DEZA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND LABOUR AFFAIRS
ISLAND TERRITORY OF BONAIRE

THE BONAIRE ECONOMIC NOTE 2005

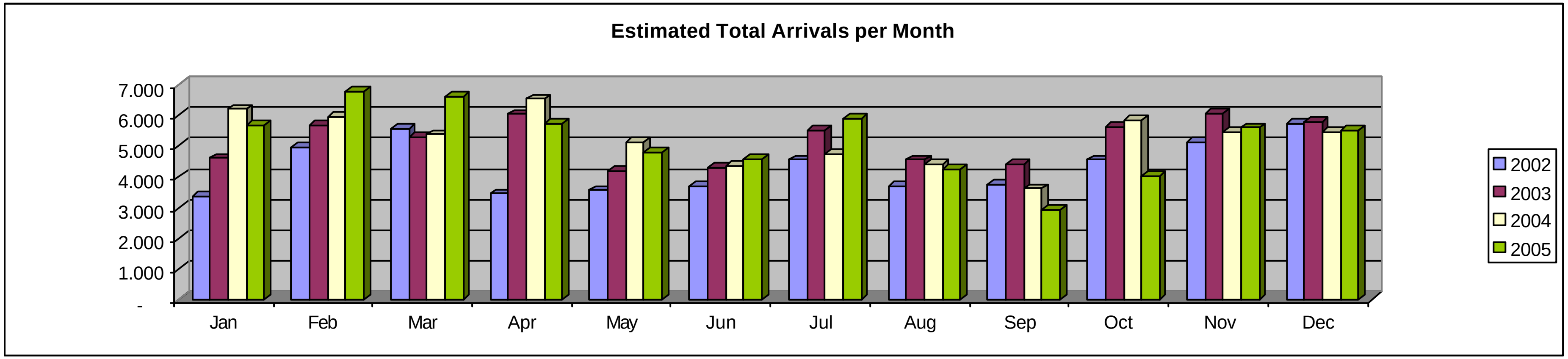
KRALENDIJK, MAY 2006

CONTENTS

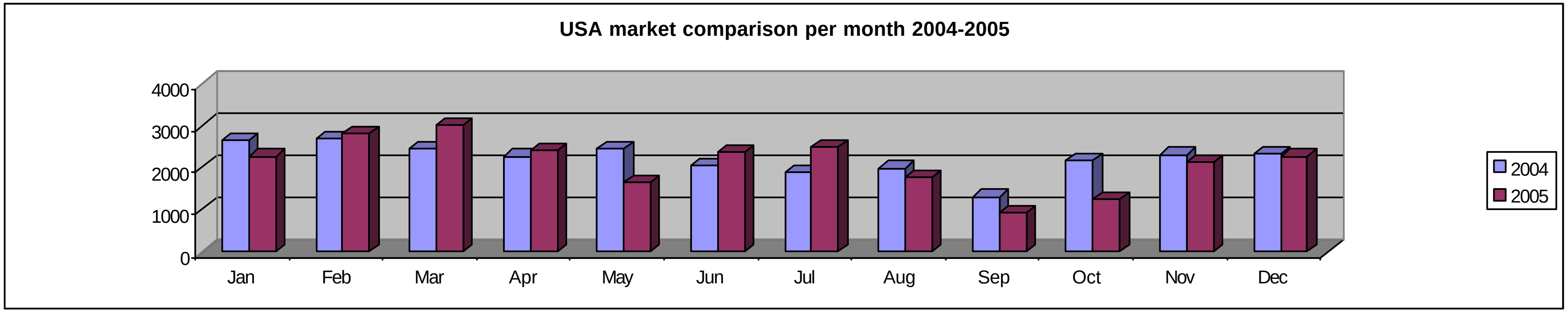
1. TOURISM (source: TCB)

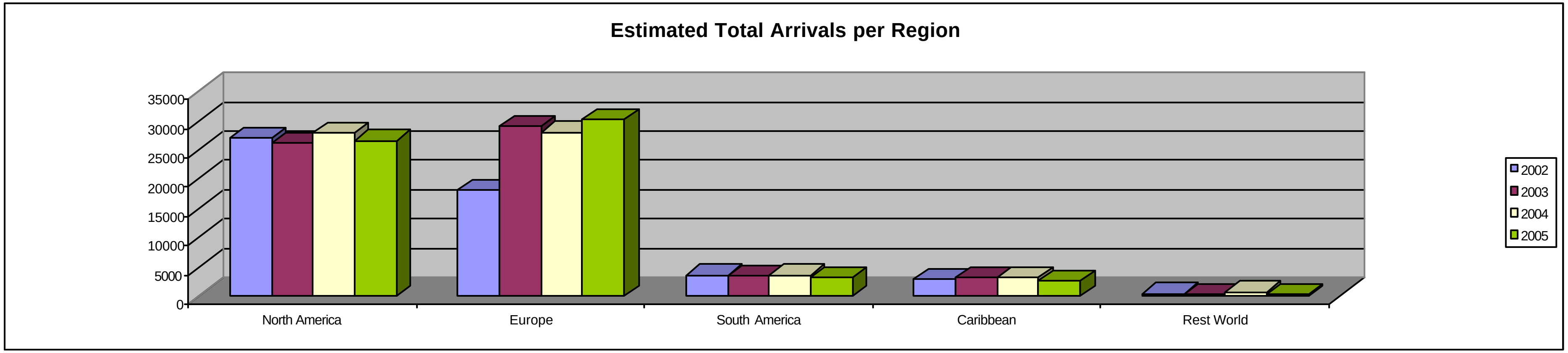
A. Estimated Total Arrivals per Country

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD Total 2005	YTD Total 2004	% Chge	YTD Market Share 2005	YTD Market Share 2004
North America																	
USA	2.273	2.819	3.026	2.403	1.652	2.361	2.498	1.785	916	1.238	2.119	2.273	25.363	26.623	(4,7)	40,55	42,15
Canada	169	204	168	105	48	48	70	37	27	42	129	110	1.157	1.175	(1,5)	1,85	1,86
	2.442	**3.023**	**3.194**	**2.508**	**1.700**	**2.409**	**2.568**	**1.822**	**943**	**1.280**	**2.248**	**2.383**	**26.520**	**27.798**	**(4,6)**	**42,40**	**44,01**
Europe																	
Netherlands	1.973	2.330	1.645	1.805	1.968	1.163	2.020	1.252	1.102	1.552	1.890	1.976	20.676	19.506	6,0	33,06	30,89
Germany	216	279	317	192	186	53	69	78	112	215	257	98	2.072	1.868	10,9	3,31	2,96
Great Britain	138	253	224	212	262	248	187	365	219	257	289	136	2.790	2.541	9,8	4,46	4,02
Belgium	49	47	104	71	56	63	61	34	35	55	109	38	722	715	1,0	1,15	1,13
Switzerland	87	75	83	64	37	28	49	26	22	86	69	88	714	846	(15,6)	1,14	1,34
Sweeden	69	46	28	30	27	35	41	9	30	98	162	47	622	572	8,7	0,99	0,91
Norway	7	19	15	20	2	12	37	4	14	8	21	16	175	188	(6,9)	0,28	0,30
Finland	43	49	12	13	6	12	28	10	8	13	38	42	274	153	79,1	0,44	0,24
France	22	50	24	32	24	13	23	14	9	16	42	25	294	304	(3,3)	0,47	0,48
Italy	51	36	32	39	14	26	51	96	8	9	55	46	463	413	12,1	0,74	0,65
Other	134	187	270	118	57	61	113	60	37	59	103	65	1.264	867	45,8	2,02	1,37
	2.789	**3.371**	**2.754**	**2.596**	**2.639**	**1.714**	**2.679**	**1.948**	**1.596**	**2.368**	**3.035**	**2.577**	**30.066**	**27.973**	**7,5**	**48,07**	**44,29**
South America																	
Venezuela	90	128	267	132	112	152	155	155	123	69	81	168	1.632	1.633	(0,1)	2,61	2,59
Colombia	29	11	15	22	8	27	22	23	6	5	16	38	222	222	-	0,35	0,35
Brazil	38	31	17	15	34	48	49	41	17	43	33	49	415	479	(13,4)	0,66	0,76
Peru	25	15	27	4	25	14	34	11	16	37	18	52	278	437	(36,4)	0,44	0,69
Ecuador	8	20	46	8	11	17	29	27	8	11	20	46	251	396	(36,6)	0,40	0,63
Other S.A.	23	50	21	18	42	32	36	23	25	22	18	44	354	370	(4,3)	0,57	0,59
	213	**255**	**393**	**199**	**232**	**290**	**325**	**280**	**195**	**187**	**186**	**397**	**3.152**	**3.537**	**(10,9)**	**5,04**	**5,60**
Caribbean																	
Aruba	139	94	223	363	157	124	240	158	169	149	81	121	2.018	2.690	(25,0)	3,23	4,26
Other Caribbean	76	28	45	44	53	42	71	52	30	27	40	46	554	482	14,9	0,89	0,76
	215	**122**	**268**	**407**	**210**	**166**	**311**	**210**	**199**	**176**	**121**	**167**	**2.572**	**3.172**	**(18,9)**	**4,11**	**5,02**
Rest World	**43**	**27**	**14**	**32**	**27**	**20**	**14**	**12**	**9**	**18**	**13**	**11**	**240**	**676**	**(64,5)**	**0,38**	**1,07**
Tourist Arr. 2005	5.702	6.798	6.623	5.742	4.808	4.599	5.897	4.272	2.942	4.029	5.603	5.535	62.550	63.156	(1,0)	100,00	100,00
Tourist Arr. 2004	6.201	5.982	5.391	6.539	5.130	4.352	4.736	4.387	3.624	5.836	5.492	5.486	63.156				
Tourist Arr. 2003	4.612	5.693	5.277	6.045	4.216	4.317	5.544	4.558	4.401	5.648	6.081	5.787	62.179				
Tourist Arr. 2002	3.385	4.976	5.568	3.446	3.571	3.720	4.540	3.704	3.766	4.541	5.118	5.751	52.086				
% Chge 2002-03	36,2	14,4	(5,2)	75,4	18,1	16,0	22,1	23,1	16,9	24,4	18,8	0,6	19,4				
% Chge 2003-04	34,5	5,1	2,2	8,2	21,7	0,8	(14,6)	(3,8)	(17,7)	3,3	(9,7)	(5,2)	1,6				
% Chge 2004-05	(8,0)	13,6	22,9	(12,2)	(6,3)	5,7	24,5	(2,6)	(18,8)	(31,0)	2,0	0,9	(1,0)				
Stayover in Paid Accom.	39.680			38.721	33.511	31.430	41.761	28.013	21.027	28.437	40.610	40.191	343.381	419.747	(18,19)		
Stayover in Non Paid Accom.	12.314			14.255	12.283	12.099	18.029	10.294	8.074	10.249	13.460	21.576	132.633	158.250	(16,19)		
Total Stayover Nights	51.994			52.976	45.794	43.529	59.790	38.307	29.101	38.686	54.070	61.767	476.014	577.997	(17,64)		
Average Length of Stay	9,35			9,23	9,52	9,46	10,14	8,97	9,89	9,60	9,65	11,16	8,08	9,23	(12,46)		
Cruise Passengers	5.049	5.164	8.004	1.383	550	1.406	1.166	1.039	765	584	5.999	8.968	40.077	53.343	(24,87)		
Cruise Calls	8	7	9	2	6	9	8	8	9	7	8	8	89	78	14,10		



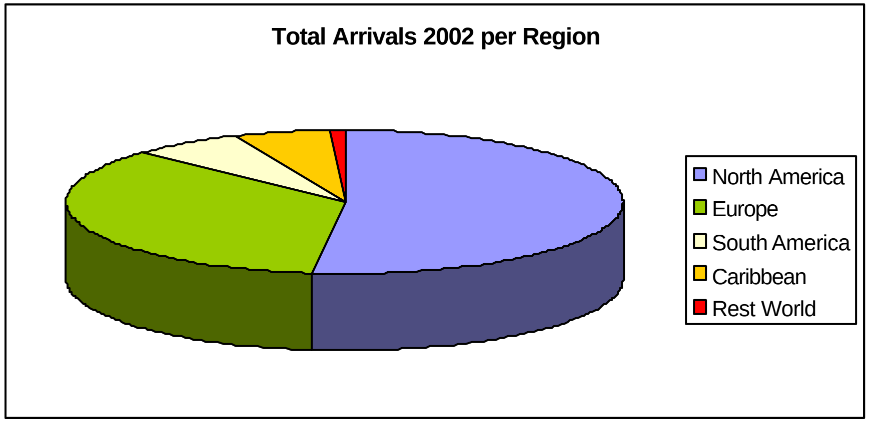
USA market	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2004	2662	2705	2459	2272	2462	2048	1896	1996	1319	2159	2313	2332	26623
2005	2273	2819	3026	2403	1652	2361	2498	1785	916	1238	2119	2273	25363

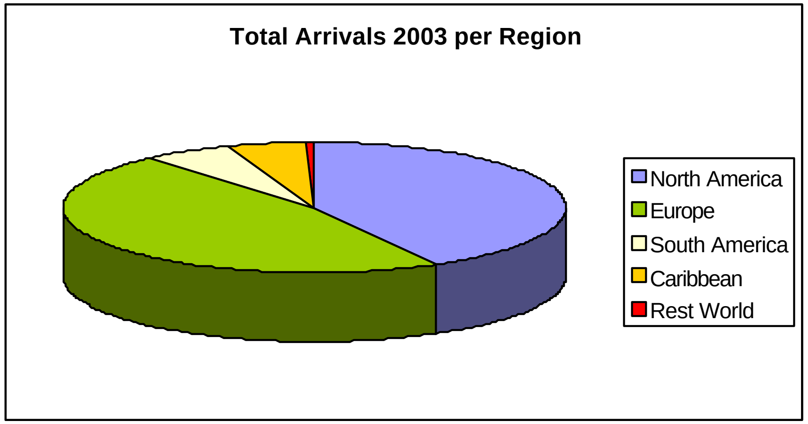


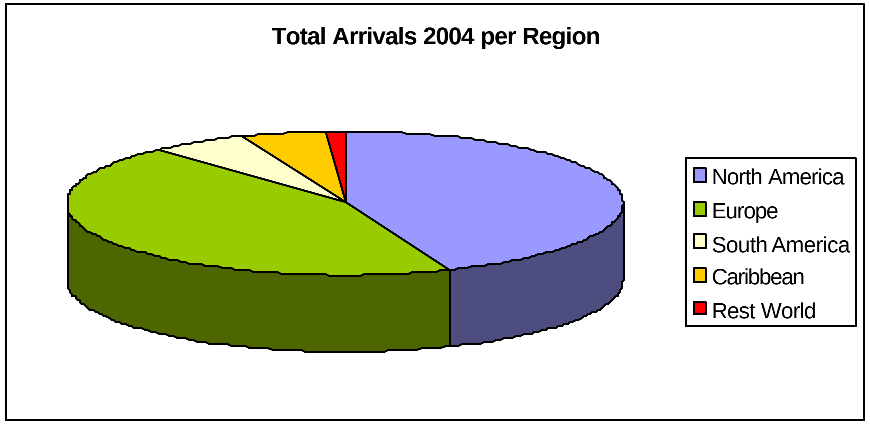


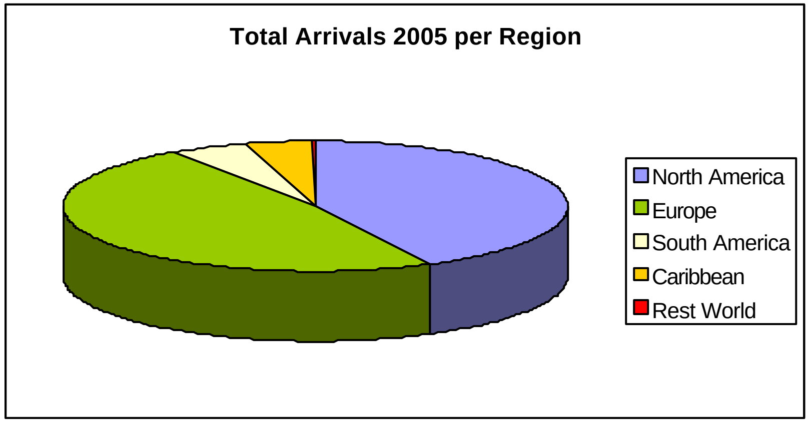
B. Estimated Total Arrivals per Region

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
North America	52,02%	41,98%	44,01%	42,40%	27093	26102	27798	26520
Europe	34,85%	46,77%	44,29%	48,07%	18152	29079	27973	30066
South America	6,84%	5,58%	5,60%	5,04%	3565	3470	3537	3152
Caribbean	5,55%	5,11%	5,02%	4,11%	2891	3178	3172	2572
Rest World	0,74%	0,56%	1,07%	0,38%	385	350	676	240
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	**52086**	**62179**	**63156**	**62550**









TCB

The comments are based on the TCB tentative figures published in May 2006, which are subject to change.

The total number of tourists in 2005 has decreased slightly compared to 2004 (-1%). This decrease is registered in the North American market with 1278 (-4.6%) less tourists than in 2004 and to a lesser extend in the South American market with 385 less tourists (-11%) than in 2004.

The decrease in the number of tourists originating from the North American market is due to the reduced airlift by Air Jamaica, as gradually they started reducing flights to Bonaire offering 450 seats less per week to Bonaire as per September 2005. The monthly figures of American tourists show this downward trend in terms of number of passengers to Bonaire affected by Air Jamaica’s rerouting of flights as per August 2005. The month of October 2004 was an exceptional month in terms of number of tourists essentially due to group travel, which did not repeat in October 2005.

The decrease in the number of tourists originating from the South American market is also due to poor airlift with a limited capacity of flights.

With regards to the European market, it has increased by 2093 (+7.5%) more tourists. This increase concerns mainly the primary markets of Bonaire: the Netherlands, Germany and the U.K.

The Caribbean market has also been affected by the increase in airfare resulting in 600 less weekend travelers (-19%).

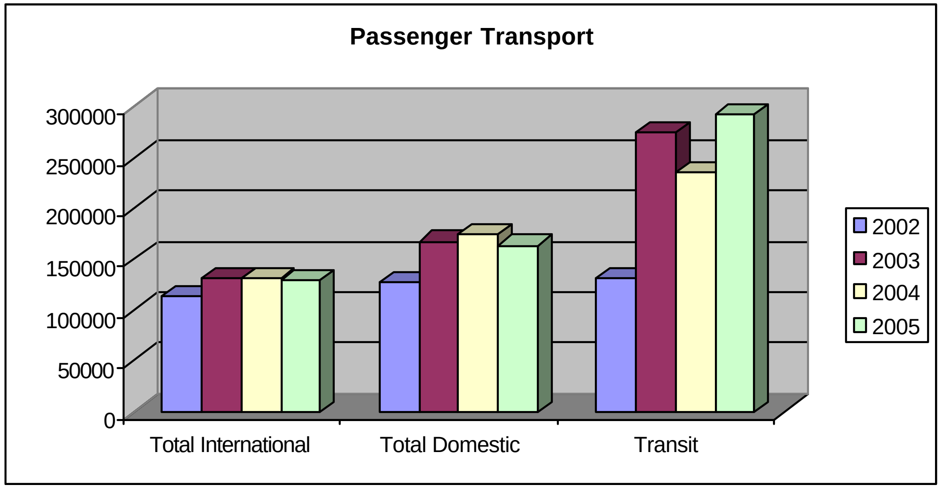
With regards to the cruise passengers, though the number of cruise passengers from January to December 2005 is lower than in the same period of 2004 (-25%), the number of cruise tourists for the entire cruise season of 2005, running from November 2004 to April 2005, is higher than in the same season in 2004. It is expected that the cruise season of 2005-2006 will bring even more cruise tourists due to a re-launch of Bonaire as cruise destination in may 2005.

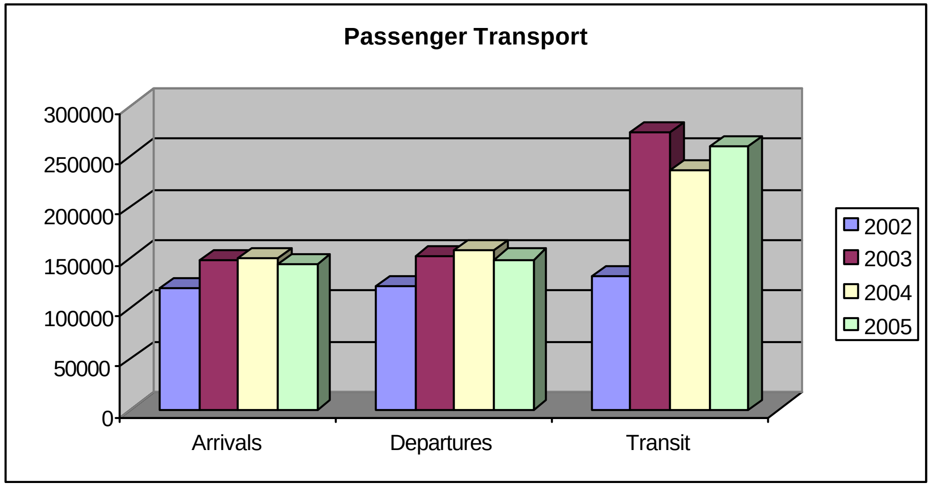
From 2002 to 2003 the market share shifted from a majority of North American tourists to an almost equal number of European tourists, thanks to the introduction of daily KLM flights. In 2004, Americans and Europeans had an equal share of the market (44% each) and in 2005 the European market exceeded the North American market in number of tourists mainly due to the decline in the number of flights of Air Jamaica to Bonaire (48% of European tourists and 42% of American tourists). It is expected that the North American market will improve, as more airlift is secured with Continental Airlines, which started flying in December 2005.

2. BONAIRE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (source: BIA)

A. Passenger Transport

	2005 ARR	2004 ARR	2003 ARR	2002 ARR	2004/2005 % CHG ARR	2005 DEP	2004 DEP	2003 DEP	2002 DEP	2004/2005 % CHG DEP	2005 TOTAL	2004 TOTAL	2003 TOTAL	2002 TOTAL	2004/2005 % CHG TOTAL
International															
Scheduled	***58970***	*61158*	62991	57451	*-3,58*	***62636***	65368	62997	50141	*-4,18*	***121606***	126526	125988	107592	*-3,89*
Non-Scheduled	***2348***	*1732*	1365	2316	*35,57*	***2457***	1945	1644	1754	*26,32*	***4805***	3677	3009	4070	*30,68*
Non-Commercial	***1050***	*900*	1298	1292	*16,67*	***950***	912	1282	1296	*4,17*	***2000***	1812	2580	2588	*10,38*
Total International	***62368***	*63790*	65654	61059	*-2,23*	***66043***	68225	65923	53191	*-3,20*	***128411***	132015	131577	114250	*-2,73*
Domestic															
Scheduled	***60739***	*70206*	65386	46338	*-13,48*	***61397***	72694	67520	54735	*-15,54*	***122136***	142900	132906	101073	*-14,53*
Non-Scheduled	***19782***	*15386*	16353	11752	*28,57*	***20302***	16012	17227	13084	*26,79*	***40084***	31398	33580	24836	*27,66*
Non-Commercial	***523***	*358*	431	305	*46,09*	***798***	573	634	546	*39,27*	***1321***	931	1065	851	*41,89*
Total Domestic	***81044***	*85950*	82170	58395	*-5,71*	***82497***	89279	85381	68365	*-7,60*	***163541***	175229	167551	126760	*-6,67*
Total Int'l/Domestic	***143412***	*149740*	147824	119454	*-4,23*	***148540***	157504	151304	121556	*-5,69*	***291952***	307244	299128	241010	*-4,98*
Transit											***260465***	229407	274359	130795	*13,54*
Total General	***143412***	149740	147824	119454	*-4,23*	***148540***	157504	151304	121556	***-5,69***	***552417***	536651	573487	371805	*2,94*

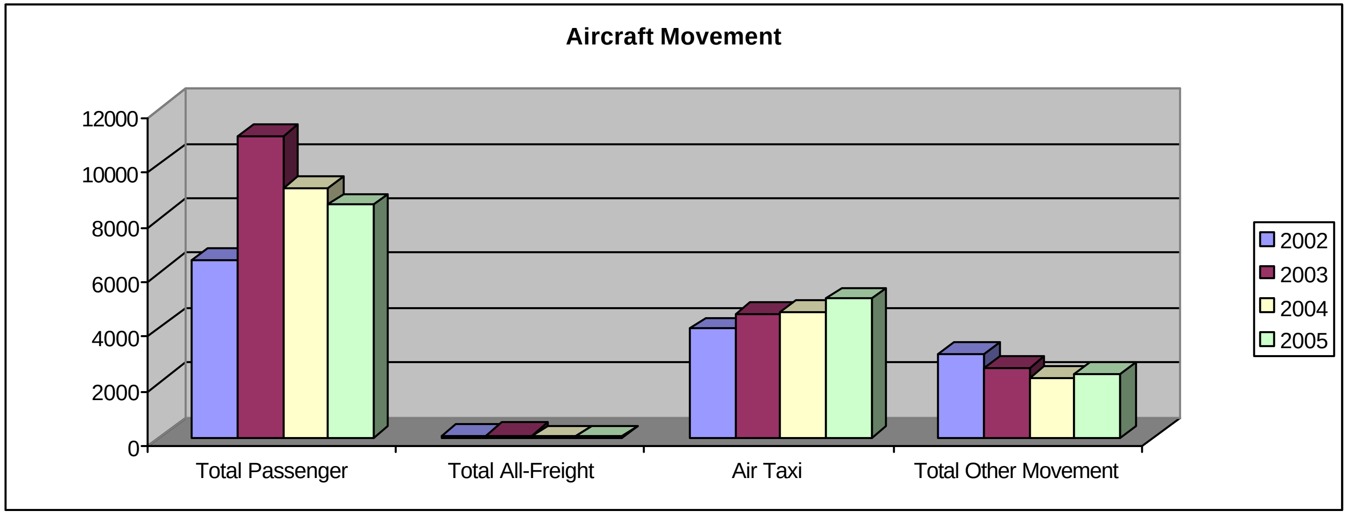




	2005 ARR	2004 ARR	2003 ARR	2002 ARR	2005 DEP	2004 DEP	2003 DEP	2002 DEP
International	43,49%	42,60%	44,41%	51,12%	44,46%	43,32%	43,57%	43,76%
Domestic	56,51%	57,40%	55,59%	48,88%	55,54%	56,68%	56,43%	56,24%

B. Aircraft Movement

		2005 Dom.	2004 Dom.	2003 Dom.	2002 Dom.	2004/2005 % CHG Dom.	2005 Int'l	2004 Int'l	2003 Int'l	2002 Int'l	2004/2005 % CHG Int'l	2005 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2002 Total	2004/2005 % CHG Total
Commercial Air Transport																
Passenger	Scheduled	4083	4826	5847	2893	-15,40	3963	4020	4835	3132	-1,42	8046	8846	10682	6025	-9,04
	Non-Scheduled	58	79	159	94	-26,58	392	184	180	344	113,04	450	263	339	438	71,10
	Total	4141	4905	6006	2987	-15,58	4355	4204	5015	3476	3,59	8496	9109	11021	6463	-6,73
All-Freight	Scheduled	0	10	48	20	-100,00	0	10	52	22	-100,00	0	20	100	42	-100,00
	Non-Scheduled	5	1	0	0	400,00	5	1	0	0	400,00	10	2	0	0	400,00
	Total	5	11	48	20	-54,55	5	11	52	22	-54,55	10	22	100	42	-54,55
Total Passenger & Freight	Scheduled	4083	4836	5895	2913	-15,57	3963	4030	4887	3154	-1,66	8046	8866	10782	6067	-9,25
	Non-Scheduled	63	80	159	94	-21,25	397	185	180	344	114,59	460	265	339	438	73,58
	Total	4146	4916	6054	3007	-15,66	4360	4215	5067	3498	3,44	8506	9131	11121	6505	-6,84
Air Taxi	Non-Scheduled	5057	4597	4521	3963	10,01	14	9	7	9	55,56	5071	4606	4528	3972	10,10
Total Commercial Air Transport		9203	9513	10575	6970	-3,26	4374	4224	5074	3507	3,55	13577	13737	15649	10477	-1,16
Other movement	General Aviation	839	612	591	874	37,09	1268	1469	1778	1457	-13,68	2107	2081	2369	2331	1,25
	Military/Police	37	30	18	26	23,33	0	0	0	0		37	30	18	26	23,33
	Government	2	0	0	2		2	0	2	0		4	0	2	2	
	Local	39	74	46	24	-47,30						39	74	46	24	-47,30
	Training	136	0	111	665		0	0	0	0		136	0	111	665	
	Total	1053	716	766	1591	47,07	1270	1469	1780	1457	-13,55	2323	2185	2546	3048	6,32
Total General		10256	10229	11341	8561	0,26	5644	5693	6854	4964	-0,86	15900	15922	18195	13525	-0,14



Airport

In 2005, the airport registered a small growth in passenger transport of almost 3%. This is due to an increase of 13% of the transit passengers. This increase of the transit passengers on the KLM flights reflects a greater traffic to and from South America (Ecuador and Peru) via Amsterdam but also a decrease in the seats for Bonaire.

The international traffic as well as the domestic traffic both show a decrease of respectively around 2.5% and 6.5%. It is mainly the reorganization or Air Jamaica and their rescheduling of routes that have affected the international passenger transport figures out of the US market. American Eagle is slightly compensating with additional flights in 2005 but has smaller aircrafts. Also KLM, which used to fly daily in 2003, has reduced its frequency to 5 flights per week in 2005.

With regards to the domestic traffic it has decreased since DCA stopped flying in the summer of 2004. While DAE Dutch Antilles Express (former BonairExel) is stabilizing after some internal reorganization, Divi Divi has increased its frequencies to 8 flights per day (9 seats). This non-scheduled carrier is registered in the Air Taxi category, which explains the shift in the aircraft movement with a decrease of the scheduled commercial passenger transport of around -6.5% and an increase of the non-scheduled Air Taxi of a bit more than 10%. As a result, the total commercial air transport in 2005 remains more or less the same compared to 2004. Also, there are a bit less total passengers due to the use of smaller aircrafts.

The airfreight remains very low since Bonaire cannot create the minimum volume needed to lower the costs. Only high value goods travel by airfreight such as flowers and other perishable goods. Moreover, there is very little cargo space on the existing KLM flights, which travel to and from South America.

The year 2006 presents itself as a stable year with some positive perspectives. Continental Airlines, currently flying to Bonaire once a week since December 17, 2005, may add another flight by the end of 2006. On the domestic market, small carriers such as Insul Air and Tiara Air are planning to extend their inter-insular routes to Bonaire by mid 2006.

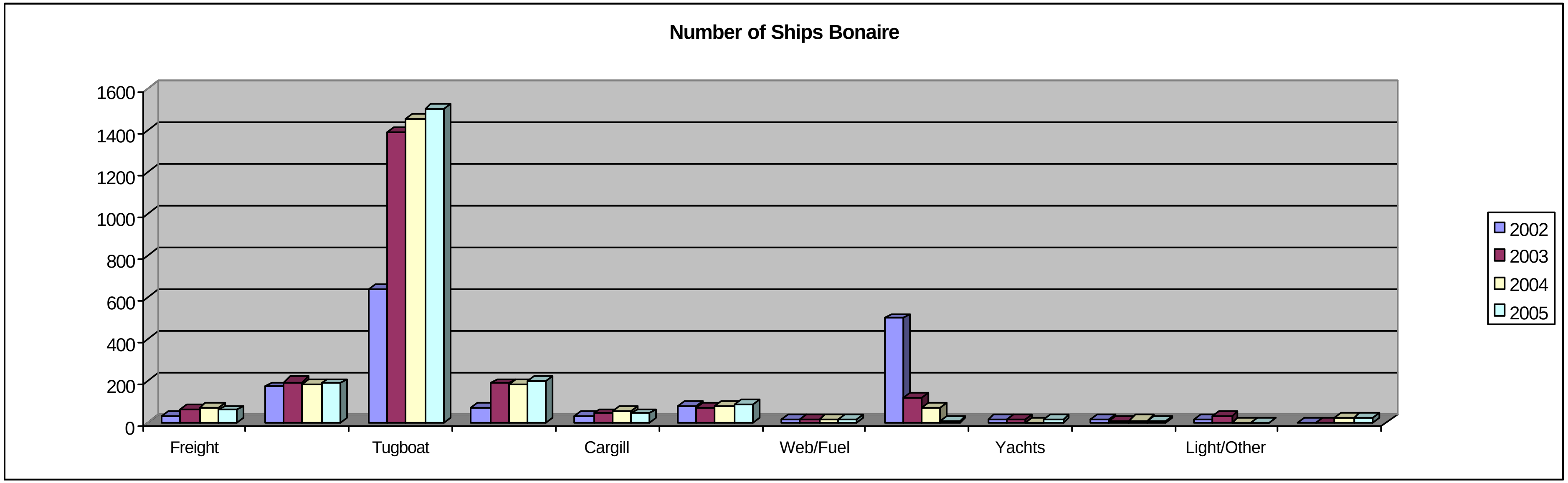
3. HARBOUR OFFICE BONAIRE (source: Bonaire Ports Authority)

A. Number of Ships Bonaire

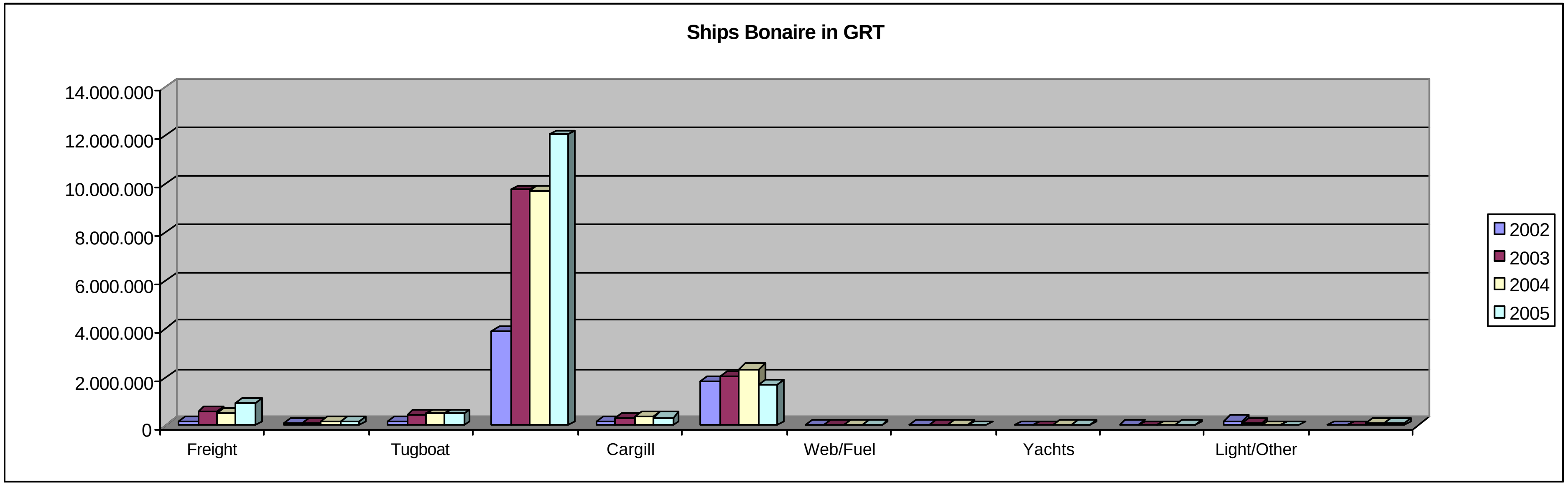
Month	Freight	Local	Tugboat	Bopec	Cargill	Cruise	Web/Fuel	Loc.Cruis.	Yachts	Marine	Light/Other	Airport jetfu	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	Total 2002
January	6	14	117	15	3	9	2	0	1	0	0	1	**168**	**187**	**161**	**164**
February	2	14	125	18	5	7	1	1	0	1	0	2	**176**	**173**	**192**	**127**
March	7	17	149	20	6	9	1	1	1	0	0	2	**213**	**204**	**189**	**110**
April	4	21	163	23	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	**221**	**157**	**271**	**132**
May	5	13	145	21	3	6	1	0	1	2	0	3	**200**	**171**	**181**	**83**
June	3	14	131	17	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	**180**	**159**	**124**	**122**
July	10	11	128	18	4	9	1	1	0	0	0	2	**184**	**148**	**197**	**128**
August	5	15	96	11	3	9	2	0	0	1	0	3	**145**	**143**	**179**	**99**
September	3	16	91	13	4	8	1	0	0	1	0	2	**139**	**166**	**133**	**181**
October	4	20	144	19	5	7	1	2	4	0	0	3	**209**	**208**	**208**	**214**
November	6	18	102	13	4	8	1	0	6	1	1	2	**162**	**217**	**150**	**132**
December	5	15	113	15	4	8	2	1	2	3	0	3	**171**	**234**	**163**	**98**
Total 2005	**60**	**188**	**1504**	**203**	**46**	**91**	**17**	**6**	**15**	**9**	**2**	**27**	**2168**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Total 2004	**72**	**183**	**1456**	**185**	**57**	**78**	**16**	**76**	**4**	**13**	**2**	**25**	**..**	**2167**	**..**	**..**
Total 2003	**62**	**197**	**1391**	**188**	**44**	**74**	**17**	**122**	**14**	**9**	**30**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**2148**	**..**
Total 2002	**33**	**172**	**639**	**71**	**34**	**82**	**15**	**500**	**14**	**15**	**15**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1590**

B. Ships Bonaire in GRT

Month	Freight	Local	Tugboat	Bopec	Cargill	Cruise	Web/Fuel	Loc.Cruise	Yachts	Marine	Light/Other	Airport jetf	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	Total 2002
January	92.572	13.658	38.106	758.237	31.214	212.563	2.604	0	456	0	0	3.338	**1.152.748**	**1.362.059**	**924.683**	**683.957**
February	43.688	14.922	41.067	909.825	39.862	201.197	1.302	116	0	3.300	0	6.676	**1.261.955**	**1.524.978**	**1.418.985**	**620.894**
March	75.686	15.727	49.107	2.383.220	36.339	378.617	1.302	116	2.479	0	0	6.965	**2.949.558**	**1.310.773**	**1.520.177**	**438.705**
April	100.476	20.803	53.711	1.155.486	23.354	45.461	2.604	0	0	0	2.757	6.676	**1.411.328**	**952.902**	**1.609.992**	**450.599**
May	99.252	14.443	47.761	1.141.458	18.862	22.177	1.302	0	993	13.872	0	7.978	**1.368.098**	**801.867**	**1.064.893**	**143.581**
June	97.121	15.554	43.208	896.411	24.108	41.275	2.604	0	0	0	0	6.676	**1.126.957**	**873.379**	**727.677**	**332.173**
July	102.845	12.221	42.241	878.797	19.363	59.973	1.302	116	0	0	0	6.676	**1.123.534**	**822.388**	**1.208.034**	**258.267**
August	89.295	16.665	31.538	742.685	37.248	41.275	2.604	0	0	505	0	7.978	**969.793**	**650.743**	**1.035.969**	**404.804**
September	50.834	17.776	29.269	592.446	6.973	40.844	1.302	0	0	505	0	6.676	**746.625**	**1.075.662**	**600.539**	**596.455**
October	76.313	22.220	47.287	1.137.198	43.606	22.869	1.302	232	9.952	0	0	9.306	**1.370.285**	**965.503**	**1.225.911**	**1.141.401**
November	54.955	19.998	32.918	604.756	52.201	257.858	1.302	0	16.529	206	4.804	8.004	**1.053.531**	**1.306.581**	**822.167**	**984.198**
December	33.739	16.050	33.684	834.192	10.589	376.105	2.604	116	10.068	3.758	0	10.014	**1.330.919**	**2.180.402**	**1.110.733**	**728.867**
Total 2005	**916.776**	**200.037**	**489.897**	**12.034.711**	**343.719**	**1.700.214**	**22.134**	**696**	**40.477**	**22.146**	**7.561**	**86.963**	**15.865.331**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Total 2004	**529.809**	**159.328**	**483.384**	**9.721.947**	**410.451**	**2.356.000**	**20.832**	**37.026**	**13.213**	**7.084**	**470**	**88.163**	**..**	**13.827.237**	**..**	**..**
Total 2003	**584.199**	**107.400**	**456.476**	**9.745.654**	**284.588**	**2.016.912**	**21.582**	**15.536**	**5.502**	**7.241**	**101.670**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**13.346.760**	**..**
Total 2002	**157.434**	**128.648**	**208.359**	**3.932.079**	**190.427**	**1.855.435**	**19.530**	**63.806**	**4.949**	**11.202**	**212.032**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**6.783.901**



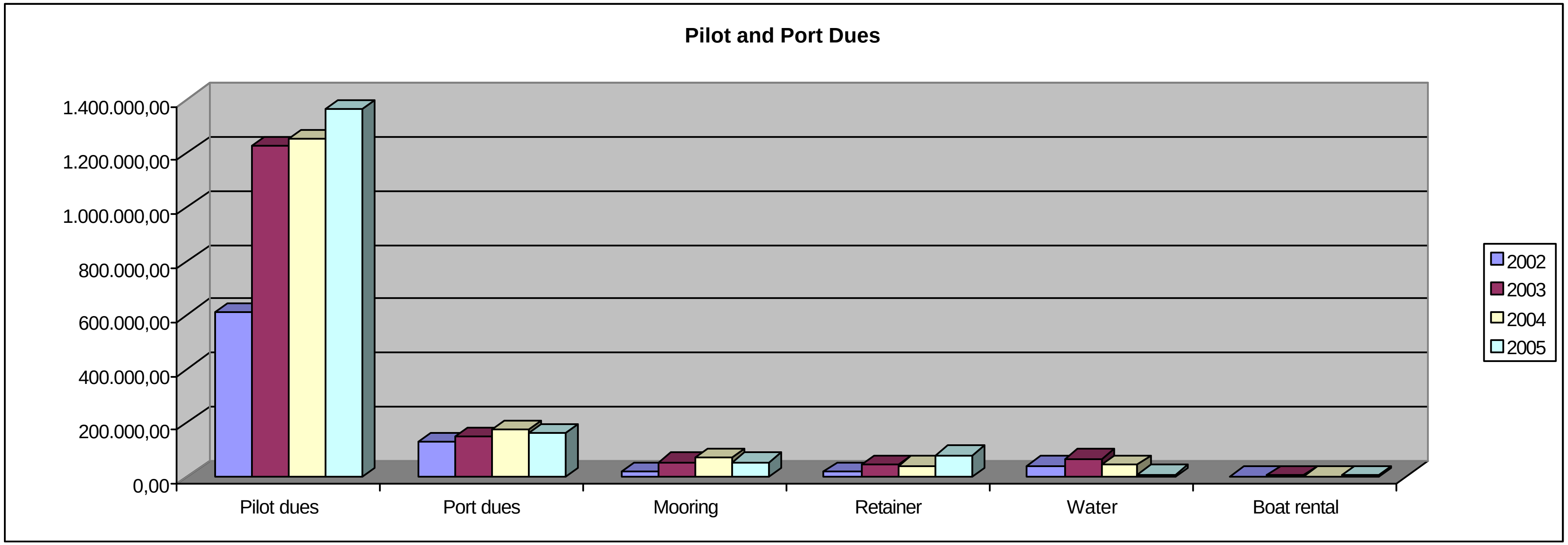
Number of Ships Bonaire
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Freight
Tugboat
Cargill
Web/Fuel
Yachts
Light/Other
2002
2003
2004
2005



Ships Bonaire in GRT
14.000.000
12.000.000
10.000.000
8.000.000
6.000.000
4.000.000
2.000.000
0
Freight
Tugboat
Cargill
Web/Fuel
Yachts
Light/Other
2002
2003
2004
2005

C. Pilot and Port Dues

Month	Pilot dues	Port dues	Mooring	Retainer	Water	Boat rental	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	Total 2002
January	96.026,00	17.200,00	7.350,00	3.810,00	0,00	875,00	125.261,00	148.073,00	116.433,50	77.905,00
February	112.092,00	15.153,00	4.800,00	2.740,00	0,00	262,50	135.047,50	159.961,75	140.769,75	65.279,00
March	136.033,00	21.467,00	7.530,00	3.799,00	0,00	1.226,00	170.055,00	144.862,50	164.461,00	43.843,00
April	128.019,00	9.703,00	4.200,00	7.263,00	0,00	350,00	149.535,00	124.642,75	183.786,25	51.708,00
May	138.384,00	7.875,00	3.750,00	20.368,00	516,25	0,00	170.893,25	105.120,25	126.174,00	30.544,00
June	122.833,00	10.452,00	4.650,00	8.494,00	3.536,25	1.400,00	151.365,25	112.743,75	98.231,25	51.123,00
July	125.700,00	11.237,00	4.860,00	9.587,00	518,75	0,00	151.902,75	122.884,75	147.567,00	41.795,00
August	89.311,00	12.212,00	2.250,00	13.574,00	0,00	0,00	117.347,00	83.828,50	134.872,50	61.787,00
September	77.908,00	7.786,00	2.250,00	2.856,00	0,00	1.225,00	92.025,00	119.594,00	85.514,75	88.618,00
October	132.932,00	11.278,00	3.300,00	6.573,00	347,50	0,00	154.430,50	114.744,00	145.313,50	147.926,00
November	91.231,00	21.984,00	5.850,00	1.964,00	1.875,00	0,00	122.904,00	155.430,00	95.651,00	105.992,00
December	112.788,00	17.813,00	5.025,00	1.737,00	2.231,25	0,00	139.594,25	199.804,00	113.335,00	54.903,00
Total 2005	1.363.257,00	164.160,00	55.815,00	82.765,00	9.025,00	5.338,50	1.680.360,50	..	..	..
Total 2004	1.250.923,00	175.934,00	72.767,00	43.109,00	45.281,25	3.675,00	..	1.591.689,25	..	..
Total 2003	1.225.701,50	149.795,00	56.475,00	47.058,00	67.408,00	5.672,50	..	..	1.552.110,00	..
Total 2002	609.557,00	127.243,00	20.835,00	18.960,00	42.378,00	2.450,00	..	..	..	821.423,00

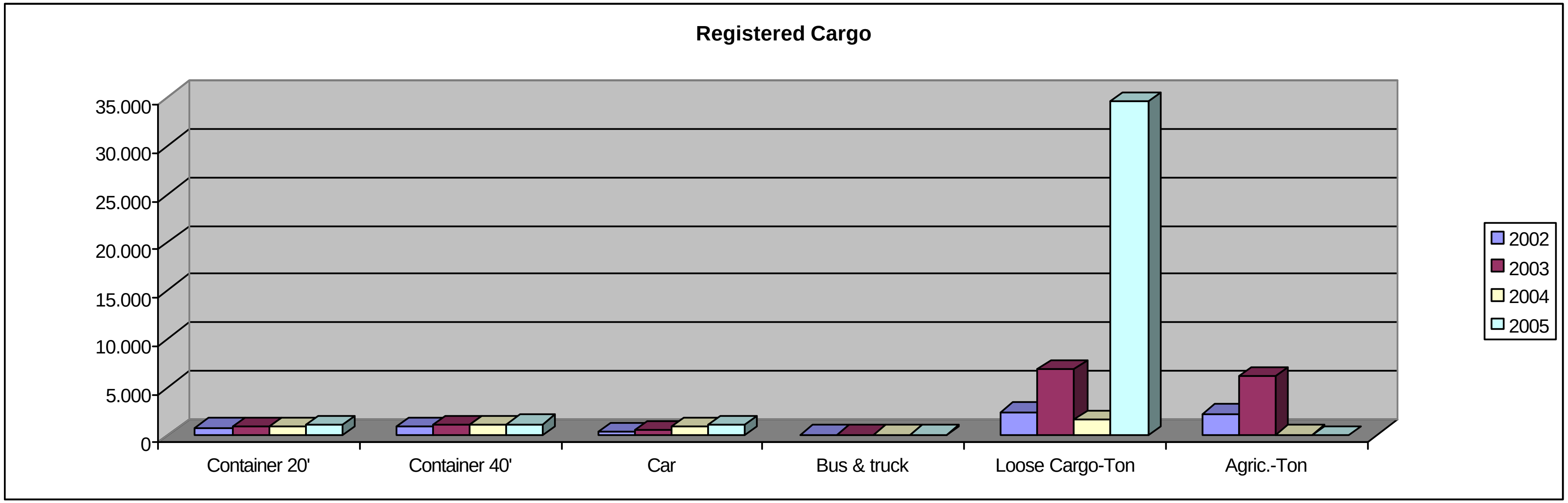


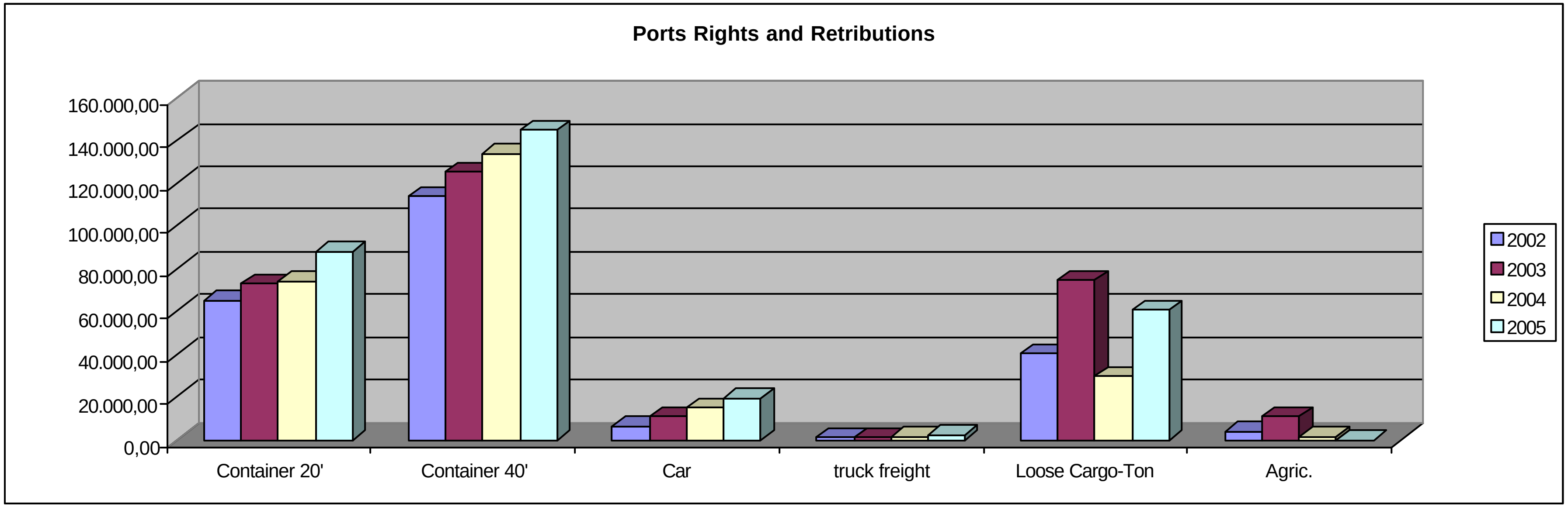
D. Registered Cargo

Month	Container 20'	Container 40'	Car	Bus & truck	Loose Cargo-Ton	Agric.-Ton
January	60	71	76	6	3508	0
February	95	81	70	5	260	0
March	86	102	94	6	4309	0
April	117	110	227	5	3101	0
May	79	84	83	9	1467	0
June	84	104	102	10	1459	0
July	73	100	78	12	11948	0
August	96	107	94	9	1435	0
September	97	115	94	7	283	0
October	97	96	81	9	1437	0
November	104	112	55	5	3143	0
December	112	123	57	11	2240	0
Total 2005	**1.100**	**1.205**	**1.111**	**94**	**34.590**	**0**
Total 2004	**926**	**1.113**	**853**	**63**	**1.701**	**88**
Total 2003	**912**	**1.042**	**618**	**51**	**6.790**	**6.146**
Total 2002	**814**	**946**	**361**	**44**	**2.429**	**2.260**

E. Ports Rights and Retributions

Month	Container 20'	Container 40'	Car	truck freight	Loose Cargo-Ton	Agric.	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	Total 2002
January	4.800,00	8.520,00	1.330,00	150,00	6.139,00	0,00	**20.939,00**	**19.221,71**	**19.327,50**	**19.698,50**
February	7.600,00	9.720,00	1.225,00	125,00	455,00	0,00	**19.125,00**	**16.851,50**	**19.955,63**	**15.941,75**
March	6.880,00	12.240,00	1.645,00	150,00	7.541,26	0,00	**28.456,26**	**20.722,50**	**16.530,00**	**14.233,75**
April	9.360,00	13.200,00	3.972,50	125,00	5.427,26	0,00	**32.084,76**	**21.300,63**	**24.395,95**	**17.116,50**
May	6.320,00	10.080,00	1.452,50	225,00	2.567,25	0,00	**20.644,75**	**17.475,63**	**18.078,13**	**27.813,75**
June	6.720,00	12.480,00	1.785,00	250,00	2.553,25	0,00	**23.788,25**	**21.510,00**	**15.967,50**	**18.231,30**
July	5.840,00	12.000,00	1.365,00	300,00	20.908,13	0,00	**40.413,13**	**24.949,75**	**24.172,25**	**14.495,00**
August	7.680,00	12.840,00	1.645,00	225,00	2.510,88	0,00	**24.900,88**	**19.443,13**	**17.408,13**	**23.986,25**
September	7.760,00	13.800,00	1.470,00	175,00	494,95	0,00	**23.699,95**	**23.625,00**	**46.080,00**	**18.415,63**
October	7.760,00	11.520,00	1.417,50	225,00	2.514,75	0,00	**23.437,25**	**22.645,38**	**47.249,13**	**23.907,50**
November	8.320,00	13.440,00	962,50	125,00	5.500,76	0,00	**28.348,26**	**22.240,00**	**23.100,00**	**19.558,13**
December	8.960,00	14.760,00	997,50	275,00	3.920,00	0,00	**28.912,50**	**25.469,38**	**23.335,63**	**16.990,00**
Total 2005	**88.000,00**	**144.600,00**	**19.267,50**	**2.350,00**	**60.532,49**	**0,00**	**314.749,99**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Total 2004	**74.080,00**	**133.560,00**	**14.927,50**	**1.575,00**	**29.775,61**	**1.536,50**	**..**	**255.454,61**	**..**	**..**
Total 2003	**72.960,00**	**125.040,00**	**10.815,00**	**1.275,00**	**74.753,56**	**10.756,29**	**..**	**..**	**295.599,85**	**..**
Total 2002	**65.120,00**	**113.520,00**	**6.317,50**	**1.100,00**	**40.380,39**	**3.950,17**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**230.388,06**


Registered Cargo
35.000
30.000
25.000
20.000
15.000
10.000
5.000
0
Container 20'
Container 40'
Car
Bus & truck
Loose Cargo-Ton
Agric.-Ton
2002
2003
2004
2005


Ports Rights and Retributions
160.000,00
140.000,00
120.000,00
100.000,00
80.000,00
60.000,00
40.000,00
20.000,00
0,00
Container 20'
Container 40'
Car
truck freight
Loose Cargo-Ton
Agric.
2002
2003
2004
2005

Harbor Office

In 2005 there has been an increase in the use of tugboats. Tugboats are used to assist the tankers of BOPEC, which means that there have been more tankers visiting BOPEC (18 extra tankers compared to 2004). These tankers are also bigger as can be seen in the gross tonnage, which increased significantly in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005, 12 ULCCs (Ultra Large Crude Carriers) of about 160.000 GRT docked at BOPEC while the average tanker visiting BOPEC is of 56.000 GRT.
Freight has decreased in number of ships but increased in GRT, these ships represent car carriers, cargo ships and bulk carriers. In 2005, at least 2 big car carriers of around 50.000 tons visited the island almost every month.
The number of cruise ships has increased with an extra 13 cruise ships in 2005 compared to previous year though the gross tonnage of these ships is smaller than in 2004. This increase in number is due to the frequent visit of the ''Freewinds'' (100 passengers), which came 42 times to Bonaire in 2005, and the ''Polynesia'' (90 passengers), with 24 visits in 2005.
With respect to the local weekend cruise ships coming from Curacao; they have decreased considerably from 79 to only 6 cruise ships visiting the island in 2005. This decrease is mainly due to the fact that the one ship line discontinued its service to Bonaire in December 2004.

The result of the bigger tankers visiting the island and the larger car carriers is higher pilot dues since larger ships pay higher dues. As a result, pilot dues have increased with 9% in 2005. All ships of 50 GRT or more that make use of pilot service pay pilot dues. Though port dues also depend on the GRT of ships, they have decreased with -7% as they only include ships mooring at the 4 government piers, not at the POBEC piers. The mooring fee represents the use of the pilot boat to embark and disembark the pilot and to help with the mooring and unmooring of the ships. Bigger cruise ships, cargo ships and car carriers mainly use this service. With the decrease in the number of big cruise ships, cargo ships, and also freight ships, the income from mooring has gone down by 23% in 2005. On the other hand, the retainer fee has almost doubled, +92% due to the visit of ULCCs at BOPEC. The retainer fee represents a 20% surcharge on the pilot dues for every extra half hour of pilot services. Bigger ships pay higher pilot dues and thus are charged higher retainer fees. The low income generated in 2005 for the delivery of fresh water to the ships is a consequence of a technical problem at the Northern pier, the pipeline was damaged and water could not be provided through the usual water meter of the harbor. The boat rental has increased by 45% and represents the rental of the pilot boat that gives service by embarking and disembarking people and goods from the ships, which are lying outside the port of Kralendijk.

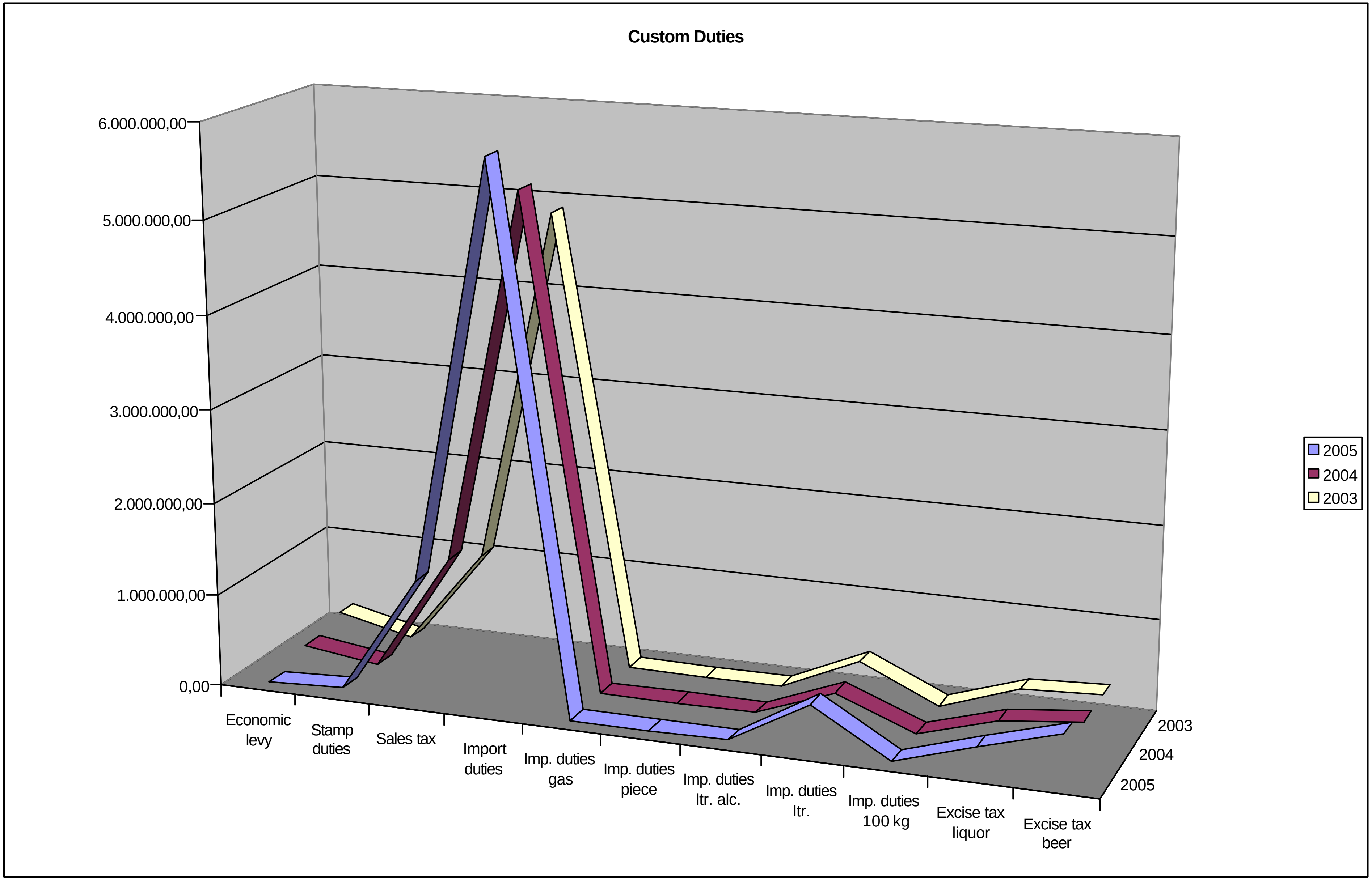
There has been more registered cargo in 2005 than in previous years, more containers, cars, buses and trucks and a considerable amount of loose-cargo in 2005. This loose-cargo ton represents mainly sand and cement for construction. The sand is imported from Curacao and the cement from Venezuela. In 2005, Bonaire imported 18.760 metric tons of sand and 11.894 metric tons of cement for construction on the island and 610 metric tons of steel for the BOPEC terminal. The rest represents local freight and also fruits and vegetables brought in by the Venezuelan boats. The ports rights and retributions have increased by 23% and represent fees charged for the use of the pier upon arrival only. These fees vary according to the size of the container, with different fees for cars, buses, trucks and a fee per tonnage of loose-cargo. With more import of registered cargo, the ports rights and retributions have also increased accordingly. To conclude, all the income generated at the harbor such as the pilot and port dues as well as the ports rights and retributions have been increasing gradually as there is more economic activity taking place at the harbor of Bonaire each year.

4. CUSTOM DUTIES (source: Customs Office)

A. Custom Duties

2005	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2005
Economic levy	20,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**39,80**
Stamp duties	6.745,00	767,50	820,00	637,50	575,00	6.070,00	9.712,50	1.355,00	342,50	1.487,50	3.532,50	2.697,50	**34.742,50**
Sales tax	75.886,40	45.479,50	33.720,10	15.876,40	26.343,10	276.760,90	183.445,90	148.455,30	55.921,40	123.495,10	142.626,90	175.823,00	**1.303.834,00**
Import duties	317.245,00	190.324,90	234.018,40	67.870,50	143.911,90	1.395.632,90	810.012,20	695.687,60	249.268,10	486.001,00	520.407,60	676.532,70	**5.786.912,80**
Imp. duties gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
Imp. duties piece	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	30,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**30,00**
Imp. duties ltr. alc.	222,50	490,50	52,80	67,10	215,60	1.271,70	1.244,10	689,30	382,50	485,70	875,10	897,40	**6.894,30**
Imp. duties ltr.	8.912,30	11.576,20	29.077,90	8.302,80	11.497,30	104.248,90	68.891,50	34.350,70	23.441,80	25.454,70	88.726,90	78.656,40	**493.137,40**
Imp. duties 100 kg	103,60	121,90	2,80	17,20	6,20	569,80	418,30	85,80	61,30	414,70	451,50	110,70	**2.363,80**
Excise tax liquor	8.427,20	18.539,20	1.987,20	2.504,70	8.148,90	48.279,30	47.224,90	26.077,70	14.570,50	18.423,00	33.267,40	34.029,90	**261.479,90**
Excise tax beer	5.514,00	1.908,00	18.157,20	3.862,80	284,40	71.041,20	78.526,80	39.592,80	12.631,20	39.572,40	139.770,00	109.737,60	**520.598,40**
Total 2005	**423.076,40**	**269.207,70**	**317.836,40**	**99.139,00**	**190.982,40**	**1.903.924,10**	**1.199.476,20**	**946.294,20**	**356.619,30**	**695.334,10**	**929.657,90**	**1.078.485,20**	**8.410.032,90**

	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	CHG % 2004/2005
Economic levy	**39,80**	**125.926,98**	**230.664,17**	**-99,97**
Stamp duties	**34.742,50**	**21.520,00**	**43.277,50**	**61,44**
Sales tax	**1.303.834,00**	**1.282.095,62**	**1.076.858,64**	**1,70**
Import duties	**5.786.912,80**	**5.301.956,41**	**4.904.554,69**	**9,15**
Imp. duties gas	**0,00**	**0,00**	**63,00**	**0,00**
Imp. duties piece	**30,00**	**15,00**	**0,00**	**100,00**
Imp. duties ltr. alc.	**6.894,30**	**2.859,10**	**0,00**	**141,14**
Imp. duties ltr.	**493.137,40**	**327.130,20**	**387.310,35**	**50,75**
Imp. duties 100 kg	**2.363,80**	**910,00**	**0,00**	**159,76**
Excise tax liquor	**261.479,90**	**245.200,20**	**281.769,44**	**6,64**
Excise tax beer	**520.598,40**	**342.708,00**	**331.831,20**	**51,91**
Total	**8.410.032,90**	**7.650.321,51**	**7.256.328,99**	**9,93**



Custom Duties
6.000.000,00
5.000.000,00
4.000.000,00
3.000.000,00
2.000.000,00
1.000.000,00
0,00
Economic levy
Stamp duties
Sales tax
Import duties
Imp. duties gas
Imp. duties piece
Imp. duties ltr. alc.
Imp. duties ltr.
Imp. duties 100 kg
Excise tax liquor
Excise tax beer
2003
2004
2005
2005
2004
2003

Custom Duties

In 2005 the income of customs have increased with 9.93% compared to 2004. After gradually phasing out, the Economic Levy was abolished in January 2005; the amount here should be zero. The stamp duties have increased significantly and apply on the export of alcohol and cigarettes. A majority of the liquor and cigarettes imported to Bonaire are kept in bond store and exported to Venezuela while a small portion is sold on the local market and is subject to the excise tax on liquor (increased by 6.64%), the import duty per liter alcohol (+141%), the import duty per liter (increased by a little more than 50%) and the sales tax (+1.70%). The excise tax on beer has also increased by more than 50% due to the fact that the Amstel beer is now being imported from Holland instead of Curacao since the brewery closed down. Another factor that influences this tax is the increase in import of other beers such as Polar from Venezuela. The import duties per kilo are also on an upward trend and apply on sugar, butter and margarine. The income generated by import duties has increased by 9.15%, which is a positive feature and influences the income generated by the sales tax. Though all products imported to Bonaire are subject to sales tax, some companies do not pay the sales tax upon import but only upon the selling of their goods.

With regards to the monthly discrepancies, they are caused by the delay between the cashing date at the island collector and the processing date at the customs. The high figures of June and July are due to the fact that they cover the assessment notes of the former months as well. In the new system applicable as per January 2006, these differences should no longer appear and all months will be more or less equal except for November and December, which are always more active with regards to imports due to the end of the year festivities. Moreover it is the intention that the Customs Office will soon collect all import duties directly instead of the central tax collector.

5. ECONOMIC AND LABOUR AFFAIRS (source: DEZA)

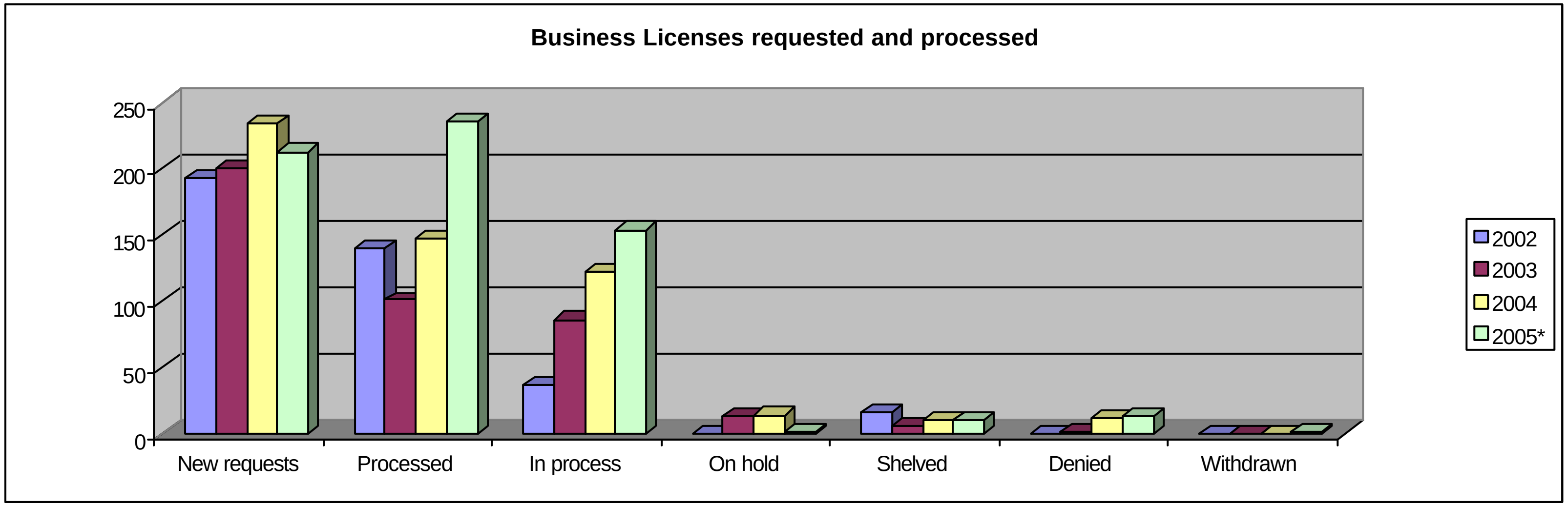
A. LICENSES AND PERMITS

a. Business licenses Requested and Processed

	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2002/2003 Change	2003/2004 Change	2004/2005 Change
New requests	**193**	**200**	**234**	**213**	7	34	-21
Processed	140	101	148	236	-39	47	88
In process	37	86	123	154	49	37	31
On hold	0	13	14	1	13	1	-13
Shelved	16	6	10	10	-10	4	0
Denied	0	1	12	13	1	11	1
Withdrawn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

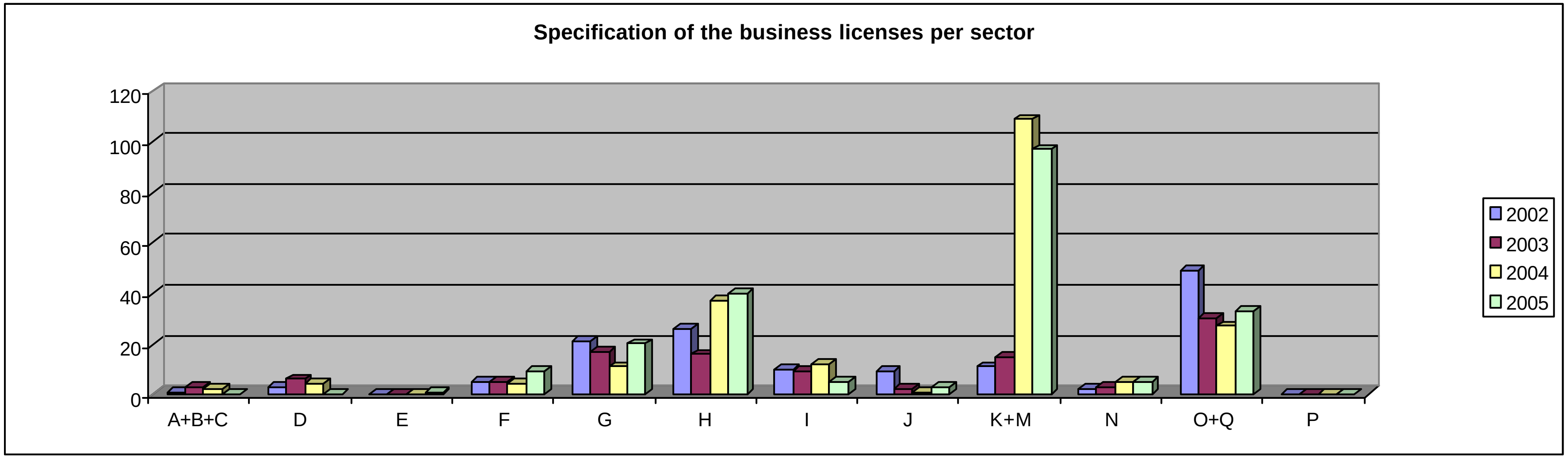
Breakdown of New Requests	2005
Change of Address	21
Change of Name	7
Change of Objective	15
Change of Legal Body	21
Branch	1
Withdrawal	1
One-man business	43
New Business Licenses	104
Total	**213**

2005*: the requests processed, in process, and denied, include requests of previous years.



b. Specification of the New Business Licences Requested per Sector

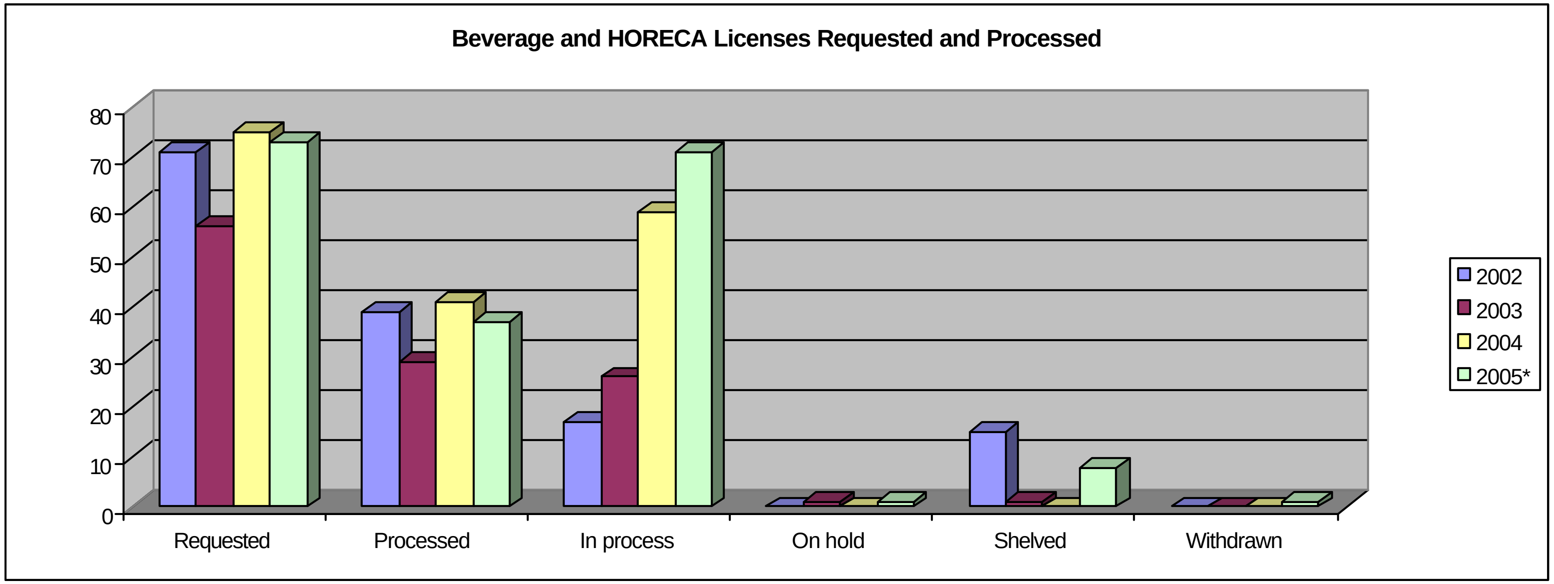
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2002/2003 Change	2003/2004 Change	2004/2005 Change
A+B+C	Agriculture, cattle breeding, fishing and mining	1	3	2	1	2	1-	-1
D	Manufacturing	3	6	4	2	3	2-	-2
E	Public utilities: electricity, gaz and water	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F	Construction	5	5	4	11	0	1-	7
G	Wholesale and retail trade	21	17	11	23	-4	6-	12
H	Hotels and restaurants	26	16	37	41	-10	21	4
I	Transport, storage and communication	10	9	12	5	-1	3	-7
J	Finance	9	2	1	3	-7	1-	2
K+M	Real estate, business services and education	11	15	109	113	4	94	4
N	Healthcare and social work	2	3	5	5	1	2	0
O+Q	Other services, social and personal services, extra-territorial organizations	49	30	27	8	-19	3-	-19
P	Households with domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**137**	**107**	**212**	**213**	**-30**	**105**	**1**



c. Beverage & HORECA Licenses Requested and Processed

	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2002/2003 Change	2003/2004 Change	2004/2005 Change
Requested	**71**	**56**	**75**	**73**	-15	19	-2
Processed	39	29	41	37	-10	12	-4
In process	17	26	59	71	9	33	12
On hold	0	1	0	1	1	-1	1
Shelved	15	1	0	8	-14	-1	8
Withdrawn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

2005*: the requests processed, in process, and denied, include requests of previous years.



Beverage and HORECA Licenses per Type of Request

Bar	Rest.	Music	Dance	Beer	Snack	Domino	Billard	Liquor	Wholes.	Take-out	Icehouse	Apartm.	Hotel	Accom.	Withdr.	Exten.	Tot.
25	23	10	8	5	14	2	1	6	2	3	1	3	2	1	5	5	**116**

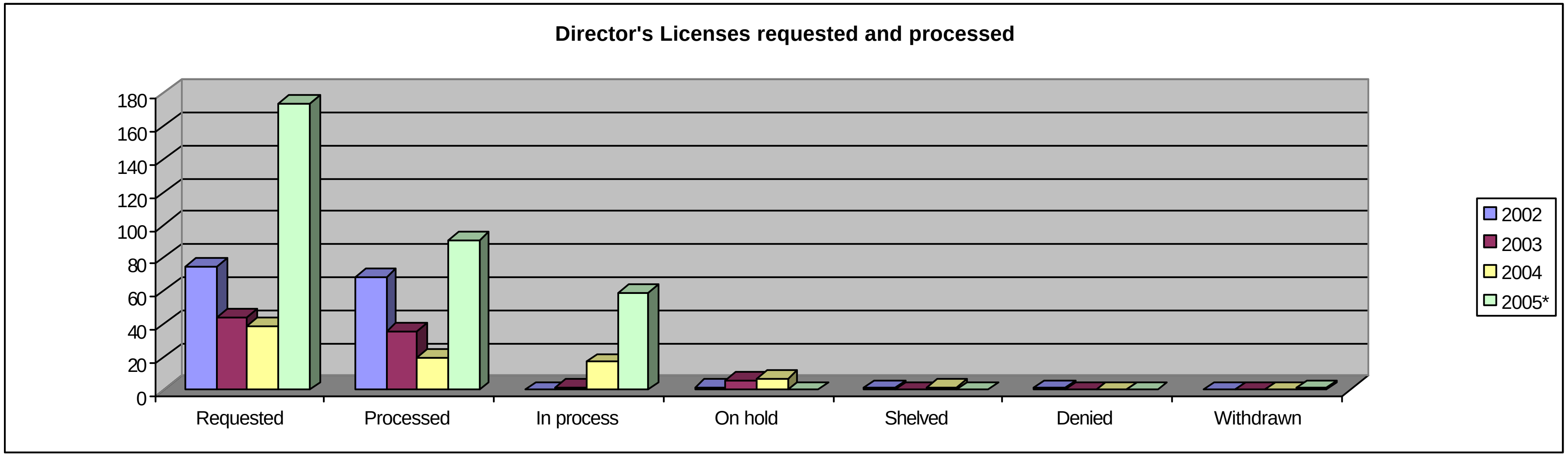
The 73 businesses applied for 116 different combinations of HORECA licenses.

d. Director's Licenses Requested and Processed

	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2002/2003 Change	2003/2004 Change	2004/2005 Change
Requested	**75**	**44**	**39**	**174**	-31	-5	135
Processed	69	36	20	91	-33	-16	71
In process	0	2	17	59	2	15	42
On hold	2	6	7	0	4	1	-7
Shelved	1	0	2	0	-1	2	-2
Denied	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

2005		
new req.	changes	total
119	55	**174**
55	36	**91**
43	16	**59**
0	0	**0**
0	0	**0**
0	0	**0**
1	0	**1**

2005*: the requests processed, in process, and denied, include requests of previous years.



Business Licenses

In 2005 there have been slightly less new business license requests than in 2004 but more licenses have been processed as extra effort has been made to handle the backlog of previous years. Nevertheless, the number of business licenses in process is still high due to the continuous existing backlog. Out of the 213 business license requests, 147 (69%) are for new businesses, the rest are changes of name, address, objectives or legal form. Many businesses change legal form, from an N.V. to a B.V. or from an E.Z. to a B.V. or N.V.

A majority of business licenses (53%) are granted in the sector of 'business services'' representing maintenance service companies, plumbing, cleaning, electricity, handyman services and other. The HORECA sector is naturally an important sector for which many business licenses are granted (19%) especially to small apartment complexes, restaurants and bed and breakfasts. The wholesale and retail trade is developing as well (11%) and represents supermarkets and any type of retail business. With respect to the sector of social and personal services, though the figures show an important decrease in this sector in 2005, in reality there has been a reevaluation of the way certain companies were being categorized which explains the shift from personal services to business services.

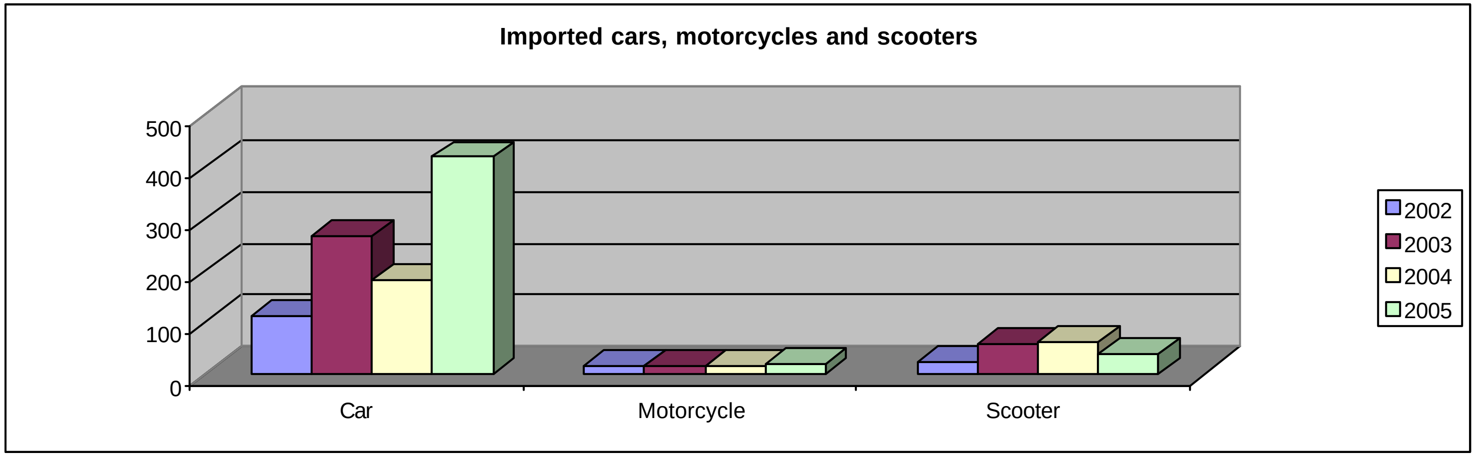
The Beverage and HORECA sector is stabilizing with almost the same amount of requests in 2005 than in 2004. Nevertheless there is a high amount of Beverage HORECA licenses requests still in process mainly due to the delay caused by the current system of granting these permits, which depends on the advice and input of several government departments including the police. The 73 applications for a HORECA license represent in fact 116 different combinations of HORECA license requests out of which a majority are bars (22%), restaurants (20%), followed by snacks (9%) and music (7%).

The high number of Director licenses in 2005 is due to the fact that in previous years the Director license requests were not being registered separately as they were included in the business license request. The Director licenses were only registered when applied for separately, in case of a new Director or change of Director for example. Since 2005, the Director licenses are now being registered as a separate category, which explains why there is a high amount of Director licenses requested, processed and in process in 2005.

B. Calculation and Control

a. Registration of imported goods conform ordinance

	2005	2004	2003	2002	Change 2004/2005	Change 2003/2004	Change 2002/2003
Car	419	183	268	112	236	-85	156
Motorcycle	19	18	17	15	1	1	2
Scooter	41	63	59	24	-22	4	35
Total	**479**	**264**	**344**	**151**	**215**	**-80**	**193**

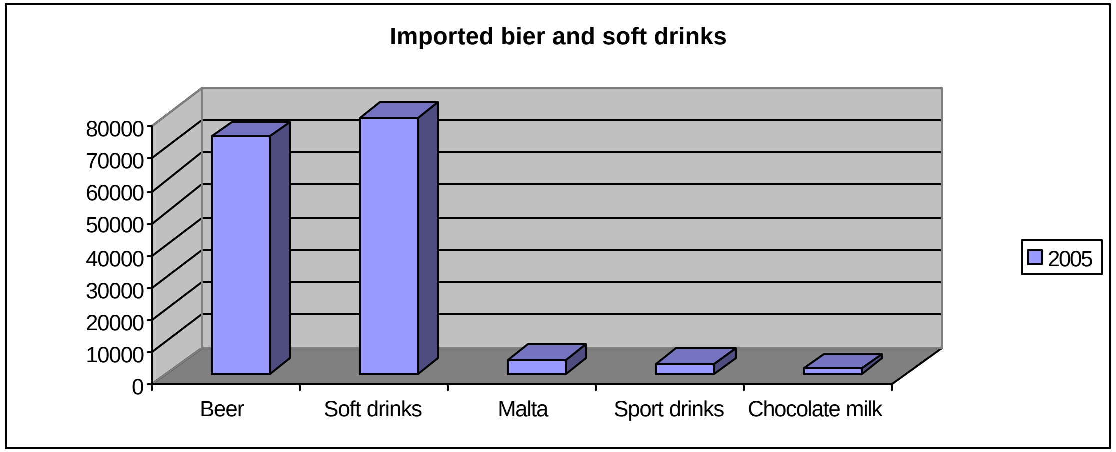


Cars, motorcycles and scooters:
In 2005, there were almost 130% more cars imported than in 2004. These cars are mainly second hand cars imported from the Netherlands. Many of these cars are older cars from the beginning of the 90's which did not pass the compulsory car inspection in the Netherlands or which require mechanical repairs and thus extra costs to pass the inspection. Therefore, many owners prefer to sell their car and purchase a new one. Since there is no such inspection on Bonaire, second hand cars of European brands are being imported and resold on the island for a comparatively lower price than a local second hand car of a Japanese brand. Moreover, since 2002, the import duties for cars was reduced to 27% plus 5% sales tax and since the 15th of February 2006, an import license, as meant in the central government decree import license for goods (P.B. 1973, Nº161), is no longer necessary for the import of a whole list of basic goods including cars. Nevertheless in order to import cars for resale, one needs a company registered at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and for those not born in the Netherlands Antilles, a business license is also required. With regards to the import of scooters, it has decreased mainly due to market saturation as many second hand scooters were imported in 2003 and 2004. Import of motorcycles remains the same.

b. Imported beer and soft drinks per case* (source: customs office)

	2005
Beer	73408
Soft drinks	79302
Malta	4427
Sport drinks	2975
Chocolate milk	1518

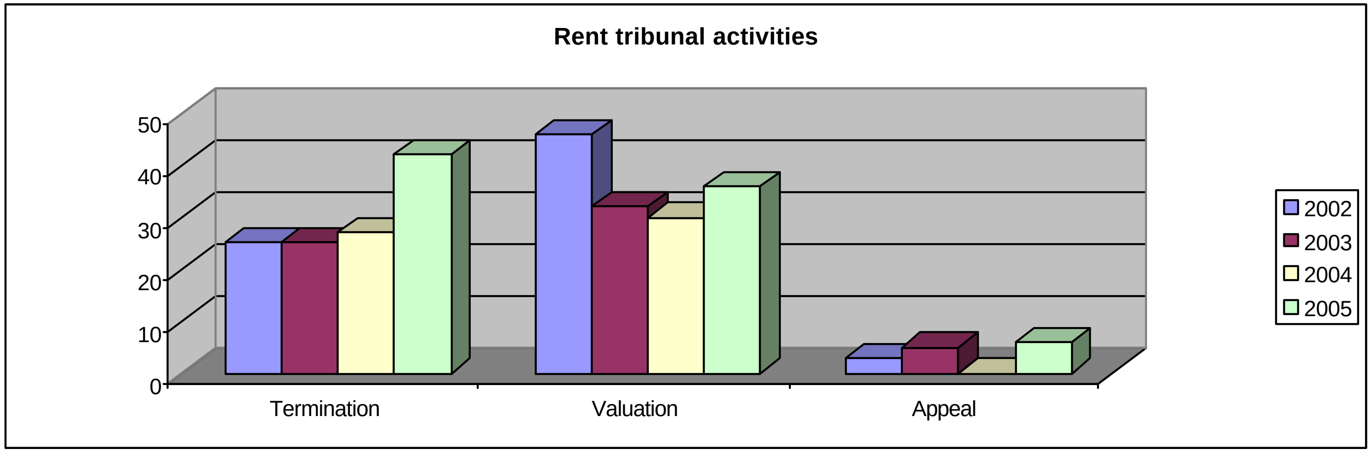
* 1 case = 24 bottles



Imported beer and soft drinks per case:
Since the customs office has changed its computer system in 2005, there is no possibility of comparison with previous years. Nevertheless, the high number of imports of beer and soft drinks corroborates with the figures of the customs office with the increase in the income generated by the import duties per liter alcohol, per liter, and the excise tax on beer.

c. Rent Tribunal Activities

	2005	2004	2003	2002	Change 2004/2005	Change 2003/2004	Change 2002/2003
Termination	42	27	25	25	15	2	0
Valuation	36	30	32	46	6	-2	-14
Appeal	6	0	5	3	6	-5	2
Total	**84**	**57**	**62**	**74**	**27**	**-5**	**-12**

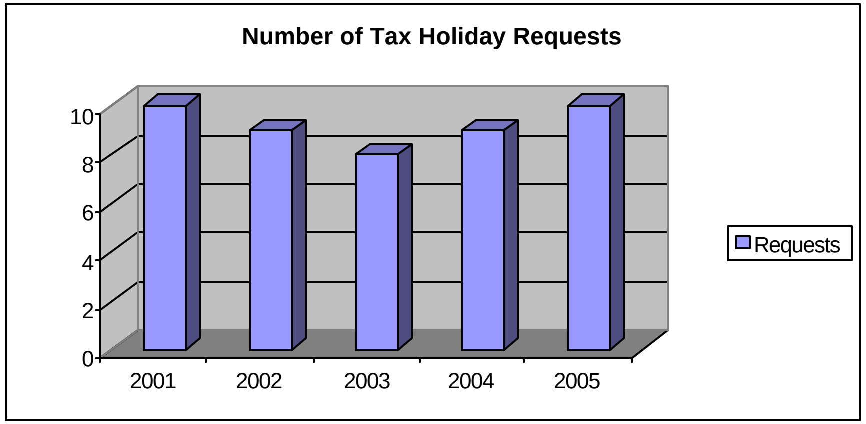


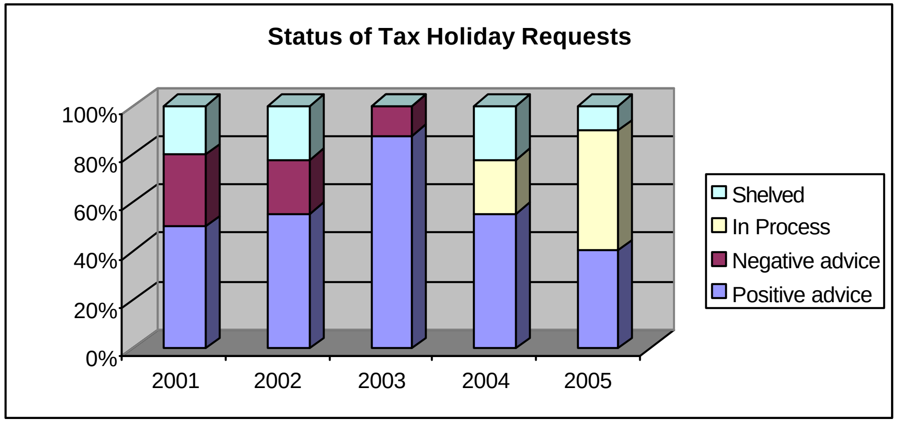
The Rent Tribunal:
In 2005 there have been 55% more terminations than in 2004. These terminations concern mainly rental contracts of houses belonging to the Fundashon Cas Bonairiano. Even though the rental price of these houses is low since these houses are reserved for people with a lower income, the rent tribunal has received around 20 requests from the foundation to end rental contracts with the existing renters due to unpaid rent. With regards to valuations, they have also increased since renters are more aware of their rights and do not hesitate to contact the Rent Tribunal in the case they believe they are paying an abusive rent. The rental price is supposed to be based on the construction value and not on the market value. In normal circumstances the rental price should be evaluated by the Rent Tribunal before a rental contract is being signed upon request of the landlord or renter. But due to the fact that rent is subject to tax, many landlords do not contact the Rent Tribunal, which informs the tax office of the current rent situation. Moreover, the tax office is entitled to request the payment of all unpaid taxes on rent with retroactivity. The number of appeals has also increased and represents landlords or renters, which do not agree with the decisions taken by the Rent Tribunal.

C. Tax Holiday

a. Tax Holiday Requested and Processed

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Requests	10	9	8	9	10
Positive advice	5	5	7	5	4
Negative advice	3	2	1	0	0
In Process	2	0	0	2	5
Shelved	0	2	0	2	1



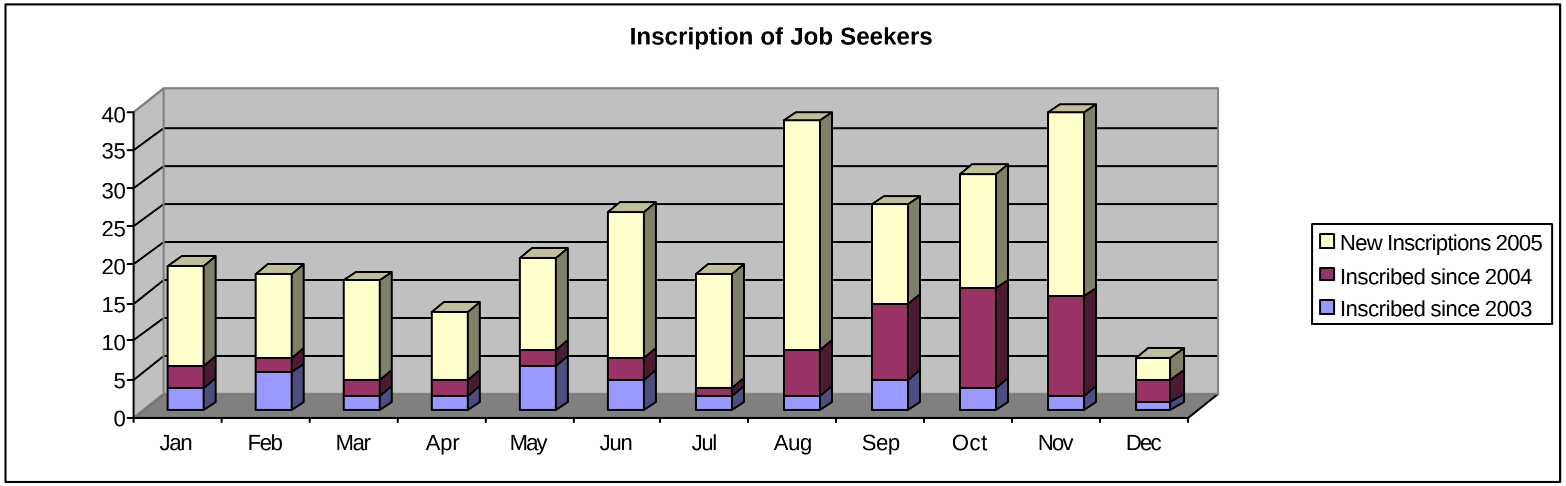


Tax Holiday:
In 2005 there have been slightly more tax holiday requests than in previous years, 10 in total. These tax holiday requests are mainly projects in the HORECA sector such as small hotels and apartment complexes. The requests that are in process since 2004 are projects that have been put on hold or delayed by the developers themselves. The requests in process since 2005 are mainly projects that require further information or companies that have undergone changes during the petition (change of owner of company, director, type of company…) which delays the entire tax holiday process. Moreover, some tax holiday requests from B.V.s had been put on hold since, by law, only N.V.s were eligible for tax holiday but this issue has now been solved and tax holiday request from B.V.s are now being handled by ministerial order until the proper changes have been made in the law.

D. Labour Affairs

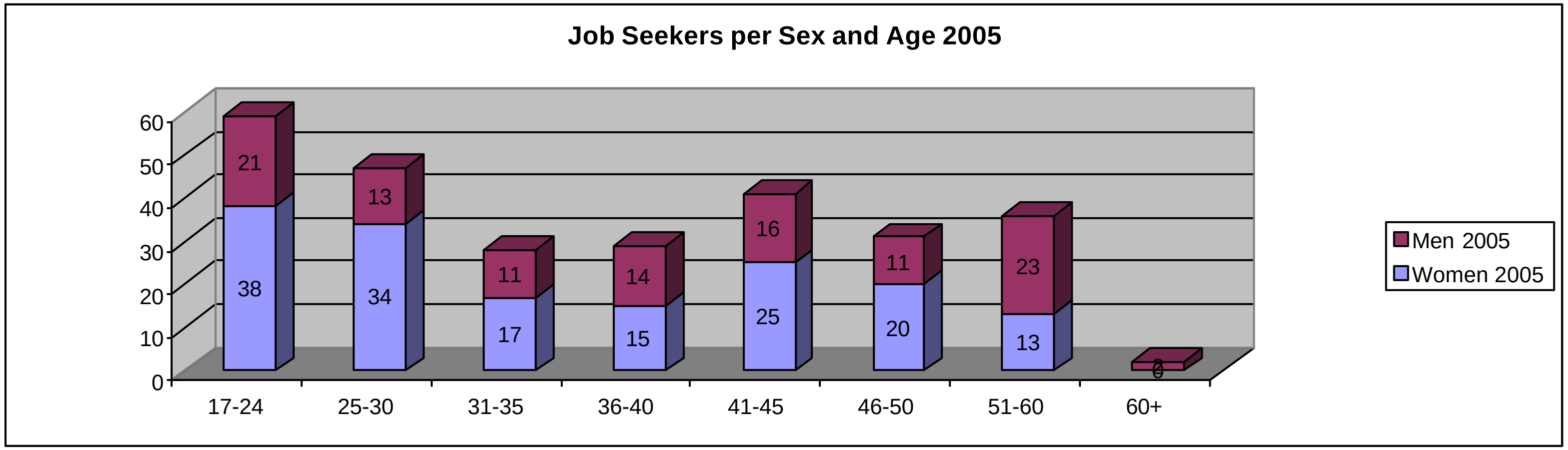
a. Registration of Job Seeker Inscriptions

	Inscribed since 2003	Inscribed since 2004	New Inscriptions 2005	Total number of job seekers
Jan	3	3	13	19
Feb	5	2	11	18
Mar	2	2	13	17
Apr	2	2	9	13
May	6	2	12	20
Jun	4	3	19	26
Jul	2	1	15	18
Aug	2	6	30	38
Sep	4	10	13	27
Oct	3	13	15	31
Nov	2	13	24	39
Dec	1	3	3	7
Total	**36**	**60**	**177**	**273**



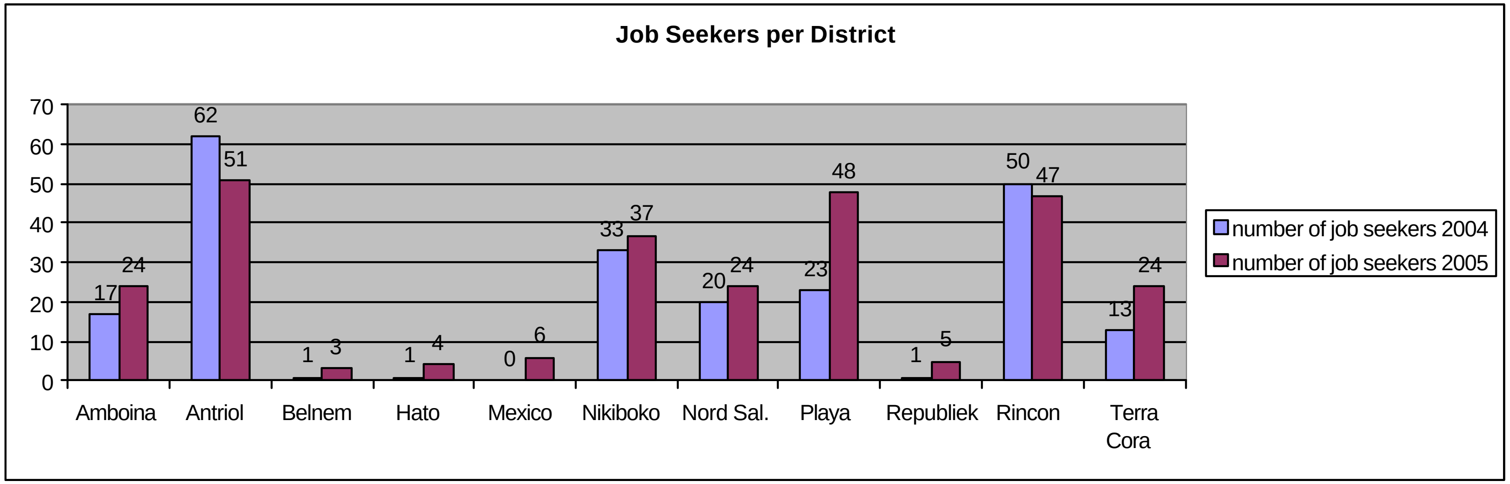
b. Total number of Job Seekers per Sex and Age

	Women 2004	Men 2004	Women 2005	Men 2005	Total 2004	Total 2005
17-24	29	27	38	21	56	59
25-30	25	10	34	13	35	47
31-35	12	7	17	11	19	28
36-40	14	17	15	14	31	29
41-45	15	16	25	16	31	41
46-50	8	9	20	11	17	31
51-60	12	17	13	23	29	36
60+	1	2	0	2	3	2
Total	**116**	**105**	**162**	**111**	**221**	**273**



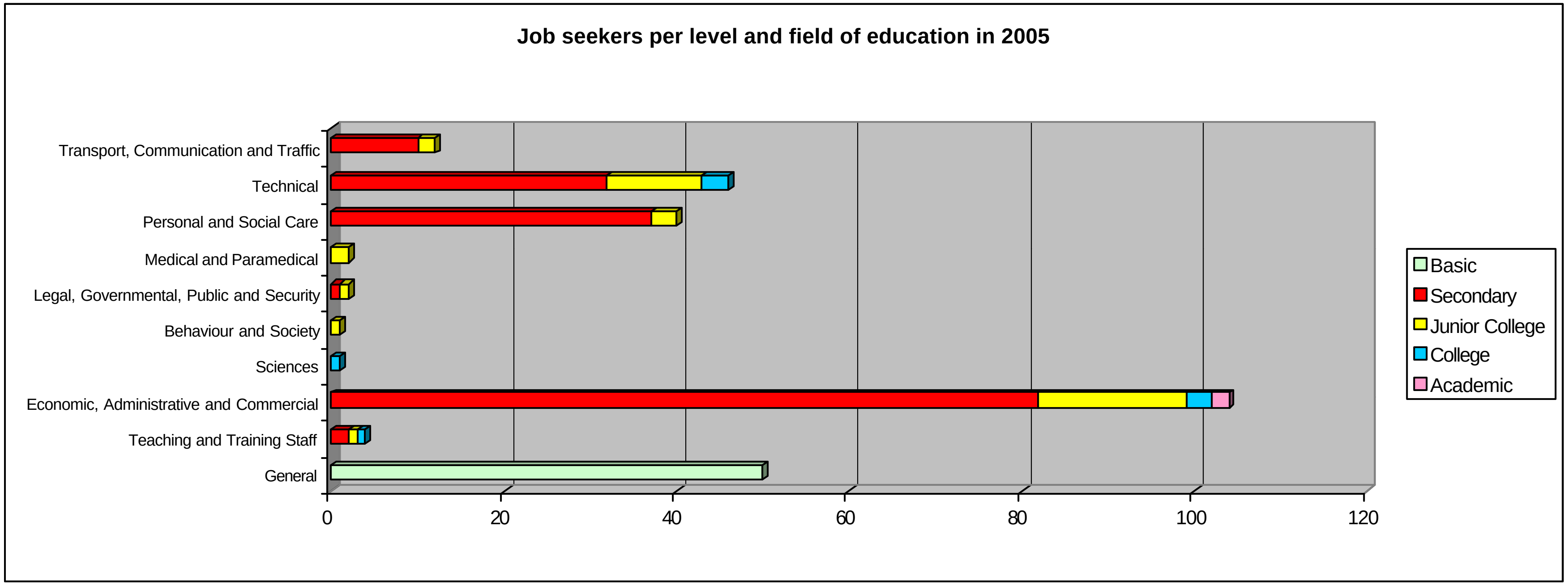
c. Job Seekers per District

district	number of job seekers 2004	number of job seekers 2005	active population	percentage
Amboina	17	24	509	6%
Antriol	62	51	1.796	21%
Belnem	1	3	304	4%
Hato	1	4	411	5%
Mexico	0	6	109	1%
Nikiboko	33	37	1238	14%
Nord Sal.	20	24	542	6%
Playa	23	48	1563	18%
Republiek	1	5	483	6%
Rincon	50	47	994	12%
Terra Cora	13	24	670	8%
Totaal	**221**	**273**	**8.619**	**100%**
% of active pop.	**2,6%**	**3,2%**		



d. Job Seekers per Level and Field of Education

2005	Basic	Secondary	Junior College	College	Academic	Total 2005	Total 2004
General	50					**50**	**55**
Teaching and Training Staff		2	1	1		**4**	
Economic, Administrative and Commercial		82	17	3	2	**104**	**73**
Sciences				1		**1**	
Behaviour and Society			1			**1**	**1**
Legal, Governmental, Public and Security		1	1			**2**	**5**
Medical and Paramedical			2			**2**	**5**
Personal and Social Care		37	3			**40**	**35**
Technical		32	11	3		**46**	**40**
Transport, Communication and Traffic		10	2			**12**	**4**
Management							**1**
Unknown							**1**
Total	**50**	**175**	**38**	**8**	**2**	**273**	**221**
Percentage	**18%**	**64%**	**14%**	**3%**	**1%**	**100%**	**100%**



e. Job Seekers placed by DEZA per Level and Field of Education

2005	Basic	Secondary	Junior College	College	Academic	Total
Agricultural		2				2
General	10					10
Teaching and Training Staff						0
Economic, Administrative and Commercial		18	5	2		25
Sciences						0
Legal, Governmental, Public and Security						0
Medical and Paramedical						0
Personal and Social Care		7				7
Transport, Communication and Traffic		2				2
Management						0
Unknown						0
Total						0
Percentage						0
Total placed in 2005	**10**	**43**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**62**
Percentage placed in 2005	**20%**	**25%**	**16%**	**38%**	**0%**	**23%**

Total job seekers inscribed in 2004	**221**
Total job seekers placed by DEZA in 2004	**42**
Percentage placed	**19%**

Total job seekers inscribed in 2005	**273**
Total job seekers placed by DEZA in 2005	**62**
Percentage placed	**23%**

f. Reasons for Inscription

Reasons for signing-out

Reasons for Inscription	Number of job seekers	Employed	Un-employed	Placed by DEZA	Found a job by themselves	Number of People who found a job	Signed-out because of work	Signed-out for other reasons than work	Total signed-out
End of contract	25		25	9	1	**10**	5	5	**10**
Flex workers	25	25		2	5	**7**	5	6	**11**
Returners to work	4		4				3		**3**
Dismissal during trial period	3		3	2	1	**3**	1		**1**
Reduction of personnel	8		8	2	2	**4**	4		**4**
Long term unemployed	57		57	6	5	**11**	11	9	**20**
Resignation	15		15	7	1	**8**	4	4	**8**
Dismissal after labour dispute	6		6	1		**1**	2	2	**4**
Dismissal for long term sickness	1		1	1	1	**1**			
Immediate dismissal	6		6	2		**2**	4		**4**
Liquidation of company	20		20	4	9	**13**	2	11	**13**
Rehabilitation	4		4	3		**3**	1	2	**3**
Repatriates	53		53	15	10	**25**	7	17	**24**
School dropout	8		8	3		**3**		2	**2**
Emigrating from Curacao	2		2		1	**1**		1	**1**
Foreigner living w. partner dutch nat.	3		3		1	**1**		1	**1**
Reduced pay	1		1			**0**			
Part time worker	9	9		2	2	**4**	2	3	**5**
Looking for another job	22	22		3	7	**10**	1	8	**9**
Looking for an additional job	1	1					1		**1**
Total	**273**	**57**	**216**	**62**	**46**	**107**	**53**	**71**	**124**
Percentage	**100%**	**21%**	**79%**	**23%**	**17%**	**39%**	**19%**	**26%**	**45%**

g. Registered vacancies per Level and Field of Education

2005	code	Basic	Secondary	Junior College	College	Academic	vacancies	percentage
General	**01**	32	1				**33**	12%
Teaching and Training Staff	**02**				14	6	**20**	7%
Agriculture	**04**		4				**4**	1%
Technical	**06**		54	14	1		**69**	24%
Transport, Communication and Traffic	**08**		7	1			**8**	3%
Medical and Paramedical	**09**			1	1		**2**	1%
Economic, Administrative and Commercial	**11**		42	32	7		**81**	29%
Legal, Governmental, Public and Security	**13**		2	1	1	2	**6**	2%
Behaviour and Society	**16**		0	8	4		**12**	4%
Personal and Social Care	**17**		37	5			**42**	15%
Management	**18**				5		**5**	2%
Total registrations		**32**	**147**	**62**	**33**	**8**	**282**	100%
Full-timers		**44,50**	**171,50**	**64,40**	**33,00**	**8,00**	**321,40**	
Percentage		**14%**	**53%**	**20%**	**10%**	**2%**	**100%**	

h. Registered vacancies per Economic Sectors

2005	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Total
Total registrations	**18**	**30**	**35**	**91**	**9**	**2**	**35**	**7**	**19**	**19**	**12**	**5**	**282**
Full-timers	**12**	**42**	**35**	**104**	**12**	**2**	**44**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**15**	**4**	**313**
Percentage	**3,8%**	**13,4%**	**11,0%**	**33,2%**	**3,8%**	**0,6%**	**13,9%**	**2,2%**	**6,1%**	**5,9%**	**4,8%**	**1,3%**	**100%**

i. Number of vacancies filled per Field

2005	code	01	02	04	06	08	09	11	13	16	17	18	Total
Manufacturing	D				3								8
Construction	F	3			4			1					8
Wholesale and retail trade	G				3	1		3			2		9
Hotels and Restaurants	H	4		1	3	1		7			14		30
Real estate, business services and education	K+M	5			1				1	1			8
Public government departments and social security	L							2					2
Healthcare and social work	N							1		1			2
Other services, social and personal services, extra-territorial organizations	O+Q				7								7
Households with domestic personnel	P										2		2
Total		12	0	1	21	2	0	14	1	2	18	0	76

Jobseekers

Out of the total number of 273 jobseekers, some are inscribed since 2003 and 2004 and others are returning jobseekers. Those inscribed in 2005 (177) are new jobseekers, which had never inscribed themselves before. Out of these 177 new jobseekers there are 53 repatriates, 20 unemployed due to liquidation of company and 22 people who already have a job but are looking for another position. Since recently, this new category of jobseekers can also inscribe at DEZA. Many job inscriptions take place from August to November with a peak in August, as people are returning from the Netherlands and register after the school summer holidays, and also in November, before the high season of the HORECA sector. In December job inscriptions are very low as the construction sector is on ‘’construction leave’’ and the HORECA sector has already filled its vacancies for the high season.

Many jobseekers are very young, 22% are between 17 and 24 years old. Since January 2005, the department of Education and Culture together with FORMA introduced the ‘’training duty’’ (vormingsplicht), a pilot project applicable on all islands of the Netherlands Antilles, which consists in a compulsory training for all youngsters between 16 and 24 years old. Through this program, youngsters receive professional training but also social education to prepare for a job or to pursue further education. Youngsters can only be exempt from this program in case of special circumstances such as teenage pregnancy for example or if they already have a job. A majority of these youngsters are women dropouts due to teenage pregnancy and also men with deprived social backgrounds.
Those between 25 and 30 years old represent 17% of the jobseekers; most of them are women with a lower education. The group of jobseekers between 41 and 45 years old represent 15% of the jobseekers and are mainly repatriates but also long term unemployed and flex workers with no steady job. The same goes for jobseekers between 51 and 60 years old.

The highest number of jobseekers comes from poorer areas such as Antriol, Rincon, Playa and Nikiboko. The Antriol area has the highest number of jobseekers, 28% in 2004 and 19% in 2005 of all inscribed jobseekers. There are very few jobseekers in working-class areas and residential areas such as Belnem, Hato and Republiek where the higher educated people live.

More than 75% of all inscribed jobseekers have a basic or secondary education: 64% of jobseekers have a secondary education, 18% have a basic education and 14% have a junior college level of education. The majority of jobseekers with a secondary education (30%) are in the field of Economy, Administration and Commerce, most of these jobseekers cannot be placed easily due to a lack of writing skills, computer skills, language deficiencies as well as a lack of professional experience. Those working in the field of personal and social care with a secondary education also suffer from a lack of skills, language deficiencies or have problems with working shifts as required in the HORECA sector, due to family obligations. Those with a basic general education represent 18% of the jobseekers and occupy the lowest category of jobs such as dishwashers, cleaning personnel, assistant handyman etc. for which there are not enough job openings on the island, and 14% of jobseekers have a junior college level of education in the field of Economy, Administration and Commerce for which there are insufficient job openings. Job seekers with the same level of education on the technical sector are also difficult to place due to a lack of specialization in a specific technical area needed or due to personal behavior problems (stealing, drug abuse) incompatible with a position with responsibilities. Most of the job seekers in the technical area come from the construction or metallurgical sectors.

More than 25% of all job seekers have been placed by DEZA in 2005 compared to 19% in 2004. This increase is due to a better organization and registration of job seekers and also to a stricter application of the rules and regulations regarding granting work permits. Employers are forced to seek for local workers on the local labor market before filing a request for a work permit. Some jobseekers cannot be placed mainly due to their personal and social problems, which affect their working environment. Unfortunately the department of social affairs does not dispose of sufficient social workers to help deal with these issues and there is also a lack of coordination between the different social organizations present on the island such as FORMA, SASO and Cruzada (rehabilitation of drug users) as well as insufficient resources and counselors.

The long term unemployed represent 21% of all job seekers inscribed at DEZA. The repatriates represent 19% of jobseekers: out of these 55 job seekers, 15 have been placed by DEZA. These job seekers have higher skills, experience and a different working mentality, which enables them to be placed on the job market more easily. Some jobseekers (9%) inscribed in 2005 as their contract for a seasonable job ended. Flex workers are generally hired for a short-term project in the construction sector for example and represent 9% of all jobseekers. Other jobseekers (7%) inscribed because of a liquidation of the company they were working for. These companies are hotels, airlines, construction companies, but also industrial companies such as Antillean Rice Mills and small privately owned businesses. The jobseekers that are employed but are looking for another job represent 8% of the total jobseekers. DEZA only started to register this new category of jobseekers since 2005 as some applicants are hired for a lower position than their qualification, and by relocating them it creates new job openings for less skilled workers.

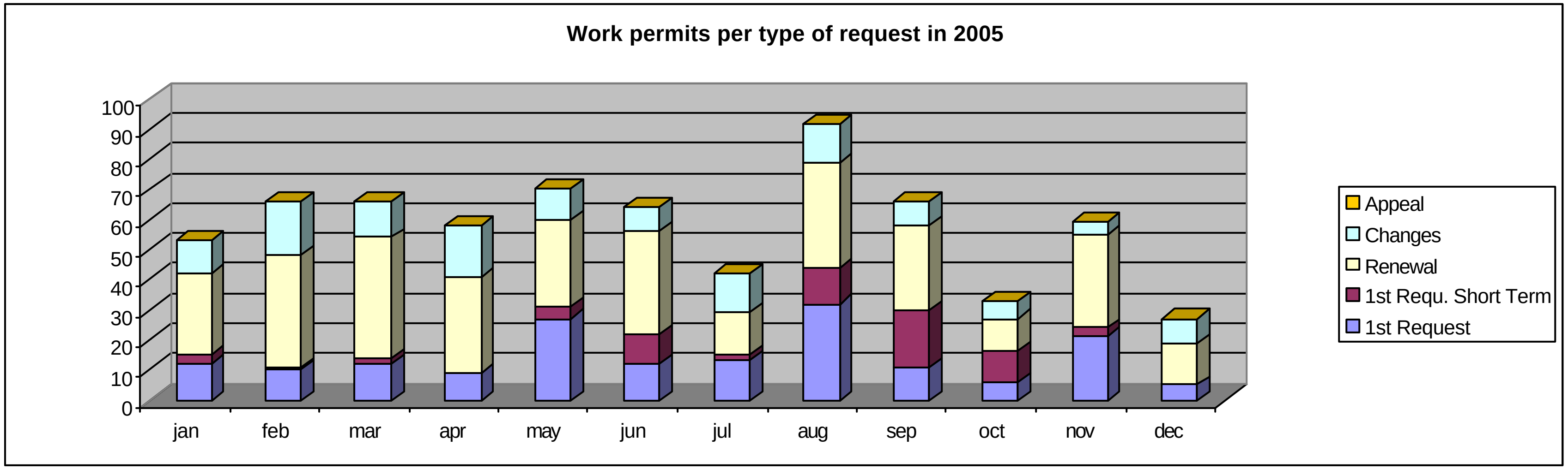
With regards to vacancies, most of the vacancies offered for people with a secondary and junior college education are in the Technical field: construction, handyman, electricity, and in the Economic, Administrative and Commercial field representing low administrative jobs such as: cashiers, front office clerks, sales clerks. The vacancies offered for people with a secondary education in the field of Personal and Social Care represent mostly waiters and cooks. Most of the job seekers placed in 2005 had a technical education (21 out of the 76 placements) and the sector where most placements took place was the HORECA sector (30 placements).
On the whole, there are more vacancies offered than job seekers: 321.40 full time jobs offered against 282 job seekers registered. Even though most of the vacancies offered (53%) are for people with a secondary education and that most job seekers also have a secondary education, match making is difficult due to a lack of skills, training, attitude and issues related to child care for jobs in the HORECA sector. To resume, Bonaire suffers from:

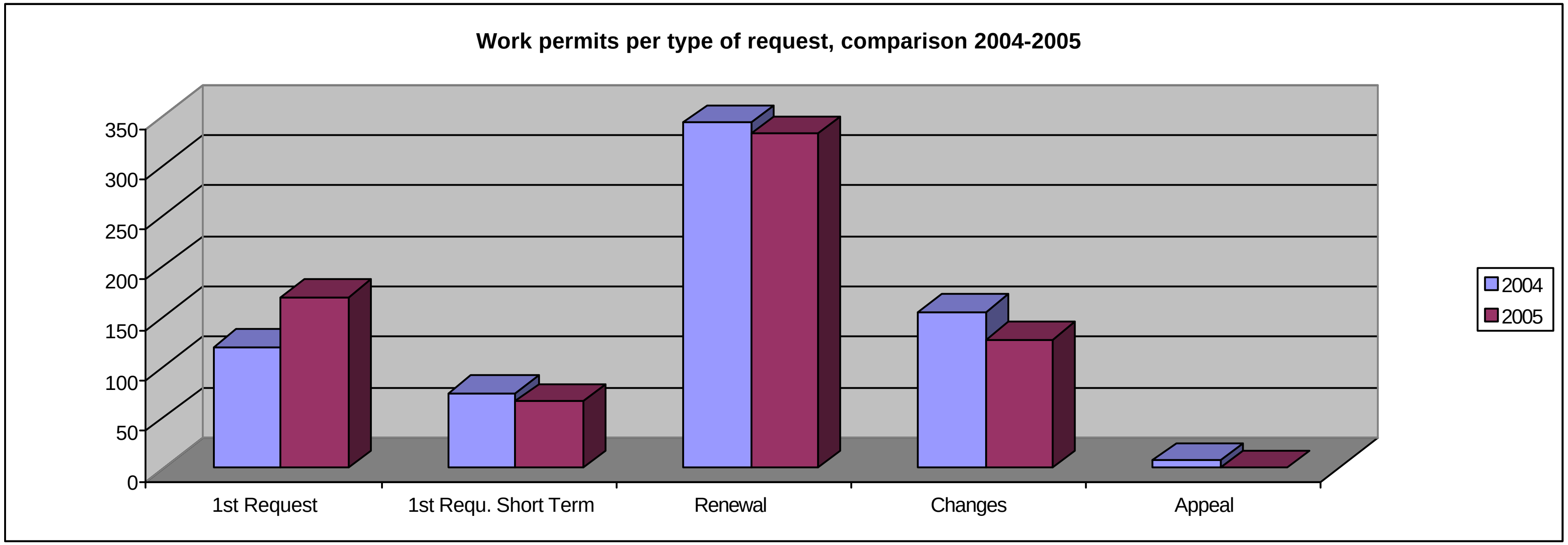
- Qualitative structural unemployment: job seekers are difficult to place due to the fact that they do not match with the labor market requirements.
- Seasonal unemployment: as the HORECA sector depends on tourism many of the jobs offered are only seasonal.

Friction unemployment: many job seekers quit their job before finding another one or are fired as their contract is no being renewed. Also, there is still a lack of information on jobseeker registration and many businesses do not always register their vacancies.

j. Work Permits per Type of Request

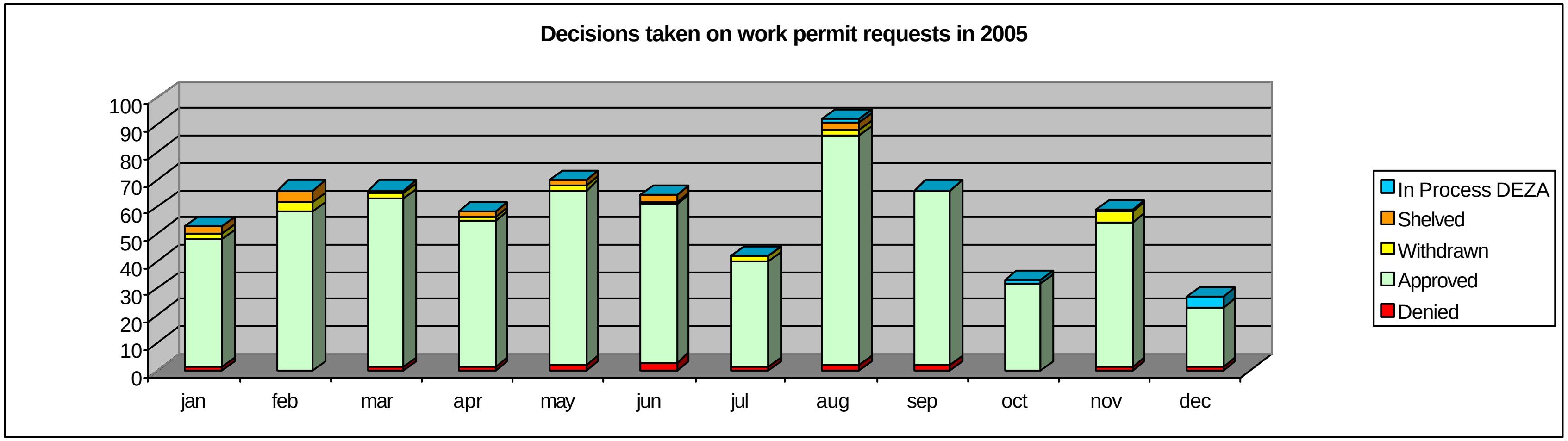
2005	1st Request	1st Requ. Short Term	Renewal	Changes	Appeal	Total
jan	12	3	27	11	0	53
feb	10	1	37	18	0	66
mar	12	2	40	12	0	66
apr	9	0	32	17	0	58
may	27	4	29	10	0	70
jun	12	10	34	8	0	64
jul	13	2	14	13	0	42
aug	32	12	35	13	0	92
sep	11	19	28	8	0	66
oct	6	10	11	6	0	33
nov	21	3	31	4	0	59
dec	5	0	14	8	0	27
Total 2005	**170**	**66**	**332**	**128**	**0**	**696**
percentage	**24,43%**	**9,48%**	**47,70%**	**18,39%**	**0%**	**100%**
Total 2004	121	75	343	155	8	702
percentage	17,24%	10,68%	48,86%	22,08%	1,14%	100%




Work permits per type of request, comparison 2004-2005
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
1st Request
1st Requ. Short Term
Renewal
Changes
Appeal
2004
2005

k. Decisions Taken on Work Permit Requests

2005	Denied	Approved	Withdrawn	Shelved	In Process DEZA	Total
jan	1	47	2	3	0	**53**
feb	0	58	4	4	0	**66**
mar	1	62	2	1	0	**66**
apr	1	54	1	2	0	**58**
may	2	64	2	2	0	**70**
jun	3	58	1	2	0	**64**
jul	1	39	2	0	0	**42**
aug	2	84	2	3	1	**92**
sep	2	64	0	0	0	**66**
oct	0	32	0	0	1	**33**
nov	1	53	4	0	1	**59**
dec	1	22	0	0	4	**27**
Total 2005	**15**	**637**	**20**	**17**	**7**	**696**
percentage	**2%**	**92%**	**3%**	**2%**	**1%**	**100%**
Total 2004	25	606	42	29	0	702
percentage	4%	86%	6%	4%	0%	100%

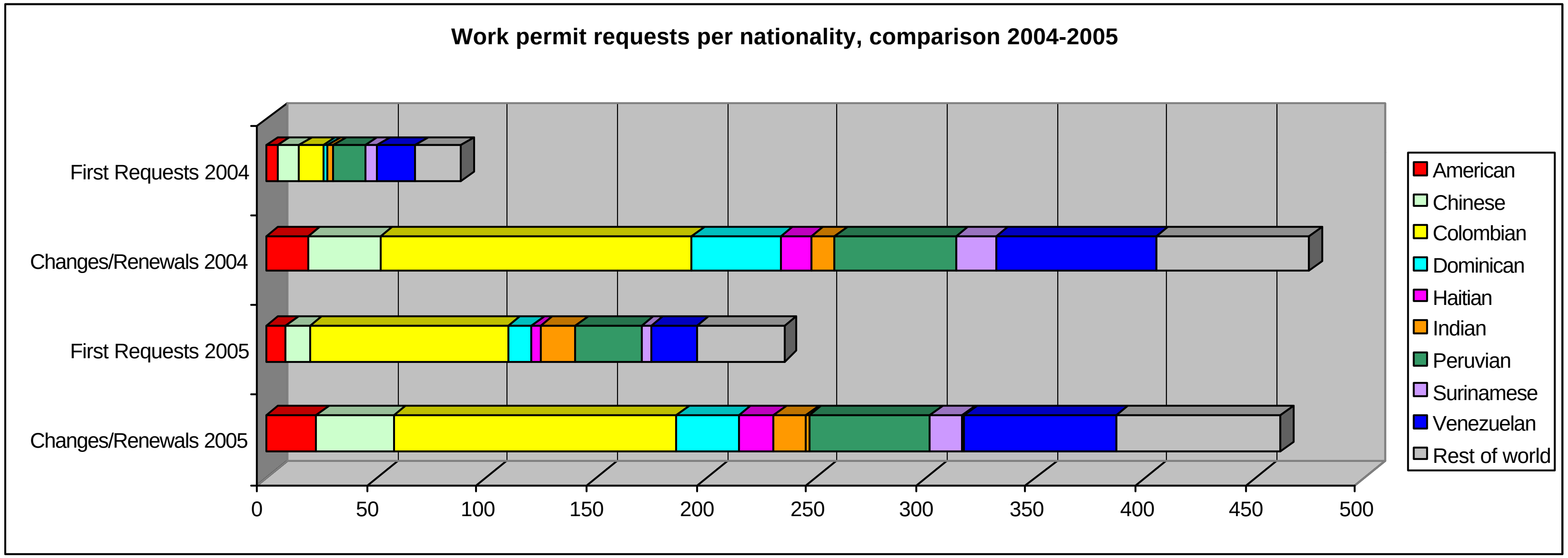


I. Work Permit Requests per Nationality

	Changes/Renewals 2005	First Requests 2005	Changes/Renewals 2004	First Requests 2004
American	23	9	19	5
Argentinean	2	0	2	0
Australian	0	1	0	0
Belgian	2	2	2	0
Brazilian	2	2	4	0
British	8	5	2	1
Canadian	3	3	4	2
Chilean	0	0	0	0
Chinese	35	11	33	10
Colombian	129	90	142	11
Cuban	2	1	4	0
Danish	0	0	1	0
Dominican	28	11	40	2
Ecuadorian	5	1	2	0
French	6	2	5	1
German	8	0	8	0
Griek	0	4	0	0
Guyanese	2	1	5	0
Haitian	16	4	14	0
Indian	15	16	11	3
Israeli	0	2	0	0
Italian	6	1	4	7
Jamaican	3	0	1	0
Libanese	7	1	6	2
Mexican	0	0	3	0
Newzealander	0	1	0	0
Nigerian	0	0	0	1
Norwegian	0	0	1	0
Pakistani	2	1	0	1
Panamian	0	1	0	0
Paraguayan	1	0	0	0
Peruvian	55	30	55	14
Philippine	2	2	2	1
Polish	0	1	0	0
Portuguese	2	2	2	0
Russian	0	1	0	0
Salvadorian	1	0	1	0
Slovenian	0	0	1	0
Sint Lucian	0	1	0	0
Spanish	1	0	0	2
Srilankan	0	2	0	0
Surinamese	15	4	18	6
Swiss	4	0	6	0
Trinidad & Tobago	5	1	4	3
Uriguayan	0	1	0	0
Venezuelan	69	21	73	17
Yugoslav	1	0	0	0
Total	**460**	**236**	**475**	**89**
percentage	**66%**	**34%**	**84%**	**16%**

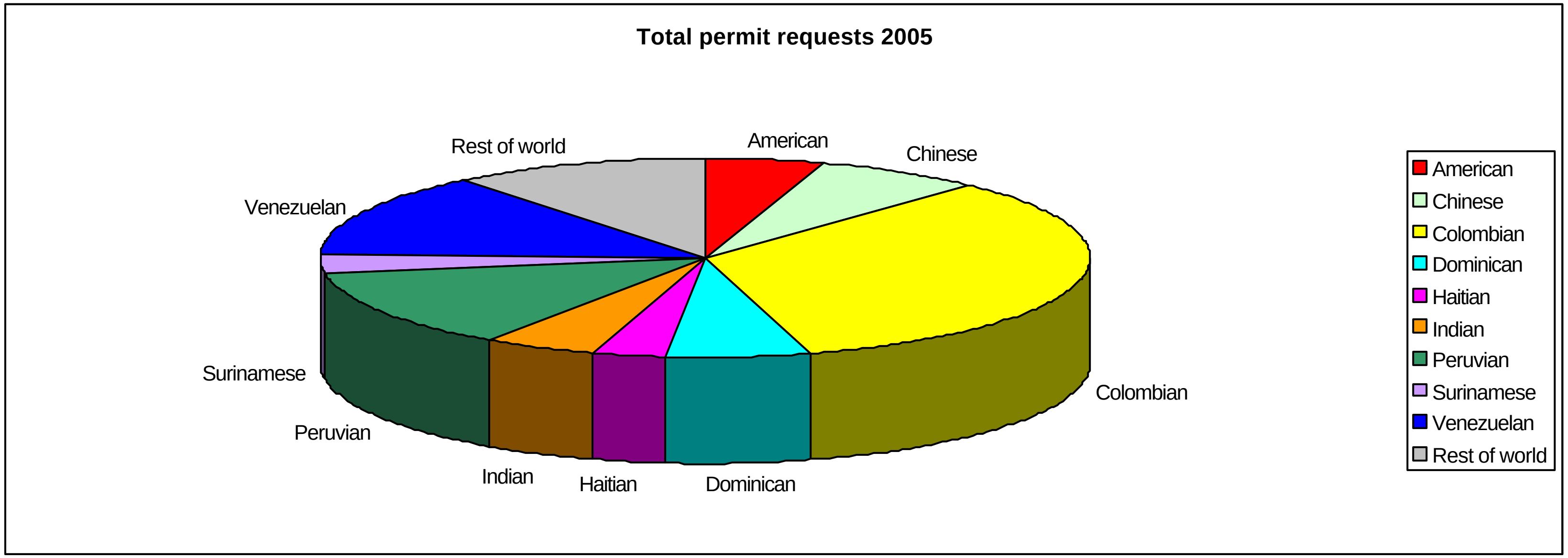
m. Work Permit First Requests, Changes and Renewals per Leading Nationalities

	Changes/Renewals 2005	First Requests 2005	Changes/Renewals 2004	First Requests 2004
American	23	9	19	5
Chinese	35	11	33	10
Colombian	129	90	142	11
Dominican	28	11	40	2
Haitian	16	4	14	0
Indian	15	16	11	3
Peruvian	55	30	55	14
Surinamese	15	4	18	6
Venezuelan	69	21	73	17
Rest of world	75	40	70	21
Total	**460**	**236**	**475**	**89**



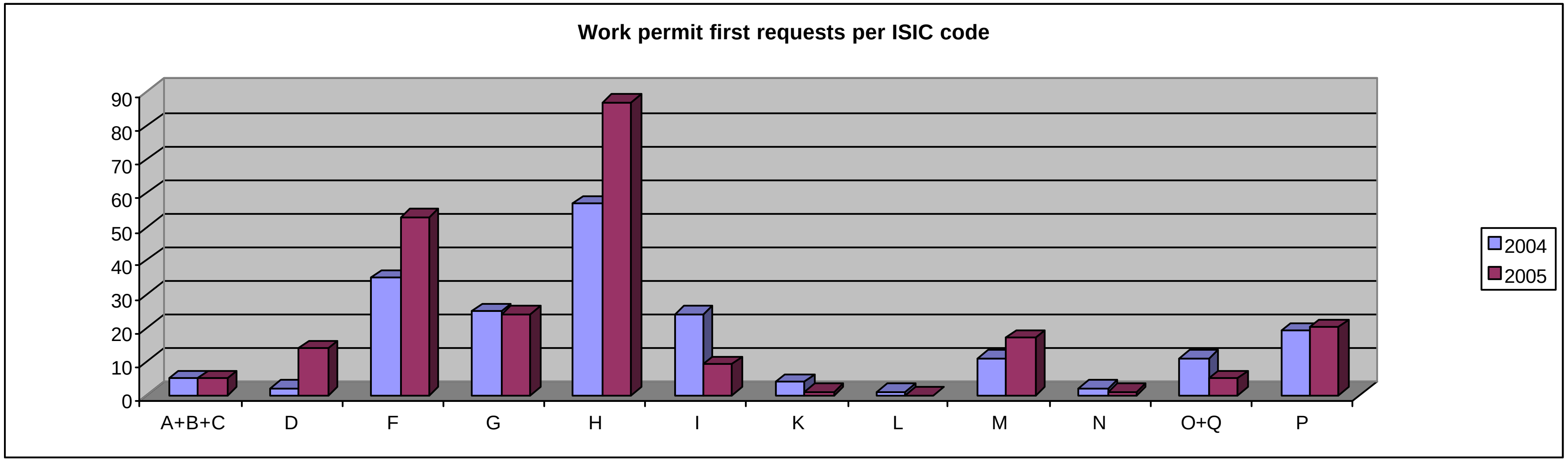
n. Total work permit requests per leading nationalities

	Changes/Renewals 2005	First Requests 2005	Total permit requests 2005
American	23	9	32
Chinese	35	11	46
Colombian	129	90	219
Dominican	28	11	39
Haitian	16	4	20
Indian	15	16	31
Peruvian	55	30	85
Surinamese	15	4	19
Venezuelan	69	21	90
Rest of world	75	40	70
Total	**460**	**236**	**696**



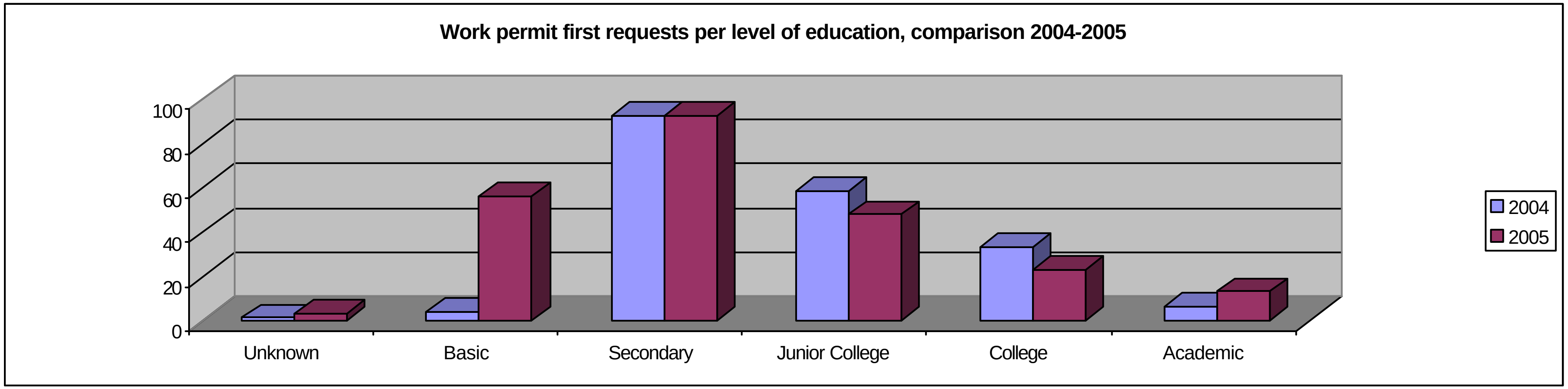
o. Work Permit First Requests per Economic Sectors

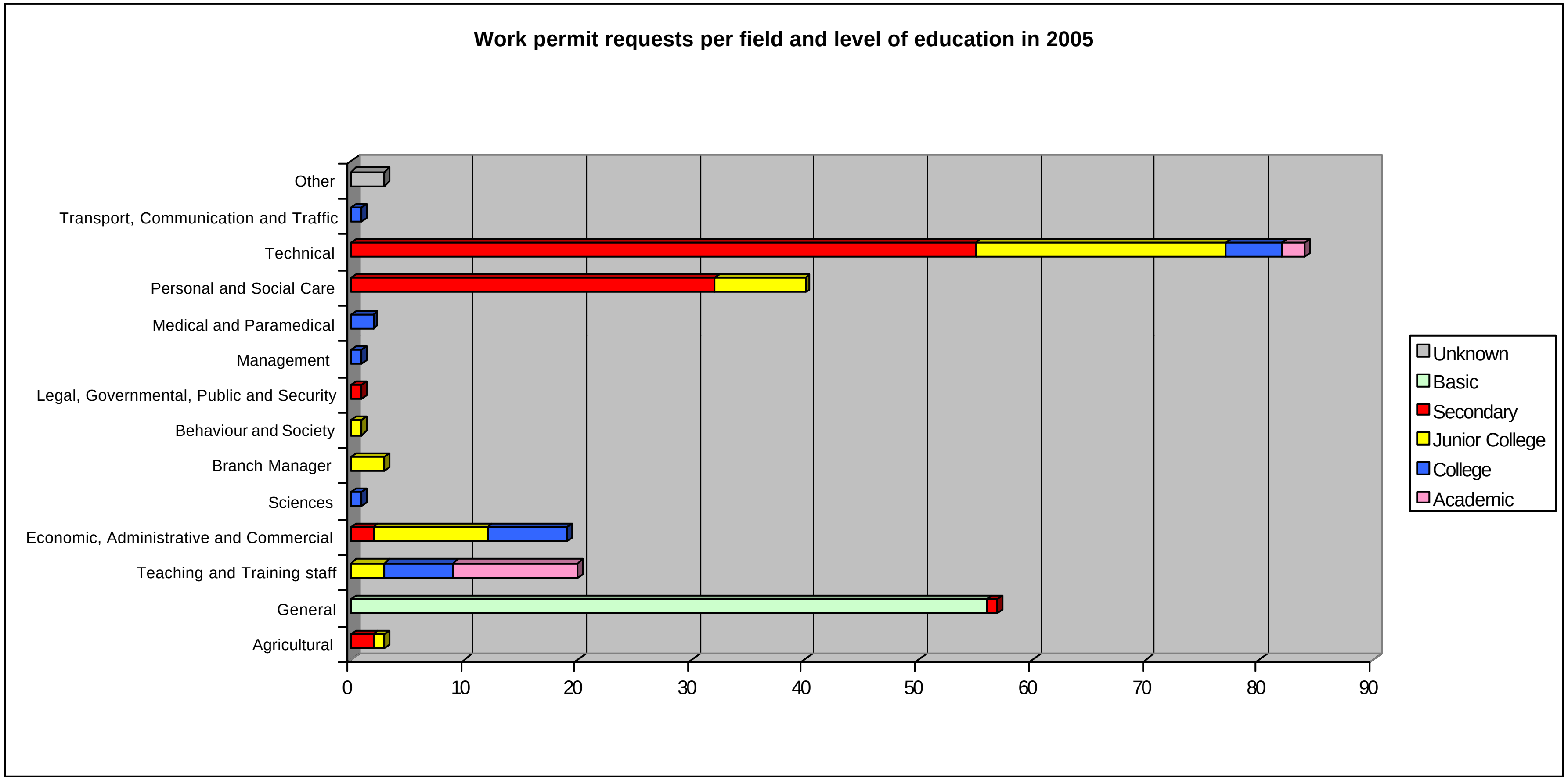
Work Permit First Requests	Agriculture, cattle breeding, fish and mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Real estate and business services	Government Departments and Social Security	Education	Healthcare and social work	Other services, social and perso services, extra-territorial organizations	Households with domestic personnel	Total
ISIC code	A+B+C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O+Q	P	
2004	5	2	35	25	57	24	4	1	11	2	11	19	196
2005	5	14	53	24	87	9	1	0	17	1	5	20	236



p. Work Permit First Requests per Field and Level of Education

Field	Unknown	Basic	Secondary	Junior College	College	Academic	Total Requests
Agricultural			2	1			3
General		56	1				57
Teaching and Training staff				3	6	11	20
Economic, Administrative and Commercial			2	10	7		19
Sciences					1		1
Branch Manager				3			3
Behaviour and Society				1			1
Legal, Governmental, Public and Security			1				1
Management					1		1
Medical and Paramedical					2		2
Personal and Social Care			32	8			40
Technical			55	22	5	2	84
Transport, Communication and Traffic					1		1
Other	3						3
Total 2005	**3**	**56**	**93**	**48**	**23**	**13**	**236**
Percentage	**1%**	**24%**	**39%**	**20%**	**10%**	**6%**	**100%**
Total 2004	1	4	93	59	33	6	196
Percentage	1%	2%	47%	30%	17%	3%	100%





Work permit requests per field and level of education in 2005
Other
Transport, Communication and Traffic
Technical
Personal and Social Care
Medical and Paramedical
Management
Legal, Governmental, Public and Security
Behaviour and Society
Branch Manager
Sciences
Economic, Administrative and Commercial
Teaching and Training staff
General
Agricultural
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
Unknown
Basic
Secondary
Junior College
College
Academic

Work permits

There have been more 1st work permit requests in 2005 than in 2004, 236 in 2005 compared to 196 in 2004. These work permits are granted most of all to construction workers from abroad, 53 in total. The trend will continue in 2006 with many work permit petitions for new construction projects where there is not enough local manpower available. In 2005, many 1st work permit requests have been granted to live-ins (20) and teachers (17). The amount of work permit request has increased in general even though business owners of a foreign nationality with a director's license do not need to request a work permit anymore since 2005. In 2005, most of the 1st permit requests for short term have been granted to the HORECA sector while in 2004 they were mainly granted to construction workers (roofers) for specific projects.

Since 2005 a new procedure is in place with respect to hiring staff from abroad. Employers need to list their vacancy at DEZA to check if there is any local worker available in DEZA's database of job seekers. Employers also need to publish their vacancy in the local newspaper to see if there is any suitable local candidate. Only after completing this procedure they can apply for a work permit for a foreign worker. This explains why there has been less work permits denied in 2005 than in 2004 since people are more aware of the procedure to follow and only enter a request after all attempts to find a suitable local candidate have been unsuccessful. With regards to the withdrawal of work permits, the employers themselves are withdrawing them, not DEZA. It can be for various reasons such as: end of contract, found a local worker, etc. Work permit requests are being shelved when the documentation requested has not been provided within 6 weeks or when the petition has been abandoned. In August 2005 there has been a record of work permits approved, 84 in total, mainly for construction workers. Towards the end of the year it diminished as the construction sector enters the low season.

The majority of 1st work permit requests as well as changes and renewals are for workers of Colombian nationality, in 2005 they represented 38% of the first requests and 28% of changes. These Colombians are mainly construction workers and employees of the HORECA sector such as waiters and cooks, but also live-inns, and gardeners. The second leading nationality is Peruvians with 13% of 1st work permit requests and 12% of renewals. A majority is employed in the construction sector and some as live-inns. The second leading nationality for changes and renewals is the Venezuelans already living on the island with 15% of work permit renewals covering all sectors of the economy but mainly construction and the HORECA sector. The Chinese requesting a work permit are mainly cooks, Dominicans represent mainly live-inns, and work permit requests for Americans are for the HORECA sector.

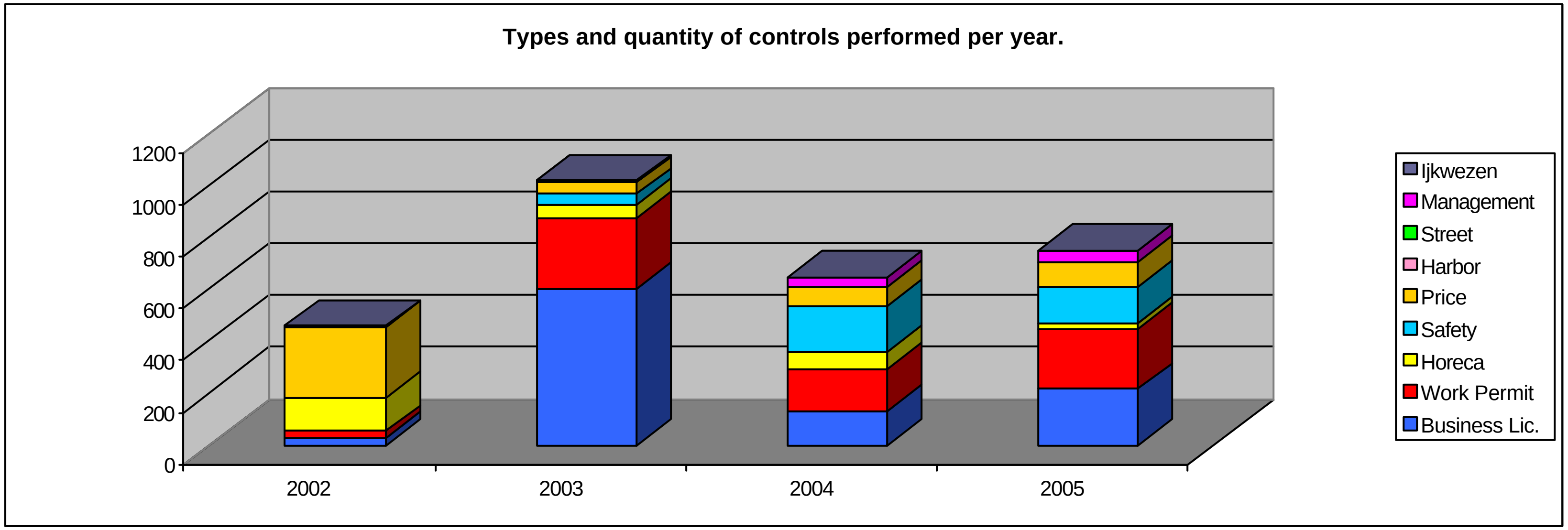
In 2005, 39% of all work permit requests were for employees with a secondary education in the technical field that is to say construction, and in the field of personal and social care, which covers the HORECA sector, but also live-inns and hairdressers. The second highest category of work permit requests representing 24% or all work permit requests is workers with a basic education representing the HORECA sector. Work permit requests for employees in the technical field with a junior college level of education represent electricians, car mechanics and air conditioning technicians, and those with a similar level of education in the field of personal and social care represent employees of the HORECA sector. Work permit requests for employees with a college degree (10% of all requests) represent teachers, medical assistants and business managers and those with an academic level (6%) represent teachers of the medical school.

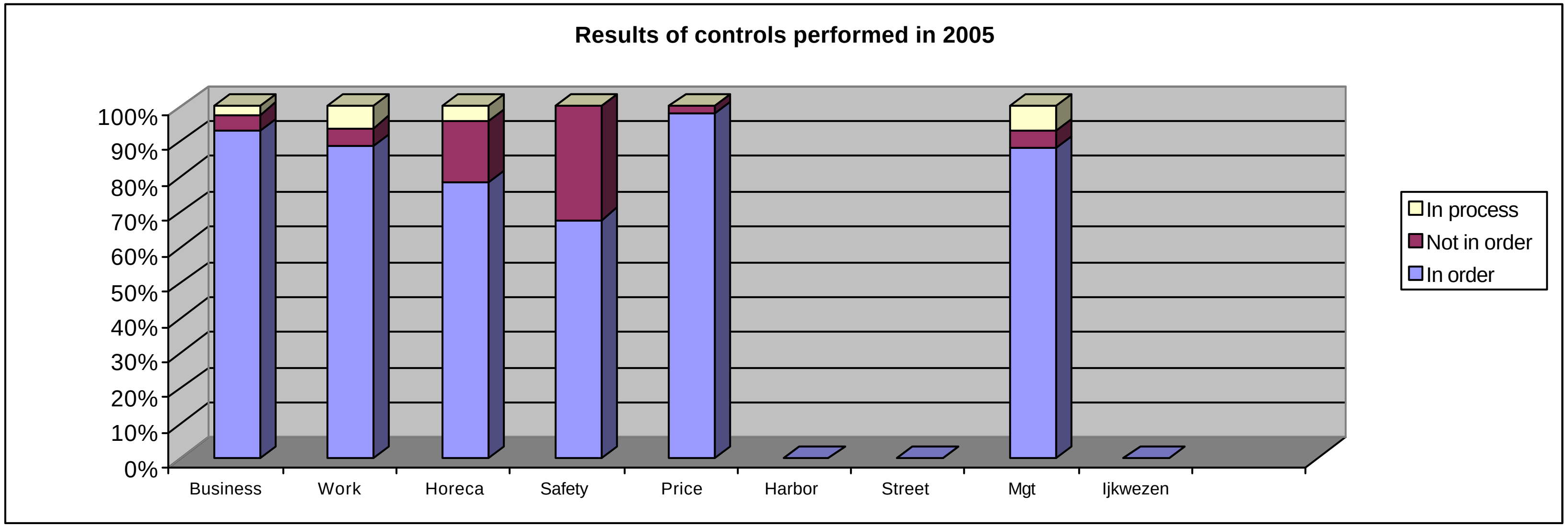
E. Supervision and Control

A. Controls performed by the department of Supervision and Control

	2005 In order	2005 Not in ord.	2005 In process	2004 In order	2004 Not in ord.	2004 In process	2003 In order	2003 Not in ord.	2003 In process	2002 In order	2002 Not in ord.	2002 In process
Business license	201	10	5	109	22	1	555	38	8	14	12	1
Work permit	204	12	14	133	12	18	217	24	30	15	8	3
Horeca license	18	4	1	48	11	6	43	4	8	85	37	7
Safety inspection	95	45	0	99	76	1	3	38	0	0	0	0
Price indication	94	2	0	47	27	0	23	20	0	206	65	0
Control at harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Street-trader's license	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Management license	37	2	3	32	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Ijkwezen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**649**	**75**	**23**	**468**	**152**	**26**	**841**	**132**	**46**	**324**	**122**	**11**

	Total 2005	Total 2004	Total 2003	Total 2002	change 2004/2005	change 2003/2004	change 2002/2003
Business license	216	132	601	27	84	-469	574
Work permit	230	163	271	26	67	-108	245
Horeca license	23	65	55	129	-42	10	-74
Safety inspection	140	176	41	0	-36	135	41
Price indication	96	74	43	271	22	31	-228
Control at harbor	0	0	5	0	0	-5	5
Street-trader's license	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0
Management license	42	36	2	2	6	34	0
Ijkwezen	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1
Total	**747**	**646**	**1019**	**457**	**101**	**-373**	**562**


Types and quantity of controls performed per year.
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2002
2003
2004
2005
Ijkwezen
Management
Street
Harbor
Price
Safety
Horeca
Work Permit
Business Lic.


Results of controls performed in 2005
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Business
Work
Horeca
Safety
Price
Harbor
Street
Mgt
Ijkwezen
In process
Not in order
In order

Supervision and Control

In 2003, practically all business licenses were checked. Therefore, the following years there were fewer controls of the business licenses as they are valid for an indefinite period of time. In 2004 and 2005, mainly business licenses of new companies were checked as the department of Supervision and Control receives a list of all newly established businesses. In 2005 around 30% of al controls were performed on business licenses and another 30% on work permits. The controllers check the validity of the business license as well as the objectives to make sure the business is operating according to the objectives of its license. Work permits are checked at the same time but are only valid for one year.

With regards to the Beverage and HORECA licenses, many businesses are not aware that they need to obtain such a license to operate as a restaurant or a snack. This is mainly the case of local one-man businesses which do not need a business license but do need a beverage and HORECA license to operate as a snack. The beverage and HORECA license is valid for 5 years.

In 2004 the safety inspections were carried out in the construction sector to ensure the use of safety shoes, helmets and other devices depending on the type of work and equipment used. Safety controls were also carried out at the dive shops; dive tanks were checked, as they need to pass an inspection every five years. In 2005, the safety controls (19% or all controls made) concerned the construction sector, the businesses (making sure they comply with the safety regulations such as the availability of fire extinguishers) and the dive shops. This time the air compressors were checked at the dive shops.

The controls on prices (13% of all controls made) concerned price labeling (making sure all goods for sale carry a price tag in Antillean guilders) and the proper pricing of basic goods as stipulated by the government. Also, a price comparison was made at supermarkets, hardware stores and at stores that sell school articles. Prices of school articles are checked every august before the new school year and the results are published in the local newspaper.

Other controls are made in cooperation with the Hygiene department and with the Customs office, such as the controls performed on the Venezuelan boats at the harbor. The controls on weight scales took place in January 2006.

F. Public Transport

a. Taxi Driver Licenses

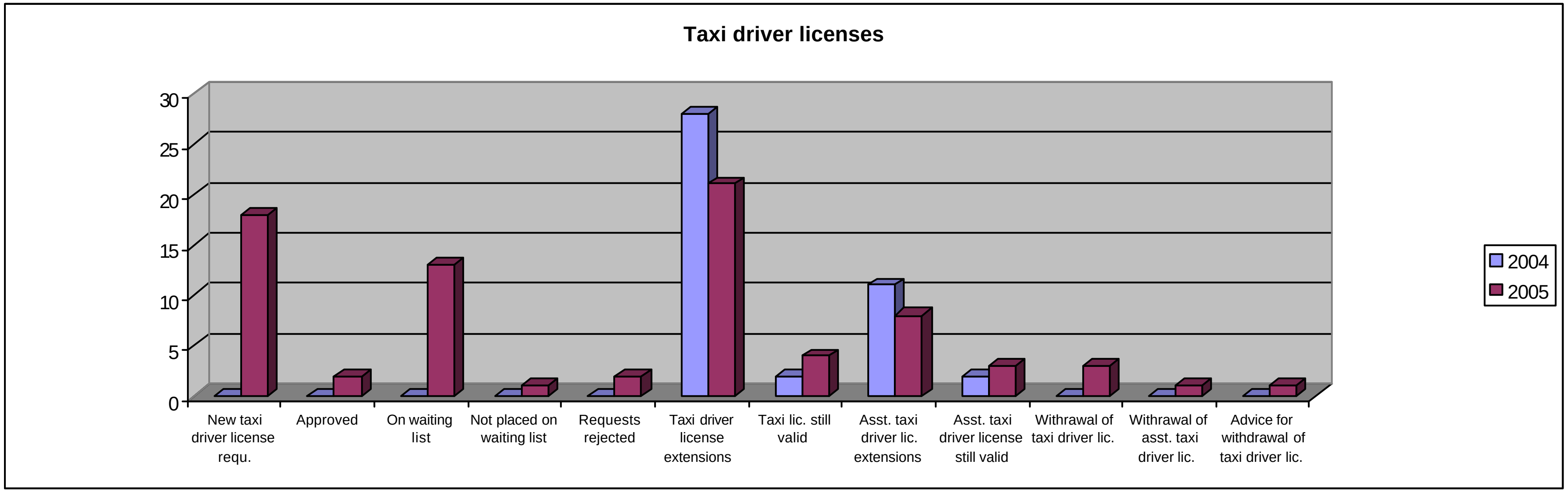
	2005	2004
New taxi driver license requests	18	0
Approved	**2**	0
On waiting list	13	0
Not placed on waiting list	1	0
Requests rejected	2	0
Taxi driver license extensions	**21**	**28**
Taxi driver licenses not extended/still valid	**4**	**2**
Assistant taxi driver license extensions	**8**	**11**
Asst. taxi driver license not extended/still valid	**3**	**2**
Withrawal of taxi driver licenses	3	0
Withrawal of assistant taxi driver licenses	1	0
Advice for withdrawal of taxi driver license	**1**	0

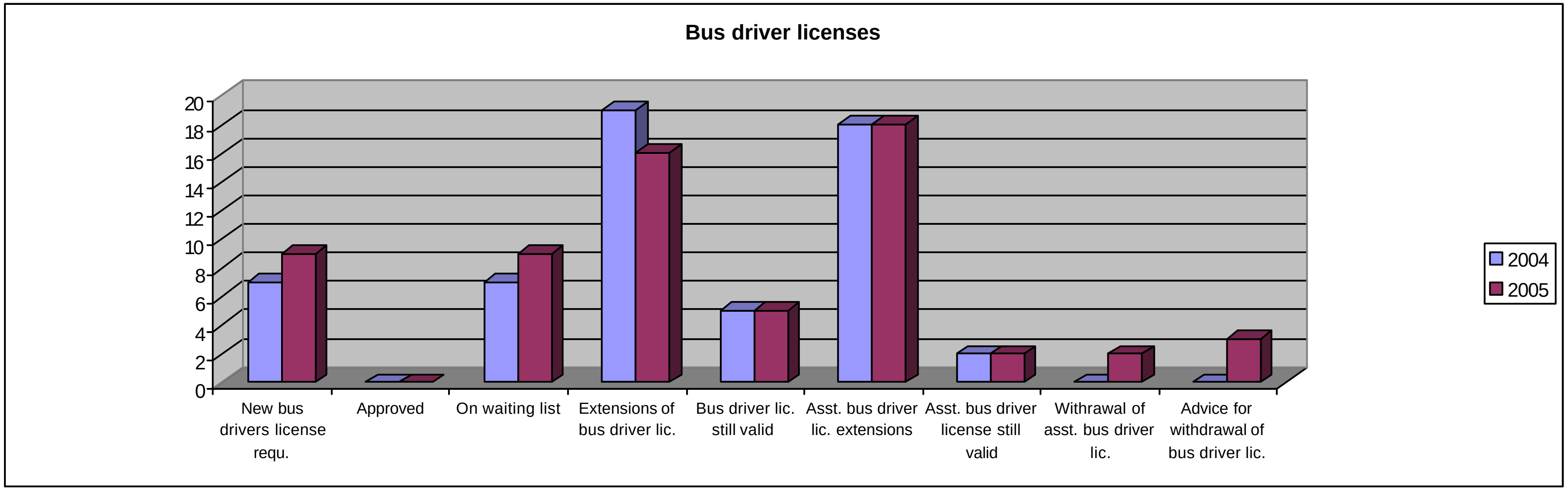
Total taxi	**2005**	**2004**
Taxi driver licenses in use	**28**	**30**
Taxi driver licenses available	7	5
License plates reserved for taxis	35	35
Assistant taxi driver licenses in use	**11**	**13**
Assistant taxi driver licenses available	17	17

b. Bus Driver Licenses

	2005	2004
New bus drivers license requests	9	7
Approved	0	0
On waiting list	9	7
Extensions of bus driver licenses	**16**	**19**
Bus driver licenses not extended/still valid	**5**	**5**
Assistant bus driver license extensions	**18**	**18**
Asst. bus driver license not extended/still valid	**2**	**2**
Withrawal of assistant bus driver licenses	2	0
Advice for withdrawal of bus driver license	**3**	0

Total bus	**2005**	**2004**
Bus driver licenses in use	**24**	**24**
Bus driver licenses available	11	11
License plates reserved for buses	35	35
Assistant bus driver licenses in use	**20**	**20**
Assistant bus driver licenses available	4	4


Taxi driver licenses
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
New taxi driver license requ.
Approved
On waiting list
Not placed on waiting list
Requests rejected
Taxi driver license extensions
Taxi lic. still valid
Asst. taxi driver lic. extensions
Asst. taxi driver license still valid
Withrawal of taxi driver lic.
Withrawal of asst. taxi driver lic.
Advice for withdrawal of taxi driver lic.
2004
2005


Bus driver licenses
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
New bus drivers license requ.
Approved
On waiting list
Extensions of bus driver lic.
Bus driver lic. still valid
Asst. bus driver lic. extensions
Asst. bus driver license still valid
Withrawal of asst. bus driver lic.
Advice for withdrawal of bus driver lic.
2004
2005

Public Transport

The last committee for public transport was instituted in November 2003. The committee advises the island government on the granting of taxi and bus licenses, on the changing of the base of the laws affecting public transport and prepares the concept licenses to be signed by the island government.

In 2004 the committee did not handle any new requests but only extensions of taxi and bus licenses to update all current permits and ensure their validity.

In 2005 the committee started handling the new license requests, some of them were put on a waiting list, others were advised for withdrawal. The two taxi driver licenses approved in 2005 where approved by the island government under special circumstances. With regards to the assistant drivers licenses, not all taxis and buses have an assistant but they are entitled to request one to replace them in case of illness or when traveling abroad. With regards to the extensions of licenses, some have been granted for 1 year and others for 2 years. When attending a special public transport course on tourism awareness offered by FORMA, the drivers receive a certificate that entitles them to a 2-year license; otherwise they need to renew their license annually by sending a letter to the island executive council.

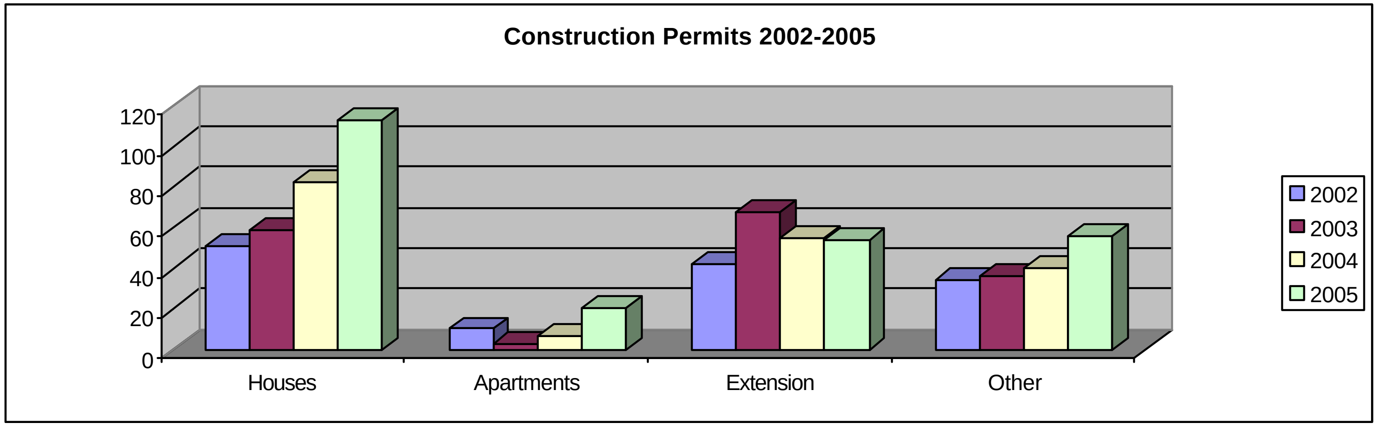
In 2006 the committee has been working on an island decree stipulating the new applicable tariffs, which should be adopted in the second half of 2006. Once the tariffs have been approved and published, the committee will deal with the new requests and sit together with the taxi and bus drivers to see if there is a need for more taxi and bus drivers depending on the market, the demand and the itineraries. The commission is also looking into the possibility of having a system of identifiable scheduled buses, among other future plans.

6. CONSTRUCTION (source: DROB)

A. Construction permits

	2002 Houses	2003 Houses	2004 Houses	2005 Houses	2002 Apartment	2003 Apartment	2004 Apartment	2005 Apartment	2002 Extension	2003 Extension	2004 Extension	2005 Extension	2002 Other**	2003 Other	2004 Other	2005 Other
January	1	4	11	4	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	3	3	3	4	3
February	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	4	3	3	6	2
March	5	5	4	6	1	0	1	3	5	4	2	4	3	2	5	4
April	9	2	5	14	2	0	2	1	2	9	3	7	2	1	1	3
May	2	5	7	9	1	1	1	3	3	7	5	7	2	5	4	6
June	5	2	13	9	0	0	0	2	6	7	11	6	5	3	4	6
July	5	4	7	14	0	0	0	2	5	6	5	5	4	3	6	4
August	6	0	6	9	2	1	2	2	1	6	4	5	3	2	4	7
September	1	7	8	6	1	1	0	4	4	8	2	1	4	3	2	1
October	6	8	3	15	2	0	0	0	6	5	6	3	0	2	2	5
November	5	11	5	11	1	0	0	2	3	5	1	4	4	4	2	10
December	2	6	8	9	0	0	1	1	2	2	7	5	1	5	0	5
Total	**51**	**59**	**83**	**113**	**10**	**3**	**7**	**21**	**42**	**68**	**55**	**54**	**34**	**36**	**40**	**56**

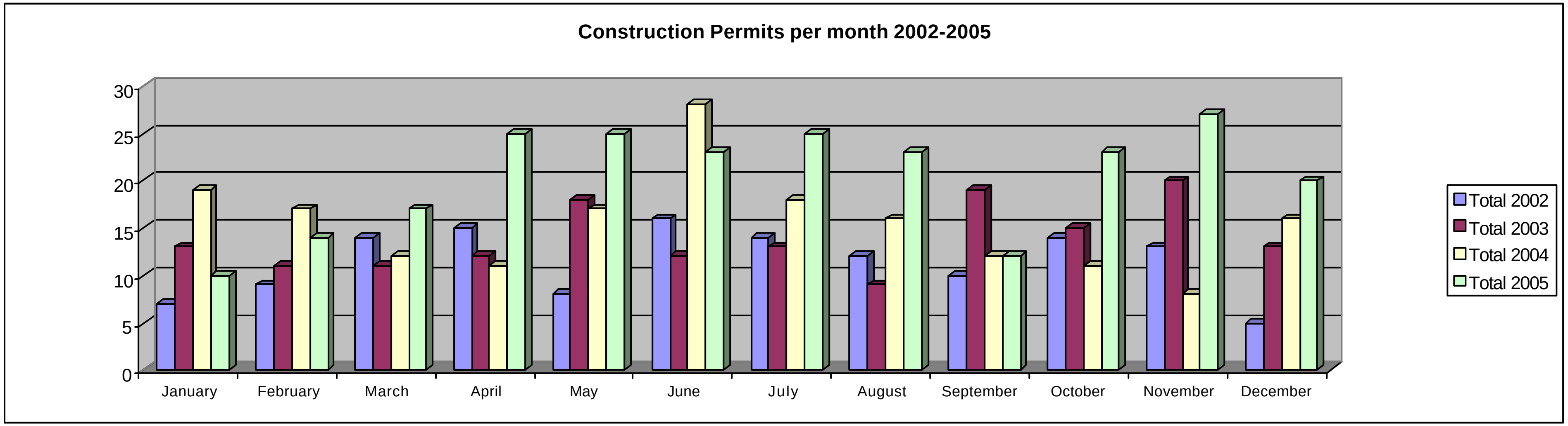
	Total 2002	Total 2003	Total 2004	Total 2005
January	7	13	19	10
February	9	11	17	14
March	14	11	12	17
April	15	12	11	25
May	8	18	17	25
June	16	12	28	23
July	14	13	18	25
August	12	9	16	23
September	10	19	12	12
October	14	15	11	23
November	13	20	8	27
December	5	13	16	20
Total	**137**	**166**	**185**	**244**



**Other: renovation, workshop, fuel tanks, maid's room, garage, shop premises, club house, pier, swimming pool, watersport facilities.

B. Construction Permits per Month

	Total 2002	Total 2003	Total 2004	Total 2005	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
January	**7**	**13**	**19**	**10**	6	6	-9
February	**9**	**11**	**17**	**14**	2	6	-3
March	**14**	**11**	**12**	**17**	-3	1	5
April	**15**	**12**	**11**	**25**	-3	-1	14
May	**8**	**18**	**17**	**25**	10	-1	8
June	**16**	**12**	**28**	**23**	-4	16	-5
July	**14**	**13**	**18**	**25**	-1	5	7
August	**12**	**9**	**16**	**23**	-3	7	7
September	**10**	**19**	**12**	**12**	9	-7	0
October	**14**	**15**	**11**	**23**	1	-4	12
November	**13**	**20**	**8**	**27**	7	-12	19
December	**5**	**13**	**16**	**20**	8	3	4



C. Construction value

Construction value 2002

	Houses 2002	Apartments 2002	Extensions 2002	Other 2002	**total value 2002**
January	96.000,00	0,00	101.500,00	562.000,00	**759.500,00**
February	806.825,00	0,00	205.000,00	174.000,00	**1.185.825,00**
March	736.800,00	60.000,00	244.000,00	436.300,00	**1.477.100,00**
April	2.039.320,00	105.120,00	29.000,00	334.000,00	**2.507.440,00**
May	183.000,00	255.500,00	175.000,00	80.000,00	**693.500,00**
June	660.012,00	0,00	1.376.860,00	2.035.700,00	**4.072.572,00**
July	1.030.600,00	0,00	409.000,00	1.321.400,00	**2.761.000,00**
August	1.522.500,00	1.348.200,00	48.000,00	253.000,00	**3.171.700,00**
September	400.000,00	1.100.000,00	124.500,00	1.157.076,00	**2.781.576,00**
October	727.400,00	195.000,00	152.400,00	0,00	**1.074.800,00**
November	1.111.000,00	119.000,00	86.000,00	657.000,00	**1.973.000,00**
December	265.000,00	0,00	53.200,00	28.000,00	**346.200,00**
Total	**9.578.457,00**	**3.182.820,00**	**3.004.460,00**	**7.038.476,00**	**22.804.213,00**

Construction value 2003

	Houses 2003	Apartments 2003	Extensions 2003	Other 2003	**total value 2003**
January	688.000,00	0,00	230.512,00	89.000,00	**1.007.512,00**
February	391.800,00	0,00	42.000,00	314.000,00	**747.800,00**
March	1.254.050,00	0,00	1.063.000,00	60.400,00	**2.377.450,00**
April	435.000,00	0,00	1.321.200,00	34.000,00	**1.790.200,00**
May	1.321.100,00	33.900,00	466.360,00	1.897.900,00	**3.719.260,00**
June	649.000,00	0,00	469.400,00	151.000,00	**1.269.400,00**
July	1.095.000,00	0,00	334.000,00	104.200,00	**1.533.200,00**
August	140.000,00	0,00	1.293.600,00	2.168.000,00	**3.601.600,00**
September	1.226.000,00	124.000,00	278.600,00	234.000,00	**1.862.600,00**
October	808.000,00	0,00	198.175,00	1.125.000,00	**2.131.175,00**
November	1.915.200,00	0,00	102.200,00	212.000,00	**2.229.400,00**
December	1.163.000,00	0,00	52.000,00	354.500,00	**1.569.500,00**
Total	**11.086.150,00**	**157.900,00**	**5.851.047,00**	**6.744.000,00**	**23.839.097,00**

Construction value 2004

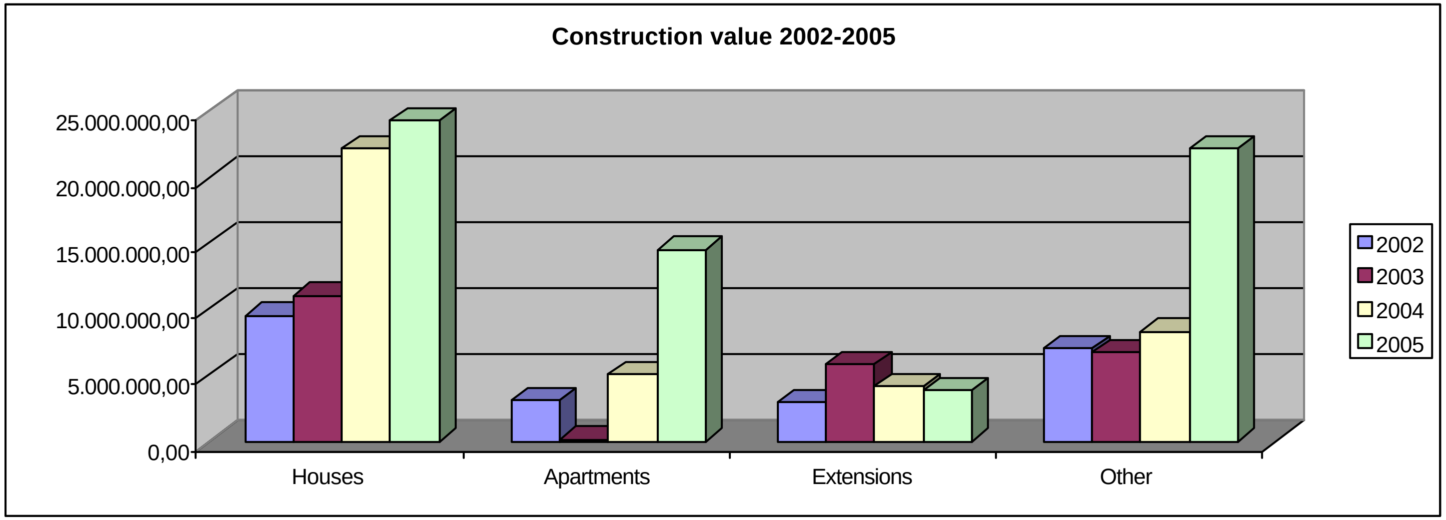
	Houses 2004	Apartments 2004	Extensions 2004	Other 2004	**total value 2004**
January	6.911.521,00	0,00	145.000,00	729.200,00	**7.785.721,00**
February	1.968.000,00	0,00	1.195.700,00	3.300.400,00	**6.464.100,00**
March	809.300,00	2.000.000,00	117.000,00	246.500,00	**3.172.800,00**
April	873.000,00	1.739.500,00	83.000,00	480.000,00	**3.175.500,00**
May	1.266.000,00	436.000,00	315.500,00	150.000,00	**2.167.500,00**
June	2.642.000,00	0,00	416.850,00	106.000,00	**3.164.850,00**
July	1.535.750,00	0,00	572.000,00	2.337.000,00	**4.444.750,00**
August	1.732.250,00	686.250,00	252.200,00	618.000,00	**3.288.700,00**
September	2.001.000,00	0,00	68.500,00	135.700,00	**2.205.200,00**
October	387.000,00	0,00	501.500,00	69.200,00	**957.700,00**
November	1.046.000,00	0,00	20.000,00	157.000,00	**1.223.000,00**
December	1.060.600,00	248.000,00	477.000,00	0,00	**1.785.600,00**
Total	**22.232.421,00**	**5.109.750,00**	**4.164.250,00**	**8.329.000,00**	**39.835.421,00**

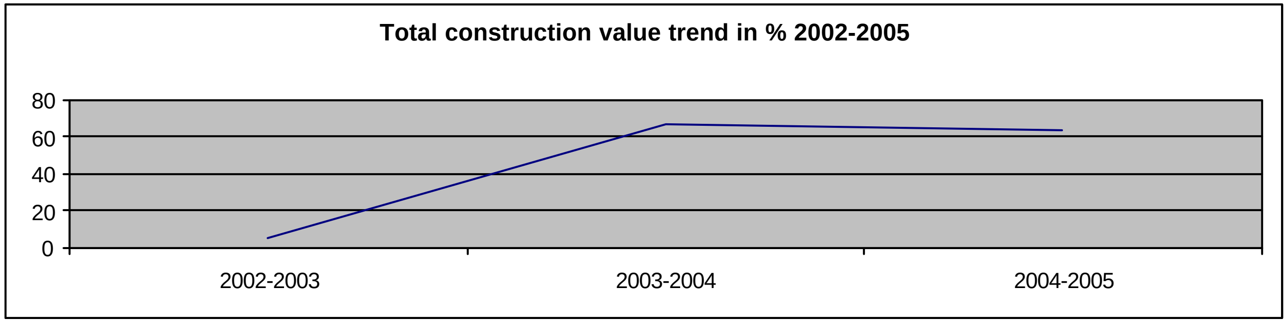
Construction value 2005

	Houses 2005	Apartments 2005	Extensions 2005	Other 2005	**total value 2005**
January	878.000,00	0,00	73.000,00	437.500,00	**1.388.500,00**
February	1.316.200,00	100.000,00	409.500,00	108.000,00	**1.933.700,00**
March	1.588.617,00	1.899.000,00	212.000,00	334.500,00	**4.034.117,00**
April	3.511.396,00	131.200,00	802.363,00	174.500,00	**4.619.459,00**
May	1.471.905,00	1.216.000,00	391.850,00	642.850,00	**3.722.605,00**
June	1.492.700,00	78.174,00	656.200,00	631.860,00	**2.858.934,00**
July	2.638.069,00	1.132.000,00	143.000,00	445.600,00	**4.358.669,00**
August	3.192.400,00	5.162.900,00	169.305,00	15.941.681,00	**24.466.286,00**
September	1.234.100,00	3.076.000,00	80.000,00	108.000,00	**4.498.100,00**
October	3.486.160,00	0,00	116.080,00	1.237.591,00	**4.839.831,00**
November	2.314.768,00	1.120.000,00	606.500,00	1.524.880,00	**5.566.148,00**
December	1.263.350,00	657.000,00	213.200,00	657.480,00	**2.791.030,00**
Total	**24.387.665,00**	**14.572.274,00**	**3.872.998,00**	**22.244.442,00**	**65.077.379,00**

Construction value 2002-2005

	Total 2002	Total 2003	Total 2004	Total 2005	2002/2003	% 2002/2003	2003/2004	% 2003/2004	2004/2005	% 2004/2005
Houses	**9.578.457,00**	**11.086.150,00**	**22.232.421,00**	**24.387.665,00**	1.507.693,00	15,74	11.146.271,00	100,54	2.155.244,00	9,69
Apartments	**3.182.820,00**	**157.900,00**	**5.109.750,00**	**14.572.274,00**	-3.024.920,00	-95,04	4.951.850,00	3136,07	9.462.524,00	185,19
Extension	**3.004.460,00**	**5.851.047,00**	**4.164.250,00**	**3.872.998,00**	2.846.587,00	94,75	-1.686.797,00	-28,83	-291.252,00	-6,99
Other	**7.038.476,00**	**6.744.000,00**	**8.329.000,00**	**22.244.442,00**	-294.476,00	-4,18	1.585.000,00	23,50	13.915.442,00	167,07
Total	**22.804.213,00**	**23.839.097,00**	**39.835.421,00**	**65.077.379,00**	1.034.884,00	4,54	15.996.324,00	67,10	25.241.958,00	63,37





D. Construction Dues

Construction dues 2002

	Houses 2002	Apartments 2002	Extensions 2002	Other 2002	**total dues 2002**
January	540,00	0,00	688,00	2.334,00	3.562,00
February	1.635,00	0,00	960,00	1.037,00	3.632,00
March	3.694,00	360,00	1.514,00	2.080,00	7.648,00
April	9.127,00	646,00	220,00	1.656,00	11.649,00
May	1.015,00	1.176,50	1.055,00	470,00	3.716,50
June	3.387,00	0,00	5.250,00	7.326,00	15.963,00
July	4.691,00	0,00	2.208,00	4.329,00	11.228,00
August	6.450,00	4.865,00	300,00	1.422,00	13.037,00
September	1.610,00	675,00	3.710,00	4.738,00	10.733,00
October	4.499,00	1.050,00	970,00	0,00	6.519,00
November	4.825,00	636,00	510,00	2.630,00	8.601,00
December	1.263,00	0,00	336,00	200,00	1.799,00
Total	**42.736,00**	**9.408,50**	**17.721,00**	**28.222,00**	**98.087,50**

Construction dues 2003

	Houses 2003	Apartments 2003	Extensions 2003	Other 2003	**total dues 2003**
January	3.382,00	0,00	1.433,00	625,00	5.440,00
February	2.211,00	0,00	240,00	1.629,00	4.080,00
March	5.327,00	0,00	3.930,00	351,00	9.608,00
April	2.060,00	0,00	5.978,00	230,00	8.268,00
May	5.685,00	230,00	3.372,00	7.082,00	16.369,00
June	2.641,00	0,00	2.470,00	860,00	5.971,00
July	4.885,00	0,00	1.845,00	616,00	7.346,00
August	720,00	6.890,00	4.752,00	60,00	12.422,00
September	6.308,00	656,00	1.718,00	670,00	9.352,00
October	3.312,00	0,00	1.161,00	4.195,00	8.668,00
November	9.006,00	0,00	615,00	1.130,00	10.751,00
December	5.372,00	0,00	300,00	1.890,00	7.562,00
Total	**50.909,00**	**7.776,00**	**27.814,00**	**19.338,00**	**105.837,00**

Construction dues 2004

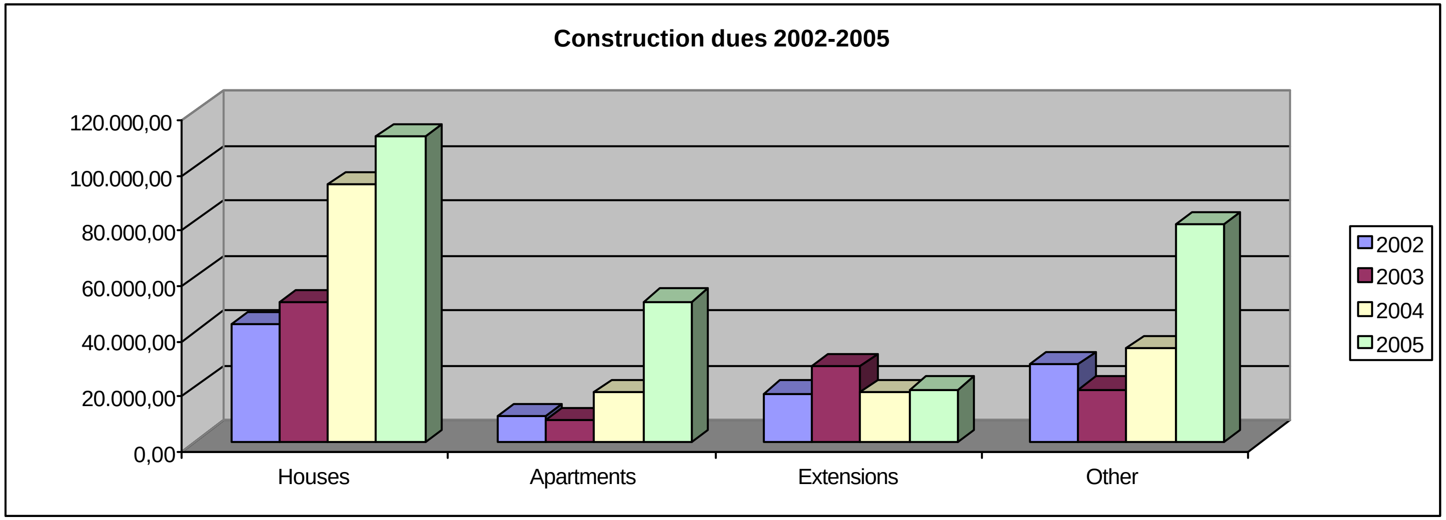
	Houses 2004	Apartments 2004	Extensions 2004	Other 2004	**total dues 2004**
January	24.514,00	0,00	700,00	3.105,00	**28.319,00**
February	8.197,00	0,00	2.318,50	11.915,00	**22.430,50**
March	3.705,00	6.410,00	705,00	1.532,50	**12.352,50**
April	3.985,00	5.768,00	480,00	1.850,00	**12.083,00**
May	5.353,00	1.770,00	1.618,00	990,00	**9.731,00**
June	12.698,00	0,00	2.320,00	730,00	**15.748,00**
July	7.019,00	0,00	2.486,00	8.872,00	**18.377,00**
August	7.394,00	2.880,00	1.266,00	3.048,00	**14.588,00**
September	8.590,00	0,00	395,00	841,00	**9.826,00**
October	2.005,00	0,00	2.432,00	466,00	**4.903,00**
November	4.830,00	0,00	60,00	875,00	**5.765,00**
December	5.449,00	1.154,00	3.195,00	0,00	**9.798,00**
Total	**93.739,00**	**17.982,00**	**17.975,50**	**34.224,50**	**163.921,00**

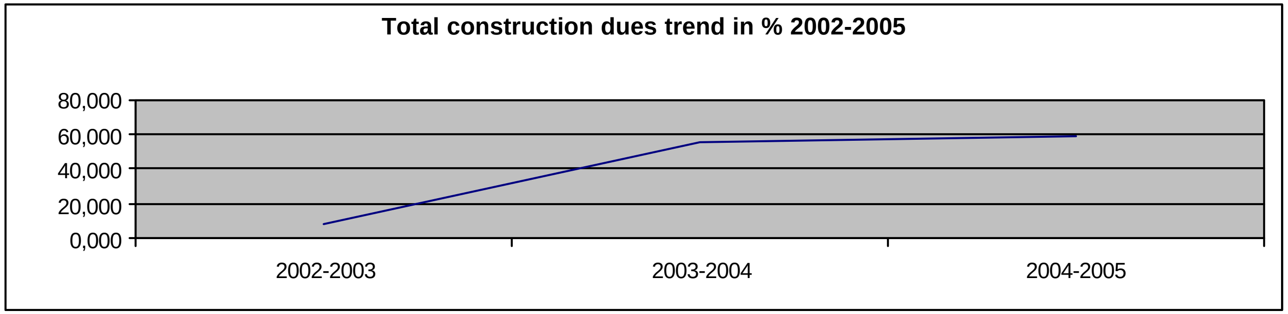
Construction dues 2005

	Houses 2005	Apartments 2005	Extensions 2005	Other 2005	**total dues 2005**
January	3.990,00	0,00	285,00	2.136,00	**6.411,00**
February	6.080,00	560,00	1.575,00	660,00	**8.875,00**
March	6.885,00	6.726,00	1.000,00	1.890,00	**16.501,00**
April	15.939,00	685,00	3.899,00	1.000,00	**21.523,00**
May	7.174,00	4.867,00	2.204,00	3.735,00	**17.980,00**
June	7.232,00	510,00	2.777,00	2.904,00	**13.423,00**
July	12.627,00	4.098,00	800,00	2.218,00	**19.743,00**
August	12.717,00	16.085,00	1.147,00	49.329,00	**79.278,00**
September	5.818,00	11.522,00	460,00	592,00	**18.392,00**
October	15.385,00	0,00	761,00	4.712,00	**20.858,00**
November	10.593,00	3.760,00	2.933,00	6.901,00	**24.187,00**
December	6.365,00	2.381,00	1.235,00	2.961,00	**12.942,00**
Total	**110.805,00**	**51.194,00**	**19.076,00**	**79.038,00**	**260.113,00**

Construction dues 2002-2003-2004

	Total 2002	Total 2003	Total 2004	Total 2005	2002/2003	% 2002/2003	2003/2004	% 2003/2004	2004/2005	% 2004/2005
Houses	42.736,00	50.909,00	93.739,00	110.805,00	8.173,00	19,12	42.830,00	84,13	17.066,00	18,21
Apartments	9.408,50	7.776,00	17.982,00	51.194,00	-1.632,50	-17,35	10.206,00	131,25	33.212,00	184,70
Extension	17.721,00	27.814,00	17.975,50	19.076,00	10.093,00	56,96	-9.838,50	-35,37	1.100,50	6,12
Other	28.222,00	19.338,00	34.224,50	79.038,00	-8.884,00	-31,48	14.886,50	76,98	44.813,50	130,94
Total	98.087,50	105.837,00	163.921,00	260.113,00	7.749,50	7,90	58.084,00	54,88	96.192,00	58,68





DROB

These past years an increasing number of construction permits have been requested. In 2005, there have been +36% construction permit requests for houses than in 2004. These houses are mainly second properties being built by local residents with the purpose of renting them out. In 2004, the department of domain management received the assignment to make an inventory of al terrains that had been leased between 1998 and 2002 in order to withdraw and reassign the terrains where no construction had taken place. In 2005 many of these long lease terrains have been reassigned which explains the increase in construction permit requests for houses and apartments. Since 2006, a new procedure in place obliges those who have been assigned a long lease land to build within a maximum time frame of 2 years.
The number of construction permits for apartments has also risen (+200%) and consist in apartment complexes for tourists in the residential areas of Belnem, Playa Pariba, Hato and Sabadeco. Some of these smaller apartments called ''maid's room'' appear in the ''other'' construction permit category. When requesting a permit for a maid's room there is no need to request a change of objective of the terrain while it is necessary for the construction of an apartment.
These constructions are also of a higher quality as the construction value has soared by 185% for the apartments and 167% for the other constructions (renovation, maid's room, swimming pool, pier, shop premises…).
The revenue generated by the dues follows the same trend with 59% more revenue than in 2004. This can also be explained by the increase of construction dues from 800 NAf. per m² in 2004 to 950 NAf. per m² in 2005, as consequence of the increase of prices of construction material affected by the higher transport costs triggered by the global increase of oil prices.
The construction trend per month shows that more construction permits are being requested from April to August with another peek towards the end of the year for projects that are planned for the year after. The first months of the year are generally slower with respect to construction permit requests as households are confronted with other payment obligations.
In 2006, the trend will continue with a considerable amount of more apartments being built as well as 30 houses for the Fundashon Cas Bonairiano

7. CONSUMER INDEX PRICES (source: CBS)

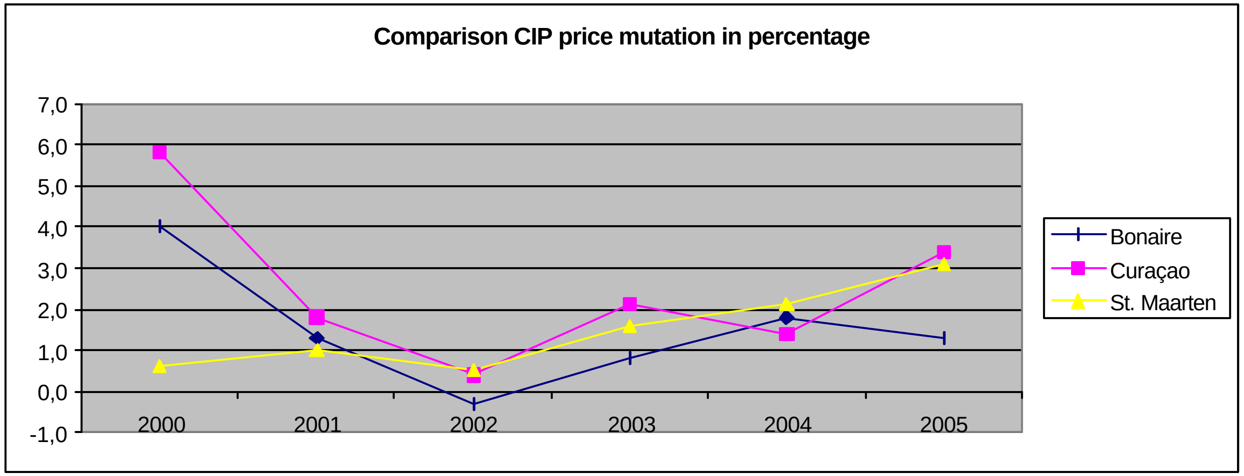
A. CONSUMER INDEX PRICES (Source: CBS)

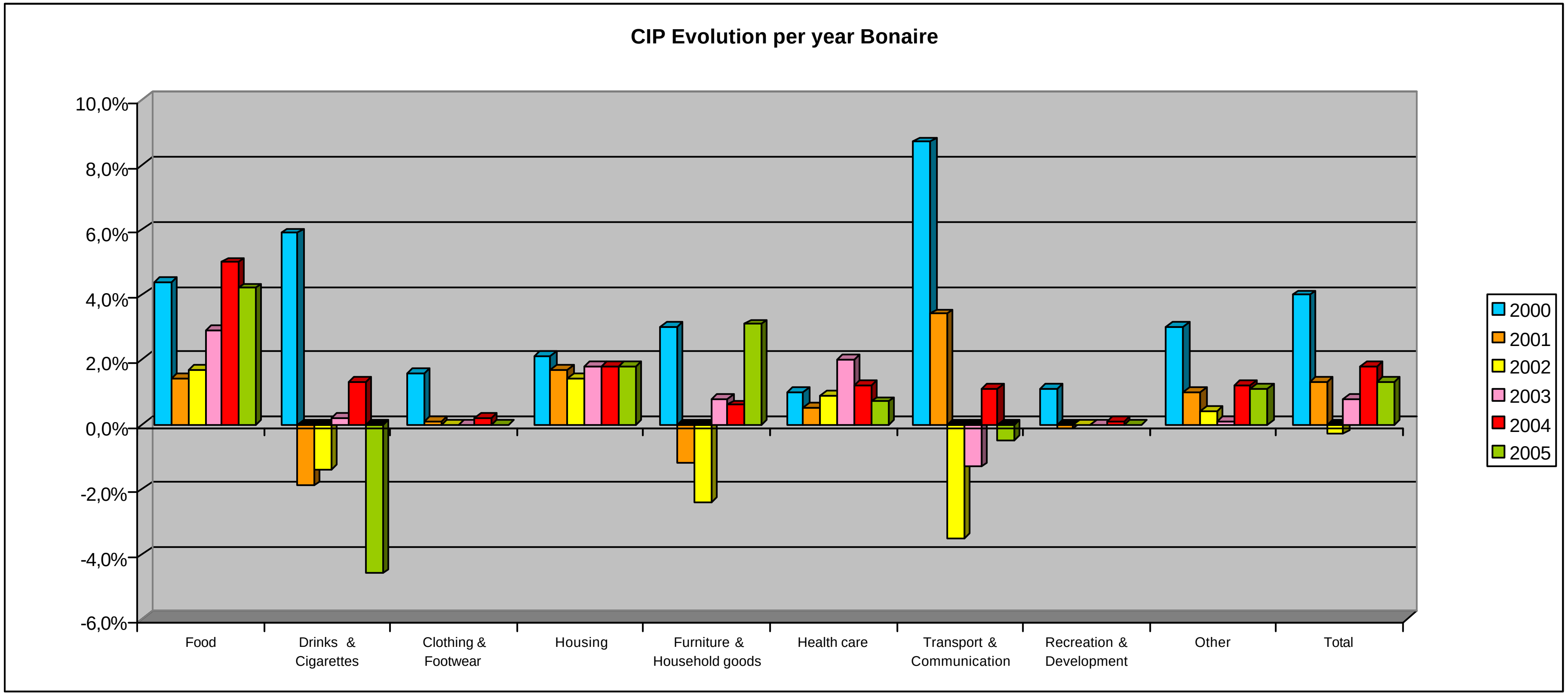
Consumer Index Prices Bonaire

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Food	4,4%	1,4%	1,7%	2,9%	5,0%	4,2%
Drinks & Cigarettes	5,9%	-1,9%	-1,4%	0,2%	1,3%	-4,6%
Clothing & Footwear	1,6%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%
Housing	2,1%	1,7%	1,4%	1,8%	1,8%	1,8%
Furniture & Household goods	3,0%	-1,2%	-2,4%	0,8%	0,6%	3,1%
Health care	1,0%	0,5%	0,9%	2,0%	1,2%	0,7%
Transport & Communication	8,7%	3,4%	-3,5%	-1,3%	1,1%	-0,5%
Recreation & Development	1,1%	-0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%
Other	3,0%	1,0%	0,4%	0,1%	1,2%	1,1%
Total	**4,0%**	**1,3%**	**-0,3%**	**0,8%**	**1,8%**	**1,3%**

Consumer Index Price mutation in %

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Bonaire	4,0	1,3	-0,3	0,8	1,8	1,3
Curaçao	5,8	1,8	0,4	2,1	1,4	3,4
St. Maarten	0,6	1,0	0,5	1,6	2,1	3,1



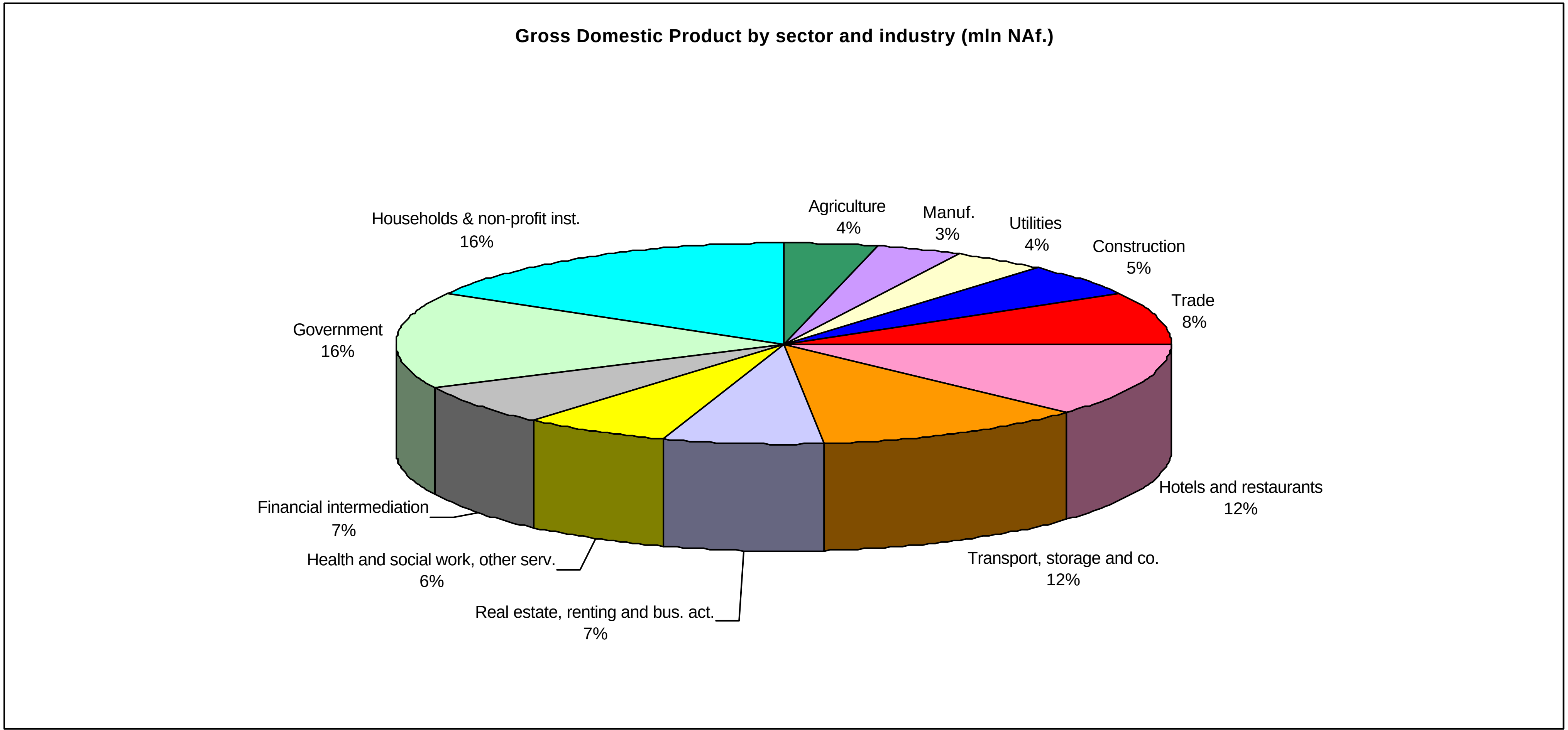


Consumer Index Prices:
While the 2005 yearly average inflation rate in Curacao and Saint Martin was respectively of 3.4% and 3.1%, the inflation rate on Bonaire was of 1.3%. In Curacao prices went up in all sectors except in the sector of clothing and footwear. In Saint Martin, prices went up in 7 sectors except in the sectors of clothing and footwear as well as healthcare while the highest price increase concerned the sectors of food, and transport and communications. On Bonaire, prices went up in 7 sectors of which the sector food registered the highest price increase with 4.2%. Only the sectors of drinks and cigarettes as well as transport and communication registered a decrease.
Bonaire has registered an increase in the prices of food for the past 5 years though to a lesser extend in 2005 than in 2004. Within the food sector, the prices of meat and fish have increased the most in the past two years. The second highest price increase took place in the sector of furniture and household goods with 3.1%. Prices in the sector of housing have increased steadily with 1.8 per year during the past 3 years. Healthcare rates have increased as well by 0.7%. While prices have remained the same in the sectors of clothing and footwear and recreation and development, they have decreased considerably in the sector of drinks and cigarettes with 4.6% and to a lesser extend in the sector of transport and communication with 0.5%.

8. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (source: CBS)

A. Gross Domestic Product by Sector and Industry, Bonaire (mln ANG)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 in %	2003/2004 % change
	Non-financial corporations							
A+B+C	Agriculture, fishing and mining	8,8	9,1	9,6	10,0	10,6	**4,0%**	5,2
D	Manufacturing	6,9	8,3	8,7	8,8	9,0	**3,4%**	2,3
E	Electricity, gas and water	12,2	9,6	9,4	10,0	10,2	**3,9%**	2,0
F	Construction	15,8	14,2	12,2	13,5	13,7	**5,2%**	2,0
G	Trade	25,0	21,4	20,3	21,7	22,1	**8,4%**	1,7
H	Hotels and restaurants	21,5	19,9	25,9	28,9	31,3	**11,9%**	8,3
I	Transport,storage and communications	32,1	28,4	28,0	29,3	30,3	**11,5%**	3,4
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	20,1	16,4	17,0	17,7	17,7	**6,7%**	0,3
NO	Health and social work,other services	22,6	21,5	19,1	15,5	16,0	**6,1%**	3,6
	Value added, gross, marketprices	165,0	148,8	150,1	155,4	160,9		3,6
	Financial corporations							
J	Financial intermediation	18,7	13,5	15,2	16,0	17,3		8,0
	Value added, gross, marketprices	18,7	13,5	15,2	16,0	17,3	**6,6%**	8,0
	Government							
AB	Agriculture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
I	Transport,storage and communications	2,8	8,9	2,5	2,8			
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	0,3	0,7	0,1	0,3			
L	Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	26,9	20,5	20,5	26,6			
M	Education	3,1	2,8	2,7	3,0			
N	Health and social work	4,4	5,0	3,9	4,3			
O	Other community, social and personal service act.	2,8	2,7	2,8	2,7			
	Value added, gross, marketprices	40,4	40,6	32,5	39,7	40,9	**15,6%**	3,0
	Households & Non-profit institutions serving households							
ABC	Agriculture and fishing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1			
D	Manufacturing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0			
F	Construction	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4			
G	Trade	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1			
H	Hotels and restaurants	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0			
I	Transport,storage and communications	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3			
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	22,7	24,1	24,3	27,8			
N	Health and social work	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6			
O	Other community, social and personal service act.	13,0	13,4	16,1	11,2			
P	Private households	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3			
	Value added, gross, marketprices	38,2	39,9	42,7	41,8	43,4	**16,5%**	4,0
	Total Value Added gross, market prices	**262,2**	**242,8**	**240,6**	**252,9**	**262,6**	**100,0%**	3,8
	Taxes less subsidies on products	26,2	27,4	27,4	28,6	29,7		3,8
	Domestic Product gross, market prices	**288,5**	**270,1**	**268,0**	**281,5**	**292,3**		3,8
	nominal		-6,3	-0,8	5,0	3,8		
	inflation		1,2	-0,3	0,8	1,8		
	real growth		-7,1	-0,5	4,5	2,1		
	Domestic Product gross, constant prices	288,5	267,9	266,5	278,4	284,3		2,1



GDP:

In 2004, the GDP has registered a 2.1% real growth. The real growth of the GDP concerns the growth in the quantity of goods and services produced. This growth has taken place namely in the HORECA sector and in sector of companies providing financial services. The nominal growth of the GDP is of 3.8%, from 281.5 million NAf. in 2003, it reached 292.3 million NAf. in 2004. The nominal growth concerns the growth in the value of the goods and services produced. This nominal value is inclusive inflation.

By analyzing the two most important sectors of the economy, the financial and the non-financial corporations we notice that the production of the non-financial corporations has grown with almost 4%, from 155.4 million NAf. in 2003 to 160.9 million NAf. in 2004. The most important branches of the non-financial sectors of Bonaire, namely the HORECA sector, trade, transport-storage and communication, and real estate-renting and business activities-, have all registered an increase: 8% for HORECA, almost 2% for trade, 3% for transport, storage and communication and 0.3% for real estate, renting and business activities. The gross added value of the financial sector has increased with 8% from 16 million NAf. in 2003 to 17.3 million NAf. in 2004. Following this same trend of positive growth, the predicted GDP for 2005 is of 4% real growth compared to 2004.

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