

**CONDITIONS TO DEVELOP
SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES**

Latin America and the Caribbean

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Latin America and the Caribbean



International Labour Organization

Conditions to Develop Sustainable Enterprises
Latin America and the Caribbean

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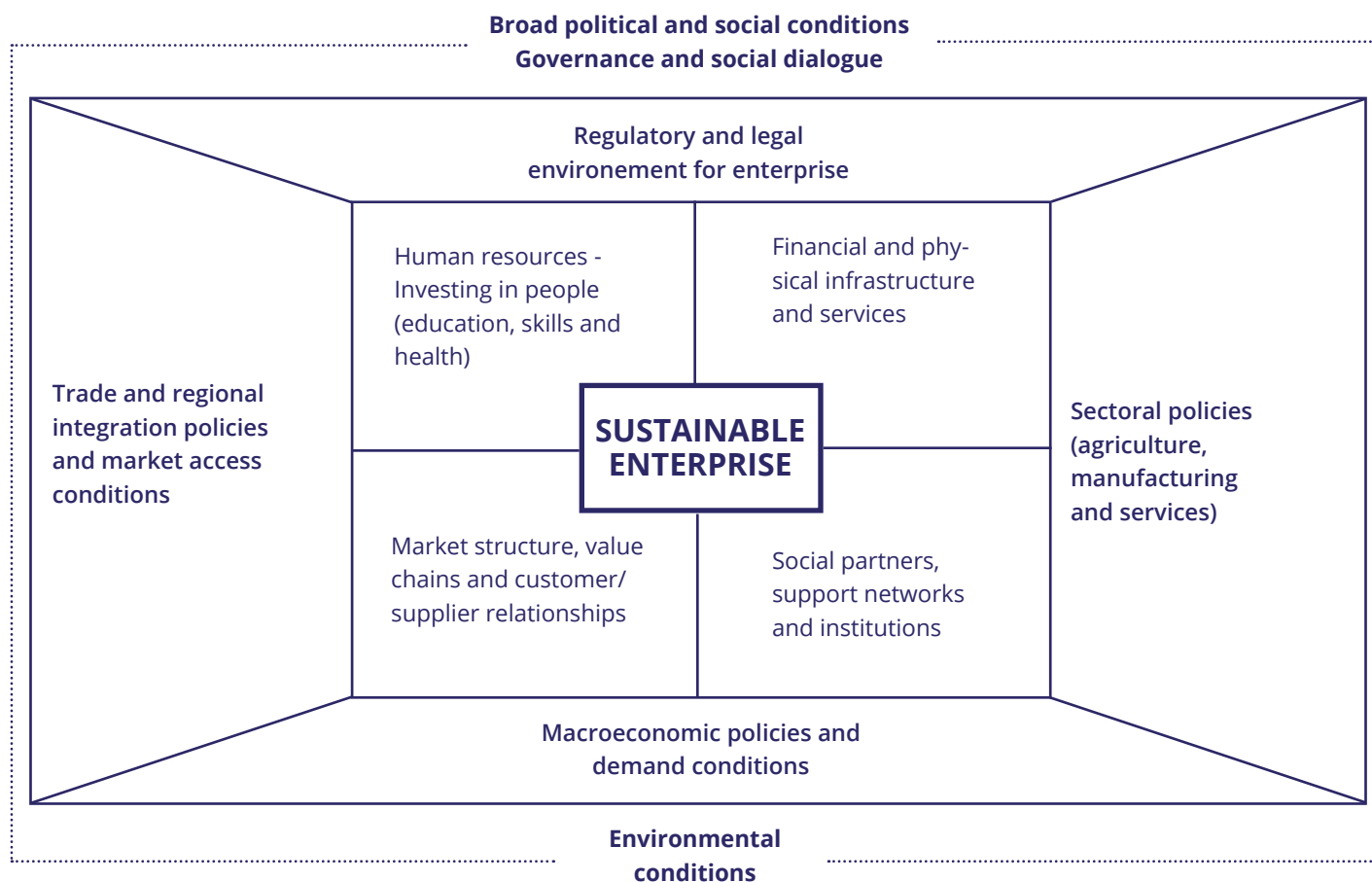
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES

The concept of sustainable enterprises is linked with the general scope of sustainable development, understood as the type of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (UN, 1987). Sustainable development requires economic growth, as well as addressing the social, political and institutional components; without hurting the environment (ILO, 2008a).

The approach to sustainable enterprises is holistic and it has a long-term scope, as opposed to the traditional approach which conceives companies as an input-output unit, dedicated exclusively to maximize profits. The following figure illustrates the environment of sustainable enterprises, divided into 3 interdependent aspects: the micro-level, the macro-level and the meta-level (ILO, 2012a).



The theoretical framework of the ILO indicates that companies are the center piece of an ecosystem that involves: shareholders, employers, workers and consumers. The micro-level refers, fundamentally, to what happens inside the company or in its immediate environment: the management of human and financial resources, as well as the use of material resources, such as energy, transport or communications systems. At the macro-level, there are numerous policies that directly determine the competitiveness of the environment, as well as the sustainability and growth potential of companies.

The macro level considers the public policies that affect the conditions of the business environment, as well as the specific legal and regulatory framework that guides the business activity. Additionally, the general economic, social and environmental conditions that determine the quality of institutions and the governance of a society are located at the meta-level.

Sustainable enterprises require policies that encourage their long run development, by strengthening the rule of law, institutions and governance systems. Additionally, sustainable companies require an environment that encourages investment, entrepreneurship, as well as the creation, growth and continuity of companies in the market. To achieve this goals, it is compulsory to reconcile the needs and interests of the companies, with the need from society to follow a development in line with the values and principles of decent work, human dignity and a sustainable use of natural resources (ILO, 2012a)

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES

Enabling the environment for the development of sustainable enterprises requires a holistic set of components. The 2007 International Labor Conference defined the essential conditions for the creation and development of sustainable enterprises (ILO, 2008a).

- 1| Peace and political stability.** Peace and political stability are basic preconditions to nurture the formation and growth of sustainable enterprises while war and civil conflict are major deterrents of investment and private sector development.
- 2| Good governance.** Democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance, are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises perform in superior ways and be more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society.
- 3| Social dialogue.** Social dialogue based on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, including through institutional and regulatory frameworks, is essential for achieving effective, equitable and mutually beneficial outcomes for governments, employers, workers and wider society.
- 4| Respect for universal human rights and international labor standards.** Competitiveness should be built on values. Respect for human rights and international labor standards, especially freedom of association and collective bargaining, the abolition of child labor, forced labor and all forms of discrimination, is a distinctive feature of societies that have successfully integrated sustainability and decent work.
- 5| Entrepreneurial culture.** Governmental and societal recognition of the key role of enterprises in development and strong support, both public and private, to entrepreneurship, innovation, creativity and the concept of mentorship, particularly for start-ups, small enterprises and targeted groups such as women and youth, are important determinants of a conducive business environment. Respect for workers' rights should be embedded in programmes targeting entrepreneurial culture.

6| Sound and stable macroeconomic policy and good management of the economy. Monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies should guarantee stable and predictable economic conditions. Sound economic management should balance the twin objectives of creating more and better jobs with combating inflation and provide for policies and regulations that stimulate long-term productive investment. Attention should also be given to increasing aggregate demand as a source of economic growth contingent on national conditions. In the case of developing and least developed countries, achieving sound macroeconomic conditions usually requires the decisive support of the international community through debt relief and official development assistance.

7| Trade and sustainable economic integration. The varying development levels of countries must be taken into account in lifting barriers to domestic and foreign markets. Efficiency gains caused by trade integration can lead to positive employment effects either in terms of quantity or quality of jobs or a combination of both. However, as trade integration can also lead to job dislocation, increased informality and growing income inequality, measures must be taken by governments in consultation with the social partners, to better assess and address the employment and decent work impact of trade policies. Actions are also needed at regional and multilateral levels to remove trade distortions and to assist developing countries in building their capacity to export value-added products, manage change and develop a competitive industrial base.

8| Enabling legal and regulatory environment. Poorly designed regulations and unnecessary bureaucratic burdens on businesses limit enterprise start-ups and the ongoing operations of existing companies, and lead to informality, corruption and efficiency costs. Well-designed transparent, accountable and well-communicated regulations, including those that uphold labor and environmental standards, are good for markets and society. They facilitate formalization and boost systemic competitiveness. Regulatory reform and the removal of business constraints should not undermine such standards.

9| Rule of law and secure property rights. A formal and effective legal system which guarantees all citizens and enterprises that contracts are honored and upheld, the rule of law is respected and property rights are secure, is a key condition not only for attracting investment, but also for generating certainty, and nurturing trust and fairness in society. Property is more than simply ownership. Extending property rights can be a tool for empowerment and can facilitate access to credit and capital. They also entail the obligation to comply with the rules and regulations established by society.

10| Fair competition. It is necessary to establish, for the private sector, competition rules that include universal respect for labor and social standards, and to eliminate anti-competitive practices at national level.

11| Access to financial services. A well-functioning financial system provides the lubricant for a growing and dynamic private sector. Making it easier for SMEs, including cooperatives and start-ups, to access financing, for example, credit, leasing, venture capital funds or similar or new types of instruments, creates appropriate conditions for a more inclusive process of enterprise development. Financial institutions, particularly multilateral and international ones, should be encouraged to include decent work in their lending practices.

12| Physical infrastructure. Enterprise sustainability and human development critically depend on the quality and quantity of the physical infrastructure available, such as physical facilities for enterprises, transportation systems, schools and hospitals. Reliable and affordable access to water and energy also remains a major challenge, especially in developing countries. Enterprises are also particularly assisted by local access to supporting industries such as service providers, and machinery suppliers and producers.

13| Information and communication technologies. Expanding access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) is another crucial challenge in the era of the knowledge economy. The use of ICTs is, therefore, fundamental to the development of sustainable enterprises and must be fully utilized in this regard. Affordable broad-band technology is also of extreme importance to countries and enterprises and should be facilitated.

14| Education, training and lifelong learning. Human talent is the single most important productive factor in today's economy. Focusing on the development of a skilled workforce and the expansion of human capabilities through high-quality systems of education, training and lifelong learning is important for helping workers to find good jobs and enterprises to find the skilled workers they need. Financial support should also be made available to enhance access of poor workers to training and skills upgrading. In this way, society can achieve the twin goals of economic success and social progress.

15| Social justice and social inclusion. Inequality and discrimination are incompatible with sustainable enterprise development. Explicit policies for social justice, social inclusion and equality of opportunities for employment are needed. Effective exercise of the right to organize and bargain collectively is also an effective means to ensure fair distribution of productivity gains and adequate remuneration of workers.

16| Adequate social protection. Sustainable tax-based or other national models of universal social security that provide citizens with access to key services such as quality health care, unemployment benefits, maternity protection and a basic pension, are key to improving productivity and fostering transitions to the formal economy. Protecting workers' health and safety at the workplace is also vital for sustainable enterprise development.

17| Responsible stewardship of the environment. In the absence of appropriate regulations and incentives, markets can lead to undesirable environmental outcomes. Tax incentives and regulations, including public procurement procedures, should be used to promote consumption and production patterns that are compatible with the requirements of sustainable development. Private market based solutions, such as the use of environmental criteria in assessing credit risk or investment performance, are also effective means to tackle this challenge.

SOURCES

UN, 1987. World Commission on Environment and Development, UN1987

ILO. 2008a. Conclusions concerning the promotion of sustainable enterprises. International Labor Conference, June 2007. Geneva, Switzerland. ILO

ILO. 2012a. *El desafío de la promoción de empresas sostenibles en América Latina and el Caribe: un análisis regional comparativo*. OIT.

DATA SOURCES

CATEGORY	NAME	YEAR OF DATA	NOTES ON THE CALCULATION
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY		
	Investment	2017	
	GDP per capita growth	2017	
	Price stability	2017	A country is considered to have "Price stability" as its level of "Inflation" approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest "Inflation", and vice versa.
	Sound public finances	2018	A country is considered to have "Sound public finances" as its level of "General government net debt" approaches zero. The country that holds the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest "General government net debt", and vice versa.
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION		
	Export market diversification	2016	A country is considered to have "Export market diversification" when its "Exports HH Market Concentration Index" approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest "Exports HH Index of Market Concentration", and vice versa.
	Trading across borders	2018	
	Low tariff rates	2016	A country is considered to have "Low tariff rates" as the weighted mean of its "Applied Tariff Rate" approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest weighted mean of its "Applied Tariff Rate", and vice versa.
	Export market penetration	2016	
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES		
	Affordability of financial services	2017	
	Ease of access to loans	2017	
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2017	

CATEGORY	NAME	YEAR OF DATA	NOTES ON THE CALCULATION
 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE		
	Financing for entrepreneurs	2017	
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2017	
	Internal market openness	2017	
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT		
	Regulatory quality	2017	
	Starting a business	2018	
	Paying taxes	2018	
	FAIR COMPETITION		
	Market competition	2017	
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2017	
	Quality of electricity supply	2017	
	Quality of roads	2017	
	Quality of port infrastructure	2017	
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY		
	Individuals using the Internet	2016	

 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY		
	Press freedom	2018	
	Political stability and absence of violence	2017	
	GOOD GOVERNANCE		
	Appropriate use of public funds	2017	
	Absence of irregular payments and bribes	2017	
	Efficiency of government spending	2016	
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS		
	Property rights	2017	
	Enforcing contracts	2018	
	RESPECT FOR UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS		
	Women's labor force participation	2017	

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT		
	Air quality	2018	
	CO2 emissions reduction	2018	

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION		
	Income Distribution	2014	A country is considered to have least "Income Inequality" as the "Gini coefficient" approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest "Gini Coefficient", and vice versa.
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING		
	Labor insertion, basic education	2017	
	Labor insertion, intermediate education	2017	
	Labor insertion, advances education	2017	
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE		
	Trade union density rate	2014	
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	2016	
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION		
	Health expenditure, public sector	2016	

METHODOLOGY

ABOUT THE WEBSITE OBJECTIVE AND THE VISUAL TOOLS EMPLOYED

- This website synthesizes and communicates the most relevant data regarding the environment to develop sustainable enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- This website aims to reach the non-specialized audience on this topic, meaning users with no quantitative background and no expertise on a specific discipline.
- In order to select the best way to present such data to a broader audience, multiple tools to communicate such data were tested in focus groups, carried out with students from different faculties in Stanford University, in 2017.
- According to the results from such focus groups, the raw data from certain disciplines was not understood by the general audience. For instance, the environmental data was not understood by economists, and the economic data was not understood by students from environmental sciences.
- According to the results from such focus groups, presenting the data through the use of percentiles, radar charts and indices were not understood by individuals with qualitative backgrounds, such as law students.
- The communication of data through rankings and maps turned out to be the most didactic method for students from all faculties.
- For the users who wish to go deeper on the analysis of the hard data, the pristine country data is also presented without any transformation, within the section called: "Information by Country", including data from the High Income Countries from the OCDE (HIC-OCDE) as a benchmark. Additionally, users can also click on any variable to go to the original database.

ABOUT THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND THE DATA SOURCES

- This website presents data regarding the 17 necessary components for the development of sustainable enterprises, according to the framework created in the 2007 International Labor Conference from the ILO.
- The definition of each of the 17 components can be found in the "Background Information" section of this website.
- This tool presents statistics for the case of 42 different variables, each of them related to one of the 17 necessary conditions to develop sustainable enterprises, according to the ILO.
- This website includes data for the 25 economies with the highest GDP in the Latin American and Caribbean Region. No information is presented for Cuba due to the lack of data available for this particular Country.
- All the data sources used for this site are public and free, and they can be consulted by clicking on the "Data Sources" section of this site, or by clicking on any of the variables, in the "Information by Country" section.
- All the data presented in this website was obtained from secondary sources from reliable institutions, such as the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund, Yale University or the World Bank.
- The website currently presents the most updated data as of January 2019, for the 25 biggest economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, it also presents data regarding the average of the High Income Countries from the OECD. However, the user can also click on any variable to go to the original data source, and extend the analysis to any other country or time period.

INFORMATION BY
COUNTRY

HOW IS ARGENTINA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Argentina's Economy lags behind in the ease of access to loans, and it has low affordability of financial services, relative to most LAC countries.
- Argentina's exports are diversified among multiple countries, however, in this Country the process required to trade internationally involves higher costs and time than in most countries in the Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Argentina has high governmental support for entrepreneurs, ranking first among the countries with comparable data in LAC, but it has a relatively inefficient process for paying taxes.
- In terms of physical infrastructure, Argentina's biggest gap with respect to the Region is in the quality of the electricity supply.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- In the political/institutional context, Argentina's biggest lag lies in the relatively low efficiency of government spending, as well as in the relatively low participation of women in the labor force, with respect to the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Argentina has better air quality than most countries in the LAC Region, but it has one of the lowest rates of CO2 emissions reduction rate.



SOCIAL

- The social context is the one that presents the most positive results for Argentina's Economy. This Country has one of the most equitable income distributions in the LAC Region, only behind Uruguay.

ARGENTINA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Argentina's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	15
	GDP per capita growth	9
	Price stability	No information
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	1
	Trading across borders	17
	Low tariff rates	13
	Export market penetration	3
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	18
	Ease of access to loans	19
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	15

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	7
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	1
	Internal market openness	7
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	16
	Starting a business	13
	Paying taxes	21
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	11
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	9
	Quality of electricity supply	16
	Quality of roads	12
	Quality of port infrastructure	11
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	4



CATEGORY	NAME	Argentina's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	8
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	8
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	10
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	12
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	20
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	15
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	10
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	16

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	5
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	16

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	2
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	13
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	10
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	11
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	2
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	2
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	2



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Argentina is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Argentina	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	1.88	1.62	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.05	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
MICROECONOMIC	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	3.75	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
SOCIAL	Collective bargaining coverage rate	51.80	50.13	Percentage

	Issues in which Argentina is WORST than OECD high-income:	Argentina	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	19.07	21.48	GDP %
	Inflation, consumer prices	No information	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Trading across borders	65.36	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	7.53	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	5.34	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	2.86	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.06	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	3.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.02	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.33	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.29	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	81.99	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	49.34	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.28	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.17	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	3.01	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.28	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.72	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	70.97	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	52.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.18	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.39	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.31	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	1.45	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.55	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	55.66	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	55.34	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	84.57	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	38.63	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	41.40	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	32.90	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	54.56	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	74.34	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	27.70	29.04	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	74.43	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS BARBADOS DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The process required to trade internationally in Barbados involves higher costs and time than in most LAC countries. Additionally, this Economy has limited access to export destinations, relative to most of the countries of the Region.
- Barbados does not present comparable data on the ease of access to loans or on the affordability of financial services.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a highly positive note, Barbados has the highest participation of women in the labor force, in the LAC Region, and one of the highest levels of political stability and absence of violence.
- Barbados has a relative lag in enforcement contracts' indicator, due to the time and cost involved in resolving commercial disputes in the courts, as well as the quality of the judicial process.



MICROECONOMIC

- Barbados has a comparative advantage over most LAC countries in terms of regulatory quality, ranking third only behind Chile and Uruguay.
- This Country has one of the best coverages of internet service, occupying the 2nd place in the LAC Region, only behind Chile.
- Barbados has limited information on the quality of its physical infrastructure, and no comparable data relative to the support for entrepreneurs.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Barbados has the best air quality in the LAC Region, but its CO2 emissions reduction rate is among the slower ones in the Region.



SOCIAL

- The least available information for Barbados is in the social context, lacking comparable data on the levels of labor insertion.
- Barbados has one of the lowest health expenditures in the public sector (understood as the proportion of health expenditure covered by public funds).

BARBADOS' POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Barbados' position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	18
	GDP per capita growth	12
	Price stability	18
	Sound public finances	13
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	6
	Trading across borders	20
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	15
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	No information
	Ease of access to loans	No information
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	3
	Starting a business	10
	Paying taxes	5
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	No information
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information
	Quality of electricity supply	No information
	Quality of roads	No information
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	2



CATEGORY	NAME	Barbados' position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	No information
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	2
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	No information
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	No information
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	3
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	No information
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	21
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	1

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	1
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	19

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	20

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN BARBADOS AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Barbados is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Barbados	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Rights of borrowers and lenders	7.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	0.98	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Labor force participation, female	75.16	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	100.00	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100

	Issues in which Barbados is WORST than OECD high-income:	Barbados	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	17.81	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	1.41	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	4.66	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	122.50	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.10	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	61.88	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.61	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	No information	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	No information	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.49	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	85.15	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	71.88	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	No information	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	No information	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	No information	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	79.55	86.07	Percentage
	Press freedom	No information	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Diversion of public funds	No information	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	No information	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	3.40	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	No information	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	38.02	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	CO2 emissions intensity	32.80	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
ENVIRONMENTAL				
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	45.89	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS **BELIZE** DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Belize's Economy has one of the lower GDP per capita growth and one of the lower investment levels, in the LAC Region.
- The process required to be able to trade internationally in Belize currently involves higher costs and time than in most LAC countries. Additionally, this Economy has limited access to export destinations, relative to the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Belize is one of the economies with the greatest difficulty to open a new business within LAC Region, due to the number of procedures, time and costs involved in the process.
- On a positive note, Belize occupies the 1st place in the LAC Region on the process for paying taxes, according to the World Bank methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and compulsory contributions.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Belize lacks information related to important governance indicators, including information on the use of public funds and the absence of irregular payments and bribes.
- This Country is characterized by a low participation of women in the labor force, relative to the LAC Region, as well as a low level of enforcing contracts, relative to the Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Belize has lower air quality than most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, ranking 16 out of 25.



SOCIAL

- This Economy is strong in terms of public sector health spending (understood as the percentage of total health spending that is covered by the public sector), ranking among the top 5, in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

BELIZE'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Belize's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	16
	GDP per capita growth	23
	Price stability	4
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	10
	Trading across borders	15
	Low tariff rates	16
	Export market penetration	16
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	No information
	Ease of access to loans	No information
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	12

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	20
	Starting a business	20
	Paying taxes	1
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	No information
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information
	Quality of electricity supply	No information
	Quality of roads	No information
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	17



CATEGORY	NAME	Belize's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	7
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	12
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	No information
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	No information
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	No information
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	No information
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	16
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	15

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	16
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	11

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	5



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN BELIZE AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Belize is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Belize	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	1.15	1.55	Annual growth %

	Issues in which Belize is WORST than OECD high-income:	Belize	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	19.02	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	-1.20	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.16	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	68.13	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	10.52	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.51	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	No information	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	No information	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.54	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	73.22	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	79.9	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	No information	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	No information	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	No information	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	44.58	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	47.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.05	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	No information	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	No information	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	No information	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	No information	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	50.11	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	55.47	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	74.73	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	52.03	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	66.33	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS **BOLIVIA** DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- With regard to the macroeconomic context, Bolivia has a significant lag in the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers' and lenders' rights, relative to the LAC Region. This characteristic limits the expansion of credit in this Economy.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Bolivia's Economy is relatively strong in terms of the efficiency of its public spending, relative to most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, occupying 5th place in the Region.
- On a negative note, this Country ranks among the last places in terms of freedom of the press, as well as in terms of political stability and absence of violence.



MICROECONOMIC

- Bolivia has one of the most inefficient processes for paying taxes among the LAC Region, according to the methodology of the World Bank, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- Additionally, Bolivia is lagging behind in the process to start a business, with respect to LAC, due to the number of procedures, time and costs that this process entails.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Bolivia has one of the lower rates of CO2 emissions reduction, ranking 24 out of 25 countries in LAC, only ahead of Brazil. Additionally, this Country has one of the lower levels of air quality in the LAC Region.



SOCIAL

- Bolivia has the highest trade union density rate of any country with comparable data available, in Latin America and the Caribbean.



BOLIVIA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Bolivia's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	9
	GDP per capita growth	5
	Price stability	9
	Sound public finances	8
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	11
	Low tariff rates	6
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	No information
	Ease of access to loans	No information
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	25

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	22
	Starting a business	22
	Paying taxes	24
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	No information
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information
	Quality of electricity supply	No information
	Quality of roads	No information
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	19



CATEGORY	NAME	Bolivia's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	19
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	18
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	No information
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	No information
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	5
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	No information
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	12
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	14

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	19
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	24

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	9
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	6
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	12
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	8
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	1
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	6

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Bolivia is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Bolivia	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	22.22	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	2.65	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	38.11	57.35	GDP %
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	45.76	33.50	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	39.10	29.04	Percentage

	Issues in which Bolivia is WORST than OECD high-income:	Bolivia	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	2.82	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	71.59	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	4.75	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	No information	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	No information	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	0.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.90	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	64.33	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	21.62	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	No information	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	No information	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	No information	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	39.70	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	110.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.30	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	No information	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	No information	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	3.28	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	No information	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	54.65	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	56.75	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	70.92	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	23.33	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	47.80	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	51.98	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	76.39	77.15	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	65.70	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS **BRAZIL** DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Brazilian Economy has one of the lower GDP per capita growths, and investment levels, in the LAC Region.
- Brazil has one of the highest access to export destinations in the LAC Region, but it ranks among the last places in terms of ease of access to loans and affordability of financial services.



MICROECONOMIC

- Brazil has relatively high financing for entrepreneurs, ranking second among the countries with data, in the LAC Region.
- Brazil's biggest lag in the microeconomic context lies in the process of paying taxes, according to the World Bank's methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- In terms of the material infrastructure quality, Brazil lags far behind most LAC countries in terms of port quality.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Brazil has a comparative advantage in the contract enforcement process, which includes the time and cost involved in resolving commercial disputes in the courts, and the quality of the judicial process.
- This Economy has a relative lag in the levels of political stability and absence of violence, as well as in the appropriate use of public funds.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Brazil is in the last place in terms of the rate of CO2 emissions reduction, in Latin America and the Caribbean.



SOCIAL

- Brazil has high levels of trade union density, relative to most LAC countries.
- On a negative note, the Brazilian Economy has one of the most inequitable income distributions in the LAC Region.

BRAZIL'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Brazil's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	21
	GDP per capita growth	18
	Price stability	11
	Sound public finances	11
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	5
	Trading across borders	12
	Low tariff rates	14
	Export market penetration	2
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	19
	Ease of access to loans	15
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	17

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	2
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	9
	Internal market openness	10
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	12
	Starting a business	14
	Paying taxes	23
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	3
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	14
	Quality of electricity supply	13
	Quality of roads	13
	Quality of port infrastructure	17
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	8



CATEGORY	NAME	Brazil's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	17
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	19
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	18
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	15
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	18
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	6
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	2
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	8

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	9
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	25

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	15
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	11
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	2
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	6
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	4
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	23



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Brazil is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Brazil	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	General government net debt	56.48	57.35	GDP %
	Export market penetration	11.30	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	36.17	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	65.73	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	77.46	77.15	Percentage

	Issues in which Brazil is WORST than OECD high-income:	Brazil	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	15.50	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	0.19	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	3.45	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.09	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	69.85	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	8.01	1.96	Percentage
	Affordability of financial services	2.56	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.59	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.59	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	1.87	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.20	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.11	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	80.23	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	34.4	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.96	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.93	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.49	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.12	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.15	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	60.87	86.07	Percentage
	Press freedom	102.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.41	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	1.85	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.14	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	1.95	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.31	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	66.00	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	59.54	70.60	Percentage
	Air quality	78.78	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	21.07	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
	GINI Index	51.50	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	Trade union density rate	16.90	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	33.22	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS CHILE DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Argentina's Economy lags behind in the ease of access. The Economy of Chile has the highest ease of access to loans, the most affordable financial services, and the healthier public finances; in the LAC Region.
- However, the GDP per capita growth in Chile is among the lower ones in this Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Chile has the highest internet coverage, the best highways and the highest quality of electricity supply; in the LAC Region.
- In the microeconomic context, Chile's worst result is on the level of market competition, ranking 13th on this indicator.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a positive note, Chile ranks 1st among all the good governance indicators: appropriate use of public funds, absence of irregular payments and bribes, as well as efficiency of government spending.
- In the political/institutional context, Chile's worst result is on women's labor force participation. In this indicator, Chile occupies the 13th position.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Chile ranks 23 out of 25 countries in LAC, in terms of carbon emissions reduction, only ahead of Bolivia and Brazil.
- The air quality in Chile is among the lower ones in the Region.



SOCIAL

- The Chilean Economy has one of the highest rates of collective bargaining coverage and trade union density.



CHILE'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Chile's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	10
	GDP per capita growth	17
	Price stability	7
	Sound public finances	2
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	8
	Trading across borders	5
	Low tariff rates	8
	Export market penetration	5
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	2
	Ease of access to loans	2
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	12

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	3
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	4
	Internal market openness	6
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	1
	Starting a business	4
	Paying taxes	4
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	13
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6
	Quality of electricity supply	1
	Quality of roads	1
	Quality of port infrastructure	4
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	1

CATEGORY	NAME	Chile's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	Press freedom	5
	Political stability and absence of violence	5
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	Appropriate use of public funds	1
	Absence of irregular payments and bribes	1
	Efficiency of government spending	1
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	Property rights	1
	Enforcing contracts	3
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	Women's labor force participation	13

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	Air quality	20
	CO2 emissions reduction	23

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	Income distribution	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	Labor insertion, basic education	12
	Labor insertion, intermediate education	8
	Labor insertion, advanced education	7
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	Trade union density rate	3
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	3
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	Health expenditure, public sector	14



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN CHILE AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Chile is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Chile	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	22.05	21.48	GDP %
	General government net debt	5.83	57.35	GDP %
	Affordability of financial services	5.06	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	5.00	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Diversion of public funds	4.27	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	35.39	33.50	Percentage

	Issues in which Chile is WORST than OECD high-income:	Chile	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	0.67	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	2.18	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.13	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	80.56	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	5.89	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	4.48	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.18	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.49	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.37	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	1.34	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	89.08	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	75.28	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.19	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.54	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	6.11	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	5.21	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.88	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	83.56	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	38.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.38	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Irregular payments and bribes	5.54	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	4.15	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	5.24	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	65.79	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	57.50	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	69.22	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	26.05	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	55.94	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	76.58	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	17.00	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	17.90	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	58.47	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS COLOMBIA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Colombian Economy has access to multiple export destinations, however, the process required to trade internationally involves higher costs and time, than in most countries of the LAC Region.
- Colombia has a comparative advantage in the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers' and lenders' rights, relative to the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- On a positive note, Colombia ranks 3rd among the LAC Region in terms of internal market openness.
- However, Colombia lags behind the Region in the process of paying taxes, according to the World Bank's methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Colombia ranks among the last positions in terms of press freedom, political stability and absence of violence.
- On a positive note, Colombia has one of the higher rates of women's labor force participation, ranking 5th among the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Colombia has a low rate of CO2 emissions reduction, relative to most LAC countries.



SOCIAL

- On a positive note, Colombia has a high labor insertion rate, among the population with basic and intermediate education, with respect to the LAC Region.
- Colombia has the highest income inequality among the countries with available and comparable data in the LAC Region.

COLOMBIA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Colombia's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	7
	GDP per capita growth	14
	Price stability	15
	Sound public finances	9
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	13
	Trading across borders	21
	Low tariff rates	12
	Export market penetration	4
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	16
	Ease of access to loans	9
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	5
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	5
	Internal market openness	3
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	7
	Starting a business	9
	Paying taxes	15
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	7
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	10
	Quality of electricity supply	12
	Quality of roads	16
	Quality of port infrastructure	9
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	11



CATEGORY	NAME	Colombia's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	21
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	24
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	16
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	10
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	9
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	11
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	24
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	5

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	12
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	15

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	16
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	5
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	4
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	10
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	10
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	4
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	10

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Colombia is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Colombia	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	23.39	21.48	GDP %
	General government net debt	39.07	57.35	GDP %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	12.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	46.25	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	62.56	60.86	Percentage

	Issues in which Colombia is WORST than OECD high-income:	Colombia	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	0.91	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	4.31	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.18	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	61.83	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	6.98	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	5.16	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.37	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.96	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.15	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.36	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.53	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.34	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	85.31	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	57.85	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.52	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.14	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.77	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.02	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.84	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	58.14	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	130.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.79	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.14	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.34	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.59	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.88	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	34.29	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	63.80	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	77.01	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	44.35	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	52.80	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	75.06	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	9.70	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	15.70	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	62.25	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS COSTA RICA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Costa Rica has the lowest tariff rates among all LAC countries, allowing companies to purchase intermediate inputs, at lower prices.
- On a negative note, it is harder to access a loan in Costa Rica, than in most of the LAC countries.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- The Country has favorable results in terms of freedom of the press, political stability and absence of violence; with respect to the LAC Region.
- However, Costa Rica lags behind in terms of women's labor force participation, ranking 20th out of 25.



MICROECONOMIC

- Costa Rica has the highest level of market competition within the LAC Region.
- Costa Rica has a relatively efficient tax payment process, according to the World Bank methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- Costa Rica lags behind most of the countries in the LAC Region in the ease of starting a business, due to the number of procedures, time and costs involved in the process.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Costa Rica ranks 6th in terms of air quality and 8th in terms of CO2 emissions reduction, within the LAC Region.



SOCIAL

- Costa Rica ranks 1st in terms of public sector health expenditure (understood as the percentage of total health spending that is made by the public sector).



COSTA RICA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Costa Rica's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	17
	GDP per capita growth	8
	Price stability	5
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	12
	Trading across borders	6
	Low tariff rates	1
	Export market penetration	8
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	11
	Ease of access to loans	16
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	4
	Starting a business	15
	Paying taxes	2
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	1
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	7
	Quality of electricity supply	3
	Quality of roads	18
	Quality of port infrastructure	14
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	6



CATEGORY	NAME	Costa Rica's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	2
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	3
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	3
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	3
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	14
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	4
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	13
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	20

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	6
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	8

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	11
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	9
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	11
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	12
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	7
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	5
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	1

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.



	Issues in which Costa Rica is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Costa Rica	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	2.17	1.62	Annual growth %
	Tariff rate	1.78	1.96	Percentage
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	10.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	10.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	58.70	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	38.76	33.50	Percentage

	Issues in which Costa Rica is WORST than OECD high-income:	Costa Rica	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	18.00	21.48	GDP %
	Inflation, consumer prices	1.63	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.16	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	79.32	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Export market penetration	3.07	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.79	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.50	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.45	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	79.92	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	77.99	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	4.16	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.50	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	5.86	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	2.63	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.41	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	66.03	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	0.51	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	3.60	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	4.29	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.41	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.78	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	53.33	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	51.22	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	84.43	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	48.60	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	53.53	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	71.82	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	12.40	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	10.60	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	74.76	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS ECUADOR DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Ecuador has the lowest inflation rate among the LAC Countries, largely due to the use of the USD as a currency.
- On a negative note, Ecuador ranks low in terms of ease of access to loans and affordability of financial services, limiting companies' growth and capital expansion.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Ecuador has one of the most efficient levels of government expenditure in the LAC region, ranking 2nd, only after Chile.
- Ecuador's greatest lag in the political/institutional context is on the property rights indicator, ranking 18th in the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Ecuador is highly-ranked on the quality of air transport infrastructure and highways, relative to the LAC Region.
- However, companies in Ecuador face an inefficient process to start a business with respect to LAC; due to the number of procedures, time and costs that this process requires. Additionally, Ecuador ranks low on regulatory quality.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Ecuador has one of the lowest rates of CO2 emissions reduction, among the LAC Region, negatively impacting the health of the population and labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The highest lag from Ecuador, in the social context, is the public sector health expenditure (understood as the percentage of total health expenditure that is covered by public funds).
- Ecuador is highly-ranked on labor insertion, regarding the population with basic education.

ECUADOR'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Ecuador's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	5
	GDP per capita growth	11
	Price stability	1
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	9
	Trading across borders	13
	Low tariff rates	11
	Export market penetration	9
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	17
	Ease of access to loans	18
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	20

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	8
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	7
	Internal market openness	4
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	23
	Starting a business	21
	Paying taxes	14
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	15
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3
	Quality of electricity supply	8
	Quality of roads	2
	Quality of port infrastructure	6
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	12



CATEGORY	NAME	Ecuador's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	16
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	15
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	14
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	11
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	2
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	18
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	5
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	11

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	7
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	17

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	6
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	2
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	7
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	9
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	18

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN ECUADOR AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Ecuador is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Ecuador	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	25.36	21.48	GDP %
	Inflation, consumer prices	0.42	1.55	Annual growth %
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Diversion of public funds	2.16	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	50.35	33.50	Percentage

	Issues in which Ecuador is WORST than OECD high-income:	Ecuador	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	1.51	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.15	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	68.65	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	6.81	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	2.87	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.35	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.43	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	1.94	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.18	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.42	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-1.00	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	70.58	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	59.38	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.00	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.15	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.92	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	5.05	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.65	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	54.06	86.07	Percentage
	Press freedom	92.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.10	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.33	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	3.64	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.28	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	59.38	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	58.39	70.60	Percentage
	Air quality	82.97	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	36.32	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
	GINI Index	45.00	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	57.55	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	76.25	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	51.19	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS GUATEMALA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Guatemala is highly-ranked in terms of access to loans and affordability of financial services, relative to the LAC Region.
- However, it has one of the lower levels of investment as a percentage of GDP, as well as low GDP per capita growth, relative to the LAC Region.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Guatemala ranks last in terms of women's labor force participation, considering the 25 most important economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The Country is also lagging behind on the contracts enforcement indicator, where it ranks 23 out of 25 in the LAC Region, only ahead of Colombia and Suriname.



MICROECONOMIC

- Guatemala has one of the highest levels of market competition, among the LAC Region, indicating a dispersion of the economic activity among multiple companies.
- On a negative note, Guatemala has one of the lower internet coverages among the LAC countries, constraining the population access to information technologies.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Guatemala has low air quality, relative to most LAC countries, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), which affects the population health and the labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The Economy of Guatemala has one of the lower public sector health expenditures (understood as the proportion of health expenditure covered by public funds).
- There is a lack of comparable data regarding the levels of labor insertion in Guatemala.

GUATEMALA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Guatemala's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	22
	GDP per capita growth	16
	Price stability	17
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	7
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	3
	Ease of access to loans	3
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	10
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	10
	Internal market openness	7
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	15
	Starting a business	6
	Paying taxes	7
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	4
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	17
	Quality of electricity supply	4
	Quality of roads	14
	Quality of port infrastructure	13
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	21



CATEGORY	NAME	Guatemala's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	20
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	21
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	11
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	6
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	17
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	8
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	23
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	25

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	22
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	9

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	10
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	13
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	22

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Guatemala is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Guatemala	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Affordability of financial services	4.83	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	4.62	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	55.55	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100

	Issues in which Guatemala is WORST than OECD high-income:	Guatemala	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	12.06	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	0.75	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	4.42	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	77.15	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	1.62	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	1.56	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.33	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.26	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	86.71	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	70.3	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.82	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.43	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	5.73	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.07	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.56	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	34.51	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	116.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.57	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.34	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.68	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.26	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.99	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	34.55	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	42.56	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	68.30	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	48.30	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	2.30	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	37.21	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS GUYANA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Guyana is among the countries with highest levels of investment as a percentage of GDP, in LAC, ranking 3rd in the Region.
- On a negative note, this Country ranks low in terms of the ease of trading across borders. In other words, companies in Guyana face higher costs and time to be able to trade internationally, relative to most countries in the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Guyana's greatest lag, in the microeconomic context, is the low access to internet service relative to the LAC Region. Guyana ranks 20th out of 25 LAC countries, on this indicator.
- On the other hand, the Economy of Guyana has low data availability related to the quality of its physical infrastructure. Similarly, it does not have comparable information on the support for entrepreneurs.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a negative note, Guyana ranks second to last in terms of women's labor force participation. The only LAC country with a worst result on this indicator is Guatemala.
- This Country has an important gap of comparable data, with regard to the good governance indicators. For example, it was not possible to extract comparable data for Guyana related to the absence of irregular payments and bribery, as well as on the appropriate use of public funds.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- The Economy of Guyana has one of the lowest rates of CO2 emissions reduction, which is detrimental to the health of the population and the labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The major information gaps for Guyana are found in the social context. For example, it was not possible to extract comparable data related to the levels of labor insertion.

GUYANA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Guyana's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	3
	GDP per capita growth	6
	Price stability	No information
	Sound public finances	12
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	15
	Trading across borders	23
	Low tariff rates	10
	Export market penetration	18
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	No information
	Ease of access to loans	No information
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	15

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	17
	Starting a business	8
	Paying taxes	10
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	No information
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information
	Quality of electricity supply	No information
	Quality of roads	No information
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	20



CATEGORY	NAME	Guyana's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	9
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	13
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	No information
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	No information
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	No information
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	No information
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	8
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	24

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	14
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	20

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	13

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN GUYANA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Guyana is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Guyana	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	30.07	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	2.32	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	56.98	57.35	GDP %

	Issues in which Guyana is WORST than OECD high-income:	Guyana	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	No information	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.23	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	59.33	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	6.58	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.36	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	No information	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	No information	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	3.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.39	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	85.61	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	65.67	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	No information	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	No information	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	No information	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	35.66	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	55.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.04	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	No information	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	No information	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	No information	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	No information	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	57.87	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	43.77	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	75.49	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	31.63	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	58.94	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS HAITI DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The macroeconomic context of Haiti is not favorable for companies, due to the high rates of inflation, combined with the low growth of GDP per capita, relative to the LAC Region.
- On a positive note, the level of investment relative to GDP in Haiti is among the higher ones in the Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- Haiti has an important information gap related to the government support and financial resources available for entrepreneurs.
- This Country has a significant lag on the population's access to internet service, ranking last, with respect to the 25 most important economies from the LAC Region.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a positive note, the Economy of Haiti has one of the highest rates of women's labor force participation, in the LAC Region.
- Haiti has an important lag in terms of political stability and absence of violence. Haiti ranks 23rd out of the 25 LAC Countries considered. Only Colombia and Venezuela rank below on this indicator.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Haiti has one of the worst air quality levels in the LAC Region, ranking second to last on this component. The only LAC Country with inferior air quality is Peru.



SOCIAL

- Haiti has the lowest level of public sector health expenditure in LAC (understood as the proportion of health expenditure covered by public funds).



HAITI'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Haiti's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	2
	GDP per capita growth	20
	Price stability	21
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	9
	Low tariff rates	9
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	20
	Ease of access to loans	20
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	17

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	24
	Starting a business	24
	Paying taxes	16
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	20
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	18
	Quality of electricity supply	20
	Quality of roads	20
	Quality of port infrastructure	20
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	25



CATEGORY	NAME	Haiti's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	11
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	23
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	13
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	20
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	No information
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	19
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	14
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	4

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	24
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	7

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	25



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN HAITI AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Haiti is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Haiti	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	43.36	21.48	GDP %
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	60.02	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100

	Issues in which Haiti is WORST than OECD high-income:	Haiti	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	-0.06	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	14.67	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	76.9	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	6.52	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	2.35	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	1.71	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-1.32	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	33.8	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	57.58	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	1.76	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.67	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	1.43	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	2.06	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	2.60	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	12.23	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	60.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.70	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.20	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	2.33	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	No information	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	2.67	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	52.49	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	65.32	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	62.21	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	15.34	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS HONDURAS DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Honduras shows positive results in terms of GDP per capita growth, relative to most countries in the LAC Region.
- On a negative note, trading across borders in Honduras requires higher costs and time than in most countries of the LAC Region. Honduras ranks 16th out of 25 LAC economies.



MICROECONOMIC

- Honduras has low internet service coverage relative to the LAC Region, ranking 22nd out of 25 LAC economies.
- Is important to improve the process of paying taxes and the ease of starting a business in Honduras, since both processes require higher costs and time in Honduras, than in most LAC countries.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- The Economy of Honduras has a low level of women's labor force participation, compared to most countries in the LAC Region.
- This Country also ranks low in terms of freedom of the press, as well as in terms of political stability and absence of violence.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Honduras has a detrimental air quality, compared to most LAC countries, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), which affects the health of the population and the labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The greatest lack of information for Honduras is the social context. For example, it was not possible to find comparable data for the levels of labor insertion in this Country

HONDURAS' POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Hondura's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	6
	GDP per capita growth	4
	Price stability	14
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	16
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	6
	Ease of access to loans	5
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	18
	Starting a business	19
	Paying taxes	19
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	10
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	13
	Quality of electricity supply	15
	Quality of roads	10
	Quality of port infrastructure	7
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	22



CATEGORY	NAME	Hondura's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	22
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	20
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	8
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	8
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	16
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	12
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	20
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	19

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	21
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	12

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	12
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	19

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN HONDURAS AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Honduras is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Honduras	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	23.78	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	3.06	1.62	Annual growth %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12

	Issues in which Honduras is WORST than OECD high-income:	Honduras	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	3.93	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	65.85	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.94	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	4.17	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.44	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	77.06	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	51.74	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.35	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.95	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	3.50	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.80	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.42	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	30.00	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	141.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.55	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.47	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.37	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.28	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.77	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	45.54	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	52.92	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	68.90	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	47.93	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	50.40	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	45.91	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS JAMAICA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Jamaica's Economy has comparative advantage in the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers' and lenders' rights, relative to the LAC Region.
- Jamaica ranks low on the ease of trading across borders, which currently involves higher costs and time in Jamaica, than in most LAC countries.
- Jamaica has higher tariffs, on average, than most countries in the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Jamaica has a comparative advantage in the ease of starting a business, with respect to the LAC Region, due to the fewer procedures, time and costs; required during this process.
- Jamaica's lags on internet coverage, relative to the LAC Region.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Jamaica is the Country with the greatest freedom of the press in Latin America and the Caribbean, showing also favorable results on the appropriate use of public funds and the absence of irregular payments and bribes.
- On the other hand, Jamaica lags behind the LAC Region in terms of enforcing contracts, measured by the time and cost involved in resolving commercial disputes in the courts and the quality of the judicial process.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- On a positive note, Jamaica has a faster rate of CO2 emissions reduction, than most countries in the LAC Region.



SOCIAL

- Jamaica has low data availability in the social context.
- Among the 7 components considered in this context, no comparable information was found for 6 of them.
- It is important to upgrade the data availability for: labor insertion, income equality, trade union density and collective bargaining coverage.

JAMAICA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING



Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Jamaica's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	12
	GDP per capita growth	19
	Price stability	16
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	11
	Trading across borders	22
	Low tariff rates	17
	Export market penetration	13
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	13
	Ease of access to loans	17
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	9
	Starting a business	1
	Paying taxes	12
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	5
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4
	Quality of electricity supply	11
	Quality of roads	9
	Quality of port infrastructure	2
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	18



CATEGORY	NAME	Jamaica's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	1
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	7
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	4
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	4
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	15
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	5
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	15
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	6

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	10
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	6

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	12

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN JAMAICA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Jamaica is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Jamaica	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	21.79	21.48	GDP %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
MICROECONOMIC	Starting a business	97.35	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	6.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	62.00	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100

	Issues in which Jamaica is WORST than OECD high-income:	Jamaica	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	0.17	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	4.38	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.16	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	61.54	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	10.84	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.87	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.62	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.45	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.14	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Paying taxes	64.79	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.59	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.07	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.79	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.85	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.92	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	44.37	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	0.25	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	3.48	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.93	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.31	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.59	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	51.87	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	63.55	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	78.74	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	60.56	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS MEXICO DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Mexico has the greatest access to export destinations in the LAC Region, facilitated by the multiple free trade agreements that this Country has with numerous economies.
- However, Mexico's exports are mainly concentrated in the USA, creating a dependency with the U.S. economic and political cycle.



MICROECONOMIC

- Mexico ranks high in terms of governmental support and financing for entrepreneurs, facilitating the start of new businesses.
- However, the Economy of Mexico ranks 9th on the tax payment process, making it harder for companies to grow and incorporate to the formal sector.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a positive note, Mexico ranks 1st in terms of enforcing contracts.
- On the other hand, the Economy of Mexico ranks very low in terms of political stability and absence of violence, freedom of the press, as well as women's labor force participation.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Mexico has low air quality, relative to most countries in LAC, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), which affects the health of the population and labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The Economy of Mexico has low public sector health expenditure compared to most countries in the LAC Region (understood as the proportion of the national health expenditure covered by public funds).
- Mexico has perfect data availability in the social context, as well as among all the indicators published by this Report.

MEXICO'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Mexico's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	8
	GDP per capita growth	15
	Price stability	19
	Sound public finances	10
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	18
	Trading across borders	4
	Low tariff rates	4
	Export market penetration	1
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	12
	Ease of access to loans	13
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	1
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2
	Internal market openness	5
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	8
	Starting a business	7
	Paying taxes	9
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	8
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	8
	Quality of electricity supply	9
	Quality of roads	4
	Quality of port infrastructure	8
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	3



CATEGORY	NAME	Mexico's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	24
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	22
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	12
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	14
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	8
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	9
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	1
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	22

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	18
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	13

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	7
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	10
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	13
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	13
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	6
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	6
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	16

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN MEXICO AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.



	Issues in which Mexico is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Mexico	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	23.15	21.48	GDP %
	General government net debt	45.53	57.35	GDP %
MICROECONOMIC	Rights of borrowers and lenders	10.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	3.18	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	38.64	33.50	Percentage

	Issues in which Mexico is WORST than OECD high-income:	Mexico	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	0.75	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	6.04	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.56	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	82.09	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	4.35	1.96	Percentage
	Penetración de exportaciones	11.89	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.74	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.76	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.60	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.39	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.20	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	85.94	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	66.65	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Market competition	3.46	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Extent of market dominance	6.00	No information	Scale between 1 and 10
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.38	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.87	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.37	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Calidad de la red ferroviaria	2.84	5.01	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.34	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	63.85	86.07	Percentage
	Suscripciones a telefonía celular	88.51	121.57	Por cada 100 personas
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	147.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.65	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Appropriate use of public funds	2.20	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.17	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.61	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.97	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	67.01	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	47.33	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	71.90	92.08	Scale between 0 and 100
	CO2 emissions reduction	47.68	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	45.80	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	48.66	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	70.69	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	13.50	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	9.90	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	52.15	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS NICARAGUA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Nicaragua has the highest GDP per capita growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, as well as a relatively high level of investment as a proportion of its GDP, with respect to the Region.
- On the other hand, the Economy of Nicaragua lags behind most LAC economies on the affordability of financial services.



MICROECONOMIC

- Nicaragua has a relevant information gap in terms of measuring the government support and general financing for entrepreneurs.
- The Economy of Nicaragua has a relatively inefficient process of paying taxes, according to the World Bank methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and compulsory contributions.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a negative note, Nicaragua ranks low in terms of women's labor force participation, which discourages the professional development of a significant part of the population.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Nicaragua has a fast rate of CO2 emissions reduction, with respect to most countries in the LAC Region, however, this Country has one of the lowest levels of air quality, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5).



SOCIAL

- The least available information for Nicaragua is in the social context. For example, Nicaragua lacks information on the levels of labor insertion.



NICARAGUA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Nicaragua's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	4
	GDP per capita growth	1
	Price stability	13
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	8
	Low tariff rates	2
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	15
	Ease of access to loans	12
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	20

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	21
	Starting a business	16
	Paying taxes	18
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	17
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	16
	Quality of electricity supply	14
	Quality of roads	5
	Quality of port infrastructure	18
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	24



CATEGORY	NAME	Nicaragua's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	14
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	14
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	6
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	16
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	7
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	17
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	6
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	18

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	17
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	4

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	8
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	11



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Nicaragua is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Nicaragua	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	28.99	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	3.72	1.62	Annual growth %
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	64.03	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100

	Issues in which Nicaragua is WORST than OECD high-income:	Nicaragua	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	3.85	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	76.99	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	1.97	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.48	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.85	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.67	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	79.84	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	52.69	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	2.80	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.76	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.41	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.35	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.06	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	24.57	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	90.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.05	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.82	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.03	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.97	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.46	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	58.58	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Labor force participation, female	53.38	70.60	Percentage
	Air quality	72.09	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	46.20	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	61.35	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS PANAMA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Panama has one of the faster rates of GDP per capita growth and one of the higher levels of price stability.
- This Economy is characterized by a high ease of access to loans and by having affordable financial services for the population, ranking 1st place in the LAC Region, on both indicators.
- Similarly, Panama has diversified its export destinations on multiple economies, and it presents a relatively high ease of trading across borders, relative to most countries in the LAC Region.



MICROECONOMIC

- On a negative note, Panama has an inefficient tax payment process relative to the LAC Region, according to the World Bank methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- On the other hand, Panama has the highest quality of airports and ports, in Latin America and the Caribbean.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a negative note, Panama ranks low on the enforcing contracts indicator, due to the time and cost involved in resolving commercial disputes in the courts and the quality of the judicial process.
- Similarly, on an issue that requires improvement, press freedom in Panama is relatively low, ranking 15th among the 25 most important economies in the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Panama's results in the environmental context are close to the mid-table positions, i.e. they are neither positive nor negative.



SOCIAL

- Panama presents an important information gap for the labor insertion levels.

PANAMA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Panama's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	No information
	GDP per capita growth	2
	Price stability	2
	Sound public finances	7
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	2
	Trading across borders	2
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	7
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	1
	Ease of access to loans	1
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	9
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	8
	Internal market openness	1
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	6
	Starting a business	2
	Paying taxes	22
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	2
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	1
	Quality of electricity supply	5
	Quality of roads	3
	Quality of port infrastructure	1
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	13

CATEGORY	NAME	Panama's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	Press freedom	15
	Political stability and absence of violence	4
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	Appropriate use of public funds	7
	Absence of irregular payments and bribes	5
	Efficiency of government spending	4
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	Property rights	3
	Enforcing contracts	17
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	Women's labor force participation	12

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	Air quality	8
	CO2 emissions reduction	14

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	Income distribution	13
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	Labor insertion, basic education	No information
	Labor insertion, intermediate education	No information
	Labor insertion, advanced education	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	Trade union density rate	8
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	9
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	Health expenditure, public sector	7

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PANAMA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Panama is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Panama	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	3.70	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	0.88	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	35.28	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.06	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Affordability of financial services	5.21	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	5.06	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	7.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
MICROECONOMIC	Starting a business	92.07	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.95	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	6.17	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7

	Issues in which Panama is WORST than OECD high-income:	Panama	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	No information	21.48	GDP %
	Trading across borders	85.47	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	3.89	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	1.92	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.10	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.64	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.39	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Paying taxes	46.68	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	4.09	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	5.19	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.42	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	54.00	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	91.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.39	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.82	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.82	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	3.31	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.82	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	47.11	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	57.73	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	78.88	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	44.80	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	50.60	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	10.80	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	1.00	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	65.60	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS PARAGUAY DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Paraguay has one of the lowest GDP per capita growth rates in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- On the other hand, companies in Paraguay face an inefficient process of trading across borders, since this process entails higher costs and time in Paraguay, than in most countries in the LAC Region.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Paraguay ranks low on good governance indicators, for instance on the appropriate use of public funds, the absence of irregular payments and bribes, as well as on the efficiency of government spending (relative to the LAC Region).



MICROECONOMIC

- Paraguay ranks low on the material infrastructure component, exhibiting low results in terms of the quality of airports, roads and ports; as well as in the quality of the electricity supply, relative to the LAC Region.
- On the other hand, this Country has an important information gap in terms of governmental support and available financing for entrepreneurs.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- On a negative note, Paraguay has one of the lowest levels of air quality, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), which negatively impacts the health of the population and labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- Paraguay is highly-ranked on labor insertion, relative to most of the countries in the LAC Region.

PARAGUAY'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Paraguay's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	14
	GDP per capita growth	21
	Price stability	12
	Sound public finances	4
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	3
	Trading across borders	18
	Low tariff rates	3
	Export market penetration	14
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	8
	Ease of access to loans	4
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	20

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	14
	Starting a business	18
	Paying taxes	13
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	14
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	20
	Quality of electricity supply	17
	Quality of roads	19
	Quality of port infrastructure	16
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	14



CATEGORY	NAME	Paraguay's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	18
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	11
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	17
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	18
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	19
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	14
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	7
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	7

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	23
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	5

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	14
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	3
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	3
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	2
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	11
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	17

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Paraguay is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Paraguay	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	General government net debt	16.71	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.08	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	62.93	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	49.17	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	64.19	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	82.75	77.15	Percentage

	Issues in which Paraguay is WORST than OECD high-income:	Paraguay	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	19.47	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	-0.50	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	3.60	1.55	Annual growth %
	Trading across borders	65.1	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	4.21	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.81	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.92	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	4.19	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.23	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	77.47	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	63.73	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.13	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.58	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	2.61	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	2.37	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.34	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	53.40	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	107.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.12	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	1.96	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	2.78	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	1.86	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.67	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	57.92	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	60.30	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	65.39	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	50.70	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Trade union density rate	6.50	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	51.62	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS PERU DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Peru stands out for its sound public finances, due to the low government net debt, ranking 3rd, among the LAC countries with data availability, only behind Trinidad and Tobago, and Chile.



MICROECONOMIC

- The greatest lag from Peru, in the microeconomic context, is the low internet service coverage, ranking 15th out of the 25 most important economies in LAC.
- Likewise, Peru shows a negative result on the quality of roads, also ranking 15th on this indicator.
- On a positive note, Peru presents positive results on the internal market openness, as well as on the government support for entrepreneurs; ranking 2nd and 3rd place respectively.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a positive note, Peru has the 2nd highest rate of women's labor force participation in Latin America and the Caribbean, only behind Barbados.
- On the other hand, Peru ranks very low on political stability and absence of violence, ranking 17th out of the 25 LAC countries considered.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Peru ranks last in Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of air quality, due to the high concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), which affects the health of the population and labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- The Peruvian Economy has a relatively equitable income distribution, when comparing it to the LAC Region. Only Uruguay, Argentina and El Salvador have more equitable income distributions than Peru.

PERU'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Peru's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	13
	GDP per capita growth	13
	Price stability	8
	Sound public finances	3
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	7
	Trading across borders	14
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	6
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	5
	Ease of access to loans	6
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	8

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	3
	Internal market openness	2
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	5
	Starting a business	12
	Paying taxes	11
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	9
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	11
	Quality of electricity supply	6
	Quality of roads	15
	Quality of port infrastructure	12
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	15



CATEGORY	NAME	Peru's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	13
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	17
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	9
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	7
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	13
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	13
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	4
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	2

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	25
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	10

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	4
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	4
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	5
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	4
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	12
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	8
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	9

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PERU AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.



	Issues in which Peru is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Peru	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	General government net debt	10.81	57.35	GDP %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	8.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Labor force participation, female	72.15	70.60	Percentage
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	47.29	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	61.48	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	80.46	77.15	Percentage

	Issues in which Peru is WORST than OECD high-income:	Peru	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	20.93	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	1.28	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	2.80	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.11	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	68.22	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	4.41	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.97	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	4.17	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.16	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.63	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.61	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.42	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	82.44	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	65.37	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.36	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.11	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	5.07	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.05	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.66	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	45.46	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	88.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.26	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.46	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.44	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.41	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.69	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	60.70	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	58.21	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	53.43	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	43.40	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Trade union density rate	5.20	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	4.80	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	64.07	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Dominican Republic (DR) has one of the fastest GDP per capita growth rates, only behind Panama and Nicaragua.
- Likewise, this Country provides higher ease of trading across borders than most LAC countries, due to the lower costs and time that this process entails in the DR.
- On the other hand, the Dominican Republic occupies one of the last places in terms of diversification of export destinations.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- The Dominican Republic occupies one of the last places in terms of the absence of irregular payments and bribes, as well as in terms of the appropriate use of public funds.



MICROECONOMIC

- The Dominican Republic is one of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean with the most inefficient tax payment process, according to the methodology of the World Bank, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- This Country occupies one of the last places on the quality of electricity supply, among the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- On a highly positive note, this Country has one of the fastest rates of CO2 emissions reduction, in Latin America and the Caribbean, only behind Uruguay and El Salvador.



SOCIAL

- The Dominican Republic has the highest rate of labor insertion of the population with university education, in the LAC Region.
- On a negative note, the Dominican Republic has relatively low public sector health expenditure, compared to the LAC Region (understood as the proportion of the national health expenditure covered by public funds).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING



Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Dominican Republic's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	11
	GDP per capita growth	3
	Price stability	10
	Sound public finances	5
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	16
	Trading across borders	3
	Low tariff rates	5
	Export market penetration	10
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	14
	Ease of access to loans	8
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	20

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	11
	Starting a business	11
	Paying taxes	17
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	19
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5
	Quality of electricity supply	18
	Quality of roads	6
	Quality of port infrastructure	5
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	7



CATEGORY	NAME	Dominican Republic's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	10
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	9
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	19
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	17
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	12
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	10
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	19
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	9

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	11
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	3

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	5
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	8
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	6
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	1
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	9
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	21

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Dominican Republic is BETTER than OECD high-income:	República Dominicana	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	21.83	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	3.40	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	27.22	57.35	GDP %
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	67.64	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	40.71	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	88.35	77.15	Percentage

	Issues in which Dominican Republic is WORST than OECD high-income:	República Dominicana	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Inflation, consumer prices	3.28	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.30	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	83.51	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	4.60	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	2.85	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.50	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.99	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.08	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	83.44	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	57.44	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	2.61	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.87	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	2.34	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.30	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.77	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	63.87	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	59.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.16	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	1.85	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	2.96	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.42	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.89	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	46.86	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	59.06	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	77.96	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	44.10	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	58.38	60.86	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	9.90	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	45.72	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS EL SALVADOR DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of El Salvador ranks 1st on the ease of trading across borders. However, the Country's exports are mostly concentrated in the United States, creating a dependence on the economic and political cycle of the later Country.
- On a negative note, El Salvador is one of the LAC economies with the lower levels of investment as percentage of GDP.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- El Salvador lags behind on women's labor force participation, ranking 21 out of 25, in the LAC Region.
- El Salvador ranks low in terms of political stability and the absence of violence.



MICROECONOMIC

- On a positive note, El Salvador is one of the LAC economies with the better tax payment process, ranking 3rd, according to the World Bank methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- El Salvador has one of the lower internet service coverages, among the LAC countries, constraining the population access to information technologies.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- On a highly positive note, El Salvador has one of the fastest rates of CO2 emissions reduction, only behind Uruguay, benefiting the health of the population and labor productivity.



SOCIAL

- El Salvador has one of the most equitable income distributions in Latin America and the Caribbean; only behind Uruguay and Argentina.

EL SALVADOR'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	El Salvador's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	19
	GDP per capita growth	10
	Price stability	3
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	17
	Trading across borders	1
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	12
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	10
	Ease of access to loans	14
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	13
	Starting a business	17
	Paying taxes	3
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	16
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	15
	Quality of electricity supply	10
	Quality of roads	8
	Quality of port infrastructure	15
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	23



CATEGORY	NAME	El Salvador's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	12
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	16
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	15
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	13
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	6
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	16
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	11
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	21

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	13
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	2

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	3
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	7
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	9
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	5
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	5
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	7
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	8



COMPARATIVE BETWEEN EL SALVADOR AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*

Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which El Salvador is BETTER than OECD high-income:	El Salvador	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	1.79	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	1.01	1.55	Annual growth %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	68.81	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	42.57	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	79.47	77.15	Percentage

	Issues in which El Salvador is WORST than OECD high-income:	El Salvador	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	16.89	21.48	GDP %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.49	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	89.76	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	2.52	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.79	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.66	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.15	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	78.41	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	77.3	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	2.93	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.84	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.82	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.04	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.38	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	29.00	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	66.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-0.25	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.15	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.19	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	3.23	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	3.50	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	55.30	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	50.83	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	76.15	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	41.60	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	55.64	60.86	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	13.60	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	5.00	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	64.47	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS SURINAME DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Suriname has the highest ratio of investment to GDP, among the 25 most important economies of the LAC Region.
- On a negative note, prices are rising rapidly in Suriname, in combination with a low GDP per capita growth, relative to LAC.



MICROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Suriname is lagging behind on the ease of starting a business, with respect to LAC, due to the number of procedures, time and costs involved in the process.
- Suriname has significant information gaps on the material infrastructure quality. This Country does not have comparable data on the quality of airports, electricity supply, roads or ports.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Suriname is one of the countries with the highest levels of press freedom in LAC. However, it has no comparable data on the appropriate use of public funds or on the issue of irregular payments and bribes.
- On a highly negative note, Suriname has one of the lowest levels of women's labor force participation, in the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Suriname has low air quality and a low rate of CO2 emissions reduction, relative to most LAC countries.



SOCIAL

- This Country has important data gaps on the social context. For example, on the labor insertion levels.

SURINAME'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING



Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Suriname's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	1
	GDP per capita growth	22
	Price stability	22
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	14
	Trading across borders	10
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	17
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	No information
	Ease of access to loans	No information
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	17

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	19
	Starting a business	23
	Paying taxes	8
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	No information
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information
	Quality of electricity supply	No information
	Quality of roads	No information
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	16



CATEGORY	NAME	Suriname's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	4
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	10
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	No information
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	No information
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	No information
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	No information
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	25
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	23

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	15
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	18

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	4

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN SURINAME AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Suriname is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Suriname	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	Investment	56.52	21.48	GDP %
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	21.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180

	Issues in which Suriname is WORST than OECD high-income:	Suriname	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	-0.80	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	22.02	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	0.20	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	75.02	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	1.46	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	No information	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	No information	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	2.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-0.54	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	60.71	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	69.44	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	No information	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	No information	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	No information	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	No information	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	No information	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	45.40	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Political stability and absence of violence	0.14	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	No information	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	No information	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	No information	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	No information	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	25.94	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Labor force participation, female	46.40	70.60	Percentage
	Air quality	75.24	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	CO2 emissions intensity	32.86	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	69.37	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Trinidad and Tobago has one of the lowest rates of GDP per capita growth.
- On a positive note, Trinidad and Tobago stands out positively for its sound public finances, due to the responsible control of the government net debt. Within this component, the Economy of Trinidad and Tobago ranks 1st among the LAC countries with available information.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- Trinidad and Tobago ranks low on the enforcing contracts indicator, relative to the LAC Region, due to the time and cost involved in resolving commercial disputes in the courts and the quality of the judicial process.



MICROECONOMIC

- Trinidad and Tobago's highest lag in the microeconomic context is on the process of paying taxes, according to the World Bank's methodology, which considers the administrative burden that this process entails, the rate of taxes and obligatory contributions.
- Trinidad and Tobago has an information gap on the availability of financing and government support for entrepreneurs.
- On a positive note, Trinidad and Tobago has one of the highest internet service coverages, among the LAC Region.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- On a positive note, Trinidad and Tobago has one of the best air quality levels in Latin America and the Caribbean, ranking 2nd, only behind Barbados.



SOCIAL

- The lowest availability of information for this Country is on the social context, lacking information on the labor insertion levels, for all levels of education.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING



Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Trinidad and Tobago's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	No information
	GDP per capita growth	24
	Price stability	6
	Sound public finances	1
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	19
	Low tariff rates	No information
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	7
	Ease of access to loans	10
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	9

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	10
	Starting a business	5
	Paying taxes	20
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	12
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	12
	Quality of electricity supply	7
	Quality of roads	7
	Quality of port infrastructure	10
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	3



CATEGORY	NAME	Trinidad and Tobago's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	6
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	6
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	5
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	9
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	11
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	7
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	22
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	10

 ENVIRONMENTAL	RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	2
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	21

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	15

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Trinidad and Tobago is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Trinidad and Tobago	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	General government net debt	-8.19	57.35	GDP %
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	7.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	93.91	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100

	Issues in which Trinidad and Tobago is WORST than OECD high-income:	Trinidad and Tobago	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	No information	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	-2.63	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	1.88	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	62.6	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	No information	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.93	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.90	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.03	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	88.57	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	50.97	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.25	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.06	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	4.99	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	4.09	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	3.76	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	73.30	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	39.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	0.29	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	2.83	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	3.35	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.48	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.27	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	35.62	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	58.57	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	29.99	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	52.79	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS URUGUAY DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- Companies find harder to trade internationally in Uruguay, than in most countries from the LAC Region, due to the time and costs that this process entails. In this dimension, Uruguay ranks second to last place in the LAC Region, only ahead of Venezuela.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- One of Uruguay's greatest comparative advantages is that it has the greatest political stability and absence of violence, within the LAC Region.
- Similarly, Uruguay presents positive results on the appropriate use of public funds and on the absence of irregular payments and bribes, ranking 2nd place in the LAC Region on both indicators.



MICROECONOMIC

- On a positive note, Uruguay stands out positively for the quality of its physical infrastructure, specifically for the relatively high quality of ports, airports and electricity supply.
- Uruguay is also highly ranked on regulatory quality, ranking 2nd in the LAC Region, only after Chile.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- In a highly positive aspect, Uruguay has the fastest rate of CO2 emissions reduction among the LAC Region.



SOCIAL

- A highly positive characteristic of Uruguay is that it has the most equitable income distribution in the LAC Region.
- Additionally, Uruguay has the highest level of labor insertion, for the population with basic and intermediate education, in the LAC Region.

URUGUAY'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING



Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.

CATEGORY	NAME	Uruguay's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	20
	GDP per capita growth	7
	Price stability	20
	Sound public finances	6
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	4
	Trading across borders	24
	Low tariff rates	7
	Export market penetration	11
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	4
	Ease of access to loans	7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	12

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	5
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	6
	Internal market openness	9
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	2
	Starting a business	3
	Paying taxes	6
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	6
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2
	Quality of electricity supply	2
	Quality of roads	11
	Quality of port infrastructure	3
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	5

CATEGORY	NAME	Uruguay's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	3
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	1
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	2
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	2
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	10
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	2
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	9
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	3

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	4
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	1

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	1
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	1
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	1
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	3
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	1
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	3

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN URUGUAY AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Uruguay is BETTER than OECD high-income:	Uruguay	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
MACROECONOMIC	GDP per capita growth	2.28	1.62	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	34.06	57.35	GDP %
	Export market penetration	2.54	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Press freedom	20.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	1.06	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
ENVIRONMENTAL	CO2 emissions intensity	70.93	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
SOCIAL	Labor insertion, population with basic education	53.45	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	70.70	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	81.15	77.15	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	94.60	50.13	Percentage

	Issues in which Uruguay is WORST than OECD high-income:	Uruguay	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACROECONOMIC	Investment	15.72	21.48	GDP %
	Inflation, consumer prices	6.22	1.55	Annual growth %
	Export market concentration	0.09	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	57.14	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	5.70	1.96	Percentage
	Affordability of financial services	4.04	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	4.12	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	4.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICROECONOMIC	Financing for entrepreneurs	2.15	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	2.31	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	2.28	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	0.66	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	89.78	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	70.31	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	3.55	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.32	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	6.03	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	3.28	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	4.88	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	66.40	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	Diversion of public funds	4.26	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	5.50	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	2.58	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	4.88	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	56.29	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	68.60	70.60	Percentage
ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	87.49	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	40.10	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	71.69	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

HOW IS VENEZUELA DOING?



MACROECONOMIC

- The Economy of Venezuela presents significant data gaps, within all the contexts evaluated on this Report.
- Companies face a higher difficulty to trade internationally in Venezuela, than in any other country in LAC, due to the time and costs involved in this process.



MICROECONOMIC

- Venezuela ranks last in LAC in terms of regulatory quality, ease of starting a business and the process of paying taxes; making private sector development almost impossible.
- The quality of the Venezuelan material infrastructure (quality of airports, roads, ports and electricity supply) is low-ranked, relative to the LAC Region.



POLITICAL/ INSTITUTIONAL

- On a negative note, Venezuela ranks last on political stability and absence of violence, within LAC.
- Likewise, Venezuela ranks second to last in terms of press freedom, with respect to the LAC countries with comparable information. Only Mexico has a lower level of press freedom.



ENVIRONMENTAL

- The only positive result for Venezuela is in terms of air quality, where it ranks 3rd, among the 25 most important LAC economies.



SOCIAL

- Venezuela has almost no comparable data regarding the social context.
- This Country ranks second to last on the public sector health expenditure (understood as the proportion of health expenditure covered by public funds), only ahead of Haiti.

VENEZUELA'S POSITION IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RANKING

Most recent data - January 2019, for 25 countries of the region. For more information, click on one of the titles.



CATEGORY	NAME	Venezuela's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 MACROECONOMIC	SOUND AND STABLE MACROECONOMIC POLICY	
	Investment	No information
	GDP per capita growth	No information
	Price stability	No information
	Sound public finances	No information
	TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	
	Export market diversification	No information
	Trading across borders	25
	Low tariff rates	15
	Export market penetration	No information
	ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	Affordability of financial services	9
	Ease of access to loans	11
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	20

 MICROECONOMIC	ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE	
	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information
	Internal market openness	No information
	ENABLING LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	
	Regulatory quality	25
	Starting a business	25
	Paying taxes	25
	FAIR COMPETITION	
	Market competition	18
	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	19
	Quality of electricity supply	19
	Quality of roads	17
	Quality of port infrastructure	19
	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	
	Individuals using the Internet	9



CATEGORY	NAME	Venezuela's position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean (Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst)
 POLITICAL / INSTITUTIONAL	PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	
	<u>Press freedom</u>	23
	<u>Political stability and absence of violence</u>	25
	GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	<u>Appropriate use of public funds</u>	20
	<u>Absence of irregular payments and bribes</u>	19
	<u>Efficiency of government spending</u>	21
	RULE OF LAW AND SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS	
	<u>Property rights</u>	20
	<u>Enforcing contracts</u>	18
	RESPECT OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<u>Women's labor force participation</u>	17

 ENVIRONMENTAL	REPOSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
	<u>Air quality</u>	3
	<u>CO2 emissions reduction</u>	22

 SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	
	<u>Income distribution</u>	No information
	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LIFELONG LEARNING	
	<u>Labor insertion, basic education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, intermediate education</u>	No information
	<u>Labor insertion, advanced education</u>	No information
	SOCIAL DIALOGUE	
	<u>Trade union density rate</u>	No information
	<u>Collective bargaining coverage rate</u>	No information
	ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION	
	<u>Health expenditure, public sector</u>	24

COMPARATIVE BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND HIGH-INCOME OECD COUNTRIES*



Most recent data - January 2019. For more information, click on one of the titles.

	Issues in which Venezuela is WORST than OECD high-income:	Venezuela	Average OECD high-income countries	Units
 MACRO ECONÓMICO	Investment	No information	21.48	GDP %
	GDP per capita growth	No information	1.62	Annual growth %
	Inflation, consumer prices	No information	1.55	Annual growth %
	General government net debt	No information	57.35	GDP %
	Export market concentration	No information	0.10	Scale between 0 and 1
	Trading across borders	7.93	94.20	Scale between 0 and 100
	Tariff rate	10.04	1.96	Percentage
	Export market penetration	No information	20.99	Scale between 0 and 100
	Affordability of financial services	3.91	4.75	Scale between 1 and 7
	Ease of access to loans	3.86	4.49	Scale between 1 and 7
	Rights of borrowers and lenders	1.00	5.50	Scale between 1 and 12
 MICRO ECONÓMICO	Financing for entrepreneurs	No information	2.79	Scale between 1 and 4
	Governmental support for entrepreneurs	No information	2.68	Scale between 1 and 4
	Internal market openness	No information	2.70	Scale between 1 and 4
	Regulatory quality	-1.96	1.46	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Starting a business	25	91.31	Scale between 0 and 100
	Paying taxes	15.35	82.56	Scale between 0 and 100
	Extent of market dominance	2.61	4.81	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.65	5.68	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of electricity supply	2.10	6.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of roads	2.79	5.41	Scale between 1 and 7
	Quality of port infrastructure	2.72	5.31	Scale between 1 and 7
	Population using the Internet	60.00	86.07	Percentage
 POLITICAL / INSTI- TUTIONAL	Press freedom	143.00	24.17	Scale between 0 and 180
	Political stability and absence of violence	-1.18	0.71	Scale between -2.5 and 2.5
	Diversion of public funds	1.25	5.05	Scale between 1 and 7
	Irregular payments and bribes	2.33	5.67	Scale between 1 and 7
	Wastefulness of government spending	1.18	3.63	Scale between 1 and 7
	Property rights	1.69	5.62	Scale between 1 and 7
	Enforcing contracts	46.89	67.27	Scale between 1 and 7
	Labor force participation, female	54.37	70.60	Percentage
 ENVIRONMENTAL	Air quality	90.39	92.08	Scale between 1 and 100
	CO2 emissions intensity	29.39	52.07	Scale between 0 and 100
 SOCIAL	GINI Index	No information	31.55	Scale between 0 and 100
	Labor insertion, population with basic education	No information	33.50	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with intermediate education	No information	60.86	Percentage
	Labor insertion, population with advanced education	No information	77.15	Percentage
	Trade union density rate	No information	29.04	Percentage
	Collective bargaining coverage rate	No information	50.13	Percentage
	Health expenditure, public sector	24.06	76.34	% Total health expenditure

* Weighted average of high-income countries, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members.

INFORMATION BY
INDICATOR



INVESTMENT

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Suriname	1
Haiti	2
Guyana	3
Nicaragua	4
Ecuador	5
Honduras	6
Colombia	7
Mexico	8
Bolivia	9
Chile	10
Dominican Republic	11
Jamaica	12
Peru	13
Paraguay	14
Argentina	15
Belize	16
Costa Rica	17
Barbados	18
El Salvador	19
Uruguay	20
Brazil	21
Guatemala	22
Panama	No information
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Nicaragua	1
Panama	2
Dominican Republic	3
Honduras	4
Bolivia	5
Guyana	6
Uruguay	7
Costa Rica	8
Argentina	9
El Salvador	10
Ecuador	11
Barbados	12
Peru	13
Colombia	14
Mexico	15
Guatemala	16
Chile	17
Brazil	18
Jamaica	19
Haiti	20
Paraguay	21
Suriname	22
Belize	23
Trinidad and Tobago	24
Venezuela	No information



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



PRICE STABILITY

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation: A country is considered to have “Price stability” as its level of “Inflation” approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest “Inflation”, and vice versa.

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Ecuador	1
Panama	2
El Salvador	3
Belize	4
Costa Rica	5
Trinidad and Tobago	6
Chile	7
Peru	8
Bolivia	9
Dominican Republic	10
Brazil	11
Paraguay	12
Nicaragua	13
Honduras	14
Colombia	15
Jamaica	16
Guatemala	17
Barbados	18
Mexico	19
Uruguay	20
Haiti	21
Suriname	22
Argentina	No information
Guyana	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



SOUND PUBLIC FINANCES

Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation: A country is considered to have “Sound public finances” as its level of “General government net debt” approaches zero. The country that holds the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest “General government net debt”, and vice versa

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Chile	2
Peru	3
Paraguay	4
Dominican Republic	5
Uruguay	6
Panama	7
Bolivia	8
Colombia	9
Mexico	10
Brazil	11
Guyana	12
Barbados	13
Argentina	No information
Belize	
Costa Rica	
Ecuador	
El Salvador	
Guatemala	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Suriname	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



EXPORT MARKET DIVERSIFICATION

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation: A country is considered to have “Export market diversification” when its “Exports HH Market Concentration Index” approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest “Exports HH Index of Market Concentration”, and vice versa.

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Argentina	1
Panama	2
Paraguay	3
Uruguay	4
Brazil	5
Barbados	6
Peru	7
Chile	8
Ecuador	9
Belize	10
Jamaica	11
Costa Rica	12
Colombia	13
Suriname	14
Guyana	15
Dominican Republic	16
El Salvador	17
Mexico	18
Bolivia	No information
Guatemala	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Nicaragua	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
El Salvador	1
Panama	2
Dominican Republic	3
Mexico	4
Chile	5
Costa Rica	6
Guatemala	7
Nicaragua	8
Haiti	9
Suriname	10
Bolivia	11
Brazil	12
Ecuador	13
Peru	14
Belize	15
Honduras	16
Argentina	17
Paraguay	18
Trinidad and Tobago	19
Barbados	20
Colombia	21
Jamaica	22
Guyana	23
Uruguay	24
Venezuela	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



LOW TARIFF RATES

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation: A country is considered to have “Low tariff rates” as the weighted mean of its “Applied Tariff Rate” approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest weighted mean of its “Applied Tariff Rate”, and vice versa.

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Costa Rica	1
Nicaragua	2
Paraguay	3
Mexico	4
Dominican Republic	5
Bolivia	6
Uruguay	7
Chile	8
Haiti	9
Guyana	10
Ecuador	11
Colombia	12
Argentina	13
Brazil	14
Venezuela	15
Belize	16
Jamaica	17
Barbados	No information
El Salvador	
Guatemala	
Honduras	
Panama	
Peru	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



EXPORT MARKET PENETRATION

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Mexico	1
Brazil	2
Argentina	3
Colombia	4
Chile	5
Peru	6
Panama	7
Costa Rica	8
Ecuador	9
Dominican Republic	10
Uruguay	11
El Salvador	12
Jamaica	13
Paraguay	14
Barbados	15
Belize	16
Suriname	17
Guyana	18

Bolivia	No information
Guatemala	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Nicaragua	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



AFFORDABILITY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama	1
Chile	2
Guatemala	3
Uruguay	4
Peru	5
Honduras	6
Trinidad and Tobago	7
Paraguay	8
Venezuela	9
El Salvador	10
Costa Rica	11
Mexico	12
Jamaica	13
Dominican Republic	14
Nicaragua	15
Colombia	16
Ecuador	17
Argentina	18
Brazil	19
Barbados	20

Belize	No information
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



EASE OF ACCESS TO LOANS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama	1
Chile	2
Guatemala	3
Paraguay	4
Honduras	5
Peru	6
Uruguay	7
Dominican Republic	8
Colombia	9
Trinidad and Tobago	10
Venezuela	11
Nicaragua	12
Mexico	13
El Salvador	14
Brazil	15
Costa Rica	16
Jamaica	17
Ecuador	18
Argentina	19
Haiti	20

Bolivia	No information
Barbados	
Guyana	
Suriname	
Belize	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**RIGHTS OF BORROWERS AND LENDERS**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	2
Mexico	2
El Salvador	4
Guatemala	4
Honduras	4
Jamaica	4
Peru	8
Panama	9
Trinidad and Tobago	9
Barbados	9
Chile	12
Uruguay	12
Belize	12
Argentina	15
Guyana	15
Brazil	17
Haiti	17
Suriname	17
Venezuela	20
Dominican Republic	20
Ecuador	20
Nicaragua	20
Paraguay	20
Bolivia	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



FINANCING FOR ENTREPRENEURS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Mexico	1
Brazil	2
Chile	3
Peru	4
Colombia	5
Uruguay	6
Argentina	7
Ecuador	8
Panama	9
Guatemala	10
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Costa Rica	
El Salvador	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Paraguay	
Dominican Republic	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Argentina	1
Mexico	2
Peru	3
Chile	4
Colombia	5
Uruguay	6
Ecuador	7
Panama	8
Brazil	9
Guatemala	10

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Costa Rica	
El Salvador	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Paraguay	
Dominican Republic	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



INTERNAL MARKET OPENNESS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama	1
Peru	2
Colombia	3
Ecuador	4
Mexico	5
Chile	6
Argentina	7
Guatemala	7
Uruguay	9
Brazil	10
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Costa Rica	
El Salvador	
Guyana	
Haití	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Paraguay	
Dominican Republic	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



REGULATORY QUALITY

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Uruguay	2
Barbados	3
Costa Rica	4
Peru	5
Panama	6
Colombia	7
Mexico	8
Jamaica	9
Trinidad and Tobago	10
Dominican Republic	11
Brazil	12
El Salvador	13
Paraguay	14
Guatemala	15
Argentina	16
Guyana	17
Honduras	18
Suriname	19
Belize	20
Nicaragua	21
Bolivia	22
Ecuador	23
Haiti	24
Venezuela	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**STARTING A BUSINESS**Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Jamaica	1
Panama	2
Uruguay	3
Chile	4
Trinidad and Tobago	5
Guatemala	6
Mexico	7
Guyana	8
Colombia	9
Barbados	10
Dominican Republic	11
Peru	12
Argentina	13
Brazil	14
Costa Rica	15
Nicaragua	16
El Salvador	17
Paraguay	18
Honduras	19
Belize	20
Ecuador	21
Bolivia	22
Suriname	23
Haiti	24
Venezuela	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**PAYING TAXES**Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Belize	1
Costa Rica	2
El Salvador	3
Chile	4
Barbados	5
Uruguay	6
Guatemala	7
Suriname	8
Mexico	9
Guyana	10
Peru	11
Jamaica	12
Paraguay	13
Ecuador	14
Colombia	15
Haiti	16
Dominican Republic	17
Nicaragua	18
Honduras	19
Trinidad and Tobago	20
Argentina	21
Panama	22
Brazil	23
Bolivia	24
Venezuela	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



MARKET COMPETITION

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Costa Rica	1
Panama	2
Brazil	3
Guatemala	4
Jamaica	5
Uruguay	6
Colombia	7
Mexico	8
Peru	9
Honduras	10
Argentina	11
Trinidad and Tobago	12
Chile	13
Paraguay	14
Ecuador	15
El Salvador	16
Nicaragua	17
Venezuela	18
Dominican Republic	19
Haiti	20

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



QUALITY OF AIR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama	1
Uruguay	2
Ecuador	3
Jamaica	4
Dominican Republic	5
Chile	6
Costa Rica	7
Mexico	8
Argentina	9
Colombia	10
Peru	11
Trinidad and Tobago	12
Honduras	13
Brazil	14
El Salvador	15
Nicaragua	16
Guatemala	17
Haiti	18
Venezuela	19
Paraguay	20
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



QUALITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Uruguay	2
Costa Rica	3
Guatemala	4
Panama	5
Peru	6
Trinidad and Tobago	7
Ecuador	8
Mexico	9
El Salvador	10
Jamaica	11
Colombia	12
Brazil	13
Nicaragua	14
Honduras	15
Argentina	16
Paraguay	17
Dominican Republic	18
Venezuela	19
Haití	20

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



QUALITY OF ROADS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Ecuador	2
Panama	3
Mexico	4
Nicaragua	5
Dominican Republic	6
Trinidad and Tobago	7
El Salvador	8
Jamaica	9
Honduras	10
Uruguay	11
Argentina	12
Brazil	13
Guatemala	14
Peru	15
Colombia	16
Venezuela	17
Costa Rica	18
Paraguay	19
Haiti	20
Bolivia	No information
Barbados	
Guyana	
Suriname	
Belize	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



QUALITY OF PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama	1
Jamaica	2
Uruguay	3
Chile	4
Dominican Republic	5
Ecuador	6
Honduras	7
Mexico	8
Colombia	9
Trinidad and Tobago	10
Argentina	11
Peru	12
Guatemala	13
Costa Rica	14
El Salvador	15
Paraguay	16
Brazil	17
Nicaragua	18
Venezuela	19
Haiti	20

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Barbados	2
Trinidad and Tobago	3
Argentina	4
Uruguay	5
Costa Rica	6
Dominican Republic	7
Brazil	8
Venezuela	9
Mexico	10
Colombia	11
Ecuador	12
Panama	13
Paraguay	14
Peru	15
Suriname	16
Belize	17
Jamaica	18
Bolivia	19
Guyana	20
Guatemala	21
Honduras	22
El Salvador	23
Nicaragua	24
Haiti	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**PRESS FREEDOM**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Jamaica	1
Costa Rica	2
Uruguay	3
Suriname	4
Chile	5
Trinidad and Tobago	6
Belize	7
Argentina	8
Guyana	9
Dominican Republic	10
Haiti	11
El Salvador	12
Peru	13
Nicaragua	14
Panama	15
Ecuador	16
Brazil	17
Paraguay	18
Bolivia	19
Guatemala	20
Colombia	21
Honduras	22
Venezuela	23
Mexico	24

Barbados	No information
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*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
Barbados	2
Costa Rica	3
Panama	4
Chile	5
Trinidad and Tobago	6
Jamaica	7
Argentina	8
Dominican Republic	9
Suriname	10
Paraguay	11
Belize	12
Guyana	13
Nicaragua	14
Ecuador	15
El Salvador	16
Peru	17
Bolivia	18
Brazil	19
Honduras	20
Guatemala	21
Mexico	22
Haiti	23
Colombia	24
Venezuela	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**APPROPRIATE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Uruguay	2
Costa Rica	3
Jamaica	4
Trinidad and Tobago	5
Nicaragua	6
Panama	7
Honduras	8
Peru	9
Argentina	10
Guatemala	11
Mexico	12
Haiti	13
Ecuador	14
El Salvador	15
Colombia	16
Paraguay	17
Brazil	18
Dominican Republic	19
Venezuela	20



Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	

*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**ABSENCE OF IRREGULAR PAYMENTS AND BRIBES**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Uruguay	2
Costa Rica	3
Jamaica	4
Panama	5
Guatemala	6
Peru	7
Honduras	8
Trinidad and Tobago	9
Colombia	10
Ecuador	11
Argentina	12
El Salvador	13
Mexico	14
Brazil	15
Nicaragua	16
Dominican Republic	17
Paraguay	18
Venezuela	19
Haiti	20

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	

*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.





EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Ecuador	2
Barbados	3
Panama	4
Bolivia	5
El Salvador	6
Nicaragua	7
Mexico	8
Colombia	9
Uruguay	10
Trinidad and Tobago	11
Dominican Republic	12
Peru	13
Costa Rica	14
Jamaica	15
Honduras	16
Guatemala	17
Brazil	18
Paraguay	19
Argentina	20
Venezuela	21

Belize	No information
Guyana	
Haiti	
Suriname	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



PROPERTY RIGHTS

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Chile	1
Uruguay	2
Panama	3
Costa Rica	4
Jamaica	5
Brazil	6
Trinidad and Tobago	7
Guatemala	8
Mexico	9
Dominican Republic	10
Colombia	11
Honduras	12
Perí	13
Paraguay	14
Argentina	15
El Salvador	16
Nicaragua	17
Ecuador	18
Haiti	19
Venezuela	20



Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Guyana	
Suriname	

*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**ENFORCING CONTRACTS**Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Mexico	1
Brazil	2
Chile	3
Peru	4
Ecuador	5
Nicaragua	6
Paraguay	7
Guyana	8
Uruguay	9
Argentina	10
El Salvador	11
Bolivia	12
Costa Rica	13
Haiti	14
Jamaica	15
Belize	16
Panama	17
Venezuela	18
Dominican Republic	19
Honduras	20
Barbados	21
Trinidad and Tobago	22
Guatemala	23
Colombia	24
Suriname	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION**Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Barbados	1
Peru	2
Uruguay	3
Haiti	4
Colombia	5
Jamaica	6
Paraguay	7
Brazil	8
Dominican Republic	9
Trinidad and Tobago	10
Ecuador	11
Panama	12
Chile	13
Bolivia	14
Belize	15
Argentina	16
Venezuela	17
Nicaragua	18
Honduras	19
Costa Rica	20
El Salvador	21
Mexico	22
Suriname	23
Guyana	24
Guatemala	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



AIR QUALITY

Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Barbados	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Venezuela	3
Uruguay	4
Argentina	5
Costa Rica	6
Ecuador	7
Panama	8
Brazil	9
Jamaica	10
Dominican Republic	11
Colombia	12
El Salvador	13
Guyana	14
Suriname	15
Belize	16
Nicaragua	17
Mexico	18
Bolivia	19
Chile	20
Honduras	21
Guatemala	22
Paraguay	23
Haiti	24
Peru	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**CO2 EMISSIONS REDUCTION**Year of data: **2018**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
El Salvador	2
Dominican Republic	3
Nicaragua	4
Paraguay	5
Jamaica	6
Haiti	7
Costa Rica	8
Guatemala	9
Peru	10
Belize	11
Honduras	12
Mexico	13
Panama	14
Colombia	15
Argentina	16
Ecuador	17
Suriname	18
Barbados	19
Guyana	20
Trinidad and Tobago	21
Venezuela	22
Chile	23
Bolivia	24
Brazil	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation: A country is considered to have least "Income Inequality" as the "Gini coefficient" approaches zero. The country that occupies the first position in this ranking is the one with the lowest "Gini Coefficient", and vice versa.

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
Argentina	2
El Salvador	3
Peru	4
Dominican Republic	5
Ecuador	6
Mexico	7
Nicaragua	8
Bolivia	9
Guatemala	10
Costa Rica	11
Honduras	12
Panama	13
Paraguay	14
Brazil	15
Colombia	16

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Chile	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Jamaica	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



LABOR INSERTION, BASIC EDUCATION

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
Ecuador	2
Paraguay	3
Peru	4
Colombia	5
Bolivia	6
El Salvador	7
Dominican Republic	8
Costa Rica	9
Mexico	10
Brazil	11
Chile	12
Argentina	13
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Guatemala	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Panama	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



LABOR INSERTION, INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
Brazil	2
Paraguay	3
Colombia	4
Peru	5
Dominican Republic	6
Ecuador	7
Chile	8
El Salvador	9
Argentina	10
Costa Rica	11
Bolivia	12
Mexico	13
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Guatemala	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Panama	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



LABOR INSERTION, ADVANCED EDUCATION

Year of data: **2017**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Dominican Republic	1
Paraguay	2
Uruguay	3
Peru	4
El Salvador	5
Brazil	6
Chile	7
Bolivia	8
Ecuador	9
Colombia	10
Argentina	11
Costa Rica	12
Mexico	13
Barbados	No information
Belize	
Guatemala	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Panama	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



TRADE UNION DENSITY RATE

Year of data: **2014**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Bolivia	1
Argentina	2
Chile	3
Brazil	4
El Salvador	5
Mexico	6
Costa Rica	7
Panama	8
Dominican Republic	9
Colombia	10
Paraguay	11
Peru	12
Guatemala	13

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Ecuador	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Uruguay	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE RATE**Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Uruguay	1
Argentina	2
Chile	3
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	5
Mexico	6
El Salvador	7
Peru	8
Panama	9

Barbados	No information
Belize	
Bolivia	
Brazil	
Ecuador	
Guatemala	
Guyana	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Jamaica	
Nicaragua	
Paraguay	
Dominican Republic	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Venezuela	



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.



HEALTH EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC SECTOR

Year of data: **2016**

Notes on the calculation:

COUNTRY	Position in ranking - Latin America and the Caribbean
Costa Rica	1
Argentina	2
Uruguay	3
Suriname	4
Belize	5
Bolivia	6
Panama	7
El Salvador	8
Peru	9
Colombia	10
Nicaragua	11
Jamaica	12
Guyana	13
Chile	14
Trinidad and Tobago	15
Mexico	16
Paraguay	17
Ecuador	18
Honduras	19
Barbados	20
Dominican Republic	21
Guatemala	22
Brazil	23
Venezuela	24
Haiti	25



*Ranking position 1 is the best, 25 the worst.

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