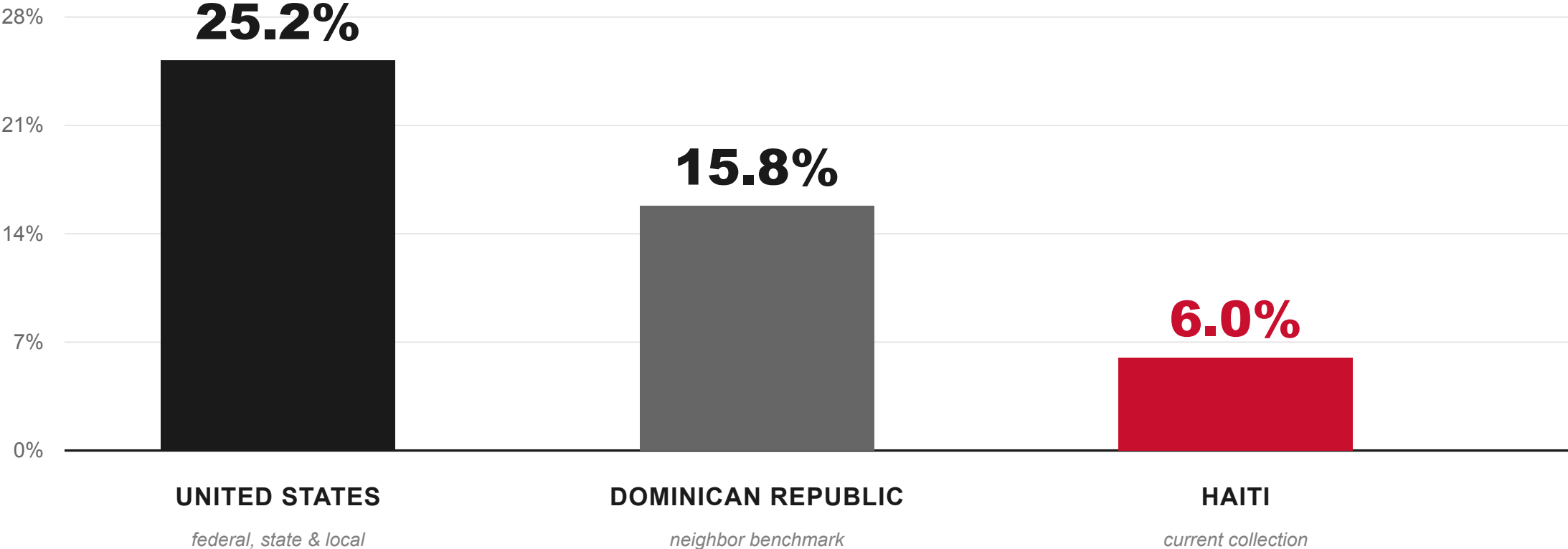


# How much of the economy the state actually collects

TAX REVENUE AS A SHARE OF GDP · 2024

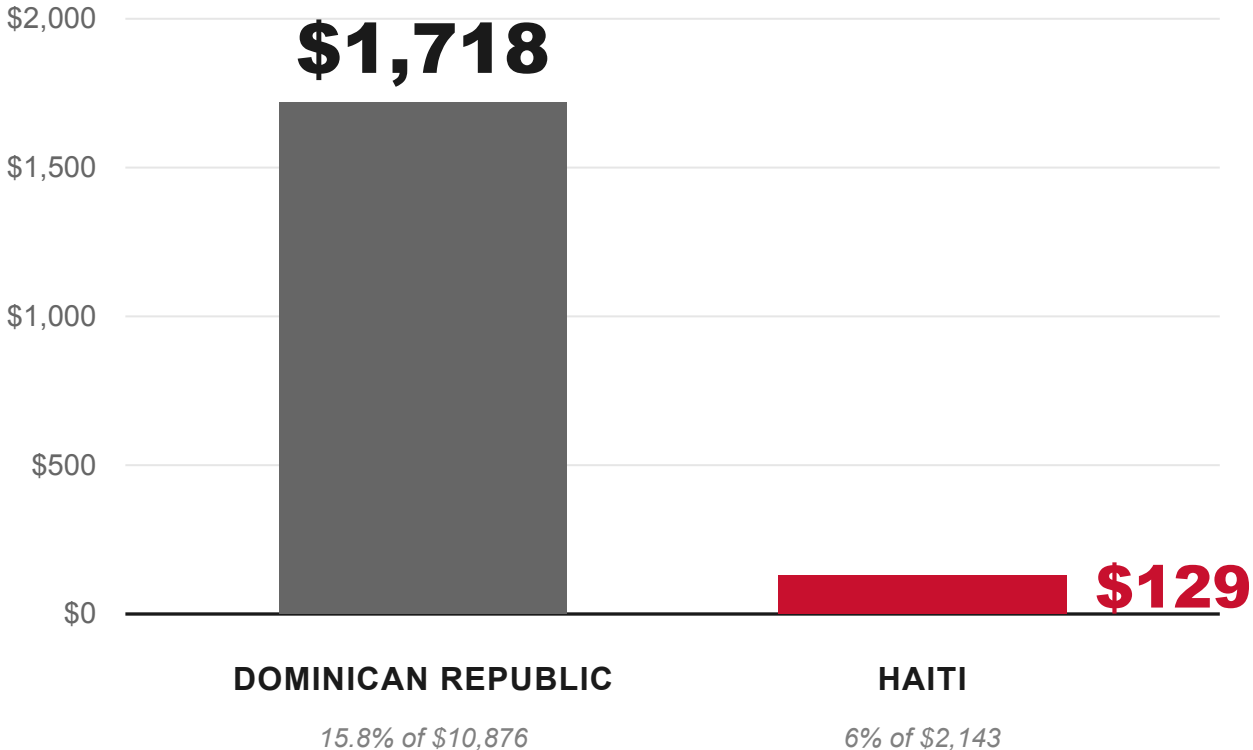


Haiti collects **6% of GDP** — about **a third** of the DR's share. A collection gap, not just a poverty gap.

Tax revenue as % of GDP, 2024. Sources: IMF (Haiti ~6%); World Bank (DR ~15.8%); U.S. Treasury/OMB (~25%, all levels of government).

# The same gap, in dollars the state actually has

TAX REVENUE PER PERSON, PER YEAR · 2024



**13.4x**

*more revenue per citizen in the DR than in Haiti*

**WHY SO MUCH WIDER THAN “SHARE OF GDP”?**

**2.6x** thinner slice × **5.1x** smaller economy = **13.4x**

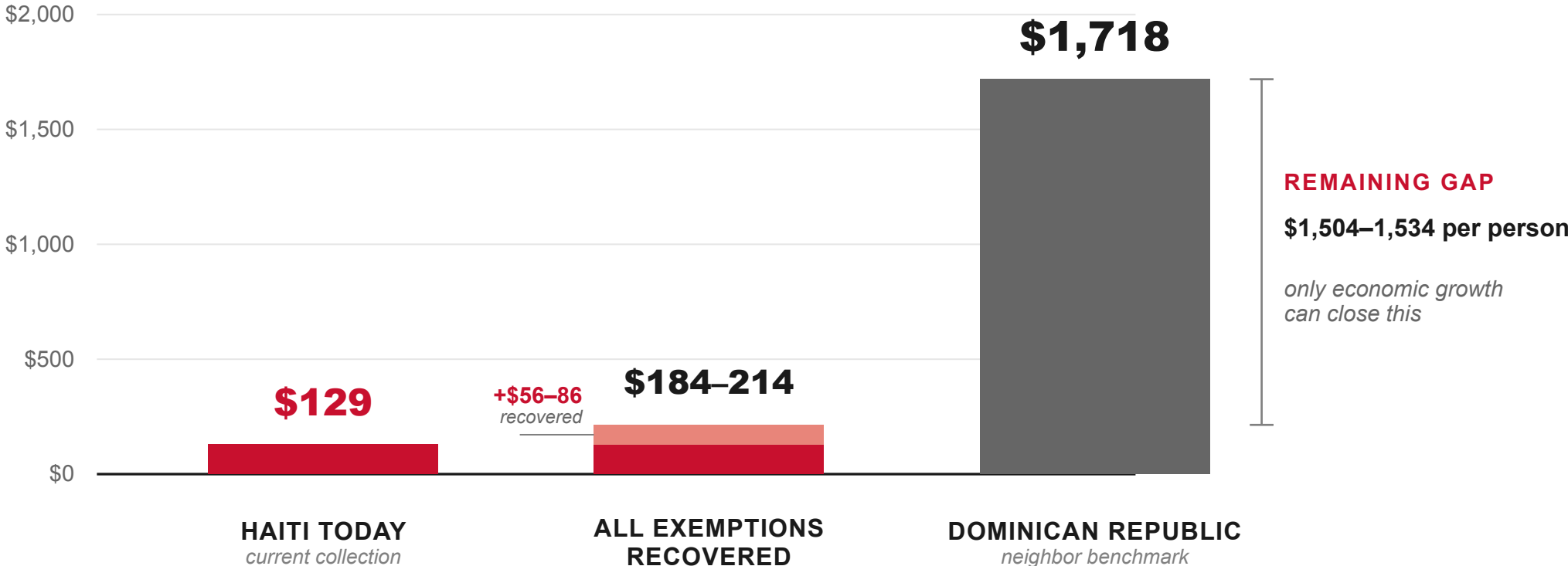
*The two gaps compound.*

What the state can spend per person: **\$129 in Haiti vs \$1,718 next door** — a gap of **\$1,590 per citizen, every year.**

Revenue/capita = GDP per capita (World Bank, 2024, current US\$) × revenue-to-GDP ratio (IMF; World Bank). Haiti \$129 · DR \$1,718.

# Recover every stolen and exempted dollar — the gap barely moves

TAX REVENUE PER PERSON, PER YEAR · 2024

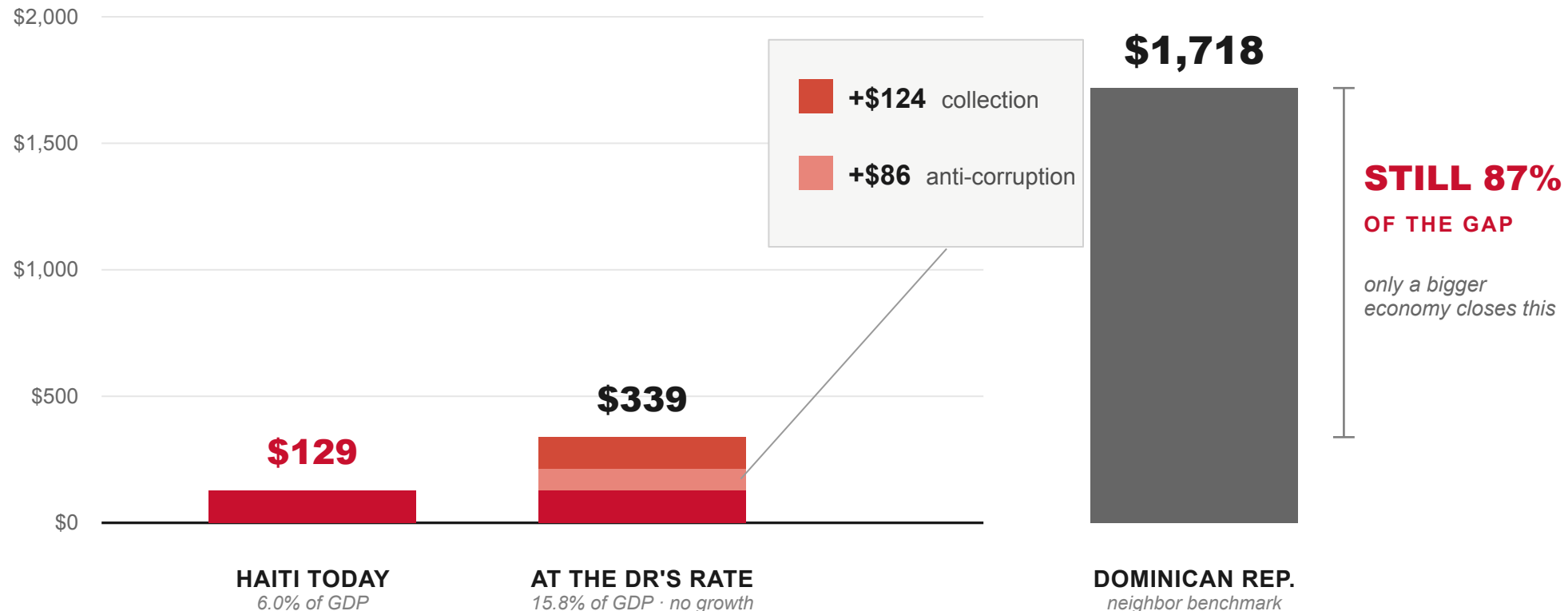


**Necessary, but not sufficient.** Recovering every exempted and stolen dollar closes just **4–5% of the gap** — the other ~95% is the size of the economy.

Recoverable leakage = tax exemptions, 2.6–4.0% of GDP (IMF). Per-capita = GDP/capita (World Bank 2024) × rate. Haiti \$129; after \$184–214; DR \$1,718.

# Collect at the Dominican Republic's exact rate — still barely off the floor

TAX REVENUE PER PERSON, PER YEAR · 2024



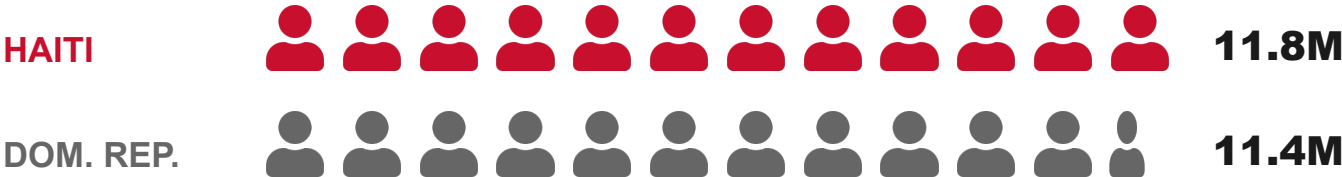
**Collect exactly like the neighbor — still not enough.** Matching the DR's 15.8% rate on today's economy closes just **13% of the gap.**

■ **Anti-corruption** = recover all exemptions (~4% of GDP)

■ **Collection** = the rest of the way to the DR's 15.8%

# Same island, same number of people — a fifth of the economy

## PEOPLE TO GOVERN, FEED & SERVE



≈ Nearly identical. Haiti actually has slightly MORE people than its neighbor.

## THE ECONOMY THEY SHARE · TOTAL GDP, 2024

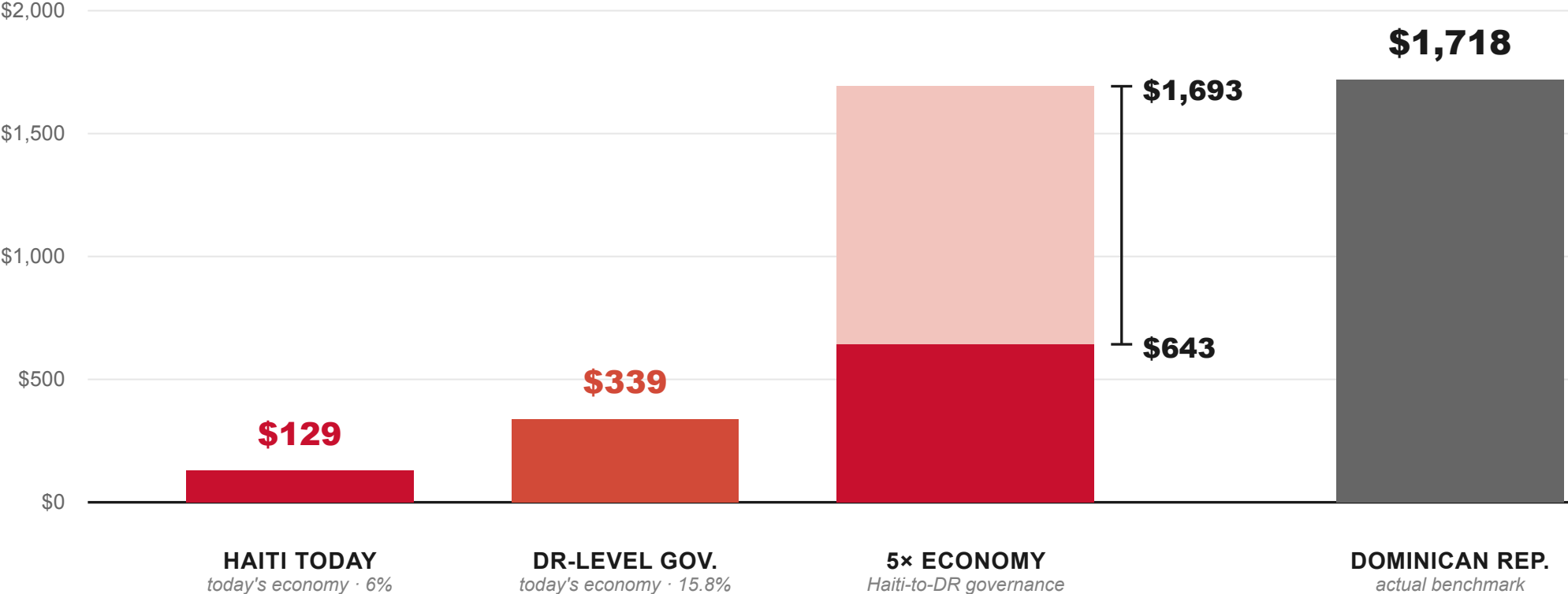


**This is why collection can't close the gap.** Same people, one-fifth the economy to tax. No rate fixes that — **only growth does.**

Population & GDP: World Bank, 2024. Haiti 11.8M people / \$25B GDP; DR 11.4M / \$124B. GDP per capita: \$2,142 vs \$10,876 (5.1x).

# Grow the economy 5× — and you reach the neighbor

TAX REVENUE PER PERSON, PER YEAR · MODELED SCENARIOS



**Growth is the heavy lifter.** A 5× economy reaches the DR even at Haiti's current governance — improving it finishes the climb.

Scenarios: GDP/capita × collection rate. Today \$129 (6%); DR-level governance today \$339 (15.8%); 5× economy \$643–\$1,693 (6–158%). DR actual \$1,718. Rates: Haiti 6%, DR 15.8% (World Bank/IMF). Illustrative.

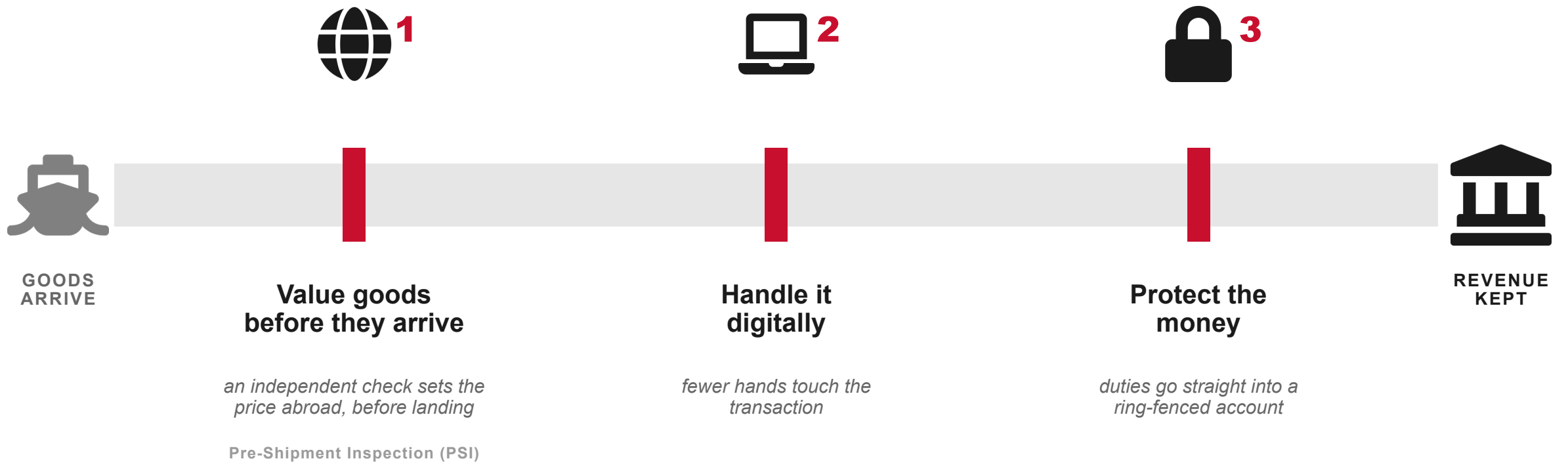
# What are the real business leaders asking for?

## The Survey:

- **Business Leaders**
- **Private Equity Investors**
- **Foreign Trade Partners**

# Fix customs first

The port is already about a third of everything the government collects.



*One place. Three clear changes. Revenue the state can count on.*

# Close the back door

Fixing the port only works if goods actually go through it.



GOODS FOR  
HAITI



**TODAY:** land at a Dominican port, then truck across the land border

*The 360-km border can't be controlled — goods get under-valued, mislabeled, or smuggled. Customs never sees them.*



**THE FIX:** goods bound for Haiti arrive directly at a Haitian seaport

*The one place customs controls actually work — value set, duties paid, goods recorded. Haiti ordered this in 2025; enforcement is the gap.*

## WHERE THE U.S. CAN HELP

**Revenue:** back Haiti's by-sea rule so duties are actually collected.

**Security:** the same uncontrolled route moves illegal guns and drugs.

# Build power around customers who pay

Today, adding power makes the fiscal hole deeper. The fix is to connect supply to payment.

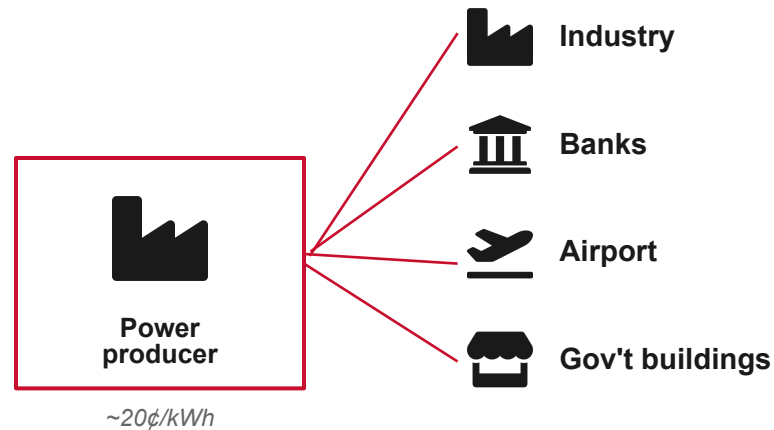
## THE PROBLEM

Producers must be paid for the power they make. But the state utility doesn't collect from users — so the treasury pays the difference.

**Every new megawatt becomes an indirect tax on the treasury.**

## THE FIX

**Start where payment is already certain — then branch outward.**



## THEN GROW



## WHERE THE U.S. CAN HELP



**Fund a gas import terminal at the port.** Cheap power at scale needs imported natural gas — which needs a facility to receive it. Build that one piece, and new power plants across the country finally pencil out.

# Bring back the businesses that already worked

Haiti's economy was far larger a few years ago. The companies that drove it weren't destroyed for lack of viability — their owners were forced out.

## Why this is the fastest path

- The owners already know how to operate here.
- The sites, workers, and supply chains still exist.
- You're reviving dormant capacity, not building it.

## WHERE THE U.S. CAN HELP



**Insure the one risk keeping them out — being destroyed again.** Offer war-risk insurance and guarantees so past investors will return. Tie the capital to reopening and rehiring — coming back to work, not cashing out.