



SUMMIT 2024

BUSINESS PARTNERS

Building Bridges, Generating Access

2023 CURRENT
ECONOMIC
SITUATION

2024-2025 OUTLOOK



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World Economic Outlook Update

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IMF: WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2024-2025

Subdued Growth, Multiple Challenges

*A World Bank Group
Flagship Report*

JANUARY 2024

Global Economic Prospects

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Steady but Slow:
Resilience amid Divergence

2024
APR



WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

STEADY BUT SLOW: RESILIENCE AMID DIVERGENCE

APRIL 2024



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**We asked chief
economists about the
state of the global
economy.**

Here's what they said

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INFLATION



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POPULATION

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

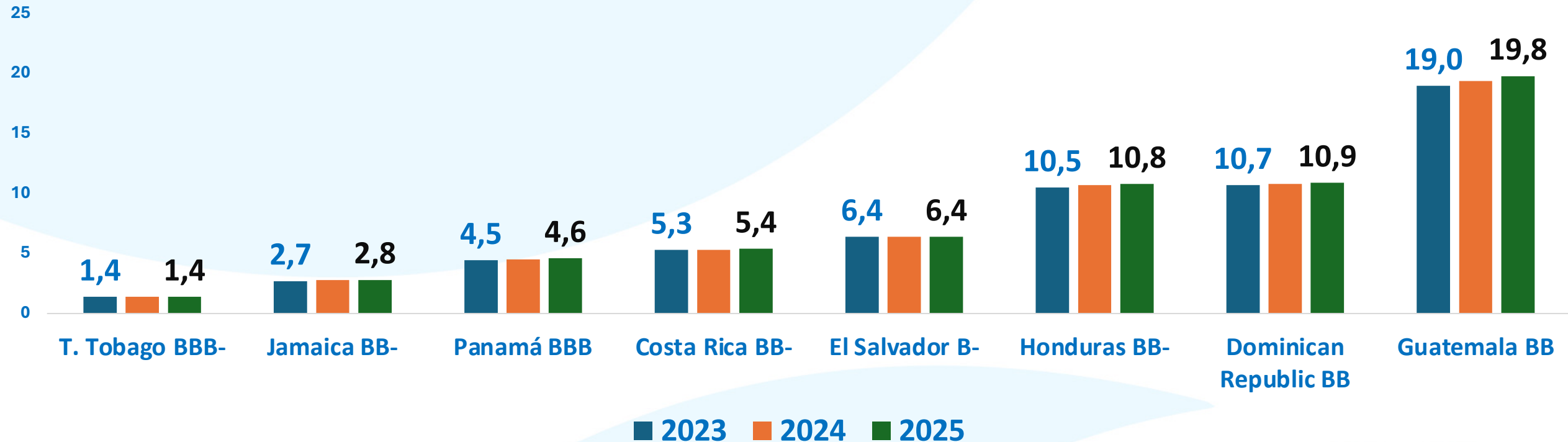
2023-2025

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Population, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Millions of People

POTENTIAL MARKET OF 55 MILLION PEOPLE



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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SOVEREIGN BOND RATINGS

SEVERAL COUNTRIES

STANDARD & POOR'S

MAY 2024

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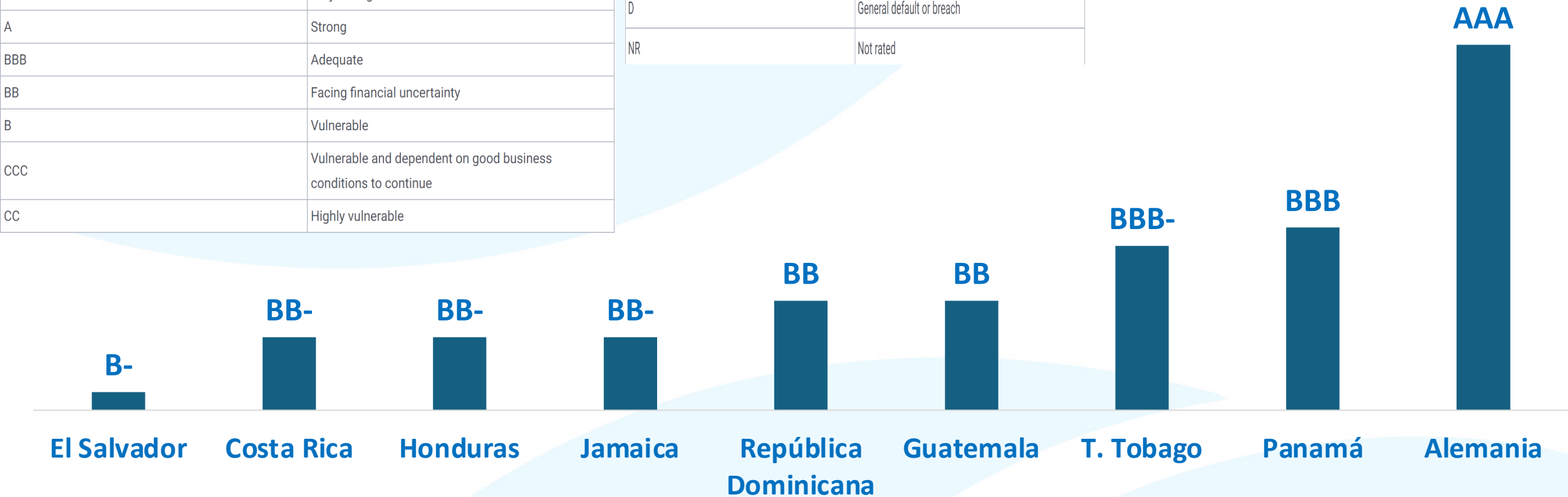
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Sovereign Bond Ratings, May 2024, Several Countries

ONLY PANAMÁ AND TT HAVE INVESTMENT GRADE

Letter grade	Financial strength description
AAA	Extremely strong
AA	Very strong
A	Strong
BBB	Adequate
BB	Facing financial uncertainty
B	Vulnerable
CCC	Vulnerable and dependent on good business conditions to continue
CC	Highly vulnerable

C	Highly vulnerable to non-payment with low expectation of recovery
D	General default or breach
NR	Not rated



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

CURRENT PRICES

2023-2025

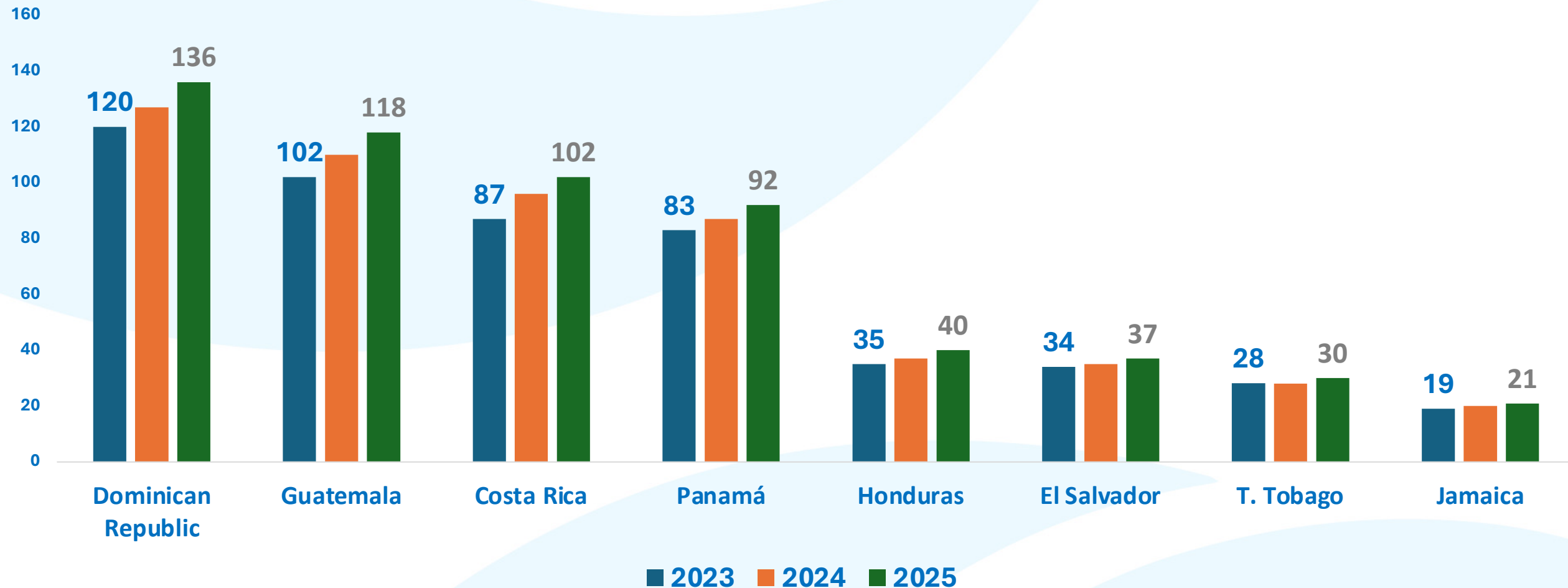
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Gross Domestic Product, 2023-2025, Several Countries

Current Prices, Billions of U.S. dollars

GROWING MARKET WITH TOTAL INCOME OF US \$ 508 MILLION DOLLARS



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

PROJECTIONS

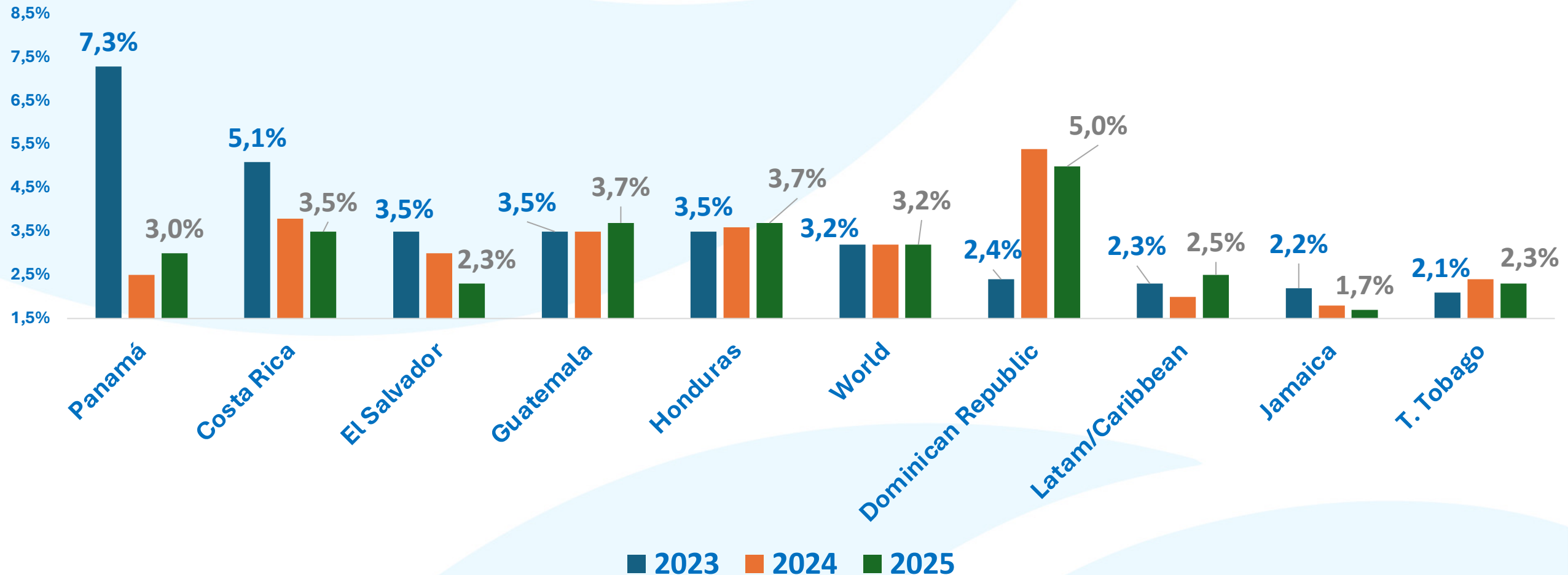
2023-2025

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GDP GROWTH RATE, 2023-2025, Several Countries

WORLD GDP GROW RATE OF 3.2% AND OUR MARKET WILL GROW MORE THAN THAT. ONLY EL SALVADOR, PANAMÁ, TT AND JAMAICA WILL GROW LESS.



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

PER CAPITA

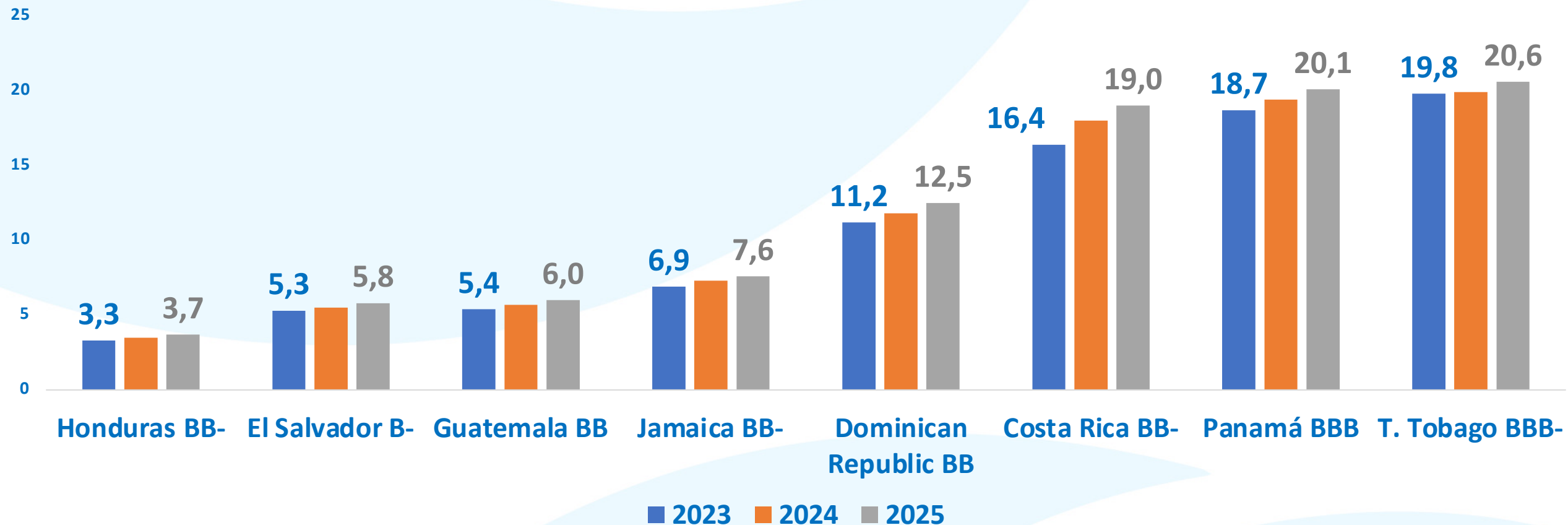
2023-2025

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GDP Per Capita, 2023-2025, Several Countries US Dollars, Thousand

4 COUNTRIES HAVE AN EXCELLENT GDP PER CAPITA



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE

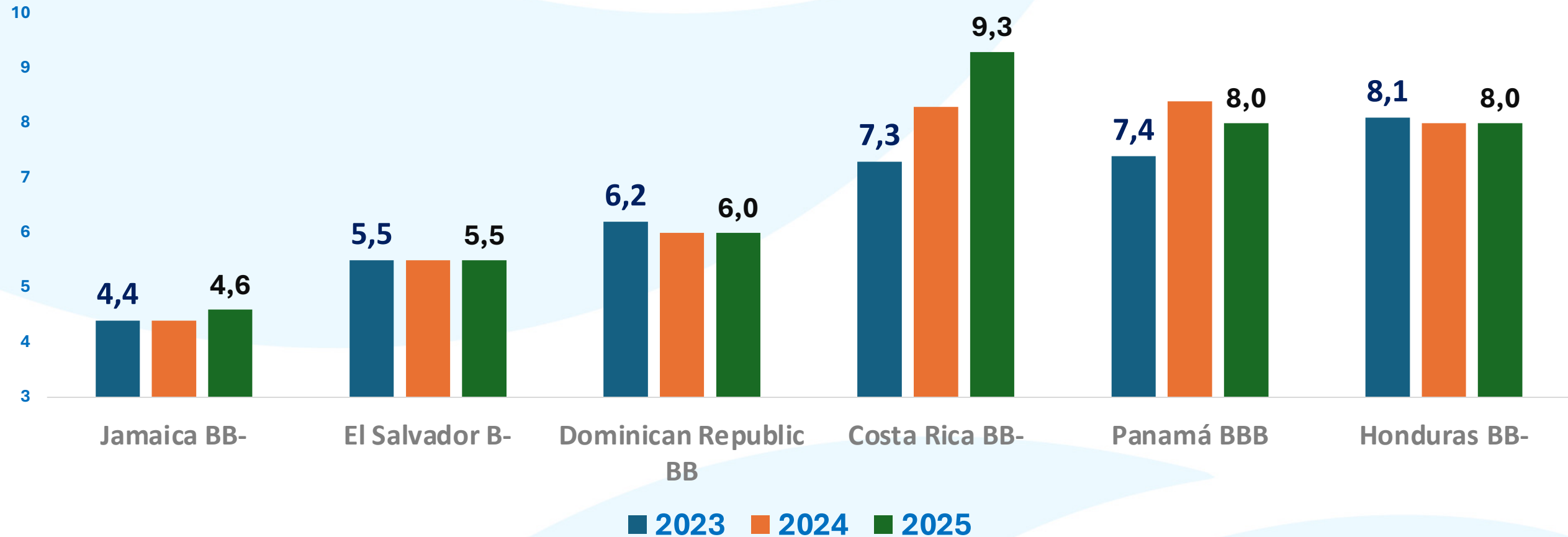
2023-2025

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Unemployment Rate, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Percent of Labor Force

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS A BIG CHALLENGE TO THE REGION



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.
Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago ND

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TOTAL INVESTMENT

PERCENT OF GDP

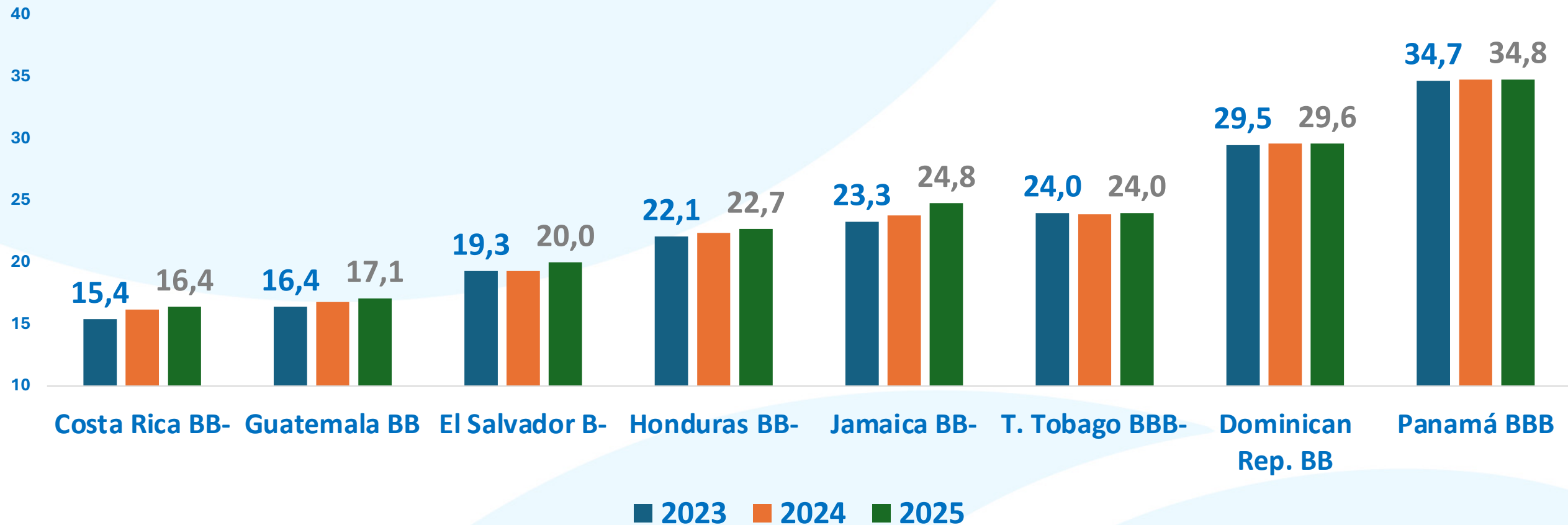
2023-2025

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Total Investment, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Percent of GDP

WE WILL HAVE HIGH PERCENT OF INVESTMENT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
IN THE NEXT YEARS



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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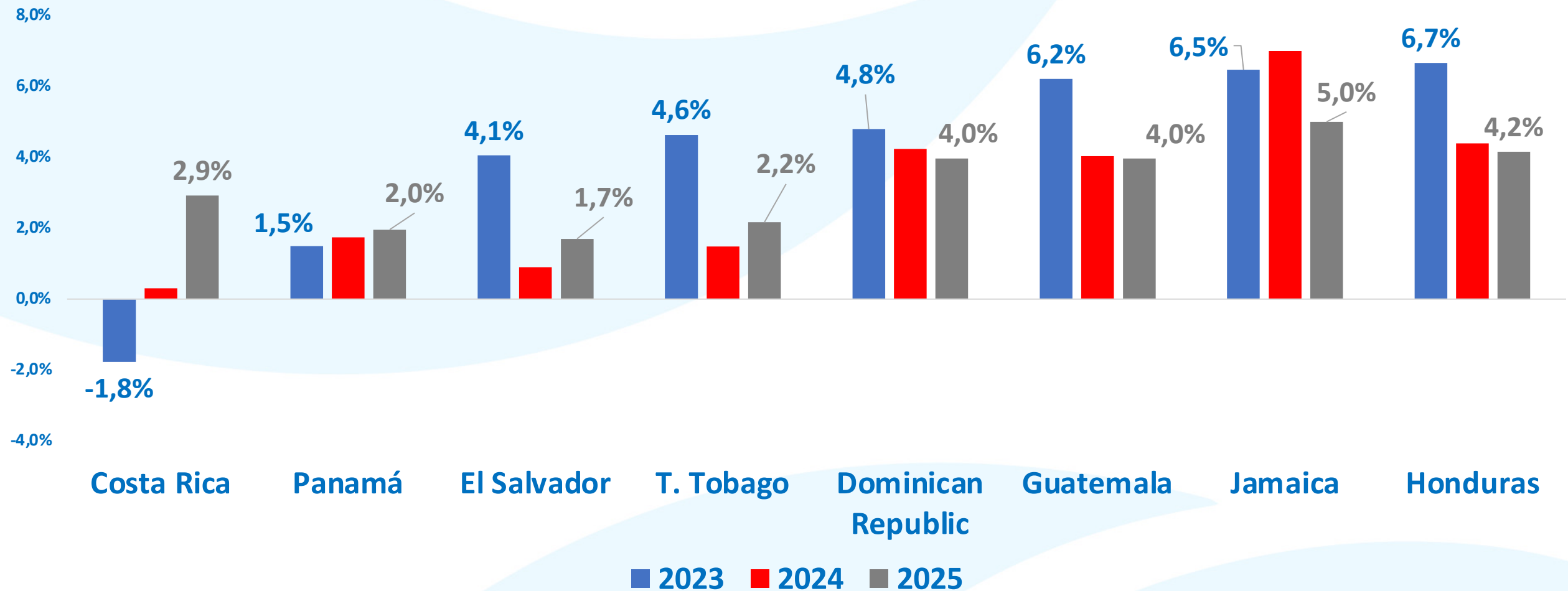
INFLATION RATE PROJECTIONS 2023-2025

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Inflation Rate, 2023-2025, Several Countries

WORLD INFLATION RATE: 2023: 6.8%; 2024: 5.9%; 2025: 4.5%



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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GOVERNMENT FINANCE



Finanzministerium

GOVERNMENT REVENUE

PERCENT OF GDP

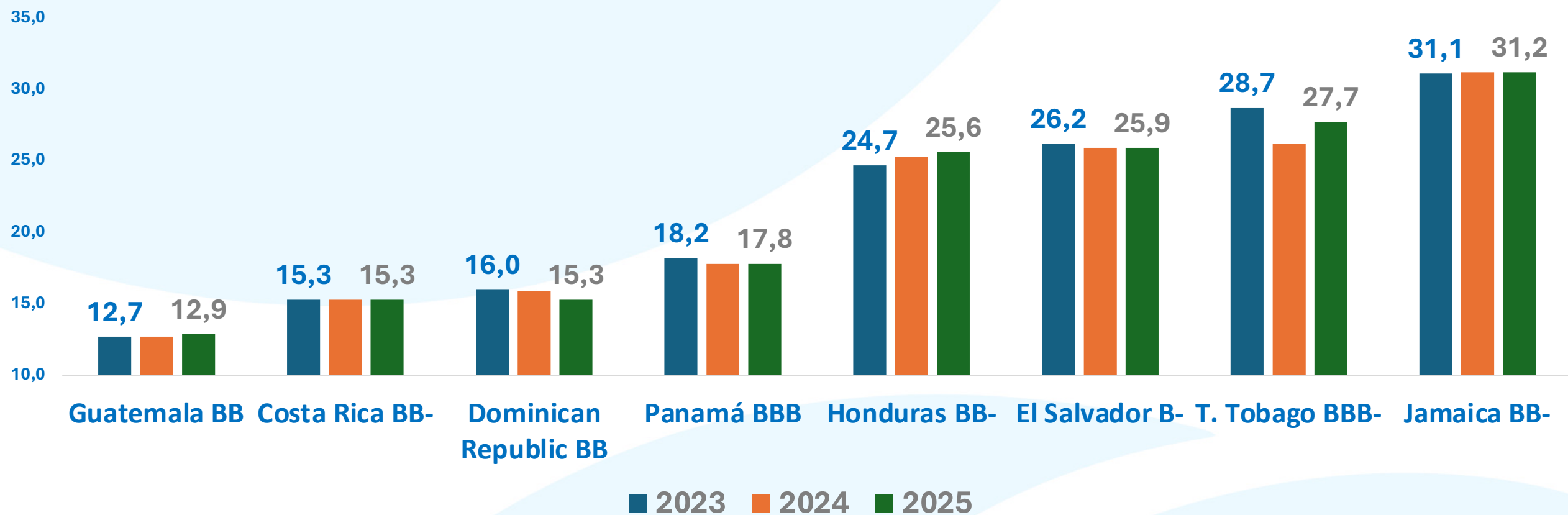
2023-2025

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Government Revenue, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Percent of GDP

GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA AND DOMINICAN R. NEED TO INCREASE THEIR TAX INCOME RATE



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

PERCENT OF GDP

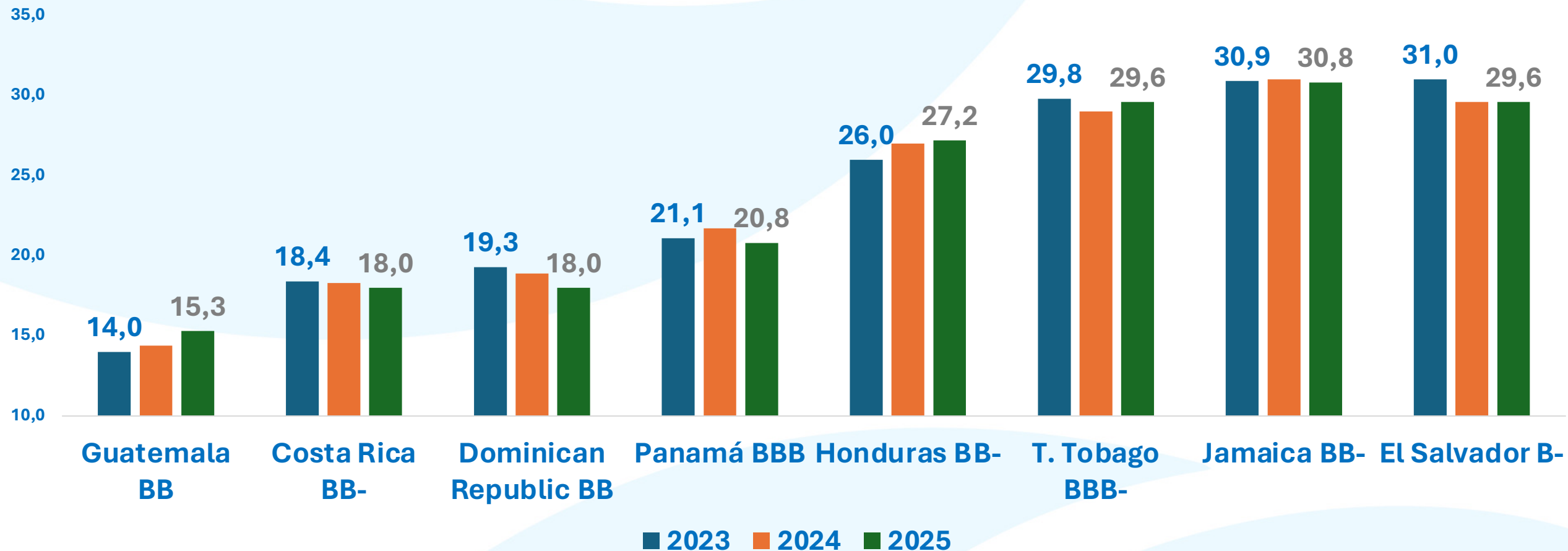
2023-2025

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Government Expenditure, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Percent of GDP

THE REGION NEEDS TO RAISE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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PRIMARY NET LENDING/BORROWING (PRIMARY BALANCE)

PERCENT OF GDP

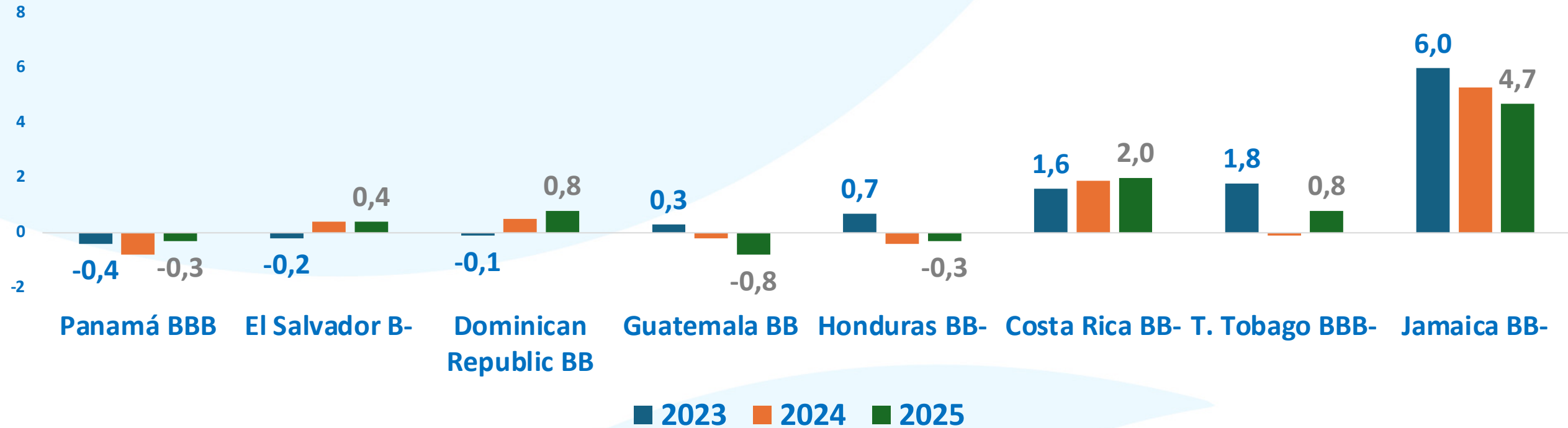
2023-2025

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Primary Net Lending/Borrowing, 2023-2025, Several Countries, percent of GDP

ONLY PANAMÁ, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS WILL HAVE PRIMARY FISCAL DEFICITS



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT NET LENDING/BORROWING

PERCENT OF GDP

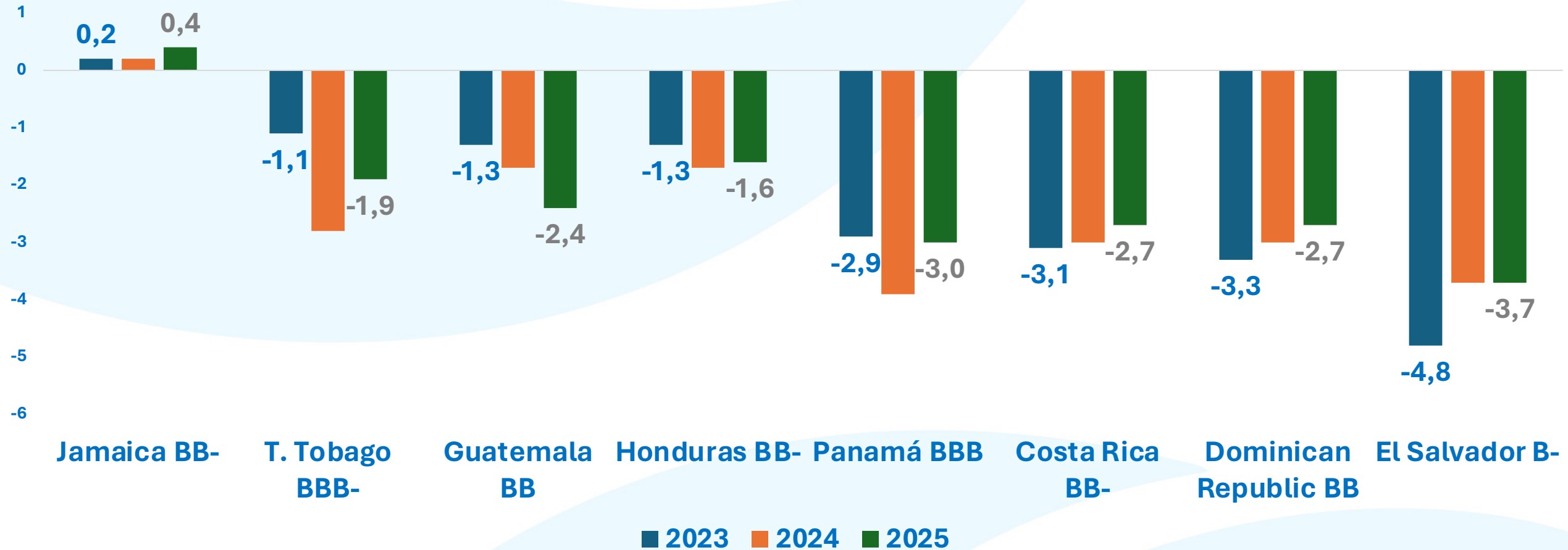
2023-2025

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General Government Net Lending/Borrowing, 2023-2025, Several Countries, Percent of GDP

JAMAICA IS THE EXCEPTION IN THE REGION



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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INTEREST PAID ON PUBLIC DEBT

PERCENT OF GDP

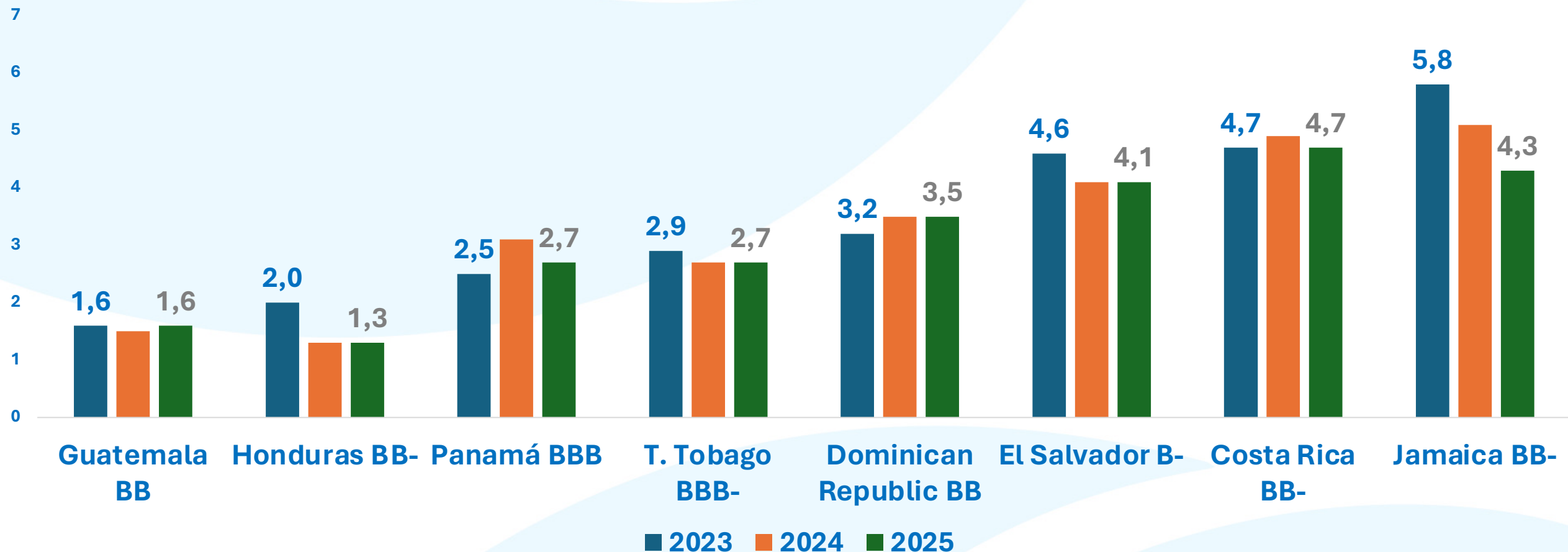
2023-2025

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Interest paid on public debt, 2023-2025, Several Countries percent of GDP

PUBLIC DEBT NEEDS TO BE RESTRUCTURED, MORE TERM AND LESS INTEREST RATE



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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GROSS PUBLIC DEBT

PERCENT OF GDP

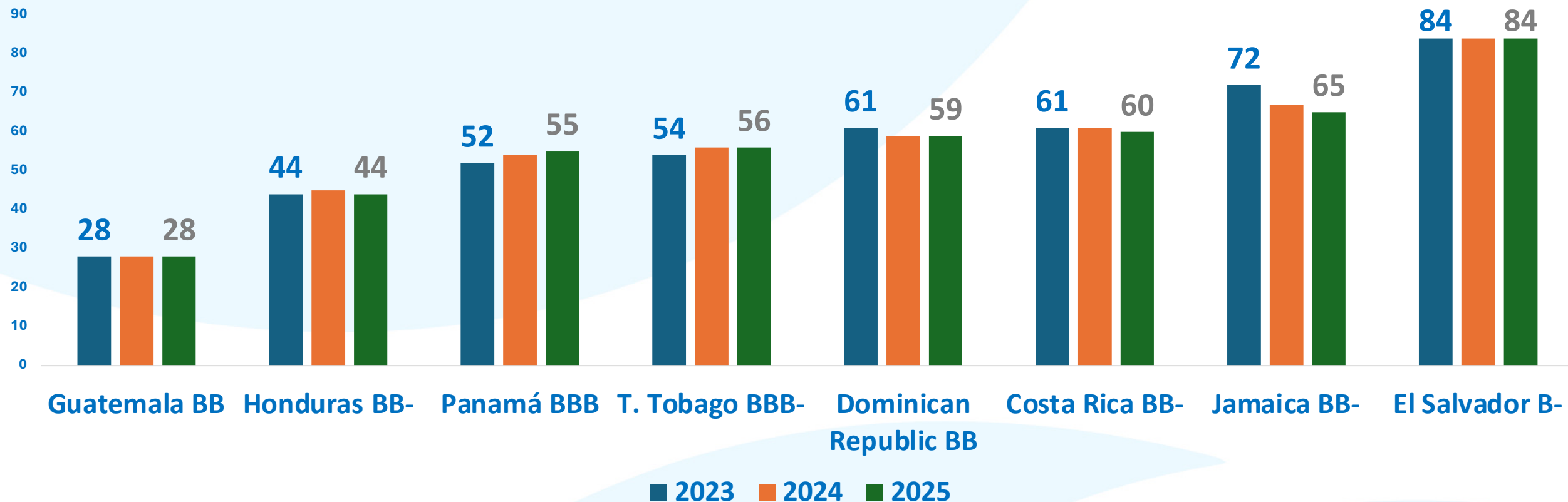
2023-2025

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Gross Public Debt, 2023-2025, Several Countries Percent of GDP

OUR COUNTRIES NEED TO REDUCE THE GROSS PUBLIC DEBT



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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EXTERNAL SECTOR



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CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

BILLIONS OF US \$

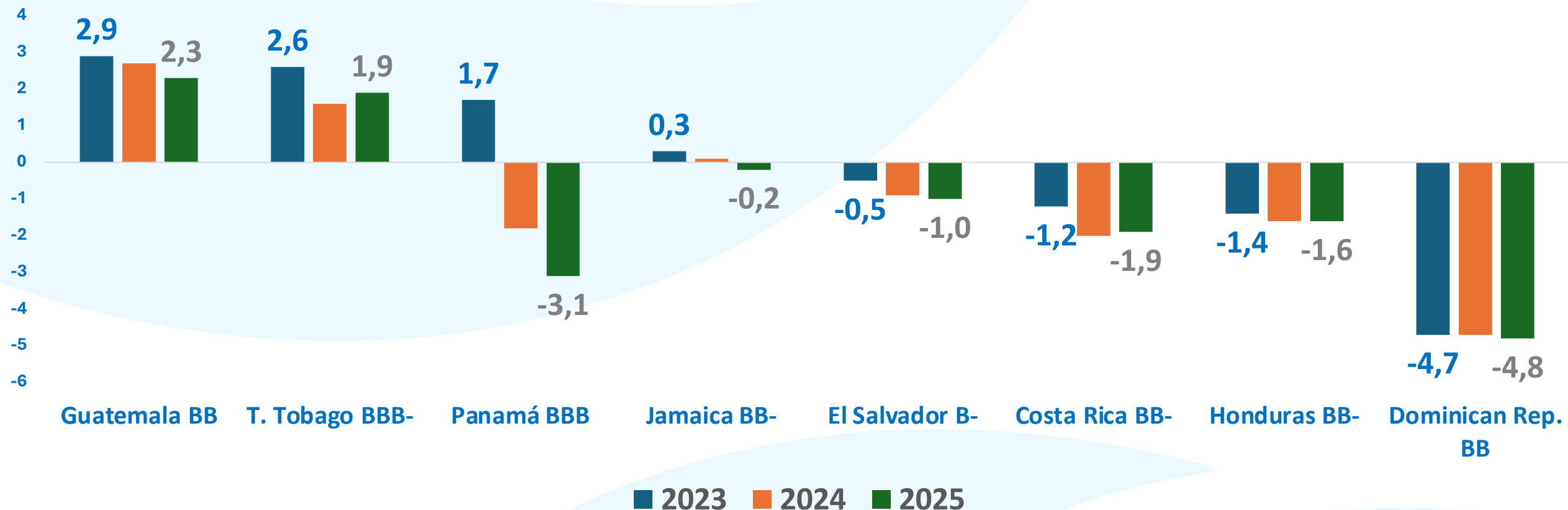
2023-2025

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Current Account Balance, 2023-2025, Several Countries Billions of US \$

NEGATIVE COMMERCIAL FLOWS DEMAND EXTERNAL FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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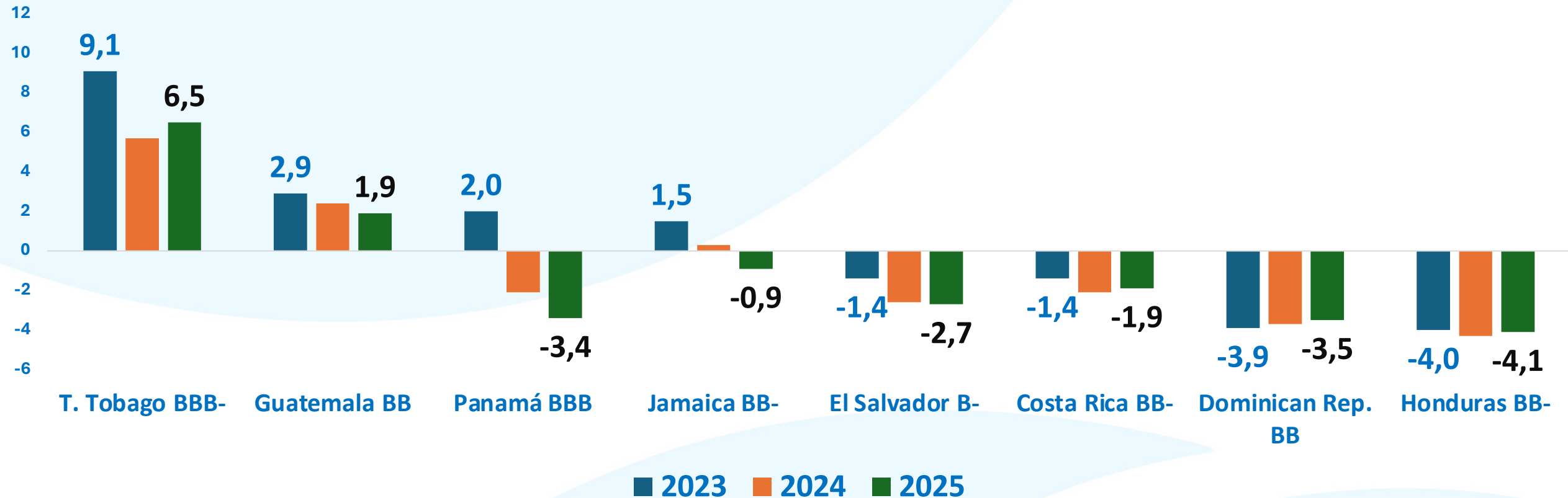
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

PERCENT OF GDP

2023-2025

Current Account Balance, 2023-2025, Several Countries percent of GDP

OIL AND ENERGY PRICES HAVE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS IN THE REGION



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

2023

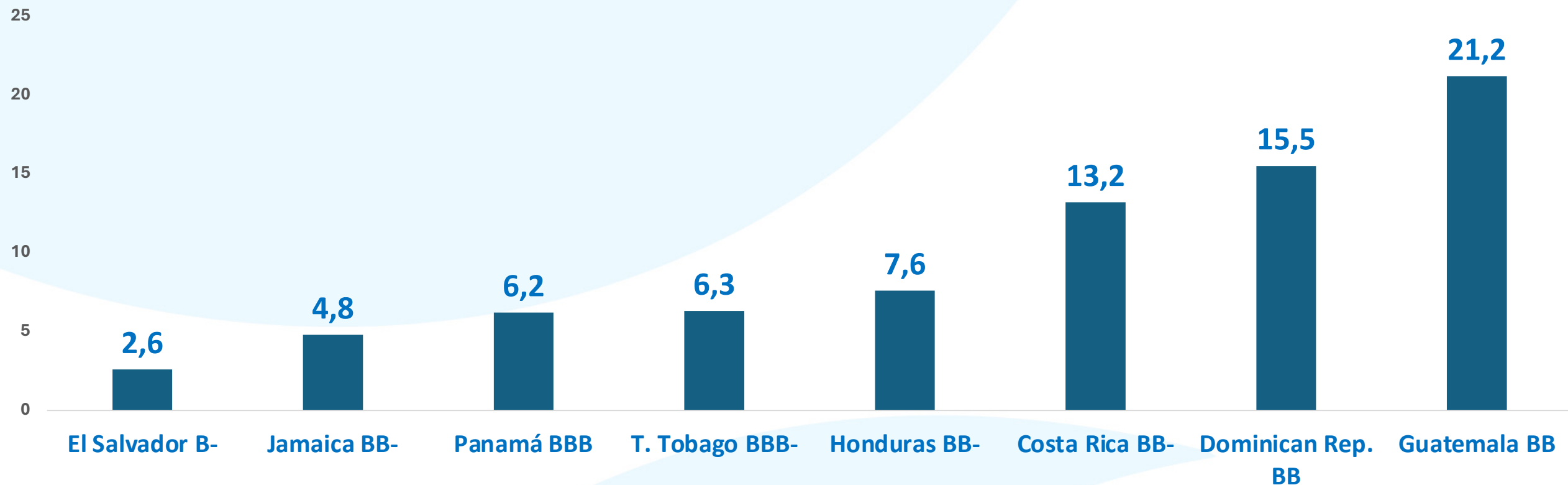
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International Reserves, 2023, Several Countries

Millions of U.S. Dollars

REMITTANCES IN THE REGION ALLOW TO RAISE THE INTERNATIONAL RESERVES



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

PERCENT OF GDP

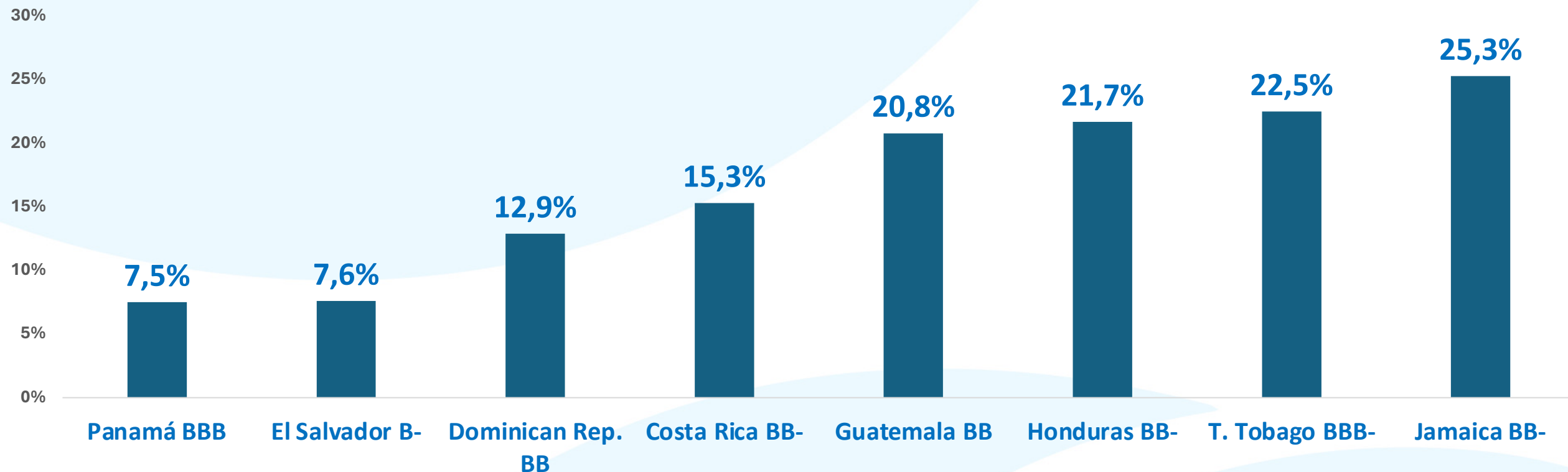
2023

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International Reserves, 2023, Several Countries, Percent of GDP

THE STANDARD LEVEL OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES IS 20% OF GDP



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2024.
Gerardo Corrales, Economía Hoy.

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RATINGS SCORE SNAPSHOT

STANDARD & POOR'S

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Summary	Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaica	Honduras
DATE	Dec-22	Jul-22	Sep-23	Sep-23
RATING	Dominican Republic Long Term Ratings RAISES to BB from BB- ON STRONGER INSTITUTIONS Outlook Stable BB	Trinidad and Tobago Outlook Revised to STABLE FROM NEGATIVE RATING AFFIRMED ON STRONGER ECONOMY BBB- BBB- BBB-	Jamaica Long-Term Ratings RAISED TO BB - FROM B+ on Improved Finances Outlook Stable BB-	Honduras Outlook Revised To Stable from Negative on Contained Fiscal Deficits Ratings Affirmed BB-
STRENGTHS	High Economic Growth Strong Revenue Collection Resilient Economy Recent Improvements in the Electricity Sector Stronger Institutions Sound Fiscal Spending (Public Employment Regime and Fiscal Rule) Tourism, One of the pillars of the economy	Higher prices for oil, gas and petrochemicals Economic Recovery (4.5%) Strong Government Revenue Growth More rapid Fiscal Consolidation Favorable External Profile Stable Democracy High GDP per capita (\$ 20 mil)	Prudent Public Sector Finances Debt reduction Central Bank Modernization The Economy is expanding Fiscal Surpluses Continued Strength in Tourism	Good Access to official funding Fiscal Policy Stable Net Government Debt Moderate external vulnerabilities Financial Market Stability IMF Credit Programs Large Informal Sector (70% Labour Force)
WEAKNESSES	Delays in Key Structural Reforms Weak Fiscal and External Debt Profiles Vulnerability to External Shocks Relatively High Debt (53% of GDP) Hefty Interest Burden (20% of total revenues) Limited Monetary Policy Flexibility Weak Country´s Social and Educational Indicators High Poverty Percent (20%) High Informality Index (60%) High Central Government Debt in dollars (70%)	Volatile Energy Sector Declining gas production Limited Monetary Policy Flexibility Heavily Managed Exchange Rate High Dependence on oil, gas and petrochemicals High Carbon Dioxide Emissions Small Open Economy	Remains vulnerable to external shocks Significant exposure to exchange rate 60% of government debt is in dollars Elevated risk of disruptions to external funding Infrastructure remaing vulnerable to physical risk Inflation remains elevated High Security Costs Perceived Corruption Low Productivity Low Business Competitiveness	Moderate GDP Growth Low Per Capita GDP Shortcomings in Governance Weak Institutional System Very Limited exchange rate Flexibility Shortfalls in basic services and infrastructure Corruption Inadequate Public Services High Level of dollarization
			Crime continues to agravate civil society	

Summary	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Panamá	El Salvador
DATE	Oct-23	Apr-24	Nov-23	Apr-24
RATING	Costa Rica Long Term Rating RAISES to BB- ON STRONGER FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SOLID GROWTH BB- OUTLOOK STABLE	Guatemala Outlook Revised to POSITIVE ON SUSTAINED MACROECONOMIC RESILIENCE BB RATINGS AFFIRMED BB	Panamá Outlook Revised to NEGATIVE FROM STABLE on POTENTIAL RISK to Investor Confidence and Economic Groth BBB	El Salvador, B-, Long Term Ratings Affirmed After Announcement of Debt Repurchase Offer Outlook Remains Stable B-
STRENGTHS	Strong Democratic Tradition and Prosperous Economy Stable Political System and Social Indicators Solid Exports of good and services Government Primary Surplus Dynamic Economic Growth Sound Fiscal Spending (Public Employment Regime and Fiscal Rule) Continued Improvement in Financial Performance FDI in Free Zones Potential to attract more Nearshoring and Friendshoring Tourism Recovery from Covid period First Nation to apply and qualify to US Chips Act Central Bank inflation rate and flexible exchange rate regime	Long track record of caution macroeconomic policies Infrastructure spending is goint to boost Very Low debt burden Manageable fiscal deficits Strong External Profile Extraordinarily high remittance inflows (20% GDP) Central Bank´s Commitment to control inflation	Strong Economic Growth (4.4% next few years) Diversified Economy Robust Pipeline of Private and Public Projects Geographic Location: Logistic Hub Potential Nearshoring opportunities US Partner in US CHIPS ACT Stable Democracy Stable Institutional Political System Financial Action Task Force removed Panamá from gray list	Debt Repurchase Opportunity
WEAKNESSES	Has been less timely in addressing fiscal weaknesses High Net government debt and heavy interest burden 40% Fiscal Debt in \$, a vulnerability High Level of Dollarization with exchange risk	Weak Institutional System Political Uncertainty Substantial social and infrastructure needs High perceived corruption	Public Protests against a contract with Minera Panamá Uncertainty affected investor confidence, private investment and economic growth Shortfalls in dividends from Canal	Persistent Fiscal and Debt Risks Country´s Public Finances remain fragile Long Term Structural Vulnerabilities Institutional Weaknesses
		Challenging political environment History of inefficient policy implementation Unable to take advantage of US CHIPS ACT High Poverty Level (55% of the Population)	Not have a Central Bank or formal lender of last resort and deposit insurance system	Modest Per Capita GDP, \$ 5300 Moderate GDP Growth Low Investment and Productivity Very High Debt Burden, 70% of GDP Lack monetary flexibility because full dollarization
		Large Informal Economy (80% Labour Force) Low GDP Per capita		



THANKS

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