

Jamaica and the Global Financial Crisis

Outline

Pre-Stand By Jamaica

Jamaica Debt Exchange pre-condition to the IMF-SBA

Post-Stand By Jamaica

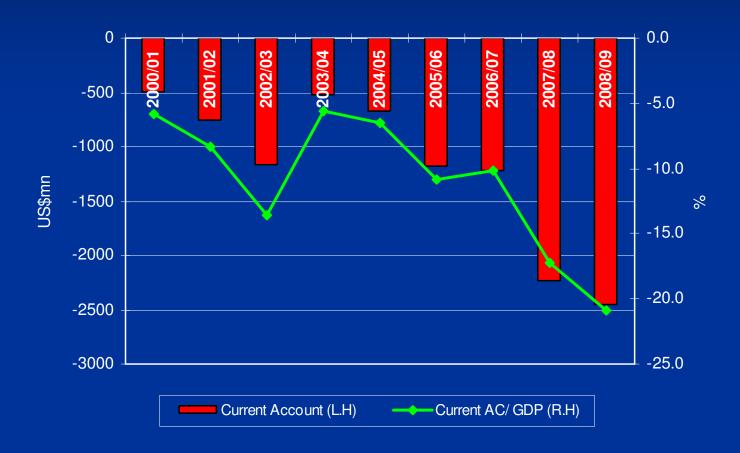
Key Issues



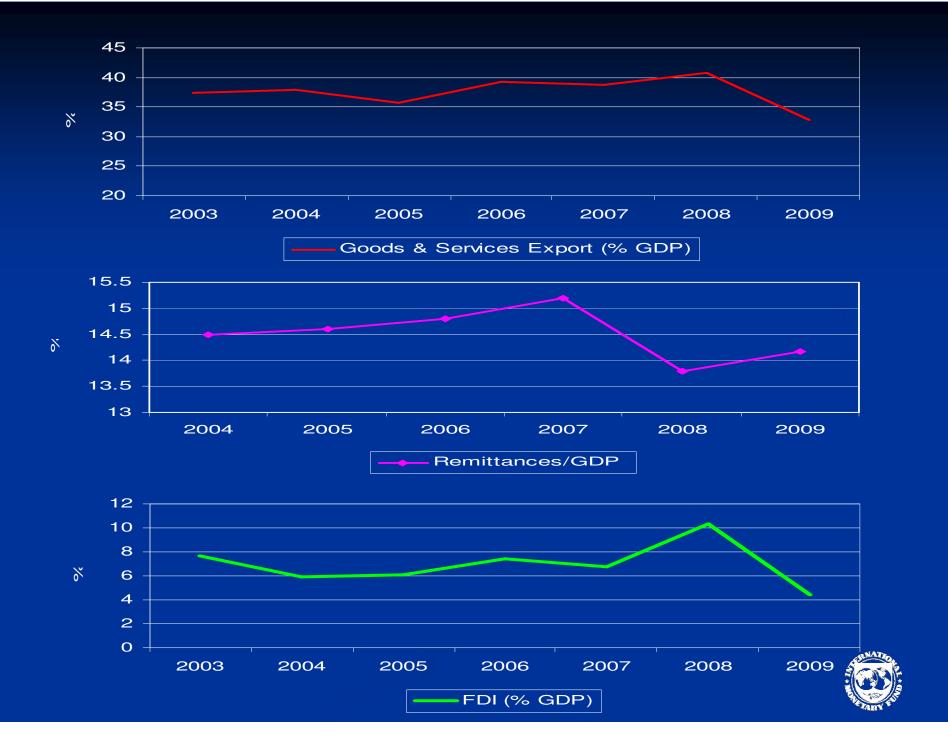
PRE-STAND BY JAMAICA



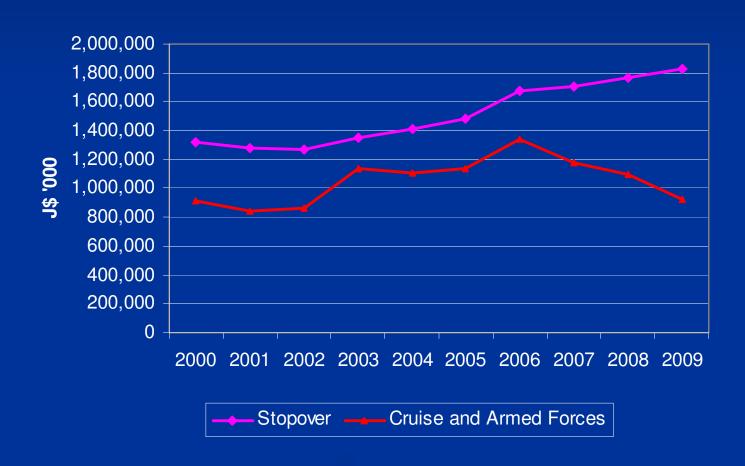
Persistent national savings gap







Fall in economic activity in the developed world leads to decline in Tourist arrivals





Capital flows decline sharply, resulting in a decline in NIR and sharp depreciation in the exchange rate





US\$ Millions 1200 1000 800 600 400 Canada France Germany Sum of 2008 Iceland Netherlands ■ Sum of 2009 Norway Russian United Kingdom United States of

America



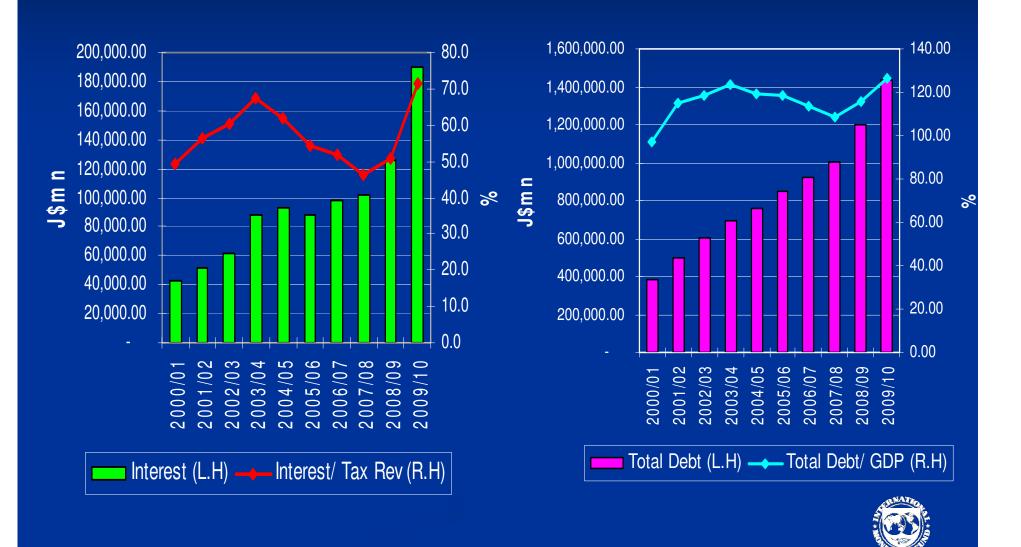


Government sector hit by slower growth in tax revenues in the face of waning demand

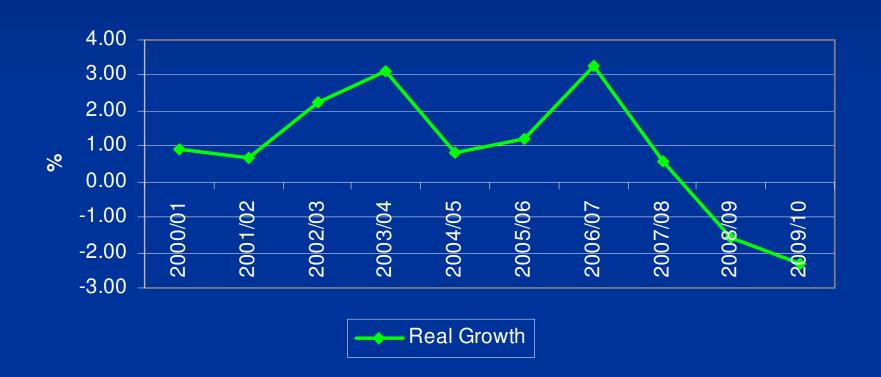




High interest costs reflected high interest rates and high debt. Declining trend in Debt/GDP ratio reversed



Hit to Key Sectors, Mining and Tourism as well as decline in Remittance and credit, results in negative real growth





JAMAICA DEBT EXCHANGE Pre-condition to the IMF-SBA



Objectives

Improve maturity profile

Reduce Interest Expense by 30%

Lower variable rate proportion of debt



Allocation Rules

 Exchange shorter dated debt for longer dated debt

 Fixed rate debt can only be exchanged for fixed rate debt.

 USD debt can only be exchanged for USD debt



Debt Post-JDX

Domestic Debt II	nstruments	Profile
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	Pre-JDX	Post-JDX
Simple Average Age of Debt	6.5	8.0
Weighted Average Age of Debt	4.5	8.9
Variable Rate Portion	54%	48%
Fixed Rate Portion	34%	38%
US\$ Portion	12%	11%
CPI Indexed	0%	3%

Source: Bank of Jamaica



Financial Sector Post-JDX

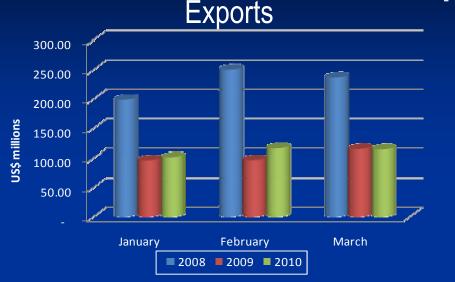
- Challenges
 - Lower interest earning
 - Increasing credit risk (NPL)
 - Appreciation of the Jamaican dollar
- However, institutions showing resilience
 - Capital adequacy ratios remain sound
 - Remain profitable despite lower earnings
 - No use of Financial Sector Stability Fund



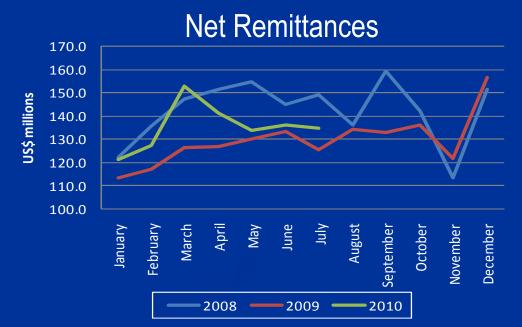
POST-STAND BY JAMAICA 2nd Review



...There has been improvement key variables Exports Airport Arrivals





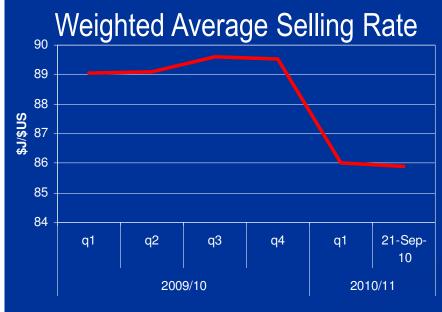


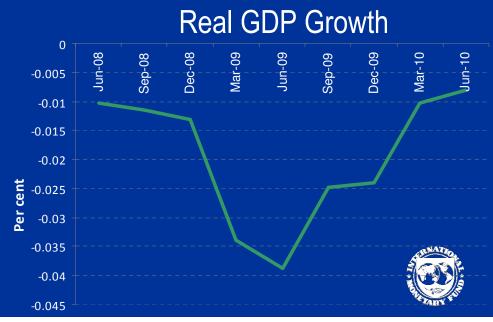


...There has been improvement key variables







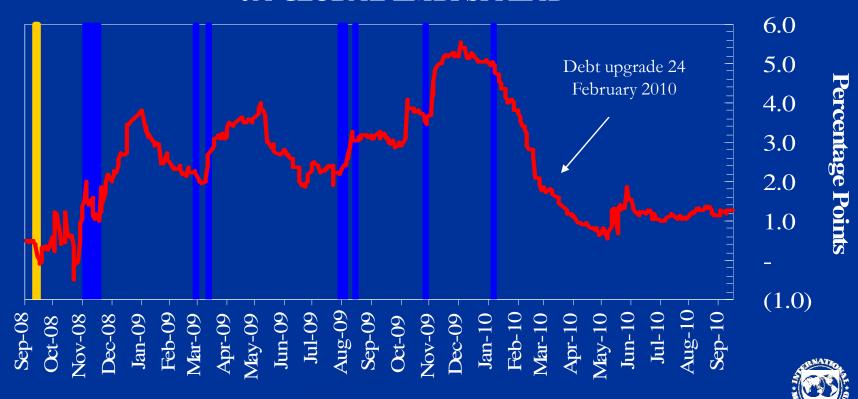


...Jamaica Global Bond EMBI+ Spread have declined since JDX, indicating investor confidence has improved

Debt Downgrade News Events

Lehman Bros. Files for Bankruptcy

JA GLOBAL-EMBI SPREAD



...All Quantitative Performance Criteria (PC) met

Program Monitoring: Quantitative Performance Criteria (PC) under Jamaica's SBA

	SBA PC	
	2nd Review	Status
(in It hillians)	end Jun-10	Otatao
(in J\$ billions)	ena Jun-10	
Fiscal targets		
1. Primary balance of the central administration (floor)	6.5	
2. Overall balance of public entities (floor)	-3.0	
 Cumulative net increase in central government direct debt (ceiling) 	30.9	
4. Cumulative net increase in central government guaranteed debt (ceiling)	3.2	V
5. Central government accumulation of domestic expenditure arrears (ceiling)	0.0	
6. Central government accumulation of tax refund arrears (ceiling)	0.0	
7. Consolidated government accumulation of external arrears (ceiling)	0.0	
Monetary targets		
8. Cumulative change in net international reserves (floor)	-310.2	
9. Cummulative change in net domestic assets (ceiling)	31.3	



Structural Benchmarks

- Fiscal Reforms
 - Central Treasury Management System
 - Fiscal Responsibility Framework
 - Public sector rationalization plan
 - Tax incentives
 - Tax and customs administration
 - Divestment of public enterprises



Structural Benchmarks

- Financial Sector Reforms
 - Unlawful Financial Organizations
 - Risk Weighting on forex GOJ bonds
 - Amendments to BOJ Act
 - Capital Requirements for Securities Dealers



KEY ISSUES



But there are risks to the outlook

- Global economy is expected to continue growing
 - 4.8 percent in 2010 and 4.2 percent in 2011.
- But downside risks have risen sharply
 - Recent turbulence reflecting concerns about fiscal sustainability and policy responses



Risks to the outlook

Given . . .

- Limited scope for fiscal stimulus
- If private demand fails to pick up Could lead to...
- A worsening unemployment situation
- Feedback on bank balance sheets



Other risks to the outlook

Natural disaster (impact of recent rains)

Volatility in commodity (oil) prices

Inadequate buy-in

Social Tensions



Stakeholders: Stay the course, build for the long haul

Government	 Improve Tax administration Improve Debt Management operations (middle office) 	• Public sector rationalization	- Central Treasury Management System	Implement Fiscal Responsibility Framework
Regulators (BOJ and FSC)	 Stable exchange rate, Low inflation and cost of credit Effective supervision 	 Contingency planning/crisis preparedness Adequate capital and liquidity buffers 	- Establish Central Securities Depository to improve market efficiency	
Private Sector	Foster productivity growth;increase competitiveness	- Advocacy (push for reforms)	- Build confiden	ce



Thank you

