Appendix 1. Legal regulation of indemnification through DNB

The abolition of slavery was provided for in two separate acts, one for Surinam and one for the islands of the Dutch West Indies. Both stipulated that De Nederlandsche Bank would honour the bills of exchange drawn by the former slave owners on the Minister of the Colonies in compensation for the emancipation of enslaved persons.

Act of 8 August 1862
concerning the abolition of slavery in the colony of Surinam
Article 14
The indemnification referred to in art. 8 shall be paid to the owner or to his representative within three months after the abolition of slavery.
The payment shall be made in bills of exchange, guilder for guilder, to be issued by the Governor-General against the Minister of the Colonies and payable one month after inspection at De Nederlandsche Bank in Amsterdam, or, if so desired and insofar as the colonial treasury is able so to do in the opinion of the Governor-General, in legal tender at Paramaribo.

Act of 8 August 1862
concerning the abolition of slavery on the islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, St Eustatius, Saba, and St Martin (Dutch part)
Article 12
The indemnification referred to in art. 6 shall be paid to the owner or to his representative on each of the islands concerned within three months after the abolition of slavery.
The payment shall be made in bills of exchange, guilder for guilder, to be issued by the Governor-General of Curaçao and Dependencies for Curaçao, Bonaire and Aruba, by the Governor of St Eustatius for that island and for

Saba and for St Martin (Dutch part) by the Governor there, and payable one month after inspection at De Nederlandsche Bank in Amsterdam, or, if so desired and insofar as the treasury is able so to do in the opinion of the aforementioned Governor-General or Governor, in legal tender on each of the islands.