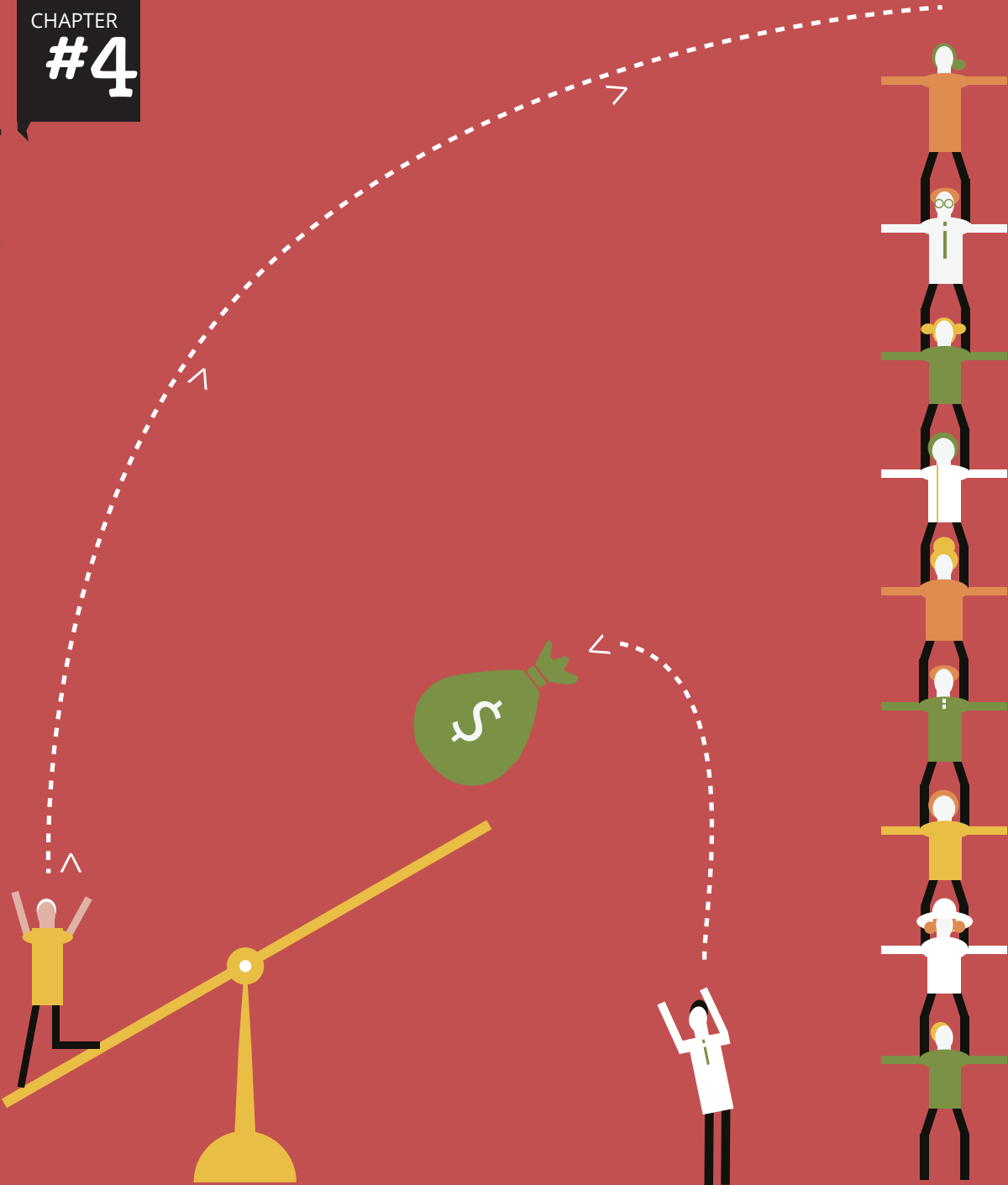


CHAPTER
#4

COUNTRY PROFILES



The payoff matrix of a development strategy focus on natural resources depends on the specific characteristics of each country. In an augmented version of what Carlos Diaz Alejandro called the “commodity lottery”, the decision maker must take into account that the performance will depend mainly on the interaction between the natural resource endowment and a set of idiosyncratic factors, from the institutional framework in which it operates and the existing rules and conventions, to the very story of what happened in the past in the incumbent country during booms and busts associated with natural resources. Therefore, in this section the analysis of the link between development and natural resources is done from the perspective of each of the countries in the region, trying to quantify -if possible- their performance on the various dimensions involved.



Positive evolution: when the changes improve the country's conditions.	+
Negative evolution: when the change worsen the country's conditions.	-
No data available.	● ● ●
No changes.	=



Argentina

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	82,80	89,30	107,22	2780400,00	10266.82 (2)	9,40	7,69	73504,16	37,71
c. 2013	113,09	169,33	134.5 (1)	2780400,00	n/d	4.25 (1)	3.31 (1)	67032.02 (1)	63,23
c. 2014	101,77	166,60	131.16 (7)	2780400,00	n/d	3.77 (7)	2.88 (7)	n/d	54,91
EVOLUTION	-	-	-	=	•••	-	+	+	+
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0,41	8.73(5)	100,00	4.4 (8)	208,10	6,38	4.5 (9)	19 (6)	s/d.
c. 2013	0.65 (4)	9.51 (5)	103,58	9.44(8)	139,37	-0,81	7.7 (9)	27.8 (6)	3,20
c. 2014	s/d	s/d	98,41	3.38(8)	150,29	-0,87	4.4 (9)		3,00
EVOLUTION	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	7546,81	10218,61	0,35	0,75	0,81	0,07	0,11	8,96	77,23
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

(1) Year 2012
 (2) Year 2005
 (4) Year 2011
 (5) Years 2000 and 2010
 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012
 (7) Year 2013
 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013
 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013

(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector.
 (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org
 (c) Gómez Sabañi, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations.
 Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.



Bolivia

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	73,50	79,72	98,53	1098580,00	8305.48 (2)	15,36	7,24	79282,44	n/d.
c. 2013	184,08	214,93	180.9 (1)	1098580,00	n/d.	18.26 (1)	13.77 (1)	90440.18 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	201,78	207,32	174.24 (7)	1098580,00	n/d.	16.09 (7)	12.32 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	+	-	-	=	...	-	+	-	...
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0.276(4)	8,29	100,00	3.00 (8)	112,24	1,04	11.3 (9)	8.7 (6)	n/d.
c. 2013	0.157(4)	8,25	115,33	11.90 (8)	90,55	3,30	30.3 (9)	7.9 (6)	3,40
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	114,78	8.66 (8)	83,42	0,73	33.1 (9)	n/d.	3,60
EVOLUTION	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	2567,29	3514,67	0,37	0,61	0,67	0,09	5,37	7,87	0,47
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
	(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabaini, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.					



Brazil

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	77,10	79,63	96,98	8514880,00	14978.40 (2)	5,93	3,75	1198661,61	s/d.
c. 2013	110,55	182,72	127.09 (1)	8514880,00	n/d.	6.11 (1)	3.6 (1)	810594.17(1)	s/d.
c. 2014	108,55	174,79	126.17 (7)	8514880,00	n/d.	6.11 (7)	3.52(7)	n/d.	s/d.
EVOLUTION	—	—	—	—	●●●	—	+	+	●●●
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a) (c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0,96 (4)	6,52	100,00	1.12(8)	129,07	0,76	2.8 (9)	22.35(6)	n/d.
c. 2013	1.21 (4)	7,89	99,49	3.78 (8)	76,70	-3,63	4.6 (9)	26.6 (6)	3,40
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	97,23	3.89(8)	77,52	-3,88	3.8 (9)	n/d.	3,10
EVOLUTION	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	+
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	5484,15	7080,81	0,29	0,68	0,74	0,09	4,39	6,90	0,57
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	+

(1) Year 2012
 (2) Year 2005
 (4) Year 2011
 (5) Years 2000 and 2010
 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012
 (7) Year 2013
 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013
 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013

(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector.
 (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org
 (c) Gómez Sabañi, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations.
 Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.



Chile

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	81,80	66,59	102,78	756096,00	18869.96 ⁽²⁾	9,00	4,83	-7005,90	n/d.
c. 2013	113,18	157,20	193.63 ⁽¹⁾	756096,00	n/d.	17.36 ⁽¹⁾	9.08 ⁽¹⁾	-6987.56 ⁽¹⁾	n/d.
c. 2014	115,25	153,30	187.52 ⁽⁷⁾	756096,00	n/d.	16.06 ⁽⁷⁾	8.32 ⁽⁷⁾	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	+	-	-	=	...	-	+	+	...
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	s/d.	9,07	100,00	11.08 ⁽⁸⁾	121,02	-1,09	4 ⁽⁹⁾	13.95 ⁽⁶⁾	n/d.
c. 2013	0.42 ⁽⁴⁾	9,78	95,01	17.31 ⁽⁸⁾	98,16	-3,70	27.7 ⁽⁹⁾	15 ⁽⁶⁾	5,00
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	91,60	7.39 ⁽⁸⁾	105,47	-1,16	15.3 ⁽⁹⁾	n/d.	4,70
EVOLUTION		+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	10840,04	16186,80	0,49	0,75	0,82	0,09	6,76	4,42	-0,35
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
	(1) Year 2012			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector.					
	(2) Year 2005			(b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org					
	(4) Year 2011			(c) Gómez Sabafini, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations.					
	(5) Years 2000 and 2010			Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.					
	(6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012								
	(7) Year 2013								
	(8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013								
	(9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013								



Colombia

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	84,10	76,33	95,19	1141750,00	7613.95 (2)	6,89	5,35	45888,09	n/d.
c. 2013	157,99	172,21	150.37 (1)	1141750,00	n/d.	10.25 (1)	8.7 (1)	45612.52 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	167,62	155,51	144.1 (7)	1141750,00	n/d.	9.70 (7)	8.33 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	+	-	-	=	...	-	+	+	...
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0,14	6,90	100,00	3.69 (8)	117,71	-1,05	5.9 (9)	10.55 (6)	n/d.
c. 2013	0.17 (4)	8,95	98,10	9.40 (8)	76,41	-3,39	8.8 (9)	13 (6)	3,30
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	97,07	6.52 (8)	82,18	-5,01	12.8 (9)	n/d.	3,40
EVOLUTION	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	5613,90	8185,28	0,46	0,65	0,71	0,09	1,75	2,96	0,69
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
	(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabañi, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.					



Ecuador

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km ²)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO ₂ eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)		
c. 2003	80,40	78,28	89,77	256370,00	22453.57 (2)	11,53	6,74	82897,74	n/d.		
c. 2013	136,04	175,56	134.88 (1)	256370,00	n/d.	18.45 (1)	8.94 (1)	83186.29 (1)	n/d.		
c. 2014	144,66	171,43	134.45 (7)	256370,00	n/d.	17.01 (7)	8.56 (7)	n/d.	n/d.		
EVOLUTION	+	-	-	-	●●●	-	+	-	●●●		
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS				
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality		
c. 2003	0,07	7,10	100,00	5.30 (8)	61,58	-1,19	29.3 (9)	4.2 (6)	n/d.		
c. 2013	0.25953 (4)	7,60	96,45	7.02 (8)	66,89	-1,04	35.3 (9)	8.2 (6)	4,20		
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	93,78	5.79 (8)	65,03	-0,83	40.3 (9)	n/d.	n/d.		
EVOLUTION	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	●●●		
GENERAL EVALUATION			EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)				
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth		
	4185,90	5801,29	0,39	0,66	0,71	0,08	2,41	9,58	2,97		
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03		
	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+		
(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabaini, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.								



Paraguay

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	77,10	91,69	101,44	406750,00	n/d.	6,46	7,76	74309,45	n/d.
c. 2013	203,25	139,20	108.52 (1)	406752,00	n/d.	5.08 (1)	5.40 (1)	74119.58 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	198,14	137,89	105.17 (7)	406752,00	n/d.	4.46 (7)	4.69 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	-	-	-	+	...	-	+	+	...
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0,09	6,23	n/d.	2.46 (8)	124,26	0,26	n/d.	7.35 (6)	n/d.
c. 2013	0.05 (4)	7,57	n/d.	4.47 (8)	78,88	2,20	n/d.	11 (6)	2,60
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	n/d.	1.51 (8)	75,77	0,05	n/d.		2,70
EVOLUTION	-	+	...	+	-	-	...	+	+
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	n/d	n/d	n/d	0,62	0,68	0,08	5,78	8,16	0,41
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	+	-	-	+
(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabañi, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.						



Peru

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	72,60	74,47	102,23	1285220,00	5817.83 (2)	2,75	1,06	44667,87	n/d.
c. 2013	117,59	201,08	163.42(1)	1285220,00	n/d.	11.81 (1)	7.24 (1)	71260.35 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	116,44	189,28	153.79 (7)	1285220,00	n/d.	9.67 (7)	5.6 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	—	—	—	—	●●●	—	+	—	●●●
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0,10	8,85	100,00	5.35 (8)	97,49	-1,52	4.2 (9)	9.55	n/d.
c. 2013	n/d.	8,88	110,36	14.16 (8)	89,95	-4,36	16.5 (9)	9.1(6)	3,60
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	105,43	7.86 (8)	91,72	-4,06	14.5 (9)	n/d.	3,50
EVOLUTION		+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	3936,93	6676,96	0,70	0,68	0,74	0,08	8,50	11,98	0,41
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	+
	(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabañí, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.					



Uruguay

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	66,40	90,30	103,48	176220,00	8287.90 (2)	1,82	0,39	-9496,31	n/d.
c. 2013	156,04	166,38	105.66 (1)	176220,00	n/d.	2.82 (1)	1.75 (1)	-19797.12 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	158,57	166,56	107.82 (7)	176220,00	n/d.	2.48 (7)	1.51 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	+	+	+	=	...	-	+	+	...
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	0.238(4)	8,07	100,00	1.73 (8)	145,83	-0,72	n/d.	20.12(6)	n/d.
c. 2013	0.43 (4)	8,17	123,74	3.22 (8)	84,06	-5,24	n/d.	24.16(6)	3,90
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	123,82	3.09 (8)	82,50	-4,74	n/d.	n/d.	4,00
EVOLUTION	+	+	+	+	-	+	...	+	+
	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	7255,88	13380,39	0,84	0,74	0,79	0,07	8,24	11,51	0,40
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,98	-0,03
	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
(1) Year 2012 (2) Year 2005 (4) Year 2011 (5) Years 2000 and 2010 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012 (7) Year 2013 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013			(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector. (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org (c) Gómez Sabañi, J.C., J.P. Jiménez y D. Morán (2015); "El impacto fiscal de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables en los países de América Latina y el Caribe", Colección Documentos de Proyecto, CEPAL, LC/W.658, Santiago de Chile, United Nations. Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.						



Venezuela

EVALUATION BY DIMENSIONS

	1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT			2. NATURAL RESOURCES ENDOWMENTS			3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
	Export quantities (2005=100)	Export prices (2005=100)	Terms of trade (2000=100)	Territory (km2)	Natural wealth per capita (USD 2005)	Natural Resource Rents (% GDP)	Natural Resource depletion (% GPN)	Net issuance of CO2eq for land use (Gg)	Natural Resource Conflict Index, scaled (b)
c. 2003	85,10	58,14	98,71	912050,00	30567.36 (2)	32,96	14,17	118569,79	n/d.
c. 2013	75,53	210,79	262.08 (1)	912050,00	n/d.	26.00 (1)	11.93 (1)	112837.2 (1)	n/d.
c. 2014	67,77	195,87	254.6 (7)	912050,00	n/d.	26.02 (7)	12.00 (7)	n/d.	n/d.
EVOLUTION	—	—	—	—	•••	+	—	+	
	4. PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION			5. MACROECONOMIC RISKS			6. FISCAL RISKS		
	R & D expenditure (% GDP)	Years of schooling - average (Lee)	Total Factor Productivity (Conference Board) (2003=100)	Volatility of Terms of Trade	Competitiveness (RER 2000=100)	Current Account (% GDP)	Tax revenues derived from NR in % of total tax revenue (a)(c)	Government social spending (% GDP)	Infrastructure quality
c. 2003	n/d.	6,71	100,00	12.35 (8)	138,10	14,12	48.2 (9)	17.4 (6)	n/d.
c. 2013	n/d.	8,41	105,16	31.48 (8)	88,64	2,44	50.6 (9)	15.4 (6)	2,60
c. 2014	n/d.	n/d.	95,55	18.73 (8)	58,89	4,31	44.7 (9)	n/d.	2,60
EVOLUTION		+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GENERAL EVALUATION	EXTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERNAL INEQUALITY			INTERTEMPORAL INEQUALITY		
COUNTRY CONTROL GROUP COMPARED	GDP PPP per capita (millions of USD 1990 - Geary Khamis)			Human Development Index			Adjusted net national savings (% GPN)		
	2003	2014	% growth	2000	2013	Evolution	2003	2013	% growth
	6996,44	9844,95	0,41	0,68	0,76	0,13	11,83	13,55	0,15
	22311,41	24527,75	0,10	0,88	0,91	0,04	13,38	12,71	-0,05
	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+

(1) Year 2012
 (2) Year 2005
 (4) Year 2011
 (5) Years 2000 and 2010
 (6) Year 2003-2004 and 2011-2012
 (7) Year 2013
 (8) Average standard deviation 2000-2004; 2005-2009 and 2010-2013
 (9) 2000-2003; 2005-2008; 2010-2013

(a) Only hydrocarbons and minerals. In order to standardize information we consider the total general government revenues net of social security contributions. However, in Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia takes into account the information of the nonfinancial public sector.
 (b) Palazzo, G. (2015). Midiendo los Costos Sociales de la Abundancia de Recursos Naturales: Una nueva herramienta estadística. Red Sudamericana de Economía Aplicada - Premio Jóvenes Economistas, 2014, www.redsudamericana.org
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 Source: ECLAC, World Bank, UNDP, IMF, Conference Board, WEFORUM and FAO.



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