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	<i>Address by Drs. K.A.H. Polvliet, Executive Director of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, at a luncheon meeting on the occasion of the official opening of the branch office of Atradius Credit Insurance N.V., Oranjestad, April 23, 2004.</i>	
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I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2004

1.1 Introduction

In the first quarter of 2004 business output expanded further under decelerating inflationary developments. This was mainly attributed to a resilient performance in both the construction and tourism sector. Several new projects in both private and public sector were implemented thereby boosting construction activities. Entrepreneurs were generally positive on current economic conditions as well as regarding the short-term outlook. The 50th anniversary celebration of Aruba's carnival helped trigger a remarkable upturn in the tourism sector. Stay-over tourists and their nights spent on the island grew by 14 percent and 13 percent, respectively, pushing tourism receipts up by a notable 25 percent.

Inflation decelerated further and registered 2.8 percent on a twelve month-basis. Contributory factors were the less erratic movements in oil prices and the fact that these changes were not included in the prices of water and electricity. Consequently the price differential with Aruba's major trading partner, the United States, shrank to 0.8 percentage points.

A surplus on the current account which was only partially offset by a deficit on the capital and financial account resulted in a surplus in the balance of payments (including the oil refining sector). This improvement was mainly attributed to the buoyant performance in the tourism sector. The subsequent net inflow of funds from abroad led to an increase in the money supply. Domestic monetary growth factors were less significant however compared to external factors. Domestic contribution to monetary growth stemmed mainly from drawdowns by government on its deposits with the banking system. This expansionary monetary effect was partly offset by a decline in private sector credit.

Government sector expenditures caused significant financial deficits in the quarter under review financed by higher payment arrears to suppliers of goods and services as well as to the General Health Insurance (AZV) which resulted in an increase in unmet financial requirements by government. Consequently government debt position deteriorated causing a rise in domestic debt. Consequently the ratio of public sector debt to GDP increased further from 41 percent in the first quarter of 2003 to 42 percent in the quarter under review.

1.2 The real sector

Business Perception Index

The Bank's Business Perception Survey (BPS) remained positive for the third consecutive quarter. In the quarter under review, the index on current economic conditions rose by 1 percent to 105.1. The sectors transport, storage & communication, financial intermediation, and real estate and other business activities contributed to this increase. The index on the short-term outlook grew by 1 percent to 108.1. On balance, the overall index increased from 105.5 in the fourth quarter of 2003 to 106.4 (statistical annex table 1.2).

Table A: Indicators of tourism activity

	2002	2003	2002		2003		2004
			I	I	IV	I	
1. a. Tourism receipts (x Afl. million) 1)	1,474.4	1,509.6	438.1	436.0	381.5	544.6	
b. Tourism expenditure (x Afl. million) 2)	1,170.8	1,159.5	329.0	328.4	320.4	358.7	
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	642.6	641.9	168.4	155.3	165.3	177.1	
3. Market shares (in percentage)							
a. United States	67.9	72.4	69.0	76.9	71.6	76.5	
b. Venezuela	12.7	8.5	11.4	5.3	7.7	4.9	
c. The Netherlands	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.7	6.6	5.5	
d. Colombia	3.6	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.1	
e. Other countries	11.4	11.6	11.9	10.3	12.7	12.0	
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	4,862.5	5,097.6	1,290.2	1,279.4	1,322.4	1,446.5	
5. Average nights spent	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.2	
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (Afl.)	303	296	340	341	288	376	
b. Average daily expenditure (Afl.) 3)	207	186	216	206	206	223	
7. Average hotel occupancy rate	71.9	74.4	75.8	76.3	76.9	84.5	
8. Average daily rate hotels (Afl.) 4)	247	239	326	317	231	330	
9. Revenue per available room (Afl.) 4)	123	123	171	163	123	193	
10. Room tax receipts (x Afl. million) 5)	24.1	25.6	8.0	7.8	6.1	9.1	
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	582.2	542.3	215.6	201.4	168.9	185.2	
12. Number of cruise ship calls	337	315	128	126	97	100	
13. Contribution to current account 6)	77	76	80	79	74	82	

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

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

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

4) Including time-share.

5) Excluding tax receipts related to previous periods.

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

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

Tourism

Following a continuing decline since the third quarter of 2001, stay-over arrivals rebounded strongly in the quarter under review reaching a record 14 percent growth. Their nights spent on the island also grew notably by 13 percent in contrast to a decline of 1 percent in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

The average length of stay per tourist remained at 8.2 nights. Hotel occupancy rose by 8.2 percentage points to 84.5 percent thus surpassing the 80 percent level for the first time since the first quarter of 2001. However cruise passenger arrivals and port calls fell by 8 and 21 percent respectively compared to declines of 7 and 2 percent in the corresponding quarter a year earlier (table A, statistical annex tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Preliminary survey data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that the average daily rate of the hotel sector increased by 4 percent to Afl. 330 while revenue per available room surged by 18 percent to Afl. 193.

Room tax receipts grew by 17 percent to Afl. 9 million. Gross tourism receipts as recorded in the balance of payments surged by 25 percent to Afl. 545 million compared to virtually no change a year earlier. This remarkable increase reflects a notable improvement in both stay-over visitors and their nights spent on the island. Thus their share in total current account receipts (excluding oil and free-zone sectors) rose by 3 percentage points to 82 percent.

Stay-over visitors from the U.S. and their nights spent rose markedly, i.e., by 14 percent (first quarter 2003: +3 percent) and 12 percent (first quarter 2003: +4 percent) respectively, in part influenced by the 50th anniversary celebration of Aruba's carnival. After seven consecutive quarters of decline the number of Venezuelan visitors rose by 4 percent (first quarter 2003: -57 percent). Their nights spent on the island went up by 12 percent compared to a 35 percent decrease in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Visitors from the Netherlands and their nights spent surged by 34 percent and 29 percent respectively. Partly as a result of the latter both U.S. and Venezuelan market shares contracted slightly by 0.4 percentage points to 76.5 percent and 4.9 percent respectively compared to the first quarter of 2003. The Dutch market share on the other hand widened by 0.8 percentage points to 5.5 percent.

Construction

Imports of cement fell by 34 percent in the first quarter of 2004 following ten consecutive quarters of increases reflecting (near) completion of the first phase of the Marriott Surf Club and a public housing project of the Aruba Community Housing Foundation (FCCA). New electrical installations as registered by the Department of Technical Inspection rose by 4 percent to 512 mainly due to the construction of new dwelling houses in the private sector. The number of construction permits granted by the Department of Public Works, indicative for construction activity, surged by 40 percent to 434, due largely to an increase in the housing category. The corresponding value grew by Afl. 18 million to Afl. 68 million, because of increases in the categories office buildings, stores, shopping malls and the category others (statistical annex table 1.7).

Utilities

During the first quarter of 2004 water consumption shrank by 14 percent compared to a 13 percent surge during the corresponding period a year earlier. In contrast both electricity and gas consumption rose by 5 percent compared to increases of 2 percent and 4 percent respectively, in the first quarter of 2003. On balance the weighted utilities consumption index fell by 5 percent to 123.9 compared to a 7 percent increase to 130.0 in the first quarter of 2003 (statistical annex table 1.8).

Oil sector

The refinery's throughput volume increased for the fourth consecutive quarter, i.e. by 23 percent (first quarter 2003 : -20 percent). Exports of refined oil products grew by 17 percent to Afl. 1,030 million (first quarter 2003: +52 percent). Crude oil imports went up by 40 percent to Afl. 898 million (first quarter 2003: -5 percent). At the end

of March 2004, 689 persons were employed at the refinery, i.e. 27 persons more than a year earlier (statistical annex table 1.11).

Merchandise trade

Trade figures on a transaction basis, as compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics, indicate that merchandise imports (excluding mineral fuels and free-zone goods) increased by 16 percent to Afl. 356 million largely attributed to the categories transport equipment (mainly cars) and other goods (mainly hotel furniture and precious stones). Exports rose by 23 percent to Afl. 10 million primarily because of increases in the categories art objects and collectors items and other goods. The total value of exports however is only equivalent to a mere 3 percent of total imports. On balance the trade deficit widened by Afl. 46 million or 15 percent to Afl. 346 million (statistical annex tables 1.9 and 1.10).

Price developments

The quarterly average increase in the consumer price index decelerated further by 3.5 percentage points to 1.7 percent reflecting lower price changes in all categories except food and clothing & footwear (table B and statistical annex tables 1.5 and 1.6). On a twelve-month basis inflation decelerated by 1.2 percentage points to 2.8 percent. Adjusted for energy-related components (water, electricity, and gasoline) inflation fell by 0.7 percentage point to 2.2 percent.

The twelve-month average price differential with the United States—Aruba's main trading partner—narrowed by 1.2 percentage points to 0.8 percentage points. The real exchange rate index of the Aruban florin vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar however rose by

Table B: Consumer price index
(Percentage change)

	2002	2003	2002		2003		2004
			I	I	IV	I	
<i>(Period average)</i>							
Total index	3.3	3.7	2.3	5.2	2.3	1.7	
a. Food	3.3	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.4	4.0	
b. Beverage & tobacco	2.4	4.4	1.3	6.0	1.0	0.7	
c. Clothing & footwear	6.8	4.5	8.0	4.0	4.8	4.9	
d. Housing	4.1	5.7	0.7	10.9	2.0	-0.6	
e. Housekeeping & furnishing	4.1	2.7	4.7	3.1	2.3	1.8	
f. Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
g. Transport & communication	0.8	2.8	-1.1	4.6	1.3	0.9	
h. Recreation & education	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.1	
i. Other	2.5	2.6	2.0	3.4	1.8	1.5	
<i>(Twelve-month average)</i>							
Aruba	3.3	3.7	2.6	4.0	3.7	2.8	
United States	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	
Curaçao	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	
The Netherlands	3.4	2.1	4.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) 1)	103.8	105.2	102.3	104.4	105.2	105.2	

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

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

1 percent to 105.2. The inflation differential with Curaçao shrank by 1.1 percentage points to 1.4 percent while remaining unchanged at +1.0 percent vis-à-vis the Netherlands.

1.3 Money and credit

Changes in the money supply

In the first quarter of 2004 money supply expanded by Afl. 35 million or 2 percent to Afl. 2,256 million compared to the preceding quarter (table C and statistical annex tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3). Narrowly-defined money fell by Afl. 26 million or 3 percent associated with decreases in currency in circulation and demand deposits denominated in Aruban florin. The latter resulted from a reclassification of these deposits to savings deposits following an acquisition in the banking sector. Quasi-money—comprising time and savings deposits and treasury bills held by the public—rose by Afl. 61 million or 5 percent due mainly to an increase in savings deposits reflecting the aforementioned reclassification.

The growth in money supply was predominantly brought about by a Afl. 29 million net inflow of funds from abroad which was fueled by a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments. As a result the official reserves of the Bank rose by Afl. 21 million to Afl. 567 million while net foreign assets of the commercial banks rose by Afl. 8 million to Afl. 103 million. At the end of March 2004 aggregated net foreign assets of the banking system (excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) stood at Afl. 671 million which is Afl. 133 million or 17 percent less than a year earlier. Consequently the ratio of foreign assets to money supply fell by 9 percentage points to 30 percent as compared to the first quarter of 2003 (statistical annex table 2.4).

Domestic factors contributed only for Afl. 7 million to the increase in money supply because of an Afl. 43 million increase in net claims on the public sector and a Afl. 12 million rise in non-credit related balance sheet items which on their turn were largely offset by a Afl. 49 million decrease in claims on the private sector. The latter was in part brought about by a Afl. 76 million (8 percent) decrease in loans to enterprises. On the other hand both consumer credit and housing mortgages went up slightly by Afl. 6 million (1 percent) and Afl. 2 million (0.4 percent). Furthermore, the administrative settlement following above-mentioned acquisition in the banking sector contributed with Afl. 20 million to monetary growth.

Interest rates

The commercial banks' interest margin measured as the difference between the weighted average lending interest rates and savings and time deposit rates of new transactions rose slightly by 0.2 percentage points to 6.5 percentage points, compared to the preceding quarter (statistical annex table 6.1). Time deposit rates fell by 0.2 percentage points to 4.9 percent following a 1.2 percentage points interest decrease in time deposits shorter than 12 months. The lending rate on the other hand remained unchanged at 11.4 percent.

The central bank interest rate on time deposits which is linked to corresponding rates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York stabilized at the historically low level of 2003

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

	2002	2003	2002	2003	2004	
			I	I	IV	I
1. Net domestic money creation	154.0	244.0	20.6	-58.7	-3.5	6.5
a. Net domestic credit	159.0	250.4	35.2	-35.5	-32.1	-5.3
- Public sector	-36.2	19.1	31.7	-64.6	-81.7	43.3
- Private sector	195.2	231.3	3.5	29.1	49.6	-48.7
b. Other domestic factors	-5.0	-6.4	-14.6	-23.2	28.6	11.9
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	39.0	-57.0	78.4	105.1	41.1	28.6
a. Current account transactions	-585.2	-253.3	-5.0	-267.0	40.8	38.0
b. Net foreign capital 2)	624.2	196.3	83.3	372.1	0.3	-9.4
3. Broad money creation	193.0	187.0	99.0	46.4	37.7	35.2
a. Money	143.5	141.1	39.2	-49.4	66.2	-25.6
b. Quasi-money	49.5	45.9	59.8	95.8	-28.5	60.7
<i>(12-month percentage change)</i>	<i>(10.5)</i>	<i>(9.2)</i>	<i>(7.1)</i>	<i>(7.2)</i>	<i>(9.2)</i>	<i>(8.5)</i>

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

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

Source: CBA.

(statistical annex table 6.3). On the other hand the cost of short-term government borrowings remained at the slightly higher level of the second half of 2003. Three-month treasury bills issued in January, April and July 2004 yielded between 1.33 percent and 2.16 percent while Afl. 8 million in six-month cash loan certificates issued in June 2004 had a 2.29 percent yield (December 2003: 2.17 percent). In addition government issued US\$ 67 million (Afl. 120 million) in 10-year bonds in April and Afl. 57 million in 12-year bonds in June, both at 6.8 percent (statistical annex table 6.5).

1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions

The balance sheet

Compared to the previous quarter aggregated assets of nonmonetary financial institutions strengthened by Afl. 40 million or 3 percent to Afl. 1,569 million as a result of a Afl. 46 million (12 percent) rise in net foreign assets. This was particularly attributed to increased overseas investments by the Civil Servants Pension Fund (APFA). At the end of March 2004 total foreign assets held by nonmonetary financial institutions reached Afl. 424 million, i.e. four times the foreign assets held by commercial banks. Net domestic assets decreased by Afl. 6 million (1 percent) mainly because of a decline in claims on government. On the liability side pension fund provisions rose by Afl. 68 million (6 percent), while the insurance sector reserve funds grew by Afl. 15 million (5 percent). Net other items (including errors and omissions) shrank by Afl. 43 million (table D and statistical annex table 5.1).

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

	2002		2003			2004
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Net foreign assets	324.5	330.6	336.6	335.1	378.4	424.3
2. Domestic assets	1,073.1	1,067.5	1,082.2	1,122.9	1,151.0	1,144.6
a. Government	454.5	454.8	470.2	506.9	497.5	491.5
b. Private sector	618.7	612.7	612.0	616.0	653.5	653.1
3. Total assets=total liabilities	1,397.6	1,398.1	1,418.7	1,458.0	1,529.4	1,568.9
4. Borrowings and deposits	57.4	58.4	58.8	60.4	62.0	61.9
a. Government	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.7
b. Other residents	20.7	21.6	22.1	23.6	25.2	25.1
5. Pension fund provisions	1,138.8	1,140.5	1,151.8	1,186.6	1,202.7	1,270.6
6. Insurance reserve fund	258.7	263.6	265.1	268.1	270.8	285.3
7. Other items, net	-57.3	-64.4	-56.9	-57.2	-5.9	-48.9

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

Source: CBA

The mortgage market

In the quarter under review housing mortgage loans by the pension funds and mortgage banks rose by Afl. 6 million (or 7 percent) and Afl. 2 million (or 1 percent). Mortgage loans of life insurance companies on the other hand decreased by Afl. 1 million (2 percent). Housing mortgage loans by commercial banks went up by a marginal Afl. 2 million to Afl. 557 million. Consequently the market share of nonmonetary financial institutions grew slightly by 0.5 percentage points to 45 percent (table E).

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

	2002		2003			2004
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Total	938.3	954.1	966.7	973.8	992.3	1,004.5
2. Commercial banks	484.8	504.4	525.4	538.7	555.1	557.2
3. Mortgage banks	297.2	288.1	279.8	274.2	275.9	277.5
4. Pension funds	83.6	86.1	87.3	89.1	91.2	97.5
5. Life insurance companies	68.5	67.5	66.0	63.4	62.4	61.2
6. Other	4.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.7	11.2

Source: CBA.

1.5 Government finance

Financial operations

In the period under review total government revenues on a cash basis surged by Afl. 28 million or 17 percent to Afl. 194 million compared to the corresponding quarter of 2003. This increase in revenues was mainly brought about by a Afl. 30 million or 20 percent rise in tax revenue partially offset by a Afl. 2 million or 9 percent decrease in nontax revenue (table F and statistical annex tables 7.1 and 7.2).

Taxes on income and profits went up by Afl. 13 million (19 percent), due mainly to improved revenue from wage and profit taxes. The latter was mainly related to the amendment in the law concerning profit tax and intensified tax collection efforts. Taxes on commodities rose by Afl. 5 million (9 percent) to Afl. 56 million associated mainly with an Afl. 3 million or 13 percent increase in receipts from import duties due to increased imports. Taxes on services grew by Afl. 3 million (23 percent) mainly because of higher income from gambling licenses and hotel room taxes. Revenues from foreign exchange tax amounted to Afl. 8 million in the quarter under review.

Total expenditures as estimated by the Bank rose by Afl. 49 million or 27 percent to Afl. 232 million. Provisional data supplied by the Department of Finance indicate that this upsurge was mainly brought about by an Afl. 19 million increase in government expenses related to goods and services, notably the items information and promotions and professional advise. Wage-related expenses rose by Afl. 11 million while interest payments and investments went up by Afl. 5 million and Afl. 7 million respectively. The latter regarded mainly projects financed through the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba (FDA) and other infrastructural projects. In addition Afl. 7 million more was paid to the General Health Insurance (AZV) and the Civil Servants Pension Fund (APFA).

Net lending by government was Afl. 0.3 million in the quarter under review compared to minus Afl. 81 million in the first quarter of 2003. During the first quarter of 2003 government received proceeds from SETAR related to its acquisition of public assets upon its becoming a publicly owned limited liability company.

Government expenditures resulted in a deficit on a cash basis of Afl. 39 million in the first quarter of 2004 (first quarter 2003: Afl. 65 million surplus). This deficit was financed by the government's drawdown of its deposits with the banking system. Consequently these deposits fell by Afl. 43 million to Afl. 84 million at the end of March 2004. About 90 percent of the remainder of these deposits however are earmarked for FDA funding. Gross liabilities of government to the monetary system remained unchanged at Afl. 84 million (statistical annex table 7.3).

Compared to the preceding quarter arrears in outstanding government obligations grew by Afl. 15 million (5 percent) to Afl. 316 million or about 9 percent of estimated (2003) GDP. This increase was mainly related to an increase in payment arrears to suppliers of goods and services, and the AZV.

Table F: Government financial operations 1)

(In Afl. million)

	2002	2003	2002	2003		2004
			I	I	IV	I
1. Revenue and grants	751.2	803.5	177.8	166.4	252.8	194.1
a. Tax revenue	610.0	687.4	152.4	146.5	208.2	176.0
b. Nontax revenue	103.8	86.1	25.4	19.9	14.4	18.1
c. Grants	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0
2. Expenditure	816.4	873.6	201.4	183.1	234.8	232.4
3. Lending minus repayments 2)	-3.0	-71.1	8.1	-81.3	-10.4	0.3
4. Financial deficit (-)	-62.2	1.0	-31.7	64.6	28.4	-38.6
5. Net foreign capital	96.0	-29.0	0.0	0.0	69.9	-4.7
6. Net domestic capital 3)	2.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	-16.6	0.0
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	36.2	-19.1	-31.7	64.6	81.7	-43.3
8. Memorandum item						
a. Unmet financing requirements 4)	275.8	300.9	281.1	302.3	300.9	315.9
b. Financial deficit (-) 5)	-68.7	-24.1	-43.5	38.1	71.6	-53.6

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

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

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

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

5) Including the change in unmet financing requirements.

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

Outstanding debt

In the first quarter of 2004 public sector debt rose on balance by Afl. 29 million or 2 percent to Afl. 1,503 million compared to the corresponding period of 2003. This debt is equivalent to 42 percent of the estimated GDP of 2003 (table G). The increase was brought about by a Afl. 40 million (5 percent) rise in domestic debt bringing this debt component to Afl. 784 million. Negotiable debt rose by Afl. 29 million compared to the first quarter of 2003 due to a Afl. 54 million bond issue in June 2003 which was partly used to refinance a Afl. 25 million bond issue that matured while the remaining part was used to finance the government's budgetary deficits. The Afl. 10 million increase in non-negotiable government debt was caused mainly by an increase in payment arrears to the AZV.

The foreign debt component fell by Afl. 11 million or 2 percent to Afl. 719 million. This decline was the result of on the one hand the settlement of a short-term debt obligation to the Italian export insurance company SACE amounting to Afl. 98 million (US\$ 55 million) in April and June 2003, and the repayment of a private placement debt amounting to Afl. 11 million, while in October 2003 the government

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

	2002	2003				2004
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Total debt	1,240.6	1,473.9	1,439.0	1,498.9	1,500.0	1,502.6
2. Domestic debt	717.5	744.0	799.6	855.6	769.6	783.7
a. Negotiable	189.1	189.1	218.5	253.5	218.5	218.5
- Treasury bills	40.0	40.0	40.0	75.0	40.0	40.0
- Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
- Government bonds	141.1	141.1	170.5	170.5	170.5	170.5
b. Nonnegotiable	528.4	554.9	581.2	602.1	551.1	565.2
- Short-term 1)	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9	315.9
- Long-term	252.6	252.6	251.1	258.0	250.2	249.3
3. Foreign debt 2)	523.1	729.9	639.4	643.3	730.4	719.0

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

2) At end-of-period exchange rates.

Source: Department of Finance; APFA.

borrowed Afl. 97 million through a private placement on the international capital market which was partly used to finance its budgetary deficits. This decline was partly offset by an Afl. 7 million increase in euro-denominated debt, resulting in part from the appreciation of the euro vis-à-vis the Aruban florin.

It is worth mentioning that the government has acquired additional loans in the recent months. Afl. 120 million (US\$ 67 million) in bonds was issued in April 2004 and subsequently sold to nonresidents to finance budget deficits while Afl. 58 million in bonds was issued on the local capital market in June 2004 to finance part of the AZV deficits incurred during the years 2001 to 2003. Consequently, the debt to GDP ratio will rise further to about 47 percent.

1.6 Balance of payments

Overall outcome

In the first quarter of 2004 the balance of payments showed an overall surplus of Afl. 29 million compared to a surplus of Afl. 105 million in the first quarter of 2003. This surplus was brought about by a Afl. 38 million surplus on the current account (first quarter of 2003: Afl. 267 million deficit) whereas the capital and financial account recorded a Afl. 3 million deficit (first quarter of 2003: Afl. 365 million surplus) (table H and statistical annex table 8.1). Compared to a year earlier however net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) registered Afl. 737 million or a decline Afl. 122 million or 14 percent. Consequently the-end-of-period non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio fell sharply from 7.8 months to 6.1 months, and its 12-month moving average from 7.4 months to 6.4 months.

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

	2002	2003	2002		2003		2004
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Current account (net)	-585.2	-253.3	-5.0	-267.0	40.8		38.0
a. Oil sector	-299.1	64.2	-67.3	-246.8	141.1		-4.4
b. Free zone	-68.0	11.5	-7.3	8.2	5.1		2.6
c. Rest of economy	-218.1	-329.0	69.6	-28.4	-105.3		39.8
- Private sector	-116.3	-213.5	96.9	-9.3	-70.7		66.2
- Public sector	-101.8	-115.5	-27.3	-19.1	-34.6		-26.4
2. Capital and financial account (net)	591.2	180.4	82.0	364.8	-5.4		-2.5
a. Oil sector	372.1	79.4	83.5	268.2	-128.0		28.4
b. Free zone	64.3	-1.2	0.0	-0.4	-4.1		-0.3
c. Rest of economy	154.8	102.2	-1.5	97.0	126.6		-30.5
- Private sector	22.2	119.0	-1.5	102.4	26.4		-25.8
- Public sector	132.6	-16.8	0.0	-5.4	100.2		-4.7
3. Items not yet classified 1)	33.0	15.9	1.3	7.3	5.7		-6.9
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	39.0	-57.0	78.4	105.1	41.1		28.6
5. Banking transactions 2)	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	-17.0	-31.5		-7.7
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-71.9	65.0	-48.3	-88.0	-9.6		-21.0
Memorandum items:							
7. Official reserves (including gold)	667.9	608.9	630.1	754.4	608.9		633.4
8. a. Total reserves of the monetary sector 4)	755.5	704.6	780.7	859.0	704.6		736.8
b. In months of merchandise imports 5)							
- End-of-period	6.5	6.1	7.3	7.8	6.1		6.1
- Twelve-month average	7.3	6.7	6.6	7.4	6.7		6.4
c. In months of import payments 6)							
- End-of-period	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.3	3.3		3.4
- Twelve-month average	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7		3.6

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 gold.

5) Excluding the oil sector.

6) Total current account payments (excluding oil sector).

Source: CBA.

Oil sector

In the first quarter of 2004 the current account deficit of the oil sector registered a Afl. 4 million deficit compared to a Afl. 247 million deficit in the first quarter of 2003. This was mainly the result of an Afl. 197 million or 25 percent increase in receipts for exported oil products and goods procured in ports. In addition import payments for crude oil and other goods fell by Afl. 35 million or 4 percent to Afl. 886 million. On the other hand the capital and financial account recorded a Afl. 28 million surplus in the first quarter of 2004 compared to a surplus of Afl. 268 million registered during the corresponding period a year earlier reflecting increases in intercompany liabilities and in deposits held with foreign banks. On balance the oil sector sold Afl. 24 million in foreign exchange to the local commercial banks.

Free-zone sector

Export receipts of free-zone companies were almost halved to Afl. 14 million while import payments (f.o.b.) fell by Afl. 3 million (18 percent) to Afl. 13 million in the first quarter of 2004. Compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier the overall surplus of this sector declined by Afl. 6 million to Afl. 2 million.

Rest of the economy

In the first quarter of 2004 the rest of the economy (i.e. excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) recorded a Afl. 40 million surplus compared to a deficit of Afl. 28 million registered in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. This improvement was mainly attributed to an Afl. 73 million (24 percent) increase in net receipts from services associated with a Afl. 109 million (25 percent) surge in gross tourism receipts.

On the other hand the income account showed a negative result of only Afl. 10 million which is an improvement of Afl. 21 million (68 percent) as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2001. This improvement reflected incidental dividend allocations to nonresidents during the first quarter of 2003 following the introduction of the New Fiscal Framework (NFR) as of January 2003. Also, the deficit on the current transfer account narrowed by Afl. 3 million (9 percent) due in part to less remittances to abroad by foreign workers employed in Aruba.

In the first quarter of 2004 the capital and financial account registered a Afl. 31 million deficit compared to a Afl. 97 million surplus recorded in the first quarter of 2003. This development was influenced primarily by the turnaround in the portfolio investment account, i.e. from a Afl. 66 million surplus to a Afl. 20 million deficit. The surplus in the first quarter of 2003 was mainly caused by a US\$ 50 million (Afl. 90 million) bond issue of the telecommunications company SETAR while the deficit in the quarter under review resulted mainly from repayments on the aforementioned bond as well as increased investments in foreign debt securities. The surplus on the direct investment account narrowed by Afl. 34 million to Afl. 10 million, reflecting a lower increase in intercompany debt for the financing of the Marriott hotel project in the first quarter of 2004 as well as lower receipts from timeshare sales. The deficit on the other investment account widened by Afl. 16 million because of increased foreign loan repayments and deposits by residents.

During the quarter under review the external transactions of the rest of the economy resulted in an Afl. 2 million inflow of funds from abroad, remarkably lower than the Afl. 76 million inflow in the corresponding period a year earlier. The latter was mainly influenced by the positive outcome in the capital and financial account in the first quarter of 2003.

II. Notices and articles

2.1 BEVORDERING FINANCIËLE STABILITEIT VEREIST EXTRA INZET

Voordracht door dr. A.R. Caram, president van de Centrale Bank van Aruba, tijdens de persconferentie naar aanleiding van de publicatie van het verslag van de Bank over het jaar 2003, Oranjestad, 10 juni 2004.

Dames en heren,

Vandaag presenteer ik voor de laatste maal het jaarverslag van de Bank. Het verheugt mij dat ik bij deze gelegenheid kan bevestigen dat de economie van Aruba de recessie te boven is gekomen. In de loop van 2003 is een opleving van de algemene bedrijvigheid ingetreden, nadat het productievolume gedurende de twee voorgaande jaren naar schatting in totaal met ruim 3 procent is gekrompen. Het reële binnenlands product is met ongeveer 1,5 procent gestegen, terwijl gedurende de eerste helft van 2004 deze stijging zich in versneld tempo heeft voortgezet. Het herstel is vooral teweeggebracht doordat de consumptieve bestedingen vorige recordniveau's andermaal hebben overschreden. Voorts hebben ondernemers het vertrouwen in de toekomst herwonnen, mede door opklaring van het externe klimaat. Er wordt geïnvesteerd om de weer groeiende stroom van toeristen op gepaste wijze te kunnen opvangen. De uitvoering van publieke projecten onder meer in het kader van het Fondo Desaroyo Aruba is langzaam maar zeker op gang gekomen.

Met het ontluikende herstel zijn ook de risico's van een eventuele terugslag in de economische ontwikkeling vergroot. Zo heeft de investeringsactiviteit met name in de bouwsector geleid tot een zekere schaarste aan gekwalificeerde arbeidskrachten en bijgedragen tot versnelling van het inflatietempo. Een en ander is indicatief voor het risico van oververhitting van de economie. Verder heeft de vergroting van het reeds dominante aandeel van de Verenigde Staten in het toerisme de afhankelijkheid van de conjuncturele situatie in dat land en van wisselingen in het geopolitieke sentiment versterkt. Gegeven de kwetsbaarheid van de economie van Aruba voor bedoelde externe factoren is het zorgelijk dat ook de risico's, die in de financiële sfeer tot uitdrukking komen, zijn toegenomen. Veelzeggend is dat de betalingsbalans gedurende de afgelopen twee jaar is verzwakt: het tekort op de lopende rekening van de niet-oliesectoren is sprongsgewijs gestegen tot bijna 9 procent van het binnenlands product in 2003. Dit laatste is goeddeels veroorzaakt doordat de importbetalingen zijn opgestuwd door de uitbundige groei van de binnenlandse bestedingen, terwijl de toename van het aantal toeristen nog niet heeft geleid tot noemenswaardig grotere exportopbrengsten.

Het tekort op de lopende rekening is in 2002 gecompenseerd door de ontvangst van buitenlandse commerciële leningen met name door de overheid. De instroom van deviezen heeft echter bijgedragen tot een overmatige toename van de geldhoeveelheid en tot vergroting van de externe schuld. In 2003 is daarentegen de kapitaalimport ontoereikend geweest om het lopende tekort te dekken. Bijgevolg is de officiële reserve met 9 procent verminderd. Aldus is duidelijk zichtbaar geworden dat er met betrekking tot de externe positie van Aruba een niet vol te houden situatie is ontstaan, die een neerwaartse druk uitoefent op de binnenlandse productie, alsmede

ernstige risico's voor voortzetting van het economisch herstel en voor waarborging van de financiële stabiliteit met zich brengt. Ofschoon de officiële reserve zich nog rond een redelijk niveau beweegt, kan de conclusie niet anders zijn dan dat extra maatregelen moeten worden genomen om de structurele verzwakking van de betalingsbalans om te buigen.

Tegen de bovengeschetste achtergrond heeft de Bank besloten haar monetaire beleid te verstrakken. Teneinde bij te dragen tot intoming van de binnenlandse consumptie, is bepaald dat de commerciële banken in 2004 de stijging van hun gezamenlijke kredietverlening dienen te halveren tot 6 procent om deze weer in de pas te doen lopen met het lange termijn groeipotentieel van de economie, rekening houdend met de geïmporteerde inflatie. In de voorgaande twee jaar is daarvan geen sprake geweest en is een scheve verhouding ontstaan tussen de geldcirculatie en de beschikbare goederenstroom. Hier ligt het kernprobleem waarmee Aruba momenteel wordt geconfronteerd. Om aan de onderliggende oorzaken van dit probleem het hoofd te bieden kan niet worden toegestaan dat de kredietverlening in hetzelfde tempo blijft groeien. Daarom is thans bepaald dat de banken die verantwoordelijk zijn voor een overschrijding van de kredietnorm een boete dienen te betalen die de te behalen extra winst afroemt.

De kredietverlening, die goeddeels op de consumptie van geïmporteerde goederen is gericht, trekt een zware wissel op de officiële reserve. Bovendien leidt zij tot een hogere inflatie. Dat dit effect niet mag worden onderschat blijkt onder meer uit een recente studie van de Bank, welke aangeeft dat gedurende de periode 1997 – 2003 de stijging van het prijsindexcijfer voor de gezinsconsumptie vooral is veroorzaakt door binnenlandse factoren, waaronder met name de meergenoemde met de kredietverlening samenhangende groei van de geldhoeveelheid, alsmede onder meer het sterker oplopen van de productiekosten dan de toename van de productiviteit en het verhogen van bepaalde invoerrechten en accijnzen. Een en ander bergt het risico in zich van aantasting van de internationale concurrentiepositie van Aruba.

De risico's verbonden aan de kredietverlening doen zich ook gevoelen op micro-economisch niveau. Met het oog hierop is aan de commerciële banken gevraagd de kwaliteit van de kredietportefeuilles strikter te bewaken, de interne controle te versterken en de periodieke rapportages uit te breiden, in het bijzonder met betrekking tot de diverse risicogebieden. Er is inmiddels voor banken een prudentieel toezichtskader gecreëerd, dat in overeenstemming is met de door diverse internationale organisaties ontwikkelde standaarden. Hierbinnen mogen zij naar eigen inzicht vrijelijk functioneren. Om dit mogelijk te maken mag de regulering niet zo ver worden doorgevoerd dat zij de heilzame werking van het marktmechanisme frustreert en afbreuk doet aan het principe dat de leiding van een kredietinstelling steeds verantwoordelijk blijft voor de bedrijfsresultaten. Het toezicht biedt bijgevolg geen garantie tegen het ontstaan van problemen. Vanuit deze filosofie bezien moet worden gesteld dat de van bepaalde zijde geuite kritiek op de rol van de Bank bij de overname van Interbank de achterliggende bedoeling van het toezicht verkeerd inschat.

Een andere misvatting die kennelijk in bepaalde kringen heerst, is dat de als gevolg van de buitensporige geldcreatie bij de banken neergeslagen overliquiditeit gebruikt zou kunnen worden voor een nog verdere uitbreiding van de kredietverlening. De Bank deelt deze opvatting niet gelet op de aangeduide schaduwzijden die daaraan kleven. Voorts is zij van oordeel dat momenteel terughoudendheid dient te worden betracht bij het afgeven van deviezenvergunningen om in het buitenland te beleggen. Op deze wijze wordt voorkomen dat de officiële reserve verder afbrokkelt en bijgevolg het vertrouwen van het publiek in de vaste koppeling van de koers van de florin aan de Amerikaanse dollar wordt aangetast.

Waarborging van de valutakoppeling is nu juist de hoeksteen van het Arubaanse monetaire beleid. Hierdoor kunnen de economische subjecten erop vertrouwen dat importen van goederen en diensten luidende in dollars, die bijna 90 procent van de totale betalingen aan het buitenland uitmaken, tegen een voorspelbaar bedrag zullen worden afgerekend. Aldus beperkt de koppeling de inflatie en beschermt zij de koopkracht van de florin. Voor oplossing van de problematiek van de overliquiditeit is derhalve wegneming van de achterliggende oorzaak daarvan vereist. Deze oorzaak is de te snelle groei van de geldhoeveelheid, die op haar beurt het gevolg is van de kredietverlening, de kapitaalimporten en het financieringstekort van de overheid. Het verminderen van de geldschepping is des te noodzakelijker, aangezien de Bank nog niet beschikt over een instrumentarium om de gevolgen daarvan op een marktconforme en bedrijfseconomisch verantwoorde wijze te compenseren.

Het voorzichtigere monetair beleid kan slechts succesvol zijn indien ondersteund door een navenant budgettair beleid. Het bevorderen van financiële stabiliteit vereist het simultaan afkondigen van een harmonisch samenstel van beleidsmaatregelen. Er zijn inmiddels enkele bemoedigende acties ondernomen om de kwetsbare positie van de overheidsfinanciën wat op te vijzelen. Hierdoor, maar vooral ook door incidentele factoren, is het financieringstekort in 2003 verminderd. Het kernprobleem, te weten de excessieve overheidsconsumptie, is evenwel blijven bestaan. Op kasbasis zijn de betreffende uitgaven in 2003 naar schatting met nog eens 3 procent gestegen ten opzichte van het recordniveau van het voorgaande jaar. Dit is het gevolg van het feit dat nog steeds niet is overgegaan tot uitvoering van de herhaalde aanbevelingen van de Bank om de nominale loonsom gedurende enige jaren te stabiliseren en de ten laste van de begroting komende bijdragen aan het ambtenarenpensioenfonds en aan de algemene ziektekostenverzekering fors te verminderen.

De drie zojuist genoemde bestedingscategorieën drukken loodzwaar op de begroting. Indicatief is dat hun waarde overeenkomt met 88 procent van de belastinginkomsten. In strijd met de beginselen van een gezond financieerbeleid is een deel van de verkregen leningsopbrengsten gebruikt voor het betalen van deze consumptief geaarde uitgaven. De problemen worden hierdoor niet opgelost. Ook blijven er te weinig financiële middelen over voor het wegwerken van de knelpunten in de infrastructuur die de economische ontwikkeling belemmeren en voor de vorming van besparingen om aan toekomstige schuldverplichtingen te voldoen en om de kwetsbaarheid voor externe schokken te verminderen.

Het heeft geen zin de problematiek rond de overheidsconsumptie nog langer voor zich uit te schuiven, te meer omdat bij direct ingrijpen de saneringspijn naar dezerzijds oordeel nog wel zal meevallen. Het gaat in deze goeddeels slechts om versoering van te ruimhartige regelingen. Vaststaat dat de bestaande regelingen hoe dan ook onhoudbaar zijn en er op den duur niet valt te ontkomen aan het nemen van de vereiste maatregelen. Immers, met het toenemen van de schuldenlast wordt het moeilijker leningen tegen aantrekkelijke voorwaarden op te nemen, terwijl bij ongewijzigd beleid de budgettaire situatie grotere negatieve effecten zal hebben op de monetaire verhoudingen en op de externe positie van Aruba. Hoe langer oplossing van de problemen uitblijft, hoe pijnlijker het wordt om later resultaat te boeken.

Er zijn extra inspanningen vereist teneinde te voorkomen dat als uitvloeisel van het budgettaire probleem de monetaire onevenwichtigheden toenemen en dat op haar beurt de monetaire situatie leidt tot verdere verzwakking van de betalingsbalans. De aanbevelingen van de Bank gericht op beheersing van de consumptieve bestedingen zijn derhalve onverminderd en wellicht zelfs in sterkere mate actueel; deze moeten nu eindelijk zonder verder uitstel volledig worden uitgevoerd. Visie, moed en discipline zijn hiervoor nodig.

Indien geen actie wordt ondernomen om de financiële onevenwichtigheden weg te nemen, bestaat het risico dat het op gang komende herstel in de reële sfeer wordt verstoord. Er zal in dat geval een unieke kans worden gemist om de economie en het particuliere initiatief verder te stimuleren, de exportvooruitzichten te verbeteren, de productiestructuur te diversificeren, de overheidsschuld beheersbaar te maken en de financiële stabiliteit te bevorderen. Bij een beleid als hier bedoeld en als er geen nieuwe geopolitieke spanningen optreden, is versnelling van de groei van het productievolume tot circa 3 procent in 2004 haalbaar. De toekomst ziet er dan weer zonnig uit voor Aruba.

Teneinde richting te geven aan de ontwikkeling op langere termijn is het voorts gewenst een moderne ontwikkelingsstrategie te formuleren. Het is verheugend dat de regering op advies van de Bank eindelijk heeft besloten hierbij de Wereldbank in te schakelen, die over ruime ervaring op dit terrein beschikt. In het kader van deze nieuwe strategie dient door dialoog consensus te worden bereikt over de doelstellingen van en de te hanteren instrumenten voor het te voeren ontwikkelingsbeleid. Dit vereist intensivering van de doorgaans vruchtbare samenwerking tussen de overheid en de private sector, één van de sterkste punten van Aruba.

Elke geleding van de gemeenschap moet zorgdragen voor de concrete invulling van haar eigen verantwoordelijkheid en specifieke rol. Van de overheid mag worden verwacht dat zij vastberaden en standvastig een deugdelijk en transparant beleid voert gericht op het bevorderen van het algemeen belang, mede op basis van betrouwbaar, volledig en tijdig gepubliceerd statistisch materiaal. Ondernemers moeten meer innovatieve projecten ter hand nemen. De vakbonden dienen steun te geven aan het streven de loonkosten te beteugelen en de productiviteit te verhogen om investeringen economisch haalbaar te maken.

Op grond van haar wettelijke taakopdracht ondersteunt de Bank de aan de gang zijnde ontwikkelingsprocessen door het bevorderen van de financiële stabiliteit. Daartoe geeft zij prioriteit aan het verbeteren van het betalingssysteem, het bewaken van de koopkracht van het geld, het verhogen van de soliditeit en integriteit van het financieel stelsel en het waarborgen van het algemene vertrouwen in de economie. Bij de uitvoering van haar taken houdt de Bank zich strict aan de relevante internationale standaarden voor het centrale bankbedrijf en aan de regels voor goed ondernemingsbestuur. Zij streeft ernaar financieel krachtig, operationeel goed uitgerust, transparant en geloofwaardig te blijven.

Met deze woorden neem ik thans afscheid van u als president van de Bank. Met genoegen heb ik gewerkt aan het vormen van haar visie en het realiseren van haar missie. Hierbij heb ik voortgebouwd op de door mijn voorgangers ontwikkelde beleidsfilosofie om als een dynamische, autonome instelling binnen de publieke sector te opereren. Het is een vruchtbare en enerverende periode geweest. Ik ben erkentelijk aan degenen die mij bij de taakuitoefening hebben gesteund, ook in moeilijke tijden die nu eenmaal een onvermijdelijk deel van de dagelijkse realiteit zijn. Dit geldt uiteraard in het bijzonder voor het personeel van de Bank dat steeds met bezieling met mij heeft samengewerkt. Ik laat met voldoening een instelling achter die zich heeft ontwikkeld tot een waardige hoedster van de financiële stabiliteit in het belang van het welzijn van de bevolking van Aruba. Moge het goed gaan met u.

Ik dank u voor uw aandacht.

2.2 INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN A GLOBALIZING FINANCIAL WORLD

Address by Drs. K.A.H. Polvliet, Executive Director of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, at a luncheon meeting on the occasion of the official opening of the branch office of Atradius Credit Insurance N.V., Oranjestad, April 23, 2004.

1. Introduction

Excellency, board and management of Atradius, ladies and gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I have accepted the invitation to be a guest speaker on this memorable occasion of the official inauguration of the branch office of Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. in Aruba. As Atradius is the world's second largest credit insurance company, we feel contented to have such a global market player among us, committed to serve the Aruban community in the best way possible. Therefore, on behalf of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, I wish to welcome Atradius to our happy island and sincerely hope that they will swiftly find their way into the insurance and business market of Aruba.

Today, I will make some brief remarks on insurance supervision in a globalizing financial world, by first, highlighting some effects of the globalization of financial markets on insurance supervision, subsequently, reviewing the status of insurance supervision in Aruba and concluding by indicating some recent developments in the insurance sector of Aruba.

2. Globalization of financial markets

Let me first highlight some effects of the globalization of financial markets on insurance supervision.

The rapid movement towards globalization of the financial markets creates new opportunities as well as new challenges. While globalization leads to institutional and product innovations, it also generates new risks and may lead to destabilizing effects. These adverse factors originate partly from market imperfections, insufficient risk assessments and loopholes in the regulatory system.

Financial globalization requires strengthening of international cooperation and coordination between insurance supervisors. A study conducted by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, of which the Central Bank is a member, emphasizes that cooperation is essential in order to, inter alia, develop uniform accounting standards, actuarial valuation methods and capital adequacy and solvency requirements. The Central Bank closely monitors these developments in order to be able to adhere to the relevant standards and to safeguard the financial sector's reputation. In this respect the 2002 International Monetary Fund Financial Sector Assessment Report made some valuable recommendations to further strengthen the

supervisory framework in Aruba, which in the meantime have been or are being implemented.

3. Insurance supervision in Aruba

Turning now to insurance supervision in Aruba, I will first briefly review the regulatory framework and then some aspects of prudential or micro supervision.

3.1 The regulatory framework

The State Ordinance Supervision of the Insurance Business was enacted on September 29, 2000 and became effective as of July 1, 2001. The Central Bank is charged with the prudential supervision of both life and non-life insurance companies conducting insurance business in or from Aruba.

This State Ordinance aims at protecting the interests of the policyholders by safeguarding the solvency and integrity of the insurance sector. It primarily focuses on the monitoring of financial solvency, while allowing the competitive forces to determine market structure, rate setting, design of insurance contracts, and other business-related matters (the so called normative supervisory system).

According to the 2002 International Monetary Fund Financial Sector Assessment Report Aruba's legal and regulatory framework on insurance supervision is largely observant with the Core Principles on Insurance Supervision issued by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors. These Core Principles represent the basic elements of an effective supervisory system, and are intended to serve as a reference for supervisory authorities.

3.2 Prudential or micro Supervision

Insurance implies "buying security". People insure themselves against the risks of fire, theft, liability, accidents, illness, disability, death, long life, etc. The financial impact of not having insurance and ending up without protection may be significant. Therefore, policyholders must be confident that the insurer will always be in a position to honor the claims. Reason why the supervisor must be vigilant that the insurer remains in a position to continuously meet its liabilities. This long-term viability requirement imposed on insurance companies demands a particular approach. This approach aims at minimizing risks of failure of insurance companies by requiring them to:

1. Establish adequate technical provisions;
2. Meet the minimum required solvency margin. This margin represents a buffer against possible adverse developments in, for instance, the insurer's incurred claims.
3. Aim at 100 percent coverage ratio by proper matching between liabilities and assets.

4. Have an adequate framework of corporate governance that clearly sets out the responsibilities of the board and management, and ensures that sound internal controls exist and are operating properly.

Compliance with the provisions of the State Ordinance Supervision of the Insurance Business is tested through off-site surveillance, consisting of analyses of financial statements to primarily detect early signs of financial weakness, and on-site examinations at the insurance companies. During the on-site examinations, the administrative organization and the internal controls are reviewed and the underlying figures of the company's financial statements are reconciled with the company's records. The latter is done to assess the completeness and the integrity of the financial records of the company. Furthermore, regular meetings are held with the management of the supervised insurance companies to discuss supervisory issues.

4. Recent developments in the insurance sector of Aruba

Let me now briefly indicate some recent developments in the insurance sector of Aruba.

The insurance sector consists of 8 life insurance companies, 14 non-life insurance companies and 2 insurance captives. The insurance sector is financially sound. All companies within the sector comply with the solvency requirements set by the Central Bank. In this respect, it can be noted that the aggregate coverage ratio, which is an important indicator of the financial soundness of an insurance company, of both the life and non-life insurance sectors, lies well above the required minimum of 100 percent. Furthermore, both the life and the non-life insurance sectors are profitable. For more detailed information on the financial developments in the insurance sector I refer to the Central Bank's forthcoming quarterly bulletin 2003-IV.

With the recent addition of Atradius to the list of insurance companies operating in Aruba, the number of market players has reached 24. Some critics would suggest that this is excessive for a small economy like Aruba, while others would advocate for a free-enterprise system where market forces should be able to create new opportunities that will enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the market place. In this regard, the Central Bank confines itself to create a level-playing field to promote a sound development in the insurance sector geared towards safeguarding the interests of the policyholders.

More insurance companies have found their way into the Aruban market by bringing innovative products, such as international health insurance plans with world-wide coverage, jewelers block-all risk policies, and since January 2004, credit insurance. So far this tendency has proven to be beneficial to the local consumers. Atradius has also managed to offer its services to the community and as we understand, will be more actively involved in the trade promotion for Aruba by organizing trade fairs and support.

5. Concluding remarks

In conclusion I would like to mention that in recent years a number of measures were taken to enhance the supervision of the financial institutions in Aruba. According to the 2002 International Monetary Fund Financial Sector Assessment Report, the regulatory framework of the banking and the insurance sectors are both largely compliant with the Core Principles issued by the Bank of International Settlements' Basle Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors. It was furthermore concluded that Aruba's anti-money-laundering framework is also largely compliant with the recommendations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Financial Action Task Force.

The rapidly changing global financial environment requires however a dynamic approach from policymakers and supervisors in order not to be caught off-guarded. Aruba should at all times have effective supervisory instruments at its disposal and be able to adapt, enhance and modernize its legislation and its supervisory framework to effectively cope with new challenges.

Fortunately, there is a good cooperation between the Central Bank and the Insurance Association of Aruba. Joint meetings are held to support the policy measures that are mutually beneficial. The Central Bank believes that through this cooperation, the ensuing benefits will be for the community as a whole.

Finally, I would like again to extend my best wishes to Atradius and may this mark as a splendid beginning of a lasting stay in our "dushi" Aruba. "Masha pabien y tur exito".

Thank you for your attention.

III. Statistical annex

Statistical annex
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TABLE 1.1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 1)
1. GDP at market prices (= A + B + C - D)	2,364	2,470	2,742	2,981	3,084	3,327	3,399	3,421	3,599
A. Final consumption	1,665	1,818	2,014	2,155	2,276	2,396	2,517	2,698	2,847
1. Household	1,193	1,320	1,367	1,500	1,602	1,664	1,712	1,800	1,908
2. Government	472	498	647	655	674	731	805	899	939
B. Gross capital formation	735	703	830	945	952	818	763	798	985
1. Private	613	589	702	812	858	759	715	744	896
2. Public	56	58	71	40	41	28	28	22	50
3. Changes in inventories	66	56	56	93	53	31	20	32	39
C. Exports of goods and services	2,007	2,140	2,263	2,374	2,465	2,476	2,467	2,370	2,346
D. Imports of goods and services	2,044	2,191	2,365	2,493	2,610	2,363	2,348	2,445	2,578
2. Consumer price index (1995 = 100)	100.0	103.2	106.3	108.3	110.8	115.3	118.6	122.5	127.0
3. Real gross domestic product	2,364	2,394	2,580	2,752	2,783	2,887	2,866	2,793	2,833
4. GDP growth (in percent)									
A. Nominal	6.0	4.5	11.0	8.7	3.5	7.9	2.2	0.7	5.2
B. Real	2.5	1.3	7.8	6.7	1.1	3.7	-0.7	-2.6	1.4
5. Mid-year population	79,805	83,022	86,302	88,452	89,659	90,600	91,871	93,319	95,033
6. GDP per capita									
A. In Afl.	29,618	29,753	31,775	33,696	34,395	36,721	36,994	36,662	37,873
B. In US\$	16,547	16,622	17,751	18,825	19,215	20,514	20,667	20,481	21,158
C. Percentage change	3.1	0.5	6.8	6.0	2.1	6.8	0.7	-0.9	3.3

1) Preliminary estimates of the CBA.

Source: CBS; IMF.

TABLE 1.2: BUSINESS PERCEPTION RESULTS

Survey questionnaire responses

	Business perception indices										
	Improvement				Worsening				Current Short-term	Business perception index	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<i>(as a percentage of the total)</i>											
A. Current economic condition	45	47	44	35	38	11	18	15			
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	67	78	20	11	19	14	11	11			
2. The activities of your business	56	58	37	22	17	9	19	14			
3. The investments of your business	28	36	66	53	58	6	11	14			
4. The number of employees that work for your company	31	14	22	51	56	17	31	22			
B. Expected short-term economic conditions 1)	49	47	42	44	50	9	9	5			
1. The economic conditions in Aruba	67	67	29	28	39	6	6	3			
2. The activities of your business	67	61	31	39	36	3	0	0			
3. The investments of your business	39	44	54	39	56	6	17	8			
4. The number of employees that work for your company	26	17	22	54	69	20	14	8			

1) During the next 6 months.

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

	Operational results								Average wage costs			
	Employment				Profits				Losses			
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. no change	61	47	56	23	17	11	0	3	19	11	19	23
2. increase of less than 5.1 percent	25	28	14	17	14	0	0	0	47	26	17	42
3. increase between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	6	0	8	9	17	0	3	0	6	29	25	11
4. increase of more than 10.1 percent	0	3	6	11	14	0	0	8	14	17	22	6
5. decrease of less than 5 percent	3	17	14	6	11	6	3	3	3	6	8	3
6. decrease between 5.1 and 10.1 percent	0	3	0	3	6	0	3	8	6	6	0	3
7. decrease of more than 10.1 percent	6	3	3	6	3	0	3	6	6	6	8	0
Total	100	100	100	80	74	20	26	28	100	100	100	100

1) In percentages of all respondents.

Source: CBA

TABLE 1.3: TOURISM

period	(1)	(2)		(3)				(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
		Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela						Europe	Of which Netherlands	
2000	5,247,824	721,224	478,726	458,132	162,474	112,018	47,063	30,575	32,961	7.3	75.9	490,005	331		
2001	5,144,594	691,419	467,418	448,492	150,659	109,337	44,961	28,457	28,381	7.4	75.5	487,296	298		
2002	4,862,548	642,627	454,261	436,660	117,568	81,665	43,980	27,992	26,818	7.6	71.9	582,195	337		
2003	5,097,571	641,906	481,684	464,466	77,219	54,554	54,711	36,415	28,292	7.9	74.4	542,327	315		
2002	I	1,290,244	168,427	123,831	116,167	28,025	19,142	10,987	7,195	5,584	7.7	75.8	215,581	128	
	II	1,092,113	153,569	113,276	109,964	23,188	14,284	10,791	6,805	6,314	7.1	68.3	125,872	64	
	III	1,252,437	165,739	105,019	102,562	42,874	32,946	10,215	6,350	7,631	7.6	71.0	67,625	42	
	IV	1,227,754	154,892	112,135	107,967	23,481	15,293	11,987	7,642	7,289	7.9	72.5	173,117	103	
2003	I	1,279,393	155,346	125,589	119,400	14,413	8,268	10,036	7,261	5,308	8.2	76.3	201,400	126	
	II	1,135,023	150,287	114,588	111,923	16,047	11,525	12,697	8,331	6,955	7.6	66.9	102,188	53	
	III	1,360,778	170,958	117,664	114,793	28,460	22,019	15,987	9,915	8,847	8.0	77.6	69,878	39	
	IV	1,322,377	165,315	123,843	118,350	18,299	12,742	15,991	10,908	7,182	8.0	76.9	168,861	97	
2004	I	1,446,513	177,098	143,778	135,565	13,606	8,620	13,331	9,725	6,383	8.2	84.5	185,161	100	

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

TABLE 1.4: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM

period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Netherlands	Other	
<i>Quarterly percentage changes 1)</i>									
2002 I	-5.9	-8.3	-11.9	-11.6	5.9	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
II	-14.0	-14.5	-12.2	-13.1	-29.8	-38.5	3.9	4.7	-12.3
III	-6.8	-6.0	1.8	1.7	-20.6	-22.5	-7.1	-6.7	-5.8
IV	5.8	2.0	18.5	20.3	-36.8	-43.2	-5.1	-5.0	-2.9
2003 I	-0.8	-7.8	1.4	2.8	-48.6	-56.8	-8.7	0.9	-4.9
II	3.9	-2.1	1.2	1.8	-30.8	-19.3	17.7	22.4	10.2
III	8.7	3.1	12.0	11.9	-33.6	-33.2	56.5	56.1	15.9
IV	7.7	6.7	10.4	9.6	-22.1	-16.7	33.4	42.7	-1.5
2004 I	13.1	14.0	14.5	13.5	-5.6	4.3	32.8	33.9	20.3
<i>Cumulative percentage changes 2)</i>									
2002 I	-5.9	-8.3	-11.9	-11.6	5.9	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
II	-9.8	-11.3	-12.0	-12.3	-13.9	-16.2	2.1	2.9	-6.8
III	-8.8	-9.6	-8.2	-8.4	-17.1	-19.4	-1.0	-0.3	-6.4
IV	-5.5	-7.1	-2.8	-2.6	-22.0	-25.3	-2.2	-1.6	-5.5
2003 I	-0.8	-7.8	1.4	2.8	-48.6	-56.8	-8.7	0.9	-4.9
II	1.3	-5.1	1.3	2.3	-40.5	-40.8	4.4	11.4	3.1
III	3.9	-2.3	4.6	5.3	-37.4	-37.0	21.0	25.3	8.1
IV	4.8	-0.1	6.0	6.4	-34.3	-33.2	24.4	30.1	5.5
2004 I	13.1	14.0	14.5	13.5	-5.6	4.3	32.8	33.9	20.3

1) As compared to a year earlier.

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

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

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House-keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communication	Recreation & education	Other
Weights (September 1994)	10,000	1,625	254	1,134	1,786	1,039	307	2,072	808	975
Weights (September 2000)	10,000	1,469	219	1,086	2,296	1,002	88	1,967	799	1,074
2000	100.8	100.8	100.0	101.5	101.1	101.4	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.8
2001	103.4	104.9	100.4	111.5	102.5	106.5	100.0	98.2	102.5	103.1
2002	107.7	107.3	106.4	116.4	110.2	109.5	100.0	101.5	105.3	106.2
2003	110.1	111.2	106.8	122.2	111.7	111.9	100.0	103.3	107.0	107.9
2002 I	103.6	105.4	100.4	113.0	101.1	106.7	100.0	99.1	102.7	103.3
II	105.5	106.0	100.6	113.9	106.0	107.8	100.0	100.7	104.0	104.5
III	106.7	106.5	103.2	115.6	107.7	108.6	100.0	101.9	104.6	105.3
IV	107.7	107.3	106.4	116.4	110.2	109.5	100.0	101.5	105.3	106.2
2003 I	109.5	108.6	106.2	117.4	113.1	110.4	100.0	104.5	106.3	106.9
II	109.2	109.2	106.2	119.9	111.1	110.6	100.0	103.0	106.4	107.4
III	109.8	110.2	106.9	121.0	111.2	111.4	100.0	103.8	106.7	107.7
IV	110.1	111.2	106.8	122.2	111.7	111.9	100.0	103.3	107.0	107.9
2004 I	111.1	113.0	107.1	122.8	112.1	112.1	100.0	104.7	108.5	108.4

Source: CBS.

TABLE I.6: PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGES

(August 1994 = 100)

(September 2000 = 100)

End of period	Percentage change				
	All groups index	Over previous month	Over 3 months earlier	Over a year earlier	Last 12 months over previous 12 months
2000	100.8	0.3	0.8	3.5	4.0
2001	103.4	0.4	0.8	2.6	2.9
2002	107.7	0.1	0.9	4.2	3.3
2003	110.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.7
2002 I	103.6	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.6
II	105.5	0.2	1.8	3.3	2.6
III	106.7	0.6	1.1	4.0	2.9
IV	107.7	0.1	0.9	4.2	3.3
2003 I	109.5	0.2	1.7	5.7	4.0
II	109.2	0.2	-0.3	3.5	4.3
III	109.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	4.1
IV	110.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.7
2004 I	111.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.8

TABLE 1.7: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004			
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1. Number of construction permits granted	1,371	1,243	1,185	1,269	286	292	317	290	310	282	364	313	434			
a. Houses 1)	871	749	852	774	195	203	233	221	216	172	185	201	326			
b. Apartments	35	22	42	22	10	12	14	6	6	1	11	4	2			
c. Office buildings	16	12	10	12	3	1	2	4	1	0	7	4	6			
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	18	24	25	29	7	8	4	6	7	9	7	6	9			
e. Others	431	435	256	432	71	68	64	53	80	100	154	98	91			
2. Total value of construction permits (x AfL million)	184.8	198.2	229.4	243.9	113.4	32.8	46.1	37.1	49.2	45.3	95.2	54.2	67.6			
a. Houses 1)	91.6	78.6	79.7	92.6	18.8	16.8	23.6	20.4	30.9	16.5	18.2	27.0	31.0			
b. Apartments	16.1	4.5	18.1	6.9	1.5	2.3	12.9	1.4	1.3	0.2	5.0	0.4	0.4			
c. Office buildings	7.3	11.6	15.4	4.4	5.9	1.4	0.7	7.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	7.9			
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	26.6	33.7	15.2	16.1	3.4	7.1	2.9	1.7	3.7	5.7	1.4	5.3	12.4			
e. Others	43.3	69.7	101.1	123.9	83.8	5.2	6.0	6.1	11.4	22.9	69.1	20.5	15.9			
3. Total cement imported (x 1,000 Kg)	41,879	35,277	47,643	64,497	8,592	9,057	17,663	12,331	14,093	13,219	18,259	18,927	9,335			
4. Number of electrical installations approved	3,034	2,873	2,628	3,021	427	631	692	878	490	803	850	878	512			
a. Houses 1)	970	722	667	735	59	167	176	265	54	157	202	322	153			
b. Apartments	189	197	206	166	12	72	45	77	12	57	51	46	36			
c. Enterprises	112	175	151	173	15	32	38	66	17	58	30	68	54			
d. Others	1,763	1,779	1,604	1,947	341	360	433	470	407	531	567	442	269			

1) Excluding additions to and remodelling of existing houses.

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

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

TABLE 1.8: UTILITIES

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004				
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. a. Water (x1,000 m3) 1)	10,929	11,353	11,374	11,718	2,776	2,875	2,999	2,722	3,139	2,872	2,933	2,774	2,709				
b. Connected premises	30,225	31,218	31,952	32,786	31,412	31,527	31,800	31,952	32,122	32,420	32,589	32,786	32,979				
2. a. Electricity (x 1,000 KWH)	644,348	673,611	692,813	701,577	160,454	173,183	181,324	177,852	163,066	171,473	184,519	182,519	170,909				
b. Connections	36,448	37,404	38,051	39,004	37,435	37,541	37,720	38,051	38,123	38,361	38,575	39,004	39,113				
c. Number of users	32,062	33,147	33,909	34,802	33,202	33,340	33,597	33,909	34,010	34,256	34,424	34,802	34,958				
3. a. Gas (x 1,000 pounds)	17,162	17,629	17,795	18,221	4,128	4,368	4,380	4,919	4,290	4,529	4,506	4,896	4,513				
b. Household	7,354	7,206	7,337	7,342	1,603	1,787	1,779	2,168	1,631	1,784	1,807	2,120	1,689				
c. Commercial	9,808	10,422	10,458	10,879	2,525	2,581	2,601	2,751	2,659	2,745	2,699	2,776	2,824				
4. Utilities index 2)	121.0	126.1	128.4	130.9	121.1	128.7	134.4	129.6	130.0	127.6	133.5	129.8	123.9				

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

2) For annual data, base: 1996 = 100

For quarterly data, base: quarterly average 1996 = 100

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

TABLE 1.9: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRY

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004				
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	48.3	51.7	62.1	37.2	13.8	14.9	20.4	13.0	8.2	8.0	9.2	11.9	10.1				
a. United States	14.5	13.4	25.2	12.7	4.6	4.3	9.7	6.6	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.9				
b. Colombia	12.5	7.0	4.9	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1				
c. The Netherlands	6.1	7.5	6.3	6.6	0.5	1.8	2.8	1.2	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.1	0.8				
d. Netherlands Antilles	5.2	10.2	9.2	7.1	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.1				
e. Venezuela	6.2	11.0	12.4	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1				
f. Other countries	3.8	2.6	4.2	6.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	4.3	2.1				
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,291.0	1,318.3	1,364.4	1,419.4	304.9	308.1	354.4	397.0	308.0	329.4	375.8	406.2	356.2				
a. United States	784.7	816.7	825.5	836.0	185.8	186.2	222.0	231.5	190.0	198.2	224.7	223.0	211.2				
b. The Netherlands	161.2	153.0	172.4	180.7	39.3	38.2	50.0	44.9	40.7	46.3	45.6	48.0	54.7				
c. Netherlands Antilles	51.0	48.1	45.0	46.5	9.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.0	10.1	12.0	13.5	8.9				
d. Venezuela	47.2	40.8	40.8	47.4	8.5	10.2	12.4	9.7	8.7	10.8	15.5	12.4	11.8				
e. Japan	39.9	33.6	35.5	38.3	7.4	7.5	8.8	11.8	8.6	8.5	7.4	13.8	10.2				
f. Other countries	206.9	226.1	245.1	270.5	54.4	54.4	49.3	87.0	49.0	55.5	70.6	95.4	59.4				
3. Trade balance	-1,242.7	-1,266.6	-1,302.3	-1,382.2	-291.1	-293.2	-333.9	-384.1	-299.8	-321.4	-366.7	-394.3	-346.1				

Source: CBS.

TABLE 1.10: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004				
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. Export of goods (f.o.b.)	48.3	51.7	62.1	37.2	13.8	14.9	20.4	13.0	8.2	8.0	9.2	11.9	10.1				
a. Live animals and other animal products	18.4	17.8	17.6	2.7	5.3	6.3	4.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3				
b. Transport equipment	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2				
c. Art objects and collectors' items	8.2	9.5	8.4	8.0	0.9	2.9	3.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.8	1.3	1.9				
d. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	4.0	4.0	11.1	6.7	1.5	0.9	7.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	4.4	1.4				
e. Other goods	15.4	17.4	21.8	16.8	5.5	3.9	4.6	7.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.3				
2. Import of goods (c.i.f.)	1,291.0	1,318.3	1,364.4	1,419.4	304.9	308.1	354.4	397.0	308.0	329.4	375.8	406.2	356.2				
a. Live animals and other animal products	99.4	100.8	90.8	86.4	25.6	20.6	22.2	22.4	19.2	18.5	23.9	24.7	23.2				
b. Food products	139.8	144.8	146.6	156.0	34.1	36.0	38.1	38.5	35.0	38.2	37.1	45.6	37.9				
c. Chemical products	162.7	158.2	164.6	146.5	40.7	44.3	41.0	38.6	34.1	36.8	37.1	38.6	36.2				
d. Base metals and derived works	91.0	107.8	103.7	122.1	15.8	21.5	40.8	25.7	26.5	31.3	39.3	25.0	22.3				
e. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	189.2	233.3	250.1	266.9	48.9	48.7	70.2	82.3	52.6	64.3	80.8	69.2	55.3				
f. Transport equipment	117.4	102.9	119.2	120.2	26.4	27.2	28.8	36.8	24.4	29.0	28.1	38.7	40.2				
g. Other goods	491.6	470.7	489.5	521.4	113.4	109.9	113.4	152.7	116.3	111.2	129.6	164.3	141.1				
3. Trade balance	-1,242.7	-1,266.6	-1,302.3	-1,382.2	-291.1	-293.2	-333.9	-384.1	-299.8	-321.4	-366.7	-394.3	-346.1				

Source: CBS.

TABLE I.11: OIL REFINING

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Export of oil (x Afl. million)	2,331	2,980	1,990	3,202	581	443	421	545	882	826	564	930	1,030
2. Import of crude (x Afl. million)	1,922	2,030	1,789	2,743	675	206	397	510	641	610	595	897	898
3. Quantity of oil refined (x 1,000 barrels)	83,553	64,327	52,383	63,155	19,178	11,163	10,662	11,380	15,397	16,651	12,777	18,330	18,984
4. Number of employees (at end of period) 1)	564	597	672	662	574	621	638	672	662	662	662	662	689

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	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
I. Net domestic assets	1,207.9	1,180.5	1,334.6	1,578.5	1,201.1	1,245.4	1,277.6	1,334.6	1,275.9	1,484.6	1,582.0	1,578.5	1,585.0								
A) Domestic credit	1,512.1	1,543.9	1,702.9	1,953.2	1,579.0	1,609.1	1,651.4	1,702.9	1,667.4	1,896.7	1,985.3	1,953.2	1,947.9								
1) Net claims on public sector	-1.1	-25.7	-61.9	-42.9	5.9	-1.3	-2.0	-61.9	-126.5	11.7	38.8	-42.9	0.5								
a) Gross claims	65.8	77.6	81.4	84.2	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5	85.5	118.7	84.2	84.3								
b) Government's deposits	-44.3	-72.0	-72.4	-47.8	-46.1	-50.3	-56.4	-72.4	-141.0	-15.1	-24.4	-47.8	-9.5								
c) Development funds	-22.6	-31.3	-71.0	-79.2	-25.6	-28.7	-28.3	-71.0	-67.0	-58.7	-55.5	-79.2	-74.3								
2) Claims on private sector	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,764.8	1,996.1	1,573.1	1,610.5	1,653.4	1,764.8	1,793.9	1,885.0	1,946.5	1,996.1	1,947.4								
a) Enterprises	730.0	739.9	836.2	962.3	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	939.4	962.3	886.0								
b) Individuals	757.8	811.5	900.3	1,005.3	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6	960.7	977.9	1,005.3	1,013.0								
1) Consumer credit	357.3	366.7	409.3	444.4	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1	429.4	433.0	444.4	450.0								
2) Housing mortgages	400.5	444.8	491.1	560.9	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5	531.4	544.9	560.9	563.0								
c) Other	25.4	18.2	28.3	28.4	18.2	19.5	19.6	28.3	40.2	37.0	29.2	28.4	48.4								
B) Other items, net	-304.3	-363.4	-368.3	-374.7	-378.0	-363.7	-373.9	-368.3	-391.5	-412.1	-403.3	-374.7	-362.9								
II. Net foreign assets	530.4	660.1	699.0	642.1	738.5	720.4	702.7	699.0	804.1	639.1	601.0	642.1	670.7								
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	391.4	539.5	611.4	546.4	587.8	577.5	546.2	611.4	699.5	562.3	536.8	546.4	567.4								
B) Commercial banks	139.0	120.5	87.6	95.7	150.7	143.0	156.5	87.6	104.6	76.8	64.2	95.7	103.3								
III. Broad money	1,738.3	1,840.6	2,033.6	2,220.6	1,939.6	1,965.8	1,980.3	2,033.6	2,080.0	2,123.7	2,182.9	2,220.6	2,255.8								
A) Money	596.3	701.0	844.5	985.6	740.2	772.4	774.6	844.5	795.1	870.7	919.5	985.6	960.0								
B) Quasi-money	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,235.0	1,199.4	1,193.5	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9	1,253.0	1,263.5	1,235.0	1,295.7								

TABLE 2.2: COMPONENTS OF BROAD MONEY

End of period	Currency		Demand deposits			Money	Other deposits		Treasury bills	Quasi-money	Broad money	
	Issued	At banks	Outside banks	Afl.	Foreign currency		Total	Savings				Time
						(1)			(2)	(3= 1+2)	(4)	
2000	151.0	29.7	121.3	406.3	68.7	474.9	596.3	404.6	729.0	8.4	1,142.0	1,738.3
2001	156.6	30.7	125.9	481.1	94.0	575.1	701.0	410.7	728.4	0.5	1,139.6	1,840.6
2002	163.0	35.1	127.8	612.5	104.2	716.7	844.5	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.6
2003	165.6	39.5	126.1	759.6	99.9	859.5	985.6	461.5	769.5	4.0	1,235.0	2,220.6
2002 I	141.0	24.6	116.5	519.7	104.1	623.7	740.2	422.1	777.1	0.2	1,199.4	1,939.6
II	146.7	24.3	122.4	555.8	94.1	650.0	772.4	399.8	785.4	8.3	1,193.5	1,965.8
III	141.8	24.4	117.3	571.4	85.9	657.3	774.6	409.7	795.9	0.1	1,205.7	1,980.3
IV	163.0	35.1	127.8	612.5	104.2	716.7	844.5	417.3	771.8	0.0	1,189.1	2,033.6
2003 I	150.1	29.4	120.6	582.9	91.6	674.5	795.1	436.3	848.6	0.0	1,284.9	2,080.0
II	156.0	30.0	125.9	663.9	80.9	744.7	870.7	446.9	806.1	0.0	1,253.0	2,123.7
III	151.0	30.7	120.3	699.8	99.3	799.2	919.5	449.5	795.0	19.0	1,263.5	2,182.9
IV	165.6	39.5	126.1	759.6	99.9	859.5	985.6	461.5	769.5	4.0	1,235.0	2,220.6
2004 I	155.9	46.2	109.6	718.3	132.1	850.4	960.0	516.4	779.3	0.0	1,295.7	2,255.8

TABLE 2.3: CAUSES OF CHANGES IN BROAD MONEY

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
I. Net domestic money creation	86.0	-27.4	154.0	244.0	20.6	44.3	32.2	57.0	-58.7	208.7	97.4	-3.5	6.5								
A) Domestic credit	117.6	31.8	159.0	250.4	35.2	30.1	42.3	51.5	-35.5	229.3	88.6	-32.1	-5.3								
1) Net claims on public sector	-13.4	-24.7	-36.2	19.1	31.7	-7.3	-0.7	-59.9	-64.6	138.2	27.1	-81.7	43.3								
a) Recourse to monetary system	-10.1	11.8	3.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	5.1	-1.3	0.1	4.0	33.2	-34.5	0.1								
b) Drawing down of bank balances	-3.3	-36.4	-40.1	16.3	31.6	-7.3	-5.7	-58.6	-64.7	134.2	-6.1	-47.2	43.2								
1) Government's deposits	9.9	-27.7	-0.3	24.5	25.9	-4.2	-6.1	-15.9	-68.6	125.9	-9.3	-23.5	38.3								
2) Development funds	-13.2	-8.7	-39.7	-8.2	5.7	-3.1	0.4	-42.7	4.0	8.3	3.2	-23.7	4.9								
2) Claims on private sector	131.0	56.4	195.2	231.3	3.5	37.4	43.0	111.4	29.1	91.1	61.5	49.6	-48.7								
a) Enterprises	60.0	9.9	96.3	126.1	-8.7	26.5	20.9	57.6	-8.1	59.1	52.2	22.9	-76.3								
b) Individuals	71.8	53.7	88.8	105.0	12.2	9.5	22.0	45.1	25.3	35.1	17.2	27.5	7.7								
1) Consumer credit	21.7	9.4	42.6	35.1	5.2	2.4	10.5	24.4	5.8	14.3	3.7	11.4	5.5								
2) Housing mortgages	50.1	44.2	46.3	69.9	7.0	7.1	11.4	20.7	19.5	20.8	13.5	16.1	2.1								
c) Other	-0.7	-7.2	10.0	0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.1	8.7	11.9	-3.1	-7.8	-0.8	20.0								
B) Other domestic factors	-31.6	-59.1	-5.0	-6.4	-14.6	14.2	-10.1	5.5	-23.2	-20.5	8.7	28.6	11.9								
II. Inflow of foreign funds	-46.8	129.7	39.0	-57.0	78.4	-18.0	-17.7	-3.6	105.1	-165.0	-38.2	41.1	28.6								
III. Broad money	39.2	102.3	193.0	187.0	99.0	26.3	14.5	53.3	46.4	43.8	59.2	37.7	35.2								
1) Money	5.8	104.7	143.5	141.1	39.2	32.1	2.2	69.9	-49.4	75.6	48.8	66.2	-25.6								
2) Quasi-money	33.3	-2.4	49.5	45.9	59.8	-5.9	12.2	-16.6	95.8	-31.8	10.4	-28.5	60.7								

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		
	Other assets		Liabi-lities		Assets	Liabi-lities							Broad money coverage	Import coverage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2-3)											(5)
2000	41.0	381.2	2.3	419.8	530.8	391.8	139.0	558.9	530.4	1,738.3	1,296.0	2,203.2	30.5	43.1	25.4
2001	55.0	525.7	2.6	578.2	524.0	403.5	120.5	698.7	660.1	1,840.6	1,258.0	2,161.0	35.9	55.5	32.3
2002	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	530.2	442.6	87.6	755.5	699.0	2,033.6	1,263.0	2,342.2	34.4	59.8	32.3
2003	83.1	528.4	2.6	608.9	634.3	538.7	95.7	704.6	642.1	2,200.6	1,329.4	2,419.9	29.2	53.0	29.1
2002	60.0	571.3	1.3	630.1	479.4	328.8	150.7	780.7	738.5	1,939.6	1,257.5	2,140.9	38.1	62.1	36.5
II	63.4	560.5	0.1	623.8	465.5	322.5	143.0	766.7	720.4	1,965.8	1,252.1	2,146.1	36.6	61.2	35.7
III	64.4	542.9	6.3	601.0	504.1	347.6	156.5	757.4	702.7	1,980.3	1,242.7	2,251.4	35.5	61.0	33.6
IV	68.2	608.1	8.5	667.9	530.2	442.6	87.6	755.5	699.0	2,033.6	1,263.0	2,342.2	34.4	59.8	32.3
2003	66.7	687.9	0.1	754.4	528.8	424.2	104.6	859.0	804.1	2,080.0	1,272.2	2,427.1	38.7	67.5	35.4
II	68.9	552.5	1.6	619.7	504.3	427.5	76.8	696.5	639.1	2,123.7	1,285.6	2,452.6	30.1	54.2	28.4
III	77.2	512.3	0.2	589.3	492.7	428.5	64.2	653.5	601.0	2,162.9	1,330.1	2,425.1	27.8	49.1	26.9
IV	83.1	528.4	2.6	608.9	634.3	538.7	95.7	704.6	642.1	2,200.6	1,329.4	2,419.9	29.2	53.0	29.1
2004	84.3	550.6	1.5	633.4	539.0	435.6	103.3	736.8	670.7	2,245.8	1,359.9	2,463.6	29.9	54.2	29.9

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

End of period	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004				
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
ASSETS													
1. Claims on money-creating institutions	241.9	333.0	407.4	470.6	442.5	432.5	420.7	407.4	449.6	437.8	428.6	470.6	480.0
a) Monetary authorities	213.2	293.4	361.9	357.3	393.5	392.1	379.6	361.9	395.6	391.9	377.0	357.3	416.4
b) Commercial banks	28.8	39.5	45.5	113.3	48.9	40.4	41.1	45.5	53.9	46.0	51.5	113.3	63.6
2. Claims on the public sector	65.8	77.6	81.4	84.2	77.7	77.7	82.8	81.4	81.5	85.5	118.7	84.2	84.3
a) Short-term	56.1	64.1	65.3	65.6	64.2	64.2	66.6	65.3	65.4	64.9	100.1	65.6	65.7
b) Long-term	9.7	13.4	16.1	18.6	13.4	13.4	16.1	16.1	16.1	20.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
3. Claims on the private sector	1,513.2	1,569.6	1,764.8	1,996.1	1,573.1	1,610.5	1,653.4	1,764.8	1,793.9	1,885.0	1,946.5	1,996.1	1,947.4
a) Enterprises	730.0	739.9	836.2	962.3	731.2	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	939.4	962.3	886.0
b) Individuals	757.8	811.5	900.3	1,005.3	823.7	833.2	855.2	900.3	925.6	960.7	977.9	1,005.3	1,013.0
1) Consumer credit	357.3	366.7	409.3	444.4	371.9	374.4	384.9	409.3	415.1	429.4	433.0	444.4	450.0
2) Housing mortgages	400.5	444.8	491.1	560.9	451.8	458.9	470.3	491.1	510.5	531.4	544.9	560.9	563.0
c) Capital market investments	11.9	6.0	6.8	15.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.8	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.2	15.4
d) Other	13.5	12.2	21.5	13.2	12.1	13.5	13.5	21.5	25.1	22.0	13.7	13.2	33.0
4. Foreign assets	953.0	1,104.8	1,206.5	1,245.8	1,110.7	1,089.4	1,111.4	1,206.5	1,283.3	1,125.6	1,082.2	1,245.8	1,173.9
a) Gold	41.0	55.0	68.2	83.1	60.0	63.4	64.4	68.2	66.7	68.9	77.2	83.1	84.3
b) Short-term	414.2	475.2	483.2	577.4	499.0	439.9	437.3	483.2	514.6	462.5	453.1	577.4	478.0
c) Long-term	497.8	574.5	655.1	585.4	551.8	586.1	609.6	655.1	702.1	594.3	551.9	585.4	611.6
5. Other domestic assets	-44.0	-65.0	-65.5	-62.0	-62.5	-63.7	-63.3	-65.5	-69.4	-74.8	-63.2	-62.0	7.8
6. Total assets	2,729.8	3,020.0	3,394.7	3,734.7	3,141.5	3,146.3	3,205.0	3,394.7	3,538.9	3,459.1	3,512.7	3,734.7	3,693.2

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

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004			
	I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV		I			
LIABILITIES																				
8. Broad money	1,738.3	1,840.6	2,033.6	2,220.6	1,939.6	1,965.8	1,980.3	2,033.6	2,080.0	2,123.7	2,182.9	2,220.6	2,255.8							
a) Money	596.3	701.0	844.5	985.6	740.2	772.4	774.6	844.5	795.1	870.7	919.5	985.6	960.0							
b) Quasi-money	1,142.0	1,139.6	1,189.1	1,235.0	1,199.4	1,193.5	1,205.7	1,189.1	1,284.9	1,253.0	1,263.5	1,235.0	1,295.7							
8. Money-creating institutions	229.8	303.8	376.5	410.3	413.8	393.1	390.0	376.5	413.5	406.9	399.4	410.3	429.0							
a) Monetary authorities	202.7	295.5	358.3	338.5	400.3	375.6	375.8	358.3	388.2	390.4	371.8	338.5	418.8							
b) Commercial banks	27.1	8.2	18.2	71.8	13.5	17.6	14.3	18.2	25.3	16.4	27.6	71.8	10.3							
9. Public sector deposits	66.9	103.3	143.4	127.0	71.7	79.0	84.7	143.4	208.0	73.8	79.8	127.0	83.8							
a) Government	44.3	72.0	72.4	47.8	46.1	50.3	56.4	72.4	141.0	15.1	24.4	47.8	9.5							
b) Development funds	22.6	31.3	71.0	79.2	25.6	28.7	28.3	71.0	67.0	58.7	55.5	79.2	74.3							
10. Long-term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
a) Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
b) Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
11. Subordinated debt	13.8	14.1	9.1	5.6	14.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	5.6							
12. Capital and reserves	141.7	194.5	193.0	236.0	203.6	206.7	206.7	193.0	204.3	209.1	218.3	236.0	288.8							
13. Foreign liabilities	394.1	406.1	451.0	541.3	330.0	322.7	353.9	451.0	424.3	429.1	428.7	541.3	437.1							
a) Short-term	367.8	356.8	380.4	472.9	270.2	247.6	279.5	380.4	364.9	369.1	361.0	472.9	369.0							
b) Long-term	26.2	49.3	70.6	68.4	59.8	75.0	74.4	70.6	59.4	60.0	67.7	68.4	68.1							
14. Revaluation differences	28.5	38.7	56.5	62.5	42.2	46.3	54.8	56.5	54.9	57.4	52.6	62.5	66.1							
15. Other domestic liabilities	116.9	119.0	131.6	131.5	126.3	123.5	125.4	131.6	144.7	150.0	141.7	131.5	127.1							
16. Total liabilities	2,729.8	3,020.0	3,394.7	3,734.7	3,141.5	3,146.3	3,205.0	3,394.7	3,538.9	3,459.1	3,512.7	3,734.7	3,693.2							

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

End of period	Domestic assets		Total domestic assets	Foreign assets			Total foreign assets	Total assets	
	Government	Other		Gold and claims in gold	Claims on				
					Banks	Governments			Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
2000	0.0	13.4	13.4	41.0	31.4	0.0	349.8	422.2	435.6
2001	0.0	18.6	18.6	55.0	60.7	0.0	465.0	580.8	599.3
2002	0.0	29.8	29.8	68.2	40.3	0.0	567.8	676.3	706.1
2003	0.0	31.2	31.2	83.1	33.1	0.0	495.4	611.5	642.7
2002 I	0.0	21.1	21.1	60.0	99.1	0.0	472.2	631.3	652.4
II	0.0	25.2	25.2	63.4	53.2	0.0	507.3	623.9	649.1
III	0.0	28.0	28.0	64.4	17.7	0.0	525.2	607.3	635.4
IV	0.0	29.8	29.8	68.2	40.3	0.0	567.8	676.3	706.1
2003 I	0.0	30.9	30.9	66.7	72.0	0.0	615.9	754.5	785.4
II	0.0	30.4	30.4	68.9	41.7	0.0	510.7	621.3	651.7
III	0.0	30.5	30.5	77.2	55.7	0.0	456.6	589.5	620.0
IV	0.0	31.2	31.2	83.1	33.1	0.0	495.4	611.5	642.7
2004 I	0.0	31.1	31.1	84.3	40.4	0.0	510.2	634.9	666.0

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities										Total domestic liabilities	Total foreign liabilities	Revaluation of gold and foreign exchange holdings	Total liabilities
	Capital and reserves	Bank notes issued	Government	Development funds	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits		Other fin. inst. deposits	Private sector deposits	Other				
						Demand	Time							
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
2000	52.1	137.1	35.3	22.6	1.3	118.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	404.8	2.3	28.5	435.6	
2001	64.3	141.8	65.7	31.3	2.5	156.5	0.0	19.4	15.8	558.1	2.6	38.7	599.3	
2002	68.4	147.4	64.3	47.9	3.4	195.1	0.0	8.4	26.3	641.2	8.5	56.5	706.1	
2003	78.2	149.1	36.8	30.5	1.2	193.7	0.0	2.7	24.1	577.6	2.6	62.5	642.7	
2002 I	64.3	126.2	42.5	25.6	3.0	274.2	0.0	4.0	15.4	608.9	1.3	42.2	652.4	
2002 II	64.3	131.7	44.4	28.7	2.2	208.5	0.0	8.1	11.7	602.7	0.1	46.3	649.1	
2002 III	64.3	126.8	39.7	11.3	1.6	210.5	0.0	8.1	19.0	574.3	6.3	54.8	635.4	
2002 IV	68.4	147.4	64.3	47.9	3.4	195.1	0.0	8.4	26.3	641.2	8.5	56.5	706.1	
2003 I	68.4	134.4	136.1	43.8	1.7	232.4	0.0	6.3	29.0	730.4	0.1	54.9	785.4	
2003 II	68.4	140.2	10.1	29.3	1.7	216.7	0.0	6.4	24.2	592.7	1.6	57.4	651.7	
2003 III	68.4	135.0	21.4	25.9	1.6	221.7	0.0	8.6	29.2	567.3	0.2	52.6	620.0	
2003 IV	78.2	149.1	36.8	30.5	1.2	193.7	0.0	2.7	24.1	577.6	2.6	62.5	642.7	
2004 I	78.2	139.3	5.4	22.1	0.7	203.1	0.0	8.7	19.5	598.5	1.5	66.1	666.0	

TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)							Total number of notes issued
	Denominations: value (Afl. million)							
	5	10	25	50	100	500	500	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	
2000	250	494	450	182	1,013	18	2,409	137.1
2001	182	496	489	191	1,050	18	2,426	141.8
2002	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	2,477	147.4
2003	181	495	522	240	1,101	16	2,555	149.1
2002 I	182	459	432	168	925	18	2,184	126.2
II	182	465	473	173	965	18	2,276	131.7
III	181	460	408	216	912	18	2,195	126.8
IV	181	475	459	262	1,082	18	2,477	147.4
2003 I	181	459	411	233	980	18	2,282	134.4
II	181	492	422	249	1,025	18	2,388	140.3
III	181	502	394	240	991	16	2,324	135.1
IV	181	495	522	240	1,101	16	2,555	149.1
2004 I	180	501	471	220	1,040	13	2,425	139.4

TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)										Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (Afl. million)
	Cents				Florin				Com-memo-rative coins	(8)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)			
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½	5				
2000	10,387	10,573	6,929	3,768	5,084	69	670	11	13.8		
2001	11,925	11,584	7,677	4,047	5,311	70	690	11	14.6		
2002	12,494	12,109	7,986	4,236	5,626	72	739	11	15.4		
2003	13,365	12,902	8,411	4,491	5,863	72	798	11	16.3		
2002 I	12,007	11,627	7,689	4,072	5,367	71	698	11	14.8		
2002 II	12,091	11,724	7,712	4,091	5,368	71	698	11	14.8		
2002 III	12,129	11,884	7,812	4,136	5,374	71	698	11	14.9		
2002 IV	12,494	12,109	7,986	4,236	5,626	72	739	11	15.4		
2003 I	12,670	12,257	8,054	4,279	5,639	72	743	11	15.5		
2003 II	12,788	12,367	8,107	4,330	5,640	72	744	11	15.6		
2003 III	13,015	12,616	8,229	4,405	5,726	72	754	11	15.8		
2003 IV	13,365	12,902	8,411	4,491	5,863	72	798	11	16.3		
2004 I	13,527	13,094	8,519	4,536	5,868	73	800	12	16.4		

TABLE 4.1: COMMERCIAL BANKS: SUMMARY ACCOUNT

End of period	Assets			Total assets = Total liabilities	Liabilities			(8)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
2000	523.7	88.4	1,644.2	116.7	2,373.0	2,002.0	111.8	259.2	
2001	608.4	74.9	1,688.9	139.7	2,511.9	2,100.6	147.3	263.9	
2002	675.8	100.1	1,852.5	179.5	2,807.9	2,329.2	141.8	336.9	
2003	776.1	137.6	2,109.3	214.0	3,237.0	2,684.7	171.4	380.8	
2002 I	698.7	85.8	1,663.2	134.3	2,581.9	2,151.0	156.5	274.4	
II	672.1	80.2	1,704.1	141.4	2,597.8	2,153.5	159.6	284.7	
III	679.9	99.3	1,745.2	148.5	2,672.9	2,221.5	159.6	291.8	
IV	675.8	100.1	1,852.5	179.5	2,807.9	2,329.2	141.8	336.9	
2003 I	725.8	108.3	1,861.2	182.7	2,878.0	2,361.9	153.1	363.0	
II	680.1	121.3	1,957.2	184.4	2,943.0	2,400.1	157.9	385.0	
III	606.3	159.2	2,039.8	189.4	2,994.6	2,462.9	167.2	364.5	
IV	776.1	137.6	2,109.3	214.0	3,237.0	2,684.7	171.4	380.8	
2004 I	711.5	132.5	2,031.1	213.3	3,088.3	2,583.4	224.2	280.8	

TABLE 4.2: COMMERCIAL BANKS: PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Liquidity	Loan/deposit	Capital/risk value of assets
2000	26.2	75.6	9.4
2001	28.5	73.1	10.6
2002	29.0	71.7	9.3
2003	29.4	70.8	10.0
2002 I	31.9	70.1	12.2
II	30.5	71.5	11.4
III	30.6	71.1	10.2
IV	29.0	71.7	9.3
2003 I	30.3	70.8	9.9
II	28.5	73.2	9.4
III	26.6	74.7	9.3
IV	29.4	70.8	10.0
2004 I	27.5	73.8	12.7

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET

Domestic assets													
End of period	Notes and coins		Central Bank		Investments		Loans and advances						
	(1)	(2)	Current account deposits	Time deposits	Government securities	Non government securities	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000	29.7	28.0	126.4	43.1	11.9	561.3	563.3	357.3	0.3				
2001	30.7	60.4	154.8	62.1	6.0	548.2	629.9	366.7	0.3				
2002	35.1	73.6	205.1	65.7	6.8	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2				
2003	39.5	81.2	172.6	63.6	35.2	733.5	783.9	443.5	0.1				
2002	I	24.6	47.1	274.2	62.3	6.1	542.1	634.3	371.9	0.3			
	II	24.3	120.0	208.1	54.3	6.0	575.1	635.2	374.4	0.2			
	III	24.4	90.8	216.5	65.6	6.1	590.9	651.7	384.9	2.1			
	IV	35.1	73.6	205.1	65.7	6.8	633.4	687.6	409.3	0.2			
2003	I	29.4	82.7	235.5	65.7	15.1	626.2	706.3	414.4	0.2			
	II	30.0	92.5	221.3	69.6	15.1	670.1	742.4	428.8	0.2			
	III	30.7	52.2	210.1	83.6	35.5	711.9	766.2	432.2	0.1			
	IV	39.5	81.2	172.6	63.6	35.2	733.5	783.9	443.5	0.1			
2004	I	46.2	121.2	190.9	67.6	25.4	669.9	773.3	449.1	0.1			

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

End of period	Domestic assets (cont'd)				Total domestic assets	Foreign assets				Total foreign assets	Total assets	
	Premises	Subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	Other (net)		Cash	Due from banks	Investments	Loans			Other
2000	58.0	13.5	18.7	1.7	1,813.3	13.0	297.8	33.3	160.3	26.4	530.8	2,344.1
2001	59.4	39.7	16.5	3.8	1,978.5	12.2	338.3	6.8	142.6	24.1	524.0	2,502.5
2002	60.9	46.4	31.1	2.4	2,257.7	15.1	326.2	27.6	120.2	41.0	530.2	2,787.9
2003	84.4	37.0	35.0	17.7	2,527.2	17.9	375.4	38.8	144.6	57.7	634.3	3,161.5
2002 I	58.6	39.4	18.9	8.2	2,087.8	14.7	316.5	17.4	113.3	17.6	479.4	2,567.3
II	60.2	40.3	19.3	-4.0	2,113.4	11.6	294.6	19.9	117.9	21.5	465.5	2,578.8
III	59.5	40.0	20.2	0.4	2,153.0	13.8	319.8	27.6	114.0	28.8	504.1	2,657.1
IV	60.9	46.4	31.1	2.4	2,257.7	15.1	326.2	27.6	120.2	41.0	530.2	2,787.9
2003 I	62.2	49.6	30.3	4.1	2,321.7	16.8	332.0	27.5	111.9	40.6	528.8	2,850.5
II	61.8	46.1	36.3	5.4	2,419.6	14.6	299.8	36.6	113.1	40.1	504.3	2,923.9
III	70.3	37.6	40.6	0.0	2,471.1	18.6	267.0	40.1	126.2	40.8	492.7	2,963.8
IV	84.4	37.0	35.0	17.7	2,527.2	17.9	375.4	38.8	144.6	57.7	634.3	3,161.5
2004 I	64.6	69.9	44.4	16.4	2,539.1	22.1	304.3	39.5	138.6	34.5	539.0	3,078.1

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities									
	Demand deposits			Time deposits				Savings deposits	Other liabilities	
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Government	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Development funds		
2000	99.5	312.8	58.9	9.0	228.8	258.1	242.0	0.0	404.6	235.4
2001	107.1	385.4	60.9	6.3	235.5	229.7	263.0	0.0	410.7	256.1
2002	121.8	467.8	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	286.4
2003	142.3	544.1	169.9	11.0	268.5	295.0	205.3	48.7	461.5	313.2
2002 I	113.0	426.6	77.6	3.6	237.6	273.3	265.9	0.0	422.1	265.5
II	118.8	436.3	84.8	5.9	258.8	266.8	259.6	0.0	399.8	274.0
III	113.8	453.4	80.5	16.8	262.0	261.9	271.8	17.0	409.7	271.0
IV	121.8	467.8	116.0	8.1	263.3	256.3	251.4	23.1	417.3	286.4
2003 I	108.5	442.5	115.7	5.0	262.3	300.8	285.3	23.2	436.3	301.7
II	125.5	471.4	140.4	5.0	267.4	302.7	235.4	29.4	446.9	322.5
III	110.2	540.3	138.6	3.0	270.6	279.8	244.4	29.5	449.5	310.3
IV	142.3	544.1	169.9	11.0	268.5	295.0	205.3	48.7	461.5	313.2
2004 I	126.5	563.3	151.8	4.1	244.1	366.1	168.5	52.2	516.4	233.3

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	Subordinated debt		Demand deposits	Time deposits							
			Banks	Non-banks	Banks	Non-banks						
	(32)	(33)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	
2000	89.5	13.8	1,952.4	28.9	71.9	68.1	150.9	41.6	8.4	22.0	391.8	2,344.1
2001	130.2	14.1	2,099.0	23.2	65.3	61.4	201.8	42.0	3.0	6.7	403.5	2,502.5
2002	124.6	9.1	2,345.3	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	48.7	442.6	2,787.9
2003	157.8	5.6	2,622.9	26.5	104.3	69.0	206.8	59.9	8.0	64.0	538.7	3,161.5
2002	139.3	14.1	2,238.5	26.0	57.4	10.8	182.1	41.7	3.0	7.7	328.8	2,567.3
II	142.4	9.1	2,256.3	10.8	63.5	7.3	182.7	40.9	8.0	9.4	322.5	2,578.8
III	142.4	9.1	2,309.5	8.0	61.3	7.3	201.5	42.4	8.0	19.2	347.6	2,657.1
IV	124.6	9.1	2,345.3	15.3	67.9	57.4	192.0	53.4	8.0	48.7	442.6	2,787.9
2003	135.9	9.1	2,426.3	9.1	79.6	7.3	199.5	61.4	8.0	59.2	424.2	2,850.5
II	140.7	9.1	2,496.4	18.0	81.0	6.8	199.4	54.5	8.0	59.9	427.5	2,923.9
III	150.0	9.1	2,535.3	14.0	81.1	6.4	210.1	57.8	8.0	51.1	428.5	2,963.8
IV	157.8	5.6	2,622.9	26.5	104.3	69.0	206.8	59.9	8.0	64.0	538.7	3,161.5
2004	210.6	5.6	2,642.4	6.8	107.4	1.4	202.0	62.5	8.0	47.5	435.6	3,078.1

TABLE 4.4: COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS TO DOMESTIC SECTORS BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AS OF END MARCH 2004

	Loans outstanding			Percentages				
	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Total	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Percentage of total loans
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	34.1	13.6	47.8	0.2	71.3	28.5	2.5
Mining and manufacturing	8.3	13.1	3.0	24.3	34.1	53.7	12.2	1.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	7.1	34.7	0.4	42.2	16.8	82.2	1.0	2.2
Construction	11.5	5.3	2.7	19.5	59.0	27.1	13.9	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	146.3	146.5	83.7	376.5	38.8	38.9	22.2	19.6
Hotels and restaurants	9.9	49.1	16.3	75.2	13.1	65.2	21.7	3.9
Transport, storage and communications	9.4	22.6	7.3	39.2	24.0	57.5	18.5	2.0
Financial intermediation	6.4	37.5	26.2	70.1	9.1	53.5	37.4	3.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	26.4	60.6	46.7	133.7	19.8	45.3	34.9	7.0
Other enterprises	10.8	30.3	16.3	57.4	18.9	52.8	28.3	3.0
Total loans to enterprises	236.2	433.7	216.1	886.0	26.7	49.0	24.4	46.1
Government	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.0	84.0	0.0	0.0
Individuals	70.2	408.6	557.2	1,036.0	6.8	39.4	53.8	53.9
Total loans	306.4	842.4	773.3	1,922.2	15.9	43.8	40.2	100.0

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

End of period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.4	5.1	5.8	47.8			
Mining and manufacturing	17.6	18.6	24.0	20.1	19.3	19.3	23.0	24.0	24.0	26.6	26.6	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.2	39.4	24.3			
Electricity, gas and water supply	36.3	29.0	34.9	27.9	31.3	31.3	33.1	34.9	34.9	33.2	33.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	38.8	42.2			
Construction	20.6	19.3	20.8	21.2	21.8	21.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	22.6	22.6	25.6	24.7	24.7	25.6	22.8	19.5			
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	289.3	328.7	385.7	325.4	349.0	349.0	369.3	385.7	375.6	406.3	406.3	417.2	437.0	437.0	417.2	437.0	376.5			
Hotels and restaurants	74.7	66.0	76.1	67.7	64.0	64.0	69.7	76.1	66.9	69.6	69.6	96.9	111.3	111.3	96.9	111.3	75.2			
Transport, storage and communications	45.5	32.1	30.1	29.8	31.4	31.4	29.5	30.1	29.4	40.4	40.4	53.7	52.4	52.4	53.7	52.4	39.2			
Financial intermediation	63.1	37.3	30.3	34.4	37.1	37.1	31.2	30.3	29.2	36.7	36.7	68.1	67.7	67.7	68.1	67.7	70.1			
Real estate, renting and business activities	113.5	129.5	128.0	129.1	123.8	123.8	121.5	128.0	131.6	148.9	148.9	112.9	121.7	121.7	112.9	121.7	133.7			
Other enterprises	63.6	73.6	100.7	70.6	74.3	74.3	74.1	100.7	107.6	81.2	81.2	87.5	65.4	65.4	87.5	65.4	57.4			
Total loans to enterprises	730.0	739.9	836.2	732.0	757.7	757.7	778.6	836.2	828.1	887.2	887.2	939.4	962.3	962.3	939.4	962.3	886.0			
Government	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Individuals	776.2	829.9	919.4	841.7	851.7	851.7	873.6	919.4	943.5	979.8	979.8	995.5	1,027.6	1,027.6	995.5	1,027.6	1,036.0			
Total loans	1,506.5	1,570.1	1,755.9	1,574.0	1,609.6	1,609.6	1,654.3	1,755.9	1,771.8	1,867.1	1,867.1	1,935.0	1,990.0	1,990.0	1,935.0	1,990.0	1,922.2			

TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY

End of March 2004	Central Bank and Treasury	Commercial Banks	Monetary Sector	Nonmonetary Financial Institutions	Financial Sector
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)=(3)+(4)
1. Foreign assets	634.9	539.0	1,173.9	566.6	1,740.5
2. Domestic claims					
a) Government	71.2	1,902.7	1,973.9	1,144.6	3,118.5
b) Non-financial public enterprises	64.6	19.7	84.3	491.5	575.7
c) Enterprises	0.0	70.3	70.3	47.6	117.9
d) Individuals	0.0	806.3	806.3	75.3	881.6
1) Consumer credit	6.7	1,006.3	1,013.0	530.2	1,543.3
2) Housing mortgages	0.8	449.1	450.0	88.8	538.7
3) Other domestic claims	5.9	557.2	563.0	441.5	1,004.5
3. Other domestic claims	24.4	646.7	671.1	890.1	1,561.2
4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIES	730.5	3,088.3	3,818.9	2,601.3	6,420.2
5. Foreign liabilities	67.5	435.6	503.2	142.3	645.5
6. Deposits and borrowings	36.9	2193.0	2229.9	61.9	2291.8
a) Government	27.5	56.3	83.8	36.7	120.5
b) Other residents	9.4	2,136.7	2,146.1	25.1	2,171.3
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,270.6	1,270.6
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.3	285.3
9. Other domestic liabilities	626.1	459.7	1,085.8	841.2	1,927.0

TABLE 6.1: INTEREST RATES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS 1)

Period	Time deposits		Savings deposits	Weighted average rate of interest on deposits	Loans			Weighted average rate of interest on loans	Interest rate margin (10=9-4)
	≤ 12-months	> 12 months			Individual	Consumer credit	Housing mortgages		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.2	17.2	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.0
2001	5.3	7.7	3.8	5.8	17.2	10.9	10.7	10.1	12.1
2002	5.2	7.1	3.7	5.5	16.7	10.3	10.0	10.6	12.8
2003	5.2	6.4	3.8	5.3	16.3	9.5	9.5	8.9	11.4
2002 I	6.0	7.9	3.7	6.4	17.2	10.8	10.4	11.2	13.2
II	5.6	7.2	3.8	5.8	16.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	13.2
III	4.0	6.5	3.7	4.3	16.7	10.4	10.5	11.0	13.4
IV	5.4	6.7	3.8	5.7	16.2	9.9	9.5	10.3	12.1
2003 I	5.4	6.0	3.6	5.3	16.2	9.6	10.4	9.4	11.8
II	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.5	16.6	9.4	9.3	9.9	11.8
III	5.0	6.6	3.9	5.4	16.4	9.4	9.2	8.5	10.9
IV	4.9	6.3	3.8	5.1	15.9	9.5	9.8	8.8	11.4
2004 I	3.7	6.1	3.9	4.9	16.7	9.6	9.1	8.9	11.4

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

2) Including current account overdraft facilities.

TABLE 6.2: CENTRAL BANK LENDING RATES

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

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

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2000	3.4	3.5	3.5
2001	2.2	2.2	2.3
2002	0.4	0.6	0.7
2003	0.2	0.2	0.2
2002 I	0.5	0.8	0.8
II	0.5	0.8	0.9
III	0.4	0.7	0.7
IV	0.3	0.4	0.4
2003 I	0.3	0.3	0.3
II	0.2	0.2	0.3
III	0.1	0.1	0.2
IV	0.1	0.1	0.2
2004 I	0.1	0.1	0.2

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

TABLE 6.4: LONDON INTERBANK OFFERED RATES ON US DOLLAR DEPOSITS

Period averages in % per annum	7-day 30-day 90-day		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2000	6.4	6.4	6.5
2001	4.0	3.9	3.8
2002	1.8	1.8	1.8
2003	1.2	1.2	1.2
2002 I	1.8	1.9	1.9
II	1.8	1.8	1.9
III	1.8	1.8	1.8
IV	1.5	1.6	1.6
2003 I	1.3	1.3	1.3
II	1.3	1.3	1.2
III	1.1	1.1	1.1
IV	1.1	1.1	1.2
2004 I	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: International Financial Statistics.

TABLE 6.5: GOVERNMENT SECURITY MARKETS

3-month treasury bills				6-month cash loan certificates					
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Date of issue	Amount (Afl. million)	Average price per 100	Yield per annum (%)	
2000	January	17.0	98.35	6.57	2001	June	8.0	96.69	6.49
	February	15.0	98.41	6.34		December	8.0	98.95	2.10
	April	17.0	98.36	6.13	2002	June	8.0	99.73	1.06
	May	15.0	98.48	6.12		December	8.0	99.72	1.10
	July	17.0	98.35	6.20	2003	June	8.0	99.41	1.06
	August	15.0	98.45	6.21		December	8.0	98.93	2.17
	October	17.0	98.34	6.10	2004	June	8.0	98.87	2.29
	November	12.4	98.28	6.91					
2001	January	17.0	98.28	6.93	Government bonds				
	February	15.0	98.29	6.77	Date of issue	Maturity in years	Amount (Afl. million)	Yield per annum (%)	
	April	17.0	98.39	6.54	1996	June	5	5.4	7.625
	May	15.0	98.38	6.56		June	7	24.6	8.000
	July	17.0	98.46	6.13		September	6	27.3	7.875
	August	23.0	98.46	6.24		September	8	14.7	8.000
	October	17.0	98.70	5.05	1997	June	4	10.4	7.625
	November	23.0	98.77	4.98		June	9	15.4	8.125
2002	January	17.0	99.46	2.30	2000	April	5	30.0	8.250
	February	23.0	99.14	3.60	2001	December	7	24.9	7.125
	April	17.0	99.47	2.09	2002	September	7	30.0	6.250
	May	23.0	99.46	2.58		September	10	53.7	7.375
	July	17.0	99.68	1.03	2003	June	7	54.0	6.000
	July*	30.0	99.76	1.77	2004	April	10	119.9	6.800
	August	23.0	99.54	1.92		June	12	57.5	6.800
	October	17.0	99.58	1.08					
	November	23.0	99.74	1.05					
2003	January	17.0	99.72	0.87					
	January	23.0	99.75	0.98					
	April	17.0	99.75	0.96					
	May	23.0	99.76	0.95					
	July	17.0	99.67	1.10					
	July	35.0	99.37	2.62					
	August	23.0	99.51	1.73					
	October	17.0	99.41	1.88					
	October	23.0	99.42	2.04					
2004	January	17.0	99.58	1.33					
	January	23.0	99.43	2.16					
	April	17.0	99.53	2.04					
	April	23.0	99.44	2.11					
	July	17.0	99.52	1.93					

* 2-month treasury bills

TABLE 7.1: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS 1)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002				2003				2004		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
I. Revenue and grants	742.2	731.8	751.2	803.5	177.8	169.4	161.8	242.2	166.4	180.7	203.6	252.8	194.1		
A. Tax revenue	624.5	606.3	610.0	687.4	152.4	137.0	141.9	178.7	146.5	149.9	182.6	208.2	176.0		
1. Taxes on income and profit	309.6	302.8	301.3	339.9	71.2	65.3	74.7	90.2	65.7	70.9	98.0	105.4	78.4		
2. Taxes on commodities	212.6	202.6	213.5	234.4	44.8	50.1	50.5	68.1	50.9	53.7	58.7	71.2	55.6		
3. Taxes on property	34.3	27.8	33.7	51.0	16.3	3.8	7.1	6.5	15.2	9.0	13.7	13.0	16.2		
4. Taxes on services	44.4	48.3	47.1	48.0	14.9	11.6	9.7	10.9	14.8	11.4	10.7	11.1	18.2		
5. Foreign exchange tax	23.6	24.8	14.4	14.0	5.2	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	1.5	7.5	7.7		
B. Nontax revenue	100.8	125.5	103.8	86.1	25.4	32.4	19.9	26.1	19.9	30.8	21.0	14.4	18.1		
C. Grants	16.9	0.0	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0		
2. Expenditure	719.9	717.0	816.4	873.6	201.4	202.9	191.1	221.1	183.1	242.5	213.2	234.8	232.4		
1. Wages	246.3	255.2	261.7	265.6	56.7	71.9	64.7	68.4	58.4	77.6	61.1	68.5	65.2		
2. Employer's contribution	38.9	24.2	66.0	66.3	7.9	16.8	17.6	23.7	14.9	14.8	13.2	23.4	16.1		
3. Wage subsidies	89.7	91.5	103.7	105.9	24.3	29.7	23.6	26.1	24.3	30.4	24.5	26.6	26.8		
4. Goods and services	192.7	135.9	149.4	153.5	51.6	36.0	23.1	38.7	28.8	30.7	57.5	36.4	48.1		
5. Interest	30.2	35.7	38.2	44.9	7.8	8.0	11.2	11.2	8.6	10.7	11.9	13.7	13.2		
6. Development fund spending	0.0	0.0	3.7	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	1.9	5.3	3.4	5.6	8.4		
7. Investment	28.3	18.4	13.3	26.4	4.7	1.5	4.3	2.8	6.2	10.4	4.2	5.5	6.3		
8. Items n.i.e. 2)	93.9	156.0	180.5	194.9	48.4	39.0	46.3	46.9	40.0	62.6	37.3	55.0	48.4		
3. Lending minus repayments	16.2	32.0	-3.0	-71.1	8.1	-41.3	23.3	6.9	-81.3	2.6	18.0	-10.4	0.3		
1. Lending	19.9	36.1	50.9	51.1	8.1	3.7	23.3	15.8	5.9	2.6	18.0	24.6	0.3		
2. Repayments 3)	-3.7	-4.1	-53.9	-122.2	0.0	-45.0	0.0	-8.9	-87.2	0.0	0.0	-35.0	0.0		
4. Financial deficit (-)	6.1	-17.3	-62.2	1.0	-31.7	7.8	-52.6	14.3	64.6	-64.5	-27.6	28.4	-38.6		
5. Net foreign capital	24.1	27.9	96.0	-29.0	0.0	-0.5	46.5	50.0	0.0	-99.3	0.4	69.9	-4.7		
A. Loans received 4)	73.4	49.3	136.0	293.6	0.0	0.0	73.3	62.7	196.9	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0		
B. Repayments on loans	-49.3	-21.4	-40.0	-126.1	0.0	-0.5	-26.8	-12.7	0.0	-99.3	0.0	-26.8	-4.7		
C. Other financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-196.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-196.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0		
6. Net domestic capital 5)	-16.8	14.2	2.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	-4.3	0.0	25.5	0.1	-16.6	0.0		
A. Loans received	33.5	29.4	34.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	1.8	0.0		
B. Repayments on loans	-50.3	-15.2	-31.6	-36.8	0.0	0.0	-27.3	-4.3	0.0	-28.5	0.1	-8.4	0.0		
C. Other financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	0.0		
7. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	13.4	24.7	36.2	-19.1	-31.7	7.3	0.7	59.9	64.6	-138.2	-27.1	81.7	-43.3		
A. Loans received	8.4	-0.3	-3.1	-1.8	0.0	0.0	-5.0	1.9	0.0	-3.9	2.1	0.0	0.0		
B. Drawings on deposits	3.3	36.6	40.1	-16.4	-31.7	7.3	5.7	58.6	64.7	-134.2	6.0	47.2	-43.2		
-Earmarked	-8.4	4.4	12.2	-50.5	1.0	-5.2	0.0	16.4	77.6	-121.8	-2.2	-4.1	-0.3		
-Free	11.7	32.1	27.8	34.2	-32.7	12.5	5.7	42.2	-12.9	-12.4	8.2	51.4	-42.9		
C. Other	1.7	-11.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-35.3	34.5	-0.1		
8. Memorandum items															
A. Unmet financing requirements	152.5	269.4	275.8	300.9	281.1	291.6	269.3	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9	315.9		
B. Financial deficit (-)	-57.8	-134.2	-68.7	-24.1	-43.5	-2.7	-30.3	7.7	38.1	-92.1	-41.6	71.6	-53.6		

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) Residual item, including errors and omissions.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE

	2000	2001	2002	2003				2004					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	742.2	731.8	751.2	803.5	177.8	169.4	161.8	242.2	166.4	180.7	203.6	252.8	194.1
TAX REVENUE	624.5	606.3	610.0	687.4	152.4	137.0	141.9	178.7	146.5	149.9	182.6	208.2	176.0
Taxes on income and profit	309.6	302.8	301.3	339.9	71.2	65.3	74.7	90.2	65.7	70.9	98.0	105.4	78.4
Of which:													
-Wage tax	202.3	209.7	220.1	234.9	62.2	52.1	47.7	58.2	59.9	57.1	56.9	61.0	64.0
-Income tax	25.8	3.1	3.0	-0.6	1.7	1.2	-0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.3	0.1
-Profit tax	81.4	90.0	78.3	105.6	7.3	12.1	27.9	31.0	5.7	13.2	42.2	44.6	14.3
-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
Taxes on commodities	212.6	202.6	213.5	234.4	44.8	50.1	50.5	68.1	50.9	53.7	58.7	71.2	55.6
Of which:													
-Excises on gasoline	62.6	62.2	65.2	68.7	15.5	15.8	15.1	18.7	17.2	16.4	18.1	17.1	17.5
-Excises on tobacco	11.4	9.8	10.4	12.6	2.1	1.3	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.7	2.9
-Excises on beer	20.3	19.4	20.3	24.3	4.3	4.4	5.1	6.5	4.7	6.2	5.7	7.7	5.8
-Excises on liquor	12.2	13.2	13.1	13.9	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.8	3.2
-Import duties	106.1	98.0	104.5	114.9	20.2	24.8	23.8	35.7	23.3	25.9	27.8	38.0	26.3
Taxes on property	34.3	27.8	33.7	51.0	16.3	3.8	7.1	6.5	15.2	9.0	13.7	13.0	16.2
Of which:													
-Motor vehicle fees	12.8	13.3	15.2	14.7	7.4	1.3	2.5	4.0	7.4	1.3	2.3	3.5	8.0
-Succession tax	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
-Land tax	11.6	9.7	12.3	27.5	6.0	2.2	2.6	1.4	6.0	6.1	7.7	7.8	5.6
-Transfer tax	9.0	4.2	5.9	7.5	2.9	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.5	2.3
Taxes on services	44.4	48.3	47.1	48.0	14.9	11.6	9.7	10.9	14.8	11.4	10.7	11.1	18.2
Of which:													
-Gambling licenses	15.2	16.1	17.1	17.2	5.5	4.1	3.3	4.2	5.9	3.6	3.2	4.4	8.1
-Hotel room tax	21.9	26.6	24.8	25.1	7.5	6.5	5.1	5.7	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.2	8.6
-Stamp duties	3.0	1.9	2.1	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5
-Other	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Foreign exchange tax	23.6	24.8	14.4	14.0	5.2	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	1.5	7.5	7.7
NONTAX REVENUE	100.8	125.5	103.8	86.1	25.4	32.4	19.9	26.1	19.9	30.8	21.0	14.4	18.1
GRANTS	16.9	0.0	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0

Source: Tax Collector's Office; CBA.

TABLE 7.3: GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH THE MONETARY SYSTEM

End of period	Domestic deposits				Gross liquidity position	Liabilities to		Net liability to the monetary system	Change in net liability during period			
	Central Bank		Commercial banks			Monetary authorities	Commercial banks			Total		
	Free	Earmarked	Development funds	Total							Demand	Development funds
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4=1+2+3)		(5)	(6)			(7=4+5+6)	(8)	(9)
2000	0.0	35.3	22.6	57.8	9.0	0.0	66.9	51.3	14.5	65.8	-1.1	-13.4
2001	26.0	39.7	31.3	97.0	6.3	0.0	103.3	62.8	14.8	77.6	-25.7	-24.7
2002	12.3	51.9	47.9	112.2	8.1	23.1	143.4	63.6	17.9	81.4	-61.9	-36.2
2003	35.4	1.4	30.5	67.3	11.0	48.7	127.0	64.5	19.7	84.2	-42.9	19.1
2002 I	1.8	40.7	25.6	68.1	3.6	0.0	71.7	62.9	14.8	77.7	5.9	31.7
II	8.9	35.5	28.7	73.1	5.9	0.0	79.0	62.9	14.8	77.7	-1.3	-7.3
III	4.2	35.5	11.3	51.0	16.8	17.0	84.7	63.0	19.8	82.8	-2.0	-0.7
IV	12.3	51.9	47.9	112.2	8.1	23.1	143.4	63.6	17.9	81.4	-61.9	-59.9
2003 I	6.5	129.5	43.8	179.9	5.0	23.2	208.0	63.7	17.9	81.5	-126.5	-64.6
II	2.5	7.7	29.3	39.4	5.0	29.4	73.8	63.7	21.8	85.5	11.7	138.2
III	15.8	5.5	25.9	47.3	3.0	29.5	79.8	99.0	19.7	118.7	38.8	27.1
IV	35.4	1.4	30.5	67.3	11.0	48.7	127.0	64.5	19.7	84.2	-42.9	-81.7
2004 I	4.3	1.1	22.1	27.5	4.1	52.2	83.8	64.6	19.7	84.3	0.5	43.3

TABLE 7.4. OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DEBT

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	
1. Total debt	947.2	1,103.6	1,114.9	1,148.4	1,177.9	1,240.6	1,473.9	1,439.0	1,498.9	1,500.0	1,502.6
2. Domestic debt	571.5	710.5	721.5	731.1	716.0	717.5	744.0	799.6	855.6	769.6	783.7
A. Negotiable	165.1	179.2	179.2	179.2	189.1	189.1	189.1	218.5	253.5	218.5	218.5
1. Treasury bills	29.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	75.0	40.0	40.0
2. Cash certificates	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3. Government bonds	127.7	131.2	131.2	131.2	141.1	141.1	141.1	170.5	170.5	170.5	170.5
B. Non-negotiable	406.4	531.4	542.3	552.0	526.9	528.4	554.9	581.2	602.1	551.1	565.2
1. Short-term	156.0	272.2	283.9	294.4	272.1	275.8	302.3	330.0	344.1	300.9	315.9
a. APFA	111.2	179.5	188.1	196.8	205.5	214.1	214.4	218.2	231.6	219.7	214.8
b. Suppliers' credit	38.1	74.8	73.1	67.6	45.5	43.1	63.1	74.9	62.4	43.4	54.5
c. Other	6.7	17.9	22.7	30.0	21.1	18.6	24.8	36.9	50.1	37.8	46.6
2. Long-term	250.4	259.2	258.4	257.6	254.9	252.6	252.6	251.1	258.0	250.2	249.3
a. APFA	78.5	75.4	74.6	73.8	73.0	72.1	72.1	70.6	79.6	78.4	77.4
b. SVB	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
c. Private loans	60.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	55.8	54.6	54.6	54.6	52.6	46.1	46.1
d. Other	16.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9
3. Foreign debt	375.7	393.1	393.4	417.3	461.9	523.1	729.9	639.4	643.3	730.4	719.0
A. The Netherlands	204.4	181.5	181.9	204.0	202.0	199.7	208.1	216.2	219.9	219.7	213.5
1. Development cooperation	201.0	177.8	178.8	200.4	198.4	195.9	202.9	211.4	215.0	214.5	208.5
2. Commercial loans	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.0
B. EIB	14.4	13.0	12.9	14.7	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.8	16.1	17.2	16.7
C. USA	144.0	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8	244.8
D. Other	12.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	63.6	63.6	261.6	162.6	162.6	248.8	244.0

TABLE 8.1: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1)

During period	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004				
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II			
1. Current account (net)	418.5	597.4	-585.2	-553.3	-5.0	-181.7	-102.2	-296.3	-267.0	153.4	-180.5	40.8	38.0
A. Goods and services	562.5	776.4	-251.9	-33.9	36.7	-128.1	40.7	-201.3	-194.1	193.2	-132.6	99.6	86.4
1. Goods	-103.5	96.6	-950.4	-597.8	-222.3	-271.0	-88.2	-368.9	-390.7	62.3	-246.5	-22.9	-195.2
2. Services	666.0	679.9	698.5	564.0	259.0	142.9	128.9	167.6	196.6	130.9	113.9	122.5	281.6
B. Income	-16.1	-77.4	-211.4	-66.8	-12.6	-23.9	-113.4	-61.5	-30.8	-4.5	-14.8	-16.6	-9.8
C. Current transfers	-127.9	-101.6	-121.9	-152.6	-29.1	-29.7	-29.5	-33.5	-42.1	-35.4	-33.1	-42.1	-38.7
2. Capital and financial account (net)	-486.1	-444.8	591.2	180.4	82.0	143.3	80.7	285.2	364.8	-320.6	141.7	-5.4	-2.5
A. Capital account	17.9	-1.9	36.8	7.4	-0.3	-2.8	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5	-2.5
1. Capital transfers	17.9	-2.0	39.2	7.3	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5	-2.5
2. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.n.f. assets	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
B. Financial account	-504.0	-442.9	554.3	173.0	82.4	146.1	78.1	247.8	375.6	-307.5	141.8	-36.9	0.0
1. Direct investment	-221.6	-493.5	475.1	291.8	108.5	151.5	-22.3	237.4	311.9	-181.5	222.7	-61.3	85.8
2. Portfolio investment	-75.9	37.0	68.6	104.8	-10.0	13.1	50.4	15.2	66.3	-22.7	-16.3	77.5	-19.5
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other investment	-206.5	13.5	10.8	-223.6	-16.0	-18.5	50.1	-4.8	-2.6	-103.3	-64.6	-53.1	-66.3
3. Items not yet classified 2)	20.8	-22.9	33.0	15.9	1.3	20.4	3.8	7.5	7.3	2.3	0.7	5.7	-6.9
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	-46.8	129.7	39.0	-57.0	78.4	-18.0	-17.7	-3.6	105.1	-165.0	-38.2	41.1	28.6
5. Banking transactions 3)	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	26.9	-148.2	-71.9	65.0	-48.3	10.3	31.2	-65.2	-88.0	137.1	25.6	-9.6	-21.0
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
B. Foreign exchange holdings	26.9	-148.2	-71.9	65.0	-48.3	10.3	31.2	-65.2	-88.0	137.1	25.6	-9.6	-21.0

1) On a cash basis.

2) Including errors and omissions.

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

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

TABLE 8.2: COMPONENTS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. Goods and services	562.5	776.4	-251.9	-33.9	36.7	-128.1	40.7	-201.3	-194.1	193.2	-132.6	99.6	86.4	193.2	-132.6	99.6	86.4	193.2	-132.6	99.6	86.4
A. Goods	-103.5	96.6	-950.4	-597.8	-222.3	-271.0	-88.2	-368.9	-390.7	62.3	-246.5	-22.9	-195.2	-390.7	62.3	-246.5	-195.2	-390.7	62.3	-246.5	-195.2
1. Exports (o.b.)	4,513.5	4,329.2	2,654.8	3,661.0	717.8	698.1	610.1	628.9	825.0	1,012.9	675.9	1,147.3	1,011.3	825.0	1,012.9	675.9	1,147.3	825.0	1,012.9	675.9	1,147.3
2. Imports (o.b.)	4,617.0	4,232.6	3,605.2	4,258.8	940.1	969.1	698.3	997.8	1,215.7	950.6	922.4	1,170.2	1,206.5	1,215.7	950.6	922.4	1,170.2	1,215.7	950.6	922.4	1,170.2
B. Services	666.0	679.9	698.5	564.0	259.0	142.9	128.9	167.6	196.6	130.9	113.9	122.5	281.6	130.9	113.9	122.5	281.6	130.9	113.9	122.5	281.6
1. Receipts	1,810.3	1,780.0	1,783.4	1,850.0	509.8	419.1	394.1	460.5	523.0	418.6	429.2	479.2	632.9	418.6	429.2	479.2	632.9	418.6	429.2	479.2	632.9
1.1 Transportation	147.5	92.9	62.7	58.9	16.0	19.4	16.3	11.0	14.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6
1.1.1 Passenger	65.0	6.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.2 Freight	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Other	82.5	86.5	61.3	58.8	15.7	18.7	15.9	10.9	14.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6	14.3	12.5	17.5	18.6
1.2 Travel	1,456.6	1,474.1	1,487.9	1,525.3	441.1	354.4	317.7	374.6	438.8	348.5	352.2	385.8	549.2	348.5	352.2	385.8	549.2	348.5	352.2	385.8	549.2
1.2.1 Tourism	1,446.1	1,464.2	1,474.4	1,509.6	438.1	350.8	313.4	372.1	436.0	343.5	348.6	381.5	544.6	343.5	348.6	381.5	544.6	343.5	348.6	381.5	544.6
1.2.2 Other	10.5	9.9	13.4	15.7	3.0	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.6
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	31.1	23.9	31.0	26.3	2.5	5.4	9.0	14.2	3.5	5.5	8.3	9.0	7.2	5.5	8.3	9.0	7.2	5.5	8.3	9.0	7.2
1.4 Other services	175.0	188.9	201.9	239.5	50.2	39.9	51.1	60.7	66.1	50.4	56.1	66.8	57.9	50.4	56.1	66.8	57.9	50.4	56.1	66.8	57.9
1.4.1 Construction services	3.4	6.9	2.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
1.4.2 Business services	139.5	164.3	171.1	216.1	40.6	34.9	40.5	55.2	61.6	43.3	50.0	61.2	51.7	43.3	50.0	61.2	51.7	43.3	50.0	61.2	51.7
1.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	32.1	17.8	28.6	23.1	8.0	4.8	10.3	5.5	4.5	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.1
2. Payments	1,144.3	1,100.1	1,084.9	1,286.1	250.8	276.2	265.2	292.9	326.4	287.7	315.2	356.8	351.3	287.7	315.2	356.8	351.3	287.7	315.2	356.8	351.3
2.1 Transportation	498.8	472.0	388.5	462.0	99.5	103.0	79.7	106.3	126.4	102.8	103.3	129.5	133.1	102.8	103.3	129.5	133.1	102.8	103.3	129.5	133.1
2.1.1 Passenger	28.9	36.4	21.1	34.3	4.2	3.6	8.9	4.3	4.4	7.3	10.6	12.0	12.2	7.3	10.6	12.0	12.2	7.3	10.6	12.0	12.2
2.1.2 Freight	459.9	423.6	361.6	426.6	94.2	97.1	70.1	100.2	121.8	95.1	92.4	117.3	120.9	95.1	92.4	117.3	120.9	95.1	92.4	117.3	120.9
2.1.3 Other	11.0	12.0	5.9	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
2.2 Travel	256.6	241.5	291.6	341.8	58.8	74.2	79.9	78.8	76.1	81.1	93.2	91.4	99.2	81.1	93.2	91.4	99.2	81.1	93.2	91.4	99.2
2.2.1 Tourism	213.4	195.4	235.7	273.2	46.2	62.7	64.9	61.9	64.5	63.1	67.8	71.8	85.8	63.1	67.8	71.8	85.8	63.1	67.8	71.8	85.8
2.2.2 Other	43.2	46.2	55.9	68.6	12.6	11.5	14.9	16.9	14.6	18.0	16.4	19.6	13.5	18.0	16.4	19.6	13.5	18.0	16.4	19.6	13.5
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	41.2	42.0	55.6	64.6	17.0	10.9	17.8	10.0	10.7	14.2	29.2	10.5	11.4	14.2	29.2	10.5	11.4	14.2	29.2	10.5	11.4
2.4 Other services	346.7	344.6	349.1	417.6	75.6	88.1	87.7	97.7	113.2	89.5	89.4	125.4	107.5	89.5	89.4	125.4	107.5	89.5	89.4	125.4	107.5
2.4.1 Construction services	36.0	26.8	24.3	36.4	5.2	2.7	13.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.4	10.1	6.9	2.5	1.4	10.1	6.9	2.5	1.4	10.1	6.9
2.4.2 Business services	234.6	244.3	239.4	303.7	52.1	67.5	51.0	68.9	58.6	69.9	72.0	103.2	79.4	69.9	72.0	103.2	79.4	69.9	72.0	103.2	79.4
2.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	76.1	73.5	85.4	77.5	18.3	18.0	23.0	26.1	32.2	17.1	16.0	12.1	21.2	17.1	16.0	12.1	21.2	17.1	16.0	12.1	21.2
2. Income	-16.1	-77.4	-211.4	-66.8	-12.6	-23.9	-113.4	-61.5	-30.8	-4.5	-14.8	-16.6	-9.8	-30.8	-4.5	-14.8	-16.6	-9.8	-30.8	-4.5	-14.8
1. Receipts	94.9	89.9	60.8	61.8	14.0	15.0	15.8	16.0	13.3	17.0	15.7	15.8	17.4	17.0	15.7	15.8	17.4	17.0	15.7	15.8	17.4
1.1 Compensation of employees	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
1.2 Investment income	94.8	88.8	59.9	61.3	13.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	13.2	16.8	15.6	15.7	16.5	16.8	15.6	15.7	16.5	16.8	15.6	15.7	16.5
2. Payments	111.1	167.3	272.2	128.6	26.6	38.9	129.2	77.5	44.2	21.5	30.6	32.4	27.2	21.5	30.6	32.4	27.2	21.5	30.6	32.4	27.2
2.1 Compensation of employees	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
2.2 Investment income	110.6	166.3	271.1	127.6	26.1	38.7	129.0	77.3	43.9	21.2	30.3	32.1	26.8	21.2	30.3	32.1	26.8	21.2	30.3	32.1	26.8
3. Current transfers	-127.9	-101.6	-121.9	-152.6	-29.1	-29.7	-29.5	-33.5	-42.1	-35.4	-42.1	-42.1	-38.7	-42.1	-42.1	-42.1	-38.7	-42.1	-42.1	-42.1	-38.7
1. Receipts	66.1	71.7	63.3	71.3	15.3	14.5	13.7	19.7	14.0	17.0	20.0	20.4	15.0	17.0	20.0	20.4	15.0	17.0	20.0	20.4	15.0
1.1 General government	22.7	30.5	16.1	22.7	4.4	3.0	4.0	2.1	3.3	4.7	6.9	7.8	4.8	4.7	6.9	7.8	4.8	4.7	6.9	7.8	4.8
1.2 Other sectors	43.4	41.2	47.1	48.6	10.9	10.5	11.6	14.1	10.7	12.3	13.1	12.6	10.2	12.3	13.1	12.6	10.2	12.3	13.1	12.6	10.2
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	2.0	1.9	6.0	5.7	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
1.2.2 Other transfers	41.4	39.3	41.2	42.9	10.1	8.4	10.0	12.7	9.5	10.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	10.7	11.7	11.1	9.0	10.7	11.7	11.1	9.0
2. Payments	194.0	173.3	185.2	224.0	44.4	44.2	43.3	53.2	56.0	52.3	53.1	62.5	53.7	52.3	53.1	62.5	53.7	52.3	53.1	62.5	53.7
2.1 General government	26.0	23.3	25.9	27.2	5.3	5.1	6.8	8.7	5.0	2.3	5.7	14.2	6.1	2.3	5.7	14.2	6.1	2.3	5.7	14.2	6.1
2.2 Other sectors	168.0	150.1	159.3	196.8	39.2	39.1	36.5	44.5	51.0	50.1	47.4	48.3	47.6	50.1	47.4	48.3	47.6	50.1	47.4	48.3	47.6
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	68.5	58.1	79.7	92.9	15.5	19.0	20.6	24.6	21.7	22.7	25.1	23.4	17.6	22.7	25.1	23.4	17.6	22.7	25.1	23.4	17.6
2.2.2 Other transfers	99.5	91.9	79.6	103.9	23.6	20.1	15.9	19.9	29.3	27.4	22.3	24.9	30.0	27.4	22.3	24.9	30.0	27.4	22.3	24.9	30.0
4. Current account balance (1+2+3)	418.5	597.4	-585.2	-253.3	-5.0	-181.7	-102.2	-296.3	-267.0	153.4	-180.5	40.8	38.0								

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

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004											
1. Nonbanks	-486.1	-444.8	180.4	82.0	143.3	80.7	285.2	364.8	-320.6	141.7	-5.4	-2.5	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7			
A. Capital account	17.9	-1.9	36.8	7.4	-0.3	-2.8	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5	17.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7			
1. Capital transfers	17.9	-2.0	39.2	7.3	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	37.3	-10.8	-13.1	-0.2	31.5	17.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7			
1.1 General government	17.0	0.0	37.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	-5.4	-12.5	0.0	30.0	17.0	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7			
1.2 Other sectors	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	0.0	-5.5	-0.6	-0.2	1.4	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	1.4	-2.5	-2.5	0.0			
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.3	-0.4	2.6	0.0	-5.5	-0.6	-0.2	1.4	0.9	-2.0	1.8	-4.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	1.4	-2.5	-2.5	0.0			
1.2.2 Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
2. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.n.f. asset	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
B. Financial account	-504.0	-442.9	173.0	82.4	146.1	78.1	247.8	375.6	-307.5	141.8	-36.9	0.0	-504.0	-442.9	173.0	82.4	146.1	78.1	247.8	375.6	-307.5	141.8	-36.9	0.0	-504.0	-442.9		
1. Direct investment	-221.6	-493.5	291.8	108.5	151.5	-22.3	237.4	311.9	-181.5	222.7	-61.3	85.8	-221.6	-493.5	291.8	108.5	151.5	-22.3	237.4	311.9	-181.5	222.7	-61.3	85.8	-221.6	-493.5		
1.1 Abroad	-23.8	-27.4	-5.3	-6.8	-5.4	-0.5	7.4	-1.1	-9.7	-9.4	-11.8	-13.5	-23.8	-27.4	-5.3	-6.8	-5.4	-0.5	7.4	-1.1	-9.7	-9.4	-11.8	-13.5	-23.8	-27.4		
1.2 In Aruba	-197.8	-466.1	323.8	115.4	156.9	-21.8	230.0	313.0	-171.8	232.2	-49.6	99.3	-197.8	-466.1	323.8	115.4	156.9	-21.8	230.0	313.0	-171.8	232.2	-49.6	99.3	-197.8	-466.1		
2. Portfolio investment	-75.9	37.0	68.6	104.8	13.1	50.4	15.2	66.3	-22.7	-16.3	77.5	-19.5	-75.9	37.0	68.6	104.8	13.1	50.4	15.2	66.3	-22.7	-16.3	77.5	-19.5	-75.9	37.0		
2.1 Assets	-80.2	41.3	29.8	-25.4	13.1	4.0	15.2	-4.2	0.5	-6.1	-15.6	-11.9	-80.2	41.3	29.8	-25.4	13.1	4.0	15.2	-4.2	0.5	-6.1	-15.6	-11.9	-80.2	41.3		
2.2 Liabilities	4.4	-4.3	38.7	130.1	0.0	46.4	0.0	70.5	-23.2	-10.2	93.1	-7.6	4.4	-4.3	38.7	130.1	0.0	46.4	0.0	70.5	-23.2	-10.2	93.1	-7.6	4.4	-4.3		
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3.1 Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3.2 Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4. Other investment	-206.5	13.5	10.8	-223.6	-18.5	50.1	-4.8	-2.6	-103.3	-64.6	-53.1	-66.3	-206.5	13.5	10.8	-223.6	-18.5	50.1	-4.8	-2.6	-103.3	-64.6	-53.1	-66.3	-206.5	13.5	10.8	
4.1 Assets	-37.5	3.6	-74.7	-41.7	-23.4	-11.1	-37.6	8.5	1.6	-12.6	-39.3	-34.8	-37.5	3.6	-74.7	-41.7	-23.4	-11.1	-37.6	8.5	1.6	-12.6	-39.3	-34.8	-37.5	3.6	-74.7	
4.1.1 Loans	0.3	26.4	-1.7	7.3	0.7	0.8	-3.9	0.5	1.8	1.2	3.8	-4.8	0.3	26.4	-1.7	7.3	0.7	0.8	-3.9	0.5	1.8	1.2	3.8	-4.8	0.3	26.4	-1.7	
4.1.2 Other assets	-37.9	-22.8	-73.0	-48.9	-24.0	-11.9	-33.7	8.0	-0.1	-13.7	-43.1	-30.0	-37.9	-22.8	-73.0	-48.9	-24.0	-11.9	-33.7	8.0	-0.1	-13.7	-43.1	-30.0	-37.9	-22.8	-73.0	-48.9
4.1.2.1 Currency and deposits	-34.0	-11.6	-67.6	-45.2	-23.2	-10.6	-30.6	7.3	0.1	-11.1	-41.5	-28.9	-34.0	-11.6	-67.6	-45.2	-23.2	-10.6	-30.6	7.3	0.1	-11.1	-41.5	-28.9	-34.0	-11.6	-67.6	-45.2
4.1.2.2 Other assets, n.i.e.	-3.9	-11.2	-5.4	-3.7	-0.9	-1.2	-3.1	0.7	-0.3	-2.6	-1.6	-1.1	-3.9	-11.2	-5.4	-3.7	-0.9	-1.2	-3.1	0.7	-0.3	-2.6	-1.6	-1.1	-3.9	-11.2	-5.4	
4.2 Liabilities	-169.0	9.9	85.5	-181.9	-13.4	61.2	32.9	-11.2	-104.9	-52.1	-13.8	-31.5	-169.0	9.9	85.5	-181.9	-13.4	61.2	32.9	-11.2	-104.9	-52.1	-13.8	-31.5	-169.0	9.9	85.5	
4.2.1 Loans	-156.7	29.3	95.8	-169.3	10.3	64.7	27.9	-9.5	-107.1	-46.5	-6.2	-25.8	-156.7	29.3	95.8	-169.3	10.3	64.7	27.9	-9.5	-107.1	-46.5	-6.2	-25.8	-156.7	29.3	95.8	
4.2.1.1 General government	24.1	22.4	49.4	-125.7	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.0	-99.2	0.0	-26.5	-4.7	24.1	22.4	49.4	-125.7	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.0	-99.2	0.0	-26.5	-4.7	24.1	22.4	49.4	
4.2.1.2 Other sectors	-180.8	6.9	46.4	-43.7	10.8	64.7	-22.1	-9.5	-7.9	-46.5	20.3	-21.1	-180.8	6.9	46.4	-43.7	10.8	64.7	-22.1	-9.5	-7.9	-46.5	20.3	-21.1	-180.8	6.9	46.4	
4.2.2 Other liabilities	-12.3	-19.4	-10.3	-12.6	-5.4	-3.5	5.0	-1.7	2.2	-5.5	-7.6	-5.7	-12.3	-19.4	-10.3	-12.6	-5.4	-3.5	5.0	-1.7	2.2	-5.5	-7.6	-5.7	-12.3	-19.4	-10.3	
4.2.2.1 Currency and deposits	-2.3	-0.2	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-2.3	-0.2	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-2.3	-0.2	-1.4	
4.2.2.2 Other liabilities, n.i.e.	-9.9	-19.3	-8.9	-11.4	-5.5	-3.1	6.2	-1.7	3.2	-5.6	-7.3	-5.7	-9.9	-19.3	-8.9	-11.4	-5.5	-3.1	6.2	-1.7	3.2	-5.6	-7.3	-5.7	-9.9	-19.3	-8.9	
2. Banking transactions 2)	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	19.9	18.5	32.9	-8.0	-30.1	7.7	-13.5	68.8	-17.0	27.9	12.6	-31.5	-7.7			
A. Assets	-29.7	6.8	-6.2	-104.1	44.6	-38.6	-26.1	1.4	24.5	11.6	-141.6	95.4	-29.7	6.8	-6.2	-104.1	44.6	-38.6	-26.1	1.4	24.5	11.6	-141.6	95.4	-29.7	6.8	-6.2	
1. Investments	-1.9	26.5	-20.9	-11.1	-10.6	-7.7	0.0	0.1	-9.1	-3.5	1.3	-0.7	-1.9	26.5	-20.9	-11.1	-10.6	-7.7	0.0	0.1	-9.1	-3.5	1.3	-0.7	-1.9	26.5	-20.9	
2. Loans	-26.0	17.7	22.4	-24.4	29.3	-4.6	3.9	-6.2	8.3	-13.1	-18.4	6.0	-26.0	17.7	22.4	-24.4	29.3	-4.6	3.9	-6.2	8.3	-13.1	-18.4	6.0	-26.0	17.7	22.4	
3. Other assets	-1.7	-37.4	-7.8	-68.6	25.8	-34.8	-19.9	-7.1	34.8	28.1	-124.5	90.1	-1.7	-37.4	-7.8	-68.6	25.8	-34.8	-19.9	-7.1	34.8	28.1	-124.5	90.1	-1.7	-37.4	-7.8	
B. Liabilities	49.6	11.7	39.1	96.1	-6.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	-103.0	-103.0	49.6	11.7	39.1	96.1	-6.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	-103.0	-103.0	49.6	11.7	39.1	
1. Subordinated debts	0.0	-5.4	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	5.0	
2. Other liabilities	49.6	17.1	34.1	96.1	-11.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	-103.0	-103.0	49.6	17.1	34.1	96.1	-11.3	25.1	94.9	-18.4	3.3	1.0	-103.0	-103.0	49.6	17.1	34.1	
3. Total banks and nonbanks, net (1+2)	-466.2	-426.3	624.1	172.4	151.0	67.2	354.0	347.7	-292.7	154.2	-36.9	-10.1	-466.2	-426.3	624.1	172.4	151.0	67.2	354.0	347.7	-292.7	154.2	-36.9	-10.1				

1) Excluding official reserves.

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

TABLE 8.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY SECTORS 1)

During period	2002 I			2003 I			2004 I				
	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy		
1. Current account (net)	-67.3	-7.3	69.6	-5.0	-246.8	-28.4	-267.0	-4.4	2.6	39.8	38.0
A. Goods and services	-60.1	-6.9	103.7	36.7	-236.1	8.4	-194.1	5.4	2.7	78.3	86.4
1. Goods	25.3	-4.5	-243.1	-222.3	-125.3	8.0	-390.7	105.9	0.5	-301.6	-195.2
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	677.3	27.6	12.8	717.8	795.0	24.2	5.7	825.0	13.8	5.9	1,011.3
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	652.0	32.1	255.9	940.1	920.3	16.2	279.2	885.6	13.3	307.5	1,206.5
2. Services	-85.4	-2.4	346.8	259.0	-110.8	0.3	307.1	-100.5	2.2	379.9	281.6
2.1 Receipts	1.9	1.0	506.9	509.8	2.3	2.2	518.5	2.1	3.9	626.9	632.9
2.2 Payments	87.3	3.4	160.1	250.8	113.1	1.9	211.4	102.6	1.7	247.0	351.3
B. Income	0.0	0.0	-12.6	-12.6	-0.4	0.0	-30.4	0.0	0.0	-9.8	-9.8
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	13.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	17.4	17.4
2. Payments	0.0	0.0	26.5	26.6	0.4	0.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	27.2	27.2
C. Current transfers	-7.2	-0.4	-21.5	-29.1	-10.2	-0.2	-31.7	-42.1	-0.1	-28.7	-38.7
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0
2. Payments	7.2	0.4	36.8	44.4	10.2	0.2	45.6	56.0	0.1	43.7	53.7
2. Capital and financial account (net)	83.5	0.0	-1.5	82.0	268.2	-0.4	364.8	28.4	-0.3	-30.5	-2.5
A. Capital account	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-10.8	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-2.5
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-10.8	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-2.5
2. Acquisition/disposal of n.p.n.f. assets	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	83.5	0.0	-1.2	82.4	268.2	-0.4	375.6	28.4	-0.3	-28.1	0.0
1. Direct investment	83.7	0.0	24.8	108.5	268.2	-0.1	43.9	75.6	0.0	10.1	85.8
2. Portfolio investment	-0.2	0.0	-9.9	-10.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	-19.5	-19.5
3. Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other investment	0.0	0.0	-16.0	-16.0	0.0	-0.3	-2.3	-47.3	-0.3	-18.7	-66.3
3. Items not yet classified 2)	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	-6.9	-6.9
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	16.2	-7.2	69.4	78.4	21.4	7.8	105.1	23.9	2.3	2.4	28.6
5. Banking transactions 3)	-16.2	7.2	-21.2	-30.1	-21.4	-7.8	-17.0	-23.9	-2.3	18.5	-7.7
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	0.0	0.0	-48.3	-48.3	0.0	0.0	-88.0	0.0	0.0	-21.0	-21.0
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
B. Foreign exchange holdings	0.0	0.0	-48.3	-48.3	0.0	0.0	-88.0	0.0	0.0	-21.0	-21.0

1) On a cash basis.

2) Including errors and omissions.

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

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

TABLE 8.5: BREAKDOWN OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

During period	2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1. Exports f.o.b.	4,513.5	4,329.2	2,654.8	3,661.0	717.8	698.1	610.1	628.9	825.0	1,012.9	675.9	1,147.3	1,011.3								
A. General merchandise	169.8	179.6	137.2	96.5	39.4	29.7	25.7	42.5	28.7	20.4	26.0	21.4	18.2								
1. Free-zone	134.6	143.5	109.4	77.6	27.5	24.0	21.6	36.3	24.1	15.0	19.8	18.8	13.8								
2. Other sectors	35.2	36.2	27.9	18.9	11.9	5.7	4.1	6.2	4.6	5.4	6.2	2.6	4.3								
B. Goods for processing	4,096.0	3,993.9	2,262.7	3,387.6	649.0	615.4	452.4	546.0	755.9	950.3	623.7	1,057.7	954.1								
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	246.7	155.6	254.9	176.9	29.4	53.0	132.1	40.4	40.4	42.1	26.1	68.2	39.0								
D. Repairs on goods	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
2. Imports f.o.b.	4,617.0	4,232.6	3,605.2	4,258.8	940.1	969.1	698.3	997.8	1,215.7	950.6	922.4	1,170.2	1,206.5								
A. General merchandise	1,504.7	1,731.5	1,738.0	1,870.4	450.8	508.3	326.1	452.8	445.2	432.2	441.1	551.9	411.3								
1. Oil sector	353.0	611.7	611.0	688.1	163.4	236.0	69.7	141.9	149.9	149.4	146.0	242.8	90.6								
2. Free-zone	130.9	134.1	96.1	66.5	32.1	22.9	16.1	25.0	16.2	14.1	22.9	13.2	13.3								
3. Other sectors	1,020.7	985.6	1,030.9	1,115.8	255.3	249.5	240.3	285.8	279.1	268.7	272.2	295.8	307.4								
B. Goods for processing	3,079.0	2,499.8	1,866.5	2,388.4	488.6	460.7	372.2	545.0	770.4	518.4	481.3	618.3	795.0								
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	26.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
D. Repairs on goods	6.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1								
3. Merchandise trade balance (1-2)	-103.5	96.6	-950.4	-597.8	-222.3	-271.0	-88.2	-368.9	-390.7	62.3	-246.5	-22.9	-195.2								

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1)	
2000	1.215	2.740	75.304	106.012	25.299	84.843	0.857	167.047	165.948
2001	1.179	2.608	73.083	106.553	24.562	82.344	0.832	148.245	161.061
2002	1.151	2.723	115.940					144.179	170.324
2003	1.293	2.959	133.495					155.490	203.622
2002 I	1.133	2.582	106.861					135.916	157.626
II	1.162	2.646	112.721					141.974	165.382
III	1.157	2.801	120.728					150.984	176.980
IV	1.150	2.842	122.373					146.856	179.781
2003 I	1.196	2.904	131.466					151.306	193.161
II	1.291	2.938	134.452					151.838	204.539
III	1.306	2.911	130.700					153.180	202.339
IV	1.370	3.081	137.383					165.217	213.893
2004 I	1.367	3.322	143.020					167.858	224.838

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

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

	Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1) (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000	1.200	2.690	75.800	109.200	25.460	85.400	0.860	156.990	167.030
2001	1.130	2.620	71.940	106.780	24.170	81.060	0.820	137.470	158.540
2002	1.140	2.920		129.650				151.660	188.660
2003	1.400	3.240		145.520				168.240	227.210
2002 I	1.130	2.580		106.850				135.870	156.940
II	1.200	2.780		121.690				151.810	179.450
III	1.140	2.830		121.200				148.220	177.380
IV	1.140	2.920		129.650				151.660	188.660
2003 I	1.230	2.860		132.490				151.720	196.000
II	1.330	3.230		131.990				149.700	205.570
III	1.340	3.020		135.800				162.740	209.610
IV	1.400	3.240		145.520				168.240	227.210
2004 I	1.380	3.320		140.720				173.190	219.900

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

General note to the tables of the statistical annex

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

Data are subject to revision if additional information becomes available.

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

blank: not available

0.0: nil

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

Explanatory notes to the tables of the statistical annex

Table 1.1 Gross domestic product and its components

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

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

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

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

Table 1.5 Consumer price indices

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

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

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

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

Table 1.8 Utilities

The table Utilities reflect the consumption of water, electricity and gas. The consumption of water is excluding sales to Coastal Aruba N.V., 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 1.9 and Table 1.10 Merchandise foreign trade, respectively by country and by product category

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

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

Table 2.1 Monetary survey

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

shows the financial relationship between the monetary sectors, whose liabilities include the money supply, and other sectors of the economy.

Net claims on public sector:

Gross claims

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

Net foreign assets:

Centrale Bank van Aruba

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

Table 2.2 Components of broad money

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

Table 2.3 Causes of changes in broad money

Inflow of foreign funds

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

Table 2.4 Foreign assets

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

450,74) per fine troy ounce. Effective December 31, 2001, gold is valued on a quarterly basis at the prevailing market rate. Changes in the valuation of gold are included in the revaluation account.

Column:

(9) Revaluation differences

Revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings.

Table 3.1 Consolidated balance sheet of the money-creating institutions

Money-creating institutions

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

Claims on money-creating institutions:

Monetary authorities

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

Other domestic assets

Mainly equipment and miscellaneous items.

Revaluation differences

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

Other domestic liabilities

Money in custody, miscellaneous items and other liabilities.

Table 3.2 Detailed balance sheet of the Centrale Bank van Aruba

Columns:

(2) Other

Mainly equipment and miscellaneous items.

(5 and 6) Foreign assets:

Claims on banks

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

Claims on governments

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

(10) Bank notes issued

Bank notes held by the public and commercial banks.

(13) Official entities

Includes the post office.

(16) Other financial institutions' deposits

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

(17) Private sector

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

(18) Other

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

Table 3.4 Coins issued

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

Table 4.1 Commercial banks: summary account

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

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

Column:

(7) Capital and reserves:

Includes subordinated debt.

Table 4.2 Commercial banks: prudential ratios

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

Table 4.3 Commercial banks: detailed balance sheet

Columns:

(6 to 9) Loans and advances:

Enterprises

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

Mortgages

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

Individuals

Loans and advances to individuals, excluding mortgages.

Government

Loans and advances to the Government, excluding official entities.

(10) Premises

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

(11) Subsidiaries

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

(12) Accounts receivable

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

(21) Total assets

The balance sheet total does not correspond with that of table 4.1, because in this table interbank assets and liabilities have been netted

out; the net figure is recorded in column (13) "other (net)".

(22 to 25) Demand deposits

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

(26 to 29) Time deposits

Deposits with a specific original maturity.

(30) Savings deposits

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

(31) Other liabilities

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

(32) Capital and reserves

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

(33) Subordinated debt

Liabilities subordinated to claims of depositors and other creditors.

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

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

Table 5.1 Financial survey

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

coins and treasury bills), the commercial banks, and the aggregated accounts of the nonmonetary financial institutions, comprising mortgage banks, pension funds, life insurance companies, finance companies, the Aruban Investment Bank and the Social Security Bank.

Table 6.1 Interest rates of commercial banks

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

Table 7.1 Government financial operations

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

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

Revenue and grants

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

Expenditure

The level of expenditure is derived as a residual of total registered revenue (including grants minus net lending) and net financing. The Department of Finance provides information on the nature of the expenditure. Items n.i.e. (not included elsewhere) is a residual, and thus includes errors and

omissions. In 2000 and the fourth quarter of that year, the Afl. 36.7 million debt settlement resulting from the separation of funds associated with the Status Aparte of Aruba in 1986 was reclassified from a current transfer in the “items not included elsewhere” to a repayment of debt in the item “net foreign capital”.

Lending minus repayments

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

Net Financing

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

Memorandum items

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

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

Table 7.2 Government revenue

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

Table 7.3 Government position with the monetary system

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

Table 7.4 Outstanding government debt

Table 7.4 gives a detailed overview of the outstanding government debt based on information provided by the Department of Finance, the APFA and the Centrale Bank van Aruba. The total debt, excluding the outstanding government guarantees, is divided into a domestic and a foreign debt component. The former comprises negotiable and non-negotiable debt, which is further divided into

short- and long-term. The foreign debt, valued at end-of-period exchange rates, includes the debt to the Netherlands, the European Investment Bank, the United States and a residual category, comprising among others to the Netherlands Antilles.

Table 8.1 Balance of payments

Current and capital and financial account

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

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

Table 8.2 Components of the current account

Goods

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

Services:

Transportation

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

Travel

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

Government n.i.e

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

Other

These services mainly include management fees, transactions for industrial maintenance, contracting works, royalties, postal and telecommunication charges, insurance services, rents and leases.

Income

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

Current transfers

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

Table 8.3 Components of the capital and financial account

Capital account

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

Financial account

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

Banking transactions

See note for Table 8.1.

Table 8.4 Balance of payments by sectors

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

Columns:

Oil sector

Transactions of Aruba's Refinery and its related businesses and Barlock/Texaco (the former Barlock/Shell), which are settled through the banking system as well as the accounts held with foreign banks and the parent company abroad are registered in this column.

Free-zone sector

This column covers the international transactions of the free-zone companies through the banking system and their foreign bank accounts.

Other sector

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

Table 8.5 Breakdown of merchandise trade

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

Table 8.6 Official foreign exchange rates (selling)

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

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

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

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