

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

2000 - I

June 28, 2000
Issue no. 55

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ISSN: 0920-9905

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I. Developments in the first quarter of 2000

1.1 Introduction

During the first quarter of 2000, increased activities in the tourism sector continued to be the main stimulus to economic growth. Also, housing construction and private investment were buoyant. Consumptive spending in both the private and public sector remained at high levels. Inflationary pressures were fueled by increases in international oil prices, which induced higher local water and electricity tariffs.

Growth in business activities coincided with a notable increase in money supply, mainly caused by domestic factors. All categories of commercial bank credit surged, particularly loans to enterprises. The government drew on some of its deposits with the banking system to cover a small financial deficit on a cash basis and to repay loans. Additionally, there was an inflow of money from abroad.

After deficits in three consecutive quarters, the balance of payments recorded a surplus. Higher tourism receipts decisively contributed to this outcome. Also due to a decline in relevant imports, the twelve-month moving average non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio increased to 5.9 months, comfortably within the 5-6 month target range. Even so, at the end of March, net foreign assets (including revaluation of gold and foreign exchange holdings) were AFL 45 million smaller than a year earlier.

1.2 The real sector

Compared to the corresponding period of 1999, the number of stay-over visitors grew by a notable 9 percent in the first quarter of 2000, as against a 2 percent decline in the previous year (see table A). Growth in visitor nights lagged behind at 5 percent (first quarter of 1999: 1 percent), due to a decline in the average length of stay to 7.7 nights. The occupancy rate of the hotels went up by 2.9 percentage points to 81.6 percent. Preliminary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that daily rates rose by 6 percent to AFL 291 and the revenue per available room by 9 percent to AFL 176. Room tax receipts also increased, i.e., by 3 percent to AFL 7 million. These developments contributed to an acceleration in the growth in registered tourism receipts, as recorded in the balance-of-payments' statistics, from 4 percent in the first quarter of 1999 to 9 percent. Consequently, the share of tourism in total current account receipts (excluding oil and free-zone sectors) went up by 5 percentage points to 77 percent.

For the fourth consecutive quarter, the expansion in the U.S. tourist market was the principal contributor to the growth in the number of stay-over visitors. An increased airlift capacity, a strong U.S. economy, and effective promotional activities were the underlying causes. The number of visitors from this country surged by 15 percent, following a 2 percent decline in the first quarter of 1999. As a result, its market share went up by 3.7 percentage points to 69 percent.

The number of Dutch visitors also expanded, i.e., by 11 percent, attributed to similar factors as mentioned earlier. Even so, its market share remained virtually unchanged at 4 percent. The Venezuelan market, however, shrank by 8 percent (first quarter 1999: 35 percent increase), mainly because of this year's late Easter. Consequently, this country's market share fell by 1.8 percentage points to 10 percent.

Additionally, cruise tourism expanded notably. The number of ship calls grew by 44 to 150, mainly because more ships included Aruba into their itinerary. Passenger arrivals surged by 56 percent to 208,820.

Table A: Indicators of tourism activity

	1998	1999	1998	1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I
1. a. Tourism receipts (x AFL million) 1)	1,306.5	1,398.9	384.5	401.8	365.2	439.2
b. Tourism expenditure (x AFL million) 2)	1,112.4	1,184.3	319.4	315.8	317.1	n.a.
2. Stay-over visitors (x 1,000)	647.4	683.3	168.4	164.4	173.9	179.2
3. Market shares						
a. United States	58.2	61.8	64.2	64.8	62.9	68.5
b. Venezuela	15.3	15.2	8.4	11.7	12.9	9.9
c. Netherlands	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.2
d. Colombia	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	3.5
e. Other countries	17.0	14.0	19.5	15.5	14.5	13.9
4. Visitor nights (x 1,000)	4,889.7	5,143.3	1,297.2	1,316.2	1,331.2	1,380.9
5. Average nights stayed	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7
6. a. Receipts per visitor night (AFL)	267	272	296	305	274	318
b. Average daily expenditure in Aruba 3)	189	197	188	205	201	n.a.
7. Average hotel occupancy rate	77.6	77.0	84.0	78.7	78.9	81.6
8. Average daily rate hotels (AFL) 4)	208	217	279	274	222	291
9. Revenue per available room (AFL) 4)	127	124	190	162	129	176
10. Room tax receipts (x AFL million) 5)	17.2	18.6	6.0	6.8	4.2	7.0
11. Cruise visitors (x 1,000)	257.8	289.1	124.6	133.5	125.7	208.8
12. Number of cruise ships	255	230	115	106	89	150
13. Contribution to current account 6)	74	71	79	72	72	77

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

3) Expenditure in Aruba only (thus, excluding expenditure on 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 Ports Authority N.V., Department of Tax.

Inflation, measured on the basis of the quarterly average consumer price index, accelerated by 3.4 percentage points to 4.8 percent in the first quarter of 2000, due mainly to increased water and electricity tariffs and gasoline prices, resulting from higher international oil prices. Annual inflation amounted to 2.9 percent, i.e., 1.1 percentage points higher than in the first quarter of 1999.

The inflation differential with Aruba's major trading partner, the United States, increased by 0.1 percentage point to 0.3 percentage point, indicating higher inflationary pressures in the domestic economy. The real exchange rate index of the Aruban florin vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar rose by 0.2 percentage point to 101.4. The inflation differential with the Netherlands widened to 0.7 percentage point, while that with the Netherlands Antilles narrowed slightly to 0.9 percentage point. The latter resulted from stronger increases in water, electricity and gas tariffs, and gasoline prices in the Netherlands Antilles (see table B).

Table B: Consumer price index
(Percentage change)

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
	<i>(Period average)</i>						
Total index (10,000 1)	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.3	4.8	
a. Food (1,625)	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	
b. Beverage & tobacco (254)	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	
c. Clothing & footwear (1,134)	6.3	5.5	6.1	6.8	3.5	5.1	
d. Housing (1,786)	0.8	2.0	1.1	-1.7	7.2	10.0	
e. Housekeeping & furnishing (1,039)	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	4.1	4.2	
f. Health (307)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	
g. Transport & communication (2,072)	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	1.6	4.6	
h. Recreation & education (808)	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	4.5	
i. Other (975)	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.3	3.0	
	<i>(Twelve-month average)</i>						
Aruba	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.9	
United States	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	
Curaçao	1.1	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.4	2.0	
The Netherlands	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	
Real exchange rate index (1995=100) 2)	101.2	101.2	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.4	

1) Weights.

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

Sources: CBA; CBS; IMF, CBS Netherlands; CBS Netherlands Antilles.

1.3 Money and credit

In the first quarter of 2000, money supply grew by a notable AFL 70 million or 4 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) went up slightly, as an increase in demand deposits was largely

compensated for by a decrease in currency in circulation. In contrast, quasi-money—comprising time and savings deposits and treasury bills held by the public—surged by AFL 68 million or 6 percent, reflecting increases in all three components.

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

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Net domestic money creation	18.5	134.1	-13.1	-13.8	67.2	44.7	
a. Net domestic credit	68.2	149.8	18.4	-11.4	70.4	64.5	
-Public sector	0.8	21.3	-0.4	-15.8	28.9	1.7	
-Private sector	67.4	128.5	18.8	4.4	41.5	62.8	
b. Other domestic factors	-49.7	-15.7	-31.5	-2.4	-3.2	-19.8	
2. Inflow of foreign funds 1)	159.5	25.4	47.3	95.3	-49.6	25.0	
a. Current account transactions	-33.6	-596.4	290.2	204.6	-190.8	506.6	
b. Net capital inflow 2)	193.1	621.8	-242.9	-109.3	141.2	-481.6	
3. Broad money creation	178.0	159.5	34.2	81.5	17.6	69.7	
a. Money	73.9	42.6	3.3	16.9	1.8	1.5	
b. Quasi-money	104.2	116.9	30.9	64.6	15.7	68.2	
<i>(12-month percentage change)</i>	<i>(13.1)</i>	<i>(10.4)</i>	<i>(3.6)</i>	<i>(16.2)</i>	<i>(10.4)</i>	<i>(9.1)</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 was caused by an AFL 45 million or 4 percent domestic money creation and an AFL 25 million or 4 percent net inflow of foreign funds. The latter resulted from an AFL 29 million increase in the net foreign asset reserves of the commercial banks. In contrast, the official reserves at the Bank fell by AFL 4 million. At the end of March 2000, net foreign assets (excluding revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) amounted to AFL 604 million, and were AFL 45 million or 7 percent smaller than a year earlier (see statistical annex tables 2.1 and 2.3). Consequently, the share of these reserves in money supply shrank by 6 percentage points to 34 percent.

The domestic money creation was largely brought about by an AFL 63 million or 5 percent increase in claims on the private sector. Loans to enterprises surged by AFL 48 million (7 percent), as opposed to an AFL 5 million (1 percent) contraction during the corresponding period a year earlier. This development was due partly to incidental factors. Housing mortgages and consumer credit rose by AFL 9 million (3 percent) and AFL 6 million (2 percent), respectively. In contrast, non-credit related balance sheet items fell by AFL 20 million. The financial transactions of the government with the banking system contributed for AFL 2 million to the increase in the money supply.

In table 6.1 of the statistical annex, some data on the commercial banks' weighted average interest rates on new loans and deposits are presented for the first time. Interest rates on time deposits were about 6.5 percent, while savings deposited yielded some 4 percent. The annual percentage rate on consumer credit amounted to 17 percent. Interest charges on housing and commercial mortgages fluctuated around 11 percent. The interest rate margin, i.e., the difference between the weighted average rate on deposits and that on loans, remained quite high at approximately 5.5 percentage points.

1.4 Nonmonetary financial institutions

Compared to the end of 1999, the aggregated assets of the nonmonetary financial institutions grew by AFL 46 million or 3 percent to AFL 1.6 billion at the end of March 2000 (see table D and statistical annex table 5.1). This growth resulted from an AFL 52 million or 17 percent increase in net foreign assets, which was only partly offset by an AFL 7 million or 1 percent decline in gross domestic claims. On the liability side, borrowings and deposits grew by AFL 12 million (24 percent), mainly as a result of incidental factors. Pension fund provisions rose by AFL 53 million (4 percent). These increases were in part compensated for by decreases in the insurance reserve fund and in other miscellaneous items.

Housing mortgages of the nonmonetary financial institutions remained unchanged at AFL 398 million at the end of March 2000 (see table E). In contrast, commercial banks' housing mortgages rose by AFL 9 million or 3 percent. As a result, these

Table D: Nonmonetary financial institutions 1)

(End of period, in AFL million)

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Net foreign assets	292.6	305.0	245.0	308.0	305.0	357.4	
2. Domestic assets	1,131.3	1,255.0	1,082.7	1,199.0	1,255.0	1,248.3	
a. Government	592.5	654.3	584.2	618.5	654.3	654.5	
b. Private sector	538.9	600.8	498.5	580.4	600.8	593.8	
3. Total assets=total liabilities	1,424.0	1,560.0	1,327.7	1,507.0	1,560.0	1,605.7	
4. Borrowings and deposits	55.4	51.0	55.1	54.2	51.0	63.2	
a. Government	40.5	36.5	40.0	39.5	36.5	36.7	
b. Other residents	14.9	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.5	26.6	
5. Pension fund provisions	1,153.3	1,234.3	1,015.4	1,204.4	1,234.3	1,286.9	
6. Insurance reserve fund	183.6	209.2	167.0	194.1	209.2	201.9	
7. Other items, net	31.8	65.6	90.1	54.3	65.6	53.7	

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

Source: CBA.

banks' market share increased by one percentage point to 48 percent. The market share of the mortgage banks (including FCCA) decreased slightly to 36 percent, while that of the life insurance companies and pension funds was unaltered at 8 percent.

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

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Total	669.5	749.2	593.8	683.4	749.2	758.0	
2. Commercial banks	300.8	351.4	268.5	305.7	351.4	360.5	
3. Mortgage banks	268.9	276.6	241.6	273.0	276.6	273.5	
4. Pension funds	50.3	59.2	42.8	53.3	59.2	59.8	
5. Life insurance companies	49.0	61.1	40.3	50.5	61.1	62.8	
6. Other	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	

Source: CBA.

1.5 Government finance

Compared to the first quarter of 1999, total government revenue on a cash basis grew by AFL 5 million or 3 percent to AFL 158 million in the quarter under review (see table F and statistical annex tables 7.1 and 7.2). The main contributory factor was a rise in taxes on commodities, on account of higher receipts from import duties and excises. Nontax revenue stabilized at AFL 14 million. Again, no foreign grants were received.

Following significant increases during the preceding two quarters, estimated expenditure on a cash basis remained at roughly AFL 158 million in the quarter under review. Provisional data supplied by the Department of Finance indicate that salary related costs increased further, partly reflecting the wage indexation of April 1999. Investments were unchanged at a modest AFL 5 million, while spending on goods and services fell by AFL 8 million to AFL 40 million.

On balance, the government's financial deficit fell by AFL 5 million to a mere AFL 1 million in the period under review. Repayments on domestic and foreign loans amounted to about AFL 1 million. The related transactions were financed by drawings on government's deposits with the banking system. Consequently, these deposits decreased by almost AFL 2 million to AFL 62 million. Its liabilities remained at AFL 76 million (see statistical annex table 7.3).

It should be noted, that the public finances are more vulnerable than the cash basis data presented above suggest. After all, registered unmet financing requirements (mainly vis-à-vis the government pension fund) surged further, i.e., by AFL 42 million to AFL 194 million. When taking account of this factor, a provisional AFL 36 million financial deficit is obtained, which is AFL 18 million higher than that of the corresponding period of 1999.

Table F: Government financial operations 1)

(in AFL million)

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Total revenue and grants	646.4	712.9	149.9	153.0	196.6	157.6	
a. Tax revenue	535.4	608.6	130.1	138.7	163.6	144.0	
b. Nontax revenue	95.3	102.9	19.8	14.2	32.3	13.5	
c. Grants	15.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	
2. Expenditure and items n.i.e.	664.2	736.9	148.5	158.8	210.0	158.2	
3. Financial deficit (-)	-17.8	-24.1	1.4	-5.8	-13.4	-0.6	
4. Net foreign capital	39.7	13.3	-0.7	26.7	-12.4	-0.2	
5. Net domestic capital 2)	-22.7	-10.5	-0.3	-5.1	-3.1	-0.9	
6. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	-0.8	-21.3	0.4	15.8	-28.9	-1.7	
7. Memorandum items							
a. Unmet financing requirements 3)	138.6	158.2	90.1	151.4	158.2	193.8	
b. Financial deficit (-) 4)	-55.2	-43.7	12.1	-18.6	12.1	-36.1	

1) Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

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

3) 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 longer than 90 days.

4) Including the change in registered unmet financing requirements.

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

At the end of March 2000, outstanding public debt (excluding guarantees) amounted to AFL 1.1 billion, i.e., AFL 26 million higher than a year earlier (see table G). This rise resulted mainly from higher domestic debt. Nonnegotiable debt expanded by AFL 59 million to AFL 624 million, largely due to increases in the arrears in pension premium contributions to APFA and in the estimated actuarial deficit of APFA. Negotiable debt rose by AFL 8 million, due to the issue of cash loan certificates. In contrast, foreign debt shrank by AFL 41 million to AFL 319 million, mainly reflecting a further depreciation of the Dutch guilder and the euro vis-à-vis the Aruban florin.

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

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Total debt 1)	1,087.6	1,109.1	973.4	1,106.5	1,109.1	1,132.3	
2. Domestic debt	733.8	778.5	685.9	746.9	778.5	813.5	
a. Negotiable	186.8	189.2	220.6	181.2	189.2	189.2	
- Treasury bills	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	
- Cash certificates	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	
- Government bonds	154.8	149.2	188.6	149.2	149.2	149.2	
b. Nonnegotiable	547.0	589.2	465.3	565.7	589.2	624.3	
- Short-term 2)	138.6	158.2	90.1	151.4	158.2	193.8	
- Long-term	408.3	431.1	375.2	414.3	431.1	430.5	
3. Foreign debt 3)	353.8	330.6	287.5	359.6	330.6	318.7	

1) Preliminary revised figures and estimates. Excluding guarantees (amounting to about AFL 278 million at the end of 1999) and debt resulting from the separation of funds between Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles (i.e., AFL 32 million).

2) Including suppliers' credit and short-term debt to APFA. Excluding overdue deposits to earmarked accounts at CBA.

3) At end-period exchange rates.

Source: Department of Finance.

1.6 Balance of payments

In the quarter under review, the balance of payments recorded an AFL 25 million surplus, i.e., AFL 70 million lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1999 (see table F and statistical annex table 8.1). This outcome resulted in a 4 percent increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system (including revaluation differences of gold and official foreign exchange holdings) to AFL 626 million at the end of March 2000. Even so, compared to a year earlier, these assets are AFL 45 million or 7 percent smaller. Also due to a 10 percent drop in relevant import payments, the end-of-period non-oil merchandise import coverage ratio rose from 5.2 months in December 1999 to 5.7 months in March 2000. The twelve-month moving average increased marginally to 5.9 months.

The current account surplus increased by a marked AFL 302 million to AFL 507 million in the quarter under review, mainly as a result of transactions of the oil sector. Its current account surplus rose substantially, as growth in export receipts for refined oil products and goods procured in ports exceeded that in payments for imports of crude oil and other goods (including related transportation and insurance costs). This surplus was accompanied by a corresponding fall in intercompany liabilities, which are classified as outgoing direct investments. On balance, these transactions contributed for AFL 3 million negatively to the increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system.

The surplus of the current account of the free-zone sector narrowed by AFL 3 million to AFL 10 million. Both registered export and import payments (c.i.f.) fell, i.e., by 59 percent and 63 percent, respectively, reflecting largely a further weakening in the cigarette business. Nevertheless, this sector contributed for AFL 10 million to the increase in the net foreign asset position of the banking sector.

On the other hand, the surplus on the current account of the rest of the economy (thus, excluding the oil and free-zone sectors) shrank by a marked AFL 30 million to AFL 71 million. The trade account deficit rose, as the increase in import payments exceeded that in export receipts. The income account balance turned from a surplus into a deficit, due to a further increase in debt servicing. Net current transfers were also negative. In contrast, the services account recorded an AFL 30 million higher surplus, due to a 5 percentage points acceleration in the growth of tourism receipts to 9 percent.

Table H: Balance of payments
(in AFL million)

	1998	1999	1998		1999		2000
			I	I	IV	I	
1. Current account (net)	-33.6	-596.4	290.2	204.6	-190.8	506.6	
a. Oil sector	-9.9	-619.4	234.3	92.0	-167.2	426.5	
b. Free zone	-9.1	49.0	-5.2	12.3	25.5	9.5	
c. Rest of economy	-14.6	-26.0	61.1	100.3	-49.1	70.6	
- Private sector	65.1	46.1	72.7	118.7	-26.4	87.8	
- Public sector	-79.7	-72.1	-11.6	-18.4	-22.7	-17.2	
2. Capital and financial account (net)	192.0	623.1	-243.2	-104.0	135.6	-478.2	
a. Oil sector	107.4	660.4	-224.9	-80.6	166.1	-429.4	
b. Free zone	21.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
c. Rest of economy	62.7	-37.3	-22.5	-23.4	-30.5	-48.8	
- Private sector	7.3	-52.1	-21.8	-50.2	-18.8	-48.6	
- Public sector	55.4	14.8	-0.7	26.8	-11.7	-0.2	
3. Items not yet classified 1)	1.1	-1.3	0.3	-5.3	5.6	-3.4	
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	159.5	25.4	47.3	95.3	-49.6	25.0	
5. Banking transactions 2)	-67.7	-20.9	-7.5	-18.9	31.6	-29.3	
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 3)	-91.8	-4.5	-39.8	-76.4	18.0	4.3	

Memorandum items:							
7. a. Official reserves (including gold)	437.0	434.6	396.6	507.9	434.6	431.2	
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)							
- End-of-period	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	
- Twelve-month average	3.2	4.2	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.2	
8. a. Total reserves of the monetary sector	581.9	600.5	481.3	671.7	600.5	626.3	
b. In months of merchandise imports 4)							
- End-of-period	3.9	5.2	3.9	5.5	5.2	5.7	
- Twelve-month average	4.1	5.8	3.9	4.6	5.8	5.9	

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.

The capital and financial account deficit of the rest of the economy widened by AFL 25 million to AFL 49 million, predominantly as a result of private sector loan transactions. Also, net outgoing portfolio investments increased due to purchases of foreign securities by residents.

Overall, the rest of the economy contributed for AFL 18 million to the increase in the net foreign assets of the banking system, i.e., AFL 53 million less than in the corresponding quarter of 1999.

II. Notices

2.1 INNOVATING SUPERVISION ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Address by Dr. A.R. Caram, President of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, on the occasion of the opening of a training seminar on risk management for members of the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors, organized by the Financial Stability Institute in cooperation with the Centrale Bank van Aruba, April 17 to 20, 2000 at the Aruba Wyndham Beach Resort.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Centrale Bank van Aruba I extend a warm “Bon Bini” to all of you and wish you a fruitful and pleasant stay on our beautiful island. Our Bank is honored to host this second regional training seminar on risk management, organized in cooperation with the Financial Stability Institute. As you know, the institute was established in 1998 jointly by the Bank for International Settlements and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to promote the Core Principles on Effective Banking Supervision issued one year earlier. To increase the quality of prudential supervision on the financial markets, regional courses and seminars are provided. Our Bank will continue to support the educational role of the institute and also in other ways invest in the training of our staff.

At the start of this seminar, I first would like to inform our guests briefly about their host country, Aruba. Less than 15 years ago, on January 1, 1986, we became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. At that time, we experienced a severe recession, following the closure of the Lago oil refinery, up to then the mainstay of our economy. To address the economic crisis, our Government started to vigorously promote the tourism industry. We received technical assistance from the I.M.F. and financial support from our mother country. Our policy has been successful. Tourism is now the main contributor to our GDP. Last year we welcomed an ample 680,000 stay-over tourists and 300,000 cruise passengers. Indeed, a major achievement for such a small island.

On the same date, the Centrale Bank van Aruba was established. Its main tasks are to maintain the internal and external value of the Aruban florin, as well as to safeguard the stability and integrity of the financial sector under its supervision. To ensure monetary stability the Aruban florin is pegged to the US\$ at an exchange rate of 1.79. Maintaining this fixed parity is the cornerstone of the Bank’s monetary policy. Confidence in the peg is supported by the comfortable level of our foreign exchange reserves. Presently, the import coverage ratio (excluding oil) amounts to approximately 5 months. The peg has served Aruba well. It keeps our inflation rate roughly in line with that in the United States, our main trading partner, and imposes a certain discipline on the government finances. As a matter of principle, our Bank does not grant any loan to the public sector.

Aruba’s banking sector reflects the characteristics of our economy. It comprises six relatively small commercial banks, two US based offshore banks and some specialized financial institutions. The local banks mainly provide traditional banking services to the general public, such as commercial and consumer lending and payments facilities.

These banks and some other credit institutions are supervised by the Central Bank on the basis of the 1998 State Ordinance on the Supervision of the Credit System.

Supervision is a core task for us. When executing this task we adhere to international standards. We also actively participate in the efforts made, *inter alia*, in the Caribbean to strengthen the financial sector, and to prevent that this sector is being misused for money-laundering. Against this background, I fully agree with the statement in the opening address of my colleague of the Central Bank of Barbados, dr. Marion Williams, at the occasion of the first seminar of the Financial Stability Institute in late February, that a close correlation exists between the strength and reputation of a country's financial sector on the one hand and its macroeconomic performance on the other hand. An important lesson we should learn from banking crises in as well as outside our region is that a healthy financial sector is indispensable to foster a sound macroeconomic development.

Although already much work has been done and significant progress has been made in recent years, there is more to do. Therefore, we should intensify our efforts to enhance the quality of financial regulation and supervision in our own country, as well as in our region. With this aim we need to stay abreast of relevant developments. Fortunately we do not stand alone in this respect, and are able to benefit from the activities of in particular the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. In due course, it has issued minimum standards and best supervisory practices, which are now used as benchmarks for measuring the quality of a country's supervisory system. I am happy to be able to report that according to our own assessment Aruba's supervisory framework is largely in compliance with the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision.

We also follow the 1988 Capital Accord of the Basel Committee, which comprises a for that time innovative method to calculate a risk weighted solvency ratio. This method is presently used worldwide. It has strengthened the soundness and stability of the banking system and created a level-playing field for internationally competing banks. Given the additional risks associated with banking in a small, undiversified economy, commercial banks in Aruba are required to have a solvency ratio of at least 10 percent, instead of the 8 percent minimum adopted by the Committee.

The existing Capital Accord was a milestone in the history of developing supervisory practices. However, in the course of time, the financial system has changed significantly. Therefore, the Bank welcomes the recent initiative to design a new framework to better align regulatory capital requirements to underlying risks, and to take into account improvements in risk measurement and control. After all, a shortcoming of the Capital Accord is, that it only requires capital charges for credit and market risks in the trading book. Other risks, such as interest rate risk in the banking book and operational risk, are neglected. In order to measure a bank's risk profile appropriately, the Committee has now proposed to also require capital charges for these categories.

The program of this seminar indicates that during the coming days, you will give ample attention to the various aspects of detecting and measuring risk. In this framework, you

will discuss difficult technical issues. Therefore, I will not go into these matters. I just would like to note, that in my opinion the proposals by the Basel Committee may in general result in a more realistic and integrated model for measuring risks. However, I have noticed that the proposed system is rather complex, and is primarily directed towards large sophisticated banking institutions. Several features of this system are simply not applicable to the banks in our region. I am happy that the Committee recognizes this, and has indicated that a modified version of the existing Capital Accord should remain the standard. I really hope that when devising the final version due account will be taken of the specific needs and circumstances in small emerging countries with obviously less developed banking structures.

Dear participants, when you discuss complex risk management techniques you should consider the aspect of practical applicability given the specific institutional framework and market conditions in your country. By doing so, the seminar will certainly be productive .

I thank you for your attention.

2.2 BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Address by Dr. A.R. Caram, President of the Centrale Bank van Aruba, on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone for the new head office of First National Bank of Aruba N.V., April 18, 2000.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted that Mr. Edwin Tromp has invited me to place the cornerstone for the new head office building of the First National Bank of Aruba. The start of this building is an important and a memorable event. It symbolizes the confidence of the investors and their shareholder, the Royal Bank of Trinidad & Tobago, in Aruba's future. I must note, that the First has always demonstrated confidence in our country. In this respect it should be recalled, that the bank started its operations in early 1987. At the time, the economy was just recovering from a serious recession caused by the closure of the oil refinery, then the mainstay of our economy.

Aruba has not disappointed First's expectations. With technical assistance from the I.M.F., and financial support of our mother country, and last but not least with our own efforts, creativity and entrepreneurship we succeeded to reverse the recession in a short time span. The government in a close partnership with the dynamic private sector succeeded in creating a mature tourist industry. We now welcome some one million guests a year, of which about 300,000 cruise passengers. Our per capita domestic product ranks amongst the highest in the region. Indeed, a major achievement for a small island economy.

There is also good news from the financial front. The Centrale Bank van Aruba succeeds in maintaining the internal and external value of the Aruban florin, as well as in safeguarding the stability and integrity of the financial sector under its supervision. Monetary stability is ensured by pegging the Aruban florin to the US dollar. Maintaining this fixed parity is the cornerstone of the Bank's monetary policy. Confidence in the peg is supported by the comfortable level of our foreign exchange reserves. Presently, we have sufficient reserves to finance some 5 months of imports (excluding oil). The peg is serving Aruba well. It keeps our inflation rate roughly in line with that in the United States, our main trading partner. Additionally, it imposes a certain discipline on the government finances, which is accentuated by the fact that the Central Bank as a principle does not grant any loan to the public sector.

Generally, our banking sector is also doing well. These banks and some other credit institutions are supervised by the Central Bank on the basis of the 1998 State Ordinance on the Supervision of the Credit System. We are actively promoting the strength of the financial sector, and discouraging the possible misuse of this sector for money-laundering. Supervision is important, because there exists a close correlation between the strength and reputation of a country's financial sector on the one hand and its macroeconomic performance on the other hand. I am happy to be able to state, that Aruba's supervisory framework, as well as its anti-money laundering legislation, are presently largely in compliance with international standards.

Finally, I should note that the performance of the First National Bank is excellent. Since the bank started operations it has shown a steady, quality driven growth. Over the years, First has been prepared to invest in Aruba's economy. I am confident that under the capable management of Edwin Tromp, the bank will proceed in the right direction. With a strong regional shareholder it is well positioned to meet the challenges ahead. I really hope that the construction of this new building will provide an additional stimulus to expand your business in Aruba, and to enhance the quality and productivity of your banking services. I congratulate the whole First family with the laying of the cornerstone. I am really pleased to be able to share this special event with you and to toast on your continuing success.

Thank you for your attention.

III. Statistical annex

General note

Figures in the Statistical annex are quoted in millions of Aruban florins (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		Latin America		Europe				Number of passengers	Ship calls		
			USA	Other	Venezuela	Other	Nether-lands							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
1996	4,713,726	640,834	396,091	371,523	150,527	74,822	54,793	36,196	39,423	7.4	71.4	316,749	273	
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	
1998	I	1,297,225	168,399	120,376	108,147	29,265	14,155	12,374	7,248	6,384	7.7	84.0	124,594	115
	II	1,121,778	156,680	100,064	96,250	37,709	23,133	10,536	6,711	8,371	7.2	72.5	33,706	40
	III	1,266,770	165,859	83,341	80,945	58,468	39,370	13,401	8,933	10,649	7.6	78.0	9,985	22
	IV	1,203,945	156,499	97,766	91,766	36,866	22,470	12,731	8,067	9,136	7.7	75.8	89,470	78
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

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

TABLE 1.2: GROWTH IN STAY-OVER TOURISM

period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total visitor nights	Total visitors	North America	Of which USA	Latin America	Of which Venezuela	Europe	Of which Netherlands	Other	
<i>Quarterly percentage changes 1)</i>									
1998 I	-3.0	-3.7	-0.8	-1.7	-14.7	-4.6	-2.8	0.0	-3.5
II	6.5	4.7	4.3	5.4	19.4	45.4	-24.0	-7.8	1.5
III	5.7	1.7	10.0	10.5	-0.8	10.6	-17.8	0.3	-11.0
IV	-3.4	-1.2	2.0	2.9	-4.1	5.5	-14.3	-12.6	-1.0
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
<i>Cumulative percentage changes 2)</i>									
1997 I	2.6	1.4	0.5	-0.1	5.6	14.8	0.6	-8.6	-0.8
II	4.3	3.2	1.0	0.2	8.9	14.1	12.5	-5.4	-3.2
III	4.2	3.3	0.4	-0.1	9.8	15.8	9.4	-9.2	-2.6
IV	2.6	0.8	-1.8	-2.1	8.5	17.1	5.4	-9.8	-8.5
1998 I	-3.0	-3.7	-0.8	-1.7	-14.7	-4.6	-2.8	0.0	-3.5
II	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	21.3	-13.8	-3.9	-0.7
III	2.7	0.7	3.7	3.9	0.5	15.6	-15.4	-2.3	-5.3
IV	1.1	0.2	3.3	3.7	-0.6	13.1	-15.1	-5.2	-4.2
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

1) As compared to a year earlier.

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

TABLE 1.3: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(August 1994 = 100)

	Total index	Food	Beverage & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	House-keeping & furnishing	Health	Transport & communication	Recreation & education	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Weights (September 1994)	10,000	1,625	254	1,134	1,786	1,039	307	2,072	808	975
End of period										
1996	107.1	109.6	105.2	115.5	104.2	108.6	111.5	103.0	108.3	104.0
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
1998 I	110.5	112.5	108.2	122.7	110.4	111.2	112.3	103.6	111.3	106.5
1998 II	110.7	113.1	108.7	123.8	108.9	111.6	112.6	104.2	111.7	106.7
1998 III	111.1	113.5	108.9	126.1	108.7	112.4	112.6	104.0	112.3	106.9
1998 IV	111.7	114.2	108.5	129.6	109.0	113.1	112.7	103.3	112.6	107.3
1999 I	112.1	114.9	109.3	130.7	108.7	114.3	112.6	103.1	113.9	107.8
1999 II	112.9	115.6	109.5	131.9	109.3	115.1	112.7	104.6	114.3	108.2
1999 III	114.3	116.0	110.4	132.4	113.6	115.7	112.9	105.6	115.6	108.9
1999 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

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 1.4: PERCENTAGE PRICE CHANGES

(August 1994 = 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
1996	107.1	0.3	0.8	3.1	3.2
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
1998 I	110.5	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.5
II	110.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.3
III	111.1	0.1	0.4	1.8	2.1
IV	111.7	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.9
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
1999 I	116.9	0.6	0.9	4.3	2.9

TABLE 2.1: MONETARY SURVEY

End of period	1996				1997				1998				1999				2000			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
I. Net domestic assets	867.8	967.2	985.7	1,119.8	954.0	980.5	995.2	985.7	971.9	1,002.2	1,052.6	1,119.8	1,164.5							
A) Domestic credit	1,082.5	1,175.9	1,244.1	1,393.9	1,194.3	1,218.3	1,229.2	1,244.1	1,232.7	1,260.9	1,323.4	1,393.9	1,458.4							
1) Net claims on public sector	-41.5	-9.7	-8.9	12.4	-10.1	18.0	21.9	-8.9	-24.7	-14.3	-16.5	12.4	14.1							
a) Gross claims	70.0	74.5	67.9	75.9	71.5	71.7	72.4	67.9	70.7	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.9							
b) Government's deposits	-108.9	-74.4	-67.0	-54.2	-75.9	-49.3	-45.6	-67.0	-86.0	-80.3	-82.6	-54.2	-52.4							
c) Development fund	-2.6	-9.8	-9.8	-9.3	-5.7	-4.4	-4.9	-9.8	-9.5	-9.4	-9.5	-9.3	-9.4							
2) Claims on private sector	1,124.0	1,185.5	1,253.0	1,381.5	1,204.4	1,200.3	1,207.3	1,253.0	1,257.4	1,275.2	1,340.0	1,381.5	1,444.3							
a) Enterprises	620.0	635.8	636.3	669.6	648.0	626.9	614.5	636.3	631.3	626.1	658.2	669.6	717.5							
b) Individuals	476.4	532.4	588.7	686.0	537.2	555.2	574.5	588.7	598.1	621.8	656.4	686.0	700.8							
1) Consumer credit	233.2	269.2	287.9	334.7	268.7	275.9	284.0	287.9	292.4	302.7	317.8	334.7	340.3							
2) Housing mortgages	243.1	263.2	300.8	351.4	268.5	279.3	290.5	300.8	305.7	319.0	338.7	351.4	360.5							
c) Other	27.7	17.3	28.0	25.9	19.1	18.2	18.4	28.0	28.0	27.4	25.3	25.9	26.0							
B) Other items, net	-214.7	-208.7	-258.4	-274.1	-240.2	-237.9	-234.0	-258.4	-260.8	-258.7	-270.9	-274.1	-293.9							
II. Net foreign assets	433.3	393.6	553.1	578.5	441.0	464.1	534.2	553.1	648.4	630.9	628.1	578.5	603.5							
A) Centrale Bank van Aruba	349.2	316.4	408.2	412.7	356.3	354.6	379.3	408.2	484.6	458.0	430.7	412.7	408.3							
B) Commercial banks	84.1	77.2	144.9	165.8	84.7	109.5	154.8	144.9	163.8	172.8	197.4	165.8	195.1							
III. Broad money	1,301.1	1,360.8	1,538.8	1,698.3	1,395.0	1,444.6	1,529.4	1,538.8	1,620.3	1,633.1	1,680.7	1,698.3	1,768.0							
A) Money	445.0	473.1	547.0	589.6	476.4	511.9	537.9	547.0	563.9	570.6	587.8	589.6	591.1							
B) Quasi-money	856.1	887.7	991.8	1,108.7	918.6	932.7	991.4	991.8	1,056.4	1,062.5	1,092.9	1,108.7	1,176.9							

TABLE 2.2: COMPONENTS OF BROAD MONEY

End of period	Currency		Demand deposits			Money	Other deposits		Treasury bills	Quasi-money	Broad money	
	Issued	At banks	Outside banks	AFL	Foreign currency		Total	Savings				Time
						(1)			(2)	(3=1-2)	(4)	
1996	119.4	24.5	94.9	298.9	51.3	350.1	445.0	349.7	505.1	1.2	856.1	1,301.1
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	23.9	122.4	397.1	70.1	467.2	589.6	391.6	715.6	1.5	1,108.7	1,698.3
1998 I	119.6	21.5	98.0	310.9	67.5	378.4	476.4	374.3	543.2	1.0	918.6	1,395.0
II	126.9	22.6	104.3	348.1	59.5	407.6	511.9	380.3	552.4	0.0	932.7	1,444.6
III	124.7	23.2	101.5	374.0	62.4	436.5	537.9	393.4	598.0	0.0	991.4	1,529.4
IV	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 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	23.9	122.4	397.1	70.1	467.2	589.6	391.6	715.6	1.5	1,108.7	1,698.3
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

TABLE 2.3: CAUSES OF CHANGES IN BROAD MONEY

During period	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000				
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II			
I. Net domestic assets	84.8	99.4	18.5	134.1	-13.1	26.4	14.8	-9.6	-13.8	30.3	50.4	67.2	44.7
A) Domestic credit	125.6	93.4	68.2	149.8	18.4	24.1	10.8	14.9	-11.4	28.2	62.5	70.4	64.5
1) Net claims on public sector	19.1	31.8	0.8	21.3	-0.4	28.1	3.9	-30.8	-15.8	10.4	-2.2	28.9	1.7
a) Recourse to monetary system	1.6	4.5	-6.6	8.0	-3.0	0.2	0.7	-4.5	2.8	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
b) Drawing down of bank balances	17.6	27.3	7.3	13.3	2.6	27.9	3.1	-26.3	-18.6	5.8	-2.4	28.5	1.7
1) Government's deposits	11.5	34.5	7.4	12.8	-1.5	26.6	3.7	-21.4	-19.0	5.7	-2.4	28.4	1.8
2) Development fund	6.1	-7.1	-0.1	0.5	4.1	1.3	-0.5	-4.9	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
2) Claims on private sector	106.5	61.6	67.4	128.5	18.8	-4.1	7.0	45.7	4.4	17.8	64.7	41.5	62.8
a) Enterprises	11.2	15.9	0.4	33.4	12.2	-21.1	-12.4	21.8	-4.9	-5.2	32.2	11.4	47.9
b) Individuals	75.9	56.1	56.3	97.3	4.8	18.0	19.3	14.2	9.5	23.6	34.7	29.6	14.7
1) Consumer credit	18.6	36.0	18.7	46.7	-0.5	7.2	8.0	4.0	4.5	10.3	15.0	16.9	5.6
2) Housing mortgages	57.3	20.0	37.6	50.6	5.4	10.7	11.3	10.2	5.0	13.3	19.6	12.7	9.2
c) Other	19.4	-10.3	10.7	-2.2	1.8	-0.9	0.2	9.7	-0.1	-0.5	-2.1	0.6	0.2
B) Other domestic factors	-40.9	6.0	-49.7	-15.7	-31.5	2.4	3.9	-24.5	-2.4	2.1	-12.2	-3.2	-19.8
II. Inflow of foreign funds	-45.0	-39.7	159.5	25.4	47.3	23.2	70.0	19.0	95.3	-17.6	-2.7	-49.6	25.0
III. Broad money	39.7	59.7	178.0	159.5	34.2	49.6	84.8	9.4	81.5	12.8	47.6	17.6	69.7
1) Money	9.6	28.1	73.9	42.6	3.3	35.5	26.1	9.0	16.9	6.7	17.2	1.8	1.5
2) Quasi-money	30.1	31.6	104.2	116.9	30.9	14.1	58.7	0.4	64.6	6.1	30.4	15.7	68.2

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
1996	50.1	335.8	1.1	384.8	405.9	321.8	84.1	468.9	35.6	433.3	1,301.1	1,353.4	33.3	34.6
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	508.2	342.4	165.8	600.5	22.0	578.5	1,698.3	1,341.7	34.1	44.8
1998 I	50.1	346.5	0.1	396.6	433.2	348.5	84.7	481.3	40.3	441.0	1,395.0	1,398.3	31.6	34.4
1998 II	50.1	343.7	0.1	393.7	437.9	328.4	109.5	503.2	39.1	464.1	1,444.6	1,376.6	32.1	36.6
1998 III	50.1	371.4	0.3	421.2	460.5	305.7	154.8	576.0	41.8	534.2	1,529.4	1,416.9	34.9	40.7
1998 IV	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 I	41.0	468.6	1.6	507.9	466.4	302.6	163.8	671.7	23.3	648.4	1,620.3	1,515.4	40.0	44.3
1999 II	41.0	442.2	1.8	481.4	485.0	312.2	172.8	654.2	23.3	630.9	1,633.1	1,512.3	38.6	43.3
1999 III	41.0	415.1	5.1	450.9	512.6	315.2	197.4	648.3	20.2	628.1	1,680.7	1,445.2	37.4	44.9
1999 IV	41.0	393.7	0.1	434.6	508.2	342.4	165.8	600.5	22.0	578.5	1,698.3	1,341.7	34.1	44.8
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	1,304.6	34.1	48.0

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

End of period	1996				1997				1998				1999				2000
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
ASSETS																	
1. Claims on money-creating institutions	227.8	197.6	265.9	298.1	219.2	233.8	266.3	265.9	323.5	305.0	287.5	298.1	271.5				
a) Monetary authorities	185.7	147.4	241.6	261.8	186.7	206.5	239.3	241.6	287.5	274.3	262.5	261.8	244.8				
b) Commercial banks	42.0	50.2	24.3	36.3	32.5	27.2	27.0	24.3	35.9	30.7	25.0	36.3	26.7				
2. Claims on the public sector	70.0	74.5	67.9	75.9	71.5	71.7	72.4	67.9	70.7	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.9				
a) Short-term	43.7	48.2	45.1	65.2	45.2	46.4	45.1	45.1	49.4	64.6	64.8	65.2	66.3				
b) Long-term	26.3	26.3	22.8	10.7	26.3	25.3	27.3	22.8	21.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.6				
3. Claims on the private sector	1,124.0	1,185.5	1,253.0	1,381.5	1,204.4	1,200.3	1,207.3	1,253.0	1,257.4	1,275.2	1,340.0	1,381.5	1,444.3				
a) Enterprises	620.0	635.8	636.3	669.6	648.0	626.9	614.5	636.3	631.3	626.1	658.2	669.6	717.5				
b) Individuals	476.4	532.4	588.7	686.0	537.2	555.2	574.5	588.7	598.1	621.8	656.4	686.0	700.8				
1) Consumer credit	233.2	269.2	287.9	334.7	268.7	275.9	284.0	287.9	292.4	302.7	317.8	334.7	340.3				
2) Housing mortgages	243.1	263.2	300.8	351.4	268.5	279.3	290.5	300.8	305.7	319.0	338.7	351.4	360.5				
c) Capital market investments	23.7	12.5	14.2	11.7	14.7	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.3	13.8	11.7	11.7	11.7				
d) Other	3.9	4.8	13.8	14.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.3				
4. Foreign assets	791.8	824.4	925.1	943.0	829.8	831.7	882.0	925.1	975.9	968.2	968.6	943.0	977.1				
a) Gold	50.1	50.1	41.0	41.0	50.1	50.1	50.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0				
b) Short-term	617.2	641.2	738.0	746.9	646.5	649.9	698.3	738.0	788.4	783.7	791.1	746.9	782.7				
c) Long-term	124.5	133.1	146.1	155.1	133.3	131.8	133.7	146.1	146.6	143.5	136.6	155.1	153.4				
5. Other domestic assets	7.2	0.4	-21.2	-34.2	2.7	0.4	-6.8	-21.2	-24.1	-31.3	-38.2	-34.2	-33.0				
6. Total assets	2,220.8	2,282.4	2,490.7	2,664.3	2,327.6	2,337.8	2,421.2	2,490.7	2,603.5	2,592.4	2,633.5	2,664.3	2,735.9				

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

(continued)

End of period	1997				1998				1999				2000		
	1997		1998		1998		1999		1999		2000		2000		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
LIABILITIES															
7. Broad money	1,301.1	1,360.8	1,538.8	1,698.3	1,395.0	1,444.6	1,529.4	1,538.8	1,620.3	1,633.1	1,680.7	1,698.3	1,768.0		
a) Money	445.0	473.1	547.0	589.6	476.4	511.9	537.9	547.0	563.9	570.6	587.8	589.6	591.1		
b) Quasi-money	856.1	887.7	991.8	1,108.7	918.6	932.7	991.4	991.8	1,056.4	1,062.5	1,092.9	1,108.7	1,176.9		
8. Money-creating institutions	185.2	170.3	266.0	271.5	213.8	227.8	255.0	266.0	308.2	295.7	285.9	271.5	262.8		
a) Monetary authorities	164.7	147.0	236.7	245.5	185.1	205.0	235.1	236.7	281.2	274.8	255.1	245.5	236.0		
b) Commercial banks	20.5	23.3	29.3	26.0	28.7	22.7	19.9	29.3	27.0	20.9	30.7	26.0	26.8		
9. Public sector deposits	111.5	84.2	76.8	63.6	81.6	53.6	50.5	76.8	95.5	89.7	92.1	63.6	61.9		
a) Government	108.9	74.4	67.0	54.2	75.9	49.3	45.6	67.0	86.0	80.3	82.6	54.2	52.4		
b) Development fund	2.6	9.8	9.8	9.3	5.7	4.4	4.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4		
10. Long-term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
a) Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
b) Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
11. Subordinated debt	9.6	7.8	11.3	11.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3		
12. Capital and reserves	129.7	138.4	140.4	142.3	146.2	144.0	142.2	140.4	140.2	129.7	127.3	142.3	155.9		
13. Foreign liabilities	322.9	391.1	343.2	342.5	348.6	328.5	306.0	343.2	304.2	314.0	320.3	342.5	350.8		
b) Short-term	311.2	358.4	307.8	310.7	314.6	292.0	268.3	307.8	273.3	282.1	286.0	310.7	317.5		
c) Long-term	11.7	32.7	35.4	31.8	34.0	36.5	37.7	35.4	31.0	31.8	34.2	31.8	33.2		
14. Revaluation differences	35.6	39.7	28.8	22.0	40.3	39.1	41.8	28.8	23.3	23.3	20.2	22.0	22.8		
15. Other domestic liabilities	125.2	90.2	85.3	112.8	94.4	92.5	88.5	85.3	100.5	95.7	95.7	112.8	102.4		
16. Total liabilities	2,220.8	2,282.4	2,490.7	2,664.3	2,327.6	2,337.8	2,421.2	2,490.7	2,603.5	2,592.4	2,633.5	2,664.3	2,735.9		

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

End of period	Domestic assets		Total domestic assets	Foreign assets		Total foreign assets	Total assets
	Government	Other		Gold and claims in gold	Claims on Banks Governments		
			(1)			(2)	(3)
1996	0.0	18.1	18.1	50.1	335.8	0.0	404.1
1997	0.0	17.6	17.6	50.1	308.5	0.0	376.1
1998	0.0	17.9	17.9	41.0	397.7	0.0	456.5
1999	0.0	19.7	19.7	41.0	393.7	0.0	454.5
1998 I	0.0	17.2	17.2	50.1	346.5	0.0	413.9
1998 II	0.0	17.5	17.5	50.1	343.7	0.0	411.2
1998 III	0.0	17.1	17.1	50.1	371.4	0.0	438.6
1998 IV	0.0	17.9	17.9	41.0	397.7	0.0	456.5
1999 I	0.0	16.5	16.5	41.0	468.6	0.0	526.0
1999 II	0.0	17.9	17.9	41.0	442.2	0.0	501.0
1999 III	0.0	17.4	17.4	41.0	415.1	0.0	473.4
1999 IV	0.0	19.7	19.7	41.0	393.7	0.0	454.5
2000 I	0.0	18.2	18.2	41.0	391.3	0.0	450.5

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					
	(9)	Bank notes issued	Government	Development fund	Official entities	Commercial banks deposits		Other fin. inst. deposits	Private sector deposits	Other deposits					(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
						Demand	Time												
1996	34.9	110.2	89.9	2.6	5.7	6.6	102.8	0.0	1.7	12.9	367.3	1.1	35.6	404.1					
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	9.3	3.2	42.8	140.3	0.0	5.4	7.7	432.4	0.1	22.0	454.5					
1998 I	36.5	108.4	67.0	5.7	4.1	33.4	99.1	0.0	1.1	18.3	373.5	0.1	40.3	413.9					
1998 II	36.5	115.5	43.7	4.4	2.0	19.6	130.8	0.0	5.3	14.3	372.1	0.1	39.1	411.2					
1998 III	36.5	113.1	38.8	4.9	2.2	40.9	139.1	0.0	3.0	18.0	396.4	0.3	41.8	438.6					
1998 IV	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 I	42.9	114.4	79.5	9.5	3.6	25.7	199.2	0.0	7.8	18.5	501.1	1.6	23.3	526.0					
1999 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					
1999 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					
1999 IV	44.0	133.3	46.3	9.3	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					

TABLE 3.3: BANK NOTES ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)					Total number of notes issued	(7)	
	Denominations: value (AFL million)							Total value of notes issued
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	5	10	25	50	100	500		
1996	402	399	300	151	861	6	2,120	
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	
1998 I	266	395	325	139	807	15	1,947	
II	262	403	348	152	868	14	2,047	
III	259	419	338	148	842	15	2,021	
IV	256	468	360	165	899	16	2,165	
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	
1996	2.0	4.0	7.5	7.5	86.1	3.0	110.2	
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	
1998 I	1.3	4.0	8.1	6.9	80.7	7.3	108.4	
II	1.3	4.0	8.7	7.6	86.8	7.1	115.5	
III	1.3	4.2	8.4	7.4	84.2	7.5	113.1	
IV	1.3	4.7	9.0	8.3	89.9	8.2	121.3	
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	

TABLE 3.4: COINS ISSUED

End of period	Denominations: number (x 1,000)										Total value of coins issued excl. (8) (AFL million)
	Cents				Florin		Com-memorative coins	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	5	10	25	50	1	2 ½					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1995	6,413	6,573	4,653	2,559	3,528	60	28	9	7		
1996	7,166	7,281	5,118	2,786	3,685	62	296	10	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		
1998 I	8,082	8,229	5,659	3,048	4,133	65	517	10	11		
1998 II	8,249	8,444	5,808	3,082	4,204	66	536	10	11		
1998 III	8,476	8,650	5,905	3,161	4,234	67	539	10	11		
1998 IV	8,693	8,821	6,074	3,254	4,382	67	576	10	12		
1999 I	8,888	9,090	6,080	3,256	4,383	68	586	10	12		
1999 II	9,086	9,272	6,201	3,307	4,480	68	587	11	12		
1999 III	9,334	9,560	6,391	3,406	4,561	68	587	11	12		
1999 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		

TABLE 4.1: COMMERCIAL BANKS: SUMMARY ACCOUNT

End of period	Assets		Total assets		Total liabilities		(8)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
	Cash and claims on banks	Investments	Loans	Other	Deposits	Capital and reserves	Other	
1996	419.5	105.6	1,223.0	119.8	1,868.0	1,543.8	112.8	211.4
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	565.7	104.1	1,484.3	126.8	2,280.9	1,908.3	118.0	254.6
1998 I	441.6	93.7	1,299.2	134.4	1,968.8	1,631.1	125.8	211.8
II	468.3	88.1	1,298.2	128.4	1,983.0	1,659.3	123.7	200.0
III	527.7	85.9	1,301.6	123.1	2,038.3	1,721.2	121.9	195.1
IV	536.7	91.5	1,343.2	123.2	2,094.5	1,775.1	117.2	202.3
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	565.7	104.1	1,484.3	126.8	2,280.9	1,908.3	118.0	254.6
2000 I	582.9	92.2	1,555.8	121.0	2,351.8	1,987.3	131.7	232.8

TABLE 4.2: COMMERCIAL BANKS: PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

End of period	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Liquidity	Loan/ deposit	Capital/ risk value of assets
1996	24.2	73.2	10.7
1997	25.3	72.5	11.1
1998	29.3	69.8	10.6
1999	29.3	71.3	8.8
1998 I	25.3	73.6	11.5
II	26.0	72.2	11.5
III	29.5	69.9	11.4
IV	29.3	69.8	10.6
1999 I	31.1	68.1	10.3
II	31.1	67.8	9.3
III	30.9	67.9	7.9
IV	29.3	71.3	8.8
2000 I	28.5	72.3	9.6

TABLE 4.3: COMMERCIAL BANKS: DETAILED BALANCE SHEET

End of period	Domestic assets									
	Notes and coins		Central Bank		Investments		Loans and advances			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1996	24.5	12.6	117.8	57.0	23.7	524.7	334.0	233.2	2.5	
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	23.9	35.7	163.8	60.8	11.7	512.4	503.2	334.7	0.7	
1998 I	21.5	39.0	95.2	57.3	14.7	505.3	406.9	268.7	2.0	
II	22.6	29.1	122.8	58.3	13.7	490.2	411.5	275.9	2.0	
III	23.2	45.4	138.8	59.3	13.9	478.4	421.9	284.0	1.5	
IV	28.4	58.1	123.0	54.8	14.2	498.0	434.3	287.9	1.1	
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	23.9	35.7	163.8	60.8	11.7	512.4	503.2	334.7	0.7	
2000 I	24.1	26.7	167.5	48.8	11.7	557.2	515.6	340.3	0.4	

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

End of period	Domestic assets (cont'd)				Total domestic assets (14)	Foreign assets				Total foreign assets (20)	Total assets (21)	
	Premises (10)	Subsidiaries (11)	Accounts receivable (12)	Other (net) (13)		Cash (15)	Due from banks (16)	Investments (17)	Loans (18)			Other (19)
1996	59.2	3.9	26.8	-0.8	1,419.2	8.7	213.8	24.9	128.6	29.9	405.9	1,825.1
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	54.2	14.2	21.2	10.3	1,746.5	11.6	294.5	31.6	133.4	37.2	508.2	2,254.8
1998 I	64.5	4.4	23.6	3.8	1,506.9	11.5	241.9	21.7	116.3	41.8	433.2	1,940.1
1998 II	64.3	4.4	22.9	4.5	1,522.3	8.4	258.1	16.1	118.6	36.7	437.9	1,960.2
1998 III	62.9	4.5	17.1	7.1	1,557.9	11.0	282.3	12.8	115.8	38.6	460.5	2,018.4
1998 IV	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 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 IV	54.2	14.2	21.2	10.3	1,746.5	11.6	294.5	31.6	133.4	37.2	508.2	2,254.8
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

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

End of period	Domestic liabilities										
	Demand deposits				Time deposits				Savings deposits	Other liabilities	
	Individuals	Companies	Government		Individuals	Companies	Other fin.inst.				
			(22)	(23)			(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1996	58.1	248.9	37.0	18.9	174.4	123.0	206.5	0.0	349.7	182.4	
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	90.0	321.8	46.9	7.9	212.2	247.6	255.7	0.0	391.6	229.0	
1998 I	73.8	265.0	34.6	8.9	188.7	145.3	209.0	0.0	374.3	174.4	
II	76.2	275.8	48.5	5.5	187.7	145.4	219.1	0.0	380.3	177.9	
III	73.9	310.6	47.0	6.8	199.9	173.6	224.3	0.0	393.4	169.7	
IV	84.4	297.4	52.0	11.3	196.7	184.3	228.0	0.0	382.5	178.2	
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	90.0	321.8	46.9	7.9	212.2	247.6	255.7	0.0	391.6	229.0	
2000 I	92.6	322.8	52.0	5.9	212.1	302.3	245.4	0.0	403.4	214.1	

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	Other			
	Capital and reserves	Subordinated debt	Banks	Non-banks	Banks					Non-banks	and subordinated debt	
(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	
1996	94.8	9.6	1,503.3	34.7	46.4	58.2	129.9	37.5	8.4	6.6	321.8	1,825.1
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	98.3	11.3	1,912.4	18.4	49.3	57.6	145.8	37.5	8.4	25.5	342.4	2,254.8
1998 I	109.7	7.8	1,591.6	23.7	45.7	35.9	163.1	34.3	8.4	37.4	348.5	1,940.1
1998 II	107.5	7.8	1,631.8	21.8	43.1	36.0	162.6	34.4	8.4	22.1	328.4	1,960.2
1998 III	105.8	7.8	1,712.7	17.1	43.3	35.5	137.4	38.6	8.4	25.4	305.7	2,018.4
1998 IV	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 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 IV	98.3	11.3	1,912.4	18.4	49.3	57.6	145.8	37.5	8.4	25.5	342.4	2,254.8
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

TABLE 5.1: FINANCIAL SURVEY

	End of March 2000				
	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	432.3	544.8	977.1	451.6	1,428.7
2. Domestic claims	58.5	1,395.4	1,453.8	1,248.3	2,702.1
a) Government	53.2	22.7	75.9	654.5	730.5
b) Non-financial public enterprises	0.0	29.6	29.6	28.5	58.2
c) Enterprises	0.0	647.5	647.5	109.5	757.0
d) Individuals	5.2	695.5	700.8	455.7	1,156.5
1 Consumer credit	0.0	340.3	340.3	58.3	398.5
2 Housing mortgages	5.2	355.3	360.5	397.5	758.0
3. Other domestic claims	13.0	410.2	423.2	692.0	1,115.1
4. TOTAL ASSETS=TOTAL LIABILITIES	503.7	2,350.4	2,854.1	2,391.8	5,245.9
5. Foreign liabilities	23.9	349.7	373.6	94.2	467.8
6. Deposits and borrowings	64.6	1636.5	1701.1	63.2	1764.3
a) Government	56.0	5.9	61.9	36.7	98.5
b) Other residents	8.6	1,630.6	1,639.2	26.6	1,665.8
7. Pension fund provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,286.9	1,286.9
8. Insurance reserve fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	201.9	201.9
9. Other domestic liabilities	415.2	364.2	779.4	745.6	1,525.0

TABLE 6.1: INTEREST RATES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS 1)

Period	Time deposits		Savings deposits	Weighted average rate of interest on deposits	Loans		Weighted average rate of interest on loans	Interest rate margin			
	≤ 12-months	>12 months			Individual	Commercial					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (10=9-4)		
1998	September	5.3	6.9	3.8	5.8	17.4	10.9	9.9	11.4	12.9	7.1
	October	5.0	7.3	3.9	5.2	17.3	11.1	11.9	11.1	13.3	8.1
	November	5.7	7.4	3.8	5.6	17.1	11.1	10.8	11.2	13.4	7.8
	December	6.4	8.5	3.7	7.0	16.8	11.2	11.0	11.5	12.9	5.9
1999	January	6.2	7.7	3.5	6.4	17.2	11.5	11.4	10.3	14.2	7.8
	February	6.8	8.5	3.6	7.0	17.0	10.9	11.4	11.6	13.2	6.2
	March	6.8	8.0	3.6	6.9	17.2	10.8	10.9	11.0	13.6	6.7
	April	5.8	7.7	3.7	6.5	17.6	10.9	11.7	11.4	14.1	7.7
	May	5.5	8.0	3.4	6.1	17.9	10.9	9.9	10.7	13.8	7.7
	June	5.8	7.1	3.5	6.1	17.2	11.2	9.1	10.3	12.6	6.6
	July	5.9	7.9	3.8	6.5	17.2	10.7	10.9	11.5	13.5	7.1
	August	4.3	7.4	3.9	4.9	16.3	10.6	10.3	10.6	13.0	8.2
	September	4.7	7.5	4.0	5.0	17.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	13.0	8.0
	October	5.7	7.5	3.9	5.7	17.1	10.8	10.4	9.1	12.0	6.3
	November	6.2	8.0	4.2	6.4	17.1	10.8	10.2	10.6	11.9	5.5
	December	6.5	7.0	4.1	6.5	16.5	10.8	11.6	11.1	12.7	6.2
2000	January	6.1	7.3	4.0	6.2	17.2	10.9	10.2	10.1	11.5	5.3
	February	6.8	6.7	3.9	6.6	17.1	10.8	11.1	9.8	11.5	4.9
	March	6.0	7.9	4.1	6.5	17.4	10.7	11.8	11.0	12.8	6.3

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

2) Including current account overdraft facilities.

TABLE 6.2: CENTRAL BANK LENDING RATES

In % per annum	Redis-count	Advance
As from	(1)	(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	30-day	90-day
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1996	3.0	3.3	3.4
1997	3.0	3.4	3.4
1998	2.8	3.4	3.4
1999	2.6	3.0	3.1
1998 I	3.1	3.5	3.5
II	3.0	3.4	3.4
III	2.8	3.4	3.4
IV	2.3	3.1	3.2
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

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

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

Period averages in % per annum	7-day	30-day	90-day
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1996	5.4	5.4	5.5
1997	5.6	5.6	5.8
1998			5.6
1998 I	5.6	5.7	5.7
II	5.6	5.8	5.8
III			5.6
IV			5.3

Source: International Financial Statistics.

TABLE 7.1: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS 1)

	1998					1999				2000			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	I	II	III	IV	I	II		
1. Total revenue and grants	645.3	627.6	646.4	712.9	149.9	158.4	142.8	195.2	153.0	164.4	198.9	196.6	157.6
A. Tax revenue	491.6	499.7	535.4	608.6	130.1	115.5	126.0	163.8	138.7	129.7	176.6	163.6	144.0
1. Taxes on income and profit	223.3	231.6	251.6	309.0	58.0	51.2	59.1	83.2	65.3	58.5	105.2	80.1	63.5
2. Taxes on commodities	179.6	183.5	187.7	198.0	40.0	44.6	46.9	56.3	41.9	47.6	48.2	60.3	47.9
3. Taxes on property	25.2	26.5	32.3	35.2	14.2	6.0	4.1	8.0	13.4	5.6	8.5	7.8	14.3
4. Taxes on services	44.6	41.3	43.7	44.8	13.3	10.7	9.4	10.2	12.9	13.1	9.3	9.4	12.8
5. Foreign exchange tax	18.9	16.8	20.2	21.6	4.6	2.9	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.6
B. Nontax revenue	125.8	89.6	95.3	102.9	19.8	38.2	13.4	23.9	14.2	34.4	21.9	32.3	13.5
C. Grants	27.9	38.3	15.7	1.4	0.0	4.8	3.4	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
2. Expenditure and items n.i.e.	692.5	674.5	664.2	736.9	148.5	185.3	151.3	179.0	158.8	173.3	194.9	210.0	158.2
a. Wages	184.0	212.1	213.1	222.3	47.6	58.2	53.4	53.9	48.0	61.9	53.0	59.5	52.8
b. Employer's contribution	48.0	42.0	29.0	45.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	12.6	11.1	8.9	5.8	19.8	11.8
c. Wage subsidies	54.5	58.3	76.8	85.6	15.5	21.9	17.0	22.4	17.6	23.8	19.5	24.7	19.8
d. Goods and services	163.6	162.6	177.1	197.7	40.9	52.0	37.3	46.9	48.3	41.8	49.9	57.7	40.1
e. Interest	20.0	23.6	29.0	32.9	3.1	8.3	7.6	10.0	2.8	10.6	9.7	9.8	4.4
f. Development fund spending	32.6	29.1	16.1	6.7	4.2	4.2	5.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.8	0.0
g. Investment	55.0	50.7	31.8	30.3	10.8	8.6	6.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	9.7	12.4	5.0
h. Items n.i.e. 2)	134.8	96.2	91.2	115.8	20.8	26.7	19.4	24.3	26.0	22.4	42.2	25.2	24.2
3. Financial deficit (-)	-47.2	-46.8	-17.8	-24.1	1.4	-26.9	-8.5	16.2	-5.8	-8.9	4.0	-13.4	-0.6
4. Net foreign capital	-19.0	-16.0	39.7	13.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	41.9	26.7	-1.0	0.0	-12.4	-0.2
a. Loans received 3)	0.0	0.0	55.6	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b. Repayments on loans	-19.0	-16.0	-15.9	-13.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-13.7	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-12.4	-0.2
5. Net domestic capital 4)	47.1	31.0	-22.7	-10.5	-0.3	-0.4	5.3	-27.3	-5.1	-0.5	-1.8	-3.1	-0.9
a. Loans received	67.6	63.4	19.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b. Repayments on loans	-20.5	-32.4	-42.6	-10.5	-3.3	-0.4	-4.7	-34.2	-5.1	-0.5	-1.8	-3.1	-0.9
6. Net recourse to the monetary system (-)	-19.1	-31.8	-0.8	-21.3	0.4	-28.1	-3.9	30.8	15.8	-10.4	2.2	-28.9	-1.7
a. Loans received	0.2	-2.7	7.6	1.0	3.2	0.1	-0.6	4.9	-2.7	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
b. Drawings on deposits	-17.6	-27.3	-7.4	-13.2	-2.6	-28.0	-3.1	26.3	18.7	-5.8	2.4	-28.5	-1.7
-Earmarked	-1.8	-48.4	10.2	-6.8	-0.5	0.1	-3.2	13.8	-1.0	-0.4	-3.6	-1.8	-1.1
-Free	-15.8	21.1	-17.5	-6.6	-2.2	-28.0	0.1	12.6	19.5	-5.3	6.0	-26.8	0.5
c. Other	-1.8	-1.8	-1.0	-9.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-8.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
7. Memorandum items													
a. Unmet financing requirements 5)	73.4	100.8	138.6	158.2	90.1	128.5	146.0	138.6	151.4	162.2	183.7	158.2	193.8
b. Financial deficit (-) 6)	-83.6	-74.2	-55.6	-43.7	12.1	-65.3	-26.0	23.6	-18.6	-19.7	-17.5	12.1	-36.1

1 Preliminary figures and estimates on a cash basis.

2 Residual item, including errors and omissions.

3 Includes borrowing on behalf of public institutions. In 1995, an imputed transaction of AF1 17.6 million related to the Government's assumption of a foreign loan from the WEB is included. Excluding this transaction, a financial surplus of AF1 8.6 million would have been realized.

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.

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.

6) Including the change in unmet financing requirements.

TABLE 7.2: GOVERNMENT REVENUE

	1996				1997				1998				1999				2000				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	645.3	627.6	646.4	712.9	149.9	158.4	142.8	195.2	153.0	164.4	198.9	196.6	157.6								
TAX REVENUE	491.6	499.7	535.4	608.6	130.1	115.5	126.0	163.8	138.7	129.7	176.6	163.6	144.0								
Taxes on income and profit	223.3	231.6	251.6	309.0	58.0	51.2	59.1	83.2	65.3	58.5	105.2	80.1	63.5								
Of which:																					
-Wage tax	150.5	159.9	176.2	200.6	46.3	41.9	45.6	42.3	54.1	43.8	54.7	48.0	53.0								
-Income tax	10.6	8.8	13.1	28.1	5.3	2.9	1.9	3.0	4.2	4.1	16.8	3.1	2.3								
-Profit tax	61.9	62.8	62.0	80.1	6.4	6.2	11.5	37.8	6.9	10.6	33.7	29.0	8.2								
-Solidarity tax	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0								
Taxes on commodities	179.6	183.5	187.7	198.0	40.0	44.6	46.9	56.3	41.9	47.6	48.2	60.3	47.9								
Of which:																					
-Excises on gasoline	54.8	54.9	58.4	59.9	13.9	13.7	16.0	14.8	14.3	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.1								
-Excises on tobacco	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	1.3	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1								
-Excises on beer	17.7	19.7	20.1	19.3	3.9	4.7	4.6	6.8	3.4	5.0	4.3	6.7	4.3								
-Excises on liquor	10.1	11.0	10.5	11.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.9	1.8	2.6	2.5	4.1	2.3								
-Import duties	87.3	88.1	88.8	97.4	18.7	20.3	21.2	28.6	20.1	21.9	23.7	31.7	24.2								
Taxes on property	25.2	26.5	32.3	35.2	14.2	6.0	4.1	8.0	13.4	5.6	8.5	7.8	14.3								
Of which:																					
-Motor vehicle fees	10.5	10.7	13.2	11.8	7.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	6.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	7.0								
-Succession tax	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1								
-Land tax	8.8	9.4	12.1	14.7	3.5	2.9	1.3	4.4	4.5	2.3	4.0	4.0	2.8								
-Transfer tax	5.2	5.0	5.3	7.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	4.5								
Taxes on services	44.6	41.3	43.7	44.8	13.3	10.7	9.4	10.2	12.9	13.1	9.3	9.4	12.8								
Of which:																					
-Gambling licenses	15.7	14.5	15.2	17.5	5.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.3	6.4	3.1	3.7	5.3								
-Hotel room tax	19.0	17.4	18.8	19.3	6.1	5.4	3.7	3.6	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	5.8								
-Stamp duties	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6								
-Other	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1								
Foreign exchange tax	18.9	16.8	20.2	21.6	4.6	2.9	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.6								
NONTAX REVENUE	125.8	89.6	95.3	102.9	19.8	38.2	13.4	23.9	14.2	34.4	21.9	32.3	13.5								
GRANTS	27.9	38.3	15.7	1.4	0.0	4.8	3.4	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0								

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

TABLE 7.3: GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH THE MONETARY SYSTEM

End of period	Domestic deposits		Total	Demand	Time	Gross liquidity position (3+4+5)	Liabilities to		Total	Net liability to the monetary system (9-6)	Change in net liability during period (11)
	Free	Earmarked					Monetary authorities	Commercial banks			
			(1)	(2)	(3=1+2)	(4)			(5)	(6=3+4+5)	(7)
1996	3.9	88.7	92.6	18.9	0.0	111.5	41.2	28.8	70.0	-41.5	19.1
1997	28.0	40.3	68.3	15.9	0.0	84.2	43.0	31.5	74.5	-9.7	31.8
1998	15.1	50.5	65.6	11.3	0.0	76.8	44.0	23.9	67.9	-8.9	0.8
1999	11.9	43.7	55.6	7.9	0.0	63.6	53.0	22.9	75.9	12.4	21.3
1998 I	32.8	39.8	72.6	8.9	0.0	81.6	43.2	28.3	71.5	-10.1	-0.4
II	8.2	39.9	48.1	5.5	0.0	53.6	43.4	28.2	71.7	18.0	28.1
III	7.0	36.7	43.8	6.8	0.0	50.5	43.6	28.8	72.4	21.9	3.9
IV	15.1	50.5	65.6	11.3	0.0	76.8	44.0	23.9	67.9	-8.9	-30.8
1999 I	39.5	49.5	89.0	6.4	0.0	95.5	44.1	26.6	70.7	-24.7	-15.8
II	28.3	49.1	77.4	12.3	0.0	89.7	52.3	23.1	75.3	-14.3	10.4
III	33.7	45.5	79.2	12.9	0.0	92.1	52.5	23.0	75.6	-16.5	-2.2
IV	11.9	43.7	55.6	7.9	0.0	63.6	53.0	22.9	75.9	12.4	28.9
2000 I	13.4	42.6	56.0	5.9	0.0	61.9	53.2	22.7	75.9	14.1	1.7

TABLE 8.1: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1)

During period	1998				1999				2000				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Current account (net)	-110.8	-350.9	-33.6	-596.4	290.2	-147.0	-25.8	-151.0	204.6	-400.0	-210.2	-190.8	506.6
A. Goods and services	-83.1	-300.3	-25.7	-563.8	291.2	-151.0	-26.2	-139.7	178.9	-401.9	-170.4	-170.4	521.9
1. Goods	-539.8	-700.1	-632.5	-1059.2	45.6	-273.6	-162.8	-241.7	-45.5	-489.4	-215.2	-309.1	266.4
2. Services	456.7	399.8	606.8	495.4	245.6	122.6	136.6	102.0	224.4	87.5	44.8	138.7	255.5
B. Income	-21.2	-30.8	0.7	-56.6	2.1	2.0	5.7	-9.1	4.8	-10.0	-42.2	-9.2	-0.1
C. Current transfers	-6.5	-19.8	-8.6	24.0	-3.1	2.0	-5.3	-2.2	20.9	11.9	2.4	-11.2	-15.2
2. Capital and financial account (net)	53.6	315.7	192.0	623.1	-243.2	165.2	100.8	169.2	-104.0	382.1	209.4	135.6	-478.2
A. Capital account	45.4	37.6	9.3	0.0	-2.0	4.3	-0.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6
1. Capital transfers	45.4	37.6	9.3	0.0	-2.0	4.3	-0.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6
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
B. Financial account	8.2	278.1	182.7	623.1	-241.2	160.9	101.1	161.9	-103.9	382.3	209.5	135.2	-478.8
1. Direct investment	150.6	353.7	147.1	717.8	-218.0	165.0	83.8	116.3	-64.5	425.2	192.0	165.1	-415.3
2. Portfolio investment	-11.2	80.0	-85.1	-95.6	-28.2	-22.5	15.9	-50.3	-7.4	-58.6	26.8	-56.4	-11.1
3. Other investment	-131.2	-155.6	120.7	0.9	5.0	18.4	1.4	95.9	-32.0	15.7	-9.3	26.5	-52.4
3. Items not yet classified 2)	12.2	-4.5	1.1	-1.3	0.3	5.0	-5.0	0.8	-5.3	0.3	-1.9	5.6	-3.4
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	-45.0	-39.7	159.5	25.4	47.3	23.2	70.0	19.0	95.3	-17.6	-2.7	-49.6	25.0
5. Banking transactions 3)	-2.1	6.9	-67.7	-20.9	-7.5	-24.8	-45.3	9.9	-18.9	-9.0	-24.6	31.6	-29.3
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	47.1	32.8	-91.8	-4.5	-39.8	1.6	-24.7	-28.9	-76.4	26.6	27.3	18.0	4.3
A. Monetary gold	-3.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Foreign exchange holdings	50.1	32.8	-100.9	-4.5	-39.8	1.6	-24.7	-38.0	-76.4	26.6	27.3	18.0	4.3

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	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000				
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II			
1. Goods and services	-83.1	-300.3	-25.7	-563.8	291.2	-151.0	-26.2	-139.7	178.9	-401.9	-170.4	-170.4	521.9
A. Goods	-539.8	-700.1	-632.5	-1,059.2	45.6	-273.6	-162.8	-241.7	-45.5	-489.4	-215.2	-309.1	266.4
1. Exports f.o.b.	3,102.4	3,087.3	2,085.0	2,530.1	631.9	490.4	382.4	580.3	567.0	603.0	650.9	709.2	1,046.9
2. Imports f.o.b.	3,642.2	3,787.4	2,717.5	3,589.3	586.3	764.0	545.2	822.0	612.5	1,092.4	866.1	1,018.3	780.5
B. Services	456.7	399.8	606.8	495.4	245.6	122.6	136.6	102.0	224.4	87.5	44.8	138.7	255.5
1. Receipts	1,377.5	1,466.8	1,596.8	1,771.5	449.3	379.4	371.9	396.2	488.0	395.0	401.2	487.3	526.7
1.1 Transportation	103.4	89.0	117.3	145.8	27.3	31.6	29.7	28.7	39.1	34.9	37.9	33.9	39.0
1.1.1 Passenger	83.2	75.5	81.3	97.7	16.5	21.8	22.0	21.0	28.1	23.5	24.2	21.9	19.0
1.1.2 Freight	11.4	3.0	1.8	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
1.1.3 Other	8.8	10.5	34.2	44.7	10.4	9.3	7.5	7.0	9.7	10.6	13.0	11.4	19.1
1.2 Travel	1,121.6	1,237.6	1,322.0	1,412.2	387.6	308.2	303.3	322.9	404.9	321.6	317.5	368.2	441.5
1.2.1 Tourism	1,098.1	1,196.3	1,306.5	1,398.9	384.5	303.4	298.9	319.7	401.8	318.0	313.9	365.2	439.2
1.2.2 Other	23.5	41.3	15.5	13.3	3.1	4.8	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.3
1.3 Government services, n.i.e.	33.5	30.8	26.7	31.9	5.9	7.3	5.5	8.0	4.1	5.6	9.3	12.9	5.8
1.4 Other services	119.0	109.4	130.8	181.6	28.5	32.3	33.4	36.6	39.9	32.9	36.5	72.3	40.4
1.4.1 Construction services	10.6	11.2	15.0	18.3	2.1	3.4	5.2	4.3	2.8	6.8	5.6	3.1	0.2
1.4.2 Other business services	53.4	59.7	69.3	77.2	18.3	14.2	19.6	17.2	18.0	14.9	17.1	27.2	29.4
1.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	55.0	38.5	69.3	86.1	8.1	14.7	8.6	15.1	19.1	11.2	13.8	42.0	10.8
2. Payments	920.8	1,067.0	990.0	1,276.1	203.7	256.8	235.3	294.2	263.6	307.5	356.4	348.6	271.2
2.1 Transportation	393.8	421.0	294.2	377.4	63.1	88.7	64.8	77.6	59.5	110.6	98.6	108.7	79.9
2.1.1 Passenger	13.8	10.6	9.4	14.2	0.6	2.9	4.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	6.1	3.8	2.9
2.1.2 Freight	361.4	385.1	273.3	348.3	59.3	83.0	57.5	73.5	55.0	104.6	86.9	101.8	73.3
2.1.3 Other	18.6	25.3	11.5	14.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	4.0	5.6	3.1	3.7
2.2 Travel	214.4	280.1	241.2	265.2	51.4	56.6	65.5	67.7	57.5	61.1	72.2	74.4	66.6
2.2.1 Tourism	172.4	234.6	198.1	217.7	41.7	47.5	54.2	54.7	45.4	51.6	58.7	62.0	57.2
2.2.2 Other	42.0	45.5	43.1	47.5	9.7	9.1	11.3	13.0	12.1	9.5	13.5	12.4	9.4
2.3 Government services, n.i.e.	59.0	70.6	44.7	50.3	10.6	7.3	10.1	16.7	13.7	11.8	13.4	11.4	11.6
2.4 Other services	253.6	295.3	409.9	583.2	78.6	104.2	94.9	132.2	132.9	124.0	172.2	154.1	113.1
2.4.1 Construction services	36.9	42.5	80.7	200.3	8.3	13.7	19.0	39.7	42.0	43.1	68.0	47.2	17.1
2.4.2 Other business services	87.9	105.5	151.7	185.5	34.1	37.2	39.4	41.0	39.5	35.0	50.5	60.5	52.1
2.4.3 Other services, n.i.e.	128.8	147.3	177.5	197.4	36.2	53.3	36.5	51.5	51.4	45.9	53.7	46.4	43.9
2. Income	-21.2	-30.8	0.7	-56.6	2.1	2.0	5.7	-9.1	4.8	-10.0	-42.2	-9.2	-0.1
1. Receipts	34.3	37.1	72.5	66.9	13.4	18.5	24.0	16.6	18.7	12.0	18.1	18.1	18.7
1.1 Compensation of employees	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
1.2 Investment income	32.4	35.4	71.8	65.6	13.4	18.4	23.9	16.1	18.5	11.8	17.4	17.9	18.6
2. Payments	55.5	67.9	71.8	123.5	11.3	16.5	18.3	25.7	13.9	22.0	60.3	27.3	18.8
2.1 Compensation of employees	4.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.2 Investment income	51.2	67.5	71.2	122.5	11.2	16.4	18.0	25.6	13.6	21.7	60.1	27.1	18.7
3. Current transfers	-6.5	-19.8	-8.6	24.0	-3.1	2.0	-5.3	-2.2	20.9	11.9	2.4	-11.2	-15.2
1. Receipts	32.9	33.0	52.4	106.1	16.0	12.4	10.7	13.3	39.9	30.2	22.2	13.8	10.8
1.1 General government	9.1	13.2	22.1	26.4	6.2	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.9	7.6	9.2	4.7	5.4
1.2 Other sectors	23.8	19.8	30.3	79.7	9.8	5.9	5.5	9.1	35.0	22.6	13.0	9.1	5.4
1.2.1 Workers' remittances	1.0	1.6	2.2	6.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6
1.2.2 Other transfers	22.8	18.2	28.1	73.0	8.9	5.4	5.1	8.7	34.6	22.4	7.7	8.3	4.8
2. Payments	39.4	52.8	61.0	82.1	19.1	10.4	16.0	15.5	19.0	18.3	19.8	25.0	26.0
2.1 General government	12.5	19.2	21.9	28.0	8.5	2.9	5.5	5.0	7.0	5.8	6.1	9.1	7.2
2.2 Other sectors	26.9	33.6	39.1	54.1	10.6	7.5	10.5	10.5	12.0	12.5	13.7	15.9	18.8
2.2.1 Workers' remittances	8.6	17.5	20.2	33.9	4.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	12.3
2.2.2 Other transfers	18.3	16.1	18.9	20.2	6.2	2.2	4.9	5.6	5.7	3.3	4.6	6.6	6.5
4. Current account balance (1+2+3)	-110.8	-350.9	-33.6	-596.4	290.2	-147.0	-25.8	-151.0	204.6	-400.0	-210.2	-190.8	506.6

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

During period	1998				1999				2000				
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
1. Nonbanks	53.6	315.7	192.0	623.1	-243.2	165.2	100.8	169.2	-104.0	382.1	209.4	135.6	-478.2
A. Capital account	45.4	37.6	9.3	0.0	-2.0	4.3	-0.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6
1. Capital transfers	45.4	37.6	9.3	0.0	-2.0	4.3	-0.3	7.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.6
1.1 General government	27.9	38.3	15.7	1.4	0.0	4.8	3.4	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
1.2 Other sectors	17.5	-0.7	-6.4	-1.4	-2.0	-0.5	-3.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.6
1.2.1 Migrants' transfers	17.5	-0.7	-6.4	-1.4	-2.0	-0.5	-3.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.6
1.2.2 Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Financial account	8.2	278.1	182.7	623.1	-241.2	160.9	101.1	161.9	-103.9	382.3	209.5	135.2	-478.8
1. Direct investment	150.6	353.7	147.1	717.8	-218.0	165.0	83.8	116.3	-64.5	425.2	192.0	165.1	-415.3
1.1 Investment abroad	-0.6	3.0	-2.5	16.0	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	0.6	13.2	-1.9	-0.1	4.8	-1.6
1.2 Investment in Aruba	151.2	350.7	149.6	701.8	-217.1	166.8	84.2	115.7	-77.7	427.1	192.1	160.3	-413.7
2. Portfolio investment	-11.2	80.0	-85.1	-95.6	-28.2	-22.5	15.9	-50.3	-7.4	-58.6	26.8	-56.4	-11.1
2.1 Domestic securities	2.8	111.1	-6.1	21.8	0.8	-2.1	0.2	-5.0	-0.1	0.2	22.0	-0.3	-0.1
2.2 Foreign securities	-14.0	-31.1	-79.0	-117.4	-29.0	-20.4	15.7	-45.3	-7.3	-58.8	4.8	-56.1	-11.0
3. Other investment	-131.2	-155.6	120.7	0.9	5.0	18.4	1.4	95.9	-32.0	15.7	-9.3	26.5	-52.4
3.1. Loans	-81.1	-43.1	38.3	54.8	0.0	-3.7	9.4	32.6	14.0	-12.9	42.9	10.8	-17.7
3.1.1 General government	-19.0	-16.0	39.7	13.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	41.9	26.8	-1.0	0.0	-12.4	-0.2
3.1.2 Other sectors	-62.1	-27.1	-1.4	41.4	0.7	-2.9	10.1	-9.3	-12.8	-11.9	42.9	23.2	-17.5
3.2. Other financial transactions	-50.1	-112.5	82.4	-53.9	5.0	22.1	-8.0	63.3	-46.0	28.6	-52.2	15.7	-34.7
2. Banking transactions 2)	-2.1	6.9	-67.7	-20.9	-7.5	-24.8	-45.3	9.9	-18.9	-9.0	-24.6	31.6	-29.3
A. Assets	-32.6	-60.0	-20.5	-21.8	32.7	-4.7	-22.6	-25.9	20.0	-18.6	-27.6	4.4	-36.6
1. Investments	9.6	4.6	-2.2	-9.1	-1.4	5.6	3.3	-9.7	-12.6	-3.7	3.6	3.6	0.0
2. Loans	-67.4	8.4	-1.7	-11.5	3.9	-2.3	2.8	-6.1	7.4	1.0	12.7	-32.6	-8.9
3. Other assets	25.2	-73.0	-16.6	-1.2	30.2	-8.0	-28.7	-10.1	25.2	-15.9	-43.9	33.4	-27.7
B. Liabilities	30.5	66.9	-47.2	0.9	-40.2	-20.1	-22.7	35.8	-38.9	9.6	3.0	27.2	7.3
1. Subordinated debts	-15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Other liabilities	46.3	66.9	-47.2	0.9	-40.2	-20.1	-22.7	35.8	-38.9	9.6	3.0	27.2	7.3
3. Total banks and nonbanks, net (1+2)	51.5	322.6	124.3	602.2	-250.7	140.4	55.5	179.1	-122.9	373.1	184.8	167.2	-507.5

1) Excluding official reserves.

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

Table 8.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY SECTORS 1)

During period	1997-1				1998-1				1999-1				2000-1				
	Oil sector	Free zone	Rest of zone economy	Total	Oil sector	Free zone	Rest of zone economy	Total	Oil sector	Free zone	Rest of zone economy	Total	Oil sector	Free zone	Rest of zone economy	Total	
1. Current account (net)																	
A. Goods and services	-167.3	-7.9	45.6	-129.6	234.3	-5.2	61.1	290.2	92.0	12.3	100.3	204.6	426.5	9.5	70.6	506.6	
1. Goods	-76.2	14.9	-206.3	-267.6	263.6	7.0	-225.0	45.6	93.7	12.3	72.9	178.9	428.5	9.5	83.9	521.9	
1.1 Exports f.o.b.	695.7	155.2	20.5	871.4	508.6	113.7	9.6	631.9	440.3	116.6	10.1	567.0	983.7	50.6	12.6	1046.9	
1.2 Imports f.o.b.	771.9	140.3	226.8	1139.0	245.0	106.7	234.6	586.3	276.0	94.1	242.4	612.5	479.9	37.2	263.4	780.5	
2. Services	-89.7	-15.6	255.8	150.5	-27.6	-12.2	285.4	245.6	-70.6	-10.2	305.2	224.4	-75.3	-3.9	334.7	255.5	
2.1 Receipts	0.9	0.0	433.4	434.3	0.0	0.0	449.3	449.3	0.0	0.1	487.9	488.0	0.0	0.0	526.7	526.7	
2.2 Payments	90.6	15.6	177.6	283.8	27.6	12.2	163.9	203.7	70.6	10.3	182.7	263.6	75.3	3.9	192.0	271.2	
B. Income	-0.1	-7.2	-0.3	-7.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	18.7	18.7	0.0	0.0	18.7	18.7	
2. Payments	0.1	7.2	7.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.8	
C. Current transfers	-1.3	0.0	-3.6	-4.9	-1.7	0.0	-1.4	-3.1	-1.7	0.0	22.6	20.9	-2.0	0.0	-13.2	-15.2	
1. Receipts	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	10.8	10.8	
2. Payments	1.3	0.0	9.6	10.9	1.7	0.0	17.4	19.1	1.7	0.0	17.3	19.0	2.0	0.0	24.0	26.0	
2. Capital and financial account (net)																	
A. Capital account	171.5	7.2	-4.0	174.7	-224.9	4.2	-22.5	-243.2	-80.6	0.0	-23.4	-104.0	-429.4	0.0	-48.8	-478.2	
1. Capital transfers	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	
2. Acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	
B. Financial account	171.5	7.2	-10.1	168.6	-224.9	4.2	-20.5	-241.2	-80.6	0.0	-23.3	-103.9	-429.4	0.0	-49.4	-478.8	
1. Direct investment	166.9	0.0	8.9	175.8	-224.7	0.0	6.7	-218.0	-80.5	0.0	16.0	-64.5	-429.2	0.0	13.9	-415.3	
2. Portfolio investment	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-28.0	-28.2	-0.1	0.0	-7.3	-7.4	-0.2	0.0	-10.9	-11.1	
3. Other investment	4.7	7.2	-19.2	-7.3	0.0	4.2	0.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	-32.0	-32.0	0.0	0.0	-52.4	-52.4	
3. Items not yet classified 2)	0.0	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.3	-5.3	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-3.4	
4. Overall balance (1+2+3)	4.2	-0.7	31.9	35.4	9.4	-1.0	38.9	47.3	11.4	12.3	71.6	95.3	-2.9	9.5	18.4	25.0	
5. Banking transactions 3)	-4.2	0.7	-19.4	-22.9	-9.4	1.0	0.9	-7.5	-11.4	-12.3	4.8	-18.9	2.9	-9.5	-22.7	-29.3	
6. Increase (-) in official reserves 4)	0.0	0.0	-12.5	-12.5	0.0	0.0	-39.8	-39.8	0.0	0.0	-76.4	-76.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	
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	-12.5	-12.5	0.0	0.0	-39.8	-39.8	0.0	0.0	-76.4	-76.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1 (x 100)	
1996	1.315	3.070	103.060	133.010	34.530	115.620	1.200	154.180	222.710
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
1998 I	1.265	3.045	86.430	118.080	29.290	97.370	1.010	135.170	193.280
II	1.230	3.015	88.370	118.280	29.930	99.570	1.040	129.250	196.840
III	1.185	3.070	95.170	129.550	32.220	107.270	1.110	132.580	210.740
IV	1.165	2.990	95.170	130.300	32.190	107.180	1.110	157.660	210.560
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	115.700	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

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

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Can. dollar	Pound sterling	Neth. guilder (x 100)	Swiss franc (x 100)	French franc (x 100)	German mark (x 100)	Italian lire (x 1,000)	Japanese yen (x 10,000)	ECU/EURO1)	
1996	1.322	2.824	106.599	145.392	35.345	119.398	1.191	165.067	224.604
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
1998 I	1.261	2.975	87.686	121.671	29.707	98.777	1.028	140.299	194.964
II	1.246	2.989	88.977	120.333	30.118	100.204	1.042	132.185	197.588
III	1.193	2.988	90.507	122.301	30.658	102.013	1.060	128.481	200.733
IV	1.171	3.029	95.880	132.057	32.452	108.044	1.118	150.491	212.052
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

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

Explanatory notes to the tables

Table 1.3 Consumer price indices and

Table 1.4 Percentage price changes

The start of a new series, as of September 1994, is due to changes in the calculation of the price indices. These changes are:

- As of September 1994, the consumer price indices have been weighed on the basis of a household expenditure survey held during the period October 4 - November 30, 1993, and
- the basis December 1984=100 has been shifted to August 1994=100.

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 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 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