



Caribbean Corner

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EDITORIAL TEAM

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Department

[2014 Caribbean Forum](#)

Caribbean Matters at the IMF.

The International Monetary Fund maintains a strong partnership with the Caribbean region, with dedicated country teams in its Western Hemisphere Department's Caribbean I and II, and Latin Caribbean Divisions.

With a total population of 40 million and a cumulative land area of just over 1 million sq miles, the region consists of multiple island nations in the Caribbean Sea and the surrounding coasts. Its people are a macrocosm of ethnic groups from four continents. Mostly tourism- and natural resources-based, the Caribbean economies were hard-hit by the unwinding global financial crisis, and most experience low growth, high public debt and vulnerability to natural disasters. These island states are very diverse in income levels. In 2013, GDP per capita (PPP) ranged from US\$32,037 in The Bahamas to US\$1,315 in Haiti.

For audiences within and outside of the IMF, the **Caribbean Corner** will provide a communication platform three times a year for the institution's work on the region.

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INTERVIEW

Dr. The Right Hon. Keith Mitchell, Prime Minister of Grenada

By Wayne Mitchell



Prime Minister Keith Mitchell (right) with Wayne Mitchell.

On Thursday, March 12, 2015, IMF Resident Representative Wayne Mitchell sat down with Grenada's Prime Minister Keith Mitchell at his residence to discuss his long career in public service, Grenada's home-grown program, his relationship with the IMF, and the challenges facing the region.

This is your second time around as Prime Minister of Grenada. How has the previous experience and time in opposition changed your perspective about governing?

It is said that experience is the greatest teacher. After 30 years as an elected parliamentarian and at least half of it as Prime Minister, I have learned a thing or two about people and governance. I know that I have done some good work but I am also the first to admit that I made mistakes.

I am a better person and Prime Minister today because of these experiences. I am humbled by the overwhelming mandate given to me to govern the country at this difficult yet exciting time and I am determined to lead differently. For me, this time is a lot about moving beyond political

tribalism, bridging the political divide and uniting the people around what I term Project Grenada.

I agree with the statement Christine Lagarde (IMF Managing Director) made last Fall that the most fertile ground is common ground. To that end, I have reached out to all Social Partners and political opponents as we seek to leave a legacy of opportunity and self reliance for our people, especially the next generation. Our historic signing of the Social Compact in January 2015, and the monitoring of our Home-grown Program, supported by the Fund, by our social partners bear testimony to my current approach to governance.

Grenada embarked on a home-grown program in 2013 to improve prospects for growth and job creation, restore fiscal sustainability, and entrench financial stability. What were the main challenges in establishing this program and how have the results to date measured up against expectations?

The major challenge was to accept our reality and to take the tough but necessary decisions to resolve the problems. Asking our people to make enormous sacrifices after a prolonged recession and with very high unemployment has not been easy. Can you imagine imposing taxes and asking people to accept a cut in disposable income at a time like this? However, I am committed to doing what is right and not what is popular, fortified in the knowledge that history will prove me right.

Getting the various groups with different expectations and philosophies working together with the government for the common good was critical. Without consensus the program could not work no matter how technically sound it was. We approached the nation and

the different groups with humility, explained the issues and the need for sacrifices and asked for their support. I think that approach was viewed positively. We also had to make sure that everything we did was consistent with the elements of the program because we would be under scrutiny. I think now there is more trust in my determination to do the best job in this period for the benefit of the country. The Program is off to a very good start and in some instances it has exceeded expectations. However, we know there is still much to be done and so we press on.

In your view, how has the current program been different from Grenada's previous engagement with the IMF, particularly with respect to the Fund's approach to program design, and program implementation and monitoring?

The Fund approach is different in several respects. First, we have embarked on a comprehensive engagement with our Social Partners, which the Fund has complimented. Second, the Fund understands the need to protect the vulnerable and the program set a floor on spending for social safety nets. This is a welcome change from my early experience with the Fund when I was a professor at a University in Washington. I was involved with a consulting firm and worked as a consultant with Fund teams in several countries. They gave sound technical advice and behaved professionally but the plight of people was not a major consideration in their recommendations. It was just get the numbers right and balance the books. Third, there is a more deliberate attempt to grow the economy. The emphasis on growth is different from what I saw in the 2006 program.

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Caribbean Growth Outlook Improves for 2015 amid Uncertainties

By Marcio Ronci and Saji Thomas

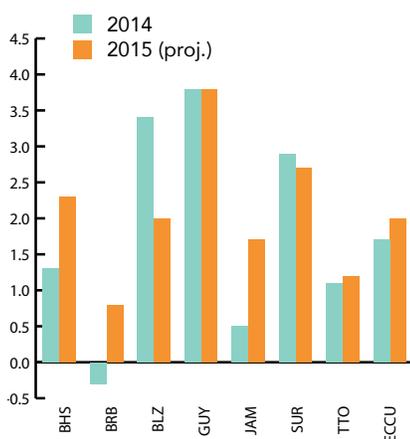
After a disappointing growth rate of only 1.3 percent in 2014, the Caribbean economy is expected to expand 1.7 percent in 2015, reflecting stronger growth in trading partners, as well as low transport and fuel prices. However, the outlook is subject to substantial downside risks.

According to the April 2015 World Economic Outlook (WEO), GDP growth for the Caribbean region in 2014 was about 1.3 percent (weighted average), down from 1.5 in 2013, as the growth slowdown of commodity

The WEO forecasts GDP growth at about 1.7 percent in 2015 for the Caribbean region while inflation generally is expected to remain subdued.

exporters (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) more than offset the recovery of tourism-based economies, which was driven mainly

Caribbean growth is expected to improve to 1.7 percent in 2015, up from 1.3 percent in 2014 ...
(Percent change)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

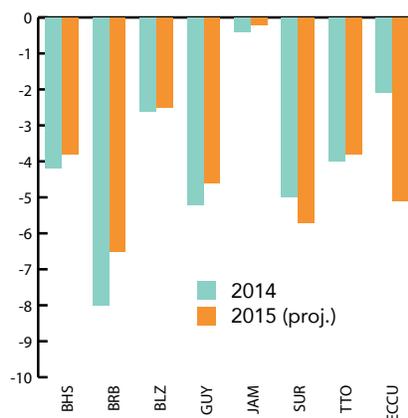
by tourism and construction. Inflation generally remained low at 1.6 percent (simple average) benefitting from lower international commodity prices.

UK fiscal tightening and further Euro area weakening may reduce tourist arrivals from Europe.

Commodity exporters' growth, which accounts for nearly two fifths of the region's total GDP, slowed considerably to 1.6 percent in 2014, down from 2.3 percent in 2013. A significant drop in the price of oil and other commodities weakened oil and mining sector output. In Trinidad and Tobago, solid expansion in the nonpetroleum sector, which was boosted by the economic recovery in the rest of the region, and construction have partially offset the decline in the petroleum sector.

Growth in tourism-based economies recorded a small recovery to 0.8 percent in 2014, up from 0.5 percent in 2013, supported by tourism and construction. The ongoing recovery in tourism appears to have strengthened

... fiscal balances should deteriorate by 0.5 percent of GDP on average in 2015, and ...
(Percent of GDP)

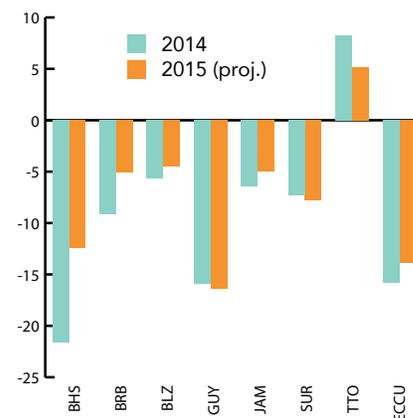


in 2014, with almost all regional destinations recording increased visitor arrivals. At same time, there was continued expansion in construction activity in most countries in the region, primarily led by the private sector, and mostly related to tourism and other commercial developments. In a few other countries, continued underperformance in key sectors contributed to flat or declining economic activity. In Jamaica, growth was weakened by the adverse impact

Despite some narrowing, fiscal deficits are expected to remain high at 4 percent of GDP on average. Six out of the thirteen countries will continue to have fiscal deficits above 5 percent of GDP, mostly those that are heavily indebted.

of a drought on agriculture. Barbados stagnated for the seventh consecutive year in 2014 as good performance in tourism, international business and construction were not enough

... external current balances should improve by 2 percent of GDP on average because of lower oil and commodities prices.
(Percent of GDP)



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Structural Reforms: Energy and VAT

Guyana Energy Sector Reform: An Imperative for Growth

By Wendell Samuel and Kalin Tintchev



Guyana has an abundant yet unrealized hydropower potential. Its hydropower resources are among the largest in the Central American and Caribbean region, by far exceeding its electricity consumption. Interest in developing hydropower dates back to the first global oil shock of 1974-75 and has ebbed and flowed with the volatility of international oil prices. Although at least 67 sites have been identified as suitable for hydropower generation, none of them have yet been developed. Guyana's quest for hydropower has been delayed by several roadblocks including small domestic demand, long distance of the load centers from the hydropower sites, and limited fiscal space to implement capital-intensive projects.

At present, Guyana relies almost entirely on imported fuel to generate electricity. Small oil-fired generators supply 95 percent of electricity with the remainder provided by co-generation in sugar production. The primary producer and supplier of electricity, Guyana Power and Light (GPL), functions as a state-owned vertically integrated utility, which owns and operates the grid. Small independent providers supply electricity to the hinterland but coverage remains limited. This energy matrix is at variance with Guyana's natural endowment and energy security. Costly and unreliable supply has caused large firms to resort to self

generation and has constrained access to electricity in the hinterland. The country aspires to shift to a matrix that is mainly based on hydropower and other renewables.

Dependence on imported fuel for electricity generation exposes Guyana's fiscal and external positions to volatility from large oil price fluctuations. At the macro level, high oil prices lead to weakening terms of trade, a large oil import bill and a deteriorating trade balance. As fuel imports represent about 20 percent of total imports, oil price shocks can cause large swings in the external current account. High oil prices also

lead to increased fiscal transfers to GPL and falling tax revenues because of the limited pass-through in the domestic fuel pricing regime.

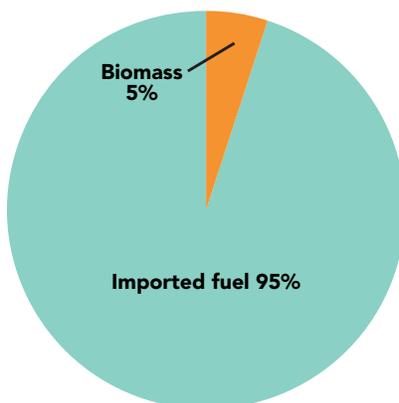
High electricity costs are holding back competitiveness and investment for inclusive growth. Electricity generation costs and tariffs are among the highest in the region, especially as a percentage of per capita income, increasing the burden on residential customers. They also raise the input costs of production, particularly in energy-intensive sectors such as agriculture and mining, which are the backbone of Guyana's economy. High electricity costs suppress investment in value-added manufacturing industries such as food processing, the smelting of aluminum, and sugar refining that could help Guyana move up the value chain.

In order to deal with these development challenges, Guyana launched a novel Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS, <http://www.lcds.gov.gy>) in 2009. The strategy aims to transform the economy while reducing its carbon footprint through a shift to a low cost green technology energy matrix. Its vision for the energy sector rests on three pillars. The central pillar revolves around the construction of the Amaila Falls Hydroelectric Project (AFHP), which will become the principal supplier of lower-cost green-technology electricity. The second pillar aims to expand electrification of the hinterland using mini hydropower stations and solar panels. The third pillar focuses on developing nontraditional low carbon sectors to enhance economic diversification. LCDS is financed by Norway under a partnership agreement that would provide up to US\$250 million by 2015 for Guyana's progress in preventing deforestation.

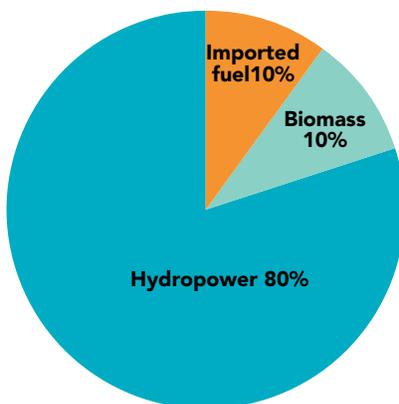
AFHP is expected to provide a more reliable source of energy but should be implemented judiciously to

Guyana's Current and Future Energy Matrices

Current Matrix

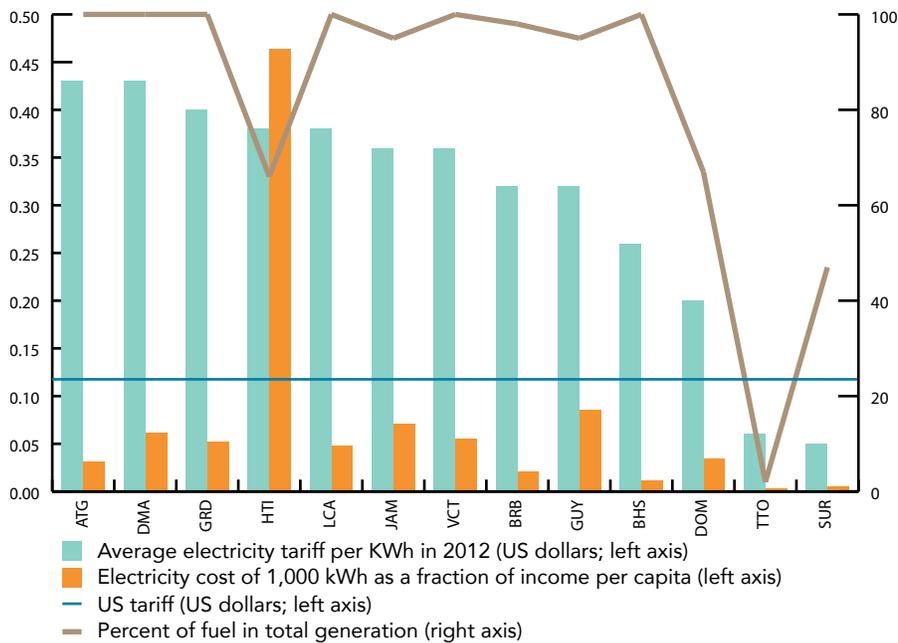


Planned Matrix



Sources: National authorities; Klass (2010), "Guyana's Power Sector Policy and Implementation Strategy"; and Fund staff estimates.

Average Electricity Tariffs in the Caribbean



Sources: Inter-American Development Bank; Yépez-García and Dana (2012), "Mitigating Vulnerability to High and Volatile Energy Prices"; World Economic Outlook database; and Fund staff estimates.

curb fiscal risks. AFHP will help curtail Guyana's dependence on fuel imports and unlock its growth potential by reducing the cost of production and promoting diversification into higher-margin industries. Lowering electricity costs would help reduce transfers to GPL over the medium term, freeing up fiscal resources to invest in human capital and inclusive growth. However, to achieve its goals, the project should remain financially and economically viable. Fiscal risks for the government could be mitigated by strengthening GPL's finances and pursuing international best practices in the project's management.

Reducing GPL's commercial and technical losses could also help lower electricity costs. GPL's commercial and technical losses represent more than 25 percent of gross generation. Given the region's average loss rate of about 12 percent, the margin for loss reduction is significant. In an effort to limit losses, GPL is currently implementing several programs funded by multilateral donors to strengthen its institutional capacity and upgrade its transmission network.

The Bahamas Restoring Public Finances: The Role of the New VAT by Joel Okwuokei



In May 2013, the government of The Bahamas announced a medium-term fiscal consolidation plan with the aim of returning public finances to a healthy position, and lowering the debt level, which had risen steeply since the onset of the global financial crisis. The plan proposes a mix of revenue and expenditure measures to achieve a primary surplus in 2015/16, and a nearly balanced budget in 2016/17 during which the debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to fall to 58 percent.

After extensive consultation, including with the private sector, the [IMF](#), and independent consultants, The Bahamian authorities launched a value added tax (VAT) on January 1, 2015, reaffirming their commitment to fiscal consolidation. Until now for the

most part, the tax system had been excessively dependent on trade taxes, numerous fees and levies. Thus, the new VAT, which is the centerpiece of the ongoing tax reforms, is the first substantive conventional tax to be implemented.¹ The Bahamian VAT structure has the potential to be one of the most efficient in the region. It has a broad base covering goods and services, the lowest standard rate of 7.5 percent in the region, few exemptions, a relatively high registration threshold (BH\$100,000), and a robust IT infrastructure. The VAT replaces the 10 percent hotel room tax but covers all tourism services. Also, import duties for about a hundred items were reduced as the VAT became effective and further reductions are expected in the context of WTO accession.

The Bahamian VAT has the potential to be one of the most efficient in the region. It has a broad base, the lowest standard rate in the region, and few exemptions.

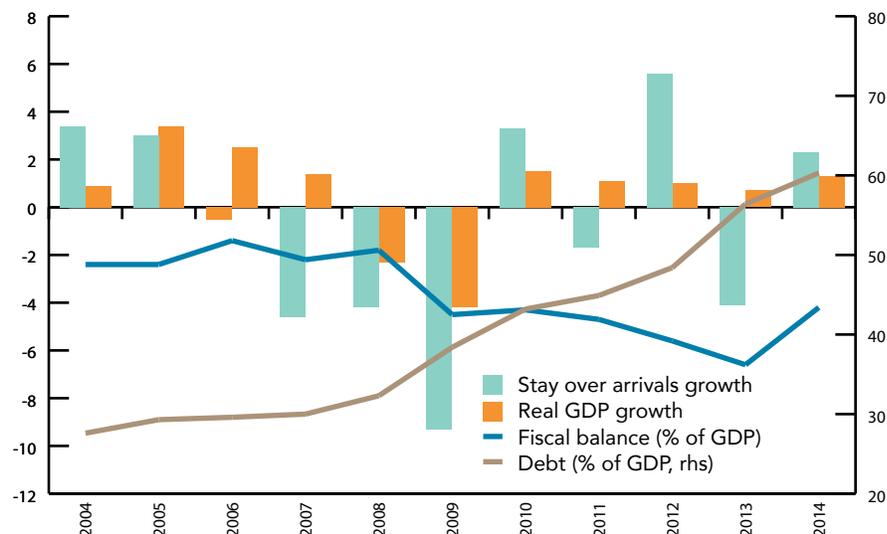
The Bahamian VAT is estimated to yield about 3 percent of GDP annually (1.5 percent of GDP in 2014/15). With this, government revenue could rise to about 21 percent of GDP in the medium term from 17 percent of GDP in 2013/14, bringing the revenue to GDP ratio close to the regional average. Despite some hiccups, which are usual for a new tax system, the implementation of the new VAT so far appears to have been relatively smooth, partly reflecting a high level of preparation and public education. Early indicators of performance are encouraging, and suggest that the authorities are on course to achieve the initial revenue targets from the VAT. Efforts are ongoing to resolve outstanding VAT-related issues, and

¹ Until now, the Bahamian tax system relied on a very narrow tax base. Unlike most Caribbean countries, The Bahamas does not have neither a personal income tax nor a corporate profit tax..

plans are in place to transition the current administrative structure to a full-fledged VAT Department.

The authorities must be commended for a successful introduction of the VAT. Now, they should advance other revenue reforms, including establishing a central revenue agency to manage tax administration more efficiently to further raise revenue. With the debt level projected to remain elevated, IMF staff in a recent [report](#), advised the authorities to enhance spending discipline, especially on wages and salaries, goods and services, and transfers and subsidies. Staff also urged accelerated implementation of reforms of public corporations to further strengthen the fiscal position. Despite ongoing efforts, only a small saving in expenditure (½ percent of GDP) is envisaged under the fiscal consolidation plan. To secure the

The Bahamas: Economic and Fiscal Indicators



Sources: The Bahamas Authorities; and IMF staff estimates.

hard-won benefits of the VAT, restore public finances to a sound footing, and place the debt level on a declining path, the authorities should rationalize

current expenditures in the context of a medium-term budgetary framework.

IMF Publications and Recent Country Reports on the Caribbean Economies

1. Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda: Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Performance Assessment. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=42679.0>

2. Belize

Belize: 2014 Article IV Consultation-Staff Report; Press Release. (Country Report No. 14/280) <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=41914.0>

Belize: Selected Issues Paper (Country Report No. 14/281) <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=41915.0>

3. St. Kitts and Nevis

St. Kitts and Nevis: Ninth and Final Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement, Request for Waiver of Nonobservance of Performance Criterion, and Proposal for Post-Program Monitoring-Staff Report; Press Release. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=42370.0>

4. St. Vincent and the Grenadines

St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Request for Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility and Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument - Staff Report; Press Release. (Country Report No. 14/360) <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=42558.0>

Economic Citizenship Programs in the Caribbean

By Ahmed El-Ashram and Xin Xu

An increasing number of Caribbean countries are launching Economic Citizenship Programs (ECPs) in an attempt to attract foreign capital for investment and growth. St. Kitts and Nevis and Dominica have two long-standing programs in the region dating back to 1984 and 1993, respectively. In recent years, inflows to these countries under the ECPs have increased significantly spurring interest by neighboring islands facing economic challenges. In 2013, Antigua and Barbuda launched its own version of the program, while Grenada revived its previously retired scheme. In 2014, St. Lucia appointed a taskforce to study the issue.

A growing pool of applicants—the bulk of which appear to be from China and, to a lesser extent, Russia and the Middle East—has recently fuelled demand for these programs, in pursuit of enhanced visa free travel, a safe haven from political turmoil, and/or a tax haven.

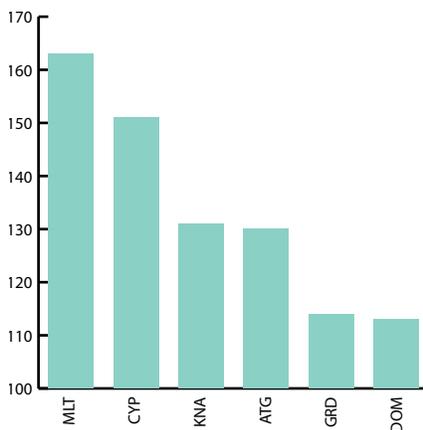
ECPs allow wealthy foreign nationals to acquire citizenship, with minimal residency requirements, in exchange for a significant financial contribution to the economy, in the form of a direct contribution to the public sector (government or development fund), and/or a private sector investment. A growing pool of applicants—the bulk of which appear to be from China and, to a lesser extent, Russia and the Middle East—has recently fuelled demand for these

programs, in pursuit of enhanced visa free travel, a safe haven from political turmoil, and/or a tax haven.

Notwithstanding the potential positive impact in small states, if not managed properly, large revenue windfalls under ECPs could also pose significant risks to macroeconomic stability.

ECPs are not unique to the Caribbean. In Europe, Cyprus and Malta also administer ECPs, which grant citizenship with minimal residency requirements. Similar immigrant investor programs, which offer residency permits in return for investment, also exist in Europe, the US and the Province of Quebec in Canada. Like ECPs, some of these programs have experienced a remarkable rise in applications. The U.S. EB-5 visa for immigrant investors has hit its 10,000 applications ceiling for the first time in 2013, while Portugal's Golden Visa program generated around €1 billion in investments in 2014, about 13 percent

Visa Free Restriction Index of Selected Countries with ECPs¹



¹ Higher ranking means higher visa-free access. Sources: The Henley & Partners Visa Restriction Index 2013.

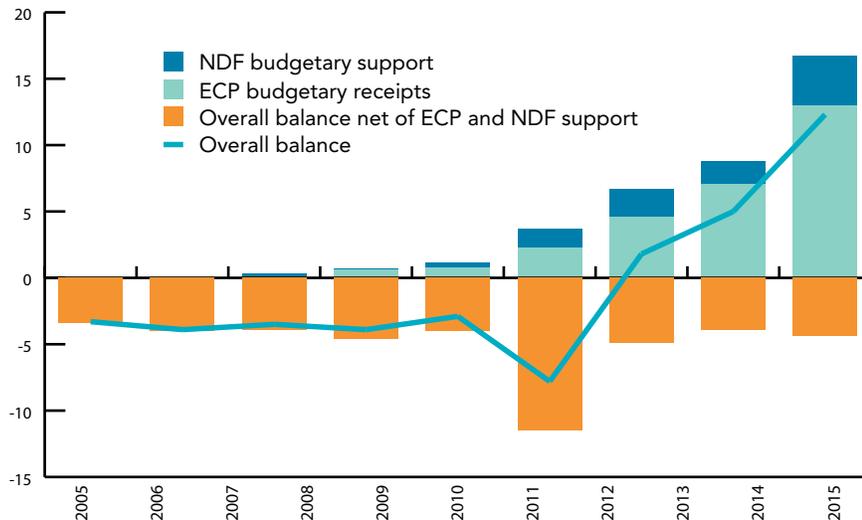
of gross FDI.

The economic impact of ECPs in small states could be large and substantial. In St. Kitts and Nevis, inflows to the central government of about 13 percent of GDP in 2013 boosted the overall fiscal surplus to an unprecedented 12.3 percent of GDP. An equivalent amount is estimated to have flowed to the National Development Fund (NDF) in the same year. The country's net foreign asset position more than tripled since 2010, while investments in the real estate sector, together with enhanced public investment spending, also largely funded through ECP resources, fuelled real GDP growth reaching an estimated 5 to 7 percent for 2014. In Dominica, inflows have been more modest at around 3½ percent of GDP in 2013, perhaps because of the more limited visa-free access for its citizens.

A comprehensive governance framework is critical to preserving the integrity of ECPs.

Notwithstanding the potential positive impact in small states, if not managed properly, large revenue windfalls under ECPs could also pose significant risks to macroeconomic stability. Xu et al (2015) propose a tentative framework to prudently manage large and potentially volatile ECP inflows primarily through saving most of the inflows to the public sector and regulating the pace of private sector investments. The framework aims to shield the economy by preventing a buildup of unsustainable dependency and containing overheating pressures. This is facilitated by the adoption of a medium-term fiscal framework anchored by the primary balance, excluding ECP revenues; as well as

St. Kitts and Nevis ECP Inflows and Fiscal Balance (Percent of GDP)



Sources: St. Kitts and Nevis authorities, and IMF staff estimates.

adequate prudential regulations for the private sector. The accumulation of public sector savings through the proposed framework can be used to reduce public debt, particularly in highly indebted small states, build precautionary fiscal buffers, and support sustainable public investment in these

countries. In the case of St. Kitts and Nevis, accumulated assets, estimated at around 40 percent of GDP at end-2014, may already justify the creation of a dedicated fund (or a Sovereign Wealth Fund) to ensure proper management of saved resources as well as alleviate pressure on the domestic financial

system to intermediate these savings.

ECP inflows are potentially volatile and subject to significant sudden stop risks, which can trigger sharp and destabilizing adjustments in the fiscal and external accounts of host countries. Adverse actions by the international community, in particular the suspension of visa-free travel for the citizens of ECP countries, can suddenly diminish inflows under these programs. The elevated global security concerns and the rising geopolitical tension may also magnify the risk of such actions. These challenges must be properly addressed through a rigorous due diligence process and a comprehensive governance framework to preserve the integrity of ECPs. Meanwhile, prudent management of the revenue upsurge should minimize vulnerabilities in the medium term.

“Too Much of a Good Thing? Prudent Management of Inflows under Economic Citizenship Programs.” Forthcoming IMF Working Paper by Xin Xu, Ahmed El-Ashram and Judith Gold.

Caribbean Outlook, continued from page 2

to offset a decline in manufacturing and agriculture. Elsewhere, sizeable economic contractions in St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2014 partly reflected the impact of a severe storm just before the start of the year.

The [WEO](#) forecasts growth at about 1.7 percent (weighted average) in 2015 for the Caribbean region. Individual countries are projected to experience growth between 0.8 and 3.8 percent this year, while inflation generally is expected to remain subdued in line with international commodity prices. Growth in tourism-based economies is expected to strengthen to 1.8 percent in 2015 reflecting stronger growth in trading partners as well as low transport and fuel prices. The Caribbean Tourism Organization expects the recovery in the tourism sector to continue, mainly driven by

rising incomes in source markets such as the U.S. and to a lesser extent, by lower transport and fuel costs. It is of the view that stay-over arrivals should also be supported by negotiated airlift increases to several regional destinations, along with additional room capacity and enhanced marketing associated with current investments by major hotel brands. Commodity exporters will grow by 1.6 percent in 2015 partly because of expansionary fiscal policies and partly because of the positive impact of low transport and fuel prices on non-oil commodity exporters.

Downside risks to both the global outlook and domestic factors may have significant implications for the region’s prospects. Regarding the global outlook, tourism destinations that are highly dependent on the United Kingdom may see some fallout from any fiscal tightening

there. Further Euro area weakening may reduce tourist arrivals from continental Europe. For the regional commodity exporters, a major concern is the possibility of a further decline in commodity prices, which would cut back oil and mining activity. For some countries, the impact of the loss of some correspondent banking relationships with US banks could be significant. Regarding domestic risks, fiscal deficits are expected to remain high at 4 percent of GDP on average, despite some narrowing in recent years. Six out of the thirteen countries will continue to have fiscal deficits above 5 percent of GDP, mostly those that are heavily indebted. Additional vulnerabilities stem from financial sectors with high levels of nonperforming loans in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union as well as other countries in the region.

INTERVIEW

Min Zhu on Mainstreaming the Fund's Work on Small States

By Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe



IMF Deputy Managing Director Min Zhu (right) with Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe.

On March 20, 2015, following the second IMF Board meeting on small states, IMF Deputy Managing Director Min Zhu sat with Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe of the Caribbean Corner to discuss progress in mainstreaming the Fund's work on small states.

Mr. Zhu, thank you for the opportunity to discuss a few issues of importance to the Caribbean. First of all I would like to congratulate you for the recent Board paper and meeting on small states, which illustrate progress in mainstreaming the Fund's work on small states. What are the most important messages that can be drawn thus far for small states in the Caribbean?

First of all, thank you very much for reporting on this. I think it is very important to get the message across to the authorities and to the people in the region. I had a very good Board meeting this morning, which lasted more than two hours in which Board members spoke and gave very helpful comments.

The first message I would like to send is that this joint effort to push this small states program and enhance the cooperation between the authorities and ourselves should

continue. The Board initiated the small states working group and we have really worked hard in the last three years to help small states improve their macroeconomic situation. Our cooperation, communication quality, and our traction with the authorities have improved dramatically. For example, the conversation at the Caribbean breakfast at the Annual Meetings is much different than it was three years ago. I think everyone agrees that the Fund understands their situation and tailors policies to suit. So I really appreciate staff's effort in streamlining and tailoring Fund-supported programs to members' needs.

“I thank the authorities and the people in small states for their support for IMF work. Together, we really made progress in the last three years ... we had very strong support from the IMF Board, which clearly indicates that we at the IMF are very committed to small states, their authorities, and their people.”

The second and main message for the region is that there has been a significant improvement in the past few years, particularly in macroeconomic stability. Fiscal and current account balances have improved, debt has been stabilized and growth is picking up despite mediocre global growth, but there is still room for improvement. Caribbean growth is still relatively low because of small size, a lack of competitiveness, and high energy prices, among other things. Very high public debt is still a key vulnerability for the region, while

the financial sector remains weak.

The third important message is that weak institutional capacity is a big drag for growth and macroeconomic stability. Our technical assistance is therefore more tailored today to the local needs of small states, helping to improve institutional capacity. However, building capacity will be a continuing challenge for the Fund and for the authorities.

The Board paper this year focused on ways to strengthen fiscal management, how exchange rate devaluation could support growth and how financial inclusion enhances growth. Currently, we are also devoting a lot of technical assistance to strengthening the banking system in the Eastern Caribbean.

In the next twelve to eighteen months, what would be the key priority for the Caribbean and how will the Fund be helping?

The key objective is to raise growth and maintain macroeconomic stability. In the Caribbean annual conference last year, we agreed that for the next twelve months, we will focus on the energy sector. Energy prices are very high and achieving energy security involves reform of state owned enterprises, which are the main suppliers. We will work on the macroeconomic aspects of the energy sector; this year, every Article IV report will have an analysis of the energy sector. A combined paper will provide the basis for discussions with the Ministers of Finance and Energy and international development partners to see how best to approach a solution to this issue. The current low price of oil offers a window of opportunity to undertake this.

In the Caribbean, debt remains a top priority but this is broader than debt restructuring, and includes debt

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External Devaluations: Are Small States Different?

By Geoffrey Keim

Fixed exchange rates have been long-standing policy anchors in most small states, affording significant benefits in terms of price and macroeconomic stability. However, with small states' growth generally lagging over the past decade, competitiveness challenges building up and policy space dwindling in many countries, the role of exchange rates has come under increased debate. Policy makers in small states have repeatedly voiced reservations about the efficacy of using the nominal exchange rate as a policy tool. This is because the contractionary effects of a nominal devaluation are seen as more likely to dominate due to a large share of imported goods in consumption and production, potential balance sheet costs, the social impact of a likely surge in inflation, and lack of diversification that would bridle the economy's response to a change in relative prices.

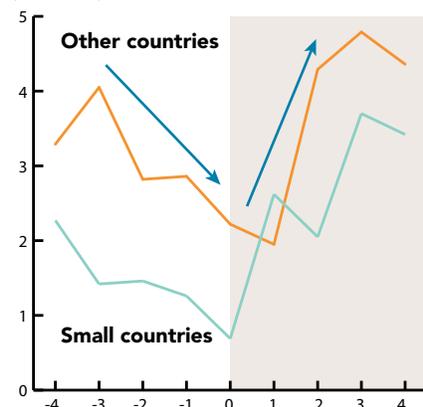
Whether or not a devaluation is successful overall does not appear to be related to country size but largely to supportive strong conditions and policies.

To examine whether the macroeconomic effects of exchange rate devaluations are systematically different in small states from larger ones, Fund staff recently conducted a study that employed three different methodologies: simulations with a dynamic general equilibrium model, event studies of country experiences with large (over 20 percent) devaluations; and econometric analysis. Preliminary results of this study were presented at the 2013

high-level Caribbean Conference in The Bahamas. The study was also included in the forthcoming IMF paper titled "Macroeconomic Developments and Selected Issues in Small Developing States."

The study finds that whether a devaluation is contractionary or expansionary overall does not appear to be related to country size but to other factors at play. Devaluations can successfully boost growth in

Events Study: Real GDP Growth (Percent)



Sources: WEO and staff estimates.

small states and improve the external position, as they did in slightly more than half of the devaluation cases in small states.

While the growth impact of devaluation was not found to differ discernibly between large and small states, there was however a significant difference in the channels through which devaluation affects macroeconomic outcomes. In small states, consumption and imports tended to be lower (more expenditure compression than expenditure-switching), with some offset from a stronger investment response. More specifically:

- Consumption may be relatively harder hit in small states due to adverse income and distribution effects, combined with limited

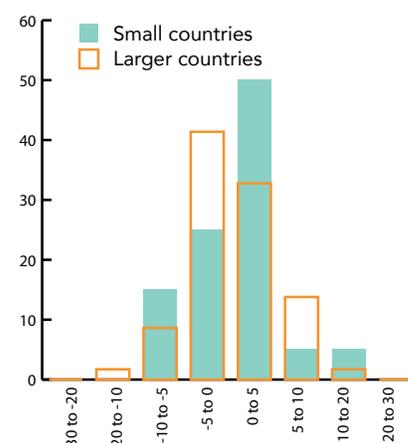
While the growth impact of devaluation was not found to differ discernibly between large and small states, there was however a significant difference in the channels through which devaluation affects macroeconomic outcomes.

scope for import substitution or a rapid scaling up of the export sector due to size-related constraints.

- The investment response can counteract the slack from weak consumption; and while it takes longer to manifest itself in small states, the medium and long-term response of investment is stronger.
- The improvement in the external current account may be initially stronger in small states, but in large part it is also due to a pronounced import compression.

The findings suggest that devaluations need not be ruled out as a policy tool in small states; however,

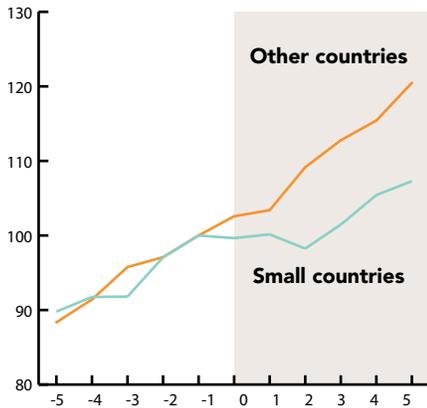
Events Study: Distribution of Changes in Average Growth (diff. in 3-yr avg real GDP growth, t+2 to t+4 from t-4 to t-2)



Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook and Fund staff estimates.

other tools can also be employed to address external imbalances, including internal devaluations, which entail policies to restore price competitiveness by directly lowering costs, particularly wages, as well as structural reforms. This study found

Real Private Consumption
(Indexes, t-1 = 100; deflated by CPI)



Sources: WEO and Fund staff estimates.

that whether or not a devaluation is successful depends, largely on the extent to which it is supported by strong conditions and policies, including strong external demand, a healthy financial system that can support credit growth, wage restraint, and a successful scale-up of investment. These factors give rise to some policy considerations that should be kept in mind to increase the probability that they are successful. These include: (i) appropriately tight incomes policies to contain inflation post-devaluation, which would erode competitiveness gains and real incomes; (ii) strong social policies to address the adverse social effects of expenditure compression; (iii) structural reforms to allow a robust investment response post-devaluation; (iv) a favorable external environment to increase the chances of growth

staging a strong response following the relative price change; (v) credible supporting policies to stem market perceptions of any further devaluation, including sustainable fiscal positions; and (vi) attention to balance sheet effects, which could have a strongly contractionary effect if debts are dollarized (although alternative adjustment tools, such as internal devaluations, could have equally detrimental balance sheet effects).

“External Devaluations: Are Small States Different?”

by Sebastian Acevedo, Aliona Cebotari, Kevin Greenidge and Geoffrey Keim in International Monetary Fund, “Macroeconomic Developments and Selected Issues in Small Developing States,” forthcoming.

Prime Minister Keith Mitchell,
continued from page 1

And fourth, there is a more realistic assessment of our capacity constraints. I knew that our capacity to implement a serious program of reforms was lacking and I stressed the need for technical support. The Fund listened and has responded.

The Treaty of Basseterre calls for strong action toward regional integration. Are you happy with the progress? What are the obstacles? What should be the priority areas for action?

No, I am not satisfied and I do not know any leader who would tell you that he is satisfied. We need to adopt a less theoretical and a more pragmatic approach to regional integration. We have a tendency, despite claiming to be integrationists, to focus on national interests at the expense of pursuing the regional agenda. And, if we continue with the national approach we will never

obtain the level of development that is achievable with regional integration. We are just too small to operate effectively in this global village as individual entities. The key priorities, as I see it, include addressing the unreliable and high cost of transportation, the limited application of information and communications technology, and the high cost of energy. Addressing these will allow us to realize our potential in tourism, agriculture production and food security, make manufacturing more competitive, improve children’s access to education and knowledge, and improve health services, etc.

Speaking of energy, what can be done to reduce its cost? What are your main takeaways from the U.S. Caribbean energy summit in January?

The energy situation in the Caribbean requires urgent attention. At the Summit in Washington, I pointed out that for us in Grenada the high cost of electricity is not just a developmental issue, it is a national security issue. The situation where a private company has

a monopoly for electricity generation, transmission and distribution until 2073 and seems to be unaware of the absolute importance and critical role that service plays in the survival of the nation is untenable. The requirement that persons investing in renewables, for example solar energy, sell to GRENLEC and then purchase electricity at a higher cost than their generation is wholly unsatisfactory and a disincentive to investment and our efforts at energy diversification. The United States leadership displayed a willingness to help address this current situation with GRENLEC’s monopoly. Let me state that I am not against private sector institutions even monopolies, far from it, but this situation is in my view unsatisfactory. The US promised to help Grenada and I expect them to keep their word.

Prime Minister, thank you for taking the time to chat with me.

You are very welcome.

REGIONAL EVENTS

Caribbean Energy Investment Network

By Meredith Arnold McIntyre

The Caribbean Energy Investment Network (CEIN) was launched in Washington, DC on January 26, 2015 in the context of the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative (CESI) meeting presided by United States Vice President Joe Biden. Eighteen Caribbean countries and territories were represented, mostly by their Prime Ministers or Ministers of Energy, as were the international financial institutions, Canada and New Zealand. U.S. businesses attended some events.

The goal of the summit was to underscore the commitment of the U.S. and international community to supporting the transformation of the Caribbean energy sector—in the direction of sustainable, cost-effective, and clean energy. As Vice President Biden suggested, the timing is propitious for this transformation (given lower oil prices and better outlook for U.S. growth). The discussions focused on concrete steps Caribbean countries and development partners could take to attract investments in sustainable energy initiatives, while promoting the development of a diverse mix of energy solutions, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy integration, and cleaner fossil fuels.

In an effort to enhance donor coordination and improve the efficiency of donor and investor/developer activities, the meeting launched the CEIN. At the summit, it was agreed that the World Bank would be the first institution to chair the CEIN in what will be a rotating chairmanship among the international financial institutions. Numerous external organizations are active in assisting the region to address its energy sector challenges, leading to a proliferation of activities. Players include multilateral banks (World Bank, IDB, and CDB),



Photo: US Department of State

US Vice President Joe Biden, center, joins other world leaders, including the Prime Minister of The Bahamas, the Rt Hon Perry G. Christie (second from the left in the front row), the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Most Honorable Portia Simpson Miller (second from the left in the back row), Dominica's Foreign Minister Francine Baron (third from the right in the front row), and the Prime Minister of Grenada, Dr. The Right Hon. Keith Mitchell (first from the right in the front row), for a group photo during the Caribbean Energy Security Summit at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. on January 26, 2015.

regional organizations, bilateral partners (EU, US, Spain) and the private and non-profit organizations (Carbon War Room and the Clinton Climate Initiative). New partners are also keen to provide support e.g. Colombia, Mexico, and New Zealand.

Given the limited capacity of Caribbean governments to deal effectively with such a wide array of institutions and countries, it was agreed that the region would benefit from an across-the-board discussion of primary energy objectives, and greater coordination between the donor community and Caribbean governments, and among donors and bilateral partners.

The CEIN is a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism that will strengthen cooperation to support the Caribbean countries' efforts to tackle the energy challenges facing the region. CEIN's objectives will include:

- Mobilizing greater private sector investments in the energy sector;
- Facilitating better planning and

execution of energy transformation programs by Caribbean governments;

- Supporting governments in preparing energy security strategies and related execution; and
- Working to improve coordination and alignment of development partners support strategies in the energy sector in the region.

The Fund is contributing within its core areas of expertise to support the region's efforts to transform the energy sector. At the 2014 Caribbean Forum, IMF Deputy Managing Director Min Zhu stated that energy sector challenges would be a flagship issue for the Fund in 2015, including in its surveillance work. As a key deliverable, the Fund will prepare an analytical paper focused on the macro-impact of high and volatile energy prices, financing envelopes consistent with fiscal and debt sustainability, and key regulatory reforms in the electricity sector to promote energy efficiency

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REGIONAL EVENTS

CARTAC 2020: An Opportunity to Shape the next phase of CARTAC – June 2 Event to Chart the Future

By David Kloeden, CARTAC Coordinator

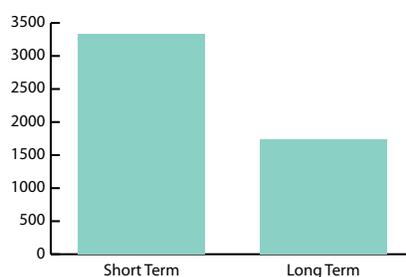
The Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) is an IMF institution launched in 2001 to provide technical assistance and promote capacity building in key areas of macroeconomic management. Today CARTAC supports twenty member countries, including all of CARICOM and the British Caribbean overseas territories. Financial support comes from donors, most notably Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and Australia. Barbados, as CARTAC's host, as well as the IMF, provide in-kind support, and member countries also make voluntary contributions.

Areas of expertise and support include Public Financial Management (PFM), Revenue Administration, Statistics, Financial Sector Supervision and Stability, and Macroeconomic Analysis and Programming. Advice is delivered by a team of ten highly experienced resident experts (four currently recruited from the region) that is augmented from the IMF's roster of international experts for additional specialized expertise. In-country technical assistance by the resident and short-term experts is the main delivery mode, working closely with senior and mid-level government officials with key economic operational, policy, and reform responsibilities.

CARTAC's capacity building efforts have been extensive. Several dozen regional workshops and seminars are delivered annually across the array of CARTAC topics. These workshops serve to impart knowledge of international reform developments, and most importantly are appreciated by participants, to facilitate peer sharing of national achievements and challenges that is often the impetus for other countries to launch

similar initiatives and seek CARTAC assistance. The peer sharing model is supported by CARTAC facilitating the exchange of staff between member institutions. In addition, the next generation of economic policy makers and administrators is being nurtured through a highly successful annual internship program. Through this program, CARTAC assists and finances the placement of about a dozen of the best post graduate students within central banks, fiscal institutions, and CARTAC annually.

CARTAC's Activities: Mission Days, FY12-FY14



CARTAC's activities have had an important positive impact on national and regional economic outcomes. The program of technical assistance provided to develop, launch, and administer Value Added Tax (VAT) regimes in eight countries is an excellent example of CARTAC's contribution in helping governments boost revenue. Other examples include strengthened budget and PFM processes in Ministries of Finance; enhanced forecasting of macroeconomic and fiscal vulnerabilities allowing for forward planning and corrective actions by policy makers; financial sector strengthening with commitments and implementation towards Basel II principles; modernized customs administrations that are better facilitating trade as well as collecting revenues; and improvements in the

quality of national statistics.

With the current phase of CARTAC financing ending in April 2016, attention is now turning to the future. Views in the region are unanimous that CARTAC remains essential. What changes could be considered for CARTAC's future? With a large unfinished agenda more will be needed in the areas already being tackled. But a new phase provides a chance to take stock of changing priorities, challenges and opportunities. With most countries now having a VAT, what would be the next tax priority – maybe addressing ballooning tax concessions, or possibly property taxation? How can incipient growth be kick-started – would greater focus on gender help unleash untapped potential? How can CARTAC contribute to further regional integration: perhaps through a regional statistical office; revenue authority; or a regional budget office that assists countries in policy analysis? How can the efforts of others be leveraged in areas beyond CARTAC's focus but are critical to success; like civil service reform, information technology, and leadership development? How can sustainability of CARTAC's efforts be enhanced? Building regional capacity is not only beneficial when it contributes to CARTAC deliverables but also in the longer term as demonstrated by CARTAC alumni in key roles like Bank of Jamaica Governor Wynter, Dominica Senator Blanchard, and others.

These are just a few of a wide range of topics that will be explored on June 2, 2015 at an event in Barbados to help define the strategy and focus for the next phase of CARTAC. The CARTAC Steering Committee will hold its annual meeting on June 1, with its members joining a broader stakeholder group at this forward-looking strategy event.

Min Zhu, *continued from page 8*

management, structural change, fiscal policies and access to financial markets. The Fund-supported program in Grenada could be a model for the region. Grenada is one of the few countries in the region that had a debt restructuring of the stock of debt and not of debt service. I would like to use this opportunity to thank the Prime Minister of Grenada for his determination to tackle this issue and move the whole economy back on a sustainable path.

Recently some banks in the US have been closing their correspondent banking relationships with important

banks in small states partly because of rising compliance costs of the new Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) regime in the US. How should small states respond to this new development?

Banks are withdrawing from many places, including the Caribbean. We at the Fund are still assessing the situation and will soon come up with our message on these issues. For now, I encourage countries to do more to enhance their legal frameworks and their supervisory capacity on AML/CFT so that their business environment is more attractive. This will encourage international banks to stay. Regional

financial integration will also help the region further develop its financial markets.

Do you have any concluding message for small states in the Caribbean or in general?

Well, once again, I thank the authorities and all the people in small states for their support for our work. Together, we really made progress in the last three years. In this morning's Board meeting, we had very strong support from the Board, which clearly indicates that we at the Fund are very committed to small states, their authorities, and their people. So let us continue working together.

The Caribbean Energy Network, continued from page 11

and renewable energy. The paper hopes to help policy makers and development partners to design

policies to lower energy costs and support sustainable and stronger growth. In addition, the Fund is paying greater attention to energy policy issues in its annual Article IV

consultations with country authorities and increasing efforts to reach out other stakeholders in the energy sector.

Follow the 2015 Spring Meetings: <https://www.imf.org/external/am/index.htm>

