



CENTRALE BANK VAN ARUBA

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

2009-II

**December 4, 2009
Issue no. 92**

Correspondence related to this report should be addressed to the Research 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
E-mail: cbaruba@setarnet.aw

© 2009 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

List of abbreviations

1.	Developments in the second quarter of 2009	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Real sector	4
	- Business Perception Survey	
	- Tourism	
	- Construction	
	- Utilities	
	- Oil sector	
	- Merchandise trade	
	- Price developments	
1.3	Money and credit	10
	- Changes in the money supply	
	- Interest rates and liquidity	
1.4	Nonmonetary financial institutions	12
	- Balance sheet	
	- Mortgage market	
1.5	Government finance	14
	- Financial operations	
	- Outstanding debt	
1.6	Balance of payments	17
	- Overall outcome	
	- Rest of the economy	
2.	Notices and articles	
2.1	A summary of the financial and economic policy advice 2009-2013	23
2.2	Introductory remarks delivered by Mr. Prakash Mungra, General Manager Supervisory Issues, on the occasion of the seminar on risk-focused supervision, on November 2, 2009, in Aruba.	31
3.	Statistical annex	

List of abbreviations frequently used in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Centrale Bank van Aruba

AAA	Aruba Airport Authority N.V.
Afl.	Aruban florin
AIB	AIB Bank N.V.
APFA	Stichting Algemeen Pensioenfonds Aruba, the civil servants pension fund
ATA	Aruba Tourism Authority
AVV	Aruba Vrijgestelde Vennootschap, the Aruba Exempt Corporation
AZV	Algemene Ziektekostenverzekering, the general health insurance
BBO	Belasting op Bedrijfsomzetten, a turnover tax
BLS	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
BPS	Business Perception Survey
CBA	Centrale Bank van Aruba, the Central Bank of Aruba
CBS	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, the statistical office of Aruba
CBSne	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, the statistical office of the Netherlands
CBSna	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, the statistical office of the Netherlands Antilles
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CTA	Cruise Tourism Authority
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organization
DEZHI	Directie Economische Zaken Handel en Industrie, the Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry of Aruba
DF	Department of Finance
DNB	De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., the Dutch central bank
DTI	Dienst Technische Inspecties, the department of technical inspections
ECB	European Central Bank
ELMAR	Naamloze Vennootschap Electriciteitmaatschappij “Aruba”, the electricity provider of Aruba
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDA	Stichting Fondo Desaroyo Aruba, the development fund foundation of Aruba
FRB	U.S. Federal Reserve Board
FRL	Fiscal Responsibility Law
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
RCUT	Reporting Center for Unusual Transactions
NCPF	National Commission on Public Finance
SETAR	Servicio di Telecomunicacion di Aruba (Setar) N.V., a telecommunications company
SOSCS	State Ordinance on the Supervision of the Credit System
SOSMTC	State Ordinance on the Supervision of the Money Transfer Companies
SVB	Sociale Verzekeringsbank, the social security bank of Aruba
TCO	Tax Collector’s Office
WEB	Water- en Energiebedrijf Aruba N.V., the water and power company of Aruba
WEO	World Economic Outlook

1. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2009

1.1 Introduction

In October, the IMF published its latest World Economic Outlook (WEO), in which it concluded that “after a deep global recession, economic growth has turned positive, as wide-ranging public intervention has supported demand and lowered uncertainty and systemic risk in financial markets” (WEO, October 2009, p. XIV). Nonetheless, the recovery is expected to be slow, and risks to a positive outlook remain. Furthermore, the IMF notes that the U.S. economy is showing increasing signs of stabilization as unprecedented policy interventions help to stabilize consumer spending and housing and financial markets. These signs suggest renewed moderate growth in the second half of 2009. Recent data from Europe suggest that the pace of decline there is moderating. Our region, i.e., Latin America and the Caribbean, also shows signs of stabilization and recovery, helped by improving conditions in global financial and commodity markets and stronger policy frameworks that promote resilience and allow timely policy responses to support economic activity.

In Aruba, however, there is a clear indication of a significant slowdown in economic activity, brought about by reduced domestic consumption and investment activity, as well as a marked decline in exports, particularly tourism services. The latter occurred despite a

slight increase in tourism arrivals, indicating that tourists spent less during their stay on the island. Construction activities also shrank, as new projects became scarce, and many ongoing projects were scaled down and/or delayed. Nonetheless, the number and the total value of construction permits granted grew slightly. For the fifth consecutive quarter, the utility index was lower than in the corresponding quarter of a year earlier, attributable mainly to a reduction in prices for water and electricity.

A downward pressure on prices persisted throughout the second quarter of 2009. The average quarterly price level was 3.3 percent lower than a year earlier, due to substantial lower prices of energy, water and gasoline after the sharp decline in world oil prices in the second half of 2008. However, the costs of food and health care were higher compared to the second quarter of 2008. Indicative hereof is that when excluding the energy components from the consumer price index, an inflation rate of 1.2 percent is obtained.

Money supply increased by Afl. 33.8 million in the second quarter of 2009 due to an Afl. 46.2 million growth in net domestic assets that was partially mitigated by an Afl. 12.4 million net outflow of funds to abroad. The growth in net domestic assets was primarily the result of the drawing down of bank

balances by the public sector in the amount of Afl. 42.2 million.

The banking system continued to be characterized by high levels of liquidity. The aggregated balance sheet total of the commercial banks grew slightly and all macroprudential indicators remained sound. On the other hand, nonperforming loans rose to 8.0 percent of gross loans, up from 7.1 percent in the first quarter of 2009.

The aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions increased by 3.2 percent. These assets grew for the second consecutive quarter, the result of an accumulation in both net foreign and domestic assets. Balance of payments data show that these institutions bought only a small net amount of foreign assets, indicating that the increase in foreign assets was attributed primarily to price gains. Overall, the aggregate coverage ratio of both pension funds and insurance companies stayed above the minimum requirement coverage ratio of 100.0 percent.

The government registered an Afl. 52.0 million financial deficit on a cash basis, compared to an Afl. 5.1 million deficit in

the second quarter of 2008, on balance the result of lower revenues and higher expenditures on a cash basis. Total tax revenue declined by 5.2 percent compared to 2008, while total expenditure on a cash basis grew by 11.9 percent, mirroring largely increases in transfers to the General Health Insurance (AZV). At the end of June 2009, the government's debt had grown by 1.1 percent compared to the level recorded during the previous quarter, resulting in an outstanding government debt to GDP ratio of 44.6 percent.

The balance of payments posted an Afl. 12.4 million deficit, (2008: Afl. 46.2 million surplus), resulting in a net outflow of funds to abroad of the equivalent amount. Banking transactions with non-residents caused a net outflow of Afl. 58.1 million. Consequently, the net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) contracted by Afl. 70.5 million to Afl. 1,492.6 million, which is equivalent to 4.8 months of current account payments.

A selection of the main economic indicators for Aruba is presented in Table A.

Table A: Main economic indicators

	2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	
			II	II	I	II
	<i>(Percentage change)</i>					
Partial Economic Activity Index	-0.6	-4.3	-1.8	-4.9	-4.2	n.a.
BBO receipts (in real terms)	n.a.	11.0	n.a.	10.2	-4.8	-11.5
Utilities consumption index	2.5	-2.0	1.7	-2.0	-5.5	-1.2
Tourism receipts	16.5	12.6	8.5	20.1	-10.5	-9.2
Stay-over visitors	11.2	7.1	2.7	9.2	-9.6	0.7
Cruise visitors	-18.5	15.4	-26.9	-0.8	4.0	10.8
Merchandise trade balance	-7.6	1.2	-6.3	8.9	11.8	1.5
Inflation rate (12-month average)	5.4	9.0	3.5	8.2	5.7	2.4
Idem, excluding energy-related components	4.3	5.1	3.0	4.4	4.4	3.5
Broad money (end-of-period)	3.3	16.5	4.1	6.4	10.7	12.1
Pension fund provisions (end-of-period)	9.0	-4.7	12.2	4.0	-6.0	-1.8
Housing mortgages (end-of-period)	6.2	4.2	5.7	4.6	3.3	3.7
Government revenue	5.0	32.0	5.8	8.5	8.6	-4.4
Government expenditures	-1.2	19.0	-8.8	9.9	-6.9	11.9
	<i>(In percentage of GDP)</i>					
Outstanding government debt (end-of-period)	46.6	42.0	44.8	44.6	44.1	44.6
	<i>(In Afl. million; minus [-] sign denotes an outflow)</i>					
Current account (net)	347.8	-273.8	173.1	60.1	304.6	-55.8
Capital and financial account (net)	-310.3	847.4	-188.6	-17.9	-136.0	42.3
Direct investment in Aruba (net flows) 1)	-170.0	325.7	53.2	54.8	36.3	21.4
	<i>(In months)</i>					
Merchandise Import coverage 2)	5.8	7.2	5.6	6.1	8.6	9.8
Import payments coverage 3)	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.8

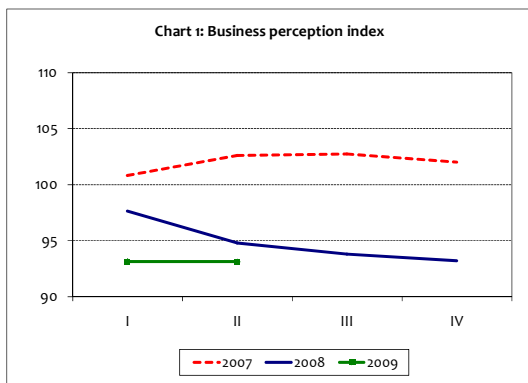
Sources: CBA; CBS; CTA; ATA; DF.

- 1) Total inflow minus total outflow of direct investment in Aruba by nonresidents, as recorded on a cash basis in the balance of payments.
- 2) Excluding the oil sector (12-month average).
- 3) Total current account payments excluding the oil sector (12-month average).

1.2 Real sector

Business Perception Survey

The results of the Business Perception Survey (BPS)¹ in the second quarter of 2009 continued to be negative, as indicated by both the indexes on current and short-term economic condition. The index on current economic condition has been decreasing since the first quarter of 2008. As of the second quarter of 2008, it has been recording an index below 100, which indicates a pessimistic perception of the economic condition compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Overall, the Business Perception Index (BPI) was at 93.4 in the second quarter of 2009 (Chart 1), and the continued low level of the BPI was visible across all sectors. Worth mentioning is a

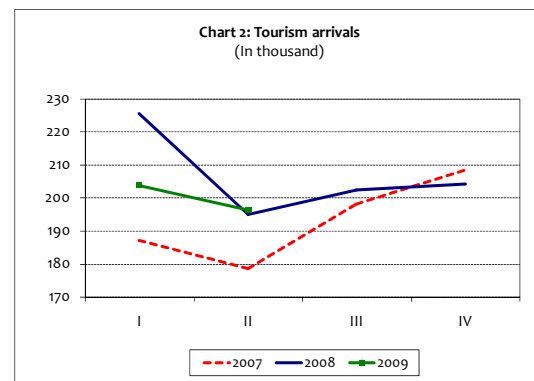


¹The BPS is conducted on a quarterly basis by the Centrale Bank van Aruba (CBA). Via a short questionnaire, the CBA collects relevant information on current economic developments and the short-term outlook with regard to economic conditions. The outcome of this survey is based on the experience, judgment and opinion of the respondents. A description of the method used to calculate the index can be found in the CBA's quarterly bulletin for the second quarter of 2002.

noticeable improvement in the BPI of the construction sector, which was less negative (99.0) than in the previous quarter (94.8).

Tourism

Available indicators reveal sluggish developments in the tourism sector, despite an increase in the number of stay-over tourists (Chart 2 and Table B) of 0.7 percent. Virtually all other Caribbean tourist destinations suffered declines. The available data suggests that overall 6.5 percent less tourists visited the Caribbean.² Despite the growth in the number of visitors, total nights spent in Aruba declined, due to a slightly shorter stay on the island.



The share of tourism from the United States decreased somewhat during the second quarter of 2009 as less than seven out of every ten tourists originated from the United States. Approximately 5,100 fewer Americans visited Aruba during the period under review, which represents a 3.5 percent decline. Comparing this

² From data collected by the CTO (Caribbean Tourism Organisation).

Table B: Indicators of tourism activity

	2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	
			II	II	I	II
1. a. Tourism receipts (Afl. mln) 1)	2,242.0	2,523.5	482.9	579.9	670.7	526.4
b. Tourism expenditures (Afl. mln) 2)	1,317.2	1,536.0	311.3	343.9	380.3	n.a.
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	772.1	826.8	180.0	194.9	203.8	196.2
3. Market shares (in percentage)						
a. United States	67.8	65.3	73.1	72.5	69.2	69.5
b. Venezuela	11.9	13.6	7.5	8.7	8.5	10.4
c. The Netherlands	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.6
d. Canada	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.8	6.9	2.4
e. Colombia	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2
f. Other countries	10.3	10.6	10.6	9.3	9.1	10.9
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	5,879.9	6,264.7	1,326.2	1,417.2	1,614.8	1,404.3
5. Average nights spent	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.2
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (Afl.)	381	403	364	409	415	n.a.
b. Average daily expenditure (Afl.) 3)	175	173	181	172	165	n.a.
7. Average resort occupancy rate 4)	77.3	76.6	72.5	73.0	80.7	n.a.
a. Hotel	74.5	73.2	70.5	70.1	76.7	n.a.
b. Timeshare	80.0	80.3	77.2	76.3	84.8	n.a.
8. Average daily rate of resorts (Afl.) 4) 5)	322	327	299	287	401	n.a.
a. Hotel	326	336	302	297	408	n.a.
b. Timeshare	288	262	282	209	351	n.a.
9. Revenue per available room (Afl.) 4) 5)	151	145	133	122	178	n.a.
a. Hotel	243	246	213	208	312	n.a.
b. Timeshare	32	31	24	22	36	n.a.
10. Room tax receipts (x Afl. million) 6)	33.1	36.0	6.5	7.8	10.8	7.3
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	481.8	556.1	81.6	81.0	278.5	89.8
12. Number of cruise ship calls	315	299	62	39	136	49
13. Contribution to current account 7)	75.5	76.7	75.5	78.1	75.8	75.8

Source: CBA; CBS; ATA; CTA; TCO.

- 1) Gross receipts from stay-over and cruise tourism, as well as other tourism-related income, as recorded on a cash basis in the balance of payments.
- 2) Travel-related expenditures by stay-over visitors, before (e.g., prepaid 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 prepaid packages), as calculated by the CBS.
- 4) Contains both hotels and timeshares. Due to the business structure of timeshare properties in Aruba, the theoretical link between the average hotel occupancy rate, the average daily rate of hotels, and the revenue per available room is not valid for timeshares and, thus, cannot be calculated from the aggregated figures presented in the table.
- 5) Comprising both hotels and timeshare units.
- 6) Excluding tax receipts related to previous periods.
- 7) Tourism receipts as a percentage of current account receipts, excluding the oil and free-zone sectors.

outcome with data from the American tourism industry, Aruba still stood out favorably.

Tourists from the United States appeared less inclined to go to the Caribbean, as in the second quarter air travel to this destination declined by 4.2 percent.³ The total number of American tourists that flew to the Caribbean in this period was nearly 1.5 million, meaning that Aruba's market share within the Caribbean is 9.1 percent. The number of tourists that visited Aruba from South America, particularly Venezuela, grew considerably, thereby increasing South America's market share from 12.8 percent to 15.7 percent. Tourism from European countries (excluding the Netherlands) grew only slightly.

The second quarter of the year is traditionally a low season for cruise tourism. A total of 49 ships called at Aruba, bringing in a total of 89,751 cruise passengers. When compared to the same quarter in 2008, this number represents a 10.8 percent growth in passengers, a favorable development given that other Caribbean destinations generally saw a decline in the number of visiting cruise passengers.

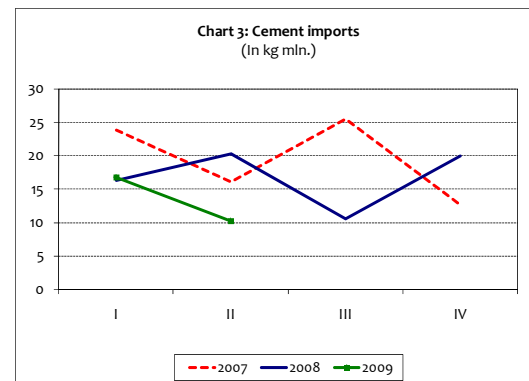
On the downside, gross tourism receipts, as recorded in the balance of payments of Aruba, fell by 9.2 percent. Receipts from credit cards, the most

important category within tourism receipts declined even by 15.5 percent.

Construction

Anecdotal evidence suggests that construction activities were at a low level in the second quarter of 2009, due to a decline in the execution of new projects while many ongoing projects were scaled down or delayed. Sales of construction materials declined, and more luxurious products were replaced by less expensive materials.

In the second quarter of 2009 the total weight of imported cement was nearly 50 percent lower (Chart 3) than in the same quarter of 2008, thereby reaching its lowest level since 2004. Also, the number of electrical installations approved declined significantly, meaning less building projects were completed in the second quarter.

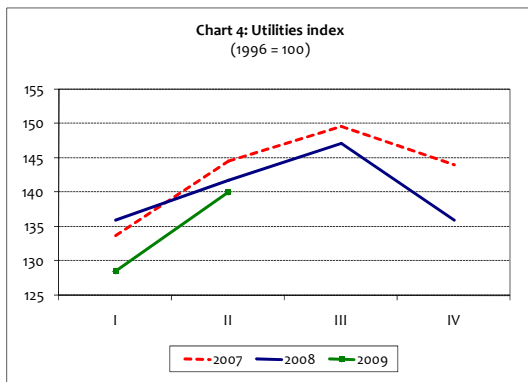


The number of construction permits granted (261) remained slightly above the average of the last two years. The average value of a construction permit was Afl. 331,000.

³ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries (www.tinet.ita.doc.gov)

Utilities

For the fifth consecutive quarter, the utility index was lower than in the corresponding quarter last year (Chart 4), attributable mainly to a sizeable reduction in prices for water and electricity. In addition, consumption of water and electricity declined fractionally, despite a slight growth in connected users. Apparently, consumers cut their usage, amid sluggish economic activities.

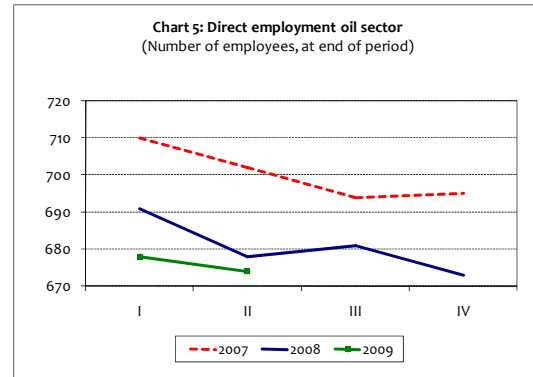


The second quarter witnessed the start of the construction of the “Vader Piet” wind farm. Ten wind turbines are expected to be operational by the end of 2009. With a capacity of 30 Megawatts of renewable energy, these turbines will meet approximately 18 percent of Aruba’s energy demand.

Oil sector

In the second quarter of 2009, the oil refinery was still in full operation. At 14.7 million barrels, the quantity of oil refined was comparable to last year’s production. However, as oil prices were considerably lower, the value of the exported oil reached Afl. 1.4 billion, a reduction of 54.3 percent. The value of oil imports

decreased 51.0 percent; the number of employees at the refinery (excluding contract workers) fell slightly to 674 (Chart 5).



The oil refinery was temporarily shut down in July 2009 for economic reasons. A permanent closure of the refinery would have serious consequences for the Aruban economy. First, direct employment (including contract workers) would be affected, with an estimated loss of 2,300 jobs. Second, the closure would have strong negative consequences for the GDP and foreign exchange holdings (in 2008, the refinery sold Afl. 141.9 million to the banking sector). Last, the closure would have indirect effects on the economy, as local companies would no longer deliver goods and services to the refinery, and the spending of the former employees and contract workers would be less.

Merchandise trade

Trade statistics data show that the trade deficit of Aruba improved marginally to Afl. 371.6 million. Remarkable are the relatively large declines in the imports of optical instruments (e.g. watches) and

pearls & other precious stones. As these goods are sold mainly in tourist shops, a decline in their imports is also an indication of, on average, less spending by tourists. The value of food and vegetable imports increased, due in part to price effects.

The value of Aruba's exports (excluding oil products) diminished to a mere Afl. 14.0 million, only 3.6 percent of total merchandise imports. The main export products were art objects and collectors' items (19.3 percent).

Price developments

Price developments remained subdued throughout the second quarter of 2009. The overall price level was 3.3 percent lower than the level a year earlier (Chart 6). The sharp decline in world oil

prices since July 2008 is reflected in the reduced price level of housing (including water and electricity) and transport (including gasoline). But the prices of communication and education goods and services also were lower on average. On the other hand, the costs of food and health care were higher compared to the second quarter of 2008. Indicative hereof is that when excluding the energy components from the consumer price index, an inflation rate of 1.2 percent is obtained (Chart 7).

Although the price level is lower than 12 months ago, the actual price level has been increasing since January 2009 mainly because of the rebound of world oil prices and the subsequent upward adjustment of local energy prices (Table C).

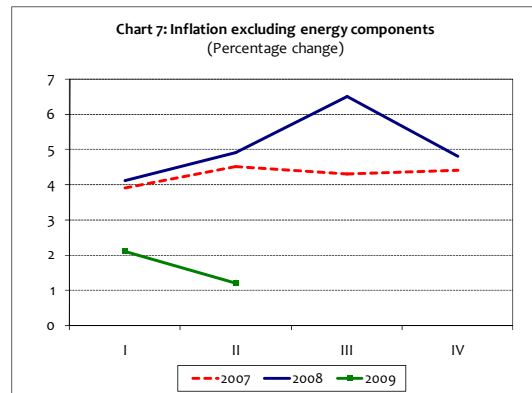
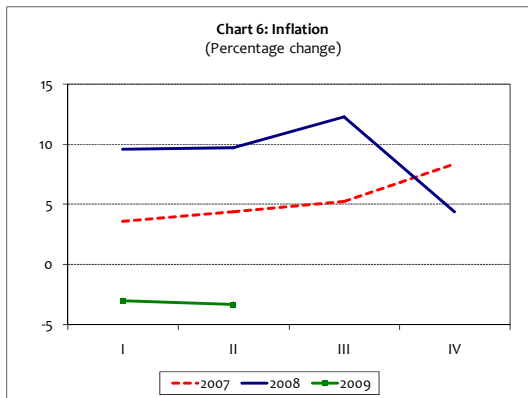


Table C: Consumer price index
(Percentage change)

	Weight coefficient	2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	
				II	II	I	II
<i>(Period average)</i>							
Total index	10,000	5.4	9.0	4.4	9.7	-3.0	-3.3
a. Food & non-alcoholic beverages	1,125	13.7	11.2	15.1	9.6	10.6	7.7
b. Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	82	11.2	3.5	12.2	2.7	4.1	5.3
c. Clothing & footwear	626	4.4	7.1	3.1	10.0	-0.8	-1.5
d. Housing	2,553	5.5	13.8	0.7	17.1	-14.3	-11.6
e. Household operation	741	4.6	3.7	6.5	1.7	3.3	2.5
f. Health	236	-2.7	13.1	-4.3	14.4	4.1	2.8
g. Transport	1,815	7.1	11.3	6.7	12.7	-5.8	-9.5
h. Communications	706	2.3	-0.3	2.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.5
i. Recreation & culture	891	8.7	4.4	9.5	4.0	1.6	3.0
j. Education	83	6.0	8.0	5.0	8.6	-2.2	-4.2
k. Restaurants & hotels	374	6.4	2.3	8.6	-2.0	8.3	10.0
l. Miscellaneous goods & services	767	-0.2	3.5	-0.5	3.8	3.0	3.0
Total index (excl. energy-related components)	8,262	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.9	2.1	1.2
<i>(12-month average)</i>							
Aruba	10,000	5.4	9.0	3.5	8.2	5.7	2.4
Aruba (excl. energy-related components)	8,262	4.3	5.1	3.0	4.4	4.4	3.5
Aruba (excl. food & energy-related components)	7,300	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.4	3.3	2.3
United States		2.9	3.8	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.4
Curaçao		3.0	6.9	2.5	4.6	6.6	5.5
The Netherlands		1.6	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.3
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) 1)		108.0	115.3	106.2	112.7	112.5	111.9

Source: CBA; CBS; CBSna; BLS; CBSne.

1) Relative to the United States. Based on CPI 12-month averages.

1.3 Money and credit

Changes in the money supply

The money supply increased by Afl. 33.8 million (Table D), due to a growth of Afl. 46.2 million in net domestic assets,

and was partially mitigated by an Afl. 12.4 million net outflow of funds to abroad. The growth in domestic assets was primarily the result of the drawing down of bank balances by the public sector, which totaled Afl. 42.3 million.

Table D: Causes of changes in the money supply

(In Afl. million)

	2007	2008	2007		2008		2009	
			I	II	I	II	I	II
1. Net domestic money creation	19.1	-128.4	55.1	-51.0	-123.9	46.2		
a. Net domestic credit	90.0	-47.4	61.6	-72.0	-112.5	37.3		
- Public sector	3.3	-146.1	-4.8	-76.6	-79.7	30.9		
- Private sector	86.7	98.6	66.3	4.6	-32.8	6.3		
b. Other domestic factors	-70.9	-81.0	-6.5	21.0	-11.4	8.9		
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	63.0	552.3	-10.3	46.2	166.2	-12.4		
a. Oil sector	95.3	141.8	28.3	72.2	17.8	30.5		
b. Free-zone sector	5.8	1.2	-1.7	9.0	0.8	-16.5		
c. Rest of the economy 2)	-38.1	409.3	-36.9	-35.0	147.6	-26.4		
3. Broad money creation	82.0	423.9	44.8	-4.9	42.4	33.8		
a. Money	99.7	249.6	44.4	-0.3	105.8	-25.9		
b. Quasi-money	-17.7	174.3	0.5	-4.5	-63.4	59.6		
<i>Broad money 12-month percentage change</i>	3.3	16.5	4.1	6.4	10.7	12.1		

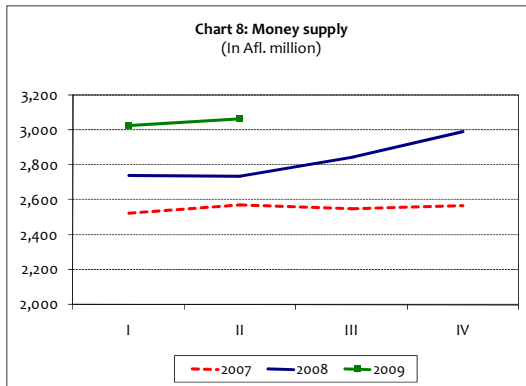
Source: CBA.

- 1) Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings are excluded to approximate the net import of foreign funds by the nonmonetary sectors.
- 2) Including items not yet classified (which also covers errors and omissions).

Claims on the private sector grew by Afl. 6.3 million, attributed to a rise in consumer credit and housing mortgages. In contrast, loans to enterprises declined marginally for the second consecutive quarter.

The net increase in the total money supply allowed broad money to remain above Afl. 3.0 billion at the end of the second quarter (Chart 8). Narrowly-defined money contracted by Afl. 25.9

million (1.7 percent), largely because of a decrease in demand deposits denominated in foreign currency. The expansion of quasi-money amounted to 3.9 percent and was caused by an increase in both savings and time deposits denominated in local currency. Notably, demand deposits fell in conjunction with a rise in savings and time deposits, likely a reaction to the economic uncertainty, as individuals may be postponing



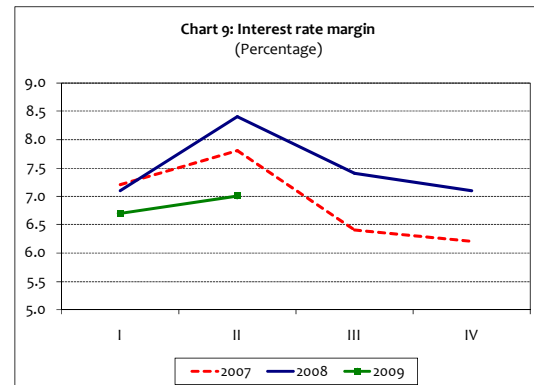
consumption and investment plans in anticipation of a more favorable economic outlook.

Interest rates and liquidity

In the second quarter of 2009, the interest rate margin of the commercial banks (calculated as the differential between the weighted average rate of interest on new loans and the weighted average rate of interest on new deposits) increased to 7.0 percent, up from 6.7 percent in the first quarter of 2009 (Chart 9). The weighted average rate of interest charged on new loans remained unchanged at 10.4 percent, as the share of consumer credit grew which offset decreases in the interest rate charged on loans to the commercial sector as well as on loans to individuals, as a result of the high rate of interest applied to consumer credit loans.⁴ On the other hand, the weighted average rate of interest paid on new deposits fell by 0.2 percentage point to 3.5 percent, mainly

⁴ The share of consumer credit grew in the quarter under review, and, as a result of the high rate of interest applied to these loans, other decreases in interest rates were cancelled out. The weighted average rate of interest on loans remained unchanged.

related to a decline in the interest rate paid on time deposits with a maturity longer than one year, as well as on savings deposits.



The banking system continued to exhibit high levels of liquidity. Illustrative hereof is that the banks' risk-weighted capital asset ratio increased further, from 17.3 percent to 18.0 percent, well-above the required minimum of 12 percent. The liquidity ratio rose to 36.4 percent, far above the minimum requirement of 20 percent, while the loan-to-deposits ratio fell to 68.5 percent, significantly below the prudential maximum of 80 percent. The aggregated balance sheet total of the commercial banks amounted to Afl. 4,328.5 million at the end of the second quarter of 2009, i.e., 1.8 percent higher than the level of the previous quarter. On the other hand, non-performing loans (net of allocated loan loss provision), which consist of all loans past-due for more than 90 days, rose to 8.0 percent of gross loans, up from 7.1 percent in the first quarter of 2009.

1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions

Balance sheet

The aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions increased by Afl. 74.4 million or 3.2 percent to Afl. 2,416.5 million (Table E). Assets grew for the second consecutive quarter after the largest decline in ten years was recorded at the end of 2008. The increase in assets was the result of an accumulation in both net foreign and domestic assets of Afl. 45.0 million (8.2

percent) and Afl. 29.4 million (1.6 percent), respectively. Balance of payments data show that these institutions bought only a small net amount of foreign assets, indicating that the increase in net foreign assets was attributable primarily to price gains. Also notable is that the aforementioned institutions shifted their assets from equity securities (they sold Afl. 9.3 million) to debt securities (they purchased Afl. 10.3 million), likely in an effort to reduce their portfolio risk.

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

	2007	2008			2009	
	II	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Net foreign assets	761.7	748.4	694.5	582.3	547.2	592.2
2. Domestic assets	1,596.1	1,738.1	1,757.2	1,727.4	1,794.9	1,824.3
a. Government	721.1	754.8	744.3	678.0	717.3	727.2
b. Private sector	874.9	983.3	1,012.8	1,049.5	1,077.6	1,097.0
3. Total assets = total liabilities	2,357.8	2,486.6	2,451.7	2,309.7	2,342.1	2,416.5
4. Borrowings and deposits	38.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
a. Government	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
b. Other resident	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
5. Pension fund provisions	1,743.2	1,813.1	1,780.1	1,710.8	1,699.8	1,780.3
6. Insurance reserve fund	435.1	451.4	483.2	510.5	519.1	528.3
7. Other items, net	141.1	184.9	151.3	51.3	86.2	70.9

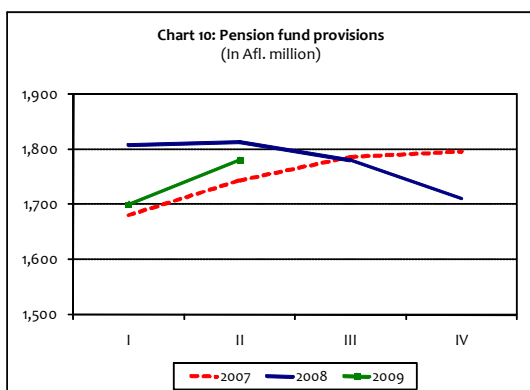
Source: CBA.

- 1) Comprise a mortgage bank, pension funds (including the APFA), life insurance companies, a consumer finance company, the AIB Bank N.V., the SVB, and the IBA Corporation N.V.

On the liabilities side, the increase in the balance sheet of the nonmonetary financial institutions is reflected mainly in pension fund provisions, which grew by Afl. 80.5 million to Afl. 1,780.3 million (Chart 10). Reserve funds of the life insurance companies went up slightly,

thereby contributing to the mentioned expansion.

Overall, the aggregate coverage ratio of both pension funds and insurance companies, under the supervision of the CBA, stayed above the minimum requirement coverage ratio of 100.0

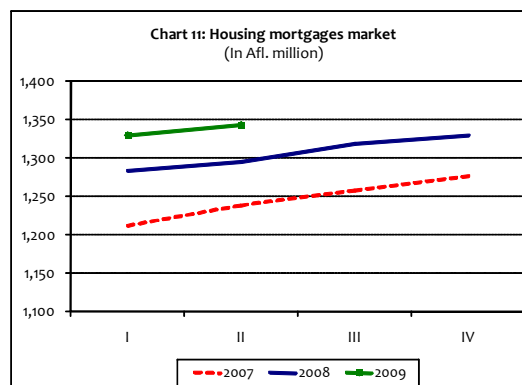


percent. However, some individual pension funds stayed below the required coverage ratio. These pension funds have submitted their respective recovery plans, which are aimed at improving their financial position and ensuring compliance with the CBA's prudential requirements within a prefixed period.

Mortgage market

Housing mortgage lending grew by Afl. 18.7 million (Table F and Chart 11) due

to increased mortgage lending by commercial banks, pension funds, and life insurance companies, which expanded by Afl. 10.8 million, Afl. 6.1 million, and Afl. 4.2 million, respectively. This growth comes after the previous quarter recorded the first decline in housing mortgage loans since measurement began in 1996.



Commercial banks issued 211 new housing mortgage loans with an average loan size of Afl. 170,000.

Table F: Housing mortgages

(End of period, in Afl. million)

	2007		2008			2009	
	II		II	III	IV	I	II
1. Total	1,238.5		1,295.0	1,318.2	1,329.5	1,324.5	1,343.2
2. Commercial banks	773.6		788.6	794.2	797.0	791.0	801.8
3. Mortgage banks	243.4		243.3	242.7	240.3	238.1	236.4
4. Pension funds	143.0		166.0	177.4	184.4	191.1	197.2
5. Life insurance companies	62.9		78.4	84.6	88.5	84.9	89.1
6. Other	15.7		18.7	19.4	19.2	19.4	18.7

Source: CBA.

1.5 Government finance

Financial operations

In the second quarter of 2009, the government's financial deficit on a cash basis widened markedly i.e., from Afl. 5.1 million in the second quarter of 2008 to Afl. 52.0 million (Table G). This was the result of lower revenues and higher expenditures on a cash basis.

Tax revenue amounted to Afl. 228.4 million, reflecting a decline of Afl. 12.6 million or 5.2 percent compared to 2008, mostly related to the slowdown in economic activities in the second quarter of 2009. The proceeds from income and profit taxes were substantially lower (Afl. 9.7 million or 10.7 percent) than in 2008. Turnover tax earnings (22.7 percent of total tax proceeds) were Afl. 51.9 million,

Table G: Government financial operations 1)

(In Afl. million)

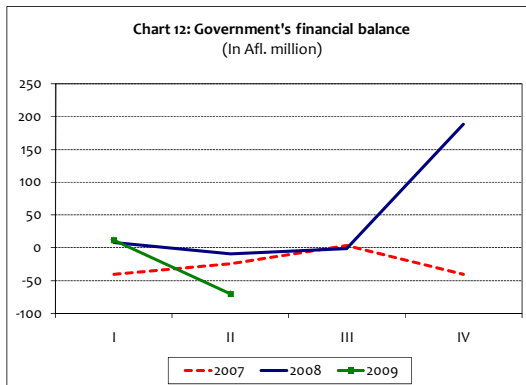
	2007	2008	2007		2008		2009	
			I	II	I	II	I	II
1. Revenue	1,034.0	1,365.1	260.2	282.4	290.3	269.9		
a. Tax revenue	882.2	977.0	216.1	241.0	231.8	228.4		
b. Nontax revenue 2)	151.8	388.1	44.2	41.4	58.4	41.6		
2. Expenditures	1,084.2	1,290.5	262.0	288.0	279.1	322.2		
3. Lending minus repayments 3)	21.3	23.1	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.3		
4. Financial deficit (-)	-71.4	51.4	-2.1	-5.1	11.1	-52.0		
5. Net foreign capital	29.7	72.6	-1.4	38.0	24.4	8.5		
6. Net domestic capital 4)	38.4	22.1	8.3	43.7	44.2	12.7		
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	-3.3	146.1	4.8	76.6	79.7	-30.9		
8. Memorandum item								
a. Unmet financing requirements 5)	192.7	61.8	189.6	157.8	62.0	80.6		
b. Expenditures on a cash-adjusted basis 6)	1,138.7	1,182.8	285.2	292.8	279.4	340.7		
c. Financial deficit (-) 7)	-104.7	182.3	-25.0	-10.3	10.9	-70.7		

Source: DF; TCO; APFA; CBA.

- 1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis, including imputed noncash transactions.
- 2) Including grants and debt forgiveness.
- 3) Including payments due to loans made and equities purchased from official entities minus receipts from repayments and equities sold to these entities. A (-) sign indicates that extended loans were less than the repayments received.
- 4) Net capital attracted from nonmonetary sectors. Commercial bank loans to the government are included in item 7.
- 5) At the end of the period. The unmet financing requirements comprise all unsettled payment obligations to other sectors, irrespective of the timeframe in which they mature, as registered by the DF.
- 6) Expenditures on a cash-adjusted basis, including net lending and the allocation of changes in unmet financing requirements.
- 7) Including the change in unmet financing requirements.

Afl. 9.1 million or 21.7 percent higher than in 2008. However, the higher earnings were due to an incidental receipt of Afl. 15 million from Valero in the quarter under review.⁵ Excluding this receipt, turnover tax earnings show an Afl. 5.9 million or 13.8 percent decline. Nontax revenue remained virtually the same at Afl. 41.6 million.

Total expenditure on a cash basis grew by Afl. 34.2 million or 11.9 percent, to Afl. 322.2 million, largely on account of higher transfers to the General Health Insurance (AZV). Total expenditure on a cash-adjusted basis (including net lending and the change in the unmet financing requirements) rose by Afl. 47.8 million (16.3 percent) to Afl. 340.7 million. Including the change in the unmet financing requirements, an Afl. 70.7 million financial deficit resulted compared to an Afl. 10.3 million deficit in 2008 (Chart 12).



⁵ On April 20, 2009, the Aruban tax court overruled Valero's protest regarding the turnover tax assessed in January and February 2007. Consequently, Valero agreed to pay Afl. 15 million (US\$ 8.3 million), which was received in June 2009.

In the quarter under review, total financing needs of the government were Afl. 53.9 million, consisting of the Afl. 52.0 million financial deficit on a cash basis mentioned earlier and Afl. 1.9 million repayment in maturing debt. The financial needs of the government were financed by an Afl. 42.2 million net drawing down of government deposits, and Afl. 11.5 million in payment arrears.

Outstanding debt

At the end of June 2009, the government's debt amounted to Afl. 2,176.4 million, i.e., Afl. 24.1 million or 1.1 percent higher than the level recorded at the end of March 2009 (Table H). This increase was caused by an Afl. 8.1 million rise in the domestic debt and a rise in foreign debt of Afl. 15.9 million. Measured on an annual basis, total government debt grew by Afl. 1.3 million compared to the second quarter of 2008 (Chart 13), pushing the outstanding government debt to GDP ratio up by 0.5 percentage point to 44.6 percent.

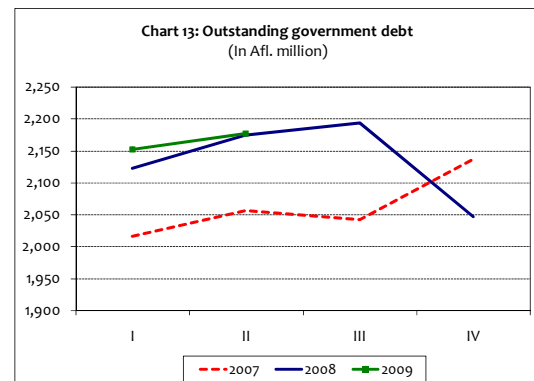


Table H: Outstanding government debt

	2007	2008			2009	
	II	II	III	IV	I	II
	<i>(End of period, in Afl. million)</i>					
1. Total debt	2,056.3	2,175.1	2,193.5	2,047.1	2,152.3	2,176.4
2. Domestic debt	1,125.5	1,142.9	1,119.5	1,002.1	1,089.6	1,097.1
a. Negotiable	481.3	556.3	554.4	514.6	601.8	591.8
- Treasury bills	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
- Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Government bonds	433.3	508.3	506.4	474.6	561.8	551.8
b. Non-negotiable	644.2	586.5	565.0	487.5	487.2	505.3
- Short-term 1)	189.6	157.8	138.8	61.8	62.0	80.6
- Long-term	454.6	428.7	426.2	425.7	425.2	424.7
3. Foreign debt 2)	930.8	1,032.2	1,074.0	1,045.0	1,063.4	1,079.3
4. Memorandum items:	<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Domestic debt in percent of total debt	54.7	52.5	51.0	49.0	50.6	50.4
Foreign debt in percent of total debt	45.3	47.4	49.0	51.0	49.4	49.6
Total debt in percent of GDP	44.8	44.6	45.0	42.0	44.1	44.6

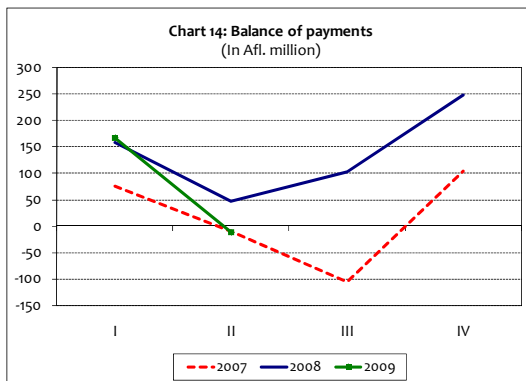
Source: DF; APFA.

- 1) Including suppliers' credit and short-term debt to the APFA.
2) At end-of-period exchange rates.

1.6 Balance of payments

Overall outcome

The balance of payments posted an Afl. 12.4 million deficit, (2008: Afl. 46.2 million surplus), resulting in a net outflow of funds to abroad of the equivalent amount (Chart 14 and Table I). Foreign banking transactions caused a net outflow of Afl. 58.1 million. Consequently, the net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) contracted by Afl. 70.5 million to Afl. 1,492.6 million, which is equivalent to 4.8 months of current account payments.



The current account of the balance of payments registered an Afl. 55.8 million deficit in the second quarter of 2009 compared to an Afl. 60.1 million surplus in 2008. Notable was the marked drop in oil sector imports and exports, which fell by 33.7 percent and 42.1 percent, respectively. These decreases were related largely to the fall in oil prices, as

the quantity of oil refined in the second quarter of 2009 increased slightly compared to that of 2008. Also, the external transactions of free-zone companies produced an Afl. 18.5 million current account deficit for the sector (second quarter of 2008: Afl. 2.0 million deficit), as exports declined and imports rose simultaneously.

The capital and financial account recorded an Afl. 42.3 million net inflow in the quarter under review, compared to an Afl. 17.9 million net outflow a year earlier, largely attributed to an Afl. 60.9 million surplus on the capital and financial account of the oil sector. The latter reflected mostly an increase in foreign bank account deposits of this sector following the aforementioned net current account payments.

Rest of the economy

The current account deficit of the rest of the economy (i.e., excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) fell to Afl. 6.9 million down from Afl. 110.8 million in the second quarter of 2008. The lower deficit stems from a 17.4 percent reduction in import payments and decreased deficits in the income and current transfers accounts. The services receipts fell due to diminishing tourism receipts, which dropped by Afl. 53.5 million or 9.2 percent to Afl. 526.4 million (Chart 15).



The income account posted a smaller deficit, i.e., Afl. 20.9 million, than the Afl. 44.8 million deficit in the second quarter of 2008, largely as a result of contractions in both income receipts and income payments. The drop in income payments was due to a significant fall in interest payments on intercompany loans (Afl. -12.6 million) and dividend payments to nonresidents (Afl. -21.4 million).

The financial account recorded an Afl. 22.5 million deficit. Inward direct investment fell to Afl. 21.4 million, Afl. 33.4 million or 60.9 percent lower than in 2008.

This drop in inward direct investment was caused primarily by a decline in timeshare and real estate sales. Outward direct investment also shrank due to repayments of intercompany loans and resulted in a slight divestment of funds to abroad (Afl. 3.9 million).

The portfolio investment account registered an Afl. 7.2 million net outflow as both the inward and outward portfolio investments declined substantially compared to the second quarter of 2008. Sales of domestic bonds fell significantly because the government did not issue new bonds during the period under review. At the same time, residents purchased fewer shares abroad.

The financial derivatives account showed a surplus of Afl. 0.2 million, while the other investment account of the rest of the economy recorded a deficit of Afl. 32.8 million (2008: Afl. 0.5 million), following a larger net outflow of funds to foreign bank accounts held by residents.

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

	2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	
			II	II	I	II
1. Current account (net)	347.8	-273.8	173.1	60.1	304.6	-55.8
a. Oil sector	620.1	-108.5	270.4	172.8	179.8	-30.4
b. Free-zone	4.9	-8.6	-2.4	-2.0	0.7	-18.5
c. Rest of economy	-277.2	-156.7	94.8	-110.8	124.0	-6.9
- Private sector	-138.7	-6.1	122.8	-72.6	154.8	32.4
- Public sector	-138.5	-150.6	-28.0	-38.2	-30.8	-39.3
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-310.3	847.4	188.6	-17.9	-136.0	42.3
a. Oil sector	-524.9	250.2	-242.1	-100.6	-162.0	60.9
b. Free-zone	1.1	9.8	0.8	11.0	0.0	2.0
c. Rest of economy	213.4	587.3	52.8	71.8	26.0	-20.5
- Private sector	149.1	254.4	51.6	32.2	-30.0	-30.0
- Public sector	64.3	332.9	1.2	39.6	56.0	9.5
3. Items not yet classified 1)	25.5	-21.3	5.2	4.0	-2.3	1.0
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	63.0	552.3	-10.3	46.2	166.2	-12.4
5. Banking transactions 2)	14.4	-149.1	33.7	-28.2	-38.3	-58.1
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-77.4	-403.2	-23.4	-18.0	-127.9	70.5
Memorandum items:						
7. Official reserves (including gold) 4)	828.0	1,247.3	751.1	962.2	1,376.3	1,215.9
a. Total reserves of the monetary sector 5)	859.2	1,427.5	827.3	1,070.5	1,594.8	1,492.6
b. In months of merchandise imports 6)						
- End-of-period	5.7	9.4	6.2	7.3	12.1	11.8
- 12-month average	5.8	7.2	5.6	6.1	8.6	9.8
c. In months of import payments 7)						
- End-of-period	2.7	4.8	3.3	3.6	6.1	6.0
- 12-month average	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.8

Source: CBA.

- 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) Including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.
- 5) Including gold, and the revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.
- 6) Excluding the oil sector.
- 7) Total current account payments (excluding the oil sector).

2. NOTES AND ARTICLES

2.1 A SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY ADVICE 2009 – 2013

On September 28, 2009, the CBA sent a financial and economic policy advice to the Governor of Aruba, following the parliamentary elections held on September 25, 2009. In this note the most important recommendations for enhancing financial economic developments are summarized.

1. Introduction

One of the tasks of the Centrale Bank van Aruba (CBA) is to monitor and contribute to financial and economic stability of Aruba. In keeping with its tradition, the CBA produced a financial economic policy advice for the Governor of Aruba, following the recent parliamentary elections. This advice contains recommendations aimed at improving financial and economic developments.

2. Characteristics of the Aruban economy

Aruba's income stems largely from tourism, with a strong focus on the U.S. market. In recent years, the economy grew mainly through foreign direct investments in the tourism sector, unveiling immediately Aruba's vulnerability to external developments. Until now, the effect of the global financial crisis on Aruba has been mainly a decline in both the number of tourists visiting the island and their spending behavior, as well as a contraction in foreign investment and diminishing tax revenues. These developments have had negative consequences on employment, mostly in the tourist and construction sectors.

To mitigate the vulnerability of the Aruban economy, it is imperative for Aruba to diminish its dependency on a small number of tourism markets. New geographical markets should be targeted, such as other US regions (the majority of American tourists come from the eastern part of the country), but also countries in Europe and South America as well as Canada. Further diversification should be achieved through additional efforts (including active marketing and arranging of complementary facilities) in developing niche markets with higher spending patterns such as congresses, medical tourism, and ecotourism. It is of the utmost importance to enhance general security through resolute crime fighting (including the cleaning up of Oranjestad) and an effective environmental policy. The government should investigate the possibilities to further develop the telecommunication sector by setting up international call centers, for example, as the prospects in this sector could be large, given the language proficiency of the Aruban population.

The second pillar of the Aruban economy is the oil refinery. After realized profits of, respectively, US\$ 319 million and US\$ 422 million in 2006 and 2007, the refining margins currently are too small to operate the refinery profitably. As a result, refinery activities have been temporarily

halted as of July 15, 2009 and at the moment it is uncertain whether operations will start again in the near future. A definitive closure would mean that some 673 employees, directly employed by the refinery, will lose their jobs along with approximately 1,000 additional persons, who perform contract work for the refinery. Therefore, finding a buyer for the refinery is of critical importance for Aruba in case Valero decides to permanently leave the island. The government must clarify the issues of the so-called tax-holiday including payment of sales tax (BBO) on exported oil; a balanced assessment needs to be made between two conflicting objectives, being employment and the refinery's contribution to the tax revenues of the government. In anticipation of a permanent shut down of the refinery, a so-called "Plan B" (that includes alternative uses for the refinery's location) must be formulated. A windmill or solar energy park has been suggested.

Another aspect of Aruba's vulnerability is its high dependency on oil for the production of water and electricity as well as for gasoline. Reducing this dependency on oil will help guarantee price stability and can be accomplished by focusing more on the development of wind and solar energy and by stimulating more efficient energy consumption. The development of alternative energy sources requires high initial investments that could be earned back in the long term. Also, the government could provide

fiscal incentives to promote a sustainable and efficient use of energy. Moreover, companies and individual consumers who want to invest in alternative forms of energy should remain linked on the Elmar electricity net, while a reduction in import tariffs should stimulate the sale of energy-efficient cars (hybrids).

The one-sided structure of the Aruban economy, focusing on labor-intensive services, brings with it low productivity growth. Henceforth, substantial economic growth can only be achieved by increasing the labor production factor especially in the tourism and construction sectors. However, this type of growth cannot continue with a population density of already more than 500 inhabitants per square kilometer. An increase in productivity without employing more labor implies that the emphasis needs to shift from quantity to quality tourism. Furthermore, employers must be stimulated to increase the skills of their employees through training and education in, among other things, foreign languages, communication, and customer friendliness. The goal should be to improve the services rendered, making the Aruban tourism industry more attractive and competitive, thereby increasing its value added. Measures to promote training must not be confined to the tourism sector alone. To secure the continuity of economic growth, it is important to develop a sustainable growth strategy and an environment that is conducive to investments and diversification. In this

respect, further tax reforms¹ and more efficient financial intermediation are very important. With regard to diversification, it is important to start activities that are not only profitable for the individual entrepreneur but also profitable on a macro-level, which implies that social costs and returns also have to be taken into account. Because of scarce land and labor, Aruba has to focus its efforts towards the development of capital and knowledge-intensive growth centers. A thorough selection of potential growth centers is needed to prevent future shortages in the labor market, which will boost immigration and have adverse environmental effects.

Targeted training and new job creation must contribute in providing a better fit between supply and demand in the labor market. The supply of high-skilled labor is expected to increase in the coming years, but the existing sectors will not be able to fully absorb these laborers (who are currently studying). This is an additional argument for diversifying the economy towards the high-tech sectors.

To prevent wage-induced inflation from threatening the value of the Aruban florin and undermining Aruba's competitiveness and employment, wage development must remain in line with labor productivity. Caution is called for with respect to proposals to substantially

increase the minimum wage level. These proposals pose the risk that the group of minimum wagers will be too expensive and that the entire wage structure will be driven upwards. A structural reduction in the number of working hours without a proportional salary reduction also should be carefully considered, because of the potential negative impact on employment. This is all the more true in the current economic situation. Furthermore, it is imperative that the labor market becomes more flexible with regard to maximum allowed working hours, the minimum wage level, and dismissal and hiring procedures. An example of such flexibility is the introduction of part-time labor.

These issues lead to the following specific recommendations.

- Facilitate the process in finding a buyer for the refinery. Be transparent on the issues related to the tax holiday and the sales tax (BBO) concerning the refinery, and make a balanced assessment between the two conflicting objectives, being employment and the refinery's contribution to the tax revenues of the government.
- Diminish the dependency on a small number of markets by identifying new geographical markets for tourism.
- Develop niche markets for tourism, including congresses, medical tourism, and eco tourism.
- Shift the emphasis from quantity to quality tourism.
- Reduce the dependency on oil by focusing more on the development of

¹ For instance, (1) a further shift from direct to indirect taxes; (2) reorganization of the BBO, particularly the cumulative aspect; and (3) the simplification of the income and profit tax structure.

wind and solar energy and by stimulating more efficient energy consumption. Provide fiscal incentives to promote a sustainable and efficient use of energy. Diminish the import tariffs of energy-efficient cars (hybrids). Formulate a national energy policy.

- Stimulate education and training of employees in all sectors to enhance productivity.
- Concentrate on developing capital and knowledge-intensive sectors.
- Promote a better fit between supply and demand in the labor market by targeted training and job creation.
- Develop a labor market policy for the top-side of the market.
- Ensure that wage development remains in line with labor productivity.
- Increase the flexibility of labor time, wage level, and dismissal and hiring procedures.

3. Government finance

Sound government finances contribute to macroeconomic stability and economic growth. Given the limited payback capacity of the Aruban government, a manageable public debt is an essential condition for limiting the chances of unbalanced government finances. In 2008, the Aruban government recorded a surplus of 3.7 percent of GDP, after four years of deficits of between 1 and 6 percent of GDP. This surplus was due to the proceeds of the sale of the shares of

the Plant Hotel N.V. (Plant) received from the Dutch government. Nevertheless, the downturn in economic activities led to a decrease in government revenues, while costs increased further thereby deteriorating the government financial position. This would cause an additional Afl. 100 million in financial deficit, thus pushing up the level of public debt. With current policies, a substantial increase in public debt and a financial deficit of approximately Afl. 100 million is projected.

To improve the government's financial situation in the coming years, decisive actions must be made to effectively address some politically sensitive issues. These reforms must be adequately explained to the social partners and to Aruba's population in general, taking into consideration the need to achieve structural budget equilibrium. The 'National Commission on Public Finance' (NCPF) in its report "Sound Public Finance and Public Accountability" (February 2007) made several recommendations that should have led to budget equilibrium in 2009. Although this goal was not achieved, the recommendations of the NCPF are still valid today and should be taken into account by the next administration. These recommendations include the setting of growth limits on total costs of personnel and total expenditures on goods and services of respectively 3 percent and 2 percent. The NCPF also recommended increasing government investment to at least 2 percent of GDP, as the level of

government investment is important for economic activity. Another recommendation was to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio to a maximum of 40 percent. To achieve all these recommendations, the government should, without delay, take the necessary measures with regard to the following three issues.

Wage level and civil servants

The main problem of government finance is the large share of personnel costs in total expenditures, caused mainly by the size of the government² and the costly civil servants pension fund scheme. The number of personnel must be diminished by dismissing redundant and non-active civil servants, including employees from institutions that receive government subsidies. Also, the government must function in a professional, competent, and responsible manner. Furthermore, a review of the current salary system of the government is necessary.

General Health Insurance (AZV)

The contributions to the AZV press heavily on public finances. To reduce these costs, the government should seriously consider the introduction of a contribution by the insured individuals, as previously

advocated by the IMF.³ Furthermore, a cost-effective premium should be charged, and reserves should be created to absorb possible financial setbacks. Also recommended is to investigate the possibilities of reinsurance for foreign medical treatment.

APFA

The introduction of the new APFA pension scheme, which is so far only valid for civil servants who entered government service after May 1, 2005, is an important yet not sufficient step in curbing the ever escalating pension costs, which are becoming unsustainable. More cost cutting measures actions are needed. For example, the pension fund scheme for civil servants who entered the government service prior to May 1, 2005, needs to be trimmed down and brought in line with market conditions. The current early retirement age (55 years), valid for the latter group of civil servants, should be raised and a franchise should be introduced. Finally, the pension should be based on average rather than final salary, and the low premium contributions of the employee in relation to the employer's contribution should be increased.

4. Financial stability

Financial stability is an essential prerequisite for achieving balanced economic growth, an important element of which is

² According to the results of the labor force survey conducted in 2007 by the CBS, Aruba had 3,983 public servants (7.7 percent of the total employed population). On average, the share of public servants to total employed population in countries of the Western Hemisphere was 4.8 percent (Source: ILO). In comparison: Curaçao had 5,253 public servants (9.7 percent).

³ Concluding Statement of the IMF Article IV Mission, (December 4, 2007), p. 3.

sound monetary development. Therefore, prudent monetary policy should continue, inter alia, to protect the foreign exchange reserves to guarantee the fixed exchange rate of the Aruban florin to the U.S. dollar, partly to maintain investor confidence.

An important element of financial stability is the presence of a solid and reputable financial sector. International standards for effective supervision of banking and insurance are currently largely met. Nevertheless, the IMF assessment of September 2008⁴ recommended enhancing the intensity of supervision and shifting the emphasis from a compliance-oriented to a risk-based supervision system.

Based on a recent assessment of an FATF-team, Aruba has to take significant measures to fully comply with the 40+9 FATF recommendations⁵ in the area of anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) to protect its reputation and to prevent from being classified as noncooperative. Therefore, it is important to install a policy committee at the ministerial level to help ensure that the highest priority is given to obtain full compliance on a very short term.

⁴ In 2008, an IMF mission assessed Aruba's financial sector supervision and regulation. Its findings are presented in two reports available on the website of the CBA.

⁵ The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. It has published the so-called 40 + 9 recommendations to meet this objective.

Moreover, the CBA considers it desirable to introduce legislation to regulate the electronic stock exchange, and brokers of financial products and services, as well as collective investment funds. The CBA also advises using legislation to establish detailed rules to prevent excessive lending. In addition, other (financial) laws need to be revised, including the Central Bank Ordinance, the State Ordinance Foreign Exchange Commission, and the State Ordinance Foreign Exchange Transactions.

5. Concluding remarks

The report identifies a number of issues that require immediate attention through policy adaptations. Research⁶ has proven that the most successful structural adjustments require adequate preparation, while policy changes should be based on solid research and analysis. Moreover, their implementation should be transparent and in cooperation with the most important stakeholders. It is also important to clearly communicate the costs of unchanged policy. Cohesion within the government and persistence are important features for successful structural adjustment programs.

It goes without saying that the CBA is prepared to contribute to possible solutions for the problems identified, by, among other things, participating in commissions and further research.

⁶ OECD (2009), *The Political Economy of Reform, Lessons from pensions, product markets and labour markets in ten OECD countries*.

SOURCES

- Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2009)**, *De Nederlandse Economie 2008*, pp. 173-186, www.cbs.nl.
- Centrale Bank van Aruba (2007)**, *Annual Report 2006*.
- Centrale Bank van Aruba (2008)**, *Annual Report 2007*.
- Centrale Bank van Aruba (2009)**, *Annual Report 2008*.
- Commissie Arbeidsparticipatie (2008)**, *Naar een toekomst die werkt*. Advies aangeboden aan de minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, 16 June 2008.
- Horrevorts, Ton en Ralph Pans (2005)**, *Kerndepartementen, Een nieuwe overheid ook aan de top*, Wiardi Beckman Stichting.
- IMF (2008)**, *Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba: Staff Report for the 2007 Article IV Consultation Discussions*.
- IMF (2008)**, *Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba: Detailed Assessment of Compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision*.
- IMF (2008)**, *Kingdom of the Netherlands - Aruba: Assessment of Financial Sector Supervision and Regulation*.
- Lewis, William W. (2004)**, *The Power of Productivity, Wealth, Poverty, and the Threat to Global Stability*, The University of Chicago Press.
- National Commission on Public Finance (2007)**, *Sound Public Finance and Public Accountability in Aruba*.
- OECD (2009)**, *The Political Economy of Reform - Lessons from pensions, product markets and labour markets in ten OECD countries*.
- Verbon, Harry (2009)**, *Drie economische redenen om de AOW-leeftijd niet te verhogen*. *ESB*, 94 (4568), pp. 550-553.

2.2 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS DELIVERED BY MR. PRAKASH MUNGRA, GENERAL MANAGER SUPERVISORY ISSUES, ON THE OCCASION OF THE SEMINAR ON RISK-FOCUSED SUPERVISION, ON NOVEMBER 2, 2009, IN ARUBA.

Dear speakers and participants.

I am delighted to deliver this opening address on the occasion of the seminar on risk-focused supervision, jointly organized by the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors (CGBS) and the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA) and conducted by the Federal Reserve System of the United States of America.

Let me first extend to our foreign guests a warm “bon bini” or welcome to Aruba. Also, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Federal Reserve System for kindly offering to share its knowledge and experience in the area of risk-focused supervision by providing lecturers with ample experience in this field. In this regard, a special thanks goes to Mr. Kenneth Fulton and Mr. Craig Frascati, who hold the position of, respectively, Supervisory Financial Analyst and Senior Examiner at the FRS, Division of Banking Supervision & Regulation. Last but certainly not least, I also would like to thank those at the CBA who took care of all the preparatory work and logistics. As expected, a job well done.

Please allow me to provide you now with some general information on Aruba, its economy and financial sector, as well as its regulatory and supervisory framework in relation to the topic of risk-focused supervision.

On January 1, 1986, Aruba obtained the status of autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Its institutional framework and political system are based on the principles of the Dutch parliamentary democracy. The Governor of Aruba, as representative of the Queen of The Netherlands, is the Head of State.

After the closure of the Lago oil refinery in 1986, at that time the mainstay of the Aruban economy, the successive governments concentrated their efforts on further developing what was then a modest tourism industry. This policy turned out to be very successful. Over the past decades, Aruba experienced a stable economic growth, largely the result of a sharp increase in tourist arrivals from the United States. However, because of the growth in the tourism sector over the years, Aruba’s economy has become highly dependent on this sector. Its contribution to GDP (direct and indirect) is

estimated to be around 70 percent. Although Aruba has succeeded to some extent in diversifying its economic base, e.g. the re-opening of the oil refinery and the establishment of a modest international financial services sector, the recent international financial crisis has made visible the risks of having a highly one-sided economy.

On the basis of the currently available indicators, the CBA expects an economic contraction of around 4 percent for 2009, mainly the result of a significant decline in tourist arrivals and tourist spending. It is important to note that domestic consumer spending has also decreased substantially in 2009. Economic recovery is highly dependent on the developments in the United States of America. As you know, the outlook for the US economy shows a rather mixed picture. On the one hand, it is expected to grow in 2010, albeit at a rather modest pace, while, on the other hand, unemployment is forecasted to continue to increase. Consequently, there is much uncertainty about Aruba's economic outlook for 2010. This uncertainty is exacerbated by the possibility of a permanent closure of the oil refinery, currently operated by Valero. Preliminary calculations estimate a slight economic expansion of around 0.5 percent for 2010. It is evident, however, that Aruba should continue to strive to diversify its economy. Given the already very high population density and the scarcity of land and labor, growth oppor-

tunities should be sought in less labor-intensive sectors.

A positive point is that Aruba's financial sector has remained largely insulated from the international financial crisis, as the activities of the financial sector are directed primarily towards the domestic market. Nonetheless, several pension funds, including the government pension fund, suffered significant losses on their foreign investment portfolios due to the turbulence on the international financial markets. Also, the decline in economic activity and the ensuing unemployment have caused a notable increase in the nonperforming-loan ratio of the commercial banks. At the same time, however, the commercial banks are highly profitable and are required to maintain very high capital buffers. The minimum risk-weighted solvency ratio imposed by the CBA is 12 percent, which is substantially higher than the Basel minimum of 8 percent. This brings me to the topic of financial sector regulation and supervision.

The CBA is Aruba's monetary and supervisory authority. One of its main tasks is to promote the stability of the financial sector. In this regard, it is also entrusted with the supervision of the banking and insurance sectors, company pension funds, money transfer companies and, since recently, trust service providers on the basis of the respective state ordinances regulating these sectors. It is

noteworthy to mention that our financial sector is quite small. It consists of four commercial banks, two offshore banks, two credit unions, three specialized bank-like institutions, four money transfer companies, seven life insurers, four non-life insurers, four captives, and eleven company pension funds. As of February 2009, the CBA has also been entrusted with the supervision of trust service providers on the basis of the State Ordinance on the Supervision of Trust Service Providers. The CBA is currently reviewing the license applications of the trust service providers that have applied for a license.

In May 2008, an IMF evaluation team visited Aruba to conduct a follow-up assessment of, among other things, its degree of compliance with the Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision (BCP). The assessment report, which is available on the websites of the IMF and the CBA, found a high level of compliance with the BCP and a notable improvement when compared to the 2002 assessment. Aruba was found compliant or largely compliant with most of the BCP. The report also noted that banking supervision in Aruba is carried out in a manner largely appropriate for the size and sophistication of the banking sector.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned positive assessment, the IMF report recommends that supervision moves to a more risk-focused approach. In this

regard, I can inform you that the decision has already been taken by the Executive Management of the CBA to gradually move to a more risk-focused supervisory approach and that work is being undertaken to this end. For example, in furtherance of this recommendation as well as the recommendation to strengthen our risk management systems, at the end of last year, the CBA began stress testing of the domestic commercial banking sector on the basis of an IMF model adapted to the local circumstances. Both the model and the stress test scenarios were developed with the assistance of an IMF expert. The stress testing exercise was very useful in providing good insight into the resilience of this sector under different stress scenarios. The CBA plans to conduct yearly stress tests on the domestic commercial banking sector.

Risk-focused supervision can be described as the mechanism whereby the supervisory authority deploys its scarce capacity in the supervised domain as efficiently as possible. In the case of risk-focused supervision, the scarce supervisory resources are targeted at those areas where the risks are or are assumed to be most pronounced. The risk-focused supervision process involves continuous monitoring and evaluation of the risk profiles of financial institutions in relation to their business strategies and exposures. The existence of adequate risk management systems, both at the

supervised institutions and at the regulator and supervisor levels is a key factor. The consequences of serious risk management failures or lax regulation or supervision can be devastating as the current international financial crisis clearly demonstrates. The sub-prime mortgage loan problems in the United States, which started on a relatively small scale, spread to other countries around the globe via securitization and eventually led to the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. The failure of this systematically important investment bank has caused the equivalent of a financial tsunami and brought the global financial system to the brink of a total collapse. Massive liquidity injections into the financial system by the monetary authorities and unprecedented government support in the form of guarantees, loans, and capital participations prevented a total breakdown of the global financial system. Most if not all of the banks that failed or that had to be rescued had inadequate risk management systems in place.

The notion of some institutions being “too big to fail” has now moved in the direction of “too big to rescue”. The current debate is whether international banks and other financial institutions should be allowed to grow that big, posing thereby enormous risks to the global financial system in case of a failure. In light of the recent developments, it is expected that the financial and also the regulatory and supervisory landscapes will change

enormously. This region also saw some of the regionally systemically important financial institutions face problems. Lessons have to be learnt on how to prevent this from happening again. Tighter regulation and supervision can only be part of the answer. I believe that it is equally important to develop better risk management systems both at the financial institutions and the regulator and supervisor levels, and to implement sound corporate governance practices and more transparency.

I have gone through the agenda and see that many of the topics I lightly touched upon will be discussed in more depth during this week. Seminars like these are very useful to not only enlighten us on the different regulatory and supervisory issues, but also to see how other countries handle the issues at hand and to discuss with each other the best practices to be followed. Also, these types of meetings are important to foster close cooperation within our region. The regulation and supervision of regional and international players can only be effective if there is a strong spirit of cooperation and information exchange between the home and host supervisors. It is of utmost importance that we as regulators and supervisors have a thorough understanding of the business models of the financial institutions we regulate and supervise and see to it that the risks these institutions take are within the norms and limits set and also are properly managed

and disclosed to all stakeholders, including the regulators and supervisors.

Let me now conclude by wishing you all stimulating and fruitful discussions in the days ahead and a very pleasant stay in Aruba. Even though I recognize that you have a very busy program, I would like to

encourage you to find some time to explore and sample all the wonderful delights our beautiful “One Happy Island” Aruba has to offer.

I thank you for your attention.

Aruba, November 2, 2009

3. STATISTICAL ANNEX

**Statistical annex
Contents**

1 Real sector

1.1	Gross Domestic Product	2
1.2A	Business Perception Results	3
1.2B	Business Perception Survey (Indices by selective sectors)	4
1.3	Partial Economic Activity Index	5
1.4	Tourism	6
1.5	Growth in stay-over tourism	7
1.6A	Consumer price indices	8
1.6B	Consumer price indices	9
1.7A	Percentage price changes	10
1.7B	Percentage price changes	11
1.8	Construction activities	12
1.9	Utilities	13
1.10	Merchandise foreign trade by country	14
1.11	Merchandise foreign trade by product category	15
1.12	Oil refining	16

2 Monetary developments

2.1	Monetary survey	17
2.2	Components of broad money	18
2.3	Causes of changes in broad money	19
2.4	Foreign assets	20

3 Monetary institutions

3.1	Consolidated balance sheet of the money-creating institutions	21
3.2	Detailed balance sheet of the Centrale Bank van Aruba	23
3.3	Bank notes issued	25
3.4	Coins issued	26

4 Commercial banks

4.1	Summary account	27
4.2	Prudential ratios	27
4.3	Detailed balance sheet	28
4.4	Loans to domestic sectors by kind of economic activity as of end-March 2009	32

4.5	Loans to domestic sectors by kind of economic activity	33
-----	---	----

5 Financial institutions

5.1	Financial survey	34
-----	------------------	----

6 Interest rates

6.1	Interest rates of commercial banks	35
6.2	Central Bank lending rates	36
6.3	Central Bank-offered rates on commercial bank's deposits	36
6.4	London interbank offered rates on U.S. dollar deposits	36
6.5	Government security markets	37

7 Public finance

7.1	Government financial operations	38
7.2	Government revenue	39
7.3	Government's position with the monetary system	40
7.4	Outstanding government debt	41

8 International transactions

8.1	Balance of payments	42
8.2	Components of the current account	43
8.3	Components of the capital and financial account	44
8.4	Balance of payments by sectors	45
8.5	Breakdown of merchandise trade	46
8.6	Official foreign exchange rates (selling) (Period averages)	47
8.7	Official foreign exchange rates (selling) (End of period)	48

General note to the tables of the statistical annex	49
--	----

Explanatory notes to the tables of the statistical annex	50
---	----

TABLE 1.1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. GDP at market prices (= A + B + C - D) 1)	2,364	2,470	2,742	2,981	3,084	3,353	3,437	3,475	3,618	3,983	4,159	4,334	4,588	4,876
A. Final consumption	1,665	1,818	2,014	2,155	2,276	2,374	2,555	2,695	2,842	2,965	3,130	3,310	3,509	3,775
1. Household	1,193	1,320	1,367	1,500	1,602	1,656	1,712	1,821	1,947	2,041	2,199	2,322	2,549	2,731
2. Government	472	498	647	655	674	718	843	874	894	925	931	988	960	1,044
B. Gross capital formation	736	703	830	945	952	855	815	935	1,057	1,129	1,364	1,495	1,534	1,675
1. Private 2)	680	645	758	905	911	827	792	912	1,007	1,069	1,300	1,430	1,490	1,614
2. Public	56	58	71	40	41	28	23	23	50	60	64	65	44	61
C. Exports of goods and services	2,007	2,140	2,263	2,374	2,465	2,495	2,423	2,256	2,283	2,574	2,846	2,824	3,063	3,344
D. Imports of goods and services	2,044	2,191	2,365	2,493	2,610	2,370	2,356	2,411	2,564	2,685	3,181	3,295	3,518	3,918
2. Consumer price index (1995 = 100)	100.0	103.2	106.3	108.3	110.8	115.3	118.6	122.5	126.9	130.1	134.5	139.4	147.7	159.5
3. Real gross domestic product	2,364	2,393	2,579	2,751	2,783	2,910	2,899	2,837	2,851	3,062	3,092	3,110	3,124	3,046
4. GDP growth (in percent)														
A. Nominal	6.0	4.5	11.0	8.7	3.5	8.7	2.5	1.1	4.1	10.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	6.3
B. Real	2.5	1.2	7.8	6.7	1.2	4.6	-0.4	-2.1	0.5	7.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	-2.5
5. Mid-year population	79,805	83,022	86,302	88,452	89,659	90,600	91,870	93,311	95,076	97,658	100,644	102,819	103,977	105,085
6. GDP per capita														
A. In Afl.	29,618	29,753	31,774	33,697	34,395	37,014	37,414	37,237	38,055	40,784	41,321	42,153	44,125	46,401
B. In US\$	16,546	16,622	17,751	18,825	19,215	20,678	20,902	20,803	21,260	22,785	23,085	23,549	24,651	25,922
C. Percentage change	3.1	0.5	6.8	6.1	2.1	7.6	1.1	-0.5	2.2	7.2	1.3	2.0	4.7	5.2

1) Figures for 2007 and 2008 are a preliminary estimates of The Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry of Aruba.

2) Includes "Changes in inventories."

Source: CBS; The Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry of Aruba.

TABLE 1.2A: BUSINESS PERCEPTION RESULTS

Survey questionnaire responses

	Improvement								No change								Worsening								Business perception indices			
	2008		2009		2009		2008		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009		Current	Short-term	Business perception index					
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV										
A. Current economic conditions	18	16	18	14	32	38	27	28	51	47	56	58	2005	103.6	99.6	101.8												
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	11	0	4	4	19	31	11	8	70	69	85	88	2006	100.8	100.3	100.6												
2. The activities of your business	19	21	22	25	26	31	26	13	56	48	52	63	2007	101.2	103.3	101.9												
3. The investments of your business	15	24	30	13	33	41	37	38	52	34	33	50	2008	96.8	91.6	94.1												
4. The number of employees that work for your company	26	17	15	13	48	48	33	54	26	34	52	33	2008 I	100.3	93.5	97.6												
B. Expected short-term economic conditions 1)	7	4	4	8	35	38	37	42	57	58	59	50	2008 II	98.0	92.6	95.5												
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	0	0	0	17	19	21	22	33	82	79	78	50	2008 III	95.0	92.2	93.6												
2. The activities of your business	7	0	0	8	30	34	33	42	63	66	67	50	2009 I	94.8	91.2	93.1												
3. The investments of your business	11	10	7	4	37	41	44	42	52	48	48	54	2009 II	93.8	92.9	93.4												
4. The number of employees that work for your company	11	7	7	4	56	55	48	50	33	38	44	46																

1) During the next 6 months.

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

	Employment								Operational results								Average wage costs							
	2008		2009		2009		2008		2008		2009		2008		2008		2009		2008		2009			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II				
1. no change	50	48	33	54	14	18	7	13	0	0	0	0	14	17	7	13	21	17	15	25				
2. increase of less than 5.1 percent	18	14	7	8	18	7	0	4	0	0	0	4	14	14	4	4	0	54	14	59	54			
3. increase between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	4	3	7	4	7	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	18	10	19	4	4	0	10	11	8			
4. increase of more than 10.1 percent	4	0	0	0	7	18	26	17	7	7	7	4	14	10	7	21	14	10	0	4	0			
5. decrease of less than 5 percent	25	31	41	17	11	7	15	4	4	0	4	4	14	10	22	25	11	10	4	0	4			
6. decrease between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	0	3	7	13	7	7	15	8	0	4	4	0	11	28	19	13	0	28	7	4	4			
7. decrease of more than 10.1 percent	0	0	4	4	18	18	11	21	7	4	7	17	14	10	22	25	0	10	4	4	4			
Total	100	100	100	100	82	86	74	71	18	14	26	29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

1) In percentages of all respondents.

TABLE 1.2B: BUSINESS PERCEPTION SURVEY (INDICES BY SELECTIVE SECTORS)

	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				
	I		II		I		II		I		II		I		II		I		II		
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	
1. Index current economic condition	104	101	101	101	97	101	102	101	102	101	102	101	102	101	102	101	102	101	102	101	102
a. Manufacturing (excl. manufacture of refined petroleum products)	95	90	n.a.	95	95	110	110	103	100	103	100	100	100	103	100	90	90	100	90	100	90
b. Electricity, gas and water supply, manufacture of refined petroleum products	90	100	97	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	103	105	105	100	100	90	90
c. Construction	108	110	103	98	108	108	106	108	106	108	100	108	100	100	98	98	100	98	100	98	104
d. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	106	101	98	98	98	97	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	103	103	103	95	94	93	94	93
e. Hotels and restaurants	103	97	100	93	104	103	103	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	90	90	90	90	90	90
f. Transport, storage and communication	98	98	96	94	94	94	95	97	96	96	99	95	92	97	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
g. Financial intermediation	110	105	107	97	105	108	106	106	106	106	101	98	92	100	105	95	105	95	90	90	90
h. Real estate and other business activities	106	104	108	103	101	104	100	100	107	102	110	99	94	90	94	95	90	90	90	90	90
i. Health, other community and personal service activities	100	94	98	97	100	102	102	99	105	106	106	99	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	92
2. Index short-term future economic condition	100	100	103	92	100	105	102	101	94	92	91	92	91	92	91	92	91	92	91	92	92
a. Manufacturing (excl. manufacture of refined petroleum products)	90	100	n.a.	90	90	100	97	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
b. Electricity, gas and water supply, manufacture of refined petroleum products	110	110	90	90	110	110	110	97	110	110	100	97	110	90	97	97	90	110	90	110	110
c. Construction	110	110	90	90	110	110	110	110	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	94
d. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	106	96	102	94	98	106	94	94	94	94	95	90	96	90	96	90	93	90	90	90	90
e. Hotels and restaurants	90	101	90	90	90	93	102	90	90	90	90	93	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
f. Transport, storage and communication	93	97	102	92	98	100	97	94	94	94	94	95	92	92	92	92	92	90	90	90	90
g. Financial intermediation	105	106	106	90	106	106	110	110	110	110	100	95	95	90	90	100	90	100	90	100	100
h. Real estate and other business activities	105	103	110	95	101	104	100	100	107	102	110	99	94	90	94	95	90	90	90	90	90
i. Health, other community and personal service activities	93	93	110	90	100	102	99	105	105	106	99	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	92
3. Business Perception Index	102	101	102	94	101	103	102	102	98	95	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
a. Manufacturing (excl. manufacture of refined petroleum products)	93	90	n.a.	93	100	110	100	100	90	90	95	90	93	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
b. Electricity, gas and water supply, manufacture of refined petroleum products	100	103	95	90	105	102	98	103	97	103	101	99	90	100	99	90	100	100	100	100	100
c. Construction	109	110	101	94	108	106	108	98	98	95	96	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	99
d. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	106	99	99	96	97	101	97	97	99	99	98	93	94	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
e. Hotels and restaurants	96	98	97	91	100	103	99	97	97	95	90	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
f. Transport, storage and communication	95	97	98	93	95	97	97	95	98	95	92	95	92	91	92	92	92	91	91	91	91
g. Financial intermediation	108	105	107	94	105	107	108	107	107	101	96	93	97	95	102	95	95	95	95	95	95
h. Real estate and other business activities	105	104	108	98	104	106	101	108	100	100	94	94	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
i. Health, other community and personal service activities	97	94	103	92	98	101	103	108	101	101	96	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	91

TABLE 1.3: PARTIAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INDEX 1)
2000 = 100

Period average	Share in GDP (in percent)	2007				2008				2009				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Total Index	68.7	5.1	-1.4	-0.6	-4.3	-0.9	-1.8	3.0	-2.2	0.1	-4.9	-7.8	-4.7	-4.2
a. Utilities	3.4	3.9	0.0	2.6	-3.9	5.5	2.7	3.8	-1.5	-2.1	-3.5	-5.0	-4.7	-3.7
b. Construction	6.2	47.0	-3.1	-7.2	-14.2	-16.0	-6.0	0.0	-6.5	-2.9	-10.4	-17.6	-25.0	-14.5
c. Trade	13.7	-4.5	-4.4	6.0	-13.8	8.1	2.8	14.8	0.7	-8.2	-17.3	-18.0	-13.3	-22.1
d. Hotels & restaurants	11.1	1.6	-2.5	5.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	5.0	9.5	10.4	5.6	2.4	-4.2	-4.5
e. Transport, storage & communication	8.5	-2.6	-0.6	-0.6	5.1	0.1	-3.9	5.6	-3.5	17.7	4.3	-2.8	0.5	-2.4
f. Housing	12.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.3
g. Public adm. & education	13.2	3.5	-2.8	-10.6	-11.6	-8.2	-10.4	-6.5	-16.7	-15.7	-14.1	-21.1	5.0	10.9

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

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.4: TOURISM

Period	Total visitor nights (1)	Total visitors (2)	Visitors by origin (3)				Of which Europe (7)	Of which Nether-lands (8)	Of which Other (9)	Average nights stayed (10)	Average hotel occupancy rate (11)	Cruise tourism (12)		Ship calls (13)
			North America	Of which U.S.A.	Latin America	Of which Venezuela						Number of passengers	Ship calls	
2005	5,694,501	732,514	556,798	535,448	87,169	59,928	63,181	38,667	25,366	7.8	81.7	552,819	311	
2006	5,470,542	694,372	518,721	496,131	87,291	57,105	61,993	37,130	26,367	7.9	76.8	591,474	314	
2007	5,879,888	772,073	549,066	523,393	125,681	92,157	67,353	37,844	29,973	7.6	77.3	481,775	315	
2008	6,264,689	826,774	572,016	539,520	149,884	112,034	73,144	41,439	31,730	7.6	76.6	556,090	299	
2007 I	1,503,751	187,027	147,021	137,826	18,704	11,146	15,174	9,542	6,128	8.0	82.5	195,636	120	
2007 II	1,315,010	178,453	134,485	130,504	21,213	13,414	14,460	8,341	8,295	7.4	72.5	81,619	62	
2007 III	1,515,379	198,151	130,233	125,640	40,387	30,842	19,441	9,570	8,090	7.6	76.2	33,801	36	
2007 IV	1,545,748	208,442	137,327	129,423	45,377	36,755	18,278	10,391	7,460	7.4	78.0	170,719	97	
2008 I	1,766,872	225,470	169,662	155,738	32,304	23,667	17,019	9,540	6,485	7.8	85.4	267,765	156	
2008 II	1,417,222	194,871	146,668	141,309	24,909	16,902	16,155	10,192	7,139	7.3	73.0	81,006	39	
2008 III	1,561,845	202,334	128,519	123,405	45,354	33,445	20,368	11,088	8,093	7.7	74.7	29,006	10	
2008 IV	1,518,750	204,099	127,167	119,068	47,317	38,020	19,602	10,619	10,013	7.4	73.4	178,313	94	
2009 I	1,614,752	203,788	154,936	140,971	25,359	17,242	18,365	10,289	5,128	7.9	80.7	278,494	136	
2009 II	1,404,253	196,217	141,022	136,315	30,716	20,422	17,584	9,003	6,895	7.2	n.a.	89,751	49	

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

TABLE 1.5: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM

Period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which U.S.A.	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Nether- lands	Other
<i>Quarterly percentage changes 1)</i>									
2007									
I	6.8	9.8	7.6	7.7	26.0	24.2	10.5	5.3	18.5
II	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.3	6.2	6.7	-2.0	-3.0	27.8
III	9.1	13.6	8.9	8.7	29.8	36.2	18.1	3.6	12.6
IV	12.0	18.6	5.7	4.6	112.5	184.5	7.3	1.5	-0.8
2008									
I	17.5	20.6	15.4	13.0	72.7	112.3	12.2	0.0	5.8
II	7.8	9.2	9.1	8.3	17.4	26.0	11.7	22.2	-13.9
III	3.1	2.1	-1.3	-1.8	12.3	8.4	4.8	15.9	0.0
IV	-1.7	-2.1	-7.4	-8.0	4.3	3.4	7.2	2.2	34.2
2009									
I	-8.6	-9.6	-8.7	-9.5	-21.5	-27.1	7.9	7.9	-20.9
II	-0.9	0.7	-3.8	-3.5	23.3	20.8	8.8	-11.7	-3.4
<i>Cumulative percentage changes 2)</i>									
2007									
I	6.8	9.8	7.6	7.7	26.0	24.2	10.5	5.3	18.5
II	4.3	6.2	4.6	4.5	14.6	14.0	4.0	1.3	23.7
III	6.0	8.7	5.9	5.8	21.8	25.4	9.2	2.1	19.5
IV	7.5	11.2	5.8	5.5	44.0	61.4	8.6	1.9	13.7
2008									
I	17.5	20.6	15.4	13.0	72.7	112.3	12.2	0.0	5.8
II	13.0	15.0	12.4	10.7	43.3	65.2	11.9	10.3	-5.5
III	9.5	10.5	8.0	6.7	27.7	33.6	9.1	12.3	-3.5
IV	6.5	7.1	4.2	3.1	19.3	21.6	8.6	9.5	5.9
2009									
I	-8.6	-9.6	-8.7	-9.5	-21.5	-27.1	7.9	7.9	-20.9
II	-5.2	-4.8	-6.4	-6.7	-2.0	-7.2	8.4	-2.2	-11.8

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 1.6A: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(August 1994 = 100)
(September 2000 = 100)

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House-keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communication	Recreation & education	Other
Weights (August 1994)	10,000	1,625	254	1,134	1,786	1,039	307	2,072	808	975
Weights (September 2000)	10,000	1,469	219	1,086	2,296	1,002	88	1,967	799	1,074
2005	117.5	120.1	109.1	125.4	127.5	115.6	100.0	106.8	112.9	112.2
2006	120.4	128.3	120.1	126.6	128.3	117.9	100.0	109.9	114.7	114.2
2007	132.7	140.9	131.1	137.5	148.9	124.0	99.9	119.9	124.7	122.7
2008	131.3	158.3	135.7	137.0	133.3	127.1	100.3	115.8	125.4	123.1
2006	118.5	120.5	109.3	126.8	130.0	115.8	100.0	107.5	113.5	112.8
II	120.9	122.8	109.2	127.3	133.8	116.7	100.0	111.5	115.1	114.1
III	121.7	124.7	110.8	128.2	135.0	117.2	100.0	111.1	115.6	114.7
IV	120.4	128.3	120.1	126.6	128.3	117.9	100.0	109.9	114.7	114.2
2007	124.5	133.8	126.7	137.1	129.3	121.5	100.1	113.5	119.0	112.8
II	128.1	138.2	129.7	127.6	139.3	124.8	99.9	117.9	121.3	120.0
III	128.7	137.7	131.8	130.0	142.1	124.1	99.8	116.2	122.2	120.4
IV	132.7	140.9	131.1	137.5	148.9	124.0	99.9	119.9	124.7	122.7
2008	135.0	144.1	132.5	140.1	152.4	125.6	100.2	121.2	126.6	124.3
II	138.9	147.2	133.4	140.1	157.8	126.9	100.2	129.4	128.6	126.3
III	142.7	155.1	134.1	138.9	168.4	128.8	100.3	128.1	130.9	128.1
IV	131.3	158.3	135.7	137.0	133.3	127.1	100.3	115.8	125.4	123.1

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.6B: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(December 2006 = 100)

	Total index	Food & non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco products	Clothing & footwear	Housing	Household operation	Health	Transport	Communi-cation	Recreation & culture	Education	Restaurants & hotels	Miscellaneous goods & services
Weights	10,000	1,125	82	626	2,553	741	236	1,815	706	891	83	374	767
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2006	100.0	107.9	96.0	105.7	105.4	96.9	83.1	94.5	81.9	98.3	100.0	100.9	94.3
2007	109.9	120.6	105.5	117.1	124.5	100.9	78.5	106.7	83.5	107.2	110.2	106.2	95.7
2008	107.9	135.9	109.4	116.5	107.8	104.7	92.2	102.4	82.9	110.1	109.1	114.4	97.7
2007 I	102.3	113.3	103.1	115.2	106.0	100.0	86.3	98.5	84.6	103.8	103.4	105.6	92.6
II	106.1	116.5	105.0	107.0	115.2	103.2	78.8	103.8	83.8	107.3	106.4	110.0	94.3
III	106.2	118.1	105.8	108.5	118.0	100.8	77.2	101.8	83.9	105.6	106.9	104.6	94.7
IV	109.9	120.6	105.5	117.1	124.5	100.9	78.5	106.7	83.5	107.2	110.2	106.2	95.7
2008 I	112.3	123.9	107.9	119.6	127.3	103.3	90.1	108.2	83.6	109.8	112.1	106.5	96.6
II	116.0	127.5	107.8	119.3	132.1	104.8	88.9	119.3	83.5	109.9	115.3	105.5	97.3
III	119.4	133.8	108.6	118.6	142.0	106.1	92.2	117.7	83.5	111.2	118.5	110.8	97.4
IV	107.9	135.9	109.4	116.5	107.8	104.7	92.2	102.4	82.9	110.1	109.1	114.4	97.7
2009 I	109.0	135.9	113.2	118.2	110.3	106.0	93.4	102.4	82.0	111.1	109.1	114.8	99.5
II	112.5	135.6	113.0	118.6	119.6	106.4	93.4	106.5	82.2	114.5	109.1	116.2	100.2

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.7A: PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGES

(August 1994 = 100)

(September 2000 = 100)

End of period	All groups index	Percentage change			
		Over previous month	Over 3 months earlier	Over a year earlier	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2005	117.5	-0.5	0.5	3.8	3.4
2006	120.4	0.1	-1.1	2.5	3.6
2007	132.7	1.6	3.1	10.2	6.0
2008	131.3	-3.7	-7.9	-1.0	8.0
2007 I	124.5	0.7	3.4	5.0	3.7
II	128.1	1.8	2.9	6.0	4.0
III	128.7	0.1	0.5	5.8	4.4
IV	132.7	1.6	3.1	10.2	6.0
2008 I	135.0	0.5	1.7	8.5	6.9
II	138.9	1.5	2.8	8.4	7.8
III	142.7	-0.2	2.7	10.8	9.1
IV	131.3	-3.7	-7.9	-1.0	8.0

TABLE 1.7B: PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGES
(December 2006 = 100)

End of period	All groups index	Percentage Change			
		Over previous month	Over 3 months earlier	Over a year earlier	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2006	100.0	0.1			
2007	109.9	1.6	3.5	9.9	5.4
2008	107.9	-4.5	-9.7	-1.9	9.0
2007 I	102.3	0.8	2.3	4.0	3.4
II	106.1	2.3	3.7	5.7	3.5
III	106.2	-0.4	0.1	5.1	3.8
IV	109.9	1.6	3.5	9.9	5.4
2008 I	112.3	0.7	2.1	9.7	6.9
II	116.0	1.8	3.3	9.3	8.2
III	119.4	-0.6	3.0	12.4	10.0
IV	107.9	-4.5	-9.7	-1.9	9.0
2009 I	109.0	0.6	1.0	-2.9	5.7
II	112.5	2.4	3.3	-3.0	2.4

* As of January 2009, the basis September 2000 = 100 has been shifted to December 2006 = 100.

TABLE 1.8: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007		2008				2009			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Number of construction permits granted	1,584	1,303	1,151	962	220	334	337	260	243	191	298	230	219	261
a. Houses 1)	1,092	782	674	525	130	201	189	154	124	97	159	145	137	157
b. Apartments	25	30	28	39	3	9	8	8	7	15	9	8	11	6
c. Office buildings	15	22	25	13	6	7	7	5	5	4	3	1	0	4
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	25	34	29	16	9	7	8	5	7	1	4	4	2	2
e. Others	427	435	395	369	72	110	125	88	100	74	123	72	69	92
2. Total value of construction permits (x Afl. million)	283.2	525.7	447.6	670.5	142.4	168.3	97.7	52.9	404.0	74.4	78.2	114.0	136.4	86.4
a. Houses 1)	113.7	108.6	115.3	105.3	28.9	31.9	30.6	23.8	29.4	17.7	31.2	27.0	20.9	32.0
b. Apartments	5.0	13.8	12.4	62.7	1.4	3.1	2.1	5.8	17.3	23.9	19.3	2.2	3.1	3.7
c. Office buildings	10.1	39.2	40.9	11.3	21.6	7.9	10.5	0.9	2.4	7.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	4.9
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	17.4	78.2	64.4	31.9	11.3	11.2	27.6	14.4	15.2	2.4	9.9	4.4	1.2	2.8
e. Others	137.0	286.0	214.5	459.3	65.5	114.1	26.8	8.0	339.7	22.9	16.6	80.1	111.2	43.0
3. Total cement imported (x 1,000 Kg)	88,719	78,413	77,832	67,040	23,779	16,041	25,444	12,569	16,258	20,257	10,547	19,979	16,758	10,212
4. Number of electrical installations approved	2,763	2,463	2,138	2,272	444	566	568	560	330	600	684	658	415	421
a. Houses 1)	857	686	560	583	102	149	122	187	85	141	133	224	59	86
b. Apartments	258	204	259	277	63	53	61	82	23	77	78	99	27	17
c. Enterprises	296	252	291	292	46	95	73	77	46	89	87	70	37	47
d. Others	1,352	1,321	1,028	1,120	233	269	312	214	176	293	386	265	292	271

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 1.9: UTILITIES

	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
1. a. Water (x 1,000 m3) 1)	11,399	11,474	11,750	11,445	2,910	3,001	3,030	2,809	2,956	2,950	2,900	2,638	2,626	2,910	
b. Value (in Afl. mln.)	82.9	95.9	102.3	122.9	22.2	24.6	28.2	27.4	30.9	31.6	35.9	24.5	19.5	24.1	
c. Connected premises	34,905	35,989	36,824	37,992	36,248	36,424	36,573	36,824	37,054	37,302	37,659	37,992	38,290	38,311	
2. a. Electricity (x 1,000 KWH)	759,336	761,362	781,073	764,291	179,295	197,544	205,868	198,366	182,085	192,477	203,350	186,379	174,386	190,896	
b. Value (in Afl. mln)	228.2	262.8	279.3	344.1	55.7	65.3	77.4	80.9	79.2	86.3	104.8	73.8	52.7	63.3	
c. Connections	40,765	41,502	42,419	43,062	41,589	41,770	41,954	42,419	42,421	42,574	42,761	43,062	43,221	43,267	
d. Number of users	36,737	37,630	38,495	39,207	37,728	37,924	38,129	38,495	38,542	38,738	38,969	39,207	39,319	39,408	
3. a. Gas (x 1,000 pounds)	19,133	19,275	19,979	20,486	4,845	4,828	4,871	5,436	5,007	5,112	4,897	5,470	5,063	5,003	
b. Value (in Afl. mln)	11.8	12.6	15.0	18.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.7	5.8	5.5	5.1	
c. Household	7,416	7,387	7,555	7,496	1,673	1,786	1,756	2,140	1,682	1,924	1,742	2,149	1,820	1,902	
d. Commercial	11,717	11,888	12,624	12,990	3,171	3,043	3,115	3,295	3,325	3,188	3,155	3,321	3,244	3,101	
4. Utilities index 2)	138.9	139.4	142.9	140.1	133.7	144.6	149.6	144.0	136.0	141.7	147.2	136.0	128.5	140.1	

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

2) For annual data, base: 1996 = 100

For quarterly data, base: average 1996 = 100

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

TABLE 1.10: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRY

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2007		2008		2009	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	36.1	46.4	55.7	53.4	8.6	15.5	13.0	18.5	9.8	21.3	16.5	5.8	10.1	14.0
a. United States	13.7	20.3	19.4	22.1	3.0	7.6	3.3	5.5	4.2	11.7	5.2	1.0	1.5	4.9
b. Colombia	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
c. The Netherlands	6.7	9.1	13.7	8.8	1.6	3.0	3.0	6.1	0.7	2.1	4.5	1.5	1.7	3.3
d. Netherlands Antilles	9.2	8.3	8.9	9.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.5
e. Venezuela	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
f. Other countries	2.9	4.8	9.5	8.7	1.1	1.6	4.2	2.6	1.8	3.8	2.5	0.7	3.1	1.8
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,700.8	1,736.7	1,874.9	1,850.4	460.9	429.7	450.2	534.2	485.0	398.5	491.1	475.7	429.3	385.5
a. United States	1,027.7	1,008.8	1,088.9	1,058.5	262.9	245.6	257.3	323.2	281.4	224.6	278.3	274.2	239.5	224.0
b. The Netherlands	198.9	207.2	239.2	233.3	56.7	58.3	63.1	61.1	64.4	51.2	70.3	47.4	44.4	50.5
c. Netherlands Antilles	47.3	58.3	55.6	43.5	20.3	9.4	11.5	14.4	11.6	9.3	12.0	10.6	9.5	10.2
d. Venezuela	47.5	45.7	42.4	31.0	11.5	9.9	9.1	11.9	8.4	8.3	8.1	6.3	6.8	7.7
e. Panama	41.9	45.2	54.2	54.3	11.0	12.1	13.3	17.9	11.0	12.8	13.7	16.8	13.3	13.7
f. Brazil	33.0	36.1	35.8	37.8	7.7	8.6	12.4	7.2	8.3	6.8	12.9	9.8	6.0	8.1
g. Colombia	28.8	25.8	35.9	41.2	6.9	8.0	10.3	10.7	7.3	14.1	9.6	10.1	7.1	8.2
h. Japan	36.0	43.2	34.2	42.8	9.8	7.3	8.5	8.6	9.4	10.9	12.5	10.0	8.3	9.2
i. Other countries	239.7	266.5	288.7	308.0	74.2	70.6	64.8	79.2	83.2	60.6	73.7	90.5	94.5	53.9
3. Trade balance	-1,664.7	-1,690.3	-1,819.2	-1,797.0	-452.2	-414.2	-437.1	-515.7	-475.2	-377.2	-474.7	-469.9	-419.2	-371.6

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.11: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2008		2009			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II		
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	36.1	46.4	55.7	53.4	8.6	15.5	13.0	18.5	9.8	21.3	16.5	5.8	10.1	14.0
a. Live animals and other animal products	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
b. Transport equipment	3.2	4.5	5.1	5.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.1	2.2
c. Art objects and collectors' items	7.1	11.2	9.8	10.9	1.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	1.5	3.6	4.6	1.0	0.7	2.7
d. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	4.8	11.1	7.9	11.3	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.9	1.8	5.6	3.5	0.5	2.2	2.0
e. Other goods	19.5	18.4	31.7	25.4	4.1	10.2	6.4	11.0	4.7	10.9	6.6	3.2	4.8	6.9
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,700.8	1,736.7	1,874.9	1,850.4	460.9	429.7	450.2	534.2	485.0	398.5	491.1	475.7	429.3	385.5
a. Live animals and other animal products	98.5	102.4	109.7	125.5	25.9	27.1	27.6	29.1	35.3	24.5	40.8	24.9	27.8	28.0
b. Food products	176.2	191.0	202.0	212.2	46.0	47.7	48.9	59.4	54.0	43.6	57.6	57.0	47.2	51.4
c. Chemical products	163.1	177.1	184.3	192.3	42.8	49.0	43.8	48.6	44.3	45.0	57.3	45.7	54.9	49.1
d. Base metals and derivated works	169.8	160.8	156.2	129.4	32.6	38.0	46.9	38.6	40.3	34.7	31.4	23.0	32.5	23.9
e. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	313.7	318.9	320.7	321.8	85.5	77.7	82.6	74.9	93.5	72.3	72.8	83.2	95.4	79.4
f. Transport equipment	146.1	150.4	125.9	125.9	30.8	28.4	30.8	35.9	32.4	28.2	36.4	29.0	28.1	24.8
g. Other goods	633.4	636.2	776.1	743.2	197.2	161.7	169.5	247.6	185.2	150.2	194.8	213.0	143.4	129.0
3. Trade balance	-1,664.7	-1,690.3	-1,819.2	-1,797.0	-452.2	-414.2	-437.1	-515.7	-475.2	-377.2	-474.7	-469.9	-419.2	-371.6

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.12: OIL REFINING

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007		2008		2009					
					I	II	III	IV	I	II				
1. Export of refined oil (x Afl. million)	7,602	8,758	8,500	9,216	1,971	2,258	1,966	2,305	1,542	3,102	3,091	1,481	1,454	1,419
2. Import of crude oil (x Afl. million)	5,910	7,521	7,234	8,513	1,602	1,981	1,606	2,045	1,572	2,769	2,808	1,363	1,146	1,358
3. Quantity of oil refined (x 1,000 barrels)	78,236	62,463	65,525	58,259	17,245	18,770	14,897	14,613	10,344	14,326	16,518	17,071	19,083	14,731
4. Number of employees (at end of period) 1)	696	709	695	673	710	702	694	695	691	678	681	673	678	674

1) Excluding persons employed with contractors.

Source: Coastal Aruba Refining Co. N.V. and Valero Aruba Refining Co. N.V.

TABLE 2.1: MONETARY SURVEY

End of period	2007				2008				2009					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II				
I. Net domestic assets	1,829.0	1,830.7	1,849.8	1,721.4	1,796.0	1,851.1	1,938.7	1,849.8	1,865.5	1,814.5	1,824.6	1,721.4	1,597.6	1,643.8
A) Domestic credit	2,256.1	2,309.9	2,399.9	2,352.4	2,325.8	2,387.3	2,452.0	2,399.9	2,458.4	2,386.4	2,383.5	2,352.4	2,240.0	2,277.2
1) Net claims on public sector	1.4	-46.6	-43.3	-189.4	-32.1	-36.8	10.0	-43.3	-21.9	-98.5	-127.3	-189.4	-269.1	-238.1
a) Gross claims	150.7	141.1	152.1	107.5	141.3	141.9	155.2	152.1	153.5	139.3	132.5	107.5	135.2	123.9
b) Government's deposits	-31.2	-51.5	-40.0	-105.0	-41.1	-52.5	-22.5	-40.0	-22.4	-91.6	-105.1	-105.0	-216.4	-182.3
c) Development funds	-118.1	-136.3	-155.4	-191.8	-132.3	-126.2	-122.8	-155.4	-153.0	-146.1	-154.7	-191.8	-187.9	-179.7
2) Claims on private sector	2,254.7	2,356.5	2,443.2	2,541.8	2,357.8	2,424.1	2,442.1	2,443.2	2,480.3	2,484.8	2,510.8	2,541.8	2,509.0	2,515.4
a) Enterprises	966.5	1,029.3	1,054.2	1,129.5	1,022.2	1,055.0	1,052.5	1,054.2	1,085.6	1,087.3	1,097.5	1,129.5	1,108.6	1,106.4
b) Individuals	1,238.7	1,287.2	1,356.2	1,387.1	1,298.6	1,334.7	1,357.3	1,356.2	1,364.4	1,368.2	1,385.2	1,387.1	1,375.7	1,384.7
1) Consumer credit	528.9	534.3	565.1	588.2	537.9	555.7	568.8	565.1	572.6	574.0	585.2	588.2	579.2	577.7
2) Housing mortgages	709.8	752.9	791.2	798.9	760.7	779.0	788.6	791.2	791.8	794.2	800.0	798.9	796.6	807.1
c) Other	49.5	40.0	32.7	25.2	37.0	34.4	32.3	32.7	30.3	29.3	28.2	25.2	24.7	24.2
B) Other items, net	-427.1	-479.1	-550.1	-631.0	-529.8	-536.2	-513.4	-550.1	-592.9	-571.9	-558.9	-631.0	-642.4	-633.5
II. Net foreign assets	597.9	653.6	716.6	1,268.9	729.1	718.9	613.0	716.6	874.1	920.2	1,022.1	1,268.9	1,435.1	1,422.7
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	509.5	608.0	685.4	1,088.7	619.3	642.7	592.2	685.4	794.0	811.9	884.5	1,088.7	1,216.6	1,146.1
B) Commercial banks	88.4	45.6	31.2	180.2	109.9	76.2	20.8	31.2	80.1	108.3	137.5	180.2	218.6	276.6
III. Broad money	2,426.8	2,484.4	2,566.4	2,990.3	2,525.1	2,569.9	2,551.7	2,566.4	2,739.6	2,734.7	2,846.7	2,990.3	3,032.7	3,066.5
A) Money	965.0	1,047.4	1,147.1	1,396.8	1,110.3	1,154.6	1,151.4	1,147.1	1,268.7	1,268.4	1,348.1	1,396.8	1,502.5	1,476.6
B) Quasi-money	1,461.9	1,437.0	1,419.3	1,593.6	1,414.9	1,415.3	1,400.3	1,419.3	1,470.9	1,466.4	1,498.6	1,593.6	1,530.2	1,589.8

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					Total		
								Afl.	Foreign currency						
(1)	(2)	(3= I-2)	(4)	(5)	(6= 4+5)	(7= 3+6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) 8+9+10+11	(12= I2=)	(13)	(14= I2+13)	(15= 7+14)	
2005	183.1	39.0	144.1	673.4	147.5	820.8	965.0	634.1	14.3	764.0	44.5	1,456.9	5.0	1,461.9	2,426.8
2006	201.9	44.5	157.4	790.8	99.2	890.0	1,047.4	665.2	15.6	713.0	43.1	1,437.0	0.0	1,437.0	2,484.4
2007	225.7	51.0	174.8	849.5	122.9	972.3	1,147.1	721.1	5.5	673.2	19.4	1,419.3	0.0	1,419.3	2,566.4
2008	236.5	55.3	181.2	1,081.9	133.6	1,215.6	1,396.8	756.8	5.9	822.9	7.9	1,593.6	0.0	1,593.6	2,990.3
2007 I	192.9	38.3	154.7	810.2	145.4	955.6	1,110.3	679.1	15.3	692.0	28.6	1,414.9	0.0	1,414.9	2,525.1
II	196.7	36.4	160.3	870.9	123.4	994.3	1,154.6	695.2	6.6	680.4	33.2	1,415.3	0.0	1,415.3	2,569.9
III	195.1	37.7	157.4	882.8	111.2	994.0	1,151.4	704.3	5.4	664.2	26.4	1,400.3	0.0	1,400.3	2,551.7
IV	225.7	51.0	174.8	849.5	122.9	972.3	1,147.1	721.1	5.5	673.2	19.4	1,419.3	0.0	1,419.3	2,566.4
2008 I	207.4	44.1	163.3	969.2	136.2	1,105.4	1,268.7	729.3	5.5	713.7	22.5	1,470.9	0.0	1,470.9	2,739.6
II	213.0	44.0	168.9	1,002.5	96.9	1,099.4	1,268.4	738.8	6.3	703.2	18.1	1,466.4	0.0	1,466.4	2,734.7
III	204.2	43.8	160.4	1,075.7	112.0	1,187.7	1,348.1	750.2	5.9	689.2	53.3	1,498.6	0.0	1,498.6	2,846.7
IV	236.5	55.3	181.2	1,081.9	133.6	1,215.6	1,396.8	756.8	5.9	822.9	7.9	1,593.6	0.0	1,593.6	2,990.3
2009 I	216.0	44.8	171.2	1,189.7	141.7	1,331.3	1,502.5	779.2	6.9	736.2	8.0	1,530.2	0.0	1,530.2	3,032.7
II	218.7	44.4	174.2	1,179.9	122.5	1,302.4	1,476.6	798.8	6.6	777.2	7.2	1,589.8	0.0	1,589.8	3,066.5

TABLE 2.3: CAUSES OF CHANGES IN BROAD MONEY

During period	2005		2006		2007		2008		2008		2009			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II		
I. Net domestic money creation	201.4	1.8	19.1	-128.4	-34.8	55.1	87.6	-88.9	15.7	-51.0	10.1	-103.2	-123.9	46.2
A) Domestic credit	217.6	53.8	90.0	-47.4	15.9	61.6	64.7	-52.2	58.5	-72.0	-2.9	-31.1	-112.5	37.3
1) Net claims on public sector	22.8	-48.1	3.3	-146.1	14.6	-4.8	46.8	-53.3	21.4	-76.6	-28.8	-62.1	-79.7	30.9
a) Recourse to monetary system	58.6	-9.6	11.0	-44.6	0.2	0.6	13.2	-3.0	1.3	-14.2	-6.8	-25.0	27.7	-11.3
b) Drawing down of bank balances	-35.8	-38.5	-7.7	-101.4	14.4	-5.4	33.5	-50.3	20.1	-62.4	-22.1	-37.1	-107.4	42.3
1) Government's deposits	-18.5	-20.3	11.4	-65.0	10.4	-11.4	30.1	-17.6	17.6	-69.2	-13.5	0.1	-111.4	34.1
2) Development funds	-17.3	-18.2	-19.1	-36.4	4.0	6.1	3.5	-32.7	2.5	6.8	-8.6	-37.1	4.0	8.2
2) Claims on private sector	194.8	101.8	86.7	98.6	1.3	66.3	17.9	1.1	37.1	4.6	26.0	31.0	-32.8	6.3
a) Enterprises	14.1	62.8	24.9	75.3	-7.1	32.8	-2.6	1.8	31.4	1.7	10.1	32.1	-20.9	-2.2
b) Individuals	173.3	48.5	69.1	30.8	11.4	36.1	22.6	-1.1	8.2	3.8	17.0	1.9	-11.4	9.0
1) Consumer credit	50.1	5.4	30.8	23.1	3.6	17.8	13.1	-3.7	7.5	1.4	11.2	3.0	-9.0	-1.5
2) Housing mortgages	123.1	43.1	38.3	7.8	7.8	18.3	9.5	2.6	0.7	2.4	5.8	-1.1	-2.4	10.5
c) Other	7.5	-9.5	-7.3	-7.5	-3.0	-2.6	-2.1	0.4	-2.4	-1.0	-1.2	-3.0	-0.5	-0.5
B) Other domestic factors	-16.2	-52.0	-70.9	-81.0	-50.7	-6.5	22.9	-36.7	-42.8	21.0	12.9	-72.1	-11.4	8.9
II. Inflow of foreign funds	-59.8	55.8	63.0	552.3	75.5	-10.3	-105.8	103.6	157.5	46.2	101.9	246.8	166.2	-12.4
III. Broad money	141.6	57.5	82.0	423.9	40.8	44.8	-18.2	14.7	173.2	-4.9	111.9	143.6	42.4	33.8
1) Money	4.1	82.4	99.7	249.6	62.9	44.4	-3.2	-4.3	121.6	-0.3	79.7	48.7	105.8	-25.9
2) Quasi-money	137.4	-24.9	-17.7	174.3	-22.1	0.5	-15.0	19.0	51.6	-4.5	32.2	94.9	-63.4	59.6

TABLE 2.4: FOREIGN ASSETS

End of period	Centrale Bank van Aruba				Commercial banks		Total	Revaluation differences	Total excl. (9)	Broad money	Import of goods (excl. oil) during a 12-month period	Current account payments (excl. oil) during a 12-month period	Percentages			
	Gold	Other assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities							Net	Broad money coverage	Import coverage	Current account paym. coverage
2005	102.0	489.6	3.0	588.6	593.1	504.7	88.4	677.1	597.9	2,426.8	1,595.0	2,964.2	24.6	42.4	22.8	
2006	126.4	604.7	17.2	713.9	603.8	558.2	45.6	759.5	653.6	2,484.4	1,691.6	3,328.8	26.3	44.9	22.8	
2007	166.4	666.1	4.4	828.0	674.5	643.3	31.2	859.2	716.6	2,566.4	1,677.8	3,350.1	27.9	51.2	25.6	
2008	172.0	1,082.8	7.5	1,247.3	763.1	582.9	180.2	1,427.5	1,268.9	2,990.3	1,797.7	3,582.4	42.4	79.4	39.8	
2007 I	131.6	601.3	0.5	732.4	618.6	508.7	109.9	842.3	729.1	2,525.1	1,702.0	3,319.6	28.9	49.5	25.4	
2007 II	129.4	623.1	1.3	751.1	616.2	540.0	76.2	827.3	718.9	2,569.9	1,682.8	3,256.4	28.0	49.2	25.4	
2007 III	147.8	572.0	0.4	719.4	619.9	599.2	20.8	740.2	613.0	2,551.7	1,673.5	3,285.1	24.0	44.2	22.5	
2007 IV	166.4	666.1	4.4	828.0	674.5	643.3	31.2	859.2	716.6	2,566.4	1,677.8	3,350.1	27.9	51.2	25.6	
2008 I	185.6	770.2	0.1	955.8	697.8	617.8	80.1	1,035.9	874.1	2,739.6	1,728.8	3,452.1	31.9	59.9	30.0	
2008 II	185.0	779.0	1.7	962.2	652.7	544.4	108.3	1,070.5	920.2	2,734.7	1,769.5	3,581.1	33.6	60.5	29.9	
2008 III	175.9	851.5	2.5	1,024.9	668.2	530.7	137.5	1,162.4	1,022.1	2,846.7	1,792.3	3,650.8	35.9	64.9	31.8	
2008 IV	172.0	1,082.8	7.5	1,247.3	763.1	582.9	180.2	1,427.5	1,268.9	2,990.3	1,797.7	3,582.4	42.4	79.4	39.8	
2009 I	182.3	1,197.0	3.0	1,376.3	731.1	512.6	218.6	1,594.8	1,435.1	3,032.7	1,709.1	3,485.4	47.3	93.3	45.8	
2009 II	186.2	1,032.9	3.2	1,215.9	843.1	566.4	276.6	1,492.6	1,422.7	3,066.5	1,648.9	3,342.7	46.4	90.5	44.7	

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

End of period	2005	2006	2007	2008				2009						
				I	II	III	IV	I	II					
ASSETS														
1. Claims on money-creating institutions	405.5	477.1	495.4	790.2	483.9	493.8	487.2	495.4	618.6	589.1	679.6	790.2	820.4	787.2
a) Monetary authorities	345.1	412.3	423.9	706.1	417.9	428.6	408.5	423.9	543.3	514.3	581.4	706.1	747.0	716.1
b) Commercial banks	60.4	64.8	71.5	84.2	66.1	65.2	78.8	71.5	75.3	74.8	98.2	84.2	73.4	71.0
2. Claims on the public sector	150.7	141.1	152.1	107.5	141.3	141.9	155.2	152.1	153.5	139.3	132.5	107.5	135.2	123.9
a) Short-term	109.1	69.8	71.5	71.2	70.0	70.6	70.8	71.5	72.4	73.0	78.7	71.2	64.9	67.1
b) Long-term	41.6	71.4	80.7	36.3	71.4	71.3	84.3	80.7	81.0	66.2	53.8	36.3	70.3	56.8
3. Claims on the private sector	2,254.7	2,356.5	2,443.2	2,541.8	2,357.8	2,424.1	2,442.1	2,443.2	2,480.3	2,484.8	2,510.8	2,541.8	2,509.0	2,515.4
a) Enterprises	966.5	1,029.3	1,054.2	1,129.5	1,022.2	1,055.0	1,052.5	1,054.2	1,085.6	1,087.3	1,097.5	1,129.5	1,108.6	1,106.4
b) Individuals	1,238.7	1,287.2	1,356.2	1,387.1	1,298.6	1,334.7	1,357.3	1,356.2	1,364.4	1,368.2	1,385.2	1,387.1	1,375.7	1,384.7
1) Consumer credit	528.9	534.3	565.1	588.2	537.9	555.7	568.8	565.1	572.6	574.0	585.2	588.2	579.2	577.7
2) Housing mortgages	709.8	752.9	791.2	798.9	760.7	779.0	788.6	791.2	791.8	794.2	800.0	798.9	796.6	807.1
c) Capital market investments	30.7	29.2	28.0	23.2	28.7	28.2	27.2	28.0	27.3	26.9	26.3	23.2	22.8	22.3
d) Other	18.8	10.8	4.7	2.0	8.4	6.2	5.1	4.7	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
4. Foreign assets	1,184.7	1,334.9	1,506.9	2,017.9	1,351.5	1,368.7	1,339.7	1,506.9	1,653.7	1,616.6	1,695.7	2,017.9	2,110.3	2,062.2
a) Gold	102.0	126.4	166.4	172.0	131.6	129.4	147.8	166.4	185.6	185.0	175.9	172.0	182.3	186.2
b) Short-term	522.5	630.6	776.7	932.5	631.4	645.7	647.3	776.7	842.6	769.6	804.3	932.5	864.0	813.1
c) Long-term	560.2	577.9	563.8	913.4	588.6	593.5	544.7	563.8	625.5	662.0	715.5	913.4	1,064.1	1,062.9
5. Other domestic assets	-44.8	-38.7	-26.6	-24.1	-36.2	-34.2	-28.7	-26.6	-23.4	-23.4	-16.5	-24.1	-25.0	-19.6
6. Total assets	3,950.7	4,270.9	4,571.0	5,433.4	4,298.4	4,394.3	4,395.5	4,571.0	4,882.6	4,806.4	5,002.1	5,433.4	5,550.0	5,469.0

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

(continued)

End of period	2005		2006		2007		2008		2007		2008		2009	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
LIABILITIES														
7. Broad money	2,426.8	2,484.4	2,566.4	2,990.3	2,525.1	2,569.9	2,551.7	2,566.4	2,739.6	2,734.7	2,846.7	2,990.3	3,032.7	3,066.5
a) Money	965.0	1,047.4	1,147.1	1,396.8	1,110.3	1,154.6	1,151.4	1,147.1	1,268.7	1,268.4	1,348.1	1,396.8	1,502.5	1,476.6
b) Quasi-money	1,461.9	1,437.0	1,419.3	1,593.6	1,414.9	1,415.3	1,400.3	1,419.3	1,470.9	1,466.4	1,498.6	1,593.6	1,530.2	1,589.8
8. Money-creating institutions	364.2	426.4	461.3	754.6	448.6	455.9	445.4	461.3	581.0	548.3	639.4	754.6	773.6	721.9
a) Monetary authorities	336.5	400.8	432.8	702.2	419.0	431.2	406.8	432.8	537.8	513.5	564.5	702.2	743.1	715.8
b) Commercial banks	27.7	25.5	28.5	52.4	29.6	24.7	38.5	28.5	43.2	34.8	74.9	52.4	30.6	6.1
9. Public sector deposits	149.3	187.8	195.5	296.9	173.4	178.8	145.2	195.5	175.4	237.7	259.8	296.9	404.3	362.1
a) Government	31.2	51.5	40.0	105.0	41.1	52.5	22.5	40.0	22.4	91.6	105.1	105.0	216.4	182.3
b) Development funds	118.1	136.3	155.4	191.8	132.3	126.2	122.8	155.4	153.0	146.1	154.7	191.8	187.9	179.7
10. Long-term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
a) Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b) Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Subordinated debt	2.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
12. Capital and reserves	310.9	344.5	391.6	481.2	368.9	387.8	384.6	391.6	417.5	429.5	423.7	481.2	493.2	519.0
13. Foreign liabilities	507.6	575.4	647.7	590.4	509.2	541.4	599.6	647.7	617.8	546.1	533.2	590.4	515.5	569.6
a) Short-term	462.2	547.3	608.3	534.8	484.6	505.7	564.3	608.3	580.6	496.9	475.8	534.8	454.0	507.6
b) Long-term	45.4	28.1	39.4	55.6	24.6	35.7	35.2	39.4	37.3	49.2	57.4	55.6	61.5	62.0
14. Revaluation differences	79.2	105.9	142.6	158.6	113.1	108.4	127.2	142.6	161.8	150.3	140.4	158.6	159.7	69.9
15. Other domestic liabilities	110.2	134.2	153.5	148.8	147.5	139.5	129.4	153.5	177.0	147.3	146.4	148.8	158.5	147.7
16. Total liabilities	3,950.7	4,270.9	4,571.0	5,433.4	4,298.4	4,394.3	4,395.5	4,571.0	4,882.6	4,806.4	5,002.1	5,433.4	5,550.0	5,469.0

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

End of period	Domestic assets		Total domestic assets	Foreign assets			Total foreign assets	Total assets	
	Government	Other		Gold and claims in gold	Claims on				
					Banks	Governments			Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
2005	0.0	23.4	23.4	102.0	24.5	0.0	465.1	591.6	615.0
2006	0.0	21.2	21.2	126.4	120.0	0.0	484.7	731.1	752.3
2007	0.0	19.6	19.6	166.4	169.5	0.0	496.6	832.4	852.1
2008	0.0	21.9	21.9	172.0	249.0	0.0	833.8	1,254.8	1,276.7
2007 I	0.0	20.6	20.6	131.6	103.0	0.0	498.3	732.9	753.5
2007 II	0.0	19.5	19.5	129.4	122.3	0.0	500.8	752.5	772.0
2007 III	0.0	19.1	19.1	147.8	87.2	0.0	484.9	719.8	738.9
2007 IV	0.0	19.6	19.6	166.4	169.5	0.0	496.6	832.4	852.1
2008 I	0.0	19.4	19.4	185.6	215.2	0.0	555.0	955.9	975.2
2008 II	0.0	18.5	18.5	185.0	192.8	0.0	586.2	964.0	982.5
2008 III	0.0	18.7	18.7	175.9	215.5	0.0	636.1	1,027.4	1,046.1
2008 IV	0.0	21.9	21.9	172.0	249.0	0.0	833.8	1,254.8	1,276.7
2009 I	0.0	21.1	21.1	182.3	209.2	0.0	987.7	1,379.2	1,400.3
2009 II	0.0	20.8	20.8	186.2	44.5	0.0	988.4	1,219.1	1,239.9

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, foreign exchange and security holdings	Total liabilities		
	Capital and reserves	Bank notes issued	Government funds	Development funds	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits	Time			Other fin. inst. deposits					Private sector deposits	Other
							Demand	Time	Time							
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)			
2005	78.2	162.7	6.8	0.2	0.0	63.5	191.0	0.0	13.3	17.3	532.8	3.0	79.2	615.0		
2006	78.2	180.1	24.5	2.5	0.0	46.3	262.0	0.0	15.3	20.4	629.3	17.2	105.9	752.3		
2007	78.2	202.7	20.4	41.7	0.0	76.3	257.5	0.0	1.6	26.7	705.1	4.4	142.6	852.1		
2008	73.9	212.2	99.0	84.6	0.0	143.7	463.2	0.0	4.3	29.8	1,110.6	7.5	158.6	1,276.7		
2007 I	78.2	171.0	19.7	5.8	0.0	39.6	293.1	0.0	7.9	24.6	639.8	0.5	113.1	753.5		
2007 II	78.2	174.5	29.7	2.5	0.0	98.9	248.0	0.0	11.4	19.1	662.2	1.3	108.4	772.0		
2007 III	78.2	172.5	6.5	8.5	0.0	75.8	245.3	0.0	5.9	18.6	611.4	0.4	127.2	738.9		
2007 IV	78.2	202.7	20.4	41.7	0.0	76.3	257.5	0.0	1.6	26.7	705.1	4.4	142.6	852.1		
2008 I	78.2	183.9	17.5	38.1	0.0	97.2	348.5	0.0	8.9	41.1	813.3	0.1	161.8	975.2		
2008 II	78.2	189.2	76.7	31.7	0.0	63.3	358.1	0.0	13.3	19.9	830.5	1.7	150.3	982.5		
2008 III	78.2	180.4	94.6	38.7	0.0	118.4	354.2	0.0	14.9	23.9	903.2	2.5	140.4	1,046.1		
2008 IV	73.9	212.2	99.0	84.6	0.0	143.7	463.2	0.0	4.3	29.8	1,110.6	7.5	158.6	1,276.7		
2009 I	73.9	191.6	209.4	59.8	0.0	145.7	512.5	0.0	12.0	32.9	1,237.7	3.0	159.7	1,400.3		
2009 II	76.3	194.0	170.7	57.2	0.0	155.1	476.2	0.0	14.6	22.7	1,166.9	3.2	69.9	1,239.9		

TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)							Total number of notes issued
	Denominations: value (Afi. million)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
2005	178	587	497	300	1,215	14	2,791	
2006	177	612	541	328	1,366	13	3,037	
2007	177	650	616	323	1,574	13	3,352	
2008	177	683	672	350	1,640	12	3,534	
2007 I	177	590	523	298	1,297	13	2,898	
II	177	591	547	283	1,335	13	2,947	
III	177	585	529	276	1,327	12	2,906	
IV	177	650	616	323	1,574	13	3,352	
2008 I	177	625	583	287	1,417	12	3,101	
II	177	628	587	307	1,463	11	3,174	
III	177	620	574	296	1,385	11	3,063	
IV	177	683	672	350	1,640	12	3,534	
2009 I	177	651	572	296	1,492	12	3,201	
II	177	658	592	306	1,506	12	3,250	
2005	0.9	5.9	12.4	15.0	121.5	7.0	162.7	
2006	0.9	6.1	13.5	16.4	136.6	6.6	180.1	
2007	0.9	6.5	15.4	16.2	157.4	6.4	202.7	
2008	0.9	6.8	16.8	17.5	164.0	6.2	212.2	
2007 I	0.9	5.9	13.1	14.9	129.7	6.5	171.0	
II	0.9	5.9	13.7	14.2	133.5	6.3	174.5	
III	0.9	5.8	13.2	13.8	132.7	6.1	172.5	
IV	0.9	6.5	15.4	16.2	157.4	6.4	202.7	
2008 I	0.9	6.3	14.6	14.3	141.7	6.2	183.9	
II	0.9	6.3	14.7	15.4	146.3	5.7	189.2	
III	0.9	6.2	14.3	14.8	138.5	5.7	180.4	
IV	0.9	6.8	16.8	17.5	164.0	6.2	212.2	
2009 I	0.9	6.5	14.3	14.8	149.2	5.9	191.6	
II	0.9	6.6	14.8	15.3	150.6	5.9	194.0	

TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)										Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (Afl. million)
	Cents				Florin				Com-memorative coins	(8)	
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½	5	(7)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
2005	14,949	14,532	9,452	4,931	6,592	76	1,291	12	20.3		
2006	15,926	15,217	9,929	5,180	6,944	78	1,423	12	21.6		
2007	17,080	16,389	10,681	5,476	7,306	79	1,512	12	23.0		
2008	18,109	17,678	11,350	5,877	7,671	81	1,572	13	24.2		
2007 I	16,216	15,616	10,108	5,239	6,972	79	1,432	12	21.8		
II	16,538	15,913	10,283	5,331	6,996	79	1,445	12	22.1		
III	16,755	16,184	10,474	5,403	7,101	79	1,469	12	22.4		
IV	17,080	16,389	10,681	5,476	7,306	79	1,512	12	23.0		
2008 I	17,481	16,933	10,905	5,570	7,409	80	1,540	12	23.4		
II	17,713	17,220	11,051	5,693	7,456	81	1,543	13	23.6		
III	17,868	17,358	11,051	5,775	7,502	81	1,544	13	23.7		
IV	18,109	17,678	11,350	5,877	7,671	81	1,572	13	24.2		
2009 I	18,384	17,999	11,448	5,877	7,708	81	1,577	13	24.3		
II	18,629	18,287	11,569	5,949	7,749	81	1,587	13	24.5		

TABLE 4.1: COMMERCIAL BANKS: SUMMARY ACCOUNT

End of period	Assets			Liabilities					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
						Deposits	Capital and reserves		
	Cash and claims on banks	Investments	Loans	Other	Total assets = Total liabilities				
2005	755.5	147.6	2,343.3	174.0	3,420.5	2,866.0	246.4	308.1	
2006	858.2	186.5	2,384.8	172.3	3,601.8	2,971.3	289.9	340.6	
2007	959.6	166.8	2,487.1	188.0	3,801.5	3,122.5	332.0	347.0	
2008	1,347.4	114.0	2,601.3	197.3	4,260.1	3,505.9	425.9	328.3	
2007 I	884.5	191.7	2,381.8	170.4	3,628.4	2,963.9	309.3	355.2	
II	890.5	189.1	2,453.2	174.8	3,707.6	3,033.9	328.3	345.5	
III	919.4	167.8	2,475.3	174.0	3,736.6	3,080.8	325.0	330.8	
IV	959.6	166.8	2,487.1	188.0	3,801.5	3,122.5	332.0	347.0	
2008 I	1,111.5	161.7	2,524.4	193.3	3,991.0	3,277.0	357.9	356.0	
II	1,027.6	150.4	2,536.7	194.2	3,908.9	3,197.3	369.9	341.7	
III	1,130.5	142.4	2,565.9	202.6	4,041.3	3,371.1	364.1	306.1	
IV	1,347.4	114.0	2,601.3	197.3	4,260.1	3,505.9	425.9	328.3	
2009 I	1,349.2	138.9	2,572.0	191.8	4,251.9	3,474.0	437.9	340.1	
II	1,425.1	128.0	2,579.2	196.1	4,328.5	3,525.7	461.3	341.6	

TABLE 4.2: COMMERCIAL BANKS: PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)
2005	26.4	76.4	12.9
2006	28.6	75.1	13.5
2007	29.6	74.7	13.0
2008	34.9	69.4	14.8
2007 I	29.3	75.2	16.1
II	28.8	75.7	16.4
III	29.1	75.5	14.0
IV	29.6	74.7	13.0
2008 I	32.0	72.3	17.0
II	30.3	74.4	17.6
III	31.8	71.4	17.0
IV	34.9	69.4	14.8
2009 I	35.4	69.2	17.3
II	36.4	68.5	18.0

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET

Domestic assets		Loans and advances									
		Notes and Central Bank coins		Investments			Loans and advances				
		Current account	Time deposits	Government securities	Non government securities	Enterprises	Mortgages	Individuals	Government		
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
2005	39.0	72.1	191.0	85.3	30.7	723.0	947.3	528.3	40.0		
2006	44.5	57.7	262.0	119.4	29.2	734.2	1,042.3	533.7	0.0		
2007	51.0	67.5	257.5	128.9	28.0	707.7	1,132.1	564.6	0.2		
2008	55.3	147.6	463.2	83.2	23.2	762.2	1,160.7	587.7	0.0		
2007 I	38.3	38.5	293.1	119.4	28.7	723.7	1,053.5	537.3	0.0		
II	36.4	96.3	247.9	119.7	28.2	751.3	1,077.3	555.2	0.0		
III	37.7	77.5	245.3	132.5	27.2	722.1	1,113.6	568.2	0.1		
IV	51.0	67.5	257.5	128.9	28.0	707.7	1,132.1	564.6	0.2		
2008 I	44.1	102.7	348.5	130.0	27.3	755.4	1,116.5	572.0	0.0		
II	44.0	64.2	358.1	115.6	26.9	736.5	1,139.4	573.5	0.0		
III	43.8	135.3	354.2	108.7	26.3	733.4	1,158.2	584.8	0.0		
IV	55.3	147.6	463.2	83.2	23.2	762.2	1,160.7	587.7	0.0		
2009 I	44.8	149.6	512.5	110.8	22.8	735.5	1,164.2	578.8	0.0		
II	44.4	155.5	476.3	99.3	22.3	718.4	1,189.9	577.2	0.0		

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	
	Domestic assets (cont'd)		Other (net)			Cash	Due from banks	Investments	Loans			Other
	Premises	Subsidiaries	Accounts receivable									
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
2005	72.3	57.5	19.3	-6.1	2,799.7	14.8	417.0	31.6	104.7	25.0	593.1	3,392.8
2006	78.7	53.0	20.6	-2.9	2,972.5	14.6	456.7	38.0	74.6	20.0	603.8	3,576.3
2007	88.8	46.9	24.7	0.8	3,098.6	15.6	538.7	9.9	82.6	27.5	674.5	3,773.1
2008	101.8	44.1	26.0	-10.4	3,444.6	20.7	618.6	7.6	90.8	25.4	763.1	4,207.7
2007 I	80.3	50.5	22.5	-5.8	2,980.1	17.3	473.5	43.7	67.2	17.0	618.6	3,598.8
II	81.9	48.4	25.9	-1.7	3,066.7	15.9	471.0	41.2	69.4	18.7	616.2	3,682.9
III	84.4	47.3	24.3	-1.9	3,078.1	14.8	507.5	8.1	71.4	18.1	619.9	3,698.0
IV	88.8	46.9	24.7	0.8	3,098.6	15.6	538.7	9.9	82.6	27.5	674.5	3,773.1
2008 I	90.2	45.1	28.3	-10.1	3,249.9	26.4	556.8	4.4	80.5	29.7	697.8	3,947.8
II	94.7	44.6	26.1	-2.2	3,221.4	16.7	512.0	7.9	87.3	28.8	652.7	3,874.1
III	100.0	44.1	28.2	-18.9	3,298.2	16.6	524.5	7.4	89.5	30.3	668.2	3,966.4
IV	101.8	44.1	26.0	-10.4	3,444.6	20.7	618.6	7.6	90.8	25.4	763.1	4,207.7
2009 I	103.4	44.1	23.1	0.7	3,490.2	22.8	588.2	5.3	93.5	21.2	731.1	4,221.4
II	104.4	44.1	25.0	22.7	3,479.3	18.3	701.9	6.4	93.8	22.7	843.1	4,322.4

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities										
	Demand deposits				Time deposits				Savings deposits	Other liabilities	
	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Government	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Development funds			
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
2005	148.2	606.9	53.3	24.4	221.2	368.1	218.4	117.9	648.4	246.1	
2006	165.2	635.1	75.2	26.9	195.4	341.5	218.5	133.9	680.8	266.7	
2007	153.4	770.3	47.8	19.6	187.6	291.1	213.1	113.7	726.6	280.5	
2008	169.2	949.7	93.2	6.1	208.9	292.0	329.1	107.3	762.7	286.8	
2007 I	145.4	703.3	99.8	21.4	196.4	317.6	205.8	126.5	694.4	276.3	
2007 II	160.7	716.7	106.2	22.8	194.0	265.4	253.4	123.7	701.7	275.9	
2007 III	153.2	737.0	98.7	16.0	194.3	308.4	187.2	114.3	709.7	261.3	
2007 IV	153.4	770.3	47.8	19.6	187.6	291.1	213.1	113.7	726.6	280.5	
2008 I	159.1	871.4	66.8	4.9	202.1	296.0	237.3	114.8	734.7	291.0	
2008 II	181.2	839.0	66.7	14.9	211.9	271.7	236.9	114.4	745.0	284.1	
2008 III	164.4	944.1	65.1	10.5	210.9	300.2	230.6	116.0	756.1	279.8	
2008 IV	169.2	949.7	93.2	6.1	208.9	292.0	329.1	107.3	762.7	286.8	
2009 I	161.3	991.1	163.1	7.0	204.1	306.3	232.9	128.1	786.1	292.3	
2009 II	173.4	993.5	121.7	11.6	208.1	322.3	253.1	122.5	805.5	289.0	

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities (cont'd)		Total domestic liabilities	Foreign liabilities		Savings deposits	Capital and reserves and subordinated debt	Other	Total Foreign liabilities	Total Liabilities		
	Capital base			Demand deposits							Time deposits	
	Capital and reserves	Subordinated debt	Banks	Non-banks	Banks	Non-banks	Savings deposits	Capital and reserves and subordinated debt	Other	Total Foreign liabilities	Total Liabilities	
			(32)	(33)	(35)	(36)						(37)
2005	232.7	2.5	2,888.1	17.0	124.7	83.7	135.5	70.6	11.1	62.0	504.7	3,392.8
2006	266.3	12.5	3,018.1	12.7	136.7	106.7	146.2	70.9	11.1	73.9	558.2	3,576.3
2007	313.4	12.5	3,129.8	11.6	136.5	133.6	218.2	70.8	6.1	66.5	643.3	3,773.1
2008	407.3	12.5	3,624.8	34.4	181.2	30.9	206.4	82.2	6.1	41.6	582.9	4,207.7
2007 I	290.7	12.5	3,090.0	14.4	134.1	48.9	156.0	70.4	6.1	78.9	508.7	3,598.8
2007 II	309.7	12.5	3,142.9	10.6	140.3	72.5	174.9	66.1	6.1	69.6	540.0	3,682.9
2007 III	306.4	12.5	3,098.9	16.6	159.9	88.7	192.8	65.7	6.1	69.5	599.2	3,698.0
2007 IV	313.4	12.5	3,129.8	11.6	136.5	133.6	218.2	70.8	6.1	66.5	643.3	3,773.1
2008 I	339.3	12.5	3,330.0	24.6	140.9	97.9	215.4	67.9	6.1	65.0	617.8	3,947.8
2008 II	351.3	12.5	3,329.7	19.6	152.5	34.8	201.6	72.2	6.1	57.6	544.4	3,874.1
2008 III	345.5	12.5	3,435.7	34.9	146.2	40.4	200.6	76.1	6.1	26.4	530.7	3,966.4
2008 IV	407.3	12.5	3,624.8	34.4	181.2	30.9	206.4	82.2	6.1	41.6	582.9	4,207.7
2009 I	419.3	12.5	3,704.2	19.8	136.0	17.1	205.3	80.5	6.1	47.8	512.6	4,216.7
2009 II	442.7	12.5	3,755.9	42.0	162.8	16.5	187.7	98.8	6.1	52.6	566.4	4,322.4

TABLE 4.4: COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS TO DOMESTIC SECTORS BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AS OF END JUNE 2009

	Loans outstanding				Percentages				
	Current account		Total		Current account		Mortgage loans		Percentage of total loans
	Term loans	Term loans	Mortgage	Total	Term loans	Term loans	Mortgage		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.2	2.3	3.6	6.0	2.8	38.0	59.2	0.2	
Mining and manufacturing	3.8	23.5	2.6	29.9	12.7	78.7	8.6	1.2	
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0.0	37.6	0.0	37.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.5	
Construction	8.7	14.8	13.7	37.3	23.4	39.7	36.9	1.5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	133.7	205.9	175.7	515.3	25.9	40.0	34.1	20.5	
Hotels and restaurants	5.6	39.1	52.2	96.9	5.8	40.3	53.9	3.9	
Transport, storage and communications	11.2	13.4	3.4	28.0	39.9	47.8	12.3	1.1	
Financial intermediation	9.3	93.0	17.2	119.5	7.8	77.8	14.4	4.8	
Real estate, renting and business activities	15.0	64.0	105.5	184.6	8.1	34.7	57.2	7.3	
Other enterprises	9.6	27.6	14.1	51.3	18.8	53.8	27.5	2.0	
Total loans to enterprises	197.1	521.2	388.1	1,106.4	17.8	47.1	35.1	44.0	
Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Individuals	38.4	567.7	801.8	1,408.0	2.7	40.3	56.9	56.0	
Total loans	235.6	1,089.0	1,189.9	2,514.4	9.4	43.3	47.3	100.0	

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

End of period	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	7.9	8.6	7.0	6.2	6.0
Mining and manufacturing	9.1	15.2	17.0	15.8	15.2	16.7	17.0	18.1	17.7	29.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	29.7	28.3	19.8	26.8	25.6	19.5	19.8	23.4	38.2	37.6
Construction	52.2	46.3	44.6	44.5	51.6	46.1	44.6	43.7	37.1	37.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	414.8	470.4	496.1	490.3	506.9	492.3	496.1	513.9	526.1	515.3
Hotels and restaurants	87.9	67.5	70.2	77.5	67.1	63.8	70.2	75.5	82.2	96.9
Transport, storage and communications	79.1	57.0	31.3	24.5	34.4	34.1	31.3	32.8	31.1	28.0
Financial intermediation	89.4	114.1	148.1	133.1	137.0	150.7	148.1	147.0	142.6	119.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	123.0	136.1	166.8	142.7	153.8	162.7	166.8	167.1	159.1	184.6
Other enterprises	80.9	94.4	51.6	59.2	56.8	58.6	51.6	57.1	60.6	51.3
Total loans to enterprises	966.5	1,029.3	1,054.2	1,022.2	1,055.0	1,052.5	1,054.2	1,085.6	1,097.5	1,106.4
Government	40.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individuals	1,266.2	1,313.0	1,382.6	1,324.4	1,360.8	1,384.9	1,382.6	1,390.9	1,412.3	1,408.0
Total loans	2,272.7	2,342.3	2,437.0	2,346.6	2,415.8	2,437.5	2,437.0	2,476.5	2,509.8	2,514.4

TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY

	Central Bank and Treasury	Commercial Banks	Monetary Sector	Nonmonetary Financial Institutions	Financial Sector
End of June 2009	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)=(3)+(4)
1. Foreign assets	1,219.1	843.1	2,062.2	696.8	2,759.0
2. Domestic claims					
a) Government	70.4	2,488.3	2,558.7	1,824.3	4,383.0
b) Non-financial public enterprises	64.6	59.3	123.9	727.2	851.1
c) Enterprises	0.0	34.8	34.8	93.4	128.2
d) Individuals	0.0	1,015.3	1,015.3	347.9	1,363.2
1) Consumer credit	5.8	1,379.0	1,384.7	655.7	2,040.5
2) Housing mortgages	0.5	577.2	577.7	119.6	697.2
	5.3	801.8	807.1	536.2	1,343.2
3. Other domestic claims	15.0	997.1	1,012.1	1,167.9	2,180.0
4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,304.5	4,328.5	5,633.0	3,689.0	9,322.0
5. Foreign liabilities	73.0	566.4	639.5	104.6	744.1
6. Deposits and borrowings	242.5	3,011.8	3,254.3	37.0	3,291.3
a) Government	227.9	134.2	362.1	36.6	398.7
b) Other residents	14.6	2,877.6	2,892.2	0.4	2,892.6
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,780.3	1,780.3
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	528.3	528.3
9. Other domestic liabilities	989.0	750.3	1,739.3	1,238.7	2,978.0

TABLE 6.1: INTEREST RATES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS 1)

Period	Time deposits		Savings deposits	Weighted average rate of interest on deposits	Loans		Commercial		Weighted average rate of interest on loans	Interest rate margin
	≤ 12-months	> 12 months			Individual	Consumer credit	Housing mortgages	Mortgages		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10=9-4)
2005	3.4	5.3	4.1	4.0	16.0	9.6	8.7	9.0	11.4	7.4
2006	3.7	5.1	4.4	3.9	15.8	9.4	8.1	9.0	11.1	7.2
2007	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.1	15.6	9.3	8.4	8.6	10.9	6.8
2008	3.2	5.3	3.7	3.6	16.0	9.2	8.4	8.8	11.1	7.5
2007 I	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.8	15.4	9.1	8.9	8.0	11.0	7.2
II	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.0	15.8	9.6	8.6	8.9	11.8	7.8
III	3.9	6.1	3.9	4.2	15.4	9.1	8.0	8.7	10.6	6.4
IV	3.9	4.9	3.9	4.1	15.8	9.2	8.7	8.5	10.3	6.2
2008 I	3.0	5.3	3.7	3.5	15.9	9.2	7.7	8.5	10.6	7.1
II	3.4	5.1	3.8	3.8	16.4	9.3	9.5	9.2	12.2	8.4
III	3.2	5.1	3.8	3.6	15.7	9.2	9.1	8.9	11.0	7.4
IV	3.1	5.6	3.6	3.7	16.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.8	7.1
2009 I	2.9	4.9	3.3	3.7	16.4	9.0	8.6	8.7	10.4	6.7
II	3.3	4.3	2.8	3.5	15.7	8.2	8.4	8.7	10.4	7.0

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	Advance count
(1)	(2)	(3)
January 1, 1986	8.0	9.0
July 1, 1986	8.5	9.5
April 1, 1999	6.5	6.5
February 1, 2002	6.0	6.0
June 2, 2003	5.0	5.0
April 24, 2009	3.0	3.0

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

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2005	0.5	0.5	0.6
2006	2.3	2.3	2.4
2007	2.5	2.6	2.6
2008	0.4	0.5	0.5
2007	I	2.7	2.7
	II	2.7	2.7
	III	2.6	2.6
	IV	2.2	2.3
2008	I	1.3	1.4
	II	0.2	0.3
	III	0.2	0.2
	IV	0.1	0.1
2009	I	0.05	0.1
	II	0.05	0.1

TABLE 6.4: LONDON INTERBANK OFFERED RATES ON US DOLLAR DEPOSITS

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2005	3.3	3.4	3.6
2006	5.0	5.1	5.2
2007	5.2	5.2	5.3
2008	2.5	2.7	2.9
2007	I	5.3	5.3
	II	5.3	5.3
	III	5.4	5.4
	IV	4.8	4.9
2008	I	3.4	3.3
	II	2.5	2.6
	III	2.7	2.6
	IV	1.6	2.2
2009	I	0.4	0.5
	II	0.4	0.8

Source: International Financial Statistics.

TABLE 6.5: GOVERNMENT SECURITY MARKETS

3-month treasury bills					Government bonds and other debt securities*					
End of period	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per Afl. 100	Yield per annum (%)	End of period	Maturity in years	Currency	Amount (Afl. million)	Yield per annum (%)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
2007	January	17.0	98.92	4.34	1999	January	7	USD	26.9	8.090
	January	23.0	98.93	4.35	2000	April	5	Afl.	30.0	8.250
	April	17.0	98.93	4.34		September	5	USD	35.8	8.680
	April	23.0	98.90	4.48		September	7	USD	35.8	8.780
	July	17.0	98.87	4.48	2001	July	7	USD	37.6	7.870
	July	23.0	98.84	4.63		December	7	USD	24.9	7.125
	October	17.0	98.86	4.59	2002	September	7	Afl.	30.0	6.250
	October	23.0	98.83	4.78		September	10	USD	53.7	7.375
2008	January	17.0	98.86	4.59		October	10	USD	62.7	6.190
	January	23.0	98.85	4.64	2003	June	7	Afl.	54.0	6.000
	April	17.0	99.23	3.06		October	10	USD	98.5	6.710
	April	23.0	99.33	2.69	2004	April	10	USD	119.9	6.800
	July	17.0	99.39	2.43		June	12	Afl.	57.5	6.800
	July	23.0	99.43	2.31		September	7	Afl.	25.2	6.300
	October	17.0	99.41	2.35		December	12	Afl.	34.0	6.700
	October	23.0	99.43	2.33	2005	February	4	Afl.	40.0	6.000
2009	January	17.0	99.71	1.11		April	6	Afl.	40.0	6.500
	January	23.0	99.84	0.63		September	10	USD	166.5	6.400
	April	17.0	99.81	0.75		September	12	Afl.	29.0	6.925
	April	23.0	99.82	0.73		December	5	Afl.	40.0	7.000
	July	17.0	99.84	0.64		December	5	Afl.	20.0	7.000
	July	23.0	99.85	0.60	2006	March	9	Afl.	24.4	7.250
						June	12	Afl.	34.3	7.500
						August	10	Afl.	75.0	7.500
						November	12	USD	92.9	6.550
					2007	June	4	Afl.	19.2	6.000
						August	10	Afl.	50.0	7.000
						November	12	USD	82.0	6.500
						November	11	Afl.	17.5	7.500
					2008	March	10	Afl.	33.9	7.125
						May	10	Afl.	50.0	7.000
						September	5	USD	102.6	6.050
					2009	February	6	Afl.	23.6	5.750
						February	10	Afl.	133.9	6.750

6-month cash loan certificates				
End of period	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per Afl. 100	Yield per annum (%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006	June	8.0	97.96	4.41
	December	8.0	98.46	2.56
2007	June	8.0	97.75	4.60
	December	8.0	97.61	4.89
2008	June	8.0	98.55	2.97
2009	September	8.0	99.51	0.99

*Including loans which are tradable.

■ = matured.

TABLE 7.1: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS 1)

	2005		2006		2007		2008				2009			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Total revenue 2)	909.1	985.2	1,034.0	1,365.1	219.4	260.2	268.0	286.4	267.4	282.4	301.7	513.7	290.3	269.9
A. Tax revenue	779.4	850.2	882.2	977.0	200.7	216.1	225.2	240.2	248.1	241.0	255.8	332.0	231.8	228.4
1. Taxes on income and profit	364.7	397.1	313.1	353.8	72.2	82.5	83.5	74.8	87.3	90.5	91.9	84.1	78.0	80.8
2. Taxes on commodities	265.0	276.4	280.7	272.7	65.4	67.1	67.7	80.5	64.5	60.3	71.7	76.2	57.8	59.5
3. Taxes on property	51.4	54.0	58.6	68.1	15.3	7.7	15.8	19.8	19.6	14.0	25.8	8.7	21.2	12.6
4. Taxes on services	61.6	60.8	60.1	62.9	18.7	14.7	12.3	14.3	20.9	16.1	13.8	12.1	21.6	15.4
5. Turnover tax (B.B.O.)	36.8	62.0	132.2	169.0	19.5	35.6	37.9	39.2	44.0	42.8	42.3	39.9	41.8	51.9
6. Foreign exchange tax				50.4	9.5	8.5	8.0	11.5	11.8	17.4	10.2	11.0	11.4	8.1
B. Nontax revenue	129.7	135.0	151.8	388.1	18.7	44.2	42.8	46.2	19.2	41.4	45.9	281.6	58.4	41.6
1. Grants 3)	28.6	32.7	34.1	275.5	2.5	2.5	13.6	15.4	3.2	1.6	14.3	256.3	28.7	2.7
2. Other nontax revenue 4)	101.0	102.3	117.7	112.7	16.2	41.6	29.2	30.7	16.1	39.7	31.6	25.3	29.7	38.8
2. Expenditure	1,034.0	1,097.6	1,084.2	1,290.5	252.7	262.0	272.0	297.4	299.9	288.0	303.5	399.1	279.1	322.2
1. Wages	304.7	309.2	300.9	304.5	70.6	87.0	68.2	75.1	69.5	90.8	68.2	76.0	73.4	90.5
2. Employer's contribution	65.4	92.4	87.1	127.4	17.8	11.8	25.2	32.4	20.9	21.9	21.9	62.7	21.7	18.1
3. Wage subsidies	135.1	140.6	142.4	148.5	33.2	39.7	33.0	36.5	34.5	42.3	34.4	37.2	37.6	42.0
4. Goods and services	152.9	203.1	186.9	215.6	44.0	42.2	50.5	50.2	46.7	50.7	59.4	58.8	53.9	48.9
5. Interest	84.4	97.4	106.9	139.7	23.3	29.2	26.8	27.7	23.8	29.6	31.0	55.2	23.7	35.2
6. Development fund spending	21.2	34.5	38.7	36.2	8.5	9.4	9.0	11.7	6.9	8.2	8.5	12.6	5.8	12.6
7. Investment	43.2	32.0	18.9	41.6	3.2	2.7	8.0	5.1	6.6	9.5	16.4	9.1	6.3	11.1
8. Transfer to General Health Insurance (AZV)	130.4	119.7	85.1	138.2	29.1	24.9	15.4	15.6	67.3	16.0	33.1	21.8	34.3	34.9
9. Items n.i.e. 5)	96.7	68.9	117.4	139.0	23.1	15.2	36.0	43.1	23.8	19.1	30.5	65.6	22.4	29.0
3. Lending minus repayments	0.7	7.1	21.3	23.1	0.2	0.3	16.9	3.9	0.3	-0.5	19.3	4.1	0.1	-0.3
1. Lending	17.0	17.2	23.7	25.5	0.5	1.7	17.3	4.2	0.6	0.9	19.7	4.4	0.4	1.1
2. Repayments 6)	-16.3	-10.1	-2.4	-2.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4
4. Financial deficit (-)	-125.6	-119.5	-71.4	51.4	-33.5	-2.1	-20.9	-14.9	-32.8	-5.1	-21.2	110.5	11.1	-52.0
5. Net foreign capital	47.1	58.2	29.7	72.6	-5.5	-1.4	-52.5	89.1	1.0	38.0	57.3	-23.6	24.4	8.5
A. Loans received 7)	266.4	92.9	82.0	135.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	6.7	19.4	109.7	0.0	35.4	0.0
B. Repayments on loans	-210.4	-41.4	-75.4	-88.1	-5.5	-1.4	-52.5	-16.0	-5.7	-1.5	-54.3	-23.6	-11.0	-1.4
C. Other financial transactions	-8.9	6.7	23.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	20.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.9
6. Net domestic capital 8)	55.7	109.4	38.4	22.1	24.4	8.3	26.6	-20.9	10.5	43.7	-7.3	-24.8	44.2	12.7
A. Loans received	122.5	103.7	55.8	44.4	0.0	18.8	37.0	0.0	19.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	88.1	0.0
B. Repayments on loans	-70.3	-21.6	-6.3	-18.2	-0.5	-2.9	-2.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-2.3	-14.9	-29.1	-0.5
C. Other financial transactions	3.4	27.3	-11.2	-4.2	24.8	-7.6	-7.9	-20.4	-8.1	18.8	-5.0	-9.9	-14.8	13.2
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	-22.8	48.1	-3.3	146.1	-14.6	4.8	-46.8	53.3	-21.4	76.6	28.8	62.1	79.7	-30.9
A. Loans received	-55.4	10.9	-9.7	37.9	0.0	-0.3	-12.9	3.5	-0.9	14.4	6.9	17.5	-27.6	11.5
B. Drawings on deposits	35.8	38.6	7.7	101.4	-14.4	5.4	-33.6	50.3	-20.1	62.3	22.1	37.1	107.4	-42.2
-Earmarked	0.9	10.7	4.7	78.7	0.0	13.3	-24.7	16.1	-10.0	37.4	49.1	2.2	107.7	-51.9
-Free	34.9	27.9	3.0	22.7	-14.4	-7.9	-8.9	34.2	-10.1	24.9	-27.0	34.9	-0.3	9.7
C. Other	-3.2	-1.4	-1.3	6.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	7.5	-0.1	-0.2
8. Memorandum items														
A. Unmet financing requirements	235.6	159.4	192.7	61.8	166.7	189.6	166.1	192.7	152.6	157.8	138.8	61.8	62.0	80.6
B. Financial deficit (-)	-174.7	-43.3	-104.7	182.3	-40.9	-25.0	2.5	-41.4	7.2	-10.3	-2.1	187.5	10.9	-70.7

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.
2) Figures for the second quarter of 2009 are preliminary.
3) The fourth quarter of 2008 includes the receipt by the government of part of the proceeds of the sale of the shares of the Plant Hotel N.V. from the Dutch government.
4) Including debt forgiveness.
5) Residual item, including errors and omissions.
6) In the second 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.
7) Includes net-borrowing on behalf of public institutions.
8) 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.

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

TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007		2008				2009			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
TOTAL REVENUE 1)	909.1	985.2	1,034.0	1,365.1	219.4	260.2	268.0	286.4	267.4	282.4	301.7	513.7	290.3	269.9
TAX REVENUE	779.4	850.2	882.2	977.0	200.7	216.1	225.2	240.2	248.1	241.0	255.8	232.0	231.8	228.4
Taxes on income and profit	364.7	397.1	313.1	353.8	72.2	82.5	83.5	74.8	87.3	90.5	91.9	84.1	78.0	80.8
Of which:														
-Wage tax	266.2	296.4	233.8	247.7	62.0	55.4	55.8	60.6	68.9	59.5	62.1	57.2	60.6	55.4
-Income tax	2.9	10.7	7.3	3.4	2.9	5.7	5.1	-6.4	3.2	0.3	-2.1	1.9	-1.0	-0.4
-Profit tax	95.6	90.1	72.0	102.8	7.4	21.4	22.6	20.6	15.2	30.6	31.9	25.0	18.4	25.9
-Solidarity tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on commodities	265.0	276.4	280.7	272.7	65.4	67.1	67.7	80.5	64.5	60.3	71.7	76.2	57.8	59.5
Of which:														
-Excises on gasoline	68.9	58.4	64.5	57.5	17.0	17.1	15.1	15.4	14.4	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.8	14.6
-Excises on tobacco	12.5	13.9	13.2	11.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	4.4	2.2	3.2	2.4	3.6	0.9	3.8
-Excises on beer	25.3	25.8	25.7	23.6	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.8	2.1	7.8	6.9	6.1	6.0
-Excises on liquor	17.5	15.5	17.8	18.2	3.3	4.0	4.1	6.5	4.0	2.7	5.4	6.1	3.1	4.2
-Import duties	140.7	162.7	159.4	161.8	35.7	37.6	38.7	47.4	37.1	37.4	41.9	45.3	32.9	31.0
Taxes on property	51.4	54.0	58.6	68.1	15.3	7.7	15.8	19.8	19.6	14.0	25.8	8.7	21.2	12.6
Of which:														
-Motor vehicle fees	17.5	17.7	19.0	17.9	10.2	2.6	2.4	3.7	11.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	11.6	1.7
-Succession tax	0.6	1.5	0.5	15.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	14.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
-Land tax	24.9	26.6	21.6	21.5	1.2	3.0	5.5	11.9	3.7	6.5	6.5	4.8	5.4	6.5
-Transfer tax	8.4	8.2	17.6	13.7	3.8	2.0	7.7	4.1	4.0	5.2	3.0	1.4	4.1	4.3
Taxes on services	61.6	60.8	60.1	62.9	18.7	14.7	12.3	14.3	20.9	16.1	13.8	12.1	21.6	15.4
Of which:														
-Gambling licenses	22.2	23.2	24.5	25.0	7.0	6.2	4.9	6.5	8.2	6.3	5.2	5.3	10.7	5.9
-Hotel room tax	33.9	32.8	33.2	36.1	10.7	8.3	7.0	7.2	12.0	9.2	8.2	6.7	10.7	8.5
-Stamp duties	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0
-Other	3.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turnover tax (B.B.O.)				132.2	169.0	19.5	35.6	37.9	39.2	44.0	42.8	42.3	39.9	41.8
Foreign exchange tax	36.8	62.0	37.5	50.4	9.5	8.5	8.0	11.5	11.8	17.4	10.2	11.0	11.4	8.1
NONTAX REVENUE	129.7	135.0	151.8	388.1	18.7	44.2	42.8	46.2	19.2	41.4	45.9	281.6	58.4	41.6
Of which:														
-Grants 2)	28.6	32.7	34.1	275.5	2.5	2.5	13.6	15.4	3.2	1.6	14.3	256.3	28.7	2.7
-Other nontax revenue 3)	101.0	102.3	117.7	112.7	16.2	41.6	29.2	30.7	16.1	39.7	31.6	25.3	29.7	38.8

1) Figures for the second quarter of 2009 are preliminary.

2) The fourth quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009 include the receipt by the government of part of the proceeds of the sale of the shares of the Plant Hotel N.V. from the Dutch government.

3) Including debt forgiveness.

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							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2+3)						(5)	(6)	(7= 4+5+6)	(8)	(9)
	Free	Earmarked	Development funds	Total	Demand	Development funds								
2005	4.7	2.0	0.2	6.9	24.4	117.9	149.3	68.4	82.3	150.7	1.4	22.8		
2006	11.8	12.7	2.5	27.0	26.9	133.9	187.8	69.8	71.4	141.1	-46.6	-48.1		
2007	3.1	17.4	41.7	62.1	19.6	113.7	195.5	71.1	81.1	152.1	-43.3	3.3		
2008	2.9	96.1	84.6	183.5	6.1	107.3	296.9	64.3	43.2	107.5	-189.4	-146.1		
2007	I	7.0	12.7	5.8	25.5	21.4	126.5	173.4	71.4	141.3	-32.1	14.6		
	II	3.7	26.0	2.5	32.2	22.8	123.7	178.8	71.7	141.9	-36.8	-4.8		
	III	5.2	1.3	8.5	14.9	16.0	114.3	145.2	84.6	155.2	10.0	46.8		
	IV	3.1	17.4	41.7	62.1	19.6	113.7	195.5	81.1	152.1	-43.3	-53.3		
2008	I	10.1	7.4	38.1	55.6	4.9	114.8	175.4	82.0	153.5	-21.9	21.4		
	II	31.8	44.8	31.7	108.4	14.9	114.4	237.7	67.6	139.3	-98.5	-76.6		
	III	0.7	93.9	38.7	133.3	10.5	116.0	259.8	60.7	132.5	-127.3	-28.8		
	IV	2.9	96.1	84.6	183.5	6.1	107.3	296.9	43.2	107.5	-189.4	-62.1		
2009	I	5.6	203.8	59.8	269.1	7.0	128.1	404.3	64.4	135.2	-269.1	-79.7		
	II	18.8	151.9	57.2	227.9	11.6	122.5	362.1	59.3	123.9	-238.1	30.9		

TABLE 7.4: OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DEBT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007		2008		2009			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II		
1. Total debt	1,904.9	2,012.2	2,136.3	2,047.1	2,015.8	2,056.3	2,042.2	2,136.3	2,122.2	2,175.1	2,152.3	2,176.4
2. Domestic debt	1,048.0	1,078.4	1,154.3	1,002.1	1,085.8	1,125.5	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,127.4	1,142.9	1,089.0	1,097.1
A. Negotiable	377.1	462.1	525.6	514.6	462.1	481.3	531.3	525.6	545.7	556.3	601.8	591.8
1. Treasury bills	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
2. Cash loan certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
3. Government bonds	329.1	414.1	477.6	474.6	414.1	433.3	483.3	477.6	497.7	508.3	561.8	551.8
B. Non-negotiable	670.9	616.4	628.6	487.5	623.7	644.2	624.8	628.6	581.7	586.5	487.2	505.3
1. Short-term	235.6	159.4	192.6	61.8	166.7	189.6	166.1	192.6	152.5	157.8	62.0	80.6
a. APFA	90.4	88.4	98.6	14.2	96.4	107.5	101.7	98.6	85.1	84.8	13.8	18.0
b. Suppliers' credit	107.4	67.7	60.9	27.6	69.4	78.7	61.4	60.9	60.7	60.0	25.8	36.5
c. Other	37.8	3.3	33.1	20.0	0.9	3.4	3.0	33.1	6.7	13.0	22.4	26.1
2. Long-term	435.3	457.0	436.0	425.7	457.0	454.6	458.7	436.0	429.2	428.7	425.2	424.7
a. APFA	218.4	216.6	214.8	212.8	216.2	215.7	215.3	214.8	214.3	213.8	212.3	211.8
b. SVB	95.2	95.2	101.7	95.4	95.2	95.2	101.1	101.7	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4
c. Private loans	102.7	124.0	119.5	117.5	124.0	121.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	117.5	117.5
d. Other	19.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	21.7	22.2	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Foreign debt	856.9	933.8	982.0	1,045.0	930.0	930.8	886.1	982.0	994.8	1,032.2	1,063.4	1,079.3
A. The Netherlands	171.6	169.7	169.7	146.8	171.2	172.2	179.6	169.7	180.6	179.0	141.4	147.6
1. Development cooperation	169.4	167.3	167.2	144.4	168.9	169.8	177.1	167.2	177.8	176.3	139.1	145.2
2. Commercial loans	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5
B. EIB	12.0	12.8	13.8	12.5	13.0	12.9	13.6	13.8	14.8	14.5	12.0	12.5
C. U.S.A.	136.8	136.8	183.2	145.4	136.8	136.8	100.8	183.2	183.2	183.2	289.9	289.9
D. Other	536.6	614.5	615.2	740.2	609.0	608.9	592.1	615.2	616.2	655.5	740.2	629.3

Source: Department of Finance; APFA; CBA.

TABLE 8.1: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1)

During period	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
	I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV		I		II	
1. Current account (net)	-353.8	-63.2	347.8	-273.8	17.2	173.1	134.8	22.8	-131.4	60.1	223.0	-425.4	304.6	-55.8						
A. Goods and services	739.2	367.1	713.4	120.0	93.5	252.7	214.6	152.6	-39.9	162.6	319.2	-322.0	381.1	8.1						
1. Goods	38.3	-213.0	-288.6	-894.5	-321.9	141.4	31.0	-139.2	-462.6	-12.5	184.6	-604.0	-76.4	-234.7						
2. Services	700.8	580.1	1,001.9	1,014.4	415.4	111.3	183.6	291.7	422.8	175.1	134.6	282.0	457.5	242.8						
B. Income	-867.0	-209.1	-182.3	-189.5	-41.3	-38.2	-33.4	-69.3	-43.3	-45.2	-41.8	-59.2	-40.9	-22.2						
C. Current transfers	-226.0	-221.2	-183.3	-204.2	-35.0	-41.3	-46.4	-60.5	-48.3	-57.3	-54.4	-44.2	-35.7	-41.6						
2. Capital and financial account (net)	281.5	119.7	-310.3	847.4	54.1	-188.6	-245.5	69.7	287.1	-17.9	-128.0	706.1	-136.0	42.3						
A. Capital account	33.3	37.8	33.1	287.1	2.1	3.6	15.4	12.1	4.4	1.0	16.8	264.8	32.6	2.0						
1. Capital transfers	33.3	37.8	33.1	287.1	2.1	3.6	15.4	12.1	4.4	1.0	16.9	264.8	32.6	2.0						
2. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.n.f. assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
B. Financial account	248.2	81.9	-343.5	560.3	52.0	-192.2	-260.9	57.6	282.7	-18.9	-144.8	441.3	-168.5	40.4						
1. Direct investment	214.0	1,039.1	-222.9	320.7	-368.9	57.8	-14.3	102.5	81.3	54.7	42.3	142.4	36.8	17.3						
2. Portfolio investment	-13.8	-79.7	-462.5	112.1	-573.8	-28.7	56.9	83.1	-4.8	28.0	120.2	-31.3	18.1	-7.9						
3. Financial derivatives	2.7	-4.8	1.8	-17.9	-1.7	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-16.2	-2.8	0.2						
4. Other investment	45.3	-872.8	340.0	145.4	996.4	-221.9	-304.0	-130.5	206.1	-101.5	-305.6	346.4	-220.7	30.7						
3. Items not yet classified 2)	12.5	-0.8	25.5	-21.3	4.3	5.2	4.9	11.1	1.7	4.0	6.9	-33.9	-2.3	1.0						
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	-59.8	55.8	63.0	552.3	75.5	-10.3	-105.8	103.6	157.5	46.2	101.9	246.8	166.2	-12.4						
5. Banking transactions 3)	20.1	42.8	14.4	-149.1	-64.3	33.7	55.4	-10.4	-48.9	-28.2	-29.3	-42.7	-38.3	-58.1						
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	39.7	-98.6	-77.4	-403.2	-11.2	-23.4	50.5	-93.2	-108.6	-18.0	-72.6	-204.1	-127.9	70.5						
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
B. Foreign exchange holdings	39.7	-98.6	-77.4	-403.2	-11.2	-23.4	50.5	-93.2	-108.6	-18.0	-72.6	-204.1	-127.9	70.5						

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	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II		
I. Goods and services	739.2	367.1	713.4	120.0	93.5	252.7	214.6	152.6	-39.9	162.6	319.2	-322.0	381.1	8.1						
A. Goods	38.3	-213.0	-288.6	-894.5	-321.9	141.4	31.0	-139.2	-462.6	-12.5	184.6	-604.0	-76.4	-234.7						
1. Exports f.o.b.	6,235.0	6,564.3	4,816.9	6,624.5	5,44.3	1,735.7	1,286.0	1,250.9	1,394.6	1,819.3	2,308.9	1,101.7	948.8	1,059.9						
2. Imports f.o.b.	6,196.7	6,777.3	5,105.5	7,519.0	866.1	1,594.3	1,255.0	1,390.1	1,857.2	1,831.7	2,124.3	1,705.7	1,025.2	1,294.6						
B. Services	700.8	580.1	1,001.9	1,014.4	415.4	111.3	183.6	291.7	422.8	175.1	134.6	282.0	457.5	242.8						
1. Receipts	2,334.3	2,372.5	2,696.1	3,030.3	733.6	580.6	619.7	762.2	882.7	677.7	720.9	749.1	837.6	643.2						
1.1 Transportation	102.0	95.7	101.7	102.1	27.2	26.2	24.3	24.0	27.7	24.2	24.9	25.4	33.0	31.1						
1.1.1 Passenger	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2						
1.1.2 Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
1.1.3 Other	102.0	95.4	101.3	100.5	27.0	26.1	24.3	23.9	27.2	23.6	24.4	25.2	32.5	30.9						
1.2 Travel	1,957.8	1,932.7	2,247.2	2,527.1	609.2	483.9	523.5	630.6	749.7	580.6	573.7	623.2	671.4	527.0						
1.2.1 Tourism	1,952.8	1,924.3	2,242.0	2,523.5	607.3	482.9	522.2	629.6	749.3	579.9	571.8	622.5	670.7	526.4						
1.2.2 Other	5.0	8.5	5.2	3.6	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6						
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	30.1	34.8	33.8	29.8	4.1	12.7	5.0	11.9	7.9	3.6	8.7	9.7	6.9	7.9						
1.4 Other services	244.4	309.3	313.4	371.3	93.2	57.8	66.9	95.6	97.3	69.4	113.6	90.9	126.3	77.2						
1.4.1 Construction services	0.2	2.7	4.3	6.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0						
1.4.2 Other services, n.i.e.	244.2	306.6	309.2	365.0	93.1	56.7	65.4	93.9	96.1	68.2	111.3	89.5	126.3	77.2						
2. Payments	1,633.4	1,792.5	1,694.1	2,015.9	318.2	469.4	436.1	470.4	459.9	502.7	586.3	467.0	380.1	400.5						
2.1 Transportation	663.9	719.7	719.0	544.2	92.6	170.0	134.3	147.3	193.4	192.8	224.3	180.7	109.7	140.9						
2.1.1 Passenger	43.6	41.1	33.5	39.3	6.0	10.6	8.8	8.2	7.7	9.6	11.8	10.1	7.1	11.5						
2.1.2 Freight	619.7	678.3	510.5	751.9	86.6	159.4	125.5	139.0	185.7	183.2	212.4	170.6	102.5	129.5						
2.1.3 Other	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0						
2.2 Travel	386.1	414.6	502.9	577.3	100.7	107.7	140.4	154.1	136.2	147.2	148.5	145.4	128.0	131.9						
2.2.1 Tourism	346.7	371.7	464.5	534.2	90.4	100.5	130.1	143.6	127.0	133.0	138.2	136.0	120.1	124.8						
2.2.2 Other	39.4	42.9	38.3	43.0	10.4	7.2	10.3	10.5	9.2	14.2	10.3	9.3	7.9	7.1						
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	49.7	60.1	61.5	62.7	10.5	14.7	25.0	11.4	12.0	11.9	29.0	9.8	15.9	21.5						
2.4 Other services	533.7	598.0	585.5	584.6	114.4	176.9	136.5	157.7	118.3	150.7	184.4	131.2	126.5	106.1						
2.4.1 Construction services	46.9	90.6	86.2	84.7	8.2	15.6	29.8	32.5	12.9	31.4	25.5	14.9	5.3	3.4						
2.4.2 Other services, n.i.e.	486.7	507.4	499.4	500.0	106.2	161.3	106.7	125.2	105.4	119.3	158.9	116.3	121.1	102.7						
2. Income	-867.0	-209.1	-182.3	-189.5	-41.3	-38.2	-33.4	-69.3	-43.3	-45.2	-41.8	-59.2	-40.9	-22.2						
1. Receipts	76.3	112.1	160.9	129.5	27.7	32.9	49.3	50.9	29.1	33.7	28.9	37.9	18.5	23.0						
1.1 Compensation of employees	1.5	1.7	8.6	8.3	0.4	1.7	2.8	3.7	4.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.3						
1.2 Investment income	74.9	110.4	152.4	121.3	27.3	31.3	46.5	47.3	24.4	32.5	27.1	37.2	17.0	22.7						
2. Payments	943.4	321.3	343.2	319.1	69.1	71.2	82.8	120.2	72.4	78.9	70.7	97.1	59.4	45.2						
2.1 Compensation of employees	5.8	16.4	17.2	9.3	6.4	4.4	4.6	1.8	3.4	4.0	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.0						
2.2 Investment income	937.6	304.9	326.0	309.8	62.6	66.8	78.2	118.4	69.0	74.8	69.1	96.9	58.8	44.3						
3. Current transfers	-226.0	-221.2	-183.3	-204.2	-35.0	-41.3	-46.4	-60.5	-48.3	-57.3	-54.4	-44.2	-35.7	-41.6						
1. Receipts	91.2	95.3	100.7	118.9	23.5	23.7	24.8	28.6	28.5	27.4	30.1	32.9	28.5	28.7						
1.1 General government	32.0	26.6	25.4	31.6	5.3	5.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.0	7.1						
1.2 Other sectors	59.2	68.6	75.2	87.3	18.2	18.7	17.3	21.1	20.5	19.4	21.8	25.5	21.4	21.6						
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	0.0	0.2	0.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.1						
1.2.2 Other transfers	59.2	68.5	74.6	82.9	18.1	18.6	17.1	20.8	19.8	18.3	20.8	24.1	19.9	19.5						
2. Payments	317.2	316.4	283.9	323.1	58.5	65.0	71.3	89.2	76.8	84.7	84.5	77.1	64.2	70.3						
2.1 General government	19.9	14.3	16.1	18.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	13.4	1.0	8.0	7.9	2.0	1.0	2.5						
2.2 Other sectors	297.2	302.1	267.9	304.2	57.5	64.6	70.0	75.7	75.8	76.7	76.6	75.1	63.1	67.9						
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	105.1	112.3	113.5	125.7	24.1	27.7	29.1	32.6	30.7	31.3	30.6	33.1	31.5	30.7						
2.2.2 Other transfers	192.1	189.9	154.3	178.5	33.4	36.9	40.9	43.2	45.1	45.4	46.0	42.0	31.6	37.2						
4. Current account balance (1+2-3)	-353.8	-63.2	347.8	-273.8	17.2	173.1	134.8	22.8	-131.4	60.1	223.0	-425.4	304.6	-55.8						

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

During period	2007				2008				2009					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
1. Capital account	33.3	37.8	33.1	287.1	2.1	3.6	15.4	12.1	4.4	1.0	16.8	264.8	32.6	2.0
A. Capital transfers	33.3	37.8	33.1	287.1	2.1	3.6	15.4	12.1	4.4	1.0	16.9	264.8	32.6	2.0
1.1 General government	28.5	33.1	34.2	284.0	2.7	2.5	13.6	15.4	3.2	1.6	14.3	264.9	28.7	1.0
1.2 Other sectors	4.8	4.7	-1.1	3.1	-0.6	1.1	1.8	-3.4	1.2	-0.6	2.6	-0.1	3.8	0.9
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	4.7	4.7	-1.1	3.1	-0.6	1.1	1.8	-3.4	1.2	-0.6	2.6	-0.1	3.8	0.9
1.2.2 Other	0.1	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. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.n.f. assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Financial account	248.2	81.9	-343.5	560.3	52.0	-192.2	-260.9	57.6	282.7	-18.9	-144.8	441.3	-168.5	40.4
1. Direct investment	214.0	1,039.1	-222.9	320.7	-368.9	57.8	-14.3	102.5	81.3	54.7	42.3	142.4	36.8	17.3
1.1 Abroad	15.9	23.0	-53.0	-4.9	5.0	4.6	-72.1	9.6	-1.2	-0.1	-4.1	0.5	0.7	-3.9
1.2 In Aruba	198.1	1,016.2	-169.9	325.6	-373.8	53.2	57.8	92.9	82.5	54.8	46.4	141.9	36.1	21.2
2. Portfolio investment	-13.8	-79.7	-462.5	112.1	-573.8	-28.7	56.9	83.1	-4.8	28.0	120.2	-31.3	18.1	-7.9
2.1 Assets	-51.8	-143.8	-615.3	-6.8	-562.4	-25.9	-4.3	-22.6	-0.8	-9.6	15.8	-12.2	-11.6	-5.0
2.2 Liabilities	38.0	64.2	152.8	118.9	-11.3	-2.8	61.2	105.8	-4.0	37.6	104.4	-19.1	29.7	-2.9
3. Financial derivatives	2.7	-4.8	1.8	-17.9	-1.7	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-16.2	-2.8	0.2
3.1 Assets	4.6	33.8	5.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
3.2 Liabilities	-1.8	-38.6	-3.2	-18.1	-2.3	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-16.2	-2.8	0.0
4. Other investment	45.3	-872.8	340.0	145.4	996.4	-221.9	-304.0	-130.5	206.1	-101.5	-305.6	346.4	-220.7	30.7
4.1 Assets	106.0	-757.3	433.4	231.2	1,036.2	-195.2	-319.9	-87.7	241.6	-91.1	-299.9	380.6	-214.1	49.2
4.1.1 Loans	-6.3	4.2	9.8	-9.0	4.1	4.0	5.1	-3.4	-1.4	5.3	-4.2	-8.6	-0.6	-4.2
4.1.2 Other assets	112.3	-761.5	423.6	240.2	1,032.1	-199.1	-325.0	-84.4	243.0	-96.4	-295.7	389.2	-213.6	53.5
4.1.2.1 Currency and deposits	115.4	-756.0	429.2	244.5	1,033.1	-197.6	-323.6	-82.8	243.8	-96.2	-295.2	392.0	-212.4	54.7
4.1.2.2 Others assets, n.i.e.	-3.1	-5.5	-5.6	-4.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-2.8	-1.2	-1.2
4.2 Liabilities	-60.7	-115.5	-93.4	-85.8	-39.9	-26.7	15.9	-42.7	-35.6	-10.4	-5.7	-34.2	-6.5	-18.5
4.2.1 Loans	-41.4	-86.2	-82.3	-47.3	-33.6	-18.5	2.7	-32.9	-27.8	-1.9	4.7	-22.3	4.3	-6.9
4.2.1.1 General government	-5.7	-24.7	-22.9	-45.2	-5.5	-1.3	-0.1	-15.9	-5.7	-1.4	-0.1	-38.0	-6.0	-1.4
4.2.1.2 Other sectors	-35.7	-61.5	-59.4	-2.1	-28.1	-17.2	2.9	-17.0	-22.1	-0.5	4.8	15.7	10.2	-5.6
4.2.2 Other liabilities, n.i.e.	-19.3	-29.3	-11.1	-38.5	-6.3	-8.2	13.2	-9.8	-7.8	-8.5	-10.4	-11.9	-10.8	-11.6
3. Capital and financial account balance (1+2)	281.5	119.7	-310.3	847.4	54.1	-188.6	-245.5	69.7	287.1	-17.9	-128.0	706.1	-136.0	42.3

1) Excluding banking transactions and official reserves.

TABLE 8.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY SECTORS 1)

During period	2007 II			2008 II			2009 II					
	Oil sector	Free-zone economy	Rest of zone economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone economy	Rest of zone economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone economy	Rest of zone economy	Total
1. Current account (net)	270.4	-2.4	-94.8	173.1	172.8	-2.0	-110.8	60.1	-30.4	-18.5	-6.9	-55.8
A. Goods and services	284.1	-2.2	-29.2	252.7	188.7	-1.2	-24.9	162.6	-19.8	-16.6	44.5	8.1
1. Goods	471.8	0.4	-330.7	141.4	343.6	2.1	-358.1	-12.5	77.3	-15.7	-296.2	-234.7
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	1,705.7	26.1	3.9	1,735.7	1,776.6	36.3	6.5	1,819.3	1,027.9	27.1	4.9	1,059.9
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	1,234.0	25.7	334.6	1,433.0	1,433.0	34.2	364.5	1,831.7	950.7	42.8	301.2	1,294.6
2. Services	-187.7	-2.6	301.5	111.3	-154.8	-3.3	333.2	175.1	-97.1	-0.9	340.8	242.8
2.1 Receipts	1.1	0.0	579.5	580.6	2.3	0.1	675.3	677.7	1.5	3.5	638.2	643.2
2.2 Payments	188.8	2.6	277.9	469.4	157.1	3.4	342.2	502.7	98.6	4.4	297.4	400.5
B. Income	0.0	0.0	-38.3	-38.2	0.0	-0.4	-44.8	-45.2	0.0	-1.3	-20.9	-22.2
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	32.9	32.9	0.0	0.0	33.7	33.7	0.0	0.0	23.0	23.0
2. Payments	0.0	0.0	71.2	71.2	0.0	0.4	78.5	78.9	0.0	1.3	43.9	45.2
C. Current transfers	-13.7	-0.3	-27.3	-41.3	-15.9	-0.4	-41.1	-57.3	-10.6	-0.5	-30.5	-41.6
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	23.7	23.7	0.0	0.0	27.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	28.7	28.7
2. Payments	13.7	0.3	51.0	65.0	15.9	0.4	68.4	84.7	10.6	0.5	59.2	70.3
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-242.1	0.8	52.8	-188.6	-100.6	11.0	71.8	-17.9	60.9	2.0	-20.5	42.3
A. Capital account	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
2. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.f. assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	-242.1	0.8	49.2	-192.2	-100.6	11.0	70.7	-18.9	60.9	2.0	-22.5	40.4
1. Direct investment	-46.9	0.6	104.1	57.8	0.0	11.3	43.4	54.7	0.0	0.0	17.3	17.3
2. Portfolio investment	0.4	0.0	-29.0	-28.7	0.0	0.1	27.9	28.0	-0.6	0.0	-7.2	-7.9
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
4. Other investment	-195.6	0.2	-26.4	-221.9	-100.6	-0.4	-0.5	-101.5	61.5	2.0	-32.8	30.7
3. Items not yet classified 2)	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	28.3	-1.7	-36.9	-10.3	72.2	9.0	-35.0	46.2	30.5	-16.5	-26.4	-12.4
5. Banking transactions 3)	-28.3	1.7	60.3	33.7	-72.2	-9.0	53.0	-28.2	-30.5	16.5	-44.1	-58.1
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	0.0	0.0	-23.4	-23.4	0.0	0.0	-18.0	-18.0	0.0	0.0	70.5	70.5
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	0.0	0.0	-23.4	-23.4	0.0	0.0	-18.0	-18.0	0.0	0.0	70.5	70.5

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	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009					
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II				
1. Exports f.o.b.	6,235.0	6,564.3	4,816.9	6,624.5	544.3	1,735.7	1,286.0	1,250.9	1,394.6	1,819.3	2,308.9	1,101.7	948.8	1,059.9
A. General merchandise	104.8	132.6	129.3	149.8	27.6	29.3	28.3	44.1	40.8	41.6	38.6	28.8	25.1	30.8
1. Free-zone	85.9	111.6	115.2	133.8	25.8	26.1	22.8	40.4	37.3	36.3	34.5	25.7	23.1	27.1
2. Other sectors	18.9	21.0	14.0	16.0	1.8	3.2	5.5	3.6	3.5	5.3	4.1	3.1	1.9	3.7
B. Goods for processing	5,928.0	6,272.4	4,562.0	6,303.4	486.1	1,672.2	1,223.7	1,180.0	1,305.9	1,727.9	2,227.5	1,042.1	882.6	1,010.6
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	202.2	159.4	125.7	171.3	30.6	34.3	33.9	26.8	47.9	49.8	42.9	30.8	41.1	18.5
D. Repairs on goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Imports f.o.b.	6,196.7	6,777.3	5,105.5	7,519.0	866.1	1,594.3	1,255.0	1,390.1	1,857.2	1,831.7	2,124.3	1,705.7	1,025.2	1,294.6
A. General merchandise	1,955.3	2,122.2	2,046.2	2,389.3	471.1	492.9	495.8	586.4	646.7	580.7	598.9	563.1	437.5	430.3
1. Oil sector	521.8	589.6	524.5	760.3	79.1	132.7	133.0	179.7	208.6	183.7	216.5	151.5	79.4	86.6
2. Free-zone	74.0	92.0	99.8	129.4	24.6	25.7	28.7	20.7	42.7	34.2	31.6	20.9	21.1	42.8
3. Other sectors	1,359.5	1,440.5	1,421.9	1,499.7	367.4	334.5	334.0	386.0	395.3	362.8	350.8	390.8	337.1	300.9
B. Goods for processing	4,241.3	4,654.7	3,057.7	5,125.0	394.8	1,101.3	758.7	802.9	1,209.7	1,249.3	1,524.2	1,141.8	587.4	864.3
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Repairs on goods	0.1	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
3. Merchandise trade balance (1-2)	38.3	-213.0	-288.6	-894.5	-321.9	141.4	31.0	-139.2	-462.6	-12.5	184.6	-604.0	-76.4	-234.7

TABLE 8.6: OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (SELLING)

(Period averages)

	Canadian dollar	Pound sterling	Swiss franc (x 100)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/Euro 1) (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2005	1.488	3.284	144.109	163.430	223.609
2006	1.589	3.330	143.325	154.700	225.983
2007	1.687	3.615	149.775	152.965	246.688
2008	1.698	3.343	166.061	174.487	264.384
2007	I 1.537	3.528	145.542	150.760	235.749
	II 1.643	3.585	146.831	148.889	242.476
	III 1.721	3.646	149.681	152.750	247.145
	IV 1.837	3.694	156.664	159.106	260.597
2008	I 1.794	3.570	167.934	170.826	269.384
	II 1.784	3.557	174.029	172.103	281.106
	III 1.731	3.419	167.541	167.325	270.746
	IV 1.494	2.851	155.120	187.500	237.093
2009	I 1.448	2.597	156.000	192.430	234.166
	II 1.547	2.811	161.629	184.915	245.296

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)

	Canadian dollar	Pound sterling	Swiss franc (x 100)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/Euro 1 (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2005	1.549	3.111	136.190	152.788	212.222
2006	1.553	3.541	147.107	150.973	236.922
2007	1.834	3.623	159.647	160.567	264.823
2008	1.476	2.645	168.154	198.478	250.360
2007	I 1.561	3.537	147.130	152.291	239.584
	II 1.707	3.617	146.440	145.801	242.948
	III 1.807	3.672	153.285	155.960	255.073
	IV 1.834	3.623	159.647	160.567	264.823
2008	I 1.754	3.587	180.242	180.752	284.450
	II 1.780	3.592	176.145	170.384	283.586
	III 1.721	3.270	162.707	171.000	257.304
	IV 1.476	2.645	168.154	198.478	250.360
2009	I 1.438	2.589	157.616	182.514	239.404
	II 1.565	2.999	166.138	187.635	254.264

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

o.o: 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 2006.

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 1.6 Consumer price indices

As of December 2006, the consumer price index (CPI), produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), is based on the household expenditure survey conducted by the CBS during the months of April and May of 2006.

The CBS has also changed the classification system used in the household expenditure surveys from a national to an international agreed Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) system for consumer expenditures and prices, which provides a suitable classification for CPI purposes.

In order to calculate consistent annual rates of change with the new classification, the CPI has to be calculated retrospectively for 2 years. Therefore, December of 2006 has been chosen as the new base period for the CPI. Subsequently, the CPI figures for 2007 and 2008 have been revised accordingly.

To convert the indexes prior to December 2006 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 December 2006 should be multiplied by the ratio 0.8306 i.e.,

$$\frac{\text{December 2006 (New index)}}{\text{December 2006 (Old index)}} = \frac{100.0}{120.4} = 0.8306$$

Table 1.9 Utilities

The table Utilities reflect the consumption of water, electricity and gas. The consumption of water is excluding sales to Coastal Aruba N.V., Valero Aruba Refining Co. 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 1.10 and Table 1.11 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, official foreign exchange and security holdings are excluded in order to calculate the net import of foreign funds by the nonmonetary 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

This table reflects the causes of changes in broad money broken down in net foreign assets and net domestic assets. The latter include the non-credit-related balance sheet items of the money-creating institutions.

Inflow of foreign funds

Financial flows arising from changes in market prices and exchange rates of gold, official foreign exchange and security holdings are excluded in order to calculate the net import of foreign funds by the nonmonetary sectors.

Table 2.4 Foreign assets

Aruba's net foreign assets consist mainly of convertible claims on nonresidents and gold less convertible liabilities to nonresidents, including revaluation of gold. Aruba has no accounts with the International Monetary Fund, because it participates in this institution as part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Until the end of 2000, the gold holdings of the Bank was valued 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. Financial flows arising from changes in these market prices and exchange rates of gold, official foreign exchange and security holdings of the Bank are included in the revaluation account.

Column:

(9) Revaluation differences

Revaluation account for gold, official foreign exchange and security 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

Revaluation account for gold, official foreign exchange and security holdings. In accordance with the Central Bank Ordinance as revised in December 1989, financial flows arising from changes in the market prices and exchange rates of gold, official foreign exchange and security holdings 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 Aruba N.V. the former 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 (ISIC) of all economic activities 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 nonresidents. It comprises the accounts of the Bank, 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, the Social Security Bank and IBA Corporation N.V. (established in October 2003 to support the settlement of the take-over of Interbank Aruba (N.V.) by Aruba Bank N.V.).

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 a summary of the financial operations of the government on a cash basis, including imputed noncash transactions such as the transactions related to the hotel guarantee issue and the APFA debt conversion.

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).

In December 2004, following the approval by the Parliament of Aruba of the privatization of the civil servants pension fund, APFA, an agreement between the government and the APFA was reached on a debt conversion pertaining to existing payment arrears in premiums and cost of living allowances and private loans extended by the APFA to the government. The conversion consisted of a 12-year bond and a 35-year annuity loan, while a small part will be settled against future tax liabilities of APFA to the government.

The government finance data for the period between 1992 and 2003 were also revised to include the government’s debt assumption, including a debt forgiveness, related to the hotel guarantees issued in the past.

Revenue and grants

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

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.

Net foreign capital

Includes net-borrowing on behalf of public institutions, bonds issues and private placements on international markets.

Net domestic capital

Includes net-borrowing from nonmonetary sectors, mainly by issuing government bonds and the reclassification of the debt settlement mentioned in the heading expenditure.

Net recourse to the monetary system

Includes commercial banks loans to the government and purchases of government bonds by those banks.

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.

In March 2003, a debt forgiveness amounting to Afl. 171.7 million granted by the Italian export credit insurer, SACE, to the government as part of the settlement of the hotel guarantees issued in the past was classified as a capital transfer and registered in the item other nontax revenue.

Table 7.3 Government position with the monetary system

This table covers the government’s financial position with 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 Bank. 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 the Netherlands Antilles.

Data on outstanding government debt for the period between 1992 and 2003 were revised to reflect the government’s debt assumption related to the hotel guarantees issued in the past.

Table 8.1 Balance of payments

Current and 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, including the Refinery, holding accounts with 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, as well as in other direct investment capital and other investment capital, respectively.

Items not yet classified

Within the balance-of-payments system of closed and consistent returns, these items related to transactions which have already resulted, within a given recording period, in payments or settlements within the monetary sector but of which the nature of the underlying transactions in the nonmonetary sectors is not yet known. As soon as this information is available these items are entered in the current or capital and financial account. 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

The official reserves comprise all claims and liabilities of the Bank vis-à-vis nonresidents. Changes in the foreign exchange reserves (excluding revaluation differences of gold, foreign exchange and security holdings) cover all changes in claims on and liabilities to nonresidents of the Bank denominated in foreign currencies, as well as changes in

Aruban florin accounts held with the Bank by nonresidents.

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 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 Dutch 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, financial services, computer and information 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 transfers, i.e., workers' remittances and other current transfers of individuals as well as pension, alimony and other support remittances and official transfers, i.e., grants for social and cultural projects and contribution to the Solidarity fund.

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, financial derivatives, and other investment. The latter is subdivided into loans and other financial transactions.

Table 8.4 Balance of payments by sectors

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

Columns:

Oil sector

Transactions of Aruba's Refinery and its related businesses and Barlock/Texaco (the former Barlock/Shell), which are settled through the banking system as well as through foreign accounts 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 accounts.

Other sector

This column contains transactions of the rest of the economy (excluding the oil and free-zone sectors), which are settled through the banking system and accounts held with nonresidents.

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)

The 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