



training opportunities at all levels – tertiary, vocational, and practical. We have to grow investment and we have to ensure a productive labor force and drive productivity and competitiveness in the economy. We see all of this coming together around a logistics-centered economy, largely taking our cue from the fact that logistics speaks to the ease and speed of doing business. It also addresses global connectivity and the requirement for Jamaica to be better inserted into the global trading system.”

Some economists predict that global growth is going to be slow, in some places stagnant, for years to come. Do you agree or disagree with those prognostications?

“There are some clouds on the horizon, but there are also silver linings. You have to take into account a range of factors. The United States economy, I believe,

is growing. It will pull Europe along particularly as some of the trade deals are done. I think that will unleash a certain amount of economic activity. So, I think it’s a mixed environment. I think the price of energy will find equilibrium, because, obviously, it is what is needed to drive a sustainable energy sector. It will find some sort of level where producers and consumers have a much better kind of deal – probably more conducive to driving global trade. And that will happen because of the rise of the U.S. energy sector.

“So, I think there are some trends we have to watch. The economy of the United States is a strong pull factor for the Jamaican economy given its geo-strategic location. We don’t think everything will be rosy, but then it’s very seldom that everything is so aligned in the global economy. In Jamaica, we have to continue to modernize and improve the economy and make it