These are the financial statements of the Fund and they have been prepared for the year 2014

Financial Statements Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten

For the period ended December 31, 2014

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1. Algemeen Pensioenfonds of Sint Maarten

Algemeen Pensioensfonds of Sint Maarten (hereinafter named APS or the Fund) is a self-governing entity and forms part of the portfolio of the Minister of Finance of Sint Maarten. The Fund was established by law as of October 10, 2010 and is one of the three legal successors of Algemeen Pensioenfonds Nederlandse Antillen (APNA). The law that governs the Fund is national ordinance "Landsverordening Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten" LvO APS (AB 2010, no 64 superseded by AB 2013, no 65) as Sint Maarten's first pension fund for civil servants. The Fund started its operations in Sint Maarten in 2012.

Our mission is to achieve the highest possible returns on the Fund's assets, while minimizing financial risks, therefore contributing to the welfare of our members by safeguarding their future pension benefit.

The importance of the Fund is to:

1. Provide peace of mind to active fund participants and deferred beneficiaries who based on employment history are entitled to a pension upon retirement. To achieve this, we are committed to safeguarding pensionable earnings of our participants. For retirees already enjoying pension benefits, it is important that they can rely on continuous receipt of their pension earnings;
2. Provide the highest level of customer service, by being proactive, flexible and provide information in a timely manner. Our service model makes use of our official website and brochures, to disseminate information to fund participants;
3. Develop and implement a business model which allows the proper execution of the pension plan and;
4. Use cutting-edge professional knowledge, skills and operations in serving our responsibilities.

The core values of the Fund are based on the principles 'clean, lean and mean' which are further defined as:
Clean = integrity, transparent, open communication, independent and reliable;
Lean = efficient, prudent decision making, professional services;
Mean = no-nonsense approach, stringent execution of the *'PLvO'*, the *'LvO APS'* and other relevant legislations.

Governance
The governance function of APS has been largely pre-defined in the *'LvO APS[1]'*. Herein, the number of board members, the roles and responsibilities of entities within the fund and the supervision by the Minister of Finance, the Audit Chamber and the Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten are also regulated.

[1] Landsverordening Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten (AB 2010, no. 64)

Board Composition
The composition of the board in 2014 as supported by the *'Landsbesluiten (no. LB-11/0975, LB-12/0872, LB-12/0873, LB-13/0384, LB-14/0505)'* was as follows:

Mr. Franklyn E. Richards	Chairman
Mr. Richard F. Gibson Jr.	Member
Mr. Rene R. Gartner	Member
Mr. Michel G.M.H. Soons	Member
Mr. Guilliano A. Saturnilia	Member

As at of December 31, 2014 there were no vacancies on the board of the Fund.

Investment Committee
As prescribed by the *'LvO APS'* the Fund should also have an Investment Committee ("IC") in place.

The committee advises the APS Board of Directors on the overall investment policy and guidelines as well as gives insight on different investment opportunities.

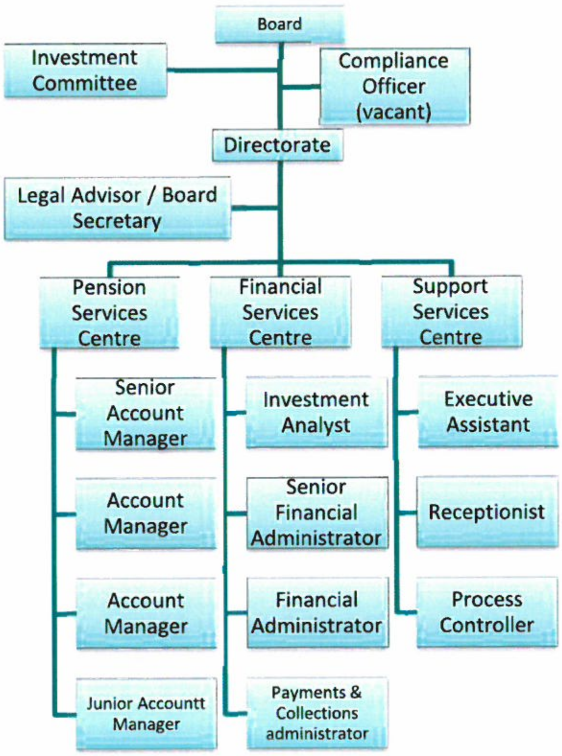
In 2014 there were three members, which are Mr. Francis Bowman, Mr. Charles G. Thomas and Ms. Myrtille Brookson.

Management of the Fund

The daily operation of APS is overseen by the directorate. The directorate reports to the APS board. In 2014 the directorate was represented by Ms. Kendra Arnell as director and Mr. George Willems as adjunct director.

Structure of the Fund

The structure of the Fund is as follows:



APS started in the year 2011 with 3 employees and increased to 10 employees in the year 2012. By the end of 2014 APS had 14 full time employees. The Fund is divided in three service centres:

1. The Pension Services Centre: These activities include the calculation and allocation of the several pensions to its participants.
2. The Financial Services Centre: These activities include the collection of premiums, payments to beneficiaries, financial administration, analysis, preparation and execution of investment opportunities.
3. The Support Services Centre: responsible for support to the daily operations. Functions here include receptionist, legal advisor and the process controller.

2. Financial Highlights

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013	
Associated Employers 1)	26	26	1) For a number of the associated employers it can be said that it is not the entire staff that are participating in the pension fund.
Number of Participants			
Active registered participants 2)	*2,662*	*2,576*	2) Registered employees of an associated employer who contributed premiums to the pension fund during the reporting year.
Active non registered participants 3)			3) Non registered employees of an associated employer who contributed premiums to the pension fund during the reporting year.
Participants with deferred rights 4)	*434*	*418*	4) Former employees of an associated employer who have accrued pension, however no longer contributed pension premiums during the reporting year.
Pensioners	*949*	*851*	
Actives/non actives participants	*1.92*	2.03	
Participants age average			
Active participants	43.1	43.4	
Non active participants	57.1	56.4	
All participants	47.9	47.7	
Pension administration			
Actual premium 5)	22%	22%	5) The 22% pension premium which is currently charged, was inherited from APS predecessor, APNA. It deviates from the 25% premium stated in "the Pensioenlandsverordening Overheids-dienaren".
Pension Premiums	32,251,550	29,827,465	
Pension administration expenses 6)	4,115,881	4,247,229	6) The operational expenses of the fund (including investment management expenses) are circa 0.75% of the funds's assets.
Pension payments	15,153,189	13,554,270	
Pension premiums/pension payments	2.13	2.20	

Solvency			
Pension assets	545,396,787	510,658,838	
Minimum targeted pension assets	586,911,150	528,581,550	
Pension obligation provision	558,963,000	503,411,000	
Current funding ratio 7)	97.6%	101.4%	7) A funding ratio below 100% is one of the indicators that has triggered the definion of a two-pronged plan improve the solvency of the fund (focus on both short & long term actions).
Minimum targeted funding ratio 8)	105.00%	105.00%	8) The Board-defined target for the funding ratio.
Total provision/provision pensioners	2.50	2.72	
Investment portfolio			
Equity	134,052,579	133,806,009	
Fixed income	136,816,785	165,622,794	
Division of assets 9)	123,340,531	116,801,117	9) Amount APS is yet to receive from the division of APNA assets (upon completion).
Other	134,928,238	82,425,732	
Investment performance			
Targeted return	5.50%	5.50%	
Total return	4.33%	8.11%	
Return domestic portfolio	4.62%	3.86%	
Return international portfolio	3.96%	15.93%	

3. Message from the Board of Directors

Dear stakeholders of the Algemeen Pensioenfonds of Sint Maarten, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I hereby present to you the 2014 Annual Report of the Algemeen Pensioenfonds of Sint Maarten.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers Sint Maarten. Towers Watson (Netherlands) has certified the pension administration and provided an actuarial statement.

Financial result 2014

The message in our 2014 financial statement is not an entirely positive one, it is however a very realistic one. The Fund recorded a loss as a consequence of a number of factors amongst which disappointing investment returns and an increasing pension liability to its participants.

The coverage ratio of 97.6% is below the minimum of 100%, meaning that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations to its participants with all variables unchanged. The Fund has not been afforded the opportunity to build up buffers / financial reserves.

Discussions with the Government of Sint Maarten on the repayment of the debt it has accrued over the past years, are still ongoing. A new chapter has since been added to the discussion with the Government of Sint Maarten. This pertains to the retroactive collection of the 3% difference[2] between the provisional pension premium (22%) and the legal pension premium of 25%. The Fund remains of the opinion that it is entitled to the ANG 17 million difference (as per 31 December 2014) and looks forward to the conclusion of discussions with the Government on this financial obligation to the Fund.

Financial sustainability through pension reform

It is apparent that the current pension scheme is no longer financially sustainable. This is evident from symptoms such as

- the legal premium of 25% being insufficient to cover all costs associated with the scheme;
- the need of the Fund to finance a portion of the costs from investment return;
- the major employers having difficulty making timely pension premium payments and reimbursements to the Fund;
- the below minimum coverage ratio.

It is also further supported by the financial instruction from the Council of Ministers of the Netherlands based on the advice of the College van Financieel Toezicht (CFT) to pay off debts to amongst others the Fund within a specific timespan and to put in place a sustainable pension and healthy scheme before 2016.

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[2] In accordance with the articles of the Pensioenlandsverordening Overheidsdienaren (articles 58 and 60), employers must pay a pension premium contribution of 25% of the gross salary to APS. In January 2012, having taken example from the former Algemeen Pensioenfonds van de Nederlandse Antillen (APNA), APS' predecessor, provisional invoices at 22% of the gross salary, were sent to the employers.

It is likely that structural pension reform is potentially the only way to prevent the demise of the pension fund going forward and to successfully make the Fund financially sound.

The Fund anticipates working with the Government of Sint Maarten and representatives of the participants to put reform measures in place. It is desirable to achieve a win-win situation for all parties involved:

- the ability to provide participants with the certainty of a pension income upon retirement, that is inflation-proof
- a pension scheme that is financially sustainable and allows the Fund to honour a promise of a pension income to all participants for life,
- a pension scheme that is based on just and fair principles and does not benefit one group more than others,
- a pension scheme that is affordable for both participant and employer;
- administratively efficient so as not to burden the scheme with high costs.

The Fund is cognizant that the thought of pension reform can be a daunting one especially when we look at the changes that our neighbouring islands have gone through with similar processes. However, participants, their representative groups and other stakeholders should bear in mind that the end goal is ensuring that <u>all</u> participants – both current and future employees – are able to receive a pension that they too are entitled to.

Solidifying the Fund through reform is beneficial to the collective of the participants. Acknowledging this need for change and embracing this change would serve us all well.

Approval financial statements
The financial statements have been approved for issue by the APS Board of Directors on December 7, 2015.

Thank you
I thank my fellow members of the Board of Directors (present and past), members of the Investment Committee, the Directorate and the staff as a whole, for their efforts to establish an organization which will be able to provide the best possible services to the APS members and participants in the future.

Mr. Franklyn Richards

Chairman of the APS Board of Directors

4. Message from the Directorate

The directorate of APS is happy to present its 2014 annual statement. This marks a milestone as the Fund has effectively reduced the backlog in reporting on its administration and has almost successfully moved past the disadvantages it inherited at its inception.

Three major issues are immediately apparent in this year's financial statement. The first is that the year ended with a negative result driven by a reduced return on invested funds (revenue side), and increases in the pension benefits payment and in the pension provision (expense side). The second is that the solvency of the Fund is subpar with a coverage ratio of 97.6%, which is below the minimum ratio of 100% and below the target ratio of 105%. Thirdly, the high receivables from predominantly the Government of St. Maarten, which is more than 14% of the Fund's assets and significantly more than the maximum amount of 10% as per our ABTN.

All issues are concerning as they indicate that the Fund is under substantial financial pressure and has reached the point where under unchanged circumstances, it cannot meet its financial obligations. The high level of outstanding debts shows that employers are also under financial pressure.

In previous financial statements the Fund has indicated that investments were made to ensure that the inaccuracies in the inherited administration from predecessor APNA along with the backlog in registration of employees with the Fund, were remedied. The participants' cleanup and the reallocation of participants to the correct pension fund following the "Boedelscheiding", have led to an influx of participants in the Fund, as well as an increased pension obligation to these participants.

In addition, the Fund has adopted actuarial assumptions which are more specific to our St. Maarten situation than in previous years. These assumptions take into consideration amongst others a smaller chance of participants becoming disabled, the high administrative costs of paying out pensions, managing the investment portfolio and our participants living "past expectancy". The amended assumptions have driven the Fund's pension obligation upwards.

The Fund is not in a financially sound position. Due to the negative financial result the Fund is impeded in its ability this year to effectively continue reserving funds which would be used to offset years in which the investment returns are disappointing and to finance the indexation of pension benefits. The insolvent state of the Fund also limits it in other areas, such as the honoring of certain requests such as pension value transfers seeing that by regulation of the Central Bank of Curaçao & Sint Maarten so-called "waardeoverdrachten" can only be done once the coverage ratio is 100% or higher.

As indicated by our chairman, prompt reformative action is to be taken in conjunction with the Government of Sint Maarten in order to curb the downward spiral and place the Fund in a financially solvent position which would allow for the continued long term payout of pensions.

Participants' administration

The total number of participants continued to increase throughout 2014 with over 2,662 participants being registered as active; this number was up from 2,576 in 2013. The average age of our active participants has trended downwards from 43.4 to 43.1 years, while the overall average

age has increased to 47.9 years; this is slightly up from 47.7. These statistics indicate that our pension beneficiaries are indeed attaining higher ages and therefore support the theory of a longer life expectancy amongst our pension beneficiaries.

In 2014 the number of pension beneficiaries increased from 849 to 949 - with the majority of the pensions being senior pensions. A number of these pension beneficiaries are persons who were re-allocated to APS from either Pensioenfonds Caribisch Nederland (PCN) or Algemeen Pensioenfonds Curaçao (APC), based on the findings of the work group after reviewing the individual cases and noting discrepancies on the last recorded "standplaats" in APNA's pension administration. In the 2013 annual statement of the Fund a statement was made of this along with the financial consequences and how these were recorded in our administration.

Despite the increasing number of pension beneficiaries in the Fund, the system dependency ratio remains positive with almost 2 active participants for every (deferred) pension beneficiary (non-active) in the Fund's population. Whilst this ratio was higher in 2013 (2:03 : 1 vs 1.92 : 1), it can still be considered good, as it means that the Fund's is still at a point where the majority of its outgoing cash flows are in the future when the current pool of active participants retire. Management is vigilant in monitoring the development in this ratio.

The actuaries of the Fund, Towers Watson, conducted a further analysis of the manner in which article 24[3] of the "Pensioenlandsverordening" had been applied in the participants' administration. The analysis performed by the actuary shows that the article was not correctly processed in the administration software. The consulting actuary simulated the calculation of the pension benefit obligations for this purpose on the basis of available data. The simulation shows that the provision at the end of 2014 is overstated by approximately ANG 3.3 million.

New associated employer

Of the participants registered in 2014, a number of these are staff members of St. Maarten Laboratory Services (SLS). After awaiting the finalization of the ministerial decree to have SLS become an associated employer of the Fund, through article 5 of the National Pension Ordinance, we welcomed the employees of this St. Maarten-based government-owned company in 2014 to APS.

In 2014 NIPA also showed interest in becoming an associated employer of the Fund and having its staff be active participants in the Fund. In the course of 2015 it is expected that the possibilities can be further explored together with its management. The inclusion of additional active participants working for financially viable entities on Sint Maarten, is expected to have a positive effect on the Fund.

Premiums

A noted improvement was seen in the payments of premiums by employers – particularly the subsidized schools. Towards the end of 2013 the decision was finally made to have the subsidized schools themselves be responsible for the payment of pension premiums for their staff. This would

[3] Artikel 24: Indien in het gezamenlijk bedrag aan ambtelijk inkomen, bedoeld in artikel 22, eerste lid, ten gevolge van een samenloop van betrekkingen een bedrag is begrepen dat verband houdt met tijd gedurende welke de overheidsdienaar ontheven is geweest van de uitoefening van zijn betrekking, blijft dit bedrag voor het vaststellen van de berekeningsgrondslag buiten beschouwing.

be instead of having the government of Sint Maarten be responsible for such after deducting the premiums from the school grants.

Premiums are insufficient to cover costs

The financial unsolidity of the Fund is further exacerbated by the fact that the premium revenues are far from sufficient to cover the expenses associated with the current pension scheme. Actuarial analyses done on our participants' base have made this clear. The cost covering premium is 31.3%; in other words, 31.3% of the total salary sum is needed in order to cover all of the expenses associated with the pension plan.

In a normal situation the premium revenue should be sufficient to sustain the Fund, however in our case it is apparent that even the legal premium at 25% of the salary sum would be insufficient. By continuing to receive 22% in pension premiums instead of 25%, the Fund is being systematically "short changed" which leads to its further insolvency.

This is one of the driving factors behind the decision to collect a supplementary 3% in premiums (based on 25% legal premium vs 22% which has been collected thus far) and the call for pension reform.

Investments

In 2014 the amount of invested funds was ANG 412 million. The total return on the investment portfolio was 4.33%.

In the table below you will see the development of the Fund's investments:

Investment performance	2014	2013	2012	2011	Average return 2010 to 31 Dec. 2014
Targeted return	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Total return	4.33%	8.11%	6.79%	1.97%	5.30%
Return domestic portfolio	4.62%	3.86%	4.81%	2.26%	3.89%
Return international portfolio	3.96%	15.93%	15.09%	0.00%	8.75%

<u>International portfolio</u>

The year to date return as per December 2014 was 3.96% for the international portfolio.

Reduced investment returns

In comparison to 2013 the Fund saw a significant reduction in the generated return on its invested funds. Both of the Fund's international fiduciary managers experienced challenges with the investment strategies. The 42% decrease in this revenue post was influenced by a variety of factors amongst which

- a tempered growth in economic activity in the US;
- the interest rate being purposely held low in the US;
- 5-8% holdings of the international portfolio being in ETFs which are designed to follow the indexes and per definition will show a similar underperformance in financial markets such as we have seen in 2014.

The Fund is cognizant that proper fund manager selection by the fiduciaries is key in achieving the target return/ outperforming the benchmark. In this regard, keen monitoring of the fiduciary's performance /track record is of utmost importance. In particular, the realized performance in relation to the costs associated with the (active) management of the portfolio.

Domestic portfolio
The domestic portion of our investment portfolio contributed to a return of 4.62% in 2014.

Existing investments
Despite internal issues at both government-owned companies in which APS has bond holdings, Telem and St. Maarten Harbour, our existing domestic investments continued to perform well. Aspects such as Telem's ongoing search for a strategic partner and need to complete the management team did not increase the perceived risk profile of this investment. The initiated claim against the harbor and the possible DSCR-covenant breach were points of concern for the Fund. However, the initial elucidations given by the Harbour management was deemed satisfactory. The Fund continues to monitor the situation and is pending the resolution of this ongoing issue.

New investments
In September 2014, APS reached an agreement with the property owners of Mary's Fancy for the sale of the Plantation House and its surroundings. The surroundings include a large boiling house, the former main residence and a brick oven. It is the intention of the fund to preserve, maintain and protect part of St. Maarten's patrimony and history, and at the same time developing the adjacent parcel in such a way that it can be exploited commercially whereby no less than the Fund's minimum return of 5.5% will be generated. The review and discussion with stakeholders of developments plans commenced late 2014 and is scheduled to continue on through 2015.

Potential investments
In 2014 we looked at many local investment opportunities but upon further assessment of the risks versus perceived reward, it was decided that the majority were not in the best interest of the Fund and by definition, its participants and beneficiaries.
The Fund continues to seek investment opportunities on the local market that are in line with the results of the in 2014 executed ALM study. The study showed amongst others that a shift in the Fund's asset allocation from fixed income to securities to equities in both the domestic and the international portfolio would benefit the projected portfolio return.

A portion of our funds that are available for investment remained parked in term deposits through 2014 as the Fund continues to seek viable investment opportunities in which they can be put to use.

Staffing
2014 brought changes in the staff composition at APS. Since inception the recruitment of staff at APS has had its challenges, with some positions proving challenging to fill. We started the year with a near complete staff of 13 persons and despite saying farewell to a number of colleagues in the course of the year, we ended the year at full staff formation (14 FTE).

APS Conference

"Securing your pension makes cents!" This was the theme of the informative conference held in April 2014 and organized by APS. The organizing committee can be proud of their accomplishment with a turnout of just under 400 persons, many positive responses and calls for an equally successful event soon.

We are extremely happy with the result and give a special thanks all employees of the Fund as they contributed to a smooth flow of the day. A report on the conference is available for viewing on our website www.apsxm.org.

Pension fund association CaPAs

In 2014 seven pension funds in the region expressed interest to join forces and form an association which would serve as a platform for the exchange of knowledge, cooperative serving of common interests of the pension funds etc. Caribbean Pension Fund Association was formalized in the first quarter of 2015: statutes were notarized and deposited naming a board composed of various members of the seven founding fathers: APC, APFA, APS, MCB, CMB, PCN and Vidanova. In the course of the 2015 year the association expects to organize initial activities.

Acknowledgements

Throughout 2014 the Board, investment committee, management and staff of the Fund had the opportunity to work with a number of entities in various areas: structuring, analysis, executing and monitoring of (potential) investments, organizing the APS conference, executing actuarial analyses including the Fund's first ALM study, assisting with the preparation of the Fund's ABTN, PR, ICT management, operational software and website development, etc. We are grateful to those entities and look forward to a continued fruitful working relationship in future.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kendra Arnell
Director

Mr. George Willems
Adjunct-Director

5. Financial Statements

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Note	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Assets			
Property and equipment	4	274	283
Intangible assets	5	480	660
Financial assets:			
Investment properties	6	4,345	-
Investments held to maturity	7	72,411	74,546
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	8	196,797	188,389
Other non-current assets	9	123,341	116,801
Total non-current assets		**397,647**	**380,679**
Accounts receivable	10	80,762	68,088
Other receivable	10	158	924
Interest Receivable	10	896	5,895
Short term portion of financial assets	11	15,000	50,000
Other current assets	12	42	26
Cash and cash equivalents	13	73,125	28,152
Total current assets		169,982	153,085
Total assets		**567,630**	**533,764**
Equity			
Reserves	14	7,248	1,633
Result current year	14	(20,814)	5,615
Total equity	14	**(13,566)**	**7,248**
Liabilities			
Pension benefits obligations	15	558,963	503,411
Loan and borrowings	16	19,317	20,084
Total non-current liabilities		**578,280**	**523,495**
Accounts payable		315	185
Other payable	17	422	391
Accrued liabilities	18	2,179	2,446
Total current liabilities		**2,916**	**3,022**
Total liabilities		**581,196**	**526,516**
Total equity and liabilities		**567,630**	**533,764**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income

For the period ended 31 December

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Note	2014	2013
Revenues			
Pension premium income	19	32,252	29,827
Pension premium income previous years	19	1,654	-
Investment income:			
Investment properties income	20	10	-
Debt security income	21	4,120	4,291
Time deposits income	22	479	2,038
Income investments held at fair value	23	7,464	22,132
Other investment income	24	6,540	3,539
Other income	25	2,257	2,181
Total Revenues		**54,775**	**64,008**
Expenses			
Pension benefits payments	26	15,153	13,554
Investment properties expenses	27	638	60
Operating expenses	28	4,116	4,247
Net increase/ (decrease) in pension benefits obligation	15	55,552	35,447
Net increase/ (decrease) in provisions		-	-
Total expenses		**75,459**	**53,309**
Result from operating activities		**(20,684)**	**10,700**
Non operating expenses			
Financial income / (expenses)	29	(130)	(457)
Other financial income / (expenses)	30	-	(4,628)
Total non operating results		**(130)**	**(5,085)**
Profit		**(20,814)**	**5,615**
Other comprehensive income			
Gain/(Loss) on property revaluation		-	-
Net change in value available-for-sale investments		-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income		**(20,814)**	**5,615**
Attributable to:			
To the Fund		(20,814)	5,615
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**(20,814)**	**5,615**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent arises from:			
Continuing operations		(20,814)	5,615
Discontinued operations		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 December

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Note	Attributale to the Fund: Retained earnings	Attributale to the Fund: Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
January 1, 2013		1,633	1,633	-	1,633
Comprehensive Income for the period					
Profit for the period	13	5,615	5,615	-	5,615
Other comprehensive Income:					
Gain/(Loss) on property revaluation		-	-	-	-
Net change in value available-for-sale investments		-	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates		-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2013	13	**7,248**	7,248	-	7,248
Comprehensive Income for the period					
Profit for the period	13	(20,814)	(20,814)	-	(20,814)
Other comprehensive Income:					
Gain/(Loss) on property revaluation		-	-	-	-
Net change in value available-for-sale investments		-	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(20,814)**	(20,814)	-	(20,814)
Contributions by and distributions to the Fund					
Received fund capital	13	-	-	-	-
Share based transactions		-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to the Fund		-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	13	**(13,566)**	(13,566)	-	(13,566)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flow
For the period ended 31 December

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Note	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating (loss) / profit		(20,814)	5,615
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	68	61
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	5	180	169
Unrealized (gain) loss on financial assets held at fair value through P&L	31	(3,069)	(8,604)
Increase in pension benefits obligations	15	55,552	69,910
Increase (decrease) in provision		-	(22,007)
Increase (decrease) in reserve		-	()
Mutations work capital:			
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	10	(9,102)	(19,217)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	12	(15)	(2)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	17	130	(464)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	17/18	(236)	2,243
Net cash flows from operating activities		**22,694**	**27,703**
Investing activities			
Acquisitions			
Acquistion of property and equipment	4	(58)	(38)
Acquisition of intangible assets	5	()	(61)
Acquisition of investment properties	6	(4,345)	-
Acquisition of fin. assets held at fair value through P&L	31	(333,864)	(655,800)
Acquisition of short term portion of financial assets	11	-	(49,400)
Acquisition of other investments	9	(6,539)	(17,046)
Proceeds			
Proceeds from maturities of financial assets held to maturity	7	2,134	80,722
Disinvestment of fin. assets held at fair value through P&L	31	328,525	614,922
Proceeds from maturities of short term portion of financial assets	11	35,000	-
Interest received	10	-	-
Dividends received	10	2,193	1,436
Other income from investing activities	10	-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		**23,045**	**(25,264)**
Financing activities			
Reduction of loan and borrowings	16	(766)	6,650
Net cash flow from financing activities		**(766)**	**6,650**
Cash flow			
Net cash flow in cash and cash equivalents		44,973	9,089
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		28,152	19,063
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**73,125**	**28,152**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

6. Notes to the Financial Statements

1) General

Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten is one of the legal successors of the former 'Algemeen Pensioenfonds van de Nederlandse Antillen (APNA) and is expected to continue carrying on the role of its predecessor. The Fund is established in Sint Maarten and the address of its registered office is Yogesh Commercial Complex unit 1A /1B, A.J.C. Brouwersweg # 4, Cul-de-Sac, Sint Maarten.

Pension schemes

The Fund executes two main pension schemes that are regulated in two ordinances. The transition articles of the 'PLvO' (PB 1997, no 312) in conjunction with 'Pensioenverordening Burgerlijke Landsdienaren' (PB 1938, no 15) regulates the pension for the participants that entered into the fund before January 1, 1998 and is referred to as "the old pension scheme". The 'PLvO' hereafter to be referred as "the Pension Ordinance" regulates the pension of the participants that have become employed as of January 1, 1998 and is referred to as "the new pension scheme". Every government employee who was hired on or after January 1, 1998, with some exceptions, takes part in the new pension scheme.

The participants of the old and new pension scheme and their family members are entitled to the following benefits:

- retirement pension (pensionable age: 60 years);
- disability pension;
- widow's/widower's and orphan's pension.

The accrual of retirement pension commences from the age of 25 years. Participants younger than 25 are entitled to the following benefits:

- disability pension;
- widow's/widower's and orphan's pension.

The pension scheme is based on a mitigated final pay system, where the pension is calculated based on the average of the base salaries earned in the two calendar years before reaching pension age minus the 'AOV franchise'. The pension accrual percentage for active participants whose employment commenced on or after January 1, 1998, amounts to 2% per year for a maximum of 35 years in service. For participants that were employed before January 1, 1998 the pension build up amounts to 2.5% for first 20 years of service and 1.67% for next 10 years of service.

The pension for widows/widowers and orphans amounts to 70/100 and respectively 14/100 of the retirement pension. The total amount of widow's/widower's and orphan's pension per participant cannot exceed its retirement pension.

The participants of the new pension scheme, who are younger than 25 years, have the same benefits, with the exception of the retirement age pension.

The amount of registered participants of the Fund is as follows:

Participants

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Active Participants	*2,662*	*2,576*
Active non registered participants	-	-
Participants with deferred rights	*434*	*418*
Pensioners	*949*	*851*
Total	***4,045***	***3,845***

The employers affiliated with the Fund are:

	Affiliated Employers
1	Government of Sint Maarten
	Schoolboards
2	Foundation for Academic and Vocational Education
3	Stichting Katholiek Onderwijs
4	Methodist Agogic Centre Foundation
5	Stichting Protestant Christelijk Onderwijs
6	SVOBE
7	SXM seventh Day Advenstis Education Found.
	Public entities
8	Centrale Bank van Cur. & SXM
9	Sociale & Ziektekosten Verzekeringen
	Government N.V.'s and foundations
10	Philpsburg Jubilee Library
11	Princess Juliana International Airport
12	Postal Services St. Maarten
13	Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen N.V.
14	Analytisch Diagnostisch Centrum N.V.
15	Sint Maarten Harbour Group of Companies
16	St. Maarten Laboratory Services
17	Bureau Telecommunicatie en Post St. Maarten
18	Telem Group of Companies
19	United Telecommunication Services
	Hoge raad organisations
20	Leden van de Staten
21	Raad van Advies
22	Sociaal Economische Raad
23	Kabinet van de Gouverneur Sint Maarten
24	Algemene Rekenkamer
25	Ombudsman
26	Raad voor de Rechtshandhaving

Funding policy

The main objective of the Fund is to ensure that the Fund will always be able to meet its obligations to its participants. Therefore, the Fund would like to have a funding ratio of 105%. The current funding ratio is 97.6% which is lower than the targeted amount. The Fund will conduct an Asset /Liability Management (ALM) study once every three to five years in order to ensure the sustainability of the Fund. The results of this study will provide APS with a clear overview on the following actions:

- identifying the short and long term risk, such as premium rate, indexation, pension age, pension system (average or final pay), investment policies etcetera, for the execution of the current pension legislation;
- establish premium rates for active participants and employers in order to ensure that adequate levels of funding are maintained;
- establish proposals for pension scheme changes, such as pension age, average pay system etc.;
- establish the long term investment policy and to perform annual investment structure reviews.

Investment policy

The policy sets forth the guidelines which the Board of Directors deems to be appropriate and prudent in consideration of the needs of and the legal requirements applicable to APS's investment program.

The overall objective of the Fund's investment policy is to provide participants with benefits as regulated in the Pension Ordinance. This will be accomplished through a carefully planned and executed long-term investment program that efficiently and effectively allocates and manages the assets of the Fund.

The policy has been designed to allow the Fund to achieve a minimum rate of return of 5.5% over the long-term. The assets of the APS will be broadly diversified to minimize the effect of short-term losses within any investment program. All investment transactions shall be designed and executed solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to participants and minimizing employer contributions.

The policy targets for the local investments are expected to be implemented over a period of four to five years. The policy targets for the international investments will be in effect from the initiation of the international investments. The permissible ranges are listed in the following table.

Asset Class	Policy Target	Allowable Range relative to target
External Equity Securities	24.0%	+/- 20%
Total Equity	**24.0%**	**+/- 20%**
External Global Fixed Income & Money Funds	16.0%	+/- 10%
Local Fixed Income, Loans & Bank Time Deposits	45.4%	+/- 5%
Total Fixed Income	**61.4%**	**+/- 5%**
Internal Real Estate	3.0%	+/- 1%
Internal Projects	10.6%	+/- 1%
Cash	1.0%	0% - 10%
Total	**100%**	**N/A**

Each asset class shall have a benchmark specified in its respective policy and approved by the Board of Directors.

A comprehensive Asset Allocation Strategy analysis shall be completed at least once every three years and will be presented to the Board of Directors for review and approval of Policy target asset class allocations and ranges. The Management may recommend a more frequent analysis of asset class allocations and ranges if expected returns, risks or liability values have substantially changed since the prior analysis. Additionally, the Program shall be reviewed by Consultants and APS Management at least annually to ensure that all assumptions used in establishing the Program continue to be reasonable.

The Program shall reflect analyses that consider the current and expected financial condition of APS including the projected APS's liabilities. Analyses shall also encompass the expected long-term capital markets outlook, expected inflation, and APS's risk tolerance.

A financial or real asset type shall be considered as an asset class if it has a risk, return, and correlation profile sufficiently different from existing APS asset classes, and if its inclusion or exclusion materially affects the expected risk and return of APS's total return.

Once APS approves an asset class for investment, as part of the Program, the investment may only be made in accordance with a policy reviewed and approved by the Board for that asset class. Such a policy shall specify the investment guidelines and provide for the monitoring of that asset class.

The total portfolio asset allocation of forty percent (40%) International and sixty percent (60%) local are not in compliance with the international investments rules and regulations of the Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten. The current allocation of the portfolio is:

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

Asset allocation as at December 31, 2013

		Actual	Target
	2014		
Total Portfolio Assets	411,894	100%	
Local portfolio	215,096	52%	**60%**
International portfolio	196,797	48%	**40%**

The investment policy is a dynamic policy and will be reviewed from time to time primarily based on a periodic Asset Liability Management (ALM) study.

2) Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, investment property, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed at the end of this note.

Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Netherlands Antillean Guilders, which is the Fund's functional currency.

Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Netherlands Antillean Guilders have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Changes in accounting policies
a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2014
The accounting policies applied in these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

IAS 32, (amendments). "Financial Instruments: Presentation" on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment clarifies that the right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event. It must also be legally enforceable for all counterparties in the normal course of business, as well as in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The amendment also considers settlement mechanisms. This amendment does not have a material effect on the financial statements of the fund.

IAS 36, (amendments). "Impairment of assets" – on the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of cash generating units which had been included in IAS 36 by the issue of IFRS 13.

IFRIC 21, "Levies" – sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy if that liability is within scope of IAS 37 "Provisions". The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when a liability should be recognized. The fund is not currently subjected to significant levies so the impact on the fund is not material.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on January 1 2014 are not relevant to the fund.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective
A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Fund, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, "Financial instruments'" – addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The fund is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the fund.

Property and equipment
All property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Fund and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property and equipment are calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset Type	# of Years	Method	Residual Values
Leasehold improvements	5 years	Straight line	0
Computer Hardware	4 years	Straight line	0
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years	Straight line	0
Equipment	5 years	Straight line	0
Property	40 years	Straight line	0

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the income statement in operating income.

Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Fund are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available;
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of directly attributable overheads.

Depreciation on intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values, as follows:

Asset Type	# of Years	Method	Residual Values
Computer Software	5 years	Straight line	0

Impairment of intangible asset

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year end. Other non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly.

Impairment charges are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed.

Capital management

The fund's objective is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to meet its obligations to its participants.

The fund has a board that is charged with managing and administering the fund and the other pension funds that are or will be assigned to it in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2 of the Fund's Pension Ordinance. Therefore, the Fund monitors the funding ratio. Ideally the Fund would like to have a funding ratio of 105%.

The capital is used to generate wealth through investment. The funding ratio is calculated by dividing the total actuarial assets to the fund's non-current liability. There were no changes in the Fund's approach to capital management during the year.

Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building—or part of a building—or both) held by the Fund to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for: (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. After initial measurement the investment property is measured at depreciated cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

An investment property shall be derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period of the retirement or disposal.

Financial assets

APS classifies its financial assets into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity and available for sale. The classification is determined by management at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose if selling in the short term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled with 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Fund's loans and receivables comprise 'accounts receivable and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Fund's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial, held to maturity investment are measured at amortized cost using an effective interest method less any impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments are government, corporate bonds or time deposits.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are assets that are designated are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

The Fund does not have any assets held for trading that classifies as available for sale financial assets.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within 'Net change in value –' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as 'Gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the income statement as part of finance income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

IFRS requires certain disclosures to be presented by category of instrument based on the IAS 39 measurement categories. Certain other disclosures are required by class of financial instrument. For those disclosures an entity must group its financial instruments into classes of similar instruments as appropriate to the nature of the information presented. (IFRS 7.6)

The two main categories of disclosures required by IFRS 7 are:

1. Information about the significance of financial instruments.
2. Information about the nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments.

IFRS 7 fair value measurement hierarchy

IFRS 7 requires certain disclosures which require the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurement (see note 3). The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
   The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price.
b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2);
   The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or financial liability is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety into only one of the three levels.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments includes requirements for recognition and measurement, de-recognition and hedge accounting. On 12 November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments as the first step in its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Other non-current assets
Other non-current assets are mainly held-to-maturity investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are part of the division of assets of the Fund's predecessor APNA. Non-current assets includes the actual accrued return.

Held-to-maturity investments are government, corporate bonds or time deposits.

Subsequent to initial, held to maturity investment are measured at amortized cost using an effective interest method less any impairment.

Upon settlement of the division of APNA assets, the non-current assets will be reclassified as current financial assets.

Accounts receivable
Account receivables are amounts due from pension contributions, 'VUT' /'duurtetoeslag' payments, and the legal interest charged to the employer for untimely payments of the pension contributions and / or other outstandings and investments.

Recognition and measurement
Account receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of account receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Fund will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

The carrying amounts of account receivables and other receivables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Interest receivable
Interest receivable are the amounts accrued from held-to-maturity investments such as government, corporate bonds or time deposits.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Accounts payable
Account payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer).

Recognition and measurement
Account payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The carrying amounts of account payables and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized at the rate of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates as at that date.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit and loss in the period in which they occur, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Revenues

Provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the Fund will receive any consideration, revenue is recognized in the period in which they are due or accrued.

Revenues within the Fund comprises:

- Pension premium income - employers, employees and extraordinary contributions to the Fund
- Loan Income - interest revenue from corporate, private or government loans
- Debt securities income - revenues from corporate and government bonds
- Time deposit income - Interest revenues from time deposits
- Income investment held at fair value - realized and unrealized revenues from securities, dividends received and interest revenues from fixed income
- Other Investment income - investment revenues that cannot be categorized as one of the above
- Other income - revenues that cannot be categorized as investments nor premium income for example the penalty for untimely payment of premiums by the employers.

Pension benefit obligations

The Fund computes this liability in respect of eligible participants at the end of each year based on the two previous years' salary of those participants. Excess or shortfalls to the provision is adjusted in the comprehensive income statement.

Any difference between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Loan and borrowings

The Fund was established by law as of October 10, 2010 and is one of the three legal successors of Algemeen Pensioenfonds Nederlandse Antillen (APNA). The Fund started its operations in 2012.

Loan and borrowings is the obligation to pay for the services provided for the period October 10, 2010 up to and including December 31, 2011. The service agreement included the payments to the pensioners and the collection of pension contribution premiums on behalf of the Fund. The outstanding amount is not interest bearing.

Recognition and measurement

The carrying amounts are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Employee benefits

a) Pension benefit obligations

The employees that are in service of the Fund are also participant in the pension scheme that is being executed by the Fund. The pension scheme is a defined benefit plan. The pension scheme will be however processed as a defined contribution[4] plan due to the fact that this pension scheme is a multi-employer scheme and the actuarial results cannot be allocated to each individual affiliated employer.

The Fund computes this obligation at the end of each year based on the two previous years' salary of the employees that are in service of the Fund. Excess or shortfalls to the provision is adjusted in the comprehensive income statement.

b) Other post-employment obligations

The Fund does not have any employees that are entitled to other post-employment obligation such as 'duurtetoeslag' or the 'VUT-uitkeringen'.

Pension benefits payments

The pension benefits payments are payments to the beneficiaries of the Fund who have attained the age of retirement (60) as well as the derived beneficiaries of orphan and widow(er) pension.

These payments are calculated based beneficiaries average salary (two years prior to retirement) corrected for the AOV-franchise and the amount of years of service.

Tax

The Fund is exempt from profit tax in accordance to article 1 section 2 under c of the Profit Tax Ordinance.

Provisions

The Fund has recognized provisions for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount including those for pension claims and legal disputes. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Fund makes certain estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

[4] A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Fund pays fixed contributions into the pension fund. The Fund has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the pension fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

a) Beginning balance of the fund per October 10, 2010

A committee has been charged with the division of the assets of the Fund's predecessor APNA, in which Sint Maarten is represented by Mr. R. Daryanani (since 2013) and Mr. E. Felisie (since late 2011). The committee has submitted its report with the agreed upon value of the assets and the liabilities of APNA as at October 9, 2010 and the way the assets will be divided over the successors to APNA.

The assets were initially divided based on the pension benefits obligations that have been allocated to each country. The pension benefits obligations allocation for the active participants of APNA based is determined by the Island territory that they were working on October 9, 2010. For the pensioners and the participants with deferred rights it was the Island territory that they were established on the moment of resignation from their last employer that determines the allocation.

The beginning balance is based on the final report on the division of APNA assets dated September 2014:

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	The Netherlands	Concept Balance Division of Assets
% Allocation per October 10,2010	85.55%	8.44%	6.00%	100.00%
Pension benefits obligations	3,715,900	366,706	260,822	4,343,429
Assets	3,749,670	370,039	263,193	4,382,902
Advance		291,594		
Received accounts receivable		74,427		
Received cash		217,167		
To be received		78,445		
Reserves		3,333		

Whilst in 2011 an initial advance payment of Sint Maarten's share in the assets was made in cash, it has been decided to settle the remaining asset amount in a combination of government bonds and loans. This decision has led to Sint Maarten receiving a smaller amount in cash from the division of property than initially anticipated. Consequently, APS has to repay the portion of funds received in excess.

b) Division of asset revenues

As it was mentioned earlier the division of assets committee had agreed since December 2011 to divide the assets. The Fund will receive annuity loans and bonds of the former Netherlands Antilles and Island territory Curaçao. The Fund has calculated the actual return on these assets for the end of the year 2014.

c) Measurement of defined pension benefits obligations

The calculation of the pension benefits obligations is sensitive to 'Mortality rate' and 'Actuarial assumptions'. As a change in the actuarial assumptions and mortality statistics used in note 14 could have a significant impact on the pension benefits obligations.

3) Financial Risk Management

All investments of the Fund are associated with risk. The most significant risks can be divided into three groups – market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. Market risks can be further divided into price risk, interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk. The Fund is exposed to these other financial risks:

- Leverage Risk;
- Counterparty Risk.

The overall objective of the Fund is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Fund's ability to reach its financial goals. This note describes the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for managing these risks and the methods used to measure them. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, and foreign exchange rates will affect the Fund income or value of its holding of financial instruments.

Categories of financancl instruments

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	73,125	28,152
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		-
Held for trading	-	-
Designated as at FVTPL	196,797	188,389
Held to maturity investments	72,411	74,546
Loans and receivables (including trade receivables)	95,961	119,038
Available for sale financial assets	123,341	116,801
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		-
Held for trading	-	-
Designated as at FVTPL	-	-
Amortised cost (including trade payables)	2,916	3,022

The Fund intents to manage and control its market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

a) Price risk

The Fund is only exposed to price risk on its international investments, because they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The principal tool used to manage and control price risk exposure within the Fund's international portfolio are statistical measures such as Standard Deviation, Alpha, Beta, Market Up cap ratio, Market Down cap ratio, Sharp ratio and Tracking error. The statistical calculations are generated through the independent performance monitoring firm Informa Solutions.

The other ways in which the Fund manages this risk are through:

- Diversification - the assets are held in a wide range of different investments, thus limiting the probability of all assets falling in value simultaneously. The diversification takes place in the capitalization size, investment style, industry sector and geographical area.
- Liquidity - great care is taken to ensure that the Fund should not need to realize potentially volatile assets when their values are depressed.

b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk, otherwise known as yield curve risk, for the international investments are managed by investing in short duration (average of 3.32 years). All durations are subject to constant change with active management of the fixed income portfolios.

The Fund's local investments are marginally exposed to interest price risk because of this, these investments are mainly classified on the statement as financial assets held to maturity and the local market is characterized by little fluctuation in the interest rates. These investments are valued at amortized cost.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Fund's profit (loss) for the year ended 31 December 2014 would decrease/increase by ANG 400,000. - . This is mainly attributable to the changes in the fair value of available for sale fixed rate instruments.

c) Foreign exchange risk

The Fund's indirect currency exposure (risk) at 31 December 2014 was 6.76 percent of the total external portfolios. There is no direct exposure to the Euro. All of the equity investments are denominated in USD, through investments made in either domestic U.S. markets, or, international stocks through American Depositary Receipt (ADR) and Global Depositary Receipt (GDR). The USD and Netherlands Antillean guilders have a fixed exchange rate and therefore no exposure.

The market risk effect of a 10% increase in the value of the international investments held at the reporting date would, all other variables held constant, have resulted in an increase in the net assets of ANG 19 million. A 10% decrease in their value would, on the same basis, have decreased the net assets by the same amount. For the other financial instruments see the table below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is associated with investments in loans and debt securities and the risk that an issuer will be unable to meet its obligations or, in the worst case, will cancel payments. Credit risk for the international investments is estimated by a credit rating agency. To limit this risk, the Fund invests a large percentage in bonds with a rating of at least 'investment grade', with some exceptions. These non-investment grade investments are mainly collateralized loans.

Credit risk for the local investments is managed through an established internal creditworthiness rating system. Each entity that applies for a loan or a bond is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before granting a loan. The risk is afterward managed by analyzing mainly the financial statements of the entities in which the Fund had invested in. The Fund will also try to get first collateral for these loans and preferably tangible immovable assets.

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Fund.

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Neither post due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Past due impared	Total
Dec 31, 2014				
Cash and cash equivalents	73,125	-	-	73,125
Short term portion of financial assets	15,000			15,000
Accounts receivable	6,272	74,490		80,762
Interest Receivable	896			896
Other receivable	158			158
Other current assets	42			42
Total	**95,492**	**74,490**	**-**	**169,982**

	Neither post due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Past due impared	Total
Dec 31, 2013				
Cash and cash equivalents	28,152	-	-	28,152
Short term portion of financial assets	50,000			50,000
Accounts receivable	5,377	62,711		68,088
Interest Receivable	5,895			5,895
Other receivable	924			924
Other current assets	26			26
Total	**90,374**	**62,711**	**-**	**153,085**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

The Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, in as much as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking the Fund's reputation. The policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain cash and cash equivalent balances (or agreed facilities) to equal the amount of at least 3 months of operational expenses.

The Fund also seeks to reduce liquidity risk by investing in listed securities for its international investments. In this regard the Fund is considered to be liquid, especially because it does not invest in hedge funds or private equity.

At the other hand the local investments are not liquid. The Fund seeks to mitigate the illiquidity of the local investment by investing more in annuity loan and bond investments and by spreading the maturity date of the local investment.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities of local investments:

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

At December 31, 2014	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 year	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Time deposits	15,000	-	-	-
Debt securities corporate	2,880	3,420	13,500	52,290
Division of assets APNA	-	123,341	-	-
Total	**17,880**	**126,761**	**13,500**	**52,290**

The table below summarize the contractual maturities of the Fund's financial liabilities based on contractual repayment arrangements.

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

Dec 31, 2014	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	315			315
Other payable	422			422
Accrued liabilities	2,179			2,179
Pension benefits obligations			558,963	558,963
Provisions				
Loan and borrowings	19,317			19,317
Total	**22,233**	**-**	**558,963**	**581,196**

Dec 31, 2013	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	185			185
Other payable	391			391
Accrued liabilities	2,446			2,446
Pension benefits obligations			503,411	503,411
Provisions				
Loan and borrowings		20,084		20,084
Total	**3,022**	**20,084**	**503,411**	**526,516**

Other risks

a) Leverage risk

The use of leverage introduces multiple risks to the investor. First, it increases the market risk and portfolio volatility, because the impact of price changes on a levered portfolio's market value (numerator) is translated to the actual, smaller net worth (assets – liabilities, the denominator). Second, the use of leverage introduces the interest cost of borrowing the Fund which may reduce the net returns. Third, the use of leverage often introduces counterparty risk, when securities are held as collateral, and may be transferred to other institutions not under contract with the Fund, whom may not have a strong a financial position or the Fund's best interests as a priority. None of the separately managed accounts currently employed for international investments by the Fund utilize leverage, or margin debt. The Fund rates the leverage risk as low.

b) Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that an external fund manager or the institution responsible for holding and safeguarding securities defaults on their contractual obligations. Counterparty risk is an important and evolving risk. Counterparty risk is higher when hedge funds and private equity are utilized or when an investment strategy employs margin debt/leverage (none of the Fund's international investment strategies utilize leverage) or when securities lending is utilized (the Fund does not engage in securities lending for its international investments).

The Fund had on December 31, 2014 virtually no counterparty risk. Only one international strategy has minimal counterparty risk which amounts to 2.66% of the international investments on December 31, 2014. The counterparty risk exists because some securities held in these small global markets, are held by multiple custodians, and could be subject to delays in delivery.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using					
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Financial assets						
Fixed Income	40,322	32,022	9,083	9,055	-	-
Equity	128,821	129,537	5,231	4,269	-	-
ETF's & Mutual Bonds	13,339	13,506				
Total	**182,483**	**175,065**	**14,315**	**13,324**	**-**	**-**

Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

c) Actuarial risk (Insurance risk)

The provision for Pension Benefit Obligation represents the value of the pension benefit obligations of the Fund at a given date by estimating future pension payments. This value represents an obligation risk (liability) for the Fund. In order to manage this risk, the Fund will conduct an ALM-study or a continuity analysis every three years. The ALM-study or continuity analysis will focus mainly on the sensitivity of the cover ratio to actuarial and economic changes. These changes can have a significant impact on the assumptions used to determine the provision for Pension Benefit Obligation.

In this context, the most significant risks in this context comes from the rate of long life, mortality and potential disability of the participant.

Actuarial risk is most sensitive to the risk of longevity of a participant. Longevity risk is the probability that participants will live longer than was initially accounted for in the determination of the provision for Pension Benefit Obligation. As a result, the Fund will not be able to meet their obligations to the pensioners.

The risk of mortality means that in case of death of a participant, the Fund may have to grant a survivor's pension for which the Fund did not provide for.

The disability risk covers the risk that the Fund may have to provide for the possibility that premiums will be waived and that the Fund will grant a disability pension. As stated in article 68 of the PLvO, there are instances where the Board is allowed to recover the expenses related to the disability pension from the employer.

d) Inflation risk

The Fund is susceptible for inflation as well as deflation. The rising inflation increases the pension obligation and reduces the returns on equities and fixed income securities. The inflation risk is included in the ALM study or the continuity analysis.

e) Integrity risk

Integrity risk is the risk that the integrity of the institution or the financial system is affected by dishonest, unethical conduct of the organization, employees or of the leadership within the framework of laws and regulations and social standards set by the institution.

The policy of the Fund is:

- The employees, board members and members of the investment committee are to sign a "code of conduct".
- The board members and the directorate must undergo screening
- The board members are to meet certain criteria and be appointed on the basis of these criteria according to the law.

f) Outsourcing risk

Outsourcing risk is the risk that continuity, integrity and/or quality of the work contracted out to the third party (whether or not within a group, or not the employers) is damaged or made unusable by the use of their equipment or by their staff. The risk for the Fund is that the third party does not comply with the instructions that were provided. In order to manage this risk, that is associated with operational activities, conditions have been detailed in the SLA with Actuera.

The Fund has outsourced the management of the international investments to a number of external asset managers. The risks associated with this outsource is controlled preventively by means of an intensive selection procedure. The fiduciary consultant then verifies whether the external asset managers comply with the requirements set by the Fund with regards to quality, expertise and service levels.

g) Financing risk
Financing risk is the risk that the employer (principally the government of Sint Maarten) is not able to pay / pay off the premiums / debt to the Fund. The risk also includes timely payments of the premiums / debt to the Fund. The Fund will, in due time, consult with the employers if and when this is the case.

An important outcome of the ALM study is to provide long-term insight of the costs related to the pension scheme.

The aim of the Fund is for the total account receivable does not exceed 10% of the total assets. Currently the account receivable is 14% of the total assets.

4) Property and equipment

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Leasehold investments	Furnitures and fixtures	Computer hardware	Equipment	Total
COST AND VALUATIONS					
January 1, 2013	85	171	92	13	361
Additions	1	20	15	2	38
Reclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cost	**86**	**190**	**107**	**15**	398
Balance at December 31, 2013	86	190	107	15	398
Additions	25	-	7	26	58
Reclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cost	**111**	**190**	**114**	**41**	456
Valuations	-	-	-	-	-
Valuations reclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**111**	**190**	**114**	**41**	**456**
DEPRECIATION					
January 1, 2013	18	9	24	3	54
Depreciation charge for year	15	18	25	3	61
Reclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2013	**33**	**28**	**48**	**6**	**115**
Depreciation charge for year	18	19	26	5	68
Reclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**51**	**47**	**74**	**11**	**183**
NET BOOK VALUE					
At December 31, 2014	**60**	**144**	**40**	**31**	**274**

For the estimates of useful economic life and the residual values of property and equipment see note 2.

5) Intangible assets

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Computer software	Total
COST AND VALUATIONS		
January 1, 2013	823	823
Additions	61	61
Reclassified assets	-	
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**885**	**885**
Balance at December 31, 2013	885	885
Additions		
Reclassified assets	-	
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**885**	**885**
DEPRECIATION		
January 1, 2013	169	169
Depreciation charge for year	-	-
Reclassified assets	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2013	**225**	**225**
Depreciation charge for year	180	180
Reclassified assets	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**405**	**405**
NET BOOK VALUE		
At December 31, 2014	**480**	**480**

For the estimates of useful economic life and the residual values of intangible assets see note 2.

6) Investment properties

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Land and Buildings	Total
COST		
Balance at December 31, 2013		-
Additions	4,429	4,429
Reclassified assets	-	
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**4,429**	**4,429**
DEPRECIATION		
Balance at December 31, 2013	-	-
Depreciation charge for year	85	85
Reclassified assets	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**85**	**85**
NET BOOK VALUE		
At December 31, 2014	**4,345**	**4,345**

In September 2014, APS reached an agreement with the property owners of Mary's Fancy for the sale of the Plantation House and its surroundings. The property was purchased for ANG 4 million.

The fair value of the investment property is assumed to approximate the carrying value given the recent acquisition date.

For the estimates of useful economic life and the residual values of investment assets see note 2.

7) Investments held to maturity

Investments held to maturity

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Debt securities corporate	72,411	74,546
Time deposits	15,000	50,000
Less: current portion investments	(15,000)	(50,000)
Total	**72,411**	**74,546**

The investments are split between current and non-current depending on the remaining maturity of the investments and its contractual cash flows.

8) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

Investments held at fair value through profit & loss

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Fixed Income	49,405	41,077
Equity	134,053	133,806
ETF's & Mutual Bonds	13,339	13,506
Total	**196,797**	**188,389**

The fair value of the investments held at fair value through profit & loss is based on the statements of the custodian banks, with the exception of one of the twenty-six investment strategies in which the Fund uses the report of the investment manager (see 'Financial instruments measured at fair value' equity level 2 in note 3 for the amount).

9) Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
APNA division of assets	64,472	68,200
Accrued return APNA division of assets	32,570	24,305
Current account reallocation of participants	23,245	23,245
Accrued proceeds reallocation of participants	3,052	1,051
Less: current portion APNA division of assets	-	-
Total	**123,341**	**116,801**

The nominal value of other non-current assets also includes the actual accrued return based on the report on the Division of APNA assets report. This report was finalized in September 2014.

The APNA division of assets has decreased from ANG 68 million to ANG 64 million due to the maturing of the debt obligations that are due to the Fund. The amounts received for the maturities are to be paid to the Fund upon transfer of the securities.

APNA has paid the Fund too much is cash assets and therefore the initial amount of ANG 77 million (this was the amount as per 31 December 2012) was reduced to ANG 68 million. As mentioned in note 2 an initial advance payment of Sint Maarten's share in the assets was made in cash, it has been decided to settle the remaining asset amount in a combination of government bonds and loans. This decision has led to Sint Maarten receiving a smaller amount in cash from the division of property than initially anticipated.

Furthermore, the non-current assets include the amount receivable from APNA for the participants who were not correctly allocated in the division of APNA assets. Since inception, a number of participants of the former APNA have been reallocated to one of the successor pension funds. The reallocation stems forth from execution of the Onderlinge Regeling Boedelscheiding APNA in which guidelines for the allocation of participants to the various pension funds are given. Based on these guidelines persons that were incorrectly allocated to a fund, were reallocated to the correct one. Following the Onderlinge Regeling, a transfer of an amount equal to the pension obligation to the recipient fund is owed to the Fund. Seeing this financial transaction has not been executed as yet, the net amount remains as a receivable from the former APNA to the Fund.

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

Current account reallocation of participants	
Transfers identified in administrative year 2010-2011	5,052
Transfers identified in administrative year 2012	5,738
Transfers identified in administrative year 2013	12,456
Total	**23,245**

The receivable is calculated as a cumulative. Once the financial transaction is effected, the receivable will no longer be carried on the APS books.

The amount to be transferred from fund to fund for the reallocated participants, is based on the pension obligation as per October 10, 2010. This amount is increased by various factors such as the funding ratio of the former APNA (100%) and the relative return on investments as per ultimo 2014. The calculation for participants transferring in to APS is as follows:

Pension obligation as per October 10, 2010	X	Funding Ratio	X	Return on investments	X	Fraction

The fraction is fund specific. The fraction is the amount to be received in actual titles (bonds and securities) over the total portion receivable from the APNA assets (note 2). For Sint Maarten the fraction is 79,206,026/370,038,803.

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

Reallocation of participants

	Pension benefits obligation (per Oct. 9, 2010)	Accrued proceeds reallocation of participants
Transfer in		
61 APC-APS	*15,758*	*3,052*
3 PCN - APS	*286*	-
Transfer out		
9 APS -PCN & 10 APS - APC	*(3,588)*	-
Total	***12,456***	***3,052***

For 2013 a total of 64 participants who were incorrectly allocated to APC and PCN have been transferred to APS, while 19 participants were transferred out of the Fund. This reallocation of participants has financial implications for the Fund. Based on agreements made in the final version of the report on the Division of APNA assets, APS is entitled to receive a net amount of ANG 15.50 million (ANG 12.5 + 3) from the former APNA to cover the pension obligation to these participants. For 2014 there was no additional participants reallocated.

10) Account receivables

The book value of account receivables are as follows:

Account receivables

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Pension contribution/DT/VUT receivables	80,762	68,088
Other receivables	158	924
Accrued Interest receivables	896	5,895
Less: provision receivables	-	-
Total	**81,816**	**74,907**

The largest sum accounts receivable has to do with the government 'duurtetoeslag' and VUT payments advanced by the Fund to retired government and subsidized school employees that APS has not yet been reimbursed for. Second, it is for active employees of the subsidized schools for whom no pension premiums have been paid for the period October 10, 2010 until October 31, 2013. Thirdly, it is for 'duurtetoeslag' & VUT payments advanced by the Fund to retired employees of the subsidized schools. A significant portion of this was inherited by the Fund from its predecessor APNA. The Fund charges the official legal interest of 3% on the outstanding amounts that are overdue. The charged legal interest of the year 2014 is also included in the Pension contribution/DT/VUT receivables. A significant portion of the receivables are to be collected from the Government of Sint Maarten.

Other receivables are payments paid to political authorities by APC on behalf of the Government of Sint Maarten. This was executed based on the convention dated January 28, 2009 between APNA and the Government of Sint Maarten. APC has included this amount in the settlement of the division of assets with APS. Thus, APS has added the amount as a part of the receivable from the Government of Sint Maarten.

Accrued interest receivables comprise the amounts receivable for the corporate debt securities held and the time deposits.

11) Short term portion of financial assets

Short term portion of financial assets

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Debt securities corporate		50,000
Time deposits	15,000	-
Total	**15,000**	**50,000**

These are financial assets that will mature within one (1) year.

12) Other current assets

The book value of other current assets is as follows:

Other current assets

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Prepaid expenses	11	1
Advance employees	2	4
Deposits	27	19
Other receivables	2	2
Total	**42**	**26**

13) Cash and cash equivalents

The book value of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Local banks	57,056	11,141
International banks	16,068	17,011
Total	**73,125**	**28,152**

14) Equity

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	**7,248**	**7,248**
Profit & losses		
(Losses)/gains result current year	(20,300)	**(20,300)**
(Losses)/gains result correction former year	-	-
(Losses)/gains result correction division of assets	-	-
Taxation	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**(13,052)**	**(13,052)**

15) Pension benefit obligations

The pension benefit obligations are based on an actuarial calculation.

Pension benefits obligations

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	*Dec 31, 2013*
Pension obligation beginning of the year	*503,411*	*455,508*
Correction reallocation of registered participants	-	*12,456*
Net increase in pension obligation	*55,552*	*35,447*
Provisions at the beginning of the year	-	
Pension obligation end of the year	***558,963***	***503,411***

The calculation of the pension provisions is based on the following premises:

- The participant's average salary in the years 2012 and 2013 (corrected for the AOV-franchise) is being used for the calculation of the present value of the pension obligations.
- Actuarial return of 4%;

- Mortality tables: for men the table 'GBM 2000-2005' and for women the table 'GBV 2000-2005' are being used with a one-year age reduction for men and two-year age reduction for women;
- Orphan mortality is not taken into account;
- The age difference between men and women is set at three years;

Marriage frequencies:

- The assumption is made that all active participants and deferred pension beneficiaries are married before their pensionable age date and will stay married until this date.
- The actual marital status is used for participants with deferred rights and pensioners.

Costs:

The net pension benefits obligation has been increased with 3% to cover the pension payment costs. In addition, the pension benefits obligation has been increased with 1% for the increase risk of long life of the participants. The cumulative increase is thus 2%.

Ages and period:

For the calculation it is assumed that all participants are born on the 1st of the following month or the 1st of the corresponding month of the actual date of birth.

Burial assistance ('smartegeld'):

The pension benefit obligation for active participants and participants with deferred rights, has been increased by discounting the actuarial factors used in calculating the pension benefit obligation. This is done in order to cover the so-called 'smartegeld', which is the equivalent of three months of senior's pension benefit and is paid to surviving family members upon the demise of the pensioner.

The 'smartegeld' has been taken into account in the calculation of the pension benefit obligations for the pensioners.

The Fund has used its own pension administration system (Maia) to calculate the pension obligation in the year 2013. The starting positions of December 31, 2012 of the new pension administration system were compared with the starting position from the old pension administration system. The differences between the two systems were analyzed on an individual level by the Fund and its Actuary. The differences were documented in the conversion report "Actuariele toelichting bij de conversie naar Maia"; Towers Watson (2014).

The pension benefit obligation is calculated only for the registered employees from employers associated with the Fund. An ALM study will be conducted in order to determine if the inherited actuarial assumptions from the Fund's predecessor (APNA) are applicable.

16) Loan and borrowings

Loan and borrowings

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Current account APC	19,317	20,084
Total	**19,317**	**20,084**

'Algemeen Pensioenfonds Curaçao' (APC) has made the payments to the pensioners and collected pension contribution premiums on behalf of the Fund for the period October 10, 2010 up to and including December 31, 2011. This has resulted in a net debt to APC at the end of the year. The outstanding amount is not interest bearing. APC did confirm the outstanding amount with the Fund and has included the amount as part of the division of assets report.

The difference amount of ANG 0.8 million is an adjustment based on the net payments to the pensioners of the Fund and the pension contribution premiums that APC effected on behalf of the Fund for the period October 10, 2010 up to and including December 31, 2011. The amount of ANG 19.3 million has been paid to APC.

17) Other payable

Other payable

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013
Salaries payable	()	1
Wage tax payable	184	176
AOV/AWW payable	24	40
AVBZ payable	28	26
ZV / OV payable	3	1
Premium SZV payable	141	124
Blocked pension payable	12	12
Pension payable	9	(5)
Withholdings	22	16
Total	**422**	**391**

Other payable comprise amounts that are paid within a month.

18) Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	*Dec 31, 2013*
Accrual Audit Fee	37	38
Accrual Vacation Allowance	44	44
Accrual Vacation Days	63	63
Other Accruals	136	-
Premiums Received in Advance 2013	530	1,005
Premiums Received in Error 2013	116	1,295
Premiums Received in Advance 2014	1,141	-
Premiums Received in Error 2014	111	-
Accrued Liabilities	**2,179**	**2,446**

Accruals are done to ensure that revenues and expenses are recognized within the correct reporting period, irrespective of the timing of the related cash flow.

As in the 2013, the 2014 premium analysis shows that the Fund had received an excess of premiums as at 31 December 2014. This excess has been classified into two groups:

- Premiums Received in Advance; these are premiums received for participants who were not yet registered with the Fund; various employers are late in providing the necessary documents in order to register the participants in the Fund.
- Premiums Received in Error; these are amounts erroneously received.

19) Pension premium income

Pension premium contribution

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Normal contributions		
Employees' contributions	8,747	8,561
Employers' contributions	22,999	20,779
Extraordinary contributions		
Contribution premuim BB	162	213
Contribution premium WW	295	259
Contribution premium buy back	49	16
Payback premium WW	-	-
Total	**32,252**	**29,827**
Contributions previous year	1,654	-
Total	**1,654**	**-**

The Fund is currently invoicing premiums for registered employees from the employers that are affiliated by the Fund. The total premium for normal contribution is ANG 32 million in 2014.

The 22% pension premium which is currently charged was inherited from the Fund's predecessor, APNA. It deviates from the 25% premium stated in "the PLvO". In the past it was common to adjust the pension premium percentage via national decree or ministerial decree. This was done to accommodate the country's financial situation taking into consideration the financial position of the APNA fund[5].

The contributions from previous year is the result of the revision of the 2013 premium analysis. The analysis was reviewed and as a result there were some discrepancies found when compared to the initial analysis.

[5] As is evident from the opening comments to the most recent version of the PLvO (AB 2013, GT no. 785).

20) Investment properties income

Investment properties income

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Rent Income MARY'S FANCY	10	-
Total	**10**	**-**

Upon acquisition of the Mary's Fancy Plantation property there were six (6) lease agreements in place. These lease agreements remained unchanged, and by extension of the purchase agreement the Fund is entitled to the monthly rental payments.

21) Debt security income

Debt security income

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Debt securities hold to maturity income	4,184	4,355
Expenses investment debt securities	-	()
Amortization expenses investments	(64)	(64)
Total	**4,120**	**4,291**

22) Time deposit income

Time deposits income

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Interest time deposits	479	2,102
Expenses time deposits	-	(64)
Total	**479**	**2,038**

23) Income investments held at fair value

Investments held at fair value through profit & loss

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Interest fixed income instruments	2,193	1,436
Dividend securities income	4,044	3,721
Realized capital gain (loss) securities	2,638	4,070
Unrealized capital gain (loss) securities	1,546	15,543
Investment manager commission	(2,897)	(2,257)
Foreign currency exchange expense investments	-	-
Other income expenses held at fair value	(60)	(381)
Total	**7,464**	**22,132**

24) Other investment income

Other investment income

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Income undivided assets APNA	6,540	3,539
Total	**6,540**	**3,539**

This is the revenue that is estimated from the division of assets from APNA. For the estimation see note 2 'critical accounting estimates and judgments'.

25) Other income

Other income All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders	2014	2013
Other income		1
Late payments penalty contributions	2,257	2,180
Total	**2,257**	**2,180**

This amount is the legal interest (3%) that is charged to the employers due to the fact that the employers did not pay their contributions or other outstanding amounts on time.

26) Pension benefits payments

Pension benefits payments All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders	2014	2013
Retirement pensions	13,477	12,007
Widow pensions	902	764
Orphan pensions	163	139
Disability pensions	339	312
Smartgeld	26	61
Pension lumpsum	228	237
Other	19	33
Total	**15,153**	**13,554**

These are the amounts paid to the pensioners and other beneficiaries of the Fund.

27) Investment properties expenses

Investment properties expenses

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Property Expenses MARY'S FANCY	309	4
Property Expenses NGB	329	57
Total	**638**	**60**

Mary's Fancy; these are expenses related to the appraisal, design sketches and maintenance of the property. NGB (New Government Building); these are expenses related to the feasibility study and the appraisal of the property.

28) Operating expenses

Operating expenses

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Direct personnel expenses	2,068	2,112
Indirect personnel expenses	35	55
Office expenses	76	73
Housing expenses	194	185
Travel & Publicity expenses	176	119
Depreciation expenses	248	227
Automation expenses	231	269
Professional services expenses	719	442
Project team expenses	-	570
Board & Investment committee expenses	226	162
Other general expenses	143	33
Total	**4,116**	**4,247**

Employee benefits

The employees that are in service of the Fund are also participants in the pension scheme that is being executed by the Fund. In the table below the amount expensed for this benefit for the staff is illustrated. The Fund expects that the 2015 pension contribution will amount ANG 215,000.-.

Pension contribution

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Pension contribution	215	187
Total	**215**	**187**

Lease expenses

The Fund rents two office premises from different landlords. The rental agreements are for a period of two years, with an option to renew after that period.

The Fund also leases security hardware such as security cameras. In the table below the amount paid for office rent and equipment lease is illustrated.

Lease expenses

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Office rent	138	134
Equipment rental	2	1
Total	**140**	**135**

The Fund has no other lease agreements.

29) Financial income/ (expenses)

Financial (expenses) / income

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Bank charges	(27)	(38)
Exchange differences	(100)	(404)
1% transfer fees	(4)	(14)
Payment differences	1	(1)
Total	**(130)**	**(457)**

30) Other financial income/ (expenses)

Other financial income / (expenses)

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	2013
Result previous year	-	(4,628)
		-
Total	**-**	**(4,628)**

31) Going concern basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Fund will be able to meet the pension benefits obligations.

The Fund recognized a loss of ANG 20 million for the year ended 2014, however as explained in note 2, the main objective of the Fund is to ensure that the Fund will always be able to meet its obligations to its participants. Therefore, the Fund would like to have a funding ratio of 105%. The current funding ratio is 97.6% which is lower than the target. Nonetheless, management believes that APS will be able to meet its obligations to the beneficiaries of the Fund.

In order to improve the financial position of the Fund, management will be working with the Government of Sint Maarten and representatives of the participants to put reform measures in place. Additionally, discussions with the Government of Sint Maarten on the repayment of the debt are still ongoing.

32) Commitments

(a) Capital commitments
At the end of the reporting period there is no capital expenditure incurred.

(b) Other commitments
The Fund has a five-year contract for the pension program. The contract is from 1 May 2012 to 1 May 2017.

The Fund rents two office premises from different landlords. The rental agreements are for a period of two years, with an option to renew after that period.

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Dec 31, 2014	*Dec 31, 2013*
No later than 1 year	*87*	*87*
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	*642*	*659*
Total	***729***	***746***

The Fund also leases various services and software under cancellable agreements. The Fund is required to give a two to five-month notice for the termination of these agreements. The agreement expenses are charged to the income statement during the year.

There are no future aggregate minimum payments under non-cancellable agreements.

33) Related parties

The Board of Directors of the Fund consists of a maximum of five members that are appointed by the Governor of Sint Maarten via a decree. The compensation of the Board of Directors is also determined via a decree from the Governor of Sint Maarten. There are no short-term, post-employment, termination or other long term benefits for the members of the board.

The key management of the Fund includes two directors ('directeur en adjunct-directeur') and the legal advisor. Their salaries are temporarily based on the salary scale of the Government of Sint Maarten. The compensation paid or payable to the Board of Directors and key management is shown in the following table:

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	2014	*2013*
Board of Directors' compensation	*187*	*116*
Investment Committee's compensation	*40*	*46*
Salaries key personnel		
Short term benefits key personnel	*354*	*323*
Pension contributions key personnel	*82*	*77*
Other long term benefits key personnel	*2*	*2*
Total	***664***	***564***

34) Investments held at the beginning and end of the period

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

	Value at December 31, 2013	Increase through investments	Decrease through disinvestments / amortization / sales	Change in market value/accumulated accrued return	Value at December 31, 2014
Investment held at maturity					
Debt security corporate	74,546	-	2,134	-	72,411
Time deposits	50,000	-	35,000	-	15,000
Sub-total	**124,546**	**-**	**37,134**	**-**	**87,411**
Investments held at fair value through P&L					
Fixed income	41,077	201,512	191,743	(1,440)	49,405
Equity	133,806	130,924	135,186	4,509	134,053
ETF'S & Mutual Funds	13,506	1,428	1,595	-	13,339
Sub-total	**188,389**	**333,864**	**328,525**	**3,069**	**196,797**
Other investments					
Division of assets APNA	116,801	-	-	6,539	123,341
Sub-total	**116,801**	**-**	**-**	**6,539**	**123,341**
TOTALS	**429,736**	**333,864**	**365,659**	**9,608**	**407,549**

35) Events after the reporting date

(a) Accounts receivable

The outstanding amount of pension contributions and 'DT/VUT' amounts to ANG 81 million at the end of the year 2014. The Government of Sint Maarten has the major portion of the outstanding amount. The Fund has had deliberations with government officials regarding the payments of the outstanding amounts.

(b) Premium

The 22% pension premium which is currently charged was inherited from the Fund predecessor, APNA. It deviates from the 25%[6] premium stated in "the PLvO". In the past it was common to adjust the pension premium percentage via national decree or ministerial decree. This was done to accommodate the country's financial situation taking into consideration the financial position of the APNA fund[7].

Effective January 1, 2016, APS will invoice retroactively to October 10, 2010 the legal percentage of 25% of the gross salary sum. The difference in the pension contribution between October 10, 2010 to December 31, 2014 is illustrated in the table below:

[6] Article 58 lid 2 of the Pensioenlandsverordening overheidsdienaren AB 2013 GT. No. 785

[7] As is evident from the opening comments to the most recent version of the PLvO (AB 2013, GT no. 785).

All amounts are in thousand Netherlands Antillean guilders

10 October 2010 to 31 December 2011	ANG 4,369
1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012	ANG 4,101
1 January 2013 to December 2013	ANG 4,284
1 January 2014 to December 2014	ANG 4,370
Total impact	ANG 17,124

7. Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board and Management of
Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten
St. Maarten

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2014 of Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten, St. Maarten, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements, in accordance with the National Ordinance Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten. Management has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Furthermore management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Basis for qualified opinion

The accounts receivable consist for a significant part of receivables due from the Government of St. Maarten which are overdue. In absence of further information on the terms of settlement of these overdue receivables we were not able to obtain sufficient and reliable audit evidence to determine the valuation of the government related receivables. The possible effect of differences between the carrying value and the fair value of the accounts receivables and the related accounts is unknown.

An amount of ANG 26,297,000 is included in the other non-current assets with respect to the reallocation of participants between the Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten, Algemeen Pensioenfonds Curacao and Pensioenfonds Caribisch Nederland. The receivable has not been confirmed yet with Algemeen Pensioenfonds Curacao. The possible effect of differences between the recorded amount and final agreement on the re-allocation of participants within the other non-current assets and related accounts is unknown.

Due to incorrect application of article 24 of the National Pension Ordinance, the number of pensionable years accumulated has been calculated incorrectly for a number of participants. Based on an actuarial analysis the pension benefit obligation is deemed to be overstated. We were not able to obtain sufficient and reliable audit evidence to substantiate the possible effect on the pension benefit obligation and the net increase/(decrease) in pension benefits obligation of this overstatement.

Qualified opinion with respect to the financial statements

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten as at December 31, 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter concerning the funding ratio

We draw attention to the paragraph 'Funding policy' in Note 1 to these financial statements, in which the desired funding ratio is discussed. The assets of Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten on balance sheet date are insufficient to cover the pension obligations and are not enough to cover general and investment risks. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

St. Maarten, 14 December 2015
PricewaterhouseCoopers St. Maarten

Cees Rokx

8. Independent Actuarial Report

INDEPENDENT ACTUARIAL REPORT

Actuariële verklaring

Actuariële verklaring

Opdracht

Door het Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten is aan Towers Watson de opdracht verleend tot het afgeven van een actuariële verklaring over het boekjaar 2014.

Gegevens

De gegevens waarop mijn onderzoek is gebaseerd, zijn verstrekt door en tot stand gekomen onder de verantwoordelijkheid van het bestuur van het pensioenfonds.

Voor de toetsing van de fondsmiddelen en voor de beoordeling van de vermogenspositie heb ik mij gebaseerd op de financiële gegevens die ten grondslag liggen aan de jaarrekening.

De accountant van het pensioenfonds heeft mij geïnformeerd over zijn bevindingen ten aanzien van de betrouwbaarheid (materiële juistheid en volledigheid) van de basisgegevens en de overige uitgangspunten die voor mijn oordeel van belang zijn.

Werkzaamheden

Als onderdeel van de werkzaamheden voor de opdracht:

- heb ik ondermeer onderzocht of de voorziening pensioenverplichtingen toereikend is vastgesteld; en
- heb ik mij een oordeel gevormd over de vermogenspositie van het pensioenfonds.

Mijn onderzoek heb ik zodanig uitgevoerd, dat een redelijke mate van zekerheid wordt verkregen dat de resultaten geen onjuistheden van materieel belang bevatten. Ik heb mij een oordeel gevormd over de waarschijnlijkheid waarmee het pensioenfonds de tot balansdatum aangegane verplichtingen kan nakomen, mede in aanmerking nemend het financieel beleid van het pensioenfonds.

De beschreven werkzaamheden en de uitvoering daarvan zijn in overeenstemming met de binnen het Koninklijk Actuarieel Genootschap geldende normen en gebruiken, en vormen naar mijn mening een deugdelijke grondslag voor mijn oordeel.

Actuariële verklaring

Oordeel

De voorziening pensioenverplichtingen is, overeenkomstig de beschreven berekeningsregels en uitgangspunten, als geheel bezien, toereikend vastgesteld.

Gemeten naar de wettelijke maatstaf is ten aanzien van de verplichtingen, aangegaan tot balansdatum, sprake van een ontoereikende dekking door het pensioenvermogen. Daarnaast is er niet voldoende vermogen aanwezig ter dekking van de algemene risico's en de beleggingsrisico's. Het vermogen bestaat bovendien voor een aanzienlijk deel uit vorderingen.

De ontvangen premie is opnieuw niet voldoende om de benodigde inkoop te financieren. Daarnaast is er geen premie beschikbaar voor het vormen van de solvabiliteitsbuffer.

De vermogenspositie van het Algemeen Pensioenfonds Sint Maarten is naar mijn mening slecht, vanwege de onderdekking, daarbij mede in acht genomen het grote aandeel vorderingen in het pensioenvermogen en de ontoereikende premie.

Purmerend, 8 december 2015

Drs. R.T. Schilder AAG
Verbonden aan Towers Watson Netherlands B.V.