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I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2003

1.1 Introduction

During the period under review, the economy of Aruba continued to recover, while entrepreneurs generally regained confidence in the future. These factors contributed to a rebound in real gross domestic product, following two years of recession, whereby this product shrank by an estimated 3.3 percent on a cumulative basis. In 2003, the production volume increased by 1.4 percent, mainly due to higher spending on consumption and investment in both the private and the public sector. Tourist arrivals approached the pre-recession level as more visitors from the United States and the Netherlands were welcomed. Even so, tourism expenditure declined slightly.

At the same time, the inflation rate proceeded at a high pace, compared to that in Aruba's major trading partner, the United States, putting its international competitive position under pressure. This adverse trend was associated with erratic movements in the prices of energy products, the raising of several excises and import duties, as well as a continuing expansion in money supply during 2003. Private sector credit again increased excessively, which contributed to a relatively large deficit on the current account of the balance of payments of the non-oil sector and a decline in net foreign assets of the monetary system. To reduce the ensuing risks to financial stability, the Bank lowered the aggregated credit ceiling for the commercial banks, and introduced a severe penalty to deter excess lending in 2004.

In 2003, the financial operations of the government caused a modest increase in money supply, while the financial deficit (adjusted for the change in the so-called unmet financing requirements) declined notably. However, these seemingly positive developments were brought about by incidental factors, i.e., the faster collection of tax claims and large repayments of outstanding loans by the utility companies. Moreover, there were additional borrowings on the domestic and foreign capital markets. Consequently, the debt-to-GDP ratio approached 42 percent, which is above the 40 percent average for BBB investment grade rated countries. Thus, additional budgetary measures should be taken consistently and without further delay to reverse the upward movement in consumptive public spending.

1.2 The real sector

GDP and its components

Provisional estimates by the Bank indicate that the Aruban economy grew by 1.4 percent in real terms during 2003, following declines of 0.7 percent in 2001 and 2.6 percent in 2002, respectively (see statistical annex table 1.1). Public and private consumption increased by 1 percent and 2 percent, and gross investments by a notable 19 percent due to the execution of more projects in both private and public sector. In contrast, the contribution of the international trade to the growth of gross domestic product was negative. In real terms, exports of goods and services fell by 5 percent, in part because of lower tourism expenditure as calculated by the CBS. At the same time, imports increased by 2 percent, also due to a rapid expansion in bank credit.

Nominal GDP per capita grew by 4 percent to Afl. 38,214 (US\$ 21,349), but remained unchanged in real terms.

Business Perception Index

The Bank's Business Perception Survey (BPS) indicates that a positive business sentiment prevailed during the fourth quarter of 2003, despite some decline in the index on current economic conditions from 106.0 to 104.4. The sectors "construction", "whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods", "transport, storage & communication", and "health, other community and personal service activities" contributed to this decline. The index on the short-term outlook remained roughly unchanged at 106.8. On balance, the overall index declined from 106.6 in the third quarter of 2003 to 105.5 (see statistical annex table 1.2). During 2003 as a whole, this index turned from virtually neutral (100.3) to 105.4. The index on current economic conditions increased from 98.4 to 103.9. Business owners are quite optimistic about the outlook for 2004, which is reflected in a rise in the index on future economic conditions from 102.4 to 107.1.

Partial Economic Activity Index

For the second consecutive quarter, the Partial Economic Activity Index (PEAI) –an indicator of the variations in the volume of turnover in seven sectors accounting for 71 percent of the total value added in Aruba– increased by about 2 percent, compared to the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was brought about by the sectors "utilities", "hotels & restaurants", "transport, storage & communication", and "housing". In contrast, slight decreases were recorded in the sectors "construction", "trade", and "public administration & education" (see table A). During 2003, the PEA I recorded a 1 percent increase. This expansion was attributed to "utilities", "construction", "hotels & restaurants" and "housing".

Table A: Partial Economic Activity Index 1)

	<i>Share in GDP</i> <i>(in percent)</i>	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
				IV	IV	III	IV
				<i>(Period average)</i>			
Total Index	71.3	-2.2	1.0	0.8	-3.3	2.2	2.0
a. Utilities	4.1	1.0	1.7	5.5	0.2	-4.1	1.9
b. Construction	8.6	-8.9	11.4	18.7	-21.2	-1.0	-0.4
c. Trade	14.2	-2.1	-4.4	-17.0	1.0	0.1	-1.4
d. Hotels & restaurants	10.5	-5.6	4.1	-7.5	3.7	9.9	8.0
e. Transport, storage & communication	8.2	-0.3	-1.0	-5.0	2.0	2.1	4.8
f. Housing	12.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
g. Public adm. & education	13.1	-3.2	-1.6	23.1	-12.0	1.7	-0.6

1) Percentage changes compared to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Source: CBS.

Tourism

In the quarter under review, the number of stay-over tourists grew by 7 percent, and total nights visitors spent on the island by 8 percent (fourth quarter 2002: +6 percent).

The average length of stay was again about 8 nights. The hotel occupancy rate went up by 4.4 percentage points to 76.9 percent. However, cruise passenger arrivals and ship calls fell, i.e., by 2 percent and 6 percent, respectively (see table B and statistical annex tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Preliminary survey data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that, while the average daily rate of the hotels fell by 5 percent to Afl. 231, revenue per available room

Table B: Indicators of tourism activity

	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
			IV	IV	III	IV
1. a. Tourism receipts (x Afl. million) 1)	1,476.2	1,510.2	327.3	372.3	348.8	381.7
b. Tourism expenditure (x Afl. million) 2)	1,170.8	1,159.5	310.6	289.1	274.9	320.4
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	642.6	641.9	151.9	154.9	171.0	165.3
3. Market shares (in percentage)						
a. United States	67.9	72.4	59.1	69.7	67.1	71.6
b. Venezuela	12.7	8.5	17.7	9.9	12.9	7.7
c. The Netherlands	4.4	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.6
d. Colombia	3.6	1.8	4.4	3.6	1.4	1.4
e. Other countries	11.4	11.6	13.5	11.9	12.8	12.7
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	4,862.5	5,097.6	1,160.8	1,227.8	1,360.8	1,322.4
5. Average nights spent	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (Afl.)	304	296	282	303	256	289
b. Average daily expenditure (Afl.) 3)	207	186	213	207	166	206
7. Average hotel occupancy rate	71.9	74.4	68.0	72.5	77.6	76.9
8. Average daily rate hotels (Afl.) 4)	247	239	232	243	195	231
9. Revenue per available room (Afl.) 4)	123	123	110	120	108	123
10. Room tax receipts (x Afl. million) 5)	24.1	25.6	4.7	5.8	6.0	6.1
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	582.2	542.3	158.7	173.1	69.9	168.9
12. Number of cruise ship calls	337	315	98	103	39	97
13. Contribution to current account 6)	77	76	69	74	74	74

1) Gross receipts from stay-over and cruise tourism, as well as other tourism-related income as recorded on a cash basis in the balance of payments. These figures were recently adjusted downwards as additional information became available, mainly on debit card transactions of residents.

2) Travel-related expenditure by stay-over visitors, before (e.g., pre-paid packages), during, and immediately after a trip as estimated by the CBS via a special survey.

3) Expenditure in Aruba only (thus, excluding e.g. payments for pre-paid packages), as calculated by the CBS.

4) Including time-share.

5) Excluding tax receipts related to previous periods.

6) Tourism receipts as a percentage of current account receipts, excluding the oil and free-zone sectors.

Source: CBA; CBS; Aruba Tourism Authority; Cruise Tourism Authority; Tax Collector's Office.

increased by 3 percent to Afl. 123. Room tax receipts grew by 5 percent to Afl. 6 million. Gross tourism receipts, as recorded in the balance of payments, increased by 3 percent to Afl. 382 million, compared to a 14 percent surge a year earlier. The latter reflected the recovery of the industry after the September 11, 2001 event. Their share in the total current account receipts (excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) remained unchanged at 74 percent.

Both stay-over visitors from the U.S. and their nights spent went up, i.e., by 10 percent (fourth quarter 2002: +20 percent) and 8 percent (fourth quarter 2002: +17 percent), respectively. For the seventh consecutive quarter, the number of Venezuelans fell, i.e., by 17 percent (fourth quarter 2002: -43 percent), and their nights spent on the island by 8 percent (fourth quarter 2002: -25 percent). Visitors from the Netherlands and their nights spent surged by 43 percent and 27 percent, respectively. As a result, the U.S. and Dutch market shares expanded by 1.9 percentage points to 71.6 percent and by 1.7 percentage points to 6.6 percent, respectively. The Venezuelan market share, on the other hand, contracted by 2.2 percentage points to 7.7 percent.

On an annual basis, the number of stay-over visitors remained around the level of a year earlier, when there was a 7 percent decline. However, their nights spent on the island grew by 5 percent (2002: -6 percent). The average hotel occupancy rate rose by 2.5 percentage points to 74.4 percent. Both the number of cruise passengers and ship calls crumbled by 7 percent to 542,327 and 315, respectively. Total tourism receipts for 2003 amounted to Afl. 1,510 million, which is 2 percent more than a year earlier. Tourism expenditure, as measured by the Central Bureau of Statistics, was slightly lower, i.e., Afl. 1,160 million.

Construction

Imported cement surged by 53 percent in the fourth quarter of 2003, following a 20 percent increase in the corresponding quarter of 2002. Electrical installations approved by the Department of Technical Inspection remained unchanged at 878. The number of permits granted by the Department of Public Works, which is indicative for intended construction activity, went up by 8 percent to 313, due largely to an increase in the housing category. The corresponding value rose by Afl. 17 million to Afl. 54 million, due to housing, expansions of stores and shopping malls and the hotel sector (see statistical annex table 1.7).

For 2003 as a whole, the number of electrical installations approved increased by 15 percent, compared to a decrease of 9 percent a year earlier. Imported cement grew for the second consecutive year, i.e., by 35 percent. The number of both building permits granted and their value rose by 6 percent.

Utilities

During the fourth quarter of 2003, water consumption increased by 2 percent, after remaining almost unchanged during the corresponding period a year earlier. Electricity consumption rose by 3 percent (fourth quarter 2002: virtually no change), while gas use decreased by less than 1 percent (fourth quarter of 2002: +5 percent). On balance, the weighted utilities consumption index remained at about 129.8 (see statistical annex table 1.8).

On an annual basis, both water and electricity consumption increased, i.e., by 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively. The former was partly related to a 3 percent rise in the number of connected premises. The higher electricity consumption was largely due to a 1 percent increase in both the household and the commercial sector. Gas sale went up by 2 percent, mainly on account of a 4 percent higher commercial use. Consequently, the weighted utilities consumption index for the year as a whole rose from 128.4 to 130.9, or by 1.9 percent.

Oil sector

The refinery's throughput volume increased for the third consecutive quarter, i.e., by 61 percent (fourth quarter 2002: -16 percent) (see statistical annex table 1.11). Exports of refined oil products surged by 71 percent to Afl. 930 million (fourth quarter 2002: +37 percent), and crude oil imports by 76 percent to Afl. 897 million (fourth quarter 2002: +36 percent). At the end of December 2003, 662 persons were employed at the refinery, i.e., 10 persons less than a year earlier.

For 2003 as a whole, throughput rebounded by 21 percent, following a 19 percent decline in the preceding year. Exports of refined oil products and imports of crude oil went up by 61 percent and 53 percent, respectively, compared to declines of 33 percent and 12 percent, respectively, in 2002.

Merchandise trade

Trade figures on a transaction basis, as compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics, indicate that merchandise imports (excluding mineral fuels and free-zone goods) increased by 2 percent to Afl. 406 million, largely attributed to the categories "food products" and "other goods". Exports fell by 8 percent to Afl. 12 million, mainly because of decreases in the re-exports of "live animals and other animal products" and "other goods". The value of exports is equivalent to a mere 3 percent of total imports. On balance, the trade deficit widened by Afl. 10 million or 3 percent to Afl. 394 million, and on an annual basis by Afl. 80 million to Afl. 1,382 million. Merchandise imports rose by 4 percent (2002: +3 percent). Exports, on the other hand, plummeted by 40 percent, compared to a rise of 20 percent in 2002 (see statistical annex tables 1.9 and 1.10).

Price developments

The quarterly average increase in the consumer price index decelerated by 1.9 percentage points to 2.3 percent, reflecting smaller percentage rises in all categories of the index with the exception of food items (see table C and statistical annex tables 1.5 and 1.6). On a twelve-month basis, inflation accelerated by 0.3 percentage point to 3.7 percent. Adjusted for the energy-related components (i.e., water, electricity, and gasoline), the inflation rate fell by 0.4 percentage point to 2.5 percent.

The twelve-month average price differential with the United States—Aruba's main trading partner—narrowed by 0.3 percentage point to 1.4 percentage points. The real exchange rate index of the Aruban florin vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar rose to 105.2. The inflation differential with Curaçao narrowed by 1.3 percentage points to 1.6 percentage points, while that with the Netherlands turned around from -0.2 percentage points to +1.6 percentage points. An analysis of the domestic and foreign

Table C: Consumer price index
(Percentage change)

	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
			IV	IV	III	IV
<i>(Period average)</i>						
Total index	3.3	3.7	2.6	4.2	3.1	2.3
a. Food	3.3	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.6	3.4
b. Beverage & tobacco	2.4	4.4	0.2	5.5	5.2	1.0
c. Clothing & footwear	6.8	4.5	9.6	4.8	4.4	4.8
d. Housing	4.1	5.7	1.4	7.2	3.6	2.0
e. Housekeeping & furnishing	4.1	2.7	5.1	3.2	2.6	2.3
f. Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
g. Transport & communication	0.8	2.8	-1.4	3.2	2.4	1.3
h. Recreation & education	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.7
i. Other	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.8
<i>(Twelve-month average)</i>						
Aruba	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.7
United States	1.6	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.3
Curaçao	0.4	2.1	1.8	0.4	2.3	2.1
The Netherlands	3.5	2.1	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.1
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) 1)	103.8	105.2	102.0	103.8	105.1	105.2

1) Relative to the U.S.A. Based on CPI 12-month averages.

Source: CBA; CBS Aruba; CBS Netherlands Antilles; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; IFS.

determinants of inflation in Aruba during the period 1997-2003 is presented in chapter 2, paragraph 2.1.

1.3 Money and credit

Causes of changes in the money supply

In the fourth quarter of 2003, money supply expanded by Afl. 38 million or 2 percent to Afl. 2,221 million, compared to the preceding quarter (see table D and statistical annex tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). Narrowly-defined money rose by Afl. 66 million or 7 percent, associated mainly with an increase in demand deposits denominated in Aruban florin. Quasi-money—comprising time and savings deposits and treasury bills held by the public—decreased by Afl. 29 million or 2 percent, reflecting decreases in time deposits and treasury bills.

The growth in money supply was caused by an Afl. 41 million net inflow of funds from abroad, predominantly brought about by a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments. As a result, the official reserves of the Bank rose by Afl. 10 million to Afl. 546 million, and the net foreign assets of the commercial banks by Afl. 32 million to Afl. 96 million. Even so, at the end of December 2003, the aggregated net foreign assets of the banking system (excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) stood at Afl. 642 million, i.e., Afl. 57 million or 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. Consequently, compared

Table D: Causes of changes in money supply
(In Afl. million)

	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
			IV	IV	III	IV
1. Net domestic money creation	154.0	244.0	0.9	57.0	97.4	-3.5
a. Net domestic credit	159.0	250.4	-1.4	51.5	88.6	-32.0
- Public sector	-36.2	19.1	-25.4	-59.9	27.1	-81.7
- Private sector	195.2	231.3	24.0	111.4	61.5	49.7
b. Other domestic factors	-5.0	-6.4	2.3	5.5	8.7	28.6
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	39.0	-57.0	0.0	-3.6	-38.2	41.1
a. Current account transactions	-625.9	-252.6	214.7	-322.0	-180.4	41.3
b. Net foreign capital 2)	664.9	195.6	-214.7	318.3	142.2	-0.2
3. Broad money creation	193.0	187.0	1.0	53.3	59.2	37.7
a. Money	143.5	141.1	51.8	69.9	48.8	66.2
b. Quasi-money	49.5	45.9	-50.8	-16.6	10.4	-28.5
<i>(12-month percentage change)</i>	<i>(10.5)</i>	<i>(9.2)</i>	<i>(5.9)</i>	<i>(10.5)</i>	<i>(10.2)</i>	<i>(9.2)</i>

1) Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings are excluded in order to approximate the net import of foreign funds by the nonmonetary sectors.

2) Including items not yet classified and errors and omissions.

Source: CBA.

to the fourth quarter of 2002, the ratio of these assets to money supply fell by 5 percentage points to 29 percent (see statistical annex table 2.4).

In contrast, domestic factors caused an Afl. 4 million money destruction brought about by an increase in the amount of deposits the government held with the banking system. This was largely offset by the expansionary effects resulting from increases of Afl. 50 million or 3 percent in claims on the private sector, and of Afl. 29 million in the non-credit related balance sheet items. Loans to enterprises, housing mortgages and consumer credit rose by Afl. 23 million (2 percent), Afl. 16 million (3 percent) and Afl. 11 million (3 percent), respectively.

Interest rates

The commercial banks' interest rate margin, measured as the difference between the weighted average lending and deposit rates of transactions executed during the period under review, widened by almost 1 percentage point to 6.3 percentage points, compared to the preceding quarter (see statistical annex table 6.1). The deposit rate declined by 0.3 percentage point to 5.1 percent, while the lending rate rose by 0.5 percentage point to 11.4 percent.

The central bank offered rates on deposits, which are linked to the corresponding rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, remained at historically low levels (see statistical annex table 6.3). On the other hand, the cost of short-term government borrowings rose during the year. Three-month treasury bills issued in October 2003, and January 2004 yielded between 2.16 percent and 1.33 percent, while Afl. 8 million in six-month cash loan certificates issued in December 2003 yielded 2.17 percent (June 2003: 1.06 percent) (see statistical annex table 6.5).

Monetary developments during 2003

In 2003, growth in money supply decelerated by a mere 1 percentage point to 9 percent. Net domestic money creation amounted to a notable Afl. 244 million, while there was an Afl. 57 million net outflow of funds to abroad. For the second consecutive year, commercial banks' lending increased excessively, i.e., by 13 percent. Loans to enterprises, housing mortgages and consumer credit surged by Afl. 126 million (15 percent), Afl. 70 million (14 percent) and Afl. 35 million (9 percent), respectively.

The rapid growth in bank lending is a cause for concern to the Bank. After all, the continuing credit expansion rekindles inflation, puts additional pressure on the official foreign exchange reserve, and distorts financial stability. To deter a further credit expansion, the Bank has tightened its monetary policy for 2004. The normative growth has been limited to 6 percent, and a substantial penalty fee of 6 percent (on an annual basis) will be imposed on those banks that cause any excess lending.

1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions

The balance sheet

Compared to the previous quarter, the aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions rose by Afl. 73 million or 5 percent to Afl. 1,527 million, as a result of increases in net foreign assets and domestic assets of Afl. 43 million and Afl. 30 million, respectively. At the end of 2003, net foreign assets stood at Afl. 376 million, four times the amount held by the commercial banks. Claims on the private sector rose by Afl. 39 million, while those on the government fell by Afl. 9 million (see table E and statistical annex table 5.1). On the liability side, pension fund provisions grew by Afl. 12 million (1 percent). Borrowings and deposits, as well as the insurance reserve fund increased only modestly in absolute terms.

Table E: Nonmonetary financial institutions 1)

(End of period, in Afl. million)

	2002			2003			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Net foreign assets	331.2	328.8	321.7	327.8	333.9	332.3	375.6
2. Domestic assets	1,070.8	1,074.5	1,072.6	1,066.9	1,081.5	1,122.1	1,151.9
a. Government	445.6	447.8	454.5	454.8	470.2	506.9	498.0
b. Private sector	625.2	626.7	618.1	612.1	611.3	615.3	653.9
3. Total assets=total liabilities	1,402.0	1,403.3	1,394.3	1,394.7	1,415.4	1,454.3	1,527.4
4. Borrowings and deposits	55.8	57.0	57.4	58.1	58.7	60.2	61.4
a. Government	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
b. Other residents	19.2	20.4	20.7	21.4	22.1	23.6	24.8
5. Pension fund provisions	1,100.1	1,115.0	1,138.8	1,140.5	1,151.8	1,186.6	1,198.2
6. Insurance reserve fund	255.9	257.4	258.5	263.0	264.2	267.2	268.7
7. Other items, net	-9.8	-26.2	-60.3	-66.8	-59.3	-59.7	-0.9

1) Comprise mortgage banks, pension funds (including the APFA), life insurance companies, finance companies, the Aruban Investment Bank, and the Social Security Bank.

Source: CBA

The mortgage market

In the quarter under review, housing mortgage lending by both the commercial banks and the pension funds rose by 3 percent to Afl. 555 million, and by 3 percent to Afl. 91 million, respectively. On the other hand, lending by specialized mortgage banks and life insurance companies remained roughly unchanged at Afl. 276 million and Afl. 63 million, respectively. Consequently, the market share of the nonmonetary financial institutions declined by almost 1 percentage point to 43 percent. On an annual basis, their mortgage portfolio shrank by 4 percent, and their market share by 4 percentage points (see table F).

A quantitative overview of the developments in the financial sectors is presented in chapter 2, paragraph 2.2.

Table F: Housing mortgages
(End of period, in Afl. million)

	2002			2003			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Total	907.6	919.3	938.3	954.1	966.7	973.8	992.5
2. Commercial banks	452.6	464.0	484.8	504.4	525.4	538.7	555.1
3. Mortgage banks	296.6	297.2	293.2	288.1	279.8	274.2	275.9
4. Pension funds	79.9	80.7	83.6	86.1	87.3	89.1	91.4
5. Life insurance companies	70.0	69.2	68.5	67.5	66.0	63.4	62.4
6. Other	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.8

Source: CBA.

1.5 Government finance

Financial operations

In the period under review, total government revenue on a cash basis increased by Afl. 11 million or 4 percent to Afl. 253 million, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002. Tax revenue surged by 17 percent to Afl. 208 million. Taxes on income and profit went up by the same percentage, largely due to higher receipts related to profits. Taxes on commodities rose by 5 percent to Afl. 71 million. Taxes on property doubled to Afl. 13 million. Receipts from foreign exchange tax amounted to Afl. 8 million. Nontax revenue fell considerably, i.e., by Afl. 12 million to Afl. 14 million, following an Afl. 15 million retained profit transfer by the telecommunication company SETAR in the fourth quarter of 2002. Afl. 30 million in grants was received from the Netherlands to finance projects of the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba (FDA), i.e., Afl. 7 million less than during the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Expenditure, as estimated by the Bank, increased by Afl. 14 million or 6 percent to Afl. 235 million. Provisional data supplied by the Department of Finance indicate that this increase was partly brought about by relatively large payments to the General Health Insurance (AZV), the government pension fund (APFA), the Solidarity Fund, and to the FDA. On the other hand, both wage-related expenses and spending on goods and services decreased by Afl. 2 million.

Net lending amounted to minus Afl. 10 million, reflecting, on the one hand, Afl. 22 million cash advances to the AZV to cover its budget deficits, and, on the other hand, an Afl. 35 million receipt from Utilities N.V. related to a repayment on an outstanding loan.

Compared to a year earlier, the financial surplus on a cash basis doubled to Afl. 28 million in the quarter under review. This, combined with an Afl. 99 million foreign commercial borrowing led to a substantial improvement in the government's cash position. Subsequently, these funds were partly used to repay Afl. 35 million in three-month treasury bills that matured in October, and to reduce the unmet financing requirement (mainly vis-à-vis government-related institutions, including the APFA and the AZV, and suppliers of goods and services) by Afl. 43 million to Afl. 301 million. The remainder of the funds was put on deposit with the banking system. These deposits rose by Afl. 47 million to Afl. 127 million during the quarter under review. About 63 percent of these deposits are earmarked for specific purposes. Gross liabilities to the monetary system shrank by Afl. 35 million to Afl. 84 million, due to the treasury bill repayment mentioned earlier.

During 2003 as a whole, revenue and grants, as well as expenditure, grew by 7 percent. An estimated 85 percent of total spending was for consumptive purposes. The financial balance turned around from an Afl. 62 million deficit into an Afl. 1 million surplus, thanks to repayments of outstanding loans by the utility companies amounting to Afl. 122 million. The latter amount includes an Afl. 87 million receipt related to the acquisition by SETAR of a separate corporate status within the public sector. Despite the decline in the unmet financing requirements during the fourth quarter of 2003 mentioned earlier, these obligations increased by Afl. 25 million in 2003 to Afl. 301 million. On balance, the overall financial deficit declined from Afl. 69 million or 2 percent of estimated GDP to Afl. 24 million or 1 percent of GDP. In paragraph 2.3, some recommendations to reverse this trend, as made by the Bank at the presentation of its annual report 2002, are discussed.

Outstanding debt

The counter effect of the improved cash position of the government is mainly found in the reduction of the claims of the government on the utility companies and in an increased public sector debt. The latter surged by Afl. 252 million or 20 percent to Afl. 1,493 million at the end of 2003, compared to year earlier. This debt is equivalent to 41 percent of GDP (see table H). The notable increase was largely brought about by an Afl. 207 million or 40 percent expansion in foreign debt, which reached Afl. 730 million.

In March 2003, part of the hotel guarantees issued in the past was converted into a long-term loan received from the Italian export credit insurer, SACE, amounting to Afl. 98 million (US\$ 55 million), while there was an Afl. 97 million private placement on the foreign capital market in October. In addition, the debt to the Netherlands in the framework of development cooperation rose by Afl. 18 million, due to the appreciation of the euro.

Table G: Government financial operations 1)
(In Afl. million)

	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
			IV	IV	III	IV
1. Revenue and grants	751.2	802.0	246.6	242.2	202.1	252.8
a. Tax revenue	610.0	685.9	173.3	178.7	181.1	208.2
b. Nontax revenue	103.8	86.1	73.3	26.1	21.0	14.4
c. Grants	37.4	30.1	0.0	37.4	0.0	30.1
2. Expenditure	816.4	871.9	220.1	221.1	211.3	235.0
3. Lending minus repayments 2)	-3.0	-71.1	17.4	6.9	18.0	-10.4
4. Financial deficit (-)	-62.2	1.2	9.1	14.3	-27.2	28.2
5. Net foreign capital	96.0	-29.2	-11.1	50.0	0.0	70.1
6. Net domestic capital 3)	2.5	9.0	27.5	-4.3	0.1	-16.6
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	36.2	-19.1	25.5	59.9	-27.1	81.7
8. Memorandum item						
a. Unmet financing requirements 4)	275.8	300.9	269.4	275.8	344.1	300.9
b. Financial deficit (-) 5)	-68.7	-23.9	21.1	7.7	-41.2	71.4

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) Includes payments due to loans made and equities purchased from official entities, minus receipts from repayments and equities sold to these entities. A (-) sign indicates that the extended lending was less than the repayments received.

3) Net capital attracted from nonmonetary sectors. Commercial banks' loans to the government are included in item 7.

4) At the end of the period. The unmet financing requirements comprise all unsettled payment obligations to other sectors, irrespective of the time frame in which they mature, registered by the Department of Finance.

5) Including the change in unmet financing requirements.

Source: Department of Finance; Tax Collector's Office; CBA.

An analysis of the development of Aruba's debt, of both the public and the private sector, is given in chapter 2, paragraph 2.4.

The domestic debt component rose by Afl. 45 million or 6 percent, because of increases in both negotiable and non-negotiable debt of Afl. 29 million and Afl. 15 million, respectively. The former resulted from the issue of Afl. 54 million in bonds in June, while Afl. 35 million in treasury bills were repaid in October. The increase in non-negotiable debt was mainly due to payment arrears vis-à-vis the AZV and the APFA. In paragraph 2.5, a number of proposals by the Bank are discussed to restructure the pension system for civil servants, and, consequently, alleviate the financial burden of this system to the public finances.

Table H: Outstanding government debt
(End of period, in Afl. million)

	2002			2003			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Total debt	1,148.4	1,177.9	1,240.8	1,474.1	1,439.2	1,490.3	1,492.7
2. Domestic debt	731.1	716.0	717.7	744.2	799.8	847.0	762.3
a. Negotiable	179.2	189.1	189.1	189.1	218.5	253.5	218.5
- Treasury bills	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	75.0	40.0
- Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
- Government bonds	131.2	141.1	141.1	141.1	170.5	170.5	170.5
b. Nonnegotiable	552.0	526.9	528.6	555.1	581.4	593.5	543.8
- Short-term 1)	294.4	272.1	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9
- Long-term	257.6	254.9	252.8	252.8	251.3	249.4	242.9
3. Foreign debt 2)	417.3	461.9	523.1	729.9	639.4	643.3	730.4

1) Including suppliers' credit and short-term debt to the APFA.

2) At end-of-period exchange rates.

Source: Department of Finance.

1.6 Balance of payments

Overall outcome

In the fourth quarter of 2003, an Afl. 41 million overall balance of payments surplus was recorded, compared to an Afl. 4 million deficit in the fourth quarter of 2002. The surplus was brought about by current transactions. The capital and financial account recorded an Afl. 6 million deficit (see table I and statistical annex table 8.1). Even so, compared to a year earlier, the net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) shrank by Afl. 51 million or 7 percent to Afl. 705 million. Consequently, the end-of-period non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio declined from 6.5 months to 6.1 months, and its 12-month moving average from 7.3 months to 6.7 months. The latter remained above the 5 to 6 month target range.

Oil sector

The Afl. 217 million current account deficit of the oil sector recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002 turned into an Afl. 141 million surplus in the quarter under review. This was mainly the result of an almost doubling of the receipts for exported oil products and goods procured in ports to Afl. 1,125 million. On the other hand, import payments for crude oil and other goods grew by Afl. 153 million or 22 percent to Afl. 862 million. An Afl. 242 million capital and financial account surplus turned into an Afl. 128 million deficit due to a decrease in intercompany liabilities associated with the current account surplus. On balance, the oil sector sold Afl. 13 million in foreign exchange to the local commercial banks. On an annual basis, these sales amounted to Afl. 143 million (2002: Afl. 79 million).

Table I: Balance of payments
(in Afl. million)

	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	
			IV	IV	III	IV
1. Current account (net)	-625.9	-252.6	214.7	-322.0	-180.4	41.3
a. Oil sector	-341.8	64.0	248.8	-216.5	-65.1	141.1
b. Free zone	-68.0	11.5	3.1	10.3	-4.5	5.1
c. Rest of economy	-216.1	-328.1	-37.2	-115.8	-110.9	-104.8
- Private sector	-111.4	-209.4	-6.7	-88.4	-69.5	-70.2
- Public sector	-104.7	-118.7	-30.5	-27.4	-41.4	-34.6
2. Capital and financial account (net)	636.1	179.7	-197.8	311.0	141.6	-6.0
a. Oil sector	420.4	78.8	-230.6	241.9	148.3	-128.0
b. Free zone	64.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-0.1	-4.1
c. Rest of economy	151.4	102.1	34.0	70.2	-6.6	126.0
- Private sector	18.0	118.5	45.1	-17.2	-7.0	25.6
- Public sector	133.4	-16.4	-11.1	87.4	0.4	100.4
3. Items not yet classified 1)	28.7	15.9	-16.9	7.3	0.6	5.8
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	39.0	-57.0	0.0	-3.6	-38.2	41.1
5. Banking transactions 2)	32.9	-8.0	30.0	68.8	12.6	-31.5
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-71.9	65.0	-30.0	-65.2	25.6	-9.6
Memorandum items:						
7. a. Official reserves (including gold)	667.9	608.9	578.2	667.9	589.3	608.9
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.2
- Twelve-month average	5.9	5.9	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
8. a. Total reserves of the monetary sector	755.5	704.6	698.7	755.5	653.5	704.6
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1
- Twelve-month average	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.7

1) Including errors and omissions.

2) Minus (-) sign denotes an increase in assets and a decrease in liabilities.

3) Excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.

4) Excluding the oil sector.

Source: CBA.

Free-zone sector

Export receipts of free-zone companies nearly halved to Afl. 19 million, while import payments (f.o.b.) shrank by Afl. 12 million or 47 percent to Afl. 13 million. The overall balance was merely Afl. 1 million, i.e., Afl. 8 million smaller than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. An equivalent amount in foreign exchange was sold to the local commercial banks. On an annual basis, these sales were Afl. 10 million, compared to Afl. 4 million bought in 2002.

Rest of the economy

The current account deficit of the rest of the economy (i.e., excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) decreased from Afl. 116 million to Afl. 105 million. This was mainly due to an Afl. 44 million lower net outflow of income, following the incidental dividend allocations to nonresidents during the fourth quarter of 2002 in anticipation of the introduction of the New Fiscal Framework (NFR) as of January 2003. In contrast, the deficit on the merchandise trade and the current transfer accounts

increased by Afl. 15 million and Afl. 6 million, respectively. The former because the increase in the import of goods was larger than the decrease in exports, while the latter resulted from larger transfers by the government mainly because of an Afl. 8 million contribution to the Solidarity Fund. In addition, net receipts from services declined by Afl. 13 million, mainly due to increased payments for freight, tourism, construction, and other business services.

The Afl. 70 million capital and financial account surplus registered in the fourth quarter of 2002 widened by Afl. 56 million to Afl. 126 million. Net direct investments increased significantly, i.e., by Afl. 49 million to Afl. 65 million, partly due to property sale. In addition, the Afl. 15 million surplus on net portfolio investments widened by Afl. 53 million to Afl. 68 million, reflecting largely the private placement by the government on the international capital market mentioned earlier. The Afl. 1 million surplus on other investments recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002 turned around into an Afl. 39 million deficit, mainly because fewer loans and trade credits were received from abroad, and an increase in balances of residents' foreign accounts.

During the quarter under review, the external transactions of the rest of the economy resulted in an Afl. 27 million inflow of funds from abroad, compared to an Afl. 38 million outflow in the corresponding period a year earlier. On an annual basis, the amount of foreign exchange bought from the commercial banks by this sector increased notably, i.e., from Afl. 36 million in 2002 to Afl. 210 million.

II. Notices and articles

2.1 DETERMINANTS OF INFLATION IN ARUBA

*A summary of a research paper “The imported and domestic determinants of inflation in Aruba” by drs. J. Ridderstaat, Economist at the Economic Policy Department.**

Being a small tourism-based economy, Aruba has a high propensity to import goods and services: the ratio of current imports (excluding oil) to gross domestic product amounts to about 70 percent. Thus, one would be inclined to, initially, assume that foreign price movements are the dominant factor causing inflation. Imported inflation originates from increases in international oil quotations, as well as from changes in the prices of other goods.

The influence of the energy component has become more pronounced over time, due to higher world market prices. On its turn, the latter partly originates from various geo-political tensions. In reaction to these tensions, the frequency of calculating the tariffs of water and electricity was raised. Consequently, the weight of the energy component in inflation rose by nearly 1 percentage point to 12.4 percent, roughly implying that for every Afl. 1.00 spent by a consumer, about 12½ cents are directly used on water, electricity, and gasoline. It should be noted in this respect, that the selling price of utility products (excluding the imported inflation) has not been raised since mid-1993, despite higher depreciation costs associated with the massive realized investments in the production process.

The aim of the more frequent changes in the water and electricity tariffs is to timely adjust local prices to changes in the world market conditions. However, these changes have also contributed to an increase in the variability of total inflation. This introduces extra noises of a temporary nature, which may lead to higher inflation. After all, certain agents are inclined to improperly adjust prices and incomes proportionately to the increase in energy costs. Moreover, they do not make similar opposite adjustments when these costs are, subsequently, reduced. In this way, incidental increases become more permanent.

The estimations presented in the paper indicate that the direct influence of the energy component on the inflation rate varied between –0.6 percent and 1.6 percent during the period 1997-2003, while its annual average amounted to 0.4 percent (see summary table). The direct impact of the import of other goods and services on the consumer price index was estimated on the basis of the export price statistics of the eight major suppliers’ countries. The exercise suggests that this impact varied between -0.4 percent and 1.0 percent. The annual average was 0.3 percent. The total direct effect of imported inflation amounted to an average 0.7 percent per annum.

* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Centrale Bank van Aruba (the Bank). A full PDF version of this paper is available on the Bank’s website (www.cbaruba.org).

Summary table 1)

	Imported inflation						Local inflation	Total inflation	
	Direct			Indirect					Total
	Energy	Other	Total	Energy	Other	Total			
1997	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.3	3.0
1998	-0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	3.4	1.9
1999	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	2.5	2.3
2000	1.6	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.6	0.4	4.0
2001	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	3.0	2.9
2002	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.0	3.3
2003	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.7	3.7
Average	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.0	3.0

1) Some rounding differences may occur.

Source: CBA.

The indirect effect of imported inflation, defined as the reaction of local entrepreneurs to movements in prices of goods and services originating from abroad, was calculated using a regression technique. This effect fluctuated between -0.4 percent and 1 percent; its annual average was about 0.3 percent.

Subsequently, the local component of inflation was determined by subtracting the imported inflation (direct and indirect) from the total figure. The results indicate that the local inflation varied between 0.4 percent and 3.4 percent, and its annual average amounted to 2 percent.

The conclusion of the calculations summarized above is disquieting. Although in certain years imported inflation was dominant, this was (contrary to what one may initially have assumed) not the case for the investigated period as a whole. Overall, domestic factors were on average the major cause behind the increase in the consumer price index, contributing a notable 67 percent to inflation during the period under review.

The main factors causing the dominance of domestic inflation were the excessive demand for goods and services associated with the rapid increase in money supply, wage rises, extra profit margins, the additional costs of General Health Insurance (AZV), and the raising of excise tariffs and import duties.

As a consequence of the relative rapid rise in domestic inflation, the real exchange rate vis-à-vis the major currency to settle international transactions, i.e., the US dollar, has appreciated by 4 percent during the indicated period, weakening Aruba's international competitive position. Meanwhile, the Bank, in its role as guardian of financial stability, tightened its monetary policy to bring the credit expansion in line with the country's growth potential, and, thus, to contain demand-pull inflation.

In addition, the Bank has repeatedly advised the authorities to consistently implement a comprehensive package of budgetary, income, price and structural measures, to also

mitigate cost-push inflation. Actions should also be taken to limit the effect of imported inflation, inter alia, by enhancing the efficiency of the import process and buying goods from the cheapest sources. Furthermore, it should be considered whether the benefits of frequent adaptations of utility products, as well as of gasoline prices outweighs their effect on inflation.

2.2 A QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

An article by the Supervision Department.

1. Introduction

In this article a quantitative overview is given of the developments in the major variables of Aruba's financial sector. In paragraph 2, the banking sector will be discussed, subsequently, in paragraph 3 the insurance sector, comprising the insurance companies, company pension funds, the Civil Servants Pension Fund (APFA), the Social Security Bank (SVb) and the General Health Insurance (AZV). In paragraph 4, a list of financial institutions is presented, which fall under the supervision of the Bank at the end of December 2003.

2. Banking sector

2.1 Supervised institutions

As shown in table 1, the number of banking institutions supervised by the Bank declined by one to 12 in 2003. This as a result of the take-over of Interbank Aruba N.V. by Aruba Bank N.V. in November, which led to a further strengthening of the banking sector.

Table 1: Number of supervised institutions within the banking sector

End-of-period figures

	2001	2002	2003
1. Commercial banks	5	5	4
2. Offshore banks	2	2	2
3. Bank-like institutions	4	4	4
a. Mortgage banks	2	2	2
b. Finance companies	1	1	1
c. Other financial institutions	1	1	1
4. Credit unions	2	2	2
Total	13	13	12

Source: CBA.

2.2 Commercial banks

Of the four commercial banks that are currently operating in Aruba, one is a branch and one is a subsidiary of, respectively, Banco di Caribe N.V. and Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V. Both are established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles and are, therefore, also supervised (on a consolidated basis) by the Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen. The two other banks, i.e., Aruba Bank N.V. and RBTT Bank Aruba N.V., are associated with foreign financial institutions, but do not fall under a consolidated supervision.

Table 2: Balance sheet of the commercial banks

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. Assets			
a. Cash & due from banks	608.4	675.8	776.1
b. Investments	74.9	100.1	137.6
c. Loans	1,602.4	1,724.1	1,960.4
- Commercial 2)	777.4	812.6	934.0
- Individuals 3)	824.7	911.3	1,026.3
- Government	0.3	0.2	0.1
d. Other assets	139.7	179.4	214.0
Total assets	2,425.4	2,679.4	3,088.1
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Deposits	2,100.6	2,329.3	2,684.7
- Demand	655.5	804.0	1,059.0
- Time	992.4	1,054.6	1,104.3
- Savings	452.7	470.7	521.4
b. Other liabilities	109.9	154.0	171.5
c. Capital and reserves 4)	214.9	196.1	231.9
Total capital and liabilities	2,425.4	2,679.4	3,088.1

1) Preliminary figures.

2) Corrected for allocated reserves.

3) Corrected for unearned income.

4) Including general (unallocated) reserves.

Source: CBA; commercial banks.

Table 2 shows that the aggregated balance sheet total of the commercial banks increased by Afl. 409 million or 15 percent to Afl. 3,088 million at the end of 2003, equivalent to 86 percent of estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Cash and due from banks increased by Afl. 100 million or 15 percent. Loans grew by a notable Afl. 236 million or 14 percent to Afl. 1,960 million, due to increases in commercial credit as well as loans to individuals. On the liabilities side, deposits rose by Afl. 355 million or 15 percent. In contrast to the decline reported in 2002, which was associated with a surge in declared dividends in connection with the introduction of the New Fiscal Framework as of January 1, 2003, capital and reserves increased by Afl. 36 million or 18 percent.

As shown in table 3, net income after taxes rose significantly during 2003, mainly as a result of increases in the net interest margin and the operating income of Afl. 18 million (17 percent) and Afl. 9 million (15 percent) respectively, while the total expenses grew by Afl. 8 million (6 percent).

The various macroprudential indicators show that the commercial banking sector is sound and profitable (see table 4). The banks' aggregated risk-weighted capital asset ratio increased from 9 percent to 10 percent, and is well above the minimum requirement of 8 percent adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Table 3: Income statement of the commercial banks

In Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
Net interest margin	114.1	106.3	124.2
Operating income	59.4	63.0	72.2
Total income	173.5	169.3	196.4
1. Salaries & employees benefits	57.0	56.2	62.4
2. Additions to the loan loss provisions	4.3	6.6	9.8
3. Other expenses	63.2	64.0	62.1
Total expenses	124.5	126.8	134.3
Net income before extraordinary items, result subsidiaries and taxes	49.0	42.5	62.1
Net income before taxes	46.8	42.8	61.7
Taxes	10.6	14.7	12.4
Net income	36.2	28.1	49.3

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; commercial banks.

The non-performing loans (net of provisions) increased to 32 percent of regulatory capital (2002: 30 percent). Therefore, the banks should take measures to improve their asset quality. Mainly due to the increase in net income (after taxes), return on equity surged by 13 percentage points to 35 percent. The liquidity ratio rose by a mere 1 percentage point to 29 percent, well above the minimum prudential requirement of 20 percent. The banks were required to hold a 7 percent interest bearing monetary cash reserve, as well as sufficient funds for clearing purposes with the Bank. As of the month of September 2003, this cash reserve requirement was increased by one percentage point to 8 percent to contain the excessive credit growth. The cash reserve is included in the calculation of the prudential liquidity ratio. The increase in deposits exceeded that in loans and, consequently, resulted in a decrease of the loans-to-deposits ratio to 71 percent at the end of 2003, which is below the prudential maximum of 80 percent.

As a result of its oligopolistic market structure, as well as the small scale of the domestic banking sector, interest rates are generally high and inflexible compared to that of industrialized countries. However, the weighted average interest rate margin decreased by 1 percentage point to 6 percent. Notwithstanding this decline, further measures should be taken to create economies of scale and enhance efficiency to be able to cope with the expected increase in international competition.

Table 4: Core set of macroprudential indicators of the commercial banks

End-of-period figures in percentages

	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. Capital adequacy			
a. Risk-weighted capital asset ratio = regulatory capital ratio	10.4	9.4	10.0
b. Tier 1 capital ratio	4.0	5.5	4.1
2. Asset quality			
a. Non-performing loans (net of provisions) to gross loans	3.4	2.7	3.0
b. Non-performing loans (net of provisions) to regulatory capital	34.0	30.3	31.9
c. Large loans to regulatory capital	1.4	2.0	1.4
3. Earnings and profitability			
a. Return on assets	1.6	1.1	1.8
b. Return on equity	32.9	22.0	34.9
c. Interest margin to gross income	65.7	62.8	63.2
d. Non-interest expenses to gross income	78.7	83.6	75.1
4. Liquidity			
a. Loan-to-deposit ratio	73.1	71.7	70.8
b. Prudential liquidity ratio	27.5	28.2	28.8
c. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	85.4	77.6	71.8
5. Sensitivity to market risk			
a. Interest rate margin 2)	6.2	7.3	6.1
b. Net foreign assets to regulatory capital	71.3	105.1	88.6

1) Preliminary figures.

2) Weighted averages related to transactions during the indicated period.

Source: CBA; commercial banks.

2.3 Offshore Banks

The Bank applies a strict admission policy for offshore banks. The most important requirements are that the parent bank is subject to comprehensive and consolidated supervision in the home country, and that it possesses an excellent financial position and reputation.

At the end of 2003, only two U.S.-based offshore banks were registered in Aruba. These banks, which fall under consolidated supervision of the U.S. authorities, had a balance sheet total of Afl. 1,327 million or 37 percent of GDP, which represents a decrease of Afl. 547 million or 29 percent compared to 2002 (see table 5). On the assets side, cash and due from banks, as well as loans declined by Afl. 244 million (27 percent) and Afl. 273 million (29 percent) respectively. The latter due to the strategy adopted by one of the banks to lower their country risk. On the liabilities side, deposits shrank by Afl. 513 million (31 percent). Capital and reserves declined significantly, i.e., by Afl. 91 million or 42 percent, mainly due to the losses incurred and dividends paid to shareholders. Consequently, the offshore banks' aggregated risk weighted capital ratio shrank from 21 percent to 16 percent, still well above the required Basel minimum of 8 percent.

Table 5: Balance sheet of the offshore banks

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. Assets			
a. Cash & due from banks	707.0	894.3	650.7
b. Investments	49.3	45.1	7.8
c. Loans 2)	1,090.6	924.0	651.5
d. Other assets	14.8	10.3	16.6
Total assets	1,861.7	1,873.7	1,326.6
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Deposits	1,658.5	1,631.7	1,118.6
- Demand	114.5	29.7	161.9
- Time	1,544.0	1,602.0	956.7
b. Other liabilities	37.3	24.4	81.0
c. Capital and reserves 3)	165.9	217.6	127.0
Total capital and liabilities	1,861.7	1,873.7	1,326.6
Risk-weighted capital ratio (percentage) 4)	13.5	20.6	15.8

1) Preliminary figures.

2) Corrected for allocated reserves.

3) Including general (unallocated) reserves.

4) The calculation of the risk-weighted capital ratio cannot be derived from table 5.

Source: CBA; offshore banks.

As shown in table 6, the offshore banks operated with a loss (after taxes) of Afl. 48 million, compared to a profit of Afl. 54 million in 2002. This was mainly caused by the decline in the operating income due largely to the negative revenue from foreign exchange transactions, and higher operating expenses. The latter due to additions to the loan loss provisions.

Table 6: Income statement of the offshore banks

In Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
Net interest margin	31.3	28.8	24.4
Operating income	9.4	61.5	-26.6
Total income	40.7	90.3	-2.2
Total expenses	29.6	29.3	41.6
Net income before extraordinary items and taxes	11.1	61.0	-43.8
Net income before taxes	11.2	56.1	-47.5
Taxes	1.1	2.3	0.3
Net income	10.1	53.8	-47.8

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; offshore banks.

2.4 Bank-like institutions

Institutions in this subsector are: OHRA Hypotheekbank N.V., Fundacion Cas pa Comunidad Arubano, Aruban Investment Bank N.V., and Island Finance Aruba N.V. These institutions are engaged mainly in mortgage lending to individuals, financing of social housing projects, long-term project financing, and/or granting of personal loans for consumptive and home improvement purposes. Their activities are largely financed through funds obtained from their parent company, other (local) financial institutions, and/or institutional investors.

The bank-like institutions had a combined loan portfolio of about Afl. 429 million at year-end 2003, equivalent to 12 percent of the estimated GDP (see table 7). This figure represents a slight increase of Afl. 10 million or 2 percent compared to 2002. Other assets surged by Afl. 40 million (63 percent), mainly as a result of the take-over of fixed assets from another financial institution. On the liabilities side, commercial borrowings increased by Afl. 72 million or 34 percent, largely due to financing transactions with other banking institutions and institutional investors. Capital and reserves edged up, i.e., by Afl. 1 million and amounted to Afl. 205 million. The aggregated risk-weighted capital ratio of the bank-like institutions decreased to 49 percent, largely due to an increase in risk-weighted assets.

Table 7: Balance sheet of the bank-like institutions

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. Assets			
a. Cash & due from banks	41.8	68.2	92.8
b. Investments	5.2	4.7	9.1
c. Loans	429.9	419.1	428.7
- Commercial 2)	83.0	75.7	97.8
- Individuals 3)	344.1	343.4	330.9
- Government	2.8	0.0	0.0
d. Other assets	57.3	63.0	102.8
Total assets	534.2	555.0	633.4
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Deposits	15.3	17.9	21.8
b. Borrowings	249.1	250.7	322.5
- Commercial	212.5	214.1	285.9
- Individuals	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Government	36.6	36.6	36.6
c. Other liabilities	65.0	82.7	84.5
d. Capital and reserves 4)	204.8	203.7	204.6
Total capital and liabilities	534.2	555.0	633.4
Risk-weighted capital ratio (percentage) 5)	57.9	57.9	49.1

1) Preliminary figures.

2) Corrected for allocated reserves.

3) Corrected for unearned income.

4) Including general (unallocated) reserves.

5) The calculation of the risk-weighted capital ratio cannot be derived from table 7.

Source: CBA; bank-like institutions.

Table 8: Income statement of the bank-like institutions

In Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
Net interest margin	33.6	38.4	36.5
Operating income	10.2	8.9	11.3
Total income	43.8	47.3	47.8
1. Salaries & employees benefits	10.9	11.8	11.5
2. Additions to the loan loss provisions	8.2	2.2	1.4
3. Other expenses	10.4	11.1	13.7
Total expenses	29.5	25.1	26.6
Net income before extraordinary items, result subsidiaries and taxes	14.3	22.2	21.2
Net income before taxes	5.8	14.7	9.7
Taxes	2.1	4.8	3.0
Net income	3.7	9.9	6.7

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; bank-like institutions.

As can be derived from table 8, net income (after taxes) amounted to Afl. 7 million, which represents a decline of Afl. 3 million or 32 percent. This decline is mainly the result of losses incurred on the holding of a subsidiary by one of the institutions in this sector.

3. Insurance sector

3.1 Supervised institutions

As shown in table 9, the number and the composition of the insurance sector supervised by the Bank remained unchanged in 2003. In January 2004, a license was issued to Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. (formally Nederlandsche Credietverzekering Maatschappij N.V.). In March 2004 a license was issued to National General Insurance Corporation N.V.

Table 9: Number of supervised institutions within the insurance sector

End-of-period figures

	2001	2002	2003
1. Life insurance companies	9	8	8
2. Non-life insurance companies	15	12	12
3. Offshore non-life insurance companies	2	0	0
4. Captive insurance companies	3	2	2
5. Company pension funds	10	11	11
Total	39	33	33

Source: CBA.

3.2 The non-life insurance sector

At the end of December 2002, the aggregated balance sheet total of the non-life insurance companies amounted to Afl. 137 million (equivalent to 4 percent of GDP), i.e., a 9 percent increase compared to 2001 (see table 10). On the liabilities side, technical provisions increased by 6 percent to Afl. 50 million. Capital and reserves rose by Afl. 5 million or 10 percent to Afl. 56 million.

Table 10: Balance sheet of the non-life insurance companies

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000 1)	2001	2002
1. Assets			
a. Investments	24.0	77.3	87.1
b. Fixed assets	0.5	0.6	0.5
c. Affiliated companies	68.8	19.6	22.7
d. Current assets	19.6	28.2	26.4
Total assets	112.9	125.7	136.7
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Technical provisions	52.3	47.2	49.9
b. Long-term liabilities	-	-	-
c. Current liabilities	18.5	27.5	30.9
d. Capital and reserves	42.1	51.0	55.9
Total capital and liabilities	112.9	125.7	136.7

1) Unaudited figures.

Source: CBA; non-life insurance companies.

As shown in table 11, a Afl. 10 million growth in investments resulted mainly from additional bonds holdings. A mere Afl. 1 million (1 percent) of the total investment portfolio consisted of foreign assets.

Table 11: Investments of the non-life insurance companies

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000 1)	2001	2002
1. Shares	0.1	0.1	0.1
2. Bonds	7.3	30.4	38.4
3. Time deposits	15.5	45.6	46.1
4. Loans	-	1.1	2.3
5. Other investments	1.1	0.1	0.2
Total	24.0	77.3	87.1

1) Unaudited figures.

Source: CBA; non-life insurance companies.

Table 12: Income statement of the non-life insurance companies

In Afl. million

	2000 1)	2001	2002
1. Net premiums	74.4	56.8	55.9
2. Investment income	5.0	5.3	6.0
3. Other income	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
Total income	78.2	60.9	60.7
4. Net claims	40.2	21.8	22.3
5. Change in technical provisions	-	-	-0.4
6. Commissions	15.0	12.9	12.9
7. Management expenses	16.5	14.6	15.3
8. Extraordinary items	-	-	-
9. Policyholders' dividends	0.2	0.1	-0.2
10. Other expenses	-	-	2.0
Total expenses	71.9	49.4	51.9
Net income before taxes	6.3	11.5	8.8
11. Taxes	4.0	2.3	2.3
Net income	2.3	9.2	6.5

1) Unaudited figures.

Source: CBA; non-life insurance companies.

The main income sources of the non-life insurance companies comprise of net premiums received from motor vehicle (60 percent) and property insurance (25 percent). While the net premiums declined slightly by Afl. 1 million or 2 percent, investment income increased by 13 percent. Total expenses increased by Afl. 3 million or 5 percent. On balance, net income (after taxes) declined by 29 percent to Afl. 7 million (see table 12).

The liquidity ratio and profitability ratio declined by 5 percentage points and 3 percentage points respectively. The coverage ratio increased by 13 percentage points to 259 percent, which is significantly above the minimum requirement of 100 percent (see table 13).

Table 13: Financial ratios of the non-life insurance companies

End-of-period figures

	2000 1)	2001	2002
1. Liquidity ratio (current ratio) <i>Current assets to technical provisions & current Liabilities</i>	0.28	0.38	0.33
2. Profitability ratio <i>Investment income to average invested assets</i>	n.a.	0.10	0.07
3. Coverage ratio 2) <i>Weighted assets less borrowings to technical provisions</i>	1.87.	2.46	2.59

1) Unaudited figures.

2) The calculation of the weighted assets cannot be derived from table 13.

Source: CBA; non-life insurance companies.

3.3 The life insurance sector

At the end of 2002, the aggregated balance sheet total of the life insurance companies amounted to Afl. 376 million (equivalent to 10 percent of GDP), which represents a 27 percent decline compared to 2001 (see table 14). This was mainly attributed to the decrease in the current accounts receivable from affiliated companies by Afl. 145 million. On the liabilities side, technical provisions increased by Afl. 12 million or 5 percent, while current liabilities decreased by Afl. 149 million or 75 percent, predominantly related to a decrease of the accounts payable to affiliated companies. Capital and reserves increased by a slight Afl. 1 million or 2 percent.

Table 14: Balance sheet of the life insurance companies

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Assets			
a. Investments	287.0	247.1	243.4
b. Fixed assets	0.1	0.2	0.3
c. Affiliated companies	118.4	222.4	77.8
d. Current assets	35.1	42.7	54.8
Total assets	440.6	512.4	376.3
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Technical provisions	232.6	255.0	267.0
b. Long-term liabilities	0.5	0.5	0.4
c. Current liabilities	150.2	199.9	50.7
d. Capital and reserves	57.3	57.0	58.2
Total capital and liabilities	440.6	512.4	376.3

Source: CBA; life insurance companies.

Investments remained the largest item on the assets side of the balance sheet, despite a Afl. 4 million or 1 percent decline. The bond holdings and mortgage loans fell with Afl. 12 million and 5 million respectively, but the real estate portfolio surged with Afl. 13 million (see table 15). About 15 percent (Afl. 36 million) of the investment portfolio consisted of foreign investments, i.e., 4 percentage points smaller compared to 2001.

Table 15: Investments of the life insurance companies

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Shares	1.2	1.9	3.7
2. Bonds	149.7	116.9	105.1
3. Real estate	7.2	7.8	20.8
4. Time deposits	37.5	33.6	33.2
5. Mortgage loans	74.9	72.5	67.5
6. Other loans	16.5	14.4	13.1
Total	287.0	247.1	243.4

Source: CBA; life insurance companies.

Table 16: Income statement of the life insurance companies

In Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Net premiums	44.5	45.9	47.2
2. Investment income	22.2	21.9	20.2
3. Other income	1.0	2.0	1.5
Total income	67.7	69.8	68.9
4. Net claims	15.3 23.7	15.4	31.1
5. Changes in technical provisions	3.3	25.1	9.6
6. Commissions	7.9	3.7	3.7
7. Management expenses	-	7.7	7.7
8. Extraordinary items	3.1	-	1.3
9. Policyholders' dividends	7.1	3.4	3.1
10. Other expenses		6.0	3.3
Total expenses	60.4	61.3	59.8
Net income before taxes	7.3	8.5	9.1
11. Taxes	1.8	2.6	2.4
Net income	5.5	5.9	6.7

Source: CBA; life insurance companies.

The two main income sources of the life insurance companies are net premiums and investment income (see table 16). The former continued to increase by 3 percent, while the latter declined by 8 percent. Net claims surged with Afl. 16 million or 102 percent, mainly due to the large number of policies that were surrendered. As a consequence, the additions to the technical provisions were Afl. 16 million or 62 percent smaller than in 2002. Net income (after taxes) rose by 14 percent to Afl. 7 million.

As shown in table 17, the liquidity ratio increased by 4 percentage points, while the profitability ratio remained at the same level. The coverage ratio fell significantly, i.e., with 52 percentage points, due to a decline in the amounts payable to affiliated companies as discussed earlier. All life insurance companies complied with the minimum solvency requirements.

Table 17: Financial ratios of the life insurance companies

End-of-period figures

	2000	2001	2002
1. Liquidity ratio <i>Current assets to technical provisions</i>	0.15	0.17	0.21
2. Profitability ratio <i>Investment income to average invested assets</i>	0.09	0.08	0.08
3. Coverage ratio 1) <i>Weighted assets less borrowings to technical provisions</i>	1.67	1.76	1.24

1) The calculation of the weighted assets cannot be derived from table 17.

Source: CBA; life insurance companies.

3.4 The company pension funds

A survey indicates that, as of December 31, 2003, only 13 percent of the active labor force (excluding the participants of the Civil Servants Pension Fund) participated in a pension plan, either through their employers or on an individual basis. This figure implies that the vast majority of the population will rely solely on the general pension fund, the so-called Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering, when they reach the age of 60. The aggregated balance sheet total of the company pension funds amounted to Afl. 184 million at the end of 2002 (equivalent to 5 percent of GDP). On the liabilities side, technical provisions increased slightly, i.e., by 1 percent to Afl. 225 million. Due to the relatively large losses incurred on investments in this sector, capital and reserves declined further and amounted to a negative Afl. 45 million (see table 18). This negative trend is worrisome.

Table 18: Balance sheet of the company pension funds

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Assets			
a. Investments	195.2	182.3	170.5
b. Fixed assets	0.1	0.0	0.0
c. Current assets	10.2	11.2	13.3
Total assets	205.5	193.5	183.8
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Technical provisions	202.9	223.7	224.9
b. Long-term liabilities	0.5	0.8	0.7
c. Current liabilities	1.8	2.8	2.8
d. Capital and reserves	0.3	-33.8	-44.6
Total capital and liabilities	205.5	193.5	183.8

Source: CBA; company pension funds.

Investments declined by 6 percent to Afl. 171 million, constituting the largest item on the assets side. This decrease was mainly due to the drop in the value of shares with Afl. 26 million or 37 percent, which was caused by the bearish international financial markets. On the other hand, the holding of bonds and time deposits increased by Afl. 5 million (9 percent) and Afl. 8 million (34 percent) respectively (see table 19). The foreign investments amounted to Afl. 96 million or 56 percent of the total investment portfolio (2001: Afl. 119 million or 65 percent of the total investment portfolio).

Table 19: Investments of the company pension funds

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Shares	74.6	68.1	42.6
2. Bonds	64.2	59.0	64.3
3. Real estate	6.0	6.0	6.5
4. Time deposits	20.9	23.0	30.9
5. Mortgage loans	15.5	17.6	20.5
6. Other investments	14.0	8.6	5.7
Total	195.2	182.3	170.5

Source: CBA; company pension funds.

According to table 20, the principal income source of the company pension funds, premium income, increased by 5 percent or Afl. 1 million. Investment income remained negative, mainly due to losses on securities as a result of the sharp fall in the foreign securities prices. Total expenses decreased by 33 percent, largely due to lower additions to the technical provisions. For the third consecutive year the company pension funds incurred a net loss, i.e., Afl. 19 million (2001: Afl. 36 million).

Table 20: Income statement of the company pension funds

In Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Premium income	8.4	9.3	9.8
2. Investment income	5.5	-4.7	-1.2
Total income	13.9	4.6	8.6
	10.8		9.1
3. Change in technical provisions	14.9	20.7	15.4
4. Pension benefits paid	1.2	17.6	1.4
5. Reinsurance net	1.2	1.6	1.4
6. Management expenses		1.0	
Total expenses	28.1	40.9	27.3
Net result	-14.2	-36.3	-18.7

Source: CBA; company pension funds.

As shown in table 21, the profitability ratio of the company pension funds continued to be negative. The coverage ratio, which decreased further by one percentage point, remained just above the minimum requirement of 100 percent. As noted earlier, the profitability and coverage ratios came under increasing pressure, predominantly as a result of the bearish international financial markets. For some company pension funds the coverage ratio has even fallen under the minimum requirement, which is a cause for concern. Therefore, the Bank has required the latter pension funds to submit a financial recovery plan. Implementation of these plans is closely monitored by the Bank.

Table 21: Financial ratios of the company pension funds

End-of-period figures

	2000	2001	2002
1. Liquidity ratio <i>Current assets to technical provisions</i>	0.05	0.05	0.06
2. Profitability ratio <i>Investment income to average invested assets</i>	0.03	-0.02	-0.01
3. Coverage ratio 1) <i>Investments & cash minus volatility cushion to technical provisions</i>	1.11	1.04	1.03

1) The calculation of the volatility cushion cannot be derived from table 21.

Source: CBA; company pension funds.

3.5 The Civil Servants Pension Fund (APFA)

At present, the Bank only has an advisory role with regard to the Civil Servants Pension Fund (APFA). It is the Government's intention to privatize this institution. Meanwhile, draft legislation has been prepared. In this respect, it should also be noted, that far-reaching reforms are required with respect to the current unsustainable pension plan in order to safeguard the fund's long-term viability. However, until now, despite the repeated advises from, inter alia, the IMF and the Bank, no decisive action has been taken to implement these recommendations. Meanwhile, the financial position of APFA has deteriorated further. Telling is that its coverage ratio as of December 31, 2002 is estimated at 76 percent (2001: 85 percent, 2000: 88 percent), which is notably below the minimum coverage ratio of 100 percent required by the Bank for the company pension funds.

Table 22: Balance sheet of the APFA 1)

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Assets			
a. Investments	799.7	750.8	709.1
b. Fixed assets	8.8	0.8	0.8
c. Current assets	156.8	233.2	287.0
Total assets	965.3	984.8	996.9
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Technical provisions	970.2	1,069.8	1,215.2
b. Long-term liabilities	-	1.1	1.1
c. Current liabilities	3.6	3.9	3.6
d. Capital and reserves	-8.5	-90.0	-223.0
Total capital and liabilities	965.3	984.8	996.9

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; APFA.

Table 22 provides a summary of the figures from the (unaudited) draft annual reports over the years 2000 to 2002. The balance sheet total amounted to Afl. 997 million at the end of 2002 (equivalent to 29 percent of GDP).

In 2002, investments declined by 6 percent to Afl. 709 million, constituting the largest item on the assets side. This was mainly due to a decline in the value of shares and convertible bonds with Afl. 18 million, and bonds and treasury bills with Afl. 19 million (see table 23). At the end of December 2002, foreign investments amounted to Afl. 302 million, and thus the share in the total investment portfolio was 43 percent. Current assets increased by Afl. 54 million or 23 percent mainly due to an increase of the pension contributions and dearness allowances. On the liabilities side, the technical provisions constitute the largest item. These provisions grew with Afl. 145 million (14 percent) due to back-service liabilities. They are not fully covered by the assets. Consequently, the fund has a large negative equity position.

Table 23: Investments of the APFA 1)

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Shares and convertible bonds	291.0	236.0	218.0
2. Bonds and treasury bills	111.9	117.2	98.4
3. Real estate	8.1	10.8	10.8
4. Time deposits	162.1	159.5	157.1
5. Mortgage loans	51.8	62.5	71.1
6. Other investments	174.8	164.8	153.7
Total	799.7	750.8	709.1

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; APFA.

As shown in table 24, APFA incurred a huge (partly unrealized) investment loss of Afl. 21 million in 2002, mainly due to a fall in the foreign equity prices. This loss was only partly compensated by an increase of premium income by Afl. 11 million or 18 percent. The total expenses increased by a significant Afl. 49 million or 37 percent in 2002. This increase was mainly due to additions to the technical provisions associated with higher back-service liabilities. As a result of the afore-mentioned developments, the negative net result rose sharply and amounted to an all-time high of Afl. 133 million (2001: minus Afl. 82 million), which is rather disquieting. Therefore, remedial actions should be taken without further delay.

Table 24: Income statement of the APFA 1)

In Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Premium income	49.6	58.9	69.7
2. Investment income	25.1	-7.8	-21.2
Total income	74.7	51.1	48.5
3. Change in technical provisions	79.8	99.6	145.5
4. Pension benefits paid	25.4	29.0	32.7
5. Management expenses	5.2	4.0	3.3
Total expenses	110.4	132.6	181.5
Net result	-35.7	-81.5	-133.0

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; APFA.

3.6 The Social Security Bank (SVb)

The Social Security Bank (SVb) is responsible for the execution of the following state ordinances:

- Landsverordening Ziekteverzekering (ZV);
- Landsverordening Ongevallenverzekering (OV);
- Landsverordening Cessantia (Cessantia);
- Landsverordening Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering (AOV);
- Landsverordening Algemene Weduwen- en Wezenverzekering (AWW).

The ZV, OV and Cessantia are employee insurances, while the AOV and AWW are general pension schemes. Furthermore, the SVb is entrusted with the management of the so-called Schommelfonds ZV/OV and Schommelfonds AOV/AWW.

Table 25: Aggregated balance sheet of the SVb

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Assets			
a. Investments	76.3	87.6	107.1
b. Fixed assets	36.7	38.1	39.6
c. Current assets	83.7	80.9	85.2
Total assets	196.7	206.6	231.9
2. Capital and liabilities			
a. Current liabilities	45.3	38.2	13.5
b. Capital and reserves	151.4	168.4	218.4
Total capital and liabilities	196.7	206.6	231.9

Source: CBA; SVb.

At the end of 2002, the aggregated balance sheet total of the SVb, after eliminating the intercompany claims and liabilities, amounted to Afl. 232 million (equivalent to 6 percent of GDP). On the assets side, investments surged by Afl. 20 million or 22 percent, while on the liabilities side current liabilities decreased by Afl. 25 million or 65 percent. As a consequence, capital and reserves increased significantly, i.e., by Afl. 50 million or 30 percent to Afl. 218 million (see table 25).

The surge in investments was due to an increase in the holding of bonds and time deposits by Afl. 10 million (47 percent) and Afl. 9 million (14 percent) respectively (see table 26). The SVb held no foreign investments.

Table 26: Investments of the SVb

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Bonds	36.3	22.3	32.7
2. Time deposits	40.0	65.3	74.4
Total	76.3	87.6	107.1

Source: CBA; SVb.

As shown in table 27 premium income, which is the principal income of the SVb, increased by 6 percent or Afl. 10 million in 2002, while total expenses remained almost at the same level as in 2001. On balance, a positive result of Afl. 30 million was realized, which was significantly higher than the net result of Afl. 19 million in 2001. However, in the future the financial position of the funds is expected to come under pressure, because of the aging of the Aruban population.

Table 27: Aggregated income statement of the SVb

In Afl. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Premium income	190.1	171.2	180.8
2. Interest income	11.3	12.8	14.5
Total income	201.4	184.0	195.3
3. Claims paid	188.1	152.1	151.9
4. Interest expenses	4.0	4.1	3.9
5. Administrative expenses	8.8	9.0	9.2
Total expenses	200.9	165.2	165.0
Net result	0.5	18.8	30.3

Source: CBA; SVb.

3.7 The General Health Insurance (AZV)

The General Health Insurance (AZV) was introduced on January 1, 2002, following the transfer of, amongst other things, the health care programs for the private sector, managed by the SVb a year earlier.

As shown in table 28, at the end of 2002 the aggregated balance sheet total of the AZV amounted to Afl. 56 million (equivalent to 2 percent of GDP). Current assets and current liabilities both surged by Afl. 9 million or 21 percent. It has no capital and reserves. From its establishment it has been operating with large and unsustainable deficits, which have been largely financed by Government.

Table 28: Aggregated balance sheet of the AZV

End-of-period figures in Afl. million

	2001	2002
1. Assets		
a. Fixed assets	1.6	1.0
b. Current assets	45.2	54.6
Total assets	46.8	55.6
2. Capital and liabilities		
a. Long-term liabilities	5.4	5.4
b. Current liabilities	41.4	50.2
c. Capital and reserves	-	-
Total capital and liabilities	46.8	55.6

Source: CBA; AZV.

In 2003 premium income (see table 29) decreased by 4 percent, while contributions of the Government (other contributions) rose by 5 percent. On the liabilities side, claims paid increased by Afl. 6 million or 2 percent. On balance, a negative result of Afl. 59 million or 2 percent of estimated GDP was realized, which according to the present law must be covered by the Government. Thus, its contributions to total expenses amounted to a notable 77 percent. This is an unsustainable situation.

Therefore, far-reaching reforms are required in order to safeguard the long-term viability of the AZV. In order to reach this goal, further measures should be taken to reduce the costs and medical consumption. Also, it is evident that other means of income generation, such as co-payments and deductibles, should be introduced. This also in view of the weak government finances and the increasing public debt.

Table 29: Aggregated income statement of the AZV

In Afl. million

	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. Premium income	100.5	105.1	100.9
2. Other contributions	90.0	95.0	99.9
Total contributions	190.5	200.1	200.8
3. Claims paid	227.0	245.4	251.0
4. Interest expenses	0.1	0.0	0.0
5. Administrative expenses	7.0	8.0	8.5
Total expenses	234.1	253.4	259.5
Net result	-43.6	-53.3	-58.7

1) Preliminary figures.

Source: CBA; AZV.

4. Financial institutions under supervision of the Bank as of December 31, 2003**4.1 Banking sector 1)****Commercial banks**

Aruba Bank N.V.
 Banco di Caribe N.V., Aruba Branch
 Caribbean Mercantile Bank N.V.
 RBTT Bank Aruba N.V.

Offshore banks

Citibank N.A, Aruba Branch
 Inarco International Bank N.V.

Mortgage banks

OHRA Hypotheekbank N.V.
 Fundacion Cas pa Comunidad Arubano

Credit unions

Coöperatieve Spaar- en Kredietvereniging Douane Aruba
 Cooperativa di Ahorro y Prestamo Aruba

Finance companies

Island Finance Aruba N.V.

Other financial institutions

Aruban Investment Bank N.V.

1) Supervision by virtue of the State Ordinance on the supervision of the credit system (AB 1998 No. 16).

4.2 Institutional investors' sector

Company pension funds ²⁾

Lago Annuity Foundation
Stichting Bedrijfspensioenfonds Aruba
Stichting Pensioenfonds Havenwerkers Aruba
Stichting Pensioenfonds Martijn Trading Company N.V.
Stichting Pensioenfonds META Bedrijven Aruba
Stichting Pensioenfonds Tourist Sector Aruba
Stichting Pensioenfonds RBTT Bank Aruba I
Stichting Pensioenfonds N.V. Aruba Bank
Stichting Pensioenfonds Caribbean Mercantile Bank
Stichting Fondo di Pensioen di Trahadornan di Empresanan y Fundacionnan Publico
Stichting Pensioenfonds RBTT Bank Aruba II

Insurance Companies ³⁾

Life insurance companies operating in Aruba

American Bankers Life Assurance Company of Florida Limited, Agency
American Life Insurance Company, Aruba Branch
British-American Insurance Company Limited, Aruba Branch
Capital Life Insurance Company Limited, Aruba Branch
Ennia Caribe Leven N.V., Aruba Branch
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited, Aruba Branch
Fatum Life N.V., Aruba Branch
The National Life Assurance Company of Canada, Agency

Captive insurance companies

1. Bancarib Real Insurance Aruba N.V.
2. MCB Risk Insurance Aruba N.V.

2) Supervision by virtue of the State Ordinance on company pension funds (AB 1998 GT 17).

3) Supervision by virtue of the State Ordinance on supervision of the insurance business (AB 2000 no. 82).

Non-life (general) insurance companies operating in Aruba

	Accident & health	Motor vehicle	Maritime, transport & aviation	Fire & other property	Other indemnity
Ennia Caribe Schade N.V., Aruba Branch	X	X	X	X	X
Fatum General Insurance N.V., Aruba Branch	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands Antilles & Assurance Co. N.V. (NA&A), Aruba Branch	X	X	X	X	X
Royal & Sun Alliance (Antilles) N.V., Aruba Branch	X	X	X	X	X
Hannover International Insurance (Nederland) N.V., Agency	X	X	X	X	X
American Home Assurance Co. Ltd., Agency	X	X	X	X	X
The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Aruba Branch	X	X	X	X	X
International Health Insurance Denmark, Agency	X				
Elvia Reisverzekeringen Maatschappij, Agency					X
United Insurance Company Ltd., Agency	X	X	X	X	X
Island Heritage Insurance Co. N.V., Aruba Branch				X	
Amedex Worldwide Insurance Services, Agency	X				

Source: CBA.

2.3 MAATREGELEN TER SANERING VAN DE OVERHEIDSFINANCIËN

Een artikel van drs. E.E. Matos-Pereira, econoom bij de afdeling Economisch Beleid.

1. Inleiding

Teneinde te voorkomen dat de toestand van de overheidsfinanciën de thans nog gezonde monetaire en betalingsbalansverhoudingen verstoren, heeft de Centrale Bank van Aruba (de Bank) bij de presentatie van haar verslag over het jaar 2002 aanbevolen in de loop van 2003 afdoende maatregelen te nemen, welke moeten resulteren in:

- a. het vergroten van de effectiviteit van de belastinginning en het op termijn herstructureren van het fiscale stelsel;
- b. het gedurende twee jaar stabiliseren van de loonsom ten laste van de begroting;
- c. het verminderen van de bijdrage van de overheid aan het ambtenarenpensioenfonds (APFA);
- d. het terugdringen van de uit de algemene middelen te financieren exploitatiekortingen van de Algemene Ziektekostenverzekering (AZV).

In het navolgende wordt nagegaan in hoeverre genoemde concrete aanbevelingen daadwerkelijk zijn geïmplementeerd, en wat de effecten van het beleid zijn geweest op de ontvangsten, uitgaven, het financieringstekort en de schuldpositie van de overheid.

2. Relevante ontvangsten en uitgaven

Ad. a. Belastingontvangsten

Destijds is aanbevolen maatregelen te nemen ter vergroting van de effectiviteit van de inning van belastingen, terwijl op termijn het fiscale stelsel dient te worden geherstructureerd, aangezien in 2002 de inkomsten uit belastingen slechts 18 procent van het bruto binnenlandse product (bbp) hebben bedragen, hetgeen laag is vergeleken met bijvoorbeeld van de Caricom landen waar de belastingen gemiddeld 23 procent van het bbp bedragen (zie tabel 1).

In het kader van de vergroting van de effectiviteit van de belastinginning en de herziening van het belastingstelsel heeft de overheid een aantal bemoedigende stappen genomen. Het Nieuw Fiscaal Raamwerk en de Algemene Landsverordening Belastingen (ALB) zijn inmiddels ingevoerd. De ALB verschaft de Belastingdienst meer controlemogelijkheden die een adequate heffing bevorderen. Bovendien ondergaat de Belastingdienst momenteel een reorganisatie. Hierbij staat de automatisering centraal, hetgeen een belangrijke randvoorwaarde is voor het beter kunnen functioneren.

Het effect van de genomen stappen is in zekere zin reeds merkbaar. In 2003 zijn de belastingontvangsten op kasbasis met Afl. 75,9 miljoen of met 12,4 procent gestegen tot Afl. 685,9 miljoen. Deze stijging is veroorzaakt door de groei van de economie (hetgeen naar schatting Afl. 31,7 miljoen extra heeft opgeleverd), de versnelde inning van over het dienstjaar 2003 te betalen belastingen (die Afl. 25,8 miljoen méér heeft opgebracht dan een jaar eerder), de additionele inkomsten voortvloeiend uit de invoering van het Nieuw Fiscaal Raamwerk (Afl. 25 miljoen) en de verhoging van bepaalde accijnzen en invoerrechten (Afl. 13,6 miljoen).

Tabel 1. Relevante overheidsontvangsten en -uitgaven
(in Afl. miljoenen)

	2001	2002	2003
1. Inkomsten	731,8	751,2	802,0
w.v.: belastingopbrengsten	606,3	610,0	685,9
In % van BBP	17,8	17,8	19,1
2. Loonsom	346,7	369,8	366,9
a. Salarissen	255,2	261,7	265,6
b. Salarissubsidies	91,5	108,1	101,3
c. Loonsom in % van belastingopbrengsten	57,2	60,6	53,5
3. Bijdrage aan het APFA	56,8	58,2	58,9
In % van belastingopbrengsten	9,4	9,5	8,6
4. Bijdrage aan AZV	148,7	164,7	175,1
In % van belastingopbrengsten	24,5	27,0	25,5
5. Totaal (2 + 3 + 4)	552,2	592,7	600,9
In % van belastingopbrengsten	91,1	97,2	87,6

Bron: Directie Financiën; Ontvanger der Belastingen; APFA; CBA.

Ad. b. Loonsom

Op basis van de thans beschikbare cijfers kan worden vastgesteld dat de aan ambtenaren uitbetaalde salarissen in 2003 met Afl. 3,9 miljoen of met 1,5 procent zijn gestegen, ondanks de opschorting van de prijscompensatie voor een periode van drie jaren. Deze stijging is veroorzaakt door het toekennen van periodieke verhogingen aan ambtenaren en door een toename van het personeelsbestand (met name bij de ministeries van Justitie en van Volksgezondheid en Milieu). Daarentegen lieten de salarissubsidies een incidentele daling zien, te weten van Afl. 6,8 miljoen of 6,3 procent, doordat de ATV-dagen van het onderwijspersoneel in 2002 geldelijk zijn gecompenseerd. Bijgevolg verminderde de totale loonsom op kasbasis met Afl. 2,9 miljoen of 0,8 procent tot Afl. 366,9 miljoen, hetgeen gelijk is aan 53,5 procent van de belastingontvangsten.

Ad. c. Bijdrage aan het APFA

De bijdrage van het Land aan het APFA uit hoofde van de werkgeversbijdrage en de duurtetoeslagen is in 2003 met Afl. 0,7 miljoen of 1,2 procent gestegen tot Afl. 58,9 miljoen oftewel 8,6 procent van de belastingontvangsten. De betreffende betalingsachterstanden aan het fonds zijn met Afl. 2,4 miljoen teruggebracht tot Afl. 171,9 miljoen. De bijdragen aan het APFA vormen een zware last voor de begroting, aangezien de huidige pensioenregeling voor overheidswerknemers volgens gangbare

normen te royaal is. Na herhaalde adviezen van de Bank ter versobering van het stelsel lijkt de overheid nu voornemens in 2004 een nieuw pensioenreglement te introduceren, in samenhang met de privatisering van het APFA. De bedoelde regeling zal echter vooralsnog uitsluitend voor nieuwe deelgenoten gelden. Bovendien is er sprake van een overgangsregeling. Als gevolg van één en ander zullen op korte termijn geen noemenswaardige financiële voordelen worden verkregen. Een verdere versobering van de regeling is dan ook onvermijdelijk.

Ad. d. De financiering van de AZV

Het exploitatietekort van de AZV is in 2003 opgelopen met Afl. 5,4 miljoen of 10,1 procent tot Afl. 58,7 miljoen. Op grond van de vigerende wettelijke regelingen dient dit tekort door de overheid te worden aangezuiverd. Bijgevolg is de totale bijdrage van het Land toegenomen met Afl. 10,4 miljoen of 6,3 procent tot Afl. 175,1 miljoen oftewel 25,5 procent van de belastingontvangsten (zie tabel 2).

Tabel 2. Bijdrage Land Aruba aan AZV
(in Afl. miljoenen)

	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾	2004 ¹⁾
1. Totale ontvangsten	190,5	200,1	200,8	201,9
a. Premie	100,5	105,1	100,9	112,0
b. Landsbijdrage	89,6	94,6	99,9	89,9
c. Overige	0,5	0,4	0,0	0,0
2. Totaal kosten	234,1	253,3	259,5	234,7
a. Zorgkosten	227,0	245,4	251,0	225,2
b. Kosten beheer	7,2	7,9	8,5	9,5
3. Tekort (-)	-43,6	-53,3	-58,7	-32,8
4. Totale bijdrage Land Aruba aan AZV	148,7	164,7	175,1	139,2
a. Landsbijdrage	89,6	94,6	99,9	89,9
b. Werkgeversbijdrage AZV	13,0	14,3	14,0	14,0
c. Aanvullende ziektekostenverzekering ambtenaren en gelijkgestelden	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
d. Aanzuivering tekort AZV	43,6	53,3	58,7	32,8

¹⁾ Voorlopige schattingen van de AZV en de CBA.

Bron: AZV; Directie Financiën; CBA.

Ter beheersing van de tekorten is per 1 januari 2004 de Landsverordening AZV gewijzigd, waarbij onder meer is bepaald dat het onzuivere inkomen voortaan als grondslag zal dienen voor de te betalen premie. Het maximale inkomen waarover premie wordt berekend is verhoogd van Afl. 49.296 naar Afl. 75.600. Daarnaast is het Landsbesluit criteria AZV-overeenkomsten van 12 december 2003 afgekondigd, dat regels stelt bij het afsluiten van contracten met beroepsbeoefenaren en zorginstellingen. Het voornemen bestaat om in de loop van 2004 een Landsbesluit houdende algemene maatregelen inzake de Positieve Lijst geneesmiddelen te slaan.

Het uitvoeringsorgaan AZV verwacht dat door de aangeduide maatregelen in 2004 Afl. 25,8 miljoen aan zorgkosten zal kunnen worden bespaard. Voorts wordt aangenomen dat de premieopbrengsten met Afl. 11,1 miljoen zullen toenemen.

Uitgaande van een Landsbijdrage van Afl. 89,9 miljoen en van de geschatte beheerskosten van Afl. 9,5 miljoen, zal het tekort dan nog Afl. 32,8 miljoen of 16,2 procent van de totale ontvangsten van de AZV belopen. Ook hier zijn dus verder aanpassingen onvermijdelijk.

3. Het financieringstekort

Het financieringstekort (inclusief de mutatie in de betalingsachterstanden) daalde in 2003 met Afl. 44,8 miljoen tot Afl. 23,9 miljoen. Dit resultaat werd echter grotendeels bereikt door incidentele factoren. Enerzijds moest Afl. 22,1 miljoen worden betaald ter afhandeling van de racetrackproblematiek. Anderzijds losten de aan de overheid gelieerde instellingen hun schulden per saldo met Afl. 68,1 miljoen, vooral tengevolge van een vervroegde aflossing door Utilities N.V. van Afl. 35 miljoen en de ontvangst van Afl. 87 miljoen in verband met de privatisering van SETAR.

Indien de bovenvermelde incidentele posten buiten beschouwing worden gelaten, blijkt dat het reguliere exploitatietekort in 2003 met Afl. 17,4 miljoen of 26,7 procent

Tabel 3. Financieringssaldo
(in Afl. miljoenen)

	2001	2002	2003
1. Inkomsten	731,8	751,2	802,0
w.v.: belastingopbrengsten	606,3	610,0	685,9
2. Uitgaven	717,0	816,4	871,9
a. Consumptieve bestedingen ¹⁾	651,1	757,8	770,8
b. Investerings	18,4	17,0	42,6
c. Overige ²⁾	47,4	41,7	58,5
3. Netto kredietverlening	32,0	-3,0	-71,1
a. Leningen	36,1	50,9	51,1
b. Aflossingen	-4,1	-53,9	-122,2
4. Financieringstekort (-)	-17,3	-62,2	1,2
5. Betalingsachterstanden	269,4	275,8	300,9
6. Financieringstekort (incl. mutatie betalingsachterstanden) (-)	-134,2	-68,7	-23,9
In % van bbp	-3,9	-2,0	-0,7
7. Exploitatietekort ³⁾ (-)	14,8	-65,2	-47,8
In % van bbp	0,4	-1,9	-1,3

¹⁾ Geschatte uitgaven bestemd voor consumptieve doeleinden.

²⁾ Voornamelijk rente.

³⁾ Exclusief de kosten i.v.m. de afwikkeling van de racetrack-affaire en de bruto aflossingen door overheidsbedrijven.

Bron: Directie Financiën; Ontvanger der Belastingen; CBA.

is afgenomen tot Afl. 47,8 miljoen. De vermindering is evenwel mede het gevolg van de eerder vermelde deels incidentele stijging van de belastingontvangsten met Afl. 75,9 miljoen. In procenten van het bbp beloopt het exploitatietekort 1,3 vergeleken met 1,9 in 2002. Teleurstellend blijft met name dat zowel de consumptieve uitgaven (inclusief de mutatie in de betalingsachterstanden) als de overheidsschuld verder zijn gestegen, te weten met respectievelijk 4,1 procent en 20,4 procent.

4. Overheidsschuld

Als uitvloeisel van de financieringstekorten (inclusief de mutatie in de betalingsachterstanden) van de afgelopen jaren en door de onlangs getroffen regeling ter afwikkeling van de hotelgarantieproblematiek is de overheidsschuld in 2003 fors gestegen en wel met Afl. 251,9 miljoen of met 20,3 procent tot Afl. 1.492,7 miljoen. Dit is gelijk aan bijna 42 procent van het bbp. Hierdoor ligt de schuld inmiddels boven het gemiddelde van 40 procent van landen met een BBB investeringsrating.

De buitenlandse schuld steeg aanzienlijk en wel met 39,6 procent. De stijging werd met name veroorzaakt door de omzetting in een lange termijn lening van een deel van de verplichtingen jegens SACE voortvloeiend uit de door het Land verleende hotelgaranties. Voorts ging de overheid een buitenlandse commerciële lening van US\$ 55 miljoen (Afl. 98,5 miljoen) aan, terwijl de in euro's luidende schuld steeg door de appreciatie van deze valuta. De binnenlandse schuld nam toe met 6,2 procent als gevolg van de uitgifte van een obligatielening van Afl. 54 miljoen en een toename van de betalingsachterstanden met Afl. 25,1 miljoen.

Tabel 3. Overheidsschuld
(in Afl. miljoenen)

	2001	2002	2003
1. Overheidsschuld	1.103,6	1.240,8	1.492,7
w.v.: binnenland	710,5	717,7	762,3
Buitenland	393,1	523,1	730,4
2. Overheidsschuld in % van bbp	32,5	36,3	41,5
3. Garantieverplichtingen ¹⁾	272,6	315,3	5,4

¹⁾ Exclusief additionele latente verplichtingen, waaronder Enrique Fuentes Groep en Trias Resort.

Bron: Directie Financiën; CBA.

5. Conclusie en aanbevelingen

Ondanks het feit dat inmiddels een aantal bemoedigende initiatieven zijn genomen ter sanering van de overheidsfinanciën, heeft het tot nog toe gevoerde beleid in onvoldoende mate geleid tot realisatie van de door de Bank gedane concrete aanbevelingen. De daling van het financieringstekort (inclusief de mutatie in de betalingsachterstanden) met Afl. 44,8 miljoen tot Afl. 23,9 miljoen moet immers goeddeels worden toegeschreven aan incidentele factoren, waaronder omvangrijke vermogensoverdrachten van de utiliteitsbedrijven aan de overheid en hogere belastingontvangsten. Zorgwekkend is dat de consumptieve bestedingen en de overheidsschuld verder zijn gestegen.

Een en ander houdt in dat extra inspanningen dienen te worden verricht teneinde het door de Regering nagestreefde doel om in 2007 een evenwichtige begroting te kunnen realiseren, de oplopende tendens in de schuldquote om te buigen en de rating van het Land Aruba tenminste op hetzelfde niveau te houden. In lijn met de eerder door de Bank gedane voorstellen zullen deze maatregelen zich primair moeten richten op het terugdringen van de som van de betaalde salarissen, de pensioenpremies en de verrekenende duurtetoelagen, alsmede de bijdragen aan de AZV. In tegenstelling tot het nadrukkelijke advies van de Bank, is bedoelde som niet gedaald, doch (zij het in beperkte mate) verder gestegen in 2003 en wel met Afl. 8,2 miljoen ofwel 1,4 procent tot Afl. 600,9 miljoen of bijna 88 procent van de belastingontvangsten.

Mede gelet op het bovenstaande kan worden geconcludeerd dat de aanbevelingen van de Bank hun relevantie hebben behouden en dat zonder verder uitstel tenminste de volgende acties dienen te worden ondernomen:

- a. het vooralsnog daadwerkelijk stabiliseren van de loonsom ten laste van de begroting, onder meer door het bevriezen van de gemiddelde salarissen en het doen afvloeien van overtollige ambtenaren bij bepaalde diensten (eventueel door het andermaal invoeren van een regeling voor vervroegde uittreding, alsook op basis van de uitkomsten van de kerntakenanalyse).
- b. het invoeren van een pensioenregeling voor zowel de huidige als toekomstige deelnemers op basis van door de Bank ter zake gedane aanbevelingen inzake onder meer een effectieve middelloonregeling en het inbouwen van de AOV-franchise.
- c. het onverkort uitvoeren van de eerder vermelde interventies in de AZV. Daarenboven dienen aanvullende maatregelen te worden getroffen ter volledige eliminering van het tekort, terwijl de mogelijkheden tot fiscale aftrek van de door de werknemers betaalde premie dienen te worden beperkt.
- d. het verder intensiveren van de inmiddels ondernomen acties ter vergroting van de effectiviteit van de belastinginning, alsmede het voortvarender werken aan de algehele herziening van het belastingstelsel. In het kader hiervan dient een verschuiving van het accent van directe naar indirecte belastingen te worden doorgevoerd, zoals destijds is aanbevolen door onder meer het Internationale Monetaire Fonds.

2.4 DE BUITENLANDSE SCHULD VAN ARUBA

Een artikel van drs. M.M. Tromp-Gonzalez, hoofd van de afdeling Economisch Beleid.

1. Inleiding

Sinds 2000 wordt door de afdeling Economisch Beleid van de Centrale Bank van Aruba (de Bank) onder bedrijven een jaarlijkse 'Foreign Loan Survey' (FOL) uitgevoerd. Per gerapporteerde lening wordt geïnformeerd naar de gerealiseerde interest- en aflossingsbetalingen over de afgelopen twee jaren en de schuldenlast voor het lopende en daarop volgende jaar. Voorts wordt gevraagd naar de resterende looptijd van de leningen en naar eventuele betalingsachterstanden.

Aan de hand van de gegevens verkregen uit deze survey wordt een schatting gemaakt van de omvang en samenstelling van de schuld van de private sector. Door deze gegevens met de statistieken betreffende de overheidsschuld te aggregeren wordt de totale buitenlandse schuld van Aruba verkregen. In dit artikel wordt de ontwikkeling hiervan geanalyseerd.

2. De private schuld

De buitenlandse schuld van de private sector is zowel in absolute zin als in procenten van het geschatte bruto binnenlandse product (bbp) in 2003 fors toegenomen, respectievelijk met Afl. 105 miljoen of 11 procent tot Afl. 1.029 miljoen en van 27 procent tot 29 procent (zie tabel 1).

Tabel 1: De private buitenlandse schuld per sector 1)

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)
Hotelsector	490,2	53,9	416,5	48,1	431,7	46,7	361,1	35,1
Overheidsbedrijven	227,2	25,0	223,9	25,8	224,5	24,3	250,6	24,4
Financiële instellingen	49,3	5,4	80,3	9,3	81,5	8,8	73,9	7,2
Onroerend goedbedrijven	46,7	5,1	49,0	5,7	57,8	6,2	66,0	6,4
Overige	95,6	10,5	96,7	11,2	128,2	13,9	277,0	26,9
Totaal	909,1	100,0	866,4	100,0	923,5	100,0	1.028,7	100,0
In % bbp		27,3		25,5		27,0		28,6

1) Inclusief een schatting van leningen aan individuen.

De samenstelling van de schuld is sterk gewijzigd. Oorzaak hiervan is met name de door SETAR aangegane leningen ter financiering van de vermogensoverdrachten aan de overheid samenhangend met de verkrijging van haar autonome status binnen de publieke sector. Hierdoor is het aandeel van de groep 'overige' toegenomen van 14 procent tot 27 procent per ultimo 2003. Het aandeel van de onroerend goedbedrijven bleef ongewijzigd op 6 procent. Daarentegen daalden het aandeel van de tot nu toe dominante hotelsector en dat van de financiële sector in het totaal, respectievelijk van 47 procent tot 35 procent en van 9 procent tot 7 procent.

Ruim 90 procent van de schuld van de private sector is gedenomineerd in Amerikaanse dollars (US\$), hetgeen voor de hand ligt gegeven de vaste wisselkoersverhouding tussen de Arubaanse florin en deze valuta (zie tabel 2). De schulden in de lokale valuta zijn toegenomen als gevolg van het aangaan van leningen door bedrijven ter uitbetaling van dividend aan niet-ingezetenen in verband met het per 1 januari 2003 in werking getreden Nieuw Fiscaal Raamwerk. Slechts 3 procent van de schuld luidt in euro's, grotendeels bestaande uit woninghypotheken.

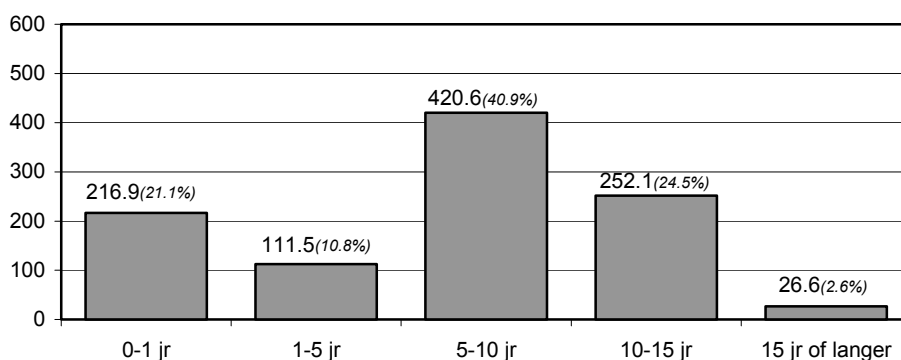
Tabel 2: De private buitenlandse schuld per valuta 1)

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)
Antilliaanse gulden	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,0	2,2	0,2	1,3	0,1
Arubaanse florin	25,4	2,8	26,3	3,0	29,8	3,2	94,6	9,2
Euro	57,1	6,3	50,6	5,8	26,0	2,8	25,4	2,5
US dollar	825,7	90,8	789,3	91,1	865,5	93,7	907,3	88,2
Totaal	909,1	100,0	866,4	100,0	923,5	100,0	1.028,7	100,0

1) Inclusief een schatting van leningen aan individuen.

Grafiek 1 geeft aan dat het merendeel van de private schuld een resterende looptijd heeft van langer dan één jaar. Slechts Afl. 217 miljoen of 21 procent van het totaal is kortlopend. De gewogen gemiddelde looptijd is afgenomen van 9,8 jaar per eind 2002 tot 7,0 jaar per ultimo 2003, doordat de nieuwe leningen een relatief korte looptijd hebben.

Grafiek 1:
Uitstaande private schuld aan het buitenland per ultimo 2003 naar
resterende looptijd (cq in % v/h totaal)
In Afl. mln



Bij het vaststellen van de omvang van de schuld van de private sector zijn de verplichtingen van de zogenaamde offshore sector en rekeningcourantverhoudingen van lokale bedrijven met hun buitenlandse moedermaatschappijen niet meegerekend. De reden hiervoor is dat de schuldverplichtingen goeddeels in concernverband worden afgewikkeld, waardoor het effect daarvan op het netto buitenlandse actief van de monetaire sector per saldo relatief klein is.

3. De schuld van de overheid

De buitenlandse schuld van de overheid is in de loop der jaren fors gestegen. Gedurende de afgelopen twee jaren is deze schuld vrijwel verdubbeld tot Afl. 731 miljoen per ultimo 2003 of 20 procent van het bbp (zie tabel 3). Ook de samenstelling daarvan is in nadelige zin veranderd. Het aandeel van de concessionele leningen liep terug, terwijl dat van de commerciële US\$ leningen juist toenam. Deze verschuiving is enerzijds het gevolg van de structurele liquiditeitskrapte en het kleiner worden van de instroom van samenwerkingsmiddelen vanuit Nederland. Anderzijds wordt de verschuiving bevorderd door de relatief gemakkelijke toegang tot de internationale kapitaalmarkt, mede ten gevolge van de toekenning van een BBB-rating aan Aruba.

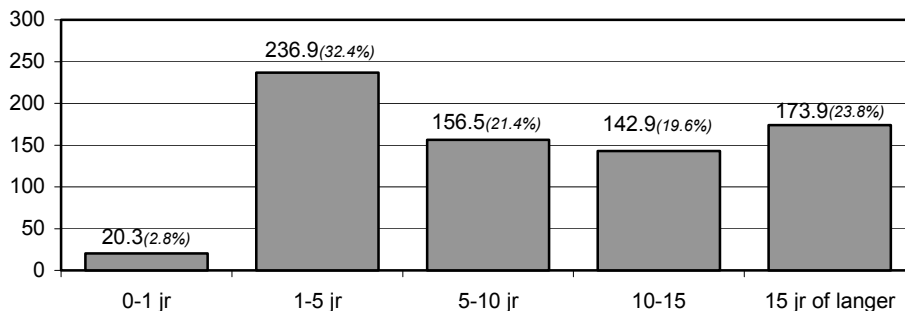
De omvang van de in US\$ gedenomineerde leningen is sinds eind 2000 ruim verdrievoudigd tot Afl. 494 miljoen of 68 procent van het totaal, doordat obligaties zijn uitgegeven en onderhandse leningen zijn geplaatst. Een belangrijke oorzaak van de stijging is voorts de gedeeltelijke omzetting van de helft van de in het verleden aangegane garantieverplichtingen voor de hotelbouw (US\$ 55 miljoen) in een langlopende schuld bij de Italiaanse exportverzekeraar (SACE). Het restant van bedoelde verplichting werd gefinancierd met middelen verkregen van SETAR die daarvoor een lening afsloot in het kader van haar eerdergenoemde verzelfstandiging. De stijging van de euro-leningen is veroorzaakt door de appreciatie van deze valuta.

Tabel 3: De buitenlandse schuld van de overheid per valuta

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)	In mln. Afl.	(%)
Antilliaanse gulden	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Arubaanse florin	28,0	7,5	28,0	7,1	28,0	5,4	28,0	3,8
Euro	190,8	50,8	166,5	42,4	186,6	35,7	208,9	28,6
US dollar	156,8	41,7	198,6	50,5	308,4	59,0	493,6	67,6
Totaal	375,6	100,0	393,1	100,0	523,0	100,0	730,5	100,0
In % bbp		11,3		11,6		15,3		20,3

Bijna de helft van de schuld dient pas over 10 jaar of langer te worden afgelost (zie grafiek 2). De gewogen gemiddelde looptijd nam toe van 8,5 jaar tot 13,5 jaar. Er zal echter 35 procent (Afl. 257 miljoen) binnen 5 jaar moeten worden afgelost of geherfinancierd. Bij een eventuele aflossing zullen deze verplichtingen een grote druk leggen op de overheidsfinanciën en de officiële deviezenreserve. Een belangrijk deel van de opbrengsten van deze leningen is gebruikt ter financiering van consumptief gearde uitgaven. Deze bestedingen zullen in de toekomst nauwelijks deviezen genereren, terwijl er geen middelen zijn gereserveerd voor een soepele terugbetaling, bijvoorbeeld door het opbouwen van een zogenaamde Sinking Fund. Een en ander houdt in dat een voorzigtiger leningenbeleid dient te worden gevoerd, ook teneinde de BBB rating te kunnen behouden.

Grafiek 2:
Uitstaande overheidsschuld aan het buitenland per ultimo 2003
naar resterende looptijd (in % v/h totaal)
In Afl. mln



4. De totale schuld

De totale buitenlandse schuld van Aruba is gedurende de periode 2000-2003 met 37 procent gestegen. Drie kwart van deze stijging is veroorzaakt door de overheid, waardoor haar aandeel in het totaal toenam van 29 procent tot 42 procent. De schuld van de private sector steeg met 13 procent. Bijgevolg liep het aandeel van de totale schuld in het bbp gedurende genoemde periode op van 39 procent tot 49 procent (zie tabel 4). Haar aandeel in de export van goederen en diensten (exclusief olie) nam met 25 procentpunten toe tot 91 procent.

Tabel 4: De buitenlandse schuld van Aruba 1)

Bedragen in miljoenen Afl.	2000	2001	2002	2003
Private schuld 2)	909,1	866,4	923,5	1.028,7
Overheidsschuld	375,6	393,1	523,0	730,5
Totale buitenlandse schuld	1.284,7	1.259,5	1.446,5	1.759,2
Nominaal bbp	3.327	3.399	3.421	3.599
Export van goederen en diensten 3)	1.972,7	1.952,5	1.920,0	1.944,6
- Aandeel private schuld in totaal (in %)	70,8	68,8	63,8	58,5
- Aandeel overheidsschuld in totaal (in %)	29,2	31,2	36,2	41,5
- Buitenlandse schuld in % bbp	38,6	37,1	42,3	48,9
- Buitenlandse schuld in % export 3)	65,1	64,5	75,3	90,5
- Gewogen gemiddelde looptijd (in jaren)	n.b.	7,8	9,1	8,1

1) Exclusief de buitenlandse schuld van de zogenaamde offshore bedrijven en rekeningcourantkredieten van ondernemingen met een buitenlandse moeder.

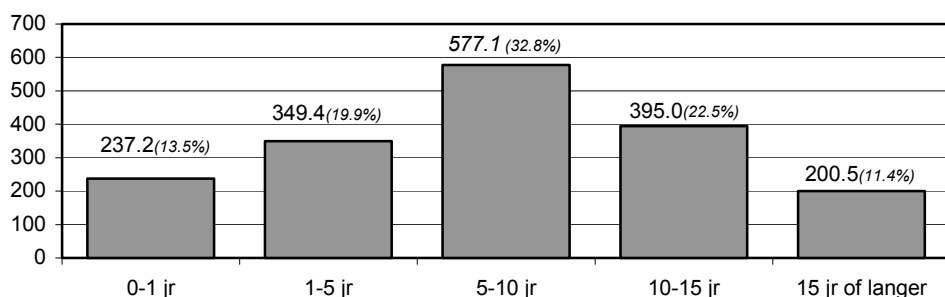
2) Inclusief een schatting van leningen aan individuen.

3) Exclusief olie.

Van de per ultimo 2003 uitstaande buitenlandse schuld dient Afl. 237 miljoen oftewel 14 procent van het totaal binnen één jaar te worden afgelost, waarvan ruim 90 procent door de private sector. In de daarop volgende jaren nemen de aflossingsverplichtingen verder toe (zie grafiek 3). Binnen vijf jaar dient Afl. 587 miljoen ofwel 33 procent te worden afgelost, terwijl binnen tien jaar de aflossing de

één miljardgrens overschrijdt (Afl. 1.164 miljoen). De gewogen gemiddelde looptijd bedroeg 8,1 jaar, vergeleken met 9,1 jaar per ultimo 2002.

Grafiek 3:
Uitstaande totale buitenlandse schuld per ultimo 2003
naar resterende looptijd (cq in %v/h totaal)
In Afl. mln



5. De schuldendienst

De schuldendienst (gedefinieerd als de som van de aflossingen en rentebetalingen) is in 2003 met 16 procent toegenomen tot Afl. 427 miljoen, vooral als gevolg van de aflossingsbetalingen door de overheid aan SACE uit hoofde van de voornoemde afwikkeling van de hotelgarantieproblematiek (zie tabel 5). Daarenboven heeft de verschuiving van concessionele naar commerciële financiering geleid tot hogere rentebetalingen ten laste van de Arubaanse begroting. Deze beliepen in 2003 circa Afl. 27 miljoen oftewel 3 procent van de overheidsuitgaven op kasbasis. Bijgevolg steeg de zogenaamde “debt-service ratio” (een indicator voor de mate waarin de rente en aflossingen op de buitenlandse schuld met exportopbrengsten kunnen worden voldaan) van 15 procent in 2000 tot 22 procent.

Tabel 5: Schuldendienst

Bedragen in miljoenen Afl.	2000	2001	2002	2003
Aflossingen	216,0	253,2	289,4	341,2
<i>Waarvan overheid</i>	49,3	21,4	40,0	125,7
Rentebetalingen	88,0	84,5	79,9	85,8
<i>Waarvan overheid</i>	11,5	15,7	20,8	27,3
Totale schuldendienst	304,0	337,7	369,3	427,0
<i>Waarvan overheid</i>	60,8	37,1	60,8	153,0
Exporten goederen en diensten (excl. olie)	1.972,7	1.952,5	1.920,0	1.944,6
Schuldendienst in % van de exporten (excl. olie)	15,4	17,3	19,2	22,0
Schuldendienst in % van bbp	9,1	9,9	10,8	11,9

In het algemeen houden de debiteuren in zowel de private als de publieke sector zich keurig aan hun betalingsverplichtingen. Vooralsnog zijn de achterstanden relatief klein in vergelijking tot de schuldendienst (2003: 4 procent), terwijl naar internationale maatstaven de “debt-service ratio” ook laag is te noemen. Bedacht moet echter worden dat de toelaatbare hoogte van deze ratio met name begrensd wordt door de beperkte terugbetalingscapaciteit van Aruba die voortvloeit uit de

kleinschaligheid, de eenzijdigheid en de gevoeligheid van de economie voor externe schokken, alsook uit het feit dat de overheid zoals eerder opgemerkt een belangrijk deel van de leningsopbrengsten in de consumptieve sfeer heeft besteed.

6. De externe liquiditeitspositie

Na twee achtereenvolgende jaren van groei is het netto buitenlandse actief in 2003 met 7 procent afgenomen, deels als gevolg van de forse uitbreiding van de bancaire kredietverlening. Mede hierdoor is de (twaalf-maands voortschrijdende gemiddelde) invoerdekkingquote, na een hoogtepunt te hebben bereikt van 7,3 maanden per ultimo 2002, gedaald tot 6,7 maanden per ultimo 2003. Ondanks genoemde ontwikkelingen en de gestage groei van de buitenlandse schuld, is de externe liquiditeit van Aruba nog bevredigend. In dit verband is indicatief dat zowel de dekking van de geldhoeveelheid als van de goederen- en diensteninvoer (excl. olie) zich rond acceptabele nivo's bewegen.

De dekkinggraad van de korte termijn schuld (gedefinieerd als de verhouding tussen het netto buitenlandse actief van de monetaire sector en de binnen één jaar vervallende buitenlandse schuld) en de dekking van de rente- en aflossingsverplichtingen door genoemd actief zijn in 2003, ondanks de daling van het actief, enigszins toegenomen en wel naar schatting tot respectievelijk 3,0 en 2,2, nadat deze gedurende de afgelopen jaren een vrij stabiel verloop lieten zien (zie tabel 6). Deze ontwikkeling is het gevolg van de daling van de binnen één jaar vervallende buitenlandse schuld.

Tabel 6: Externe liquiditeitspositie

Bedragen in miljoenen Afl.	2000	2001	2002	2003
Reserves monetaire sector 1)	558,9	698,7	755,5	704,6
Korte termijn buitenlandse schuld 2)	253,2	266,0	341,2	237,2
Schuldendienst 3)	337,7	345,9	427,0	328,1
Invoer van goederen en diensten 4)	2.035,3	1.966,1	2.034,8	2.226,1
Geldhoeveelheid	1.738,3	1.840,6	2.033,6	2.200,6
<i>-Deviezendekkinggraad korte termijn schuld</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>3,0</i>
<i>-Deviezendekkinggraad schuldendienst</i>	<i>1,7</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>2,2</i>
<i>-12-maands voortschrijdende invoerdekking 5)</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>6,3</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>6,7</i>
<i>-Dekking geldhoeveelheid (in %)</i>	<i>32,2</i>	<i>38,0</i>	<i>37,2</i>	<i>32,0</i>

1) Netto buitenlandse actief van de monetaire sector inclusief goud tegen marktwaarde.

2) Voor 2000-2002 is de korte termijn buitenlandse schuld gelijk aan de binnen één jaar gerealiseerde aflossingen; voor 2002 de binnen één jaar vervallende schuld.

3) Voor 2003 is de schuldendienst gelijk aan de rente- en aflossingsverplichtingen te vervallen binnen één jaar. Voor de voorgaande jaren zijn de gerealiseerde cijfers vermeld.

4) Periode ultimo (exclusief olie).

5) Netto buitenlands actief gerelateerd aan de 12-maands voortschrijdende gemiddelde invoer van goederen (excl. olie), in maanden invoer per jaarultimo.

Bedacht moet echter worden dat als gevolg van de toename van de schuld gedurende de afgelopen jaren de toekomstige aflossingsverplichtingen evenzeer zullen stijgen. Teneinde de externe liquiditeitspositie op peil te houden dienen derhalve zowel de export van goederen en diensten als de officiële deviezenreserve te worden vergroot. Een en ander vereist een voorzichtig monetair en budgettair beleid, aangevuld met een passend beleid ter verbreding en verdieping van de productiecapaciteit, alsook ter verbetering van de internationale concurrentiepositie van Aruba.

7. Conclusie

Uit het voorgaande kan worden geconcludeerd dat de buitenlandse schuld van Aruba gedurende de afgelopen drie jaren zowel in absolute zin als in verhouding tot de relevante economische variabelen fors is gegroeid. Met name de stijging van de overheidsleningen heeft hiertoe bijgedragen. Niettemin is de schuldendienst nog beheersbaar en zijn de betalingsachterstanden relatief klein. Teneinde de schuld ook in de toekomst beheersbaar te houden dient evenwel een voorzichtiger leningenbeleid te worden gevoerd.

In dit verband moet worden bedacht dat de terugbetalingscapaciteit van Aruba beperkt is gelet op de structuur kwetsbare van de economie. Om deze reden dient enerzijds in het vervolg uitsluitend te worden geleend voor het financieren van investeringen die de productie- en exportcapaciteit vergroten, terwijl anderzijds alles in het werk moet worden gesteld om tenminste de BBB rating te behouden. Een en ander vereist met name dat er doelmatig en doeltreffend economisch beleid wordt gevoerd, mede gericht op het waarborgen van de financiële stabiliteit. Het bereiken van dit doel dient te worden bevorderd door het ontwerpen en ten uitvoer brengen van een evenwichtig pakket van monetaire, budgettaire, inkomens- en structuurmaatregelen.

2.4 Memorandum inzake een nieuw pensioenreglement voor de overheidswerknemers

Opgesteld door drs. M.M. Agunbero, plaatsvervangend hoofd van de afdeling Toezicht.

Conclusies en aanbevelingen

Onderhavig memorandum is opgesteld naar aanleiding van de onlangs door het Algemeen Pensioenfonds van Aruba (APFA) bij de minister van Financiën en Economische Zaken ingediende Ontwerp-Landsverordening privatisering Algemeen Pensioenfonds van Aruba en het Pensioenreglement overheidswerknemers. De minister verzocht de Centrale Bank van Aruba (de Bank) ter zake te adviseren. Hieronder worden de conclusies en aanbevelingen van het advies samengevat.

- De vermogenspositie van APFA is in de afgelopen jaren verder verslechterd. Haar vermogenstekort bedroeg per ultimo 2002 circa Afl. 223 miljoen, terwijl de dekkingsgraad onder het voor ondernemingspensioenfonds geldende minimum van 100 procent terecht is gekomen (76 procent);
- De pensioenpremies zijn gedurende de periode 1998–2002 meer dan verdubbeld, hetgeen leidt tot een toenemende druk op de toch al zwakke overheidsfinanciën;
- Teneinde de geschetste zorgwekkende tendensen om te buigen dient de huidige bovenmatige regeling zoniet onmiddellijk dan toch wel op zeer korte termijn te worden versoerd;
- Het concept-pensioenreglement is een stap in de goede richting, doch zal onvoldoende financiële voordelen opleveren mede omdat wordt vastgehouden aan de duurste pensioenvorm: de eindloonregeling;
- De voorstellen van de vakbonden om een overgangsregeling met olopende pensioenleeftijd in te voeren brengen een ontoelaatbare verdere lastenverzwaring en extra administratieve rompslomp met zich mee.

Tegen de bovengeschetste achtergrond doet de Bank de navolgende aanbevelingen, teneinde de pensioenlasten voor de overheid beheersbaar en de pensioenregeling marktconform te maken.

1. De voorgestelde eindloonregeling dient te worden vervangen door een middelloonregeling, met een voorwaardelijke indexatieclausule. Deze regeling:
 - biedt mogelijkheden om het kostenniveau structureel te verlagen en aldus de pensioenlasten van de overheid beheersbaar te maken;
 - zorgt voor een evenwichtigere spreiding van de lasten en baten over generaties, aangezien de pensioenaanspraken worden gerelateerd aan het verdiende inkomen gedurende de gehele productieve periode van de werknemer.
2. De voorwaardelijke indexatieclausule houdt in dat een compensatie voor de gestegen kosten van levensonderhoud uitsluitend wordt toegekend in geval van een positief advies van de actuaris. De compensatie moet verder gemaximeerd worden (tot bijvoorbeeld 2 procentpunten). Indicatief voor de zware lasten van de indexatie is dat 0,5 procentpunt correctie leidt tot een lastenverzwaring van 3,5 procentpunten.

Zolang het Land Aruba deze lasten draagt dienen deze in haar jaarrekeningen te worden opgenomen.

3. Tijdens de overgangsfase dienen alleen de reeds opgebouwde rechten te worden gewaarborgd. Derhalve wordt geadviseerd het voorstel van de vakbonden inzake de overgangperiode af te wijzen.
4. Alleen indien de privatisering van het fonds en de invoering van een nieuwe regeling op basis van de in dit memorandum gedane aanbevelingen gelijktijdig plaatsvinden, bestaat er uitzicht op herstel van de financiële positie van het APFA en is het aan te bevelen om haar onder prudentieel toezicht van de Bank te plaatsen. Dit om te voorkomen dat zij al direct het wettelijk instrumentarium zou moeten inzetten.

1. Inleiding

Onlangs heeft het APFA voorstellen bij de Regering ingediend ter privatisering van het fonds (concept-Landsverordening Privatisering Algemeen Pensioenfonds) (LPA) en invoering van een nieuw Pensioenreglement overheidswerknemers. Inmiddels heeft de Ministerraad een en ander in beginsel geaccordeerd en de minister van Financiën en Economische Zaken geïnstrueerd om onderhandelingen met de vakbonden ter zake te initiëren. In dit memorandum worden de inhoud en de financiële implicaties van de bovengenoemde voorstellen besproken.

2. Ontwikkeling vermogenspositie APFA

2.1. Actuariële en waarderingsgrondslagen

In 2000 heeft de minister van Financiën op advies van het IMF een onderzoek laten verrichten naar de financiële positie van het APFA en naar de gehanteerde actuariële en waarderingsgrondslagen. Na uitvoerige studies werd op 5 maart 2001 overeenstemming bereikt over een nieuwe reserveringsmethode, alsmede over de financiële en actuariële grondslagen. Vervolgens heeft de ministerraad op 26 april 2002 het “Memorandum inzake wijziging actuariële methode van APFA” goedgekeurd met terugwerkende kracht vanaf 1 januari 1998.

De nieuwe actuariële methode (“de Entry Age Normal” of de VS-methode) ter berekening van de Voorziening voor Pensioenverplichtingen (VPV) is gebruikt als basis voor het samenstellen van de jaarrekeningen 1998–2000. Voordien ging men uit van de “Baten minus Lasten” methode (de Nederlandse methode). Onder de VS-methode is de VPV gelijk aan de contante waarde van de totaal voorzienbare pensioenaanspraken verminderd met de contante waarde van de toekomstige gelijkblijvende premiebijdragen, terwijl geen rekening wordt gehouden met de duurtetoeslagen aangezien deze verplichtingen van het Land zijn.

Vooruitlopend op het formeel intrekken van het landsbesluit van 5 december 1973 no. 20, waarin is bepaald dat de werkgeverspremie vastgesteld is op 26 procent van de pensioengrondslagen, wordt de hoogte van deze premie met ingang van 1998 jaarlijks vastgesteld. Het percentage van de werknemerspremie, dat vastgesteld is

krachtens de Pensioenverordening landsdienaren (AB 1991 no. GT 25), blijft echter ongewijzigd.

Vermogenstekorten zullen, in tegenstelling tot hetgeen in artikel 4, eerste en tweede lid van de Landsverordening Oprichting Algemeen Pensioenfonds (AB 1995 no. GT 28) is gesteld, met ingang van 1 januari 1998 gedurende een amortisatieperiode van 10 jaar via een premie-opslag ten laste worden gebracht van de werkgever. Deze wijze van tekortfinanciering dient nog wel geformaliseerd te worden. De totale premie bestaat derhalve uit:

- een “normal cost” component ter dekking van de pensioenopbouw van één jaar;
- een component ter dekking van het bestaande vermogenstekort (“Unfunded Accrued Liability”, afgekort UAL).

2.2. Vermogenspositie

Tabel 1 geeft een overzicht van de vermogenspositie van het APFA over de periode 1998–2002. Hieruit blijkt dat de geschatte VPV (berekend op basis van de VS-methode) sterk is gestegen. Dit is hoofdzakelijk het gevolg van de oplopende backserviceverplichtingen voor ambtenaren die verlaat in vaste pensioengerechtigde dienst zijn getreden. De reeds gewerkte jaren worden op dat moment meteen pensioendragend, doch worden slechts gedeeltelijk gefinancierd. Daarentegen is de marktwaarde van de beleggingen sterk verminderd, vooral als gevolg van koersdalingen op de aandelenmarkten gedurende de afgelopen jaren. Als uitvloeisel van het bovenstaande werd het fonds per 2000 opnieuw geconfronteerd met een vermogenstekort, dat is opgelopen tot circa Afl. 223 miljoen per ultimo 2002.

Tabel 1: Vermogenspositie 1998 - 2002 (in Afl. miljoenen)

Omschrijving	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fondsvermogen	830,3	920,7	965,3	984,8	996,9
Wv. Beleggingen	644,0	752,9	799,7	750,8	709,1
VPV	776,1	890,4	970,2	1069,8	1215,2
Kortlopende schulden	3,3	3,1	3,6	5,0	4,7
Vermogenssaldo	50,9	27,2	-8,5	-90,0	-223,0
Netto dekkingsgraad* (in procent)	101	96	91	85	76

Bron: jaarverslagen '98 – '00 en concept-verslag '01-'02

* De dekkingsgraad kan niet uit de tabel worden berekend.

De netto dekkingsgraad¹ is sinds 1999 onder de voor ondernemingspensioenfonds voorgeschreven minimum dekkingsgraad van 100 procent komen te liggen en bedroeg per ultimo 2002 nog slechts 76 procent. Volgens een recente ALM-studie kan het genoemde minimum alleen bereikt worden door een aanzienlijke premieverhoging en wel tot 48,4 procent gedurende de komende vijf jaren. Uit

¹ De netto dekkingsgraad is de verhouding tussen de beleggingen minus het weerstandsvermogen gedeeld door de VPV. Zij is een kengetal ter beoordeling van de solvabiliteit van een pensioenfonds.

genoemde studie blijkt ook dat het deelnemersbestand in de komende jaren sterk zal verouderen. Derhalve zullen de pensioenuitkeringen snel stijgen, hetgeen de financiële positie van het fonds bij ongewijzigd beleid verder zal verzwakken. Overigens blijkt uit tabel 2 dat in de periode 1998 – 2002 de premies reeds meer dan verdubbeld zijn, met name ter dekking van de oplopende vermogenstekorten.

Tabel 2: Ontwikkeling pensioenpremie (excl. duurtetoeslag)

Omschrijving	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Normal cost	16,4	16,4	16,0	16,1	16,5
UAL	-2,9	2,9	6,0	7,6	12,5
Berekende premie	13,5	19,3	22,0	23,7	29,0
Totale premie	13,5	19,3	22,0	22,0	28,5
Werknemerspremie	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9
Werkgeversbijdrage	6,6	12,4	15,1	15,1	21,6

1) "Unfunded Accrued Liability" (premiecomponent ter dekking van de vermogenstekorten).

Bron: APFA.

De uitbetaalde pensioenen worden momenteel aangevuld met een duurtetoeslag. Bijgevolg belopen de totale kosten van de huidige regeling circa 72 procent van de pensioengrondslag.² De toeslag wordt vooralsnog betaald uit de algemene middelen van het Land, hetgeen een zware last vormt voor de begroting. Het ten laste van het APFA brengen van de toeslag zou leiden tot een aanzienlijke verhoging van de vermogenstekorten van het fonds. Het is dan ook onontkoombaar dat de regeling wordt versoerd.

3. Voorstellen tot wijziging van de pensioenregeling

3.1 De huidige situatie

De belangrijkste kenmerken van de huidige pensioenregeling, zoals vastgelegd in de Pensioenverordening Landsdienaren (PVL), zijn:

- Een eindloonregeling;
- Een pensioenleeftijd van 55 jaar, in geval van een diensttijd van tenminste 20 jaar;
- Aanspraken op ouderdomspensioen worden berekend op basis van 2½ procent voor de eerste 20 dienstjaren en 1⅓ procent voor de volgende dienstjaren, waarbij ten hoogste 30 dienstjaren in aanmerking worden genomen;
- Er is geen AOV franchise-aftrek ingebouwd in de regeling;
- Aanspraken op nabestaandenpensioen bedragen ⅝ deel van het ouderdomspensioen;
- Er is een aparte duurtetoeslagregeling, die een verplichting is van het Land.

² Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, Algemeen Pensioenfonds van Aruba Supplement Actuarial Valuation December 31, 2000 to Measure the Financial Effect of Pre-funding Base Pension and Dearness Allowances, September 21, 2001 and Commentary Report Measurement Financial Effect of Prefunding Base Pensions and Dearness Allowances, Towers & Perrin, October 2, 2001.

De PVL dateert uit 1938 en is volgens gangbare pensioennormen verouderd en bovenmatig. Een en ander draagt er toe bij dat in de loop der jaren de financiële verplichtingen van de overheid tegenover het APFA aanzienlijk zijn gestegen. Derhalve is een algehele herziening van de huidige pensioenregeling en van het financieringssysteem onvermijdelijk. Tegen deze achtergrond adviseert de Bank een regeling te ontwerpen die:

- de pensioenlasten voor de overheid beheersbaar maakt; en
- de tegemoetkomingen van de pensioengerechtigden in lijn brengt met de heersende maatschappelijke normen qua franchise-inbouw, voorwaardelijke indexering en pensioenleeftijd.

3.2. Concept Pensioenreglement 1999

Het concept Pensioenreglement overheidswerknemers is gebaseerd op de in het jaar 1999 door de Commissie herziening pensioenregeling overheidswerknemers ingediende concept Pensioenverordening overheidswerknemers, waarvan de hoofdlijnen zijn:

- Een pensioengerechtigde leeftijd van 60 jaar;
- Eindloonregeling;
- Een pensioenopbouw van 2 procent van de grondslag per dienstjaar met een AOV franchise-af trek voor alle pensioenjaren;
- Een nabestaandenpensioen van 5/7 deel van de aanspraak op ouderdomspensioen;
- Een voorwaardelijke indexatie van de pensioenen;
- Een overgangsregeling.

Bij de overgangsregeling worden allereerst de opgebouwde rechten volgens de oude regeling bepaald (A). Vervolgens worden deze rechten op basis van de nieuwe regeling vastgesteld (B). Bij de inwerkingtreding van het nieuwe reglement krijgen de huidige actieve deelgenoten een toeslag gelijk aan het verschil tussen (A) – (B). De toeslag wordt geïndexeerd. Wijzigingen in salaris en/of franchise hebben echter geen invloed op de toeslag. Een en ander houdt in dat het pensioen van de bedoelde deelgenoten de facto nauwelijks wordt gekort, waardoor op korte termijn de wijziging van het pensioenreglement geen merkbare verlichting voor de overheidsfinanciën met zich brengen.

3.3. Vergelijkende analyse

1. In het voorstel wordt, net zoals bij de huidige pensioenregeling, uitgegaan van een eindloonregeling, welke de duurste pensioenvorm is. De koppeling aan het laatstverdiende loon leidt ertoe dat door tussentijdse loonstijgingen, bevorderingen en indexering de pensioenrechten navenant toenemen. Voor het fonds zijn dit “achterstallige lasten” (oftewel “backservice” verplichtingen). Deze worden momenteel door inhaalpremies omgeslagen over alle deelnemers in het fonds. In de praktijk betekent dit dat jongere en lagere inkomens meebetalen aan de pensioenopbouw van ouderen, laatkomers en carrièremakers. Deze inkomensoverdracht is een duidelijke vorm van oneigenlijke solidariteit. De genoemde bezwaren kunnen ondervangen worden door over te stappen op een middelloon- of opbouwstelsel.

2. De huidige regeling is van toepassing op ambtenaren in de zin van de Landsverordening Materieel Ambtenarenrecht, personeel in het bijzonder onderwijs en ambtenaren aan wie op eigen verzoek eervol ontslag is verleend in verband met hun indiensttreding bij een van overheidswege aangewezen rechtspersoon. In het concept wordt voorgesteld om het deelgenootschap uit te breiden met personeel van aangewezen naamloze vennootschappen, verenigingen en stichtingen, die op grond van hun doelstelling en financiële structuur tot de overheid worden gerekend. Hierbij dient opgemerkt te worden dat uitbreiding van het deelgenootschap weliswaar het draagvlak van het fonds verbreedt, maar dat de overheid de pensioenkosten van de deelnemende gesubsidieerde instellingen zal moeten dragen. Als gevolg hiervan zal een groter beroep worden gedaan op de overheidsfinanciën.
3. De APFA-regeling bevat thans geen voorziening voor de aanpassing van de pensioenen aan de kosten van het levensonderhoud, de zogenaamde indexering. Teneinde in deze te voorzien wordt al decennialang de duurtetoeslagregeling toegepast, die uit de algemene middelen van de overheid wordt gefinancierd. In de conceptregeling wordt voorgesteld de pensioenen *evenredig* aan te passen aan het beloop van het prijsindexcijfer van de gezinsconsumptie. Van deze regel kan echter worden afgeweken indien op advies van de actuaris de middelen van het fonds een dergelijke aanpassing niet toelaten. Dezerzijds wordt geadviseerd bedoeld advies doorslaggevend of zelfs bindend te doen zijn.
4. Volgens de huidige regeling wordt invaliditeitspensioen uitgekeerd indien deze is ontstaan *in en door* de dienst. In de nieuwe regeling wordt voorgesteld het recht op een dergelijke tegemoetkoming toe te kennen bij blijvende arbeidsongeschiktheid ongeacht de oorzaak van haar ontstaan. De Bank wijst erop dat gewaakt dient te worden voor oneigenlijk gebruik van deze ruimere regeling.
5. Bij de inwerkingtreding van de nieuwe regeling zullen de actieve deelgenoten een overgangstoeslag verkrijgen, teneinde de reeds opgebouwde rechten veilig te stellen. Bovendien hebben de vakbonden voorgesteld de pensioenleeftijd niet direct op 60 jaar te stellen, doch gefaseerd gedurende een periode van 5 jaar. Prognoses indiceren dat de premie op basis van de voorgaande voorstellen ongeveer 29 procent zal belopen, hetgeen zelfs 3 procentpunten hoger is dan die van de bestaande regeling. Verder leidt uitvoering van de voorgestelde overgangsregeling tot allerlei praktische complicaties. De Bank adviseert dan ook dit voorstel niet over te nemen.

3.4 Projecties

De actuaris van het APFA heeft inmiddels projecties uitgevoerd ten aanzien van de volgende 3 pensioenregelingen:

- Eindloonregeling;
- Middelloonregeling;
- Eindloon, gecombineerd met een middelloonregeling gedurende de laatste 5 jaren.

Tabel 3: uitkomsten premievarianten (in procent van het salarissom)

Opties	1,5 procent indexatie	2,0 procent indexatie
1. Eindloonregeling:		
- Inclusief overgangsregeling	24,5	28,0
- Inclusief overgangsregeling met oplopende pensioenleeftijd	32,0	35,5
2. Middelloonregeling:*		
- Inclusief overgangsregeling	19,5	23,0
- Inclusief overgangsregeling met oplopende pensioenleeftijd	25,0	29,0
3. Eindloon + Middelloon:		
- Inclusief overgangsregeling	22,5	26,0
- Inclusief overgangsregeling met oplopende pensioenleeftijd	29,0	33,0

* Inclusief 3 procent indexatie opgebouwde rechten actieven.

In tabel 3 zijn de uitkomsten van de berekeningen weergegeven bij zowel een indexatiepercentage van 1½ procent als 2 procent. Hieruit blijkt onder meer dat een mutatie in het indexatiepercentage van 0,5 procentpunt een premieverhoging (of verlaging) van circa 3,5 procentpunten met zich meebrengt.

Uit bovenstaande tabel blijkt dat optie 1 hogere premies met zich meebrengt dan opties 2 en 3, doordat de eindloonregeling per definitie duurder is. Het incalculeren van de overgangsregeling met oplopende pensioenleeftijd zal de premies nog verder doen stijgen. Zoals eerder opgemerkt, zullen bij optie 1 premies zelfs boven het thans geldende niveau uitkomen. Alhoewel de “normal cost” tussen opties 2 en 3 nauwelijks verschilt komt de overgangsregeling bij optie 3 duurder uit. Tenslotte, de premieberekening van optie 2 (middelloonregeling) komt in vergelijking met opties 1 en 3 lager uit.

Er wordt dan ook met klem aanbevolen te kiezen voor de alhier besproken middelloonregeling. Voorstellen tot het in materiële zin modificeren van deze optie, zoals die onder meer worden gedaan tijdens de lopende onderhandelingen tussen de bij het fonds betrokken partijen, leiden slechts tot hogere lasten. Zo heeft het uiteraard geen zin formeel te kiezen voor een dergelijke regeling en tegelijkertijd zodanige modificaties aan te brengen dat in materiële zin uiteindelijk sprake is van een eindloonregeling.

III. Statistical annex

Statistical annex
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TABLE 1.1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. GDP at market prices (= A + B + C - D)	2,364	2,470	2,742	2,981	3,084	3,327	3,399	3,421	3,599
A. Final consumption	1,665	1,818	2,014	2,155	2,276	2,396	2,517	2,698	2,847
1. Household	1,193	1,320	1,367	1,500	1,602	1,664	1,712	1,800	1,908
2. Government	472	498	647	655	674	731	805	899	939
B. Gross capital formation	735	703	830	945	952	818	763	798	985
1. Private	613	589	702	812	858	759	715	744	896
2. Public	56	58	71	40	41	28	28	22	50
3. Changes in inventories	66	56	56	93	53	31	20	32	39
C. Exports of goods and services	2,007	2,140	2,263	2,374	2,465	2,476	2,467	2,370	2,346
D. Imports of goods and services	2,044	2,191	2,365	2,493	2,610	2,363	2,348	2,445	2,578
2. Consumer price index (1995 = 100)	100.0	103.2	106.3	108.3	110.8	115.3	118.6	122.5	127.0
3. Real gross domestic product	2,364	2,394	2,580	2,752	2,783	2,887	2,866	2,793	2,833
4. GDP growth (in percent)									
A. Nominal	6.0	4.5	11.0	8.7	3.5	7.9	2.2	0.7	5.2
B. Real	2.5	1.3	7.8	6.7	1.1	3.7	-0.7	-2.6	1.4
5. Mid-year population	79,805	83,022	86,302	88,452	89,659	90,600	91,852	93,280	94,154
6. GDP per capita									
A. In Afl.	29,618	29,753	31,775	33,696	34,395	36,721	37,002	36,677	38,227
B. In US\$	16,547	16,622	17,751	18,825	19,215	20,514	20,672	20,490	21,356
C. Percentage change	3.1	0.5	6.8	6.0	2.1	6.8	0.8	-0.9	4.2

1) Preliminary estimates of the CBA.

Source: CBS; IMF.

TABLE 1.3: TOURISM

period	Total visitor nights	Total visitors	Visitors by origin				Of which			Average nights stayed	Average hotel occupancy rate	Cruise tourism	
			North America	USA	Latin America	Venezuela	Europe	Netherlands	Other			Number of passengers	Ship calls
2000	5,247,824	721,224	478,726	458,132	162,474	112,018	47,063	30,575	32,961	7.3	75.9	490,005	331
2001	5,144,594	691,419	467,418	448,492	150,659	109,337	44,961	28,457	28,381	7.4	75.5	487,296	298
2002	4,862,548	642,627	454,261	436,660	117,568	81,665	43,980	27,992	26,818	7.6	71.9	582,195	337
2003	5,097,571	641,906	481,684	464,466	77,219	54,554	54,711	36,415	28,292	7.9	74.4	542,327	315
2001	1,371,383	183,572	140,578	131,479	26,476	16,637	10,945	7,112	5,573	7.5	83.6	195,713	125
II	1,269,191	179,632	129,013	126,474	33,031	23,240	10,389	6,497	7,199	7.1	75.0	92,484	50
III	1,343,214	176,294	103,177	100,806	54,021	42,512	10,995	6,803	8,101	7.6	75.7	40,401	25
IV	1,160,806	151,921	94,650	89,733	37,131	26,948	12,632	8,045	7,508	7.6	68.0	158,698	98
2002	1,290,244	168,427	123,831	116,167	28,025	19,142	10,987	7,195	5,584	7.7	75.8	215,581	128
II	1,092,113	153,569	113,276	109,964	23,188	14,284	10,791	6,805	6,314	7.1	68.3	125,872	64
III	1,252,437	165,739	105,019	102,562	42,874	32,946	10,215	6,350	7,631	7.6	71.0	67,625	42
IV	1,227,754	154,892	112,135	107,967	23,481	15,293	11,987	7,642	7,289	7.9	72.5	173,117	103
2003	1,279,393	155,346	125,589	119,400	14,413	8,268	10,036	7,261	5,308	8.2	76.3	201,400	126
II	1,135,023	150,287	114,588	111,923	16,047	11,525	12,697	8,331	6,955	7.6	66.9	102,188	53
III	1,360,778	170,958	117,664	114,793	28,460	22,019	15,987	9,915	8,847	8.0	77.6	69,878	39
IV	1,322,377	165,315	123,843	118,350	18,299	12,742	15,991	10,908	7,182	8.0	76.9	168,861	97

Source: Aruba Tourism Authority; CBS; Aruba Hotel and Tourism Association; Cruise Tourism Authority.

TABLE 1.4: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM

period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Netherlands	Other	
<i>Quarterly percentage changes 1)</i>									
2001 I	-0.7	2.4	6.6	7.1	-9.1	-6.0	-4.1	-5.5	-18.0
II	5.8	2.1	7.1	7.8	-9.9	-3.2	-5.5	-9.2	-8.4
III	-4.2	-10.4	-8.5	-8.2	-12.9	-9.7	-10.1	-14.0	-18.0
IV	-8.2	-10.2	-16.8	-17.1	7.1	16.0	1.7	0.8	-11.0
2002 I	-5.9	-8.3	-11.9	-11.6	5.9	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
II	-14.0	-14.5	-12.2	-13.1	-29.8	-38.5	3.9	4.7	-12.3
III	-6.8	-6.0	1.8	1.7	-20.6	-22.5	-7.1	-6.7	-5.8
IV	5.8	2.0	18.5	20.3	-36.8	-43.2	-5.1	-5.0	-2.9
2003 I	-0.8	-7.8	1.4	2.8	-48.6	-56.8	-8.7	0.9	-4.9
II	3.9	-2.1	1.2	1.8	-30.8	-19.3	17.7	22.4	10.2
III	8.7	3.1	12.0	11.9	-33.6	-33.2	56.5	56.1	15.9
IV	7.7	6.7	10.4	9.6	-22.1	-16.7	33.4	42.7	-1.5
<i>Cumulative percentage changes 2)</i>									
2001 I	-0.7	2.4	6.6	7.1	-9.1	-6.0	-4.1	-5.5	-18.0
II	2.3	2.3	6.9	7.4	-9.6	-4.4	-4.8	-7.3	-12.8
III	0.0	-2.3	2.1	2.5	-11.2	-7.2	-6.7	-9.6	-14.9
IV	-2.0	-4.1	-2.4	-2.1	-7.3	-2.4	-4.5	-6.9	-13.9
2002 I	-5.9	-8.3	-11.9	-11.6	5.9	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
II	-9.8	-11.3	-12.0	-12.3	-13.9	-16.2	2.1	2.9	-6.8
III	-8.8	-9.6	-8.2	-8.4	-17.1	-19.4	-1.0	-0.3	-6.4
IV	-5.5	-7.1	-2.8	-2.6	-22.0	-25.3	-2.2	-1.6	-5.5
2003 I	-0.8	-7.8	1.4	2.8	-48.6	-56.8	-8.7	0.9	-4.9
II	1.3	-5.1	1.3	2.3	-40.5	-40.8	4.4	11.4	3.1
III	3.9	-2.3	4.6	5.3	-37.4	-37.0	21.0	25.3	8.1
IV	4.8	-0.1	6.0	6.4	-34.3	-33.2	24.4	30.1	5.5

1) As compared to a year earlier.

2) From the beginning of the year to the end of the indicated period as compared to the corresponding period of a year earlier.

TABLE 1.5: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
 (August 1994 = 100)
 (September 2000 = 100)

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House-keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communication	Recreation & education	Other
Weights (September 1994)	10,000	1,625	254	1,134	1,786	1,039	307	2,072	808	975
Weights (September 2000)	10,000	1,469	219	1,086	2,296	1,002	88	1,967	799	1,074
2000	100.8	100.8	100.0	101.5	101.1	101.4	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.8
2001	103.4	104.9	100.4	111.5	102.5	106.5	100.0	98.2	102.5	103.1
2002	107.7	107.3	106.4	116.4	110.2	109.5	100.0	101.5	105.3	106.2
2003	110.1	111.2	106.8	122.2	111.7	111.9	100.0	103.3	107.0	107.9
2001 I	101.3	101.6	99.0	104.3	100.9	102.2	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.4
II	102.1	102.5	99.6	106.1	101.3	102.7	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.9
III	102.6	103.4	99.9	108.4	101.4	105.0	100.0	99.9	101.6	102.4
IV	103.4	104.9	100.4	111.5	102.5	106.5	100.0	98.2	102.5	103.1
2002 I	103.6	105.4	100.4	113.0	101.1	106.7	100.0	99.1	102.7	103.3
II	105.5	106.0	100.6	113.9	106.0	107.8	100.0	100.7	104.0	104.5
III	106.7	106.5	103.2	115.6	107.7	108.6	100.0	101.9	104.6	105.3
IV	107.7	107.3	106.4	116.4	110.2	109.5	100.0	101.5	105.3	106.2
2003 I	109.5	108.6	106.2	117.4	113.1	110.4	100.0	104.5	106.3	106.9
II	109.2	109.2	106.2	119.9	111.1	110.6	100.0	103.0	106.4	107.4
III	109.8	110.2	106.9	121.0	111.2	111.4	100.0	103.8	106.7	107.7
IV	110.1	111.2	106.8	122.2	111.7	111.9	100.0	103.3	107.0	107.9

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.6: PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGES

(August 1994 = 100)

(September 2000 = 100)

End of period	Percentage change				
	All groups index	Over previous month	Over 3 months earlier	Over a year earlier	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2000	100.8	0.3	0.8	3.5	4.0
2001	103.4	0.4	0.8	2.6	2.9
2002	107.7	0.1	0.9	4.2	3.3
2003	110.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.7
2001	101.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	3.9
II	102.1	0.2	0.8	3.0	3.6
III	102.6	0.3	0.5	2.6	3.1
IV	103.4	0.4	0.8	2.6	2.9
2002	103.6	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.6
II	105.5	0.2	1.8	3.3	2.6
III	106.7	0.6	1.1	4.0	2.9
IV	107.7	0.1	0.9	4.2	3.3
2003	109.5	0.2	1.7	5.7	4.0
II	109.2	0.2	-0.3	3.5	4.3
III	109.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	4.1
IV	110.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.7

TABLE 1.7: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. Number of construction permits granted	1,371	1,243	1,185	1,262	1,262	991	1,262	991	1,262	265	327	328	323	286	292	317	290	303	282	364	313
a. Houses 1)	871	749	852	991	991	146	146	991	146	178	208	217	195	203	233	221	240	229	270	252	252
b. Apartments	35	22	42	22	22	9	4	4	9	5	4	4	10	12	14	6	6	6	1	11	4
c. Office buildings	16	12	10	11	11	3	5	1	3	3	5	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	0	6	4
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	18	24	25	46	46	5	11	3	7	5	11	3	7	8	4	6	8	8	12	12	14
e. Others	431	435	256	192	192	102	100	98	102	135	100	98	71	68	64	53	48	48	40	65	39
2. Total value of construction permits (x A.II. million)	184.8	198.2	229.4	243.3	243.3	30.5	42.6	49.2	113.4	32.8	75.9	49.2	113.4	32.8	46.1	37.1	48.7	45.3	95.2	54.2	54.2
a. Houses 1)	91.6	78.6	79.7	104.5	104.5	17.2	17.0	20.8	18.8	16.8	23.6	20.8	18.8	16.8	23.6	20.4	32.1	20.1	22.7	29.6	29.6
b. Apartments	16.1	4.5	18.1	6.9	6.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	12.9	1.4	1.5	2.3	12.9	1.4	1.3	0.2	5.0	0.4	0.4
c. Office buildings	7.3	11.6	15.4	4.3	4.3	0.9	9.4	0.1	5.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	5.9	1.4	0.7	7.5	2.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	1.0
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	26.6	33.7	15.2	23.8	23.8	2.7	2.4	12.7	3.4	7.1	2.9	15.9	3.4	7.1	2.9	1.7	3.7	6.2	3.7	10.2	10.2
e. Others	43.3	69.7	101.1	103.7	103.7	7.9	12.9	11.2	83.8	5.2	37.8	11.2	83.8	5.2	6.0	6.1	9.6	18.8	62.4	12.9	12.9
3. Total cement imported (x 1,000 Kg)	41,879	35,277	47,643	64,497	64,497	4,937	9,009	11,082	8,592	9,057	17,663	12,331	14,093	13,219	18,259	18,927	18,927	18,259	18,259	18,927	18,927
4. Number of electrical installations approved	3,034	2,873	2,628	3,021	3,021	501	674	756	427	631	692	878	490	803	850	878	490	803	850	878	878
a. Houses 1)	970	722	667	735	735	99	138	191	59	167	176	265	54	157	202	322	54	157	202	322	322
b. Apartments	189	197	206	166	166	20	33	58	12	72	45	77	12	57	51	46	12	57	51	46	46
b. Enterprises	112	175	151	173	173	33	32	60	15	32	38	66	17	58	30	68	17	58	30	68	68
c. Others	1,763	1,779	1,604	1,947	1,947	349	471	447	341	360	433	470	407	531	567	442	407	531	567	442	442

1) Excluding additions to and remodelling of existing houses.

2) Excluding additions to and remodelling of existing stores and shopping malls.

Source: Department of Public Works; Department of Technical Inspection, CBS.

TABLE 1.8: UTILITIES

	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. a. Water (x1,000 m3) 1)	10,929	11,353	11,374	11,718	2,831	2,924	2,880	2,718	2,776	2,875	2,999	2,722	3,139	2,872	2,933	2,774
b. Connected premises	30,225	31,218	31,952	32,786	30,409	30,657	30,958	31,218	31,412	31,527	31,800	31,952	32,122	32,420	32,589	32,786
2. a. Electricity (x 1,000 KWH)	644,348	673,611	692,813	701,577	151,513	166,433	178,640	177,026	160,454	173,183	181,324	177,852	163,066	171,473	184,519	182,519
b. Connections	36,448	37,404	38,051	39,004	36,575	36,749	37,058	37,404	37,435	37,541	37,720	38,051	38,123	38,361	38,575	39,004
c. Number of users	32,062	33,147	33,909	34,802	32,281	32,457	32,763	33,147	33,202	33,340	33,597	33,909	34,010	34,256	34,424	34,802
3. a. Gas (x 1,000 pounds)	17,162	17,629	17,795	18,221	4,270	4,374	4,314	4,671	4,128	4,368	4,380	4,919	4,290	4,529	4,506	4,896
b. Household	7,354	7,206	7,337	7,342	1,644	1,764	1,699	2,099	1,603	1,787	1,779	2,168	1,631	1,784	1,807	2,120
c. Commercial	9,808	10,422	10,458	10,879	2,626	2,610	2,614	2,572	2,525	2,581	2,601	2,751	2,659	2,745	2,699	2,776
4. Utilities index 2)	121.0	126.1	128.4	130.9	118.5	126.5	131.1	128.5	121.1	128.7	134.4	129.6	130.0	127.6	133.5	129.8

1) Sale of water, excluding to Coastal Aruba N.V. and vessels.

2) For annual data, base: 1996 = 100

For quarterly data, base: quarterly average 1996 = 100

Source: WEB Aruba N.V., N.V. ELMAR; Arugas N.V.

TABLE 1.9: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRY

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001				2002				2003							
					I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV	
					I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	48.3	51.7	62.1	37.2	7.9	12.5	15.9	15.4	13.8	14.9	20.4	13.0	8.2	8.0	9.2	11.9				
a. United States	14.5	13.4	25.2	12.7	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.3	9.7	6.6	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7				
b. Colombia	12.5	7.0	4.9	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1				
c. The Netherlands	6.1	7.5	6.3	6.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.8	1.2	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.1				
d. Netherlands Antilles	5.2	10.2	9.2	7.1	1.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4				
e. Venezuela	6.2	11.0	12.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	3.5	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5				
f. Other countries	3.8	2.6	4.2	6.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	4.3				
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,291.0	1,318.3	1,364.4	1,419.4	290.0	294.0	345.5	388.9	304.9	308.1	354.4	397.0	308.0	329.4	375.8	406.2				
a. United States	784.7	816.7	825.5	836.0	182.3	180.3	215.9	238.2	185.8	186.2	222.0	231.5	190.0	198.2	224.7	223.0				
b. The Netherlands	161.2	153.0	172.4	180.7	37.7	33.8	40.0	41.5	39.3	38.2	50.0	44.9	40.7	46.3	45.6	48.0				
c. Netherlands Antilles	51.0	48.1	45.0	46.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	14.0	9.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.0	10.1	12.0	13.5				
d. Venezuela	47.2	40.8	40.8	47.4	9.2	10.0	10.8	10.9	8.5	10.2	12.4	9.7	8.7	10.8	15.5	12.4				
e. Japan	39.9	33.6	35.5	38.3	6.4	7.4	8.7	11.1	7.4	7.5	8.8	11.8	8.6	8.5	7.4	13.8				
f. Other countries	206.9	226.1	245.1	270.5	43.0	51.2	58.7	73.2	54.4	54.4	49.3	87.0	49.0	55.5	70.6	95.4				
3. Trade balance	-1,242.7	-1,266.6	-1,302.3	-1,382.2	-282.2	-281.5	-329.5	-373.5	-291.1	-293.2	-333.9	-384.1	-299.8	-321.4	-366.7	-394.3				

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.10: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2003							
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	IV				
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	48.3	51.7	62.1	37.2	7.9	12.5	15.9	15.4	13.8	14.9	20.4	13.0	8.2	8.0	9.2	11.9
a. Live animals and other animal products	18.4	17.8	17.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	5.5	6.6	5.3	6.3	4.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
b. Transport equipment	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
c. Art objects and collectors' items	8.2	9.5	8.4	8.0	1.6	2.6	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.9	3.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.8	1.3
d. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	4.0	4.0	11.1	6.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.9	7.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	4.4
e. Other goods	15.4	17.4	21.8	16.8	2.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	5.5	3.9	4.6	7.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	5.2
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,291.0	1,318.3	1,364.4	1,419.4	290.0	294.0	345.5	388.9	304.9	308.1	354.4	397.0	308.0	329.4	375.8	406.2
a. Live animals and other animal products	99.4	100.8	90.8	86.4	22.1	24.6	29.5	24.5	25.6	20.6	22.2	22.4	19.2	18.5	23.9	24.7
b. Food products	139.8	144.8	146.6	156.0	34.1	35.5	33.9	41.2	34.1	36.0	38.1	38.5	35.0	38.2	37.1	45.6
c. Chemical products	162.7	158.2	164.6	146.5	35.2	35.9	40.5	46.6	40.7	44.3	41.0	38.6	34.1	36.8	37.1	38.6
d. Base metals and derivated works	91.0	107.8	103.7	122.1	18.3	24.5	31.9	33.1	15.8	21.5	40.8	25.7	26.5	31.3	39.3	25.0
e. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	189.2	233.3	250.1	266.9	42.1	40.0	75.9	75.3	48.9	48.7	70.2	82.3	52.6	64.3	80.8	69.2
f. Transport equipment	117.4	102.9	119.2	120.2	22.7	24.2	24.8	31.2	26.4	27.2	28.8	36.8	24.4	29.0	28.1	38.7
g. Other goods	491.6	470.7	489.5	521.4	115.4	109.2	109.1	137.0	113.4	109.9	113.4	152.7	116.3	111.2	129.6	164.3
3. Trade balance	-1,242.7	-1,266.6	-1,302.3	-1,382.2	-282.2	-281.5	-329.5	-373.5	-291.1	-293.2	-333.9	-384.1	-299.8	-321.4	-366.7	-394.3

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.11: OIL REFINING

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001				2002				2003			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Export of oil (x Afl. million)	2,331	2,980	1,990	3,202	962	975	644	398	581	443	421	545	882	826	564	930
2. Import of crude (x Afl. million)	1,922	2,030	1,789	2,743	812	401	442	374	675	206	397	510	641	610	595	897
3. Quantity of oil refined (x 1,000 barrels)	83,553	64,327	52,383	63,155	22,242	12,933	15,630	13,522	19,178	11,163	10,662	11,380	15,397	16,651	12,777	18,330
4. Number of employees (at end of period) 1)	564	597	672	662	564	564	564	597	574	621	638	672	662	662	662	662

1) Excluding persons employed with contractors.

Source: Coastal Aruba Refining Co. N.V.

TABLE 2.1: MONETARY SURVEY

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
I. Net domestic assets	1,207.9	1,180.5	1,334.6	1,578.5	1,190.5	1,205.5	1,179.6	1,180.5	1,201.1	1,245.4	1,277.6	1,334.6	1,275.9	1,484.6	1,582.0	1,578.5
A) Domestic credit	1,512.1	1,543.9	1,702.9	1,953.2	1,523.2	1,563.0	1,545.3	1,543.9	1,579.0	1,609.1	1,651.4	1,702.9	1,667.4	1,896.7	1,985.3	1,953.2
1) Net claims on public sector	-1.1	-25.7	-61.9	-42.9	0.8	23.3	-0.4	-25.7	5.9	-1.3	-2.0	-61.9	-126.5	11.7	38.8	-42.9
a) Gross claims	65.8	77.6	81.4	84.2	68.5	94.9	72.4	77.6	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5	85.5	118.7	84.2
b) Government's deposits	-44.3	-72.0	-72.4	-47.8	-38.9	-40.5	-41.6	-72.0	-46.1	-50.3	-56.4	-72.4	-141.0	-15.1	-24.4	-47.8
c) Development funds	-22.6	-31.3	-71.0	-79.2	-28.8	-31.1	-31.2	-31.3	-25.6	-28.7	-28.3	-71.0	-67.0	-58.7	-55.5	-79.2
2) Claims on private sector	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,764.8	1,996.1	1,522.4	1,539.7	1,545.6	1,569.6	1,573.1	1,610.5	1,653.4	1,764.8	1,793.9	1,885.0	1,946.5	1,996.1
a) Enterprises	730.0	739.9	836.2	962.3	736.6	737.6	728.2	739.9	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	939.4	962.3
b) Individuals	757.8	811.5	900.3	1,005.3	763.7	779.4	797.8	811.5	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6	960.7	977.9	1,005.3
1) Consumer credit	357.3	366.7	409.3	444.4	355.9	358.8	365.7	366.7	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1	429.4	433.0	444.4
2) Housing mortgages	400.5	444.8	491.1	560.9	407.9	420.5	432.1	444.8	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5	531.4	544.9	560.9
c) Other	25.4	18.2	28.3	28.4	22.1	22.7	19.6	18.2	18.2	19.5	19.6	28.3	40.2	37.0	29.2	28.4
B) Other items, net	-304.3	-363.4	-368.3	-374.7	-332.7	-357.6	-365.7	-363.4	-378.0	-363.7	-373.9	-368.3	-391.5	-412.1	-403.3	-374.7
II. Net foreign assets	530.4	660.1	699.0	642.1	620.8	589.1	660.0	660.1	738.5	720.4	702.7	699.0	804.1	639.1	601.0	642.1
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	391.4	539.5	611.4	546.4	428.1	470.3	509.5	539.5	587.8	577.5	546.2	611.4	699.5	562.3	536.8	546.4
B) Commercial banks	139.0	120.5	87.6	95.7	192.7	118.9	150.5	120.5	150.7	143.0	156.5	87.6	104.6	76.8	64.2	95.7
III. Broad money	1,738.3	1,840.6	2,033.6	2,220.6	1,811.3	1,794.6	1,839.6	1,840.6	1,939.6	1,965.8	1,980.3	2,033.6	2,080.0	2,123.7	2,182.9	2,220.6
A) Money	596.3	701.0	844.5	985.6	626.2	612.2	649.2	701.0	740.2	772.4	774.6	844.5	795.1	870.7	919.5	985.6
B) Quasi-money	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,235.0	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,139.6	1,199.4	1,193.5	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9	1,253.0	1,263.5	1,235.0

TABLE 2.2: COMPONENTS OF BROAD MONEY

End of period	Currency		Demand deposits			Money	Other deposits		Treasury bills	Quasi-money	Broad money	
	Issued	At banks	Outside banks	Afl.	Foreign currency		Total	Savings				Time
						(1)			(2)	(3=1+2)	(4)	
2000	151.0	29.7	121.3	406.3	68.7	474.9	596.3	404.6	729.0	8.4	1,142.0	1,738.3
2001	156.6	30.7	125.9	481.1	94.0	575.1	701.0	410.7	728.4	0.5	1,139.6	1,840.6
2002	163.0	35.1	127.8	612.5	104.2	716.7	844.5	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.6
2003	165.6	39.5	126.1	759.6	99.9	859.5	985.6	461.5	769.5	4.0	1,235.0	2,220.6
2001 I	140.1	24.0	116.1	424.7	85.4	510.1	626.2	412.6	767.5	5.0	1,185.1	1,811.3
II	143.9	22.8	121.1	417.0	74.2	491.2	612.2	418.9	751.4	12.0	1,182.4	1,794.6
III	143.4	24.4	119.0	441.2	89.0	530.2	649.2	422.5	767.8	0.2	1,190.4	1,839.6
IV	156.6	30.7	125.9	481.1	94.0	575.1	701.0	410.7	728.4	0.5	1,139.6	1,840.6
2002 I	141.0	24.6	116.5	519.7	104.1	623.7	740.2	422.1	777.1	0.2	1,199.4	1,939.6
II	146.7	24.3	122.4	555.8	94.1	650.0	772.4	399.8	785.4	8.3	1,193.5	1,965.8
III	141.8	24.4	117.3	571.4	85.9	657.3	774.6	409.7	795.9	0.1	1,205.7	1,980.3
IV	163.0	35.1	127.8	612.5	104.2	716.7	844.5	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.6
2003 I	150.1	29.4	120.6	582.9	91.6	674.5	795.1	436.3	848.6	0.0	1,284.9	2,080.0
II	156.0	30.0	125.9	663.9	80.9	744.7	870.7	446.9	806.1	0.0	1,253.0	2,123.7
III	151.0	30.7	120.3	699.8	99.3	799.2	919.5	449.5	795.0	19.0	1,263.5	2,182.9
IV	165.6	39.5	126.1	759.6	99.9	859.5	985.6	461.5	769.5	4.0	1,235.0	2,220.6

TABLE 2.3: CAUSES OF CHANGES IN BROAD MONEY

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	IV
I. Net domestic money creation	86.0	-27.4	154.0	244.0	-17.3	14.9	-25.9	0.9	20.6	44.3	32.2	57.0	-58.7	208.7	97.4	-3.5
A) Domestic credit	117.6	31.8	159.0	250.4	11.1	39.8	-17.8	-1.4	35.2	30.1	42.3	51.5	-35.5	229.3	88.6	-32.1
1) Net claims on public sector	-13.4	-24.7	-36.2	19.1	1.9	22.5	-23.7	-25.4	31.7	-7.3	-0.7	-59.9	-64.6	138.2	27.1	-81.7
a) Recourse to monetary system	-10.1	11.8	3.9	2.7	2.7	26.4	-22.5	5.2	0.1	0.0	5.1	-1.3	0.1	4.0	33.2	-34.5
b) Drawing down of bank balances	-3.3	-36.4	-40.1	16.3	-0.8	-3.9	-1.2	-30.5	31.6	-7.3	-5.7	-58.6	-64.7	134.2	-6.1	-47.2
1) Government's deposits	9.9	-27.7	-0.3	24.5	5.4	-1.6	-1.1	-30.5	25.9	-4.2	-6.1	-15.9	-68.6	125.9	-9.3	-23.5
2) Development funds	-13.2	-8.7	-39.7	-8.2	-6.3	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	5.7	-3.1	0.4	-42.7	4.0	8.3	3.2	-23.7
2) Claims on private sector	131.0	56.4	195.2	231.3	9.2	17.3	5.9	24.0	3.5	37.4	43.0	111.4	29.1	91.1	61.5	49.6
a) Enterprises	60.0	9.9	96.3	126.1	6.6	1.1	-9.5	11.7	-8.7	26.5	20.9	57.6	-8.1	59.1	52.2	22.9
b) Individuals	71.8	53.7	88.8	105.0	5.9	15.6	18.5	13.7	12.2	9.5	22.0	45.1	25.3	35.1	17.2	27.5
1) Consumer credit	21.7	9.4	42.6	35.1	-1.4	3.0	6.9	1.0	5.2	2.4	10.5	24.4	5.8	14.3	3.7	11.4
2) Housing mortgages	50.1	44.2	46.3	69.9	7.3	12.7	11.5	12.7	7.0	7.1	11.4	20.7	19.5	20.8	13.5	16.1
c) Other	-0.7	-7.2	10.0	0.2	-3.3	0.6	-3.1	-1.4	-0.1	1.3	0.1	8.7	11.9	-3.1	-7.8	-0.8
B) Other domestic factors	-31.6	-59.1	-5.0	-6.4	-28.4	-24.9	-8.1	2.3	-14.6	14.2	-10.1	5.5	-23.2	-20.5	8.7	28.6
II. Inflow of foreign funds	-46.8	129.7	39.0	-57.0	90.4	-31.6	70.9	0.0	78.4	-18.0	-17.7	-3.6	105.1	-165.0	-38.2	41.1
III. Broad money	39.2	102.3	193.0	187.0	73.0	-16.7	45.0	1.0	99.0	26.3	14.5	53.3	46.4	43.8	59.2	37.7
1) Money	5.8	104.7	143.5	141.1	30.0	-14.0	37.0	51.8	39.2	32.1	2.2	69.9	-49.4	75.6	48.8	66.2
2) Quasi-money	33.3	-2.4	49.5	45.9	43.1	-2.7	8.0	-50.8	59.8	-5.9	12.2	-16.6	95.8	-31.8	10.4	-28.5

TABLE 2.4: FOREIGN ASSETS

End of period	Centrale Bank van Aruba				Commercial banks		Total	Revaluation differences	Total excl. (9)	Broad money	Import of goods (excl. oil) during a 12-month period	Percentages		
	Gold	Other assets	Liabi- lities	Net	Assets	Liabi- lities						Net	Broad money coverage	Import coverage
2000	41.0	381.2	2.3	419.8	530.8	391.8	139.0	558.9	28.5	530.4	1,738.3	1,296.2	30.5	43.1
2001	55.0	525.7	2.6	578.2	524.0	403.5	120.5	698.7	38.7	660.1	1,840.6	1,258.0	35.9	55.5
2002	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	530.2	442.6	87.6	755.5	56.5	699.0	2,033.6	1,263.4	34.4	59.8
2003	83.1	528.4	2.6	608.9	634.3	538.7	95.7	704.6	62.5	642.1	2,200.6	1,331.2	29.2	52.9
2001	41.0	416.8	0.9	456.9	556.2	363.5	192.7	649.6	28.8	620.8	1,811.3	1,284.3	34.3	50.6
2002	41.0	461.5	7.2	495.3	518.3	399.5	118.9	614.2	25.0	589.1	1,794.6	1,283.0	32.8	47.9
2003	41.0	506.4	10.8	536.7	505.4	354.9	150.5	687.2	27.1	660.0	1,839.6	1,260.8	35.9	54.5
2001	55.0	525.7	2.6	578.2	524.0	403.5	120.5	698.7	38.7	660.1	1,840.6	1,258.0	35.9	55.5
2002	60.0	571.3	1.3	630.1	479.4	328.8	150.7	780.7	42.2	738.5	1,939.6	1,257.5	38.1	62.1
2003	63.4	560.5	0.1	623.8	465.5	322.5	143.0	766.7	46.3	720.4	1,965.8	1,252.2	36.6	61.2
2001	64.4	542.9	6.3	601.0	504.1	347.6	156.5	757.4	54.8	702.7	1,980.3	1,243.0	35.5	60.9
2002	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	530.2	442.6	87.6	755.5	56.5	699.0	2,033.6	1,263.4	34.4	59.8
2003	66.7	687.9	0.1	754.4	528.8	424.2	104.6	859.0	54.9	804.1	2,080.0	1,272.4	38.7	67.5
2001	68.9	552.5	1.6	619.7	504.3	427.5	76.8	696.5	57.4	639.1	2,123.7	1,286.5	30.1	54.1
2002	77.2	512.3	0.2	589.3	492.7	428.5	64.2	653.5	52.6	601.0	2,162.9	1,330.8	27.8	49.1
2003	83.1	528.4	2.6	608.9	634.3	538.7	95.7	704.6	62.5	642.1	2,200.6	1,331.2	29.2	52.9

TABLE 3.1: CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE MONEY-CREATING INSTITUTIONS

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
ASSETS																	
1. Claims on money-creating institutions	241.9	333.0	407.4	470.6	258.6	289.2	330.1	333.0	442.5	432.5	420.7	407.4	449.6	437.8	428.6	470.6	
a) Monetary authorities	213.2	293.4	361.9	357.3	239.8	274.6	318.5	293.4	393.5	392.1	379.6	361.9	395.6	391.9	377.0	357.3	
b) Commercial banks	28.8	39.5	45.5	113.3	18.8	14.6	11.6	39.5	48.9	40.4	41.1	45.5	53.9	46.0	51.5	113.3	
2. Claims on the public sector	65.8	77.6	81.4	84.2	68.5	94.9	72.4	77.6	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5	85.5	118.7	84.2	
a) Short-term	56.1	64.1	65.3	65.6	58.8	85.2	63.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	66.6	65.3	65.4	64.9	100.1	65.6	
b) Long-term	9.7	13.4	16.1	18.6	9.7	9.7	8.7	13.4	13.4	13.4	16.1	16.1	16.1	20.6	18.6		
3. Claims on the private sector	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,764.8	1,996.1	1,522.4	1,539.7	1,545.6	1,569.6	1,573.1	1,610.5	1,653.4	1,764.8	1,793.9	1,885.0	1,946.5	1,996.1	
a) Enterprises	730.0	739.9	836.2	962.3	736.6	737.6	728.2	739.9	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	939.4	962.3	
b) Individuals	757.8	811.5	900.3	1,005.3	763.7	779.4	797.8	811.5	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6	960.7	977.9	1,005.3	
1) Consumer credit	357.3	366.7	409.3	444.4	355.9	358.8	365.7	366.7	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1	429.4	433.0	444.4	
2) Housing mortgages	400.5	444.8	491.1	560.9	407.9	420.5	432.1	444.8	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5	531.4	544.9	560.9	
c) Capital market investments	11.9	6.0	6.8	15.2	9.2	9.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.8	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.2	
d) Other	13.5	12.2	21.5	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.6	12.2	12.1	13.5	13.5	21.5	25.1	22.0	13.7	13.2	
4. Foreign assets	953.0	1,104.8	1,206.5	1,245.8	1,014.0	1,020.8	1,052.8	1,104.8	1,110.7	1,089.4	1,111.4	1,206.5	1,283.3	1,125.6	1,082.2	1,245.8	
a) Gold	41.0	55.0	68.2	83.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	55.0	60.0	63.4	64.4	68.2	66.7	68.9	77.2	83.1	
b) Short-term	414.2	475.2	483.2	577.4	470.2	433.2	429.0	475.2	499.0	439.9	437.3	483.2	514.6	462.5	453.1	577.4	
c) Long-term	497.8	574.5	655.1	585.4	502.8	546.6	582.8	574.5	551.8	586.1	609.6	655.1	702.1	594.3	551.9	585.4	
5. Other domestic assets	-44.0	-65.0	-65.5	-62.0	-40.2	-57.1	-67.1	-65.0	-62.5	-63.7	-63.3	-65.5	-69.4	-74.8	-63.2	-62.0	
6. Total assets	2,729.8	3,020.0	3,394.7	3,734.7	2,823.3	2,887.5	2,933.8	3,020.0	3,141.5	3,146.3	3,205.0	3,394.7	3,538.9	3,459.1	3,512.7	3,734.7	

TABLE 3.1: CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE MONEY-CREATING INSTITUTIONS

(continued)

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	2000		2001		2001		2002		2002		2002		2003		2003	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
LIABILITIES																
7. Broad money	1,738.3	1,840.6	2,033.6	2,220.6	1,811.3	1,794.6	1,839.6	1,840.6	1,939.6	1,965.8	1,980.3	2,033.6	2,080.0	2,123.7	2,182.9	2,220.6
a) Money	596.3	701.0	844.5	985.6	626.2	612.2	649.2	701.0	740.2	772.4	774.6	844.5	795.1	870.7	919.5	985.6
b) Quasi-money	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,235.0	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,139.6	1,199.4	1,193.5	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9	1,253.0	1,263.5	1,235.0
8. Money-creating institutions	229.8	303.8	376.5	410.3	263.3	290.4	331.4	303.8	413.8	393.1	390.0	376.5	413.5	406.9	399.4	410.3
a) Monetary authorities	202.7	295.5	358.3	338.5	239.3	267.0	323.5	295.5	400.3	375.6	375.8	358.3	388.2	390.4	371.8	338.5
b) Commercial banks	27.1	8.2	18.2	71.8	24.0	23.3	7.8	8.2	13.5	17.6	14.3	18.2	25.3	16.4	27.6	71.8
9. Public sector deposits	66.9	103.3	143.4	127.0	67.7	71.6	72.8	103.3	71.7	79.0	84.7	143.4	208.0	73.8	79.8	127.0
a) Government	44.3	72.0	72.4	47.8	38.9	40.5	41.6	72.0	46.1	50.3	56.4	72.4	141.0	15.1	24.4	47.8
b) Development funds	22.6	31.3	71.0	79.2	28.8	31.1	31.2	31.3	25.6	28.7	28.3	71.0	67.0	58.7	55.5	79.2
10. Long-term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
a) Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b) Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Subordinated debt	13.8	14.1	9.1	5.6	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	5.6
12. Capital and reserves	141.7	194.5	193.0	226.2	155.0	157.7	155.4	194.5	203.6	206.7	206.7	193.0	204.3	209.1	218.3	226.2
13. Foreign liabilities	394.1	406.1	451.0	541.3	364.4	406.6	365.6	406.1	330.0	322.7	353.9	451.0	424.3	429.1	428.7	541.3
a) Short-term	367.8	356.8	380.4	472.9	328.6	374.4	324.7	356.8	270.2	247.6	279.5	380.4	364.9	369.1	361.0	472.9
b) Long-term	26.2	49.3	70.6	68.4	35.9	32.2	40.9	49.3	59.8	75.0	74.4	70.6	59.4	60.0	67.7	68.4
14. Revaluation differences	28.5	38.7	56.5	62.5	28.8	25.0	27.1	38.7	42.2	46.3	54.8	56.5	54.9	57.4	52.6	62.5
15. Other domestic liabilities	116.9	119.0	131.6	141.4	118.9	127.7	127.7	119.0	126.3	123.5	125.4	131.6	144.7	150.0	141.7	141.4
16. Total liabilities	2,729.8	3,020.0	3,394.7	3,734.7	2,823.3	2,887.5	2,933.8	3,020.0	3,141.5	3,146.3	3,205.0	3,394.7	3,538.9	3,459.1	3,512.7	3,734.7

TABLE 3.2: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTRALE BANK VAN ARUBA

End of period	Domestic assets		Total domestic assets	Foreign assets			Total foreign assets	Total assets	
	Government	Other		Gold and claims in gold	Claims on				
					Banks	Governments			Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
2000	0.0	13.4	13.4	41.0	31.4	0.0	349.8	422.2	435.6
2001	0.0	18.6	18.6	55.0	60.7	0.0	465.0	580.8	599.3
2002	0.0	29.8	29.8	68.2	40.3	0.0	567.8	676.3	706.1
2003	0.0	31.2	31.2	83.1	33.1	0.0	495.4	611.5	642.7
2001 I	0.0	14.2	14.2	41.0	60.5	0.0	356.3	457.8	472.0
2001 II	0.0	19.5	19.5	41.0	60.2	0.0	401.3	502.5	522.0
2001 III	0.0	18.3	18.3	41.0	70.7	0.0	435.8	547.4	565.7
2001 IV	0.0	18.6	18.6	55.0	60.7	0.0	465.0	580.8	599.3
2002 I	0.0	21.1	21.1	60.0	99.1	0.0	472.2	631.3	652.4
2002 II	0.0	25.2	25.2	63.4	53.2	0.0	507.3	623.9	649.1
2002 III	0.0	28.0	28.0	64.4	17.7	0.0	525.2	607.3	635.4
2002 IV	0.0	29.8	29.8	68.2	40.3	0.0	567.8	676.3	706.1
2003 I	0.0	30.9	30.9	66.7	72.0	0.0	615.9	754.5	785.4
2003 II	0.0	30.4	30.4	68.9	41.7	0.0	510.7	621.3	651.7
2003 III	0.0	30.5	30.5	77.2	55.7	0.0	456.6	589.5	620.0
2003 IV	0.0	31.2	31.2	83.1	33.1	0.0	495.4	611.5	642.7

TABLE 3.2: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTRALE BANK VAN ARUBA

(continued)

End of period	Domestic liabilities										Total domestic liabilities	Total foreign liabilities	Revaluation of gold and foreign exchange holdings	Total liabilities					
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)					(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
							Commercial banks deposits	Demand											
Capital and reserves	Bank notes issued	Government	Development funds	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits	Demand	Time	Other fin. inst. deposits	Private sector deposits	Other	Total domestic liabilities	Total foreign liabilities	Revaluation of gold and foreign exchange holdings	Total liabilities					
2000	52.1	137.1	35.3	22.6	1.3	25.5	118.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	404.8	2.3	28.5	435.6					
2001	64.3	141.8	65.7	31.3	2.5	60.9	156.5	0.0	19.4	15.8	558.1	2.6	38.7	599.3					
2002	68.4	147.4	64.3	47.9	3.4	80.1	195.1	0.0	8.4	26.3	641.2	8.5	56.5	706.1					
2003	68.4	149.1	36.8	30.5	1.2	61.3	193.7	0.0	2.7	34.0	577.6	2.6	62.5	642.7					
2001	I	52.1	126.0	35.4	28.8	2.0	158.7	0.0	2.1	15.5	442.3	0.9	28.8	472.0					
	II	52.1	129.6	36.7	31.1	1.8	180.5	6.7	0.0	15.6	489.8	7.2	25.0	522.0					
	III	52.1	129.0	36.4	31.2	3.0	198.3	0.0	5.4	19.4	527.8	10.8	27.1	565.7					
	IV	64.3	141.8	65.7	31.3	2.5	156.5	0.0	19.4	15.8	558.1	2.6	38.7	599.3					
2002	I	64.3	126.2	42.5	25.6	3.0	274.2	0.0	4.0	15.4	608.9	1.3	42.2	652.4					
	II	64.3	131.7	44.4	28.7	2.2	208.5	0.0	8.1	11.7	602.7	0.1	46.3	649.1					
	III	64.3	126.8	39.7	11.3	1.6	210.5	0.0	8.1	19.0	574.3	6.3	54.8	635.4					
	IV	68.4	147.4	64.3	47.9	3.4	195.1	0.0	8.4	26.3	641.2	8.5	56.5	706.1					
2003	I	68.4	134.4	136.1	43.8	1.7	232.4	0.0	6.3	29.0	730.4	0.1	54.9	785.4					
	II	68.4	140.2	10.1	29.3	1.7	216.7	0.0	6.4	24.2	592.7	1.6	57.4	651.7					
	III	68.4	135.0	21.4	25.9	1.6	221.7	0.0	8.6	29.2	567.3	0.2	52.6	620.0					
	IV	68.4	149.1	36.8	30.5	1.2	193.7	0.0	2.7	34.0	577.6	2.6	62.5	642.7					

TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)					Total number of notes issued	End of period	Denominations: value (Afl. million)					Total value of notes issued	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)
2000	250	494	450	182	1,013	18	2000	1.3	4.9	11.3	9.1	101.3	9.2	137.1
2001	182	496	489	191	1,050	18	2001	0.9	5.0	12.2	9.5	105.0	9.2	141.8
2002	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	2002	0.9	4.7	11.5	13.1	108.2	9.0	147.4
2003	181	495	522	240	1,101	16	2003	0.9	5.0	13.0	12.0	110.1	8.1	149.1
2001 I	250	453	428	162	918	19	2001 I	1.3	4.5	10.7	8.1	91.8	9.6	126.0
II	249	462	424	162	955	19	II	1.2	4.6	10.6	8.1	95.5	9.6	129.6
III	249	471	455	164	940	19	III	1.2	4.7	11.4	8.2	94.0	9.6	129.0
IV	182	496	489	191	1,050	18	IV	0.9	5.0	12.2	9.5	105.0	9.2	141.8
2002 I	182	459	432	168	925	18	2002 I	0.9	4.6	10.8	8.4	92.5	9.0	126.2
II	182	465	473	173	965	18	II	0.9	4.6	11.8	8.7	96.5	9.2	131.7
III	181	460	408	216	912	18	III	0.9	4.6	10.2	10.8	91.2	9.1	126.8
IV	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	IV	0.9	4.7	11.5	13.1	108.2	9.0	147.4
2003 I	181	459	411	233	980	18	2003 I	0.9	4.6	10.3	11.6	98.0	9.1	134.4
II	181	492	422	249	1,025	18	II	0.9	4.9	10.6	12.5	102.5	8.9	140.3
III	181	502	394	240	991	16	III	0.9	5.0	9.8	12.0	99.1	8.2	135.1
IV	181	495	522	240	1,101	16	IV	0.9	5.0	13.0	12.0	110.1	8.1	149.1

TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)										Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (Afl. million)						
	Cents					Florin						Com-memo-rative coins					
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½	5	(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2000	10,387	10,573	6,929	3,768	5,084	69	670	11	14								
2001	11,925	11,584	7,677	4,047	5,311	70	690	11	15								
2002	12,494	12,109	7,986	4,236	5,626	72	739	11	15								
2003	13,365	12,902	8,411	4,491	5,863	72	798	11	16								
2001 I	10,730	10,797	7,076	3,801	5,095	69	670	11	14								
2001 II	11,442	11,034	7,361	3,898	5,108	69	680	11	14								
2001 III	11,596	11,180	7,475	3,929	5,182	69	680	11	14								
2001 IV	11,925	11,584	7,677	4,047	5,311	70	690	11	15								
2002 I	12,007	11,627	7,689	4,072	5,367	71	698	11	15								
2002 II	12,091	11,724	7,712	4,091	5,368	71	698	11	15								
2002 III	12,129	11,884	7,812	4,136	5,374	71	698	11	15								
2002 IV	12,494	12,109	7,986	4,236	5,626	72	739	11	15								
2003 I	12,670	12,257	8,054	4,279	5,639	72	743	11	16								
2003 II	12,788	12,367	8,107	4,330	5,640	72	744	11	16								
2003 III	13,015	12,616	8,229	4,405	5,726	72	754	11	16								
2003 IV	13,365	12,902	8,411	4,491	5,863	72	798	11	16								

TABLE 4.1: COMMERCIAL BANKS: SUMMARY ACCOUNT

End of period	Assets			Total assets =			Liabilities		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
							Cash and claims on banks	Investments	Loans
2000	523.7	88.4	1,644.2	116.7	2,373.0	2,002.0	111.8	259.2	
2001	608.4	74.9	1,688.9	139.7	2,511.9	2,100.6	147.3	263.9	
2002	675.8	100.1	1,852.5	179.5	2,807.9	2,329.2	141.8	336.9	
2003	776.1	137.6	2,109.3	214.0	3,237.0	2,684.7	171.4	380.8	
2001 I	561.8	91.7	1,653.6	119.8	2,426.9	2,048.8	125.1	253.0	
II	567.3	80.1	1,697.5	115.2	2,460.1	2,058.7	124.3	277.1	
III	580.2	94.6	1,673.3	115.6	2,463.7	2,068.6	120.4	274.7	
IV	608.4	74.9	1,688.9	139.7	2,511.9	2,100.6	147.3	263.9	
2002 I	698.7	85.8	1,663.2	134.3	2,581.9	2,151.0	156.5	274.4	
II	672.1	80.2	1,704.1	141.4	2,597.8	2,153.5	159.6	284.7	
III	679.9	99.3	1,745.2	148.5	2,672.9	2,221.5	159.6	291.8	
IV	675.8	100.1	1,852.5	179.5	2,807.9	2,329.2	141.8	336.9	
2003 I	725.8	108.3	1,861.2	182.7	2,878.0	2,361.9	153.1	363.0	
II	680.1	121.3	1,957.2	184.4	2,943.0	2,400.1	157.9	385.0	
III	606.3	159.2	2,039.8	189.4	2,994.6	2,462.9	167.2	364.5	
IV	776.1	137.6	2,109.3	214.0	3,237.0	2,684.7	171.4	380.8	

TABLE 4.2: COMMERCIAL BANKS: PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Liquidity	Loan/deposit	Capital/risk value of assets
2000	26.2	75.6	9.4
2001	28.5	73.1	10.6
2002	29.0	71.7	9.3
2003	29.4	70.8	10.0
2001 I	27.5	74.4	10.7
II	27.1	75.2	11.7
III	28.5	73.2	10.1
IV	28.5	73.1	10.6
2002 I	31.9	70.1	12.2
II	30.5	71.5	11.4
III	30.6	71.1	10.2
IV	29.0	71.7	9.3
2003 I	30.3	70.8	9.9
II	28.5	73.2	9.4
III	26.6	74.7	9.3
IV	29.4	70.8	10.0

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET

Domestic assets											
End of period	Notes and coins			Investments		Loans and advances					
	Central Bank			Government securities		Non government securities					
	Current account	Time deposits	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Enterprises	Mortgages	Individuals	Government
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
2000	29.7	28.0	126.4	43.1	11.9	561.3	563.3	357.3	0.3		
2001	30.7	60.4	154.8	62.1	6.0	548.2	629.9	366.7	0.3		
2002	35.1	73.6	205.1	65.7	6.8	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2		
2003	39.5	81.2	172.6	63.6	35.2	733.5	783.9	443.5	0.1		
2001	I	24.0	22.5	158.3	49.1	570.0	568.2	355.9	0.4		
	II	22.8	45.1	178.7	37.7	566.9	584.9	358.8	30.9		
	III	24.4	48.1	198.1	57.6	550.0	603.8	365.7	0.3		
	IV	30.7	60.4	154.8	62.1	548.2	629.9	366.7	0.3		
2002	I	24.6	47.1	274.2	62.3	542.1	634.3	371.9	0.3		
	II	24.3	120.0	208.1	54.3	575.1	635.2	374.4	0.2		
	III	24.4	90.8	216.5	65.6	590.9	651.7	384.9	2.1		
	IV	35.1	73.6	205.1	65.7	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2		
2003	I	29.4	82.7	235.5	65.7	626.2	706.3	414.4	0.2		
	II	30.0	92.5	221.3	69.6	670.1	742.4	428.8	0.2		
	III	30.7	52.2	210.1	83.6	711.9	766.2	432.2	0.1		
	IV	39.5	81.2	172.6	63.6	733.5	783.9	443.5	0.1		

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET
(continued)

End of period	Domestic assets (cont'd)				Total domestic assets	Foreign assets				Total foreign assets	Total assets	
	Premises	Subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	Other (net)		Cash	Due from banks	Investments	Loans			Other
2000	58.0	13.5	18.7	1.7	1,813.3	13.0	297.8	33.3	160.3	26.4	530.8	2,344.1
2001	59.4	39.7	16.5	3.8	1,978.5	12.2	338.3	6.8	142.6	24.1	524.0	2,502.5
2002	60.9	46.4	31.1	2.4	2,257.7	15.1	326.2	27.6	120.2	41.0	530.2	2,787.9
2003	84.4	37.0	35.0	17.7	2,527.2	17.9	375.4	38.8	144.6	57.7	634.3	3,161.5
2001 I	59.0	13.0	20.5	-5.2	1,844.8	11.3	326.9	33.4	157.3	27.3	556.2	2,401.0
II	58.0	13.7	18.6	-8.7	1,916.4	13.8	292.3	33.3	153.9	25.0	518.3	2,434.7
III	57.4	13.6	19.5	3.8	1,948.3	9.8	288.1	31.0	151.3	25.2	505.4	2,453.7
IV	59.4	39.7	16.5	3.8	1,978.5	12.2	338.3	6.8	142.6	24.1	524.0	2,502.5
2002 I	58.6	39.4	18.9	8.2	2,087.8	14.7	316.5	17.4	113.3	17.6	479.4	2,567.3
II	60.2	40.3	19.3	-4.0	2,113.4	11.6	294.6	19.9	117.9	21.5	465.5	2,578.8
III	59.5	40.0	20.2	0.4	2,153.0	13.8	319.8	27.6	114.0	28.8	504.1	2,657.1
IV	60.9	46.4	31.1	2.4	2,257.7	15.1	326.2	27.6	120.2	41.0	530.2	2,787.9
2003 I	62.2	49.6	30.3	4.1	2,321.7	16.8	332.0	27.5	111.9	40.6	528.8	2,850.5
II	61.8	46.1	36.3	5.4	2,419.6	14.6	299.8	36.6	113.1	40.1	504.3	2,923.9
III	70.3	37.6	40.6	0.0	2,471.1	18.6	267.0	40.1	126.2	40.8	492.7	2,963.8
IV	84.4	37.0	35.0	17.7	2,527.2	17.9	375.4	38.8	144.6	57.7	634.3	3,161.5

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET
(continued)

End of period	Domestic liabilities										
	Demand deposits				Time deposits				Savings deposits	Other liabilities	
	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Government	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Development funds			
									(22)	(23)	(24)
2000	99.5	312.8	58.9	9.0	228.8	258.1	242.0	0.0	404.6	235.4	
2001	107.1	385.4	60.9	6.3	235.5	229.7	263.0	0.0	410.7	256.1	
2002	121.8	467.8	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	286.4	
2003	142.3	544.1	169.9	11.0	268.5	295.0	205.3	48.7	461.5	313.2	
2001 I	95.0	338.6	72.6	3.5	235.8	288.0	243.6	0.0	412.6	231.2	
II	105.1	316.7	61.0	3.8	230.7	279.7	240.9	0.0	418.9	258.9	
III	107.1	354.9	60.4	5.2	229.4	291.0	246.7	0.0	422.5	264.2	
IV	107.1	385.4	60.9	6.3	235.5	229.7	263.0	0.0	410.7	256.1	
2002 I	113.0	426.6	77.6	3.6	237.6	273.3	265.9	0.0	422.1	265.5	
II	118.8	436.3	84.8	5.9	258.8	266.8	259.6	0.0	399.8	274.0	
III	113.8	453.4	80.5	16.8	262.0	261.9	271.8	17.0	409.7	271.0	
IV	121.8	467.8	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	286.4	
2003 I	108.5	442.5	115.7	5.0	262.3	300.8	285.3	23.2	436.3	301.7	
II	125.5	471.4	140.4	5.0	267.4	302.7	235.4	29.4	446.9	322.5	
III	110.2	540.3	138.6	3.0	270.6	279.8	244.4	29.5	449.5	310.3	
IV	142.3	544.1	169.9	11.0	268.5	295.0	205.3	48.7	461.5	313.2	

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET
(continued)

End of period	Domestic liabilities (cont'd)		Foreign liabilities		Total domestic liabilities				Total Foreign liabilities			Total Liabilities
	Capital base		Demand deposits		Time deposits		Savings deposits	Capital and reserves and subordinated debt	Other	Total Foreign liabilities		
	Capital and reserves	Subordinated debt	Banks	Non-banks	Banks	Non-banks	deposits	reserves and subordinated debt	Other	Total Foreign liabilities		
			(32)	(33)	(35)	(36)				(37)	(38)	
2000	89.5	13.8	28.9	71.9	68.1	150.9	41.6	8.4	22.0	391.8	2,344.1	
2001	130.2	14.1	23.2	65.3	61.4	201.8	42.0	3.0	6.7	403.5	2,502.5	
2002	124.6	9.1	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	48.7	442.6	2,787.9	
2003	157.8	5.6	26.5	104.3	69.0	206.8	59.9	8.0	64.0	538.7	3,161.5	
2001	102.8	13.8	9.7	74.2	54.1	157.1	40.2	8.4	19.9	363.5	2,401.0	
II	105.6	13.8	21.7	73.3	83.9	158.0	41.6	4.8	16.1	399.5	2,434.7	
III	103.3	14.1	11.2	59.3	50.0	182.1	41.0	3.0	8.2	354.9	2,453.7	
IV	130.2	14.1	23.2	65.3	61.4	201.8	42.0	3.0	6.7	403.5	2,502.5	
2002	139.3	14.1	26.0	57.4	10.8	182.1	41.7	3.0	7.7	328.8	2,567.3	
II	142.4	9.1	10.8	63.5	7.3	182.7	40.9	8.0	9.4	322.5	2,578.8	
III	142.4	9.1	8.0	61.3	7.3	201.5	42.4	8.0	19.2	347.6	2,657.1	
IV	124.6	9.1	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	48.7	442.6	2,787.9	
2003	135.9	9.1	9.1	79.6	7.3	199.5	61.4	8.0	59.2	424.2	2,850.5	
II	140.7	9.1	18.0	81.0	6.8	199.4	54.5	8.0	59.9	427.5	2,923.9	
III	150.0	9.1	14.0	81.1	6.4	210.1	57.8	8.0	51.1	428.5	2,963.8	
IV	157.8	5.6	26.5	104.3	69.0	206.8	59.9	8.0	64.0	538.7	3,161.5	

TABLE 4.4: COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS TO DOMESTIC SECTORS BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AS OF END DECEMBER 2003

	Loans outstanding				Percentages				
	Current account		Total		Current account		Mortgage loans		Percentage of total loans
	Term loans	Term loans	Mortgage loans	Total	Term loans	Term loans	Mortgage loans		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	4.2	1.5	5.8	2.5	72.3	25.2	0.3	
Mining and manufacturing	15.3	12.9	11.2	39.4	38.9	32.8	28.3	2.0	
Electricity, gas, and water supply	7.7	30.5	0.5	38.8	19.9	78.7	1.4	1.9	
Construction	13.0	5.6	4.2	22.8	57.2	24.4	18.4	1.1	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	196.6	153.6	86.8	437.0	45.0	35.1	19.9	22.0	
Hotels and restaurants	39.0	45.8	26.5	111.3	35.0	41.2	23.8	5.6	
Transport, storage and communications	16.2	21.1	15.1	52.4	30.9	40.3	28.8	2.6	
Financial intermediation	6.9	39.9	20.8	67.7	10.3	58.9	30.8	3.4	
Real estate, renting and business activities	38.0	41.4	42.3	121.7	31.2	34.0	34.7	6.1	
Other enterprises	14.2	31.2	19.9	65.4	21.8	47.8	30.5	3.3	
Total loans to enterprises	347.2	386.3	228.8	962.3	36.1	40.1	23.8	48.4	
Government	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Individuals	66.7	405.8	555.1	1,027.6	6.5	39.5	54.0	51.6	
Total loans	413.9	792.2	783.9	1,990.0	20.8	39.8	39.4	100.0	

TABLE 4.5: COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS TO DOMESTIC SECTORS BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	7.4	5.1	5.8
Mining and manufacturing	17.6	18.6	39.4	21.3	21.9	20.2	18.6	20.1	19.3	23.0	24.0	26.6	40.9	41.2	39.4	
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.3	29.0	38.8	30.4	29.9	29.0	29.0	27.9	31.3	33.1	34.9	33.2	31.2	31.2	38.8	
Construction	20.6	19.3	22.8	21.2	20.4	20.9	19.3	21.2	21.8	21.7	20.8	22.6	24.7	25.6	22.8	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	289.3	328.7	437.0	300.8	303.7	212.3	328.7	325.4	349.0	369.3	385.7	375.6	406.3	417.2	437.0	
Hotels and restaurants	74.7	66.0	111.3	67.1	65.0	66.7	66.0	67.7	64.0	69.7	76.1	66.9	69.6	96.9	111.3	
Transport, storage and communications	45.5	32.1	52.4	44.5	48.2	143.0	32.1	29.8	31.4	29.5	30.1	29.4	40.4	53.7	52.4	
Financial intermediation	63.1	37.3	67.7	59.5	55.5	41.2	37.3	34.4	37.1	31.2	30.3	29.2	36.7	68.1	67.7	
Real estate, renting and business activities	113.5	129.5	121.7	128.4	127.4	123.9	129.5	129.1	123.8	121.5	128.0	131.6	148.9	112.9	121.7	
Other enterprises	63.6	73.6	65.4	57.7	59.2	64.6	73.6	70.6	74.3	74.1	100.7	107.6	81.2	87.5	65.4	
Total loans to enterprises	730.0	739.9	962.3	736.6	737.6	728.2	739.9	732.0	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	939.4	962.3	
Government	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	30.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Individuals	776.2	829.9	1,027.6	782.1	798.3	816.3	829.9	841.7	851.7	873.6	919.4	943.5	979.8	995.5	1,027.6	
Total loans	1,506.5	1,570.1	1,990.0	1,519.0	1,566.8	1,544.8	1,570.1	1,574.0	1,609.6	1,654.3	1,755.9	1,771.8	1,867.1	1,935.0	1,990.0	

TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY

	Central Bank and Treasury	Commercial Banks	Monetary Sector	Nonmonetary Financial Institutions	Financial Sector
End of December 2003	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)=(3)+(4)
1. Foreign assets	611.5	634.3	1,245.8	523.4	1,769.3
2. Domestic claims	71.2	1,971.0	2,042.2	1,151.9	3,194.1
a) Government	64.5	19.7	84.2	498.0	582.2
b) Non-financial public enterprises	0.0	71.5	71.5	38.9	110.4
c) Enterprises	0.0	881.1	881.1	106.0	987.2
d) Individuals	6.8	998.6	1,005.4	509.0	1,514.3
1) Consumer credit	0.9	443.5	444.4	77.4	521.8
2) Housing mortgages	5.9	555.1	561.0	431.6	992.5
3. Other domestic claims	24.5	628.1	652.6	883.4	1,536.1
4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIES	707.3	3,233.4	3,940.7	2,558.7	6,499.4
5. Foreign liabilities	65.1	538.7	603.8	147.9	751.6
6. Deposits and borrowings	71.2	2146.3	2217.5	61.4	2278.9
a) Government	67.3	59.7	127.0	36.6	163.7
b) Other residents	3.9	2,086.6	2,090.5	24.8	2,115.3
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,198.2	1,198.2
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	268.7	268.7
9. Other domestic liabilities	571.0	548.4	1,119.4	882.6	2,002.0

TABLE 6.1: INTEREST RATES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS 1)

Period	Time deposits		Savings deposits	Weighted average rate of interest on deposits	Loans			Weighted average rate of interest on loans	Interest rate margin
	≤ 12-months	> 12 months			Individual	Consumer credit	Housing mortgages		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (10=9-4)
2000	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.2	17.2	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.0
2001	5.3	7.7	3.8	5.8	17.2	10.9	10.7	10.1	12.1
2002	5.2	7.1	3.7	5.5	16.7	10.3	10.0	10.6	12.8
2003	5.2	6.4	3.8	5.3	16.3	9.5	9.5	8.9	11.4
2001 I	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.0	17.7	10.7	10.9	10.3	11.8
2001 II	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.3	17.0	10.8	10.4	10.3	12.2
2001 III	4.9	7.5	3.8	5.3	17.3	11.0	10.3	10.5	12.5
2001 IV	5.2	7.9	3.9	5.7	17.2	10.9	10.8	9.4	11.7
2002 I	6.0	7.9	3.7	6.4	17.2	10.8	10.4	11.2	13.2
2002 II	5.6	7.2	3.8	5.8	16.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	13.2
2002 III	4.0	6.5	3.7	4.3	16.7	10.4	10.5	11.0	13.4
2002 IV	5.4	6.7	3.8	5.7	16.2	9.9	9.5	10.3	12.1
2003 I	5.4	6.0	3.6	5.3	16.2	9.6	10.4	9.4	11.8
2003 II	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.5	16.6	9.4	9.3	9.9	11.8
2003 III	5.0	6.6	3.9	5.4	16.4	9.4	9.2	8.5	10.9
2003 IV	4.9	6.3	3.8	5.1	15.9	9.5	9.8	8.8	11.4

1) Weighted averages related to transactions during the indicated period.

2) Including current account overdraft facilities.

TABLE 6.2: CENTRAL BANK LENDING RATES

In % per annum As from	Redis- Advance count	
	(1)	(2)
January 1, 1986	8.0	9.0
July 1, 1986	8.5	9.5
April 1, 1999		6.5
February 1, 2002		6.0
June 2, 2003		5.0

TABLE 6.3: CENTRAL BANK OFFERED RATES ON COMMERCIAL BANKS' DEPOSITS 1)

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2000	3.4	3.5	3.5
2001	2.2	2.2	2.3
2002	0.4	0.6	0.7
2003	0.2	0.2	0.2
2001 I	3.2	3.2	3.5
II	2.6	2.6	2.5
III	2.0	2.0	2.0
IV	0.9	1.1	1.0
2002 I	0.5	0.8	0.8
II	0.5	0.8	0.9
III	0.4	0.7	0.7
IV	0.3	0.4	0.4
2003 I	0.3	0.3	0.3
II	0.2	0.2	0.3
III	0.1	0.1	0.2
IV	0.1	0.1	0.2

1) For deposits of Afl. 1 million to less than Afl. 3 million.

TABLE 6.4: LONDON INTERBANK OFFERED RATES ON US DOLLAR DEPOSITS

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2000	6.4	6.4	6.5
2001	4.0	3.9	3.8
2002	1.8	1.8	1.8
2003	1.2	1.2	1.2
2001 I	5.6	5.5	5.3
II	4.4	4.3	4.2
III	3.6	3.5	3.5
IV	2.2	2.2	2.1
2002 I	1.8	1.9	1.9
II	1.8	1.8	1.9
III	1.8	1.8	1.8
IV	1.5	1.6	1.6
2003 I	1.3	1.3	1.3
II	1.3	1.3	1.2
III	1.1	1.1	1.1
IV	1.1	1.1	1.2

Source: International Financial Statistics.

TABLE 6.5: GOVERNMENT SECURITY MARKETS

3-month treasury bills				6-month cash loan certificates				
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per Afl. 100	Yield per annum (%)
2000	January	17.0	98.35	6.57	2000 June	8.0	96.95	6.29
	February	15.0	98.41	6.34	December	8.0	96.55	7.15
	April	17.0	98.36	6.13				
	May	15.0	98.48	6.12	2001 June	8.0	96.69	6.49
	July	17.0	98.35	6.20	December	8.0	98.95	2.10
	August	15.0	98.45	6.21				
	October	17.0	98.34	6.10	2002 June	8.0	99.73	1.06
	November	12.4	98.28	6.91	December	8.0	99.72	1.10
2001	January	17.0	98.28	6.93	2003 June	8.0	99.41	1.06
	February	15.0	98.29	6.77	December	8.0	98.93	2.17
	April	17.0	98.39	6.54				
	May	15.0	98.38	6.56				
	July	17.0	98.46	6.13				
	August	23.0	98.46	6.24				
	October	17.0	98.70	5.05				
	November	23.0	98.77	4.98				
2002	January	17.0	99.46	2.30				
	February	23.0	99.14	3.60				
	April	17.0	99.47	2.09				
	May	23.0	99.46	2.58				
	July	17.0	99.68	1.03				
	July*	30.0	99.76	1.77				
	August	23.0	99.54	1.92				
	October	17.0	99.58	1.08				
	November	23.0	99.74	1.05				
2003	January	17.0	99.72	0.87				
	January	23.0	99.75	0.98				
	April	17.0	99.75	0.96				
	May	23.0	99.76	0.95				
	July	17.0	99.67	1.10				
	July	35.0	99.37	2.62				
	August	23.0	99.51	1.73				
	October	17.0	99.41	1.88				
	October	23.0	99.42	2.04				
2004	January	17.0	99.58	1.33				
	January	23.0	99.43	2.16				

Government bonds				
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1996	June	5	5.4	7.625
	June	7	24.6	8.000
	September	6	27.3	7.875
	September	8	14.7	8.000
1997	June	4	10.4	7.625
	June	9	15.4	8.125
2000	April	5	30.0	8.250
2001	December	7	24.9	7.125
2002	September	7	30.0	6.250
	September	10	53.7	7.375
2003	June	7	54.0	6.000

* 2-month treasury bills

TABLE 7.1: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS 1)

	2000					2001				2002				2003			
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Revenue and grants	742.2	731.8	751.2	802.0	161.9	150.1	173.1	246.6	177.8	169.4	161.8	242.2	166.4	180.7	202.1	252.8	
A. Tax revenue	624.5	606.3	610.0	685.9	141.7	131.9	159.3	173.3	152.4	137.0	141.9	178.7	146.5	149.9	181.1	208.2	
1. Taxes on income and profit	309.6	302.8	301.3	339.9	64.1	59.3	91.9	87.5	71.2	65.3	74.7	90.2	65.7	70.9	98.0	105.4	
2. Taxes on commodities	212.6	202.6	213.5	234.4	45.5	47.9	48.8	60.4	44.8	50.1	50.5	68.1	50.9	53.7	58.7	71.2	
3. Taxes on property	34.3	27.8	33.7	51.0	12.1	4.3	4.9	6.5	16.3	3.8	7.1	6.5	15.2	9.0	13.7	13.0	
4. Taxes on services	44.4	48.3	47.1	48.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	9.4	14.9	11.6	9.7	10.9	14.8	11.4	10.7	11.1	
5. Foreign exchange tax	23.6	24.8	14.4	12.5	5.1	7.5	2.8	9.4	5.2	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	
B. Nontax revenue	100.8	125.5	103.8	86.1	20.2	18.2	13.8	73.3	25.4	32.4	19.9	26.1	19.9	30.8	21.0	14.4	
C. Grants	16.9	0.0	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	
2. Expenditure	719.9	717.0	816.4	871.9	162.4	159.6	174.9	220.1	201.4	202.9	191.1	221.1	183.1	242.5	211.3	235.0	
1. Wages	246.3	255.2	261.7	265.6	57.8	72.0	59.0	66.4	56.7	71.9	64.7	68.4	58.4	77.6	61.1	68.5	
2. Employer's contribution	38.9	24.2	66.0	66.3	4.5	4.2	5.5	10.1	7.9	16.8	17.6	23.7	14.9	14.8	13.2	23.4	
3. Wage subsidies	89.7	91.5	108.1	101.3	22.4	27.0	22.8	19.4	24.6	29.7	24.8	29.0	21.6	29.4	22.9	27.5	
4. Goods and services	192.7	135.9	149.4	153.5	31.7	23.2	27.1	54.0	51.6	36.0	23.1	38.7	28.8	30.7	57.5	36.4	
5. Interest	30.2	35.7	38.2	44.9	6.6	9.7	10.6	8.8	7.8	8.0	11.2	11.2	8.6	10.7	11.9	13.7	
6. Development fund spending	0.0	0.0	3.7	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	1.9	5.3	3.4	5.6	
7. Investment	28.3	18.4	13.3	26.4	4.9	1.8	5.1	6.6	4.7	1.5	4.3	2.8	6.2	10.4	4.2	5.5	
8. Items n.i.e. 2)	93.9	156.0	176.1	197.7	34.5	21.8	44.8	54.9	48.1	38.9	45.1	44.0	42.7	63.6	37.1	54.4	
3. Lending minus repayments	16.2	32.0	-3.0	-71.1	5.7	1.0	8.0	17.4	8.1	-41.3	23.3	6.9	-81.3	2.6	18.0	-10.4	
1. Lending	19.9	36.1	50.9	51.1	6.8	1.9	9.0	18.4	8.1	3.7	23.3	15.8	5.9	2.6	18.0	24.6	
2. Repayments 3)	-3.7	-4.1	-53.9	-122.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-45.0	0.0	-8.9	-87.2	0.0	0.0	-35.0	
4. Financial deficit (-)	6.1	-17.3	-62.2	1.2	-6.1	-10.5	-9.8	9.1	-31.7	7.8	-52.6	14.3	64.6	-64.5	-27.2	28.2	
5. Net foreign capital	24.1	27.9	96.0	-29.2	4.2	-0.6	35.4	-11.1	0.0	-0.5	46.5	50.0	0.0	-99.3	0.0	70.1	
A. Loans received 4)	73.4	49.3	136.0	293.6	6.0	0.0	37.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	73.3	62.7	196.9	0.0	0.0	96.7	
B. Repayments on loans	-49.3	-21.4	-40.0	-125.9	-1.8	-0.6	-2.2	-16.8	0.0	-0.5	-26.8	-12.7	0.0	-99.3	0.0	-26.6	
C. Other financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-196.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-196.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6. Net domestic capital 5)	-16.8	14.2	2.5	9.0	0.0	-11.4	-1.9	27.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	-4.3	0.0	25.5	0.1	-16.6	
A. Loans received	33.5	29.4	34.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	1.8	
B. Repayments on loans	-50.3	-15.2	-31.6	-36.8	0.0	-11.4	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-27.3	-4.3	0.0	-28.5	0.1	-8.4	
C. Other financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	13.4	24.7	36.2	-19.1	-1.9	-22.5	23.7	25.5	-31.7	7.3	0.7	59.9	64.6	-138.2	-27.1	81.7	
A. Loans received	8.4	-0.3	-3.1	-1.8	0.0	-26.1	30.6	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-5.0	1.9	0.0	-3.9	2.1	0.0	
B. Drawings on deposits	3.3	36.6	40.1	-16.4	0.8	4.0	1.2	30.6	-31.7	7.3	5.7	58.6	64.7	-134.2	6.0	47.2	
-Earmarked	-8.4	4.4	12.2	-50.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	5.2	1.0	-5.2	0.0	16.4	77.6	-121.8	-2.2	-4.1	
-Free	11.7	32.1	27.8	34.2	1.2	4.3	1.2	25.4	-32.7	12.5	5.7	42.2	-12.9	-12.4	8.2	51.4	
C. Other	1.7	-11.5	-0.8	-0.9	-2.7	-0.3	-8.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-35.3	34.5	
8. Memorandum items																	
A. Unmet financing requirements	152.5	269.4	275.8	300.9	183.3	235.9	281.4	269.4	281.1	291.6	269.3	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9	
B. Financial deficit (-)	-57.8	-134.2	-68.7	-23.9	-36.9	-63.1	-55.3	21.1	-43.5	-2.7	-30.3	7.7	38.1	-92.1	-41.2	71.4	

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) Residual item, including errors and omissions.

3) In the first quarter of 2002, an early debt repayment of Afl. 45 million was received from Utilities N.V. related to the taking over of certain assets from the government in 1992.

4) Includes net-borrowing on behalf of public institutions.

5) Net long-term capital attracted from nonmonetary sectors mainly by issuing government bonds. The commercial bank's purchases of such bonds are included under item 7a, while the nonresident's purchases are included under 5. For the third quarter of 2000, Afl. 6 million certificates of deposit by the Fondo Desarrollo Anuba at the Anuba Investment Bank is included.

Source: Department of Finance; Tax Collector's Office; CBA.

TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE

	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2001		2002		2003		2003	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	742.2	731.8	751.2	802.0	161.9	150.1	173.1	246.6	177.8	169.4	161.8	242.2	166.4	180.7	202.1	252.8
TAX REVENUE	624.5	606.3	610.0	685.9	141.7	131.9	159.3	173.3	152.4	137.0	141.9	178.7	146.5	149.9	181.1	208.2
Taxes on income and profit	309.6	302.8	301.3	339.9	64.1	59.3	91.9	87.5	71.2	65.3	74.7	90.2	65.7	70.9	98.0	105.4
Of which:																
-Wage tax	202.3	209.7	220.1	234.9	53.6	50.1	52.5	53.4	62.2	52.1	47.7	58.2	59.9	57.1	56.9	61.0
-Income tax	25.8	3.1	3.0	-0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	-0.1	1.7	1.2	-0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.3
-Profit tax	81.4	90.0	78.3	105.6	9.3	7.8	38.7	34.2	7.3	12.1	27.9	31.0	5.7	13.2	42.2	44.6
-Solidarity tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on commodities	212.6	202.6	213.5	234.4	45.5	47.9	48.8	60.4	44.8	50.1	50.5	68.1	50.9	53.7	58.7	71.2
Of which:																
-Excises on gasoline	62.6	62.2	65.2	68.7	14.7	15.2	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.8	15.1	18.7	17.2	16.4	18.1	17.1
-Excises on tobacco	11.4	9.8	10.4	12.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.7
-Excises on beer	20.3	19.4	20.3	24.3	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	6.5	4.7	6.2	5.7	7.7
-Excises on liquor	12.2	13.2	13.1	13.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.8
-Import duties	106.1	98.0	104.5	114.9	21.2	22.9	22.7	31.3	20.2	24.8	23.8	35.7	23.3	25.9	27.8	38.0
Taxes on property	34.3	27.8	33.7	51.0	12.1	4.3	4.9	6.5	16.3	3.8	7.1	6.5	15.2	9.0	13.7	13.0
Of which:																
-Motor vehicle fees	12.8	13.3	15.2	14.7	6.9	1.5	1.7	3.1	7.4	1.3	2.5	4.0	7.4	1.3	2.3	3.5
-Succession tax	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
-Land tax	11.6	9.7	12.3	27.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	2.9	6.0	2.2	2.6	1.4	6.0	6.1	7.7	7.8
-Transfer tax	9.0	4.2	5.9	7.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	2.9	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.5
Taxes on services	44.4	48.3	47.1	48.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	9.4	14.9	11.6	9.7	10.9	14.8	11.4	10.7	11.1
Of which:																
-Gambling licenses	15.2	16.1	17.1	17.2	4.6	4.2	2.4	4.9	5.5	4.1	3.3	4.2	5.9	3.6	3.2	4.4
-Hotel room tax	21.9	26.6	24.8	25.1	8.8	7.4	6.9	3.4	7.5	6.5	5.1	5.7	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.2
-Stamp duties	3.0	1.9	2.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9
-Other	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Foreign exchange tax	23.6	24.8	14.4	12.5	5.1	7.5	2.8	9.4	5.2	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5
NONTAX REVENUE	100.8	125.5	103.8	86.1	20.2	18.2	13.8	73.3	25.4	32.4	19.9	26.1	19.9	30.8	21.0	14.4
GRANTS	16.9	0.0	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1

Source: Tax Collector's Office; CBA.

TABLE 7.3: GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH THE MONETARY SYSTEM

End of period	Domestic deposits				Gross liquidity position	Liabilities to		Net liability to the monetary system	Change in net liability during period				
	Central Bank		Commercial banks			Monetary authorities	Commercial banks			Total			
	Free funds	Earmarked funds	Development funds	Total funds									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4=1+2+3)		(5)	(6)			(7=4+5+6)	(8)	(9)	(10=8+9)
2000	0.0	35.3	22.6	57.8	9.0	0.0	66.9	51.3	14.5	65.8	-1.1	-13.4	
2001	26.0	39.7	31.3	97.0	6.3	0.0	103.3	62.8	14.8	77.6	-25.7	-24.7	
2002	12.3	51.9	47.9	112.2	8.1	23.1	143.4	63.6	17.9	81.4	-61.9	-36.2	
2003	35.4	1.4	30.5	67.3	11.0	48.7	127.0	64.5	19.7	84.2	-42.9	19.1	
2001	I	0.5	34.8	28.8	64.2	3.5	0.0	67.7	54.0	14.5	68.5	0.8	1.9
	II	2.2	34.5	31.1	67.8	3.8	0.0	71.6	54.3	40.6	94.9	23.3	22.5
	III	1.9	34.5	31.2	67.6	5.2	0.0	72.8	62.4	10.0	72.4	-0.4	-23.7
	IV	26.0	39.7	31.3	97.0	6.3	0.0	103.3	62.8	14.8	77.6	-25.7	-25.4
2002	I	1.8	40.7	25.6	68.1	3.6	0.0	71.7	62.9	14.8	77.7	5.9	31.7
	II	8.9	35.5	28.7	73.1	5.9	0.0	79.0	62.9	14.8	77.7	-1.3	-7.3
	III	4.2	35.5	11.3	51.0	16.8	17.0	84.7	63.0	19.8	82.8	-2.0	-0.7
	IV	12.3	51.9	47.9	112.2	8.1	23.1	143.4	63.6	17.9	81.4	-61.9	-59.9
2003	I	6.5	129.5	43.8	179.9	5.0	23.2	208.0	63.7	17.9	81.5	-126.5	-64.6
	II	2.5	7.7	29.3	39.4	5.0	29.4	73.8	63.7	21.8	85.5	11.7	138.2
	III	15.8	5.5	25.9	47.3	3.0	29.5	79.8	99.0	19.7	118.7	38.8	27.1
	IV	35.4	1.4	30.5	67.3	11.0	48.7	127.0	64.5	19.7	84.2	-42.9	-81.7

TABLE 7.4 OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DEBT

	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Total debt	947.2	1,103.6	1,240.8	1,492.7	975.5	1,034.9	1,101.2	1,103.6	1,114.9	1,148.4	1,177.9	1,240.8	1,474.1	1,439.2	1,490.3	1,492.7
2. Domestic debt	571.5	710.5	717.7	762.3	604.9	672.1	693.3	710.5	721.5	731.1	716.0	717.7	744.2	799.8	847.0	762.3
A. Negotiable	165.1	179.2	189.1	218.5	167.7	152.0	160.0	179.2	179.2	179.2	189.1	189.1	189.1	218.5	253.5	218.5
1. Treasury bills	29.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	32.0	32.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	75.0	40.0
2. Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3. Government bonds	127.7	131.2	141.1	170.5	127.7	112.0	112.0	131.2	131.2	131.2	141.1	141.1	141.1	170.5	170.5	170.5
B. Non-negotiable	406.4	531.4	528.6	543.8	437.1	520.1	533.4	531.4	542.3	552.0	526.9	528.6	555.1	581.4	593.5	543.8
1. Short-term	156.0	272.2	275.8	300.9	186.8	269.8	284.9	272.2	283.9	294.4	272.1	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9
a. APFA	111.2	179.5	214.1	219.7	128.3	145.3	162.4	179.5	188.1	196.8	205.5	214.1	214.4	218.2	231.6	219.7
b. Suppliers' credit	38.1	74.8	43.1	43.4	45.6	61.7	90.2	74.8	73.1	67.6	45.5	43.1	63.1	74.9	62.4	43.4
c. Other	6.7	17.9	18.6	37.8	12.9	62.7	32.3	17.9	22.7	30.0	21.1	18.6	24.8	36.9	50.1	37.8
2. Long-term	250.4	259.2	252.8	242.9	250.4	250.4	248.5	259.2	258.4	257.6	254.9	252.8	252.8	251.3	249.4	242.9
a. APFA	78.5	75.4	72.1	70.6	78.5	78.5	78.5	75.4	74.6	73.8	73.0	72.1	72.1	70.6	70.6	70.6
b. SVB	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
c. Private loans	60.8	57.7	54.6	46.2	60.8	60.8	58.9	57.7	57.7	57.7	55.8	54.6	54.6	54.6	52.7	46.2
d. Other	16.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
3. Foreign debt	375.7	393.1	523.1	730.4	370.6	362.8	407.8	393.1	393.4	417.3	461.9	523.1	729.9	639.4	643.3	730.4
A. The Netherlands	204.4	181.5	199.7	219.7	195.8	188.6	201.0	181.5	181.9	204.0	202.0	199.7	208.1	216.2	219.9	219.7
1. Development cooperation	201.0	177.8	195.9	214.5	192.5	186.0	198.1	177.8	178.8	200.4	198.4	195.9	202.9	211.4	215.0	214.5
2. Commercial loans	3.4	3.7	3.8	5.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.2
B. EIB	14.4	13.0	15.0	17.2	13.8	13.1	14.1	13.0	12.9	14.7	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.8	16.1	17.2
C. USA	144.0	181.8	244.8	244.8	150.1	150.1	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8
D. Other	12.8	16.8	63.6	248.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	63.6	63.6	261.6	162.6	162.6	248.8

TABLE 8.1: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1)

During period	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001				2002				2003			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Current account (net)	393.9	602.7	-625.9	-252.6	534.0	610.0	-756.0	214.7	-3.9	-181.6	-118.4	-322.0	-266.5	152.9	-180.4	41.3
A. Goods and services	538.4	781.7	-293.1	-34.5	588.8	646.6	-693.4	239.7	37.8	-127.8	24.9	-228.0	-193.7	192.7	-132.2	98.7
1. Goods	-117.9	98.3	-982.7	-593.8	303.3	473.6	-749.7	71.1	-221.4	-269.8	-100.0	-391.5	-388.1	63.1	-244.0	-24.7
2. Services	656.3	683.4	689.5	559.2	285.5	173.0	56.3	168.6	259.2	142.0	124.9	163.5	194.4	129.6	111.8	123.4
B. Income	-16.1	-77.4	-209.9	-65.5	-26.4	-3.2	-41.5	-6.3	-12.6	-23.9	-113.4	-60.0	-30.5	-4.4	-14.7	-15.7
C. Current transfers	-128.3	-101.6	-122.9	-152.6	-28.3	-33.5	-21.1	-18.7	-29.1	-29.9	-29.9	-33.9	-42.2	-35.4	-33.5	-41.6
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-487.1	-451.2	636.1	179.7	-448.5	-641.7	836.8	-197.8	82.0	143.4	99.7	311.0	364.4	-320.2	141.6	-6.0
A. Capital account	17.9	-1.9	36.8	7.4	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.3	-2.8	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5
1. Capital transfers	17.9	-2.0	39.2	7.3	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5
2. Other transfers	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
B. Financial account	-505.0	-449.3	599.3	172.3	-448.0	-641.4	837.8	-197.8	82.3	146.2	97.2	273.7	375.2	-307.1	141.7	-37.5
1. Direct investment	-221.9	-493.4	511.9	272.7	-452.5	-611.0	762.7	-192.6	108.0	148.9	-3.2	258.2	305.2	-181.4	210.3	-61.5
2. Portfolio investment	-75.9	30.7	68.6	93.9	20.3	0.0	8.1	2.3	-10.0	13.1	50.4	15.2	66.3	-22.7	-16.3	66.6
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other investment	-207.1	13.5	18.9	-194.2	-15.7	-30.4	67.1	-7.5	-15.6	-15.8	50.1	0.2	3.7	-103.0	-52.3	-42.6
3. Items not yet classified 2)	46.4	-21.9	28.7	15.9	4.8	0.1	-9.9	-16.9	0.4	20.1	0.9	7.3	7.2	2.3	0.6	5.8
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	-46.8	129.7	39.0	-57.0	90.4	-31.6	70.9	0.0	78.4	-18.0	-17.7	-3.6	105.1	-165.0	-38.2	41.1
5. Banking transactions 3)	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-53.6	73.8	-31.6	30.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	26.9	-148.2	-71.9	65.0	-36.7	-42.2	-39.3	-30.0	-48.3	10.3	31.2	-65.2	-88.0	137.1	25.6	-9.6
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	26.9	-148.2	-71.9	65.0	-36.7	-42.2	-39.3	-30.0	-48.3	10.3	31.2	-65.2	-88.0	137.1	25.6	-9.6

1) On a cash basis.

2) Including errors and omissions.

3) Minus (-) sign denotes an increase in assets and a decrease in liabilities.

4) Excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.

TABLE 8.2: COMPONENTS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT

During period	2000		2001		2002		2003		2002				2003			
									I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
I. Goods and services	538.4	781.7	-293.1	-34.5	588.8	646.6	-693.4	239.7	37.8	-127.8	24.9	-228.0	-193.7	192.7	-132.2	98.7
A. Goods	-117.9	98.3	-982.7	-593.8	303.3	473.6	-749.7	71.1	-221.4	-269.8	-100.0	-391.5	-388.1	63.1	-244.0	-24.7
1. Exports f.o.b.	4,593.0	4,352.2	2,686.6	3,723.2	1,209.9	1,618.6	715.0	808.7	721.7	711.2	624.9	628.9	850.6	1,029.9	695.5	1,147.2
2. Imports f.o.b.	4,710.9	4,253.9	3,669.3	4,317.0	906.6	1,145.0	1,464.7	737.6	943.0	980.9	725.0	1,020.3	1,238.7	966.8	939.6	1,171.9
B. Services	656.3	683.4	689.5	559.2	285.5	173.0	56.3	168.6	259.2	142.0	124.9	163.5	194.4	129.6	111.8	123.4
1. Receipts	1,800.5	1,773.7	1,785.6	1,851.0	520.7	447.9	390.8	414.2	510.0	419.7	394.3	461.6	523.0	418.7	429.3	480.0
1.1 Transportation	137.2	78.0	62.7	58.9	21.0	20.2	17.6	19.2	16.0	19.4	16.3	11.0	14.6	14.3	12.5	17.5
1.1.1 Passenger	65.0	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.2 Freight	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Other	72.1	76.0	61.3	58.8	20.9	19.9	16.4	18.9	15.7	18.7	15.9	10.9	14.6	14.3	12.5	17.5
1.2 Travel	1,458.3	1,476.5	1,489.6	1,525.9	449.8	373.5	323.5	329.7	441.6	355.1	318.1	374.9	438.8	348.6	352.5	386.0
1.2.1 Tourism	1,447.7	1,466.6	1,476.2	1,510.2	448.1	370.1	321.0	327.3	438.6	351.5	313.7	372.3	436.0	343.7	348.8	381.7
1.2.2 Other	10.5	9.9	13.4	15.7	1.6	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.3
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	31.1	23.9	31.0	26.1	7.2	5.4	6.9	4.4	2.5	5.4	9.0	14.2	3.4	5.4	8.3	9.0
1.4 Other services	174.0	195.2	202.3	240.2	42.7	48.8	42.9	60.9	49.9	39.9	51.0	61.5	66.1	50.4	56.1	67.5
1.4.1 Construction services	3.4	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
1.4.2 Business services	139.5	164.3	172.0	217.2	37.2	37.6	35.7	53.9	40.5	34.9	40.5	56.1	61.7	43.5	50.1	61.9
1.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	31.1	24.0	28.1	22.8	5.2	9.7	4.6	4.5	7.8	4.8	10.1	5.4	4.5	6.9	5.8	5.6
2. Payments	1,144.3	1,090.3	1,096.1	1,291.8	235.2	274.9	334.5	245.6	250.8	277.7	269.4	298.1	328.6	289.1	317.5	356.6
2.1 Transportation	501.2	461.9	394.2	465.7	97.7	122.5	158.2	83.4	99.7	103.9	82.2	108.4	128.5	104.3	104.9	127.9
2.1.1 Passenger	21.2	24.2	21.1	32.7	3.9	4.8	8.1	7.5	4.2	3.6	8.9	4.3	4.4	7.3	10.6	10.4
2.1.2 Freight	469.0	425.7	367.3	431.8	90.9	114.5	146.5	73.8	94.5	98.1	72.5	102.2	123.9	96.7	94.0	117.3
2.1.3 Other	11.0	12.0	5.9	1.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.2 Travel	256.8	242.0	292.3	342.6	56.2	62.5	66.0	57.4	58.8	74.5	80.1	78.9	76.1	81.1	93.4	92.0
2.2.1 Tourism	213.6	195.8	236.4	274.0	46.5	51.8	53.9	43.6	46.3	63.0	65.2	62.0	61.5	63.1	76.9	72.5
2.2.2 Other	43.2	46.2	55.9	68.6	9.6	10.6	12.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.9	16.9	14.6	18.0	16.4	19.6
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	41.2	42.0	55.4	63.9	8.3	9.2	7.3	17.2	16.9	10.9	17.8	9.8	10.4	14.0	29.0	10.4
2.4 Other services	345.1	344.4	354.1	419.6	73.0	80.8	103.0	87.6	75.3	88.4	89.3	101.1	113.5	89.6	90.2	126.3
2.4.1 Construction services	36.0	26.8	24.3	35.9	2.1	6.1	4.3	14.3	5.2	2.7	13.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.4	10.1
2.4.2 Business services	234.0	244.4	245.0	306.6	54.5	53.3	62.8	52.8	52.1	67.8	52.8	72.4	59.5	70.1	72.8	104.2
2.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	75.1	73.2	84.9	77.2	16.4	21.4	16.0	19.4	18.1	17.9	22.9	26.0	32.2	17.0	15.9	12.1
2. Income	-16.1	-77.4	-209.9	-65.5	-26.4	-3.2	-41.5	-6.3	-12.6	-23.9	-113.4	-60.0	-30.5	-4.4	-14.7	-15.7
1. Receipts	94.9	89.8	60.8	61.9	19.5	23.4	15.8	31.2	14.0	15.1	15.8	16.0	13.3	17.1	15.7	15.8
1.1 Compensation of employees	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
1.2 Investment income	94.8	88.7	60.0	61.3	19.5	23.4	15.4	30.5	13.6	15.0	15.5	15.9	13.2	16.8	15.6	15.7
2. Payments	111.1	167.3	270.7	127.4	45.9	26.6	57.3	37.5	26.6	38.9	129.2	76.1	43.9	21.5	30.5	31.5
2.1 Compensation of employees	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
2.2 Investment income	110.6	166.3	269.6	126.3	45.6	26.3	57.0	37.3	26.1	38.7	129.0	75.8	43.6	21.2	30.2	31.3
3. Current transfers	-128.3	-101.6	-122.9	-152.6	-28.3	-33.5	-21.1	-18.7	-29.1	-29.9	-29.9	-33.9	-42.2	-35.4	-33.5	-41.6
1. Receipts	65.3	70.2	61.3	70.0	10.3	11.7	24.5	23.7	15.1	14.1	13.2	18.9	13.8	16.6	19.5	20.1
1.1 General government	22.7	30.5	16.1	23.0	2.7	3.2	12.3	12.4	4.4	4.0	2.1	5.6	3.6	4.7	6.9	7.8
1.2 Other sectors	42.6	39.7	45.2	47.0	7.7	8.5	12.2	11.3	10.7	10.1	11.1	13.3	10.2	11.9	12.6	12.3
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	1.8	1.9	5.9	5.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5
1.2.2 Other transfers	40.7	37.8	39.3	41.3	7.0	8.2	11.9	10.8	10.0	8.0	9.4	11.9	9.0	10.3	11.2	10.8
2. Payments	193.7	171.8	184.2	222.6	38.7	45.2	45.5	42.4	44.3	44.0	43.1	52.9	56.0	52.0	53.0	61.7
2.1 General government	25.9	23.3	25.8	27.1	5.1	6.1	3.6	8.5	5.3	5.1	6.8	8.7	5.0	2.2	5.7	14.2
2.2 Other sectors	167.7	148.6	158.4	195.5	33.6	39.1	41.9	33.9	39.0	38.9	36.3	44.2	51.0	49.7	47.3	47.5
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	66.2	56.3	78.0	91.1	15.2	12.4	13.5	15.3	15.3	18.6	20.1	24.0	21.3	22.5	24.8	22.5
2.2.2 Other transfers	101.6	92.2	80.3	104.4	18.4	26.7	28.4	18.6	23.7	20.3	16.2	20.2	29.7	27.3	22.5	25.0
4. Current account balance (1+2+3)	393.9	602.7	-625.9	-252.6	534.0	610.0	-756.0	214.7	-3.9	-181.6	-118.4	-322.0	-266.5	152.9	-180.4	41.3

TABLE 8.3: COMPONENTS OF THE CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (1)

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Nonbanks	-487.1	-451.2	636.1	179.7	-448.5	-641.7	836.8	-197.8	82.0	143.4	99.7	311.0	364.4	-320.2	141.6	-6.0				
A. Capital account	17.9	-1.9	36.8	7.4	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.3	-2.8	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5				
1. Capital transfers	17.9	-2.0	39.2	7.3	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5				
1.1 General government	0.0	0.0	37.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	-5.4	-12.5	0.0	30.0				
1.2 Other sectors	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	0.0	-5.5	-0.6	-0.2	1.4				
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	0.0	-5.5	-0.6	-0.2	1.4				
1.2.2 Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
2. Other transfers	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1				
2.1 Acquisition/disposal n.p.n.f. assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
2.2 Patents, trademarks etc.	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1				
B. Financial account	-505.0	-449.3	599.3	172.3	-448.0	-641.4	837.8	-197.8	82.3	146.2	97.2	273.7	375.2	-307.1	141.7	-37.5				
1. Direct investment	-221.9	-493.4	511.9	272.7	-452.5	-611.0	762.7	-192.6	108.0	148.9	-3.2	258.2	305.2	-181.4	210.3	-61.5				
1.1 Abroad	-23.8	-27.4	-4.7	-21.7	-4.1	-1.3	-24.0	2.1	-6.8	-5.4	0.1	7.4	2.3	-4.8	-9.4	-9.8				
1.2 In Aruba	-198.1	-466.1	516.6	294.4	-448.4	-609.7	786.7	-194.7	114.9	154.3	-3.4	250.9	302.9	-176.6	219.8	-51.7				
2. Portfolio investment	-75.9	30.7	68.6	93.9	20.3	0.0	8.1	2.3	-10.0	13.1	50.4	15.2	66.3	-22.7	-16.3	66.6				
2.1 Assets	-80.2	34.7	29.8	-22.7	19.6	0.2	14.5	0.4	-2.3	13.1	40.4	15.2	-4.2	0.5	-6.1	-12.9				
2.2 Liabilities	4.4	-4.1	38.7	116.5	0.7	-0.2	-6.4	1.9	-7.7	0.0	46.4	0.0	70.5	-23.2	-10.2	79.5				
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
3.1 Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
3.2 Liabilities	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
4. Other investment	-207.1	13.5	18.9	-194.2	-15.7	-30.4	67.1	-7.5	-15.6	-15.8	50.1	0.2	3.7	-103.0	-52.3	-42.6				
4.1 Assets	-38.2	3.6	-65.6	-25.0	8.1	-5.8	0.4	0.9	-2.1	-20.7	-11.1	-31.7	12.9	1.8	-0.4	-39.3				
4.1.1 Loans	0.3	26.4	-1.7	7.0	33.7	-6.3	0.9	-1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	-3.9	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.8				
4.1.2 Other assets	-38.5	-22.8	-63.9	-32.0	-25.6	0.6	-0.5	2.8	-2.9	-21.4	-11.9	-27.8	12.4	0.1	-1.4	-43.1				
4.1.2.1 Currency and deposits	-26.9	-21.5	-57.7	-51.1	-23.5	2.2	7.3	-7.5	-0.8	-20.1	-8.7	-28.1	5.4	-0.1	-6.9	-49.5				
4.1.2.2 Other assets, n.i.e.	-11.6	-1.3	-6.2	19.1	-2.1	-1.6	-7.9	10.3	-2.1	-1.3	-3.2	0.3	7.0	0.2	5.5	6.4				
4.2 Liabilities	-169.0	9.9	84.5	-169.2	-23.8	-24.6	66.7	-8.4	-13.4	4.9	61.2	31.9	-9.2	-104.8	-52.0	-3.2				
4.2.1 Loans	-156.7	29.3	94.9	-156.6	-13.6	-19.9	70.2	-7.3	-7.0	10.3	64.7	26.9	-7.5	-107.0	-46.4	4.3				
4.2.1.1 General government	24.1	22.4	49.4	-115.1	-1.6	-0.7	37.4	-12.7	0.0	-0.5	0.0	49.9	0.0	-99.2	0.0	-15.8				
4.2.1.2 Other sectors	-180.8	6.9	45.5	-41.6	-12.0	-19.1	32.7	5.3	-7.0	10.8	64.7	-23.0	-7.5	-7.8	-46.4	20.2				
4.2.2 Other liabilities	-12.3	-19.4	-10.3	-12.6	-10.2	-4.7	-3.4	-1.0	-6.4	-5.4	-3.5	5.0	-1.7	2.2	-5.5	-7.6				
4.2.2.1 Currency and deposits	-2.3	-0.2	-1.4	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.2				
4.2.2.2 Other liabilities, n.i.e.	-9.9	-19.3	-8.9	-11.4	-10.2	-4.8	-3.5	-0.8	-6.5	-5.5	-3.1	6.2	-1.7	3.2	-5.6	-7.3				
2. Banking transactions 2)	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-53.6	73.8	-31.6	30.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5				
A. Assets	-29.7	6.8	-6.2	-104.1	-25.4	37.9	12.9	-18.6	44.6	14.0	-38.6	-26.1	1.4	24.5	11.6	-141.6				
1. Investments	-1.9	26.5	-20.9	-11.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	24.2	-10.6	-2.6	-7.7	0.0	0.1	-9.1	-3.5	1.3				
2. Loans	-26.0	17.7	22.4	-24.4	2.9	3.5	2.6	8.6	29.3	-4.6	3.9	-6.2	8.3	-1.2	-13.1	-18.4				
3. Other assets	-1.7	-37.4	-7.8	-68.6	-28.3	34.4	8.0	-51.5	25.8	21.1	-34.8	-19.9	-7.1	34.8	28.1	-124.5				
B. Liabilities	49.6	11.7	39.1	96.1	-28.2	35.9	-44.6	48.6	-74.7	-6.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	110.1				
1. Subordinated debts	0.0	-5.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-1.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
2. Other liabilities	49.6	17.1	34.1	96.1	-28.2	39.5	-42.8	48.6	-74.7	-11.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	110.1				
3. Total banks and nonbanks, net (1+2)	-467.1	-432.7	669.0	171.7	-502.1	-567.9	805.1	-167.8	51.8	151.1	86.2	379.8	347.4	-292.4	154.1	-37.5				

1) Excluding official reserves.

2) Minus (-) sign denotes an increase in assets and a decrease in liabilities.

TABLE 8.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY SECTORS 1)

During period	2001 IV				2002 IV				2003 IV			
	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total
1. Current account (net)	248.8	3.1	-37.2	214.7	-216.5	10.3	-115.8	-322.0	141.1	5.1	-104.8	41.3
A. Goods and services	253.8	2.8	-16.8	239.7	-208.6	10.5	-29.9	-228.0	150.6	5.3	-57.2	98.7
1. Goods	310.7	5.8	-245.4	71.1	-124.4	11.4	-278.4	-391.5	262.9	5.5	-293.1	-24.7
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	755.9	41.8	11.1	808.7	584.9	36.4	7.6	628.9	1,124.7	18.7	3.8	1,147.2
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	445.2	35.9	256.5	737.6	709.3	25.0	286.0	1,020.3	861.8	13.2	296.9	1,171.9
2. Services	-56.9	-3.1	228.6	168.6	-84.2	-0.8	248.4	163.5	-112.2	-0.2	235.9	123.4
2.1 Receipts	1.7	1.2	411.3	414.2	1.7	1.8	458.1	461.6	1.9	1.2	477.0	480.0
2.2 Payments	58.7	4.3	182.7	245.6	85.9	2.6	209.6	298.1	114.2	1.4	241.1	356.6
B. Income	0.0	-0.2	-6.1	-6.3	0.0	0.0	-60.0	-60.0	0.0	0.0	-15.7	-15.7
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	31.2	31.2	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	15.8
2. Payments	0.0	0.2	37.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	76.1	76.1	0.0	0.0	31.5	31.5
C. Current transfers	-4.9	0.5	-14.3	-18.7	-7.9	-0.2	-25.8	-33.9	-9.6	-0.1	-31.9	-41.6
1. Receipts	0.0	0.9	22.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	18.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	20.1	20.1
2. Payments	4.9	0.4	37.1	42.4	7.9	0.3	44.7	52.9	9.6	0.1	52.0	61.7
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-230.6	-1.2	34.0	-197.8	241.9	-1.2	70.2	311.0	-128.0	-4.1	126.0	-6.0
A. Capital account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	37.3	0.0	0.0	31.5	31.5
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	37.3	37.3	0.0	0.0	31.5	31.5
2. Other transfers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
B. Financial account	-230.6	-1.2	34.0	-197.8	241.9	-1.2	32.9	273.7	-128.0	-4.1	94.5	-37.5
1. Direct investment	-229.4	0.4	36.3	-192.6	241.9	0.0	16.3	258.2	-126.5	0.0	65.0	-61.5
2. Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	15.2	15.2	-1.5	0.0	68.0	66.6
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other investment	-1.2	-1.6	-4.6	-7.5	0.0	-1.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	-4.1	-38.5	-42.6
3. Items not yet classified 2)	0.0	0.0	-16.9	-16.9	0.0	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	18.2	1.9	-20.1	0.0	25.4	9.1	-38.2	-3.6	13.1	1.0	27.0	41.1
5. Banking transactions 3)	-18.2	-1.9	50.1	30.0	-25.4	-9.1	103.4	68.8	-13.1	-1.0	-17.3	-31.5
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	0.0	0.0	-30.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0	-65.2	-65.2	0.0	0.0	-9.6	-9.6
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	0.0	0.0	-30.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0	-65.2	-65.2	0.0	0.0	-9.6	-9.6

1) On a cash basis.

2) Including errors and omissions.

3) Minus (-) sign denotes an increase in assets and a decrease in liabilities.

4) Excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.

TABLE 8.5: BREAKDOWN OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Exports f.o.b.	4,593.0	4,352.2	2,686.6	3,723.2	1,209.9	1,618.6	715.0	808.7	721.7	711.2	624.9	628.9	850.6	1,029.9	695.5	1,147.2
A. General merchandise	4,332.7	4,194.2	2,431.2	3,544.8	1,170.1	1,571.2	679.1	773.8	690.5	656.8	492.6	591.2	809.5	987.6	668.9	1,078.9
1. Oil sector	4,162.9	4,014.5	2,294.0	3,448.6	1,123.6	1,534.3	634.3	722.4	651.1	627.2	466.9	548.8	780.9	967.2	642.8	1,057.7
2. Free-zone	134.6	143.5	109.3	77.4	38.5	27.7	36.0	41.2	27.5	23.9	21.6	36.3	24.0	15.0	19.8	18.7
3. Other sectors	35.2	36.2	27.9	18.7	8.0	9.2	8.8	10.2	11.9	5.7	4.1	6.2	4.6	5.4	6.2	2.5
B. Goods procured in ports by carriers	259.4	158.1	255.5	178.5	39.8	47.5	35.9	34.9	31.1	54.4	132.3	37.6	41.1	42.3	26.7	68.3
C. Repairs on goods	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Imports f.o.b.	4,710.9	4,253.9	3,669.3	4,317.0	906.6	1,145.0	1,464.7	737.6	943.0	980.9	725.0	1,020.3	1,238.7	966.8	939.6	1,171.9
A. General merchandise	1,466.7	1,613.9	1,690.4	1,753.3	322.7	314.7	583.6	392.9	437.9	464.7	351.1	436.7	397.4	413.1	418.9	523.9
1. Oil sector	314.7	494.2	563.0	569.4	35.8	38.5	318.8	101.1	150.5	192.2	94.6	125.8	102.3	129.5	123.8	213.8
2. Free-zone	130.9	134.1	96.1	66.5	37.9	31.1	29.3	35.9	32.1	22.9	16.1	25.0	16.2	14.1	22.9	13.2
3. Other sectors	1,021.0	985.6	1,031.3	1,117.4	249.1	245.1	235.5	255.9	255.3	249.6	240.5	285.9	278.9	269.5	272.2	296.9
B. Goods for processing	3,210.9	2,638.6	1,978.1	2,563.6	583.8	830.2	880.5	344.1	504.6	516.2	373.8	583.6	841.3	553.7	520.6	648.0
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	26.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Repairs on goods	6.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
3. Merchandise trade balance (1-2)	-117.9	98.3	-982.7	-593.8	303.3	473.6	-749.7	71.1	-221.4	-269.8	-100.0	-391.5	-388.1	63.1	-244.0	-24.7

TABLE 8.6: OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (SELLING)
(Period averages)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1)
2000	1.215	2.740	75.304	106.012	25.299	84.843	0.857	167.047	165.948
2001	1.179	2.608	73.083	106.553	24.562	82.344	0.832	148.245	160.736
2002	1.151	2.723		115.940				144.179	170.324
2003	1.293	2.959		133.495				155.490	203.622
2001 I	1.202	2.638	75.343	108.109	25.313	84.892	0.857	152.416	164.688
II	1.202	2.578	71.222	102.592	23.961	80.249	0.811	146.797	156.953
III	1.170	2.603	72.676	106.176	24.415	81.887	0.827	147.911	160.155
IV	1.143	2.613	73.121	109.232	24.571	82.386	0.833	145.995	161.173
2002 I	1.133	2.582		106.861				135.916	157.626
II	1.162	2.646		112.721				141.974	165.382
III	1.157	2.801		120.728				150.984	176.980
IV	1.150	2.842		122.373				146.856	179.781
2003 I	1.196	2.904		131.466				151.306	193.161
II	1.291	2.938		134.452				151.838	204.539
III	1.306	2.911		130.700				153.180	202.339
IV	1.370	3.081		137.383				165.217	213.893

1) On January 1, 1999, the ECU was replaced by the EURO. Also, on January 1, 2002, the EURO replaced the Netherlands guilder, the French franc, the German mark and the Italian lire.

TABLE 8.7: OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (SELLING)
(End of period)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1)	
2000	1.200	2.690	75.800	109.200	25.460	85.400	0.860	156.990	167.030
2001	1.130	2.620	71.940	106.780	24.170	81.060	0.820	137.470	158.540
2002	1.140	2.920		129.650				151.660	188.660
2003	1.400	3.240		145.520				168.240	227.210
2001 I	1.150	2.580	72.100	103.920	24.220	81.240	0.820	143.470	158.880
II	1.180	2.550	69.220	100.080	23.260	78.000	0.790	144.780	152.550
III	1.140	2.660	74.540	111.130	25.040	83.990	0.850	150.670	164.260
IV	1.130	2.620	71.940	106.780	24.170	81.060	0.820	137.470	158.540
2002 I	1.130	2.580		106.850				135.870	156.940
II	1.200	2.780		121.690				151.810	179.450
III	1.140	2.830		121.200				148.220	177.380
IV	1.140	2.920		129.650				151.660	188.660
2003 I	1.230	2.860		132.490				151.720	196.000
II	1.330	3.230		131.990				149.700	205.570
III	1.340	3.020		135.800				162.740	209.610
IV	1.400	3.240		145.520				168.240	227.210

1) On January 1, 1999, the ECU was replaced by the EURO. Also, on January 1, 2002, the EURO replaced the Netherlands guilder, the French franc, the German mark and the Italian lire.

General note to the tables of the statistical annex

Figures in the statistical annex are quoted in millions of Aruban florin (Afl.), unless otherwise stated. The sum of separate items may differ in the final digit from the total shown, due to rounding.

Data are subject to revision if additional information becomes available.

The following symbols and conventions are used throughout the statistical annex:

blank: not available

0.0: nil

(d): discontinuity in the series; this sign will be accompanied by an explanatory note in the back section of the report.

Explanatory notes to the tables of the statistical annex

Table 1.1 Gross domestic product and its components

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components are calculated on the basis of the United Nations publication "A System of National Accounts, 1993". The Central Bureau of Statistics has published GDP figures for 1995 up to and including 2002.

Exports and imports of goods and services exclude crude oil and refined oil products. An estimation of the net value added of the oil sector is included in the data on exports.

The real GDP is calculated using the change in the consumer price index (1995 = 100) as a proxy for the deflator.

Population data refer to the average of this variable at the beginning and at the end of each respective year.

Table 1.5 Consumer price indices

The consumer price index, produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics, is a Laspeyres type of index and is based on the results of household expenditure surveys conducted by this Bureau. The latest survey was conducted during the period October 1998 through January 1999.

The base of the index was replaced from August 1994 to September 2000.

To convert the indexes prior to September 2000 to the new base period, these indexes should be multiplied by the ratio of the new and old index. For instance, the indexes in column 1 "Total index" prior to September 2000 should be multiplied by the ratio 0.8410, i.e.,

$$\frac{\text{September 2000 (New index)}}{\text{September 2000 (Old index)}} = \frac{100.0}{118.9} = 0.8410$$

Table 1.8 Utilities

The table Utilities reflect the consumption of water, electricity and gas. The consumption of water is excluding sales to Coastal Aruba N.V. and vessels. Each category is presented on the basis of its standard unit of measure. The

utilities index is calculated as a weighted average of the indexed consumption of water, electricity and gas. The weights used here are dynamic and fluctuate according to the relative significance (during a period) of the value of each consumption category in the aggregated value. Annual data are based on the year 1996 (=100), while quarterly data are based on an average of that year, since the quarterly data reflect only the consumption during a quarter, while the annual data is cumulative.

Table 1.9 and Table 1.10 Merchandise foreign trade, respectively by country and by product category

The data for these tables (by country and by product category) are derived from the automated customs system Asycuda. In this system, about 8,000 documents related to export and import are registered on a monthly basis. The Central Bureau of Statistics processes this data using the International Special Trade System. Certain types of goods are excluded from the data, e.g., monetary gold, securities, bank notes, coins in circulation, and postal items. Furthermore, goods consigned by a government to its armed forces and diplomatic representatives abroad (including embassies, consulates, the Cabinet of the Netherlands-Antillean and Aruban Affairs (KABNA), the Cabinet of the Governor of Aruba representing the Queen of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Marine Corps) are also excluded from the trade statistics. These exclusions are in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations. Mineral fuels are also excluded.

The country from which goods are imported is the country of consignment or provenance from which goods are dispatched to Aruba without any commercial transactions in intermediate countries. The country of export is the country of destination known at the time of dispatchment as the final country to which goods are delivered.

Table 2.1 Monetary survey

The monetary survey consolidates the accounts of the Centrale Bank van Aruba (the Bank), the commercial banks, and the Government, related only to the issuance of components of money supply, i.e., coins and treasury bills. This survey shows the financial relationship between the

monetary sectors, whose liabilities include the money supply, and other sectors of the economy.

Net claims on public sector:

Gross claims

Resulting from the issuance of coins and treasury bills. Gross claims include loans granted as well as government bonds in the hands of the monetary sector.

Net foreign assets:

Centrale Bank van Aruba

Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings are excluded in order to calculate the net import of foreign funds by the non-monetary sectors.

Table 2.2 Components of broad money

"Money" consists of bank notes, coins and demand deposits of the private sector. It does not include government deposits, neither the deposits of the commercial banks with the Bank, nor their cash holdings. "Quasi-money" comprises time and savings deposits with the commercial banks and the Bank, as well as treasury bills held by the private sector. This table shows the total liquid claims of the domestic private sector on money-creating institutions.

Table 2.3 Causes of changes in broad money

Inflow of foreign funds

Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings are excluded in order to calculate the net import of foreign funds by the non-monetary sectors.

Table 2.4 Foreign assets

Aruba's net foreign assets consist mainly of convertible claims on nonresidents and gold. Aruba has no accounts with the International Monetary Fund, because it participates in this institution as part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In contrast to Table 2.1, net foreign assets in this table include revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings. Until the end of 2000, the valuation of gold was determined once every three years at the lowest yearly average market price of gold, converted into florin, in the three calendar years preceding the date of valuation, less 30 percent. Since December 31, 1998, gold has been valued at Afl. 368,58 (previously: Afl. 450,74) per fine troy ounce. Effective

December 31, 2001, gold is valued on a quarterly basis at the prevailing market rate. Changes in the valuation of gold are included in the revaluation account.

Column:

(9) Revaluation differences

Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.

Table 3.1 Consolidated balance sheet of the money-creating institutions

Money-creating institutions

These are the Bank, the Government and the commercial banks.

Claims on money-creating institutions:

Monetary authorities

These are institutions (the Bank and the Government) that create base money.

Other domestic assets

Mainly equipment and miscellaneous items.

Revaluation differences

These are revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings. In accordance with the Central Bank Ordinance as revised in December 1989, changes in the value of gold and foreign exchange due to changes in the price of gold and exchange rates are accounted for in a revaluation reserve.

Other domestic liabilities

Money in custody, miscellaneous items and other liabilities.

Table 3.2 Detailed balance sheet of the Centrale Bank van Aruba

Columns:

(2) Other

Mainly equipment and miscellaneous items.

(5 and 6) Foreign assets:

Claims on banks

Balances with foreign central and commercial banks in convertible and other currencies.

Claims on governments

Treasury bills and other securities issued by foreign governments and international organizations in convertible and other currencies.

(10) Bank notes issued

Bank notes held by the public and commercial banks.

(13) Official entities

Includes the post office.

(16) Other financial institutions' deposits

These institutions are banklike financial institutions, such as mortgage and investment banks, licensed by the Bank to operate in the domestic market. Other nonbank financial institutions, among which are insurance companies and pension funds, are included under column (17) "private sector".

(17) Private sector

Includes business enterprises, individuals, nonbank financial institutions and foundations.

(18) Other

Money in custody, other liabilities and the Bank's current net income position.

Table 3.4 Coins issued

The Government issues coins, which are, therefore, its liability. The Bank buys the coins and resells them at face value to the commercial banks and to the public.

Table 4.1 Commercial banks: summary account

Commercial banks are financial institutions licensed to carry out banking operations with residents. These banks grant loans, and have among their liabilities deposits transferable by check or otherwise usable in making payments.

Commercial banks' transactions resulting in claims on, and liabilities to, nonresidents are included in this balance sheet only if these transactions are an integral part of their total activities. Offshore businesses sheltered in a separate accounting unit (where claims on nonresidents are kept equal to liabilities to nonresidents so that no net open position arises) are not included in this balance sheet.

Column:

(7) Capital and reserves:

Includes subordinated debt.

Table 4.2 Commercial banks: prudential ratios

The risk-weighted capital ratio is derived by dividing the banks' capital base by the total amount of the risk-weighted assets, including both on-balance and off-balance sheet activities. As of June 1989, the internationally adopted risk-weighted capital ratio was introduced.

Table 4.3 Commercial banks: detailed balance sheet

Columns:

(6 to 9) Loans and advances:

Enterprises

Commercial loans and advances to private and public enterprises and official entities. Public enterprises, among which the Telecommunications Company (SETAR), are companies producing goods and nonfinancial services, whose shares are fully or largely owned by the Government.

Mortgages

Loans and advances to enterprises and individuals secured by real estate.

Individuals

Loans and advances to individuals, excluding mortgages.

Government

Loans and advances to the Government, excluding official entities.

(10) Premises

The commercial banks' own buildings, other real estate, and equipment.

(11) Subsidiaries

Holdings of at least 10 percent of the equity capital of other companies and advances to these companies.

(12) Accounts receivable

Costs, commissions, dividends, rents, and other income earned or accrued, but not yet collected, as well as prepaid expenses not included in the banks' current profit and loss accounts.

(21) Total assets

The balance sheet total does not correspond with that of table 4.1, because in this table interbank assets and liabilities have been netted out; the net figure is recorded in column (13) "other (net)".

(22 to 25) Demand deposits

Deposits withdrawable on demand, in the form of balances on checking and similar accounts. Also included are time deposits matured but not renewed.

(26 to 29) Time deposits

Deposits with a specific original maturity.

(30) Savings deposits

Deposits with certain withdrawal restrictions, but with no specific maturity condition.

(31) Other liabilities

Accounts payable, provision for loan losses and items not included elsewhere.

(32) Capital and reserves

Paid-up capital by residents, reserves, retained profits, and the banks' current net income position.

(33) Subordinated debt

Liabilities subordinated to claims of depositors and other creditors.

Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 Commercial banks' loans to domestic sectors by kind of economic activity

These tables provide a distribution of resident commercial loans to economic sectors according to the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC) of 1990 of the United Nations. Table 4.4 gives an overview of the outstanding commercial loans, loans to government and to individuals of the banking sector, divided in three categories, i.e., current accounts, term loans and mortgages, and their contribution in total loans, for the period under review. Table 4.5 gives a historic overview of the outstanding loans of the banking sector provided in Table 4.4.

Table 5.1 Financial survey

The financial survey provides an overview of the activity of the financial sector as a whole. It covers financial positions and transactions of the financial sector with other domestic sectors and with the rest of the world. It comprises the accounts of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, the Treasury (the government, related only to the issuance of components of money supply, i.e., coins and treasury bills), the commercial banks, and the aggregated accounts of the nonmonetary financial institutions, comprising

mortgage banks, pension funds, life insurance companies, finance companies, the Aruban Investment Bank and the Social Security Bank.

Table 6.1 Interest rates of commercial banks

As of September 1998, the Bank introduced a new method to report and calculate the interest rates on deposits and loans of the commercial banks. The interest rates shown represent the period weighted average rates of these banks on new loans and deposits for domestic activities. Nominal interest rates are used for the deposits. An annual percentage rate (APR) is calculated for the interest rates charged on consumer credit. A weighted average rate of interest is calculated for both deposits (i.e., time and savings) and loans (i.e., individual and commercial). Subsequently, a margin between the credit and debit rate is computed.

Table 7.1 Government financial operations

This table provides summary of the financial operations of the government on a cash basis.

The government as defined by the Bank comprises all departments, including the Department of Public Works (DOW), "Landsbedrijf Ontwikkelingsprojecten" (LOP) and the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba (FDA). Thus, excluded are the social security sector, which comprises mainly the Social Security Bank (SVB) and the General Health Insurance (AZV).

Revenue and grants

Comprise receipts recorded by the Tax Collector's Office, the Department of Finance and the Bank. Tax and nontax revenue are classified according to the nature of the base on which the tax is levied or the kind of action which creates the obligation concerned. Grants are unrequited, nonrepayable, non-compulsory receipts from other governments or international institutions.

Expenditure

The level of expenditure is derived as a residual of total registered revenue (including grants minus net lending) and net financing. The Department of Finance provides information on the nature of the expenditure. Items n.i.e. (not included elsewhere) is a residual, and thus includes errors and omissions. In 2000 and the fourth quarter of that year, the Afl. 36.7 million debt settlement resulting from the separation of funds

associated with the Status Aparte of Aruba in 1986 was reclassified from a current transfer in the “items not included elsewhere” to a repayment of debt in the item “net foreign capital”.

Lending minus repayments

This category covers government payments leading to financial claims upon others or to government equity participation in the ownership of enterprises, minus receipts reducing or extinguishing such claims or equity holdings undertaken for public policy purposes.

Net Financing

Net financing comprises net foreign capital, nonbank domestic capital, and the net recourse to the monetary system of the government.

Memorandum items

The unmet financing requirements comprise all registered payment obligations to other sectors, irrespective of the time frame in which they mature.

The financial deficit includes the change in the unmet financing requirements.

Table 7.2 Government revenue

This table provides a detailed overview of the total government revenue, subdivided into taxes, nontax revenue and grants.

Table 7.3 Government position with the monetary system

This table covers the government’s financial position with the Centrale Bank van Aruba (the Bank) and the commercial banks. It gives an overview of the government’s deposits with the Bank and the local commercial banks and its liabilities to the monetary authorities and local commercial banks.

Table 7.4 Outstanding government debt

Table 7.4 gives a detailed overview of the outstanding government debt based on information provided by the Department of Finance, the APFA and the Centrale Bank van Aruba. The total debt, excluding the outstanding government guarantees, is divided into a domestic and a foreign debt component. The former comprises negotiable and non-negotiable debt, which is further divided into short- and long-term. The foreign debt, valued at end-of-period exchange rates, includes the debt to the Netherlands, the

European Investment Bank, the United States and a residual category, comprising among others to the Netherlands Antilles.

Table 8.1 Balance of payments

Current and non-monetary capital and financial account

The balance of payments records payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents on goods, services, income and current transfers, as well as changes in Aruba’s claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world. The basic data to compile the balance of payments are obtained from residents, who are (with the exception of companies with a nonresident status, i.e., offshore companies) legally obliged to report to the Bank their transactions with nonresidents. In practice, licensed foreign exchange banks, operating either as intermediaries or on their own behalf, report the bulk of the transactions. Enterprises holding accounts with foreign banks or with other nonresidents are also obliged to report. Changes in the balance on these accounts are registered by the Bank either as an increase or a decrease in currency and deposits of other sectors. As from the fourth quarter of 1990, foreign transactions of the Coastal Aruba Refining Company, which are settled through a current account with the parent company abroad, are incorporated in the balance of payments. Changes in the balance on this account are registered as short-term direct investments.

Items not yet classified

Transactions of which the underlying nature is not yet known. Profits and losses on foreign exchange transactions of the Bank and the commercial banks as well as revaluation differences of foreign claims and liabilities of the commercial banks are also included.

Banking transactions

Banking transactions cover all capital transactions of authorized foreign exchange banks carried out for their own account. These transactions comprise, among other things, loans to and from foreign banks and nonbanks and their redemptions, the placement of notes with nonresidents issued for their own account and changes in their liquid claims and liabilities.

Increase (-) in official reserves

Changes in the foreign exchange holdings (excluding revaluation differences of gold and

foreign exchange holdings) cover all claims on and liabilities to nonresidents of the Bank denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in Aruban florin accounts held with the Bank by nonresidents are also reflected in the foreign exchange holdings.

Table 8.2 Components of the current account

Goods

Goods comprise import and export related payments of crude oil and oil products as well as import and export related payments by free-zone enterprises and by sectors other than the oil and free-zone sectors effectuated through the banking system and notified foreign bank or current accounts. Non-oil merchandise import payments by the oil sector, goods procured in ports and repair goods are also included.

Services:

Transportation

Transportation contains, among other things, harbor dues and fees, and passenger fares. Data on transportation are based on the relevant payments. However, adjustment are made to allow for the fact that in the balance of payments goods are recorded consistently as a f.o.b basis.

Travel

Registered tourism receipts from transactions in foreign currency, traveller's checks and credit cards as recorded by the foreign exchange banks, as well as the enterprises holding accounts with foreign banks. Goods taken out of Aruba by tourists paid for in foreign currency, traveller's checks or credit cards and flows related to medical treatment and expenditures of students are also included under "travel".

Government n.i.e

Payments by the Government of the Netherlands in connection with its representative office in Aruba (including the Netherlands Royal Navy) are included as inflows, while payments by the Aruban Government related to its representative office in the Netherlands ("Aruba Huis") and its tourism offices abroad are, among others, recorded as outflows.

Other

These services mainly include management fees, transactions for industrial maintenance,

contracting works, royalties, postal and telecommunication charges, insurance services, rents and leases.

Income

Income covers dividends received on equity investments and participations, as well as interest on public and private sector loans, debt securities, and foreign assets and personal earned income.

Current transfers

Private and official transfers, i.e., workers' remittances and other current transfers of individuals as well as pension and education payments and grants.

Table 8.3 Components of the capital and financial account

Capital account

Capital account consists of capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced nonfinancial assets. Capital transfers cover private transfers being migrants' transfers, and official transfers, being payments in connection with development aid (capital grants).

Financial account

Financial account covers direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. The latter is subdivided into loans and other financial transactions.

Banking transactions

See note for Table 8.1.

Table 8.4 Balance of payments by sectors

This table summarizes the balance of payments' transactions by sectors.

Columns:

Oil sector

Transactions of Coastal Aruba Refining Company, Coastal Aruba Fuel Company, Wickland Oil Aruba N.V. (up to the third quarter of 1998) and Barlock/Texaco (the former Barlock/Shell), which are settled through the banking system as well as the accounts held with foreign banks and the parent company abroad are registered in this column.

Free-zone sector

This column covers the international transactions of the free-zone companies through

the banking system and their foreign bank accounts.

Other sector

This column contains transactions of the rest of the economy, which are settled through the banking system and accounts held with foreign banks.

Table 8.5 Breakdown of merchandise trade

Exports and imports are recorded on f.o.b. basis and are divided into general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in ports by carriers, repairs on goods and non-monetary gold.

Table 8.6 Official foreign exchange rates (selling)

Banks' minimum selling rates for officially quoted currencies for customers. The foreign exchange banks' selling rates of the currencies shown in the table are fixed daily by the Bank on the basis of middle market rates quoted for those currencies against the U.S. dollar.

Officially quoted rates for other currencies are determined by means of a fixed percentage margin on either side of the middle rate for each currency. Offshore customers, or customers with larger amounts of foreign currency to be bought or sold, may negotiate an exchange rate to settle transactions with their banks.

Rates at which foreign exchange banks will buy and sell the U.S. dollar from and to the public:

	minimum buying rates		maximum selling rates
as from:	bank notes	cheque and cable- transfers	
Jan 1, 1986	1.77	1.79	1.81
May 18, 1987	1.77	1.78	1.80