

Towards a sustainable, strong and inclusive recovery in LAC: the role of fiscal policy

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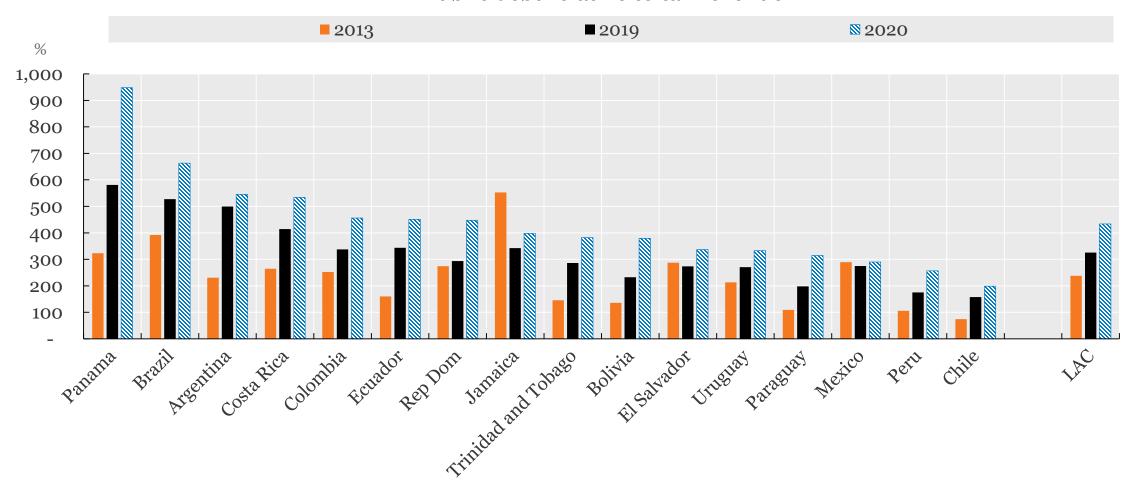
UN-ECLAC, 13 June 2022





LAC has faced the COVID-19 crisis and the conflict with low fiscal space

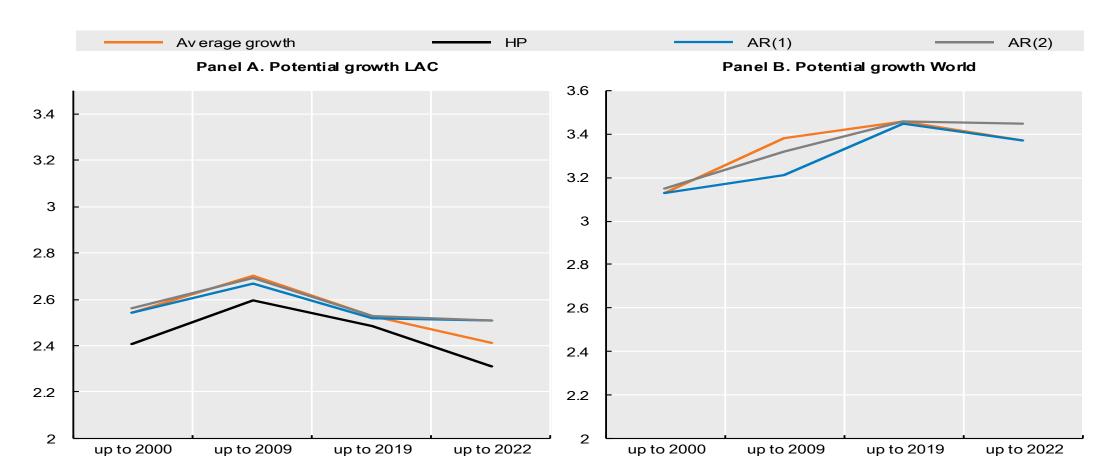
Public debt relative to tax revenue





Low and decreasing potential growth in LAC affects debt sustainability

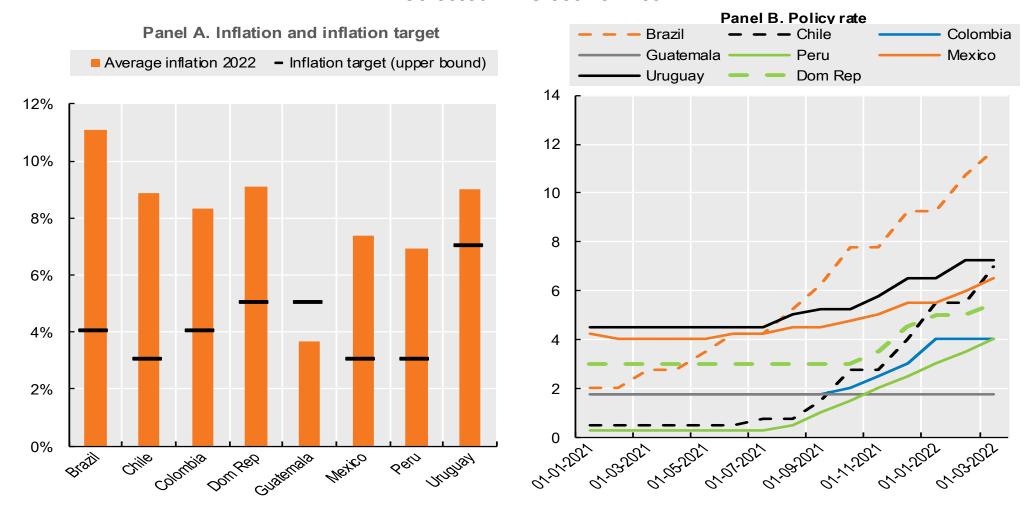
Potential growth in LAC and World, estimated since 1980 under different methods





Policy responses to address high inflation might increase the cost of debt in LAC

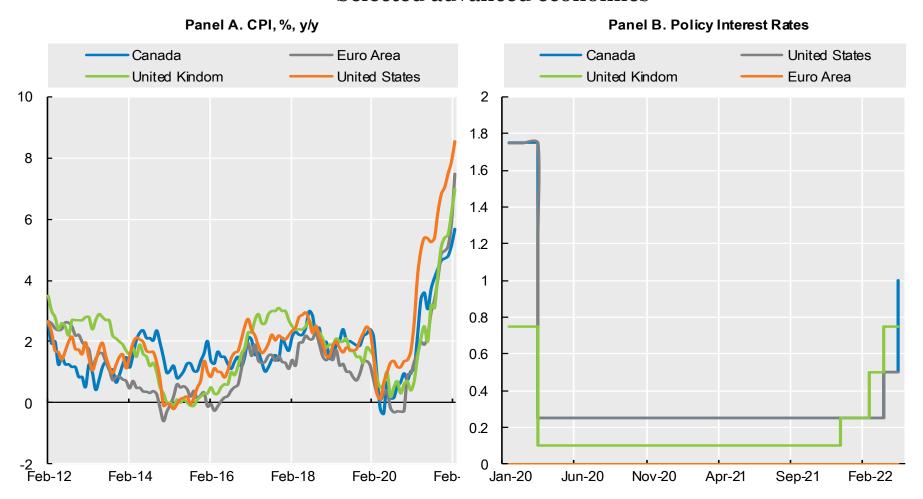
Selected LAC economies





Policy responses in the world economy to address high inflation might increase the cost of debt in LAC

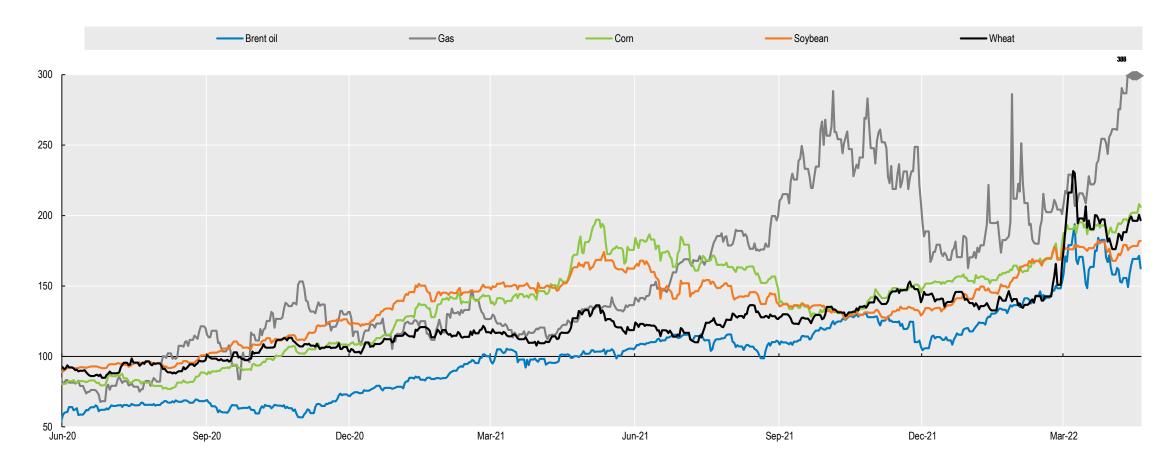
Selected advanced economies





Commodity prices: good/bad news for net commodity exporters/importers

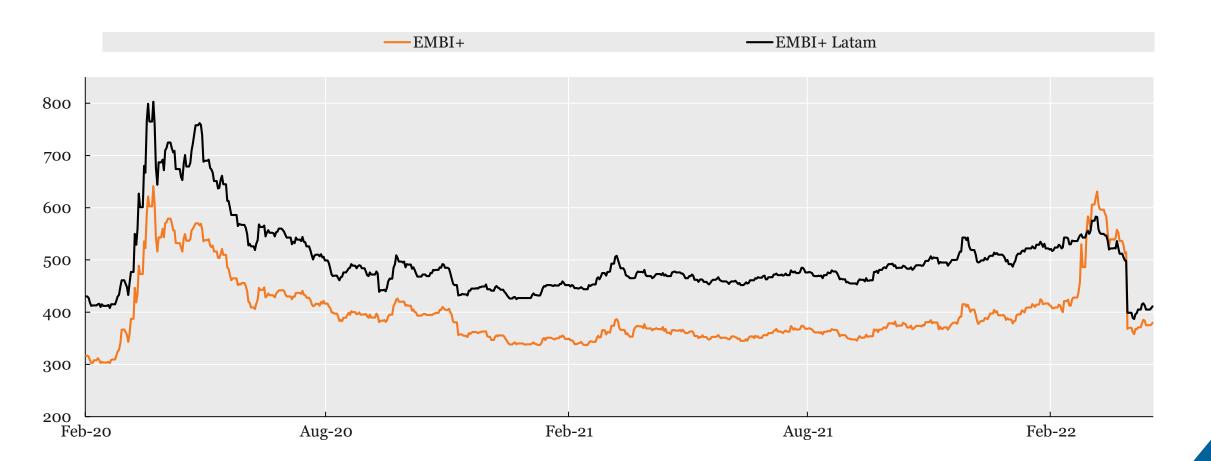
Commodity prices (December 2019 Index = 100)





Good news: for the moment no shock of confidence with the risk premia relatively stable

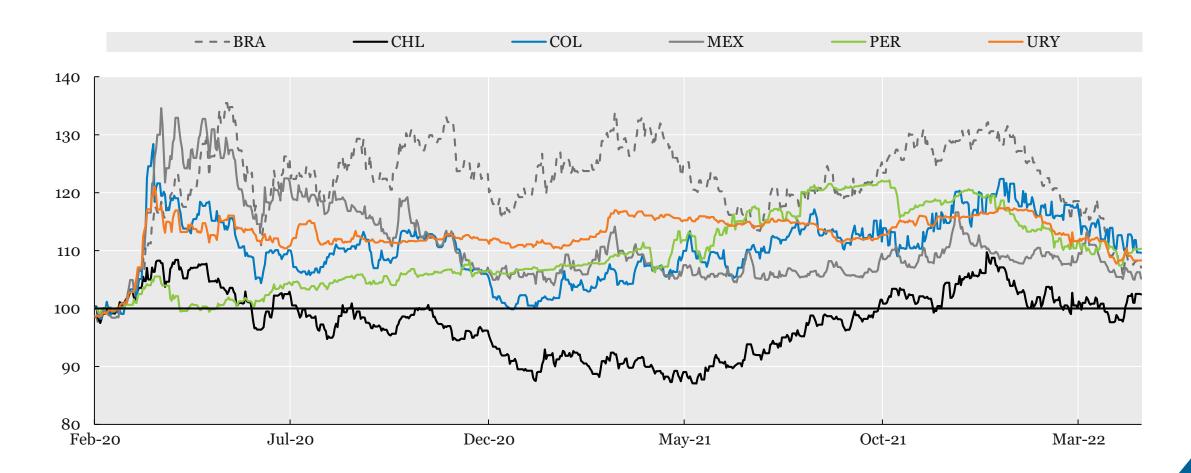
Sovereign risk spreads (JP Morgan EMBI+, basis points)





Good news: for the moment no shock of confidence and exchange rates have appreciated

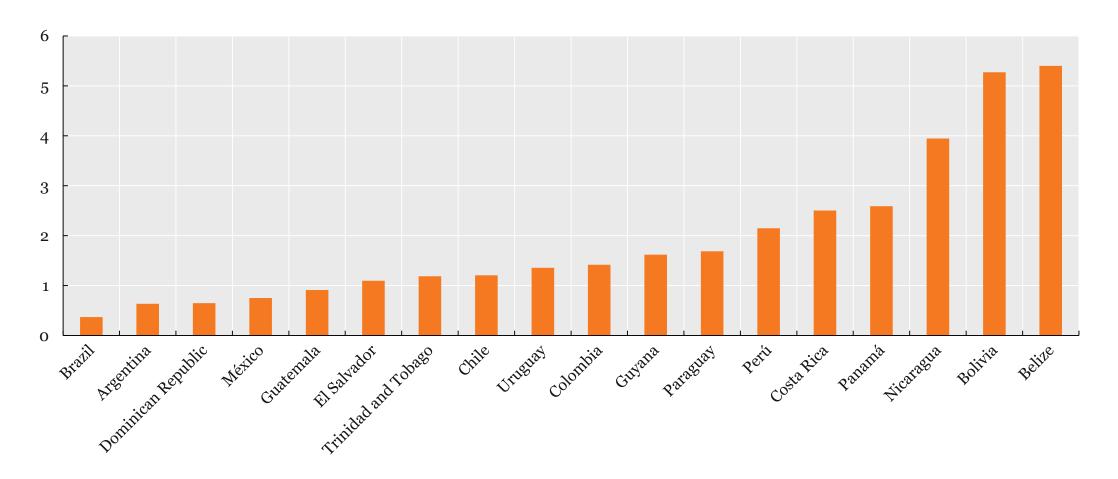
Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (Index Feb-2020=100)





The region needs more and better infrastructure, fully leveraging digital transformation and prioritising the environment

Public Investment in Economic Infrastructure, 2019 (% of GDP)





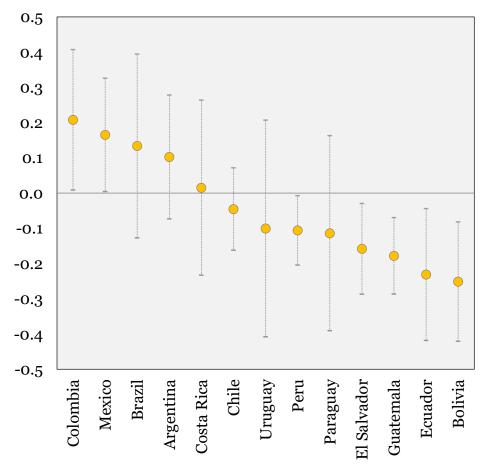
Ensuring both private and public investment are aligned with development goals

OECD FDI Qualities Indicators for selected Latin American countries (Foreign firms perform better than domestic firms if value > 0)

Panel A. Labour productivity

4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 Mexico Argentina Colombia Guatemala Ecuador Uruguay Peru Chile Costa Rica El Salvador

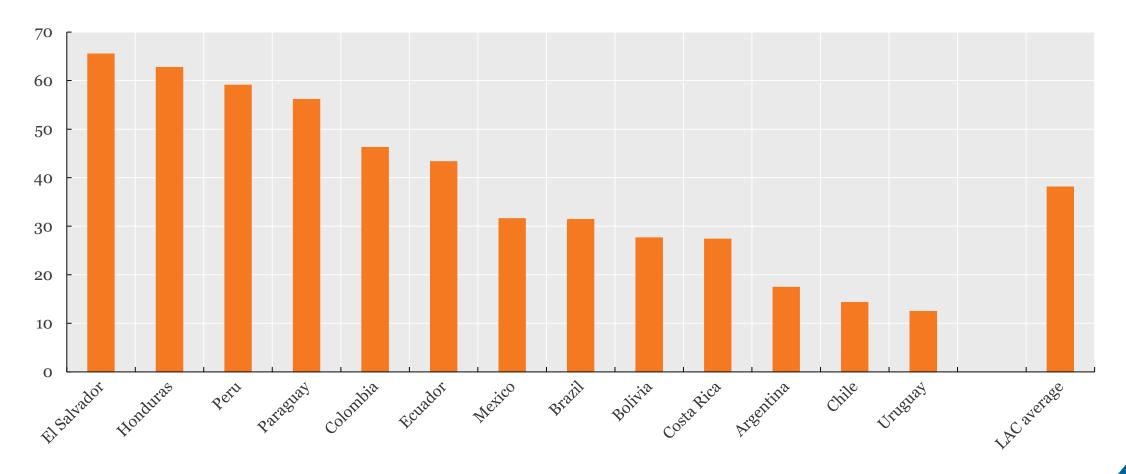
Panel B. Share of skilled workers





The region needs to rethink social assistance programmes adopted during the Covid-19 crisis: incentives to formalisation / coordination across programmes / lessons learned in case of exogenous shocks

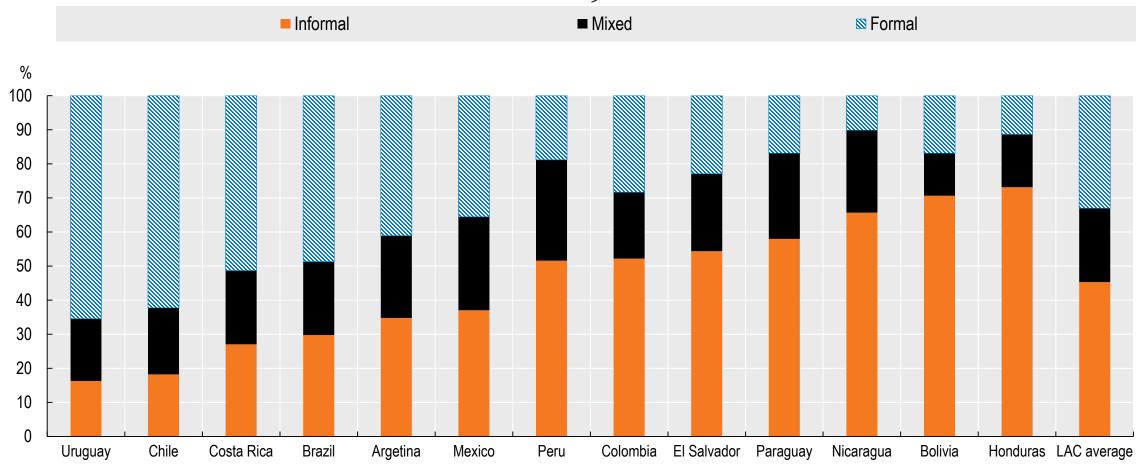
Workers without labour-based social insurance and main social assistance schemes (%)





It is predominant to study all social assistance and protection programmes by taking households as a unit of analysis

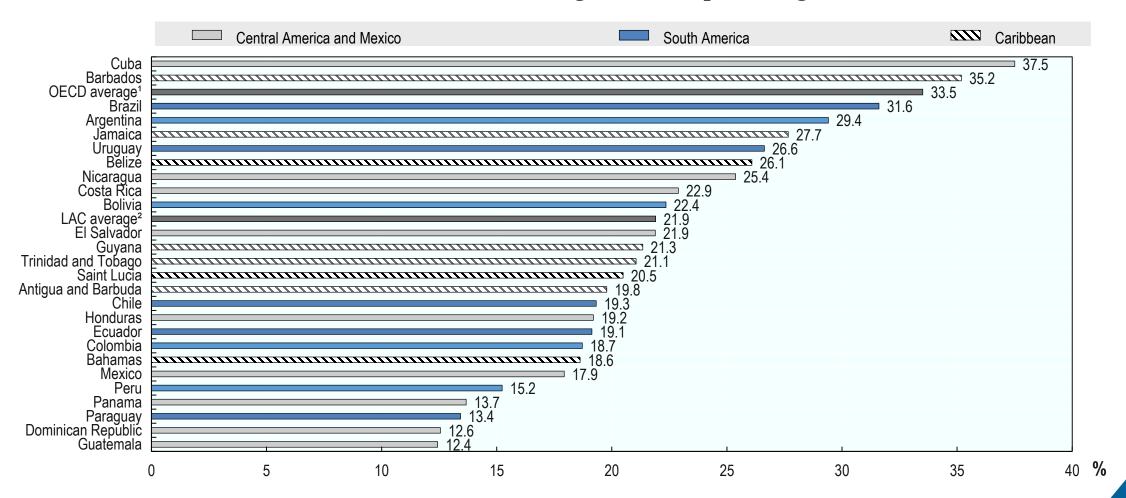
Distribution of overall population, by degree of Informality of Households, 2019 or latest





High heterogeneity across countries in terms of fiscal revenues

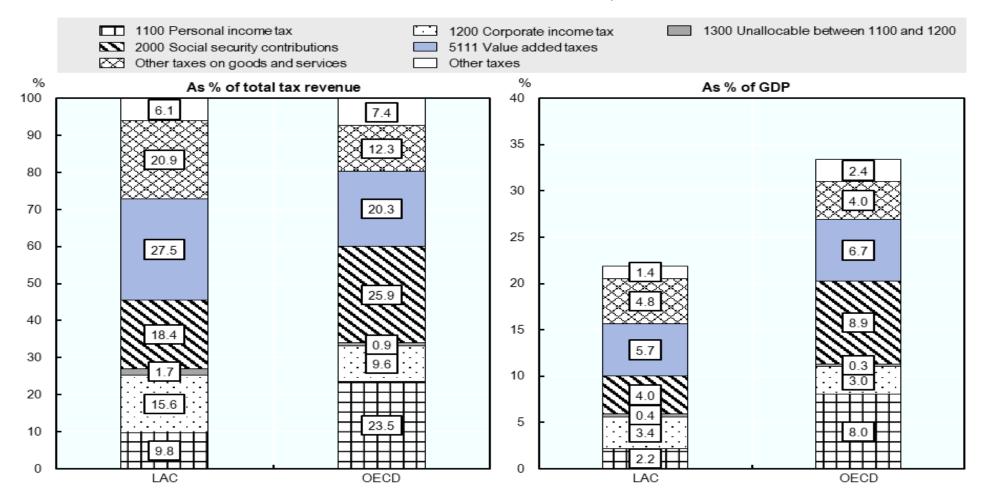
Tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region, 2020 (percentage of GDP)





It remains predominant to improve the structure of the taxation system to increase progressivity and promote growth

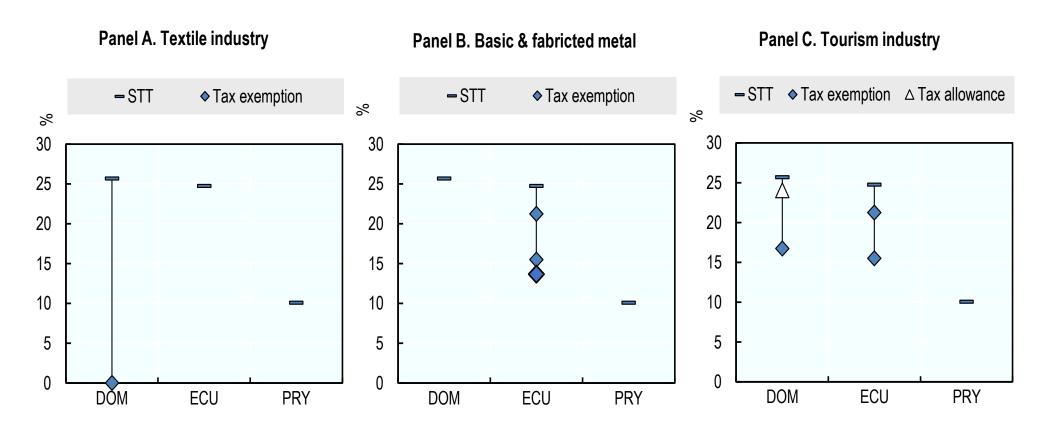
Tax structure LAC vs OECD, 2020





Across all tax components it is fundamental to evaluate the fiscal and socio-economic consequences of tax incentives

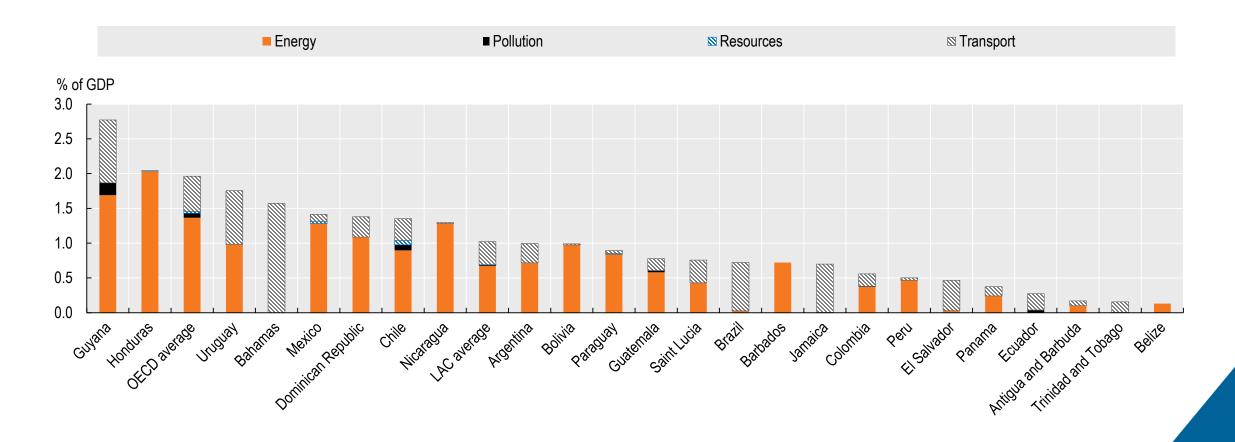
EATR under standard tax treatment and investment tax incentives in the corresponding industry





The region could mobilise more resources by further exploiting environmental taxes on emissions: compensating the most vulnerable population is key

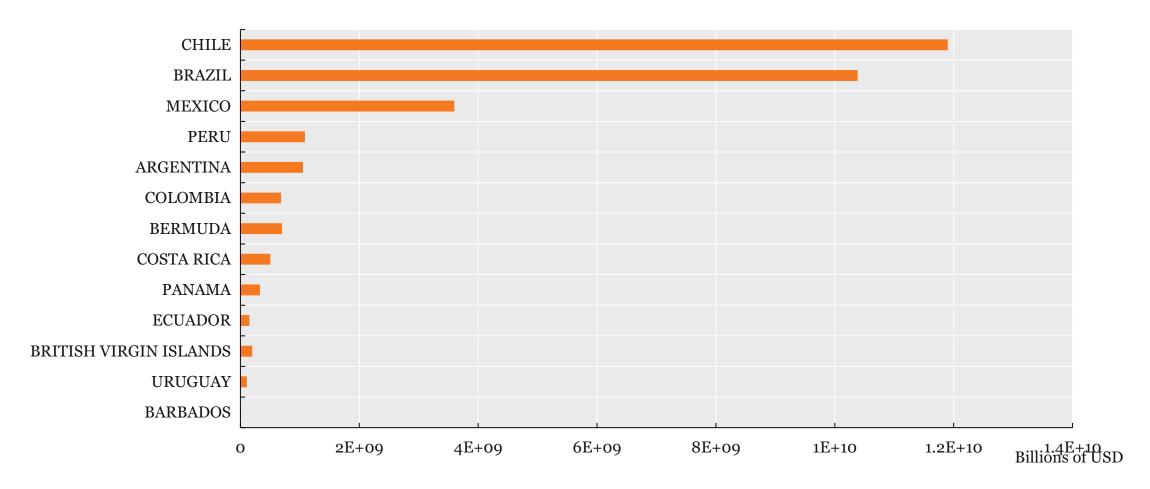
Environmentally related tax revenue in LAC countries by the main tax base, 2020





New and innovative tools of debt can be potential mechanisms to mobilise further resources

Green bonds cumulative issuance (2014-21) (billions of USD)

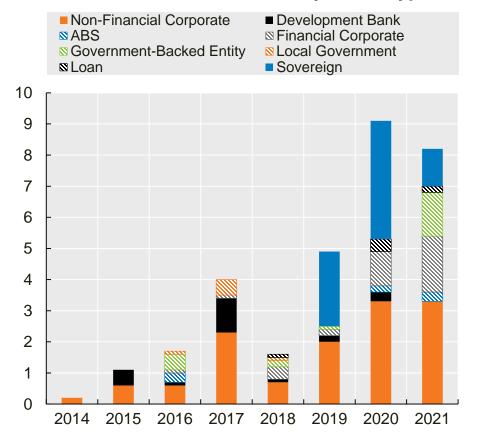




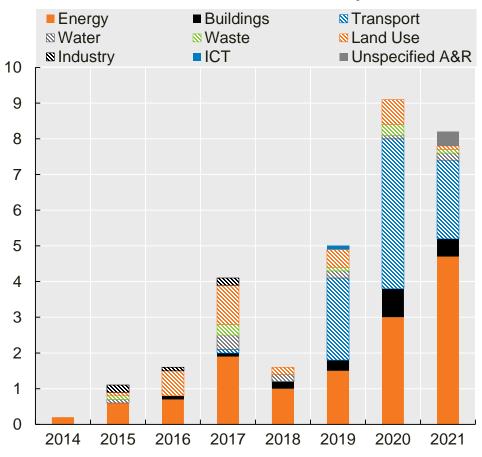
So far, most revenues raised by LAC countries were allocated to the energy, transport, and buildings sectors

Green bond issuance by issuer type and use of proceeds (billions of USD)

Panel A. Green bonds by issuer type



Panel B. Green bonds use of proceeds





Fiscal policy is at the core of the recovery, and the political economy is more important than ever

Take into account the current context and the *Americas Latinas*

Sequencing

Effective communication

Backed by a broad consensus

International co-ordination



Towards a sustainable, strong and inclusive recovery in LAC: the role of the fiscal policy

Thank you!

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