BUREAU VOOR DE STAATSSCHULD

Suriname Debt Management Office (SDMO)

Quarterly report **2nd Report 2025**

An Overview of the Macro-economic Developments

July 15, 2025

Introduction

The Suriname Debt Management office (SDMO) had decided to produce a quarterly report in 2022, entitled: "An Overview of Macro-economic Developments". On a quarterly base, SDMO will present the relevant international and domestic economic developments of Suriname in this report. If you have any questions, please contact us at email address info@sdmo.org or by phone at (597) 552644 and 597 552645.

Summary

Based on the most recent available statistics and information, as well as the outlook until the end of April 2025, the analysis can be summarized as follows:

- Global growth is coming under pressure this year due to trade tensions between the US and its trading partners. Economic growth for 2025 is projected at 2.8 percent, which is 0.5 percentage points lower than in 2024. According to the IMF, Suriname's economic growth in 2025 is estimated at 3.2 percent and is expected to peak at around 50 percent in 2028 due to the start of offshore oil production in that year.
- In the first quarter of 2025, gold production declined by 31 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024. Gold export volumes and values were also about 7 percent (USD 31.2 million) lower than in the first quarter of 2024. The lower gold exports led to a deterioration of the current account, from - USD 10.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2024 to - USD 69.4 million in the first quarter of 2025.
- In April 2025, international reserves increased slightly by approximately USD 28 million compared to March. The Central Bank of Suriname attributes this increase to higher mining revenues in that month due to the international gold price.
- The depreciation of the SRD in May 2025 compared to December 2025, amounts to 8 percent and is a result of an increased demand and a decreased supply of foreign currency. The increased demand is caused by the issuance of the Staatsolie bond in March, an increase in the money supply due to government spending, political uncertainities related to the elections and the new government, and a decrease of the export revenues including a limited compliance with the retention scheme.
- The credit from the banking sector is rising for this year. The rise in nominal and real terms per April 2025 amounts to respectively 17 percent and 14 percent compared to the end of 2024. This rise is also noticeable in credit extended to the private sector due to the possibilities of the future oil & gas industry.
- For the first quarter of 2025, the overall and primary balances of the government ended in deficits of -6.9 and -6.1 percent of the estimated GDP of the year. The high deficit is the result of increased expenditures for the recapitalization of the CBvS, as well as incomplete government revenue data from the mining sector.
- By the end of April 2025, central government debt had increased by 13 percent compared to December 2024, reaching USD 3.8 billion (SRD 138.0 billion). This increase was driven by the recapitalization of the CBvS through the issuance of government bonds of SRD 8.4 billion, disbursements on IADB loans (approximately USD 27 million), and the final IMF tranche received under the EFF program (approximately USD 45 million).

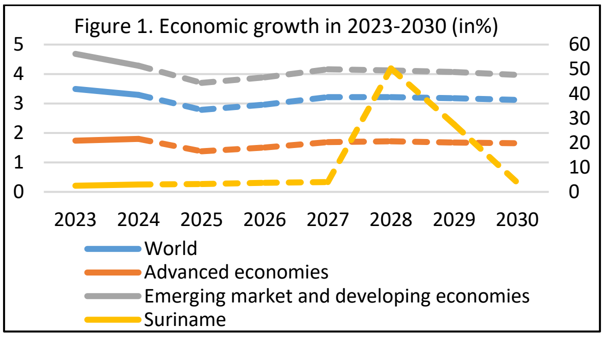
Economic growth and investment

The global economy began to recover in 2024 with decreasing inflation, a normalization of labor markets and growth of around 3.3 percent (figure 1). However, this recovery is taking place amid growing pressure on the global economic system, as long-standing rules and structures are being increasingly challenged. A key area of tension is international trade, particularly following the United States' announcement of increased tariffs on several of its trading partners.

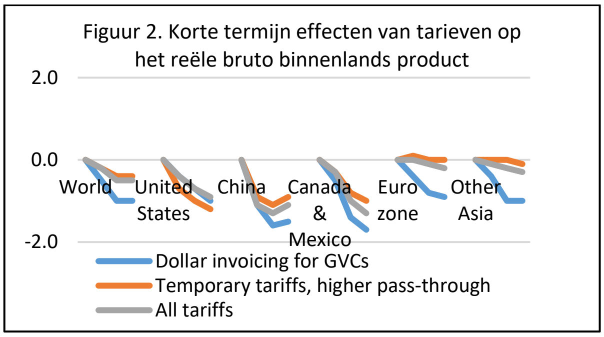
Since late January, the U.S. has implemented multiple rounds of increased tariffs, targeting countries such as Canada, China, and Mexico. By April 2, this resulted in near-universal levies, triggering sharp stock market declines and rapid interest rate hikes. Although some stabilization followed after a pause and the introduction of select exemptions on April 9, the economic uncertainty remains significant.

Assessing the broader impact of these tariffs is complex. Tariffs typically raise prices, contributing to inflation, which then suppresses demand for imported goods. This in turn, affects export revenues, exchange rates , production and economic growth, both at the national and global level. Tariffs also cause major disruptions to global value chains. As reflected in figure 1, global growth for 2025 is projected to slow to approximately 2.8 percent, a 0.5 percentage point decline from 2024.

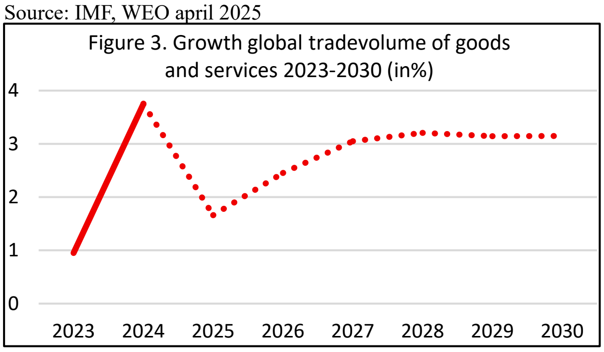
Figure 2 illustrates the IMF's assessment of the short-term (1–3 years) economic impact of these tariffs on selected countries. Canada, Mexico, and China are expected to be hit the hardest, with estimated growth reductions of 1 to 1.5 percentage points. The United States is also projected to experience a decline, though smaller, less than 1 percent. The eurozone and other Asian economies are expected to be relatively less affected in terms of GDP reduction.



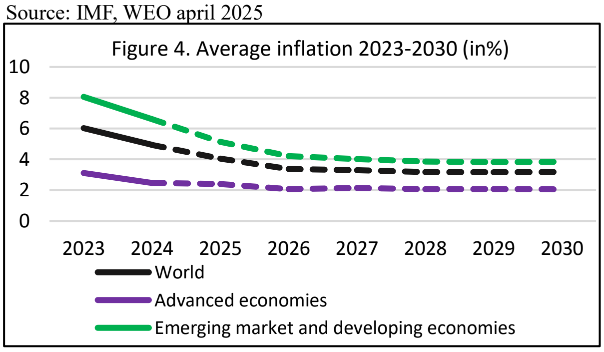
Source: IMF, WEO april 2025



Source: IMF, WEO april 2025



Source: IMF, WEO april 2025

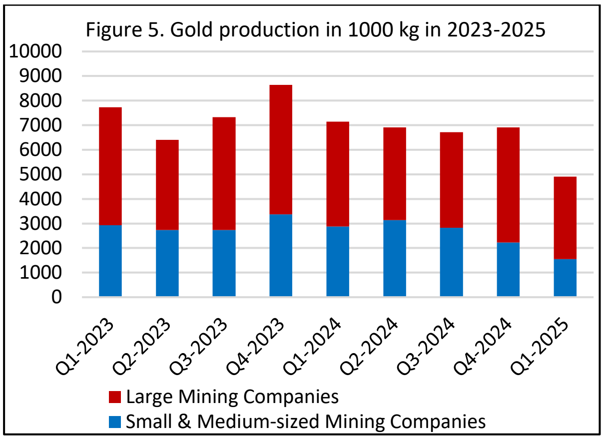


Source: IMF, WEO april 2025

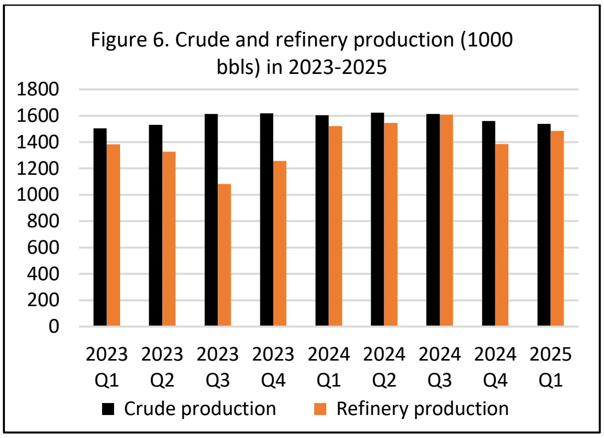
Global trade volume, which grew by approximately 3.8 percent in 2024, is expected to slow down to around 1.7 percent this year due to trade disputes between the United States and its trading partners (figure 3). The strong growth in 2024 was driven by falling global inflation, easing of monetary policy, recovery of supply chains and increased global demand for goods and services. Trade volume is projected to accelerate again, with a growth of 2.5 percent in 2026 and 3.0 percent in 2027. However, this remains below the pre-pandemic average of 4.6 percent. Risks remain elevated, particularly in the event of further trade escalations or delayed investments caused by policy uncertainty.

Figure 4 shows that global inflation is declining. Global inflation stood at approximately 4.9 percent in 2024 and is expected to fall to 4.1 percent this year. Global inflation will remain above pre-pandemic levels, partly due to tight labor markets and rising costs for services and wages. Over the next few years, inflation is projected to decline further to 3.6 percent in 2026 and 3.2 percent in 2027. Inflation projections for emerging markets and developing economies are 2 to 3 percentage points higher than the global inflation.

According to the IMF, Suriname's economic growth for 2025 is estimated at 3.2 percent, driven mainly by the non-oil sector (figure 1). Growth is xpected to peak at around 50 percent in 2028, when offshore oil production is projected to begin in Block 58. The mineral sector remains the country's most important production sector in terms of its contribution to GDP and export revenues.



Source: CBvS



Source: Staatsolie Suriname Company N.V.

Figure 5 shows that gold production in the first quarter of 2025 declined sharply to approximately 4,900 kg, a 31 percent decrease compared to the first quarter of 2024. The decline is evident across all producers in the sector. Among the major companies, the drop in production was mainly due to Newmont's operations, which saw an 18 percent decline in Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024. This decrease was caused by lower processing capacity and reduced ore quality.

Furthermore, Newmont Suriname plans to lay off 10 to15 percent of its workforce due to declining gold output and rising costs. Employees have expressed concerns about poor communication and unclear severance packages. The Newmont Workers Organization (NWO) union feels sidelined and has spoken of a breach of trust. The announcement comes amid tense collective labor agreement negotiations and raises questions about transparency and job security.
Due to the lack of available and reliable information on small-scale gold mining, it is difficult to accurately assess and analyze developments in this segment. The cause of the decline in small-scale gold production remains to be determined.

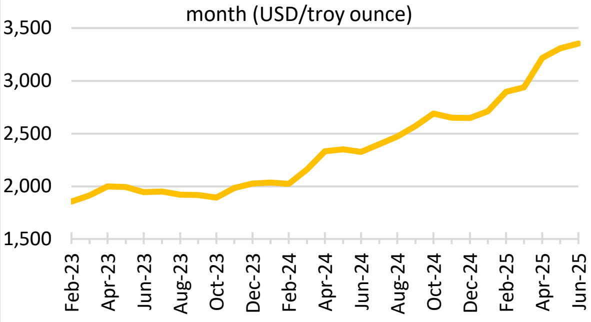
In the first quarter of 2025, crude oil production fell slightly by 4.9 percent, and refined oil production declined by 2.4 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024 (figure 6). The lower output of refined oil is attributed to an unplanned shutdown of Staatsolie's refinery due to a technical issue with one of the heating elements in the first qater of this year.

On May 14, 2025, Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. secured credit for USD 1.6 billion from a consortium of 18 international, regional, and local banks and financial institutions. The loans will finance Staatsolie's 20 percent stake in the offshore Gran Morgu project in Block 58.
Part of the loan will also be used to refinance an existing USD 130 million debt. The total financing requirement for Staatsolie's share in the project is estimated at USD 2.4 billion. The remaining funds will be sourced from equity, operational cash flows, and proceeds from locally issued bonds in March 2025. Staatsolie enjoys broad confidence both nationally and internationally due to its strong reputation, good governance, and reliable financial partnerships. This reputation was crucial in securing the loan and highlights the trust placed in the Gran Morgu project and its potential economic contribution to Suriname.

International trade- and capital flows

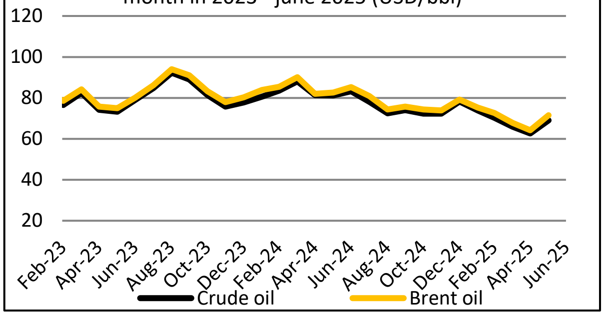
The development of the international prices of our main export products gold and oil is as follows. Figure 7 provides an overview of average global gold prices in troy ounces. As of June 2025, gold is trading at USD 3,353 per troy ounce. The recent price surge is mainly driven by strong demand for safe-haven assets amid rising policy uncertainty and escalating trade and geopolitical tensions worldwide. The upward trend in recent months also reflects continued gold purchases by central banks, as part of their foreign reserve management strategies.

Figure 7. Average worldmarket prices of gold per month (USD/troy ounce)



Source: World Bank

Figure 8. Average worldmarket prices of oil per month in 2023 - june 2025 (USD/bbl)



Source: Worldbank, www.kitco.com

Strong demand for gold as a safe-haven asset is expected to persist in the short term, supported by ongoing uncertainty, geopolitical instability, and concerns about volatility in major financial markets. Gold prices are forecasted to rise by 36 percent in 2025, before decling slightly in 2026, assuming policy uncertainty begins to ease. Even with this moderation, prices are projected to remain about 155 percent above the 2015–2019 average (approximately USD 1,267 per troy ounce) during the 2025–2026 period. However, the outlook is highly uncertain due to the extraordinary impact of geopolitical developments on gold price forecasts.

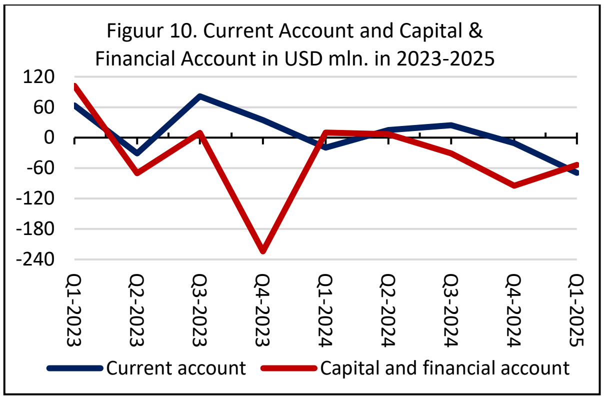
In June 2025, the Brent oil price rebounded from USD 64.2 per barrel in May to USD 71.5. This increase is the result of a combination of geopolitical tensions, supply constraints, and growing optimism about the global economy. Rising concerns over potential disruptions in oil supply, especially related to tensions around Iran and the Strait of Hormuz, have driven prices upward. Additionally, OPEC+ cautiously increased production, but less than markets expected, keeping supply tight. Aging oil fields, reduced U.S. output, and stronger global demand, supported by positive U.S. growth data and new trade agreements with countries such as Vietnam, also contributed to higher prices.

The oil price is projected to average USD 64 per barrel in 2025 and USD 60 in 2026. The main risks are geopolitical tensions (upside) and weaker global growth or additional supply from OPEC+ (downside).

Suriname's balance of payments for the first quarter of 2025 shows the following developments. At the end of the first quarter, the value of exports and imports of goods and services amounted to USD 612.5 million and USD 620 million, respectively.
According to figure 9, total exports of goods and services fell sharply during this period by approximately 9 percent (USD 61 million), compared to the first quarter of 2024.

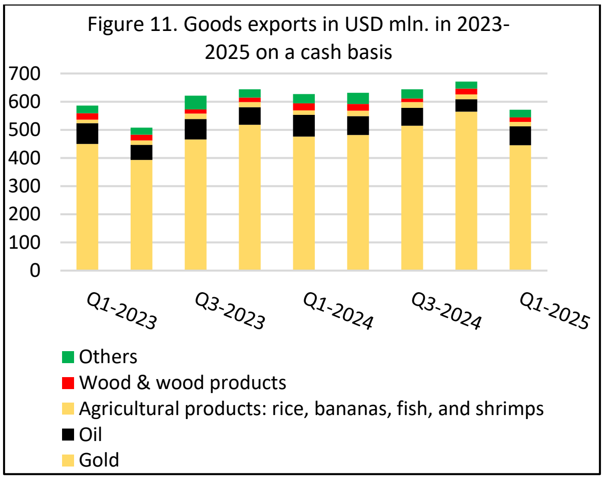
This decline is mainly linked to a drop in gold export value, as shown in figure 11. The current account of the balance of payments is strongly influenced by trends in the mining sector, particularly the gold industry (figure 13). The export value of gold dropped significantly in the first quarter to USD 445 million; a decrease of about 7 percent compared to the same period in 2024. Despite high global gold prices, export volumes are declining. It is suspected that gold smuggling may also be contributing to this downward trend.

Source: CBvS

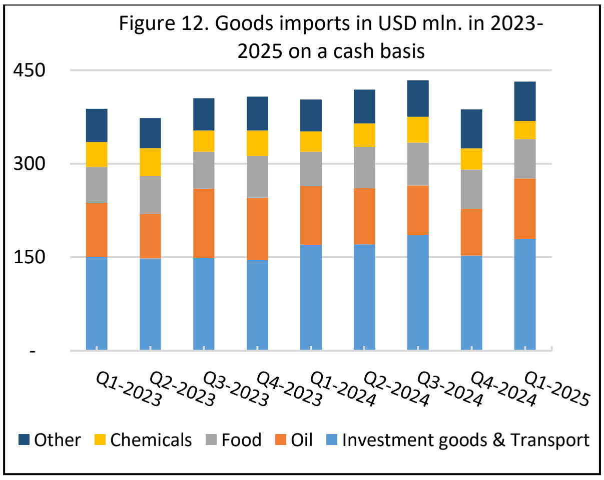


Source: CBvS

The export value of oil decreased in the first quarter of 2025 by 13 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024 due to low international oil prices (figure 11). Furthermore, there was a noticeable drop in the value of wood and wood products, while the export value of agricultural and other goods remained relatively stable during this period.



Source: CBvS



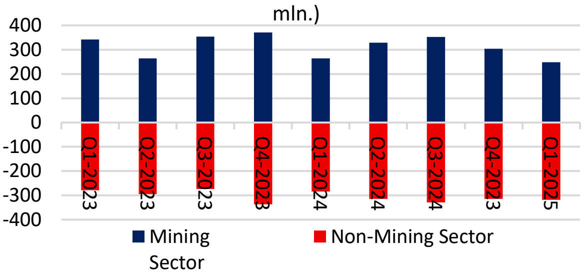
Source: CBvS

As for imports, it is worth noting that imports of investment and transport goods increased by 5 percent, while oil imports decreased by 3 percent in the first quarter of 2025 compared to the first quarter of 2024 (figure 12). The investment goods mainly relate to large mining companies for their projects, while the high oil prices in the first quarter of 2025 pushed up the import value of oil.

Due to the low export value of gold in the first quarter of 2025, the current account of the balance of payments further deteriorated from – USD 10.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2024 to - USD 69.4 million in the first quarter of 2025 (figure 10).

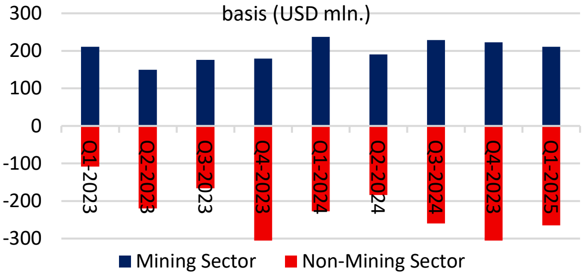
Furthermore, the secondary income balance continued to make a positive contribution to the current account, amounting to USD 39.3 million in the first quarter of 2025. This represents an increase of approximately 9.8 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024 and reflects goods and monetary transfers from abroad (including the Netherlands) to Suriname. This component of the current account remains an important source of economic support for the Surinamese population.

Figure 13. Current account split by mining and non-mining sectors on a quarterly basis (USD mln.)



Source: CBvS

Figure 14. Capital and financial account split by mining and non-mining sectors on a quarterly basis (USD mln.)



Source: CBvS

In the first quarter of 2025, the surplus turned into a deficit on the financial account, decreasing by approximately 629 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024 (figure 14). This indicates that the inflow of capital and financial resources increased in the first quarter of 2025, compared to the same period the year before. Nevertheless, foreign direct investment inflow to Suriname amounted to approximately USD 41.4 million during this period, primarily related to investments in the mining sector.

In the first quarter of 2025, Surinamese financial institutions and banks invested less, around USD 65.4 million abroad, mainly due to the interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve Bank.
Additionally, the foreign receivables of export-oriented mining companies increased by USD 208.7 million in this period. In contrast, these companies settled around USD 37.4 million in liabilities with foreign entities.

In the first quarter of 2025, the Central Government disbursed approximately USD 63.8 million from foreign loans, an increase of 88 percent compared to the first quarter of 2024.
The Central Bank of Suriname also received around USD 17.5 million in balance of payments support from the latest IMF tranche under the IMF-EFF program.

Figuur 15. International reserves on a monthly basis in USD bln. in 2023-April 2025

Source: CBvS

The international reserves at the end of April 2025 amounted to USD 1.6 billion (figure 15). There was a slight increase of USD 28 million compared to the previous month. This increase was mainly driven by higher mining revenues in that month, partly due to a strong rise in the gold price caused by a weaker US dollar.

Monetary and the financial sector development

Since early 2025, the US-dollar has shown a declining trend against major other currencies, including the euro, the British pound, and the Chinese yuan (figure 16). This decline is largely due to changes in U.S. trade policy under President Trump, with increased trade tariffs on trading partners. The new tariffs were officially announced in April, followed by new trade agreements in May. Furthermore, at the same time the Federal Reserve warned of an expected rise in unemployment and inflation, while Moody's downgraded the U.S. credit rating to Aa1 due to rising debt levels.

Against the Euro and the British pound, the USD declined steadily, although it stabilized in the second quarter of 2025 due to decreased uncertainty following the announcement of trade policy. During this period, the exchange rate remained relatively stable with few fluctuations.

The USD exchange rate against the Chinese yuan shows a similar declining pattern, although there was a temporary rise in April. Due to, China also announced new trade tariffs in response to U.S. measures. In the second quarter of 2025, fluctuations between the USD and yuan are greater than for other currencies. Still, even here the trend remains downward, partly due to China's interest rate cut in May and stimulus measures for their domestic economy.

In short, geopolitical developments, monetary policy and changed trade relations play a central role in the depreciation of the USD in 2025.

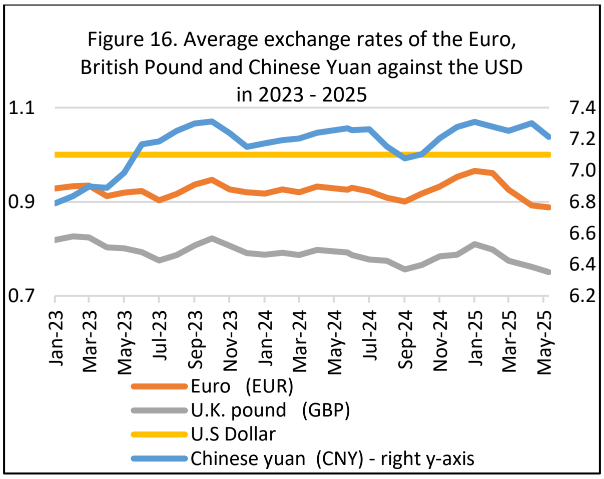


Figure 16. Average exchange rates of the Euro, British Pound and Chinese Yuan against the USD in 2023 - 2025

Source: IMF

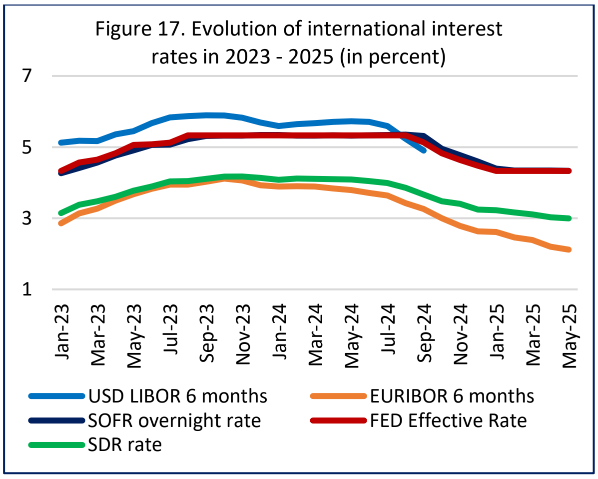


Figure 17. Evolution of international interest rates in 2023 - 2025 (in percent)

Source: www.globalrates.com

In 2025, international interest rates declined predominantly, due to continued economic uncertainty (figure 17). The 6-month Euribor fell to 2.1 percent from 3.5 percent in 2024. The SOFR went down from 5.2 percent to 4.3 percent, despite a temporary rise in April and May. The SDR rate also fell sharply, from 3.9 percent in 2024 to 1.4 percent in May 2025. The Federal Reserve cut its interest rate from 4.6 to 4.3 percent. These rate cuts reflect the cautious stance of central banks in response to the global economic slowdown and increased uncertainty in financial markets.

The SRD appreciated with circa 5 percent against the USD and with circa 6 percent against the Euro at the end of 2024 compared to the end of 2023. Over the period January to May 2025, the depreciation of the SRD was circa 8 percent against the USD and circa 16 percent against the Euro (figure 18).
Local factors that contributed to the depreciation were partially caused by an increased demand of foreign currency to invest in the Gran Morgu-project through the Staatsolie bond in USD and Euro. The increased government spending in this period which resulted in an increase of the SRD in circulation (M1) en the political uncertainities relating to the results of the election have all contributed to a pressure on the exchange rate. Through the auctions in April with a volume of USD 10 milion, the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) step in to curb depreciation of the SRD.

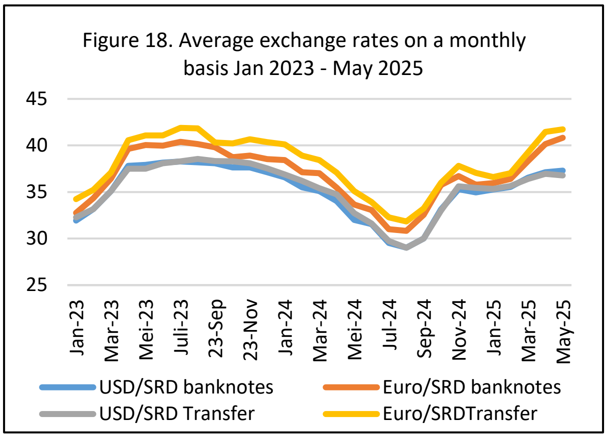


Figure 18. Average exchange rates on a monthly basis Jan 2023 - May 2025

Source: CBvS

The increasing demand of foreign currency over the recent period could not be covered because of the declining export reveneus. Furthermore, it has been declared that a great portion of the foreign currency gained from gold and other exports should go through the banks in order to be offered back to the economic agents according to the retention scheme. However there has been less inflow of foreign currency, since exporters are not obeying the rules of the retention scheme. Hereby the supply slow downs and the high pressure on the local currency remains.

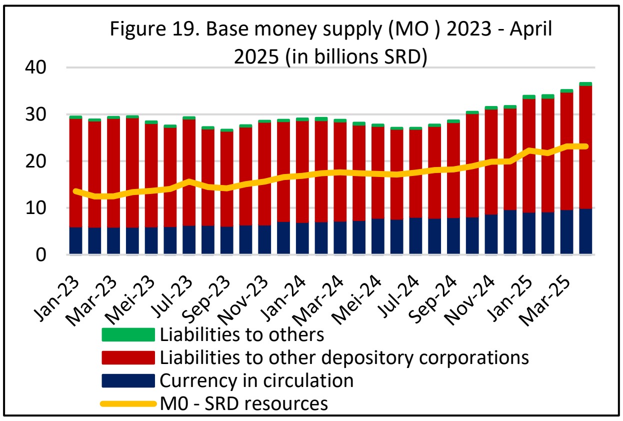


Figure 19. Base money supply (MO) 2023 - April 2025 (in billions SRD)

Source: CBvS with SDMO modifications

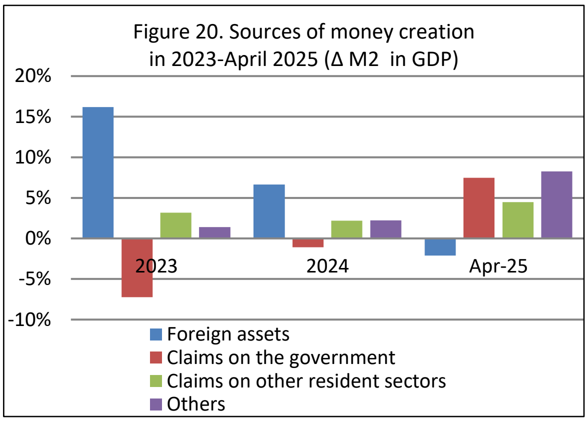


Figure 20. Sources of money creation in 2023-April 2025 (Δ M2 in GDP)

Source: CBvS

The amount of money creation in the first months of 2025, which is the change in M2, indicates an increase of 2 percent compared to the end of 2024 reaching an amount of approximately SRD 94 billion (figure 20). In 2025 it is clearly noticeable that the increase in the M2 is not the result of increases in foreign assets, as it was the case in 2022 and 2023. In fact, money creation in this category in 2025, is negatief.

The rising money supply is the result of the increased government borrowings from the banking sector. The increase includes loans which are provided by the Finabank as a partial take over of the government debt from its other creditors, and the take over of government debt of Credit Suisse by the Hakrinbank. In addition, lending to the private sector also increased in this period which contributed to the money creation. Money creation from other sources refers to the increase in the equity of the CBvS due to a capital injection of SRD 1 bilion from the government this year as part of the recapitalization of the central bank.

The year-to-year inflation rate in April 2025 compared to April 2024 has significantly decreased to circa 5.6 percent, while this rate in December 2024 was still 10.1 percent (figure 21). The decline may be attributed by some of the following factors: tight monetary policy during this period, decline world market prices for oil (import inflation), currency intervention and no further increase of tarrifs for utility services in this period. The average month to month inflation in the first five months of 2025 is below 1 percent and is considered as quite low.

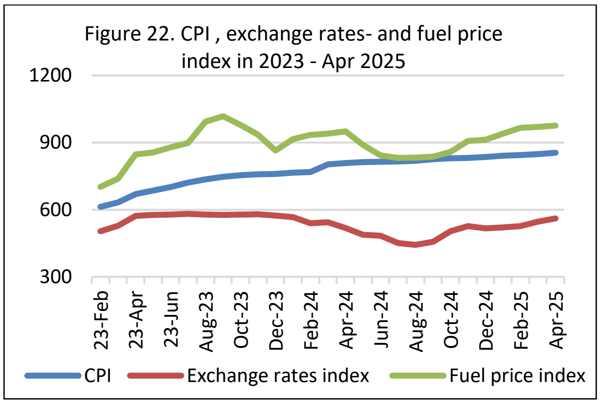


Figure 22. CPI , exchange rates- and fuel price index in 2023 - Apr 2025

Source: ABS

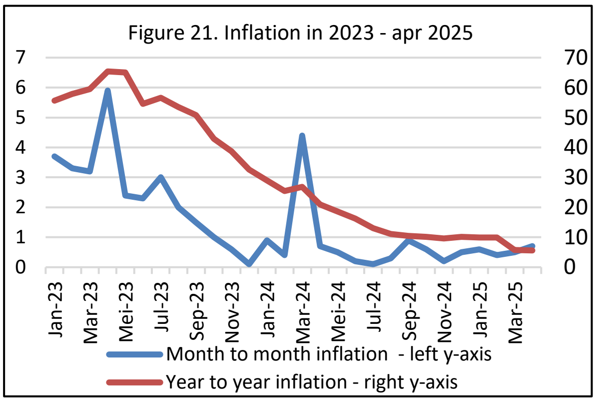


Figure 21. Inflation in 2023 - apr 2025

Source: ABS

The CBvS will continue with the tight monetary policy in 2025. The net OMO balance increased in April and more of the excess SRD liquidity was absorbed, than was repaid in interest and principal. The weighted average interest rates on TD-instruments showed a declining trend in April (figure 23). The interest rates on the 1-week OMO and lending facility continued to decrease in the second quarter of 2025. As of April 16, 2025, these interest rates dropped to 7.1 and 8.5 percent respectively. The declining inflation in the recent months has also contributed to the decreases in the OMO interest rates.

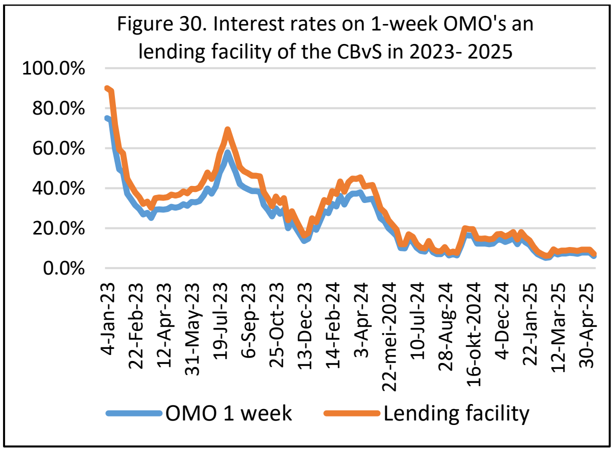
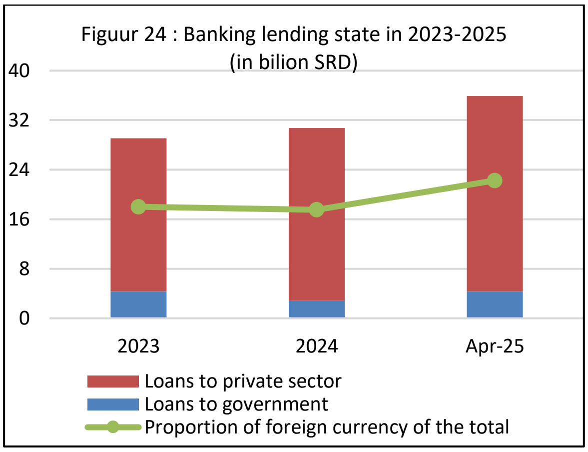


Figure 30. Interest rates on 1-week OMO's an lending facility of the CBvS in 2023- 2025

Source: Central Bank of Suriname



Figuur 24 : Banking lending state in 2023-2025 (in bilion SRD)

Source: Central Bank of Suriname

The balnce of credit of the banking sector as of April 2025, amounted to SRD 35.9 billion. This is an increase of 17 percent compared to the end of 2024. However, in real terms there is also an increase of 14 percent in this period. Lending to the government grew by about 53 percent and to the private sector by 23 percent in real terms during this period. The largest growth in lending occurred to the trade sector as well as credit to the contrstuction of homes, mining and industry is also growing. The increase in real terms of credit is an indication of rising investements by the private sector for future economic activity, particulary in the oil and gas sector.

Table 1 contains the selected financial soundness indicators of the banking sector over the perid 2023 to March 2025. The solvency ratio remains on average at 23 percent in 2025, indicating the stability of the banks in terms of their ability to meet long-term obligations. According to the standard, this ratio should be above 10 percent, which is indeed the case.

The credit quality has further improved compated to the end of 2023. The share of non-performing loans was 13 percent at the end of 2023 and further decreased to 2.8 percent in March 2025.

Table 1. Financial soundness indicators of the banking sector in 2023- March 2024 (in %)

	2023	2024	Maart 2025
Solvability*			
Regulatory Tier 1 capital***/ Risk-weighted assets (capital adequacy ratio)	20.3	23.4	22.8
Regulatory capital /Risk-weighted assets	18.4	22.0	21.6
Tier 1/total assets	7.7	9.7	10
Quality of loan portfolio			
Non-performing Loans/gross loans	13.0	5.3	2.8
Non-performing Loans (minus provision)/Tier 1	33.7	10.6	5.0
Profitability			
Return on Asset	2.7	2.7	1.0
Return on equity	36.5	30.8	10.4
Share of interest income in total income	67.0	71.9	64
Difference between debot and credit interest rate (in %)	8.5	9.3	9.3
Liquidity			
Cash and cash equivalent/total assets	53.6	52.7	54.3
Cash and cash equivalent/short-term debt	102.6	97.3	96.5

Source: CBvS
*Solvency ratio is based on guidelines of the CBvS regarding the capital adequancy ratio. The norm for the solvency ratio set by the CBvS for banks is 10 percent.
** Tier 1 capital: used to describe the capital availability of a bank and includes equity and reserves.

The profitability of banks is significantly lower in March 2025 compared to the end of 2024. Both Return on Assets abd Return on Equity have declined in 2025. The main reason for the lower profitability this year lies in the sharply reduced OMO interest rate, which was previously a major source of income for many banks. However, the increase in lending activity this year, is expected to boost the profitability in the short term.

The liquidity positon of banks is quite positive. Liquid assets relative to total asstes improved in 2025,but liquid assets relative to short-term liabilities declined slightly. According to the IMF and Basel III standard, the liquidity should be at least 100 percent. In Suriname, the definition of the short-term liabilities is based on liabilities within 1 year, instead of 30 days according to the Basel III standard. However, the ratio of Surinamese banks is close to the IMF standard.

Public Finances and Government Debt

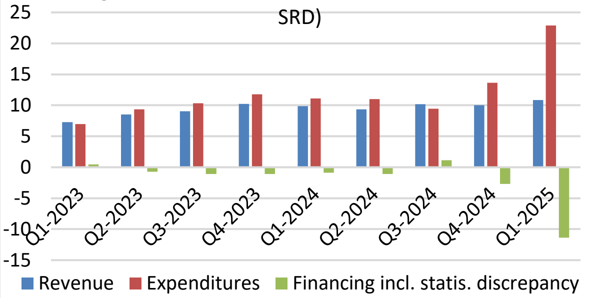
In the first quarter of 2025, which also marked the end of the IMF EFF program, the primary balance and the overall balance of the government amounted to -6.1 percent (SRD -10.0 billion) and -6.9 percent (SRD -11.4 billion) of the estimated GDP for 2025 (figures 24 and 25). In 2024, public finances had still recorded a primary surplus of 0.3 percent of GDP, while the overall fiscal deficit stood at -2.4 percent.

The increase in the deficit in the first quarter of 2025 is primarily due to the recapitalization of the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) of SRD 9.4 billion, which was recorded under the budget item "subsidies and contributions" in the public finance tables. This recapitalization had not been included in the draft 2025 budget under this item (table 1). Of the SRD 9.4 billion, SRD 1 billion was a cash transfer to the CBvS, while SRD 8.4 billion was financed in the form of 49 government bonds.
In addition, not all revenues from the mining sector were accounted for in the first-quarter government data. If the full recapitalization of the CBvS is excluded as an expenditure item, the primary balance would amount to approximately -0.4 percent (- SRD 0.6 billion), and the overall fiscal balance would be -1.2 percent (approximately - SRD 2.0 billion).

In the first quarter of 2025, the budget deficit was financed through a combination of resources from both domestic and external sources. However, in March, the focus shifted significantly toward external financing. This was due to the receipt of approximately USD 44 million in budget support from the IMF, following the successful completion of the ninth and final tranche under the IMF program.

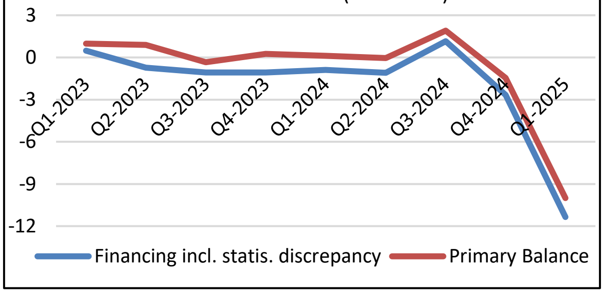
Up to March 2025, total government revenue amounted to SRD 10.8 billion, representing an increase of 8.4 percent compared to the last quarter of the previous year. Approximately 62 percent of this revenue originated from the non-mining sector (figure 27). Within this sector, revenues increased slightly by around 2 percent compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to higher receipts from indirect taxes.

Figure 24. Government Finance 2023-2025 (bil. SRD)



Source: Ministry of Finance & Planning

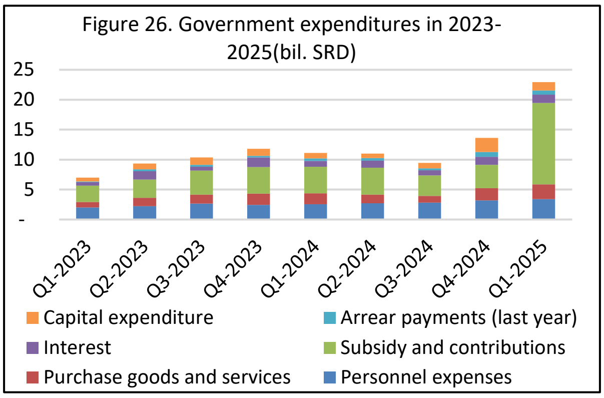
Figure 25. Government primary- & overall balance in 2023-2025 (in bil. SRD)



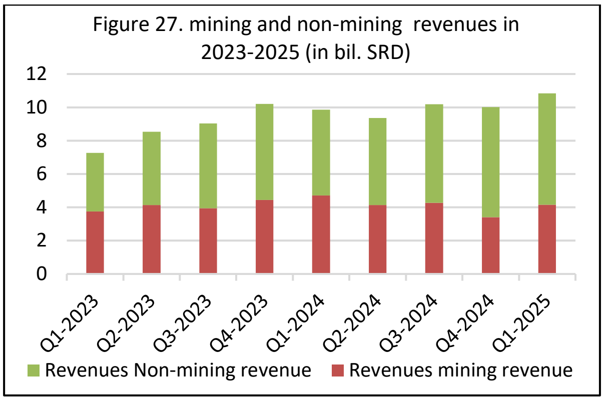
Source: Ministry of Finance & Planning

In contrast, direct tax revenues from the non-mining sector declined by approximately 40 percent. This decrease was due to lower income tax collections, following a period of heightened economic activity in the fourth quarter that had resulted in higher tax payments.
Revenues from the mining sector amounted to SRD 4.2 billion in the first quarter of 2025, representing an increase of 22 percent compared to the previous quarter. This increase was mainly attributable to higher non-tax revenues, including royalties received from Newmont and Rosebel Gold Mines – Zijin, as well as increased dividend payments from Staatsolie.
Additionally, Suriname received a grant of SRD 180 million from the Netherlands in the first quarter of 2025. These funds were allocated to the Productie Krediet Fonds (PKF) to strengthen support for small and medium-sized enterprises.

In the first quarter of 2025, total government expenditure amounted to SRD 22.2 billion (figure 26). Spending in the first quarter accounted for 47.6 percent of the 2025 budget, which has not yet been debated and approved by the National Assembly (DNA).



Source: Ministry of Finance & Planning



Source: Ministry of Finance & Planning

Table 2: Budget vs. Actual figures Jan.-March 2025 (in SRD billions)

Indicators	**Not-yet Approved Budget 2025**	**Actuals January-March 2025**	**Actuals in % of Budget**
Total revenues (GFS)	**45.4**	**10.8**	**23.9%**
Tax revenues	32.4	7.4	22.8%
Direct taxes	14.2	3.1	21.9%
Indirect taxes	18.1	4.3	23.5%
Non-Tax revenues	12.7	3.3	25.8%
Grants	0.3	0.2	57.2%
Total Expenditures (GFS)	**46.7**	**22.2**	**47.6%**
Personnel Expenditures	12.6	3.4	27.3%
Purchase of Goods and Services	7.7	2.4	31.2%
Subsidies and Contributions	15.8	13.6	86.1%
Interest	5.6	1.4	24.1%
Capital Expenditures	4.9	1.4	28.1%
Primary Balance Result	**4.4**	**-10.0**	**-228%**
Financing Deficit (GFS)	**-1.3**	**-11.4**	**900%**
Financing Deficit as % of GDP	**-0.8%**	**-6.9%**	
Primary Balance as % of GDP	**2.7 %**	**-6,1%**	
GDP Figure	163.6	163.6	

Source: Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance & Planning

This relatively high execution rate is largely attributable to recapitalization od central bank, which is registered as an expenditure under the category subsidies and contributions. This expentoyure was not included in the draft 2025 budget.

Since the new budget has not yet been approved, expenditures are currently being executed based on the most recently 2024 budget. This creates various constraints. For example, there is progressively less room for ongoing expenditures. As the expenditure ceiling is approached, no new spending can be undertaken that is not included in the 2024 budget. This hampers financial planning and stalls the progress of projects.

The largest share of these expenditures was allocated to subsidies and contributions, followed by wages & salaries. Spending on subsidies and contributions amounted to approximately SRD 13.6 billion, accounting for 61 percent of total government expenditures. Wages & salaries was about SRD 3.4 billion, or 15 percent of total government spending.

Compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, the subsidies and contributions item increased by approximately 250 percent. This surge peaked in January due to the recapitalization of the CBvS. Another portion of subsidies in the first quarter of 2025 was allocated to the N.V. Energiebedrijven Suriname (EBS) for settlements (SRD 823.3 million), to the health sector, and to increased social transfers. Despite efforts to gradually reduce subsidies to EBS, they continue to represent a significant portion of public spending, due to the company's transfers falling short of projected revenues.

Wages & salaries rose by 7.4 percent, mainly because of a 5 percent salary increase granted to civil servants and equivalent personnel as of January 1, 2025. This measure represented the second phase of a phased wage adjustment that began on July 1, 2024, with a 15 percent increase. In addition, the previously granted purchasing power bonus of net SRD 3,500 was structurally integrated into salaries.

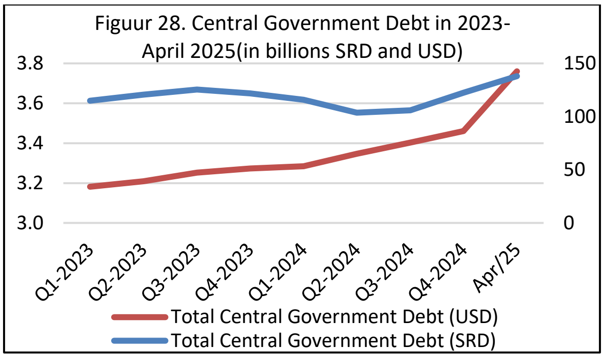
Expenditures on goods and services rose by 18 percent compared to the previous quarter. This increase was linked to the election year, during which such spending typically rises in the lead-up to elections and is often of a one-off nature.
In contrast, capital expenditures declined by 41 percent. This decline was related to the prioritization list in use and the availability of liquid resources, which left only limited room for investment spending.

As of the end of April 2025, the total central government debt had decreased to SRD 138.0 billion (USD 3.8 billion). Compared to December 2024, the debt in SRD terms increased by 13 percent (figure 28). The increase in outstanding debt during this period can be attributed to several factors:

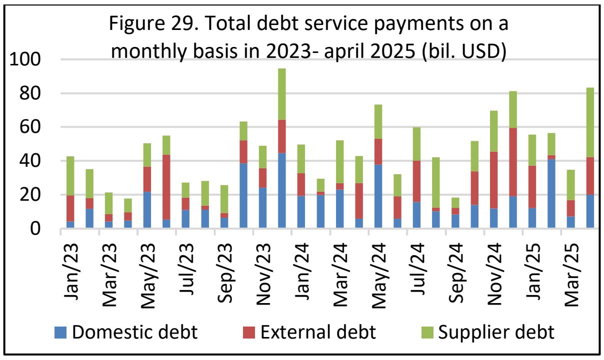
- Up to April 2025, total disbursements (USD 368.0 million) minus principal payments (USD 86.2 million) on the total debt resulted in a net increase of USD 281.8 million.
- During this period, the Surinamese dollar depreciated by 4 percent against the US dollar. This depreciation contributed to the rise in central government debt, as approximately 83 percent of the debt is denominated in foreign currency.

As of April 2025, domestic debt amounted to USD 0.8 billion (SRD 30.6 billion), while external debt stood at USD 2.9 billion (SRD 107.3 billion).
The increase in domestic debt was primarily driven by the recapitalization of the CBvS in January, for which government bonds totaling SRD 8.4 billion were issued to help finance the operation.
The increase in external debt resulted from disbursements on IADB loans of USD 26.7 million and the receipt of the final tranche under the IMF EFF program, amounting to USD 44.6 million.

Since April 2025, the Credit Suisse debt, which was taken over by Hakrinbank; has been reclassified to the domestic debt portfolio. As a result, domestic debt increased by an additional USD 7.9 million (SRD 332.1 million), while the same amount was removed from the external debt portfolio.



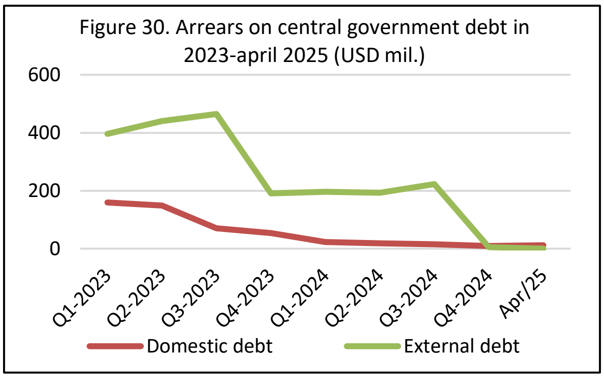
Source: SDMO



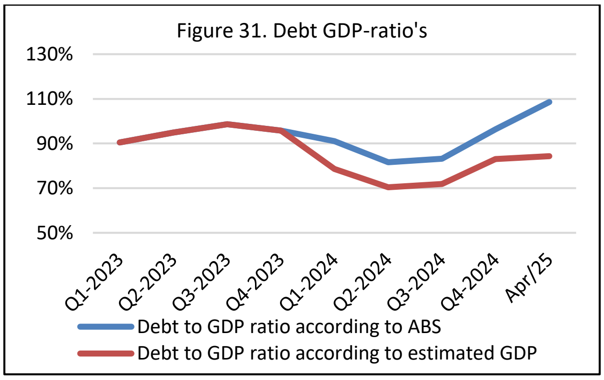
Source: SDMO

Up to April 2025, total debt service payments amounted to USD 230.1 million, of which USD 59.5 million was for external debt and USD 170.6 million for domestic debt. Of the domestic amount, USD 90.3 million related to payments to supplier debt, reflecting a catch-up effort made in April.
As a result, domestic arrears (including supplier debt) decreased from USD 24.3 million in March to USD 14.5 million in April, a reduction of approximately 40 percent (figure 28).

External arrears decreased by 100 percent in April compared to March, mainly due to the restructuring of the debt with the last commercial creditor Credit Suisse. The only remaining external arrears, amounting to USD 0.03 million with the CDF, were fully settled in May.



Source: SDMO



Source: SDMO

The debt-to-GDP ratio as of end-April 2024 stood at 108.6 percent (figure 31). According to the National Debt Act, the debt ceiling must be calculated based on the most recent GDP figure published by the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The latest published GDP figure refers to 2023 and is SRD 127.1 billion.
If the ratio is calculated using the estimated 2025 GDP of SRD 163.6 billion (IMF data), the debt-to-GDP ratio as of end-April is approximately 84.3 percent. This provides a more accurate reflection of the burden that the central government debt places on the country's total income in 2025.

Between 2021 and March 2025, approximately USD 1,473 million in new debt was contracted; no new loan agreements have been signed after March 2025.
Loans under the IMF EFF program were assessed within the framework of the program, incorporated into the budget, and included in the updated Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). Following the conclusion of the program, the National Debt Act has resumed full effect. Under Article 3 of the Act, approval from the National Assembly is required for contracting new debt when the debt-to-GDP ratio exceeds 60 percent.

Selected macroeconomic indicators

Annual statistics 2017-2024									
Real Sector	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Source**
Economic growth (%) *	4.9	1.2	-16.0	-2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	ABS/IMF Est.+ proj.
GDP nominal market pr, (mil, SRD)	29,822	31,732	38,719	61,226	93,687	127,066	147,643	163,645	ABS/IMF Est,+proj,
GDP per capita in USD	6,772	6,715	4,782	4,987	5,784	5,885	n.b.	n.b.	IMF
National Income per capita in USD	6,079	6,384	3,945	4,051	4,101	n.b.	n.b.	n.b.	ABS/calcul, SDMO
Inflation rate – average (%)	6.9	4.4	34.9	59.1	52.4	51.6	16.2	8.7	ABS/IMF
Inflation rate – e.o.p. (%)	6.9	4.4	60.7	60.7	54.6	32.6	10.1	7.4*	ABS/IMF
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	8.8	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.5	IMF
Balance of Payments (combination cash- and accrual base) From 2017 the data presented are based on the Balance of Payment Manual 6									
Total export- G + S (mil. USD)	2,235.8	2,286.8	2,446.4	2,299.5	2,598.6	2,533.9	2,793.4		CBvS
• Gold	1,631.6	1,732.2	1,959.5	1,792.1	1,870.6	1,827.3	2,046.2		CBvS
• Alumina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		CBvS
• Oil	206.6	171.0	154.4	204.0	347.3	261.8	252.6		CBvS
• Rice and banana	52.6	45.6	43.5	34.5	25.9	28.2	31.4		CBvS
• Wood and wood products	69.1	71.4	89.1	72.3	85.9	74.5	81.6		CBvS
• Fish and shrimp	41.6	37.5	33.5	31.9	32.4	39.0	40.2		CBvS
• Other goods	68.6	68.7	65.1	69.0	86.7	129.9	129.9		CBvS
• Net exports goods under merchanting	-5.0	2.8	-1.3	-0.2	7.9	-1.1	0.1		CBvS
• Services	170.7	157.4	102.6	95.9	143.0	173.5	211.4		CBvS
Total import- G + S (mil. USD)	2,069.8	2,412.7	1,845.1	1,876.4	2,341.6	2,218.2	2,571.2		CBvS
• Services	666.9	815.1	562.6	537.9	640.2	633.1	920.5		CBvS
Balance current account (mil. USD)	-118.7	-448.3	259.8	176.1	76.3	146.7	9.2		CBvS
Balance Cap. + Fin. Acc. (mil. USD) **	-298.8	-532.3	219.8	-82.1	-18.2	-183.9	-111.9		CBvS
Balance current account (% GDP)	-3.0	-11.2	9.0	5.8	2.2	3.9	0.2		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Balance Cap. + Fin. Acc. (% GDP) **	-7.5	-13.4	7.6	-1.5	-0.6	-4.4	-2.6		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Balance Statistical discrepancies (% GDP)	-0.8	-7.3	-4.3	4.1	3.7	2.0	4.0		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Total imports (F.O.B. mil. USD)	1,402.9	1,597.6	1,282.5	1,338.5	1,701.4	1,572.2	1,650.7		CBvS
• Investment & transportation	570.7	698.4	507.8	510.3	604.5	591.9	679.8		CBvS
• Oil	264.6	286.3	235.3	293.3	438.9	358.0	344.9		CBvS
• Consumption goods	202.1	219.5	194.0	206.2	246.9	248.5	252.6		CBvS
• Chemical goods	129.4	131.5	137.3	132.8	168.4	164.8	146.2		CBvS
• Other goods	236.2	262.0	208.1	195.9	242.7	209.4	227.2		CBvS
Internationally Reserve (mil. USD)	580.7	647.5	585.0	992.2	1,194.6	1,346.1	1,632.0		CBvS
World market prices in USD									
Gold USD/troz	1,269.1	1,392.6	1,769.6	1,800	1,801	1,800	1,900		World bank proj.
Crude oil USD/bbl.	71.1	64.0	42.3	70.4	99.8	84.0	81.0		World bank proj.
Crude oil USD/bbl.	68.3	61.4	41.8	70.8	98.9	82.3	81.1		IMF proj.
Monetary and Financial sector									
Liquidity ratio (M2 in % GDP)	64.4	73.6	84.9	77.9	77.7	65.4	61.8		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Balance of credit by banking sector to government (mil. SRD)	2,325.4	2,369.5	3,748	4,524	5,857	6,034	11,744		CBvS/calcul. SDMO

Monetary and Financial sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Source
Balance of credit by banking sector to private sector (mil. SRD)	8,094.6	8,218.8	10,787	12,805	19,762	23,051	19,008		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Selling rate SRD/USD (e.o.p.)	7.5	7.5	14.3	21.3	31.0	36.4	34.7		CBvS
Selling rate SRD/USD average	7.5	7.5	9.4	19.1	24.4	36.7	33.1		CBvS
Selling rate SRD/Euro (e.o.p.)	8.6	8.4	17.6	23.0	31.0	37.9	35.7		CBvS
Selling rate SRD/Euro average	8.9	8.4	10.8	21.1	24.8	38.3	34.8		CBvS
Average SRD lending interest rate	14.3	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.2	14.8		CBvS
Interbank SRD interest rate	10.1	11.7	11.9	9.4	-	30.0	-		CBvS
Average USD lending interest rate	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2		CBvS
Average Euro lending interest rate	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.3		CBvS
Government Finance and Debt (cash base)									
Primary balance	-6.8	-15.6	-7.5	3.5	0.6	1.3	0.3		MoF/calcul. SDMO
Overall balance including statistical differences. (% GDP)	-10.1	-18.4	-9.6	1.7	-0.5	-1.6	-2.6		MoF/calcul. SDMO
Commitment balance including Statistical differences. (% GDP)	-6.8	-15.8	-11.0	2.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.3		MoF/calcul. SDMO
Primary non-mineral balance in % of non--mineral GDP	-20.6	-31.0	-19.4	-12.3	-19.2	-15.2	-15.1		MoF/calcul. SDMO
Fiscal impulse (%)	2.3	10.4	-11.6	-7.1	6.9	-4.0	-0.1		MoF
Govern. Debt (nat. def.) (bil. SRD)	18.7	22.5	46.8	67.9	103.1	121.7	122.4		SDMO
Effective Governm. Debt (bil. USD)	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5		SDMO
External debt (mil. USD)	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8		SDMO
Domestic debt (mil. USD)	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6		SDMO
Domestic debt to banking sector (mil. USD) ***	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		SDMO
Governm.Debt nat.def. GDP ratio	62.7%	70.9%	120.8%	110.8%	110.1%	95.8%	96.3%		SDMO
Disbursements external debt (USD)	186.3	357.7	88.0	103.4	297.9	368.9	357.0		SDMO
Debt service payments (mil. USD)	357.5	263.8	154.1	215.3	203.9	327.6	603.0		SDMO

Quarterly statistics 2023-2024

Balance of Payments (cash base)	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	Source
Total export- G+S (mil. USD)	547.5	668.5	690.5	672.7	680.3	698.8	731.6	612.5	CBvS
• Gold	393.6	465.6	517.8	476.2	481.9	523.2	564.9	445.0	CBvS
• Oil	52.3	73.4	62.4	77.4	66.8	64.0	44.3	126.0	CBvS
• Rice and banana	6.3	8.4	8.8	6.4	9.5	9.2	6.4	6.2	CBvS
• Wood and wood products	20.3	15.7	16.1	25.0	24.0	12.1	20.5	16.1	CBvS
• Fish and shrimp	10.3	11.7	9.7	9.2	9.7	11.1	10.2	9.1	CBvS
• Other goods	24.4	49.4	29.0	32.2	39.6	32.8	25.2	26.9	CBvS
• Net export goods under merchanting	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	CBvS
• Services	40.7	44.6	47.1	47.1	49.0	55.1	59.8	41.4	CBvS

Balance of Payments (cash base)	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	Source
Total import- G+S (mil. USD)	521.2	577.2	572.0	633.5	636.2	658.6	634.8	619.5	CBvS
• Services	148.2	166.8	171.0	230.3	217.4	224.7	247.6	187.8	CBvS
Balance current account (mil. USD)	-31.2	81.5	34.1	-14.8	26.6	24.1	40.3	-69.4	CBvS
Balance Cap. + Fin. account (mln. USD)**	-70.3	8.5	-224.2	10.1	3.4	-26.5	-94.5	53.8	CBvS

Balance Current account (% GDP)	-0.8	2.2	0.9	-0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Balance Cap. + Fin. Acc. (% GDP)	-1.9	0.2	-6.0	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-2.3		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
Statistical discrepancies (% GDP	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.6		CBvS/calcul. SDMO
<u>Balance of Payments (cash base)</u>	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	Source
Total imports (F.O.B. value mil. USD)	<u>373.1</u>	<u>410.4</u>	<u>401.0</u>	<u>408.5</u>	<u>419.8</u>	<u>435.1</u>	<u>387.2</u>	<u>431.7</u>	CBvS
• Investment & transportation	147.9	148.6	145.4	170.1	170.5	186.2	153.0	431.7	CBvS
• Oil	71.0	106.2	93.6	99.9	91.3	79.1	74.5	140.9	CBvS
• Consumption goods	61.3	62.0	67.4	54.8	66.3	68.5	63.1	63.1	CBvS
• Chemical goods	45.0	39.5	40.5	32.4	37.6	42.1	34.1	29.4	CBvS
• Other goods	47.8	54.1	54.0	51.3	54.1	59.2	62.6	63.1	CBvS
<u>Government Finance and debt (cash base)</u>									
Primary balance (% GDP)	0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	-1.0	-6.1	MvF/calcul. SDMO
Overall balance including statistical differences. (% GDP)	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	0.8	-1.8	-6.9	MvF/calcul. SDMO
Commitment balance including statistical differences. (% GDP)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	-1.3	-6.5	MvF/calcul. SDMO

Monthly statistics Jul 2024-Jun 2025

<u>Inflation (%)</u>	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Source
Inflation – month to previous month	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7*			ABS
Inflation – month to. month of previous year	13.0	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	5.7	5.6*			ABS
<u>International Reserve in USD</u>													
International Reserve	1,327.7	1,334.4	1,365.1	1,363.8	1,350.3	1,410.1	1,536.0	1,464.0	1,617.1	1,645.1	1,574.8		CBvS
<u>World market prices in USD</u>													
Gold USD/troz	1,984	2,026	2,034	2,023	2,158	2,331	2,690	2,651	2,983	3,218	3,309	3,353	World Bank
Crude oil USD/bbl.	88.0	81.5	81.2	83.3	78.1	72.4	74.0	72.3	70.7	65.9	62.7	69.1	World Bank
<u>Liquidity ratio (M2 in % GDP) and balance of credit from the banking sector (mil, SRD)</u>													
Liquidity ratio	50.6	52	54.4	59.2	61.5	62	56	57.2	59.1	57.4			CBvS/calcul, SDMO
M0 (broad definition)	27,114	27,786	28,663	30,566	31,555	31,737	33,973	34,106	35,193	36,661			CBvS
M2	74,488	76,525	80,086	87,185	90,531	91,253	91,650	93,684	96,768	93,880			CBvS
Balance of total credit	25,924	2,631	27,875	29,700	30,562	30,752	30,033	30,881	33,521	35,908			CBvS/calcul, SDMO
	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May. 2025	Jun. 2025	
Balance of credit to government	2,654	2,982	3,012	3,143	3,113	2,824	2,692	2,577	3,213	4,390			CBvS/calcul, SDMO
Balance of credit to private sector	23,270	23,649	24,863	26,557	27,449	27,928	27,342	28,304	30,308	31,518			CBvS/calcul, SDMO
<u>CBvS Exchange rates (selling rates banknotes)</u> ****													
SRD/USD (e.o.p.)	29.04	29.02	31.07	35.13	34.58	34.65	35.48	35.75	36.80	36.90	37.42		CBvS
SRD/USD average	29.52	29.02	30.02	33.14	35.31	34.95	35.27	35.53	36.55	37.14	37.28		CBvS
SRD/Euro (e.o.p.)	30.64	31.08	34.18	37.26	35.72	35.66	36.42	36.76	38.68	40.73	41.31		CBvS
SRD/Euro average	31.01	30.83	32.55	35.76	36.72	35.77	35.95	36.39	38.35	40.16	40.83	36.38	CBvS

Average lending rates (%)													
SRD credit	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6			CBvS
Interbanking SRD interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			CBvS
	jul. 2024	aug. 2024	sept. 2024	okt. 2024	nov. 2024	dec. 2024	jan. 2025	feb. 2025	mrt. 2025	apr. 2025	mei. 2025	jun. 2025	
USD credit	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9			CBvS
Euro credit	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1			CBvS
Government finance (mil, SRD) and debt (mil, USD)													
Tot. Revenues cash base	3.58	2.27	4.34	3.39	3.15	3.47	3.56	3.53	3.75				MoF
Tot. Expend. cash base	4.04	2.37	2.76	4.41	4.41	3.98	14.36	3.72	4.12				MoF
Primary balance (%)	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2	-6.1%	0.0%	0.0%				MoF
Overall balance	(0.3)	(0.1)	1.1	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(6.6)	(0.1)	(0.2)				MoF
Government debt (national def.-mil. SRD)	98.4	98.8	105.8	116.7	116.7	122.4	131.9	132.1	138.2	138.0			SDMO
Debt to central bank (mil. SRD)	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	18.1	16.9	16.9	17.1			SDMO
Domestic debt to banking sector (bil. USD)***	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	4.0			SDMO
Effective debt (intern. Def. bil. USD)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8			SDMO
External debt (bil. USD)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9			SDMO
Domestic debt (bil. USD)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8			SDMO
Government debt (National def,)-GDP ratio	78%	78%	83%	92%	92%	96%	104%	104%	109%	109%			SDMO
Disbursements on external debt (mil,USD))	6.9	0.7	31.1	17.4	5.0	216.3	0.2	0.3	71.0	3.6			SDMO
Tot. Debt service paym. (mil. USD)	40.3	12.6	12.3	33.9	45.6	59.5	37.3	43.2	16.8	42.2			SDMO

e.o.p. = end of period n.a.= not available

ABS = General Bureau of Statistics, IMF- International Monetary Fund, CBvS = Central Bank of Suriname, MoF = Ministry of Finance & Planning, SDMO = Suriname Debt Management Office

* GDP figures of 2020-2022 are prelimenary figures.

** This is the balance of capital transfers and the financial account of the balance of payment.

*** Government domestic debt of the banking sector includes treasury paper and loans.