



**CENTRALE BANK VAN ARUBA**

**QUARTERLY BULLETIN**

**2003 - I**

**July 25, 2003  
Issue no. 67**

Correspondence related to this report should be addressed to the Economic Policy Department of the Centrale Bank van Aruba  
J.E. Irausquin Boulevard 8  
P.O. Box 18  
Telephone: (297) 5252-100  
Telefax: (297) 5252-101  
Website: [www.cbaruba.org](http://www.cbaruba.org)  
E-mail: [cbaua@setarnet.aw](mailto:cbaua@setarnet.aw)

© 2003 De Centrale Bank van Aruba

The information contained in this report may be published and copied for educational and noncommercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.

ISSN: 0920-9905

## CONTENTS

<b>I.</b>	<b>Developments in the first quarter of 2003</b>	
1.1	<b>Introduction</b>	1
1.2	<b>The real sector</b>	1
	- Partial Economic Activity Index	
	- Business Perception Index	
	- Tourism	
	- Construction	
	- Utilities	
	- Merchandise trade	
	- Oil sector	
	- Price developments	
1.3	<b>Money and credit</b>	5
	- Causes of changes in money supply	
	- Interest rates	
1.4	<b>Nonmonetary financial institutions</b>	7
	- The balance sheet	
	- The mortgage market	
1.5	<b>Government finance</b>	8
	- Financial operations	
	- Outstanding debt	
1.6	<b>Balance of payments</b>	10
	- Overall outcome	
	- Oil sector	
	- Free-zone sector	
	- Rest of the economy	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Notices and articles</b>	
2.1	<b>Met nieuw elan aan de slag</b>	
	<i>Voordracht door dr. A.R. Caram, president van de Centrale Bank van Aruba, tijdens de persconferentie naar aanleiding van de publicatie van het verslag van de Bank over het jaar 2002, Oranjestad, 26 juni 2003.</i>	15
2.2	<b>Reduction advance rate</b>	
	<i>A press release of June 2, 2003</i>	19
2.3	<b>Foreign exchange commission</b>	
	<i>A press release of June 3, 2003</i>	21
<b>III.</b>	<b>Statistical annex</b>	



## **I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2003**

### **1.1 Introduction**

During the period under review, there was hardly any sign of an economic recovery. Tourism and related sectors were again affected by the flaring up of geopolitical tensions, and even more pronounced by regional turbulence. Consequently, a modest rebound in the U.S. market was fully compensated for by a notable decline in the number of Venezuelan visitors. Survey data indicate that sales of most enterprises continued to be under downward pressure. Only in the construction sector there was a clear revival caused by the extension of the Marriott resort and social home building. Otherwise, investments remained subdued, although actual spending on public sector projects increased somewhat.

The geopolitical tensions also contributed to volatile movements in the world market quotations for crude oil. Subsequently, the local rate of inflation accelerated further, partly due to increases in the energy-related component of the consumer price index, i.e., water and electricity tariffs as well as gasoline prices. Additionally, domestic factor costs rises and a surge in money supply may have also played a role. The latter was primarily caused by net inflows of foreign funds associated with an external borrowing of the telecommunications company in connection with a transfer of ownership of certain assets and its acquisition of a corporate status within the government. Moreover, there was a further increase in commercial banks lending, for housing mortgages and to finance consumptive spending.

The proceeds of the borrowing of the telecommunications company referred to above were earmarked by the government for the settlement of part of the claims ensuing from hotel and other guarantees granted in the past. In the course of April, May and June, the payments concerned were made, which resulted in a significant decline in the net foreign assets position of the banking system. Given this development, and as fundamentals in the public finances remain particularly weak and commercial banks' lending continues to grow rapidly, clearly more cautious budgetary and monetary policies should be pursued to safeguard financial stability.

### **1.2 The real sector**

#### *Partial Economic Activity Index*

Compared to the first quarter of 2002, the Partial Economic Activity Index (PEAI), an indicator of variations in the volume of turnover in seven sectors accounting for 71 percent of the total value added in Aruba, decreased by a further 2.1 percent in the period under review, despite a notable 30 percent rebound in the construction sector.

Modest increases were recorded in the sectors utilities, housing, and public administration & education. In contrast, activities in the sectors trade, hotels & restaurants, and transport, storage & communication, which account for 46 percent of the total index, shrank (see table A).

**Table A: Partial Economic Activity Index**  
(Percentage change)

	<i>Share in GDP</i> <i>(in percent)</i>	2001	2002	2001		2002		2003
				I	I	IV	I	
<i>(Period average)</i>								
Total Index	71.3	-1.7	-2.7	-0.9	-2.3	-3.4	-2.1	
a. Utilities	4.1	5.0	1.0	6.0	2.8	0.2	1.8	
b. Construction	8.6	-9.8	-15.5	-9.5	-23.7	-17.6	30.1	
c. Trade	14.2	-15.5	-5.4	-12.0	-6.3	-2.2	-6.8	
d. Hotels & restaurants	10.5	-1.2	-5.4	1.9	-7.4	3.7	-1.6	
e. Transport, storage & communication	8.2	-3.6	-0.4	-6.3	0.3	2.0	-4.7	
f. Housing	12.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.3	
g. Public adm. & education	13.1	10.9	0.2	10.7	2.7	-7.7	3.8	

Source: CBS.

### *Business Perception Index*

The declines in turnover referred to above affected the sentiment of the leading enterprises. The index on current economic conditions shifted from a neutral position in the fourth quarter of 2002 to 96.5 percent in the period under review. However, the outlook for the next six months continued to be slightly positive (100.8 percent, compared to 101.3 percent). On balance, the overall index fell by 2.5 percent to 98.1 (see statistical annex table 1.2).

### *Tourism*

In the quarter under review, the number of stay-over visitors shrank by 8 percent, compared to a year earlier. Even so, total nights spent on the island fell only by 0.8 percent, thanks to an increase in the average length of stay from 7.7 to 8.2 nights. Consequently, the hotel occupancy rate rose slightly to 76.2 percent. Cruise passenger arrivals and ship calls decreased, i.e., by 7 percent and 2 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 the average daily rate of the hotels and the revenue per available room declined by 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Room tax receipts remained virtually unchanged at Afl. 8 million. Gross tourism receipts, as recorded in the balance of payments, fell by 2 percent and their share in the total current account receipts (excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) by 2 percentage points to 80 percent.

Both stay-over visitors from the U.S. and their nights spent rose, i.e., by 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively. In contrast, the number of Venezuelan arrivals and their nights spent crumbled by 57 percent and 35 percent, respectively, due to the ongoing economic recession in that country. Consequently, the U.S. market share surged by 7.9 percentage points to 76.9 percent, while that of Venezuela was halved to only 5.3 percent. Visitors from the Netherlands increased by 1 percent, slightly raising its market share to 4.7 percent. Their nights spent went up by 2 percent.

**Table B: Indicators of tourism activity**

	2001	2002	2001		2002		2003
			I	I	IV	I	
1. a. Tourism receipts (x Afl. million) 1)	1,605.1	1,625.8	468.3	478.7	397.4	468.8	
b. Tourism expenditure (x Afl. million) 2)	1,323.3	1,170.8	377.0	329.0	289.1	328.4	
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	691.4	642.6	183.6	168.4	154.9	155.3	
3. Market shares (in percentage)							
a. United States	64.9	67.9	71.6	69.0	69.7	76.9	
b. Venezuela	15.8	12.7	9.1	11.4	9.9	5.3	
c. The Netherlands	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.7	
d. Colombia	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	2.8	
e. Other countries	11.7	11.4	12.7	11.9	11.9	10.3	
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	5,144.6	4,862.5	1,371.4	1,290.2	1,227.8	1,279.4	
5. Average nights spent	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (Afl.)	312	334	341	371	324	366	
b. Average daily expenditure (Afl.) 3)	211	207	215	216	207	206	
7. Average hotel occupancy rate	75.6	71.7	83.6	75.7	71.7	76.2	
8. Average daily rate hotels (Afl.) 4)	243	248	316	324	244	319	
9. Revenue per available room (Afl.) 4)	135	123	197	171	119	163	
10. Room tax receipts (x Afl. million) 5)	25.8	24.1	9.3	8.0	5.8	7.8	
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	487.3	582.2	195.7	215.6	173.1	201.4	
12. Number of cruise ship calls	298	337	125	128	103	126	
13. Contribution to current account 6)	77	79	81	82	76	80	

1) Gross receipts from stay-over and cruise tourism, as well as other tourism-related income (including, inter alia, the sale proceeds of time-share units) as recorded on a cash basis in the balance of payments.

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.

### *Construction*

Activities in the construction sector rebounded notably in the first quarter of 2003. Total imported cement rose by 64 percent, in part associated with the building of the Marriott Surf Club and housing construction by the Aruban Community Housing Foundation (FCCA). The Department of Technical Inspection approved 48 percent more electrical installations. The number of permits granted by the Department of Public Works increased by 5 percent to 300, mainly related to the construction of housing units. However, the corresponding value, which was inflated in the first quarter of 2002 due to the Marriott project, dropped by 57 percent to Afl. 49 million. Excluding this factor, this value rose by 27 percent, mainly due to the category "housing" (see statistical annex table 1.7).

### *Utilities*

During the first quarter of 2003, water consumption rose by 13 percent, compared to the corresponding period a year earlier (see statistical annex table 1.8). Electricity consumption grew by 2 percent, and gas use by 4 percent. Thus, the weighted utilities consumption index increased by 7 percent to 130.0.

### *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 1 percent to Afl. 309 million. This was largely attributed to higher imports of “base metals and derivated works” and “machinery and electrotechnical equipment”. Exports fell by 41 percent to Afl. 8 million, particularly because of lower re-exports of live animals and other animal products. Its value was equivalent to only 3 percent of imports. On balance, the trade deficit widened by Afl. 10 million or 3 percent to Afl. 301 million (see statistical annex tables 1.9 and 1.10).

### *Oil sector*

The refinery’s throughput volume declined by a further 20 percent (see statistical annex table 1.11). However, exports from refined oil products rose for the second consecutive quarter, i.e., by 52 percent to Afl. 882 million. In contrast, crude oil imports fell by 5 percent to Afl. 641 million. At the end of March 2003, 662 persons were employed at the refinery, i.e., 88 more than a year earlier, in part because of on-going construction activities.

### *Price developments*

The quarterly average change in the consumer price index, accelerated markedly, i.e., by 2.9 percentage points to 5.2 percent (see table C and statistical annex tables 1.5 and 1.6). This primarily reflected increased housing costs, caused by rises in the water and electricity tariffs, as well as higher prices for transport & communication due to rising gasoline prices following a surge in world market quotations for crude oil. Furthermore, price increases were registered in the categories “beverage & tobacco” and “clothing & footwear”. On a twelve-month basis, inflation accelerated by 1.4 percentage points to 4.0 percent. Adjusted for the energy-related components (i.e., water, electricity, and gasoline), the inflation rate remained unchanged at 2.9 percent.

The price differential with Aruba’s main trading partner, the United States, widened by 1.7 percentage points to 2.0 percentage points. The real exchange rate index of the Aruban florin vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar appreciated accordingly to 104.4, putting pressure on our international competitive position. The differential with Curaçao narrowed slightly from 1.6 percentage points in the first quarter of 2002 to 2.5 percentage points, while that with the Netherlands turned around from –1.9 percentage points to +0.9 percentage point.

**Table C: Consumer price index**  
(Percentage change)

	2001	2002	2001		2002		2003
			I	I	IV	I	
<i>(Period average)</i>							
Total index	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.3	4.2	5.2	
a. Food	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.5	
b. Beverage & tobacco	-0.3	2.4	-0.4	1.3	5.5	6.0	
c. Clothing & footwear	8.8	6.8	8.8	8.0	4.8	4.0	
d. Housing	0.8	4.1	3.6	0.7	7.2	10.9	
e. Housekeeping & furnishing	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.7	3.2	3.1	
f. Health	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
g. Transport & communication	0.4	0.8	1.6	-1.1	3.2	4.6	
h. Recreation & education	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.2	
i. Other	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.4	
<i>(Twelve-month average)</i>							
Aruba	2.9	3.3	3.9	2.6	3.3	4.0	
United States	2.8	1.6	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.0	
Curaçao	1.8	0.4	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	
The Netherlands	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.1	
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) <sup>1)</sup>	102.0	103.8	102.0	102.3	103.8	104.4	

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.

### 1.3 Money and credit

#### *Causes of changes in the money supply*

In the first quarter of 2003, money supply expanded by Afl. 47 million or 2 percent to Afl. 2.1 billion, compared to the preceding quarter (see table D and statistical annex tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). Narrowly-defined money declined by Afl. 49 million, associated mainly with a drop in demand deposits. In contrast, quasi-money—comprising time and savings deposits and treasury bills held by the public—rose by Afl. 96 million or 8 percent, reflecting mainly an increase in time deposit holdings and, to a lesser extent, savings deposit holdings.

The monetary expansion resulted mainly from an Afl. 105 million net inflow of foreign funds, primarily related to a US\$ 50.3 million bond issue by the telecommunications company (SETAR) in connection with its acquisition of a corporate status within the public sector. This inflow was partly offset by an Afl. 59 million net domestic money destruction, which was predominantly brought about by an Afl. 65 million decline in the net claims of the public sector, as the government deposited the above-mentioned bond proceeds on an earmarked account with the banking system. In contrast, claims on the private sector went up by Afl. 30 million (2 percent), due partly to increases in housing mortgages and consumer credit of Afl. 20 million (4 percent) and Afl. 6 million (1 percent), respectively. In addition, portfolio

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

	2001	2002	2001		2002		2003
			I	I	II	I	
1. Net domestic money creation	-27.4	154.0	-17.3	20.6	44.3	-58.7	
a. Net domestic credit	31.8	157.9	11.1	35.2	30.1	-34.4	
- Public sector	-24.7	-36.2	1.9	31.7	-7.3	-64.6	
- Private sector	56.4	194.1	9.2	3.5	37.3	30.1	
b. Other domestic factors	-59.1	-3.9	-28.4	-14.6	14.2	-24.2	
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	129.7	38.9	90.4	78.4	-33.6	105.1	
a. Current account transactions	729.3	-440.3	568.1	33.0	-139.2	-282.5	
b. Net foreign capital 2)	-599.6	479.2	-477.7	45.4	105.6	387.6	
3. Broad money creation	102.3	192.9	73.0	99.0	10.7	46.5	
a. Money	104.7	143.4	30.0	39.2	30.7	-49.3	
b. Quasi-money	-2.4	49.5	43.1	59.8	-20.0	95.8	
<i>(12-month percentage change)</i>	<i>(5.9)</i>	<i>(10.5)</i>	<i>(2.5)</i>	<i>(7.1)</i>	<i>(8.7)</i>	<i>(7.2)</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.

investments of the banking system rose by Afl. 13 million. However, loans to enterprises decreased by Afl. 8 million or 1 percent. In addition, non-credit related balance sheet items contributed with Afl. 24 million to the net domestic money destruction.

Both the official reserves of the Bank and the net foreign assets of the commercial banks rose, i.e., by Afl. 87 million to Afl. 754 million and by Afl. 17 million to Afl. 105 million, respectively. At the end of March 2003, the aggregated net foreign assets of the banking system (excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) reached Afl. 804 million, i.e., Afl. 66 million or 9 percent bigger than a year earlier. Compared to the previous quarter, the ratio of these assets to money supply went up by 4 percentage points to 39 percent (see statistical annex table 2.4).

#### *Interest rates*

The commercial banks' interest rate spread, measured as the difference between the weighted average deposit and lending rates, widened slightly to 6.5 percentage points, compared to the end of the preceding quarter (see statistical annex table 6.1). Both the deposit and lending rate declined, i.e., by 0.4 percentage point to 5.3 percent and 0.3 percentage point to 11.8 percent, respectively.

Following the decline in interest rates on the international capital markets, and to stimulate a further reduction in the commercial interest rates on credit to the productive sectors and housings construction, the Bank has decided to lower its advance rate by 1.0 percentage point to 5 percent as of June 2, 2003. A press release related to this matter is reproduced in chapter II, paragraph 2.2 of this bulletin.

The short-term central bank offered rates on deposits, which are linked to the corresponding rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, remained quite low (see statistical annex table 6.3). The decline in interest rates was also noticeable in the yields of government issued paper. Three-month treasury bills issued in April, May and July yielded between 0.95 percent and 1.10 percent, while Afl. 8 million 6-month cash loan certificates were sold in June at 1.06 percent. Also in June, the government issued 6 percent 7 years bonds amounting to Afl. 54 million (see statistical annex table 6.5).

On July 7, 2003, the Bank made a start with building up a stock of new money market instruments by issuing Afl. 20 million in certificates of deposits with a maturity of six months. This issue was fully subscribed by the commercial banks at an average price of Afl. 98.96 per Afl. 100 or an annual yield of 2.31 percent.

#### 1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions

##### *The balance sheet*

The aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions remained virtually unchanged at Afl. 1.4 billion (see table E and statistical annex table 5.1). An Afl. 4 million rise in net foreign assets was largely offset by an Afl. 3 million decrease in domestic claims. At the end of March 2003, net foreign assets stood at Afl. 323 million, which is more than three times the amount held by the commercial banks. On the liability side, both the insurance reserve fund and the pension fund provisions went up, i.e., by Afl. 4 million (2 percent) and Afl. 2 million (0.2 percent), respectively. In contrast, net other items fell by Afl. 6 million.

##### *The mortgage market*

In the quarter under review, housing mortgage lending by the commercial banks and pension funds increased by 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively. On the other hand,

**Table E: Nonmonetary financial institutions 1)**  
(End of period, in Afl. million)

	2001		2002			2003
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Net foreign assets	349.8	339.4	331.2	327.2	319.7	323.2
2. Domestic assets	1,047.9	1,064.6	1,072.9	1,079.6	1,076.6	1,073.8
a. Government	434.7	445.3	447.8	451.1	454.5	454.8
b. Private sector	613.2	619.3	625.2	628.5	622.1	618.9
3. Total assets=total liabilities	1,397.7	1,404.0	1,404.2	1,406.7	1,396.3	1,397.0
4. Borrowings and deposits	54.6	55.1	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8
a. Government	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
b. Other residents	18.0	18.5	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
5. Pension fund provisions	1,090.6	1,085.1	1,100.1	1,115.0	1,145.3	1,147.5
6. Insurance reserve fund	257.3	262.2	255.9	257.4	258.3	262.6
7. Other items, net	-4.7	1.6	-7.7	-21.5	-63.2	-69.0

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

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

	2001	2002				2003
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Total	888.7	899.4	907.6	921.1	942.3	960.3
2. Commercial banks	438.3	445.3	452.6	464.0	484.8	504.4
3. Mortgage banks	295.9	297.0	296.6	298.9	297.2	294.2
4. Pension funds	73.8	77.1	79.9	80.7	83.7	86.2
5. Life insurance companies	72.0	71.2	70.0	69.2	68.3	67.4
6. Other	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2

Source: CBA.

lending by both the specialized mortgage banks and life insurance companies fell by 1 percent. As a result, the market share of the nonmonetary financial institutions in the total housing mortgage market decreased slightly to 48 percent (see table F).

## 1.5 Government finance

### *Financial operations*

In the first quarter of 2003, total government revenue on a cash basis declined by Afl. 10 million or 6 percent to Afl. 168 million, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002. Tax revenue fell by 4 percent, following an 8 percent rise in the first quarter of 2002. A 14 percent increase in receipts from taxes on commodities, associated with the raising of some excise taxes and import duties in September 2002, was completely offset by decreases in taxes on income and profit, on foreign exchange transactions, and on property. Nontax revenue declined by 16 percent, while no foreign grants were received (see table G and statistical annex tables 7.1 and 7.2).

Expenditure, as estimated by the Bank, shrank by Afl. 17 million or 8 percent to Afl. 185 million. Provisional data supplied by the Department of Finance indicate that this decline was mainly attributed to a notable Afl. 32 million (62 percent) decline in payments for goods and services. In contrast, wage-related expenses rose by Afl. 6 million (6 percent), mainly due to premium payments to the General Health Insurance (AZV) and the civil servants pension fund (APFA). Interest payments went up by Afl. 1 million to Afl. 9 million. Investments (including development fund spending) rose by Afl. 3 million to Afl. 8 million, but was only 4 percent of total expenditure.

Net lending amounted to minus Afl. 81 million, reflecting, on the one hand, the receipts from SETAR referred to earlier and, on the other, Afl. 6 million cash advances to the AZV to cover its budget deficits.

On balance, an Afl. 65 million financial surplus was recorded, compared to an Afl. 32 million deficit in the first quarter of 2002. This was mainly caused by the aforementioned receipts from SETAR, which were deposited on an earmarked account at the Bank to partly settle the hotel guarantees and the racetrack claims. The unmet financing requirement increased by Afl. 22 million, mainly because of a rise in payment

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

	2001	2002	2001	2002		2003
			I	I	IV	I
1. Revenue and grants	731.8	751.2	161.9	177.8	242.2	167.9
a. Tax revenue	606.3	610.0	141.7	152.4	178.7	146.5
b. Nontax revenue	125.5	103.8	20.2	25.4	26.1	21.3
c. Grants	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0
2. Expenditure	717.0	816.4	162.4	201.4	221.1	184.6
3. Lending minus repayments 2)	32.0	-3.0	5.7	8.1	6.9	-81.3
4. Financial deficit (-)	-17.3	-62.2	-6.1	-31.7	14.3	64.6
5. Net foreign capital	27.9	96.0	4.2	0.0	50.0	0.0
6. Net domestic capital 3)	14.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	-4.3	0.0
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	24.7	36.1	-1.9	-31.7	59.9	64.6
8. Memorandum item						
a. Unmet financing requirements 4)	269.4	275.6	183.3	280.7	275.6	298.0
b. Financial deficit (-) 5)	-134.2	-68.5	-36.9	-43.1	7.9	42.2

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) Includes payments due to loans made and equities purchased from minus receipts from repayments and equities sold to official 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.

arrears to suppliers of goods and services. Adjusted for this increase, the financial surplus shrank to Afl. 42 million.

At the end of the period under review, the government's bank deposits amounted to Afl. 208 million, which include Afl. 130 million earmarked to meet certain claims and to finance a number of specific projects, as well as Afl. 67 million of the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba. Its gross liabilities to the monetary system remained virtually unchanged at Afl. 82 million (see statistical annex table 7.3).

### *Outstanding debt*

Compared to the first quarter of 2002, the outstanding public debt (excluding guarantees) rose by a significant Afl. 155 million or 14 percent to Afl. 1,272 million, or about 38 percent of the estimated gross domestic product, at the end of the quarter under review (see table H). This was predominantly brought about by an Afl 137 million or 35 percent increase in foreign debt, which reached Afl. 530 million. Major contributory factors were the acquisition of an US\$ 35 million commercial loan, an US\$

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

	2001	2002				2003
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Total debt 1)	1,105.9	1,116.9	1,150.7	1,180.2	1,242.9	1,272.1
2. Domestic debt	712.8	723.5	733.4	718.3	719.8	741.8
a. Negotiable	179.2	179.2	179.2	189.1	189.1	189.1
- Treasury bills	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
- Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
- Government bonds	131.2	131.2	131.2	141.1	141.1	141.1
b. Nonnegotiable	533.7	544.3	554.3	529.2	530.7	552.7
- Short-term 2)	272.2	283.6	294.4	272.1	275.6	297.6
- Long-term	261.5	260.7	259.9	257.2	255.1	255.1
3. Foreign debt 3)	393.1	393.4	417.3	461.9	523.1	530.3

1) Preliminary revised figures and estimates, excluding guarantees amounting to about AFL 321 million (excluding interest) at the end of March 2003, which were partly settled in April, May and June.

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

3) At end-of-period exchange rates.

Source: Department of Finance.

26 million bond sale to nonresidents, and a 25 percent appreciation of the euro vis-à-vis the Aruban florin. In addition, the domestic component went up by 3 percent, because of increases in negotiable and non-negotiable debt of Afl. 10 million and Afl. 8 million, respectively. The latter reflected mainly higher payment arrears vis-à-vis the APFA.

## 1.6 Balance of payments

### *Overall outcome*

During the first quarter of 2003, the balance of payments surplus increased to Afl 105 million, up from Afl. 78 million a year earlier. An Afl. 283 million current account deficit was more than compensated for by an Afl. 363 million capital and financial account surplus (see table I and statistical annex table 8.1). Consequently, net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) surged by Afl. 78 million or 10 percent to Afl. 859 million. The end of period non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio rose to 7.9 months, and its 12-month moving average to 7.4 months, quite above the upper bound of the 5 to 6 months target range. It should be noted, however, that during April, May and June some large foreign obligations were settled by the government, which contributed to an Afl. 163 million or 19 percent decline in net foreign assets.

### *Oil sector*

Current account transactions of the oil sector resulted in an Afl. 269 million deficit, nearly four times bigger than that of the first quarter of 2002. Export receipts from refined oil products and goods procured in ports went up by 20 percent to Afl. 821

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

	2001	2002	2001		2002	
			I	I	IV	I
1. Current account (net)	729.3	-440.3	568.1	33.0	-314.0	-282.5
a. Oil sector	620.1	-345.2	468.3	-68.4	-217.2	-269.3
b. Free zone	-11.6	0.3	9.2	-4.5	5.7	6.5
c. Rest of economy	120.8	-95.4	90.6	105.9	-102.5	-19.7
- Private sector	188.5	12.1	105.2	135.0	-72.3	6.5
- Public sector	-67.7	-107.5	-14.6	-29.1	-30.2	-26.2
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-578.9	483.4	-481.3	52.6	305.8	363.1
a. Oil sector	-576.8	420.8	-470.3	84.2	241.9	290.3
b. Free zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c. Rest of economy	-2.1	62.6	-11.0	-31.6	63.9	72.8
- Private sector	-30.0	-70.8	-15.2	-31.6	-23.5	72.8
- Public sector	27.9	133.4	4.2	0.0	87.4	0.0
3. Items not yet classified 1)	-20.7	-4.2	3.6	-7.2	4.5	24.5
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	129.7	38.9	90.4	78.4	-3.7	105.1
5. Banking transactions 2)	20.5	32.9	-53.7	-30.1	68.9	-17.0
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-150.2	-71.8	-36.7	-48.3	-65.2	-88.1
Memorandum items:						
7. a. Official reserves (including gold)	578.2	667.9	456.9	630.1	667.9	754.4
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	5.5	5.8	4.5	6.0	5.8	6.9
- Twelve-month average	4.9	6.0	4.2	5.3	6.0	6.1
8. a. Total reserves of the monetary sector	698.7	755.5	649.6	780.7	755.5	859.0
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	6.7	6.6	6.3	7.4	6.6	7.9
- Twelve-month average	6.5	7.4	5.8	6.8	7.4	7.4

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.

million, and payments for crude oil and other goods by 46 percent to Afl. 962 million. The capital and financial account surplus more than tripled to Afl. 290 million, reflecting an increase in intercompany liabilities. On balance, the oil sector sold Afl. 21 million in foreign exchange to the local commercial banks.

#### *Free-zone sector*

Export receipts of free-zone companies fell by 21 percent to Afl. 24 million, while their import payments (f.o.b.) were halved to Afl. 15 million. Consequently, the Afl. 5 million deficit recorded on its current account in the first quarter of 2002 turned into an Afl. 7 million surplus. An equivalent amount in foreign exchange was sold to the local commercial banks.

#### *Rest of the economy*

The current account of the rest of the economy (i.e., excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) shifted from an Afl. 106 million surplus to an Afl. 20 million deficit, reflecting

higher deficits on the trade, income and current transfer accounts. The trade deficit widened by 11 percent to Afl. 271 million, mainly because of increased merchandise imports. The income account deficit more than tripled, as a result of larger dividend payments. Net current transfers increased further, partly because of workers' remittances and a settlement by the government of part of the racetrack claim. The surplus on services fell by Afl. 62 million to Afl. 318 million, following higher freight and tourism-related payments.

The Afl. 32 million deficit on the capital and financial account registered in the first quarter of 2002 turned into an Afl. 73 million surplus. Net portfolio investments recorded an Afl. 54 million surplus, as against an Afl. 10 million deficit, primarily due to the bond issue by the telecommunications company referred to earlier. Additionally, net direct investments turned from an Afl. 7 million deficit to an Afl. 14 million surplus, due partly to an increase in intercompany debt for the financing of the Marriott project. Other investment transactions resulted in an Afl. 10 million net inflow of foreign funds, partly because of less loan repayments and a decline in deposits of residents held with foreign banks.

On balance, the external transactions of the rest of the economy resulted in an Afl. 78 million inflow of funds, compared to Afl. 67 million in the corresponding period a year earlier.

## **II. Notices and articles**

## 2.1 MET NIEUW ELAN AAN DE SLAG

*Voordracht door dr. A.R. Caram, president van de Centrale Bank van Aruba, tijdens de persconferentie naar aanleiding van de publicatie van het verslag van de Bank over het jaar 2002, Oranjestad, 26 juni 2003.*

Dames en heren,

De economie van Aruba heeft na de verkrijging van de autonome status binnen het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden gedurende 15 jaar een prijzenswaardige expansie doorgemaakt. Dit resultaat is bereikt dankzij een grote inzet en een harmonische samenwerking tussen de overheid en de private sector. In 2001 is de groei echter omgeslagen in een neergang. In dat jaar is het productievolume met naar schatting ruim één procent gekrompen, terwijl in 2002 de daling zich verdiept heeft tot 4 procent. Aldus is de economie voor het eerst sinds 1986 in een recessie terechtgekomen.

Mede hierdoor is enig terrein verloren op de andere Caraïbische landen, die zowel in 2001 als in 2002 met gemiddeld 1,5 procent zijn gegroeid. Het Arubaanse per capita product is gedurende de afgelopen twee jaar zelfs met ruim 8 procent gedaald, maar ligt nog steeds boven het alleszins bevredigende niveau van US\$ 20.000. Hierbij moet evenwel worden bedacht dat de inkomensverdeling nogal scheef is en dat slechts een relatief klein deel van het binnenlandse inkomen aan de overheid toevalt mede omdat nogal wat geld naar het buitenland afvloeit.

De economische terugslag is goeddeels het gevolg van een aanzienlijke verslechtering van het internationale klimaat na de terroristische aanslagen in de Verenigde Staten in september 2001. De zwakke mondiale conjuncturele ontwikkelingen, alsmede de geopolitieke spanningen en onzekerheden, hebben een harde klap toegebracht aan de Arubaanse toeristische industrie, die op directe en indirecte wijze ongeveer 60 procent van de binnenlandse productie genereert. Vergeleken met twee jaar geleden is het aantal overnachtingen in 2002 gedaald met ruim 7 procent. De dominante Amerikaanse markt is met 5 procent gekrompen en het effect daarvan is versterkt door een afname van het aantal Venezolaanse bezoekers met ruim 30 procent als uitvloeisel van de maatschappelijke turbulentie in dat land.

Doordat de teruggang vervolgens heeft doorgewerkt in de gehele economie is er een toenemende overcapaciteit in bepaalde sectoren ontstaan, die de winstgevendheid van bedrijven onder druk heeft gezet. Mede door het onzekere investeringsklimaat zijn ondernemers terughoudend geworden bij het ter hand nemen van nieuwe projecten. Bovendien zijn de overheidsinvesteringen terugschroefd tot amper 0,5 procent van het bruto binnenlandse product, als gevolg van een nijpende liquiditeitskrapte, maar ook door allerlei administratieve en organisatorische knelpunten. De stortingen van de Nederlandse en Arubaanse regeringen in het Fondo Desaroyo Aruba zijn ver achter gebleven bij het oorspronkelijke schema en per ultimo 2002 was minder dan Afl. 4 miljoen van de fondsmiddelen daadwerkelijk besteed. Er is dan ook een reële mogelijkheid onbenut gelaten om de economie te stimuleren door de achterstanden

bij de renovatie en uitbouw van infrastructurele en andere collectieve faciliteiten aan te pakken.

Daarentegen zijn de consumptieve bestedingen van ingezetenen gestaag gestegen. In de overheidssector is deze stijging in het bijzonder veroorzaakt door de toename van de loonsom en door (deels achterstallige) bijdragen aan het ambtenarenpensioenfonds en aan de algemene ziektekostenverzekering. Deze uitgaven hebben onevenredig zwaar gedrukt op de toch al zwakke schouders van de overheid. Bij de particulieren is de hogere consumptie voor een deel het gevolg geweest van een sterke uitbreiding van de kredietverlening door de commerciële banken na het opschorten van de ter zake geldende monetaire restricties van de Centrale Bank.

Een en ander heeft weliswaar de omzetten van de handelssector ondersteund, doch heeft de daling van de binnenlandse productie als gevolg van de teruggang van het toerisme niet kunnen compenseren. De extra vraag heeft zich vooral gericht op geïmporteerde goederen en diensten. Hierdoor is de lopende rekening van de betalingsbalans verzwakt. Ook is het prijsindexcijfer voor de gezinsconsumptie verder opgelopen, mede onder invloed van grillige bewegingen van de prijs van ruwe olie op de wereldmarkt. Het onrustig beloop van de aan deze prijs gekoppelde tarieven van de utiliteitsbedrijven heeft de binnenlandse prijsontwikkeling verstoord. Dit is mede het gevolg van het feit dat andere ondernemingen er snel bij zijn prijsverhogingen door te berekenen, maar meestal niet even alert reageren als er sprake is van dalingen.

De beschikbare gegevens over de eerste helft van 2003 indiceren dat de neergang van de algemene bedrijvigheid geleidelijk tot stilstand komt. Van een noemenswaardige opleving is evenwel nog geen sprake. Andermaal hebben minder toeristen Aruba bezocht. Niettemin is het aantal overnachtingen in de genoemde periode met circa 1 procent toegenomen dankzij een wat langer verblijf alhier. Ook nu heeft de verdere ineenschrompeling van de Venezolaanse markt het effect van de lichtelijk herstellende Amerikaanse markt in belangrijke mate tenietgedaan. Daarnaast heeft de invoering van de visumplicht voor Colombianen zich doen gevoelen.

Het investeringsherstel is evenzeer beneden verwachting gebleven, omdat de voorgenomen projecten te langdurig in de voorbereidingsfase zijn blijven steken. Het geplande programma zal dan ook niet volledig worden uitgevoerd, ondanks het feit dat diverse projecten inmiddels al zijn aanbesteed. Bij een voortzetting van de huidige tendensen zal de aanvankelijk voor 2003 op basis van enkele optimistische vooronderstellingen geraamde reële toename van het bruto binnenlandse product van 4 procent niet worden gehaald. Thans lijkt een groei van 2 procent realistischer. Hier komt bij dat het inflatietempo verder is opgelopen en dientengevolge is de internationale concurrentiepositie van Aruba zwakker geworden.

Er dient dan ook méér te worden gedaan om de bedrijvigheid een voldoende krachtige impuls te geven. Daartoe zullen in het bijzonder de comparatieve voordelen van de Arubaanse toeristische industrie intensiever dienen te worden benut. Hierbij zal het accent moeten liggen op het aantrekken van koopkrachtige toeristen, met name door het uitbreiden van doelgerichte promotiecampagnes, de verbetering van de

kwaliteit en de variëteit van het aangeboden product, de verhoging van de dienstverlening en het openen van nieuwe veelbelovende markten. Op deze wijze kunnen met verhoudingsgewijs beperkte additionele investeringen de bezettingsgraad van de hotels op een hoger niveau worden gebracht, de opbrengst per beschikbare kamer worden opgevoerd en de bijdrage aan het binnenlandse product worden vergroot.

Daarenboven zal de overheid de uitvoering van infrastructurele projecten moeten versnellen. Op langere termijn dient ook te worden gestreefd naar een zekere diversificatie van de productiestructuur door met behulp van specialisten levensvatbare niche-sectoren op te sporen. Het verdient in dit verband aanbeveling een nader onderzoek te doen verrichten naar de economische voordelen die de ultra-perifere status in de Europese Gemeenschap aan Aruba zou kunnen bieden.

De eerdergenoemde liquiditeitskrapte bij de overheid is indicatief voor de verdere verzwakking van haar financiële positie. Deze verzwakking komt ook op frappante wijze tot uitdrukking in het toenemen van de schuld van het Land van nog geen 29 procent van het bruto binnenlandse product in 1998 tot 37 procent in 2002. De schuld zal verder oplopen, aangezien in 2003 circa Afl. 154 miljoen oftewel 4 procent van het bruto binnenlandse product zal worden geleend om de financieringsbehoefte te dekken. Hier komt bij dat de inmiddels getroffen regeling met betrekking tot de hotelgarantieproblematiek, waarmee in totaal US\$ 120 miljoen is gemoeid, heeft geleid tot het interen op bepaalde vermogensreserves, terwijl voor dit doel nog een omvangrijke langjarige lening moet worden opgenomen.

Een andere reden voor ernstige zorg is dat de aangepane leningen vrijwel geheel zijn gebruikt voor het financieren van consumptieve uitgaven, die nauwelijks leiden tot vergroting van het productie- en exportpotentieel van Aruba. De problemen worden in dat geval niet opgelost, maar louter verschoven naar de toekomst, die al zwaar genoeg zal worden belast door de zich aandienende vergrijzing van de bevolking en de dan vervallende schuldaflossingsverplichtingen.

Het is duidelijk dat zo niet kan worden doorgegaan. De bakens dienen derhalve te worden verzet. In dit verband moet de recente herwaardering van het ratingsperspectief voor Aruba van stabiel naar negatief door Fitch Ratings als een ernstig waarschuwingssignaal worden gezien. Indien dit toekomstperspectief wordt verwezenlijkt zal het immers steeds moeilijker en kostbaarder worden de financieringsbehoeften van de overheid te dekken. Wat gedaan moet worden om dit perspectief te voorkomen is voldoende bekend. Zo heeft de Commissie van Lennep reeds in 1996 uitvoerige adviezen uitgebracht over de manier waarop de overheidsfinanciën dienen te worden geherstructureerd. Ook de Centrale Bank, het Internationale Monetair Fonds, de Sociaal Economische Raad en diverse ambtelijke instanties en werkgroepen hebben bij herhaling hieraan de nodige aandacht besteed. De adviezen zijn echter in volstrekt onvoldoende mate uitgevoerd.

In de kern komen de betreffende aanbevelingen erop neer dat de begroting van het Land veel meer gericht moet worden op het bevorderen van duurzame economische ontwikkeling met behulp van een slank en deskundig ambtenarenapparaat dat zich

beperkt tot de doelmatige uitvoering van een goed afgebakend pakket van kerntaken. Voorts dienen de consumptieve uitgaven teruggedrongen te worden, teneinde het financieringstekort te elimineren. Het aangaan van leningen dient alleen te worden toegestaan voor projecten die ook toekomstige generaties ten goede komen.

Aangezien reeds veel tijd verloren is gegaan, is snel handelen thans onvermijdelijk. Daarom wordt dezerzijds in concreto en met klem aanbevolen nog dit jaar afdoende maatregelen door te voeren die enerzijds de loonsom stabiliseren, alsook de bijdragen van de overheid aan het ambtenarenpensioenfonds en de algemene ziektekostenverzekering verminderen. Anderzijds dienen de inkomsten te worden verhoogd door een effectieve belastinginning en op termijn door een algehele herstructurering van het fiscale stelsel.

Door genoemde maatregelen moet ook worden voorkomen dat budgettaire tekorten de financiële stabiliteit ondergraven en de thans nog gezonde monetaire en betalingsbalansverhoudingen verstoren. De Centrale Bank heeft in het afgelopen jaar, in haar hoedanigheid van de bij wet aangewezen autonome hoedster van de financiële stabiliteit, wederom vele activiteiten ontplooid teneinde deze stabiliteit te waarborgen. Zo is in het begin van 2003 opnieuw een plafond voor de kredietverlening van de commerciële banken ingesteld.

De Bank streeft naar bescherming van de interne en externe waardevastheid van de florin, het op peil houden van de officiële deviezenreserves en het vergroten van het vertrouwen van het publiek in de economie van Aruba. Daarnaast wordt het bedrijfseconomische toezicht aangescherpt en uitgebreid op basis van internationaal aanvaarde beginselen. Hiermee wordt tevens beoogd de soliditeit en de integriteit van de financiële instellingen veilig te stellen en te voorkomen dat deze instellingen worden misbruikt voor het witwassen van gelden en voor aan het internationale terrorisme gelieerde activiteiten.

Laat ik aldus eindigen. Aruba maakt thans minder goede en op bepaalde terreinen zelfs moeilijke tijden door. Inspanningen en offers zijn vereist om de economie een flinke impuls te geven. Wij hebben evenwel bewezen problemen aan te kunnen pakken als het er echt op aan komt. Onze kracht is dat de bereidheid bestaat harmonisch samen te werken. De overheid, ondernemers en werknemers hebben steeds voldoende verantwoordelijkheidsbesef getoond om acceptabele oplossingen te realiseren, daarbij terdege rekening houdend met het gemeenschappelijk belang. Indien deze saamhorigheid, discipline en ondernemingsgeest weer worden getoond, zullen wij ongetwijfeld in staat zijn ook aan de huidige uitdagingen het hoofd te bieden. Op deze wijze kan een nieuwe fase van duurzame sociaal-economische ontwikkeling op gang worden gebracht.

Ik dank u voor uw aandacht.

## **2.2 REDUCTION ADVANCE RATE**

*A press release of June 2, 2003*

Following the decline in interest rates on the international capital markets, and to stimulate a further reduction in the commercial interest rates on credit to the productive sectors and for housing construction, the Centrale Bank van Aruba has decided to lower its advance rate by 1.0 percentage point to 5 percent, effective today.

As by virtue of the State Decree AB 2002 no. 36, the legal interest rate is equal to the advance rate plus 2 percentage points, the former will be lowered accordingly to 7 percent by the Minister of Justice.



## **2.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

*A press release of June 3, 2003*

The State Ordinance of May 19, 2003 to amend the State Ordinance on foreign exchange commission (AB 1990 no. GT 5) was published on June 2, 2003 in the National Gazette of Aruba (AB 2003 no. 33), and has been enacted as of today.

The most important changes are:

- (i) Foreign money transfers (i.e., payments effectuated through wire transfers) and current account settlements in foreign currency, are henceforth subject to foreign exchange commission, because these payment methods are explicitly considered to be foreign payments, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2.
- (ii) Pursuant to article 5, the Centrale Bank van Aruba (the Bank) is also authorized and entrusted to charge, as well as to collect foreign exchange commission.
- (iii) Based on article 7, the authority to collect this commission can be exercised against foreign exchange banks, exchange houses, entities and other residents designated by the Bank.

Copies of subject state ordinance are available at the Directie Wetgeving or at the Bank. For further information on subject matter Mrs. G. Croes may be contacted at telephone 5252-150.

### **III. Statistical annex**

**Statistical annex**  
**Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Real sector</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>Interest rates</b>	
1.1	Gross Domestic Product	2	6.1	Interest rates of commercial banks	31
1.2	Business Perception Results	3	6.2	Central Bank lending rates	32
1.3	Tourism	4	6.3	Central Bank-offered rates on commercial bank's deposits	32
1.4	Growth in stay-over tourism	5	6.4	London interbank offered rates on U.S. dollar deposits	32
1.5	Consumer price indices	6	6.5	Government security markets	33
1.6	Percentage price changes	7			
1.7	Construction activities	8	<b>7</b>	<b>Public finance</b>	
1.8	Utilities	9	7.1	Government financial operations	34
1.9	Merchandise foreign trade by country	10	7.2	Government revenue	35
1.10	Merchandise foreign trade by product category	11	7.3	Government's position with the monetary system	36
1.11	Oil refining	12	7.4	Outstanding government debt	37
<b>2</b>	<b>Monetary developments</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>International transactions</b>	
2.1	Monetary survey	13	8.1	Balance of payments	38
2.2	Components of broad money	14	8.2	Components of the current account	39
2.3	Causes of changes in broad money	15	8.3	Components of the capital and financial account	40
2.4	Foreign assets	16	8.4	Balance of payments by sectors	41
<b>3</b>	<b>Monetary institutions</b>		8.5	Breakdown of merchandise trade	42
3.1	Consolidated balance sheet of the money-creating institutions	17	8.6	Official foreign exchange rates (selling) (Period averages)	43
3.2	Detailed balance sheet of the Centrale Bank van Aruba	19	8.7	Official foreign exchange rates (selling) (End of period)	44
3.3	Bank notes issued	21			
3.4	Coins issued	22	<b>General note to the tables of the statistical annex</b>		45
<b>4</b>	<b>Commercial banks</b>		<b>Explanatory notes to the tables of the statistical annex</b>		46
4.1	Summary account	23			
4.2	Prudential ratios	23			
4.3	Detailed balance sheet	24			
4.4	Loans to domestic sectors by kind of economic activity as of end-March 2003	28			
4.5	Loans to domestic sectors by kind of economic activity	29			
<b>5</b>	<b>Nonmonetary financial institutions</b>				
5.1	Financial survey	30			

**TABLE 1.1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. GDP at market prices (= A + B + C - D)	2,364	2,470	2,742	2,981	3,087	3,326	3,381	3,357
A. Final consumption	1,665	1,818	2,014	2,155	2,306	2,321	2,551	2,726
1. Household	1,193	1,320	1,367	1,500	1,617	1,659	1,783	1,871
2. Government	472	498	647	655	689	662	768	855
B. Gross capital formation	736	703	829	945	889	839	713	757
1. Private	680	645	758	905	873	792	692	740
2. Public	56	58	71	40	16	47	21	17
C. Exports of goods and services	2,007	2,140	2,263	2,374	2,496	2,489	2,439	2,229
D. Imports of goods and services	2,044	2,191	2,365	2,493	2,605	2,323	2,321	2,356
2. Consumer price index (1995 = 100)	100.0	103.2	106.3	108.3	110.8	115.3	118.6	122.5
3. Real gross domestic product	2,364	2,394	2,580	2,752	2,785	2,886	2,852	2,740
4. GDP growth (in percent)								
A. Nominal	6.0	4.5	11.0	8.7	3.6	7.8	1.7	-0.7
B. Real	2.5	1.3	7.8	6.7	1.2	3.6	-1.2	-3.9
5. Mid-year population	79,805	83,022	86,302	88,452	89,659	90,600	91,852	93,279
6. GDP per capita								
A. In Afl.	29,618	29,753	31,775	33,696	34,425	36,711	36,809	35,987
B. In US\$	16,547	16,622	17,751	18,825	19,232	20,509	20,564	20,104
C. Percentage change		0.5	6.8	6.0	2.2	6.6	0.3	-2.2

Source: CBS; IMF.

TABLE 1.2: BUSINESS PERCEPTION RESULTS

Survey questionnaire responses

	Improvement			No change			Worsening		
	2002		2003	2002		2003	2002		2003
	III	IV	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	I
	<i>(as a percentage of the total)</i>								
<b>A. Current economic condition</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	17	28	13	19	39	33	64	33	55
2. The activities of your business	25	39	28	36	28	33	39	33	40
3. The investments of your business	19	33	23	58	47	40	22	20	38
4. The number of employees that work for your company	17	17	20	39	55	40	44	28	40
<b>B. Expected short-term economic conditions 1)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	28	28	15	50	50	60	22	22	25
2. The activities of your business	36	28	28	50	55	53	14	17	20
3. The investments of your business	22	25	28	61	58	60	17	17	13
4. The number of employees that work for your company	11	20	18	64	58	65	25	22	18

1) During the next 6 months.

Perceived developments of employment, profitability, sales, and average wage costs 1)

	Employment			Operational results						Sales			Average wage costs		
	2002		2003	Profits			Losses			2002		2003	2002		2003
	III	IV	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	I
1. no change	33	50	43	14	5	6	6	3	6	14	9	9	9	25	11
2. increase of less than 5.1 percent	14	14	15	8	23	27	6	6	3	25	39	34	51	36	40
3. increase between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	3	2	3	14	9	9	0	3	0	11	14	11	11	17	20
4. increase of more than 10.1 percent	0	3	5	3	14	12	6	3	0	3	8	9	3	5	3
5. decrease of less than 5 percent	33	14	30	17	3	6	3	6	3	25	11	17	14	11	11
6. decrease between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	11	14	3	8	8	3	0	0	3	11	11	9	11	3	6
7. decrease of more than 10.1 percent	6	3	3	8	9	18	8	9	6	11	8	11	0	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1) In percentages of all respondents.

Source: CBA

Business Perception indices

	Current	Short-term	Business perception index
2002	98.4	102.4	100.3
2002 II	92.6	100.1	96.0
III	96.3	101.1	98.3
IV	100.1	101.3	100.6
2003 I	96.5	100.8	98.1

**TABLE 1.3: TOURISM**

period	Total visitor nights	Total visitors	Visitors by origin							Average nights stayed	Average hotel occupancy rate	Cruise tourism	
			North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Netherlands	Other			Number of passengers	Ship calls
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1999	5,143,302	683,323	442,833	422,186	155,171	103,601	49,326	32,014	35,993	7.5	77.0	289,052	230
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	75.6	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	71.7	582,195	337
2001 I	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
2001 II	1,269,191	179,632	129,013	126,474	33,031	23,240	10,389	6,497	7,199	7.1	74.9	92,484	50
2001 III	1,343,214	176,294	103,177	100,806	54,021	42,512	10,995	6,803	8,101	7.6	74.5	40,401	25
2001 IV	1,160,806	151,921	94,650	89,733	37,131	26,948	12,632	8,045	7,508	7.6	68.4	158,698	98
2002 I	1,290,244	168,427	123,831	116,167	28,025	19,142	10,987	7,195	5,584	7.7	75.7	215,581	128
2002 II	1,092,113	153,569	113,276	109,964	23,188	14,284	10,791	6,805	6,314	7.1	69.8	125,872	64
2002 III	1,252,437	165,739	105,019	102,562	42,874	32,946	10,215	6,350	7,631	7.6	72.8	67,625	42
2002 IV	1,227,754	154,892	112,135	107,967	23,481	15,293	11,987	7,642	7,289	7.9	71.7	173,117	103
2003 I	1,279,393	155,346	125,589	119,400	14,413	8,268	10,036	7,261	5,308	8.2	76.2	201,400	126

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

**TABLE 1.4: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM**

		Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Nether- lands	Other
period		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<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
<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

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)

	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House-keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communication	Recreation & education	Other
<b>Weights (September 1994)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>975</b>
<b>Weights (September 2000)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,074</b>
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1999	115.8	116.3	111.3	134.0	118.0	117.7	113.1	105.9	117.1	109.9
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
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

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
1999	115.8	0.3	1.3	3.7	2.3
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
2001 I	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 I	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 I	109.5	0.2	1.7	5.7	4.0

**TABLE 1.7: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Number of construction permits granted	1,693	1,371	1,243	1,185	265	327	328	323	286	292	317	290	300
a. Houses 1)	1,182	871	749	852	146	178	208	217	195	203	233	221	237
b. Apartments	24	35	22	42	9	5	4	4	10	12	14	6	6
c. Office buildings	16	16	12	10	3	3	5	1	3	1	2	4	1
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	15	18	24	25	5	5	11	3	7	8	4	6	8
e. Others	456	431	435	256	102	135	100	98	71	68	64	53	48
2. Total value of construction permits (x Afl. million)	168.4	184.8	198.2	229.4	30.5	42.6	75.9	49.2	113.4	32.8	46.1	37.1	48.5
a. Houses 1)	104.5	91.6	78.6	79.7	17.2	17.0	23.6	20.8	18.8	16.8	23.6	20.4	32.0
b. Apartments	13.8	16.1	4.5	18.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.3	12.9	1.4	1.3
c. Office buildings	9.6	7.3	11.6	15.4	0.9	9.4	1.3	0.1	5.9	1.4	0.7	7.5	2.0
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	9.0	26.6	33.7	15.2	2.7	2.4	12.7	15.9	3.4	7.1	2.9	1.7	3.7
e. Others	31.5	43.3	69.7	101.1	7.9	12.9	37.8	11.2	83.8	5.2	6.0	6.1	9.6
3. Total cement imported (x 1,000 Kg)	55,626	41,879	35,277	47,643	4,937	9,009	11,082	10,249	8,592	9,057	17,663	12,331	14,093
4. Number of electrical installations approved	2,483	3,034	2,873	2,628	501	674	756	942	427	631	692	878	634
a. Houses 1)	825	970	722	667	99	138	191	294	59	167	176	265	87
b. Apartments	132	189	197	206	20	33	58	86	12	72	45	77	16
b. Enterprises	135	112	175	151	33	32	60	50	15	32	38	66	22
c. Others	1,391	1,763	1,779	1,604	349	471	447	512	341	360	433	470	509

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**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. a. Water (x1,000 m3) 1)	10,406	10,929	11,353	11,374	2,831	2,923	2,880	2,718	2,776	2,875	2,999	2,722	3,139
b. Connected premises	29,211	30,225	31,218	31,952	30,409	30,657	30,958	31,218	31,412	31,527	31,800	31,952	32,122
2. a. Electricity (x 1,000 KWH)	614,931	644,348	673,611	692,813	151,513	166,433	178,640	177,026	160,454	173,183	181,324	177,852	163,066
b. Connections	35,496	36,448	37,404	38,051	36,575	36,749	37,058	37,404	37,435	37,541	37,720	38,051	38,123
c. Number of users	30,971	32,062	33,147	33,909	32,281	32,457	32,763	33,147	33,202	33,340	33,597	33,909	34,010
3. a. Gas (x 1,000 pounds)	16,345	17,162	17,629	17,795	4,270	4,374	4,314	4,671	4,128	4,368	4,380	4,919	4,290
b. Household	7,215	7,354	7,206	7,337	1,644	1,764	1,699	2,099	1,603	1,787	1,779	2,168	1,631
c. Commercial	9,130	9,808	10,422	10,458	2,626	2,610	2,614	2,572	2,525	2,581	2,601	2,751	2,659
4. Utilities index 2)	115.2	121.0	126.1	128.4	118.5	126.5	131.1	128.5	121.1	128.7	134.4	129.6	130.0

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**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	52.3	48.3	51.7	62.4	7.9	12.5	15.9	15.4	13.8	15.0	20.6	12.9	8.2
a. United States	24.0	14.5	13.4	25.3	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.3	9.8	6.6	3.0
b. Colombia	10.6	12.5	7.0	5.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
c. The Netherlands	6.3	6.1	7.5	6.3	0.9	2.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.9	1.2	0.7
d. Netherlands Antilles	4.4	5.2	10.2	9.2	1.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.8
e. Venezuela	3.8	6.2	11.0	12.4	1.5	1.4	3.5	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.3
f. Other countries	3.2	3.9	2.6	4.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,400.8	1,292.2	1,319.2	1,361.7	290.8	294.0	345.5	389.0	304.3	307.9	352.0	397.5	308.7
a. United States	926.2	783.3	816.9	822.5	182.5	180.3	216.0	238.2	185.2	186.1	219.4	231.8	190.5
b. The Netherlands	155.6	161.4	153.0	172.5	37.7	33.8	40.0	41.5	39.3	38.2	50.0	45.0	41.1
c. Netherlands Antilles	39.8	51.0	48.1	44.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	14.0	9.5	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.1
d. Venezuela	42.0	47.3	40.8	41.0	9.2	10.0	10.8	10.9	8.5	10.3	12.5	9.7	8.7
e. Japan	35.9	40.1	28.5	35.5	6.3	7.4	3.7	11.1	7.4	7.5	8.8	11.8	8.6
f. Other countries	201.4	209.1	231.8	245.3	43.5	51.2	63.7	73.4	54.4	54.4	49.5	87.0	48.7
3. Trade balance	-1,348.5	-1,243.8	-1,267.5	-1,299.3	-282.9	-281.5	-329.5	-373.6	-290.5	-292.9	-331.4	-384.5	-300.6

Source: CBS.

**TABLE 1.10: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY PRODUCT CATEGORY**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	52.3	48.3	51.7	62.4	7.9	12.5	15.9	15.4	13.8	15.0	20.6	12.9	8.2
a. Live animals and other animal products	13.9	18.5	17.8	18.1	2.7	3.0	5.5	6.6	5.3	6.8	4.0	2.0	1.2
b. Transport equipment	4.0	2.2	3.0	3.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
c. Art objects and collectors' items	7.1	8.2	9.5	8.5	1.6	2.6	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.9	0.7
d. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	5.4	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.9	7.3	1.4	1.1
e. Other goods	21.9	15.5	17.4	21.4	2.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.7	7.7	4.3
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,400.8	1,292.2	1,319.2	1,361.7	290.8	294.0	345.5	389.0	304.3	307.9	352.0	397.5	308.7
a. Live animals and other animal products	90.7	99.9	100.7	90.8	22.1	24.6	29.5	24.5	25.6	20.6	22.2	22.4	19.2
b. Food products	137.7	141.7	145.3	146.8	34.7	35.5	33.9	41.2	34.1	36.1	38.1	38.5	35.1
c. Chemical products	137.9	162.0	158.3	163.4	35.3	35.9	40.5	46.6	40.1	44.0	40.7	38.6	34.1
d. Base metals and derivated works	154.4	90.7	107.7	102.1	18.3	24.5	31.9	33.0	15.8	21.5	39.1	25.7	26.0
e. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	287.0	189.2	233.0	249.7	42.0	40.0	75.9	75.1	48.9	48.6	69.8	82.4	52.8
f. Transport equipment	109.2	117.5	102.9	119.2	22.8	24.2	24.8	31.2	26.4	27.2	28.8	36.8	24.6
g. Other goods	483.9	491.2	471.4	489.8	115.6	109.2	109.1	137.5	113.4	109.9	113.4	153.0	116.9
3. Trade balance	-1,348.5	-1,243.8	-1,267.5	-1,299.3	-282.9	-281.5	-329.5	-373.6	-290.5	-292.9	-331.4	-384.5	-300.6

Source: CBS.

**TABLE 1.11: OIL REFINING**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Export of oil (x Afl. million)	2,192	2,331	2,980	1,990	962	975	644	398	581	443	421	545	882
2. Import of crude (x Afl. million)	2,092	1,922	2,030	1,789	812	401	442	374	675	206	397	510	641
3. Quantity of oil refined (x 1,000 barrels)	73,713	83,553	64,327	52,383	22,242	12,933	15,630	13,522	19,178	11,163	10,662	11,380	15,397
4. Number of employees (at end of period) 1)	520	564	597	672	564	564	564	597	574	621	638	672	662

1) Excluding persons employed with contractors.

Source: Coastal Aruba Refining Co. N.V.

**TABLE 2.1: MONETARY SURVEY**

End of period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>I. Net domestic assets</b>	<b>1,121.9</b>	<b>1,207.9</b>	<b>1,180.5</b>	<b>1,334.5</b>	<b>1,190.5</b>	<b>1,205.5</b>	<b>1,179.6</b>	<b>1,180.5</b>	<b>1,201.1</b>	<b>1,245.4</b>	<b>1,277.6</b>	<b>1,334.5</b>	<b>1,275.9</b>
A) Domestic credit	1,394.6	1,512.1	1,543.9	1,701.8	1,523.2	1,563.0	1,545.3	1,543.9	1,579.0	1,609.1	1,651.4	1,701.8	1,667.4
1) Net claims on public sector	12.4	-1.1	-25.7	-61.9	0.8	23.3	-0.4	-25.7	5.9	-1.3	-2.0	-61.9	-126.5
a) Gross claims	75.9	65.8	77.6	81.4	68.5	94.9	72.4	77.6	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5
b) Government's deposits	-54.2	-44.3	-72.0	-72.4	-38.9	-40.5	-41.6	-72.0	-46.1	-50.3	-56.4	-72.4	-141.0
c) Development funds	-9.4	-22.6	-31.3	-71.0	-28.8	-31.1	-31.2	-31.3	-25.6	-28.7	-28.3	-71.0	-67.0
2) Claims on private sector	1,382.2	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,763.8	1,522.4	1,539.7	1,545.6	1,569.6	1,573.1	1,610.4	1,653.4	1,763.8	1,793.9
a) Enterprises	670.0	730.0	739.9	836.2	736.6	737.6	728.2	739.9	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1
b) Individuals	686.1	757.8	811.5	900.3	763.7	779.4	797.8	811.5	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6
1) Consumer credit	335.6	357.3	366.7	409.3	355.9	358.8	365.7	366.7	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1
2) Housing mortgages	350.4	400.5	444.8	491.1	407.9	420.5	432.1	444.8	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5
c) Other	26.1	25.4	18.2	27.2	22.1	22.7	19.6	18.2	18.2	19.5	19.6	27.2	40.2
B) Other items, net	-272.7	-304.3	-363.4	-367.3	-332.7	-357.6	-365.7	-363.4	-378.0	-363.7	-373.9	-367.3	-391.5
<b>II. Net foreign assets</b>	<b>577.2</b>	<b>530.4</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>620.8</b>	<b>589.1</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>738.5</b>	<b>704.9</b>	<b>702.7</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>804.1</b>
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	418.2	391.4	539.5	611.4	428.1	470.3	509.5	539.5	587.8	577.5	546.2	611.4	699.5
B) Commercial banks	158.9	139.0	120.5	87.6	192.7	118.9	150.5	120.5	150.7	127.4	156.5	87.6	104.6
<b>III. Broad money</b>	<b>1,699.1</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>1,840.6</b>	<b>2,033.5</b>	<b>1,811.3</b>	<b>1,794.6</b>	<b>1,839.6</b>	<b>1,840.6</b>	<b>1,939.6</b>	<b>1,950.2</b>	<b>1,980.3</b>	<b>2,033.5</b>	<b>2,080.0</b>
A) Money	590.4	596.3	701.0	844.4	626.2	612.2	649.2	701.0	740.2	770.8	774.6	844.4	795.1
B) Quasi-money	1,108.7	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,139.6	1,199.4	1,179.4	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9

**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)	(5)	(6= 4+5)	(7= 3+6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11= 8+9+10)	(12= 7+11)
1999	146.3	24.0	122.4	398.0	70.1	468.1	590.4	391.6	715.6	1.5	1,108.7	1,699.1
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	612.4	104.2	716.6	844.4	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.5
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	555.7	92.7	648.4	770.8	399.8	771.3	8.3	1,179.4	1,950.2
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	612.4	104.2	716.6	844.4	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.5
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

**TABLE 2.3: CAUSES OF CHANGES IN BROAD MONEY**

During period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>I. Net domestic money creation</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>-27.4</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>-17.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>-58.7</b>
A) Domestic credit	150.5	117.6	31.8	157.9	11.1	39.8	-17.8	-1.4	35.2	30.1	42.3	50.4	-34.4
1) Net claims on public sector	21.3	-13.4	-24.7	-36.2	1.9	22.5	-23.7	-25.4	31.7	-7.3	-0.7	-59.9	-64.6
a) Recourse to monetary system	8.0	-10.1	11.8	3.9	2.7	26.4	-22.5	5.2	0.1	0.0	5.1	-1.3	0.1
b) Drawing down of bank balances	13.3	-3.3	-36.4	-40.1	-0.8	-3.9	-1.2	-30.5	31.6	-7.3	-5.7	-58.6	-64.7
1) Government's deposits	12.8	9.9	-27.7	-0.3	5.4	-1.6	-1.1	-30.5	25.9	-4.2	-6.1	-15.9	-68.6
2) Development funds	0.5	-13.2	-8.7	-39.7	-6.3	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	5.7	-3.1	0.4	-42.7	4.0
2) Claims on private sector	129.2	131.0	56.4	194.1	9.2	17.3	5.9	24.0	3.5	37.3	43.0	110.3	30.1
a) Enterprises	33.8	60.0	9.9	96.3	6.6	1.1	-9.5	11.7	-8.7	26.5	20.9	57.6	-8.1
b) Individuals	97.4	71.8	53.7	88.8	5.9	15.6	18.5	13.7	12.2	9.5	22.0	45.1	25.3
1) Consumer credit	47.7	21.7	9.4	42.6	-1.4	3.0	6.9	1.0	5.2	2.4	10.5	24.4	5.8
2) Housing mortgages	49.7	50.1	44.2	46.3	7.3	12.7	11.5	12.7	7.0	7.1	11.4	20.7	19.5
c) Other	-1.9	-0.7	-7.2	9.0	-3.3	0.6	-3.1	-1.4	-0.1	1.3	0.1	7.6	12.9
B) Other domestic factors	-9.5	-31.6	-59.1	-3.9	-28.4	-24.9	-8.1	2.3	-14.6	14.2	-10.1	6.6	-24.2
<b>II. Inflow of foreign funds</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>105.1</b>
<b>III. Broad money</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>
1) Money	43.4	5.8	104.7	143.4	30.0	-14.0	37.0	51.8	39.2	30.6	3.7	69.8	-49.3
2) Quasi-money	116.9	33.3	-2.4	49.5	43.1	-2.7	8.0	-50.8	59.8	-20.0	26.3	-16.6	95.8

**TABLE 2.4: FOREIGN ASSETS**

	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	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net						Broad money coverage	Import coverage
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2-3)	(5)	(6)	(7= 5-6)	(8= 4+7)	(9)	(10= 8-9)	(11)	(12)	(13= 10:11)	(14= 8:12)
1999	41.0	399.3	0.1	440.2	501.1	342.2	158.9	599.1	22.0	577.2	1,699.1	1,350.0	34.0	44.4
2000	41.0	381.2	2.3	419.8	530.8	391.8	139.0	558.9	28.5	530.4	1,738.3	1,271.0	30.5	44.0
2001	55.0	525.7	2.6	578.2	524.0	403.5	120.5	698.7	38.7	660.1	1,840.6	1,220.9	35.9	57.2
2002	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	538.3	450.7	87.6	755.5	56.5	699.0	2,033.5	1,241.9	34.4	60.8
2001 I	41.0	416.8	0.9	456.9	556.2	363.5	192.7	649.6	28.8	620.8	1,811.3	1,247.2	34.3	52.1
II	41.0	461.5	7.2	495.3	518.3	399.5	118.9	614.2	25.0	589.1	1,794.6	1,259.2	32.8	48.8
III	41.0	506.4	10.8	536.7	505.4	354.9	150.5	687.2	27.1	660.0	1,839.6	1,232.9	35.9	55.7
IV	55.0	525.7	2.6	578.2	524.0	403.5	120.5	698.7	38.7	660.1	1,840.6	1,220.9	35.9	57.2
2002 I	60.0	571.3	1.3	630.1	479.4	328.8	150.7	780.7	42.2	738.5	1,939.6	1,230.3	38.1	63.5
II	63.4	560.5	0.1	623.8	465.5	338.1	127.4	751.2	46.3	704.9	1,950.2	1,220.0	36.1	61.6
III	64.4	542.9	6.3	601.0	504.1	347.6	156.5	757.4	54.8	702.7	1,980.3	1,208.8	35.5	62.7
IV	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	538.3	450.7	87.6	755.5	56.5	699.0	2,033.5	1,241.9	34.4	60.8
2003 I	66.7	687.9	0.1	754.4	528.8	424.2	104.6	859.0	54.9	804.1	2,080.0	1,251.9	38.7	68.6

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

End of period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>ASSETS</b>													
1. Claims on money-creating institutions	298.2	241.9	333.0	408.7	258.6	289.2	330.1	333.0	442.5	432.5	420.7	408.7	449.6
a) Monetary authorities	261.9	213.2	293.4	362.0	239.8	274.6	318.5	293.4	393.5	392.1	379.6	362.0	395.6
b) Commercial banks	36.3	28.8	39.5	46.7	18.8	14.6	11.6	39.5	48.9	40.4	41.1	46.7	53.9
2. Claims on the public sector	75.9	65.8	77.6	81.4	68.5	94.9	72.4	77.6	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5
a) Short-term	65.2	56.1	64.1	65.3	58.8	85.2	63.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	66.6	65.3	65.4
b) Long-term	10.7	9.7	13.4	16.1	9.7	9.7	8.7	13.4	13.4	13.4	16.1	16.1	16.1
3. Claims on the private sector	1,382.2	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,763.8	1,522.4	1,539.7	1,545.6	1,569.6	1,573.1	1,610.4	1,653.4	1,763.8	1,793.9
a) Enterprises	670.0	730.0	739.9	836.2	736.6	737.6	728.2	739.9	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1
b) Individuals	686.1	757.8	811.5	900.3	763.7	779.4	797.8	811.5	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6
1) Consumer credit	335.6	357.3	366.7	409.3	355.9	358.8	365.7	366.7	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1
2) Housing mortgages	350.4	400.5	444.8	491.1	407.9	420.5	432.1	444.8	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5
c) Capital market investments	11.8	11.9	6.0	6.1	9.2	9.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	15.1
d) Other	14.3	13.5	12.2	21.1	13.0	13.7	13.6	12.2	12.1	13.5	13.5	21.1	25.1
4. Foreign assets	941.4	953.0	1,104.8	1,214.6	1,014.0	1,020.8	1,052.8	1,104.8	1,110.7	1,089.4	1,111.4	1,214.6	1,283.3
a) Gold	41.0	41.0	55.0	68.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	55.0	60.0	63.4	64.4	68.2	66.7
b) Short-term	398.0	414.2	475.2	491.3	470.2	433.2	429.0	475.2	499.0	439.9	437.3	491.3	514.6
c) Long-term	502.5	497.8	574.5	655.1	502.8	546.6	582.8	574.5	551.8	586.1	609.6	655.1	702.1
5. Other domestic assets	-60.4	-44.0	-65.0	-62.9	-40.2	-57.1	-67.1	-65.0	-62.5	-63.7	-63.3	-62.9	-69.4
<b>6. Total assets</b>	<b>2,637.3</b>	<b>2,729.8</b>	<b>3,020.0</b>	<b>3,405.6</b>	<b>2,823.3</b>	<b>2,887.5</b>	<b>2,933.8</b>	<b>3,020.0</b>	<b>3,141.5</b>	<b>3,146.3</b>	<b>3,205.0</b>	<b>3,405.6</b>	<b>3,538.9</b>

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

(continued)

End of period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
7. Broad money	1,699.1	1,738.3	1,840.6	2,033.5	1,811.3	1,794.6	1,839.6	1,840.6	1,939.6	1,950.2	1,980.3	2,033.5	2,080.0
a) Money	590.4	596.3	701.0	844.4	626.2	612.2	649.2	701.0	740.2	770.8	774.6	844.4	795.1
b) Quasi-money	1,108.7	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,139.6	1,199.4	1,179.4	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9
8. Money-creating institutions	271.6	229.8	303.8	376.5	263.3	290.4	331.4	303.8	413.8	393.1	390.0	376.5	413.5
a) Monetary authorities	245.6	202.7	295.5	358.3	239.3	267.0	323.5	295.5	400.3	375.6	375.8	358.3	388.2
b) Commercial banks	26.0	27.1	8.2	18.2	24.0	23.3	7.8	8.2	13.5	17.6	14.3	18.2	25.3
9. Public sector deposits	63.6	66.9	103.3	143.4	67.7	71.6	72.8	103.3	71.7	79.0	84.7	143.4	208.0
a) Government	54.2	44.3	72.0	72.4	38.9	40.5	41.6	72.0	46.1	50.3	56.4	72.4	141.0
b) Development funds	9.4	22.6	31.3	71.0	28.8	31.1	31.2	31.3	25.6	28.7	28.3	71.0	67.0
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
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
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
11. Subordinated debt	11.3	13.8	14.1	9.1	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
12. Capital and reserves	125.9	141.7	194.5	194.8	155.0	157.7	155.4	194.5	203.6	206.7	206.7	194.8	204.3
13. Foreign liabilities	342.3	394.1	406.1	459.2	364.4	406.6	365.6	406.1	330.0	338.2	353.9	459.2	424.3
a) Short-term	310.5	367.8	356.8	388.6	328.6	374.4	324.7	356.8	270.2	263.2	279.5	388.6	364.9
b) Long-term	31.8	26.2	49.3	70.6	35.9	32.2	40.9	49.3	59.8	75.0	74.4	70.6	59.4
14. Revaluation differences	22.0	28.5	38.7	56.5	28.8	25.0	27.1	38.7	42.2	46.3	54.8	56.5	54.9
15. Other domestic liabilities	101.5	116.9	119.0	132.7	118.9	127.7	127.7	119.0	126.3	123.5	125.4	132.7	144.7
<b>16. Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,637.3</b>	<b>2,729.8</b>	<b>3,020.0</b>	<b>3,405.6</b>	<b>2,823.3</b>	<b>2,887.5</b>	<b>2,933.8</b>	<b>3,020.0</b>	<b>3,141.5</b>	<b>3,146.3</b>	<b>3,205.0</b>	<b>3,405.6</b>	<b>3,538.9</b>

**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						
	(1)	(2)	(3)		Banks	Governments	Other	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1999	0.0	14.2	14.2	41.0	45.5	0.0	353.8	440.3	454.5		
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		
2001 I	0.0	14.2	14.2	41.0	60.5	0.0	356.3	457.8	472.0		
II	0.0	19.5	19.5	41.0	60.2	0.0	401.3	502.5	522.0		
III	0.0	18.3	18.3	41.0	70.7	0.0	435.8	547.4	565.7		
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		
II	0.0	25.2	25.2	63.4	53.2	0.0	507.3	623.9	649.1		
III	0.0	28.0	28.0	64.4	17.7	0.0	525.2	607.3	635.4		
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		

**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
	Capital and reserves	Bank notes issued	Government	Development funds	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits		Other fin.inst. deposits	Private sector deposits	Other deposits				
						Demand	Time							
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1999	44.0	133.3	46.3	9.4	3.2	42.8	140.3	0.0	5.4	7.7	432.4	0.1	22.0	454.5
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
2001 I	52.1	126.0	35.4	28.8	2.0	21.6	158.7	0.0	2.1	15.5	442.3	0.9	28.8	472.0
2001 II	52.1	129.6	36.7	31.1	1.8	35.7	180.5	6.7	0.0	15.6	489.8	7.2	25.0	522.0
2001 III	52.1	129.0	36.4	31.2	3.0	53.0	198.3	0.0	5.4	19.4	527.8	10.8	27.1	565.7
2001 IV	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 I	64.3	126.2	42.5	25.6	3.0	53.8	274.2	0.0	4.0	15.4	608.9	1.3	42.2	652.4
2002 II	64.3	131.7	44.4	28.7	2.2	103.1	208.5	0.0	8.1	11.7	602.7	0.1	46.3	649.1
2002 III	64.3	126.8	39.7	11.3	1.6	92.9	210.5	0.0	8.1	19.0	574.3	6.3	54.8	635.4
2002 IV	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 I	68.4	134.4	136.1	43.8	1.7	78.3	232.4	0.0	6.3	29.0	730.4	0.1	54.9	785.4

**TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED**

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)						Total number of notes issued
	5	10	25	50	100	500	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1999	251	479	445	176	970	21	2,342
2000	250	494	450	182	1,013	18	2,409
2001	182	496	489	191	1,050	18	2,426
2002	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	2,477
2001 I	250	453	428	162	918	19	2,231
II	249	462	424	162	955	19	2,271
III	249	471	455	164	940	19	2,298
IV	182	496	489	191	1,050	18	2,426
2002 I	182	459	432	168	925	18	2,184
II	182	465	473	173	965	18	2,276
III	181	460	408	216	912	18	2,195
IV	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	2,477
2003 I	181	459	411	233	980	18	2,282

End of period	Denominations: value (Afl. million)						Total value of notes issued
	5	10	25	50	100	500	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1999	1.3	4.8	11.1	8.8	97.0	10.4	133.3
2000	1.3	4.9	11.3	9.1	101.3	9.2	137.1
2001	0.9	5.0	12.2	9.5	105.0	9.2	141.8
2002	0.9	4.7	11.5	13.1	108.2	9.0	147.4
2001 I	1.3	4.5	10.7	8.1	91.8	9.6	126.0
II	1.2	4.6	10.6	8.1	95.5	9.6	129.6
III	1.2	4.7	11.4	8.2	94.0	9.6	129.0
IV	0.9	5.0	12.2	9.5	105.0	9.2	141.8
2002 I	0.9	4.6	10.8	8.4	92.5	9.0	126.2
II	0.9	4.6	11.8	8.7	96.5	9.2	131.7
III	0.9	4.6	10.2	10.8	91.2	9.1	126.8
IV	0.9	4.7	11.5	13.1	108.2	9.0	147.4
2003 I	0.9	4.6	10.3	11.6	98.0	9.1	134.4

**TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED**

	Denominations: number (x 1,000)							Com- memo- rative coins	Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (Afl. million)
	Cents				Florin				
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½	5		
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1999	9,509	9,822	6,589	3,493	4,759	68	617	11	13
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
2001 I	10,730	10,797	7,076	3,801	5,095	69	670	11	14
II	11,442	11,034	7,361	3,898	5,108	69	680	11	14
III	11,596	11,180	7,475	3,929	5,182	69	680	11	14
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
II	12,091	11,724	7,712	4,091	5,368	71	698	11	15
III	12,129	11,884	7,812	4,136	5,374	71	698	11	15
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

**TABLE 4.1: COMMERCIAL BANKS: SUMMARY ACCOUNT**

	Assets				Total assets = Total liabilities	Liabilities			
	Cash and claims on banks	Invest- ments	Loans	Other		Deposits	Capital and reserves	Other	
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1999	559.6	104.0	1,485.7	121.1	2,270.4	1,909.2	101.7	259.6	
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	684.0	99.4	1,852.5	180.7	2,816.7	2,329.1	143.6	343.9	
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	684.0	99.4	1,852.5	180.7	2,816.7	2,329.1	143.6	343.9
2003	I	725.8	108.3	1,861.2	182.7	2,878.0	2,361.9	153.1	363.0

**TABLE: 4.2: COMMERCIAL BANKS:  
PRUDENTIAL RATIOS**

	End of period	Liquidity	Loan/ deposit	Capital/ risk value of assets
		(1)	(2)	(3)
1999		29.3	70.5	8.8
2000		26.2	75.6	9.4
2001		28.5	73.1	10.6
2002		29.2	71.8	9.3
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	29.2	71.8	9.3
2003	I	30.3	70.8	9.9

**TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET**

Domestic assets										
End of period	Notes and coins (1)	Central Bank		Investments		Loans and advances				
		Current account (2)	Time deposits (3)	Government securities (4)	Non government securities (5)	Enterprises (6)	Mortgages (7)	Individuals (8)	Government (9)	
1999	24.0	35.7	163.8	60.8	11.8	511.9	503.2	335.6	0.7	
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	73.8	205.1	65.7	6.1	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2	
2001	I	24.0	22.5	158.3	49.1	9.2	570.0	568.2	355.9	0.4
	II	22.8	45.1	178.7	37.7	9.1	566.9	584.9	358.8	30.9
	III	24.4	48.1	198.1	57.6	6.0	550.0	603.8	365.7	0.3
	IV	30.7	60.4	154.8	62.1	6.0	548.2	629.9	366.7	0.3
2002	I	24.6	47.1	274.2	62.3	6.1	542.1	634.3	371.9	0.3
	II	24.3	120.0	208.1	54.3	6.0	575.1	635.2	374.4	0.2
	III	24.4	90.8	216.5	65.6	6.1	590.9	651.7	384.9	2.1
	IV	35.1	73.8	205.1	65.7	6.1	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2
2003	I	29.4	82.7	235.5	65.7	15.1	626.2	706.3	414.4	0.2

**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		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1999	54.3	14.3	17.0	10.3	1,743.2	11.6	288.4	31.4	134.3	35.5	501.1	2,244.3
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	61.2	47.2	31.3	2.4	2,258.4	15.1	334.3	27.6	120.2	41.0	538.3	2,796.7
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	2,113.3	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	61.2	47.2	31.3	2.4	2,258.4	15.1	334.3	27.6	120.2	41.0	538.3	2,796.7
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

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

Domestic liabilities										
End of period	Demand deposits				Time deposits				Savings deposits	Other liabilities
	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Government	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Development funds		
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
1999	90.9	321.8	46.9	7.9	212.2	247.6	255.7	0.0	391.6	234.3
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	467.7	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	285.3
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	434.8	84.8	5.9	258.8	252.7	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	467.7	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	285.3
2003 I	108.5	442.5	115.7	5.0	262.3	300.8	285.3	23.2	436.3	301.7

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities (cont'd)		Total domestic liabilities	Foreign liabilities						Total Foreign liabilities	Total Liabilities		
	Capital base			Demand deposits		Time deposits		Savings deposits	Capital and reserves and subordinated debt			Other	
	Capital and reserves	Subordinated debt	Banks	Non-banks	Banks	Non-banks							
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	
1999	82.0	11.3	1,902.2	18.4	49.3	57.6	145.8	37.5	8.4	25.2	342.2	2,244.3	
2000	89.5	13.8	1,952.4	28.9	71.9	68.1	150.9	41.6	8.4	22.0	391.8	2,344.1	
2001	130.2	14.1	2,099.0	23.2	65.3	61.4	201.8	42.0	3.0	6.7	403.5	2,502.5	
2002	126.5	9.1	2,346.0	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	56.9	450.7	2,796.7	
2001	I	102.8	13.8	2,037.5	9.7	74.2	54.1	157.1	40.2	8.4	19.9	363.5	2,401.0
	II	105.6	13.8	2,035.2	21.7	73.3	83.9	158.0	41.6	4.8	16.1	399.5	2,434.7
	III	103.3	14.1	2,098.8	11.2	59.3	50.0	182.1	41.0	3.0	8.2	354.9	2,453.7
	IV	130.2	14.1	2,099.0	23.2	65.3	61.4	201.8	42.0	3.0	6.7	403.5	2,502.5
2002	I	139.3	14.1	2,238.5	26.0	57.4	10.8	182.1	41.7	3.0	7.7	328.8	2,567.3
	II	142.4	9.1	2,240.7	10.8	65.0	7.3	196.8	40.9	8.0	9.4	338.1	2,578.8
	III	142.4	9.1	2,309.5	8.0	61.3	7.3	201.5	42.4	8.0	19.2	347.6	2,657.1
	IV	126.5	9.1	2,346.0	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	56.9	450.7	2,796.7
2003	I	135.9	9.1	2,426.3	9.1	79.6	7.3	199.5	61.4	8.0	59.2	424.2	2,850.5

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

	Loans outstanding				Percentages			
	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Total	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Percentage of total loans
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	4.9	0.4	5.4	1.8	91.1	7.0	0.3
Mining and manufacturing	15.0	4.6	7.1	26.6	56.3	17.1	26.5	1.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	5.3	27.1	0.8	33.2	16.0	81.6	2.4	1.9
Construction	15.3	4.0	3.3	22.6	67.6	17.8	14.6	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	170.9	131.2	73.5	375.6	45.5	34.9	19.6	21.2
Hotels and restaurants	31.4	17.0	18.5	66.9	47.0	25.4	27.6	3.8
Transport, storage and communications	11.2	12.2	6.0	29.4	38.1	41.3	20.6	1.7
Financial intermediation	6.4	4.3	18.5	29.2	21.8	14.8	63.4	1.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	31.7	53.0	46.8	131.6	24.1	40.3	35.6	7.4
Other enterprises	25.6	55.0	27.0	107.6	23.8	51.1	25.1	6.1
<b>Total loans to enterprises</b>	<b>312.9</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>828.1</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>
Government	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.1	85.9	0.0	0.0
Individuals	63.0	376.1	504.4	943.5	6.7	39.9	53.5	53.2
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>689.6</b>	<b>706.3</b>	<b>1,771.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

End of period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4
Mining and manufacturing	22.0	17.6	18.6	24.0	21.3	21.9	20.2	18.6	20.1	19.3	23.0	24.0	26.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	28.6	36.3	29.0	34.9	30.4	29.9	29.0	29.0	27.9	31.3	33.1	34.9	33.2
Construction	24.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	21.2	20.4	20.9	19.3	21.2	21.8	21.7	20.8	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	242.7	289.3	328.7	385.7	300.8	303.7	212.3	328.7	325.4	345.2	369.3	385.7	375.6
Hotels and restaurants	84.1	74.7	66.0	76.1	67.1	65.0	66.7	66.0	67.7	64.0	69.7	76.1	66.9
Transport, storage and communications	52.2	45.5	32.1	30.1	44.5	48.2	143.0	32.1	29.8	31.4	29.5	30.1	29.4
Financial intermediation	44.8	63.1	37.3	30.3	59.5	55.5	41.2	37.3	34.4	37.1	31.2	30.3	29.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	101.0	113.5	129.5	128.0	128.4	127.4	123.9	129.5	129.1	123.8	121.5	128.0	131.6
Other enterprises	64.3	63.6	73.6	100.7	57.7	59.2	64.6	73.6	70.6	74.3	74.1	100.7	107.6
<b>Total loans to enterprises</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>739.9</b>	<b>836.2</b>	<b>736.6</b>	<b>737.6</b>	<b>728.2</b>	<b>739.9</b>	<b>732.0</b>	<b>753.8</b>	<b>778.6</b>	<b>836.2</b>	<b>828.1</b>
Government	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	30.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2
Individuals	705.2	776.2	829.9	919.4	782.1	798.3	816.3	829.9	841.7	851.7	873.6	919.4	943.5
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>1,375.9</b>	<b>1,506.5</b>	<b>1,570.1</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,519.0</b>	<b>1,566.8</b>	<b>1,544.8</b>	<b>1,570.1</b>	<b>1,574.0</b>	<b>1,605.8</b>	<b>1,654.3</b>	<b>1,755.8</b>	<b>1,771.8</b>

**TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY**

End of March 2003	Central Bank and Treasury	Commercial Banks	Monetary Sector	Nonmonetary Financial Institutions	Financial Sector
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)=(3)+(4)
1. Foreign assets	754.5	528.8	1,283.3	477.0	1,760.4
2. Domestic claims	69.9	1,752.5	1,822.3	1,073.8	2,896.1
a) Government	63.7	17.9	81.5	454.8	536.4
b) Non-financial public enterprises	0.0	35.7	35.7	23.9	59.5
c) Enterprises	0.0	780.2	780.2	76.3	856.5
d) Individuals	6.2	918.8	924.9	518.8	1,443.7
1) Consumer credit	0.0	414.4	414.4	69.0	483.4
2) Housing mortgages	6.2	504.4	510.5	449.8	960.3
3. Other domestic claims	24.7	594.5	619.2	917.0	1,536.2
<b>4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIE</b>	<b>849.1</b>	<b>2,875.8</b>	<b>3,724.9</b>	<b>2,467.8</b>	<b>6,192.7</b>
5. Foreign liabilities	55.1	424.2	479.2	153.9	633.1
6. Deposits and borrowings	187.8	1979.6	2167.4	55.8	2223.2
a) Government	179.9	28.2	208.0	36.6	244.7
b) Other residents	8.0	1,951.4	1,959.4	19.2	1,978.5
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,147.5	1,147.5
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	262.6	262.6
9. Other domestic liabilities	606.2	472.0	1,078.3	848.0	1,926.3

**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		Commercial			
	(1)	(2)			Consumer credit	Housing mortgages	Mortgages	Other loans 2)		
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10=9-4)			
1999	5.8	7.7	3.8	6.2	17.1	10.9	10.4	10.8	13.0	6.8
2000	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.2	17.2	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.0	5.8
2001	5.3	7.7	3.8	5.8	17.2	10.9	10.7	10.1	12.1	6.2
2002	5.2	7.1	3.7	5.5	16.7	10.3	10.0	10.6	12.8	7.3
2001 I	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.0	17.7	10.7	10.9	10.3	11.8	5.8
II	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.3	17.0	10.8	10.4	10.3	12.2	5.9
III	4.9	7.5	3.8	5.3	17.3	11.0	10.3	10.5	12.5	7.2
IV	5.2	7.9	3.9	5.7	17.2	10.9	10.8	9.4	11.7	6.0
2002 I	6.0	7.9	3.7	6.4	17.2	10.8	10.4	11.2	13.2	6.9
II	5.6	7.2	3.8	5.8	16.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	13.2	7.3
III	4.0	6.5	3.7	4.3	16.7	10.4	10.5	11.0	13.4	9.0
IV	5.4	6.7	3.8	5.7	16.2	9.9	9.5	10.3	12.1	6.4
2003 I	5.4	6.0	3.6	5.3	16.2	9.6	10.4	9.4	11.8	6.5

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- count (1)	Advance count (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 (1)	30-day (2)	90-day (3)
1999	2.6	3.0	3.1
2000	3.4	3.5	3.5
2001	2.2	2.2	2.3
2002	0.4	0.6	0.7
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

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 (1)	30-day (2)	90-day (3)
1999	5.2	5.3	5.4
2000	6.4	6.4	6.5
2001	4.0	3.9	3.8
2002	1.8	1.8	1.8
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

Source: International Financial Statistics.

**TABLE 6.5: GOVERNMENT SECURITY MARKETS**

3-month treasury bills					6-month cash loan certificates				
End of period	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per Afl. 100	Yield per annum (%)	End of period	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per	Yield per annum (%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1999	January	17.0	98.41	6.46	1999	June	8.0	97.63	4.86
	February	15.0	98.38	6.49		December	8.0	96.95	6.29
	April	17.0	98.56	5.79	2000	June	8.0	96.95	6.29
	May	15.0	98.69	5.18		December	8.0	96.55	7.15
	July	17.0	98.85	4.56	2001	June	8.0	96.69	6.49
	August	15.0	98.81	4.86		December	8.0	98.95	2.10
	October	17.0	98.88	4.44	2002	June	8.0	99.73	1.06
	November	15.0	98.83	4.64		December	8.0	99.72	1.10
2000	January	17.0	98.35	6.57	2003	June	8.0	99.41	1.06
	February	15.0	98.41	6.34					
	April	17.0	98.36	6.13					
	May	15.0	98.48	6.12					
	July	17.0	98.35	6.20					
	August	15.0	98.45	6.21					
	October	17.0	98.34	6.10					
	November	12.4	98.28	6.91					
2001	January	17.0	98.28	6.93					
	February	15.0	98.29	6.77					
	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					

  

Government bonds				
End of period	Date of issue	Maturity in years	Amount (Afl. million)	Yield per annum (%)
	(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)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Revenue and grants</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>731.8</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>246.6</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>167.9</b>
<b>A. Tax revenue</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>624.5</b>	<b>606.3</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>146.5</b>
1. Taxes on income and profit	309.0	309.6	302.8	301.3	64.1	59.3	91.9	87.5	71.2	65.3	74.7	90.2	65.7
2. Taxes on commodities	198.0	212.6	202.6	213.5	45.5	47.9	48.8	60.4	44.8	50.1	50.5	68.1	50.9
3. Taxes on property	35.2	34.3	27.8	33.7	12.1	4.3	4.9	6.5	16.3	3.8	7.1	6.5	15.2
4. Taxes on services	44.8	44.4	48.3	47.1	15.0	12.9	11.0	9.4	14.9	11.6	9.7	10.9	14.8
5. Foreign exchange tax	21.6	23.6	24.8	14.4	5.1	7.5	2.8	9.4	5.2	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.0
<b>B. Nontax revenue</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>C. Grants</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2. Expenditure</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>719.9</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>816.4</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>184.6</b>
1. Wages	222.3	246.3	255.2	261.7	57.8	72.0	59.0	66.4	56.7	71.9	64.7	68.4	58.4
2. Employer's contribution	29.0	38.9	24.2	66.0	4.5	4.2	5.5	10.1	7.9	16.8	17.6	23.7	14.9
3. Wage subsidies	85.6	89.7	91.5	108.1	22.4	27.0	22.8	19.4	24.6	29.7	24.8	29.0	21.6
4. Goods and services	197.4	192.7	135.9	149.4	31.7	23.2	27.1	54.0	51.6	36.0	23.1	38.7	19.6
5. Interest	33.4	30.2	35.7	38.2	6.6	9.7	10.6	8.8	7.8	8.0	11.2	11.2	8.6
6. Development fund spending	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	1.9
7. Investment	24.8	28.3	18.4	13.3	4.9	1.8	5.1	6.6	4.7	1.5	4.3	2.8	6.2
8. Items n.i.e. 2)	89.0	93.9	156.0	176.1	34.5	21.8	44.8	54.9	48.1	38.9	45.1	44.0	53.4
<b>3. Lending minus repayments</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-81.3</b>
1. Lending	40.8	19.9	36.1	50.9	6.8	1.9	9.0	18.4	8.1	3.7	23.3	15.8	5.9
2. Repayments 3)	-3.4	-3.7	-4.1	-53.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-45.0	0.0	-8.9	-87.2
<b>4. Financial deficit (-)</b>	<b>-24.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-17.3</b>	<b>-62.2</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-52.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>64.6</b>
<b>5. Net foreign capital</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A. Loans received 4)	26.7	73.4	49.3	136.0	6.0	0.0	37.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	73.3	62.7	0.0
B. Repayments on loans	-13.4	-49.3	-21.4	-40.0	-1.8	-0.6	-2.2	-16.8	0.0	-0.5	-26.8	-12.7	0.0
<b>6. Net domestic capital 5)</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A. Loans received	0.0	33.5	29.4	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0
B. Repayments on loans	-10.5	-50.3	-15.2	-31.6	0.0	-11.4	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-27.3	-4.3	0.0
<b>7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>
A. Loans received	1.0	8.4	-0.3	-3.1	0.0	-26.1	30.6	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-5.0	1.9	0.0
B. Drawings on deposits	-13.2	3.3	36.6	39.9	0.8	4.0	1.2	30.6	-31.7	7.3	5.7	58.6	64.7
-Earmarked	-6.8	-8.4	4.4	12.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	5.2	1.0	-5.2	0.0	16.4	77.6
-Free	-6.6	11.7	32.1	27.7	1.2	4.3	1.2	25.4	-32.7	12.5	5.7	42.2	-12.9
C. Other	-9.0	1.7	-11.5	-0.7	-2.7	-0.3	-8.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.1
<b>8. Memorandum items</b>													
A. Unmet financing requirements	115.2	152.5	269.4	275.6	183.3	235.9	281.4	269.4	280.7	291.6	269.2	275.6	298.0
B. Financial deficit (-)	-39.2	-31.2	-134.2	-68.5	-36.9	-63.1	-55.3	21.1	-43.1	-3.1	-30.2	7.9	42.2

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 Desaroyo Aruba at the Aruba Investment Bank is included.

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

**TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>731.8</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>246.6</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>167.9</b>
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>624.5</b>	<b>606.3</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>146.5</b>
<b>Taxes on income and profit</b>	<b>309.0</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>301.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>
Of which:													
-Wage tax	200.6	202.3	209.7	220.1	53.6	50.1	52.5	53.4	62.2	52.1	47.7	58.2	59.9
-Income tax	28.1	25.8	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	-0.1	1.7	1.2	-0.9	1.0	0.1
-Profit tax	80.1	81.4	90.0	78.3	9.3	7.8	38.7	34.2	7.3	12.1	27.9	31.0	5.7
-Solidarity tax	0.2	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>Taxes on commodities</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>
Of which:													
-Excises on gasoline	59.9	62.6	62.2	65.2	14.7	15.2	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.8	15.1	18.7	17.2
-Excises on tobacco	10.4	11.4	9.8	10.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	3.1	3.9	3.0
-Excises on beer	19.3	20.3	19.4	20.3	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	6.5	4.7
-Excises on liquor	11.0	12.2	13.2	13.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.7
-Import duties	97.4	106.1	98.0	104.5	21.2	22.9	22.7	31.3	20.2	24.8	23.8	35.7	23.3
<b>Taxes on property</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Of which:													
-Motor vehicle fees	11.8	12.8	13.3	15.2	6.9	1.5	1.7	3.1	7.4	1.3	2.5	4.0	7.4
-Succession tax	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
-Land tax	14.7	11.6	9.7	12.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	2.9	6.0	2.2	2.6	1.4	6.0
-Transfer tax	7.2	9.0	4.2	5.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	2.9	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.8
<b>Taxes on services</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Of which:													
-Gambling licenses	17.5	15.2	16.1	17.1	4.6	4.2	2.4	4.9	5.5	4.1	3.3	4.2	5.9
-Hotel room tax	19.3	21.9	26.6	24.8	8.8	7.4	6.9	3.4	7.5	6.5	5.1	5.7	7.5
-Stamp duties	2.8	3.0	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8
-Other	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
<b>Foreign exchange tax</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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	Earmarked	Development funds	Total	Demand	Development funds						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2+3)	(5)	(6)		(7= 4+5+6)	(8)	(9)		
1999	2.6	43.7	9.4	55.6	7.9	0.0	63.6	53.0	22.9	75.9	12.4	21.3
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
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

**TABLE 7.4 OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DEBT**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Total Debt</b>	<b>870.9</b>	<b>947.2</b>	<b>1,105.9</b>	<b>1,242.9</b>	<b>975.5</b>	<b>1,034.9</b>	<b>1,103.9</b>	<b>1,105.9</b>	<b>1,116.9</b>	<b>1,150.7</b>	<b>1,180.2</b>	<b>1,242.9</b>	<b>1,272.1</b>
<b>2. Domestic Debt</b>	<b>503.6</b>	<b>571.5</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>672.1</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>723.5</b>	<b>733.4</b>	<b>718.3</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>741.8</b>
<b>A. Negotiable</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>189.1</b>
1. Treasury bills	32.0	29.4	40.0	40.0	32.0	32.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	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
3. Government bonds	149.2	127.7	131.2	141.1	127.7	112.0	112.0	131.2	131.2	131.2	141.1	141.1	141.1
<b>B. Non-negotiable</b>	<b>314.4</b>	<b>406.4</b>	<b>533.7</b>	<b>530.7</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>520.1</b>	<b>536.1</b>	<b>533.7</b>	<b>544.3</b>	<b>554.3</b>	<b>529.2</b>	<b>530.7</b>	<b>552.7</b>
1. Short-term	88.7	156.0	272.2	275.6	186.8	269.8	284.9	272.2	283.6	294.4	272.1	275.6	297.6
a. APFA	70.0	111.2	179.5	214.1	128.3	145.3	162.4	179.5	188.1	196.8	205.5	214.1	214.4
b. Suppliers' credit	14.0	38.1	74.8	43.0	45.6	61.7	90.2	74.8	72.8	67.6	45.5	43.0	63.2
c. Other	4.7	6.7	17.9	18.5	12.9	62.7	32.3	17.9	22.7	30.0	21.1	18.5	20.0
2. Long-term	225.7	250.4	261.5	255.1	250.4	250.4	251.2	261.5	260.7	259.9	257.2	255.1	255.1
a. APFA	80.2	78.5	75.4	72.1	78.5	78.5	78.5	75.4	74.6	73.8	73.0	72.1	72.1
b. SVB	72.2	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	62.0	60.8	57.7	54.6	60.8	60.8	58.9	57.7	57.7	57.7	55.8	54.6	54.6
d. Other	11.3	16.2	33.5	33.5	16.2	16.2	18.9	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5
<b>3. Foreign debt</b>	<b>367.3</b>	<b>375.7</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>523.1</b>	<b>370.6</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>407.8</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>393.4</b>	<b>417.3</b>	<b>461.9</b>	<b>523.1</b>	<b>530.3</b>
<b>A. The Netherlands</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>195.8</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>202.0</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>206.3</b>
1. Development cooperation	227.6	201.0	177.8	195.9	192.5	186.0	198.1	177.8	178.8	200.4	198.4	195.9	202.4
2. Commercial loans	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
<b>B. EIB</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>C. USA</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>244.8</b>
<b>D. Other</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.6</b>

**TABLE 8.1: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1)**

During period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Current account (net)</b>	<b>-622.8</b>	<b>527.9</b>	<b>729.3</b>	<b>-437.5</b>	<b>568.1</b>	<b>643.0</b>	<b>-731.3</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>-139.2</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-311.2</b>	<b>-282.5</b>
A. Goods and services	-551.4	628.0	879.3	-188.5	608.9	673.3	-673.1	270.2	69.9	-88.6	56.2	-226.0	-205.1
1. Goods	-1063.5	-62.7	138.8	-955.6	322.9	474.8	-744.7	85.8	-219.5	-257.6	-93.6	-384.9	-403.6
2. Services	512.1	690.7	740.5	767.1	286.0	198.5	71.6	184.4	289.4	169.0	149.8	158.9	198.5
B. Income	-52.0	-10.3	-68.4	-130.1	-25.5	-1.6	-39.1	-2.2	-10.1	-19.0	-46.1	-54.9	-30.8
C. Current transfers	-19.4	-89.8	-81.6	-118.9	-15.3	-28.7	-19.1	-18.5	-26.8	-31.6	-30.2	-30.3	-46.6
<b>2. Capital and financial account (net)</b>	<b>658.9</b>	<b>-561.2</b>	<b>-578.9</b>	<b>480.6</b>	<b>-481.3</b>	<b>-672.7</b>	<b>813.8</b>	<b>-238.7</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>303.0</b>	<b>363.1</b>
A. Capital account	0.0	17.8	-1.5	34.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-2.4	2.6	34.6	-5.4
1. Capital transfers	0.0	17.8	-1.5	36.8	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	2.6	34.6	-5.4
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	658.9	-579.0	-577.4	446.1	-480.8	-672.8	814.8	-238.6	52.9	114.5	10.3	268.4	368.5
1. Direct investment	715.8	-278.6	-593.1	417.3	-488.4	-643.4	754.2	-215.5	77.4	118.6	-25.9	247.2	304.2
2. Portfolio investment	-86.0	-72.3	35.6	63.7	20.2	0.0	8.6	6.8	-10.1	7.9	50.3	15.6	54.1
3. Other investment	29.1	-228.1	-19.9	-34.9	-12.6	-29.4	52.0	-29.9	-14.4	-12.0	-14.1	5.6	10.2
<b>3. Items not yet classified 2)</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>4. Overall balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>105.1</b>
<b>5. Banking transactions 3)</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>-53.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
<b>6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>-150.2</b>	<b>-71.8</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>-42.3</b>	<b>-39.2</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-48.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>-65.2</b>	<b>-88.1</b>
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	-14.0	-13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.0	-5.0	-3.4	-1.0	-3.8	1.6
B. Foreign exchange holdings	-5.2	26.9	-136.2	-58.6	-36.7	-42.3	-39.2	-18.0	-43.3	13.8	32.3	-61.4	-89.7

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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Goods and services</b>	<b>-551.4</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>879.3</b>	<b>-188.5</b>	<b>608.9</b>	<b>673.3</b>	<b>-673.1</b>	<b>270.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>-88.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>-226.0</b>	<b>-205.1</b>
A. Goods	-1,063.5	-62.7	138.8	-955.6	322.9	474.8	-744.7	85.8	-219.5	-257.6	-93.6	-384.9	-403.6
1. Exports f.o.b.	2,533.6	4,618.2	4,369.2	2,713.2	1,216.9	1,617.3	715.0	820.0	722.0	716.7	624.8	649.7	850.7
2. Imports f.o.b.	3,597.1	4,680.9	4,230.4	3,668.8	894.0	1,142.5	1,459.7	734.2	941.5	974.3	718.4	1,034.6	1,254.3
B. Services	<b>512.1</b>	<b>690.7</b>	<b>740.5</b>	<b>767.1</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>289.4</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>198.5</b>
1. Receipts	<b>1,784.8</b>	<b>1,881.2</b>	<b>1,895.6</b>	<b>1,920.3</b>	<b>536.9</b>	<b>489.3</b>	<b>441.5</b>	<b>427.9</b>	<b>546.8</b>	<b>459.8</b>	<b>434.7</b>	<b>479.0</b>	<b>550.7</b>
1.1 Transportation	146.0	133.5	74.9	59.1	20.8	20.0	18.2	15.9	15.6	17.7	15.2	10.6	14.4
1.1.1 Passenger	96.6	62.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.1.2 Freight	3.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Other	46.0	69.5	72.2	58.1	20.5	19.7	16.4	15.6	15.4	17.3	14.9	10.5	14.4
1.2 Travel	1,424.9	1,548.4	1,614.8	1,639.3	469.9	415.4	374.3	355.2	481.7	396.1	361.5	400.0	471.5
1.2.1 Tourism	1,411.6	1,538.3	1,605.1	1,625.8	468.3	412.0	371.8	353.0	478.7	392.6	357.1	397.4	468.8
1.2.2 Other	13.3	10.1	9.7	13.5	1.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.4	2.6	2.7
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	31.7	30.3	24.2	29.3	7.2	5.7	6.9	4.4	2.4	5.3	9.0	12.6	3.4
1.4 Other services	182.2	169.0	181.7	192.6	39.0	48.2	42.1	52.4	47.1	40.7	49.0	55.8	61.4
1.4.1 Construction services	18.5	2.2	7.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
1.4.2 Other business services	79.5	112.1	130.6	136.9	29.1	29.4	29.3	42.8	33.5	29.6	37.2	36.6	53.6
1.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	84.2	54.7	43.5	53.5	8.0	16.3	10.2	9.0	12.0	10.9	11.4	19.2	7.8
2. Payments	<b>1,272.7</b>	<b>1,190.5</b>	<b>1,155.1</b>	<b>1,153.2</b>	<b>250.9</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>369.9</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>320.1</b>	<b>352.2</b>
2.1 Transportation	375.8	484.9	466.5	396.8	98.5	125.3	160.2	82.5	99.1	103.0	82.9	111.8	130.1
2.1.1 Passenger	14.3	16.2	20.8	20.6	3.9	4.9	8.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	8.9	4.3	4.4
2.1.2 Freight	349.1	455.7	429.4	367.2	91.3	116.3	147.2	74.6	94.2	97.1	73.0	102.9	125.5
2.1.3 Other	12.4	13.0	16.3	9.0	3.3	4.1	4.9	4.0	1.1	2.3	1.0	4.6	0.2
2.2 Travel	265.1	281.3	285.0	333.4	61.9	69.3	91.4	62.4	66.1	83.1	90.2	94.0	90.3
2.2.1 Tourism	217.8	238.2	239.8	277.2	52.5	58.6	79.4	49.3	53.6	71.6	75.0	77.0	75.7
2.2.2 Other	47.3	43.1	45.2	56.2	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.1	12.5	11.5	15.2	17.0	14.6
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	50.3	42.0	42.9	55.0	8.4	9.4	7.6	17.5	16.8	10.6	17.8	9.8	10.4
2.4 Other services	581.5	382.3	360.7	368.0	82.1	86.8	110.7	81.1	75.4	94.1	94.0	104.5	121.4
2.4.1 Construction services	196.6	35.7	16.7	24.3	2.5	6.2	4.3	3.7	5.2	2.7	13.7	2.7	21.9
2.4.2 Other business services	188.7	201.3	213.9	229.3	42.8	45.3	77.8	48.0	44.9	62.0	53.6	68.8	65.5
2.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	196.2	145.3	130.1	114.4	36.8	35.3	28.6	29.4	25.3	29.4	26.7	33.0	34.0
<b>2. Income</b>	<b>-52.0</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-68.4</b>	<b>-130.1</b>	<b>-25.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-39.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>-46.1</b>	<b>-54.9</b>	<b>-30.8</b>
1. Receipts	72.9	93.1	89.7	60.0	19.1	21.8	15.6	33.2	14.0	14.3	15.7	16.0	12.9
1.1 Compensation of employees	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
1.2 Investment income	71.6	92.9	88.7	59.2	19.1	21.8	15.2	32.6	13.6	14.2	15.5	15.9	12.8
2. Payments	124.9	103.4	158.1	190.1	44.6	23.4	54.7	35.4	24.1	33.3	61.8	70.9	43.7
2.1 Compensation of employees	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
2.2 Investment income	123.8	102.8	157.6	188.8	44.5	23.3	54.5	35.3	23.6	33.1	61.6	70.5	43.4
<b>3. Current transfers</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>-89.8</b>	<b>-81.6</b>	<b>-118.9</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>-28.7</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-26.8</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>-30.2</b>	<b>-30.3</b>	<b>-46.6</b>
1. Receipts	63.7	55.0	67.6	64.8	10.8	10.8	23.7	22.3	14.9	13.2	14.0	22.7	14.2
1.1 General government	26.5	25.5	32.6	20.7	3.8	3.2	12.7	12.9	7.1	4.3	1.4	7.9	3.7
1.2 Other sectors	37.2	29.5	35.0	44.1	7.0	7.6	11.0	9.4	7.8	8.9	12.6	14.8	10.5
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	6.7	2.3	2.2	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.2
1.2.2 Other transfers	30.5	27.2	32.8	39.8	6.3	7.3	10.7	8.5	7.1	8.4	10.9	13.4	9.3
2. Payments	83.1	144.8	149.2	183.7	26.1	39.5	42.8	40.8	41.7	44.8	44.2	53.0	60.8
2.1 General government	28.0	25.1	22.5	25.9	5.0	5.9	3.5	8.1	5.3	5.4	6.5	8.7	10.4
2.2 Other sectors	55.1	119.7	126.7	157.8	21.1	33.6	39.3	32.7	36.4	39.4	37.7	44.3	50.4
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	33.9	55.8	54.4	75.5	14.2	12.1	13.4	14.7	15.7	16.2	19.6	24.0	21.4
2.2.2 Other transfers	21.2	63.9	72.3	82.3	6.9	21.5	25.9	18.0	20.7	23.2	18.1	20.3	29.0
<b>4. Current account balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>-622.8</b>	<b>527.9</b>	<b>729.3</b>	<b>-437.5</b>	<b>568.1</b>	<b>643.0</b>	<b>-731.3</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>-139.2</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-311.2</b>	<b>-282.5</b>

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

During period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Nonbanks</b>	<b>658.9</b>	<b>-561.2</b>	<b>-578.9</b>	<b>480.6</b>	<b>-481.3</b>	<b>-672.7</b>	<b>813.8</b>	<b>-238.7</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>303.0</b>	<b>363.1</b>
A. Capital account	0.0	17.8	-1.5	34.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-2.4	2.6	34.6	-5.4
1. Capital transfers	0.0	17.8	-1.5	36.8	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	2.6	34.6	-5.4
1.1 General government	1.4	16.9	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0
1.2 Other sectors	-1.4	0.9	-1.5	2.2	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	2.6	0.0	-5.4
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	-1.4	0.9	-1.5	2.2	-0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	2.6	0.0	-5.4
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
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	658.9	-579.0	-577.4	446.1	-480.8	-672.8	814.8	-238.6	52.9	114.5	10.3	268.4	368.5
1. Direct investment	715.8	-278.6	-593.1	417.3	-488.4	-643.4	754.2	-215.5	77.4	118.6	-25.9	247.2	304.2
1.1 Investment abroad	15.0	-21.6	-22.8	-10.4	0.6	-1.3	-23.5	1.4	-6.7	-10.0	-1.0	7.3	0.8
1.2 Investment in Aruba	700.8	-257.0	-570.3	427.7	-489.0	-642.1	777.7	-216.9	84.1	128.6	-24.9	239.9	303.4
2. Portfolio investment	-86.0	-72.3	35.6	63.7	20.2	0.0	8.6	6.8	-10.1	7.9	50.3	15.6	54.1
2.1 Domestic securities	31.2	4.8	-5.5	38.7	-0.4	-0.2	-6.5	1.6	-7.7	0.0	46.4	0.0	57.9
2.2 Foreign securities	-117.2	-77.1	41.1	25.0	20.6	0.2	15.1	5.2	-2.4	7.9	3.9	15.6	-3.8
3. Other investment	29.1	-228.1	-19.9	-34.9	-12.6	-29.4	52.0	-29.9	-14.4	-12.0	-14.1	5.6	10.2
3.1. Loans	52.2	-139.5	-23.6	29.8	-18.4	-21.3	32.5	-16.4	-6.2	14.6	2.7	18.7	1.6
3.1.1 General government	13.4	60.8	22.2	49.4	-1.8	-0.6	37.4	-12.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	49.9	0.0
3.1.2 Other sectors	38.8	-200.3	-45.8	-19.6	-16.6	-20.7	-4.9	-3.6	-6.2	15.1	2.7	-31.2	1.6
3.2. Other financial transactions	-23.1	-88.6	3.7	-64.7	5.8	-8.1	19.5	-13.5	-8.2	-26.6	-16.8	-13.1	8.6
<b>2. Banking transactions 2)</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>-53.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
A. Assets	-14.7	-29.7	6.8	-14.3	-25.4	37.9	12.9	-18.6	44.6	13.9	-38.6	-34.2	9.5
1. Investments	-8.9	-1.9	26.5	-20.8	-0.1	0.1	2.3	24.2	-10.6	-2.5	-7.7	0.0	0.1
2. Loans	-12.5	-26.0	17.7	22.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	8.7	29.3	-4.6	3.9	-6.2	8.3
3. Other assets	6.7	-1.8	-37.4	-15.9	-28.3	34.4	8.0	-51.5	25.9	21.0	-34.8	-28.0	1.1
B. Liabilities	0.7	49.6	13.7	47.2	-28.3	36.0	-44.6	50.6	-74.7	9.3	9.5	103.1	-26.5
1. Subordinated debts	0.0	0.0	-5.4	5.0	0.0	-3.6	-1.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Other liabilities	0.7	49.6	19.1	42.2	-28.3	39.6	-42.8	50.6	-74.7	4.3	9.5	103.1	-26.5
<b>3. Total banks and nonbanks, net (1+2)</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>-541.3</b>	<b>-558.4</b>	<b>513.5</b>	<b>-535.0</b>	<b>-598.8</b>	<b>782.1</b>	<b>-206.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>346.1</b>

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-I				2002-I				2003-I			
	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total
<b>1. Current account (net)</b>	<b>468.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>568.1</b>	<b>-68.4</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>-269.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-19.7</b>	<b>-282.5</b>
A. Goods and services	477.9	9.6	121.4	608.9	-61.1	-4.1	135.1	69.9	-258.7	6.7	46.9	-205.1
1. Goods	543.6	12.8	-233.5	322.9	26.6	-1.0	-245.1	-219.5	-141.1	8.5	-271.0	-403.6
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	1162.3	45.6	9.0	1216.9	684.1	30.2	7.7	722.0	820.7	23.9	6.1	850.7
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	618.7	32.8	242.5	894.0	657.5	31.2	252.8	941.5	961.8	15.4	277.1	1254.3
2. Services	-65.7	-3.2	354.9	286.0	-87.7	-3.1	380.2	289.4	-117.6	-1.8	317.9	198.5
2.1 Receipts	0.0	0.0	536.9	536.9	0.0	0.0	546.8	546.8	0.0	0.0	550.7	550.7
2.2 Payments	65.7	3.2	182.0	250.9	87.7	3.1	166.6	257.4	117.6	1.8	232.8	352.2
B. Income	0.0	0.0	-25.5	-25.5	0.0	0.0	-10.1	-10.1	0.0	0.0	-30.8	-30.8
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	19.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	12.9
2. Payments	0.0	0.0	44.6	44.6	0.0	0.0	24.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	43.7	43.7
C. Current transfers	-9.6	-0.4	-5.3	-15.3	-7.3	-0.4	-19.1	-26.8	-10.6	-0.2	-35.8	-46.6
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	14.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	14.2	14.2
2. Payments	9.6	0.4	16.1	26.1	7.3	0.4	34.0	41.7	10.6	0.2	50.0	60.8
<b>2. Capital and financial account (net)</b>	<b>-470.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-481.3</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>290.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>363.1</b>
A. Capital account	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4	-5.4
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4	-5.4
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial 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
B. Financial account	-470.3	0.0	-10.5	-480.8	84.2	0.0	-31.3	52.9	290.3	0.0	78.2	368.5
1. Direct investment	-470.3	0.0	-18.1	-488.4	84.2	0.0	-6.8	77.4	290.3	0.0	13.9	304.2
2. Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	20.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	-10.1	-10.1	0.0	0.0	54.1	54.1
3. Other investment	0.0	0.0	-12.6	-12.6	0.0	0.0	-14.4	-14.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2
<b>3. Items not yet classified 2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>4. Overall balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>105.1</b>
<b>5. Banking transactions 3)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-46.5</b>	<b>-53.7</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
<b>6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-48.3</b>	<b>-48.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-88.1</b>	<b>-88.1</b>
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
B. Foreign exchange holdings	0.0	0.0	-36.7	-36.7	0.0	0.0	-43.3	-43.3	0.0	0.0	-89.7	-89.7

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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				2003
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>1. Exports f.o.b.</b>	<b>2,533.6</b>	<b>4,618.2</b>	<b>4,369.2</b>	<b>2,713.2</b>	<b>1,216.9</b>	<b>1,617.3</b>	<b>715.0</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>722.0</b>	<b>716.7</b>	<b>624.8</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>850.7</b>
A. General merchandise	2,361.6	4,350.3	4,210.6	2,454.2	1,177.1	1,569.8	679.2	784.5	688.0	662.5	492.4	611.3	809.9
1. Oil sector	2,018.2	4,177.7	4,024.8	2,311.9	1,123.6	1,534.3	634.3	732.6	651.1	627.2	466.9	566.7	780.9
2. Free-zone	303.8	139.4	150.3	123.1	45.6	27.3	36.1	41.3	30.2	30.6	22.7	39.6	23.9
3. Other sectors	39.6	33.2	35.5	19.2	7.9	8.2	8.8	10.6	6.7	4.7	2.8	5.0	5.1
B. Goods procured in ports by carriers	171.7	267.0	158.6	259.0	39.8	47.5	35.8	35.5	34.0	54.2	132.4	38.4	40.8
C. Repairs on goods	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>2. Imports f.o.b.</b>	<b>3,597.1</b>	<b>4,680.9</b>	<b>4,230.4</b>	<b>3,668.8</b>	<b>894.0</b>	<b>1,142.5</b>	<b>1,459.7</b>	<b>734.2</b>	<b>941.5</b>	<b>974.3</b>	<b>718.4</b>	<b>1,034.6</b>	<b>1,254.3</b>
A. General merchandise	1,533.0	1,404.2	1,591.1	1,648.6	310.2	312.2	578.6	390.1	436.4	458.1	303.1	451.0	413.0
1. Oil sector	327.0	270.2	500.8	539.1	34.9	37.5	318.2	110.2	152.8	191.8	52.9	141.6	120.5
2. Free-zone	253.9	128.9	125.7	99.8	32.8	30.3	28.0	34.6	31.2	22.7	15.4	30.5	15.4
3. Other sectors	952.1	1,005.1	964.6	1,009.7	242.5	244.4	232.4	245.3	252.4	243.6	234.8	278.9	277.1
B. Goods for processing	2,035.3	3,251.0	2,638.6	2,019.7	583.8	830.2	880.5	344.1	504.6	516.2	415.3	583.6	841.3
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	19.2	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Repairs on goods	9.6	5.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>3. Merchandise trade (1-2)</b>	<b>-1,063.5</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>-955.6</b>	<b>322.9</b>	<b>474.8</b>	<b>-744.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>-219.5</b>	<b>-257.6</b>	<b>-93.6</b>	<b>-384.9</b>	<b>-403.6</b>

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

	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) (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1999	1.215	2.926	86.955	119.161	29.208	97.957	0.990	158.931	191.191
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
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

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)

	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) (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1999	1.240	2.920	82.010	112.430	27.550	92.400	0.930	175.920	180.720
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
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

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 2000. Data for the subsequent years are rough estimates.

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-compulsary 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