The income gap remains wide...
...and persistent severe imbalances, both external...
...and domestic, leave the economy vulnerable...
...without, any longer, the buffer of a strong fiscal position.

Symptoms of the structural imbalances include a high cost of capital, discouraging investment...
...low capital investment relative to other countries...
...large exchange rate cycles...
...and a tradable sector that has shown little growth.

Domestic saving is low, especially by households...
All of these factors are inter-related, and resolving them should be part of a consistent and concerted economic strategy.