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Economic Memorandum on Suriname

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit: Suriname Guilder

Exchange Rate Prior to December 27, 1971

US\$1.000 = Sur. f. 1.885
Sur. f. 1.000 = US\$0.531

Exchange Rate from December 27, 1971 to Present

US\$1.000 = Sur. f. 1.785
Sur. f. 1.000 = US\$0.560

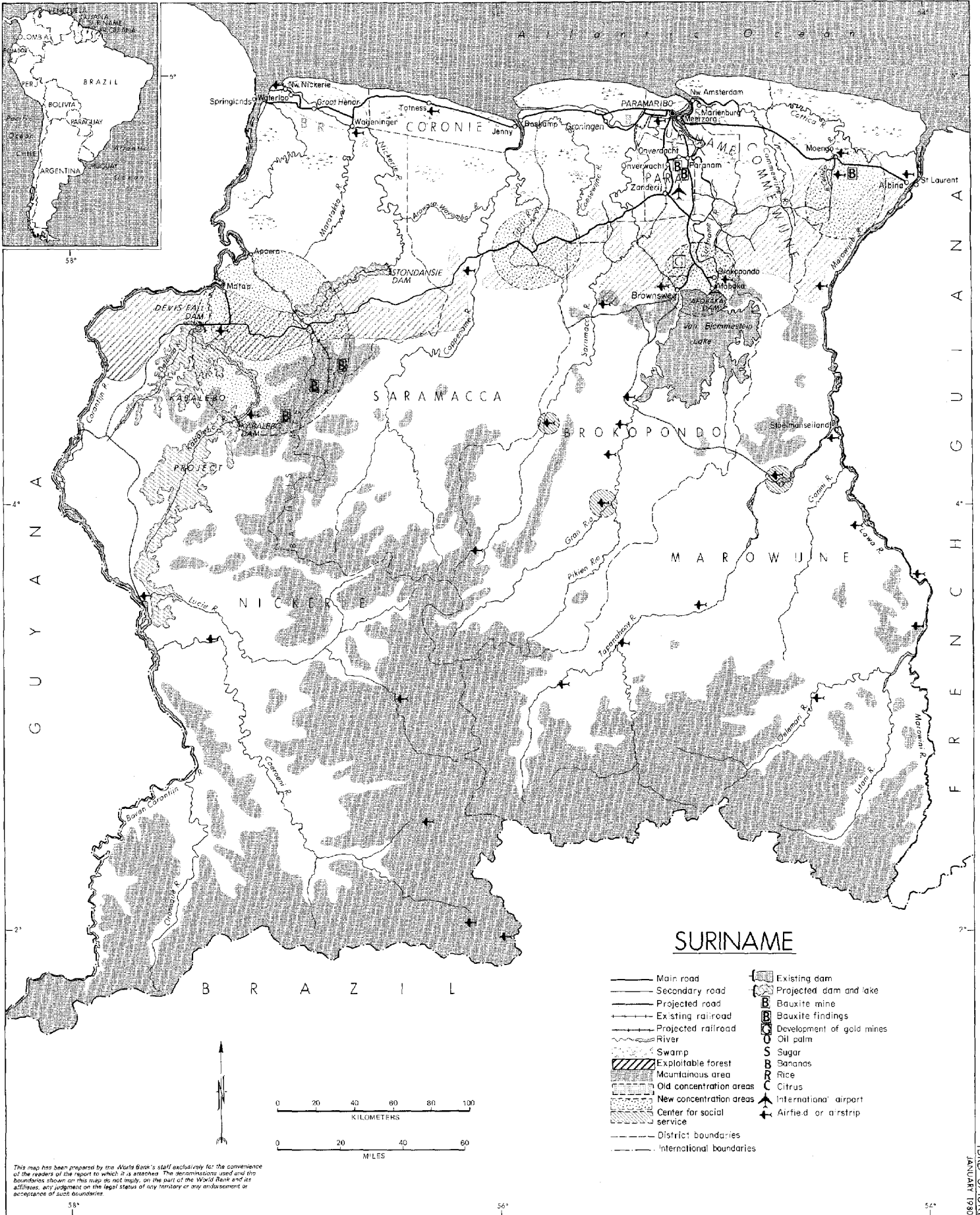
This report is based on the findings of an economic mission to Suriname in June-July 1979 consisting of Constance Bernard, Mission Chief, Jessica Mott, Young Professional, and Raghuv eer Pasupulati, National Accounts Specialist.

Since the preparation of the economic report on Suriname, there has been a change in Government. As a consequence, this report may not fully reflect the economic policies and development priorities of the present Government.

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This map has been prepared by the World Bank's staff exclusively for the convenience of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The determinations used and the boundaries shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

COUNTRY DATA - SURINAME

<u>MONEY, CREDIT and PRICES</u>	<u>1974/a</u>	<u>1975/a</u>	<u>1976/a</u>	<u>1976/b</u>	<u>1977/b</u>	<u>1978/b</u>
	(Million Sur f. outstanding end period)					
Money and Quasi Money	247.1	293.2	371.9	399.9	476.2	554.9
Bank Credit to Public Sector	18.6	14.1	13.3	18.3	81.6	71.5
Bank Credit to Private Sector	149.8	157.4	208.7	230.4	284.5	360.9
	<u>1974/a</u>	<u>1975/a</u>	<u>1976/b</u>	<u>1977/b</u>	<u>1978/b</u>	
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	29.2	28.7	32.8	34.9	35.8	
General Price Index (1977 = 100)	76.4	82.8	91.2	100.0	108.8	
Annual percentage changes in:						
General Price Index	16.9	8.4	10.2	9.7	8.8	
Bank credit to Public Sector	-25.0	-24.2	-5.7	45.9	-12.4	
Bank credit to Private Sector	22.4	5.0	32.5	23.4	26.8	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
	(Millions US \$)		
Exports of Goods, NFS	346.1	385.6	443.2
Imports of Goods, NFS	336.6	428.4	468.5
Resource Gap (deficit = -)	9.5	-42.8	-25.3
Net Factor Payments	-36.9	-34.5	-29.2
Net Transfers	-8.2	-3.6	13.1
Balance on Current Account	-35.6	-80.9	-41.4
Direct Foreign Investment	-30.5	-12.0	-8.7
Net MLT Borrowing			
Disbursements	(-)	(-)	(21.9)
Amortization	(-1.3)	(-1.3)	(-1.1)
Subtotal	-1.3	-1.3	20.8
Capital Grants	88.9	77.4	48.8
Other Capital (net)	-0.8	1.8	6.8
Other items n.e.i	-	-2.5	13.2
Increase in Reserves (- = increase)	-20.7	17.4	-39.5
Gross Reserves (end year)	143.7	128.0	174.3
Net Reserves (end year)	135.5	118.1	157.6

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (AVERAGE 1974-78)

	<u>US \$ Mln</u>	<u>%</u>
Bauxite	68.1	21.5
Alumina	140.1	44.2
Aluminum	40.3	12.7
Rice	17.4	5.5
All other commodities	51.0	16.1
Total	316.9	100.0

EXTERNAL DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1978

	<u>US \$ Mln</u>
Outstanding and Disbursed	
Public Debt, incl. guaranteed	30.6
Non-Guaranteed Private Debt	..
Total outstanding & Disbursed	..
DEBT SERVICE RATIO FOR 1978 ^{c/}	0.4%
	% of GDP
Public Debt, incl. guaranteed	3.5
Non-Guaranteed Private Debt	..
Total outstanding & Disbursed	..

RATE OF EXCHANGE

Through December 27, 1971
 US\$1.00 = Sur f. 1.885
 Sur f. 1.00 = US\$0.531

After December 27, 1971
 US\$1.00 = Sur f. 1.785
 Sur f. 1.00 = US\$0.560

IBRD/IDA LENDING: Nil

a/ Excludes Postal Savings Bank.

b/ Includes Postal Savings Bank.

c/ Ratio of Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Nonfactor Services.

.. not available.

. not applicable.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

i. Suriname's economy is small, highly open, and heavily dependent on the enclave bauxite sector for both foreign exchange and government revenues. As a consequence, her economic situation has been quite sensitive to international prices and demand. Since independence in November 1975, the economy has been on an upswing, resulting from improved international market conditions for aluminum, the rapid growth of the agricultural sector, and especially the stimulating effect of large inflows of concessional aid granted in conjunction with independence. Suriname's long-term economic prospects will to a great extent depend on the Government's ability to use the high levels of development aid presently available to provide a basis for continued economic growth and balance of payments viability.

Recent Economic Developments

ii. Following economic contraction in 1974-75 brought on largely by weakened international demand for bauxite and its derivatives, Suriname's first three years of independence were marked by economic recovery and expansion, with output growing by over 6% in 1976 and 1977 and by about 4% in 1978. The bauxite sector, which accounts for about a third of GDP at factor cost, recovered partially from its slump. Agricultural output, which grew rapidly during 1974-75, continued to expand at high rates; real value added increased by an average of over 10% during 1976-1978. An expansion in the average level of public sector investment contributed to the rapid growth of construction while increased demand also stimulated the growth of the manufacturing industry and the trade sector. GDP growth in real terms is estimated at about 3% in 1979.

iii. In contrast to a serious unemployment problem in the early 1970s, in the last three years Suriname appears to have developed shortages of unskilled as well as skilled manpower. High levels of emigration in 1974 and 1975 and the expansion of public employment are the most important reasons. The sectors most seriously affected have been agriculture (other than rice), construction and industry. In order to fill the gap, in 1978 the Government permitted an influx of Guyanese laborers; it is estimated that over 10,000 Guyanese are presently living in Suriname.

iv. The public sector in Suriname has traditionally generated minimal or negative savings, and has relied upon development aid, largely from the Netherlands, to finance its investment program. The public finances weakened in 1977 when current expenditures expansion led to a current account deficit of approximately 3.7% of GDP, forcing the Government to rely on Central Bank financing. In recognition of the deteriorating fiscal situation, the Government instituted a hiring freeze late in 1977, as well as improving collection of personal and corporate income taxes. Together with unusually high bauxite levy receipts that year, these measures enabled the Central Government to turn the deficit into a modest surplus in 1978. Despite the impact of reduced receipts from the bauxite levy, the payment of pensions in arrears, and a civil service wage award, continued control of current expenditures appears to have prevented deterioration of public sector savings in 1979.

v. In recent years the balance of payments has been as a rule characterized by deficits on both the trade and current accounts, a reflection of the only partial recovery of bauxite and alumina export volume, increased outlays for petroleum imports, and rising volume and prices of other imports. High levels of predominantly public capital inflows during 1974-76, however, permitted a steady accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. In 1977, an expansion in imports of both consumer and capital goods led to a record current account deficit, amounting to almost 11% of GDP. Net capital inflows were inadequate to finance the gap, and net international reserves fell by about US\$17 million to about 3.0 months of 1978 imports. In order to forestall further deterioration, the Government took a number of demand management measures at the end of 1977. In addition to fiscal measures, commercial bank lending was restrained. As a consequence, import growth slowed in 1978 and international reserves more than recovered the loss of the previous year. International reserves continued to increase in 1979.

Development Issues and Constraints

vi The development challenge facing Suriname over the next ten years is to expand and diversify her export and economic base in order to reduce reliance on the existing mining sector and to provide a stable basis for self-sustaining growth. In particular, export-generating and efficient import-substituting activities need to be developed or expanded in order to ensure balance of payments viability after inflows of Dutch capital wane. Similarly, the public sector's capacity to generate savings must be improved so that domestic sources of funds may partially replace Dutch aid in financing public investment. Although unemployment appears to constitute a less serious problem than in the past, rapid growth of the labor force and prospects of greatly diminished emigration possibilities require that employment generation remain an important long-term development goal. Finally, over the next decade the Government hopes to promote more equitable income distribution as well as improve the quality of economic and social services.

vii. To meet these goals, the Government has undertaken the ambitious large scale development of the country's agricultural, mineral and hydropower resources. The Multiannual Development Plan, adopted in 1975 and covering the period 1976-85, provides for major land development and crop expansion and diversification projects in the agricultural and forestry sectors, expanded credit for agriculture and industry, investments in power, transportation and communications infrastructure, and expansion in low-income housing, health care and educational facilities. Suriname's development strategy, while more reliant on an active public sector than in previous years, envisions an important role for the private sector. In particular, the development of large-scale mining and industry would be conducted through joint ventures with foreign firms. The development of small- and medium-sized industry is left substantially to the domestic private sector.

viii. If Suriname is to achieve its long-term development goals, a number of constraints need to be overcome. First, the rate of execution of the public sector investment program needs to be improved. The Planning Ministry, which is responsible for preparation and execution of the program, requires adequate staffing; to this end, the Government might wish to consider using technical assistance from external sources in order to increase the Ministry's technical capacity as quickly as possible. If construction is not to be a major bottleneck, a number of projects will need to be executed on a turnkey basis; the Government is already implementing a few projects in this manner. Suriname also needs to increase its pool of skilled labor through appropriate education and training. Over the medium term, she may find it necessary to rely on unskilled labor from neighboring countries for construction workers, particularly in remote regions.

ix. A second problem arises from the heavy emphasis placed on the development of economic and social infrastructure as well as projects with long gestation periods. As a consequence, greatly expanded levels of public sector investment will have little direct impact on output over the medium term. The Government may wish to consider placing greater emphasis on smaller, less complex projects with shorter gestation periods, particularly in the agricultural sector. The investment program would accordingly have a more immediate impact on the growth of production, would utilize available funds more effectively, and would ease the burden on the civil service.

x. A third dilemma confronting the authorities is the recent rapid increase in wages throughout the economy. This problem is particularly critical in view of the export orientation of Suriname's development strategy. Although the mission did not have the resources to explore this issue in depth, it appears that rapid wage increases without corresponding improvements in labor productivity in recent years have had varying adverse effects on the competitiveness of some of Suriname's exports. In light of the prospect of continued labor shortages over the medium term, the problem is likely to persist. Accordingly, the authorities may wish to consider giving priority to programs for improving labor productivity through training, provision of technological inputs and support services. At the same time, the Government might consider the adoption of an incomes policy aimed at restraining wage increases in the future. The Government might also wish to review its present exchange rate policy to ensure its consistency with a development strategy based on the expansion and diversification of exports.

xi. Finally, if Suriname's development strategy is to be effective, the Government will need to develop the confidence and enlist the support of the private sector, including foreign investors. One step in this direction already under consideration is the establishment of an Industrial Promotion Agency designed to provide information and assistance to interested foreign investors. The authorities might also wish to institute a review of business legislation, as it appears that administrative difficulties in obtaining export licenses pose problems for potential exporters. The Government may also wish to explore ways of channeling existing high levels of private savings into institutions providing development finance.

Public Sector Investment and Financing

xii. Based on the Multiannual Development Plan, the mission has prepared estimates of possible public sector investment levels during 1980-85. The investment effort during this period is dominated by the construction of the Kabalebo project, which provides for about 250 MW of hydropower capacity in western Suriname. The projections assume that the US\$440 million dam begins construction in 1981 and comes fully on stream in 1986. Largely reflecting increased expenditures in connection with the dam, public capital expenditures are projected to accelerate in the early 1980s, averaging about 13% of GDP during 1981-85. After 1986, public capital outlays are projected to fall to about 9-1/2% of GDP. Total capital expenditures in nominal terms are estimated at Sf 1.9 billion (US\$1.06 billion) during 1980-85, of which about forty percent is allocated to hydropower development. This level of investment, particularly during the early 1980s, will require a major effort on the part of the public administration.

xiii. Suriname has been able to rely on the availability of generous levels of concessional development aid since independence in 1975, when the Netherlands pledged Nf3.0 billion (about US\$1.5 billion) for the financing of the Development Plan. The purpose of the independence grant was not to provide 100% financing for Suriname's public investment program in the ten years following independence. Rather, the development aid was designed to afford Suriname a transition period during which she would come to rely increasingly on her own domestic savings, other multilateral and bilateral donors, and external commercial sources to finance public investment. In keeping with this intention, the mission has prepared an illustrative financing plan for the public sector investment program over 1980-85. It is projected that public sector savings could finance about 18% of the investment program, with the banking system and other domestic financial institutions providing another 2%. Dutch concessional aid would finance another 63%, and other external financing would provide the remainder. This financing plan assumes a financing arrangement for the Kabalebo project in which 45% of the project cost is provided by Dutch grant funds, 40% by other foreign sources, and 15% by public sector savings.

xiv. The financing plan assumes that the Government increases public sector savings to almost 3% of GDP by 1985. Accordingly, the authorities will need to take measures to increase government revenues from an estimated 26% of GDP in 1979 to 27% in 1985. To accomplish this goal, given a projected decline in the bauxite levy as a percent of GDP, improvements in tax administration and collection, increases of import tax rates on luxury goods, and the imposition of a sales tax at the wholesale or retail level might be considered. In addition, the Government will need to exercise continued restraint in current expenditures, reducing them from an estimated 25% of GDP in 1979 to 24% of GDP in 1985. Beyond 1985, when real levels of Dutch capital inflows are expected to decrease, the Government will need to take further measures to raise public sector savings as a percent of GDP.

Economic Growth Prospects

xv. Suriname's economic performance over the medium term will depend on the performance of the bauxite, agriculture, industry and services sectors. Prospects for the bauxite sector are problematic. Production of both alumina

and aluminum is close to capacity, while the production of bauxite has faltered since 1973. The coming on stream of Bakhuy's Mountains bauxite, or the construction of additional alumina or aluminum capacity, however, could change the presently limited growth prospects for mining. The mission has assumed no increase in aluminum smelter capacity during 1980-85, and a moderate expansion of alumina production facilities. Accordingly, the mining sector is projected to grow by less than 2% annually during 1980-85 with modest increases in bauxite and alumina production the only sources of growth. Prospects for agriculture, fisheries and forestry are quite good. The coming on stream of investments in oil palm, rice, and irrigation should pay off in growth rates which increase gradually to about 5.5% in the early and middle 1980s, despite a projected leveling off of sugar and banana production. Finally, the accelerated pace of public sector investment planned for 1980s should stimulate the small industrial sector, which is oriented almost entirely to domestic demand. Trade, construction, and services sectors should expand at similar rates. Based on this, the mission projects growth of the industry and services sectors to peak at 7% annually during 1983-85, thereafter subsiding to about 5%. These sectoral growth rates imply that total GDP should increase by about 3% annually during 1980, about 4% during 1981-82, and in the neighborhood of 5% through the mid-1980s.

Balance of Payments Outlook

xvi. Suriname's balance of payments has recently been characterized by deficits on both resource and current account balances, financed by large inflows of official capital. This trend is likely to intensify in the next few years for a number of reasons. Export value is projected to increase at a 13% annual nominal rate during 1980-85, largely in reflection of favorable prices for bauxite-related exports and increased volume of agricultural exports. At the same time, even assuming limited real growth of consumer goods imports, the high import component of the expanded investment program is likely to lead to growth in import value averaging over 14% during the same period. As a consequence, the resource gap is projected to widen during 1980-85, peaking at almost 11% of GDP in 1982. The current account is projected to follow suit, reaching a deficit equivalent to almost 12% of GDP in the same year. Capital inflows to the public sector are expected to be adequate to finance the current account deficit during 1980-85, provided that appropriate financial arrangements are completed for the Kabalebo project. Although the level of foreign exchange reserves is projected to increase, reserves in months of imports will probably decline somewhat over the period.

xvii. When the Kabalebo project comes on stream in 1986, the balance of payments position should improve. The availability of hydropower will permit the retirement of most of the diesel-generating facilities, thus allowing the volume of petroleum imports to drop at least an estimated 50% below the projected 1986 level. As a consequence, the resource balance is projected to become positive in 1986, and the current account deficit to decrease to less than 1% of GDP. Continued capital inflows in connection with the public investment program are likely to be more than adequate to finance a deficit this size, permitting the rebuilding of foreign exchange reserves.

xvii. The utilization of commercial sources of financing for the Kabalebo project is likely to result in an increased debt burden in the middle and late 1980s. Suriname's present external debt situation is extremely favorable, as Holland forgave the bulk of her external debt upon independence in 1975, and has made highly concessional external capital available thereafter. External debt outstanding and disbursed was only 3.5% of GDP and debt service as a percentage of exports only 0.4% in 1978. However, assuming that 40% of the cost of the hydropower project is financed from nonconcessional external sources, by 1985 outstanding and disbursed debt would reach about 10% of GDP, with debt service rising to 4% of foreign exchange earnings in 1986. Thereafter, these ratios should level off, barring major new borrowing from external commercial sources. Although these ratios reflect levels of external debt higher than Suriname has experienced in recent years, they would still be moderate, and, given appropriate economic and financial policy, should pose no unmanageable creditworthiness problem.

I. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Suriname's economy is small, highly open, and heavily dependent on the enclave bauxite sector for both foreign exchange and Government revenues. As a consequence, her economic situation has been quite sensitive to international prices and demand. Since independence in November 1975, the economy has been on an upswing, resulting from improved international market conditions for aluminum, the rapid growth of the agricultural sector, and especially the stimulating effect of large inflows of concessional Dutch aid granted in conjunction with independence. Suriname's long-term economic prospects will to a great extent depend on the Government's ability to use the high levels of development aid presently available to provide a basis for continued economic growth and balance of payments viability.

A. Economic Developments Prior to Independence

2. The rate of growth of the Surinamese economy fluctuated considerably in the 15 years prior to independence. As a consequence of an investment and output boom in the bauxite processing sector, financed largely by external funds, the economy grew rapidly during the mid-1960s. Following slower growth in investment and output, in the late 1960s unemployment increased rapidly and emigration to Holland accelerated. The economic situation deteriorated further in the early 1970s. Both foreign and domestic investment were dormant due to political uncertainties in Suriname and reduced competitiveness of local products in world markets. Fluctuating international demand and increasing production difficulties at the mines affected the bauxite industry, and agricultural output suffered from price policy disincentives, lack of investment and labor shortages.

3. The oil crisis led to world recession and a consequent fall off in international demand for aluminum, causing real GDP to fall sharply in 1974 and 1975. The unemployment rate rose steadily during the period 1970-75 despite an overall decline in the population. Public finances deteriorated appreciably, with only the imposition of the bauxite levy saving the Government from a sizable current deficit in 1975. On the other hand, the balance of payments held up reasonably well, aided by generous inflows of Dutch aid for public sector investment and budgetary assistance. Government participation in the economy broadened during this period, largely in an effort to alleviate the adverse social effects of the deteriorating economic situation.

B. Economic Developments, 1976-79

Economic Growth

4. Suriname's first three years of independence were marked by economic recovery and expansion, with real output growing by over 6% in 1976 and 1977 and by about 4% in 1978. The bauxite sector, which accounts for about 30% of

GDP at factor cost, recovered partially from its slump, but high production costs and the ready availability of cheaper alternative sources of bauxite in other countries have so far prevented production from returning to 1973 levels. Agricultural output, which grew rapidly during 1974-75, continued to expand at high rates; real value added increased by an average of over 10% during 1976-78. The relatively efficient and highly mechanized rice farms were the chief source of growth, augmented by expansion in the output of nontraditional products such as oil palm and shrimp. The production of bananas and sugar, on the other hand, deteriorated during 1976-78 in reflection of labor shortages and high production costs.

5. A major impetus to GDP growth in 1976-77 arose from the stimulus provided by increased public spending and the impact of rising wages throughout the economy. An expansion in the average level of public sector investment contributed to the rapid growth of construction, while increased demand also stimulated the growth of the manufacturing industry. The trade sector thrived, with real value added increasing by some 6% annually those two years. A deterioration in the balance of payments and public sector finances in 1977, however, led to the imposition of demand management measures which slowed GDP growth in 1978.

6. Economic growth in 1979 is estimated to have slowed further. Although production of bauxite, alumina, aluminum and rice are estimated to have expanded, output of shrimp, bananas and sugar stagnated or declined. Declining public investment, coupled with continued restraint of Government current expenditures, may have curtailed the growth of the construction and trade sectors as well. As a consequence, real GDP growth in 1979 fell to an estimated 3%.

Population and Employment

7. One of the most striking events in Suriname's recent history is the massive emigration just prior to independence. During 1974-75, an estimated 40,000 people, or over 12% of the population, left for Holland to opt for Dutch citizenship. These large outflows decimated Suriname's limited managerial, entrepreneurial and skilled labor resources. Together with a rapid expansion in public sector employment, they also appear to have had a substantial effect on the unemployment situation; the total number of registered unemployed in Paramaribo fell from 16,000 in 1975 to under 3,000 in 1977 and 1978 (see Table 1.2.). As a consequence, in contrast to the serious unemployment problem experienced in the early 1970s, in the past three years Suriname has developed labor shortages. The sectors most seriously affected have been agriculture (other than rice), construction and industry. In order to fill the gap, in 1978 the Government permitted Guyanese workers to enter the country more or less freely; it is estimated that over 10,000 Guyanese are presently living in Suriname. A recent sharp acceleration of emigration, in partial reflection of the November 25, 1980 deadline after which Surinamese relatives of Dutch citizens cannot automatically become Dutch citizens, may exacerbate existing manpower constraints. Over the longer term, however, after emigration opportunities become more limited, unemployment may again become a problem.

Prices and Wages

8. Suriname's economy is highly open with imports constituting over 50% of GDP in 1978. As a consequence, international price developments have a major impact on domestic inflation. Other important contributing factors have been rising aggregate demand and the depreciation of the Suriname guilder, which is pegged to the US dollar, against some of its major trading partners in Western Europe. The impact of these factors on the CPI was dampened during 1975-78, however, by the existence of an extensive price control system, in which markups on most goods are limited to a certain margin, and the subsidy of basic foodstuffs by the Government. As a result, after increasing by almost 17% in 1974, the CPI rose by only 8-10% each year during 1975-78 (see Table 8.1). The removal of subsidies on certain food items in the first quarter of 1979, together with the impact of recent petroleum price increases, resulted in a 13% average annual rate of increase in the CPI during the first quarter of 1979.

9. Labor unions are a powerful force in the economy. Almost all work organizations have unions which operate independently from one another. In the last three years, wage increases have been in excess of changes in the consumer price index, and have not been accompanied by corresponding increases in labor productivity. In the past, most wage agreements have been for three-year periods, but recently a number of unions, particularly in the bauxite sector, have pressed for two-year contracts. The high wages available in the bauxite sector are sometimes blamed for rapid wage increases in other areas of the economy. Although the mining industry has had some impact, its relatively small employment and recent stagnation suggest that a rising cost of living, labor shortages exacerbated by expanding public employment, and lack of an explicit incomes policy on the part of the Government have been equally important factors. At present, labor costs in Suriname are among the highest in the Caribbean.

Public Finances

10. The public sector in Suriname has grown increasingly large in the past few years. The Central Government is directly responsible for the operations of about 35 enterprises and agencies, including a public transportation service, harbor services and repair shops, and other public services. Moreover, the Government also holds equity in a number of organizations, including large participations in rice, banana, citrus, sugar, dairy, shrimp and timber. Data on the financial operations of these entities are for the most part unavailable. Few of them generate surpluses, however, and those which have operating losses are covered by the Central Government. Accordingly, the Central Government budget accounts for almost all of the public sector's financial transactions.

11. The Central Government in Suriname has traditionally generated marginal or negative savings, and has relied upon development aid, largely from the Netherlands, to finance its investment program. After a record current account surplus in 1975, when the bauxite levy permitted savings of about 4% of GDP, public sector finances began to deteriorate once more.

Current revenues fell in nominal terms in 1976 as cash receipts from the bauxite levy declined (1975 revenues included a 1974 back payment). At the same time new expenses associated with independence and rising public employment led to a 13% nominal increase in current expenditures, and public sector savings were almost nil that year. The following year, a rise in receipts from import and income taxes led to a 17% increase in current revenues. The continued expansion of government employment, however, together with increased outlays for other goods and services, resulted in a 36% increase in current expenditures, and consequently a current account deficit amounting to almost 4% of GDP.

12. In order to reverse the deterioration in public sector savings, the Government took a number of measures at the end of 1977. It introduced a hiring freeze, which prohibited additions to the permanent civil service unless explicitly approved by the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister. It accelerated collection of personal and corporate income taxes as well. These measures, together with unusually high receipts from the bauxite levy, enabled the Government to turn the public sector finances around in 1978 and generate a small surplus, amounting to a little over 1% of GDP. The Government continued its policy of expenditure control and improved fiscal administration in 1979, and despite a scheduled civil service wage award, the payment of Government pensions in arrears, and possible stagnation of bauxite levy receipts (the levy was under renegotiation when the mission was in Suriname), the current account surplus is estimated to have remained at approximately the same level as a percent of GDP as the previous year.

13. The launching of Suriname's Multiannual Development Plan in 1976 resulted in a sharp rise in the level of public sector investment, from an average of 7.6% of GDP during 1973-75 to 10.7% during 1976-78. Projects have included the construction of a railroad and a road in western Suriname, low-income housing and oil palm and rice projects. With the exception of US\$22 million, which was borrowed in 1978 for the completion of the railroad, public sector investment has been almost totally financed by Dutch funds made available on Suriname's independence. Serious limitations in the Government's ability to prepare and supervise projects have slowed the pace of public sector investment during the last three years.

Balance of Payments

14. The external sector is vital to the Surinamese economy, with exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services accounting for an estimated 51% and 54% of GDP in 1978. Bauxite and its derivatives represented over three-quarters of the value of merchandise exports that year.

15. Since the rise in oil prices at the end of 1973, the balance of payments has been usually characterized by negative resource balances, reflecting the slow average growth in the value of bauxite-related exports, increased outlays for imported oil, and rising imports of consumer and investment goods. As a consequence of heavy rains, which permitted the Afobaka Dam

to generate unusually high levels of hydropower, and a sharp decline in imports of nonfactor services associated with reduced emigration, 1976 was an exception to the general trend. In 1977, however, although aluminum exports picked up, slow growth in other export value, a 35% increase in the value of consumer goods imports, and the doubling of outlays for imported investment goods in connection with the public sector investment program led to a record resource deficit, amounting to almost 6% of GDP. Demand management measures on the part of the Government, including fiscal restraint and a limitation on the expansion of commercial bank credit, narrowed the deficit in 1978 to about 3% of GDP.

16. Net factor service payments have been consistently negative, largely reflecting the interest payments and profit remittances of the foreign-owned bauxite companies. After independence, public sector transfers abroad increased, as the Government established foreign embassies and joined international organizations, and greatly outweighed occasional inflows of budgetary assistance. Only net private transfers have been positive. As a consequence, the current account deficit has been consistently larger than the deficit on the resource balance. It reached a nadir of US\$81 million in 1977, or about 10 1/2% of GDP, but improved along with the resource balance to a deficit of about 5% of GDP the following year.

17. The current account deficit has traditionally been financed by large net inflows of public capital, almost entirely from Holland. External public capital inflows in the last five years have also compensated for generally negative private capital outflows, reflecting the amortization of debt undertaken by the bauxite companies in the 1960's. (The year 1975 was exceptional, when Suralco borrowed from abroad to pay the bauxite levy, contributing to a US\$40 million private capital inflow in the balance of payments.) With the exception of 1977, when an import boom forced reserves down by about US\$17 million, net public capital inflows have been adequate to insure a steady accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. At the end of 1978, net foreign exchange reserves amounted to about US\$157 million, or 3.4 months of imports. International reserves continued to increase in 1979, rising by about US\$20 million in the first ten months.

II. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

18. The development challenge facing Suriname over the next ten years is to expand and diversify its export and economic base in order to reduce its reliance on the existing mining sector and to provide a stable basis for self-sustaining growth. In particular, export-generating and efficient import-substituting activities need to be developed or expanded in order to ensure balance of payments viability after inflows of Dutch capital wane. Similarly, the public sector's capacity to generate savings must be improved so that domestic sources of funds may gradually replace Dutch aid in financing public sector investment. Although unemployment appears to constitute a less serious problem than in the past, rapid growth of the labor force and prospects of greatly diminished emigration possibilities require that employment generation remain an important long-term development goal. Finally, over the next decade the Government hopes to promote more equitable income distribution as well as improve the quality of economic and social services.

19. To meet these goals, the Government is undertaking the ambitious large scale development of the country's agricultural, mineral and hydropower resources. The Multiannual Development Plan, adopted in 1975 and covering the period 1976-85, provides for major land development and crop expansion and diversification projects in the agricultural and forestry sectors, expanded credit for agriculture and industry, investments in power, transportation and communications infrastructure, and expansion in low income housing, health care and educational facilities. Suriname's development strategy, while more reliant on an active public sector than in previous years, appears to envision an important role for the private sector. In particular, the development of large scale mining and industry would be conducted through joint ventures with foreign firms. The development of small and medium sized industry is left substantially to the domestic private sector.

20. If Suriname is to achieve its long-term development goals, a number of constraints need to be overcome. First, the rate of execution of the public sector investment program needs to be improved. The Planning Ministry requires adequate staffing; to this end, the Government might wish to consider using technical assistance from external sources in order to increase the Ministry's technical capacity as quickly as possible. If construction is not to be a major bottleneck, a number of projects will need to be executed on a turnkey basis; the Government is already implementing a few projects in this manner. Suriname also needs to increase its pool of skilled labor through appropriate education and training. Over the medium term, she may find it necessary to rely on unskilled labor from neighboring countries for construction workers, particularly in remote regions.

21. A second problem arises from the heavy emphasis placed on the development of economic and social infrastructure as well as projects with long gestation periods. As a consequence, greatly expanded levels of public sector investment will have little direct impact on output over the medium

term. The Government may wish to consider placing greater emphasis on smaller, less complex projects with shorter gestation periods, particularly in the agricultural sector. The investment program would accordingly have a more immediate impact on the growth of production, would utilize available funds more effectively, and would ease the burden on the civil service.

22. The third dilemma confronting the authorities is the recent rapid increase in wages throughout the economy. It appears that rapid wage increases without corresponding improvements in labor productivity in recent years have had varying adverse effects on the competitiveness of some of Suriname's major exports. In light of the prospect of continued labor shortages over the medium term, the problem is likely to persist. Accordingly, the authorities may wish to consider giving priority to programs for improving labor productivity through training, provision of technological inputs and support services. At the same time, the Government might consider the adoption of an incomes policy aimed at restraining wage increases in the future. The Government might also wish to review its present exchange rate policy to ensure its consistency with a development strategy based on the expansion and diversification of exports.

23. Finally, if Suriname's development strategy is to be effective, the Government will need to develop the confidence and enlist the support of the private sector, including foreign investors. One step in this direction already under consideration is the establishment of an Industrial Promotion Agency designed to provide information and assistance to interested foreign investors. The authorities might also wish to institute a review of business legislation, as it appears that administrative difficulties in obtaining export licenses pose problems for potential exporters. Suriname has historically enjoyed high private savings rates (14% in 1978) with the exception of 1974 and 1975, when price increases and heavy emigration lowered them temporarily. Since 1976, despite low fixed interest rates, savings and time deposits have accumulated steadily in the banking system, helping to finance the rapid expansion of private sector credit. Despite Government efforts, however, banking system credit has concentrated largely on commerce and services, to the neglect of the directly productive sectors. This trend reflects a number of factors, including banker reluctance to lend for risky or longer term ventures, a shortage of entrepreneurial talent, and the short-term profitability of the booming commercial sector. In order to increase the supply of credit for development purposes and encourage private investment, the Government has expanded the financial resources of the Agricultural Development Bank, and quite recently, the National Development Bank. Continued expansion will probably be required in the future, along with the provision of concomitant technical assistance, if the private sector is to be effectively supported. To this end, the Government may wish to explore ways of channeling existing levels of private savings into institutions providing development finance.

A. Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

24. Agriculture is one of the cornerstones of Suriname's future economic development. Although at the present it contributes only 10% of GDP at factor cost, it employs about 17% of the labor force. Only a small fraction of

Suriname's potentially arable lands is under cultivation, while vast forest reserves remain to be utilized. Considerable potential exists for increasing domestic production of foodstuffs which are presently imported, such as preserved fruits, vegetables, poultry, beef, and feed, and expanding and diversifying exports of agricultural and wood products through increases in acreage, improvements in yield and development of export markets. Such expansion of agriculture will require high levels of investment in land clearing and irrigation as well as measures to overcome a number of constraints in the form of labor shortages, land tenure patterns, and availability of credit. The public sector owns 70% of existing cropland, a percentage that is likely to increase with the development of new agricultural land, and will accordingly play a major role in determining the direction of agricultural development.

25. Rice has been the major source of agricultural expansion in the last ten years. The use of mechanized techniques and the development of new high-yield strains of long grain rice in the early 1970s resulted in growth of rice production averaging about 6% during 1970-78. In 1978, rice represented over 70% of the value of agricultural production and over 95% of all agricultural exports. SML Wageningen, the Government-owned mechanized rice farm, grows 55% of all rice exports and markets an additional 5%; the rest is produced by small- and medium-sized farmers. Recent investment in new driers, storage facilities, and mills have increased Suriname's capacity to handle and process rice as well. Tariff arrangements under the Lome Convention give Suriname an advantage over the United States, the leading rice exporter to the European Economic Community.

26. Small-scale land reclamation and empoldering projects and the planned expansion of agricultural credit will underwrite continued rapid expansion of rice production in the immediate future. Long-term growth of the sector, however, will depend largely on the rate at which the Government can clear and irrigate potentially arable lands in the coastal area. A number of such projects are under preparation or execution. The largest will clear and irrigate 31,000 hectares in the Corentyne area for rice and other crops. These new lands will be free of the salinization problems which the older rice farming areas in western Suriname now face. Moreover, a permanent irrigation water supply will permit two rice crops annually in the coastal areas.

27. Prospects for oil palm, a relatively small but rapidly growing crop, appear optimistic. Suriname planted oil palm seedlings for the first time in 1970 and has since devoted 2,800 hectares to oil palm, with 5,000 more under development. On the basis of trees already planted, the volume of raw palm oil produced could more than double by 1983, and more than triple by 1985. As production was at high enough levels to make Suriname self-sufficient in edible oils in 1978, exports of palm oil should be able to grow rapidly.

28. The prospects of certain other agricultural crops are less promising. Most have been adversely affected by the growing costliness and scarcity of labor, lack of investment, and a scarcity of agricultural credit. In the case of bananas, Suriname has been unable to protect its specialized quality markets in Europe from encroachment by low-cost Central American producers. As a consequence, the Government banana estate (Surland) recently converted 500 of its 1500 hectares to rice production, the profits of which now subsidize the remaining banana operation. Private producers have also reduced their banana crops, leaving little exportable surplus. In the case of sugar, production declines reached a climax in 1978, when the EEC cut Suriname's quota to 4,000 tons after Suriname was repeatedly unable to fill it; Suriname is now a net importer of sugar. The Government-owned sugar estate in Marienburg, which was seriously dilapidated when acquired for one guilder in 1974, currently requires an annual subsidy to operate. A sugar rehabilitation project is planned for the near future. Other crops, such as vegetables, citrus, maize and ground nuts, have also stagnated or declined.

29. If the Government is to be successful in reversing the downward production trends of these crops and supporting continued rapid growth of rice production, a number of policy issues must be resolved. With regard to land tenure, increased mechanization of rice farming and more intensive use of imported chemical inputs have encouraged a trend toward larger holdings (the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that a rice farmer needs 12-18 hectares to be employed full time). Nevertheless, approximately one fourth of cropland is held in uneconomic lots of less than 6 hectares. Particularly in the western coastal area, a number of land hungry rice farmers with small plots are presently unable to expand their acreage. Since Government investment is likely to open up large tracts of new lands for cultivation in the future, it will be important to ensure that sufficient land will be leased to experienced small farmers in plots large enough to be economically efficient. This focus would enable the project to have the greatest impact on incomes in the agricultural sector, encourage increased private sector investment, and improve private sector rice yields, which are currently below those of the Government-owned rice farm. Such a land tenure policy could be accompanied by the establishment of cooperative arrangements for the most cost-efficient use of heavy machinery and the bulk purchase of agricultural inputs.

30. The authorities might also wish to explore the feasibility of converting the Government-owned sugar and banana estates into smaller holdings to be leased on a long-term basis to farmers. The Government might continue to provide marketing, bulk purchasing of inputs and extension services, and/or cooperatives could be established. Such measures might make banana and sugar production more attractive to potential farmers, and help reverse the recent decline of these two crops.

31. In general, the costliness and scarcity of labor and the widespread stigma attached to unskilled agricultural work will continue to be a serious constraint to agricultural growth. Accordingly, if the nonrice agricultural

sector is to be sustained for its foreign exchange benefits and long-term employment generation, emphasis should be placed on improving the productivity of labor and increasing yields through greater use of mechanical and chemical agricultural inputs, the expansion and decentralization of extension services, and the improvement of marketing and storage facilities. Although the availability of agricultural credit has greatly increased since 1977 (the Agricultural Credit Bank's outstanding loans tripled between 1977 and 1979, reaching Sf 25 million), it still remains a constraint. Additional funds, available at terms longer than the present three year limit, are required.

Livestock

32. While poultry and egg production have expanded rapidly in recent years, beef and pork production have stagnated. At the same time, Suriname's dairy herd has not yet recovered from a serious decline in the early 1970s. Although production on the Government-owned and subsidized dairy farm remains steady, unrealistic price controls have forced many private producers to slaughter their herds. The Government milk factory buys the bulk of the milk produced in Suriname at a price of Sf. 45/liter in 1979. This price is only one third the price of its closest alternative, imported milk in tins. A commission is now studying the issue of price controls and plans to propose concrete solutions in 1980.

33. With its extensive agricultural lands, there is no reason why Suriname could not eventually be self-sufficient in beef, pork, poultry and milk. To accomplish this goal, however, the Government will need to develop a realistic pricing policy. At the same time, the domestic production of livestock feed, such as sorghum or maize, would decrease the cost of production and import requirements of the livestock sector. In the case of beef and pork, improved veterinary services, quality control, and extension services are required.

Fisheries

34. After high levels of production in 1976, and 1977, the shrimp industry suffered a decline when Suriname-based fleets lost access to Brazilian waters in 1978. As a consequence, a number of shrimping boats have left for other waters. The resultant reduction in fleet size should alleviate the current problems of overshrimping and raise the catch rate in Suriname waters. In order to keep its processing plant in full-time operation and improve its profitability, the largest shrimping firm, SAIL, plans to begin catching other ocean fish commercially. Potential varieties include sea trout, croaker and especially red snapper.

B. Bauxite, Alumina and Aluminum

35. The bauxite sector in Suriname is quite important, accounting for 30% of GDP at factor cost, three quarters of merchandise exports and 27% of government revenues in 1978. It is dominated by two subsidiaries of multinational companies, Suralco (Alcoa) and Billiton (Royal Dutch Shell), which mine two large bauxite deposits in the eastern coastal area of Suriname. Suralco, the larger of the two companies, constructed the Afobaka dam and an aluminum smelter in the 1960s which greatly increased value added in the mining sector. Billiton, which has only bauxite and alumina production facilities, markets on a contract basis to a number of customers in the US and Europe. Sizable additional bauxite deposits (tentatively estimated at 50 million metric tons) were discovered in the Bakuys mountains in the 1960s, but have not yet been exploited.

36. Bauxite, alumina, and aluminum production underwent a major decline during 1974-75. The institution of the bauxite levy, a production tax which is tied via a complicated formula to the world market price for aluminum, appears to have been a major factor in the initial contraction of bauxite and alumina production in 1974. The world recession in 1975 and a concomitant drop in demand for aluminum led to further contraction in the production in all three commodities that year, and bauxite-related export volume fell to three-quarters of 1973 levels. Although improved international market situations have gradually brought alumina and aluminum up to previous production, export volume of bauxite continues to remain well below 1973 levels.

37. A partial explanation for bauxite's poor performance may lie in the reduced competitive position of Suriname bauxite with respect to that from other sources. The existence of a substantial overburden in most of the eastern deposits, the bauxite levy, and generous wage settlements and benefit packages for mine workers have combined to increase Suriname production costs relative to those of recently developed bauxite deposits in other countries. Moreover, at present both alumina and aluminum production are at close to full capacity. Consequently, without resolution of the underlying competitive issue in the bauxite industry, and further investment in production and (in the case of aluminum) hydropower capacity, it is likely that growth of the mining sector will continue to be limited over the medium term.

38. In 1971, the Government established the Grasshopper Aluminum Company (Grassalco), which is currently exploring ways of exploiting the bauxite deposits in western Suriname. These deposits are apparently of lower quality than those in the eastern part of the country (43% alumina content as compared to 50%). At the same time, the deposits have no overburden and consequently could be easily excavated.

39. A number of options exist for exploitation. The first is to transfer the bauxite by rail to Apoera, a harbor on the west coast of Suriname, to export in unprocessed form. (The almost completed western Suriname railroad runs from the Bakuys mountains to Apoera). Some question, however, exists as to whether the bauxite is of exportable quality. On behalf of Grassalco, Billiton is currently conducting a study to identify potential foreign markets.

40. A second longer term option involves the construction of an alumina plant and an aluminum smelter near the mining site. This would require the concomitant installation of sufficient hydropower capacity to supply power to the smelter. The Government hopes to undertake such development through a joint venture between Grassalco and a private aluminum company. Initial discussions with Reynolds were not fruitful; however, Billiton has recently expressed tentative interest.

41. In the meantime, a third option might be pursued. Bauxite might be transported to Apoera, where it could be shipped to eastern Suriname and processed. Such an alternative would require expansion in existing alumina or aluminum production capacity.

C. Energy

42. The rise in oil prices in 1973 was less traumatic in Suriname than in many developing countries. The reason is that about 70% of imported oil is used as an input in the bauxite industry, which was for the most part able to pass on higher energy prices to the consumer. Moreover, a relatively large proportion of the country's energy needs were provided by the 189 MW Afobaka dam which came on stream in 1965. Nevertheless, increased outlays for imported oil were an important contributing factor to the transformation of the resource balance from a consistent surplus prior to 1974 to a deficit thereafter. Petroleum imports increased from 13% of total merchandise imports in 1973 to about 18% in 1978.

43. Suriname's public electric system consists of an interconnected grid around Paramaribo, with a number of isolated generating stations dispersed along the coastal strip. Altogether, approximately 380 MW are installed in Suriname, with 189 MW from hydropower and almost all the rest thermal. (SML Wageningen is currently experimenting with a small steam plant based on rice husks.)

44. The Multiannual Development Plan originally included a project for an 800 MW hydropower complex located at two dam sites in western Suriname which would enable the country to be almost self-sufficient in energy and would provide electricity and water for large investments in agriculture, mining and industry. In particular, the authorities foresaw the dam as a necessary step to the construction of an aluminum smelter in the western region. As the scope for such development of the Bakhuis bauxite is still uncertain, the Government is presently considering a smaller initial phase in hydropower development, which would meet projected demand for energy based on existing industries and mining facilities. Accordingly, the Kabalebo project, which provides for the installation of about 250 MW capacity at Devis Falls dam, with the option of expanding to 500 MW later should demand conditions warrant, is in the final stages of preparation. Preliminary estimates suggest that the total cost would be about US\$440 million in current terms, assuming construction begins in 1981 and ends in 1985. If completed as scheduled, the dam would permit the retirement of much of the existing thermal capacity, permitting an estimated reduction of at least 50% in the projected volume of petroleum imports in 1986.

D. Education and Training

45. Suriname's educational system is based on the Dutch model. Primary school extends over six grades and covers ages 6 to 12. Approximately 80% of the total primary level school age population was enrolled in 1977. At the end of primary school, students take a General Achievement Test, which directs them to one of three junior secondary programs: Middle General Secondary (MULO), the academic stream; General Secondary (ULO), a terminal general education program; and Junior Technical. After completing three years at the junior secondary level, students may then pass on to the senior secondary level, at which time almost 80% drop out. There are essentially three options at this stage: university preparation programs; attendance at the Science and Technological College, which provides training in science and engineering; or a middle level commercial college directed at training students for commerce and administration. Further education is available at either the University of Suriname or abroad.

46. Vocational training is available at several different levels. The Junior Technical program is offered at one school with two annexes, all located in the capitol. The curriculum concentrates on the building trades. In addition, a privately run vocational-technical training school exists, offering courses in technical subjects to pupils in the late primary grades. There is also a junior domestic school, directed toward providing home economics skills to girls not admitted to other streams. Finally, vocational training is offered in some of the ULO type schools.

47. Like many countries with a colonial history, Suriname has inherited an educational system which is not always appropriate to the country's development needs. A pronounced orientation to a traditional academic program has resulted in dissatisfaction and unemployment among school leavers and graduates at the same time that serious skill shortages impede economic development. Vocational education at the primary and secondary levels tends to be overly general with insufficient practical experience. No provision exists for agricultural training, except at the university level, despite the importance of the agricultural sector in the economy. Although the Government has made a start in encouraging occupational vocational training aimed at upgrading the labor force, considerable scope exists for increasing the availability of such programs. Vocational training at the primary and junior second levels also needs to be strengthened, if young people are to be provided with some marketable skills before they leave the school system.

48. The Government is currently conducting an ambitious school building program financed largely by Dutch funds. In keeping with its intention that formal education focus increasingly on the preparation of skills for productive work, the program includes the construction and equipment of a middle level commercial college and three lower technical schools, expansion of a senior technical school, and a vocational training center for the unemployed which was recently completed. While this emphasis is consistent with Suriname's development goals, the Government will also need to develop enough adequately trained teachers to staff the new institutions, as well as upgrade the qualifications of those teaching at existing schools. The Government might also wish to focus to a greater extent on the upgrading of existing facilities through the provision of modern equipment, teaching materials and staff.

III. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

49. Based on the Multiannual Development Plan, the mission has prepared estimates of possible public sector investment levels during 1980-85. The investment effort during this period is dominated by the construction of the 250 MW Kabalebo hydroelectric project. The projections assume that the dam begins construction in 1981 and comes on fully stream in 1986. Since the manner in which the bauxite deposits in western Suriname will be developed is still uncertain, the investment program does not include outlays for the construction of bauxite processing facilities or other large industrial development in western Suriname. Largely reflecting increased expenditures in connection with the dam, public capital expenditures are projected to accelerate in the early 1980s, averaging about 13% of GDP during 1981-85. After Kabalebo comes on stream in 1986, public capital outlays dwindle to about 9-1/2% of GDP. Total capital expenditures in nominal terms are estimated at Sf 1.9 billion during 1979-85, of which about forty percent is allocated to hydropower development (see Table I). This level of investment, particularly during the early 1980s, will require a major effort on the part of the economy and the public administration, and assumes measures such as those discussed in Chapter II.

50. Suriname has been able to rely on generous levels of concessional development aid since its independence in 1975, when the Netherlands pledged Nf 3.0 billion (Sf 2.5 billion at 1978 exchange rates) for the financing of the Development Plan. ^{1/} The Dutch grant contains no provision for inflation, creating considerable incentives for rapid disbursement. Since 1975, of the total grant, approximately Sf 1.2 billion has been formally committed. These commitments as a rule make no provision for cost escalation; accordingly, an additional Sf 400 million of Dutch aid is likely to be required to complete the projects with committed funds. Accordingly, approximately Sf 900 million (or about US\$500 million) remains for commitment to the Kabalebo and other projects. As of mid-1979, less than Sf 350 million of the committed funds had been disbursed.

51. The purpose of the independence grant was not to provide 100% financing for Suriname's public investment program in the ten years following independence. Rather, the development aid was designed to afford Suriname a transition period during which she would come to rely increasingly on her own domestic savings, other multilateral and bilateral donors, and external commercial sources to finance her investment program.

52. In keeping with this intention, the mission has prepared an illustrative financing plan for the public sector investment program over 1980-85. The plan assumes a greater contribution from domestic savings than in the past, increased reliance on external commercial sources, and correspondingly less reliance on Dutch development aid. It is estimated that public sector savings could finance about 18% of the investment program, with the banking system and the private sector providing another 2%. Dutch concessional aid would provide another 63%, and other external sources the remainder. These assumptions would imply that the Dutch pledge would be fully disbursed in the late 1980's.

^{1/} Another Nf 500 million is available for the guarantee of loans as part of the agreement (see Annex).

Table 1: SURINAME - PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND FINANCING, 1979-89

(Sf million)

	Est. 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1989	Total 1980-85
<u>External Amortization</u>	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	45	14
Contracted as of 12/31/79	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	14
Projected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
<u>Public Sector Capital Expenditures</u>	120	127	282	325	377	409	424	480	1944
Kabalebo Project	-	-	133	159	185	188	122	-	787
Other	120	127	149	166	192	221	282	480	1157
<u>Total Uses</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Public Sector Savings</u>	17	21	38	47	60	78	102	250	346
<u>Gross External Disbursements</u>	116	118	252	282	300	313	303	233	1568
Netherlands Development Assistance	114	116	250	236	254	160	218	243	1234
Other External Sources	2	2	2	46	46	153	85	8	334
<u>Net Domestic Borrowing a/</u>	-11	-10	-6	-3	19	22	22	42	44
<u>Total Sources</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Memorandum Items</u>									
As % of GDP									
Public Sector Capital Expenditures	6.9	6.4	14.2	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.8	9.5	11.8
Public Sector Savings	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	5.0	2.1
Net External Borrowing	6.5	5.8	12.6	11.0	13.1	9.6	5.5	3.7	9.4
As % of Public Sector Capital Expenditures									
Public Sector Savings	14.2	16.5	13.5	14.5	15.9	19.1	24.0	52.0	17.8
Net External Borrowing	95.0	91.3	88.7	86.5	79.0	75.6	70.8	39.2	79.9
Net Domestic Borrowing	-9.2	-7.9	-2.1	-0.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	8.8	2.3

a/ Includes capital revenues.

Source: Mission Estimates.

53. These projections assume a financing arrangement for Kabalebo in which 45% of the project cost is provided by Dutch grant funds, 40% by other foreign sources, and 15% by public sector savings. To the extent that available Dutch funds fall below this target, reliance on external commercial sources and domestic savings would have to increase.

54. An increased role for public sector savings in the financing of the investment program is essential if Suriname is to establish a viable economy after inflows of concessional aid diminish. To strengthen public sector savings, a number of measures are possible. Considerable room for improvement exists in the area of tax administration. The Government has recently taken steps to accelerate the collection of back income taxes and is tentatively planning the institution of a withholding system in 1981. Improvement in the assessment and collection of property taxes could also increase revenues. The Government also needs to reduce its reliance on the bauxite levy as a source of revenue. To this end, it might consider the institution of a sales tax at the wholesale or retail as an additional revenue source. Consideration might also be given to raising the import tax rates on luxury consumer items. To the extent that bauxite levy receipts stagnate or decline, rapid increase in government revenues will be difficult to achieve over the medium term. Nevertheless, if the Government takes the above or similar measures, nominal current revenues could grow by an annual average of over 13% during 1980-85, increasing from 26 to 27% of GDP over the period (see Table 5.5).

55. Equally important to the generation of increased public sector savings is the continued control of current expenditures. The Government has taken a number of steps in this direction already, including a freeze on government hiring for permanent posts, the elimination of certain food subsidies and limits on the expansion of outlays for goods and services. The efficiency of a number of public services operated as government departments, such as the Water Authority and public transport facility, also needs to be assessed and rates evaluated. As they are currently being managed, it is difficult to tell whether they are receiving implicit subsidies from the Government or not.

56. In view of the ongoing and planned large capital outlays for the social sectors, in the future the authorities will also need to pay special attention to the budgetary implications of the investment programs. To this end, the integration of the current and capital budgetary programs might provide better financial control. At the same time, accounting procedures and statistical information are presently inadequate for control. No breakdowns of current expenditures on a functional basis exist after the early 1970s; the Government relies on the previous year's budget when it is planning the current year. The Government will need to institute the regular reporting of the Ministries as to the composition of their actual expenditures if it is to monitor expenditures effectively. If the Government continues its commitment to current expenditures control, it should be able to limit their average annual rate of nominal growth to less than 12%, reducing them from 25% of GDP in 1979 to under 24% in 1985. Given these measures, public consumption could fall from 22% to 21% of GDP over the same period.

57. These measures would enable public sector savings to rise from a marginal position in 1979 to almost 3% of GDP in 1985. Continued fiscal soundness, together with the impact of the Kabalebo project on public sector savings, should raise the level to between 4 and 5% of GDP in the late 1980s.

IV. ECONOMIC GROWTH PROSPECTS

58. Suriname's economic performance over the medium term will essentially depend on the performance of the bauxite, agriculture, industry, and services sectors. Prospects for the bauxite sector are problematic. Production of alumina and aluminum is close to capacity, while the production of bauxite has faltered since 1973. The coming on stream of Bakhuis Mountains bauxite, or the construction of additional alumina or aluminum capacity, however, could change growth prospects for mining. The mission has assumed no increase in aluminum smelter capacity during 1980-85, and a moderate expansion of alumina production facilities. Accordingly, the mining sector is projected to grow by about less than 2% annually during 1980-85, with modest increases in bauxite and alumina production the only sources of growth. Prospects for agriculture, fisheries and forestry are quite good. The coming on stream of investments in oil palm, rice and irrigation should pay off in growth rates which increase gradually to about 5.5% in the early and middle 1980s, despite a projected leveling off of sugar and banana production. Finally, the accelerated pace of public sector investment planned for the 1980s should stimulate the small industrial sector, which is oriented almost entirely toward import substitution. Trade, construction, and service sectors should expand at similar rates. Based on this, the mission projects growth of other sectors to peak at 7% annually during 1983-85, thereafter subsiding to about 5%. These sectoral growth rates imply that total GDP should increase by about 3% annually during 1980, about 4% during 1981-82, and in the neighborhood of 5% through the mid-1980s.

V. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OUTLOOK

59. Suriname's balance of payments has recently been characterized by deficits on both the resource and current account balances, financed by large inflows of official capital. This trend is likely to intensify during the next few years for a number of reasons.

60. Export value is projected to increase at a 13% annual nominal rate during 1980-85, in reflection of favorable prices for bauxite-related exports and increased volume of agricultural exports. At the same time, even assuming limited real growth of consumer goods imports, the high import component of the expanded investment program is likely to lead to growth of import value averaging over 14% during the same period. As a consequence, the resource gap is projected to widen during 1980-85, peaking at almost 11% of GDP in 1982. The current account is projected to follow suit reaching a deficit equivalent to almost 12% of GDP the same year. Public capital inflows should be adequate to finance the current account deficit during 1980-85, provided that appropriate financial arrangements are completed for the Kabalebo project. Although the level of foreign exchange reserves is projected to increase, reserves in months of imports will probably decline somewhat over the period.

61. When the Kabalebo project comes on fully stream in 1986, the balance of payments should improve. The availability of hydropower will permit the retirement of most of the diesel-generating facilities, thus allowing the volume of petroleum imports to drop at least an estimated 50%. As a consequence, the resource balance is projected to become positive in 1986, and the current account deficit to decrease to less than 1% of GDP. Continued public capital inflows in connection with the investment program are likely to be more than adequate to finance a deficit this size, permitting the rebuilding of the foreign exchange reserves.

62. The utilization of commercial sources of financing for the Kabalebo project is likely to result in an increased debt burden in the middle and late 1980s. Suriname's present external debt situation is extremely favorable, as Holland forgave the bulk of Suriname's external debt upon her independence in 1975, and has made highly concessional external capital available thereafter. Public external debt outstanding and disbursed amounted to only 3.5% of GDP in 1978, and debt service as a percentage of exports only 0.4% that year. However, assuming that 40% of the Kabalebo project costs are financed from nonconcessional external sources, by 1985 outstanding and disbursed debt is projected to peak at about 10% of GDP, with debt service rising to 4% of foreign exchange earnings in 1986. Thereafter these ratios should level off, barring major new borrowing from external commercial sources. Although these ratios are higher than Suriname has experienced in recent years, they would still be moderate, and, given appropriate economic and financial policies on the part of Government, should pose no unmanageable creditworthiness problem.

AGREEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME AND
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS 1/

The Government of the Republic of Suriname and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Acting pursuant to the terms of the Protocol issued following the Conference between the Governments of the Netherlands, Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles, held in The Hague on May 18-21, 1974, desirous of enabling the Republic of Suriname to develop independently as soon as possible, have hereby agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Suriname shall as far as possible work together in all areas where the economies of each country can supplement and stimulate the other, in such a way as to reduce the difference in living standards between the two countries and promote economic growth and an equitable distribution of income within the Republic of Suriname, so as to secure the economic self-sufficiency of the Republic of Suriname efficiently and as rapidly as possible.

Article 2

The basis for the development cooperation between the two countries shall be Suriname's multi-year development program as set forth in the report presented by the Suriname-Netherlands Committee of Experts, entitled "Programma voor de sociaal-economische ontwikkeling van Suriname," of January 1975, with annexes. The projects and sub-programs to be carried out on the basis of this multi-year program shall be designed to enhance the economic self-sufficiency of the Republic of Suriname, increase employment, improve living conditions for the entire population, and [promote] regional decentralization.

Article 3

Suriname's multi-year development program shall be carried out with the aid of Surinamese savings and budgetary resources, Netherlands financial and technical assistance, aid from other donor countries, international organizations, the European Development Fund as well as private investment.

1/ Unofficial translation from Dutch into English by IBRD Language Services Division.

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The Kingdom of the Netherlands shall in addition extend all possible cooperation to the Republic of Suriname to facilitate quick and efficient realization of the entire program. The Republic of Suriname accepts the consequences of program implementation and will increase its own resources and revenue as much as possible in order to contribute to the required funds to the best of its ability.

Article 4

In order to enable the Republic of Suriname to devote itself to implementation of the multi-year development program without the burden of debts from the past, the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby cancels all debt outstanding on the date of independence, as set forth in Schedule 1, which forms an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 5

The Kingdom of the Netherlands will provide a total of Nfl 3,500 million for a period of 10-15 years for implementation of the multi-year development program. This figure is made up as follows:

- Nfl 2,700 million earmarked for co-financing of projects and programs forming part of Suriname's multi-year development program; for social and educational development projects and for co-financing of development projects of private organizations, universities and the Financieringsmaatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (Financing Company for Developing Countries);
- If, after disbursement of the sum of Nfl 2,700 million, the program has not been completely realized, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is prepared to finance the remaining shortfall up to a maximum of Nfl 300 million on the basis of strict parity with Surinamese savings;
- A sum of Nfl 500 million will be available, if necessary, for the provision of guarantees on development loans from development funds and development banks for projects forming part of the multi-year development program. Enforcement of such guarantees shall be debited to the development aid to be granted for this period or subsequent periods.

Apart from the amounts listed above, the remainder of the aid committed by the Netherlands in the past but not yet disbursed, in the amount of approximately Nfl 350 million, will remain available for the Republic of Suriname.

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Article 6

The Republic of Suriname shall each year draw up a plan, with explanatory notes, on the basis of Suriname's multi-year development program. Responsibility for drawing up this plan shall rest with the Republic of Suriname.

Article 7

The Republic of Suriname shall each year submit proposals for the financing and execution, under the Netherlands development aid program, of projects and programs forming part of the yearly plan to be derived from Suriname's multi-year development program.

Article 8

The two countries shall each appoint a committee of three experts for the purpose of joint consultations. Appointments shall be made in such a way as to take account of the need for continuity in program implementation. The committees may be assisted by other experts.

Article 9

The proposals referred to in Article 7 shall be discussed in the joint committee of experts formed in the manner indicated, which shall examine them in light of Suriname's multi-year development program and the criteria listed in Article 2.

Article 10

If the joint committee fails to reach agreement, discussions shall be held between the two Contracting Parties.

Article 11

The procedures to be observed in preparing and implementing projects and programs to be financed with aid from the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be determined by consultation between the proper authorities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Suriname.

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Article 12

The joint committee shall also comment on the reports that the Planbureau is required to submit each year in regard to implementation of the program and administration of the funds.

Article 13

In implementing the program, the Republic of Suriname shall, after consulting with the joint committee, wherever possible grant priority, where this is economically and technically justified, to the supply of capital goods and services from the Kingdom of the Netherlands above those from other developed countries.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands shall, within the framework of international regulations and institutions, so order its policy as to promote the marketing of goods produced in the Republic of Suriname inside and outside the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Article 14

The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Suriname undertake to take steps to help ensure that private investment from the Kingdom of the Netherlands benefits the development of the Suriname economy. They will promote such private investments.

Should the Republic of Suriname decide to Surinamize investments, the funds listed in Article 5 may be used for the financing thereof.

Article 15

The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares its willingness to extend development aid to the Republic of Suriname even after completion of Suriname's multi-year development program. Discussions shall take place between the two Contracting Parties on the extent, nature and duration thereof, having heard the report of the joint committee on the results of Suriname's multi-year development program, before the implementation of said program shall have been completed.

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Article 16

The provisions listed in Schedule 2 to this Agreement, forming an integral part thereof, shall apply in regard to the personnel dispatched by the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the equipment made available by it for implementation of the present Agreement.

Article 17

As far as the Kingdom of the Netherlands is concerned, this Treaty shall apply only to the Realm in Europe.

Article 18

This Agreement shall enter into force after each of the parties shall have informed the other that the constitutional requirements applicable in its country have been satisfied and it shall apply with retroactive effect to the date on which the Republic of Suriname became independent.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Agreement shall be applied on a provisional basis with effect from the date of its signature.

Schedule 1, pertaining to Article 4 of the Agreement on Development Cooperation
between the Republic of Suriname and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

List of cancelled debts owed by Suriname to the Netherlands

Bridging loan	Nf1	50,601,890.29
2-1/2% 30-year annuity loan of 1971 (Ten-year plan, supplementary construction plan, extra development aid)	Nf1	124,091,289.46
Five-year plan 1967-71 soft loan	Nf1	104,049,729.10
Five-year plan 1967-71 normal loan	Nf1	22,684,526.11
Five-year plan 1971-76 non-consolidated loan	Nf1	<u>60,156,296.44</u> ^{1/}
	Nf1	361,583,731.40

^{1/} After full utilization of the commitments laid down in the five-year plan 1972-76, this will become 40% of Nf1 400 million or Nf1 160 million. Still available under this heading

	Nf1	99,843,703.56
Debt of the Stichting Machinale Landbouw (Mechanized Agriculture Foundation) vis-a-vis the Netherlands, left over after the 1965 financial reorganization	Nf1	<u>56,029,177.00</u>
Total debt to be cancelled	Nf1	517,456,611.96

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Schedule 2, pertaining to Article 16 of the Agreement on Development Cooperation between the Republic of Suriname and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Article 1

(a) The Government of the Republic of Suriname shall hold the Kingdom of the Netherlands harmless, together with Netherlands experts, advisors, representatives and other Netherlands personnel, against any noncontractual legal liability resulting from any action or failure to act on the part of one or more of said persons during their activities for or in connection with this Agreement resulting in death or bodily injury to third parties or damage to the property of third parties -- inasmuch as this is not covered by insurance -- and for its part waives its right to bring any claim on account of noncontractual legal liability, unless such liability is the result of malice or gross negligence on the part of one or more of said persons.

(b) In the event that the Government of the Republic of Suriname holds harmless the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands or one or more of the persons aforesaid against the bringing of a claim on account of noncontractual legal liability pursuant to paragraph (a) of this article, the Government of the Republic of Suriname shall be entitled to exercise all the rights that the Netherlands Government or such persons could have exercised.

(c) If the Government of the Republic of Suriname so requests, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall afford the appropriate authorities of the Republic of Suriname the necessary administrative or legal assistance for proper settlement of any problems that might arise in application of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article.

Article 2

The Government of the Republic of Suriname shall:

(a) Exempt the Netherlands personnel from all taxes and other fiscal levies in regard of any payment on account of salaries, allowances and emoluments received by them from the Netherlands Government;

(b) Exempt the Netherlands personnel and their dependents from payment of import and customs duties on new or used household goods and personal possessions, including professional equipment, imported into the Republic of Suriname within six months after their arrival, provided such goods are re-exported from the Republic of Suriname at the time of departure or within such period as may be permitted by the Government of the Republic of Suriname;

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- (c) Make arrangements for the importation, free of duties, or for the purchase from an entrepot of one motor vehicle by the Dutch personnel within six months after first arrival in the Republic of Suriname, with the proviso that if such vehicle is resold to a person who does not enjoy similar privileges, it shall be subject to a pro-rata amount of import duties based on the estimated value of said vehicle at the time of resale;
- (d) Provide the Netherlands personnel and their dependents, free of charge, with entry visas, residence permits and labor permits;
- (e) Extend to the Netherlands personnel, as far as their Netherlands salaries, allowances and emoluments are concerned, privileges with regard to the transfer of monies on the most favorable terms, i.e. non-resident accounts;
- (f) Afford facilities for repatriation to the Netherlands personnel and their families in the Republic of Suriname in times of national or international emergency;
- (g) Exempt the Netherlands personnel from legal claims regarding all acts of such personnel, including all spoken or written words, performed in their official capacity;
- (h) Provide the Netherlands personnel with identity papers in order to assure said personnel of the full cooperation of the relevant authorities of the Republic of Suriname in the performance of their duties.

Article 3

The Government of the Republic of Suriname has the right to request the recall of any expert if his behavior in the execution of his function or his personal behavior justifies such a measure. Before exercising this right, the Government of the Republic of Suriname shall consult with the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. If the Government of the Republic of Suriname so requests, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall ensure that the expert being recalled is replaced.

Article 4

The Government of the Republic of Suriname shall exempt from all import duties and other official levies the equipment to be procured by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in connection with the execution of a project (including motor vehicles).

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Article 5

All of the equipment and all of the supplies contributed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the implementation of a project shall remain the property of the Netherlands Government for the duration of Netherlands assistance to the project.

Upon completion of the Netherlands contribution to a project, ownership of the equipment and supplies shall be transferred to the Government of the Republic of Suriname, unless such equipment and supplies are still required for any other technical cooperation project involving both Governments.

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Table 1.1: SURINAME - POPULATION TRENDS, 1974-79

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Estimate 1979
Total Population Year End	383,644	365,113	376,297	385,938	391,275	389,075
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	30.6	26.8	30.1	29.1	27.5	27.0
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9
Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000)	24.2	19.7	23.2	22.5	20.4	20.0
Total Births	11,809	10,031	11,176	11,099	10,673	10,534
Total Deaths	2,460	2,670	2,593	2,576	2,730	2,692
Natural Population Increase	9,649	7,361	8,583	8,583	7,943	7,800
Emigration	16,296	29,851	2,744	1,922	4,929	13,000
Immigration ^{a/}	3,066	3,959	5,345	2,981	2,323	3,000
Net Migration	-13,230	-25,892	2,601	1,058	-2,606	-10,000
Net Population Increase	-3,881	-18,531	11,184	9,641	5,337	-2,200
Rate of Population Growth (%)	-1.0	-4.9	3.0	2.5	1.4	-0.6

^{a/} Excludes foreign contract laborers.

Source: General Bureau of Statistics, Suriname Airlines, and mission estimates.

Table 1.2: SURINAME - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN PARAMARIBO AND SURROUNDING AREA, 1973-78^{a/}

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Total</u>	<u>10,550</u>	<u>13,742</u>	<u>16,309</u>	na	<u>2,675</u>	<u>2,236</u>
of which:						
Totally unemployed	8,149	10,965	14,139	na	505	573
Relief work	2,037	2,232	1,648	na	1,662	1,358
Vocational training	364	545	522	na	508	305
	(Percent of total registered unemployed)					
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	na	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Totally unemployed	77.2	79.8	86.7	na	10.8	25.6
Relief work	19.3	16.2	10.1	na	62.2	60.7
Vocational training	3.5	4.0	3.2	na	19.0	13.7

^{a/} End of period.

Source: Ministry of Labor and Housing

Table 1.3: SURINAME - EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1976/7-1978/9

	1976 - 1977			1977 - 1978			1978 - 1979		
	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten	277	648	20,387	252	701	20,979	291	683	19,782
Primary Schools	313	3,016	85,783	313	3,077	85,250	324	3,068	85,060
Special Primary Schools	13	147	1,005	13	127	974	20	132	1,083
Secondary Schools	79	1,284	24,932	83	1,290	26,945	84	1,460	28,636
Technical Schools	6	155	2,516	6	135	2,652	7	167	3,181
Teacher Training Schools	4	182	1,990	5	192	1,969	5	158	1,342
Secondary Commercial Schools	1	42	636	2	45	830	1	45	650
Technical Institute	1	28	401	1	30	576	1	37	563
Teacher Training Institute	1	-	1,110	1	-	1,191	1	161	1,124
University	4	106	761	4	118	900	5	145	695
<u>Total</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>5,580</u>	<u>139,598</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>5,876</u>	<u>142,266</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>6,056</u>	<u>142,113</u>

Source: Ministry of Education.

Table 2.1: SURINAME - SECTORAL ORIGIN OF GDP IN CURRENT PRICES AND FACTOR COST, 1973-78

(Sf millions)

Sector	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture & Fisheries	51.0	62.0	80.0	100.1	115.8	130.1
Forestry & Wood Processing	11.0	11.0	12.0	16.0	19.1	21.7
Mining & Bauxite Processing	198.0	244.1	249.9	282.4	357.7	393.6
Manufacturing	44.0	50.7	56.0	68.0	78.1	87.1
Construction	12.0	13.0	15.0	19.0	23.9	26.4
Trade & Tourism	84.0	108.6	124.6	140.3	164.0	185.0
Banking, Insurance & Financial Institutions	17.0	18.0	22.3	31.0	35.2	42.5
Housing	26.4	32.0	34.0	40.0	47.3	52.9
Government	131.0	141.2	154.4	185.0	240.0	268.8
Other Services	49.0	56.0	60.2	67.4	78.0	86.9
GDP (Factor Cost)	623.4	736.6	808.4	949.2	1,159.1	1,295.0
Net Indirect Taxes	70.1	106.9	213.0	182.2	204.9	253.6
GDP (Market Price)	693.5	843.5	1,021.4	1,131.4	1,364.0	1,548.6

Source: Bureau of Statistics, mission estimates.

Table 2.2: SURINAME - GDP AT FACTOR COST (CONSTANT PRICES, 1973-78)
(1977 = 100)
(Sf millions)

Sector	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture & Fisheries	68.6	74.0	89.4	101.6	115.8	120.0
Forestry & Wood Processing	23.9	16.3	16.8	21.2	19.1	19.5
Mining & Bauxite Processing	400.4	389.5	330.0	339.0	357.7	373.1
Manufacturing	62.9	59.5	62.6	72.7	78.1	87.5
Construction	19.3	17.1	17.6	20.9	23.9	23.6
Trade & Tourism	132.3	139.1	145.1	153.3	164.0	168.0
Banking, Insurance & Financial Institutions	25.9	23.9	27.7	35.1	35.2	39.1
Housing	42.7	43.1	42.0	44.3	47.3	48.6
Government	200.7	201.9	212.1	221.3	240.0	244.1
Other Services	79.2	77.9	77.2	77.7	78.0	80.5
GDP (Factor Cost)	1,055.9	1,042.0	1,020.5	1,087.1	1,159.1	1,204.0
Net Indirect Taxes	118.7	151.1	269.2	208.9	204.9	235.2
GDP (Market Prices)	1,174.6	1,193.1	1,289.7	1,296.0	1,364.0	1,439.2

Source: Bureau of Statistics, mission estimates

Table 2.3: SURINAME - IMPLICIT DEFLATORS, 1973-78
(1977 = 100)

Sector	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture and Fisheries	74.4	83.74	89.5	98.54	100.0	108.4
Forestry and Wood Processing	46.0	67.7	71.3	75.5	100.0	111.1
Mining and Bauxite Processing	49.5	62.7	75.7	83.3	100.0	105.5
Manufacturing	70.0	85.2	89.4	93.7	100.0	106.9
Construction	62.1	76.1	85.4	90.8	100.0	112.0
Trade and Tourism	63.5	78.1	85.9	91.5	100.0	110.1
Banking, Insurance and Financial Institutions	65.6	75.4	80.5	88.3	100.0	108.8
Housing	61.9	74.3	81.1	90.3	100.0	108.8
Government	65.3	69.9	72.8	83.6	100.0	110.1
Other Services	61.9	71.9	78.9	86.7	100.0	106.8
Total GDP at Factor Cost	59.04	70.7	79.2	87.3	100.0	107.6
Total GDP at Market Prices	59.04	70.7	79.2	87.3	100.0	107.6

Source: Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.4: SURINAME - EXPENDITURE ON GDP, 1973-78

(Sf million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>CONSUMPTION</u>	541.1	694.2	857.6	872.2	1135.1	1273.2
a) Public	(158.4)	(174.9)	(216.0)	(239.0)	(326.0)	(343.5)
b) Private	(382.7)	(519.3)	(641.6)	(633.2)	(809.1)	(929.7)
<u>INVESTMENT</u>	137.3	156.9	230.8	242.1	305.5	320.6
a) Public	(42.3)	(43.0)	(108.2)	(151.8)	(151.5)	(129.2)
b) Private	(95.0)	(113.9)	(122.6)	(90.3)	(154.0)	(191.4)
<u>RESOURCE BALANCE</u>	-15.1	7.6	67.0	-17.1	76.6	45.2
a) Exports	346.4	523.3	556.7	619.2	689.8	792.8
b) Imports	331.3	530.9	623.7	602.1	766.4	838.0
GDP (CURRENT MKT. PRICES)	693.5	843.5	1021.4	1131.4	1364.0	1548.6
NET FACTOR INCOME PAYMENTS ABROAD	-71.4	-45.3	-25.3	-65.1	-60.9	-52.2
GNP (CURRENT MKT. PRICES)	622.1	798.2	996.1	1066.3	1303.1	1496.4
INDIRECT TAXES - SUBSIDIES	70.1	106.9	213.0	182.2	204.9	253.6
GNP (CURRENT FACTOR COST)	552.0	691.3	783.1	883.1	1097.4	1242.7
GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS	152.4	149.3	163.8	259.2	228.9	275.4
GROSS NATIONAL SAVINGS	85.3	124.2	147.4	179.5	161.1	246.6

Sources: Bureau of Statistics and mission estimates.

Table 2.5: SURINAME - NATIONAL INCOME RATIOS, 1973-78

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>SECTORAL OUTPUTS AS</u>						
<u>A PERCENTAGE OF GDP</u>						
<u>AT FACTOR COST.</u>						
Agriculture & Fisheries	8.2	8.4	9.9	10.6	10.0	10.0
Forestry & Wood Processing	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Mining & Bauxite Processing	31.8	33.5	30.9	29.6	30.9	30.4
Manufacturing	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.7
Construction	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Trade & Tourism	13.5	14.7	15.4	14.8	14.8	14.3
Banking, Etc.	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.3
Housing	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Government	21.0	19.2	19.0	19.5	20.7	20.8
Other Services	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.7
<u>NATIONAL INCOME CATEGORIES</u>						
<u>AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP</u>						
<u>AT MARKET PRICES</u>						
Consumption	78.0	82.3	84.0	77.1	83.2	82.2
Gross Domestic Investment	19.8	18.6	21.6	21.4	22.4	20.7
Gross Domestic Savings	22.0	17.7	16.0	22.9	16.8	17.8
Gross National Savings	12.3	14.7	14.4	15.8	11.8	15.9
Exports (Incl. NFS)	50.0	62.0	54.5	54.7	50.6	51.2
Imports (Incl. NFS)	48.0	62.9	61.0	53.2	56.2	54.1

Sources: Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

Table 2.6: SURINAME - PROJECTED GDP BY SECTORS, 1979 - 1989

(1977 Sf million)

	Estimated	P r o j e c t e d						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1989
Agriculture and Fisheries	124	130	137	146	155	164	173	214
Forestry and Wood Processing	28	29	30	32	35	37	39	47
Mining and Bauxite Processing	382	387	394	400	407	413	418	434
Other Sectors	<u>704</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>991</u>	<u>1250</u>
GDPfc	<u>1238</u>	<u>1279</u>	<u>1331</u>	<u>1386</u>	<u>1462</u>	<u>1540</u>	<u>1621</u>	<u>1945</u>
<u>Rates of Growth</u>								
Agriculture and Fisheries	-	4.2	5.2	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5 a/
Forestry and Wood Processing	-	3.6	3.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0 a/
Mining and Bauxite Processing	-	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0 a/
Other Sectors	-	4.1	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0 a/
GDP fc	-	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.7 a/
<u>As Percent of GDP</u>								
Agriculture and Fisheries	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.0
Forestry and Wood Processing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mining and Bauxite Processing	30.9	30.3	29.6	28.9	27.8	26.8	25.8	22.3
Other Sectors	56.8	57.3	57.9	58.3	59.2	6.02	61.1	64.3

a/ 1985-89 average annual rate.

Source: Mission Estimates.

Table 2.7: SURINAME - NATIONAL ACCOUNTS BY EXPENDITURE, PROJECTED 1979-89
(Sf million)

	Est.	Projected						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1989
<u>In Sf millions</u>								
GDP at market prices	1745	1989	2263	2545	2873	3228	3608	5547
Resource gap	79	131	235	278	270	270	237	84
Exports	(920)	(1070)	(1210)	(1371)	(1554)	(1738)	(1924)	(2689)
Imports	(999)	(1201)	(1445)	(1649)	(1824)	(2008)	(2161)	(2773)
Resource availabilities	1824	2120	2498	2823	3143	3498	3845	5631
Consumption	1470	1714	1910	2153	2394	2671	2954	4457
Public	(385)	(429)	(481)	(548)	(615)	(685)	(758)	(1116)
Private	(1085)	(1285)	(1429)	(1605)	(1779)	(1986)	(2196)	(3341)
Investment	354	406	588	670	749	827	891	1174
Public	(110)	(115)	(268)	(308)	(359)	(389)	(404)	(454)
Private	(244)	(291)	(320)	(362)	(390)	(438)	(487)	(720)
Gross Domestic Savings	275	275	353	392	479	557	654	1090
Gross National Savings	257	256	335	376	462	536	615	1058
<u>As % of GDP</u>								
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resource gap	4.5	6.6	10.4	10.9	9.4	8.4	6.6	1.5
Exports	(52.7)	(53.8)	(53.5)	(53.9)	(54.1)	(53.8)	(53.3)	(48.5)
Imports	(57.2)	(60.4)	(63.9)	(64.8)	(63.5)	(62.2)	(59.9)	(50.0)
Resource availabilities	104.5	106.6	110.4	110.9	109.4	108.4	106.6	101.5
Consumption	84.2	86.2	84.4	84.6	83.3	82.7	81.9	80.3
Public	(22.1)	(21.6)	(21.3)	(21.5)	(21.4)	(21.2)	(21.0)	(20.1)
Private	(62.2)	(64.6)	(63.1)	(63.1)	(61.9)	(61.5)	(60.9)	(60.2)
Investment	20.3	20.4	26.0	26.3	26.1	25.6	24.7	21.2
Public	(6.3)	(5.8)	(11.8)	(12.1)	(12.5)	(12.1)	(11.2)	(8.2)
Private	(14.0)	(14.6)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(13.6)	(13.6)	(13.5)	(13.0)
Gross Domestic Savings	15.8	13.8	15.6	15.4	16.7	17.3	18.1	19.7
Gross National Savings	14.7	12.9	14.8	14.8	16.1	16.6	17.0	19.1

Table 3.1 SURINAME - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1973-78
(US\$ million - current prices)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Estimated ^{a/} 1978
<u>Exports of Goods and NFS</u>	<u>193.6</u>	<u>292.5</u>	<u>311.2</u>	<u>346.1</u>	<u>385.6</u>	<u>443.2</u>
Merchandise Exports	177.5	269.0	276.9	303.2	345.4	390.3
Non Factor Services	18.1	23.5	34.3	42.9	40.2	52.9
<u>Imports of Goods and Services</u>	<u>185.2</u>	<u>296.8</u>	<u>348.7</u>	<u>336.6</u>	<u>428.4</u>	<u>468.5</u>
Merchandise Imports	149.9	229.9	263.6	282.4	359.3	385.8
Non Factor Services	35.3	66.9	85.0	54.2	69.2	82.7
<u>Resource Balance</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>-4.2</u>	<u>-37.5</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>-42.8</u>	<u>-25.3</u>
<u>Factor Services and Transfers</u>	<u>-37.5</u>	<u>-14.0</u>	<u>-9.1</u>	<u>-45.1</u>	<u>-38.1</u>	<u>-16.1</u>
Net Factor Service Payments	-39.9	-25.3	-14.1	-36.9	-34.5	-29.2
Transfers to Private Sector	5.9	8.0	10.0	3.1	11.9	13.0
Transfers to Public Sector	-3.5	3.3	5.0	-11.3	-15.5	0.1
<u>Current Account Balance</u>	<u>-29.1</u>	<u>-18.3</u>	<u>-46.6</u>	<u>-35.6</u>	<u>-80.9</u>	<u>-41.4</u>
<u>Private Capital</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>-3.7</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>-31.3</u>	<u>-10.1</u>	<u>-3.2</u>
Medium and Long term	18.5	-1.5	39.1	-30.5	12.0	-8.7
Short term	-	-2.2	0.9	-0.8	1.8	5.5
<u>Public Capital</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>70.9</u>
Grants	12.4	16.4	31.3	88.9	77.4	48.8
Medium & Long-term Disbursements	8.6	12.5	13.9	-	-	23.2
Medium & Long-term Amortization	-2.4	-3.2	-3.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1
<u>Banking System</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-1.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>Valuation Adjustment</u>	<u>-9.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>-1.0</u>	<u>13.1^{b/}</u>
<u>Change in Reserves</u>	<u>-16.7</u>	<u>-6.0</u>	<u>-34.4</u>	<u>-20.7</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>-39.5</u>

a/ Current account and private capital statistics based on first three quarters; other 1978 data actual.

b/ Of which Sf 13.7 million represents accounting profits from sale of monetary gold.

Source: Central Bank.

Table 3.2 : SURINAME - COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS^{a/}, 1973-78
(US\$ millions)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Estimated 1978
<u>Exports of Goods and NFS</u>	<u>193.6</u>	<u>292.5</u>	<u>311.2</u>	<u>346.1</u>	<u>385.6</u>	<u>443.2</u>
<u>Merchandise Exports</u>	<u>175.5</u>	<u>268.9</u>	<u>276.9</u>	<u>303.2</u>	<u>345.4</u>	<u>390.3</u>
Mining Productions	<u>152.7</u>	<u>221.4</u>	<u>211.5</u>	<u>233.7</u>	<u>276.4</u>	<u>299.5</u>
Bauxite	47.5	83.2	63.2	56.4	65.5	72.0
Alumina	80.3	100.2	126.4	141.1	157.3	175.6
Aluminum	24.9	38.0	21.9	36.2	53.6	51.9
Agricultural Products	<u>14.6</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Rice	11.5	12.0	18.6	15.6	17.3	23.6
Bananas	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.9
Sugar	0.1	..	..	0.1	1.2	1.9
Alcohol	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	..	0.7
Oil Palm	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
Citrus	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Fishery Products	<u>10.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>17.2</u>
Shrimp	10.9	9.2	13.2	19.5	20.7	17.2
Forestry Products	<u>6.9</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Processed Wood	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.1
Plywood	(3.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(3.5)	(3.8)
Particle Board	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.1)
Other	(1.2)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(2.2)
Raw Lumber	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8
Reexports	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Other ^{b/}	<u>-11.9</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>34.6</u>
<u>Non Factor Services</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>52.9</u>
Transportation	4.7	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.8	6.3
Travel	5.6	6.7	7.7	10.9	13.4	18.2
Other Private Services	7.8	10.6	19.3	24.8	19.0	28.4

a/ Individual merchandise exports and groupings on a transaction basis; totals on a cash basis.

b/ Includes discrepancy between cash basis total and transaction basis components. Residual

Source: Central Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Statistics, and mission estimates.

Table 3.3: SURINAME - EXPORTS BY VALUE, VOLUME AND PRICE, 1973-78

(Value US\$ million, Volume tons '000, Price US\$/ton)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bauxite						
Value	47.5	83.2	63.2	56.4	65.5	71.9
Volume	3,666.0	3,974.0	2,302.0	1,989.0	2,172.0	2,241.0
Unit Price	13.0	20.9	27.4	28.4	30.1	32.1
Alumina						
Value	80.3	100.2	126.4	141.1	157.3	175.6
Volume	1,208.6	1,077.2	1,086.9	1,070.5	1,096.6	1,124.5
Unit Price	66.4	93.0	116.3	131.8	143.5	156.1
Aluminum						
Value	24.9	38.0	21.9	36.2	53.6	51.9
Volume	54.2	54.1	26.4	46.3	57.3	55.8
Unit Price	459.0	701.7	830.1	782.4	935.6	930.8
Rice						
Value	11.5	12.0	18.6	15.5	17.3	23.6
Volume	44.5	41.3	58.8	57.5	54.7	74.7
Unit Price	259.0	290.0	316.0	270.0	316.0	316.0
Bananas						
Value	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.9
Volume	30.1	34.6	38.3	36.5	27.3	29.0
Unit Price	67.1	76.0	87.8	115.2	122.4	134.2
Shrimp						
Value	10.9	9.2	13.2	19.5	20.7	17.2
Volume	3,253.0	2,247.0	3,448.0	3,915.0	3,824.0	2,800.0
Unit Price (US\$/kg)	3.35	4.10	3.84	4.99	5.42	6.15
Processed Wood						
Value	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.1
Volume (m ³ '000)	39.1	30.5	31.2	29.9	21.3	22.7
Unit Price (US\$/m ³)	160.0	189.0	176.0	197.0	243.5	271.0
Raw Lumber						
Value	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7
Volume (m ³ '000)	17.3	22.5	21.2	12.4	15.1	10.2
Unit Price (US\$/m ³)	35.0	46.0	48.0	52.0	64.0	71.0

Source: Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and mission estimates.

Table 3.4: SURINAME - IMPORTS OF GOODS AND NONFACTOR SERVICES, 1973-78
(US\$ million - current prices)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Estimate 1978
<u>Imports of Goods and NFS</u>	<u>185.2</u>	<u>296.8</u>	<u>348.7</u>	<u>336.6</u>	<u>428.4</u>	<u>468.5</u>
<u>Merchandise Imports</u>	<u>149.9</u>	<u>229.9</u>	<u>263.6</u>	<u>282.4</u>	<u>359.3</u>	<u>385.5</u>
Consumer Goods	43.4	56.0	59.6	70.1	95.1	110.8
Food and Beverages	(14.1)	(18.4)	(20.7)	(23.6)	(25.0)	n.a
Furniture	(5.4)	(7.0)	(8.1)	(12.1)	(20.5)	n.a
Cars and Motorcycles	(3.1)	(3.1)	(4.6)	(8.7)	(10.9)	n.a
Medicines and Toiletries	(4.8)	(6.3)	(8.1)	(8.5)	(11.0)	n.a
Clothing and Footwear	(2.1)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(6.2)	(7.5)	n.a
Educational & Recreational Materials)		(4.9)	(5.3)	(6.1)	(6.8)	n.a
Other)	(13.9)	(12.5)	(8.6)	(4.9)	(13.4)	n.a
Raw Materials	61.5	58.4	102.0	105.0	97.0	106.0
Fuel and Lubricants	19.5	54.8	54.8	46.4	61.1	70.0
Capital Goods	25.5	29.4	47.1	55.9	106.3	100.0
<u>Non Factor Services</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>66.9</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>82.7</u>
Transportation	6.3	11.2	18.6	8.1	20.7	25.7
Travel	16.3	27.2	34.1	16.2	19.0	22.3
Other Private Services	12.7	28.5	32.2	29.9	29.5	34.7

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank, Ministry of Finance and mission estimates.

Table 3.5 : SURINAME - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS,
1973-77

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Exports to:</u>					
United States	34	43	42	33	41
EEC:	34	30	31	32	33
Netherlands	(12)	(17)	(21)	(15)	(24)
United Kingdom	(4)	(3)	(3)	(12)	(7)
Germany	(14)	(6)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Other EEC Countries	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)
Scandinavian (excluding Denmark)	10	12	13	17	8
Other European Countries	9	1	1	1	4
Caribbean Islands	4	4	4	4	4
French Guiana and Guyana	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	-	-	-	5	2
Canada	4	3	3	1	1
Japan	1	2	4	3	5
Other Countries	3	4	1	3	1
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Imports from:</u>					
EEC	38	NA	32	31	33
Netherlands	(24)		(18)	(20)	(21)
United Kingdom	(5)		(5)	(4)	(4)
Germany	(5)		(4)	(4)	(4)
Other EEC	(4)		(5)	(3)	(4)
United States	34	NA	33	34	31
Caribbean Islands	13	NA	20	15	16
South American Countries	NA	NA	NA	3	3
Japan	6	NA	5	8	7
Other Asian Countries	3	NA	3	3	4
Other Countries	6	NA	7	6	6
Total	<u>100</u>	NA	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

NA - Not available

Source: Bureau of Statistics .

Table 3.6: SURINAME - TERMS OF TRADE, 1973-1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Export Price Index	49.1	71.2	84.2	92.4	100.0	106.5
Import Price Index	62.2	77.8	89.7	91.2	100.0	115.2
Terms of Trade Index	78.9	91.5	93.9	101.3	100.0	92.4

Source: Table 3.3, Commodities Division

Table 3.7: SURINAME - MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, PROJECTED, 1979-89

	Est. 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1989
<u>In Current US\$</u>								
Bauxite	75.0	83.9	93.9	104.3	114.9	125.4	137.4	188.6
Alumina	206.2	228.5	255.8	284.1	312.9	341.3	373.8	434.3
Aluminum	59.4	72.1	81.5	93.1	101.3	110.2	119.8	154.8
Rice	32.0	49.8	61.4	81.4	102.0	127.8	148.8	234.6
Shrimp	23.5	32.1	32.8	32.1	42.5	48.1	54.4	83.7
Bananas	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	7.6
Wood	15.3	14.9	16.7	18.9	22.1	25.7	29.8	50.1
Oil Palm	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	5.5
Other	37.0	44.5	51.4	59.4	68.3	78.1	85.7	139.8
Merchandise Exports	<u>453.7</u>	<u>530.4</u>	<u>600.2</u>	<u>681.1</u>	<u>772.5</u>	<u>865.6</u>	<u>959.2</u>	<u>1299.0</u>
<u>In Constant US\$ (1977)</u>								
Bauxite	62.8	63.4	64.7	66.0	67.3	68.0	69.0	75.0
Alumina	172.7	172.7	176.2	179.7	183.3	186.0	187.7	172.7
Aluminum	51.7	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.7
Rice	26.3	29.2	32.7	37.6	43.2	49.7	53.1	64.8
Shrimp	15.2	16.0	17.0	17.9	18.7	19.6	20.5	25.0
Bananas	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Wood	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.6	11.4
Oil Palm	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Other	30.2	31.7	33.3	35.0	36.7	38.5	39.7	49.2
Merchandise Exports	<u>370.3</u>	<u>377.6</u>	<u>389.1</u>	<u>401.9</u>	<u>415.7</u>	<u>429.0</u>	<u>437.9</u>	<u>457.1</u>
<u>Price Indices (1977 = 100)</u>								
Bauxite	119.4	132.3	145.2	158.1	170.7	184.4	199.2	251.5
Alumina	119.4	132.3	145.2	158.1	170.7	184.4	199.2	251.5
Aluminum	114.8	136.9	154.6	176.7	192.2	209.1	227.4	293.8
Rice	121.7	170.6	187.9	216.5	236.0	257.2	280.3	362.0
Shrimp	154.3	200.9	192.8	179.5	227.3	245.5	265.2	334.7
Bananas	118.5	126.5	143.6	155.3	161.2	167.3	173.6	211.1
Wood	218.2	201.3	214.3	233.8	257.2	282.9	311.2	439.3
Oil Palm	123.4	115.3	138.9	169.1	168.3	167.4	166.5	204.0
Other	122.5	140.5	154.3	169.7	186.2	202.7	215.9	284.2
Merchandise Exports	<u>122.5</u>	<u>140.5</u>	<u>154.3</u>	<u>169.5</u>	<u>185.8</u>	<u>201.8</u>	<u>219.0</u>	<u>284.2</u>

Source: Mission estimates.

Table 3.8: SURINAME - MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, PROJECTED 1979-89

(US\$ million)

	Estimate 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>In current US\$ million</u>											
Consumer Goods	125	141	160	180	200	221	242	268	296	329	366
Intermediate Goods	124	143	163	185	207	231	256	281	312	348	387
Capital Goods	104	123	181	214	231	242	231	220	245	277	311
Petroleum	114	162	190	218	245	277	312	194	194	216	241
<u>Total</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>883</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>1041</u>	<u>963</u>	<u>1047</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>1305</u>
<u>In constant US\$ million (1977)</u>											
Consumer Goods	96	98	102	106	110	114	117	122	127	133	140
Intermediate Goods	95	99	104	109	114	119	124	128	134	141	148
Capital Goods	80	85	115	126	127	125	112	100	105	112	119
Petroleum	73	74	76	78	80	82	84	48	44	45	46
<u>Total</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>453</u>
<u>Import price indices (1977 = 100)</u>											
Petroleum	156.3	218.8	250.0	278.9	306.8	337.5	371.2	404.6	441.0	480.7	524.0
Other Imports	130.5	144.2	157.2	169.8	181.7	193.9	206.5	219.5	233.0	247.0	261.4
<u>Total</u>	<u>135.8</u>	<u>159.8</u>	<u>176.6</u>	<u>194.9</u>	<u>204.9</u>	<u>220.7</u>	<u>238.2</u>	<u>261.4</u>	<u>259.4</u>	<u>263.9</u>	<u>279.9</u>

Table 3.9: SURINAME - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, PROJECTED, 1979-89
(US\$ million)

	Est. 1979	Projected									
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Exports of Goods & NFS</u>	514	598	676	766	868	971	1075	1157	1275	1377	1502
Merchandise Exports	454	530	600	681	773	866	959	1029	1121	1223	1332
Nonfactor Services	60	68	76	85	95	105	116	128	140	154	170
<u>Imports of Goods & NFS</u>	558	671	807	921	1019	1122	1207	1146	1249	1392	1549
Merchandise Imports	467	569	694	797	883	971	1041	963	1047	1170	1305
Nonfactor Services	91	102	113	124	136	151	166	183	202	222	244
<u>Resource Balance</u>	-44	-73	-131	-155	-151	-151	-132	+11	26	-15	-47
Net Factor Services	-26	-27	-27	-28	-31	-36	-48	-55	-55	-53	-51
Net Transfers	16	16	17	19	21	24	26	28	29	31	33
<u>Current Account Balance</u>	-54	-84	-141	-164	-161	-163	-154	-16	-	-37	-65
Net Private Capital	10	10	10	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
<u>Net Public Capital</u>	64	69	140	157	166	173	168	109	110	107	105
Capital Grants	65	70	141	136	142	87	127	121	130	130	130
Medium & Long-term Loan Disbursements	-	-	-	22	25	84	43	-	-	-	-
Medium & Long-term Amortization	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-12	-20	-23	-25
<u>Capital Account Balance</u>	74	79	150	172	186	193	188	129	130	127	125
Change in Reserves	20	-5	9	8	25	30	34	113	130	90	60
<u>Memorandum Items</u>											
Net Foreign Exchange Reserves (end year)	178	173	182	190	215	245	279	392	522	612	672
As Months of Imports	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.7

Source: Mission estimates.

**Table 4.1: SURINAME - EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING
UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN
FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(US\$'000)**

TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITOR COUNTRY	D E B T O U T S T A N D I N G			I N A R R E A R S	
	DISBURSED	UNDISBURSED	TOTAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
NETHERLANDS	25,394	-	25,394	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	25,394	-	25,394	-	-
MULTILATERAL LOANS					
EUROPEAN INVEST BANK	2,114	-	2,114	-	-
TOTAL MULTILATERAL LOANS	2,114	-	2,114	-	-
BILATERAL LOANS					
UNITED STATES	3,131	-	3,131	-	-
TOTAL BILATERAL LOANS	3,131	-	3,131	-	-
TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT	30,639	-	30,639	-	-

NOTES: (1) ONLY DEBTS WITH AN ORIGINAL OR EXTENDED MATURITY OF OVER ONE YEAR ARE INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.
(2) DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDES PRINCIPAL IN ARREARS BUT EXCLUDES INTEREST IN ARREARS.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS

(US\$ '000)

YEAR	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TOTAL TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD					OTHER CHANGES	
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS			CANCELLATIONS	ADJUSTMENT *
					PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	1,800	689	296	985	-	7,437
1976	6,723	6,748	-	-	592	294	986	25	10
1977	6,041	6,041	-	-	634	261	895	-	161
1978	5,568	5,568	23,154	23,154	585	1,175	1,760	-	2,502
1979	30,639	30,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1979	30,639	30,639	-	-	1,119	2,051	3,170	-	-
1980	29,520	29,520	-	-	1,124	1,994	3,118	-	2
1981	28,398	28,398	-	-	953	1,938	2,891	-	-
1982	27,445	27,445	-	-	524	1,894	2,418	-	-
1983	26,921	26,921	-	-	1,118	1,878	2,996	-	-1
1984	25,802	25,802	-	-	1,971	1,781	3,752	-	2
1985	23,833	23,833	-	-	1,975	1,648	3,623	-	-1
1986	21,857	21,857	-	-	1,917	1,521	3,438	-	-
1987	19,940	19,940	-	-	1,923	1,391	3,314	-	1
1988	18,018	18,018	-	-	1,935	1,261	3,196	-	-
1989	16,083	16,083	-	-	1,693	1,135	2,828	-	-
1990	14,390	14,390	-	-	1,693	1,013	2,706	-	-
1991	12,697	12,697	-	-	1,693	890	2,583	-	-
1992	11,004	11,004	-	-	1,693	767	2,460	-	-
1993	9,311	9,311	-	-	1,693	644	2,337	-	-
1994	7,618	7,618	-	-	1,693	522	2,215	-	-
1995	5,925	5,925	-	-	1,693	399	2,092	-	-
1996	4,232	4,232	-	-	1,693	276	1,969	-	-
1997	2,539	2,539	-	-	1,693	153	1,846	-	-
1998	846	846	-	-	846	31	877	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

**Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS
OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUSTANDING INCLUDING
UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENT AND GOODS
(US\$'000)**

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITOR COUNTRY		SUPPLIER'S CREDITS NETHERLANDS		DURING PERIOD			OTHER CHANGES	ADJUST- MENT *
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS		SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL- LATIONS			
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	130	16	146	-	339
1976	209	209	-	-	137	9	146	-	-
1977	72	72	-	-	72	2	74	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

**Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS
OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUSTANDING INCLUDING
UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(US\$'000)**

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		SUPPLIERS CREDITS TOTAL			TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT *
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	130	16	146	-	339
1976	209	209	-	-	137	9	146	-	-	
1977	72	72	-	-	72	2	74	-	-	
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

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**Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS
OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING
UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978
DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS
(US\$'000)**

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR CREDITORS COUNTRY		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS NETHERLANDS		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER	CHANGES	
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978	-	-	23,154	23,154	-	933	933	-	2,240	
1979	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *										
1979	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-	-	
1980	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-	-	
1981	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-	-	
1982	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-	-	
1983	25,394	25,394	-	-	846	1,841	2,687	-	-	
1984	24,548	24,548	-	-	1,693	1,749	3,442	-	-	
1985	22,855	22,855	-	-	1,693	1,626	3,319	-	-	
1986	21,162	21,162	-	-	1,693	1,504	3,197	-	-	
1987	19,469	19,469	-	-	1,693	1,391	3,074	-	-	
1988	17,776	17,776	-	-	1,693	1,258	2,951	-	-	
1989	16,083	16,083	-	-	1,693	1,135	2,828	-	-	
1990	14,390	14,390	-	-	1,693	1,013	2,706	-	-	
1991	12,697	12,697	-	-	1,693	890	2,583	-	-	
1992	11,004	11,004	-	-	1,693	767	2,460	-	-	
1993	9,311	9,311	-	-	1,693	644	2,337	-	-	
1994	7,618	7,618	-	-	1,693	522	2,215	-	-	
1995	5,925	5,925	-	-	1,693	399	2,092	-	-	
1996	4,232	4,232	-	-	1,693	276	1,969	-	-	
1997	2,539	2,539	-	-	1,693	153	1,846	-	-	
1998	846	846	-	-	846	31	877	-	-	

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS (US\$'000)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TOTAL					OTHER CANCELLATIONS	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS					ADJUSTMENT *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL (5)	INTEREST (6)	TOTAL (7)	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	23,154	23,154	-	-	933	933	-
1979	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1979	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-
1980	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-
1981	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-
1982	25,394	25,394	-	-	-	-	1,841	1,841	-
1983	25,394	25,394	-	-	846	-	1,841	2,687	-
1984	24,548	24,548	-	-	1,693	-	1,749	3,442	-
1985	22,855	22,855	-	-	1,693	-	1,626	3,319	-
1986	21,162	21,162	-	-	1,693	-	1,504	3,197	-
1987	19,469	19,469	-	-	1,693	-	1,381	3,074	-
1988	17,776	17,776	-	-	1,693	-	1,258	2,951	-
1989	16,083	16,083	-	-	1,693	-	1,135	2,828	-
1990	14,390	14,390	-	-	1,693	-	1,013	2,706	-
1991	12,697	12,697	-	-	1,693	-	890	2,583	-
1992	11,004	11,004	-	-	1,693	-	767	2,460	-
1993	9,311	9,311	-	-	1,693	-	644	2,337	-
1994	7,618	7,618	-	-	1,693	-	522	2,215	-
1995	5,925	5,925	-	-	1,693	-	399	2,092	-
1996	4,232	4,232	-	-	1,693	-	276	1,969	-
1997	2,539	2,539	-	-	1,693	-	153	1,846	-
1998	846	846	-	-	846	-	31	877	-

THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS (US\$'000)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CREDITOR COUNTRY	TRANSACTIONS	EUROPEAN INVEST BANK	DURING PERIOD	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT		
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMIT-MENTS	DISBURSE-MENTS	S E R V I C E P A Y M E N T S				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	144	59	203	-	2,280
1976	2,136	2,136	-	-	139	52	191	-	10
1977	2,007	2,007	-	-	146	49	195	-	161
1978	2,022	2,022	-	-	170	53	223	-	262
1979	2,114	2,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1979	2,114	2,114	-	-	188	51	239	-	-
1980	1,926	1,926	-	-	193	47	240	-	1
1981	1,734	1,734	-	-	198	42	240	-	-
1982	1,536	1,536	-	-	202	37	239	-	-1
1983	1,333	1,333	-	-	207	31	238	-	-1
1984	1,125	1,125	-	-	213	28	241	-	1
1985	913	913	-	-	217	20	237	-	-1
1986	695	695	-	-	224	17	241	-	-
1987	471	471	-	-	230	10	240	-	1
1988	242	242	-	-	242	3	245	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS (US\$'000)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		MULTILATERAL LOANS					OTHER	CHANGES
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		TOTAL TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD						
	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS					CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	144	59	203	-	2.280
1976	2.136	2.136	-	-	139	52	191	-	10
1977	2.007	2.007	-	-	146	49	195	-	161
1978	2.022	2.022	-	-	170	53	223	-	262
1979	2.114	2.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1979	2.114	2.114	-	-	188	51	239	-	-
1980	1.926	1.926	-	-	193	47	240	-	1
1981	1.734	1.734	-	-	198	42	240	-	-
1982	1.536	1.536	-	-	202	37	239	-	-1
1983	1.333	1.333	-	-	207	31	238	-	-1
1984	1.125	1.125	-	-	213	28	241	-	1
1985	913	913	-	-	217	20	237	-	-1
1986	695	695	-	-	224	17	241	-	-
1987	471	471	-	-	230	10	240	-	1
1988	242	242	-	-	242	3	245	-	-

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS

(US\$'000)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR COUNTRY		BILATERAL LOANS UNITED STATES			OTHER CHANGES			
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	INCL. UNDISBURSED	TRANSACTIONS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS	CANCEL-LATIONS	ADJUST-MENT		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	1,800	415	221	636	-	4,818
1976	4,378	4,403	-	-	416	233	649	25	-
1977	3,962	3,962	-	-	416	210	626	-	-
1978	3,546	3,546	-	-	415	189	604	-	-
1979	3,131	3,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *									
1979	3,131	3,131	-	-	931	159	1,090	-	-
1980	2,200	2,200	-	-	931	106	1,037	-	1
1981	1,270	1,270	-	-	755	55	810	-	-
1982	515	515	-	-	322	16	338	-	1
1983	194	194	-	-	65	6	71	-	-
1984	129	129	-	-	65	4	69	-	1
1985	65	65	-	-	65	2	67	-	-

THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 4.2: SURINAME - SERVICE PAYMENTS, COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT PROJECTIONS BASED ON DEBT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED AS OF DEC. 31, 1978 DEBT REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AND GOODS

(US\$'000)

YEAR	TYPE OF CREDITOR		BILATERAL LOANS TOTAL			TRANSACTIONS DURING PERIOD			OTHER CHANGES	ADJUSTMENT *
	DEBT OUTSTANDING AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	DISBURSED ONLY	INCLUDING UNDISBURSED	COMMITMENTS	DISBURSEMENTS	SERVICE PAYMENTS				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	PRINCIPAL (5)	INTEREST (6)	TOTAL (7)	(8)	(9)	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1975	-	-	-	1,800	415	221	636	-	4,818	
1976	4,378	4,403	-	-	416	233	649	25	-	
1977	3,962	3,962	-	-	416	210	626	-	-	
1978	3,546	3,546	-	-	415	189	604	-	-	
1979	3,131	3,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
* * * * * THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED * * * * *										
1979	3,131	3,131	-	-	931	159	1,090	-	-	
1980	2,200	2,200	-	-	931	106	1,037	-	1	
1981	1,270	1,270	-	-	755	55	810	-	-	
1982	515	515	-	-	322	16	338	-	1	
1983	194	194	-	-	65	6	71	-	-	
1984	129	129	-	-	65	4	69	-	1	
1985	65	65	-	-	65	2	67	-	-	

* THIS COLUMN SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF ARITHMETIC IMBALANCE IN THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING INCLUDING UNDISBURSED FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF IMBALANCES ARE CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES AND TRANSFER OF DEBTS FROM ONE CATEGORY TO ANOTHER IN THE TABLE.

Table 5.1: SURINAME - PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCES, 1973-78

(Sf million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>I 1 Current Receipts</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>193.5</u>	<u>292.1</u>	<u>285.5</u>	<u>335.0</u>	<u>425.7</u>
1a Direct Taxes	56.3	56.1	48.4	68.5	88.4	112.8
Personal Income Taxes	(13.4)	(13.7)	(18.9)	(23.2)	(28.0)	(37.5)
Corporate Income Taxes	(42.7)	(41.7)	(28.8)	(44.6)	(59.4)	(74.1)
Other	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.2)
1b Indirect Taxes	71.1	108.9	219.0	188.4	211.6	261.5
Bauxite Levy	(-)	(18.7)	(126.3)	(71.5)	(64.8)	(103.6)
Excise Taxes	(8.6)	(10.7)	(10.8)	(11.7)	(11.5)	(13.2)
Import Taxes	(56.5)	(70.8)	(72.8)	(94.7)	(122.0)	(130.9)
Other	(6.0)	(8.7)	(9.1)	(10.5)	(13.3)	(13.8)
1c Other	27.6	28.5	24.7	28.6	35.0	(51.4)
i. Transfers from the Private Sector	(25.4)	(16.1)	(21.8)	(27.2)	(33.9)	(37.7)
ii. Public Enterprise Profit	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(2.0)
iii. Transfers from Abroad	(1.2)	(11.3)	(1.8)	(-)	(-)	(11.7)
<u>I 2 Current Expenditures</u>	<u>176.2</u>	<u>193.9</u>	<u>250.0</u>	<u>283.4</u>	<u>385.4</u>	<u>394.0</u>
2a Consumption	158.4	174.9	216.0	239.0	325.6	343.5
Wages and Salaries	(114.8)	(123.5)	(135.3)	(162.0)	(210.0)	(241.0)
Other Goods and Services	(43.6)	(51.4)	(80.7)	(77.0)	(115.6)	(102.5)
2b Subsidies	1.0	2.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.9
2c Transfers to Private Sector	9.4	11.6	17.3	18.0	25.0	31.2
2d Transfers Abroad	7.4	5.4	10.7	20.2	28.1	(11.4)
<u>I 3 Current Account Savings</u>	<u>-21.2</u>	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>-50.4</u>	<u>31.7</u>
<u>I 4 Capital Revenues</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>
<u>I 5 Capital Expenditures</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>154.0</u>	<u>153.8</u>	<u>143.7</u>
3a Fixed Investment	42.3	43.0	108.2	151.8	151.5	129.2
3b Capital Transfers to Private Sector	1.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	7.2
3c Capital Transfers to Development Banks	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	1.5	7.2
<u>I 6 Overall Deficit</u>	<u>-60.2</u>	<u>-40.4</u>	<u>-62.6</u>	<u>-151.0</u>	<u>-201.0</u>	<u>-108.7</u>
<u>I 7 Foreign Financing</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>45.9</u>	<u>74.1</u>	<u>156.7</u>	<u>136.1</u>	<u>124.5</u>
7a Capital Grants	22.1	29.4	56.0	159.1	138.4	87.3
7b Medium and Long-Term Loan Disbursements	15.3	22.3	24.9	-	-	39.2
7c Medium and Long-Term Loan Amortization	-4.5	-5.8	-6.8	-2.4	-2.3	-2.0
<u>I 8 Domestic Financing</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>-5.5</u>	<u>-11.5</u>	<u>-5.7</u>	<u>64.9</u>	<u>-15.8</u>
8a Banking System	24.5	-6.2	-4.5	-0.8	63.3	-10.1
8b Private Sector (Residual)	2.8	0.7	-7.0	-4.9	1.6	-5.7

Table 5.2: SURINAME - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, 1973-78

(Cash basis) (Sf millions)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	ESTIMATE	
						1978	1979
<u>Taxes on Income and Profit</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>88.4</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>128.4</u>
Income Taxes	56.1	55.4	47.7	67.8	87.4	111.6	127.0
Personal	(13.4)	(13.7)	(18.9)	(23.2)	(28.0)	(37.5)	(45.0)
Corporate	(42.7)	(41.2)	(28.8)	(44.6)	(59.4)	(74.0)	(82.0)
Dividend Tax	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4
<u>Taxes on Property</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Taxes on Domestic Production and Consumption</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>146.1</u>	<u>93.6</u>	<u>89.4</u>	<u>130.5</u>	<u>113.1</u>
Bauxite	-	18.7	126.3	71.5	64.8	103.6	85.0
Excise on Spirits	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.6	2.7
Excise on Beer	3.7	5.0	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
Excise on Tobacco	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.4
Motor Vehicle Tax	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
Stamp Tax	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.3
Other	1.3	3.7	4.1	4.8	6.4	5.9	6.0
<u>Taxes on International Trade</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>72.9</u>	<u>94.8</u>	<u>122.2</u>	<u>131.0</u>	<u>146.7</u>
Import Duties	50.9	63.6	64.8	85.3	111.1	118.8	133.0
Statistical Tax	5.6	7.2	8.0	9.4	10.9	12.1	13.6
Wood Export Tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<u>Total Tax Revenue</u>	<u>127.4</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>267.4</u>	<u>256.9</u>	<u>310.0</u>	<u>374.3</u>	<u>390.2</u>
Central Bank Profits	7.8	1.7	6.4	12.8	17.7	16.5	20.0
Gross Receipts of Government Depts.	6.2	9.0	10.2	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1
Profits from State Enterprises	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.5
Fees and Licenses	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	4.0
Other Revenues	9.1	3.3	4.7	3.8	5.4	9.4	10.0
<u>Total Nontax Revenue</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>41.6</u>
<u>Total Current Revenue</u>	<u>153.8</u>	<u>182.2</u>	<u>292.1</u>	<u>285.5</u>	<u>335.0</u>	<u>441.0</u>	<u>429.8</u>
Royalties (Bauxite Mining Tax)	4.8	4.4	5.3	0.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
Other Capital Revenue	0.8	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-
<u>Total Capital Revenue</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>

Sources: Ministry of Finance, mission estimates.

Table 5.3: SURINAME - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES BY
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, 1973-78

(Sf million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Current Expenditures</u>						
Wages and Salaries	114.8	123.5	135.3	162.0	210.0	241.0
Other Goods and Services	43.6	51.4	80.7	77.0	116.0	125.3
Subsidies	1.0	2.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.9
Transfers to the Private Sector	9.4	11.6	17.3	18.0	25.0	31.2
Transfers Abroad	7.4	5.4	10.7	20.2	27.7	11.4
<u>Total</u>	<u>176.2</u>	<u>193.9</u>	<u>250.0</u>	<u>283.4</u>	<u>385.4</u>	<u>394.0</u>
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>						
Fixed Capital Formation	42.3	43.0	108.2	151.8	151.5	129.2
Capital Transfers to Private Sector	1.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	7.2
Capital Transfers to Develop- ment Banks	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	1.5	7.2
<u>Total</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>154.0</u>	<u>153.8</u>	<u>143.6</u>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning Bureau, mission estimates.

Table 5.4: SURINAME - CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION, 1973-78

(Sf millions)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Total Capital Expenditures</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>108.3</u>	<u>151.8</u>	<u>151.5</u>	<u>115.3</u>
<u>Total Productive Sectors</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>19.2</u>
Agriculture	8.4	9.3	5.6	8.3	10.1	9.7
Forestry	8.3	6.0	11.8	9.3	7.9	6.7
Mining	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
Industry	-	-	-	-	0.6	2.0
<u>Other Sectors</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>131.4</u>	<u>129.2</u>	<u>91.9</u>
Transportation	8.3	9.2	12.0	66.3	72.4	48.4
(of which Railroad)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(52.1)	(57.0)	(34.4)
Mapping	1.1	3.0	5.1	3.5	6.7	6.8
Education	2.2	4.0	6.8	7.3	8.0	12.9
Housing	4.1	3.1	5.5	10.7	15.6	12.1
Health	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.9	3.3
Water Supply & Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
Other	5.2	4.0	57.4 a/	39.9 b/	23.9	6.4
<u>Administration</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>

a/ Of which Sf 26.1 million is capital expenditure of bauxite levy fund.

b/ Of which Sf 5 million is capital expenditure of bauxite levy fund.

.. not available, included in "Others".

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 5.5: SURINAME - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, PROJECTED, 1979-85

(Sf million)

	Estimated		Projected				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Direct Taxes</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>308</u>
Income Taxes	134	156	177	206	232	266	304
Other	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
<u>Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>562</u>
Bauxite Levy	90	95	105	113	122	134	145
Import Duties	154	178	203	227	252	281	315
Excise Taxes	15	17	19	21	24	26	28
Other	16	18	21	25	29	33	37
New Revenue Measures	-	-	8	14	25	32	37
<u>Nontax Revenue^{a/}</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Total Current Budgetary Revenues</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>963</u>
<u>Capital Revenue</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Total Budgetary Revenues</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>970</u>
<u>Memoranda Items:</u>							
Revenue as % of GDP	26.4	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9
Bauxite Levy as % of Revenues	19.5	18.2	17.5	16.6	15.9	15.5	14.9

^{a/} Excludes budgetary assistance.

Source: Mission estimates.

Table 5.6: SURINAME - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURES, PROJECTED, 1979-85
(Sf million)

	Estimated						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Consumption	385	429	481	548	615	685	758
Subsidies	4	5	6	6	7	7	7
Transfers to Private Sector	41	48	53	57	63	70	76
Transfers Abroad	11	14	16	17	18	19	20
<u>Total Current Expenditures</u>	441	496	556	628	703	781	861
<u>As % of GDP</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>23.9</u>

Table 5.7: SURINAME - PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT AND FINANCING, 1979-89

(Sf million)

	Est. 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1989	Total 1980-85
<u>External Amortization</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>14</u>
Contracted as of 12/31/79	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>
Projected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
<u>Public Sector Capital Expenditures</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>1944</u>
Kabalebo Project	-	-	133	159	185	188	122	-	787
Other	120	127	149	166	192	221	282	480	1157
<u> Total Uses</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Public Sector Savings</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>346</u>
<u>Gross External Disbursements</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>1568</u>
Netherlands Development Assistance	114	116	250	236	254	160	218	243	1234
Other External Sources	2	2	2	46	46	153	85	8	334
<u>Net Domestic Borrowing a/</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>-6</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>
<u> Total Sources</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Memorandum Items</u>									
As % of GDP									
Public Sector Capital Expenditures	6.9	6.4	14.2	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.8	9.5	11.8
Public Sector Savings	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	5.0	2.1
Net External Borrowing	6.5	5.8	12.6	11.0	13.1	9.6	5.5	3.7	9.4
As % of Public Sector Capital Expenditures									
Public Sector Savings	14.2	16.5	13.5	14.5	15.9	19.1	24.0	52.0	17.8
Net External Borrowing	95.0	91.3	88.7	86.5	79.0	75.6	70.8	39.2	79.9
Net Domestic Borrowing	-9.2	-7.9	-2.1	-0.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	8.8	2.3

a/ Includes capital revenues.

Source: Mission Estimates.

Table 6.1: SURINAME: SUMMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE BANKING SYSTEM, 1973-79

(In millions of Suriname guilders)

	December 31						April 1979	
	1973 a/	1974 a/	1975 a/	1976 a/	1976 b/	1977 b/		1978
I. Monetary Authorities								
<u>Net international reserves</u>	110.6	130.4	172.7	205.9	205.9	177.3	229.7	274.2
Assets	110.7	130.6	172.8	206.1	206.1	177.4	237.2	282.5
Liabilities	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-7.6	-8.3
<u>Net domestic assets</u>	5.8	-11.2	-28.6	-28.2	-28.2	37.2	9.9	-6.5
Net claims on public sector	12.1	4.1	0.6	7.2	7.2	70.2	54.9	45.5
Net Central Government (budget)	(12.1)	(4.1)	(0.6)	(7.2)	(7.2)	(70.2)	(55.9)	(45.5)
Assets	/12.5/	/22.8/	/53.0/	/124.1/	/124.1/	/186.5/	/62.5/	/64.1/
Liabilities	/-0.5/	/-18.7/	/-52.4/	/-116.9/	/-116.9/	/-116.3/	/-7.6/	/-18.7/
Official capital and surplus	-7.0	-7.0	-14.5	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0
Credit to commercial banks	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Credit to private sector	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Net unclassified assets	-0.5	-9.4	-15.8	-14.4	-14.4	-11.9	-23.8	-30.7
Assets	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.5)
Liabilities	(-1.1)	(-10.4)	(-16.8)	(-16.4)	(-16.4)	(-13.5)	(-25.7)	(-32.2)
<u>Counterpart unrequited foreign exchange</u>	17.2	20.4	19.7	18.2	18.2	17.5	40.9	46.8
Valuation adjustment, gold, and foreign exchange	17.2	20.4	19.7	18.2	18.2	17.5	40.9	40.9
Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9
<u>Liabilities to commercial banks</u>	24.4	18.5	33.4	48.2	48.7	69.6	52.2	75.2
Currency	7.3	7.9	8.3	11.4	11.9	14.0	14.6	14.8
Demand deposits	17.2	10.7	25.1	36.8	36.8	55.6	37.6	60.1
<u>Liabilities to private sector</u>	74.9	80.3	91.0	111.3	110.8	127.4	146.6	145.7
Monetary liabilities	74.9	80.3	91.0	111.3	110.8	127.4	146.6	145.7
Currency in circulation c/ Demand deposits	(73.5)	(78.8)	(88.6)	(110.1)	(109.6)	(125.3)	(145.1)	(142.6)
Demand deposits	(1.4)	(1.5)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(3.1)
II. Commercial Banks								
<u>Net international reserves</u>	22.2	13.2	32.6	36.4	36.4	33.9	52.1	30.1
Assets	27.8	17.9	39.4	50.9	51.0	51.6	74.4	55.4
Liabilities	-5.7	-4.8	-6.9	-14.6	-14.6	-17.7	-22.2	-25.1
<u>Monetary reserves and currency holdings</u>	24.4	18.5	33.4	48.2	49.1	70.0	52.2	75.2
<u>Net domestic assets</u>	138.3	167.7	175.8	220.5	252.2	307.3	387.5	415.1
Net claims on public sector	12.7	14.6	13.5	6.1	11.1	11.4	16.6	8.0
Net Central Government (budget)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(8.1)	(-4.7)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(2.8)	(-6.7)
Assets	/10.2/	/10.7/	/9.8/	/7.9/	/13.0/	/7.2/	/4.0/	/3.2/
Liabilities	/-0.4/	/-0.9/	/-1.7/	/-12.6/	/-12.6/	/-7.1/	/-1.2/	/-9.9/
Net other decentralized agencies	(2.9)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.3)	(13.8)	(14.6)
Assets	/2.9/	/4.8/	/5.4/	/10.8/	/10.8/	/11.3/	/13.8/	/14.6/
Credit to private sector	121.3	148.9	156.6	207.9	229.6	283.8	360.4	391.9
Net unclassified assets	4.3	4.2	5.7	6.5	10.3	10.1	10.5	15.2
Assets	(9.1)	(11.6)	(13.6)	(13.2)	(18.0)	(22.5)	(27.2)	(23.6)
Liabilities	(-4.9)	(-7.4)	(-7.9)	(-6.7)	(-7.7)	(-12.3)	(-16.8)	(-8.3)
Net interbank float	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.0	-	-
<u>Medium- and long-term foreign liabilities</u>	6.5	7.4	7.4	8.9	8.9	6.3	6.5	6.5
<u>Liabilities to monetary authorities</u>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
<u>Liabilities to private sector</u>	178.0	191.7	234.1	295.9	328.5	404.5	485.0	514.1
Monetary liabilities	58.2	59.8	77.7	87.5	87.9	92.7	99.5	105.5
Demand deposits	(58.2)	(59.8)	(77.7)	(87.5)	(87.9)	(92.7)	(99.5)	(105.5)
Other liabilities	104.3	113.9	132.8	182.4	211.2	267.7	329.7	349.0
Time, savings, and foreign currency deposits	(97.7)	(107.1)	(124.5)	(173.2)	(201.2)	(256.1)	(308.8)	(323.3)
Other liabilities	(6.5)	(6.8)	(8.4)	(9.2)	(9.9)	(11.6)	(21.0)	(25.7)
Private capital and surplus	15.6	18.0	23.5	26.1	29.5	44.1	55.8	59.6

Table 6.1: SURINAME: SUMMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE BANKING SYSTEM, 1973-79

(In millions of Suriname guilders)

	December 31						April 1979	
	1973 a/	1974 a/	1975 a/	1976 a/	1976 b/	1977 b/		1978
III. Banking System (I + II)								
<u>Net international reserves</u>	<u>132.8</u>	<u>143.6</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>242.3</u>	<u>242.3</u>	<u>211.2</u>	<u>281.8</u>	<u>304.6</u>
Assets	138.5	148.5	212.2	257.0	257.0	229.0	311.6	337.9
Liabilities	-5.7	-4.9	-7.0	-14.8	-14.8	-17.8	-29.8	-33.3
<u>Net domestic assets</u>	<u>143.8</u>	<u>156.2</u>	<u>146.9</u>	<u>192.1</u>	<u>224.1</u>	<u>344.6</u>	<u>397.1</u>	<u>408.5</u>
Net claims on public sector	24.8	18.6	14.1	13.3	18.3	81.6	71.5	53.4
Net Central Government								
(budget)	(21.9)	(13.9)	(8.7)	(2.5)	(7.6)	(70.3)	(57.7)	(38.8)
Assets	/22.8/	/33.5/	/62.8/	/132.1/	/137.1/	/193.7/	/66.5/	/67.3/
Liabilities	/-0.9/	/-19.6/	/-54.2/	/-129.5/	/-129.5/	/-123.4/	/-8.8/	/-28.5/
Net other decentralized								
agencies	(2.9)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.3)	(13.8)	(14.6)
Assets	/2.9/	/4.8/	/5.4/	/10.8/	/10.8/	/11.3/	/13.8/	/14.6/
Official capital and surplus	-7.0	-7.0	-14.5	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0
Credit to private sector	122.3	149.8	157.4	208.7	230.4	284.5	360.9	392.4
Net unclassified assets	3.8	-5.2	-10.1	-7.9	-4.1	-1.8	-13.4	-15.5
Assets	(9.7)	(12.6)	(14.5)	(15.2)	(20.0)	(24.0)	(29.1)	(25.5)
Liabilities	(-6.0)	(-17.8)	(-24.6)	(-23.1)	(-24.1)	(-25.8)	(42.5)	(40.5)
Net interbank float	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.3	-	-
<u>Counterpart unrequited foreign</u>								
<u> exchange</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>46.8</u>
Valuation adjustment, gold, and foreign exchange	17.2	20.4	19.7	18.2	18.2	17.5	40.9	40.9
Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
<u>Medium- and long-term foreign</u>								
<u> liabilities</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>
<u>Liabilities to private sector</u>	<u>252.9</u>	<u>271.9</u>	<u>325.0</u>	<u>407.2</u>	<u>439.3</u>	<u>531.9</u>	<u>631.6</u>	<u>659.8</u>
Money	133.1	140.0	168.7	198.7	198.7	220.1	246.1	251.1
Currency in circulation c/	(73.5)	(78.8)	(88.6)	(110.1)	(109.6)	(125.3)	(145.1)	(142.6)
Demand deposits	(59.6)	(61.2)	(80.1)	(88.7)	(89.1)	(94.8)	(101.0)	(108.6)
Other liabilities	104.3	113.9	132.8	182.4	211.2	267.7	329.7	349.0
Quasi-money	(97.7)	(107.1)	(124.5)	(173.2)	(201.2)	(256.1)	(308.8)	(323.3)
Other liabilities	(6.5)	(6.8)	(8.4)	(9.2)	(9.9)	(11.6)	(21.0)	(25.7)
Private capital and surplus	15.6	18.0	23.5	26.1	29.5	44.1	55.8	59.6

a/ Excludes Postal Savings Bank.

b/ Includes Postal Savings Bank.

c/ Includes issue of currency by Finance Ministry.

Table 6.2: SURINAME - DISTRIBUTION OF LENDING BY COMMERCIAL BANKS TO PRIVATE SECTOR
AND DECENTRALIZED PUBLIC AGENCIES, 1974-79

	1974 ^{a/}	1975 ^{a/}	1976 ^{a/}	1976 ^{b/}	1977 ^{b/}	1978 ^{b/}	1979 ^{b/} I
	(Sf millions)						
Agriculture	10.0	11.0	19.9	19.9	30.3	39.2	42.2
Fishing	0.7	4.3	2.8	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.4
Forestry	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5
Mining	11.5	9.6	28.9	28.9	28.3	25.4	29.3
Manufacture	28.6	32.2	25.1	25.1	30.5	37.2	39.5
Construction	3.7	4.8	8.1	8.1	11.0	15.4	15.6
Electricity, gas and water	8.3	9.7	10.8	10.8	13.4	20.3	16.4
Total Directly Productive Sectors	62.9	71.7	96.2	96.2	115.7	139.3	144.9
Commerce	52.9	54.9	73.3	73.3	94.7	122.5	130.4
Transport, storage & communication	2.5	2.8	5.4	5.4	7.5	9.4	11.7
Services	5.0	5.4	8.6	8.6	10.0	9.2	16.7
Other (including housing)	30.4	27.2	35.2	56.9	67.2	91.9	90.4
Total Other Sectors	90.8	90.3	122.5	144.2	179.4	233.0	249.2
<u>All Sectors Total</u>	<u>153.7</u>	<u>162.0</u>	<u>218.7</u>	<u>240.4</u>	<u>295.1</u>	<u>372.3</u>	<u>394.1</u>
	(in percent of total)						
Agriculture	8.9	6.8	9.1	8.3	10.3	10.5	10.7
Fishing	0.5	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Forestry	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Mining	7.5	5.9	13.2	12.0	9.6	6.8	7.4
Manufacture	18.6	19.9	11.5	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.0
Construction	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.0
Electricity, gas and water	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.2
Total Directly Productive Sectors	40.9	44.3	44.0	40.0	39.2	37.4	36.8
Commerce	34.4	33.9	33.5	30.5	32.1	32.9	33.1
Transport, storage & communication	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0
Services	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	4.2
Other (including housing)	19.8	16.8	16.1	23.7	22.8	24.7	22.9
Total Other Sectors	59.1	55.7	56.0	60.0	60.8	62.6	63.2
<u>All Sectors Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

a/ Excluding Postal Bank.

b/ Including Postal Bank.

Source: Central Bank and mission estimates

Table 7.1: SURINAME - NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS, CULTIVATED AREA BY SIZE OF HOLDING, 1959 AND 1969
(Area in Hectares)

Size of Holding	Number of Holdings		Total Area Holding		Number of Parcels		Area Cultivated					
	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969	Cropland		Grassland		Total	
							1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
0 - 0.5	1,144	1,461	345	407	1,262	1,558	245	177	2	9	247	186
0.5- 5.0	12,041	11,901	24,551	24,900	18,230	16,413	13,870	11,870	762	2,415	14,632	14,195
5.0-20.0	2,654	2,365	22,044	19,027	6,574	5,585	9,760	7,654	1,687	3,263	11,447	10,917
20.0 +	400	351	58,892	49,499	999	945	14,013	18,561	3,271	3,143	17,284	21,704
Total	16,239	16,078	105,832	93,833	27,065	24,501	37,888	38,172	5,722	8,830	43,610	47,002

Source: Third Census of Agriculture, Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture

Table 7.2: SURINAME - AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1973-78

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Rice</u>							
Productive area ^{a/}	ha	44,985	44,853	47,500	48,400	49,700	53,607
Yield	kg/ha	3,647	3,662	3,681	3,864	4,082	4,179
Volume padi production ^{b/}	tons '000	164.1	162.4	174.8	172.5	202.9	224
Price	Sf/ton	160	190	210	220	259	260
Value of paddy production	Sf million	26.6	30.9	36.7	38.0	52.5	58.3
Volume of milled rice	tons	107.0	105.9	114.1	112.4	132.9	138.8
Price ^{c/}	Sf/ton	449.	498	531	463	536	523
Value of production	Sf million	48.0	52.7	60.6	52.0	71.3	72.6
Value of exports	Sf million	20.6	21.4	33.3	27.8	30.9	42.2
<u>Bananas</u>							
Planted area	ha	1,713	1,910	1,950	1,965	1,870	1,674
Productive area	ha						1,494
Yield	kg/ha						22
Volume of production	tons '000	38.8	39.6	43.1	41.4	31.6	32.6
Price	Sf/ton	118	135	159	189	215	236
Value of Production	Sf '000	4,578	5,346	6,874	7,858	6,789	7,699
Value of exports	Sf '000	3,800	4,672	6,101	7,021	5,976	6,956
<u>Oil Palm</u>							
Planted area	ha	1,215	1,435	1,645	1,710	1,880	2,025
Productive area	ha		200	530	780	1,296	1,650
Yield	kg/ha		3,250	6,085	8,526	7,215	8,996
Volume of palm fruit	tons		650	3,225	6,650	9,350	14,844
Volume of raw palm oil	tons	-	130	625	1,330	1,870	2,808
Price	Sf/ton	-	1,100	700	800	739	851
Value of production	Sf '000	-	143	438	1,064	1,381	2,390
Value of exports	Sf '000	-	143	438	1,064	927	547
Volume of palm kernels	tons	-	30	141	300	421	735
Price	Sf/ton	-	na	na	na	252	274
Value of production	Sf '000	-	na	na	na	106	201
Value of exports	Sf '000	-	na	na	na	106	189
Volume of stearine	tons	-	-	-	-	-	547
Price	Sf/ton	-	-	-	-	-	706
Value of production	Sf '000	-	-	-	-	-	386
Value of exports	Sf '000	-	-	-	-	-	386
<u>Sugar</u>							
Planted area	ha	2,300	2,304	2,286	2,120	2,188	2,303
Harvested area	ha	1,983	1,518	1,612	1,950	1,885	na
Yield	tons/ha	81	97	99	75	72	na
Volume of production	tons '000	159.7	146.4	159.5	146.7	135.3	119.8
Volume of raw sugar produc.	tons	8,961	8,535	9,577	8,391	6,370	3,421
Price	Sf/ton	425	425	425	434	551	na
Value of production	Sf '000	3,805	3,627	4,070	3,643	3,511	na
Value of exports	Sf '000	200	-	-	204	2,142	3,451
Volume of alcohol produc. ^{d/}	lt '000	2,476	2,789	2,422	2,067	1,371	na
Price	Sf/lt	363	543	467	380	430	na
Value of production	Sf '000	898	1,515	1,130	786	590	na
Value of exports	Sf '000	564	1,145	852	404	75	1,200
Volume of molasses		6,216	5,645	5,727	5,394	4,524	na
<u>Citrus</u> ^{e/}							
Planted area	ha	1,846	1,825	2,023	1,980	2,000	na
Productive area	ha	1,110	1,100	1,220	1,190	1,200	na
Yield	000/ha units	65.8	60.1	50.7	49.3	56.4	na
Volume of production	million units	73.0	66.1	61.9	58.7	67.7	na
Price	Sf/000 units	33.9	42.5	49.3	60.6	94.5	na
Value production	Sf '000	2,473	2,811	3,051	3,557	7,502	na
Value of exports	Sf '000	975	1,383	1,008	836	358	na

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Table 7.2: SURINAME - AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1973-78

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Vegetables</u>							
Productive area	ha	483	402	397	456	485	na
Yield	tons/ha	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.5	na
Volume of production	tons	3,106	2,016	2,230	2,704	3,165	na
Price	Sf/ton	738	1,000	1,100	888	932	1,000
Value of production	Sf '000	2,292	2,016	2,453	2,403	2,950	na
<u>Root Crops</u>							
Productive area	ha	353	238	371	402	400	na
Yield	tons/ha	6.5	3.3	6.2	4.2	5.5	na
Volume of production	tons	2,307	776	2,300	1,699	2,200	na
Price	Sf/ton	340	350	400	600	900	na
Value of production	Sf '000	775	272	920	1,019	2,200	na
<u>Peanuts</u>							
Productive area	ha	287	318	326	242	282	na
Yield	tons/ha	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	na
Volume of production	tons	344	382	391	290	338	na
Price	Sf/ton	2,250	2,410	2,450	2,950	3,850	na
Value of production	Sf '000	774	921	958	856	1,301	na
<u>Plantains</u>							
Productive area	ha	254	139	124	201	250	na
Yield	kg/na	11.0	6.0	7.7	7.8	6.8	na
Volume of production	kg	2,794	834	950	1,572	1,700	na
Price	Sf/kg '000	310	250	300	250	600	na
Value of production	Sf 000	865	209	285	363	1,020	na
<u>Coconut</u>							
Planted area	ha	1,198	1,200	1,105	1,100	1,100	na
Productive area	ha	958	960	884	880	880	na
Yield	ha unit	7.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	na
Volume of production	000 units	7,600	6,000	5,525	5,500	5,500	na
Price	Sf unit	.150	.160	.180	.170	.160	na
Value of production	Sf '000	1,140	960	995	935	880	na
<u>Other Crops (coffee, cocoa, maize, other legumes)</u>							
Productive area	ha	1,144	1,102	1,096	927	960	na
Value of production	Sf '000	514	592	568	411	826	na

na = not available

a/ Same land area counted twice; two crops of rice per year.

b/ 14% wet, includes seed paddy.

c/ 75% sold at export crop, 25% sold at government-regulated price.

d/ 50% alcohol volume

e/ Approximately 75% oranges, 20% grapefruit, 5% other.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, mission estimates

Table 7.3: SURINAME - MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1973-78

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Beef</u>							
Number of livestock		25,706	22,525	20,626	20,443	18,549	na
Volume of production	tons	1,044	929	1,045	955	943	na
Price	Sf/kg	3.40	3.65	3.68	4.00	4.10	na
Value of production	Sf '000	3,550	3,391	3,846	3,820	3,866	na
<u>Pork</u>							
Volume of production	tons	740	827	883	774	811	na
Price	Sf/kg	2.98	3.00	3.07	3.97	4.71	na
Value of production	Sf '000	2,205	2,481	2,711	3,073	3,820	na
<u>Chicken</u>							
Volume of meat production	tons	5,412	6,141	7,430	6,000	6,400	na
Price	Sf/kg	1.65	1.70	2.00	2.40	2.40	na
Value of meat	Sf '000	8,930	10,439	14,859	14,400	15,360	na
<u>Eggs</u>							
Volume of egg production	'000 units	43.5	48.1	60.0	64.0	62.0	na
Price	Sf/'000 units	90	135	140	140	135	na
Value of eggs	Sf '000	3,912	6,500	8,400	8,960	8,370	na
<u>Milk</u>							
Number of milk cows	head	4,327	5,133	5,150	4,950	4,990	na
Yield	lt/milk cow	796	571	602	656	711	na
Volume of production	lt '000	3,443	2,936	3,102	3,247	3,548	3,105
Price	Sf/have as is	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
Value of production	Sf '000	688	587	1,065	1,137	1,242	1,087

na = not available

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 7.4: SURINAME - SEAFOOD AND FISH, 1973-78

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Shrimp</u>							
Trawlers	#	104	150	150	190	190	190
Production per trawler	ton	34.8	19.5	23.6	21.5	21.6	16.2
Volume of production	ton	3,614	2,946	3,544	4,093	4,105	3,078
Price	SF/ton	5,957	6,619	6,864	8,889	9,643	10,700
Value of production	SF 1,000	21,504	19,499	24,325	36,382	39,584	32,935
Value of exports	SF 1,000	19,500	16,479	23,671	34,922	37,055	30,800
<u>Crab</u>							
Volume of production	ton	44	41	56	32	26	na
Price	SF/ton	1,568	805	786	1,125	1,462	na
Value of production	SF 1,000	69	33	44	36	38	na
<u>Other Fish</u>							
Volume of production	ton	2,846	3,040	3,240	3,230	3,400	na
Price	SF/ton	713	809	851	874	989	na
Value of production	SF 1,000	2,029	2,458	2,758	2,822	3,364	na

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, SAIL, mission estimates.

TABLE 7.5: SURINAME - WOOD PRODUCTION, 1973-78
(Volume: m3, price: Sf/ms, value: Sf1000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Plywood						
Volume of production	19495	12886	12660	17649	14868	17083
Volume of exports	15534	10139	10126	13479	10710	11964
Price	411	469	500	494	577	561
Value of exports	6384	4756	5065	6660	6183	6713
Partiele Board						
Volume of production	14296	13207	12694	12694	7546	7191
Volume of exports	10809	7955	7572	6304	4653	4563
Price	246	301	265	272	384	426
Value of exports	2657	2392	2003	1712	1785	1946
Sawnwood						
Volume of production	57950	45708	77295	58000	61456	na
Volume of exports	12744	12391	11349	10057	5724	na
Price	169	254	208	214	224	na
Value of exports	2157	3147	2359	2149	1283	1267
Prefabricated Houses						
Volume of production(units)	na	na	na	na	na	7037(e)
Volume of exports (units)	-	-	-	19	51	1534(e)
Price Sf(unit)	-	-	-	632	608	640(e)
Value of exports	-	-	-	12	31	982
Dressed Lumber						
Volume of production	15168	32025	21184	21184	24764	na
Volume of exports	9661	14548	13240	7744	11033	na
Price	87	111	117	130	143	na
Value of exports	841	1610	1547	1009	1581	1305

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Forestry Service, and Bruynzeel.

Table 7.6: SURINAME - PRODUCTION OF BAUXITE AND DERIVATIVES, 1973-78

(value: 1000 tons; prices: Sf/ton, value Sf million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bauxite						
volume of production	6944	6885	4767	4669	4856	5021
volume of exports	3666	3974	2302	1989	2172	2241
price	23.2	37.4	49.1	53.7	53.9	57.4
value of exports	85.0	148.8	113.1	100.9	117.1	128.7
Alumina						
volume of production	1319	1194.8	1148.6	1130.4	1239.9	1316.4
volume of exports	1209	1077.2	1086.9	1070.5	1096.6	1124.5
price	118.8	166.5	207.9	235.8	256.6	279.3
value of exports	143.6	179.4	226	252.4	281.4	314.1
Aluminium						
volume of production	54.7	57.0	34.7	44.9	50.2	58.0
volume of exports	54.2	54.1	26.4	46.3	57.7	55.8
price	821.1	1255.1	1484.8	1399.6	1726.0	1664.9
value of exports	44.5	67.9	39.2	64.8	95.9	92.9
Total export value	273.1	396.1	378.3	418.1	494.4	535.7

Source: Central Bank

Table 8.1: SURINAME - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR PARAMARIBO AND SURROUNDING AREA, 1973-79

	Weights	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	<u>First Quarter 1979</u>
		(Annual Average, 1977 = 100.0)						
Food and Beverages	40.0	67.6	78.9	84.8	93.2	100.0	104.9	112.2
Housing and Furnishings	23.6	64.6	80.1	87.1	93.0	100.0	116.9	124.7
Clothing and Footwear	11.0	55.1	62.0	70.0	82.6	100.0	114.8	134.9
Other	25.4	67.3	75.9	82.1	90.5	100.0	106.3	114.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>65.3</u>	<u>76.4</u>	<u>82.8</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>108.8</u>	<u>118.2</u>
		(Percentage Change)						
Food and Beverages		23.1	16.8	7.4	9.9	7.3	4.9	9.7 ^{a/}
Housing and Furnishings		3.4	23.9	12.8	6.8	7.5	16.9	29.0 ^{a/}
Clothing and Footwear		10.9	12.5	12.9	18.0	21.0	14.8	28.0 ^{a/}
Other		6.8	12.7	8.3	10.2	10.5	6.3	13.1 ^{a/}
<u>Total</u>		<u>13.0</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>13.5^{a/}</u>

^{a/} Change between average first quarter 1978 and average first quarter 1979.

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table 8.2: SURINAME - INDEX OF WAGES BY SECTOR, ^{a/} 1973-79

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Estimate 1979
Agriculture	67.1	72.5	80.8	90.9	100.0	111.0	122.1
Mining & Bauxite Processing	65.1	69.7	73.5	90.1	100.0	115.0	135.7
Manufacturing	59.6	66.7	76.0	91.3	100.0	110.0	118.8
Commerce	66.3	72.9	78.6	92.9	100.0	107.9	118.7
Public Utilities	64.9	77.6	84.9	91.7	100.0	110.0	n.a.
Transportation	67.1	75.5	84.2	92.6	100.0	113.0	122.0
Banking	61.2	70.0	75.6	86.2	100.0	115.0	121.9

a/ Firms with more than nine employees.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Labor and Housing, and mission estimates.

Table 8.3: SURINAME - NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PRIVATE SECTOR, 1973-78

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Number of Disputes	30	10	8	24	12	12
Number of Employees involved	5,073	3,411	1,999	2,044	2,845	772
Number of Man-days lost	31,840	28,884	16,624	9,093	6,517	2,364

Source: Ministry of Labor and Housing

Table 9,1: SURINAME - INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1978 ^{1/}

Monthly Income in Suriname Guilders	No. of families	Percentage
36- 277	55	25.0
278- 399	31	14.1
400- 539	24	10.9
540- 789	55	25.0
790-1,199	39	17.7
1,200-1,600	10	4.6
1,600-2,500	<u>6</u>	<u>2.7</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1/ Sample of 220 families; 120 in the Paramaribo area and 100 outside Paramaribo in the Suriname District.

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table 9.2: SURINAME - WAGE DISTRIBUTION, 1978

	Nongovernment <u>1/</u>	Government <u>2/</u>
	(Percentage)	
0- 400	46	47
400- 800	37	44
800-1,200	10	7
1,200-1,600	7	2
1,600-2,500	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

1/ Sample of 17,511 persons.

2/ 31,595 government employees; excludes 3,000 private school teachers and 2,000 temporaries.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, and mission estimates.