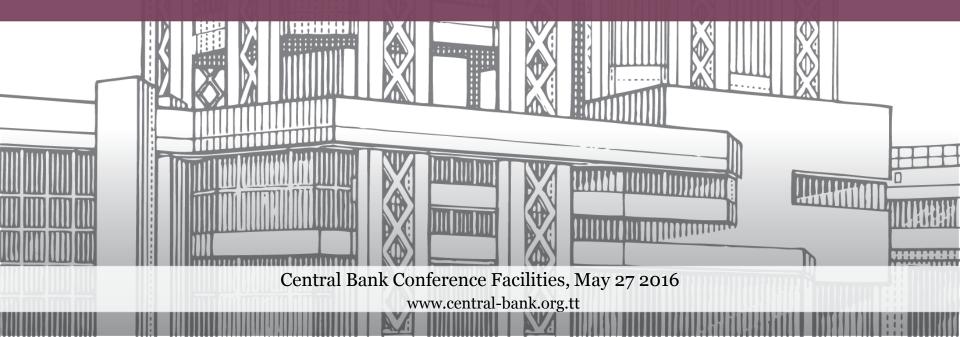


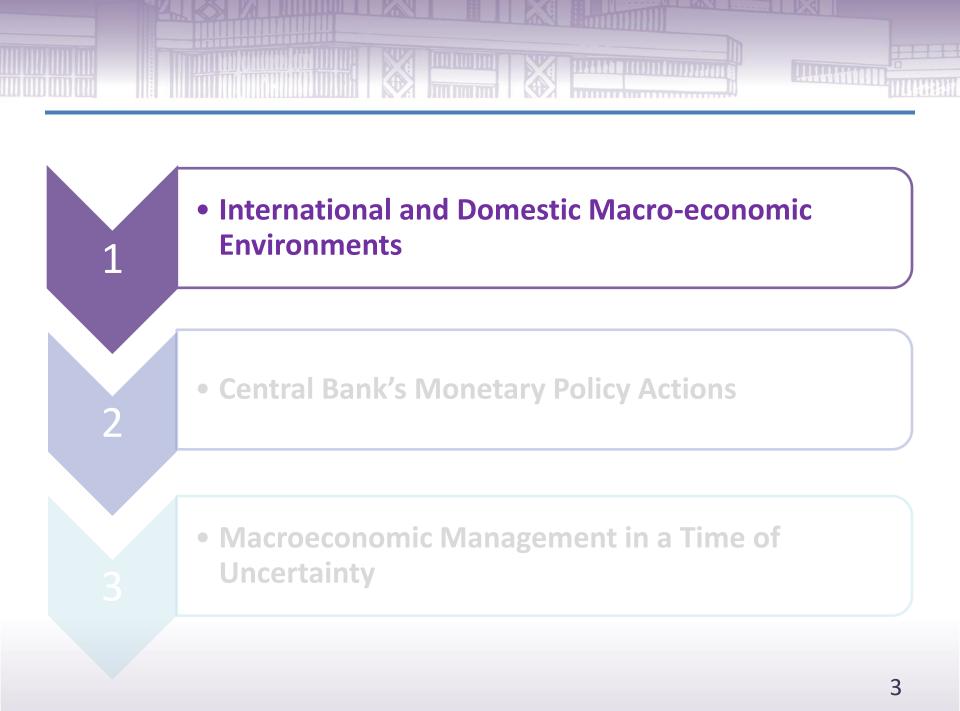
#### Monetary Policy Report – May 2016



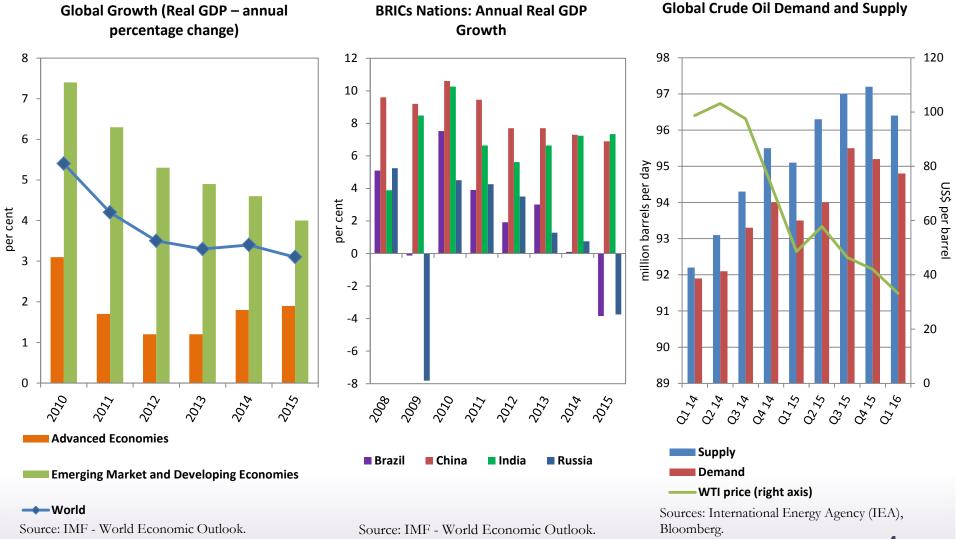




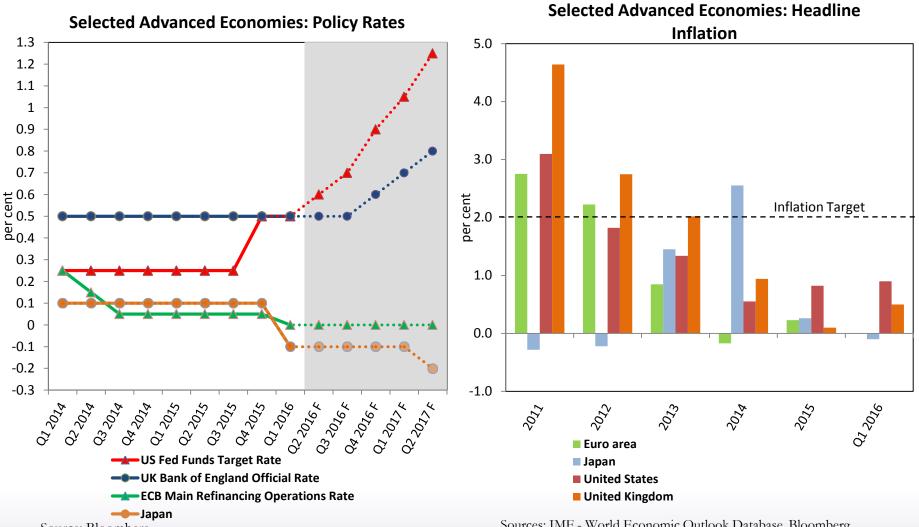




# Disappointing global growth, slowdown in BRICs and low energy prices



Monetary policies in advanced economies broadly accommodative as inflation rates remain below targets, but some divergence may be expected going forward

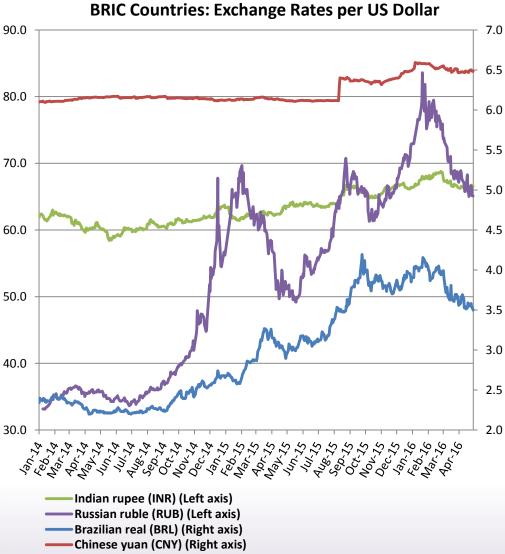


Source: Bloomberg.

Sources: IMF - World Economic Outlook Database, Bloomberg.

#### Exchange rate and monetary policy adjustments in BRIC

#### nations



BRIC Countries: Monetary Policy Positions

Country	Current Rate <sup>1</sup>	Last Change	Amount of Change	
Brazil	14.25	Jul. 2015	+0.50	
Russia	11.00	Jul.2015	-0.50	
India	6.50	Apr.2016	-0.25	
China	4.35	Oct.2015	-0.25	

Source: Central Bank of Brazil, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation, Reserve Bank of India, and The People's Bank of China. <sup>1.</sup> As at April 2016.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

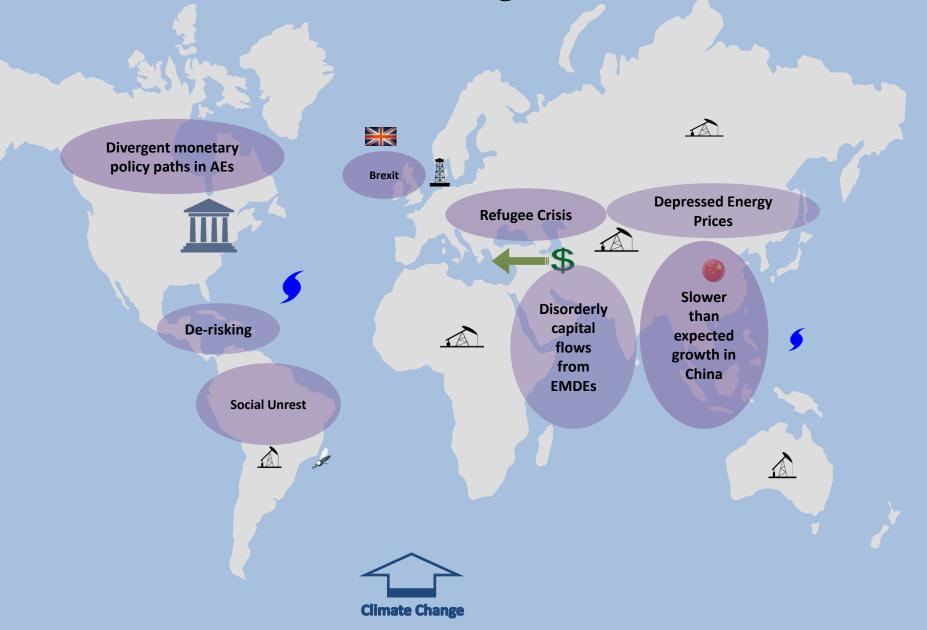
# There has been some improvement, but regional growth remains relatively low

#### Selected Regional Economies: Main Economic Indicators

Main Economic Indicators			Ψ			*
		Jamaica	Barbados	ECCU	Guyana	Suriname
Output Growth (per cent)	2013	0.2	0.0	1.7	5.2	2.8
	2014	0.5	0.2	2.9	3.8	1.8
	2015 Est.	1.1	0.5	2.2	3.0	0.1
Inflation (End of period / per cent)	2013	9.5	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6
	2014	6.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	3.9
	2015 Est.	3.0	-0.7	-1.0	-1.8	25.0

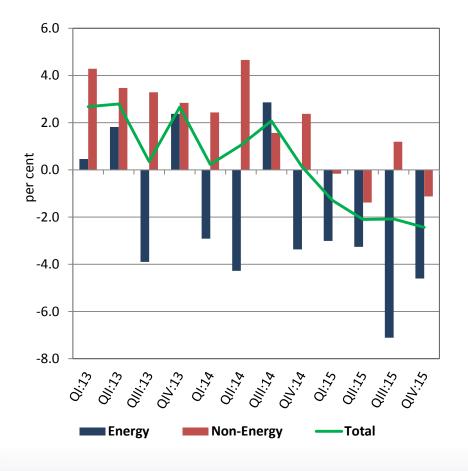
Source: IMF Regional Economic Outlook.

#### **Global Risks Going Forward**



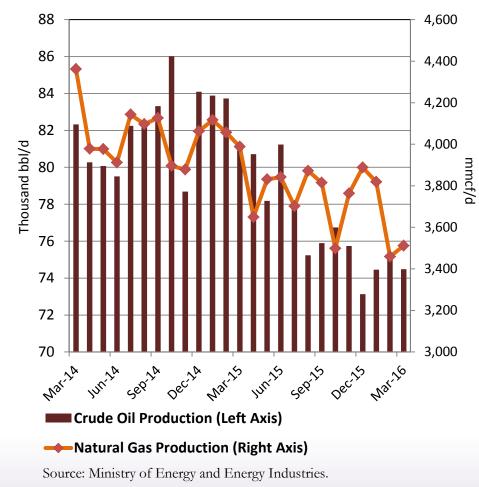
# Weak energy sector production has weighed on domestic economic performance

Trinidad and Tobago: Real GDP Growth

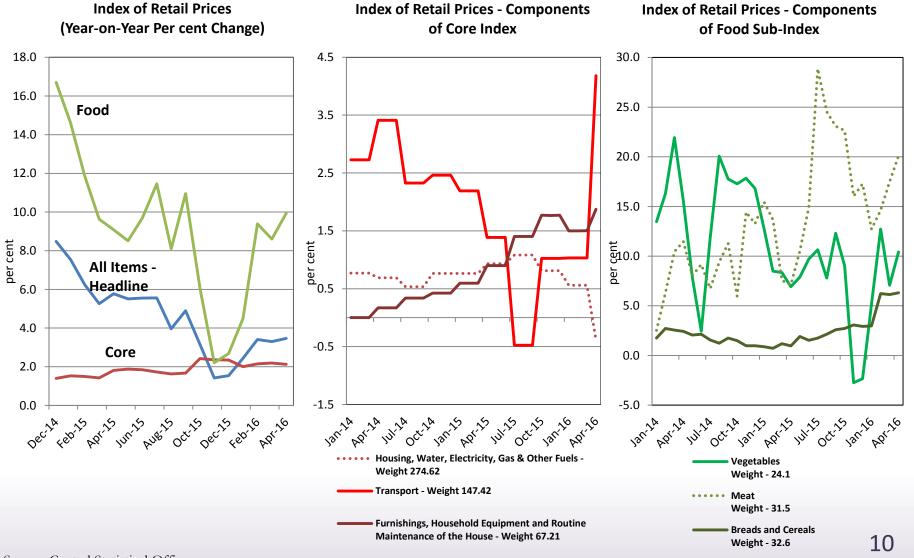


Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Domestic Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production** 

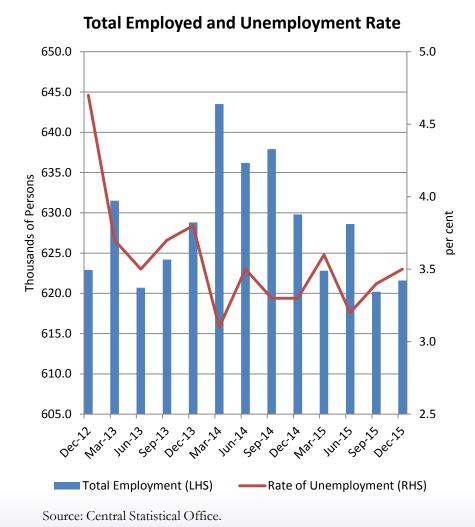


## Despite an uptick in food prices, headline inflation relatively contained in early 2016

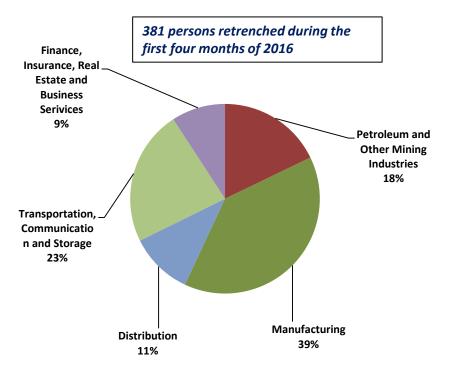


Source: Central Statistical Office.

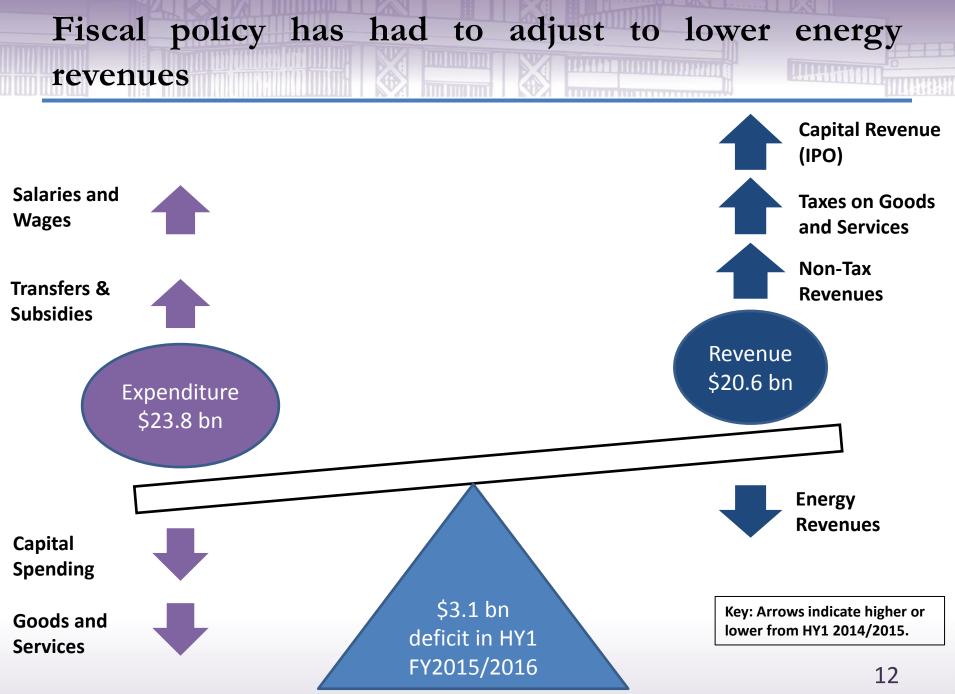
Labour market conditions have weakened



#### Retrenchment Notices Registered by Sector January - April 2016 (As a Proportion of Total Notices Filed)



Source: Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development.



Source: Ministry of Finance.

#### Fiscal policy has had to adjust to lower energy revenues **Capital Revenue** (IPO) **Fiscal Adjustment Measures Reduction in fuel** Salaries and **Taxes on Goods** subsidy Wages and Services **Increasing efficiency and** broadening the VAT Non-Tax base **Transfers &** Increased taxes on **Revenues Subsidies** "luxury" vehicles,

alcohol and tobacco Review other areas of transfers and subsidies

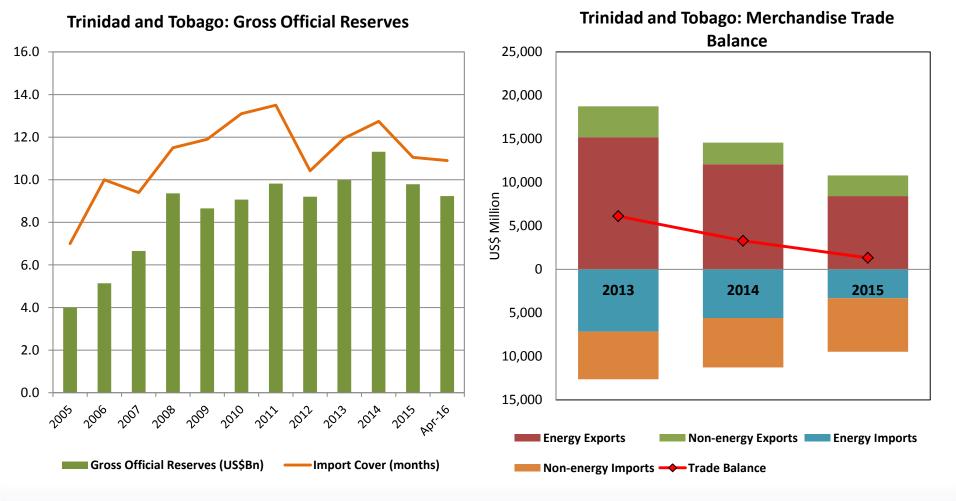
Expenditure

\$23.8 bn

Capital Spending Goods and Services Sources Sources Capital Spending Source Source

Source: Ministry of Finance.

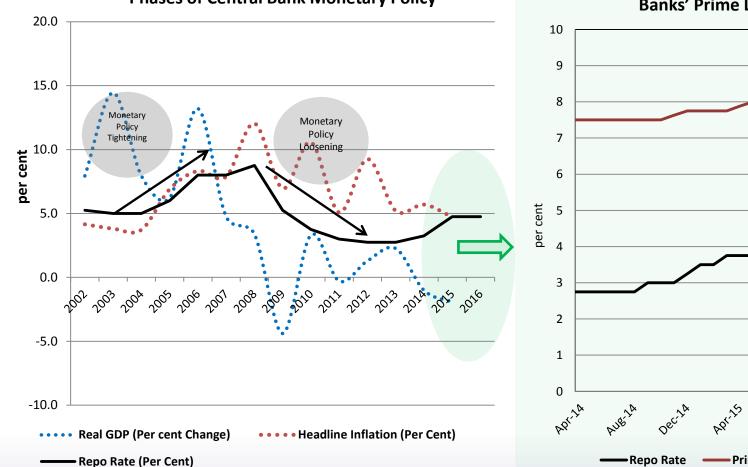
## Falling energy exports have led to a decline in the external position in 2015 and early 2016



Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

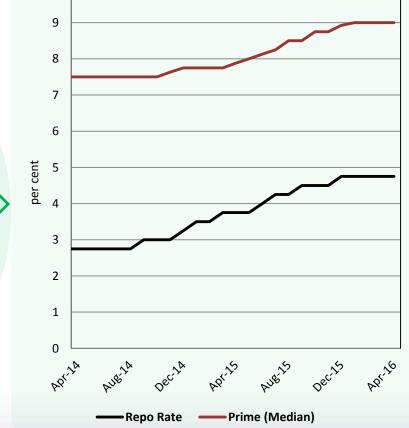


#### Following successive policy rate increases in 2015, the Bank has held the Repo Rate at 4.75% in the first four months of 2016, as domestic economic weaknesses emerged



Phases of Central Bank Monetary Policy

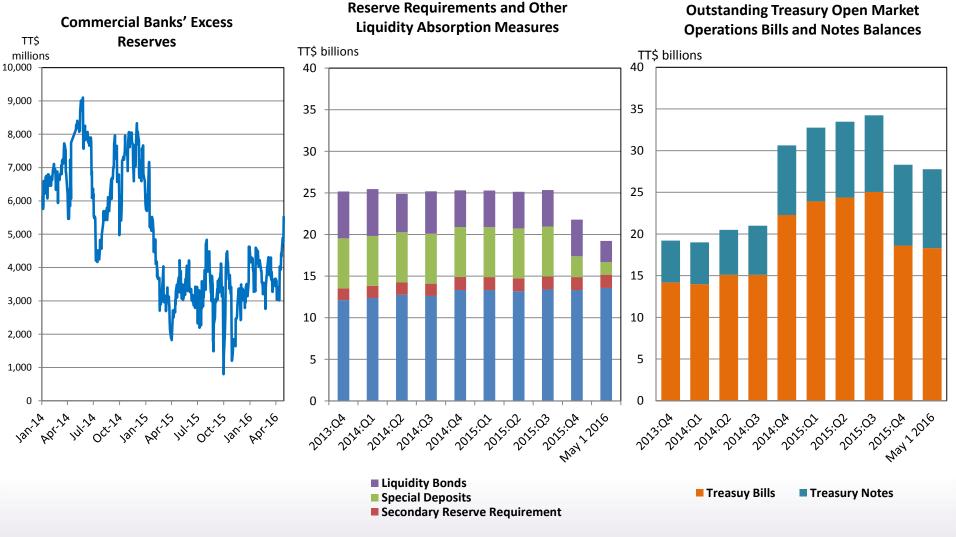
**Central Bank's Repo Rate and Commercial Banks' Prime Lending Rate** 



Sources: Central Statistical Office and Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

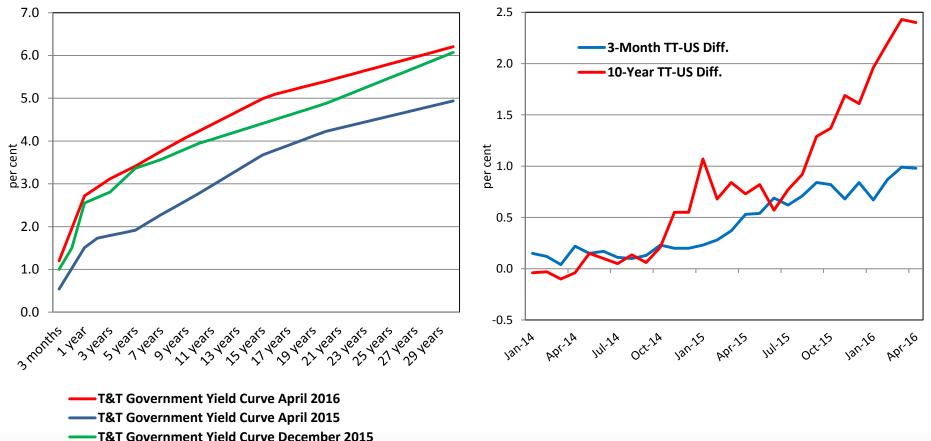
Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Bank has kept liquidity within manageable levels

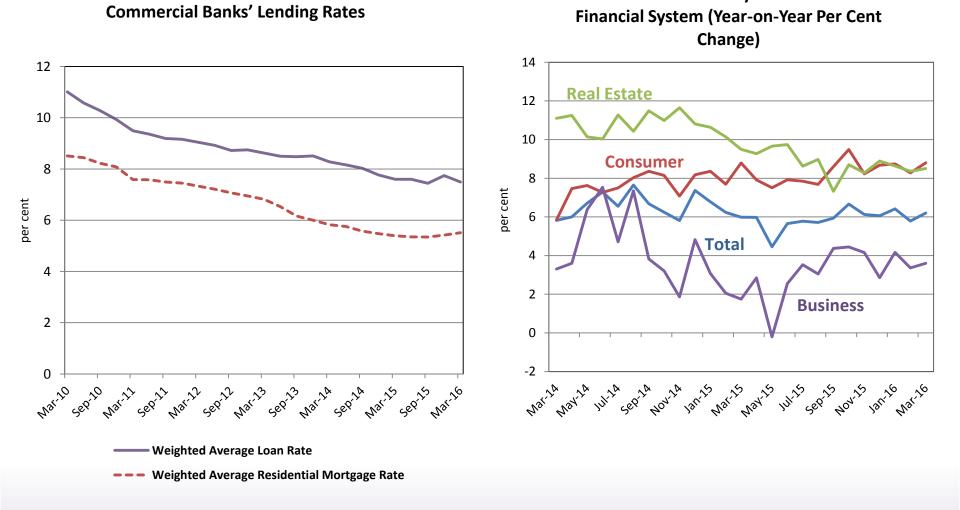


# The Treasury yield curve has shifted upwards from one year ago, taking TT – US yield differentials higher

Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Standardized TT Treasury Yield Curve 3-Month and 10-Year TT-US Treasury Yield Differentials



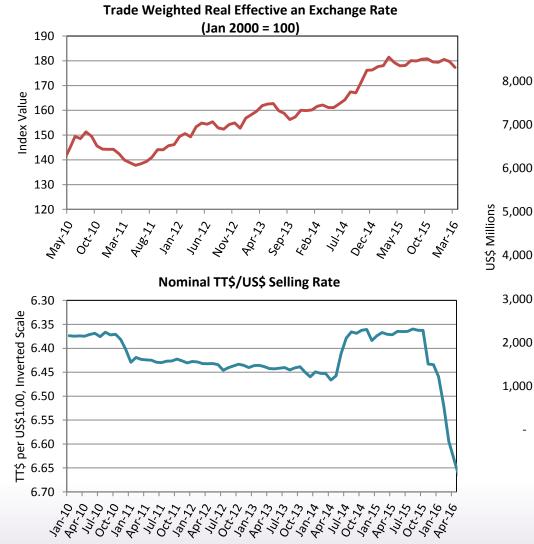
# Other lending rates have been slower to adjust upwards, as private sector borrowing remains resilient



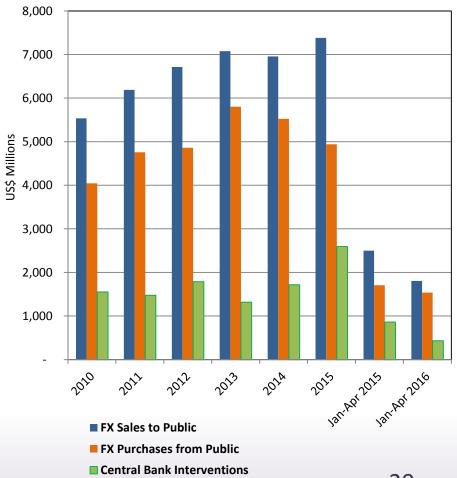
Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Private Sector Credit by the Consolidated** 

# Central Bank continues to support the FX market; the TT\$ has depreciated



Authorized Dealers' Purchases and Sales of Foreign Currency





• Trinidad and Tobago is currently experiencing a large terms-of-trade shock.

• Compounding the energy price situation is the decline in the volume of output of petroleum and natural gas.

• The direct repercussions of the fall in energy prices and production are already evident in the balance of payments and Government revenue.

• Spillover effects have also been seen in overall economic growth and to a more limited extent in the unemployment numbers.

• While the order of magnitude of the shock and the immediate impacts are fairly well known, there is a large degree of uncertainty as to how long the situation will persist.

• It is within this context of uncertainty that macroeconomic policies must be developed and coordinated.

• It would also be prudent to treat the shock as permanent.

• The fiscal response should balance carefully the need for expenditure restraint with the longer term growth objective.

• The opportunity should be taken to advance institutional reforms that may have been delayed when oil prices were buoyant.

- Monetary policy should be responsive to the dynamics of adjustments across the economy.
- Our analysis of the lags in the pace of adjustments in the rest of the economy leads us to the conclusion that monetary and foreign exchange policies would likely not be able to address all short run disequilibria.
- Ultimately, macro policies must be aimed at supporting a bigger role for the private sector and businesses should gear up to fill this role.
- Uncertainty does not provide an excuse for policy inertia; macroeconomic actions should be built on the information available with a view to addressing long term priorities.



### Thank you for your attention