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Nota di contenuto	Cover; CONTENTS; DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES AHEAD; A. The Long-Term Setting; B. Current Conditions; C. External Assessment; BOXES; 1. External Stability Assessment; D. Outlook and Risks; 2. NPLs and Economic Growth; POLICY DISCUSSIONS; A. Balancing Fiscal Consolidation with Support for Long-Term Growth; B. Balancing a Strong Peg with Support for the Recovery; C. Reinforcing Financial Stability through the Economic Downturn; 3. Cabo Verde's Financial Stability Report; D. Bolstering Competitiveness to Sustain Inclusive Growth; STAFF APPRAISAL; FIGURES; 1. Recent Economic Developments 2. Monetary Developments and Credit Growth3. Cabo Verde's Performance Compared to Small Middle-Income SSA Peers; TABLES; 1. Selected Economic Indicators, 2011-17; 2. Balance of Payments, 2011-17; 3a. Statement of Operations of the Central Government, 2011-17; 3b. Statement of Operations of the Central Government, 2011-17; 4a. Monetary Survey, 2011-17; 4b. Central Bank Survey, 2011-17; 4c. Deposit Money Bank Survey, 2011-17; 5. Financial Soundness of the Banking Sector, 2009-13; 6. Implementation Status for the Recommendations of the 2009 FSAP; 7. Risks Assessment Matrix 8. Millennium Development GoalsAPPENDIX; Raising Potential Growth in Cabo Verde
Sommario/riassunto	KEY ISSUES Context: Over the last two decades, good governance and sound macroeconomic management have delivered remarkable economic and social progress to Cabo Verde. More recently, however, growth has slowed due to the prolonged downturn in Europe and a sharp deterioration in domestic confidence. A longer-term decline in the contribution of total factor productivity to growth may also have played a role. Financial stability risks have increased with the rise in non-performing loans and fall in bank profitability. The country remains vulnerable to external shocks, given its dependence on tourism, remittances, and concessional financing. Over the longer term, Cabo Verde's challenge as a new middle-income country is to bolster productivity and diversify the sources of growth. Fiscal consolidation remains critical to safeguard macroeconomic and debt sustainability. Budgetary plans for 2014 and the medium term entail rising public debt, and are subject to downside risks to revenue. The authorities

have already decided on a package of expenditure containment measures for 2014–17. However, given the high albeit sustainable level of public debt, further measures are needed to put public debt on a more robust downward path. Bolstering domestic revenue mobilization, increasing the efficiency of public investment, and managing existing infrastructure better are also central to sound public finances. International reserves have recovered, which provided room to ease monetary policy in support of the recovery. In the absence of imminent pressures on the balance of payments or on prices, and with private sector credit growth having stalled, the central bank has cut the policy rate. At the same time, given pressures on the banking system, continued vigilance regarding risks to financial stability is warranted. Structural reforms hold the key to bolstering competitiveness, creating jobs, and delivering inclusive growth. Increasing labor market efficiency and reducing skill mismatches would be particularly beneficial in this regard. Enhancing the efficiency of state-owned enterprises is also essential to improve delivery of infrastructure services. Data are adequate for surveillance purposes, though some key shortcomings remain. In particular, national accounts data are released with a long delay. This complicates the formulation of macroeconomic policies.
