

Instituciones Políticas: Integridad, Estado de Derecho, Gobernanza entre niveles de gobierno, Burocracia innecesaria

Dr. Augusto Lopez-Claros
Executive Director
Global Governance Forum



**Global
Governance
Forum**

Macro-economic Outlook

Table 1. Macroeconomic Outlook (% GDP Growth)

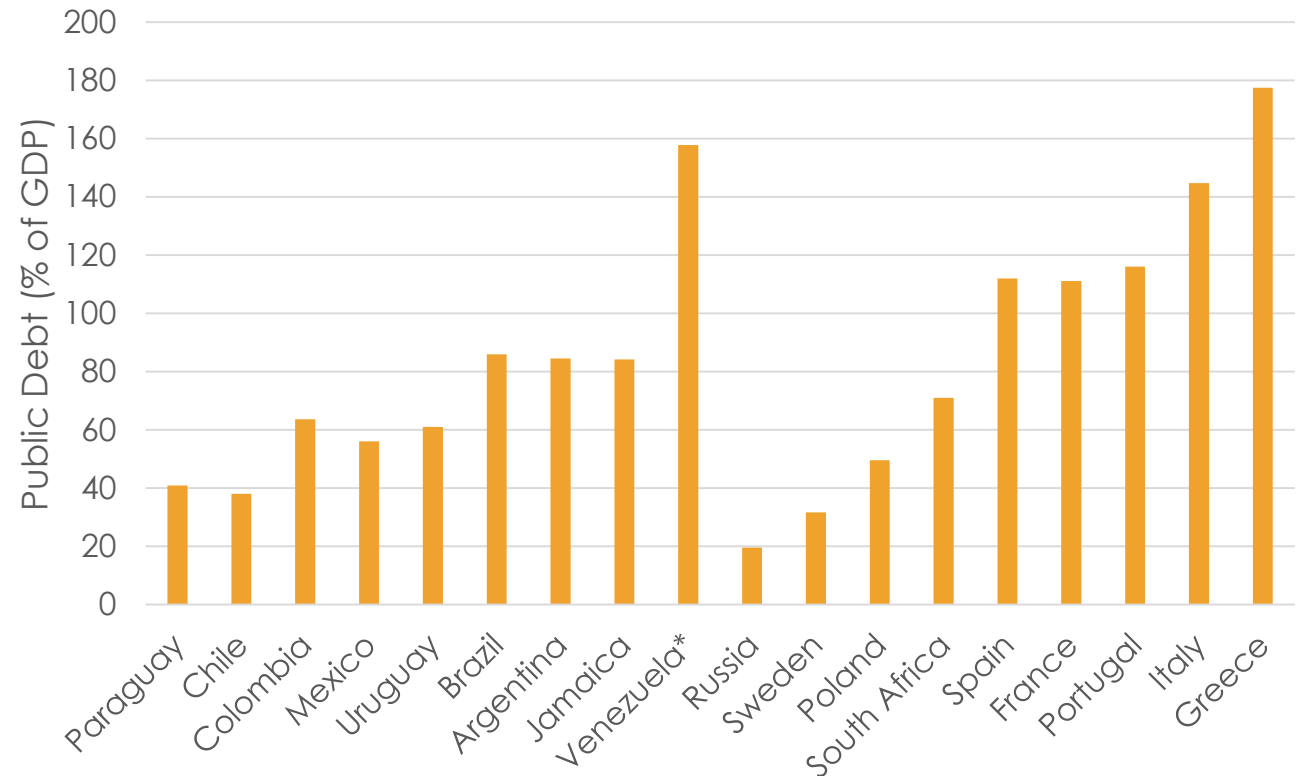
	Average GDP Growth (2010-2017)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
World Output	3.0	2.8	-2.8	6.3	3.4	2.8
Advanced Economies	1.7	1.7	-4.2	5.4	2.7	1.3
US	2.2	2.3	-2.8	6.0	2.1	1.6
Euro Area	1.6	1.6	- 6.1	5.4	3.5	0.8
Japan	1.5	-0.4	-4.3	2.1	1.1	1.3
Latin America and Caribbean	2.0	0.2	-6.8	7.0	4.0	1.6
Paraguay	4.8	-0.4	-0.8	4.0	0.2	4.5
Brazil	1.4	1.2	-3.3	5.0	2.9	0.9
Mexico	3.1	-0.2	-8.0	4.7	3.1	1.8
Argentina	2.3	-2.0	-9.9	10.4	5.2	0.2
Colombia	3.9	3.2	-7.3	11.0	7.5	1.0
China	8.0	6.0	2.2	8.5	3.0	5.2
India	7.0	3.9	-5.8	9.1	6.8	5.9

Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, January 2020 and World Bank, March 2020

Public Debt in Latin America

- Latin America's levels of public indebtedness are now **lower**, on average, than those of many developed nations
- Beginning in 2010, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have a unique opportunity to set in motion initiatives aimed at significantly strengthening those factors, policies and institutions which could contribute to **boost overall levels of competitiveness**

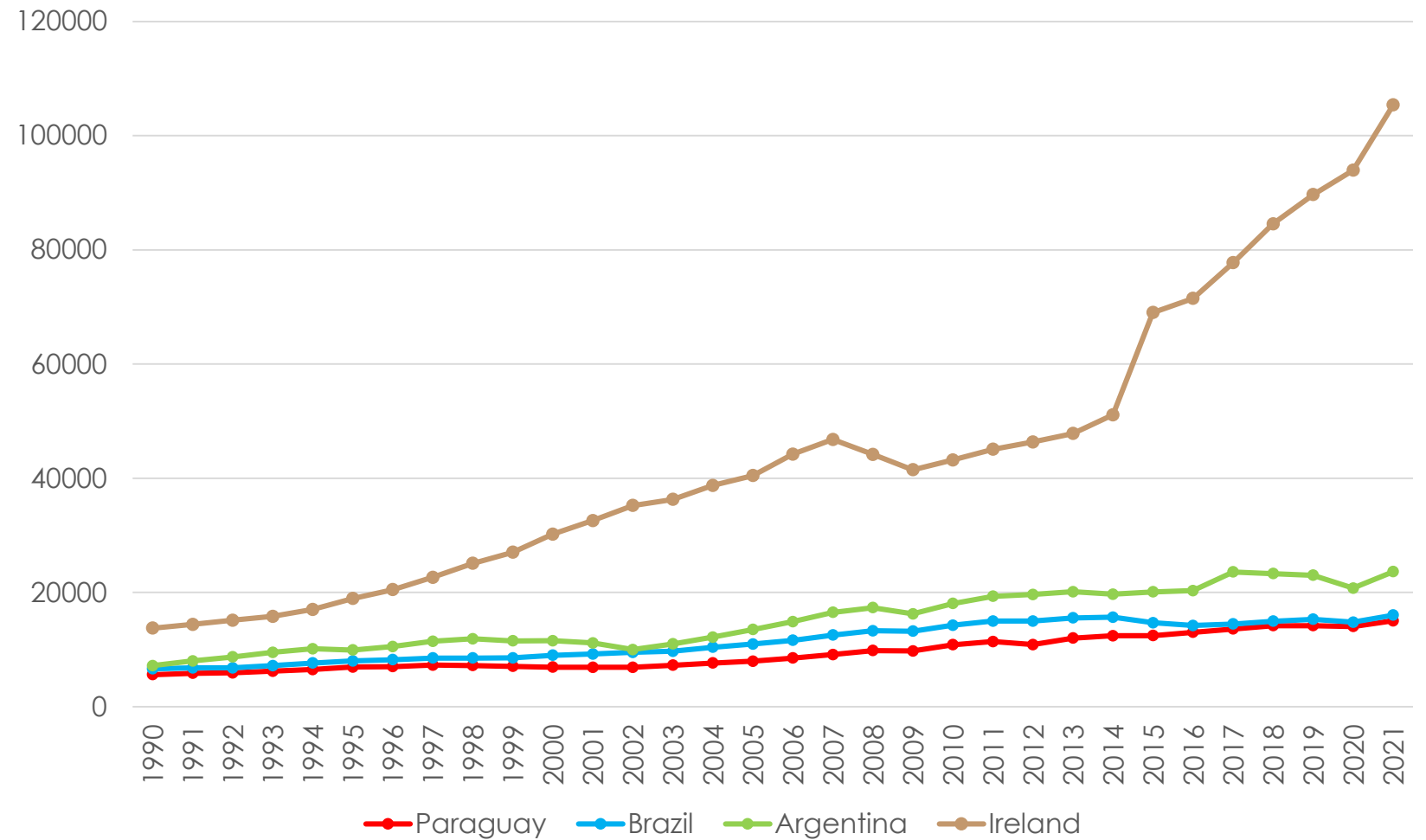
Figure 1. Public Debt



Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2022

GDP Per Capita

Figure 2: GDP Per Capita (PPP in International \$)



Source: World Bank, May 2023

Regulatory Frameworks

	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Venezuela	Spain	New Zealand	Paraguay
Ease of doing business	126	124	59	67	60	188	30	1	125
Starting a business	141	138	57	95	107	190	97	1	25
Number of procedures	12	11	6	7	8	20	7	1	7
Time (days)	11.5	13.5	4	10	8.5	230	12.5	0.5	35.0
Dealing with construction permits	155	170	41	89	93	175	79	7	75
Registering property	123	133	63	62	105	145	59	2	80
Time (days)	51.5	24.5	28.5	15	42	53	13	2	46
Protecting investors	61	61	51	13	61	170	28	3	143
Paying taxes	170	184	86	148	120	189	35	9	126
Enforcing contracts	97	58	54	177	43	150	26	23	72
Time (days)	995	731	519	1288	350	720	510	216	606
Resolving insolvency	11	77	53	32	33	165	18	36	105
Time (years)	2.4	4.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	4.0	1.5	1.3	3.9

Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report 2020
All numbers quoted are ranked out of 190 countries unless otherwise stated.

Corruption Perceptions Index

**Table 5. Corruption Perceptions Index
General Ranks 2019: Latin America**

	Rank (180)	Score (100)
Denmark	1	88
New Zealand	2	87
Singapore	3	85
Sweden	3	85
Switzerland	3	85
Finland	3	85
Uruguay	23	70
Chile	27	67
Costa Rica	48	56
Jamaica	70	44
Argentina	85	40
Panama	93	37
Colombia	99	36
Brazil	105	35
Peru	105	35
El Salvador	105	35
Ecuador	114	34
Dominican Republic	129	30
Bolivia	132	29
Honduras	132	29
Paraguay	132	29
Mexico	138	28
Guatemala	144	27
Nicaragua	152	25
Haiti	161	20
Venezuela	168	18

Source: Transparency International

PISA and Innovation Capacity Index

Table 2

PISA (Program for International Student Assessment)¹

	Science		Reading		Math		Innovation Capacity Index ²	
	Score	Rank (out of 79)	Score	Rank (out of 79)	Score	Rank (out of 79)	Score	Rank
Chile	444	45	452	43	417	59	62.9	29
Uruguay	426	54	427	48	418	58	52.2	65
Costa Rica	416	60	426	49	402	63	53.9	60
Peru	404	64	401	64	400	64	52.7	62
Mexico	419	57	420	53	409	61	52.2	65
Argentina	404	65	402	63	379	71	51.3	70
Colombia	413	62	412	58	391	69	52.1	68
Brazil	404	66	413	57	384	70	49.1	78
Panama	365	76	377	71	353	76	52.0	69
Dominican Republic	336	78	342	76	325	78	46.2	88
Paraguay							31.6	89
Estonia	530	4	523	5	523	8	64.6	26
Finland	522	6	520	7	507	16	79.9	2
Ireland	496	22	518	8	500	21	72.5	15
Korea	519	7	514	9	526	7	76.8	7
New Zealand	508	12	506	12	494	27	75.5	10
Portugal	492	26	492	24	492	28	64.4	27
Singapore	551	2	549	2	569	2	79.3	4
Spain	483	30	-	-	481	34	61.5	33

¹ PISA 2018: Insights and Interpretations; OECD 2018.

² Innovation Capacity Index 2014; For a description of the methodology underpinning the index, see: "The Innovation Capacity Index: Factors, Policies, and Institutions Driving Country Innovation" in The Innovation for Development Report 2009-2010: Strengthening Innovation for the Prosperity of Nations, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009, 3-65.

Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, January 2020 and World Bank, March 2020

Key Variables of Human Capital

Table 3a. Human Capital--Key Variables

	Probability of Survival to Age 5 ¹	Expected Years of School ²	Harmonized Test Scores ³	Learning- Adjusted Years of School ⁴	Fraction of Kids Under 5 Not Stunted ⁵	Adult Survival Rate ⁶	Human Capital Index*
Argentina	0.99	13.1	424	8.9	..	0.89	0.61
Brazil	0.99	11.7	408	7.6	0.94	0.86	0.56
Chile	0.99	12.8	466	9.6	0.98	0.91	0.67
Colombia	0.99	12.5	424	8.5	0.89	0.86	0.59
Costa Rica	0.99	12.5	430	8.6	0.94	0.92	0.62
Dominican Republic	0.97	11.3	350	6.3	0.93	0.84	0.49
Ecuador	0.99	13.2	420	8.9	0.76	0.88	0.60
El Salvador	0.99	11.3	362	6.5	0.86	0.83	0.50
Guatemala	0.97	9.7	405	6.3	0.53	0.84	0.46
Guyana	0.97	12.1	346	6.7	0.89	0.79	0.49
Haiti	0.93	11.4	345	6.3	0.78	0.76	0.45
Honduras	0.98	10.0	400	6.4	0.77	0.86	0.49
Jamaica	0.98	11.7	387	7.2	0.94	0.87	0.54
Mexico	0.99	12.6	430	8.6	0.88	0.89	0.61
Nicaragua	0.98	11.6	392	7.3	0.83	0.86	0.53
Panama	0.98	11.3	396	7.2	0.81	0.89	0.53
Paraguay	0.98	11.5	386	7.1	0.94	0.86	0.53
Peru	0.99	12.7	407	8.3	0.87	0.88	0.59
Trinidad and Tobago	0.97	12.5	458	9.1	0.89	0.83	0.61
Uruguay	0.99	11.8	444	8.4	0.89	0.90	0.60
Finland	1.00	13.7	548	12.0	-	0.93	0.81
India	0.96	10.2	355	5.8	0.62	0.83	0.44
Ireland	1.00	13.7	538	11.8	-	0.95	0.81
Korea, Rep.	1.00	13.6	563	12.2	0.98	0.94	0.84
New Zealand	0.99	13.6	517	11.3	-	0.94	0.77
Portugal	1.00	13.8	520	11.5	-	0.93	0.78
Spain	1.00	13.1	514	10.8	-	0.94	0.74
Sweden	1.00	13.9	525	11.7	-	0.95	0.80

*Range from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)

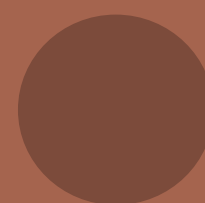
1. Survival to age 5 is measured using under-5 mortality rates compiled by the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation.
2. The quantity of education is measured as the number of years of school a child can expect to obtain by her 18th birthday, given the prevailing pattern of enrollment rates across grades, and assuming she starts preschool at age 4.
3. Country-level average test scores range from around 600 in the best-performing countries to around 300 in the worst-performing.
4. "Learning-adjusted years of school" equals the country's test score relative to the global best test score multiplied by the country's expected years of school.
5. Stunting measures the share of children who are unusually small for their age.
6. Adult survival rates are used as a proxy for the range of nonfatal health outcomes that a child born in a given year is likely to experience as an adult if current conditions prevail into the future.

Human Capital

- Education must be one of the key priority areas for action in Latin America
- It would be vital to expand the number of countries in Latin America that participate in the PISA

	Public Expenditure on Education in % of GDP ¹	Tertiary School Enrollment Rate ²	Gender Equity ³	Gini Coefficient
Argentina	5.8	90	76.3	41.2
Bolivia	7.6	-	82.5	44.0
Brazil	5.8	51	81.9	53.3
Chile	4.1	88	77.5	46.6
Colombia	4.5	55	81.9	49.7
Costa Rica	6.3	55	80.0	48.3
Dominican Republic	2.2	60	86.3	45.7
Ecuador	5.2	45	89.4	44.7
El Salvador	3.4	29	88.8	38.0
Guatemala	2.8	22	70.6	48.3
Guyana	3.6	12	86.9	44.6
Haiti	-	1	61.3	41.1
Honduras	-	26	75.0	50.5
Jamaica	6.4	27	68.1	45.5
Mexico	5.3	40	83.8	48.3
Nicaragua	4.7	17	86.3	46.2
Panama	4.1	48	79.4	49.9
Paraguay	4.1	35	94.4	48.8
Peru	2.6	71	95.0	43.3
Trinidad and Tobago	-	12	75.0	40.3
Uruguay	2.9	63	88.8	39.5
Finland	6.8	88	97.5	27.1
India	3.3	28	74.4	35.7
Ireland	6.5	78	97.5	31.8
Korea, Rep.	5.0	94	85.0	31.6
New Zealand	7.2	82	94.4	33.3
Portugal	5.8	64	97.5	35.5
Spain	5.0	89	97.5	36.2
Sweden	7.0	67	100.0	29.2

1. Data corresponds to latest year, as reported in the Human Development Report by the UNDP
2. Data corresponds to latest year, as reported in UNESCO's Institute for Statistics
3. Women, Business, and the Law 2020



Thank You for Your Attention



**Global
Governance
Forum**

