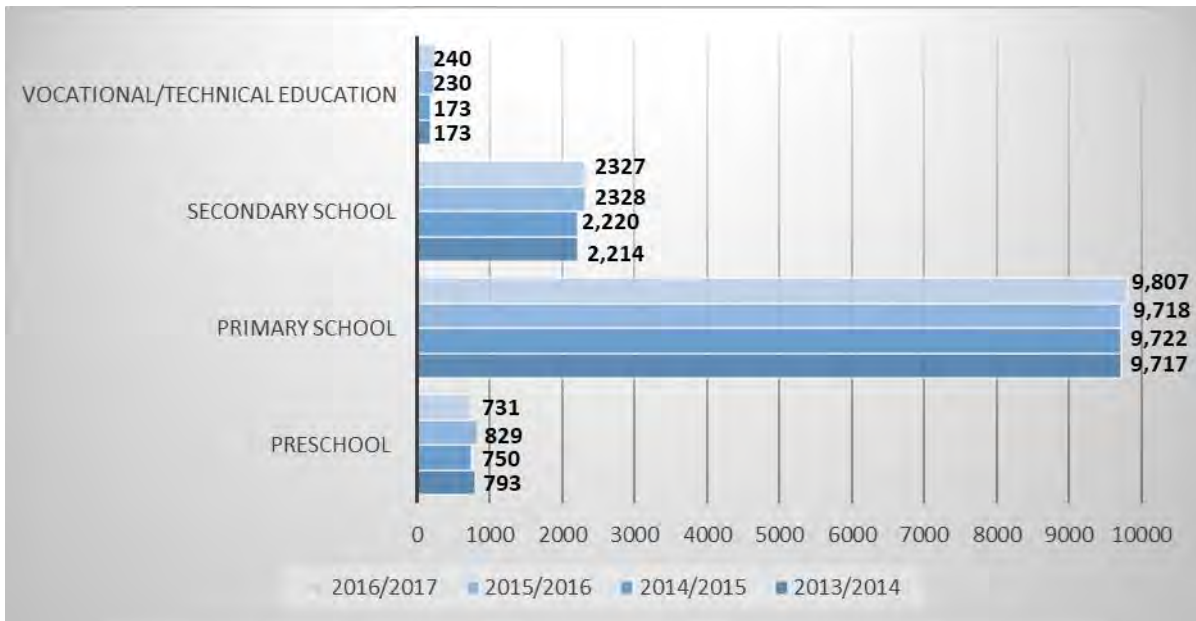
Graph 3.10: Number of secondary schools by management for Orange Walk, 2013-2017



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The number of secondary schools for Orange Walk graph 3.10, we can observe that the number of secondary schools are very low for Orange Walk. On this graph, we can see that there are only three types of management: which are government, government-aided and private. All of these have remained constant through the years showing that there has been no investment in secondary schools, being the least in the district.

Graph 3.11: Enrolment by level of education for Orange Walk, 2013-2016

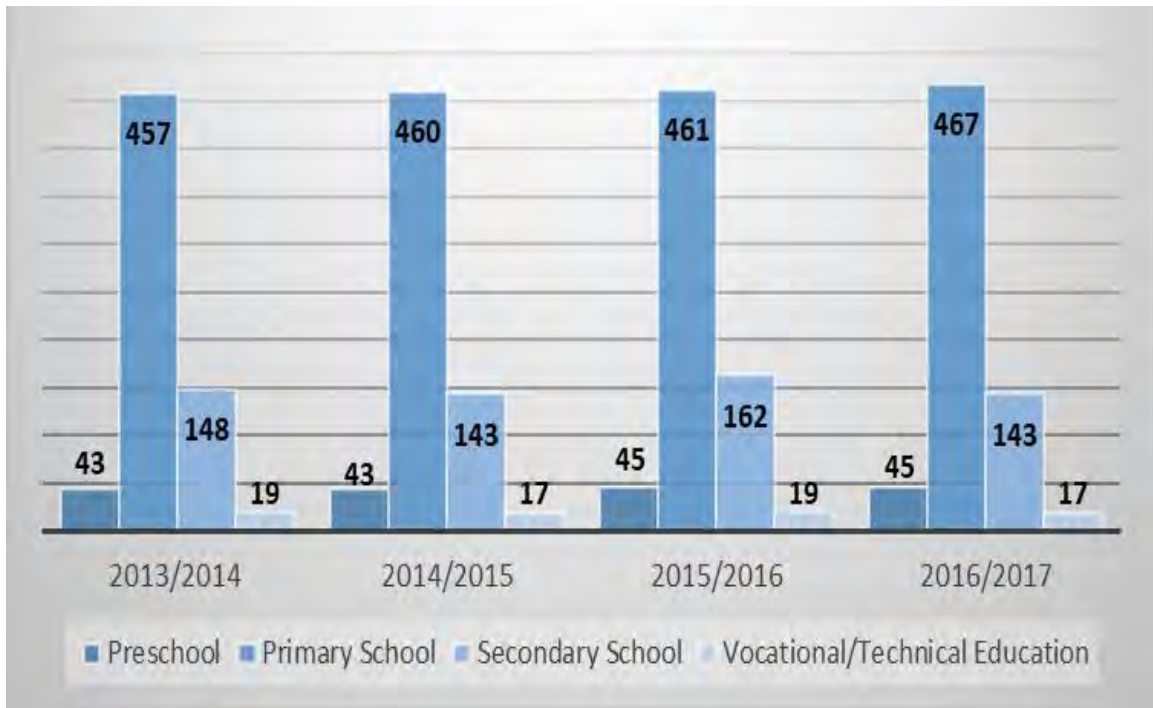


Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

Enrolment by level of School for Orange Walk Graph 3.11, the majority being in Primary Schools showing that there is a higher demand for it. From 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 it increased slightly meanwhile from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 it decreased, from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 it slowly increased.



Graph 3.12: Number of teachers for the different education levels for Orange Walk, 2013-2017



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The number of teachers for the different school levels for Orange Walk graph 3.12 shows something very important, the number of teachers and this indicator matters because it depicts the quality of education provided to students. Primary schools have the most teachers which has gradually increased throughout the years. For the secondary level the number of teachers has decreased 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 after which it increased from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 followed by a decrease from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017. The vocational level has followed that same trend as the secondary level.

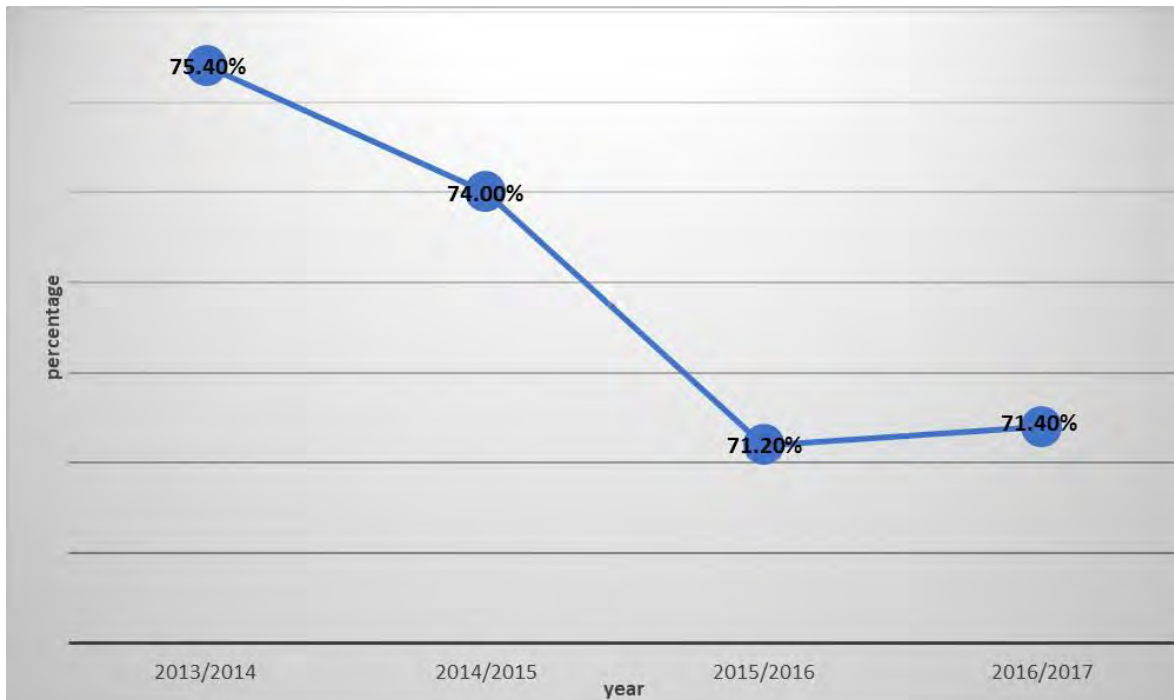
Graph 3.13: Pupil to teacher ratio for the different levels of education for Orange Walk, 2013-2017



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

Pupil to teacher ratio for the different school level graph 3.13 is also very important to analysis since it is necessary to know how much students for one teacher. For preschool it has varied but the amount is good since one teacher should not teach too many students in a classroom especially at that level. For them to have a better-quality education the ratio of pupil to a teacher show remain low.

Graph 3.14: Transition rate from primary to secondary school for Orange Walk, 2013-2017



Source: Elaborated by author information gotten from Statistical Institute of Belize, Abstract of Statistics 2015 & 2016.

The transition rate from primary to secondary school for Orange Walk graph 3.14 depicts the transition from primary to secondary school which has had a significant decrease throughout the years. This transition has always remained in the 70 percent range it has not increased nor decreased. Yet this is still bad since there has been no improvement and it has had one of the lowest transitions compared to the other districts like Belize. This can be as a result of the lack of schools at the tertiary level in Orange Walk. Overall, it's the low investment being done on the education sector.

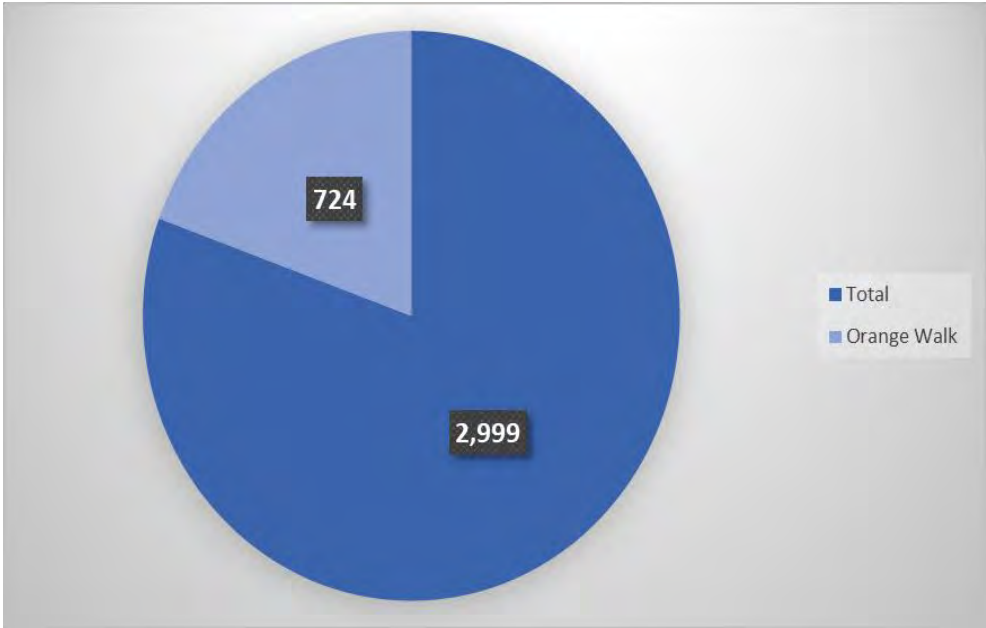
The Statistical Institute of Belize (2010: 44) reported that the district with the lowest primary net enrolment<sup>60</sup> ratio at about 90 percent and gross enrolment<sup>61</sup> ratio ranges from about 103 percent. Likewise had one of the lowest gross secondary enrolment ratios at 51 percent. In terms of the net enrolment ratio at the secondary level, again across districts Orange Walk had the lowest net enrolment ratio at about 36 percent.

<sup>60</sup>The net enrollment is an indication of the level of participation in education among children in the official age group (International Consultative Forum on Education for All, 1998).

<sup>61</sup>The gross enrollment ratio shows the general level of participation in education and is an indication of the country's capacity to facilitate this level of education (International Consultative Forum on Education for All, 1998).

This is a very serious problem that should be analysed since this shows where a country is lacking educated individuals. Education is the key to changing and improving a country. Belize Population and Housing Census (2010: 45) states that “under the Laws of Belize, the mandatory school age begins at five years, and children are required to be in school as long as they have not attained their fourteenth year or have not completed primary school. Census 2010 found about 3,000 children 5 to 13 years who were not enrolled in school”. In terms of the distribution between districts, Orange Walk had the second highest at 24.1% with the total being 724, this can be seen on graph 3.15. Belize Population and Housing Census (2010: 45) stated that “it should be noted that about two-fifths of non-attendees were five years old, and approximately one-tenth were six years old, therefore the possibility exists that these children are late starters, rather than total absentees. For example, among the Mennonite communities, children generally begin school at age seven, rather than at five. Additionally, about 10 percent of the children not attending school had in fact already completed primary school.”

Graph 3.15: Population 5 to 13 years not enrolled in school, 2010



Source: Elaborated by author on data from the Belize Population and Housing Census 2010.

Belize Population and Housing Census (2010: 45) reported that “an examination of the educational achievement of the Belizean population 14 years and older revealed that one in

five persons (19.9 percent) had not completed the primary level of education.” Orange Walk again having the highest percentage compared to the other districts at 29 percent the proportion between male and female which were equal. On the other hand, 73 percent of the working-age population had completed at least a primary school education nationwide.

Graph 3.16: Population 14 years and older for Orange Walk with the highest level of education completed, 2010



Source: Elaborated by author on data from the Belize Population and Housing Census 2010.

Graph 3.16 illustrates how many had completed less than primary and at least primary level, in which Orange Walk had a higher percentage of the total population in this range. The ratio between male and female are almost equal which shows that gender equality does exist. From the total population of Orange Walk which is 30,890 there are 15, 519 males and 15, 371 females. Education in Orange Walk is lacking in so many ways especially in the infrastructure since the building of schools from the government has been stagnant for years.

The volume of public service has decreased through the years and only a few is provided in Orange Walk, many must go to Belize City to get the services needed. It is important to

mention that there are about 44 Government and quasi government offices in Orange Walk Town. Some of the few public services provided are:

<b>Table 3.7: Public Services that are available in Orange Walk, 2018</b>
One public hospital which is the Northern Regional Hospital
The National Fire Service has a fire station with 2 fire engines.
Lands department
Income tax department
One police station
One Magistrates' Court

Source: Elaborated by author on data from Orange Walk Town Municipal Development Plan, February 2015.

The northern regional hospital plays an important role since it provides service to the entire community of Orange Walk town and the villages, for 16 years it has been functioning and has had no improvement. The Ministry of Health<sup>62</sup> (2011) has on its webpage that “the Northern Health Region (NHR) serves two districts with a total estimated population of 77,964. The Northern Health Region (NHR) is composed of two (2) public Health Institutions (Northern Regional Hospital and Corozal Community Hospital), eleven (11) Health Centers and sixteen (16) Health Posts. The Northern Regional Hospital has 57 beds”. These 57 beds are divided in this form: 19 beds for general ward, 6 in paediatric ward, 18 in surgical, 14 in maternity.

<sup>62</sup> <http://health.gov.bz/www/regions/northern-health-region-articles>

Diagram 3.1: Nurse rankings for the Northern Regional Hospital, Orange Walk 2018

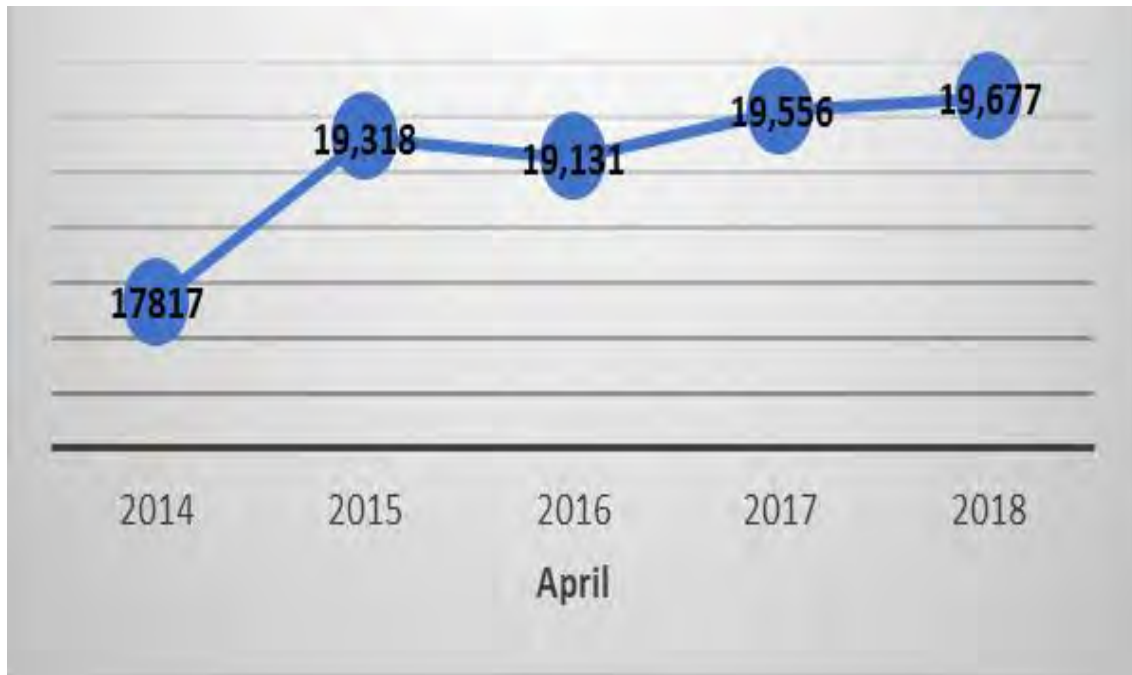


Source: Elaborated by author on data gotten by a worker from Northern Regional Hospital (November 25, 2018).

Nurses by rank for the Northern Regional hospital diagram 3.1 depicts the different ranks of nurses at the Northern Regional Hospital which makes a total of 57 practical nurses and there are also patient care assistance nurses which are 17. They also have rural health nurses which are only six and one public health nurse. The total numbers of doctors are 22 these include general surgeon, medical officers, gynaecologist, paediatrician, internist dental surgeon and orthopaedic surgeon. Nurse Alvarez (2018) stated to the author that “approximately 200 patients per day, these are only for the outpatient section, maternal and child health unit, emergency and maternity unit.

Employment has increased slowly for Orange Walk, as can be seen on the number of employed persons for Orange Walk on graph 3.17. For 2014 they had 17,817 persons employed then for 2015 it increased greatly to 19,318. From 2015 to 2016 it had a slight decrease to 19,131 employed. From there it has gradually increased from 2016 to 2017 to 19,556 employed and in 2018 it increased slightly to 19,677. Many people of Orange Walk must find jobs outside of the district since jobs are scarce in the district or are low paid.

Graph 3.17: Number of employed persons for Orange Walk, April 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author on data from the Statistical Institute of Belize from the labour force survey 2018.

The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) reports this information every April and September per year in order to see the low and high season. The Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>63</sup> (2015) reported for April 2015 that “the Orange Walk district saw the largest gains in employment, with the number of employed persons increasing by 1,500 in the former and 1,100 in the latter.” The Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>64</sup> (2016) reported for April 2016 that “all districts saw an increase in the number of employed persons, except for Orange Walk which experienced a net loss of about 190 jobs.”

The Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>65</sup> (2018) reported that for the entire country “the rise in unemployment between April 2017 and April 2018 was more evident in the country’s urban areas, where the rate went up from 8.7 percent to 9.5 percent while rural unemployment remained unchanged at 9.3 percent. The results also showed a growth in the rate of unemployment among males, from 4.8 percent in April 2017 to 5.6 percent one year later. The female unemployment rate, on the other hand, declined from 15.6 percent to 14.9

<sup>63</sup> Published on the yearly Labour force survey 2015

<sup>64</sup> Published on the yearly Labour force survey 2016

<sup>65</sup> Reported on the yearly Labour force survey 2018



percent over the same period.” The Statistical Institute of Belize<sup>66</sup> (2017) reported that for September 2017 that “all districts recorded an increase in the number of employed persons except Orange Walk, where just over 1,000 jobs were lost compared to last September.” Comparing 2017 to 2018 the unemployment rate was lower even for the Orange Walk district which recorded the second lowest unemployment rates at 6.8 percent.

Graph 3.18: Unemployment rate for Orange Walk district, April & September 2014-2018



Source: Elaborated by author on data from the Statistical Institute of Belize, Labour force survey 2014-2018.

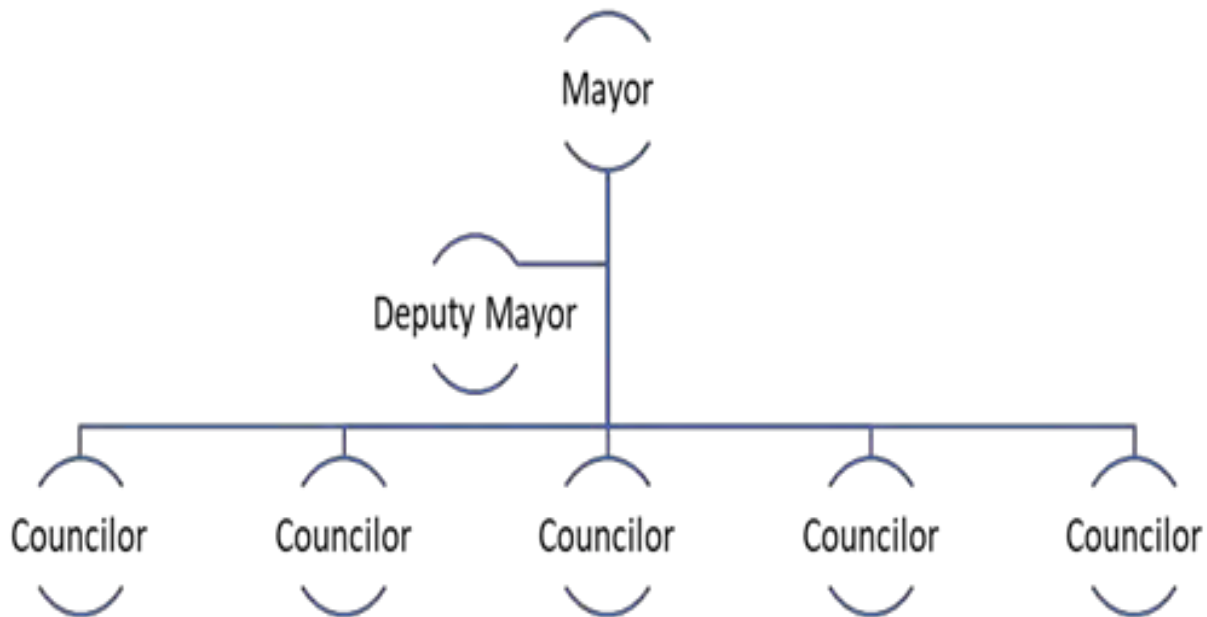
The unemployment rate for Orange Walk district on graph 3.18 we can see the variations for the month of September, where the unemployment rate has been on its highest in 2017. For the month of April, unemployment rate from 2014 to 2017 has increased but for 2018 it has decreased from 8.40 to 6.80 percent. For 2018 there has been no report for September on the unemployment rate, but as we can notice it has had a noticeably trend of increasing unemployment for the month of September.

<sup>66</sup> Reported on the yearly Labour force survey 2017

### 3.1.3 Political

Each district is governed by a town council which is made up of 7 candidates one of them is the Mayor which is the leader and head of the team. This group is confirmed by:

Diagram 3.2: Hierarchy of the town councils in Belize as of 2000



Source: Elaborated by author.

The Law Revision Act specifies, as shown on diagram 3.2, that the town council has an elected mayor. Mayors (other than in Belize City) have an executive role and are designated as the chief executive officer of the council. The mayor elects a deputy mayor from amongst the councillors. The mayor, after consultation with the councillors and the city (or town) administrator, allocates portfolios of responsibility to other councillors. As written on the Town Council Act Chapter 87 Part II 10. (7) (d) (2000: 14-15) that “assigning members of the Council, subject to his direction and control, with specific areas of responsibility in the management of the town’s affairs in such areas as environmental protection, revenue collection, town zoning, planning and urban infrastructure, town sanitation, public health and market management, tourist promotion and development,

coordination of public utilities, crime and drug reduction and prevention, recreational planning and development, development of sports and culture, traffic control and management, and coordination of relations and activities between the town, the Government of Belize, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations.” Every council has its own “Town Fund” for which the council is responsible for administering, into which shall be deposited or credited as mentioned by the Town Council Act Chapter 87, Part VI (2000, 23-24) that are these:

- (a.) all monies voted from time to time by the National Assembly for the use by the Council in the administration of the town;
- (b.) all monies payable in any manner whatsoever to the Council whether under or pursuant to this Act or regulations made thereunder or otherwise;
- (c.) all fines and penalties recovered summarily on the information of the Council or of any officer, servant or member thereof for noncompliance with the provisions of this or any other act or rules, regulations and by-laws of the Council for the time being in force.

In the Belize government’s Cabinet, there is a Minister of local government who is responsible for all the villages, towns and cities in the country. Any of these municipalities that need money must go through this Minister. If the Minister decides not to give them any money, then nothing will happen in their municipalities. The truth is that depending on the winning party of the central government, the preference is given to the town council if it is the same winning political party. For years this is the way the money has been distributed and it is no surprise as it is publicly stated on the news. Ramos<sup>67</sup> (2013) stated that on the news they specified this “in which the chairman of an opposition party, namely, Vision Inspired by the People (VIP) headed by Hubert Enriquez, was complaining about corruption in the political system. The PUP mayor of Dangriga, Gilbert Swaso, along with other PUP mayors from Orange Walk and Punta Gorda towns, were also complaining about the unequal and unfair distribution of government’s funds with him. Well, the UDP will reply by saying to them: When you all were in control of the central government, you all did the same thing to us. This will never change in Belize unless the House of Representatives passes local government reform legislation granting them more autonomy.

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<sup>67</sup> <https://ambergriscaye.com/forum/ubbthreads.php/topics/479821/central-government-vs-municipal-governments.html>

The growth of the cities, towns and villages is currently stifled due to this dilemma.” With this being mentioned the town council is responsible to do so much but is the one that has the least money and in order to get the financing they must either try to get a loan or through the collection of different tax money. This is an unfair process and the town council suffer if it isn’t from the same central government as is the recent case for Orange Walk town.

### **3.2. Conclusion**

This chapter prepared the context upon which the surveys will be carried out since it will be divided by the economic, social and political aspect. The district of Orange Walk ranges poorly in the economic aspect after analysing the data that exist. There has been no growth nor development, since there has been no motor to move the economy other than the sugar industry. Honestly the sugar industry has been having many issues since it’s foreigners that own it and because of this the cane farmers have been receiving less for their cane, hence the reason this sugar industry is not sustaining the community as before and has no benefits for locals but only for the owners which are foreigners. There is also a huge problem that for years public debt has existed within the town council since the past town councils leave a big debt behind since there is no law that prohibits this.

Orange Walk ranks average on the social aspect since a social marginalization index was used as a proxy for poverty and it was not one of the worst districts, but it is still much marginalized when compared to Cayo or Belize District. The main indicator was education since it has a great impact on the society because education is knowledge, and knowledge is power. For the political aspect it ranked average since there wasn’t much data that could have been obtained for this but the way the system is set up it is clearly wrong because the town councils suffer if the central government are not from the same party. The political system has not functioned properly since all the power is given to the central government.

## **Chapter 4. Methodology and results of corruption in Belize: the case study of Orange Walk**

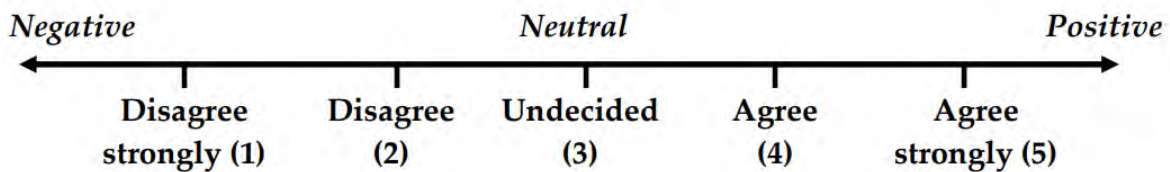
This is the last chapter of the investigation which is the main part since it analyses and shows the perception that the community have towards corruption and its effects on the economic, social and political aspect. Chapter 1, 2 and 3 were all necessary in order to reach to this part to learn about the facts of the Belize and Orange Walk which was necessary and important in order to analysis the economic, social and political aspect. The first part of this chapter was to design the questionnaire which was divided by the three parts already mentioned using a Likert scale. The second part was the selection of interviewee which were well known “Orange Walkenos” who have specific characteristics for this case study. The third part was one of the longest parts since it is where the method was explained in debt on how to analysis the survey with the help of a radar chart. The fourth part also took a longer time since it was to gather the results obtained from every key player and analyse their perception. This survey was done and analysed the way it was divided which is the economic, social and political parts. The fifth part was the overall evaluation of the survey. The sixth part was the conclusion of the case study. At the end since all four chapters has been completed, conclusions were included of each chapter and recommendations for each chapter which gives us a better understanding about this investigation and what can be done to improve.

### **4.1 Methodology of interview**

The first part states the methodology of the survey and interview, the process took a while and that is why it is important to see step by step how it was done. The first part is the design of the questionnaire followed by the selection of the interviewee and lastly the method used to analyse the survey and the perception of all the key players.

#### 4.1.1 Design of questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided by three parts which are the economic, social and political aspect which followed a Likert scale survey. In 1932, Renis Likert invented this measurement method called Likert scale that goes from very bad to extremely good, for example:



This scale gives us a clear picture and measures the degree to how the respondents feel and how they rate regarding an object or situation. It is important to include an option for the ones who are neutral and don't agree or disagree since the respondent may not feel sufficiently informed to give an opinion. As mentioned by Johns (2010: 2) "as far as Likert was concerned, attitudes towards any object or on any issue varied along the same underlying negative-to-positive dimension. This had three significant implications. First, his method was universally applicable. In Likert's own research, he measured opinions on subjects as diverse as birth control, the Chinese, evolution, war, and the existence of God. Second, provided that the response options covered the negative-to-positive dimension, their precise wording could vary. Hence Likert's 1932 article included items worded as in the example above but also some with response scales running from 'strongly disapprove' to 'strongly approve'. Third, because responses were comparable across different questions – in each case simply reporting how positively or negatively that respondent was disposed to the attitude object in question – they could be assigned the same numerical codes, as illustrated in the diagram above. Furthermore, with multiple items on the same broad object (such as those listed just above), these codes could be summed or averaged to give an indication of each respondent's overall positive or negative orientation towards that object. This is the basis for Likert scales."

#### 4.1.2 Selection of interviewee

In order to choose the key players, they had to have a set criterion which included being individuals known to society in Orange Walk, educated, had knowledge on the topic, leaders, critical thinkers, multidisciplinary and veracious. Carefully selecting the key players, they would need to belong to one of these three categories which are from the public, private or social sector. In the public sector are individuals who work for the government. The private sector consisted of individuals that do not work under government which are entrepreneurs. Then lastly is the social sector which in this investigation were just individuals from the society that do not belong to the public nor private sector. Table 4.1 shows who were the individuals chosen to participate in this survey.

Table 4.1: Key players from Orange Walk for each sector, 2018

<b>Public Sector</b>	
E1	Part of the Bar Association of Belize
E2	Mayor of Orange Walk Town
E3	Head of the Customs & Excise Department in Orange Walk
E4	Public school teacher
E5	Public hospital doctor
<b>Private Sector</b>	
E1	Owner of a private clinic
E2	Owner of an Ice Cream Parlor
E3	Owner of a Hardware store and Insurance company.
E4	Owner of a private school
E5	Owner of a Restaurant
<b>Social Sector</b>	
E1	Member of the Orange Walk Cancer Group
E2	Graduate from the University of the West Indies
E3	Member of Rotaract
E4	Retired teacher
E5	Graduate of Galen University

Source: Elaborated by autor.

#### 4.1.3 Method to analyse the survey

The way this questionnaire was presented and analysed was through a radar chart (also known as a web charts, spider charts, polar charts or star plots) for the construction of the actual scenario. This model was applied for the work of “Activity report for the period 2002-2003 Joint Research Project, National Council of Costa Rica (UNA) and the Ecolpol program of Cirad-Amis, entitled "Sustainability of agriculture in the Tempisque Valley, Costa Rica" which was training of a UNA working group, made up of Marvín Acuña, Hernan Mora and Daniel Villalobos.

In this case study, the key players were used to get a clearer picture of corruption and its effects on the economic, social and political aspect of Orange Walk and Belize as a whole. This analysis is necessary for this investigation since the participation and honesty from the community will help analysis the actual situation. In the “Activity report for the period 2002-2003 Joint Research Project National Council of Costa Rica (UNA) and the Ecolpol program of Cirad-Amis, entitled "Sustainability of agriculture in the Tempisque Valley, Costa Rica mention why it is quite useful for several reasons like:

- Is a way to visualize multivariate data
- Multiple observations can be placed in a single chart by displaying multiple polygons, overlaying them and reducing the opacity of each polygon.
- These variables can be compared
- Many variables can be represented next to each other while still giving each variable the same resolution.
- Able to see which variables have similar values or if there are any outliers amongst each variable.
- Also, to see which variables are scoring high or low within a dataset, making them ideal for displaying performance.

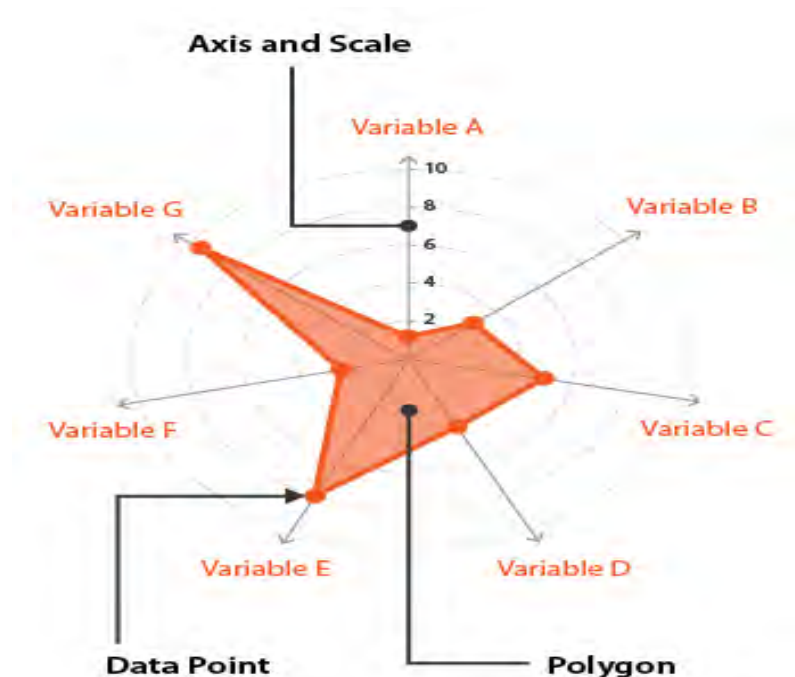
The model consists of:

- a) Each variable is provided with an axis that starts from the centre and extend outwards.



- b) All axes are arranged radially, with equal distances between each other, while maintaining the same scale between all axes.
- c) The number of variables per dimension, rigorously selected and represented each by a main axis.
- d) Each variable value is plotted along its individual axis and all the variables in a dataset and connected to form a polygon.
- e) It can be different number of qualitative criteria that qualify/evaluate the different variables according to their performance. They are arranged graphically, placing the criterion of worst performance in the core and the best performer in the outer layer. The remaining criteria qualify the performance of the variable with intermediate valuations.
- f) The line that joins the rating/evaluation criteria most voted by the key players for each variable, thus creating a closed fabric that demarcates the actual scenario.

Diagram 4.1: Illustration of the Radar graph



Source: Image gotten from The Data Visualisation Catalogue<sup>68</sup>, 2019.

<sup>68</sup> [https://datavizcatalogue.com/methods/radar\\_chart.html](https://datavizcatalogue.com/methods/radar_chart.html)

The instrument<sup>69</sup> is essential to be able to do this graph which was gotten from the information gathered from the key players. In order to construct this chart, it was essential to start with the precision of the research objective; continued with the determination and definition of the relevant analytical scopes or dimensions consistent with the purpose of the study. This is how the theoretical model of the web was composed of only three analytical dimensions<sup>70</sup> which are: **1. Economic 2. Social 3. Political**. Each of these dimensions is an analytical construction capable of capturing and integrating into a coherent and theoretical framework the main features that examines corruption and its effects in Belize, specifically in Orange Walk. Every dimension was determined by **11 to 18 variables**; in total the model is integrated by **41 variables**. Followed by this was the analysis, corresponding to the operationalization of the variables, the objective was to measure the performance of each of them. Thus, in the process, performance became the fundamental element to establish the qualification/evaluation<sup>71</sup> criteria for the variables<sup>72</sup>. The set of evaluation criteria for each variable were chosen according to the Likert scale which was the five-level utilized; from the worst to the best.

The instrument consists of the following parts: a standard matrix for the 41 variables of three dimensions. It records the name of the dimension and the variables. In the first line the informant is given the qualification/evaluation of the performance of the variable. The informant is given five criteria for rating/evaluating the enumerated variable from 1 to 5. Only one scenario is given which is the actual, a small box corresponding to each of the five qualification/evaluation criteria is indicated. Added to this, the respondent is asked for only one explanation of their selection of evaluation to the variable in question but only for some questions were necessary. This part of the instrument is extremely important for the explanation of this actual situation and to know what these key players know and think about corruption and its effects on Belize. All these comments were placed on a table to have a record of which comments were similar for each actor and was highlighted to keep a track of each dimension.

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<sup>69</sup> The instrument consists of dimensions, variables and evaluation criteria.

<sup>70</sup> Where an analytical dimension is a theoretical and methodological construction typical of a specific area of knowledge that accounts for a feature of a complex and diverse whole.

<sup>71</sup> The criteria are qualification/evaluation categories specifically designed to monitor the performance of the variables in that universe.

<sup>72</sup> The variable highlights a reduced and operative form of a concept capable of accounting for the performance of a specific feature of the complex universe of a dimension.

The most important and longest process was to contact the key players that has been mentioned in this chapter, to propose them to be part of this investigation. They were asked for their approval to participate and an appointment was done to start the survey. Upon obtaining the informant's commitment, they were provided with instructions and explanation of each dimension. In total, 15 surveys were applied: 5 for each sector. First, a pilot test on a key player from the social sector was used to validate the initial survey. Based on the pilot tests, the survey was adjusted where they had comprehension problems, the definitions of some variables were clarified and made it more precise and the presentation of the survey was done like an interview since the variables were read to them and they just had to reply and their answer was placed on the instrument. The survey was classified by sectors. All the information was placed on the Excel file named Excel survey. Sheet 1 corresponds to the answers given by the key players of the public sector, sheet 2 corresponds to the private sector and sheet 3 corresponds to the social sector. The total results by sector were used to fill out sheet 4, which refers to the comprehensive analysis of the results. In this way the analysis was done much easier and faster since for each variable; proceeded to count the qualification/evaluation criteria selected by each key player. The matrix format facilitated cross-checking of each variable, by criteria. On the other hand, the equality of the vertical sum with the horizontal sum of the total effective criteria selected, allowed to detect and correct some problems in the tabulation. This part was very important and necessary since with this information we could have moved on to the next step.

Having all the information now it was tabulated and processed, the results generated before will now be placed on an Excel file named Average, this excel was designed to place the dimensions, variables and sectors in a way it can be distinguished and understood in order to calculate and generate the points that will make possible the construction of the dimensions and variables on the web diagram. This excel sheet was where all the calculations were done for each variable. It displays a table of distribution of absolute, relative and weighted relative frequencies of the rating/evaluation criteria selected by the key players for each variable of the same dimension, for the total of the actors, and by sector.

In order to decide on which criteria to use, the mechanism was to choose the one most voted for by the key players which was taken from the greater relative frequency and relative weighted average. The procedure used for calculating the frequency **relative weighted average** frequencies is the following:


**Relative weighted average= [(Absolute \* total relative public sector) + (Absolute \* total relative private sector) + (absolute \* total relative social sector)] / (total relative public sector+ total relative private sector + total relative social sector).**

The most voted weighted relative frequencies criterion defines the corresponding point for each variable in the web diagram for the total of the key players and by sector. Having adopted as the decision mechanism the most voted criterion in relative terms and given the ordinal (discrete) character of the performance measurement of the variables, we avoided applying absolute weighted averages that carry the risk of giving a cardinal treatment (continuous) to a variable that has been defined as discrete. The goodness of this mechanism lies in the fact that it allows to respect the majority decision, even in situations of conflict.

The tiebreaker decision was based on the tendency to vote according to the direction of the weight, either towards the lower end (1) or towards the upper end (5) since the criteria were established in order of degrees corresponding to that stipulated by Likert (1932, 1934) and Osgood, Suci and Tannenbaum (1975). The tiebreaks were solved with the sum of the adjacent data, deciding on the criterion whose sum is greater. For some cases, the use of joint vision acquired during the fieldwork was resorted to, inclining the decision toward the criterion of the highest value. For example, as can be seen below:

Table 4.2: Illustration of a conflict case

CRITERIA	VOTES
1. None at all	20
2. A little	40
3. Neither	0
4. Trust	40
5. Fully trust	0


 Lower adjacent criterion of 2.  
 It is recommended to choose 2. as a decision criterion

Source: Elaborated by author.

This conflict resolution process has the following properties:

This method respects the decision of the key players, according to the vote granted by them to each of the criteria. Guarantees that the qualification/evaluation criteria have the same probability of being chosen. Does not change the range of criteria of choice ordered from a situation of poor performance a) to another of good performance b), in accordance with what establishes the construction of the model of the web.

As mentioned before some dimensions required for the key player to explain why he/she was choosing that answer. This process was a qualitative character that allowed to a) identify the reason they believe that answer b) to monitor and register the times or frequency that the same reason was mentioned from the key player. This methodology is very important for this investigation since the key players are a must in order to get a perception of what is really happening since they are the ones that know and experience it. This survey adds value to this research since it provides high quality with the valuable information gotten.

#### 4.2 Results and the perception of the interviewee

We saw in chapter 2 that throughout the years the economic, social and political aspect of Belize have been stagnant and there has been no development nor growth. Therefore, in chapter 3 we also see that the development and growth of Orange Walk has also been

stagnant and even worst compared to other districts like Belize and Cayo. With this survey we got a closer look to corruption and its effects in Belize and the community of Orange Walk. The evaluation method as mentioned before will give us a closer look to the dimensions and variables, at the end we can conclude which dimension was more affected by corruption. The results of the three analytical dimensions are the following:

#### 4.2.1 Economic Dimension

The Economic dimension is of vital importance in this study because it is one of the aspects studied to see if corruption really does affect the economic aspect of Belize. The following table shows the variables used and their evaluation criteria. The variables of this dimension are twelve which will make us aware of the economic situation. We will study each variable with their respective evaluations according to all sectors.

Table 4.3: The Economic Dimension, its variables & their evaluation criteria

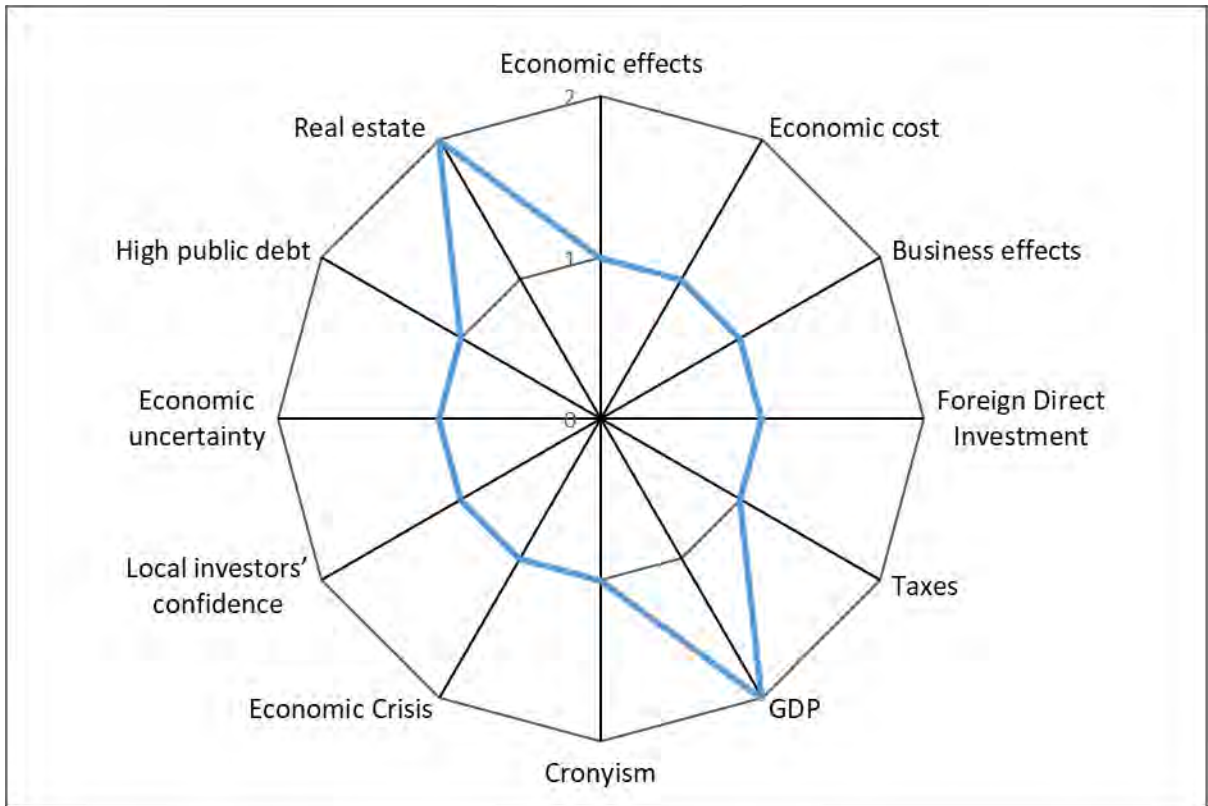
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>
1.1. Does corruption have a negative effect on Belize's economy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.2. Is corruption costly and has an economic cost on the community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely costly</li> <li>2. Costly</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Low Cost</li> <li>5. Has no cost</li> </ol>
1.3. Is corruption affecting the different businesses?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.4. Does corruption discourage any foreign investment in Belize?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.5. The taxes have been increasing due to the cost of corruption?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>

1.6. Corruption is causing a decrease in the country's Gross domestic product (GDP).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.7. Do you believe that corruption rewards the activities that are non-productive and punishes the creative talented that promote productivity and economic growth?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.8. Is Corruption hampering the exit of the crisis that Belize's economy is facing?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.9. Does corruption degrade the local investors' confidence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.10. Does corruption increase economic uncertainty?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.11. Is corruption a major factor to the contribution of Belize's high public debt?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
1.12. Corruption has basically focused on activities related to real estate (land, construction, public works), where it is relatively easy to appropriate the income generated through concessions and privileged relationships with public administrations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>

Source: Elaborated by author

As can be seen on the Economic Dimension, its variables & their Evaluation criteria table 4.3, the economic dimension contains all the components explained in chapter 2 and 3. The following graphs will show the evaluation results first for the public sector second it will show the private sector then thirdly the social sector and lastly all the results of the three sectors.

Graph 4.1: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the public sector, 2018

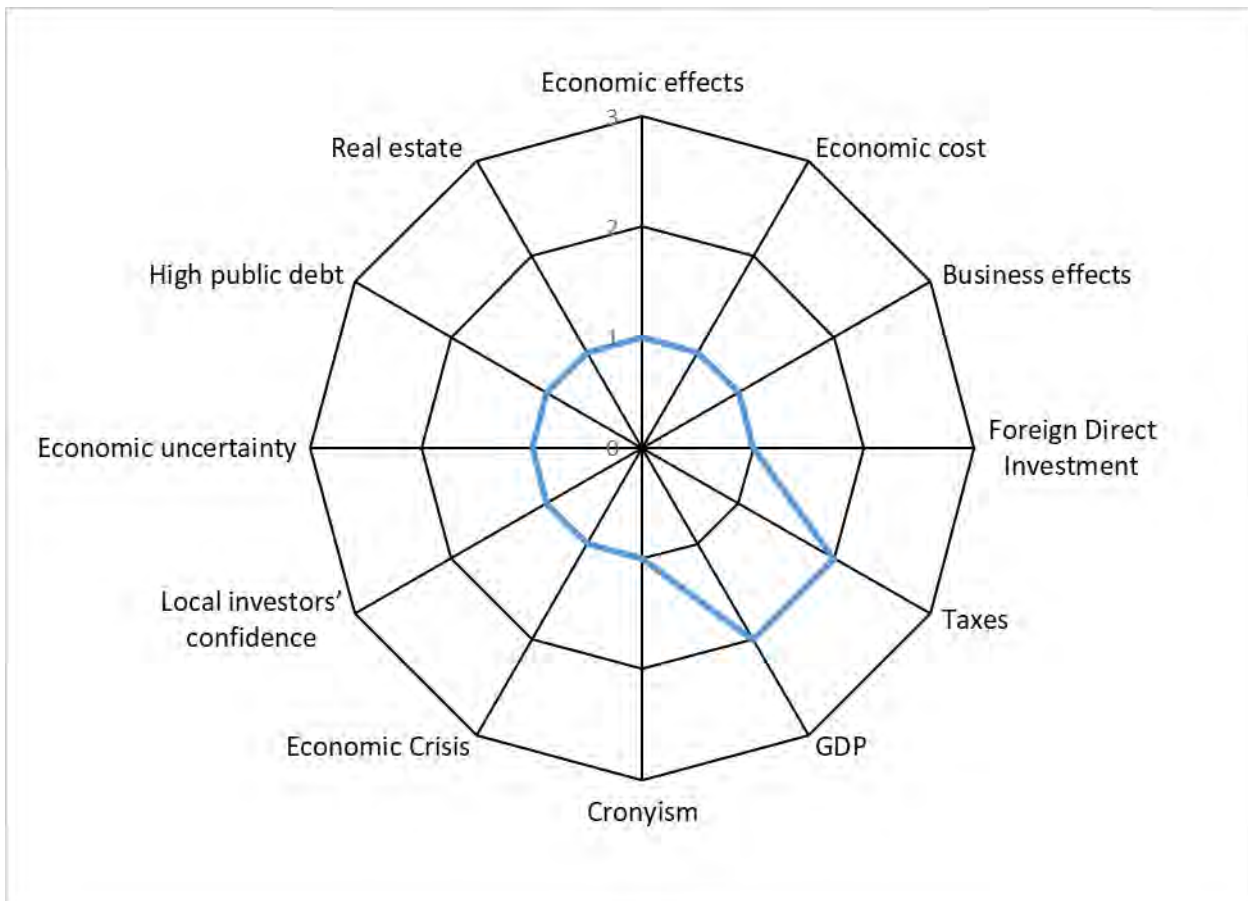


Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the public sector graph 4.1 depicts the actual scenario of how Belize’s economy is and what it is facing. Ten out of the twelve variables rated the lowest at 1 which is to say that corruption has a negative economic effect, that corruption has a high economic cost on the community, that corruption affects the different macro and micro businesses, that corruption discourages foreign direct investment, that the taxes have been increasing due to the cost of corruption, that corruption causes cronyism, that there is an economic crisis and corruption degrades the local investors’ confidence, corruption causes economic uncertainty and that Belize has a high public debt due to corruption. The remaining two from the twelve variables rated at 2, which is still low and a very bad signal that corruption is causing a decrease in the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) and that corruption is focused on real estate since it is easier to leak the money out from the system into their pockets.



Graph 4.2: The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the private sector, 2018

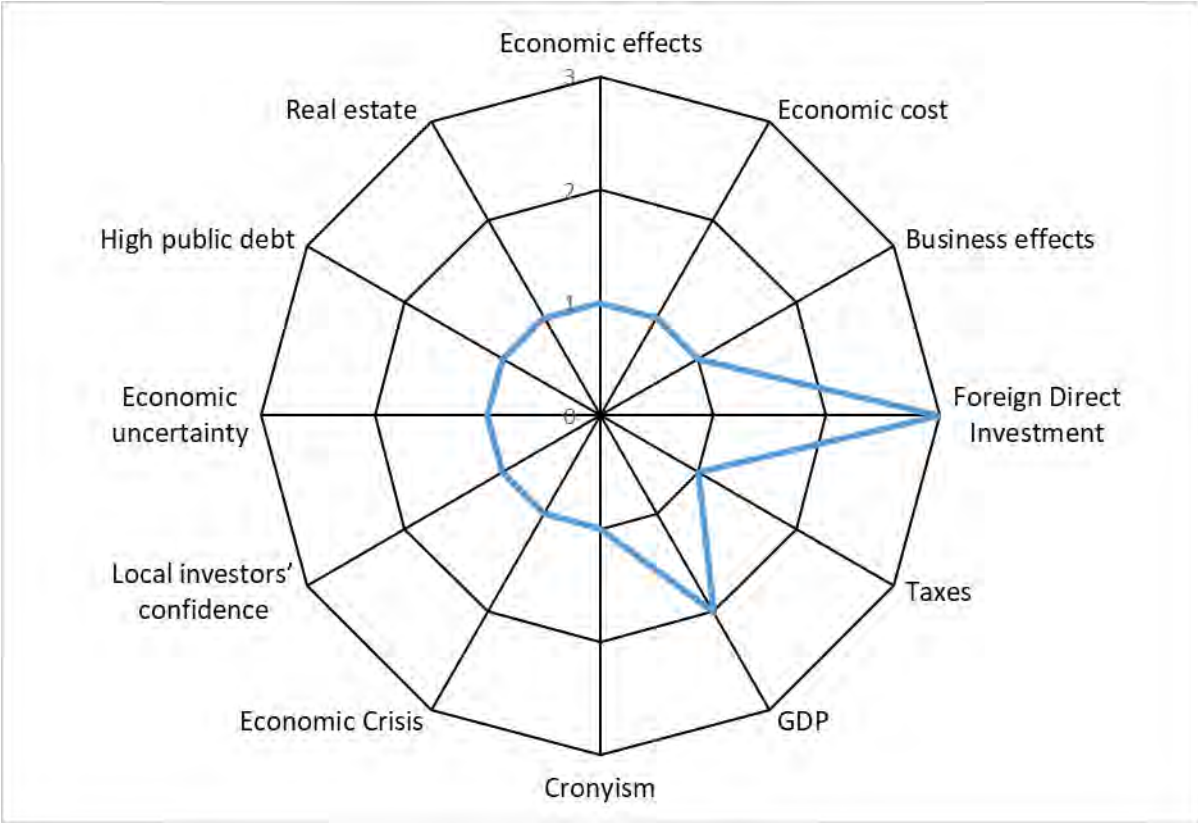


Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on Belize’s economic aspect from the private sector graph 4.2 we can see the results for the private sector which depicts that also the evaluation for the economic aspect were negative since also ten from the twelve variables rated 1 which are that corruption has a negative economic effect, has a high economic cost on the community, it affects the different macro and micro businesses, it discourages foreign direct investment, causes cronyism, that there is an economic crisis and it degrades the local investors’ confidence, corruption causes economic uncertainty, Belize has a high public debt due to corruption and that corruption is focused on real estate since it is easier to get away with abuses. And again, only two from the twelve variables rated 2 which is

that corruption is causing a decrease in the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and that the taxes keep increasing due to corruption.

Graph 4.3: The effects of corruption on Belize's economic aspect from the social sector, 2018

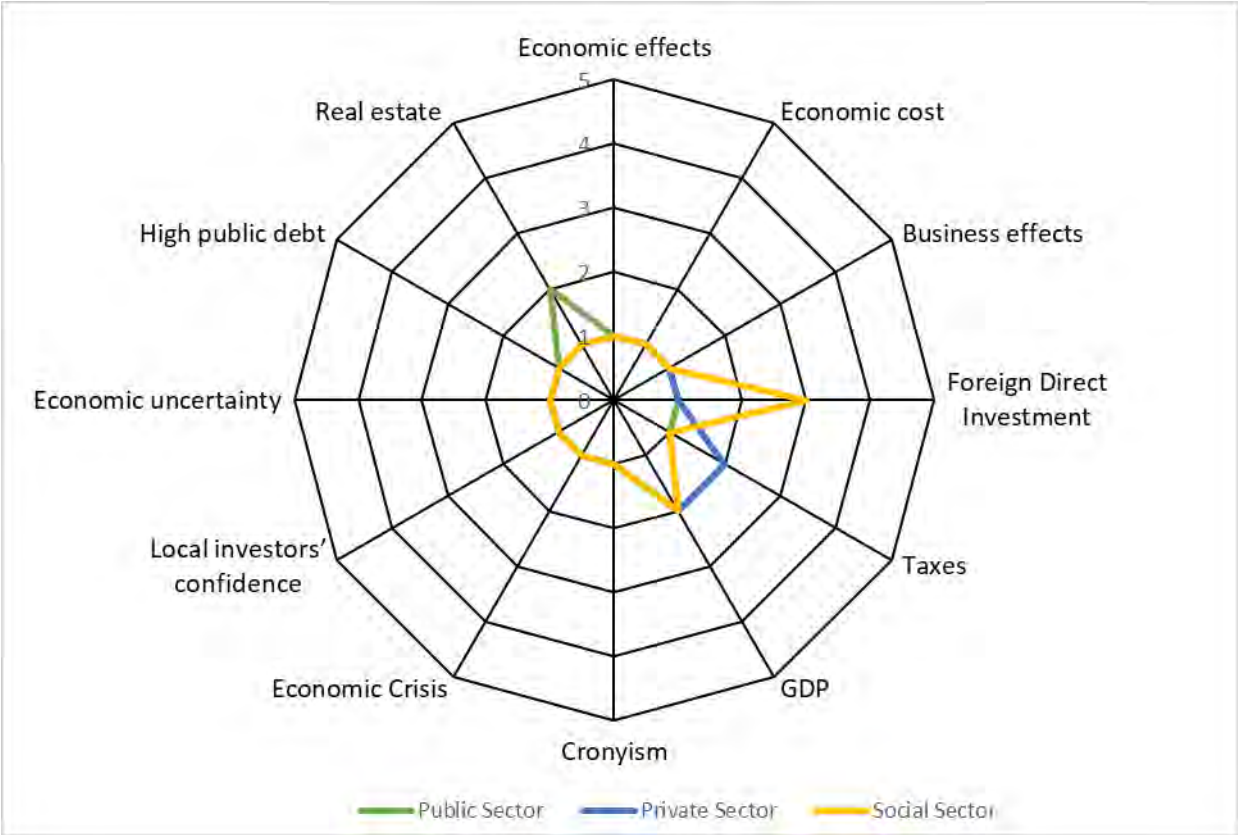


Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on Belize's economic aspect from the social aspect graph 4.3 we can also see that the evaluation from the social aspect was also negative with ten of the twelve variables rating at 1 once more, which were that corruption has a negative economic effect, it has a high economic cost on the community, it affects the different macro and micro businesses, that the taxes have increased due to the cost of corruption, it causes cronyism, that there is an economic crisis, it degrades the local investors' confidence, causes economic uncertainty, Belize has a high public debt due to corruption and that it is focused on real estate since it is easier to get away. Then followed by the criteria 2 with only one from the twelve variables in this category which was that corruption is causing a decrease in the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and one out of the twelve variables

rated at medium (3) that signalled that corruption doesn't really discourages foreign direct investment.

Graph 4.4: The effects of corruption on the economic aspect of Belize from the three sectors, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on the economic aspect of Belize from the three sectors graph 4.4 it compares the three sectors evaluation of corruption on its economic aspect which show many similarities. Ten of the twelve variables evaluated negative at a rate of 1 for the three sectors. The differences are for the public sector that real estate rated at 2 while for the private and social it rated at 1 either ways both evaluations is negative. The social sector evaluated the foreign investment at 3 while the public and private sector rated it at 1. Then the private sector rated the tax increase at 2 while the public and social sector rated it at 1.

#### 4.2.2 Social dimension

The social dimension is also very important since, as mentioned in chapter 2 and 3, it depicts a countries development expressed by the quality of life and if the needs of the people are being met. Through this survey we got a clear picture of corruption and its effects on the social dimension. The following table shows the variables used and their evaluation criteria. The variables of this dimension are eighteen which will make us aware of the social condition due to corruption. We will study each variable with their respective evaluations according to all the sectors.

Table 4.4: The Social Dimension, its variables & their evaluation criteria

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>
2.1. Corruption has inequitable effects on the distribution of income, causing some to be better off than others.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
2.2. Has corruption increased the poverty rate of Belize?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
2.3. Does corruption have a negative effect on employment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always</li> <li>2. Often</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Sometimes</li> <li>5. 5. Never</li> </ol>
2.4. Do you believe that the public workers commit corruption because their superiors ask them to?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
2.5. Do you believe that public workers commit corruption on their own?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completely Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Totally Disagree</li> </ol>
2.6. Has infrastructural development been affected by corruption?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely Affected</li> <li>2. Affected</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Moderately Affected</li> <li>5. Not affected</li> </ol>
2.7. The quality of public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely Affected</li> </ol>

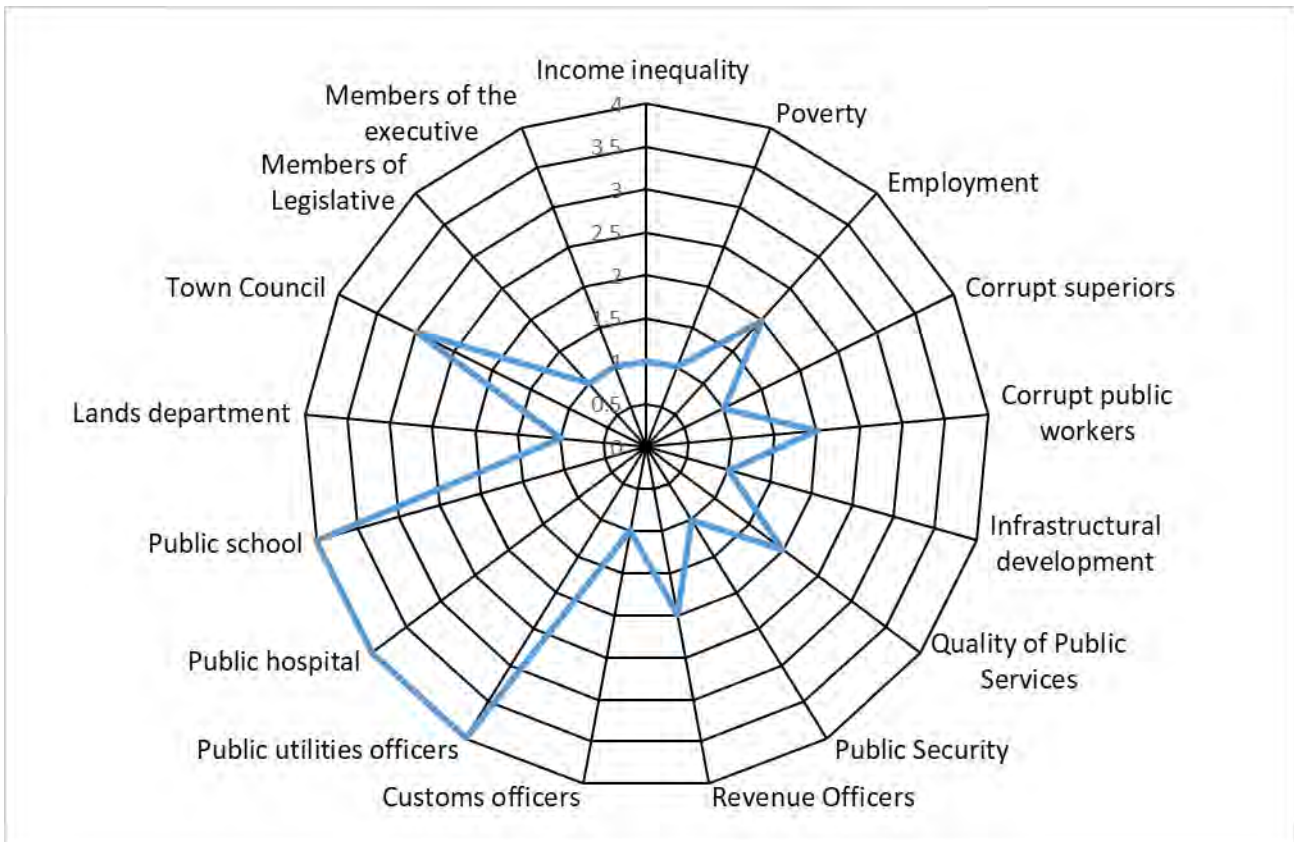
services has been decreasing throughout the years because of corruption?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Affected</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Moderately Affected</li> <li>5. Not affected</li> </ol>
2.8. In which of the public sector has there been the most corruption from 2014 until now:	
2.8.1. Police/public security officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.2. Prosecutors; Judges/Magistrates at court	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.3. Tax/revenue officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.4. Customs officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.5. Public utilities officers/inspectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.6. Public hospital	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slightly</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.7. Public school	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slighty</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.8. Lands department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slighty</li> <li>5. None at all</li> </ol>
2.8.9. Town Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extremely</li> <li>2. Very</li> <li>3. Moderately</li> <li>4. Slighty</li> </ol>

	5. None at all
2.8.10. Members of parliament/legislature	1. Extremely 2. Very 3. Moderately 4. Slighty 5. None at all
2.8.11. Members of the executive	1. Extremely 2. Very 3. Moderately 4. Slighty 5. None at all

Source: Elaborated by author

The Social Dimension, its Variables & their Evaluation criteria table 4.4 we can observe that all the social components on chapter 2 and 3 are on this table but one of the questions was not included on the graph so it was only seventeen that was analysed. Question 2.8.2 was discarded since all the key players felt differently towards this question and were unable to use the tiebreaker method. All the graphs below will show the evaluation results: first for the public sector, second for the private sector, thirdly for the social sector, and lastly all three sectors in one to see the comparison of all the sectors.

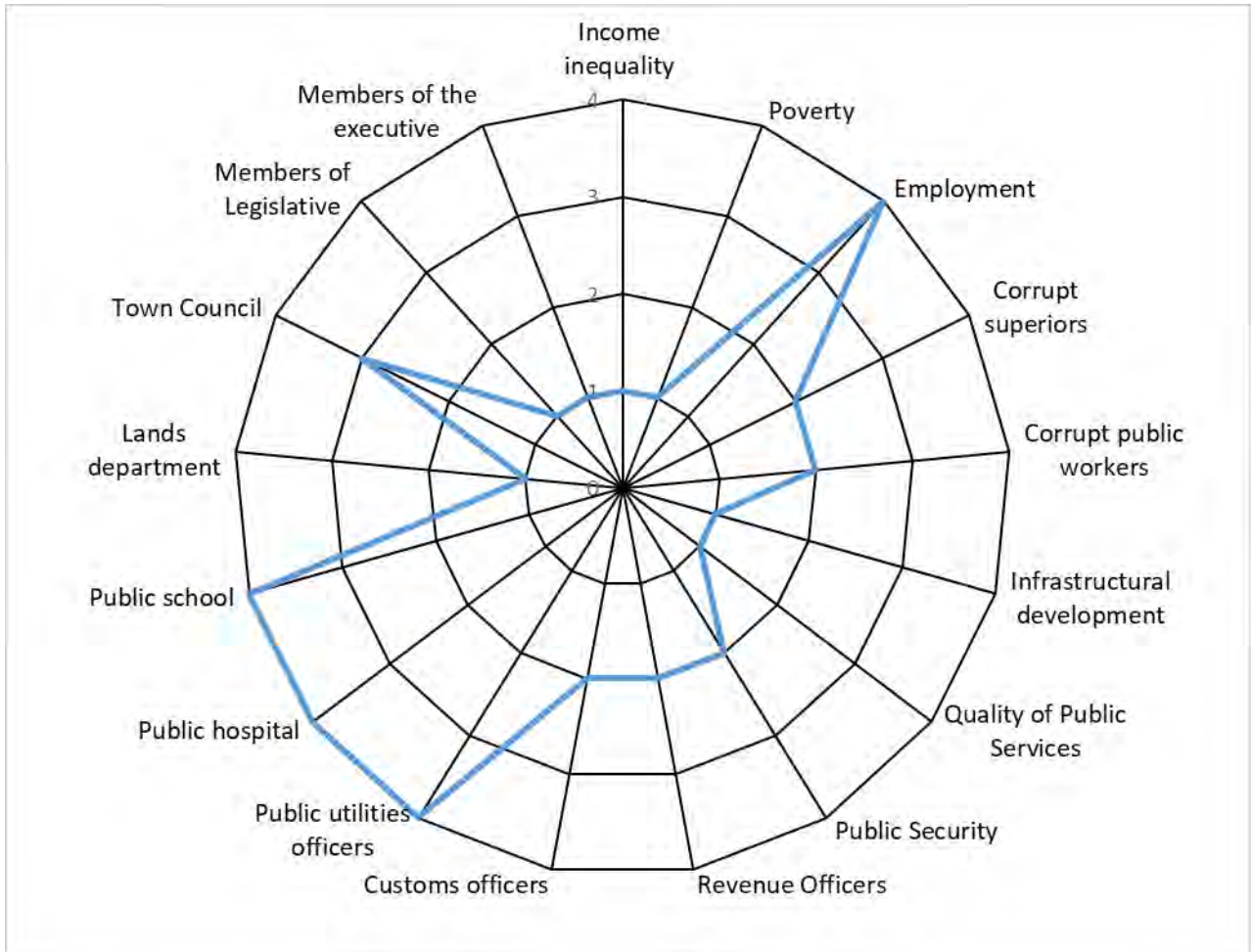
Graph 4.5: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the public sector, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the public sector graph 4.5 we can see that the variables are both very bad and good. Nine out of seventeen variables scored the lowest at 1 which is that corruption is the cause of income inequality, poverty, that the public workers are corrupt because their superiors ask them too, that infrastructural development has been deteriorating due to corruption, that corruption exist in the police/public security officers, custom officers, lands department, members of the executive and legislative. Four out of the seventeen variables rated at 2 which are still low are that employment is affected by corruption, that public workers are corrupt on their own, that the quality of public services have been decreasing because of corruption, and that corruption exists in the revenue office. Only one from the seventeen variables rated medium at 3 is that corruption exists in the town councils. Three out of the eighteen variables scored good at 4 which were that a low degree of corruption exists in public schools, public hospital and within the public utilities’ officers.

Graph 4.6: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the private sector, 2018



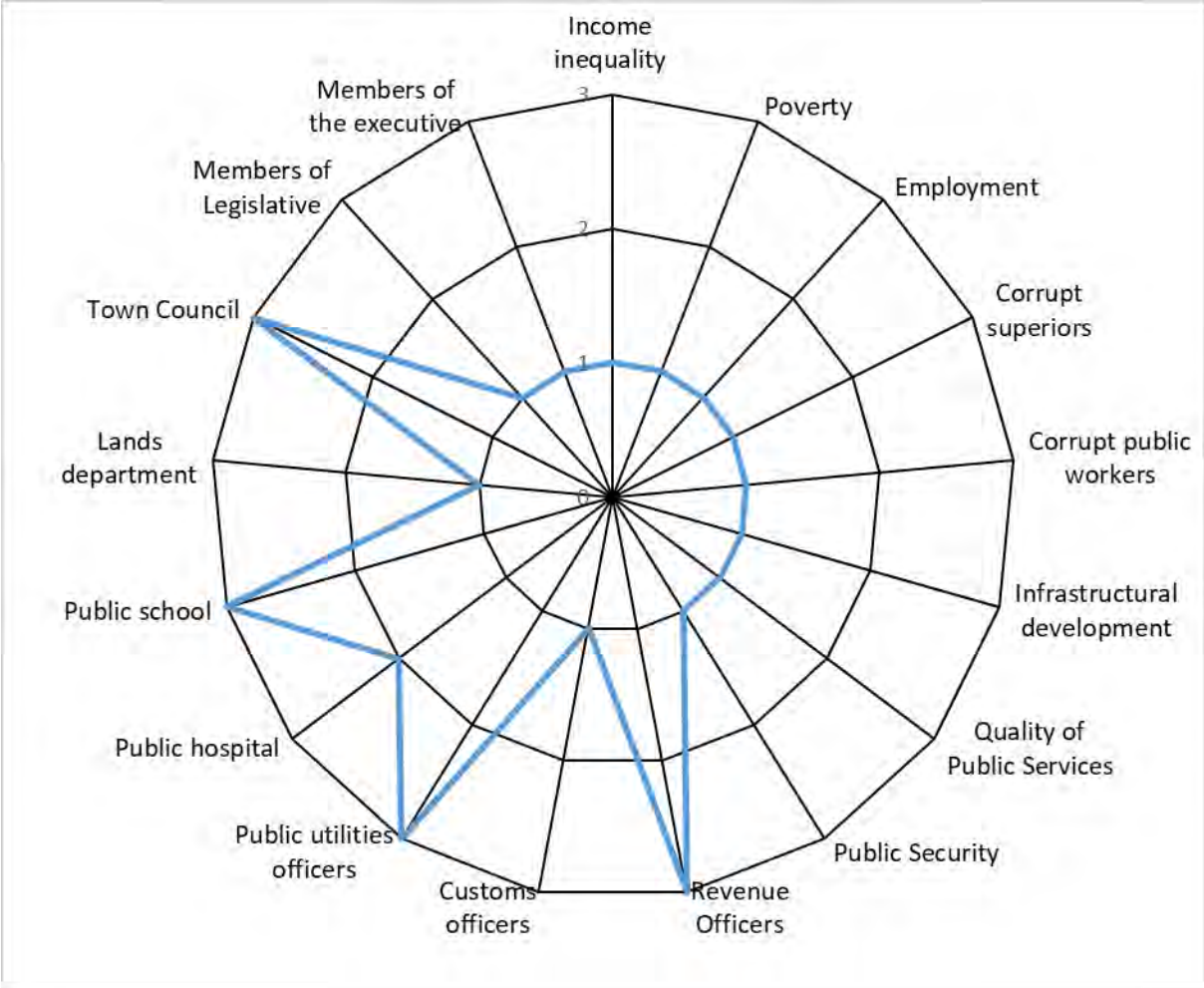
Source: Elaborated by author

The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the private sector graph 4.6 now shows us how the private sector evaluated corruption in the social aspect. Seven of the seventeen variables evaluated the worst at 1 which are income inequality, poverty, infrastructural development, the quality of public services, corruption in the lands department, and among members of the executive and legislative. Five of the seventeen variables ranked 2 were that public workers are corrupt because of superiors and on their own as well, that custom officers, revenue officers and police/public security are corrupt. Only one from the seventeen ranked medium at 3 was that the town councils are corrupt. The ones that ranked good were four of the seventeen variables at 4 which are that corruption affects to a lesser degree employment and that in these public institutions there



has been less corruption within public schools, public hospital and the public utilities officers.

Graph 4.7: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the social sector, 2018

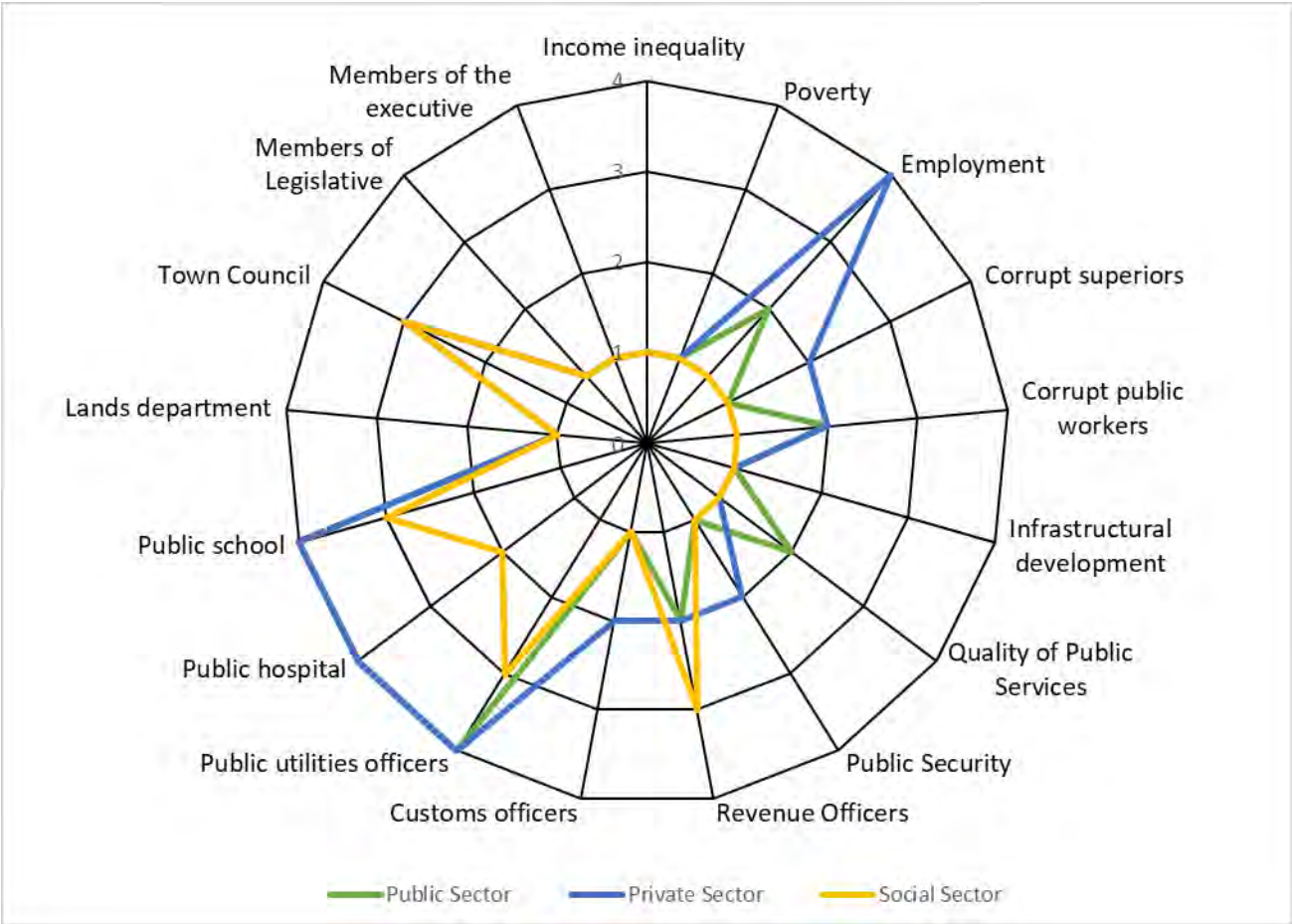


Source: Elaborated by author.

The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the social sector graph 4.7 now evaluates the social aspect from the social sector key actors which depicts mostly low evaluations, the highest being rated average at 3. This is interesting since they fall under the social sector which are the ones that are mostly encountering all these social hardships. Twelve of the seventeen variables rated 1 which are the worst were income inequality, poverty, employment, corruption among the public workers because of superiors and because they choose on their own, infrastructural development and quality of public services deteriorating, that the most corrupt are the police/public security, lands

department, customs officers, members of legislative and executive branches. Only one from the seventeen variables rated 2 which is still unfavourable that there is corruption in the public hospital. Four of the seventeen variables rated medium 3 were that corruption happens in the town council, revenue officers, public utilities officers and public schools.

Graph 4.8: The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the three sectors, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author

The effects of corruption on Belize’s social aspect from the three sectors graph 4.8 now depicts the three sectors showing us the similarities but also the differences. The social sector’s key players are the ones that evaluated the social aspect the worst because of corruption, while the private sector are the ones that evaluated it less harsh on some aspects like employment compared to the other two sectors. The public sector was in between.

### 4.2.3 Politic dimension

For this investigation to be completed it must include the political aspect since as mentioned before it plays a major role in a countries democracy and if there is not a proper functioning political system because of corruption then it brings many obstacles to a countries development. The political system of Belize has been failing even though we are a young and independent nation. The following table shows the variables used and their evaluation criteria. The variables in this dimension are twelve which will make us aware of the level of corruption in the political system. We will study each variable with their respective evaluations according to all the sectors.

Table 4.5: The Political Dimension, its variables & evaluation criteria

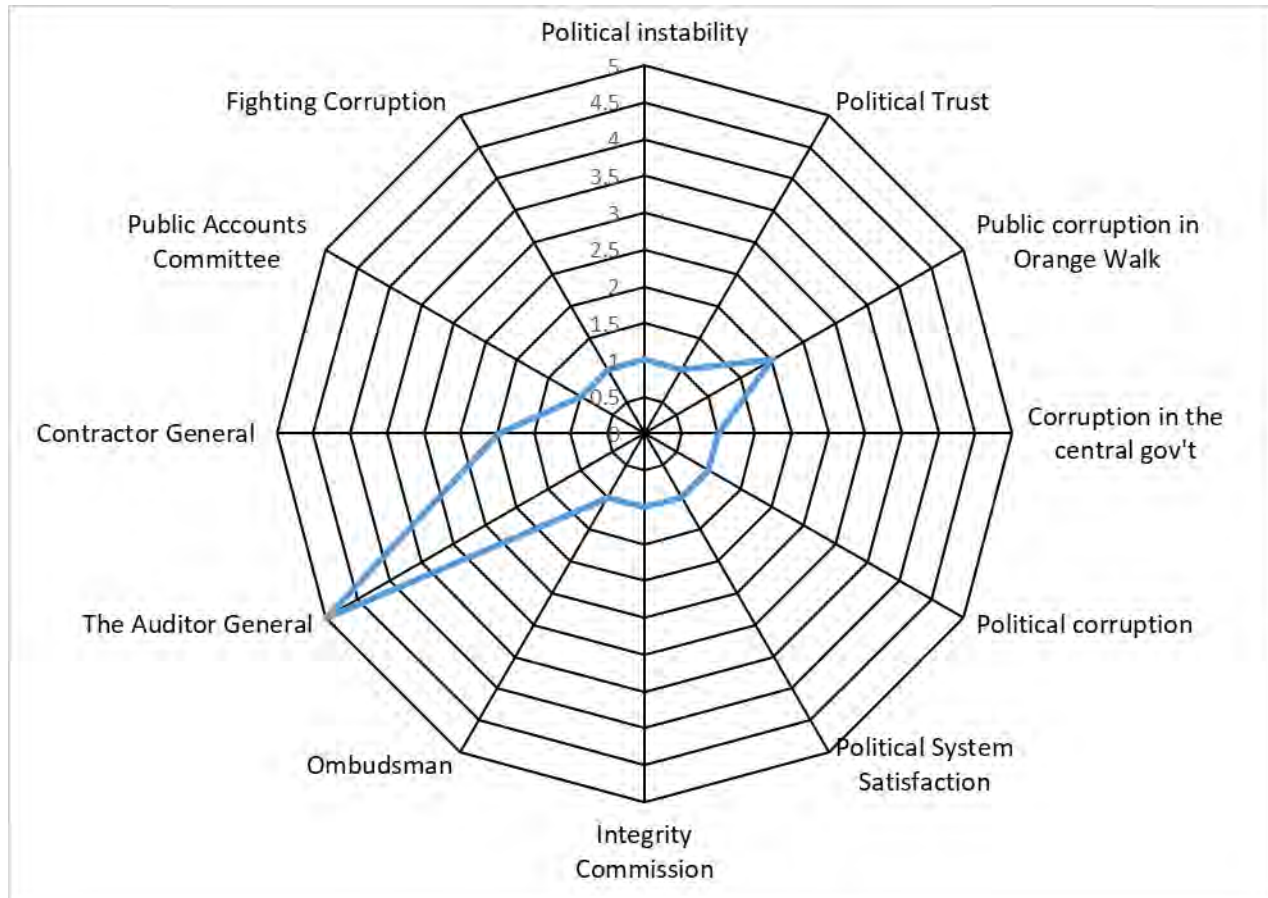
<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>
3.1. Does corruption generate political instability?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
3.2. Do you trust the government of Belize in promoting development?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None at all</li> <li>2. A little</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Trust</li> <li>5. Fully trust</li> </ol>
3.3. Is there public corruption here in Orange Walk?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
3.4. Does corruption in the government of Belize affect Orange Walk Town?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
3.5. Do you think that corruption is something intrinsic to politics?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strongly Agree</li> <li>2. Agree</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Disagree</li> <li>5. Strongly Disagree</li> </ol>
3.6. Are you satisfied with the political system and how it functions?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not satisfied</li> <li>2. Little Satisfied</li> <li>3. Neither</li> <li>4. Satisfied</li> </ol>

	5. Totally Satisfied
3.7. How useful are these Anti-corruption agencies:	
3.7.1. Integrity Commission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>
3.7.2. Ombudsman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>
3.7.3. The Auditor General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>
3.7.4. Contractor General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>
3.7.5. Public Accounts Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>
3.8. In the last five years, do you think that the government of Belize has tried to put a stop on corruption?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ineffective</li> <li>2. Little effective</li> <li>3. Medium effective</li> <li>4. Regularly effective</li> <li>5. Totally effective</li> </ol>

Source: Elaborated by author

Political Variable, Dimension & Evaluation criteria table 4.5 includes all the components mentioned on chapter 2 and 3 of the political aspects, this gives a better idea of how the political system are functioning in the presence of some degree of corruption. All the graphs below will show the evaluation results first for the public sector, second of the private sector, thirdly of the social sector, and lastly all three sectors in one so to see the overall results of the political aspect.

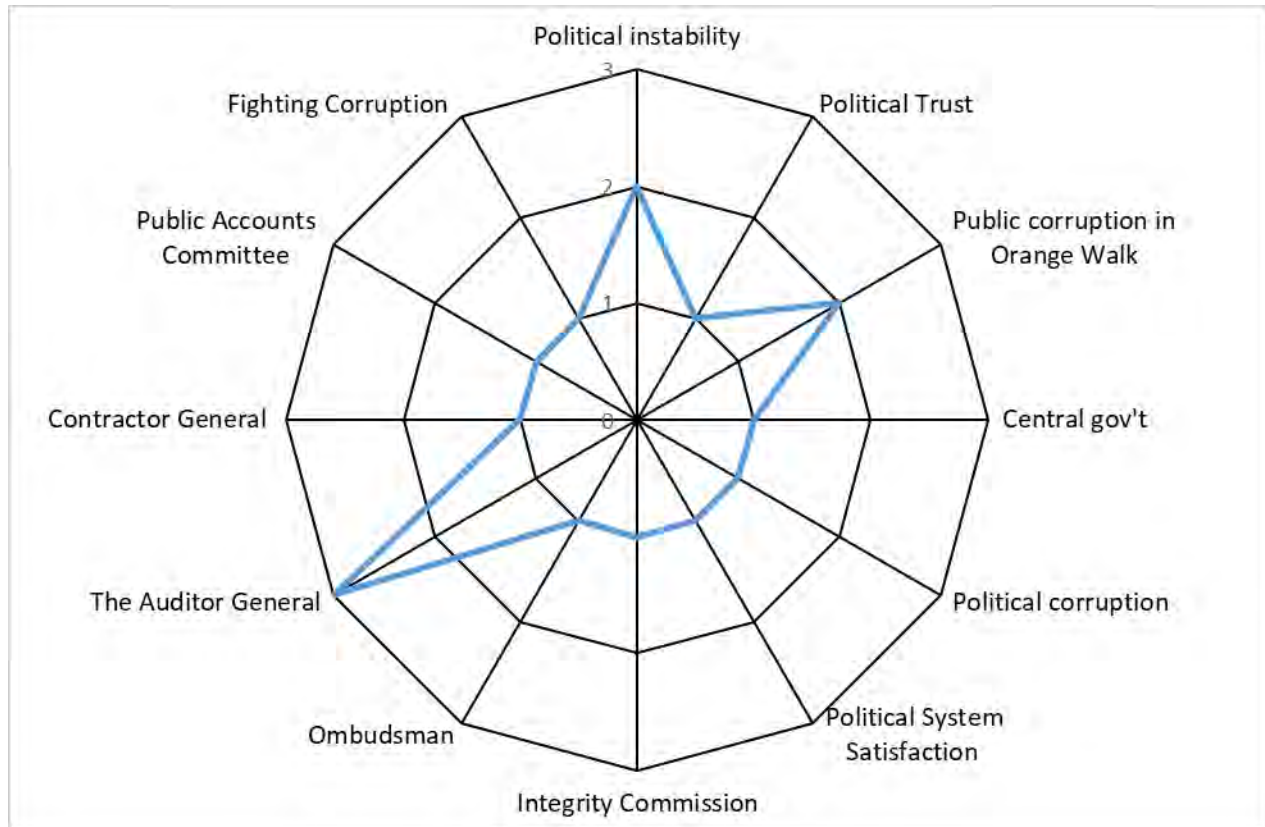
Graph 4.9: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the public sector, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author

The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the public sector graph 4.9 shows us that the political system is evaluated mostly unfavourable. Nine from twelve variables ranked badly (1), are that corruption causes political instability, that the people have no political trust, corruption in the Central Government is affecting Orange Walk, that corruption is intrinsic to politics, because of corruption the people of Orange Walk are not satisfied with the political system and how it functions, The Integrity Commission, The Ombudsman and Public Accounts Committee are Anti-corruption agencies that are not useful, and that the government has not tried to put a stop to corruption. Two from the twelve variables rated at 2 which is that public corruption does exist in Orange Walk and the Contractor General is not useful. The only variable from twelve that rated excellent at 5 was that The Auditor General is the only Anti-corruption agencies that is useful.

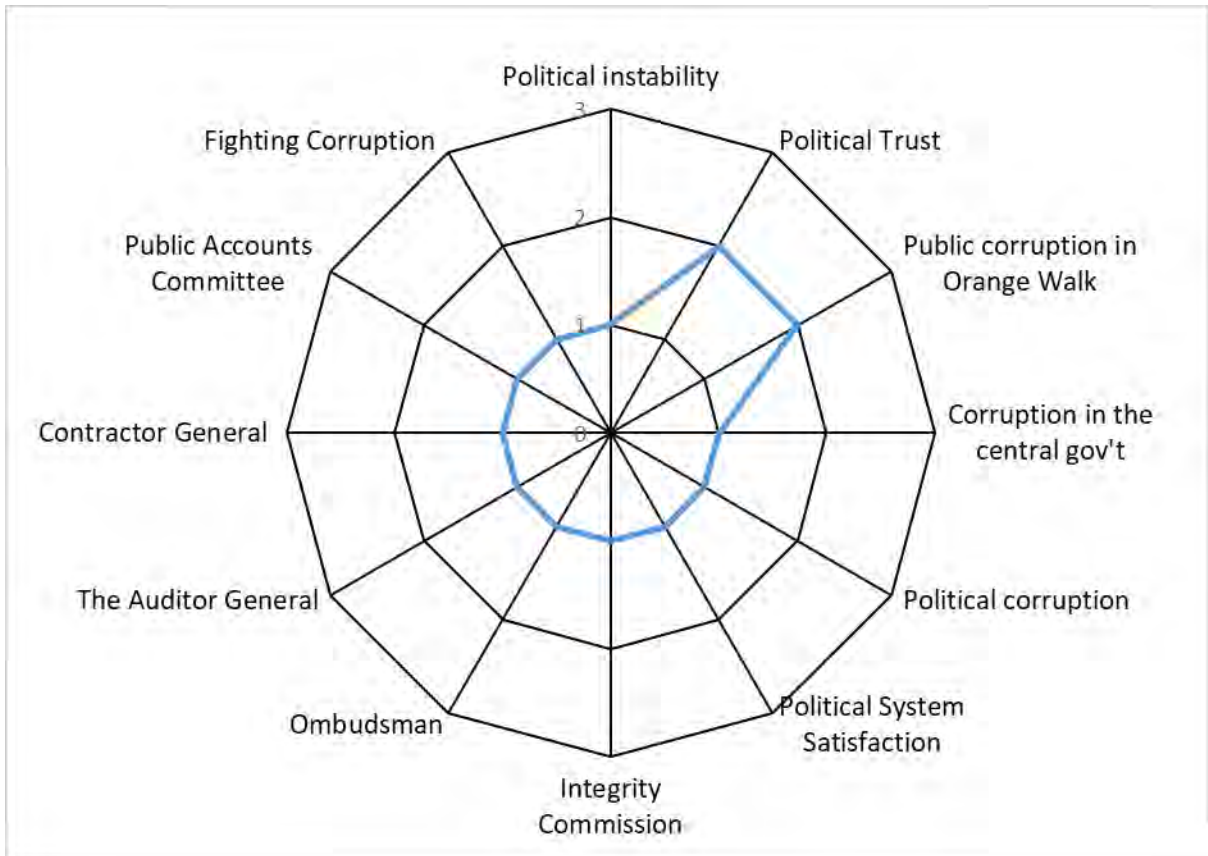
Graph 4.10: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the private sector, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author

The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the private sector graph 4.10 now depicts the evaluation from the private sector which shows that the variables in this dimension were mostly ranked unfavourable. Nine from twelve variables that ranked worst at 1 were that there is no political trust, the Central Government corruption affects Orange Walk, that corruption is intrinsic to politics, the people are not satisfied with the political system, The Integrity Commission, Ombudsman, Contractor General and Public Accounts Committee are not useful, that the government is not fighting against corruption. Only two from twelve ranked 2 were that corruption cause political instability and that there is public corruption in Orange Walk. Only one from twelve variables ranked medium 3 was The Auditor General is useful.

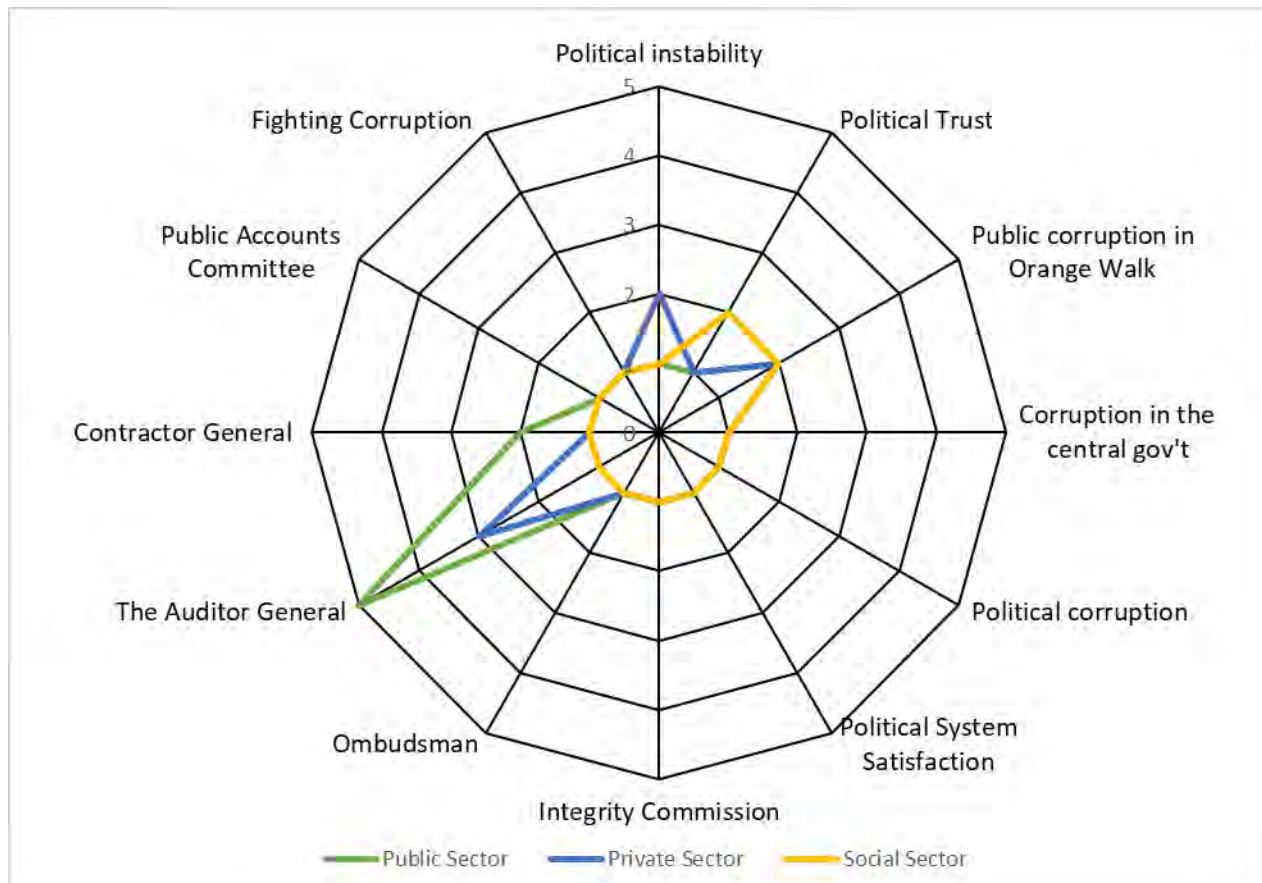
Graph 4.11: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the social sector, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author

The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the social sector graph 4.11 now depicts the evaluation from the social dimension which were the ones that evaluated the political system bad. Ten from twelve variables that ranked extremely bad at 1 which are that corruption affects the political stability, that the Government is not fighting corruption, the people are not satisfied with the political system, that corruption is intrinsic to politics, The Integrity Commission, Ombudsman, The Auditor General, Contractor General and Public Accounts Committee are not useful, the Central Government corruption affects Orange Walk. Two from twelve rated 2 which were political trust and that there is public corruption in Orange Walk. This has been one of the worst evaluations since none ranked medium nor good.

Graph 4.12: The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the three sectors, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author.

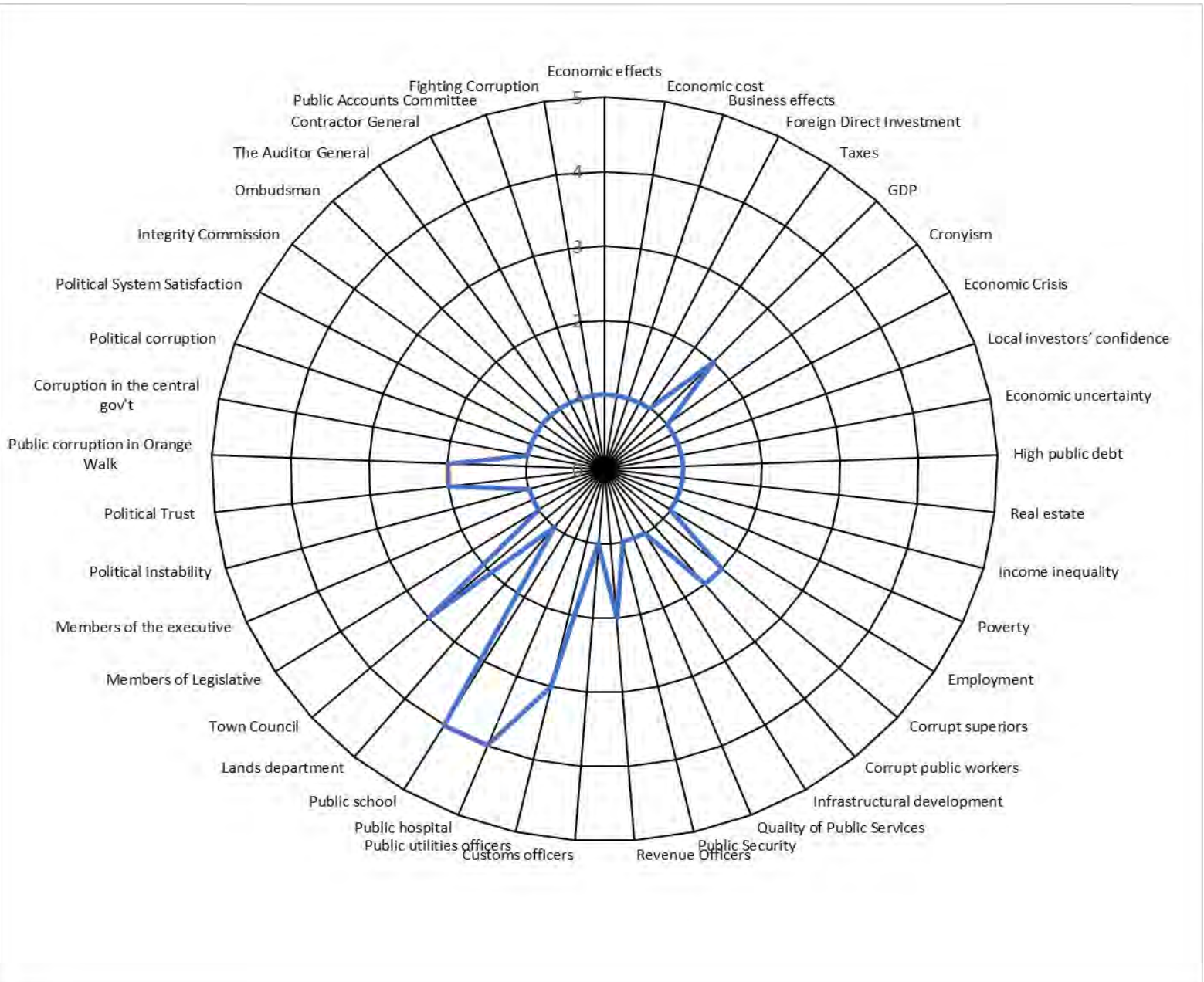
The effects of corruption on Belize’s political aspect from the three sectors graph 4:12 we can compare and see that the three sectors and their evaluation for the political system were different and same in some variables. The public sector is the one that evaluates the political system the best and the social sector is the one that evaluates the political system extremely bad. In this case the private sector is the one in-between but also evaluates the variables badly. The people have no trust nor hope in government anymore and are very aware that they are causing all this corruption which has affected their home town Orange Walk and entire country.



### 4.3 Overall evaluation of the survey

The overall average of the 15 key players and their perception towards the three dimensions can be seen on graph 4.13. This gives us a clear picture on corruption and its effects it has on the three dimensions with all of them being negatively affected.

Graph 4.13: Overall view from the key players on the three dimensions, 2018



Source: Elaborated by author

This analysis of the 15 key players; almost all coinciding with 31 of the 41 variables ranking at 1. The economic dimension was ranked extremely badly since eleven out of twelve variables ranked at 1. The only variable from twelve that ranked at 2 was that of corruption and its effect on Belize's Gross Domestic Product, which is still bad since 1 and 2 are the lowest.

We can observe that the best outcome was from the social dimension since it was the only one that the variables ranked 4: which were that there is less corruption occurring in public school and public hospital. This is very interesting since it has been one of the public services that have declined drastically. Interestingly these two public services which are the public school and public hospital are the ones that the key players stated that were at its worst since there has been no investment in these sectors, yet these services were the least that had corruption within them that ranked 4. This can be seen on the graph that the **quality of the public service** in general ranked at 1 which means it is severe. Only two variables ranked average (3) which are corruption within the public utilities' officers and in the town council. This goes back to what was explained since town councils depend highly on the central government, they are the ones that tend to be punished for corruption and this in turn affects the entire community since they must pay more taxes in order to cover for all the expenses from the town council.

The social dimension did rank the best from the economic and political dimensions, but it still ranked poorly. Ten of the seventeen variables ranked at 1 but this is a lot less compared to the other two dimensions. Three of the seventeen variables from the social dimension ranked 2, two of the seventeen variables that ranked 3 and two of the seventeen variables ranked 4 which is good compared to the other dimensions. The variables that ranked at 2 were that the public workers are corrupt because of their superiors and do corruption on their own; that there is less corruption occurring in the revenue officers. The ones that ranked at 3 were that there is less corruption within the public utilities' officers and in the town council. As mentioned before the one that ranked 4 was that there is less corruption in the public hospitals and public schools.

The political dimension also ranked extremely badly as the economic dimension since ten of twelve variables ranked at 1. Two of the remaining twelve variables ranked at 2 which is still bad; one of these variables is the political trust the people have on the government. The other variable is public corruption in the Orange Walk district where many mentioned that there is not much corruption in the town council but there is with the big Ministers in power from 2014 to date.

#### **4.4 Conclusion of the case study**

This case study done on Orange Walk brought light on many issues being faced in the entire country and in the district. The social sector key players are the ones that evaluated the social dimension very negatively and we can state that they are the ones mostly being affected by corruption in the social aspect. This is so since everyday they face many of these problems of poverty, education, unemployment and little to no public services are offered. Overall the three sectors know that public corruption does exist; where and who are causing all this corruption. The economy has been stagnant, the social aspect is suffering because of the lack of goods and services; the political system is at its worst when it should be the one that helps the country to develop. Corruption has destroyed and crippled Belize's economic, social and political aspects. The key players are very concern and aware of the situation that Belize is facing. It is visible that it has affected the economy when it comes to the gross domestic product, the local investors don't feel secure investing and tax rates keep increasing. In the social aspect there has been an increase in poverty since only the elites live good in Belize, the infrastructure has had no development and the quality of the public services has been decreasing. The political system is not functioning properly and the whole system must change for there to be real governance and development.

Orange Walk has corruption since they have some Ministers that have been in scandals for the past five years. The town council has tried to do their best in implementing transparency and involving the entire community. Yet it is one of the districts mostly affected by corruption as mentioned by the key players. Jobs are very scarce and only a few

business owners have survived in Orange Walk. Most of the businesses are “buy and sell” and no one is trying to be innovative since business is slow in Orange Walk Town. The only anti-corruption agency that is a bit useful is the auditor general. The economic dimension is the worst rated from the three dimensions since none of its graphs reached 5. This means that the economic dimension is in shambles and immediate measure must be taken against corruption for the economy to get back up.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Corruption is the root to all evil, many people are concern about this disease. They have different types and levels of corruption but in this investigation, it speaks only on public corruption. Which can be categorized into petty or grand corruption, but both have a big impact on the economic, social and political aspect of a country. Corruption affects mainly the developing countries since it puts a bigger burden on the lower class. This investigation was based on this definition "the use of a public power for private purposes" Transparency International (2017), since many other definitions exist but all of them mean the same thing just different wording. Studies have revealed that corruption is responsible for lower economic growth, less domestic and foreign investment, higher tax rates, high income inequality, poverty, low expenditure on infrastructure and public services. Not so many papers exist on the effects mostly only explain the causes of corruption and only a few explain on the effects, but they don't explain separately on the different aspects that is explained in this investigation.

The legislative, executive and judiciary make up Belize's system of government. After explaining the system, now it is understood better and can see where the loop holes exist. The system is truly not democratic since the Cabinet are elected by the same Prime Minister and its winning team. The Cabinet really doesn't have a say since they have no voting it's only through consensus and they must accept everything or else they must resign. The senate plays an important role since there is only 13 senators, but it is divided biasedly. The senate is not only in charge of clearing bills, but it approves the appointment of the Contractor General, The Ombudsman, a member of the Elections and Boundaries

commission so it plays a vital role in overlooking the transparency of the system. That is the reason the author states that the senate is chosen biasedly and that there is no equality since six are appointed on the advice of the prime Minister. The judicial system has also been lacking in many ways, they state that it is an independent branch, but the chief of justice and justices of the supreme courts are appointed by the governor with the advice of the prime Minister. The system has allowed the people to become corrupt and the people have corrupted the system we can say that both have a mutual effect.

Corruption has a bigger effect on the economic, social and political aspect. Each aspect was analysed thoroughly with the limited data that existed. The economic, social and political aspect of Belize has had no type of development; the Gross Domestic Product has many variations for the month 2015 and 2016, it was at its worst. Belize owes millions of dollars and the government keeps borrowing which has putted the country in a 'hole'. The education and health sector are in dire need were there has been no investment towards these sectors. We can see through the last report (2014) of the auditor general that the Ministers have mismanaged and over spent the people's money with this affecting indirectly the gross domestic product. Imagine the amount of money that has not been reported with this we can say that the anti-corruption laws and agencies have been of no use.

The facts on Orange Walk show a negative side to the economic aspect, since it has had no growth and worst development. One of the only things that Orange Walk contribute to the Gross Domestic Product is from the Sugar Industry that has existed for years. Many from the community depend on this industry but for years it has stopped benefiting the community and is only benefiting a few. Its production has not been that good and has remained stagnant as well. The social sector ranked average but the worst indicator being education since it has a great impact on the Social Marginalization Index. Many from the community have not finish or haven't even went to school this causes a country to be underdeveloped. Employment is not that bad, but many must go work outside Orange Walk because there are not much job offers in Orange Walk district. The political aspect has been lacking in many ways the town council faces many problems in Orange Walk and imagine

the other districts as well. This is so because the town council depend highly on the central government.

The methodology and results of this survey brought value to this investigation. The survey was done with a Likert scale which shows the exact perception of the interviewee. The fifteen interviewees are citizens that are aware and concern for the problems that exist from corruption in Belize. We can see that the public sector is a bit bias in some parts but for the economic dimension they qualified most as bad. The economic dimension was ranked badly from the key players of the three categories. The social dimension was ranked well by the public and private sector, meanwhile the social sector ranked it the lowest. The three-sector ranked almost similar for different variables as you can see on table 4.6. Most of the variables ranged at 1 which is extremely bad. In the public dimension the public sector was a bit bias in some dimensions like for the Auditor General it scored 5 which is a perfect score and means extremely good. The private sector scored bad to average.

Table 4.6: The Ranking of all the variables from the three dimension and sectors

Scale	Public	Private	Social
<b>1</b>	1.1 Economic effects 1.2 Economic cost 1.3 Business effects 1.4 Foreign Direct Investment 1.5 Taxes 1.7 Cronyism 1.8 Economic Crisis 1.9 Degrades local investors' confidence 1.10 Economic uncertainty 1.11 High public debt 2.1 Income inequality 2.2 Poverty 2.4 Corrupt superiors 2.6 Infrastructural development 2.8.1 Public Security 2.8.4 Customs officers 2.8.8 Lands department 2.8.10 Members of Legislative 2.8.11 Members of the	1.1 Economic effects 1.2 Economic cost 1.3 Business effects 1.4 Foreign Direct Investment 1.7 Cronyism 1.8 Economic Crisis 1.9 Local investors' confidence 1.10 Economic uncertainty 1.11 High public debt 1.12 Real estate 2.1 Income inequality 2.2 Poverty 2.6 Infrastructural development 2.7 Quality of Public Services 2.8.8 Lands department 2.8.10 Members of Legislative 2.8.11 Members of the executive 3.2 Political Trust 3.4 Corruption in the central gov't 3.5 Political corruption 3.6 Political System Satisfaction	1.1 Economic effects 1.2 Economic cost 1.3 Business effects 1.5 Taxes 1.7 Cronyism 1.8 Economic Crisis 1.9 Local investors' confidence 1.10 Economic uncertainty 1.11 High public debt 1.12 Real estate 2.1 Income inequality 2.2 Poverty 2.3 Employment 2.4 Corrupt superiors 2.5 Corrupt public workers 2.6 Infrastructural development 2.7 Quality of Public Services 2.8.1 Public Security 2.8.4 Customs officers 2.8.8 Lands department 2.8.10 Members of Legislative 2.8.11 Members of the

	executive 3.1 Political instability 3.2 Political Trust 3.4 Corruption in the central gov't 3.5 Political corruption 3.6 Political System Satisfaction 3.7.1 Integrity Commission 3.7.2 Ombudsman 3.7.5 Public Accounts Committee 3.8.Fighting Corruption	3.7.1 Integrity Commission 3.7.2 Ombudsman 3.7.4 Contractor General 3.7.5 Public Accounts Committee 3.8 Fighting Corruption	executive 3.1 Political instability 3.4 Corruption in the central gov't 3.5 Political corruption 3.6 Political System Satisfaction 3.7.1 Integrity Commission 3.7.2 Ombudsman 3.7.3 The Auditor General 3.7.4 Contractor General 3.7.5 Public Accounts Committee 3.8 Fighting Corruption
<b>2</b>	1.6 GDP 1.12 Real estate 2.3 Employment 2.5 Corrupt public workers 2.7 Quality of Public Services 2.8.3 Revenue Officers 3.3 Public corruption in Orange Walk 3.7.4 Contractor General	1.5 Taxes 1.6 GDP 2.4 Corrupt superiors 2.5 Corrupt public workers 2.8.1 Public Security 2.8.3 Revenue Officers 2.8.4 Customs officers 3.1 Political instability 3.3 Public corruption in Orange Walk	1.6 GDP 2.8.6 Public hospital 3.2 Political Trust 3.3 Public corruption in Orange Walk
<b>3</b>	2.8.9 Town Council	2.8.9 Town Council 3.7.3 The Auditor General	1.4 Foreign Direct Investment 2.8.3 Revenue Officers 2.8.5 Public utilities officers 2.8.7 Public school 2.8.9 Town Council
<b>4</b>	2.8.5 Public utilities officers 2.8.6 Public hospital 2.8.7 Public school	2.3 Employment 2.8.5 Public utilities officers 2.8.6 Public hospital 2.8.7 Public school	
<b>5</b>	3.7.3 The Auditor General		

Source: Elaborated by author.

For each of these conclusions there is a recommendation that was brought to light through this investigation which are:

The first chapter was all the theoretical part since only definitions and other investigations were used. What was encountered when doing the researched was many dead ends since not much investigation has been done on corruption and its effects on each aspect mentioned. One recommendation to the future investigators is to do on this topic and do

about the effects since many already exist on the causes but not on the effects and to be more specific in dividing the effects and placing on the right dimension. Another observation made is that many refer to corruption only as bribery, but corruption goes way more beyond that it encompasses many other angles as mentioned before like cronyism, selling or thieving the resources, giving contracts to friends or families and the rest of the list is mentioned in this research.

The political system in Belize is a fraud, for this reason the system should make some changes since it is a challenge to change it entirely. The house of representative should be totally different people from the Cabinet. The people should be able to vote for each member of The House of Representative and the Cabinet, in that way for it to be different people in each of them. The senate needs to be equally divided not by only the majority being appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Hence, the reason it is mentioned in this investigation that it is a must to include more people from the Non-Governmental Organizations, Belize National Trade Union Congress and Civil Society Steering Committee, this way there will be transparency.

The Anti-Corruption Agencies that exist in Belize lack many resources. The government should invest more in it for them to hire specialized individuals with the correct equipment so for them to do a proper investigation. The conviction is very minor for the Ministers or public workers that are found guilty. Therefore, they should amend this by extending the time of imprisonment because two years is not enough. Depending on the act they committed they should be charged and if it is a serious crime, they should face life in prison so they can start to feel the consequences and then any other person in government will become fearful. Transparency International<sup>73</sup> (2016) mentioned “effective law enforcement is essential to ensure the corrupt are punished and break the cycle of impunity, or freedom from punishment or loss”. Many of the corrupt acts that have been done by a public worker goes unresolved and many get away with it. For this, there is a need to implement stricter laws that sanctions anyone who is corrupt with imprisonment, charged financially and be disqualified from the position.

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<sup>73</sup> [https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/how\\_to\\_stop\\_corruption\\_5\\_key\\_ingredients](https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/how_to_stop_corruption_5_key_ingredients)



The Auditor General also plays a significant role but the last report was done on 2014, they are not doing their job. For them to be able to meet with a yearly report they need a bigger staff since they are in charge to audit more than 300 institutions. If they still don't comply with the report the staff should be fired like any other job that you don't comply with has very serious consequences.

In Belize there is a need for more schools the population keeps increasing but the schools are not increasing. Education is the tool that can decrease corruption and education is one of the biggest issues in Orange Walk. We are already in 2018 and there is still not development in this important area. It's a must for the government to start investing in this district especially in this area. We need more schools and at a cheaper rate. There are no universities if we had at least one not so many students would have to go abroad or outside of their community. Also, the health system is failing and lacking in Belize; specifically, in Orange Walk every citizen must be healthy in order to be productive citizens. The government should start investing in education and health, the people need and deserve more.

Orange Walk lacks many things since the people's necessities are not being met so this should shed light on many opportunities that we should work on. For years we have only based our self on agriculture mainly the sugar industry; it is time for the community to diversify. We need to start looking more into tourism since we have a lot to offer like our unique cuisines, the surrounding villages still maintain their culture. This will benefit the entire district and will be sustainable.

They need to pass local government reform legislation granting the town councils more autonomy, since corruption affects greatly the town council and that affects the entire community. With this survey we can analysis that almost all the interviewees have a negative perception from the three dimensions only a few scored good. We can say that Belize needs to improve in the economic, social and political aspect. Belize needs a lot of help and needs to take immediate action for them to start having growth and most

importantly development. The interviewees in some aspect were bias and this needs to change since they need to be honest and start demanding more from the government.

For there to be improvement in this country they need to first work on controlling corruption which is the root to all evil. There are five Anti-Corruption Agencies that can make a difference and can keep corruption as low as possible and have more transparency in Belize. These agencies are the Integrity Commission, Auditor General, Contractor General, Ombudsman, and Publics Account Committee. They just need to be amended since all these organizations are part of government that must change. Belize has not had any appropriate monitoring system, and this is what we need. These agencies first need to get the right and proper resources, they need more staff and become more autonomous. We should assign outsiders to come and lead these agencies to eliminate the loop holes that exist in these agencies.

Have an internal revenue service so they can check on all public workers. These individuals must declare all assets and liabilities they own and match it with their salaries, if controversies exist, they must be investigated immediately. They should be able to have all the authority to freeze the assets of investigated individual until proper evidence is produced or to the contrary, they should be immediately charged. We must follow the footsteps of Botswana in fighting against corruption in Africa. They have improved drastically through good policies on accounting, internal controls and auditing systems, and strong capacity for anti-corruption and oversight institutions and the existence of the rule of law and due process as essentials in fighting corruption. The measures that the government has put in place to fight corruption including several relevant legal instruments such as the Proceeds and Instruments of Crime Act and Whistle Blowing Act as well as a specialized corruption court.

All of this must be done with honest persons running for government in order to fix the political system. Also, campaign funds and spending will go a long way to reduce electoral fraud, which bring corrupt officials into power. More so, a reduction of the financial benefits associated with political offices would also help to increase the number of people

who enter politics and governance for genuine reasons which is the love for the country. Also enhancing the participation of woman in politics and public works will make a difference. Several studies have stated that, in general, women are less subject to temptations and follow the rules, they have a higher sense of public duty. There should exist more incentives to women instead of hindering them in the participation and decision making in the political system.

In order to see change, the society must start demanding it since for years Belizeans have been so silent and have accepted everything that the government has done to them. We must “get up and stand up for our rights” as Bob Marley says we need to be more involved by protesting, in marches, demonstrations and rallies. Raise awareness with the public, media and government about the costs of corruption for key services such as health, education, employment and the list that was mentioned on chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4. Engage the youth about what ethical behaviour is, what corruption is and how to fight it, and to demand their right to education. This can be done at school but also parents must do their job by teaching them moral values and ethics from home.

This will take time and will need all the efforts together with the work from everyone. This does not only require effort but also financing since all of this comes at a cost, but this investment will be returned by the double in the long term. Belize is a small country who is learning to deal with all its problems but with the right tools and initiatives from everyone we can make a difference maybe we cannot eliminate corruption completely, but with all these recommendations done correctly it will certainly control and lower it. Let’s not be afraid for united we are stronger, together we cannot be defeated in fighting against evil!

Table 4.7: Summary of conclusions and recommendations

<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<p>Little investigation has been done on the effects of corruption on the different aspects of a country.</p>	<p>Investigators with interest on this topic have an opportunity and open space available, so they should start writing more on the effects it has on each aspect.</p>
<p>The Auditor General is one of the only anti-corruption agencies that the people believe it is a bit useful and efficient. Honestly after investigating they have been of little use like the rest since their last report was done on 2014.</p>	<p>This agent should be held accountable since they are not doing their job. This agency can go along way if it had the proper resources, so it also needs more finance in order to get a bigger and the right staff.</p>
<p>The legislative, executive and judiciary make up the government system in Belize, but for years the system has been fraud. Many loop holes exist in the system and it is not truly democratic.</p>	<p>The senate plays an important role in our constitution and the way it is elected is totally bias. They should elect more member from the Non-Governmental Organizations, Belize National Trade Union Congress and Civil Society Steering Committee.</p> <p>The people should be able to vote for the house of representative and the Cabinet, only like this it will be different people.</p>
<p>Belize's economic, social and political aspect has been badly affected because of corruption.</p>	<p>The government must start investing in things that the people need and that will benefit the entire country not only a few. Like building more schools and hospitals.</p>
<p>The Likert scale was utilised for this investigation since the people perception is very important in order to see if corruption exist and its effects, some key players seemed bias in some questions.</p>	<p>The Likert scale is very efficient but only if the key players are being honest. The key players should be chosen wisely, since the right perception is needed to make the investigation valuable.</p>
<p>All the anti-corruption agencies that exist in Belize are not being efficient. They are many reasons why these agencies have not controlled corruption, but they are of key importance in order to try to reduce corruption.</p>	<p>These Anti-Corruption Agencies must become autonomous and must be amended. Anyone that is found guilty should go to jail for more than 2 years. Have an internal revenue service for them to check on all public workers. These individuals must declare all assets and liabilities they own and match it with their salaries, if controversies exist, they must be investigated immediately.</p>

<p>The people already know that the system is corrupt and know that the central government is corrupted. This brings uncertainty and dissatisfaction to everyone.</p>	<p>The people must start to demand more through demonstrations, rally's and campaigns for the government to realize that the people are not asleep.</p> <p>The youth are the future of Belize, we must start to educate them about ethics and morals, but it must start from home.</p>
<p>Orange Walk faces many challenges and its future looks bleak if corruption continues from the central government that spirals down like a dominos effect to the town council.</p>	<p>For Orange Walk to improve in all the dimensions it must start to diversify. It must move away from depending on the sugar industry.</p> <p>Pass local government reform legislation granting the town councils more autonomous.</p>

Source: Elaborated by author.

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# Appendix

## Appendix A

No. 21]

*Prevention of Corruption*

409

### SECOND SCHEDULE

#### FORM A

[Sections 10 and 67]

- NOTES:**
1. To be completed legibly in ink or typewritten.
  2. Complete all sections, leave no blank spaces.
  3. If space is insufficient under any section the required information may be supplied on a separate sheet and a note inserted under the section showing the total.

**PLEASE FOLLOW ALL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

#### DECLARATION

of Assets and Liabilities at \_\_\_\_\_  
(Declaration date)

and of income for the twelve months (or other period where appropriate) ended on that date.

**NOTE:** (a) Where any property is held by the declarant, the declarant's spouse or the declarant's child or children in trust for any other person, this should be indicated by a note to that effect.

(b) The declaration date should be the date as indicated above.

Name and address of declarant \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of declarant's spouse \_\_\_\_\_

Names and addresses of declarant's child or children (under age 18).

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1. Particulars of Bank accounts and/or Credit Unions held by declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Name of Bank or Credit Union	Address of Bank	Name in which account held	Account No.	Type of Account	Balance \$

**NOTE:** Letters of verification from banks and credit unions must be submitted showing balances on declaration date.

**N.B. ALL INTEREST EARNED FOR THE PERIOD FROM BANK ACCOUNTS AND CREDIT UNIONS MUST BE SHOWN IN SECTION 12 (INCOME)**

2. Particulars of cash in excess of \$500 held other than in a Bank or Credit Union by

	Where held	Amount \$
(a) Declarant		
(b) Declarant's Spouse		
(c) Declarant's child or children		

3. Particulars of bonds, stocks, shares and similar investment [including, private limited liability companies] held by declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Description of investment	Name in which held	Date of acquisition or purchase	Cost of acquisition or purchase \$	Dividends received in the year \$	Estimated Market Value or Book Value \$

**N.B. ALL INCOME DERIVED FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE ABOVE INVESTMENTS MUST BE SHOWN IN SECTION 12.**

4. Particulars of immovable property such as houses and land held by declarant, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Description/Location (recording reference if available)	Name in which held	Whether leasehold or freehold	Date of acquisition or purchase	Purchase price and/or construction cost \$	Estimated Market Value \$

**NOTE: Houses should be valued unfurnished and furniture included in section 5.**

**N.B. ANY INCOME DERIVED FROM THE ABOVE PROPERTIES FOR THE PERIOD MUST BE SHOWN IN SECTION 12.**

5. Particulars of personal property such as furniture, appliances, clothing, jewelry, coins, stamps, works of art etc., owned by the declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

**NOTE:** An aggregate sum should be shown for personal property. Any individual item or collection of items valued at \$2000.00 or more must be listed separately. (List motor vehicles, boats, and aircrafts under Section 8).

ITEM	OWNER	VALUE \$

6. Particulars of investments held in mortgages or business ventures other than investments shown in paragraph 3, by declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Type of investment	Owner of investment and percentage of ownership	Term of investment	Interest rate (if applicable) %	Amount of investment \$	Net Income for period \$

**N.B.** ALL INCOME SHOWN ABOVE MUST ALSO BE ENTERED IN SECTION 12.

**NOTE:** If money invested under item 6 is invested in a firm (in which any of the above is a partner), then state the estimated market value of that person's investment therein.



7. Other accounts receivable by the declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

To whom owed	Date due	Due from	Purpose	Original amount \$	Interest earned \$	Balance outstanding at end of declaration period \$

**N.B. IF ANY INTEREST WAS EARNED DURING THE PERIOD IT MUST BE SHOWN AS INCOME IN SECTION 12.**

8. Particulars of motor vehicles, boats, and aircraft owned by the declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Name of owner	Description (including age)	Date of acquisition	Purchase price \$	Market value \$

**N.B. IF ANY OF THE ABOVE MOTOR VEHICLES, BOATS OR AIRCRAFTS WERE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF INCOME SUCH INCOME MUST BE SHOWN IN SECTION 12.**

9. Particulars of Life or Endowment insurance policies held by the declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Name of insured person	Name of beneficiary	Insurance Company and date of issue	Description of policy	Date of maturity	Face Value \$	Amount of premium	Cash surrender value \$

10. Particulars of safety deposit box (not disclosed in Section 2 or 5).

	Where held	Contents	Estimated value \$
(a) Declarant's			
(b) Declarant's spouse			
(c) Declarant's children			

11. Particulars of any other property held in trust or otherwise for the declarant's spouse or the declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Description of property	Name of beneficial owner	By whom being held and in what capacity	Date of acquisition or transfer	Estimate Value \$

12. Particulars of income in respect of the relevant 12 month period ended on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December or other period where appropriate including perquisites such as house, entertainment, travel on official business and constituency allowance etc.) of declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Source of income (salary, realty, securities and any other income)	By whom earned	Period for which earned		Amount from each source
		From	To	Gross \$
		Total from all sources \$		

13. Particulars of secured debts payable by declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

To whom owed	By whom owed	Date debt was incurred	Date due	How secured	Original amount \$	Repayment terms	Balance owing at end of declaration period

**NOTE:** Letters of verification from lending institutions or creditors must be submitted showing balances at declaration date.

14. Particulars of other liabilities of declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Description of liability	Date debt incurred	To whom owed	By whom owed	Original amount \$	Repayment terms	Balance owing at end of declaration period

15. Particulars of any (property, business or investment) acquired OR disposed of including real estate, bonds, stocks, shares, motor vehicles, boats, and aircrafts etc. during the relevant period ending on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December in respect of which a

declaration is made by declarant, declarant's spouse, declarant's child or children (under age 18).

Description of each Asset (property, business or investment)	By whom acquired or by whom disposed	Price paid on acquisition \$	Price received on disposal \$

**N.B. LIST ALL ACQUISITIONS UNDER THE RELEVANT SECTIONS.**

16. Explanation of contents of this declaration (if declarant considers it necessary). (See note No.3 on page 1).

I do hereby swear solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars given by me herein are, to the best of my knowledge, true and accurate.

Signed at \_\_\_\_\_

this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

before \_\_\_\_\_

(Please print name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of declarant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Magistrate/Justice of the Peace/Notary Public/  
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

**THIRD SCHEDULE**

**PART I**

*[Section 22]*

**ACTS OF CORRUPTION**

A person commits an act of corruption if

1.

- (a) he in the performance of his public functions does any act or omits to do any act for the purpose of obtaining any illicit benefit for himself or any other person;
- (b) he fraudulently uses or conceals any property or other benefit derived from any such act or omission to act under paragraph (a) or (b);
- (c) he offers or grants, directly or indirectly, to a public servant any article, money or other benefit being a gift, favour, promise or advantage to the public servant or another person, for doing any act or omitting to do any act in the performance of the public servant's public functions;
- (d) he allows his private interest to conflict with his public duties or to improperly influence his conduct in the performance of his public duties;
- (e) he being a natural person or a corporation, either aggregate or sole, club, society or other body of one or more persons, offers or grants, directly or indirectly to a person performing a public function in a foreign State, any article or money or other benefit, being a gift, favour, promise or advantage in connection with any economic or commercial transaction for an act to be performed or omitted to be performed by that person in the performance of his public functions;

- (f) he illegally uses for his own benefit or that of a third party, any property (including money) belonging to the Government or any statutory body or any government company or any body providing public utilities to which he has access as a result of or in the course of, the performance of his functions;
- (g) he, for his own benefit or for that of a third person, illegally diverts any property belonging to Government or any other person, which is in his custody for the due administration of his duties;
- (h) he acquires, or becomes a partner, associate or shareholder in, or a director of a firm or company which has a contract with the Government or with the public body of which such person is a member or employee unless the person makes a disclosure of such partnership, association, shareholding or other interest to the Commission;
- (i) he illegally uses official influence in support of any scheme, or in furtherance of any contract or proposed contract or other matter in regard to which he has an interest;
- (j) he or any other person, on his behalf, illegally acquires property or pecuniary resource disproportionate to his legitimate sources of income;
- (k) he instigates, aids, abets or is an accessory after the fact or participates in whatsoever manner in the commission or attempted commission of or conspires to commit any act of corruption referred to in paragraphs (a) to (k).

## Appendix C



### STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/ SAVINGS	
11 - Office of the Governor General	11017	Governor General's Office & Res	\$303,123.00	\$0.00	\$303,123.00	\$285,267.84	\$17,855.16	
	11021	Belize Advisory Council	\$66,272.00	\$0.00	\$66,272.00	\$58,439.06	\$9,832.94	
			<b>\$369,395.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$369,395.00</b>	<b>\$341,706.90</b>	<b>\$27,688.10</b>	
12 - Judiciary	12017	General Registry	\$1,314,334.00	\$0.00	\$1,314,334.00	\$1,386,601.03	(\$72,467.03)	
	12021	Court of Appeal	\$1,180,008.00	\$0.00	\$1,180,008.00	\$728,758.02	\$451,249.98	
	12031	Supreme Court	\$2,311,295.00	\$21,859.00	\$2,333,154.00	\$1,973,149.10	\$360,004.90	
	12041	Magistrate Court Belize City	\$1,391,748.00	\$0.00	\$1,391,748.00	\$1,252,145.37	\$139,602.63	
	12052	Magistrate Court Corozal	\$185,519.00	\$0.00	\$185,519.00	\$175,357.04	\$10,161.96	
	12063	Magistrate Court Orange Walk	\$213,505.00	\$0.00	\$213,505.00	\$235,307.89	(\$21,802.89)	
	12078	Magistrate Court Belmopan	\$228,836.00	\$0.00	\$228,836.00	\$192,374.97	\$36,461.03	
	12084	Magistrate Court San Ignacio	\$161,454.00	\$0.00	\$161,454.00	\$248,279.62	(\$86,825.62)	
	12095	Magistrate Court Dangriga	\$157,955.00	\$0.00	\$157,955.00	\$142,829.50	\$15,125.50	
	12106	Magistrate Court Punta Gorda	\$227,173.00	\$0.00	\$227,173.00	\$167,148.19	\$60,024.81	
	12111	Magistrate Court San Pedro	\$147,836.00	\$0.00	\$147,836.00	\$111,491.83	\$36,344.17	
	12125	Magistrate Court Independence	\$186,808.00	\$0.00	\$186,808.00	\$30,879.84	\$155,928.16	
	12128	BELIPO	\$291,268.00	\$0.00	\$291,268.00	\$256,975.07	\$34,292.93	
	12138	Belize Company Registry	\$195,806.00	\$0.00	\$195,806.00	\$221,822.51	(\$26,016.51)	
				<b>\$8,193,545.00</b>	<b>\$21,859.00</b>	<b>\$8,215,404.00</b>	<b>\$7,123,319.98</b>	<b>\$1,092,084.02</b>
	13 - Legislature	13017	National Assembly	\$1,626,041.00	\$139,262.00	\$1,765,303.00	\$1,779,309.06	(\$14,006.06)
		13028	Integrity Commission	\$121,986.00	\$0.00	\$121,986.00	\$52,296.59	\$69,689.41
13038		Ombudsman	\$172,236.00	\$0.00	\$172,236.00	\$113,268.74	\$58,967.26	
13048		Contractor General	\$176,868.00	\$0.00	\$176,868.00	\$213,460.66	(\$36,592.66)	
			<b>\$2,097,131.00</b>	<b>\$139,262.00</b>	<b>\$2,236,393.00</b>	<b>\$2,158,335.05</b>	<b>\$78,057.95</b>	
14 - Ministry of Public Service and Election and Boundaries	14017	General Administration	\$6,761,024.00	\$28,000.00	\$6,789,024.00	\$6,942,064.81	(\$153,040.81)	
	14028	Establishment Training	\$1,218,374.00	\$0.00	\$1,218,374.00	\$896,070.09	\$322,303.91	
	14038	Public Services Commission	\$384,289.00	\$0.00	\$384,289.00	\$364,157.59	\$20,131.41	
	14081	Election & Boundaries - Belize	\$1,159,963.00	\$77,000.00	\$1,236,963.00	\$1,270,345.38	(\$33,382.38)	

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	14092	<i>Election &amp; Boundaries - Corozal</i>	\$100,204.00	\$0.00	\$100,204.00	\$90,595.15	\$9,617.85
	14103	<i>Election &amp; Boundaries - Orange Walk</i>	\$96,220.00	\$0.00	\$96,220.00	\$93,201.47	\$3,018.53
	14114	<i>Election &amp; Boundaries - Cayo</i>	\$215,205.00	\$7,045.00	\$222,250.00	\$216,214.75	\$6,035.25
	14126	<i>Election &amp; Boundaries - Stann Creek</i>	\$97,699.00	\$0.00	\$97,699.00	\$99,776.52	(\$2,077.52)
	14136	<i>Election &amp; Boundaries - Toledo</i>	\$87,564.00	\$0.00	\$87,564.00	\$85,913.95	\$1,650.05
	14148	<i>Human Resources Mgmt Info System</i>	\$262,415.00	\$0.00	\$262,415.00	\$379,353.97	(\$116,938.97)
	17048	<i>Office of Governance</i>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239,626.82	(\$239,626.82)
			<b>\$10,382,957.00</b>	<b>\$112,046.00</b>	<b>\$10,495,002.00</b>	<b>\$10,677,311.50</b>	<b>(\$182,309.60)</b>
<b>15 - Director of Public Prosecutions</b>	15017	<i>General Administration</i>	\$1,123,544.00	\$0.00	\$1,123,544.00	\$1,179,912.84	(\$55,268.64)
	15021	<i>Civilian Prosecutions Unit</i>	\$200,412.00	\$0.00	\$200,412.00	\$215,450.57	(\$15,038.57)
			<b>\$1,324,056.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,324,056.00</b>	<b>\$1,394,363.21</b>	<b>(\$70,307.21)</b>
<b>16 - Auditor General</b>	16017	<i>General Administration</i>	\$1,492,519.00	\$0.00	\$1,492,519.00	\$1,526,742.52	(\$34,223.52)
	16028	<i>Belmopan Administration</i>	\$421,693.00	\$0.00	\$421,693.00	\$307,671.62	\$114,021.38
			<b>\$1,914,212.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,914,212.00</b>	<b>\$1,834,414.14</b>	<b>\$79,797.86</b>
<b>17 - Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet</b>	17017	<i>General Administration</i>	\$3,055,915.00	\$291,000.00	\$3,346,915.00	\$3,077,245.37	\$269,669.63
	25021	<i>Belize Broadcasting Authority</i>	\$204,019.00	\$0.00	\$204,019.00	\$181,002.00	\$23,017.00
	31048	<i>Communications Unit</i>	\$844,698.00	\$13,000.00	\$857,698.00	\$702,392.29	\$155,305.71
			<b>\$4,104,632.00</b>	<b>\$304,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,408,632.00</b>	<b>\$3,960,639.66</b>	<b>\$447,992.34</b>
<b>18 - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</b>	18017	<i>General Administration</i>	\$44,739,991.00	\$14,481,011.71	\$59,221,002.71	\$53,753,927.23	\$5,467,075.48
	18038	<i>Supervisor of Insurance</i>	\$511,593.00	\$0.00	\$511,593.00	\$420,689.01	\$90,903.99
	18041	<i>Sub Treasury San Pedro</i>	\$94,471.00	\$0.00	\$94,471.00	\$103,332.02	(\$8,861.02)
	18058	<i>Public Debt Services</i>	\$136,085,131.00	\$0.00	\$136,085,131.00	\$108,099,848.31	\$33,589,588.37
	18068	<i>Central Information Technology Office</i>	\$1,609,843.00	\$360,419.00	\$1,979,262.00	\$1,483,144.29	\$496,117.71
	18071	<i>Treasury Personnel</i>	\$1,910,169.00	\$0.00	\$1,910,169.00	\$1,882,268.56	\$27,899.44
	18152	<i>Sub Treasury Corozal</i>	\$159,735.00	\$0.00	\$159,735.00	\$193,463.43	(\$33,728.43)
	18163	<i>Sub Treasury Orange Walk</i>	\$180,068.00	\$0.00	\$180,068.00	\$198,283.04	(\$18,215.04)
	18178	<i>Sub Treasury Belmopan</i>	\$178,948.00	\$0.00	\$178,948.00	\$185,294.00	(\$6,346.00)
	18184	<i>Sub Treasury San Ignacio</i>	\$203,453.00	\$0.00	\$203,453.00	\$214,079.74	(\$10,626.74)
	18195	<i>Sub Treasury Dangriga</i>	\$182,307.00	\$0.00	\$182,307.00	\$159,628.39	\$22,678.61
	18206	<i>Sub Treasury Punta Gorda</i>	\$195,435.00	\$0.00	\$195,435.00	\$210,987.65	(\$15,552.65)
	18211	<i>Customs &amp; Excise Belize City</i>	\$5,428,742.00	\$0.00	\$5,428,742.00	\$5,828,959.91	(\$400,217.91)



18221	Customs & Excise San Pedro	\$173,909.00	\$0.00	\$173,909.00	\$152,930.60	\$20,978.40
18232	Customs & Excise Corozal	\$1,161,954.00	\$0.00	\$1,161,954.00	\$1,491,101.01	(\$329,147.01)
18243	Customs & Excise Big Creek	\$191,000.00	\$0.00	\$191,000.00	\$171,789.83	\$19,210.17
18256	Customs & Excise Punta Gorda	\$224,656.00	\$0.00	\$224,656.00	\$200,352.30	\$24,303.70
18264	Customs & Excise Benque Viejo	\$809,958.00	\$0.00	\$809,958.00	\$742,274.73	\$67,683.27
18271	Tax Unit - Belize City	\$1,693,527.00	\$21,557.00	\$1,715,084.00	\$1,883,387.33	(\$168,303.33)
18284	Tax Unit - San Ignacio	\$228,621.00	\$0.00	\$228,621.00	\$211,235.25	\$17,385.75
18292	Tax Unit - Corozal	\$209,106.00	\$0.00	\$209,106.00	\$193,616.00	\$15,490.00
18305	Tax Unit - Dangriga	\$198,627.00	\$0.00	\$198,627.00	\$195,657.63	\$2,969.37
18311	Income Tax General Admn.	\$2,839,262.00	\$0.00	\$2,839,262.00	\$2,802,783.64	\$36,478.36
18368	Income Tax Belmopan	\$308,694.00	\$0.00	\$308,694.00	\$231,723.46	\$76,970.54
18375	Income Tax Dangriga	\$228,974.00	\$0.00	\$228,974.00	\$142,727.63	\$86,246.37
18382	Income Tax Corozal	\$299,527.00	\$0.00	\$299,527.00	\$262,353.42	\$37,173.58
18401	Pensions General	\$48,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$48,500,000.00	\$51,038,070.25	(\$2,538,070.25)
18421	Pensions Widows & Children	\$1,765,975.00	\$0.00	\$1,765,975.00	\$1,867,323.28	(\$101,348.28)
18453	Customs & Excise Orange Walk	\$394,197.00	\$0.00	\$394,197.00	\$359,831.35	\$34,365.65
18462	Custom & Excise Concho	\$296,317.00	\$0.00	\$296,317.00	\$374,472.64	(\$78,155.64)
18465	Custom & Excise Dangriga	\$146,022.00	\$0.00	\$146,022.00	\$65,546.41	\$80,475.59
32017	General Administration	\$4,698,372.00	\$300,011.00	\$4,998,383.00	\$5,040,366.44	(\$41,983.44)
		\$256,859,584.00	\$16,171,998.71	\$271,030,682.71	\$240,167,485.38	\$30,863,197.33

3 - Ministry of Health

19017	General Administration	\$38,608,001.00	\$757,815.00	\$39,365,816.00	\$39,545,130.94	(\$179,314.94)
19021	Director of Health Services	\$1,832,743.00	\$0.00	\$1,832,743.00	\$2,184,085.90	(\$351,342.90)
19031	Belize Dist Health Services	\$5,248,056.00	\$0.00	\$5,248,056.00	\$4,807,363.72	\$440,692.28
19041	Epidemiology Surveillance	\$379,465.00	\$0.00	\$379,465.00	\$343,010.32	\$36,454.68
19074	Cayo District Health Service	\$3,314,041.00	\$0.00	\$3,314,041.00	\$3,503,617.09	(\$189,576.09)
19083	O'Walk District Health Service	\$6,956,181.00	\$0.00	\$6,956,181.00	\$7,244,571.33	(\$288,390.33)
19092	Corozal District Health Service	\$3,711,825.00	\$0.00	\$3,711,825.00	\$3,829,367.55	(\$117,542.55)
19105	Si/Crook District Health Service	\$4,837,640.00	\$0.00	\$4,837,640.00	\$5,128,206.43	(\$290,566.43)
19116	Toledo District Health Service	\$3,222,949.00	\$0.00	\$3,222,949.00	\$2,771,115.32	\$451,833.68
19121	Medical Supplies	\$11,010,271.00	\$0.00	\$11,010,271.00	\$12,551,593.80	(\$1,541,322.80)
19131	Medical Laboratory Services	\$1,123,744.00	\$0.00	\$1,123,744.00	\$1,052,836.49	\$70,907.51
19141	Nat'l Engineering & M'ce Cen	\$867,427.00	\$0.00	\$867,427.00	\$660,929.46	\$206,497.54
19151	Planning and Policy Unit	\$323,361.00	\$0.00	\$323,361.00	\$292,136.86	\$31,224.14

Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
21014	Eden SDA High School	\$944,285.00	\$0.00	\$944,285.00	\$416,115.91	\$528,169.09
21015	Dellile Academy	\$1,232,715.00	\$0.00	\$1,232,715.00	\$729,274.36	\$503,440.65
21016	Providence San Antonio SDA	\$107,647.00	\$0.00	\$107,647.00	\$76,659.20	\$30,987.80
21017	Central Administration	\$2,500,278.00	\$172,051.00	\$2,672,329.00	\$3,043,956.63	(\$371,627.63)
21018	Belmopan Baptist School	\$755,516.00	\$0.00	\$755,516.00	\$346,966.40	\$408,549.60
21021	Anglican Cathedral College	\$1,379,262.00	\$0.00	\$1,379,262.00	\$777,162.69	\$602,099.11
21022	Cornerstone Presbyterian High School	\$299,615.00	\$0.00	\$299,615.00	\$223,006.70	\$76,608.30
21023	King's College	\$313,479.00	\$0.00	\$313,479.00	\$190,724.20	\$122,754.80
21024	Mount Carmel High School	\$995,590.00	\$0.00	\$995,590.00	\$724,921.01	\$270,668.99
21026	Stann Creek Ecumenical College	\$1,506,336.00	\$0.00	\$1,506,336.00	\$1,183,178.51	\$343,158.49
21026	Toledo Community College	\$2,436,895.00	\$0.00	\$2,436,895.00	\$2,037,998.94	\$398,896.06
21031	Quality Assurance & Dev Ser	\$1,060,716.00	\$0.00	\$1,060,716.00	\$1,064,130.34	(\$3,414.34)
21032	Corozal Community College	\$1,815,936.00	\$0.00	\$1,815,936.00	\$1,125,902.23	\$690,033.77
21033	Muffles College	\$1,252,796.00	\$0.00	\$1,252,796.00	\$769,973.63	\$482,822.37
21034	Sacred Heart College	\$1,641,901.00	\$0.00	\$1,641,901.00	\$1,084,293.40	\$557,607.60
21036	Tumul Kin	\$240,000.00	\$0.00	\$240,000.00	\$161,431.23	\$78,568.77
21038	Our Lady of Guadalupe High School	\$812,683.00	\$0.00	\$812,683.00	\$503,748.92	\$308,934.08
21041	Education Admin Central	\$525,702.00	\$0.00	\$525,702.00	\$401,051.67	\$124,650.33
21042	Cornerstone Christian Academy	\$64,054.00	\$0.00	\$64,054.00	\$51,124.78	\$12,929.22
21043	New Hope High School	\$536,433.00	\$0.00	\$536,433.00	\$198,220.08	\$338,212.92
21044	St. Ignatius High School	\$932,220.00	\$0.00	\$932,220.00	\$617,375.39	\$314,844.61
21048	Replacement Teachers	\$981,918.00	\$0.00	\$981,918.00	\$966,007.95	\$15,910.05
21051	Belize Adventist College	\$903,100.00	\$0.00	\$903,100.00	\$610,577.88	\$292,522.12
21054	Valley of Peace SDA High School	\$43,410.00	\$2,080.00	\$45,490.00	\$9,041.90	\$36,449.00
21058	Education Admin Districts	\$211,808.00	\$0.00	\$211,808.00	\$253,943.46	(\$42,135.48)
21061	Supplies Store	\$1,620,284.00	\$0.00	\$1,620,284.00	\$1,543,149.36	\$77,134.64
21064	Alvin Young (Western Nazarene)	\$242,349.00	\$0.00	\$242,349.00	\$219,109.38	\$23,239.62
21071	Examination Unit	\$2,378,962.00	\$0.00	\$2,378,962.00	\$2,394,546.79	(\$15,584.79)
21081	Caanan SDA High School	\$1,123,267.00	\$0.00	\$1,123,267.00	\$671,964.36	\$451,312.64
21088	Planning Unit	\$3,267,364.00	\$0.00	\$3,267,364.00	\$3,275,917.14	(\$8,553.14)
21111	Pre Schools	\$2,462,333.00	\$0.00	\$2,462,333.00	\$2,458,116.78	\$4,216.22
21121	Pri Educ Government Schls	\$17,154,836.00	\$0.00	\$17,154,836.00	\$17,822,381.91	(\$667,545.91)
21131	Pri Educ Grant Aided Schls	\$75,564,992.00	\$0.00	\$75,564,992.00	\$77,756,817.30	(\$2,191,825.30)
21141	Special Education Unit	\$567,012.00	\$0.00	\$567,012.00	\$548,971.13	\$18,040.87
21161	Stella Maris School	\$1,103,043.00	\$0.00	\$1,103,043.00	\$1,066,744.75	\$34,298.25
21161	Edward P Yorke High School	\$1,295,574.00	\$0.00	\$1,295,574.00	\$1,464,100.62	(\$168,526.62)

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	21171	<i>Gwen Lizarraga High School</i>	\$1,599,597.00	\$0.00	\$1,599,597.00	\$1,625,978.55	(\$26,381.55)
	21181	<i>Nazarene High School</i>	\$826,956.00	\$0.00	\$826,956.00	\$476,149.22	\$350,806.78
	21188	<i>Belmopan Comprehensive School</i>	\$2,253,701.00	\$0.00	\$2,253,701.00	\$2,232,243.01	\$21,457.99
	21191	<i>Belize School of Agriculture</i>	\$572,861.00	\$0.00	\$572,861.00	\$576,591.12	(\$3,730.12)
	21201	<i>Palotti High School</i>	\$978,907.00	\$0.00	\$978,907.00	\$648,196.23	\$330,710.77
	21203	<i>Orange Walk Technical High Sch</i>	\$1,812,332.00	\$0.00	\$1,812,332.00	\$1,815,979.24	(\$3,647.24)
	21211	<i>St. Catherine's Academy</i>	\$1,247,227.00	\$0.00	\$1,247,227.00	\$751,173.64	\$496,053.36
	21214	<i>Mopan Technical High School</i>	\$1,322,995.00	\$0.00	\$1,322,995.00	\$1,538,583.14	(\$215,588.14)
	21221	<i>St. John's College</i>	\$1,611,186.00	\$0.00	\$1,611,186.00	\$911,780.21	\$699,405.79
	21222	<i>Escuela Mexico Corozal</i>	\$1,483,789.00	\$0.00	\$1,483,789.00	\$1,488,664.39	(\$4,875.39)
	21231	<i>Belize Rural High School</i>	\$403,271.00	\$0.00	\$403,271.00	\$400,794.98	\$2,476.02
	21241	<i>Wesley College</i>	\$1,581,264.00	\$0.00	\$1,581,264.00	\$880,838.69	\$700,425.31
	21245	<i>Independence High School</i>	\$1,714,767.00	\$0.00	\$1,714,767.00	\$1,714,603.42	\$163.58
	21251	<i>Grant-Aided Comm Colleges &amp; Sec Sch</i>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,046,524.86	(\$7,046,524.86)
	21271	<i>Centre for Empl Tr'ng B/City</i>	\$828,777.00	\$0.00	\$828,777.00	\$879,284.17	(\$50,507.17)
	21281	<i>San Pedro High School</i>	\$943,373.00	\$0.00	\$943,373.00	\$367,830.69	\$575,542.31
	21311	<i>Sixth Form Institutions</i>	\$6,965,486.00	\$0.00	\$6,965,486.00	\$7,076,896.66	(\$111,410.66)
	21321	<i>University College of Belize</i>	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$9,999,996.00	\$4.00
	21341	<i>Boy's Friends School</i>	\$31,642.00	\$0.00	\$31,642.00	\$25,668.80	\$5,973.20
	21351	<i>Teacher Development Unit</i>	\$252,226.00	\$0.00	\$252,226.00	\$248,571.09	\$3,654.91
	21361	<i>Tubal Trade &amp; Vocational Institute</i>	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$79,999.10	\$40,000.90
	21371	<i>National Library Service</i>	\$2,043,753.00	\$0.00	\$2,043,753.00	\$2,043,747.50	\$5.50
	21381	<i>National Sports Council</i>	\$1,101,756.00	\$4,541.00	\$1,106,297.00	\$1,106,291.00	\$6.00
	21391	<i>Scholarship</i>	\$8,000,000.00	\$82,295.00	\$8,082,295.00	\$7,925,611.69	\$156,683.31
	21401	<i>Ocean Academy High School (Caye Caulker)</i>	\$35,345.00	\$0.00	\$35,345.00	\$35,345.00	\$0.00
	21408	<i>Secondary School Tuition</i>	\$3,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$5,054,655.17	(\$2,054,655.17)
	21421	<i>Truance Management</i>	\$1,247,075.00	\$0.00	\$1,247,075.00	\$1,126,426.36	\$120,648.64
	21431	<i>Ladyville Technical High School</i>	\$1,062,130.00	\$0.00	\$1,062,130.00	\$1,012,073.50	\$50,056.50
	21441	<i>District Education Centre - Belize City</i>	\$342,073.00	\$0.00	\$342,073.00	\$328,931.20	\$13,141.80
	21451	<i>St. Michael's College</i>	\$898,263.00	\$0.00	\$898,263.00	\$898,290.42	(\$27.42)
	21461	<i>St. Peter's College (San Pedro)</i>	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$30,035.00	\$9,965.00
	21471	<i>Skills Training Center</i>	\$187,855.00	\$0.00	\$187,855.00	\$50,619.30	\$137,235.70
	21502	<i>Centre for Employment Training - Corozal</i>	\$560,638.00	\$0.00	\$560,638.00	\$456,025.09	\$104,612.91

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	21614	Centre for Employment Training - Cayo	\$498,887.00	\$0.00	\$498,887.00	\$495,228.00	\$3,659.00
	21618	Tertiary & Post Secondary	\$178,975.00	\$0.00	\$178,975.00	\$162,344.40	\$16,630.60
	21638	Employment Training & Education Services	\$339,753.00	\$0.00	\$339,753.00	\$348,124.95	(\$8,371.95)
	21646	Agriculture & Natural Resources Institute	\$408,057.00	\$0.00	\$408,057.00	\$411,203.91	(\$3,146.91)
	21656	Toledo Technical High School	\$1,936,527.00	\$0.00	\$1,936,527.00	\$1,929,958.98	\$6,568.02
	21691	Excelsior Junior High	\$493,031.00	\$0.00	\$493,031.00	\$493,884.04	(\$853.04)
	21701	Sadie Vernon Technical High	\$911,270.00	\$0.00	\$911,270.00	\$911,157.48	\$112.52
	21713	CET Orange Walk	\$862,598.00	\$0.00	\$862,598.00	\$873,287.13	(\$10,689.13)
	21726	CET Stann Creek	\$548,528.00	\$0.00	\$548,528.00	\$509,646.66	\$38,881.34
	21736	CET Toledo	\$577,730.00	\$0.00	\$577,730.00	\$506,115.66	\$69,614.34
	21743	District Education Centre - Orange Walk	\$246,131.00	\$0.00	\$246,131.00	\$188,450.22	\$77,680.78
	21745	Georgetown High School	\$1,158,490.00	\$0.00	\$1,158,490.00	\$1,258,458.04	(\$99,968.04)
	21762	District Education Centre - Corozal	\$247,177.00	\$0.00	\$247,177.00	\$227,197.47	\$19,979.53
	21765	Independence Junior College	\$398,171.00	\$0.00	\$398,171.00	\$398,295.89	(\$124.89)
	21762	Escuela Mexico Junior College	\$586,709.00	\$0.00	\$586,709.00	\$498,095.35	\$88,613.65
	21766	District Education Centre - Stann Creek	\$237,057.00	\$0.00	\$237,057.00	\$134,469.95	\$102,587.05
	21776	District Education Centre - Toledo	\$206,535.00	\$0.00	\$206,535.00	\$175,536.04	\$30,998.96
	21786	Corazon Creek Technical High School	\$352,207.00	\$0.00	\$352,207.00	\$382,418.39	(\$30,211.39)
	25061	Department of Youth Development	\$542,883.00	\$0.00	\$542,883.00	\$513,806.73	\$29,076.27
	25061	Belize Youth Development Centre	\$622,620.00	\$0.00	\$622,620.00	\$495,430.25	\$127,189.75
	25071	Youth for the Future Secretariat	\$695,475.00	\$0.00	\$695,475.00	\$708,122.55	(\$12,647.55)
	25081	National Youth Cadet Corp	\$790,138.00	\$0.00	\$790,138.00	\$714,343.44	\$75,794.56
			\$199,108,260.00	\$260,987.80	\$199,369,247.80	\$200,274,708.80	(\$106,460.92)
22 - Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	22131	Fisheries Department	\$2,750,140.00	\$0.00	\$2,750,140.00	\$2,354,916.75	\$395,223.25
	23178	Forestry Belmopan	\$630,482.00	\$0.00	\$630,482.00	\$826,259.18	(\$197,777.18)
	23183	Forestry Orange Walk	\$172,162.00	\$0.00	\$172,162.00	\$71,103.63	\$101,058.37
	23204	Forestry San Ignacio	\$160,324.00	\$0.00	\$160,324.00	\$147,624.66	\$12,699.34
	23214	Forestry Douglas D'Silva	\$407,004.00	\$0.00	\$407,004.00	\$498,888.75	(\$91,884.75)
	23236	Forestry Savannah	\$146,272.00	\$0.00	\$146,272.00	\$219,449.36	(\$73,177.36)
	23246	Forestry Toledo	\$159,547.00	\$0.00	\$159,547.00	\$89,404.20	\$70,142.80

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	23288	Conservation Division	\$180,286.00	\$0.00	\$180,286.00	\$143,007.48	\$37,278.52
	23318	Department Of The Environment	\$489,044.00	\$0.00	\$489,044.00	\$456,395.01	\$32,648.99
	23328	Environmental Compliance Monitoring	\$231,875.00	\$0.00	\$231,875.00	\$154,704.33	\$77,170.67
	23338	Compliance & Monitoring Unit	\$58,409.00	\$0.00	\$58,409.00	\$44,715.76	\$13,693.24
	28017	General Administration	\$1,380,122.00	\$0.00	\$1,380,122.00	\$926,347.07	\$453,774.93
			<b>\$6,766,667.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6,766,667.00</b>	<b>\$6,934,817.08</b>	<b>-\$168,149.88</b>
<b>23 - Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture</b>							
	22017	Central Administration	\$3,155,224.00	\$0.00	\$3,155,224.00	\$2,927,716.31	\$227,507.69
	22024	Central Farm Administration	\$1,891,688.00	\$0.00	\$1,891,688.00	\$1,662,335.39	\$229,352.61
	22032	Corozal Administration	\$318,155.00	\$0.00	\$318,155.00	\$270,973.10	\$47,181.90
	22043	Orange Walk Administration	\$515,055.00	\$0.00	\$515,055.00	\$477,403.60	\$37,651.40
	22051	Belize District Administration	\$332,146.00	\$0.00	\$332,146.00	\$221,373.61	\$110,772.39
	22064	San Ignacio Administration	\$345,619.00	\$0.00	\$345,619.00	\$274,501.16	\$71,117.84
	22075	Stann Creek Administration	\$577,820.00	\$0.00	\$577,820.00	\$434,090.35	\$143,729.65
	22086	Toledo Administration	\$578,078.00	\$0.00	\$578,078.00	\$457,774.45	\$120,303.55
	22121	Cooperatives and Credit Union	\$822,041.00	\$0.00	\$822,041.00	\$629,009.30	\$193,031.61
	23017	Central Administration	\$2,335,186.00	\$25,997.00	\$2,361,183.00	\$2,508,510.53	(\$147,327.53)
	23028	Land Information Centre	\$278,103.00	\$0.00	\$278,103.00	\$220,560.77	\$57,542.23
	23038	Physical Planning Section	\$236,079.00	\$0.00	\$236,079.00	\$194,724.12	\$41,354.88
	23058	Surveys and Mapping	\$412,189.00	\$0.00	\$412,189.00	\$434,046.11	(\$21,857.11)
	23078	National Estate	\$376,091.00	\$0.00	\$376,091.00	\$380,044.46	\$16,046.54
	23088	Land Registry	\$427,865.00	\$0.00	\$427,865.00	\$445,824.67	(\$18,959.67)
	23098	Valuation	\$283,306.00	\$0.00	\$283,306.00	\$202,743.16	\$80,562.84
	23108	Lands Admin Belmopan	\$310,214.00	\$0.00	\$310,214.00	\$317,547.30	(\$7,333.30)
	23112	Lands Admin Corozal	\$151,497.00	\$0.00	\$151,497.00	\$156,631.73	(\$5,134.73)
	23123	Lands Admin Orange Walk	\$181,340.00	\$0.00	\$181,340.00	\$244,823.09	(\$63,483.09)
	23131	Lands Admin Belize City	\$243,794.00	\$0.00	\$243,794.00	\$263,174.40	(\$19,380.40)
	23144	Lands Admin Cayo	\$183,834.00	\$0.00	\$183,834.00	\$112,300.68	\$71,533.12
	23165	Lands Admin Stann Creek	\$138,977.00	\$0.00	\$138,977.00	\$126,352.20	\$12,624.80
	23166	Lands Admin Toledo	\$154,611.00	\$0.00	\$154,611.00	\$79,276.45	\$75,332.55
	23348	Solid Waste Management Authority	\$287,904.00	\$0.00	\$287,904.00	\$256,002.92	\$30,941.08
	23358	Information Technology Centre	\$504,717.00	\$0.00	\$504,717.00	\$261,171.50	\$243,545.50
			<b>\$16,041,633.00</b>	<b>-\$25,997.00</b>	<b>\$16,067,630.00</b>	<b>\$16,540,873.66</b>	<b>-\$473,243.66</b>
<b>24 - Ministry of Trade, Investment Promotion, Private Sector Development and Consumer Protection</b>							
	24017	General Administration	\$2,072,731.00	\$63,100.00	\$2,135,831.00	\$2,009,264.41	\$126,566.59
	28048	Bureau of Standards	\$539,700.00	\$0.00	\$539,700.00	\$499,640.76	\$40,059.24
	32028	Foreign Trade	\$562,785.00	\$0.00	\$562,785.00	\$601,402.61	(\$16,617.61)

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
			\$3,175,216.00	\$63,100.00	\$3,238,316.00	\$3,090,397.83	\$147,918.17
<b>- Ministry of Tourism and Culture</b>	14058	Records Management Unit	\$1,005,564.00	\$0.00	\$1,005,564.00	\$781,174.51	\$224,389.49
	25017	General Administration	\$3,066,523.00	\$0.00	\$3,066,523.00	\$2,963,243.71	\$103,279.29
			\$4,072,087.00	\$0.00	\$4,072,087.00	\$3,744,418.22	\$327,668.78
<b>- Ministry of Human Development, Social Information and Poverty Alleviation</b>	27017	General Administration	\$3,088,703.00	\$0.00	\$3,088,703.00	\$3,131,371.29	(\$42,668.29)
	27021	Human Development Department	\$8,356,430.00	\$2,457,444.00	\$8,813,874.00	\$6,574,441.89	\$2,239,432.11
	27031	Child Care Centre	\$622,979.00	\$0.00	\$622,979.00	\$623,617.34	(\$638.34)
	27041	Golden Haven Rest Home	\$300,755.00	\$0.00	\$300,755.00	\$245,059.36	\$55,695.64
	27058	Population Unit	\$226,011.00	\$0.00	\$226,011.00	\$233,232.02	(\$7,221.02)
	27061	Disabilities Services Division	\$200,031.00	\$0.00	\$200,031.00	\$206,056.29	(\$6,055.29)
	27071	Princess Royal Youth Hostel	\$806,307.00	\$0.00	\$806,307.00	\$769,731.51	\$36,575.49
	27081	Women's Department	\$540,588.00	\$0.00	\$540,588.00	\$491,766.17	\$48,821.83
	27141	Family Services Division	\$448,120.00	\$0.00	\$448,120.00	\$346,391.45	\$102,728.55
	27151	Community Rehabilitation Department	\$578,976.00	\$0.00	\$578,976.00	\$540,466.14	\$38,509.86
	27161	Residential Daycare Services	\$196,658.00	\$0.00	\$196,658.00	\$165,252.73	\$31,405.27
	30451	Conscious Youth Development Program	\$360,919.00	\$0.00	\$360,919.00	\$286,203.44	\$74,715.56
			\$10,727,477.00	\$2,467,444.00	\$13,194,921.00	\$10,810,820.63	\$2,384,100.37
<b>- Ministry of Works and Transport</b>	26021	Civil Aviation	\$774,263.00	\$0.00	\$774,263.00	\$696,113.77	\$78,149.23
	26088	Terminal Management Unit	\$728,594.00	\$0.00	\$728,594.00	\$861,605.49	(\$133,011.49)
	29017	Central Administration	\$2,392,133.00	\$53,437.00	\$2,445,570.00	\$2,177,156.06	\$268,413.94
	29028	Belmopan Administration	\$435,611.00	\$0.00	\$435,611.00	\$414,336.70	\$21,274.30
	29032	Corozal District	\$646,028.00	\$0.00	\$646,028.00	\$708,230.14	(\$62,202.14)
	29043	Orange Walk District	\$728,470.00	\$0.00	\$728,470.00	\$826,450.60	(\$97,980.60)
	29051	Belize District	\$703,093.00	\$0.00	\$703,093.00	\$826,331.19	(\$123,238.19)
	29064	Cayo District	\$826,465.00	\$0.00	\$826,465.00	\$963,178.98	(\$136,713.98)
	29076	Stann Creek District	\$772,604.00	\$0.00	\$772,604.00	\$903,287.75	(\$130,683.75)
	29086	Toledo District	\$906,867.00	\$0.00	\$906,867.00	\$1,085,847.29	(\$178,980.29)
	29108	Engineering Administration	\$466,288.00	\$0.00	\$466,288.00	\$398,286.32	\$68,001.68
	29148	Mechanical Administration	\$533,576.00	\$0.00	\$533,576.00	\$555,415.90	(\$21,839.90)
	29168	Soil and Survey Administration	\$298,425.00	\$0.00	\$298,425.00	\$258,099.47	\$40,325.53
	29178	Management Information System	\$113,942.00	\$0.00	\$113,942.00	\$75,694.60	\$38,247.20
	29188	Transport Administration	\$870,545.00	\$0.00	\$870,545.00	\$977,700.38	(\$107,155.38)
	29198	Traffic Enforcement	\$868,541.00	\$0.00	\$868,541.00	\$782,183.27	\$86,357.73

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	33157	Postal Services - Head Office	\$2,554,437.00	\$2,644.22	\$2,557,081.22	\$2,414,020.75	\$143,060.47
	33162	District Post Office - Corozal	\$183,916.00	\$0.00	\$183,916.00	\$177,731.09	\$6,184.91
	33173	District Post Office - Orange Walk	\$150,996.00	\$0.00	\$150,996.00	\$134,642.67	\$16,353.33
	33181	District Post Office - Belize	\$241,054.00	\$0.00	\$241,064.00	\$224,728.11	\$16,335.89
	33194	District Post Office - Cayo	\$221,542.00	\$0.00	\$221,542.00	\$202,799.08	\$18,742.92
	33205	District Post Office - Stann Creek	\$220,204.00	\$0.00	\$220,204.00	\$232,807.92	(\$12,603.92)
	33216	District Post Office - Toledo	\$126,290.00	\$0.00	\$126,290.00	\$110,194.19	\$16,095.81
	33228	District Post Office - Belmopan	\$159,277.00	\$0.00	\$159,277.00	\$151,673.11	\$7,403.89
			\$15,923,971.00	\$66,081.22	\$15,979,252.22	\$16,156,715.03	(\$176,936.83)
<b>30 - Ministry of National Security</b>							
	30021	Airport Camp	\$27,034,810.00	\$0.00	\$27,034,810.00	\$25,046,917.54	\$1,987,892.46
	30031	Air Wing	\$1,703,423.00	\$0.00	\$1,703,423.00	\$1,331,223.98	\$372,199.02
	30041	Maritime Wing	\$1,061,599.00	\$0.00	\$1,061,599.00	\$719,531.81	\$342,067.19
	30051	Volunteer Element	\$3,105,816.00	\$298,778.15	\$3,405,594.15	\$3,042,408.89	\$363,185.26
	30066	Police General Admin	\$1,183,823.00	\$0.00	\$1,183,823.00	\$1,473,395.12	(\$289,572.12)
	30067	Police Admin Belmopan	\$3,387,147.00	\$0.00	\$3,387,147.00	\$4,186,936.09	(\$799,789.09)
	30072	Police Admin Corozal	\$1,749,596.00	\$0.00	\$1,749,596.00	\$1,591,151.92	\$158,444.08
	30083	Police Admin Orange Walk	\$2,164,945.00	\$0.00	\$2,164,945.00	\$1,947,780.82	\$217,164.08
	30091	Police Admin Belize City	\$1,609,753.00	\$0.00	\$1,609,753.00	\$1,521,511.34	\$88,241.66
	30104	Police Admin San Ignacio	\$1,508,198.00	\$0.00	\$1,508,198.00	\$1,293,441.61	\$214,756.39
	30114	Police Admin Benque Wejo	\$1,184,692.00	\$0.00	\$1,184,692.00	\$1,110,336.00	\$74,356.00
	30125	Police Admin Dangriga	\$1,315,530.00	\$0.00	\$1,315,530.00	\$1,182,946.53	\$132,583.47
	30136	Police Admin Punta Gorda	\$1,484,669.00	\$0.00	\$1,484,669.00	\$1,467,944.95	\$16,724.05
	30148	Police Training School	\$2,257,815.00	\$0.00	\$2,257,815.00	\$1,821,311.94	\$436,503.06
	30158	Police Canine Unit	\$266,907.00	\$84,735.00	\$351,642.00	\$338,362.68	\$13,279.32
	30161	Police Band	\$74,622.00	\$0.00	\$74,622.00	\$53,085.98	\$21,536.02
	30171	Police Special Branch	\$2,286,730.00	\$0.00	\$2,286,730.00	\$2,297,547.94	(\$9,817.94)
	30178	VIP Unit	\$273,982.00	\$0.00	\$273,982.00	\$196,107.41	\$77,874.59
	30181	Police Information Technology Unit	\$1,030,761.00	\$0.00	\$1,030,761.00	\$910,783.15	\$219,977.85
	30185	Police Tourism Unit	\$1,406,277.00	\$0.00	\$1,406,277.00	\$1,170,624.89	\$235,652.11
	30188	Police Dragon Unit	\$2,781,094.00	\$0.00	\$2,781,094.00	\$2,849,337.39	(\$68,243.39)
	30201	Nat. Crimes Investigation Branch	\$2,926,719.00	\$0.00	\$2,926,719.00	\$2,918,536.75	\$8,182.25
	30218	Joint Intelligence Comp Cen	\$483,811.00	\$0.00	\$483,811.00	\$348,985.08	\$134,825.92
	30231	National Forensic Services	\$630,118.00	\$0.00	\$630,118.00	\$629,959.25	\$158.75
	30286	Police Intermediate Southern Formation	\$1,311,170.00	\$0.00	\$1,311,170.00	\$1,247,612.61	\$63,557.39
	30308	Anti Narcotic Unit	\$1,661,655.00	\$0.00	\$1,661,655.00	\$1,265,622.78	\$396,032.22

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/SAVINGS
	30311	Scenes of the Crime	\$1,143,149.00	\$0.00	\$1,143,149.00	\$979,540.71	\$163,608.29
	30321	Crime Intelligence Unit	\$750,959.00	\$0.00	\$750,959.00	\$505,175.73	\$245,783.27
	30331	National Coast Guard	\$5,277,936.00	\$0.00	\$5,277,936.00	\$5,112,180.64	\$165,755.36
	30341	Patrol Branch - Belize City	\$7,543,471.00	\$0.00	\$7,543,471.00	\$7,017,144.30	\$526,326.70
	30351	Prosecution Branch - Belize City	\$2,010,624.00	\$0.00	\$2,010,624.00	\$1,572,478.65	\$438,145.35
	30361	Traffic Branch - Belize City	\$729,766.00	\$0.00	\$729,766.00	\$790,429.61	(\$60,663.61)
	30371	San Pedro/Caye Caulker Formation	\$1,258,255.00	\$0.00	\$1,258,255.00	\$927,169.57	\$331,085.43
	30388	Belmopan Police Station	\$1,710,395.00	\$0.00	\$1,710,395.00	\$1,706,704.88	\$3,690.02
	30391	Community Policing	\$1,129,798.00	\$0.00	\$1,129,798.00	\$770,005.35	\$359,792.65
	30461	Forensic Medicine Unit	\$217,801.00	\$0.00	\$217,801.00	\$146,616.69	\$70,984.31
	30471	Rural Formation	\$1,757,370.00	\$0.00	\$1,757,370.00	\$1,856,694.24	(\$100,675.76)
	30481	Gang Unit	\$1,275,016.00	\$0.00	\$1,275,016.00	\$1,034,316.25	\$240,699.75
	30498	Council Secretariat	\$156,882.00	\$0.00	\$156,882.00	\$162,347.89	(\$5,465.89)
	33021	Prison Services	\$7,230,255.00	\$0.00	\$7,230,255.00	\$7,098,367.78	\$131,887.22
	38017	Ministry of Public Utilities	\$755,663.00	\$0.00	\$755,663.00	\$287,808.01	\$467,854.99
			\$98,734,982.00	\$384,513.16	\$99,119,495.16	\$91,630,384.65	\$7,489,110.51
<b>33 - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</b>							
	33017	General Administration	\$789,371.00	\$0.00	\$789,371.00	\$899,480.36	(\$89,990.64)
	33051	Housing And Planning Department	\$1,104,850.00	\$0.00	\$1,104,850.00	\$850,460.33	\$254,389.67
			\$1,894,221.00	\$0.00	\$1,894,221.00	\$1,549,940.69	\$344,280.31

Ministry	Cost Center	CC Description	APPROVED ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENT	ADJUSTED BUDGET	ACTUAL	EXCESS/ SAVINGS
35 - Ministry of Labour, Local Government, Rural Development, NEMO and Immigration and Nationality	17028	Office of Emergency Management	\$1,529,651.00	\$0.00	\$1,529,651.00	\$1,262,003.76	\$267,647.24
	18448	Revenue	\$783,875.00	\$0.00	\$783,875.00	\$706,878.28	\$76,996.72
	26031	Meteorology/Hydrology Services	\$859,810.00	\$0.00	\$859,810.00	\$848,231.78	\$11,578.22
	30258	Immigration Head Office	\$1,521,882.00	\$0.00	\$1,521,882.00	\$1,438,012.51	\$83,869.49
	30261	Immigration Services - Belize City	\$902,360.00	\$0.00	\$902,360.00	\$948,329.96	(\$45,969.96)
	30271	Passport Office	\$1,077,019.00	\$0.00	\$1,077,019.00	\$1,092,396.05	(\$15,367.05)
	30402	Immigration Services - Corozal	\$810,721.00	\$0.00	\$810,721.00	\$662,632.08	(\$141,088.92)
	30413	Immigration Services - Orange Walk	\$195,294.00	\$0.00	\$195,294.00	\$139,010.81	\$56,283.19
	30424	Immigration Services - Cayo	\$525,365.00	\$0.00	\$525,365.00	\$593,614.94	(\$68,249.94)
	30435	Immigration Services - Stann Creek	\$254,508.00	\$0.00	\$254,508.00	\$291,841.00	(\$37,333.00)
	30446	Immigration Services - Toledo	\$204,052.00	\$0.00	\$204,052.00	\$229,229.02	(\$25,177.02)
	33091	National Fire Service - Belize City & San Pedro	\$2,015,247.00	\$0.00	\$2,015,247.00	\$2,109,977.69	(\$94,730.69)
	33102	National Fire Service - Corozal	\$284,661.00	\$0.00	\$284,661.00	\$146,393.05	\$138,267.95
	33113	National Fire Service - Orange Walk	\$187,456.00	\$0.00	\$187,456.00	\$152,472.32	\$34,983.68
	33124	National Fire Service - Cayo	\$654,217.00	\$0.00	\$654,217.00	\$611,631.23	\$42,585.77
	33135	National Fire Service - Stann Creek	\$868,270.00	\$0.00	\$868,270.00	\$903,627.47	(\$35,357.47)
	33146	National Fire Service - Toledo	\$222,800.00	\$0.00	\$222,800.00	\$133,984.62	\$88,815.38
	34048	Rural, Water & Sanitation Project	\$535,378.00	\$0.00	\$535,378.00	\$428,809.76	\$106,568.24
	34081	Rural Community Development	\$806,485.00	\$0.00	\$806,485.00	\$761,021.12	\$45,463.88
	35017	General Administration	\$5,891,370.00	\$1,402,569.63	\$7,293,939.63	\$6,683,937.94	\$610,001.69
	35037	Labour Administration	\$1,643,876.00	\$197,010.00	\$1,840,886.00	\$1,621,104.75	\$219,781.25
			\$21,576,297.00	\$1,599,579.63	\$23,175,876.63	\$21,485,130.15	\$1,690,746.48
	37 - Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology and Public Utilities	23308	Geology Department	\$697,535.00	\$0.00	\$697,535.00	\$595,151.62
36017		General Administration	\$940,534.00	\$37,289.10	\$977,823.10	\$853,068.33	\$124,754.77
		\$1,638,069.00	\$37,289.10	\$1,675,358.10	\$1,448,219.95	\$227,138.15	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>\$777,733,610.00</b>	<b>\$22,147,730.46</b>	<b>\$799,881,340.46</b>	<b>\$751,916,694.64</b>	<b>\$53,549,951.50</b>