

ELECTION

A SUPPLEMENT OF THE DAILY HERALD | ISSUE 3 OF 7 | JULY 22, 2024 PUBLIC FINANCES

Public Finances

St. Maarten is returning to the polls on August 19, so voters want to hear from their political parties and candidates. The Daily Herald is offering an ideal opportunity to reach them with a series of seven special publications every Monday until

Each issue of "Election Views" will cover a specific question to be answered in a statement. The content

may not mention other parties and should focus on own positions regarding the subject at hand. The newspaper reserves the right to omit such references and correct spelling or grammatical errors in the text.

The third "Question of the Week" is about what makes government tick, namely, public finances: "How would you describe the country's financial situation, and what would you do to strengthen it going forward?"

A special note: Qualichi Movement for Change (OMC) leader Olivier Arrindell still prepared a statement for this edition, despite the shocking gun attack, which injured him and running mate Laurence Lake and tragically claimed the life of his wife Sabine, on Wednesday night in

The Daily Herald joins the call of St. Maarten's political leaders and community in denouncing violence, and we offer our deepest condolences to all affected.

Enjoy the read!

Paul De Windt Publisher

Democratic Part

country its status in 2010. With through the "COLOR ECONthe additional responsi- OMIES" concept. bilities this new status brought with it, we have For the DP, sustainable ecostraightforward, more harvet to take the time to nomic development must monious tax system supanalyse our finances ver- spur the growth in our pubsus the responsibilities lic finances. The overarchof a young state. In ad- ing goal is that once we can dition to that significant prove that all areas and coconstitutional we must consider where sustainable the global economy is funding for many of these heading and the chang- activities will no longer be an ing economic dynamics.

The Democratic Party envisages a "New Economic Iden- 15 years. tity" as we can no longer be stuck in an annual budget of

change, lours tie into our country's development, issue, because St. Maarten

So, whether we talk about approximately NAf. 500 mil- decolonization, reparations, lion. In this New Economic or debt cancellation, it must The Party prefers indirect taxes can act as a deterrent

public finances remains activities to 30% of GDP economic solutions. A divercome more glaring since dustries, and technology. We our main assets – People obtained believe this to be possible and Place. On the topic of taxes, we believe that simis urgently needed. A more ported by an improved tax organization can, in the opinion of the Party, improve compliance, and yield more income for the Government, thus eliminating the annual search for new and untested taxes and fees.

"uncollectibles".

in its current form, is harm- eas as a stimulator (zone, Government abolish the TOT and impose nate the profit tax, lower specific products and services from tax levies. We will ensure, however, that lowplification of our tax system income earners, who do not pay wage tax, do not end up subjected to a higher cost of living due to the tax on food and other consumer goods.

This more effective and fair A this country's financial position in the long term. While sential that the areas where St. Maarten's reality. Identity, the DP wants to in- also be about sustainability. taxation. The TOT, however, (sin taxes) and in other ar-

ful to business and costly for environment, energy, etc.), the consumer. Suppose we these changes be considered now. The debt refinancing a VAT (value-added tax)? discussion is an illusion, and ment-owned companies will Managing St. Maarten's crease non-tourist economic Our realities deserve new In that case, we can elimi- we need to accept that we be mandated. For appropriare NOT on an equal footing ate areas, such as finances, a challenge that has be- through agriculture, light in- sified economy built around the wage tax, and exclude with the Netherlands. The an overarching international world must un- company could offer a benderstand the makeup of the eficial relationship between Kingdom of the Netherlands. We can never do ourselves vestments. justice at international forums, pretending to be on The DP accepted the soluequal par with the country the Netherlands.

> national tax structure will strengthen bank, an institutionalized having the union function in social-needs vehicle like the such a fashion has yet to be SMDF, and a robust commuthe organizational issues of nity platform like the NPOw- tion has improved, and both the tax directorate are being er platform should compleaddressed, some incremen- ment and reinforce our so- of making the best of the will know where it wants to At this point, the focus tal reforms can be initiated cio-economic development. monetary union, political see itself in the next 10 to **should be on current** in the areas of income- and The business sector needs views have changed in the 15 years. **should be on current** in the areas of income- and The business sector needs views have changed in the taxes and fees and a stop wage-taxes, as well as in clear and consistent policies, union. In this changed situshould be put to chasing the collection policies of the and a foreign investment ta-Government. It is also es- ble (FIT) must be tailored to

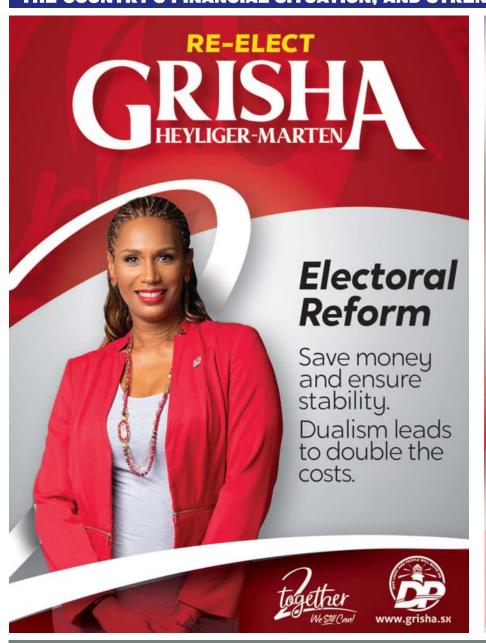
companies should focus on their core business, and more transparency within the govern-(holding) companies and facilitate in-

tion of a monetary union with Curação based on parity. While all partners negodevelopment tiated and agreed to this, discovered. While cooperagovernments are desirous ation, the DP favours dollarization de facto, formalizing the economic reality of St. Maarten.





THE COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION, AND STRENGTHENING IT GOING FORWARD





Oualichi Movement for Change

Soualiga, legally known as The future success of Soua- • Indirect Taxes: no direct and the Port Authority rede-Sint Maarten, a constituent liga's financial services will taxes such as income tax or fined organizations. country within the Kingdom of be owed to its sound regula- capital gains tax. Instead, •Fees for Services including the Netherlands, has a public finance system that reflects a political and economic poor country with an 800 million guilders+ in debt to it.

Sint Maarten will be known as an international financial centre, which will be a new industry secondary to tourism, known for investment funds, banking, insurance and other financial services/ products financial services/ products regulated in accordance with global standards and the new financial system.

tory regime, political and economic stability and tax neutral platform supported by highly skilled and experienced service providers implemented by the OMC GAovernment; we will develop a financial industry known for its proper regulation and implement a financial system that will consist of a new status as a major offshore financial centre. The following is an overviAew:

1.Revenue Collection **NEW Taxation:**

government will rely heavily on indirect taxes. -Tourism Taxes, such as hotel

accommodation tax.

-Stamp Duty charged on property transfers and certain legal documents.

-License Fees including fees for business licenses, permits, and other regulatory licenses.

Non-Tax Revenue:

Government-owned prises, from entities such as ments. Sint Maarten Airport Authority •Financial Management: En-

•Fees for Services including fees for financial services, incorporation of companies, and other administrative services.

2. Public Projects:

Long-term aimed at enhancing economic growth, public welfare.

3.Budgeting **Budget Execution:**

•Allocating Funds based on approved budget allocations Enter- for various ministries/ depart-

suring funds are spent accord- large infrastructure projects. ing to budget plans and legal

ing:

•Auditor General: Conducts audits to assess financial performance and accountability, ensuring public funds are used efficiently and transparently.

4.Public Debt Management

Debt Policy: Government will aim to maintain low levels of public debt. Borrowing is primarily for significant capital projects, and managed pru-

Debt Instruments: Government bonds and loans issued for financing

5.Fiscal Policy

Economic Stability: Budget Control & Audit- •Pro-Growth Policies aimed at maintaining a favourable business environment, promoting financial services, t and other key sectors. tourism.

•Contingency Reserves: maintained to handle economic shocks/ natural disasters.

6.Regulation and Supervision Regulatory Framework: •A brand new Soualiga Mon-

etary Authority (SMA) will be the primary regulator of the financial services industry, ensuring compliance with international standards.

•Strict Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulations will prevent illicit financial activities and enhance the jurisdiction's reputation.

7.Public Sector Efficiency and Accountability Transparency Initiatives:

Freedom of Information Law:

Provides the public with access to government information, promoting transparency and accountability.

•Public Sector Reforms: On-

going efforts to improve efficiency, reduce waste, and enhance service delivery.

This new public finance system is designed to support a stable, efficient, and transparent financial environment, fostering economic growth and maintaining our status as a premier offshore financial centre. It emphasises decen-tralization, fiscal discipline, and transparency; supports a stable and prosperous economy, ensuring effective public service delivery and high standards of financial governance.



JULY 22, 2024

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION, AND STRENGTHENING IT GOING FORWARD

The Unified Resilient St. Maarten Movement (URSM)



As we navigate the complexities of to-day's world, the Unified Resilient St. Maarten Movement (URSM) stands resolute in our commitment to a prosperous and resilient future. At the heart of our vision lies a transformative approach to public finances, a cornerstone for sustainable development and social equity. We believe that how we manage our financial resources today will shape the trajectory of St. Maarten for generations to come.

Public finances are more than just numbers and budgets; they are the lifeblood of our country. They fuel our schools, Medical Center, roads, and social services, directly impacting every citizen's quality of life. The URSM's approach to public finances is grounded in three core principles: Transparency, accountability, and sustainability.

Transparency is the foundation of trust. We believe we have to prioritise the opening up of financial processes to public scrutiny by

implementing rigorous mechanisms auditing and make budgetary information accessible to all. By doing so, we ensure that every guilder is accounted for and spent in the best interest of our country. Transparency deters corruption, fosters civic engagement, and builds confidence in public institutions. When citizens know where and how their money is being spent, they are more likely to support necessary fiscal policies and initiatives.

Accountability goes hand in hand with transparency. The URSM seeks to establish a robust system to track and report on public spending, ensuring that funds are used effectively and efficiently. We have regular financial reviews and involve citizens in budget discussions. This approach ensures that the government remains answerable to the people, and mismanagement any is swiftly addressed. Accountability not safeguards only public resources, but also ensures that governmental actions align with the needs and aspirations of our citizens.

Sustainability is the guiding star of our fiscal strategy. We recognise the urgent need to invest in projects that deliver long-term benefits for both people and our country. Our focus continues to be on education, renewable energy, sustainable tourism, and a resilient

infrastructure. These investments are crucial in mitigating the impacts of climate change, creating jobs, and boosting economic growth. Sustainable public finances also mean a fair tax system, everyone where contributes their fair share. By closing tax loopholes and combating evasion, we ensure a level playing field and generate revenue to fund essential public services.

Moreover, the URSM is committed to social justice. We believe that public finances should be a tool for reducing inequality and enhancing the wellbeing of all citizens. By prioritising spending on healthcare, education, and social protection, we aim to ensure that every individual has access to the resources and opportunities needed to thrive. These investments strengthen the social fabric of our society, fostering unity and resilience.

As we look to the future, the URSM pledges to continue building on these foundations. We envision a St. Maarten where public finances are managed with integrity, wisdom, and foresight, driving us towards a more prosperous, equitable, and resilient future. Together, we can ensure that our financial resources serve as a beacon of hope and progress for all.

Join us in this journey. Let us work together to create a St. Maarten that we can all be proud of — today and for generations to come.

