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*(uitbreiding vrijstellingsgronden ten behoeve van luchtvaartondernemingen en deviezenbanken)*

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## **I. Developments in the third quarter of 2001**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The ongoing decelerating growth in economic activities was accentuated by the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States. Although these unfortunate events occurred during the latter part of the quarter under review, their impact was unmistakably strong. Tourist arrivals crumbled by 10 percent, mainly because air transportation was deranged.

Even so, the decline in total nights spent by these tourists was limited to 4 percent, while the average occupancy rate of the hotels fell only modestly to 74.5 percent. The aftermath of these events, as well as the current economic recession in the United States, will continue to affect Aruba for the time being. Revealing is that the number of visitor arrivals during the period September through November 2001 was 16 percent less than a year earlier.

Consumption spending and private investment were subdued, contributing to a slowdown in credit growth. Also, inflationary pressures have weakened further. On the other hand, government spending remained buoyant, and again exceeded revenue, resulting in an estimated AFL 10 million financial deficit on a cash basis. However, registered unmet financing requirements surged by AFL 60 million, due to the government's weak liquidity position.

A further strengthening in the capital and financial account resulted in an AFL 71 million overall balance of payments surplus. Consequently, net foreign assets (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) increased to AFL 689 million, i.e., a notable AFL 110 million or 19 percent bigger than a year earlier. The 12-month non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio rose to 6.1 months, thus slightly above the 5 to 6 months target range.

### **1.2 The real sector**

#### *Tourism*

During the third quarter of 2001, the number of stay-over visitors shrank by a disquieting 10 percent to 176,295, mainly as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States (see table A). However, the decline in total visitor nights was limited to 4 percent, because on average the visitors stayed somewhat longer on the island. The average occupancy rate of the hotels declined by a relatively modest 2.1 percentage points to 74.5 percent.

Survey data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that the average daily rates increased by 4 percent to AFL 197, while the revenue per available room went up by 6 percent to AFL 111. Room tax receipts grew by 14 percent to AFL 6 million, partly reflecting the introduction of a higher tariff as of September 2000. Registered tourism receipts, as recorded in the balance of payments statistics, rose by 6 percent to AFL 376

million, and its share in the total current account receipts (excluding oil and free-zone sectors) by 8 percentage points to 76 percent.

Because in the United States airlines were grounded for several days in the second week of September 2001, the number of stay-over visitors from that country fell by 8 percent to 100,806. Still, its market share went up by 1.4 percentage points to 57.2 percent. The number of nights spent by these visitors shrank by 3 percent. The number of Venezuelan visitors declined by 10 percent to 42,513, but its market share edged up by 0.2 percentage point to 24.1 percent. Total nights spent by Venezuelans remained virtually unchanged at 280,932. The number of visitors from the Netherlands, as well as their nights spent on the island, decreased, i.e., by 14 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Its market share declined slightly to 3.9 percent.

**Table A: Indicators of tourism activity**

	1999	2000	2000		2001	
			II	III	II	III
1. a. Tourism receipts (x AFL million) 1)	1,411.6	1,538.3	372.4	353.0	405.2	375.6
b. Tourism expenditure (x AFL million) 2)	1,184.3	1,319.3	327.1	324.6	329.2	n.a.
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	683.3	721.2	175.9	196.8	179.6	176.3
3. Market shares (in percentage)						
a. United States	61.8	63.5	66.7	55.8	70.4	57.2
b. Venezuela	15.2	15.5	13.6	23.9	12.9	24.1
c. The Netherlands	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9
d. Colombia	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.5	3.3	3.6
e. Other countries	14.0	12.5	10.5	11.8	9.8	11.2
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	5,143.3	5,247.8	1,199.7	1,402.8	1,269.2	1,343.2
5. Average nights stayed	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.6
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (AFL)	274	293	310	252	319	280
b. Average daily expenditure 3) (AFL)	197	204	209	193	212	203
7. Average hotel occupancy rate	77.0	76.0	71.8	76.6	74.9	74.5
8. Average daily rate hotels (AFL) 4)	217	233	206	189	217	197
9. Revenue per available room (AFL) 4)	124	129	109	105	123	111
10. Room tax receipts (x AFL million) 5)	18.6	22.5	4.3	5.0	6.2	5.7
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	289.1	490.0	85.5	35.3	92.5	40.3
12. Number of cruise ship calls	230	331	50	22	50	25
13. Contribution to current account 6)	71	74	76	68	77	76

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

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

3) Expenditure in Aruba only (thus, excluding for example 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.

Contrary to stay-over tourism, the cruise sector showed a healthy growth: passenger arrivals went up by 14 percent to 40,309, while the number of ship calls rose from 22 in the third quarter of 2000 to 25.

#### *Construction*

In the quarter under review, construction permits granted by the Department of Public Works dropped by a marked 28 percent, mainly due to the categories “houses” and “apartments” (see statistical annex table 1.5). However, their value surged by 20 percent to AFL 76 million, primarily on account of office buildings, stores, shopping malls, and schools. Imported cement rose by 32 percent, compared to a 50 percent decline in the corresponding quarter of 2000. The number of approvals of electrical installations decreased by 17 percent, compared to a 32 percent rise a year earlier.

#### *Merchandise trade*

Trade figures on a transaction basis, as published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, indicate that merchandise imports (excluding mineral fuels and free-zone goods) went up by 4 percent to AFL 342 million, as against a 17 percent decline in the corresponding quarter of 2000 (see statistical annex tables 1.7 and 1.8). This increase was mainly attributed to a 43 percent rise in imports of machinery and electrotechnical equipment, particularly for the telecommunication sector. Merchandise exports rose by 15 percent to AFL 16 million, mainly due to live animals and animal products, as well as art objects and collectors’ items. The trade deficit grew by 3 percent to AFL 325 million.

#### *Oil sector*

During the third quarter of 2001, the refinery’s throughput shrank by 29 percent, compared to a 25 percent increase in the corresponding quarter of 2000 (see statistical annex table 1.9). Oil export receipts fell by 35 percent to AFL 360 million, while import payments more than halved to AFL 247 million. At the end of the third quarter of 2001, 564 persons were employed at the refinery, i.e., 7 less than a year earlier.

#### *Price developments*

Inflation, measured as a quarterly average, decelerated by 1.7 percentage points to 2.6 percent, mainly due to a downward adjustment of the water and electricity tariffs, as well as lower gasoline prices, both resulting from developments in the international oil prices (see table B). On an annual basis, inflation slowed down to 3.1 percent, compared to 4.0 percent in the corresponding period a year earlier. However, the 12-month average inflation, adjusted for the energy components (i.e., water, electricity and gasoline), increased slightly, i.e., by 0.2 percentage point to 2.9 percent compared to the corresponding period in 2000.

The inflation differential with Aruba's major trading partner, i.e., the United States, turned around from + 0.8 percentage point to -0.1 percentage point, because of the deceleration in Aruba’s inflation rate. The real exchange rate of the Aruban florin vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar remained unchanged at 101.9. The inflation differential with the Netherlands also turned around, i.e., from + 1.7 percentage points to -1.1 percentage

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

	1999	2000	2000			2001		
			I	II	III	I	II	III
	<i>(Period average)</i>							
Total index	2.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.6
a. Food	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
b. Beverage & tobacco	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
c. Clothing & footwear	5.5	5.6	3.0	4.9	6.1	8.8	8.3	8.6
d. Housing	2.0	8.1	9.0	10.2	8.4	3.6	2.5	-4.4
e. Housekeeping & furnishing	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.7
f. Health	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
g. Transport & communication	0.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.4	-0.3
h. Recreation & education	2.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.2	2.5	1.9	1.7
i. Other	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.5
	<i>(Twelve-month average)</i>							
Aruba	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1
United States	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2
Curaçao	0.4	5.8	2.0	3.7	5.7	4.8	3.8	2.5
The Netherlands	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.2
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) 1)	101.3	102.0	101.5	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.9

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

Source: CBA, CBS Aruba, CBS the Netherlands, CBS the Netherlands Antilles, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

points, also due to an acceleration of the inflation rate in that country related to, inter alia, an increase in the tariff of the value added tax and the Eco tax. However, inflation in Curaçao weakened relatively strong due to the persistent recession on that island, resulting in an inflation differential of + 0.6 percentage point.

### 1.3 Money and credit

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

In the third quarter of 2001, money supply increased by AFL 45 million or 3 percent to AFL 1.8 billion, compared to the preceding quarter (see table C and statistical annex table 2.1). Narrowly defined money (i.e., currency in circulation and demand deposits) grew by AFL 37 million (6 percent), due to increases in demand deposits denominated in Aruban florin, as well as in foreign currency. Quasi-money—comprising time and savings deposits and treasury bills held by the public—also went up, i.e., by AFL 8 million (0.7 percent), reflecting mainly a rise in short-term time and savings deposits. On an annual basis, growth in money supply decelerated from 6 percent a year earlier to 4 percent.

**Table C: Causes of changes in money supply**  
(In AFL million)

	1999	2000	2000			2001		
			I	II	III	I	II	III
1. Net domestic money creation	141.8	82.9	37.0	23.9	32.7	-16.4	10.3	-26.4
a. Net domestic credit	150.5	115.8	63.9	34.6	24.6	11.1	37.5	-17.7
-Public sector	21.3	-13.4	1.7	-11.7	1.2	1.9	22.5	-23.7
-Private sector	129.2	129.3	62.2	46.4	23.4	9.2	15.0	6.0
b. Other domestic factors (net)	-8.6	-32.9	-26.9	-10.7	8.1	-27.5	-27.2	-8.7
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	18.5	-43.8	31.9	-15.0	-32.8	89.4	-27.0	71.4
a. Current account transactions	-585.0	513.6	507.8	-236.7	140.2	600.7	640.8	-726.3
b. Net capital inflow 2)	603.5	-557.4	-475.9	221.7	-173.0	-511.3	-667.8	-797.7
3. Broad money creation	160.3	39.1	68.9	9.0	-0.1	73.1	-16.7	45.0
a. Money	43.4	5.8	0.7	38.7	-23.0	30.0	-14.0	37.0
b. Quasi-money	116.9	33.3	68.2	-29.7	22.9	43.1	- 2.7	8.0
<i>(12-month percentage change)</i>	<i>(10.4)</i>	<i>(2.3)</i>	<i>(9.1)</i>	<i>(8.8)</i>	<i>(5.7)</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>	<i>(1.0)</i>	<i>(3.5)</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.

The monetary expansion in the quarter under review resulted from an AFL 71 million net inflow of foreign funds, which was only partially offset by an AFL 26 million domestic money destruction. Both the Bank's foreign exchange reserves and the net foreign assets of the commercial banks rose, i.e., by AFL 40 million and AFL 32 million, respectively. On balance, net foreign assets of the monetary sector (excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) increased by 12 percent to AFL 662 million at the end of September 2001, and their share in total money supply by 3 percentage points to 36 percent.

The domestic money destruction was brought about by an AFL 24 million decrease in net claims on the public sector, reflecting mainly the repayment of a bridge loan granted by a local commercial bank to the government. Claims on the private sector increased by a marginal 0.4 percent to AFL 6 million. Housing mortgages and consumer credit rose by AFL 12 million (3 percent) and AFL 7 million (2 percent), respectively. On the other hand, loans to enterprises fell by AFL 9 million (1 percent). Non-credit related balance sheet items contributed for AFL 9 million to the net domestic money destruction.

During the first nine months of 2001, money supply rose by AFL 101 million or 6 percent, compared to AFL 78 million (5 percent) in the corresponding period of 2000. The monetary growth was brought about by an AFL 134 million or 25 percent net inflow of foreign funds, which was partly offset by an AFL 33 million net domestic money destruction. Housing mortgages and consumer credit grew by AFL 32 million (8 percent) and AFL 8 million (2 percent), respectively, while loans to enterprises shrank by AFL 4 million (1 percent). The financial transactions of the government

with the banking sector contributed with a mere AFL 1 million to the monetary growth. At the end of September 2001, overall credit growth of the banking system was 2.9 percent or 3.1 percentage points below the Bank's guideline for this year.

#### *Interest rates*

In the quarter under review, the average interest rate on time deposits fell by 1.1 percentage points to 5.4 percent, reflecting mainly a decline in the interest rate on short-term time deposits. Savings deposits interest rates remained unchanged at around 4 percent. Consequently, the weighted average deposit rate shrank by 1 percentage point to 5.3 percent (see statistical annex table 6.1). On the lending side, the average loan rate increased by 0.3 percentage point to 12.5 percent, primarily as a result of higher interests on consumer credit, housing mortgages, and other loans. In contrast, commercial mortgage rates declined by 0.1 percentage point to 10.3 percent. The interest rate margin, i.e., the difference between the weighted average deposit and loan rate, widened by 1.3 percentage points to 7.2 percentage points.

### **1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions**

#### *The balance sheet*

Compared to the preceding quarter, the aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions decreased by AFL 76 million or 5 percent to AFL 1.4 billion at the end of September 2001 (see table D and statistical annex table 5.1). This was mainly the result of an AFL 71 million (17 percent) contraction in the net foreign assets of these institutions to AFL 343 million, still more than twice as big as that of the commercial banks. Claims on the government also decreased, i.e., by AFL 7 million (2 percent), while

**Table D: Nonmonetary financial institutions 1)**  
(End of period, in AFL million)

	2000				2001		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Net foreign assets	393.5	408.3	420.7	418.0	415.9	414.2	343.3
2. Domestic assets	1,165.6	1,181.1	1,223.9	1,021.7	1,030.3	1,058.2	1,053.3
a. Government	615.2	627.0	636.8	427.1	436.9	458.2	450.9
b. Private sector	550.4	554.1	587.1	594.6	593.4	599.9	602.5
3. Total assets= total liabilities	1,559.1	1,589.5	1,644.6	1,439.7	1,446.2	1,472.3	1,396.7
4. Borrowings and deposits	60.0	65.8	70.0	62.1	62.8	63.4	54.3
a. Government	36.6	41.6	45.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
b. Other residents	23.3	24.1	24.4	25.5	26.1	26.8	17.7
5. Pension fund provisions	1,231.1	1,259.1	1,281.5	1,074.6	1,083.1	1,099.9	1,096.9
6. Insurance reserve fund	213.0	218.1	222.8	232.7	241.7	247.8	251.0
7. Other items (net)	55.0	46.6	70.3	70.2	58.7	61.2	-5.5

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

Source: CBA.

those on the private sector went up by AFL 3 million (0.4 percent). On the liability side, miscellaneous items fell by AFL 67 million, and the pension fund provisions by AFL 3 million, while the insurance reserve fund rose by AFL 3 million.

### *The mortgage market*

Housing mortgages granted by the nonmonetary financial institutions increased slightly compared to the preceding quarter, i.e., by AFL 1 million or 0.2 percent to AFL 433 million, while the commercial banks' lending expanded by AFL 12 million (3 percent). The portfolio of both the life insurance companies and the mortgage banks shrank by AFL 2 million, or by 2 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. In contrast, lending by the pension funds rose slightly. As a result, the share of the nonmonetary financial institutions in the total declined by almost 1 percentage point to 50 percent (see table E).

**Table E: Housing mortgages**  
(End of period, in AFL million)

	2000				2001		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Total	758.8	781.6	812.4	821.6	834.2	852.7	865.3
2. Commercial banks	360.5	379.4	394.9	400.5	407.9	420.5	432.1
3. Mortgage banks	273.5	273.6	282.6	283.3	284.5	289.2	291.4
4. Pension funds	59.8	58.9	60.6	62.7	65.1	66.3	66.7
5. Life insurance companies	63.6	67.7	72.5	73.3	74.6	74.4	72.9
6. Other	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2

Source: CBA.

## **1.5 Government finance**

### *Financial operations*

In the quarter under review, government revenue increased by AFL 11 million or 7 percent to AFL 173 million, compared to the third quarter of 2000, mainly because tax receipts increased by AFL 19 million or 13 percent to AFL 159 million (see statistical annex table 7.1). Higher receipts from profit and wage tax contributed to this increase. On the other hand, revenue from taxes on commodities fell by AFL 4 million, due to lower receipts from import duties (see statistical annex table 7.2). Nontax revenue decreased by AFL 8 million to AFL 14 million, while once again no foreign grants were received.

Provisional estimates of the Bank indicate that expenditures increased by only AFL 5 million or 3 percent to AFL 183 million, mainly because employer's contribution to the civil servants pension fund (APFA) and payments to suppliers of goods and services were postponed; thus, amounting to only AFL 6 million and AFL 27 million, respectively. Additionally, investment-related payments increased by AFL 1 million. Available development funds were again not utilized, due to the legal problems associated with the formalization of the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba. Spending on wages remained virtually unchanged at AFL 87 million or 48 percent of total cash payments.

**Table F: Government financial operations 1)**  
(in AFL million)

	1999	2000	2000		2001	
			II	III	II	III
1. Total revenue and grants	701.5	742.2	181.9	162.2	150.1	173.0
a. Tax revenue	608.6	624.5	136.1	140.5	131.9	159.3
b. Nontax revenue	91.5	100.8	28.9	21.7	18.2	13.7
c. Grants	1.4	16.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Expenditure and items n.i.e. 2)	725.5	772.7	175.4	177.8	160.6	182.8
3. Financial deficit (-)	-24.1	-30.5	6.5	-15.6	-10.5	-9.8
4. Net foreign capital	13.3	60.8	-0.6	35.7	-0.6	35.4
5. Net domestic capital 3)	-10.5	-16.9	5.8	-21.3	-11.4	-1.9
6. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	-21.3	13.4	11.7	-1.2	-22.5	23.7
7. Memorandum item						
a. Unmet financing requirements 4)	158.2	41.3	214.8	254.3	99.1	159.1

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) In 2000, the settlement of the debt resulting from the separation of funds associated with the Status Aparte of Aruba in 1986 amounting to AFL 36.9 million is included.

3) Net capital attracted from nonmonetary sectors. Commercial banks' loans to the government are included in item 6.

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. This concept is broader than the term payment arrears, which according to a definition used by the Ministry of Finance only includes bills with due dates over 90 days. Following the March 2001 consensus between the government and the APFA, the outstanding unmet financing requirements were reduced significantly as of end-December 2000. The adjusted data for the preceding years are still not available.

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

On balance, the financial deficit on a cash basis declined by AFL 6 million to AFL 10 million. However, the registered unmet financing requirements rose by a marked AFL 60 million, as compared to the second quarter of 2001, mainly due to the accumulation of payment arrears to suppliers of goods and services, the APFA, and the General Medical Insurance (AZV) (see table F). When taking these arrears into account, the financial deficit surges to an estimated AFL 70 million, and for the first three quarters of 2001 combined to a record AFL 144 million.

To cover the financing deficit and to repay a bridge loan from a local commercial bank obtained in the previous quarter, a US\$ 21 million foreign commercial loan was arranged. In addition, repayments on domestic and foreign loans amounted to about AFL 4 million. Thus, gross liabilities to the monetary system declined by AFL 23 million to AFL 72 million at the end of September 2001. Deposits with the banking system remained virtually unchanged at AFL 73 million, of which AFL 35 million was earmarked to meet possible future claims and AFL 31 million to finance development projects (see statistical annex table 7.3).

### *Outstanding debt*

At the end of September 2001, outstanding public debt (excluding guarantees) amounted to AFL 1,154 million, i.e., AFL 117 million (9 percent) smaller than a year earlier (see table G). The main factor behind this decline was an AFL 187 million (20 percent) drop in domestic debt. Both short- and long-term nonnegotiable domestic debt fell, i.e., by AFL 96 million (37 percent) and AFL 83 million (16 percent), respectively, partly resulting from a redefinition of APFA's actuarial deficit. In addition, the negotiable domestic debt fell by AFL 8 million (5 percent), mainly due to the repayment of maturing bonds in June 2001.

In contrast, the foreign debt component rose by a notable AFL 70 million (21 percent) to AFL 408 million, primarily because two foreign commercial loans were acquired in December 2000 and July 2001 totaling US\$ 41 million (AFL 74 million). The appreciation of the Dutch guilder and the euro vis-à-vis the Aruban florin contributed with AFL 8 million to this increase. On the other hand, an AFL 12 million official debt repayment was made.

However, when compared to the second quarter of 2001, outstanding government debt rose by AFL 84 million. Domestic as well as foreign debt increased, i.e., by AFL 38 million and AFL 46 million, respectively. The rise in domestic debt reflected mainly a further increase in payment arrears and an extra AFL 8 million issuance of treasury bills. Foreign debt rose to AFL 408 million, following the acquisition of a US\$ 21 million commercial loan.

**Table G: Outstanding government debt**  
(End of period, in AFL million)

	2000				2001		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Total debt 1)	1,201.0	1,235.1	1,271.2	1,007.8	1,029.2	1,070.0	1,153.9
2. Domestic debt	881.2	916.2	932.8	632.1	658.6	707.2	745.6
a. Negotiable	189.2	189.2	167.7	165.1	167.7	152.0	160.0
- Treasury bills	32.0	32.0	32.0	29.4	32.0	32.0	40.0
- Cash certificates 2)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
- Government bonds	149.2	149.2	127.7	127.7	127.7	112.0	112.0
b. Nonnegotiable 3)	692.0	727.0	765.1	467.0	490.9	555.2	585.6
- Short-term 4)	193.8	224.8	258.8	44.7	68.6	132.9	162.5
- Long-term	498.2	502.2	506.3	422.3	422.3	422.3	423.1
3. Foreign debt 5)	319.7	318.9	338.5	375.7	370.6	362.8	408.3

1) Preliminary revised figures and estimates. Excluding guarantees (amounting to about AFL 281 million at the end of September 2001).

2) As of the first quarter of 2001, a six-month promissory note of AFL 6 million is included.

3) In the fourth quarter of 2000, the short-term debt to and the unfunded accrued liabilities of the APFA were completely eliminated following the March 2001 consensus on a framework for future analysis of the financial relation between the government and the APFA. These adjustments were based on an actuarial valuation based on the 1997 figures.

4) Including suppliers' credit and short-term debt to APFA. Excluded are overdue deposits to earmarked accounts at the Bank.

5) At end-of-period exchange rates.

Source: Department of Finance.

## 1.6 Balance of payments

### *Overall outcome*

Due to a strengthening in the capital and financial account, the balance of payments registered an AFL 71 million overall surplus in the third quarter of 2001, following an AFL 33 million deficit in the corresponding quarter of 2000 (see table H and statistical annex table 8.1). Consequently, net foreign assets of the monetary sector (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) rose by 19 percent to AFL 689 million. The end-of-period non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio and the 12-month moving average increased, i.e., to 6.8 and 6.1 months, respectively, surpassing the 5 to 6 months target range.

### *Oil sector*

The current account of the oil sector registered an AFL 704 million deficit, compared to AFL 156 million in the corresponding quarter of 2000. Exports of refined oil products and goods procured in ports crumbled by AFL 472 million (41 percent), while imports of crude oil and other goods surged by AFL 322 million (37 percent). The latter is partly related to an AFL 242 million increase in non-oil merchandise imports, associated with the rehabilitation of part of the refinery after a major fire last April. On the other hand, the capital and financial account turned around from an AFL 147 million deficit to an AFL 734 million surplus, reflecting a substantial rise in intercompany liabilities associated with the deficit on its current account. On balance, the oil sector sold AFL 30 million in foreign exchange to the local commercial banks, i.e., AFL 21 million more than in the corresponding quarter of 2000.

### *Free-zone sector*

Export receipts of the free-zone sector expanded by 22 percent to AFL 36 million, mainly due to delayed payments by nonresidents, while imports fell by 15 percent to AFL 28 million. Consequently, an AFL 7 million current account deficit turned into an AFL 5 million surplus. On balance, the free-zone sector sold AFL 5 million in foreign exchange to the local commercial banks, after it bought AFL 7 million in the third quarter of 2000.

### *Rest of the economy*

The current account deficit of the rest of the economy (i.e., excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) widened from AFL 8 million to AFL 27 million. The deficit on the income account rose somewhat to AFL 38 million, largely due to investment income payments. An AFL 10 million surplus on the current transfers account turned into an AFL 7 million deficit, predominantly due to lower current transfer receipts. On the other hand, less buoyant economic activities contributed to an AFL 26 million decline in merchandise import payments. Payments for services rose by a slight AFL 2 million or 1 percent to AFL 206 million, while tourism receipts increased by AFL 23 million or 6 percent (third quarter 2000: 14 percent).

The capital and financial account of the rest of the economy turned around from an AFL 25 million deficit to an AFL 78 million surplus, mainly reflecting retractions of portfolio investments from abroad by residents. In addition, net direct investment amounted to AFL 21 million, due to increases in intercompany debt and in net receipts from property sales, while less loans were received and more repayments made by the

private sector. Net borrowing by the government rose by AFL 2 million to AFL 37 million. Overall, the rest of the economy contributed for AFL 37 million to the increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system.

**Table H: Balance of payments**  
(in AFL million)

	1999	2000	2000		2001	
			II	III	II	III
1. Current account (net)	-585.0	513.6	-236.7	140.2	640.8	-726.3
a. Oil sector	-619.4	456.3	-275.8	155.7	607.7	-704.1
b. Free zone	49.0	-4.1	-2.7	-7.1	-7.2	4.9
c. Rest of economy	-14.6	61.4	41.8	-8.4	40.3	-27.1
- Private sector	57.5	170.6	55.1	8.6	54.5	-19.2
- Public sector	-72.1	-109.2	-13.3	-17.0	-14.2	-7.9
2. Capital and financial account (net)	618.4	-546.9	228.8	-172.1	-667.7	812.4
a. Oil sector	660.4	-417.2	298.3	-147.0	-611.0	734.0
b. Free zone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c. Rest of economy	-42.0	-129.7	-69.5	-25.1	-56.7	78.4
- Private sector	-56.8	-207.4	-85.8	-60.8	-56.1	43.0
- Public sector	14.8	77.7	16.3	35.7	-0.6	35.4
3. Items not yet classified 1)	-14.9	-10.5	-7.1	-0.9	-0.1	-14.7
4. Overall balance (1+ 2+ 3)	18.5	-43.8	-15.0	-32.8	-27.0	71.4
5. Banking transactions 2)	-14.0	14.5	28.1	25.1	71.6	-31.6
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-4.5	29.3	-13.1	7.7	-44.6	-39.8
Memorandum items:						
7. a. Official reserves (including gold)	434.6	414.9	445.2	437.1	492.4	534.4
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	5.3
- Twelve-month average	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5
8. a. Total reserves of the monetary sector	593.6	556.3	612.2	579.1	615.3	688.9
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)						
- End-of-period	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.8
- Twelve-month average	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.1

1) Including errors and omissions.

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

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

4) Excluding the oil sector.

Source: CBA.



## **II. Notices**



## **2.1 TERRORISM AND ITS EFFECTS ON ARUBA'S TOURISM AND ECONOMY**

*A report by the "Crisis Interventie Taskforce", November 7, 2001.*

### **1. Introduction**

The terrorist attack in the U.S.A. on September 11, 2001 is having an adverse impact on world tourism. Because of the high dependency of Aruba's economy on tourists from that country, the Government of Aruba, by State Decree established the "Crisis Interventie Taskforce." The task force was charged with the following objectives:

- (1) Estimate the possible negative effects of this tragic event on the Aruban economy
- (2) Formulate an action plan with solutions, and
- (3) Submit proposals for the implementation of that plan.<sup>1</sup>

In the following paragraph the situation in the tourism sector prior to the tragic events of September 11, 2001 is briefly described. Paragraph 3 summarizes the immediate effects of the aforementioned events on the sector. In paragraph 4, a macroeconomic outlook is presented, while paragraph 5 provides the main elements of a strategic response and a proposal for a marketing action plan. The report concludes with a number of policy recommendations with respect to the ATA to preserve an adequate policy on tourism.

### **2. The situation prior to the attack**

Prior to September 11, 2001, the Aruban tourism sector was already confronted with some unfavorable developments. The U.S.A. had been experiencing a slowdown in its growth rate, relatively expensive packages have made it unattractive for Europeans to travel to the Caribbean, and the Latin American countries are in an economic slump. In addition, the global competition in tourism is fierce.

The number of tourist arrivals in Aruba remained unchanged during the first eight months of 2001, compared to the corresponding period of 2000. Noticeable is the fact that U.S. arrivals rose by 5.2 percent, despite the slowing down of the U.S. economy. However, July and August showed a downturn compared to the same time frame in 2000. All other markets, with the exception of some negligibly small ones (such as Peru and the U.K.) shrank considerably.

Moreover, a trend has developed demonstrating that less wealthy tourists are visiting Aruba. Americans with household income (HHI) in the \$30,000 to \$35,000 bracket are the fastest growing group, mainly comprising charter passengers and all-inclusive

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<sup>1</sup> The "Crisis Interventie Taskforce", established by State Decree of September 18, 2001, consisted of Mr. H. Hord, Chief Executive Officer of the Aruba Hotel and Tourism Association and also chairman of the task force, Mrs. M. Jansen, Acting Managing Director of the Aruba Tourism Authority, Dr. A. Caram, President of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, and Mr. M.R. Croes. The following CBA staff members also contributed to this report: Mrs. M. Tromp-Gonzalez, Mr. J. Ridderstaat, Mrs. L. Croes, Mr. W. Atmowiriono, and Mr. M. Agunbero.

hotel tourists. This development conflicts with the policy objective of both the ATA and the AHATA to attract travelers in the \$75,000 HHI bracket and above, with a relatively higher spending potential. The question of whether or not the latter group is actually spending more, however, needs to be investigated further.

### **3. The immediate repercussions**

#### ***The airline industry***

The airline industry is in turmoil and its future is quite uncertain. U.S. companies have already cut their flight schedules by 20 percent. To counteract this downturn and its effect on the economy, the U.S. Government is granting subsidies to the ailing industry. Continental Airlines cancelled its 2 flights from Houston to Aruba in September. Martinair did the same with one of its two flights from Holland via Miami in October, while Delta Airlines has not re-started its daily flights from JFK. Meanwhile, American Airlines has requested the Aruban Government to offset its operational costs on the island to assure the continuation of its flights, which has been granted. Also, the Aruba Airport Authority (AAA) has offered discount packages for its services to all airlines carrying 75 percent or more U.S. passengers.

It should be mentioned, however, that American Airlines has increased its flights from Boston from one per week to a total of four starting in October. Continental Airlines announced two additional flights to Aruba from Newark starting in October, and two extra flights in December, which totals six flights as of that month. Also, U.S. Airways will start new service from Charlotte on November 10.

#### ***The world economy***

All areas of economic activity are being affected by the attack of September 11. Consequently, the already slow U.S. economy is expected to enter into a recession, business activity is slacking off worldwide, while consumer confidence is depressed. All these factors are negatively affecting the travel behavior of tourists. Safety has become a factor of major concern. This is also highly noticeable in the cruise line industry, which is diverting its ships from the Mediterranean and the Middle East to the Caribbean and other ports. More turnarounds have been moved to Miami to avoid air travel to ports of origination.

#### ***Consequences for Aruba***

From September 11 through September 14, no American tourists arrived on the island, because air transportation in the U.S.A. was halted. Afterwards, the flow of tourists slowly picked up, but remained much below its normal level. Many cancellations, especially of groups, were made, while new reservations are coming in slowly. Tourists apparently are also spending less in restaurants and shops.

ATA offices and partners abroad have been advised to be alert with respect to the changes in travel patterns, the developments in the airline business, and alternative opportunities that are now arising in the countries they are covering. Meanwhile in September, a 21 percent decrease in overall tourism arrivals was recorded compared to the corresponding period a year earlier, while the U.S. market crumbled by 25 percent. The average hotel occupancy rate shrank by 7 percentage points to 62 percent. American Airlines flights to Aruba had an average load factor of 63 percent in

September, compared to 73 percent a year earlier. In some Caribbean islands matters were quite worse, and hotel occupancy rates were as low as 20 percent and several hotels had to be closed down.

#### 4. Macroeconomic outlook

The macroeconomic effects of the attack of September 11 for Aruba have been calculated based on expectations of the ATA and the AHATA on tourist arrivals for October through December 2001 and for 2002 (see Annex 1). Two scenarios have been tested, i.e., Scenario I is *without* and Scenario II is *with compensatory (marketing) actions*. The effects have been simulated by applying, among others, a simple elasticity approach. The results of the calculations per scenario and the assumed values of the elasticities are summarized in Annex 2. It should be emphasized that the calculations made are indicative. Future economic and political developments, particularly in the U.S.A., will determine the eventual effects on the Aruban economy.

**Table 1: Main calculation results**

<i>Changes in % compared to a year earlier</i>	Scenario I No policy change		Scenario II Active tourism policy	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Tourist arrivals	-7.3	-3.6	-6.2	1.4
Tourist nights	-5.5	-3.2	-3.2	2.4
Tourism receipts	-5.2	-2.9	-1.3	3.9
Job loss (-)/creation ( <i>number of persons</i> )	-1,219	-548	-1,027	219
GDP (nominal)	-3.9	-2.2	-1.0	3.0
GDP (real)	-6.7	-5.1	-3.9	0.0
Financial deficit (-) ( <i>in AFL million</i> )	-162.0	-167.5	-156.8	-131.4
Change in net foreign assets ( <i>in AFL million</i> )	-13.9	-125.0	22.1	38.0

Source: AHATA, ATA, Centrale Bank van Aruba (11/05/2001)

##### 4.1 Scenario I: No policy change

In this scenario (see Table 1 and Annex 2) it is assumed that no additional (marketing) action will be taken by the local authorities to counteract the initial decline in the number of stay-over visitors, nor the current ATA payment arrears vis-à-vis marketing companies will be swiftly settled.<sup>2</sup> As a result, total stay-over visitors may shrink by 7.3 percent to 668,250 in 2001, compared to a year earlier, while in 2002 a 3.6 percent decline to 644,440 will be recorded. Consequently, total tourism nights may decrease by 5.5 percent in 2001, and by 3.2 percent in 2002. Furthermore,

<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, the Government has allocated AFL 15 million, mainly to settle the current payment arrears vis-à-vis the tourism sector, which are currently taking place. This diminishes the probability of this scenario.

tourism receipts will fall by 5.2 percent in 2001, and subsequently by 2.9 percent in 2002.

Some 562 employees in the tourism industry are expected to lose their jobs, while the indirect loss of employment is estimated at 657. Therefore, a total of 1,219 persons may see their jobs terminated by the end of 2001, while in 2002 548 persons will be out of work in this scenario.

The adverse developments in the tourism sector will clearly depress the gross domestic product (GDP), as an estimated 37 percent of the total value added is generated by the tourism industry.<sup>3</sup> For 2001, the nominal GDP is expected to decrease by 3.9 percent, and by 2.2 percent in 2002. Real GDP is expected to also decline in both years, i.e., by 6.7 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.

The negative performance in the tourism sector will accentuate the already weak government finances, in particular its revenues<sup>4</sup>. Based on the model simulations, these revenues are expected to decrease by 8.1 percent to AFL 687.9 million in 2001, mainly due to lower tax receipts. As a result, the financial deficit may widen to AFL 162.0 million (or 4.8 percent of GDP) in 2001. In 2002, revenues may rise by 4.4 percent to AFL 717.9 million. Still, the deficit may widen further to AFL 167.5 million (or 5.1 percent of GDP), also due to a further increase in expenditures.<sup>5</sup>

The contraction developments in the tourism sector will also affect the international reserves of the monetary sector. Net foreign assets are expected to fall by AFL 13.9 million or 2.6 percent to AFL 513.9 million in 2001, compared to the end of 2000, while in 2002 a further decline of AFL 125.0 million or 24.3 percent to AFL 388.9 million is expected.

#### **4.2 Scenario II: Active tourism policy**

In this scenario (see Table 1 and Annex 2) the normally planned marketing activities will be continued and the current unpaid ATA promotion bills will be swiftly settled. If these activities are implemented in October 2001, their effect may be noticed within a few weeks. In addition, it is assumed that an AFL 10 million emergency fund will be created to finance extra marketing efforts to counteract the effects of the September 11 attack. These efforts will be initiated in January 2002.

In this scenario the model simulation results indicate that the total number of stay-over visitors may initially decrease less pronouncedly than in the Scenario I, i.e., by 6.2 percent to 676,583, while in 2002 an 1.4 percent increase is expected compared to 2001.

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<sup>3</sup> This is the estimated net contribution of tourism to nominal GDP.

<sup>4</sup> When calculating the effects on the government financial operations, the IMF Article IV Consultation projections for 2001 have been revised and adjusted for actual tax figures up to and including September 2001. Inter alia, more actual GDP-estimates have been used.

<sup>5</sup> In an October 24, 2001 report, the "Comision Financiero Formacion 2001-2005" has projected the financial deficit of the Government for 2001 and 2002 at AFL 167.8 million and AFL 206.3 million, respectively, based on the adjusted budgets for these years.

Consequently, total nights spent will fall by 3.2 percent in 2001, but may rebound by 2.4 percent in 2002. Tourism receipts are expected to decrease by 1.3 percent in 2001. Due to the turnaround in the number of stay-over visitors, as well as in visitor nights in 2002, these receipts may increase by 3.9 percent in that year compared to 2001.

A total of 1,027 employees are expected to lose their jobs in 2001, of which 473 are directly engaged in the tourism industry, while 554 are indirectly related. If economic conditions improve, 219 new jobs may be created in 2002.

The assumptions in this scenario will have a less adverse impact on the GDP in both years. In 2001, the nominal GDP may decrease by 1.0 percent, while a 3.0 percent growth is expected in 2002. In real terms, the GDP will decrease by 3.9 percent in 2001, while it may remain unchanged in 2002 compared to 2001.

Government revenues may decline by 7.4 percent to AFL 693.1 million in 2001, but may recover by 8.8 percent to AFL 754.0 million in 2002. Consequently, the financial deficit may widen in first instance to AFL 156.8 million (4.5 percent of GDP) in 2001, but will narrow back to AFL 131.4 million (3.7 percent of GDP) in 2002.

Total net foreign assets may rise by AFL 22.1 million or 4.2 percent to AFL 549.9 million in 2001, and by AFL 38.0 million or 6.9 percent to AFL 587.9 million in 2002.

## **5. Strategic response**

### **5.1 Addressing ATA's financial problems**

Following the attack of September 11, the Government allocated AFL 15 million to the ATA. These funds are now being used to settle outstanding unpaid promotion bills and to execute the originally planned marketing activities for 2001. In addition, the Government intends to create an AFL 10 million emergency fund to address the current crisis. Consequently, the ATA is now able to, at least for the time being, financially function properly and tackle the current problems in the tourism sector.

### **5.2 Marketing strategies**

The tourists' travel behavior for the coming year, based on the assumption that no new major terrorist attack will take place, may be characterized as follows:

- \* The U.S. tourist is likely to continue to travel, but air travel safety has become a major issue.
- \* Timeshare owners will most probably continue to visit Aruba, because they have already paid for the accommodation and they know that the island is a safe destination. Therefore, occupancy rates of timeshares during the months of September and October remained relatively high and are expected to continue so.
- \* The U.S. tourist may prefer the Caribbean to Europe and the Middle East countries.
- \* The Latin American traveler will probably avoid New York and Miami, and could divert to Aruba.

- \* The European tourist will probably not travel to the Middle East, but may rather consider a Caribbean vacation.

The effects of this tourism/economic crisis will linger on in 2002 and perhaps longer. Because of this, and to be able to benefit from the probable shift in the travel behavior, Aruba should design an effective action plan. This is also necessary, given the aggressive marketing approach of its competitors. The strategic response should comprise two parts, i.e., a strategy for the coming 3 months (the short-term strategy), and one for the subsequent 12 months (the medium-term strategy).

### **5.2.1 The short-term strategy**

The strategy for the main markets, i.e., the U.S.A., Venezuela and the Netherlands, should take into consideration the following factors:

- \* Ability of the market to quickly respond.
- \* Return on investment and effectiveness.
- \* Airlift availability.
- \* Potential for growth in the market.

The following objectives should be realized in order to ultimately increase Aruba's market share, in particular of travelers with a high propensity to spend:

- \* Increase awareness of Aruba.
- \* Maintain and reinforce the "Aruba" brand image.
- \* Stimulate consumers to act.

The strategy consists of a marketing plan, which comprises the following actions:

- \* Radio advertising and promotions in the targeted markets, mainly the U.S.A.
- \* Spots on cable TV.
- \* Print advertising in the major national newspapers and magazines.
- \* Wedding and bridal print advertising in selected markets, mainly the U.S.A.
- \* Database marketing (direct mail) to previous visitors, mainly in the U.S.A.
- \* Joint advertising with airline and tour operator partners.
- \* Trade advertising directed to travel agents.
- \* Tradeshows, seminars, ACE trainings, etc.
- \* More aggressive public relations.
- \* Enhance the awareness of Aruba through its official website ([www.aruba.com](http://www.aruba.com)).
- \* Use of the immigration's database for marketing purposes.

### **5.2.2 The medium-term strategy**

Besides the current main markets, the medium-term strategy could also include, for example, the U.K., other European and Latin American countries, as well as other regions in the U.S.A. The strategy should take account of, particularly, the following factors:

- \* Potential to acquire additional airlift.
- \* Market potential.
- \* Return on investment.

The objectives of this strategy will, in principle, be similar to the short-term strategy. Additional programs that could be considered are:

- \* E-mail marketing to those who have requested brochures or have already visited Aruba.
- \* Sophisticated and unique high profile “Aruba” branded special events, with solid return on investment.
- \* In-flight video advertising.
- \* Marketing targeted to past cruise ship visitors.
- \* Marketing programs for on island cruise ship visitors.
- \* Outdoor billboards.
- \* Stimulating the conference and convention markets.

Aruba’s marketing message has always focused on the island’s safety, hospitality, friendliness and multilingualism. But, besides a carefully thought-out strategy, other key areas of product improvement should be addressed to ensure Aruba’s continuous success as a tourism destination. Some areas worth mentioning are the commitment to preserve safety, the improvement of all levels of customer service, as well as the enhancement of the overall experience and satisfaction of the tourist. It is important for the Government, through its various departments (Education, Environment, ATA, etc.), and the private sector to be committed to tourism education and a continuing national awareness campaign.

## **6. ATA’s organizational structure**

The ATA’s organizational structure should be strengthened, inter alia, as follows:

- \* In addition to ATA’s main objective (i.e., to market Aruba as a tourist destination internationally), it is recommended to use the ATA as a major advisor to the Government when determining tourism policy and other policies affecting the “product” Aruba, and to support it in its participation in programs of tourism education and national awareness.
- \* For the ATA to function effectively in the present competitive world tourism environment, it is critical for it to undergo a thorough reorganization. Also, the Government should, as soon as possible, explore the possibilities to divert the hotel tax and casino drop tax to the ATA to ensure the sound and uninterrupted financing of its operations. In this respect, it is recommended to aim at making the ATA self-sufficient.
- \* The AHATA and other private sector businesses that directly benefit from tourism should contribute more to the costs of promoting this sector.

## **7. Concluding remarks**

This report clearly indicates that the tourism industry is presently confronting major challenges, which have recently been severely complicated by a dramatic deterioration in the external political and economic climate. However, Aruba has significant comparative advantages in this sector. Therefore, it should be able to, in due course, overcome the prevailing difficulties. A condition sine qua non for successfully coping with the present situation is, however, for both the private and public sectors to make extra efforts to mobilize all available instruments in an effective and harmonious manner.

However fragile the position of government finances, the Government should take the necessary actions to avoid repetition of ATA being hindered by the disquieting position of its finances. With the future quite uncertain, Aruba should be equipped with the necessary tools, and be prepared to swiftly act on unforeseen situations in the tourism industry. The unique synergy gained through a strong trusting public private sector partnership will provide the formula for success and the foundation for Aruba to excel as a premier tourist destination.

## Annex 1: Assumptions of tourist arrivals per scenario

<i>%-change</i>		US tourism: No action			<i>%-change</i>		US tourism: Action				
<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>		
-25.0	January	37,570	41,177	<b>30,883</b>	-20.0	January	37,570	41,177	<b>32,942</b>		
-25.0	February	41,620	40,901	<b>30,676</b>	-10.0	February	41,620	40,901	<b>36,811</b>		
-15.0	March	43,599	49,401	<b>41,991</b>	-5.0	March	43,599	49,401	<b>46,931</b>		
-15.0	April	44,886	46,921	<b>39,883</b>	-5.0	April	44,886	46,921	<b>44,575</b>		
-10.0	May	35,576	39,675	<b>35,708</b>	0.0	May	35,576	39,675	<b>39,675</b>		
-10.0	June	36,834	39,878	<b>35,890</b>	0.0	June	36,834	39,878	<b>39,878</b>		
-5.0	July	42,035	40,514	<b>38,488</b>	0.0	July	42,035	40,514	<b>40,514</b>		
0.0	August	37,676	37,934	<b>37,934</b>	0.0	August	37,676	37,934	<b>37,934</b>		
20.2	September	30,120	22,358	<b>27,108</b>	33.5	September	30,120	22,358	<b>30,120</b>		
17.0	October	38,067	29,275	<b>34,260</b>	30.0	October	38,067	29,275	<b>38,067</b>		
-30.0	28.6	November	35,958	<b>25,171</b>	32,362	-25.0	33.3	November	35,958	<b>26,969</b>	35,958
-35.0	38.5	December	34,191	<b>22,224</b>	30,772	-30.0	42.9	December	34,191	<b>23,934</b>	34,191
	Total	458,132	<b>435,429</b>	415,955		Total	458,132	<b>438,936</b>	457,595		
			<b>-5.0</b>	-4.5				<b>-4.2</b>	4.3		

<i>%-change</i>		South American markets: No action			<i>%-change</i>		South American markets: Action				
<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>		
0.0	January	10,283	10,498	<b>10,498</b>	2.0	January	10,283	10,498	<b>10,708</b>		
0.0	February	7,231	9,930	<b>9,930</b>	2.0	February	7,231	9,930	<b>10,129</b>		
0.0	March	11,617	6,048	<b>6,048</b>	2.0	March	11,617	6,048	<b>6,169</b>		
0.0	April	15,610	15,117	<b>15,117</b>	2.0	April	15,610	15,117	<b>15,419</b>		
0.0	May	8,691	7,649	<b>7,649</b>	2.0	May	8,691	7,649	<b>7,802</b>		
0.0	June	12,371	10,265	<b>10,265</b>	2.0	June	12,371	10,265	<b>10,470</b>		
0.0	July	16,912	14,605	<b>14,605</b>	2.0	July	16,912	14,605	<b>14,897</b>		
0.0	August	24,772	22,692	<b>22,692</b>	2.0	August	24,772	22,692	<b>23,146</b>		
0.0	September	20,315	16,725	<b>16,725</b>	2.0	September	20,315	16,725	<b>17,060</b>		
0.0	October	10,639	11,421	<b>11,421</b>	2.0	October	10,639	11,421	11,649		
-12.0	0.0	November	8,130	<b>7,154</b>	7,154	4.0	2.0	November	8,130	<b>8,455</b>	8,624
-12.0	0.0	December	15,903	<b>13,995</b>	13,995	4.0	2.0	December	15,903	<b>16,539</b>	16,870
	Total	162,474	<b>146,099</b>	146,099		Total	162,474	<b>149,944</b>	152,943		
			<b>-10.1</b>	0.0				<b>-7.7</b>	2.0		

Date: 11/05/2001

### Annex 1: Assumptions of tourist arrivals per scenario (continued)

<i>%-change</i>		<b>Rest of the World markets: No action</b>			<i>%-change</i>		<b>Rest of the World markets: Action</b>				
<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>		
-5.0	January	8,561	8,496	<b>8,071</b>	0.0	January	8,561	8,496	<b>8,071</b>		
-5.0	February	8,968	8,700	<b>8,265</b>	0.0	February	8,968	8,700	<b>8,265</b>		
-5.0	March	9,743	8,421	<b>8,000</b>	0.0	March	9,743	8,421	<b>8,000</b>		
-5.0	April	9,197	8,052	<b>7,649</b>	0.0	April	9,197	8,052	<b>7,649</b>		
-5.0	May	6,363	6,156	<b>5,848</b>	0.0	May	6,363	6,156	<b>5,848</b>		
-5.0	June	6,413	5,919	<b>5,623</b>	0.0	June	6,413	5,919	<b>5,623</b>		
-5.0	July	10,771	8,552	<b>8,124</b>	0.0	July	10,771	8,552	<b>8,124</b>		
-5.0	August	7,236	6,952	<b>6,604</b>	0.0	August	7,236	6,952	<b>6,604</b>		
-5.0	September	6,983	5,207	<b>4,947</b>	0.0	September	6,983	5,207	<b>5,207</b>		
-5.0	October	8,240	6,733	<b>6,396</b>	0.0	October	8,240	6,733	<b>6,733</b>		
-25.4	-5.0	November	8,691	<b>6,483</b>	<b>6,159</b>	-20.0	0.0	November	8,691	<b>6,953</b>	<b>6,953</b>
-25.4	-5.0	December	9,452	<b>7,051</b>	<b>6,699</b>	-20.0	0.0	December	9,452	<b>7,562</b>	<b>7,562</b>
	Total	100,618	<b>86,723</b>	<b>82,387</b>		Total	100,618	<b>87,702</b>	<b>87,702</b>		
			<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-5.0</b>				<b>-12.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>		

Date: 11/05/2001

## Annex 2: Estimated effects

### Scenario I: No policy change

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001-2000 %</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002-2001 %</u>
Tourism USA	458,132	435,429	-5.0	415,955	-4.5
Tourism South American markets	162,474	146,099	-10.1	146,099	0.0
Tourism Rest of the World markets	100,618	86,723	-13.8	82,387	-5.0
<b>Total stay-over</b>	<b>721,224</b>	<b>668,250</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>644,440</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Total cruise tourism</b>	<b>490,005</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>542,902</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Tourism nights USA	3,262,770	3,149,205	-3.5	3,046,664	-3.3
Tourism nights South America	1,027,181	950,088	-7.5	937,614	-1.3
Tourism nights Rest of the World	957,873	861,071	-10.1	815,243	-5.3
<b>Total tourism nights</b>	<b>5,247,824</b>	<b>4,960,364</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>4,799,521</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Tourism receipts USA	895.4	846.7	-5.4	803.6	-5.1
Tourism receipts South America	384.1	354.9	-7.6	350.2	-1.3
Tourism receipts Rest of the World	198.8	197.1	-0.9	196.2	-0.5
Cruise tourism receipts (estimated)	57.0	57.0	0.0	63.2	10.8
<b>Total tourism receipts</b>	<b>1,535.3</b>	<b>1,455.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>1,413.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>GDP nominal</b>	<b>3,526.0</b>	<b>3,387.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>3,313.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>GDP real (1995=100)</b>	<b>2,959.1</b>	<b>2,760.4</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>2,620.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>	
Government revenue	748.8	687.9	-8.1	717.9	4.4
Government expenditure	777.4	849.9	9.3	885.4	4.2
<b>Financial deficit</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>-162.0</b>		<b>-167.5</b>	
Direct loss(-)/creation of employment		-562		-252	
Indirect loss(-)/creation of employment		-657		-295	
<b>Total loss(-)/creation of employment</b>		<b>-1,219</b>		<b>-548</b>	
<b>Change in net foreign assets</b>	<b>-44.0</b>	<b>-13.9</b>		<b>-125.0</b>	

Date: 11/05/2001

## Annex 2: Estimated effects (continued)

### Scenario II: Active tourism policy

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001-2000 %</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2002-2001 %</u>
Tourism USA	458,132	438,936	-4.2	457,595	4.3
Tourism South American markets	162,474	149,944	-7.7	146,099	-2.6
Tourism Rest of the World markets	100,618	87,702	-12.8	82,387	-6.1
<b>Total stay-over</b>	<b>721,224</b>	<b>676,583</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>686,081</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total cruise tourism</b>	<b>490,005</b>	<b>490,005</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>542,902</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Tourism nights USA	3,262,770	3,231,016	-1.0	3,350,384	3.7
Tourism nights South America	1,027,181	976,959	-4.9	983,775	0.7
Tourism nights Rest of the World	957,873	870,867	-9.1	867,946	-0.3
<b>Tourism nights</b>	<b>5,247,824</b>	<b>5,078,841</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>5,202,105</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Tourism receipts USA	895.4	881.8	-1.5	932.7	5.8
Tourism receipts South America	384.1	378.0	-1.6	380.7	0.7
Tourism receipts Rest of the World	198.8	198.8	0.0	198.7	0.0
Cruise tourism receipts (estimated)	57.0	56.4	-1.1	62.5	10.8
<b>Total tourism receipts</b>	<b>1,535.3</b>	<b>1,515.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1,574.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>GDP nominal</b>	<b>3,526.0</b>	<b>3,490.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3,594.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>GDP real (1995=100)</b>	<b>2,959.1</b>	<b>2,844.2</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>2,843.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>	
Government revenue	748.8	693.1	-7.4	754.0	8.8
Government expenditure	777.4	849.9	9.3	885.4	4.2
<b>Financial deficit</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>-156.8</b>		<b>-131.4</b>	
Direct loss(-)/creation of employment		-473		101	
Indirect loss(-)/creation of employment		-554		118	
<b>Total loss(-)/creation of employment</b>		<b>-1,027</b>		<b>219</b>	
<b>Change in net foreign assets</b>	<b>-44.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>		<b>38.0</b>	

Date: 11/05/2001

## **Annex 2: Estimated effects (continued)**

Memorandum items: Assumed values of elasticities<sup>6</sup>

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%-Change in total tourism receipts for each %-change in total nights	3.6
%-Change in U.S. tourism receipts for each %-change in U.S. nights	1.6
%-Change in other tourism receipts for each %-change in other nights	0.8
%-Change in South American tourism receipts for each %-change in South American nights	1.0
%-Change in Rest of the World tourism receipts for each %-change in Rest of the World nights	0.1
%-Change in Nominal GDP for each %-change in total tourism receipts	0.8

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*Date: 11/05/2001*

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<sup>6</sup> Elasticities used in the calculation are based on the period 1996 - 2000. In order to correct for possible significant fluctuations, the median is used instead of the arithmetic mean.



**2.2 LANDSBESLUIT, HOUDENDE ALGEMENE MAATREGELEN, VAN 23 OKTOBER 2001 TOT WIJZIGING VAN HET LANDSBESLUIT REGELING DEVIEZENPROVISIEVRIJSTELLING (AB 1995 NO. 68)**  
(uitbreiding vrijstellingsgronden ten behoeve van luchtvaartondernemingen en deviezenbanken)  
*Afkondigingsblad van Aruba 2001 no. 129*

IN NAAM DER KONINGIN!

DE GOUVERNEUR van Aruba,

In overweging genomen hebbende:

\* dat op 7 november 1986 ten behoeve van Aruba een Luchtvaartovereenkomst tussen het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden en de Verenigde Staten van Amerika (Trb. 1986, 199) werd gesloten, waarvan enkele bepalingen tot nu nog niet in wetgeving waren vertaald, en waartoe de noodzaak inmiddels is ontstaan;  
\* dat het wenselijk is om ook ten aanzien van bepaalde specifieke taken van in Aruba gevestigde deviezenbanken voor specifieke handelingen aan deze banken deviezenprovisievrijstelling te verlenen;

Gelet op:

artikel 11 van de Landsverordening deviezenprovisie (AB 1990 no. GT 5),

Heeft, de Raad van Advies gehoord, besloten:

Artikel I

Het Landsbesluit regeling deviezenprovisievrijstelling (AB 1995 no. 68) wordt gewijzigd als volgt:

- A. in artikel 1 worden de navolgende wijzigingen aangebracht:
1. de punt aan het eind van het eerste lid, onderdeel d, wordt vervangen door een puntkomma;
  2. aan het eerste lid worden twee nieuwe onderdelen toegevoegd, luidende:
    - e. die luchtvaartmaatschappijen, die zijn aangewezen en gemachtigd overeenkomstig artikel 3 van de op 7 november 1986 te Washington tussen het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden en de Verenigde Staten van Amerika gesloten overeenkomst inzake het luchtvervoer tussen Aruba en de Verenigde Staten van Amerika (Trb. 1986, 199);
    - f. in Aruba gevestigde deviezenbanken ten behoeve van betalingen in het kader van beleggings- en financieringsactiviteiten die voor rekening en risico van die banken zelf worden aangegaan.
- B. in artikel 2, eerste lid, worden de navolgende wijzigingen aangebracht:
1. De woorden “a en b” worden vervangen door: a, b en f;
  2. Na “1986” wordt ingevoerd een nieuwe zinsdeel, luidende: en, wat betreft onderdeel e, tot en met 17 augustus 1987.

## Artikel II

1. Dit landsbesluit treedt in werking met ingang van de dag na die van zijn plaatsing in het afkondigingsblad van Aruba en werkt, wat artikel 1, eerste lid onderdelen a, b en f, betreft, terug tot en met 1 januari 1986 en wat artikel 1, eerste lid, onderdeel e, betreft, terug tot en met 18 augustus 1987.

## Artikel III

Dit landsbesluit treedt in werking met ingang van de dag na die van zijn plaatsing in het Afkondigingsblad van Aruba en werkt ten aanzien van het in artikel I, onderdeel B, nieuwe onderdeel e terug tot en met 18 augustus 1987 en ten aanzien van het nieuwe onderdeel f terug tot en met 1 januari 1986.

Gegeven te Oranjestad, 23 Oktober 2001

O. Koolman

De minister van Financiën,  
R.R. Croes

De minister van Justitie en  
Publieke Werken,  
P.E. Croes

### **III. Statistical annex**

#### **General note**

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

**TABLE 1.1: TOURISM**

period	Total visitor nights	Total visitors	Visitors by origin							Average nights stayed	Average hotel occupancy rate	Cruise tourism		
			North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Netherlands	Other			Number of passengers	Ship calls	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1997	4,834,838	645,983	388,895	363,791	163,288	87,634	57,745	32,666	36,055	7.5	73.5	297,650	270	
1998	4,889,718	647,437	401,547	377,108	162,308	99,128	49,042	30,959	34,540	7.6	77.6	257,755	255	
1999	5,143,302	683,323	442,833	422,186	155,171	103,601	49,326	32,014	35,993	7.5	77.0	289,052	230	
2000	5,247,824	721,224	478,726	458,132	162,474	112,018	47,063	30,575	32,961	7.3	76.0	490,005	331	
1999	I	1,316,201	164,364	114,754	106,513	32,240	19,151	10,601	6,801	6,769	8.0	78.7	133,464	106
	II	1,139,777	161,810	111,893	107,941	30,316	19,589	10,950	7,245	8,651	7.0	73.4	27,965	26
	III	1,356,151	183,234	100,977	98,400	57,308	42,491	13,670	9,207	11,279	7.4	77.4	1,969	9
	IV	1,331,173	173,915	115,209	109,332	35,307	22,370	14,105	8,761	9,294	7.7	78.9	125,654	89
2000	I	1,380,946	179,192	131,850	122,789	29,131	17,703	11,418	7,529	6,793	7.7	81.6	208,820	150
	II	1,199,727	175,941	120,421	117,296	36,672	23,998	10,989	7,157	7,859	6.8	71.8	85,535	50
	III	1,402,755	196,820	112,711	109,831	61,999	47,076	12,233	7,906	9,877	7.1	76.6	35,349	22
	IV	1,264,396	169,271	113,744	108,216	34,672	23,241	12,423	7,983	8,432	7.5	73.8	160,301	109
2001	I	1,371,383	183,572	140,578	131,479	26,476	16,637	10,945	7,112	5,573	7.5	83.6	195,718	126
	II	1,269,191	179,632	129,013	126,474	33,031	23,240	10,389	6,497	7,199	7.1	74.9	92,484	50
	III	1,343,214	176,294	103,177	100,806	54,021	42,512	10,995	6,803	8,101	7.6	74.5	40,309	25

Source: Aruba Tourism Authority, Central Bureau of Statistics, Aruba Hotel and Tourism Association, Cruise Tourism Authority.

**TABLE 1.2: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM**

	Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Nether- lands	Other	
period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Quarterly percentage changes 1)</i>										
1999	I	1.5	-2.4	-4.7	-1.5	10.2	35.3	-14.3	-6.2	6.0
	II	1.6	3.3	11.8	12.1	-19.6	-15.3	3.9	8.0	3.3
	III	7.1	10.5	21.2	21.6	-2.0	7.9	2.0	3.1	5.9
	IV	10.6	11.1	17.8	19.1	-4.2	-0.4	10.8	8.6	1.7
2000	I	4.9	9.0	14.9	15.3	-9.6	-7.6	7.7	10.7	0.4
	II	5.3	8.7	7.6	8.7	21.0	22.5	0.4	-1.2	-9.2
	III	3.4	7.4	11.6	11.6	8.2	10.8	-10.5	-14.1	-12.4
	IV	-5.0	-2.7	-1.3	-1.0	-1.8	3.9	-11.9	-8.9	-9.3
2001	I	-0.7	2.4	6.6	7.1	-9.1	-6.0	-4.1	-5.5	-18.0
	II	5.8	2.1	7.1	7.8	-9.9	-3.2	-5.5	-9.2	-8.4
	III	-4.2	-10.4	-8.5	-8.2	-12.9	-9.7	-10.1	-14.0	-18.0
<i>Cumulative percentage changes 2)</i>										
1999	I	1.5	-2.4	-4.7	-1.5	10.2	35.3	-14.3	-6.2	6.0
	II	1.5	0.3	2.8	4.9	-6.6	3.9	-5.9	0.6	4.5
	III	3.4	3.8	7.8	9.6	-4.4	6.0	-3.0	1.6	5.1
	IV	5.2	5.5	10.3	12.0	-4.4	4.5	0.6	3.4	4.2
2000	I	4.9	9.0	14.9	15.3	-9.6	-7.6	7.7	10.7	0.4
	II	5.1	8.9	11.3	12.0	5.2	7.6	4.0	4.6	-5.0
	III	4.5	8.4	11.4	11.8	6.6	9.3	-1.6	-2.8	-8.1
	IV	2.0	5.5	8.1	8.5	4.7	8.1	-4.6	-4.5	-8.4
2001	I	-0.7	2.4	6.6	7.1	-9.1	-6.0	-4.1	-5.5	-18.0
	II	2.3	2.3	6.9	7.4	-9.6	-4.4	-4.8	-7.3	-12.8
	III	0.0	-2.3	2.1	2.5	-11.2	-7.2	-6.7	-9.6	-14.9

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

**TABLE 1.3: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES**

(August 1994 = 100)

(September 2000 = 100)

	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House- keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communi- & cation	Recreation & educa- tion	Other
<b>Weights (September 1994)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>975</b>
<b>Weights (September 2000)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,074</b>
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1997	110.1	111.8	108.0	120.6	110.6	110.4	112.1	104.1	110.9	106.1
1998	111.7	114.2	108.5	129.6	109.0	113.1	112.7	103.3	112.6	107.3
1999	115.8	116.3	111.3	134.0	118.0	117.7	113.1	105.9	117.1	109.9
2000	100.8	100.8	100.0	101.5	101.1	101.4	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.8
1999 I	112.1	114.9	109.3	130.7	108.7	114.3	112.6	103.1	113.9	107.8
II	112.9	115.6	109.5	131.9	109.3	115.1	112.7	104.6	114.3	108.2
III	114.3	116.0	110.4	132.4	113.6	115.7	112.9	105.6	115.6	108.9
IV	115.8	116.3	111.3	134.0	118.0	117.7	113.1	105.9	117.1	109.9
2000 I	116.9	116.7	111.3	136.0	119.3	118.2	113.2	107.3	118.5	110.7
II	117.9	117.3	111.4	138.5	120.6	119.4	113.2	108.0	119.2	111.7
III	118.9	118.3	111.8	141.4	121.8	119.9	113.3	108.3	120.2	112.7
IV d	100.8	100.8	100.0	101.5	101.1	101.4	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.8
2001 I	101.3	101.6	99.0	104.3	100.9	102.2	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.4
II	102.1	102.5	99.6	106.1	101.3	102.7	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.9
III	102.6	103.4	99.9	108.4	101.4	105.0	100.0	99.9	101.6	102.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

**TABLE 1.4: 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 month over previous 12 months
1997	110.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	3.0
1998	111.7	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.9
1999	115.8	0.3	1.3	3.7	2.3
2000	100.8	0.3	0.8	3.5	4.0
1999 I	112.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8
II	112.9	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.7
III	114.3	0.3	1.2	2.9	1.9
IV	115.8	0.3	1.3	3.7	2.3
2000 I	116.9	0.6	0.9	4.3	2.9
II	117.9	0.3	0.9	4.4	3.5
III	118.9	0.2	0.8	4.0	4.0
IV d	100.8	0.3	0.8	3.5	4.0
2001 I	101.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	3.9
II	102.1	0.2	0.8	3.0	3.6
III	102.6	0.3	0.5	2.6	3.1

**TABLE 1.5: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Number of construction permits granted	1,530	1,544	1,693	1,371	348	591	448	306	292	341	458	280	264	325	328
a. Houses 1)	986	1,099	1,182	871	253	466	276	187	209	198	311	153	145	177	208
b. Apartments	42	39	24	35	5	5	7	7	8	8	12	7	9	5	4
c. Office buildings	18	8	16	16	3	3	6	4	1	7	3	5	3	3	5
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	28	17	15	18	5	3	2	5	0	3	8	7	5	5	11
e. Others	456	381	456	431	82	114	157	103	74	125	124	108	102	135	100
2. Total value of construction permits (x AFL million)	309.9	177.8	168.4	184.8	42.9	49.9	46.7	29.2	37.3	40.0	63.1	44.4	30.4	55.1	75.9
a. Houses 1)	106.1	112.2	104.5	91.6	20.6	39.0	27.2	17.9	19.7	21.3	34.5	16.0	17.1	17.0	23.6
b. Apartments	6.1	11.0	13.8	16.1	10.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	6.0	4.2	3.7	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.6
c. Office buildings	7.4	3.3	9.6	7.3	1.5	0.2	3.6	4.4	0.4	3.6	1.0	2.4	0.9	22.3	1.3
d. Stores and shopping malls 2)	125.1	12.2	9.0	26.6	6.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.5	12.6	11.4	2.7	2.4	12.7
e. Others	65.2	39.2	31.5	43.3	4.6	9.1	12.9	4.6	11.2	8.3	11.4	12.4	7.9	12.5	37.8
3. Total cement imported (x 1,000 Kg)	40,333	42,259	55,626	41,879	11,884	11,363	16,801	15,578	11,823	12,031	8,390	9,635	4,937	9,009	11,082
4. Number of electrical installations approved	3,084	2,992	2,691	3,034	510	694	695	792	486	708	916	924	501	674	756
a. Houses 1)	985	886	825	970	115	209	189	312	111	243	287	329	99	464	507
b. Apartments	250	220	132	189	27	39	22	44	14	31	66	78	20	54	67
b. Enterprises	148	151	135	112	11	30	33	61	9	37	31	35	33	69	92
c. Others	1,701	1,735	1,599	1,763	357	416	451	375	352	397	532	482	349	87	90

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 1.6: UTILITIES**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. a. Water (x1,000 m3) 1)	9,587	10,280	10,406	10,929	2,492	2,690	2,777	2,447	2,604	2,938	2,700	2,687	2,831	2,923	2,880
b. Connected premises	27,180	28,283	29,211	30,225	28,426	28,751	28,998	29,211	29,386	29,682	29,951	30,225	30,409	30,657	30,958
2. a. Electricity (x 1,000 KWH)	551,849	600,767	614,931	644,348	138,070	152,431	165,780	158,650	144,507	158,585	172,196	169,060	151,513	166,433	178,640
b. Connections	33,337	34,416	35,496	36,448	34,505	34,792	35,015	35,496	35,668	35,775	36,016	36,448	36,575	36,749	37,058
c. Number of users	28,708	29,861	30,971	32,062	29,889	30,290	30,562	30,971	31,199	31,346	31,700	32,062	32,281	32,457	32,763
3. a. Gas (x 1,000 pounds)	15,606	15,633	16,345	17,162	3,869	3,985	3,974	4,517	4,135	4,150	4,228	4,649	4,270	4,374	
b. Household	6,929	6,958	7,215	7,354	1,638	1,751	1,722	2,104	1,673	1,797	1,760	2,124	1,644	1,764	
c. Commercial	8,678	8,675	9,130	9,808	2,231	2,234	2,251	2,413	2,462	2,353	2,468	2,525	2,626	2,610	
4. Utilities index 2)	104.9	112.9	115.2	121.4	106.0	115.3	122.6	114.6	111.5	123.2	125.4	124.5	118.5	126.5	

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

2) For annual data, base: 1996 = 100

For quarterly data, base: quarterly average 1996 = 100

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

**TABLE 1.7: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRY**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Export of goods	43.2	51.5	52.3	48.3	14.9	14.1	12.3	11.0	11.5	15.4	14.0	7.4	7.9	13.2	16.1
a. United States	15.2	17.8	24.0	14.5	7.6	6.7	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	1.5	2.3	4.1	4.0
b. Colombia	4.9	11.3	10.6	12.5	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
c. The Netherlands	10.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	3.2	0.5	0.9	2.0	3.8
d. Netherlands Antilles	5.7	5.6	4.4	5.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	3.2	2.6
e. Venezuela	2.6	5.1	3.8	6.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	3.5
f. Other countries	4.7	5.0	3.2	3.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7
2. Import of goods	1,100.7	1,219.4	1,400.8	1,292.2	307.5	322.6	394.5	376.3	312.1	304.5	328.5	347.0	290.8	294.7	341.5
a. United States	654.0	808.6	926.2	783.3	205.1	217.9	264.4	238.7	200.9	187.5	187.7	207.1	182.5	180.2	212.8
b. The Netherlands	137.1	128.9	155.6	161.4	34.5	32.9	53.1	35.1	32.8	34.7	50.8	43.1	37.7	34.1	39.9
c. Netherlands Antilles	46.2	36.6	39.8	51.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	11.6	10.3	12.5	13.2	14.9	11.5	11.3	11.2
d. Venezuela	40.1	41.7	42.0	47.3	8.4	9.4	12.1	12.2	10.2	11.7	13.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	10.3
e. Japan	33.3	27.1	35.9	40.1	6.0	7.6	8.9	13.4	10.6	10.0	10.0	9.5	6.3	7.5	8.7
f. Other countries	189.9	176.5	201.4	209.1	44.6	45.3	46.3	65.3	47.2	48.1	53.8	60.0	43.5	51.6	58.7
3. Trade balance	-1,057.5	-1,167.9	-1,348.5	-1,243.8	-292.6	-308.4	-382.2	-365.3	-300.6	-289.1	-314.5	-339.7	-282.9	-281.5	-325.4

Source: CBS

**TABLE 1.8: MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE BY PRODUCT CATEGORY**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Export of goods	43.2	51.5	52.3	48.3	14.9	14.1	12.3	11.0	11.5	15.4	14.0	7.4	7.9	13.2	16.1
a. Live animals and other animal products	5.8	16.1	13.9	18.5	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.4	4.8	6.5	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.0	5.5
b. Transport equipment	5.1	3.4	4.0	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.2
c. Art objects and collectors' items	6.2	9.9	7.1	8.2	0.7	2.9	2.7	0.7	1.2	2.2	3.7	1.1	1.6	2.6	4.0
d. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	3.0	6.5	5.4	4.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
e. Other goods	22.9	15.5	21.9	15.5	7.5	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.4	2.1	2.6	5.7	4.9
2. Import of goods	1,100.7	1,219.4	1,400.8	1,292.2	307.5	322.6	394.5	376.3	312.1	304.5	328.5	347.0	290.8	294.7	341.5
a. Live animals and other animal products	82.0	97.6	90.7	99.9	22.6	23.6	19.5	24.9	24.3	25.6	25.6	24.4	22.1	24.6	29.8
b. Food products	128.7	137.3	137.7	141.7	32.2	33.1	32.8	39.6	33.2	34.9	35.4	38.2	34.7	35.9	33.5
c. Chemical products	125.1	129.2	137.9	162.0	31.2	35.2	35.1	36.4	43.6	38.2	41.8	38.4	35.3	35.9	40.1
d. Base metals and derivated works	86.4	114.6	154.4	90.7	30.2	38.5	50.3	35.5	23.8	20.1	24.6	22.2	18.3	24.5	30.8
e. Machinery and electrotechnical equipment	153.9	195.2	287.0	189.2	51.6	65.8	118.5	51.1	47.6	45.4	51.7	44.4	42.0	40.1	74.0
f. Transport equipment	100.2	95.5	109.2	117.5	24.3	25.3	25.3	34.2	27.9	27.4	31.3	30.8	22.8	24.4	24.8
g. Other goods	424.4	450.0	483.9	491.2	115.4	100.9	113.0	154.6	111.6	112.8	118.1	148.6	115.6	109.4	108.5
3. Trade balance	-1,057.5	-1,167.9	-1,348.5	-1,243.8	-292.6	-308.4	-382.2	-365.3	-300.6	-289.1	-314.5	-339.7	-282.9	-281.5	-325.4

Source: CBS

**TABLE 1.9: OIL REFINING**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
1. Export of oil (x AFL million)	2,272	1,290	2,192	2,331	394	504	564	730	445	546	558	783	537	545	360
2. Import of crude (x AFL million)	1,862	704	2,092	1,922	319	537	569	667	277	550	534	561	454	224	247
3. Quantity of oil refined (x 1,000 barrels)	65,507	58,388	73,713	83,553	20,574	18,445	17,478	17,216	16,808	21,569	21,876	23,300	22,242	12,933	15,630
4. Number of employees (at end-December 1)	534	541	520	564	502	534	529	520	568	577	571	564	564	564	564

1) Excluding persons employed with contractors.

Source: Coastal Aruba Refining Co. N.V.

**TABLE 2.1: MONETARY SURVEY**

End of period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	I	I	II	III	I	I	II	III
<b>I. Net domestic assets</b>	<b>967.2</b>	<b>985.7</b>	<b>1,127.5</b>	<b>1,210.4</b>	<b>971.9</b>	<b>1,002.2</b>	<b>1,052.6</b>	<b>1,127.5</b>	<b>1,164.5</b>	<b>1,188.4</b>	<b>1,221.1</b>	<b>1,210.4</b>	<b>1,194.0</b>	<b>1,204.3</b>	<b>1,177.9</b>
A) Domestic credit	1,175.9	1,244.1	1,394.5	1,510.3	1,232.7	1,260.9	1,323.4	1,394.5	1,458.4	1,493.0	1,517.6	1,510.3	1,521.4	1,559.0	1,541.3
1) Net claims on public sector	-9.7	-8.9	12.4	-1.1	-24.7	-14.3	-16.5	12.4	14.1	2.3	3.5	-1.1	0.8	23.3	-0.4
a) Gross claims	74.5	67.9	75.9	65.8	70.7	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.9	85.2	68.5	65.8	68.5	94.9	72.4
b) Government's deposits	-74.4	-67.0	-54.2	-44.3	-86.0	-80.3	-82.6	-54.2	-52.4	-53.6	-42.6	-44.3	-38.9	-40.5	-41.6
c) Development funds	-9.8	-9.8	-9.4	-22.6	-9.5	-9.4	-9.5	-9.4	-9.4	-29.3	-22.4	-22.6	-28.8	-31.1	-31.2
2) Claims on private sector	1,185.5	1,253.0	1,382.2	1,511.4	1,257.4	1,275.2	1,340.0	1,382.2	1,444.5	1,490.7	1,514.1	1,511.4	1,520.6	1,535.6	1,541.6
a) Enterprises	635.8	636.3	670.0	728.2	631.3	626.1	658.2	670.0	717.5	733.6	739.2	728.2	734.8	733.6	724.2
b) Individuals	532.4	588.7	686.1	757.8	598.1	621.8	656.4	686.1	700.8	731.0	749.6	757.8	763.7	779.4	797.8
1) Consumer credit	269.2	287.9	335.6	357.3	292.4	302.7	317.8	335.6	340.3	351.6	354.7	357.3	355.9	358.8	365.7
2) Housing mortgages	263.2	300.8	350.4	400.5	305.7	319.0	338.7	350.4	360.5	379.4	394.9	400.5	407.9	420.5	432.1
c) Other	17.3	28.0	26.1	25.4	28.0	27.4	25.3	26.1	26.0	26.1	25.2	25.4	22.1	22.7	19.6
B) Other items, net	-208.7	-258.4	-267.0	-299.9	-260.8	-258.7	-270.9	-267.0	-293.9	-304.6	-296.5	-299.9	-327.4	-354.6	-363.4
<b>II. Net foreign assets</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>553.1</b>	<b>571.6</b>	<b>527.8</b>	<b>648.4</b>	<b>630.9</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>571.6</b>	<b>603.5</b>	<b>588.5</b>	<b>555.7</b>	<b>527.8</b>	<b>617.3</b>	<b>590.3</b>	<b>661.7</b>
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	316.4	408.2	412.7	386.4	484.6	458.0	430.7	412.7	408.3	421.5	413.8	386.4	422.8	467.3	507.2
B) Commercial banks	77.2	144.9	158.9	141.4	163.8	172.8	197.4	158.9	195.1	167.0	141.9	141.4	194.5	122.9	154.5
<b>III Broad money</b>	<b>1,360.8</b>	<b>1,538.8</b>	<b>1,699.1</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>1,620.3</b>	<b>1,633.1</b>	<b>1,680.7</b>	<b>1,699.1</b>	<b>1,768.0</b>	<b>1,776.5</b>	<b>1,776.9</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>1,811.3</b>	<b>1,794.6</b>	<b>1,839.6</b>
A) Money	473.1	547.0	590.4	596.3	563.9	570.6	587.8	590.4	591.1	629.7	606.8	596.3	626.2	612.2	649.2
B) Quasi-money	887.7	991.8	1,108.7	1,142.0	1,056.4	1,062.5	1,092.9	1,108.7	1,176.5	1,147.2	1,170.1	1,142.0	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4

**TABLE 2.2: COMPONENTS OF BROAD MONEY**

End of period	Currency			Demand deposits			Money	Other deposits		Trea- sury bills	Quasi- money	Broad money
	Issued	At banks	Outside banks	AFL	Foreign currency	Total		Savings	Time			
	(1)	(2)	(3= 1-2)	(4)	(5)	(6= 4+5)	(7= 3+6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11= 8+9+10)	(12= 7+11)
1997	126.8	25.2	101.6	311.8	59.8	371.5	473.1	366.6	517.1	4.0	887.7	1,360.8
1998	133.3	28.4	104.9	378.2	63.9	442.1	547.0	382.5	609.3	0.0	991.8	1,538.8
1999	146.3	24.0	122.4	398.0	70.1	468.1	590.4	391.6	715.6	1.5	1,108.7	1,699.1
2000	151.0	29.7	121.3	406.3	68.7	474.9	596.3	404.6	729.0	8.4	1,142.0	1,738.3
1999 I	126.5	24.3	102.2	381.0	80.7	461.7	563.9	389.4	667.0	0.0	1,056.4	1,620.3
II	132.0	23.4	108.6	395.0	67.0	462.0	570.6	393.5	663.5	5.5	1,062.5	1,633.1
III	128.0	22.1	105.9	417.8	64.1	481.9	587.8	387.5	703.9	1.5	1,092.9	1,680.7
IV	146.3	24.0	122.4	398.0	70.1	468.1	590.4	391.6	715.6	1.5	1,108.7	1,699.1
2000 I	139.3	24.1	115.2	401.2	74.6	475.8	591.1	403.4	760.0	13.5	1,176.9	1,768.0
II	144.7	23.9	120.8	443.3	65.6	509.0	629.7	410.8	726.4	10.0	1,147.2	1,776.9
III	140.3	23.6	116.8	420.0	70.0	490.0	606.8	403.3	763.8	3.0	1,170.1	1,776.9
IV	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 I	140.1	24.0	116.1	424.7	85.4	510.1	626.2	412.6	767.5	5.0	1,185.1	1,811.3
II	143.9	22.8	121.1	417.0	74.2	491.2	612.2	418.9	751.4	12.0	1,182.4	1,794.6
III	143.4	24.4	119.0	441.2	89.0	530.2	649.2	422.5	767.8	0.2	1,190.4	1,839.6

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

During period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999			2000			2001				
					I	II	III	I	I	II	III	I	II	III	
<b>I. Net domestic money creation</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-26.4</b>
A) Domestic credit	93.4	68.2	150.4	115.8	-11.4	28.2	62.5	71.1	63.9	34.6	24.6	-7.3	11.1	37.5	-17.7
1) Net claims on public sector	31.8	0.8	21.3	-13.4	-15.8	10.4	-2.2	28.9	1.7	-11.7	1.2	-4.6	1.9	22.5	-23.7
a) Recourse to monetary system	4.5	-6.6	8.0	-10.1	2.8	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	9.2	-16.7	-2.7	2.7	26.4	-22.5
b) Drawing down of bank balances	27.3	7.3	13.3	-3.3	-18.6	5.8	-2.4	28.5	1.7	-21.0	17.9	-1.9	-0.8	-3.9	-1.2
1) Government's deposits	34.5	7.4	12.8	9.9	-19.0	5.7	-2.4	28.4	1.8	-1.1	10.9	-1.7	5.4	-1.6	-1.1
2) Development funds	-7.1	-0.1	0.5	-13.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-19.9	6.9	-0.2	-6.3	-2.2	-0.1
2) Claims on private sector	61.6	67.4	129.2	129.3	4.4	17.8	64.7	42.2	62.2	46.4	23.4	-2.7	9.2	15.0	6.0
a) Enterprises	15.9	0.4	33.8	58.2	-4.9	-5.2	32.2	11.8	47.5	16.1	5.6	-11.1	6.6	-1.2	-9.4
b) Individuals	56.1	56.3	97.4	71.8	9.5	23.6	34.7	29.6	14.7	30.2	18.6	8.2	5.9	15.6	18.5
1) Consumer credit	36.0	18.7	47.7	21.7	4.5	10.3	15.0	17.9	4.6	11.4	3.1	2.6	-1.4	3.0	6.9
2) Housing mortgages	20.0	37.6	49.7	50.1	5.0	13.3	19.6	11.8	10.1	18.9	15.6	5.6	7.3	12.7	11.5
c) Other	-10.3	10.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-2.1	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.2	-3.3	0.6	-3.1
B) Other domestic factors	4.0	-49.7	-8.6	-32.9	-2.4	2.1	-12.2	3.8	-26.9	-10.7	8.1	-3.4	-27.5	-27.2	-8.7
<b>II. Inflow of foreign funds</b>	<b>-37.6</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>-43.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-56.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>-27.9</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>71.4</b>
<b>III Broad money</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-38.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>
1) Money	28.1	73.9	43.4	5.8	16.9	6.7	17.2	2.6	0.7	38.7	-23.0	-10.5	30.0	-14.0	37.0
2) Quasi-money	31.6	104.2	116.9	33.3	64.6	6.1	30.4	15.7	68.2	-29.7	22.9	-28.1	43.1	-2.7	8.0

**TABLE 2.4: FOREIGN ASSETS**

End of period	Centrale Bank van Aruba				Commercial banks			Total	Revaluation differences	Total excl. (9)	Broad money	Import of goods (excl. oil) during a 12-month period	Percentages	
	Gold	Other assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net						Broad money coverage	Import coverage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2-3)	(5)	(6)	(7= 5-6)						(8= 4+7)	(9)
1997	50.1	308.5	2.5	356.1	465.9	388.7	77.2	433.3	39.7	393.6	1,360.8	1,425.1	28.9	30.4
1998	41.0	397.7	1.7	437.0	486.4	341.5	144.9	581.9	28.8	553.1	1,538.8	1,521.0	35.9	38.3
1999	41.0	393.7	0.1	434.6	501.1	342.2	158.9	593.6	22.0	571.6	1,699.1	1,350.0	33.6	44.0
2000	41.0	376.2	2.3	414.9	533.2	391.8	141.4	556.3	28.5	527.8	1,738.3	1,271.0	30.4	43.8
1999 I	41.0	468.6	1.6	507.9	466.4	302.6	163.8	671.7	23.3	648.4	1,620.3	1,515.5	40.0	44.3
II	41.0	442.2	1.8	481.4	485.0	312.2	172.8	654.2	23.3	630.9	1,633.1	1,517.8	38.6	43.1
III	41.0	415.1	5.1	450.9	512.6	315.2	197.4	648.3	20.2	628.1	1,680.7	1,453.5	37.4	44.6
I	41.0	393.7	0.1	434.6	501.1	342.2	158.9	593.6	22.0	571.6	1,699.1	1,350.0	33.6	44.0
2000 I	41.0	391.3	1.1	431.2	544.8	349.7	195.1	626.3	22.8	603.5	1,768.0	1,314.1	34.1	47.7
II	41.0	404.3	0.1	445.2	519.9	352.9	167.0	612.2	23.7	588.5	1,776.9	1,278.7	33.1	47.9
III	41.0	399.2	3.1	437.1	518.1	376.2	141.9	579.1	23.3	555.7	1,776.9	1,291.0	31.3	44.9
I	41.0	376.2	2.3	414.9	533.2	391.8	141.4	556.3	28.5	527.8	1,738.3	1,271.0	30.4	43.8
2001 I	41.0	411.5	0.9	451.6	558.0	363.5	194.5	646.1	28.8	617.3	1,811.3	1,247.2	34.1	51.8
II	41.0	458.6	7.2	492.4	522.4	399.5	122.9	615.3	25.0	590.3	1,794.6	1,256.9	32.9	49.0
III	41.0	504.1	10.8	534.4	509.4	354.9	154.5	688.9	27.1	661.7	1,839.6	1,243.4	36.0	55.4

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

End of period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>ASSETS</b>															
1. Claims on money-creating institution:	197.6	265.9	298.2	241.9	323.5	305.0	287.5	298.2	271.5	267.6	285.2	241.9	258.6	289.2	330.1
a) Monetary authorities	147.4	241.6	261.9	213.2	287.5	274.3	262.5	261.9	244.8	238.7	258.0	213.2	239.8	274.6	318.5
b) Commercial banks	50.2	24.3	36.3	28.8	35.9	30.7	25.0	36.3	26.7	28.9	27.1	28.8	18.8	14.6	11.6
2. Claims on the public sector	74.5	67.9	75.9	65.8	70.7	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.9	85.2	68.5	65.8	68.5	94.9	72.4
a) Short-term	48.2	45.1	65.2	56.1	49.4	64.6	64.8	65.2	66.3	74.3	58.2	56.1	58.8	85.2	63.7
b) Long-term	26.3	22.8	10.7	9.7	21.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.6	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.7
3. Claims on the private sector	1,185.5	1,253.0	1,382.2	1,511.4	1,257.4	1,275.2	1,340.0	1,382.2	1,444.3	1,490.7	1,514.1	1,511.4	1,520.6	1,535.6	1,541.6
a) Enterprises	635.8	636.3	670.0	728.2	631.3	626.1	658.2	670.0	717.5	733.6	739.2	728.2	734.8	733.6	724.2
b) Individuals	532.4	588.7	686.1	757.8	598.1	621.8	656.4	686.1	700.8	731.0	749.6	757.8	763.7	779.4	797.8
1) Consumer credit	269.2	287.9	335.6	357.3	292.4	302.7	317.8	335.6	340.3	351.6	354.7	357.3	355.9	358.8	365.7
2) Housing mortgages	263.2	300.8	350.4	400.5	305.7	319.0	338.7	350.4	360.5	379.4	394.9	400.5	407.9	420.5	432.1
c) Capital market investmen	12.5	14.2	11.8	11.9	14.3	13.8	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.9	9.2	9.1	6.0
d) Other	4.8	13.8	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.3	14.2	13.4	13.5	13.0	13.7	13.6
4. Foreign assets	824.4	925.1	935.9	950.4	975.9	968.2	968.6	935.9	977.1	965.2	958.3	950.4	1,010.5	1,022.0	1,052.4
a) Gold	50.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
b) Short-term	641.2	738.0	740.0	753.3	788.4	783.7	791.1	740.0	782.7	770.1	755.9	753.3	815.2	827.1	855.7
c) Long-term	133.1	146.1	154.9	156.1	146.6	143.5	136.6	154.9	153.4	154.1	161.4	156.1	154.4	153.9	155.6
5. Other domestic assets	0.4	-21.2	-40.6	-21.8	-24.1	-31.3	-38.2	-40.6	-33.0	-35.9	-6.1	-21.8	-17.8	-37.0	-64.8
<b>6. Total assets</b>	<b>2,282.4</b>	<b>2,490.7</b>	<b>2,651.6</b>	<b>2,747.7</b>	<b>2,603.5</b>	<b>2,592.4</b>	<b>2,633.5</b>	<b>2,651.6</b>	<b>2,735.9</b>	<b>2,772.8</b>	<b>2,820.1</b>	<b>2,747.7</b>	<b>2,840.5</b>	<b>2,904.7</b>	<b>2,933.8</b>

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

(continued)

End of period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999			2000			2001				
					I	II	III	I	I	II	III	I	I	II	III
<b>LIABILITIES</b>															
7. Broad money	1,360.8	1,538.8	1,699.1	1,738.3	1,620.3	1,633.1	1,680.7	1,699.1	1,768.0	1,776.9	1,776.9	1,738.3	1,811.3	1,794.6	1,839.6
a) Money	473.1	547.0	590.4	596.3	563.9	570.6	587.8	590.4	591.1	629.7	606.8	596.3	626.2	612.2	649.2
b) Quasi-money	887.7	991.8	1,108.7	1,142.0	1,056.4	1,062.5	1,092.9	1,108.7	1,176.9	1,147.2	1,170.1	1,142.0	1,185.1	1,182.4	1,190.4
8. Money-creating institutions	170.3	266.0	271.6	229.8	308.2	295.7	285.9	271.6	262.8	253.4	275.2	229.8	263.3	290.4	331.4
a) Monetary authorities	147.0	236.7	245.6	202.7	281.2	274.8	255.1	245.6	236.0	224.6	253.0	202.7	239.3	267.0	323.5
b) Commercial banks	23.3	29.3	26.0	27.1	27.0	20.9	30.7	26.0	26.8	28.8	22.2	27.1	24.0	23.3	7.8
9. Public sector deposits	84.2	76.8	63.6	66.9	95.5	89.7	92.1	63.6	61.9	82.8	65.0	66.9	67.7	71.6	72.8
a) Government	74.4	67.0	54.2	44.3	86.0	80.3	82.6	54.2	52.4	53.6	42.6	44.3	38.9	40.5	41.6
b) Development funds	9.8	9.8	9.4	22.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	29.3	22.4	22.6	28.8	31.1	31.2
10. Long-term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
a) Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b) Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Subordinated debt	7.8	11.3	11.3	13.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.1
12. Capital and reserves	138.4	140.4	140.1	159.2	140.2	129.7	127.3	140.1	155.9	160.3	159.5	159.2	172.1	174.9	155.4
13. Foreign liabilities	391.1	343.2	342.3	394.1	304.2	314.0	320.3	342.3	350.8	353.0	379.3	394.1	364.4	406.6	365.6
b) Short-term	358.4	307.8	310.5	367.8	273.3	282.1	286.0	310.5	317.5	325.5	351.5	367.8	328.6	374.4	324.7
c) Long-term	32.7	35.4	31.8	26.2	31.0	31.8	34.2	31.8	33.2	27.5	27.8	26.2	35.9	32.2	40.9
14. Revaluation differences	39.7	28.8	22.0	28.5	23.3	23.3	20.2	22.0	22.8	23.7	23.3	28.5	28.8	25.0	27.1
15. Other domestic liabilities	90.2	85.3	101.5	117.2	100.5	95.7	95.7	101.5	102.4	111.3	127.0	117.2	118.9	127.7	127.7
<b>16. Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,282.4</b>	<b>2,490.7</b>	<b>2,651.6</b>	<b>2,747.7</b>	<b>2,603.5</b>	<b>2,592.4</b>	<b>2,633.5</b>	<b>2,651.6</b>	<b>2,735.9</b>	<b>2,772.8</b>	<b>2,820.1</b>	<b>2,747.7</b>	<b>2,840.5</b>	<b>2,904.7</b>	<b>2,933.8</b>

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

End of period	Domestic assets		Total domestic assets	Foreign assets			Total foreign assets	Total assets
	Government	Other		Gold and claims in gold	Claims on			
	(1)	(2)	(3)		Banks	Governments	(6)	(7)
1997	0.0	17.6	17.6	50.1	308.5	0.0	358.5	376.1
1998	0.0	17.9	17.9	41.0	397.7	0.0	438.7	456.5
1999	0.0	19.7	19.7	41.0	393.7	0.0	434.7	454.5
2000	0.0	18.4	18.4	41.0	376.2	0.0	417.2	435.6
1999 I	0.0	16.5	16.5	41.0	468.6	0.0	509.5	526.0
II	0.0	17.9	17.9	41.0	442.2	0.0	483.1	501.0
III	0.0	17.4	17.4	41.0	415.1	0.0	456.0	473.4
IV	0.0	19.7	19.7	41.0	393.7	0.0	434.7	454.5
2000 I	0.0	18.2	18.2	41.0	391.3	0.0	432.3	450.5
II	0.0	17.8	17.8	41.0	404.3	0.0	445.3	463.1
III	0.0	20.0	20.0	41.0	399.2	0.0	440.2	460.2
IV	0.0	18.4	18.4	41.0	376.2	0.0	417.2	435.6
2001 I	0.0	19.5	19.5	41.0	411.5	0.0	452.5	472.0
II	0.0	22.5	22.5	41.0	458.6	0.0	499.6	522.0
III	0.0	20.6	20.6	41.0	504.1	0.0	545.1	565.7

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

(continued)

End of period	Domestic liabilities										Total domestic liabilities	Total foreign liabilities	Revaluation of gold and foreign exchange holdings	Total liabilities
	Capital and reserves	Bank notes issued	Government	Development funds	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits		Other fin.inst. deposits	Private sector deposits	Other deposits				
						Demand	Time							
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1997	36.5	115.8	58.5	9.8	3.0	17.7	76.2	0.0	2.7	13.9	334.0	2.5	39.7	376.1
1998	42.9	121.3	55.7	9.8	2.5	43.5	132.8	0.0	6.0	11.5	426.1	1.7	28.8	456.5
1999	44.0	133.3	46.3	9.4	3.2	42.8	140.3	0.0	5.4	7.7	432.4	0.1	22.0	454.5
2000	52.1	137.1	35.3	22.6	1.3	25.5	118.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	404.8	2.3	28.5	435.6
1999 I	42.9	114.4	79.6	9.5	3.6	25.7	199.2	0.0	7.8	18.5	501.1	1.6	23.3	526.0
II	42.9	119.7	68.0	9.4	2.9	54.6	162.3	0.0	4.7	11.4	475.9	1.8	23.3	501.0
III	42.9	115.5	69.8	9.5	1.7	39.7	154.9	0.0	4.4	9.8	448.1	5.1	20.2	473.4
IV	44.0	133.3	46.3	9.4	3.2	42.8	140.3	0.0	5.4	7.7	432.4	0.1	22.0	454.5
2000 I	44.0	126.1	46.6	9.4	4.3	25.5	159.9	0.0	4.3	6.5	426.5	1.1	22.8	450.5
II	44.0	131.4	46.9	29.3	3.3	16.7	154.0	0.0	3.9	9.8	439.3	0.1	23.7	463.1
III	44.0	126.9	37.8	11.5	3.7	38.8	153.6	0.0	1.8	15.7	433.8	3.1	23.3	460.2
IV	52.1	137.1	35.3	22.6	1.3	25.5	118.5	0.0	2.7	9.7	404.8	2.3	28.5	435.6
2001 I	52.1	126.0	35.4	28.8	2.0	21.6	158.7	0.0	2.1	15.5	442.3	0.9	28.8	472.0
II	52.1	129.6	36.7	31.1	1.8	35.7	180.5	6.7	0.0	15.6	489.8	7.2	25.0	522.0
III	52.1	129.0	36.4	31.2	3.0	53.0	198.3	0.0	5.4	19.4	527.8	10.8	27.1	565.7

**TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED**

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)						Total number of notes issued
	5	10	25	50	100	500	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1997	273	419	338	155	865	15	2,065
1998	256	468	360	165	899	16	2,165
1999	251	479	445	176	970	21	2,342
2000	250	494	450	182	1,013	18	2,409
1999 I	253	418	341	150	850	16	2,028
II	252	436	388	155	884	16	2,132
III	252	430	401	155	840	16	2,093
IV	251	479	445	176	970	21	2,342
2000 I	251	447	416	165	929	18	2,225
II	250	454	439	163	964	20	2,290
III	251	459	416	157	929	20	2,231
IV	250	494	450	182	1,013	18	2,409
2001 I	250	453	428	162	918	19	2,231
II	249	462	424	162	955	19	2,271

End of period	Denominations: value (AFL million)						Total value of notes issued
	5	10	25	50	100	500	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1997	1.4	4.2	8.4	7.8	86.5	7.5	115.8
1998	1.3	4.7	9.0	8.3	89.9	8.2	121.3
1999	1.3	4.8	11.1	8.8	97.0	10.4	133.3
2000	1.3	4.9	11.3	9.1	101.3	9.2	137.1
1999 I	1.3	4.2	8.5	7.5	85.0	7.9	114.4
II	1.3	4.4	9.7	7.8	88.4	8.2	119.7
III	1.3	4.3	10.0	7.7	84.0	8.2	115.5
IV	1.3	4.8	11.1	8.8	97.0	10.4	133.3
2000 I	1.3	4.5	10.4	8.2	92.9	8.8	126.1
II	1.3	4.5	11.0	8.1	96.4	10.1	131.4
III	1.3	4.6	10.4	7.8	92.9	9.9	126.9
IV	1.3	4.9	11.3	9.1	101.3	9.2	137.1
2001 I	1.3	4.5	10.7	8.1	91.8	9.6	126.0
II	1.2	4.6	10.6	8.1	95.5	9.6	129.6

**TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED**

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)								Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (AFL million)
	Cents				Florin			Com-memo-rative coins	
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½	5		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1997	7,781	7,877	5,513	2,949	4,081	65	512	10	11
1998	8,693	8,821	6,074	3,254	4,382	67	576	10	12
1999	9,509	9,822	6,589	3,493	4,759	68	617	11	13
2000	10,387	10,573	6,929	3,768	5,084	69	670	11	14
1999 I	8,888	9,090	6,080	3,256	4,383	68	586	10	12
II	9,086	9,272	6,201	3,307	4,480	68	587	11	12
III	9,334	9,560	6,391	3,406	4,561	68	587	11	12
IV	9,509	9,822	6,589	3,493	4,759	68	617	11	13
2000 I	9,724	10,066	6,693	3,560	4,866	68	625	11	13
II	9,938	10,268	6,812	3,610	4,891	68	626	11	13
III	10,124	10,414	6,912	3,641	4,897	69	634	11	13
IV	10,387	10,573	6,929	3,768	5,084	69	670	11	14
2001 I	10,730	10,797	7,076	3,801	5,095	69	670	11	14
II	11,442	11,034	7,361	3,898	5,108	69	680	11	14
III	11,596	11,180	7,475	3,929	5,182	69	680	11	14

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

	Assets				Total assets	Liabilities		
	Cash and claims on banks	Investments	Loans	Other		Deposits	Capital and reserves	Other
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1997	458.2	90.0	1,286.6	126.7	1,961.4	1,638.9	118.1	204.5
1998	536.7	91.5	1,343.2	123.2	2,094.5	1,775.1	117.2	202.3
1999	559.6	104.0	1,485.7	121.5	2,270.8	1,909.2	115.9	245.7
2000	523.7	88.4	1,644.2	117.3	2,373.6	2,002.0	129.3	242.4
1999 I	573.3	103.7	1,343.6	121.1	2,141.6	1,813.3	117.0	211.3
II	568.0	109.4	1,357.2	122.0	2,156.5	1,827.3	106.5	222.7
III	583.2	107.7	1,411.1	127.2	2,229.1	1,898.4	104.1	226.6
IV	559.6	104.0	1,485.7	121.5	2,270.8	1,909.2	115.9	245.7
2000 I	582.9	92.2	1,555.8	121.0	2,351.8	1,987.3	131.7	232.8
II	553.0	89.7	1,623.3	115.0	2,381.0	2,001.5	136.0	243.5
III	557.9	96.9	1,635.7	114.8	2,405.2	2,038.0	137.8	229.4
IV	523.7	88.4	1,644.2	117.3	2,373.6	2,002.0	129.3	242.4
2001 I	561.8	91.7	1,653.6	119.8	2,426.9	2,048.8	142.2	235.9
II	567.3	80.1	1,697.5	115.2	2,460.1	2,058.7	141.5	259.9
III	580.2	94.6	1,673.3	115.6	2,463.7	2,068.6	120.4	274.7

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

	Liquidity	Loan/ deposit	Capital/ risk value of assets
	(1)	(2)	(3)
End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)
1997	25.3	72.5	11.1
1998	29.3	69.8	10.6
1999	29.1	71.2	8.8
2000	26.0	76.5	9.4
1999 I	31.1	68.1	10.3
II	31.1	67.8	9.3
III	30.9	67.9	7.9
IV	29.1	71.2	8.8
2000 I	28.5	72.3	9.7
II	26.7	74.9	9.8
III	27.2	75.4	8.8
IV	26.0	76.5	9.4
2001 I	27.3	75.2	10.7
II	26.9	76.1	11.7
III	28.5	73.2	10.1

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

Domestic assets										
End of period	Notes and coins (1)	Central Bank		Investments		Loans and advances				
		Current account (2)	Time deposits (3)	Government securities (4)	Non government securities (5)	Enterprises (6)	Mortgages (7)	Individuals (8)	Government (9)	
1997	25.2	36.5	57.7	57.2	12.5	501.8	393.0	269.2	2.3	
1998	28.4	58.1	123.0	54.8	14.2	498.0	434.3	287.9	1.1	
1999	24.0	35.7	163.8	60.8	11.8	511.9	503.2	335.6	0.7	
2000	29.7	28.0	126.4	43.1	11.9	561.3	561.5	357.3	0.3	
1999	I	24.3	32.3	198.9	54.3	14.3	484.9	447.4	292.4	4.3
	II	23.4	50.4	166.1	56.8	13.8	479.5	460.7	302.7	0.8
	III	22.1	55.7	146.2	60.8	11.7	507.6	484.2	317.8	0.8
	IV	24.0	35.7	163.8	60.8	11.8	511.9	503.2	335.6	0.7
2000	I	24.1	26.7	167.5	48.8	11.7	557.2	515.6	340.3	0.4
	II	23.9	29.0	155.7	46.4	11.9	561.2	546.5	351.6	15.4
	III	23.6	39.3	158.2	51.7	11.8	556.6	572.0	354.7	0.4
	IV	29.7	28.0	126.4	43.1	11.9	561.3	561.5	357.3	0.3
2001	I	24.0	22.5	158.3	49.1	9.2	570.0	566.4	355.9	0.4
	II	22.8	45.1	178.7	37.7	9.1	566.9	580.8	358.8	30.9
	III	24.4	48.1	198.1	57.6	6.0	550.0	599.8	365.7	0.3

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

End of period	Domestic assets (cont'd)				Total domestic assets	Foreign assets					Total foreign assets	Total assets
	Premises	Subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	Other (net)		Cash	Due from banks	Investments	Loans	Other		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1997	64.1	4.8	21.0	26.9	1,472.2	8.2	280.3	20.3	120.2	36.8	465.9	1,938.1
1998	54.7	13.8	15.4	-5.0	1,578.8	11.0	291.8	22.5	121.9	39.4	486.4	2,065.2
1999	54.9	14.2	16.8	10.3	1,743.5	11.6	288.4	31.4	134.4	35.5	501.1	2,244.6
2000	58.2	13.5	18.6	1.7	1,811.6	13.0	297.8	33.3	163.9	27.0	533.2	2,344.8
1999 I	53.9	13.7	18.5	8.9	1,648.2	10.7	271.1	35.1	114.5	35.0	466.4	2,114.6
II	53.5	13.6	19.5	9.8	1,650.6	10.5	287.1	38.8	113.5	35.3	485.0	2,135.6
III	53.2	13.6	17.8	-5.7	1,685.7	12.8	321.3	35.2	100.8	42.5	512.6	2,198.3
IV	54.9	14.2	16.8	10.3	1,743.5	11.6	288.4	31.4	134.4	35.5	501.1	2,244.6
2000 I	53.6	14.3	18.6	-0.1	1,778.8	10.4	327.4	31.6	142.3	34.4	544.8	2,323.6
II	55.9	14.2	18.9	0.2	1,830.9	9.4	306.0	31.4	148.6	26.0	519.9	2,350.7
III	56.8	13.4	19.8	5.0	1,863.3	9.9	299.8	33.4	152.0	24.7	518.1	2,381.4
IV	58.2	13.5	18.6	1.7	1,811.6	13.0	297.8	33.3	163.9	27.0	533.2	2,344.8
2001 I	59.0	13.0	20.5	-5.2	1,843.0	11.3	326.9	33.4	161.0	27.3	558.0	2,401.0
II	58.0	13.7	18.6	-8.7	1,912.3	13.8	292.3	33.3	160.0	25.0	522.4	2,434.7
III	57.4	13.6	19.5	3.8	1,944.3	9.8	288.1	31.0	157.5	25.2	509.4	2,453.7

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

(continued)

Domestic liabilities										
End of period	Demand deposits				Time deposits				Savings deposit	Other liabilities
	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Government	Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.	Development funds		
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
1997	47.9	261.3	56.7	15.9	182.4	134.2	200.3	0.0	366.6	174.4
1998	84.4	297.4	52.0	11.3	196.7	184.3	228.0	0.0	382.5	178.2
1999	90.9	321.8	46.9	7.9	212.2	247.6	255.7	0.0	391.6	220.4
2000	99.5	312.8	58.9	9.0	228.8	258.1	242.0	0.0	404.6	218.6
1999 I	81.4	312.6	56.5	6.4	207.2	214.0	245.7	0.0	389.4	190.3
II	90.0	301.4	63.2	12.3	225.6	208.9	228.9	0.0	393.5	201.7
III	83.5	334.0	58.5	12.9	217.4	246.5	239.9	0.0	387.5	207.4
IV	90.9	321.8	46.9	7.9	212.2	247.6	255.7	0.0	391.6	220.4
2000 I	92.6	322.8	52.0	5.9	212.1	302.3	245.4	0.0	403.4	214.1
II	102.6	337.4	61.9	6.6	212.4	270.3	243.5	0.0	410.8	224.6
III	99.8	330.4	54.6	4.8	197.7	292.7	273.2	10.8	403.3	208.5
IV	99.5	312.8	58.9	9.0	228.8	258.1	242.0	0.0	404.6	218.6
2001 I	95.0	338.6	72.6	3.5	235.8	288.0	243.6	0.0	412.6	214.0
II	105.1	316.7	61.0	3.8	230.7	279.7	240.9	0.0	418.9	241.7
III	107.1	354.9	60.4	5.2	229.4	291.0	246.7	0.0	422.5	264.2

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities (cont'd)		Total domestic liabilities	Foreign liabilities							Foreign liabilities	Liabilities	
	Capital base			Demand deposits		Time deposits		Savings deposits	Capital and reserves and subordinated debt	Other			
	Capital and reserves	Subordinated debt	Banks	Non-banks	Banks	Non-banks							
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	
1997	101.9	7.8	1,549.4	23.2	56.2	31.9	201.7	37.2	8.4	30.1	388.7	1,938.1	
1998	97.5	11.3	1,723.7	35.3	54.1	53.5	130.7	35.4	8.4	24.1	341.5	2,065.2	
1999	96.2	11.3	1,902.5	18.4	49.3	57.6	145.8	37.5	8.4	25.2	342.2	2,244.6	
2000	107.0	13.8	1,953.0	28.9	71.9	68.1	150.9	41.6	8.4	20.1	389.9	2,342.9	
1999	I	97.3	11.3	1,812.0	10.8	50.3	41.6	134.2	36.3	8.4	21.0	302.6	2,114.6
	II	86.7	11.3	1,823.4	20.3	52.3	41.5	130.5	38.1	8.4	21.0	312.2	2,135.6
	III	84.4	11.3	1,883.1	25.1	48.6	34.0	144.8	35.1	8.4	19.2	315.2	2,198.3
	IV	96.2	11.3	1,902.5	18.4	49.3	57.6	145.8	37.5	8.4	25.2	342.2	2,244.6
2000	I	111.9	11.3	1,973.9	27.0	61.7	56.0	139.9	39.4	8.4	17.3	349.7	2,323.6
	II	116.3	11.3	1,997.8	19.1	69.1	55.4	142.0	41.4	8.4	17.3	352.9	2,350.7
	III	115.5	13.8	2,005.2	13.8	90.9	55.3	145.0	43.5	8.4	19.3	376.2	2,381.4
	IV	107.0	13.8	1,953.0	28.9	71.9	68.1	150.9	41.6	8.4	20.1	389.9	2,342.9
2001	I	120.0	13.8	2,037.5	9.7	74.2	54.1	157.1	40.2	8.4	19.9	363.5	2,401.0
	II	122.8	13.8	2,035.2	21.7	73.3	83.9	158.0	41.6	4.8	16.1	399.5	2,434.7
	III	103.3	14.1	2,098.8	11.2	59.3	50.0	182.1	41.0	3.0	8.2	354.9	2,453.7

**TABLE 4.4: COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS TO DOMESTIC SECTORS BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PER THE END OF SEPTEMBER 2001**

	Loans outstanding				Percentages			
	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Total	Current account	Term loans	Mortgage	Percentage of total loans
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.8	5.4	0.1	6.4	13.4	85.7	0.9	0.4
Mining and manufacturing	8.7	3.5	8.1	20.2	42.8	17.2	40.0	1.3
Electricity, gas and watersupply	0.9	26.6	1.4	29.0	3.2	91.9	4.8	1.9
Construction	15.7	2.2	3.0	20.9	75.1	10.4	14.4	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	153.2	32.2	22.9	208.3	73.6	15.5	11.0	13.5
Hotels and restaurants	36.3	18.3	12.1	66.7	54.4	27.5	18.1	4.3
Transport, storage and communications	34.7	73.9	34.4	143.0	24.3	51.7	24.1	9.3
Financial intermediation	4.6	16.4	20.2	41.2	11.1	39.8	49.1	2.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	24.8	49.0	50.1	123.9	20.0	39.5	40.5	8.0
Other enterprises	12.7	30.1	21.8	64.6	19.6	46.6	33.8	4.2
<b>Total loans to enterprises</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>724.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Government	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.7	96.3	0.0	0.0
Individuals	77.0	313.7	425.6	816.3	9.4	38.4	52.1	53.0
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>369.3</b>	<b>571.6</b>	<b>599.8</b>	<b>1,540.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1) According to the system of Internacional Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

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

End of period	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.9	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.4
Mining and manufacturing	20.3	22.0	17.6	23.1	20.4	20.6	22.0	26.0	25.6	22.8	17.6	21.3	21.9	20.2
Electricity, gas and watersupply	21.6	28.6	36.3	21.4	21.4	24.3	28.6	29.1	31.7	34.9	36.3	30.4	29.9	29.0
Construction	22.4	24.5	20.6	21.9	19.9	20.4	24.5	25.2	26.0	22.9	20.6	21.2	20.4	20.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	219.3	242.7	287.5	247.8	239.6	255.6	242.7	265.6	271.4	279.3	287.5	299.0	299.6	208.3
Hotels and restaurants	87.5	84.1	74.7	82.3	82.3	90.4	84.1	82.0	67.2	73.4	74.7	67.1	65.0	66.7
Transport, storage and communications	25.3	52.2	45.5	24.2	27.7	26.4	52.2	59.1	57.3	56.6	45.5	44.5	48.2	143.0
Financial intermediation	51.0	44.8	63.1	43.6	45.4	50.0	44.8	66.2	65.8	66.0	63.1	59.5	55.5	41.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	95.4	101.0	113.5	93.1	93.4	100.0	101.0	100.5	117.7	119.9	113.5	128.4	127.4	123.9
Other enterprises	88.6	64.3	63.6	68.9	70.8	63.3	64.3	58.2	64.9	58.4	63.6	57.7	59.2	64.6
<b>Total loans to enterprises</b>	<b>636.3</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>728.2</b>	<b>631.3</b>	<b>626.1</b>	<b>656.5</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>733.6</b>	<b>739.2</b>	<b>728.2</b>	<b>734.8</b>	<b>733.6</b>	<b>724.2</b>
Government	1.1	0.7	0.3	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	15.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	30.9	0.3
Individuals	604.9	705.2	776.2	614.8	639.1	674.9	705.2	720.1	750.8	769.3	776.2	782.1	798.3	816.3
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>1,375.9</b>	<b>1,504.7</b>	<b>1,250.4</b>	<b>1,266.0</b>	<b>1,332.1</b>	<b>1,375.9</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>	<b>1,499.8</b>	<b>1,508.9</b>	<b>1,504.7</b>	<b>1,517.2</b>	<b>1,562.8</b>	<b>1,540.8</b>

1) According to the system of Internacional Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

**TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY**

End of September 2001	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	545.1	509.4	1,054.5	497.7	1,552.2
2. Domestic claims	68.9	1,508.5	1,577.3	1,053.3	2,630.6
a) Government	62.4	10.0	72.4	450.9	523.3
b) Non-financial public enterprises	0.0	34.5	34.5	26.5	61.1
c) Enterprises	0.0	672.5	672.5	77.6	750.1
d) Individuals	6.5	791.4	797.8	498.4	1,296.2
1) Consumer credit	0.0	365.7	365.7	65.2	430.9
2) Housing mortgages	6.5	425.6	432.1	433.2	865.3
3. Other domestic claims	14.2	443.7	457.9	866.7	1,324.5
<b>4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>628.2</b>	<b>2,461.5</b>	<b>3,089.7</b>	<b>2,417.7</b>	<b>5,507.3</b>
5. Foreign liabilities	37.9	354.9	392.8	154.3	547.1
6. Deposits and borrowings	76.0	1,717.2	1,793.2	54.3	1,847.5
a) Government	67.6	5.2	72.8	36.6	109.4
b) Other residents	8.4	1,712.0	1,720.4	17.7	1,738.1
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,096.9	1,096.9
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	251.0	251.0
9. Other domestic liabilities	514.2	389.5	903.7	861.1	1,764.9

**TABLE 6.1: INTEREST RATES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS 1)**

Period	Time deposits		Savings deposits	Weighted average rate of interest on deposits	Loans				Weighted average rate of interest on loans	Interest rate margin
	≤ 12-months	>12 months			Individual		Commercial			
					Consumer credit	Housing mortgages	Mortgages	Other loans 2)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10=9-4)
1998 3)	5.8	7.8	3.8	6.2	17.1	11.1	10.5	11.4	13.1	6.9
1999	5.8	7.7	3.8	6.2	17.1	10.9	10.4	10.8	13.0	6.8
2000	6.0	7.7	3.9	6.2	17.2	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.0	5.8
1999 I	6.6	8.1	3.6	6.8	17.1	10.9	11.0	11.3	13.5	6.7
II	5.7	7.6	3.6	6.2	17.6	11.0	9.7	10.6	13.4	7.2
III	4.9	7.7	3.9	5.5	16.9	10.7	10.7	10.9	13.2	7.7
IV	6.2	7.4	4.1	6.3	16.9	10.8	10.4	10.6	12.2	6.0
2000 I	6.3	7.5	4.0	6.4	17.2	10.8	10.8	10.2	11.8	5.4
II	5.8	7.5	3.9	5.9	17.1	10.7	10.5	10.6	12.3	6.4
III	5.7	7.8	3.9	6.3	17.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	12.2	5.9
IV	6.1	7.7	3.9	6.2	17.1	10.7	11.2	10.4	11.7	5.5
2001 I	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.0	17.7	10.7	10.9	10.3	11.8	5.8
II	5.7	7.8	3.8	6.3	17.0	10.8	10.4	10.3	12.2	5.9
III	4.9	7.5	3.8	5.3	17.3	11.0	10.3	10.5	12.5	7.2

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

2) Including current account overdraft facilities.

3) Based on September - December figures.

**TABLE 6.2: CENTRAL BANK LENDING RATES**

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

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

Period averages in % per annum	7-day (1)	30-day (2)	90-day (3)
1997	3.0	3.4	3.4
1998	2.8	3.4	3.4
1999	2.6	3.0	3.1
2000	3.4	3.5	3.5
1999 I	2.3	3.1	3.0
II	2.4	2.8	2.9
III	2.7	3.0	3.1
IV	3.0	3.2	3.4
2000 I	3.1	3.3	3.4
II	3.3	3.4	3.5
III	3.5	3.6	3.6
IV	3.6	3.7	3.7
2001 I	3.2	3.2	3.5
II	2.6	2.6	2.5
III	2.0	2.0	2.0

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

**TABLE 6.4: LONDON INTERBANK-OFFERED RATES ON US DOLLAR DEPOSITS**

Period averages in % per annum	7-day (1)	30-day (2)	90-day (3)
1997	5.6	5.6	5.8
1998	5.5	5.6	5.6
1999	5.2	5.3	5.4
2000	6.4	6.4	6.5
1999 I		5.0	5.0
II		5.0	5.1
III		5.3	5.4
IV		5.8	6.1
2000 I		5.9	6.1
II	6.4	6.5	6.6
III	6.6	6.6	6.7
IV	6.6	6.7	6.7
2001 I	5.6	5.5	5.3
II	4.4	4.3	4.2
III			

Source: International Financial Statistics.

**TABLE 6.5: GOVERNMENT SECURITY MARKETS**

3-month treasury bills					6-month cash loan certificates					
End of period	Date of issue	Amount (AFL million)	Average price per AFL 100	Yield per annum (%)	End of period	Date of issue	Amount (AFL million)	Average price per AFL 100	Yield per annum (%)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1998	January	17.0	98.34	6.54	1999	June	8.0	97.63	4.86	
	February	15.0	98.32	6.80		December	8.0	96.95	6.29	
	April	17.0	98.31	6.83	2000	June	8.0	96.95	6.29	
	May	15.0	98.30	6.82		December	8.0	96.55	7.15	
	July	17.0	98.29	6.89	2001	June	8.0	96.69	6.49	
	August	15.0	98.30	6.84						
	October	17.0	98.31	6.78						
	November	15.0	98.30	6.83						
	1999	January	17.0	98.41	6.46					
		February	15.0	98.38	6.49					
April		17.0	98.56	5.79						
May		15.0	98.69	5.18						
July		17.0	98.85	4.56						
August		15.0	98.81	4.86						
October		17.0	98.88	4.44						
November		15.0	98.83	4.64						
2000	January	17.0	98.35	6.57	Government bonds					
	February	15.0	98.41	6.34	Date of issue	Maturity in years	Amount (AFL million)	Yield per annum (%)		
	April	17.0	98.36	6.13	End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	May	15.0	98.48	6.12						
	July	17.0	98.35	6.20	1996	June	5	5.4	7.625	
	August	15.0	98.45	6.21		June	7	24.6	8.000	
	October	17.0	98.34	6.10		September	6	27.3	7.875	
	November	12.4	98.28	6.91		September	8	14.7	8.000	
2001	January	17.0	98.28	6.93	1997	June	4	10.4	7.625	
	February	15.0	98.29	6.77		June	9	15.4	8.125	
	April	17.0	98.39	6.54	2000	April	5	30.0	8.250	
	May	15.0	98.38	6.56						
	July	17.0	98.46	6.13						
	August	23.0	98.46	6.24						
	October	17.0	98.70	5.05						
	November	23.0	98.77	4.98						

**TABLE 7.1: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS 1)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>1. Total revenue and grants</b>	<b>627.6</b>	<b>646.4</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>173.0</b>
<b>A. Tax revenue</b>	<b>499.7</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>624.5</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>159.3</b>
1. Taxes on income and profit	231.6	251.6	309.0	309.6	65.3	58.5	105.2	80.1	63.5	61.0	71.7	113.4	64.7	59.3	91.9
2. Taxes on commodities	183.5	187.7	198.0	212.6	41.9	47.6	48.2	60.3	47.9	51.1	52.7	60.8	45.5	47.9	48.8
3. Taxes on property	26.5	32.3	35.2	34.3	13.4	5.6	8.5	7.8	14.3	4.1	5.1	10.8	12.1	4.3	4.9
4. Taxes on services	41.3	43.7	44.8	44.4	12.9	13.1	9.3	9.4	12.8	11.0	9.2	11.4	15.0	12.9	11.0
5. Foreign exchange tax	16.8	20.2	21.6	23.6	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.6	8.8	1.7	7.5	5.1	7.5	2.8
<b>B. Nontax revenue</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>C. Grants</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2. Expenditure and items n.i.e.</b>	<b>674.5</b>	<b>664.2</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>772.7</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>182.8</b>
a. Wages	212.1	213.1	222.3	246.3	49.8	62.9	53.0	56.6	53.9	69.4	58.8	64.2	57.8	72.0	59.0
b. Employer's contribution	42.0	29.0	29.0	38.9	9.2	6.5	5.9	7.4	11.8	8.6	8.5	10.1	4.5	4.2	5.5
c. Wage subsidies	58.3	76.8	85.6	89.7	19.3	23.7	19.9	22.7	19.8	24.8	21.4	23.8	22.4	27.0	22.8
d. Goods and services	162.6	177.1	197.4	192.7	47.7	45.2	50.0	54.4	46.1	39.2	42.6	64.7	31.7	23.2	27.1
e. Interest	23.6	29.0	33.4	30.2	2.8	8.9	11.3	10.4	3.5	7.6	8.9	10.2	6.6	9.9	10.7
f. Development fund spending	29.1	16.1	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
g. Investment	50.7	31.8	24.8	28.3	4.8	3.2	8.0	8.8	5.0	3.3	3.9	16.1	4.9	1.8	5.1
h. Items n.i.e. 2)	96.2	91.2	126.4	146.7	23.8	21.7	34.6	46.3	15.6	22.6	33.7	74.9	40.7	22.5	52.6
<b>3. Financial deficit (-)</b>	<b>-46.8</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-24.1</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
<b>4. Net foreign capital</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>
a. Loans received 3)	0.0	55.6	26.7	73.4	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	37.6	6.0	0.0	37.6
b. Repayments on loans	-16.0	-15.9	-13.4	-12.6	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-12.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-11.7	-1.8	-0.6	-2.2
<b>5. Net domestic capital 4)</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>-22.7</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
a. Loans received	63.4	19.9	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b. Repayments on loans	-32.4	-42.6	-10.5	-50.4	-5.1	-0.5	-1.8	-3.1	-0.9	-24.2	-24.8	-0.5	0.0	-11.4	-1.9
<b>6. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)</b>	<b>-31.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-28.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>
a. Loans received	-2.7	7.6	1.0	8.4	-2.7	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	-9.1	16.7	0.6	0.0	-26.1	30.6
b. Drawings on deposits	-27.3	-7.4	-13.2	3.3	18.7	-5.8	2.4	-28.5	-1.7	20.9	-17.8	1.9	0.8	4.0	1.2
-Earmarked	-48.4	10.2	-6.8	-8.4	-1.0	-0.4	-3.6	-1.8	-1.1	-6.8	-1.2	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0
-Free	21.1	-17.5	-6.6	11.7	19.5	-5.3	6.0	-26.8	-0.5	27.7	-16.7	1.3	1.2	4.3	1.2
c. Other	-1.8	-1.0	-9.0	1.7	-0.1	-8.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	2.2	-2.7	-0.3	-8.1
<b>7. Memorandum items</b>															
a. Unmet financing requirements 5)	100.8	138.6	158.2	41.3	151.4	162.2	183.7	158.2	193.8	214.8	254.3	41.3	65.3	99.1	159.1

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2) Residual item, including errors and omissions. In the first quarter of 2000, the transfer of AFL 36.9 million to the Netherlands Antilles to settle the debt resulting from the separation of funds associated with the Status Aparte in 1986 is also included.

3) Includes borrowing on behalf of public institutions.

4) 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 6a. For the third quarter of 2000, AFL 6 million certificates of deposit by the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba at the Aruba Investment Bank is included.

5) At end of period. The unmet financing requirements comprise all payment obligations to other sectors, irrespective of the timeframe in which they mature. This concept is broader than the term payment arrears, which according to a definition used by the Ministry of Finance only includes bills with due dates older than 90 days.

**TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>	<b>627.6</b>	<b>646.4</b>	<b>701.5</b>	<b>742.2</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>173.0</b>
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>499.7</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>624.5</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>159.3</b>
<b>Taxes on income and profit</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>309.0</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>
Of which:															
-Wage tax	159.9	176.2	200.6	202.3	54.1	43.8	54.7	48.0	53.0	50.0	48.4	50.9	53.6	50.1	52.5
-Income tax	8.8	13.1	28.1	25.8	4.2	4.1	16.8	3.1	2.3	4.3	1.1	18.1	1.8	1.3	0.7
-Profit tax	62.8	62.0	80.1	81.4	6.9	10.6	33.7	29.0	8.2	6.7	22.2	44.3	9.3	7.8	38.7
-Solidarity tax	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Taxes on commodities</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Of which:															
-Excises on gasoline	54.9	58.4	59.9	62.6	14.3	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.1	16.0	16.1	15.5	14.7	15.2	16.2
-Excises on tobacco	9.8	9.9	10.4	11.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.1
-Excises on beer	19.7	20.1	19.3	20.3	3.4	5.0	4.3	6.7	4.3	4.1	5.4	6.5	4.3	4.6	5.1
-Excises on liquor	11.0	10.5	11.0	12.2	1.8	2.6	2.5	4.1	2.3	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
-Import duties	88.1	88.8	97.4	106.1	20.1	21.9	23.7	31.7	24.2	25.3	25.4	31.2	21.2	22.9	22.7
<b>Taxes on property</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Of which:															
-Motor vehicle fees	10.7	13.2	11.8	12.8	6.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	7.0	1.4	1.8	2.6	6.9	1.5	1.7
-Succession tax	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
-Land tax	9.4	12.1	14.7	11.6	4.5	2.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	1.4	0.8	6.6	3.4	1.9	1.5
-Transfer tax	5.0	5.3	7.2	9.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	4.5	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.5
<b>Taxes on services</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Of which:															
-Gambling licenses	14.5	15.2	17.5	15.2	4.3	6.4	3.1	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.2	2.4
-Hotel room tax	17.4	18.8	19.3	21.9	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	5.8	6.0	4.6	5.6	8.8	7.4	6.9
-Stamp duties	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
-Other	7.5	7.0	5.2	4.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
<b>Foreign exchange tax</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>NONTAX REVENUE</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Tax Collector's Office, Centrale Bank van Aruba.

**TABLE 7.3: GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH THE MONETARY SYSTEM**

End of period	Domestic deposits						Gross liquidity position	Liabilities to			Net liability to the monetary system	Change in net liability during period
	Central Bank			Commercial banks				Monetary authorities	Commercial banks	Total		
	Free funds	Earmarked funds	Development funds	Total	Demand funds	Development funds						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4= 1+2+3)	(5)	(6)		(7= 4+5+6)	(8)	(9)		
1997	18.2	40.3	9.8	68.3	15.9	0.0	84.2	43.0	31.5	74.5	-9.7	31.8
1998	5.3	50.5	9.8	65.6	11.3	0.0	76.8	44.0	23.9	67.9	-8.9	0.8
1999	2.6	43.7	9.4	55.6	7.9	0.0	63.6	53.0	22.9	75.9	12.4	21.3
2000	0.0	35.3	22.6	57.8	9.0	0.0	66.9	51.3	14.5	65.8	-1.1	-13.4
1999 I	30.1	49.5	9.5	89.0	6.4	0.0	95.5	44.1	26.6	70.7	-24.7	-15.8
II	18.9	49.1	9.4	77.4	12.3	0.0	89.7	52.3	23.1	75.3	-14.3	10.4
III	24.2	45.5	9.5	79.2	12.9	0.0	92.1	52.5	23.0	75.6	-16.5	-2.2
IV	2.6	43.7	9.4	55.6	7.9	0.0	63.6	53.0	22.9	75.9	12.4	28.9
2000 I	4.0	42.6	9.4	56.0	5.9	0.0	61.9	53.2	22.7	75.9	14.1	1.7
II	11.1	35.8	29.3	76.2	6.6	0.0	82.8	53.3	31.8	85.2	2.3	-11.7
III	3.2	34.6	11.5	49.3	4.8	10.8	65.0	53.5	15.1	68.5	3.5	1.2
IV	0.0	35.3	22.6	57.8	9.0	0.0	66.9	51.3	14.5	65.8	-1.1	-4.6
2001 I	0.5	34.8	28.8	64.2	3.5	0.0	67.7	54.0	14.5	68.5	0.8	1.9
II	2.2	34.5	31.1	67.8	3.8	0.0	71.6	54.3	40.6	94.9	23.3	22.5
III	1.9	34.5	31.2	67.6	5.2	0.0	72.8	62.4	10.0	72.4	-0.4	-23.7

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

During period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>1. Current account (net)</b>	<b>-350.9</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>-585.0</b>	<b>513.6</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>-385.8</b>	<b>-213.0</b>	<b>-190.8</b>	<b>507.8</b>	<b>-236.7</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>-726.3</b>
A. Goods and services	-300.3	-24.8	-551.4	628.0	178.9	-386.9	-173.0	-170.4	522.0	-196.4	144.7	157.7	608.6	668.6	-667.8
1. Goods	-700.1	-632.5	-1063.5	-62.7	-45.5	-491.2	-217.7	-309.1	258.5	-373.8	11.0	41.6	322.9	473.8	-744.8
2. Services	399.8	607.7	512.1	690.7	224.4	104.3	44.7	138.7	263.5	177.4	133.7	116.1	285.7	194.8	77.0
B. Income	-30.8	0.7	-57.3	-14.7	4.8	-10.8	-42.1	-9.2	2.3	-8.4	-2.7	-5.9	-1.1	-3.2	-38.4
C. Current transfers	-19.8	-9.5	23.7	-99.7	20.9	11.9	2.1	-11.2	-16.5	-31.9	-1.8	-49.5	-6.8	-24.6	-20.1
<b>2. Capital and financial account (net)</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>618.4</b>	<b>-546.9</b>	<b>-104.0</b>	<b>371.6</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>-473.9</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>-172.1</b>	<b>-129.7</b>	<b>-513.9</b>	<b>-667.7</b>	<b>812.4</b>
A. Capital account	37.6	9.3	0.0	17.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6	16.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
1. Capital transfers	37.6	9.3	0.0	17.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6	16.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	278.1	182.7	618.4	-564.7	-103.9	371.8	215.3	135.2	-474.5	212.1	-172.7	-129.6	-513.4	-667.8	813.4
1. Direct investment	353.7	147.1	715.8	-426.3	-64.5	429.0	186.2	165.1	-413.0	304.0	-149.1	-168.2	-488.4	-646.2	755.2
2. Portfolio investment	80.0	-85.1	-86.0	-72.3	-7.4	-59.4	37.2	-56.4	-11.7	-22.2	-44.0	5.6	20.2	-2.5	8.7
3. Other investment	-155.6	120.7	-11.4	-66.1	-32.0	2.2	-8.1	26.5	-49.8	-69.7	20.4	33.0	-45.2	-19.1	49.5
<b>3. Items not yet classified 2)</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
<b>4. Overall balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>-39.7</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>-43.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-56.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>-27.9</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>71.4</b>
<b>5. Banking transactions 3)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-50.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>-31.6</b>
<b>6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>-91.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>-76.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>-44.6</b>	<b>-39.8</b>
A. Monetary gold	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	32.8	-100.9	-4.5	29.3	-76.4	26.6	27.3	18.0	4.3	-13.1	7.7	30.4	-39.3	-44.6	-39.8

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	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>1. Goods and services</b>	<b>-300.3</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>-551.4</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>-386.9</b>	<b>-173.0</b>	<b>-170.4</b>	<b>522.0</b>	<b>-196.4</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>668.6</b>	<b>-667.8</b>
A. Goods	-700.1	-632.5	-1,063.5	62.7	-45.5	-491.2	-217.7	-309.1	258.5	-373.8	11.0	41.6	322.9	473.8	-744.8
1. Exports f.o.b.	3,087.3	2,085.0	2,533.6	4,618.2	567.0	606.5	650.9	709.2	1,041.4	937.9	1,180.1	1,458.8	1,216.9	1,614.2	715.2
2. Imports f.o.b.	3,787.4	2,717.5	3,597.1	4,680.9	612.5	1,097.7	868.6	1,018.3	782.9	1,311.7	1,169.1	1,417.2	894.0	1,140.4	1,460.0
B. Services	<b>399.8</b>	<b>607.7</b>	<b>512.1</b>	<b>690.7</b>	<b>224.4</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>285.7</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>77.0</b>
1. Receipts	<b>1,466.8</b>	<b>1,596.8</b>	<b>1,784.8</b>	<b>1,881.2</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>411.7</b>	<b>397.8</b>	<b>487.3</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>466.8</b>	<b>436.5</b>	<b>436.7</b>	<b>536.6</b>	<b>483.6</b>	<b>445.8</b>
1.1 Transportation	89.0	117.3	146.0	133.5	39.1	34.6	38.4	33.9	38.5	43.1	33.8	18.1	20.8	19.8	18.2
1.1.1 Passenger	75.5	81.3	96.6	62.8	28.1	22.8	23.8	21.9	19.0	23.7	19.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
1.1.2 Freight	3.0	1.8	3.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
1.1.3 Other	10.5	34.2	46.0	69.5	9.7	11.0	13.9	11.4	19.1	19.3	14.7	16.4	20.5	19.5	17.6
1.2 Travel	1,237.6	1,322.0	1,424.9	1,548.4	404.9	337.3	314.5	368.2	457.1	374.7	356.3	360.3	469.9	408.6	378.1
1.2.1 Tourism	1,196.3	1,306.5	1,411.6	1,538.3	401.8	333.6	311.0	365.2	454.7	372.4	353.0	358.2	468.3	405.2	375.6
1.2.2 Other	41.3	15.5	13.3	10.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	3.4	2.5
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	30.8	26.7	31.7	30.3	4.1	5.6	9.1	12.9	5.8	11.0	5.7	7.8	7.2	5.8	6.9
1.4 Other services	109.4	130.8	182.2	169.0	39.9	34.2	35.8	72.3	39.8	38.0	40.7	50.5	38.7	49.4	42.6
1.4.1 Construction services	11.2	15.0	18.5	2.2	2.8	7.0	5.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.9	7.5	3.1
1.4.2 Other business services	59.7	69.3	79.5	112.1	18.0	16.5	17.8	27.2	28.9	24.6	23.7	34.9	29.1	30.6	29.3
1.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	38.5	46.5	84.2	54.7	19.1	10.7	12.4	42.0	10.7	13.4	16.7	13.9	7.7	11.3	10.2
2. Payments	<b>1,067.0</b>	<b>989.1</b>	<b>1,272.7</b>	<b>1,190.5</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>277.7</b>	<b>289.4</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>320.6</b>	<b>250.9</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>368.8</b>
2.1 Transportation	421.0	294.2	375.8	484.9	59.5	110.5	97.1	108.7	79.5	130.7	127.7	147.0	98.5	125.0	160.1
2.1.1 Passenger	10.6	9.4	14.3	16.2	2.3	2.1	6.1	3.8	2.9	2.4	6.8	4.1	3.9	4.9	8.1
2.1.2 Freight	385.1	273.3	349.1	455.7	55.0	105.1	87.2	101.8	73.1	124.2	118.0	140.4	91.3	116.0	146.8
2.1.3 Other	25.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	2.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.2
2.2 Travel	280.1	241.2	265.1	281.3	57.5	61.3	71.9	74.4	65.2	66.2	75.2	74.7	61.9	69.9	91.4
2.2.1 Tourism	234.6	198.1	217.8	238.2	45.4	51.8	58.6	62.0	56.1	57.4	62.1	62.6	52.5	59.2	79.4
2.2.2 Other	45.5	43.1	47.3	43.1	12.1	9.5	13.3	12.4	9.1	8.8	13.1	12.1	9.4	10.7	12.0
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	70.6	44.7	50.3	42.0	13.7	11.8	13.4	11.4	11.6	10.2	12.1	8.1	8.4	9.5	7.0
2.4 Other services	295.3	409.0	581.5	382.3	132.9	123.8	170.7	154.1	121.4	82.3	87.8	90.8	82.1	84.4	110.3
2.4.1 Construction services	42.5	80.7	196.6	35.7	42.0	43.0	64.4	47.2	17.3	8.2	5.9	4.3	2.5	5.5	4.3
2.4.2 Other business services	105.5	151.7	188.7	201.3	39.5	36.0	52.7	60.5	57.4	49.5	50.1	44.3	42.8	44.4	78.0
2.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	147.3	176.6	196.2	145.3	51.4	44.8	53.6	46.4	46.7	24.6	31.8	42.2	36.8	34.5	28.0
<b>2. Income</b>	<b>-30.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-57.3</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-42.1</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-38.4</b>
1. Receipts	37.1	72.5	67.6	88.7	18.7	12.0	18.8	18.1	19.0	21.2	24.1	24.4	16.8	19.4	15.6
1.1 Compensation of employees	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1.2 Investment income	35.4	71.8	66.3	88.5	18.5	11.8	18.1	17.9	18.9	21.2	24.0	24.4	16.8	19.4	15.2
2. Payments	67.9	71.8	124.9	103.4	13.9	22.8	60.9	27.3	16.7	29.6	26.8	30.3	17.9	22.6	54.0
2.1 Compensation of employees	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
2.2 Investment income	67.5	71.2	123.8	102.8	13.6	22.4	60.7	27.1	16.6	29.5	26.6	30.1	17.8	22.5	53.8
<b>3. Current transfers</b>	<b>-19.8</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>-99.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-49.5</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>-20.1</b>
1. Receipts	33.0	52.4	106.8	81.8	39.9	30.9	22.2	13.8	10.8	12.8	42.0	16.2	19.3	12.3	22.8
1.1 General government	13.2	22.1	26.5	25.5	4.9	7.7	9.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.2	7.9	3.8	4.4	12.7
1.2 Other sectors	19.8	30.3	80.3	56.3	35.0	23.2	13.0	9.1	5.4	6.8	35.8	8.3	15.5	7.9	10.1
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	1.6	2.2	6.7	2.3	0.4	0.2	5.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
1.2.2 Other transfers	18.2	28.1	73.6	54.0	34.6	23.0	7.7	8.3	4.8	6.0	35.4	7.8	14.8	7.6	9.8
2. Payments	52.8	61.9	83.1	181.5	19.0	19.0	20.1	25.0	27.3	44.7	43.8	65.7	26.1	36.9	42.9
2.1 General government	19.2	21.9	28.0	61.8	7.0	5.8	6.1	9.1	7.2	2.9	6.5	45.2	5.0	5.8	4.0
2.2 Other sectors	33.6	40.0	55.1	119.7	12.0	13.2	14.0	15.9	20.1	41.8	37.3	20.5	21.1	31.1	38.9
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	17.5	20.2	33.9	55.8	6.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	13.6	14.9	15.7	11.6	14.2	15.3	21.9
2.2.2 Other transfers	16.1	19.8	21.2	63.9	5.7	4.0	4.9	6.6	6.5	26.9	21.6	8.9	6.9	15.8	17.0
<b>4. Current account balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>-350.9</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>-585.0</b>	<b>513.6</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>-385.8</b>	<b>-213.0</b>	<b>-190.8</b>	<b>507.8</b>	<b>-236.7</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>-726.3</b>

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

During period	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>1. Nonbanks</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>618.4</b>	<b>-546.9</b>	<b>-104.0</b>	<b>371.6</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>-473.9</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>-172.1</b>	<b>-129.7</b>	<b>-513.9</b>	<b>-667.7</b>	<b>812.4</b>
A. Capital account	37.6	9.3	0.0	17.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6	16.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
1. Capital transfers	37.6	9.3	0.0	17.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6	16.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
1.1 General government	38.3	15.7	1.4	16.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2 Other sectors	-0.7	-6.4	-1.4	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	-0.7	-6.4	-1.4	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.0
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
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	278.1	182.7	618.4	-564.7	-103.9	371.8	215.3	135.2	-474.5	212.1	-172.7	-129.6	-513.4	-667.8	813.4
1. Direct investment	353.7	147.1	715.8	-426.3	-64.5	429.0	186.2	165.1	-413.0	304.0	-149.1	-168.2	-488.4	-646.2	755.2
1.1 Investment abroad	3.0	-2.5	15.0	-21.6	13.2	-1.9	-1.1	4.8	-1.6	-4.8	-5.4	-9.8	0.6	0.3	-23.5
1.2 Investment in Aruba	350.7	149.6	700.8	-404.7	-77.7	430.9	187.3	160.3	-411.4	308.8	-143.7	-158.4	-489.0	-646.5	778.7
2. Portfolio investment	80.0	-85.1	-86.0	-72.3	-7.4	-59.4	37.2	-56.4	-11.7	-22.2	-44.0	5.6	20.2	-2.5	8.7
2.1 Domestic securities	111.1	-6.1	31.2	4.8	-0.1	-0.7	32.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	4.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-6.5
2.2 Foreign securities	-31.1	-79.0	-117.2	-77.1	-7.3	-58.7	4.9	-56.1	-11.6	-22.3	-48.7	5.5	20.6	-2.3	15.2
3. Other investment	-155.6	120.7	-11.4	-66.1	-32.0	2.2	-8.1	26.5	-49.8	-69.7	20.4	33.0	-45.2	-19.1	49.5
3.1. Loans	-43.1	38.3	52.2	-16.4	14.0	-14.2	41.6	10.8	-17.5	-22.0	18.0	5.1	-18.4	-21.7	30.7
3.1.1 General government	-16.0	39.7	13.4	60.8	26.8	-1.0	0.0	-12.4	-0.2	-0.6	35.7	25.9	-1.8	-0.6	37.4
3.1.2 Other sectors	-27.1	-1.4	38.8	-77.2	-12.8	-13.2	41.6	23.2	-17.3	-21.4	-17.7	-20.8	-16.6	-21.1	-6.7
3.2. Other financial transactions	-112.5	82.4	-63.6	-49.7	-46.0	16.4	-49.7	15.7	-32.3	-47.7	2.4	27.9	-26.8	2.6	18.8
<b>2. Banking transactions 2)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-67.7</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-50.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>-31.6</b>
A. Assets	-60.0	-20.5	-14.7	-37.7	20.0	-18.6	-27.6	11.5	-43.7	24.9	1.8	-20.7	-19.2	35.6	13.0
1. Investments	4.6	-2.2	-8.9	-1.9	-12.6	-3.7	3.6	3.8	-0.2	0.2	-2.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	2.3
2. Loans	8.4	-1.7	-12.5	-29.5	7.4	1.0	12.7	-33.6	-7.9	-6.3	-3.4	-11.9	2.9	1.0	2.5
3. Other assets	-73.0	-16.6	6.7	-6.3	25.2	-15.9	-43.9	41.3	-35.6	31.0	7.2	-8.9	-22.0	34.5	8.2
B. Liabilities	66.9	-47.2	0.7	52.2	-38.9	9.6	3.0	27.0	7.5	3.2	23.3	18.2	-30.9	36.0	-44.6
1. Subordinated debts	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	-3.6	-1.8
2. Other liabilities	66.9	-47.2	0.7	52.2	-38.9	9.6	3.0	27.0	7.5	3.2	23.3	18.2	-30.9	39.6	-42.8
<b>3. ( Total banks and nonbanks, net (1+2)</b>	<b>322.6</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>604.4</b>	<b>-532.4</b>	<b>-122.9</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>-510.1</b>	<b>256.9</b>	<b>-147.0</b>	<b>-132.2</b>	<b>-564.0</b>	<b>-596.1</b>	<b>780.8</b>

1) Excluding official reserves.

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

**TABLE 8.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY SECTORS 1)**

During period	1998-III				1999-III				2000-III				2001-III			
	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total	Oil sector	Free-zone	Rest of economy	Total
<b>1. Current account (net)</b>	<b>-24.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>-140.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>-93.6</b>	<b>-213.0</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>-704.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>-726.3</b>
A. Goods and services	-22.7	10.7	-14.2	-26.2	-138.4	20.7	-55.3	-173.0	167.3	-6.7	-15.9	144.7	-690.8	5.2	17.8	-667.8
1. Goods	22.9	23.1	-208.8	-162.8	-18.0	25.4	-225.1	-217.7	263.2	-3.4	-248.8	11.0	-530.6	8.0	-222.2	-744.8
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	228.9	147.1	6.4	382.4	572.3	68.4	10.2	650.9	1139.6	29.6	10.9	1180.1	668.1	36.0	11.1	715.2
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	206.0	124.0	215.2	545.2	590.3	43.0	235.3	868.6	876.4	33.0	259.7	1169.1	1198.7	28.0	233.3	1460.0
2. Services	-45.6	-12.4	194.6	136.6	-120.4	-4.7	169.8	44.7	-95.9	-3.3	232.9	133.7	-160.2	-2.8	240.0	77.0
2.1 Receipts	0.0	0.0	371.9	371.9	0.0	0.0	397.8	397.8	0.0	0.0	436.5	436.5	0.0	0.0	445.8	445.8
2.2 Payments	45.6	12.4	177.3	235.3	120.4	4.7	228.0	353.1	95.9	3.3	203.6	302.8	160.2	2.8	205.8	368.8
B. Income	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	-42.1	-42.1	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-2.7	0.0	0.0	-38.4	-38.4
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	24.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	15.6	15.6
2. Payments	0.0	0.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	60.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	26.8	26.8	0.0	0.0	54.0	54.0
C. Current transfers	-1.6	0.0	-3.7	-5.3	-1.7	0.0	3.8	2.1	-11.6	-0.4	10.2	-1.8	-13.3	-0.3	-6.5	-20.1
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	22.8
2. Payments	1.6	0.0	14.4	16.0	1.7	0.0	18.4	20.1	11.6	0.4	31.8	43.8	13.3	0.3	29.3	42.9
<b>2. Capital and financial account (net)</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>-147.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>-172.1</b>	<b>734.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>812.4</b>
A. Capital account	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	67.2	25.3	8.6	101.1	162.6	-7.2	59.9	215.3	-147.0	0.0	-25.7	-172.7	734.0	0.0	79.4	813.4
1. Direct investment	67.5	0.0	16.3	83.8	162.8	0.0	23.4	186.2	-146.8	0.0	-2.3	-149.1	734.0	0.0	21.2	755.2
2. Portfolio investment	-0.3	0.0	16.2	15.9	-0.2	0.0	37.4	37.2	-0.2	0.0	-43.8	-44.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.7
3. Other investment	0.0	25.3	-23.9	1.4	0.0	-7.2	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	0.0	20.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	49.5	49.5
<b>3. Items not yet classified 2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
<b>4. Overall balance (1+2+3)</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-38.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>
<b>5. Banking transactions 3)</b>	<b>-42.9</b>	<b>-36.0</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>-45.3</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-31.6</b>
<b>6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-24.7</b>	<b>-24.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-39.8</b>	<b>-39.8</b>
A. Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	0.0	0.0	-24.7	-24.7	0.0	0.0	27.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	-39.8	-39.8

1) On a cash basis.

2) Including errors and omissions.

3) "-" 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	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999				2000				2001		
					I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>1. Exports f.o.b.</b>	<b>3,087.3</b>	<b>2,085.0</b>	<b>2,533.6</b>	<b>4,618.2</b>	<b>567.0</b>	<b>606.5</b>	<b>650.9</b>	<b>709.2</b>	<b>1,041.4</b>	<b>937.9</b>	<b>1,180.1</b>	<b>1,458.8</b>	<b>1,216.9</b>	<b>1,614.2</b>	<b>715.2</b>
A. General merchandise	2,912.6	1,954.2	2,361.6	4,350.3	529.8	559.1	613.5	659.2	980.1	877.6	1,091.4	1,401.2	1,177.1	1,569.5	679.4
1. Oil sector	2,302.8	1,407.6	2,018.2	4,177.7	404.2	471.2	536.4	606.4	919.3	847.0	1,053.3	1,358.1	1,123.6	1,534.3	634.3
2. Free-zone	527.4	516.4	303.8	139.4	116.6	76.7	68.4	42.1	50.6	24.6	29.6	34.6	45.6	26.3	36.0
3. Other sectors	82.4	30.2	39.6	33.2	9.0	11.2	8.7	10.7	10.2	6.0	8.5	8.5	7.9	8.9	9.1
B. Goods procured in ports by carriers	174.1	130.2	171.7	267.0	37.0	47.4	37.3	50.0	61.3	60.3	88.7	56.7	39.8	44.7	35.8
C. Repairs on goods	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>2. Imports f.o.b.</b>	<b>3,787.4</b>	<b>2,717.5</b>	<b>3,597.1</b>	<b>4,680.9</b>	<b>612.5</b>	<b>1,097.7</b>	<b>868.6</b>	<b>1,018.3</b>	<b>782.9</b>	<b>1,311.7</b>	<b>1,169.1</b>	<b>1,417.2</b>	<b>894.0</b>	<b>1,140.4</b>	<b>1,460.0</b>
A. General merchandise	1,479.8	1,711.5	1,533.0	1,404.2	406.6	362.8	388.2	375.4	378.0	341.0	360.3	324.9	310.2	310.1	578.9
1. Oil sector	207.0	349.6	327.0	270.2	77.6	66.3	115.4	67.7	82.1	76.5	76.7	34.9	34.9	37.5	306.9
2. Free-zone	443.0	473.7	253.9	128.9	94.1	77.6	43.0	39.2	35.8	24.1	33.0	36.0	32.8	30.2	28.0
3. Other sectors	829.8	888.2	952.1	1,005.1	234.9	218.9	229.8	268.5	260.1	240.4	250.6	254.0	242.5	242.4	244.0
B. Goods for processing	2,276.4	974.8	2,035.3	3,251.0	198.4	728.4	474.9	633.6	397.8	961.2	799.7	1,092.3	583.8	830.2	880.5
C. Goods procured in ports by carriers	18.1	18.9	19.2	19.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	6.7	5.9	6.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
D. Repairs on goods	13.1	12.3	9.6	5.9	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.2	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
<b>3. Merchandise trade (1-2)</b>	<b>-700.1</b>	<b>-632.5</b>	<b>-1,063.5</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-45.5</b>	<b>-491.2</b>	<b>-217.7</b>	<b>-309.1</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>-373.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>322.9</b>	<b>473.8</b>	<b>-744.8</b>

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

(Period averages)

	Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1) (x 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1997	1.303	2.958	92.169	123.836	31.028	103.679	1.082	148.745	202.662
1998	1.217	2.996	90.858	124.206	30.766	102.369	1.063	137.891	201.533
1999	1.215	2.926	86.955	119.161	29.208	97.957	0.990	158.931	191.191
2000	1.215	2.740	75.304	106.012	25.299	84.843	0.857	167.047	165.948
1999 I	1.194	2.952	91.586	125.875	30.751	103.136	1.042	154.288	200.049
II	1.225	2.905	86.217	117.104	28.964	97.144	0.981	148.911	190.000
III	1.215	2.897	85.598	117.568	28.757	96.446	0.974	159.212	188.632
IV	1.226	2.949	84.750	116.512	28.471	95.474	0.965	172.334	186.730
2000 I	1.241	2.903	80.538	110.294	27.056	90.745	0.917	168.239	177.480
II	1.219	2.770	76.204	107.315	25.601	85.862	0.867	168.700	167.931
III	1.219	2.674	73.851	105.273	24.812	83.201	0.841	167.220	162.758
IV	1.182	2.615	70.749	101.295	23.767	79.705	0.805	164.124	155.898
2001 I	1.202	2.638	75.343	108.109	25.313	84.892	0.857	152.416	164.688
II	1.202	2.578	71.222	102.592	23.961	80.249	0.811	146.797	156.953
III	1.170	2.603	72.676	106.176	24.415	81.887	0.827	147.911	160.155

1) On January 1, 1999, the ECU was replaced by the EURO.

**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)
1997	1.260	2.995	89.140	123.510	30.240	100.410	1.050	137.970	198.110
1998	1.165	2.990	95.170	130.300	32.190	107.180	1.110	157.660	210.560
1999	1.240	2.920	82.010	112.430	27.550	92.400	0.930	175.920	180.720
2000	1.200	2.690	75.800	109.200	25.460	85.400	0.860	156.990	167.030
1999 I	1.200	2.920	87.690	120.720	29.460	98.800	1.000	151.200	193.240
II	1.220	2.850	84.310	0.000	28.320	95.000	0.960	148.850	185.800
III	1.230	2.980	87.060	119.960	29.250	98.100	0.990	170.280	191.860
IV	1.240	2.920	82.010	112.430	27.550	92.400	0.930	175.920	180.720
2000 I	1.240	2.890	77.980	107.900	26.200	87.870	0.890	174.420	171.850
II	1.220	2.740	78.010	110.220	26.210	87.890	0.890	170.930	171.910
III	1.200	2.660	71.550	103.350	24.040	80.620	0.810	166.080	157.680
IV	1.200	2.690	75.800	109.200	25.460	85.400	0.860	156.990	167.030
2001 I	1.150	2.580	72.100	103.920	24.220	81.240	0.820	143.470	158.880
II	1.180	2.550	69.220	100.080	23.260	78.000	0.790	144.780	152.550
III	1.140	2.660	74.540	111.130	25.040	83.990	0.850	150.670	164.260

1) On January 1, 1999, the ECU was replaced by the EURO.

## Explanatory notes to the tables

**Table 1.3 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 1.5 Utilities**

The table Utilities reflect the consumption of water, electricity and gas. The consumption of water is excluding sales to Coastal Aruba N.V. and vessels. Each category is presented on the basis of its standard unit of measure. The utilities index is calculated as a weighted average of the indexed consumption of water, electricity and gas. The weights used here are dynamic and fluctuate according to the relative significance (during a period) of the value of each consumption category in the aggregated value. Annual data are based on the year 1996 (=100), while quarterly data are based on an average of that year, since the quarterly data reflect only the consumption during a quarter, while the annual data is cumulative.

**Table 1.7 and Table 1.8 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. Since end-1989, gold and claims in gold are valued once every three years at standards set by the Bank's Board of Supervisory Directors. As a result, the value of gold increased by AFL 37.4 million on that date and decreased by AFL 1.5 million at end-1992. By end-1995, the value of gold increased again by AFL 1.2 million. By end-1996, the amount of gold holdings of the Bank increased by AFL 3.0 million to AFL 50.1 million due to an adjustment in the net claim on the Gold Fund of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. By end-1998, these Bank's holdings of gold deposits were revalued and, consequently, decreased by AFL 9.1 million to AFL 41 million.

*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 an overview of the financial operations of the government (including development funds) on a cash basis.

The definition of the government used by the Centrale Bank van Aruba (the Bank) comprises all the departments of the government, including the Department of Public Works (DOW), "Landsbedrijf Ontwikkelingsprojecten" (LOP) and the Fondo Desaroyo Aruba (FDA). Thus, the definition does not include the social security sector, which comprises mainly the Social Security Bank (SVB) and the General Medical Insurance (AZV). This narrow definition of the government enables the analysis of its liquidity position on a cash basis.

*Total revenue and grants*

Total revenue and grants comprise receipts compiled 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 liability. Grants are unrequited, nonrepayable, non-compulsary government receipts from other governments or international institutions.

*Expenditure and items n.i.e.*

The expenditure of the government on a cash basis is derived as a residual of total registered revenue (including grants) 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. Net financing comprises net foreign capital, nonbank domestic capital, and the net recourse to the monetary system of the government.

**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 8.1 Balance of payments**

#### *Current and non-monetary capital and financial account*

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

#### *Items not yet classified*

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

#### *Banking transactions*

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

#### *Increase (-) in official reserves*

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

### **Table 8.2 Components of the current account**

#### *Goods*

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

#### *Services:*

##### *Transportation*

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

##### *Travel*

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

##### *Government n.i.e*

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

#### *Other*

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

#### *Income*

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

#### *Current transfers*

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

### **Table 8.3 Components of the capital and financial account**

#### *Capital account*

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

#### *Financial account*

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

#### *Banking transactions*

See note for Table 8.1.

### **Table 8.4 Balance of payments by sectors**

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

#### *Columns:*

#### *Oil sector*

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

#### *Free-zone sector*

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

#### *Other sector*

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

### **Table 8.5 Breakdown of merchandise trade:**

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

### **Table 8.6 Official foreign exchange rates (selling)**

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

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

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

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