Peru is a regional leader in public infrastructure investment

In 2014, public investments in Peru reached 5.5% of GDP, more than double the LAC average (2.6%) and higher than the OECD (3.2%). The high level of public investment stems partly from a programme of public investment in infrastructure, mainly roads and sanitation projects, initially introduced in 2008 and maintained over time. Following a decentralization process that started in 2002, almost half (44%) of public investment is carried out by the local level governments in 2014 (7.2 percentage points higher than in 2007). There is still room to improve the prioritisation of public investment at the local level and to guarantee that available resources are spent efficiently and effectively.

Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

2.23. Distribution of investment spending across levels of government, 2007 and 2014

Peru would do well to involve stakeholders earlier and more systematically in the design and implementation of regulations

Peru has the lowest score (0.6/4) among seven LAC countries on the stakeholder engagement composite indicator, below the LAC and OECD averages (1.6 and 2.1, respectively). While Peru has adopted the basic legal requirements for engaging stakeholders, consultation is not yet carried out systematically in practice. For example, the pre-publication of regulations is an important tool for transparency, but it occurs at a late stage and leaves limited room for stakeholders’ feedback to be considered and incorporated.

Chapter 7: Regulatory Policy and Governance

7.4. Composite indicator: Stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, 2015

Peru has made strides in implementing digital government

Similar to the majority (61%) of LAC countries surveyed, Peru has a national citizens’ portal and has adopted a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (digital signature). However, the use of the digital signature by citizens and businesses is not widespread given that it requires updated software and hardware, the acceptance by supervisory bodies is still low and the paper culture is deeply rooted in the administration.

Chapter 8: Digital and open government

8.10. Existence of a legally recognised digital identification (e.g. digital signature) mechanism (2015)
GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Government Institutions

Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2015)

Peru

Source: OECD 2015 Survey on Centre of Government

iREG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement (2015)

The max. score for each category is 1, and the max. aggregate score for the composite is 4

Peru
2.5

Oversight, quality control

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance for Latin America

Civil service merit index (2012-2015)

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)

Peru

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, 2014

Public Procurement

Government procurement (2014) *

% of GDP

Peru

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database. * See Notes

Development of strategic public procurement by objective (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support to</th>
<th>Green public procurement</th>
<th>MSMEs</th>
<th>Procure innovative goods and services</th>
<th>Women owned enterprises</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2 12 0 8</td>
<td>6 3 0 16</td>
<td>1 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Government

Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (2015)

Main national citizens portal for government services

Legally recognised digital identification (e.g. digital signature) mechanism

Peru

Source: OECD Survey on digital government performance

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2016)

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)

Peru

Source: 2016 OECD Survey on Open Government Data
**GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

Health Financing Systems And Budget Formulation

**Health care financing schemes and percentage of population covered (2015)**

*Government financing scheme*

*Social health insurance*

*Voluntary private insurance*

*Other*

*Compulsory private insurance*

*Not covered by any explicit arrangement*

Source: 2015 OECD Survey of Budget Officials on Budgeting Practices for Health in LAC countries

**OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES**

**Gini coefficient: Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2012)**

Indicator from 0 (low income concentration) to 100 (high income concentration)

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Notes

* Government investment data for Peru are recorded on a cash basis. Public sector employment as % of total employment and public sector employment filled by women data for Peru are for 2013. Government procurement data for Peru are recorded on a cash basis. Costs of goods and services financed by general government are not included in government procurement because they are not accounted separately in the IMF Government Finance Statistics (database).

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: http://www.oecd.org/gov/government-at-a-glance-lac.htm

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017 are available via the Stat-Links provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264265554-en

**Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017**

Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017 is the second edition of a joint publication between the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators to inform policy making and benchmark specific interventions. The model is the OECD Government at a Glance, which is a fundamental reference, backed by a well-established methodology for OECD member countries. Compared to the previous edition that had a special focus on Public Financial Management and alongside with indicators on public finances and public employment this second version covers a wider range of public management areas including the role and influence of the Centre of Government, Open Government and Open Data policies, Digital Government, Regulatory Governance and practices for Budgeting in health systems.