OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Working Paper No. 301

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY IN LATIN AMERICA: INCOMPATIBLE GOALS?

by

Luis Carranza, Christian Daude and Ángel Melguizo

Research area:
Latin American Economic Outlook



June 2011

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
WORKING PAPERS

This series of working papers is intended to disseminate the Development Centre's research findings rapidly among specialists in the field concerned. These papers are generally available in the original English or French, with a summary in the other language.

Comments on this paper would be welcome and should be sent to the OECD Development Centre, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16, France; or to dev.contact@oecd.org. Documents may be downloaded from: http://www.oecd.org/dev/wp or obtained via e-mail (dev.contact@oecd.org).



THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED AND ARGUMENTS EMPLOYED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORS AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE OECD OR OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES

©OECD (2011)
Applications for permission to reproduce or translate all or part of this document should be sent to rights@oecd.org

CENTRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
DOCUMENTS DE TRAVAIL

Cette série de documents de travail a pour but de diffuser rapidement auprès des spécialistes dans les domaines concernés les résultats des travaux de recherche du Centre de développement. Ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans leur langue originale, anglais ou français ; un résumé du document est rédigé dans l'autre langue.

Tout commentaire relatif à ce document peut être adressé au Centre de développement de l'OCDE, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16, France; ou à dev.contact@oecd.org. Les documents peuvent être téléchargés à partir de: http://www.oecd.org/dev/wp ou obtenus via le mél (dev.contact@oecd.org).



LES IDÉES EXPRIMÉES ET LES ARGUMENTS AVANCÉS DANS CE DOCUMENT SONT CEUX DES AUTEURS ET NE REFLÈTENT PAS NÉCESSAIREMENT CEUX DE L'OCDE OU DES GOUVERNEMENTS DE SES PAYS MEMBRES

©OCDE (2011)
Les demandes d'autorisation de reproduction ou de traduction de tout ou partie de ce document devront être envoyées à rights@oecd.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 4
PREFACE 5
RÉSUMÉ 6
ABSTRACT 7
I. INTRODUCTION 8
II. INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA 11
III. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT, FISCAL PERSPECTIVES AND FRAMEWORKS 20
IV. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS 29
REFERENCES 30
OTHER TITLES IN THE SERIES/ AUTRES TITRES DANS LA SÉRIE 33

© OECD 2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper was prepared for the 13th Public Finance Workshop of the Banca d'Italia, held in Perugia (30 March-2 April 2011). We would like to thank the discussant at that workshop, Sergio Clavijo, and acknowledge comments from George Kopits and Teresa Ter Minassian and other participants. Comments from Rolando Avendaño, Juan Carlos Berganza, Jeff Dayton-Johnson, Andrew Mold, Sebastián Nieto and Laura Recuero are also appreciated. Nallely Carro Acoltzi and Angela Ruiz-Ucelli provided helpful research assistance.

Financial support from the Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP) and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) are gratefully acknowledged. The views expressed herein are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not reflect the opinions of their institutions or the governments of their member countries. Corresponding authors angel.melguizo@oecd.org; christian.daude@oecd.org Postal address: 2 rue André Pascal. 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

 © OECD 2011

PREFACE

Better roads, ports and railroads reduce transportation costs, increasing the competitiveness of domestic firms. A stable and cost-effective provision of energy and telecommunications expand the production possibilities for firms. Furthermore, generalised access to infrastructure services, from water and sanitation, to transport infrastructure and telecommunications, also plays a key role in reducing income inequality and fighting poverty. Despite these facts, Latin America exhibits a significant infrastructure gap, due to decades of low and often inefficient public investment, not compensated by private sector projects.

A combination of many interrelated factors could contribute to explain this unfavourable situation. From an institutional perspective, Latin-American policymakers have been prioritising fiscal discipline to restore macroeconomic and financial stability. Improvements in fiscal balances achieved in the late 1980s and early 1990s came at the expense of sharp declines in public infrastructure investment. Furthermore, the crowding-in effect of private investment has not been enough to offset this public investment retrenchment. Institutional bottlenecks, such as opaque procurement and concession processes, periodical re-negotiations of contracts, or an inadequate regulatory framework explain in part the weakness of this effect.

This paper by Luis Carranza, from Universidad San Martín de Porres in Lima, jointly with Christian Daude and Ángel Melguizo, from the OECD Development Centre, contributes to this relevant debate. The authors examine in detail trends in public and total infrastructure investment in six large Latin American economies, and their relationship with fiscal policies since the early eighties. They argue that post-crisis fiscal frameworks, notably fiscal rules, increasingly popular in the region, should not only consolidate the recent progress towards fiscal sustainability, but also create the fiscal space required to close the infrastructure gaps. They illustrate the importance of these arguments with a detailed account of recent developments in the fiscal framework and public investment in some of the main economies in Latin America, which could represent good practices for the region and for other developing economies.

This paper is elaborated within the Fiscal pillar of the LAC-OECD Initiative, a joint project of the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the Development Centre, supported by Spain, Chile and Mexico.

Mario Pezzini
Director
OECD Development Centre
June 2011

© OECD 2011

RÉSUMÉ

Les pays d'Amérique latine présentent une lacune importante dans les stocks d'infrastructure, à cause des faibles et nombreux cas d'investissements publics inefficaces, ce qui n'est compensée par les projets du secteur privé. Dans ce document, nous analysons les tendances publiques et total d'investissement des infrastructures dans six grandes économies latino-américaines, à la lumière de l'évolution fiscal depuis les années quatre vingt. Nous soutenons que les cadres de post-crise fiscales, notamment les règles fiscales qui sont de plus en plus populaire dans la région, devrait non seulement consolider des progrès récemment accomplis vers la viabilité de la dette, mais aussi de créer l'espace budgétaire pour combler ces lacunes dans l'infrastructure. Ces points sont illustrés dans un compte détaillé de l'évolution récente dans le cadre fiscal et l'investissement public dans le cas du Pérou.

Classification JEL: E62, H54, O54
Mots clé: Infrastructure, politique budgétaire, règles fiscales, Amérique latine

© OECD 2011

ABSTRACT

Latin American countries exhibit a significant gap in infrastructure stocks, due to low and in many cases inefficient public investment, which is furthermore not compensated by private sector projects. In this paper we analyse trends in public and total infrastructure investment in six large Latin American economies, in the light of fiscal developments since the early eighties. We argue that post-crisis fiscal frameworks, notably fiscal rules which are increasingly popular in the region, should not only consolidate the recent progress towards debt sustainability, but also create the fiscal space to close these infrastructure gaps. These points are illustrated in a detailed account of recent developments in the fiscal framework and public investment in the Peruvian case.

JEL classification: E62, H54, O54.
Keywords: Infrastructure, fiscal policy, fiscal rules, Latin America

© OECD 2011

I. INTRODUCTION

Low and volatile public investment in infrastructure is one of the most frequently-cited causes of slow long-term output growth in many Latin American countries. Certainly, fiscal adjustments have been quite sharp following economic crises in the region; have these periodic fiscal contractions harmed long-term infrastructure investment? We find that the evidence for this hypothesis is not that strong. Nevertheless, there are links between fiscal sustainability and public investment in infrastructure. Namely, high financing costs due to weak fiscal sustainability seem to have contributed significantly to low levels of infrastructure investment in Latin America. This finding raises the possibility that fiscal consolidation and public infrastructure investment could be complements, rather than substitutes, given the right policy setting. Accordingly, the paper reviews and discussed how fiscal frameworks in the region can be reformed to create fiscal space for more public infrastructure investment.

Latin America overcame the 2008-2009 international crisis with apparently robust macroeconomic health. At the onset of the crisis, most countries in the region had positive budget surpluses, reasonably low debt-to-GDP levels and credible monetary policies thanks, in several cases, to inflation-targeting regimes. As the crisis progressed, policy makers could boast significant fiscal stimulus packages while keeping country risk in check. These solid balances stood in stark contrast to the region's historic performance, in which fiscal fragility had been at the root of protracted crises, including the dramatic debt crisis of the 1980s[1]. Although in the first two quarters of 2009 all countries suffered significant slowdowns – in many cases, recessions – by mid 2009, most economies were already showing solid signs of recovery. After a decline in GDP of 1.9% in 2009, the region grew at 5.9% in 2010 and is expected to perform at above trend-growth levels during 2011 and 2012.

Interestingly, with the exception of Brazil, public investment was the primary vehicle of choice for countercyclical fiscal expansions. Governments in the region announced fiscal stimulus packages ranging in size from around 3% of GDP in Chile and Peru, through 1.5% in Argentina and Mexico to 0.6% in Brazil. Infrastructure investment constituted 2 percentage

[1] The region's experience of the crisis is summarised and analysed in OECD (2009). Was this success due to greater policy space that allowed the use of effective countercyclical fiscal policy? The limited information on the actual implemented packages, the uncertainty on the size of fiscal multipliers, and the combined effects of other favourable external factors involved make it difficult to provide a clear answer. Moreover, the debate on the cyclical or structural nature of fiscal improvements in several Latin American economies in recent years remains somewhat polarised (ranging from the more pessimistic views in Izquierdo and Talvi, 2008, to the more positive ones in Vladkova-Hollar and Zettelmeyer, 2008, and Daude *et al.*, 2011).

© OECD 2011

points of GDP in Peru, more than 1 percentage point in Chile and Argentina and more than half a point in Mexico. To put all these figures in context, governments in OECD economies announced fiscal stimulus packages averaging 3.4 percentage points of GDP from 2008 to 2010, with infrastructure investment accounting for one fifth of this.

Now that the bulk of the crisis seems over, the debate –in Latin America as in OECD countries – is turning to the exit strategy from the expansive/accommodative monetary and fiscal stance. This is notably the case in emerging economies given that domestic demand remains solid and negative output gaps have probably been already reversed, so most international institutions are suggesting the need to withdraw stimulus packages (see for instance OECD, 2010, and IMF, 2011). In this situation, in countries where currencies have appreciated and capital inflows remain buoyant, as is the case in Latin America, fiscal adjustment is a quite sensible option. The discussion regarding fiscal policy in this adjustment phase focuses on three main questions: the timing of the process (*when*), the size of the required fiscal adjustment (*how much*), and its composition both in terms of revenues/expenditure, but also by type of taxes and expenditure items (*what to adjust*). A general agreement seems to be emerging with respect to at least two desirable conditions of the fiscal adjustment. First, it should be "growth-friendly" in the short run, which directs attention to the *timing* of the consolidation.[2] Second, it should be "development-friendly" in the medium and long run, where more attention is devoted to its *composition*.[3]

This paper contributes to this second, development-friendly, dimension of the debate on fiscal exit strategies. In particular, we stress the relevance not just of maintaining public investment in infrastructure, but creating more fiscal space to increase it for the case of Latin America. The main institutional arrangements of fiscal frameworks and rules in the region are discussed with an emphasis on how they affect public investment. Our conclusions does not stem from the conventional wisdom which holds that fiscal consolidations have typically led to reduced investment, but rather from long-term factors affecting the cost of financing. This has profound policy implications, since the required policy responses differ. According to our analysis, the priority should be to generate more fiscal space in the long-run, beyond immediate cyclical considerations, rather than simply allowing for more discretionary fiscal space during economic slowdowns.

The paper is organised as follows. In the second section we describe investment trends in infrastructure, both public and private, in six large Latin American economies since the early 1980s, linking them with the observed and structural state of public finances. Additionally, we present estimations of infrastructure patterns in the region and discuss their determinants, in comparison to other emerging economies. In section three we integrate this diagnosis with the current debate on fiscal exit strategies, based on the theoretical and empirical literature on fiscal policy and public investment. We assess the implementation and reform of fiscal rules which take into account public investment in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. We pay particular attention to the case of Peru, as a potential benchmark for other developing

2 This discussion ignores for now the possibility that fiscal consolidations have expansionary effects in and of themselves.

3 For a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative revision for an extended G20 group, see Bornhorst *et al.* (2011).

countries, since it is one of the countries that exhibit both large infrastructure gaps, and some interesting recent experience in setting up fiscal rules that created space for public investment. The main conclusions and references close the paper.

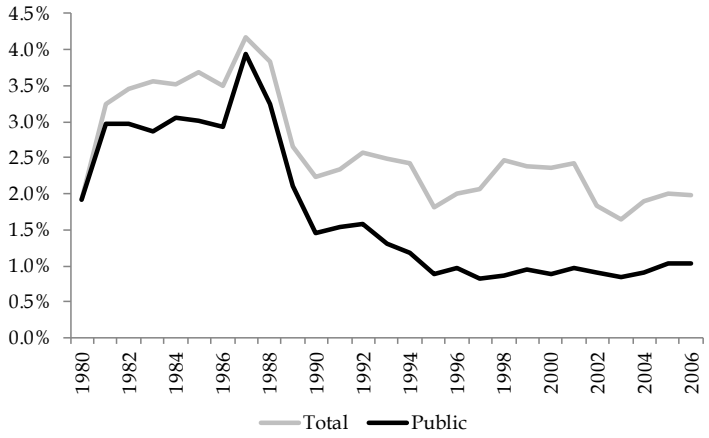
© OECD 2011

II. INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA

Unfortunately, comparable statistics on public or private infrastructure investment in Latin America are not available for a large group of countries. This reflects probably the problem that "what gets attention gets measured and what gets measured gets attention" (Commission on Growth and Development, 2008). Therefore, rather than giving a comprehensive survey of all countries in the region, we focus on those for which data are available from the World Bank's work on infrastructure in Latin America (e.g. Calderón and Servén,2010): Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru (LAC-6, henceforth). These six countries represent altogether around 85% of Latin America's GDP, and therefore a significant share of total investment in the region. Furthermore, this sample covers a wide range of experiences regarding investment trends, both public and private, as well as budgetary frameworks and fiscal rules.

Latin America exhibits relatively low investment rates in the main infrastructure categories: water, telecommunications (both fixed and mobile lines), land transport (roads and railways), and electricity (generation capacity). While during the 1980s, total investment in infrastructure in the LAC-6 area was on average around 3.3% of GDP, after the adjustment of the 1990s, in the period 2000-06 total infrastructure investment amounted to just 2.0% of GDP (see Figure 1). These investment levels are far below those recommended by the literature to sustain high growth rates. For example, the aforementioned *Growth Report* by the Commission on Growth and Development (2008) highlighted that in fast-growing Asia, public investment in infrastructure accounts for around 5.0 to 7.0% of GDP.

Figure 1. **Public and total investment in infrastructure in LAC-6 countries**
(Weighted average, % of nominal GDP)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010)

Most of the reduction in total infrastructure investment was due to a retrenchment in public investment by the general government, from 2.9% of GDP during the 1980s to 0.9% as of 2000-07. This public reduction was furthermore not compensated by the increase in private investment, which rose from 0.5 to 1.0% of GDP in the same period. Thus, despite the fact that the privatisation of state-owned enterprises in several of these economies during the 1990s explains, or even justifies, the reduction in public investment, it seems that the private sector was unable to fill the gap as it was expected to do. The spread of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in strategic sectors has not changed significantly the picture, stressing the need for high-quality institutions (for the procurement and concession processes) and regulations, and more developed capital markets.

However, it is important to note that there are some important differences within the region.[4] The regional trend is largely driven by the largest of these six economies: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. For these three economies, public investment in infrastructure fell around two percentage points of GDP, while private flows increase one point in the best cases (Figure 2). In contrast, Colombia and especially Chile have managed to compensate the reduction in public investment, with an increase in private infrastructure investment. Peru represents an extreme case, not only for its low level at the start of the period of analysis, but also for the sudden stop in total investment flows in the late 1980s. Indeed, in Peru as in most of the countries in the region, public investment in infrastructure is not only too low, it is also too volatile.

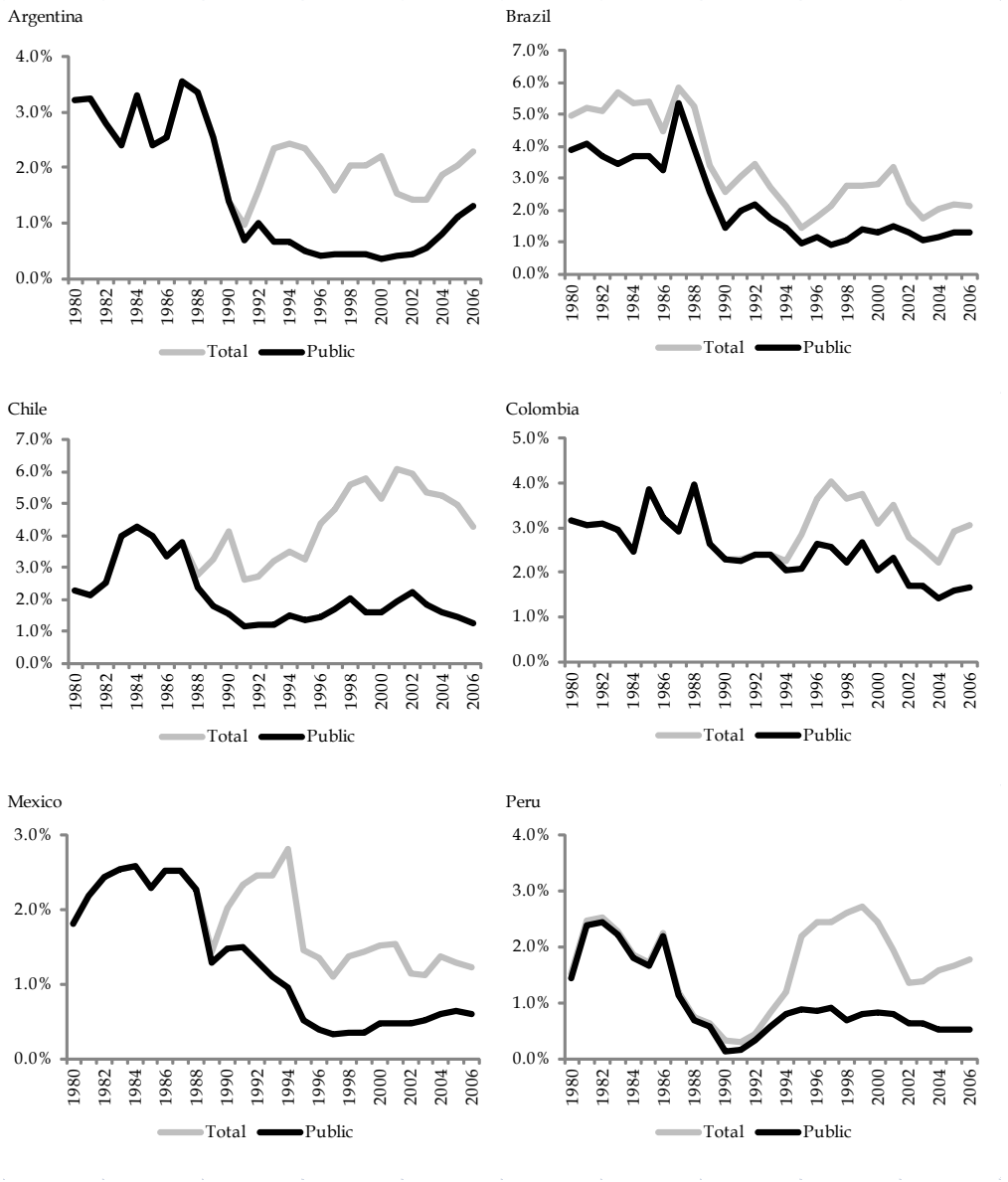
II.1. Fiscal consolidation and public investment in infrastructure

The conventional wisdom stresses that, leaving aside the long lasting effects of the balance of payment crisis in the 1990s, Latin-American policymakers have been prioritising fiscal discipline to restore macro and financial stability. As shown in Calderón and Servén (2004), Martner and Tromben (2005), de Mello and Mulder (2006) or CAF (2009), improvements in primary structural fiscal balances achieved since the mid 1980s in many countries in the region did not come from retrenching current expenditure, but rather from revenue hikes and declines in public infrastructure investment. Lora (2007) also confirms the negative correlation between public infrastructure investments with the current fiscal balance in seven Latin American economies, while debt increases are associated with higher public infrastructure investment. In particular, IMF fiscal adjustment loans are associated with lower levels of public investment in infrastructure, according to this author.

[4] It is important to note that significant heterogeneity is also evident among different infrastructures. The described general trends are dominated by the performance in the electricity and land transportation sectors. By contrast, private investment in telecommunications has more than compensated public investment retrenchment. Finally, public investment in the water sector has been fairly stable, with only marginal contributions from private initiatives.

© OECD 2011

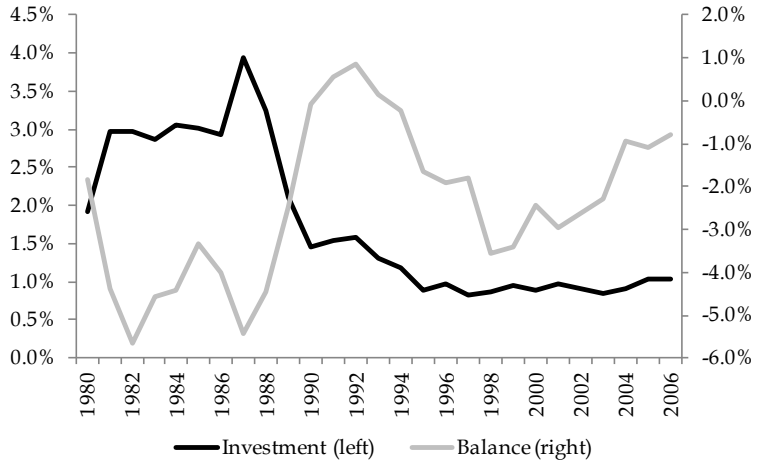
Figure 2. **Public and total investment in infrastructure** (% of nominal GDP)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010)

A simple graphical approach corroborates, but only weakly, this view (see Figure 3 for a regional weighted average and Figure 4 for the national series). From the mid-1980s to the early-mid-1990s, the reduction of public deficit (cumulatively, 6.3 percentage points of GDP in the period 1987-1992 from for LAC-6) has been accompanied by the reduction in public infrastructure investment (-2.4 p.p. of GDP, while private investment in the same period only rose 0.8 p.p.). In other words, one third of the improvement in fiscal accounts can be effectively attributed to lower infrastructure investment.

Figure 3. **Public investment in infrastructure and budget balance in LAC-6 countries**
(Weighted average, % of nominal GDP)



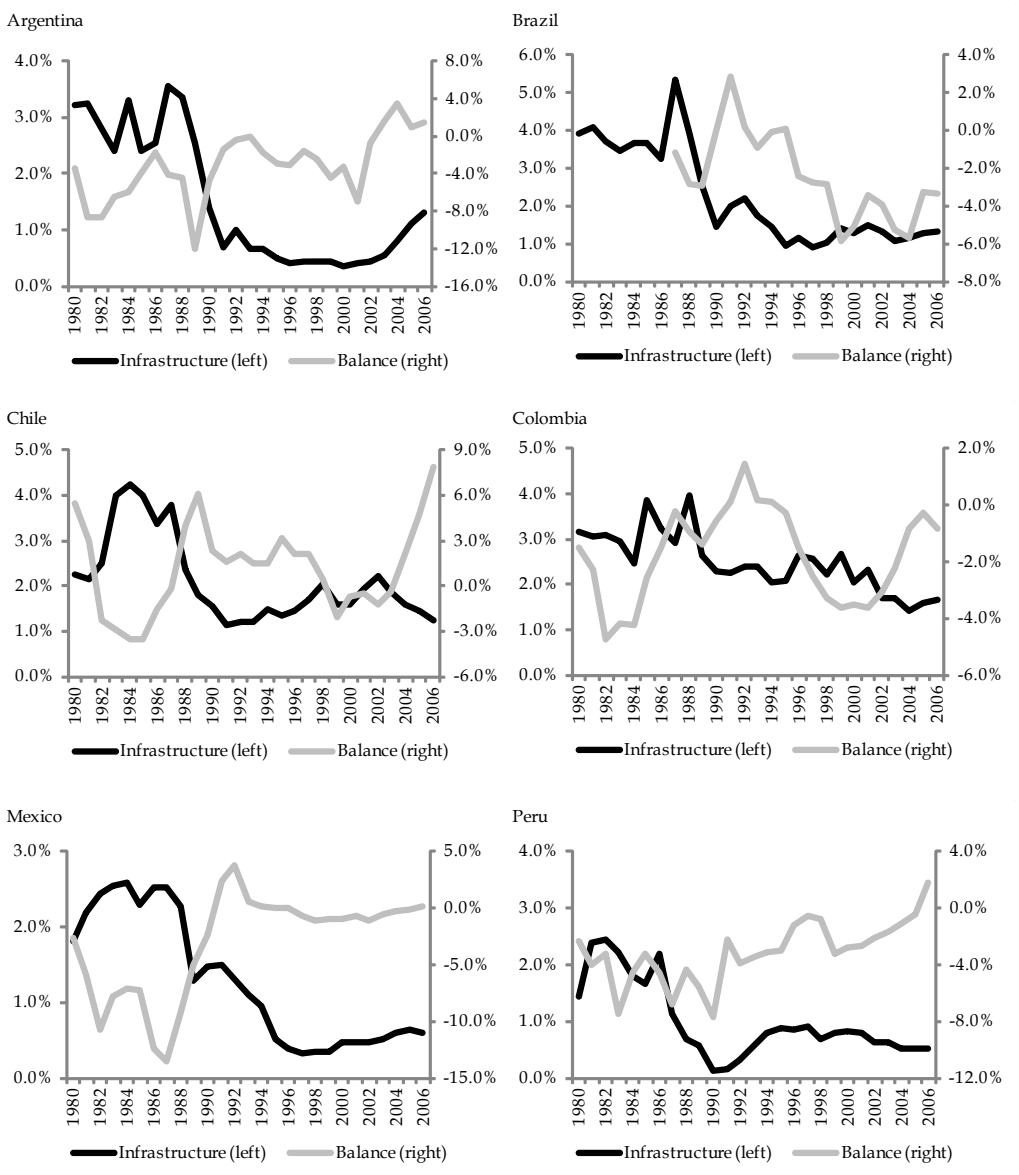
Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010), ECLAC and IMF databases

A closer look at the evolution of investment rates, headline and cyclically-adjusted budget balances and the business cycle provides a more ambiguous image. In particular, during the whole period of analysis, 1980-2006, it does not seem that fiscal consolidations during crises are the key driver of lower investment rates. The correlation of the variation of fiscal balance and investment retrenchment is low (left panel in Figure 5). This correlation is even weaker when the fiscal stance is measured by the cyclically-adjusted budget balance, a more precise indicator of discretionary fiscal decisions (right panel in Figure 5).[5]

[5] Similar results are obtained analysing just the episodes of fiscal improvement and investment reduction (first quadrant of these figures). Additionally, results are robust to the definition of the GDP in trends.

© OECD 2011

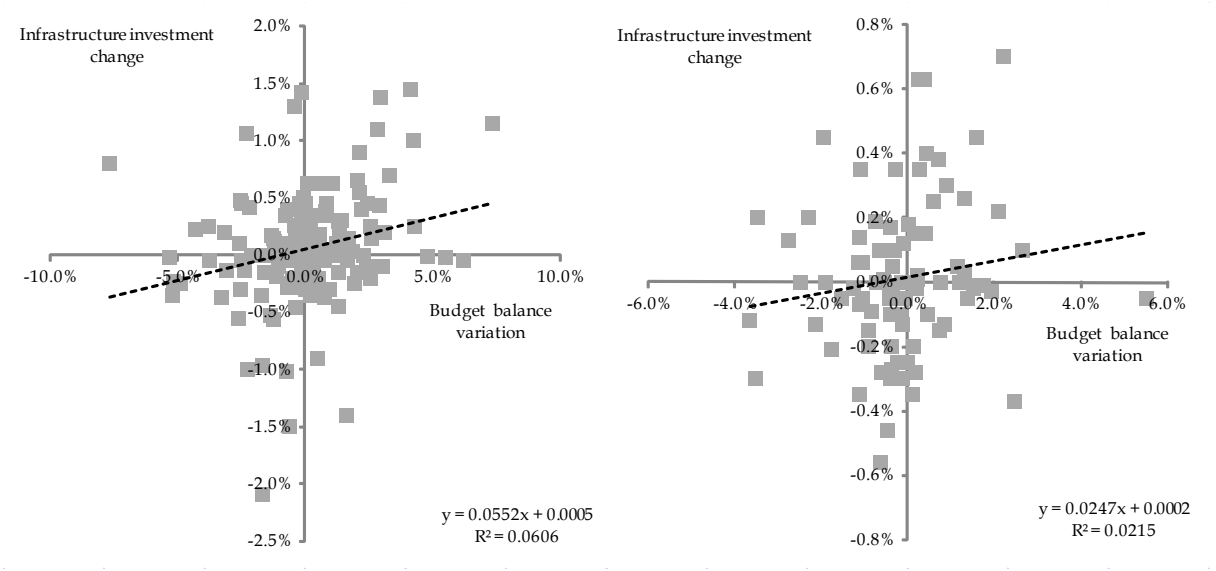
Figure 4. **Public investment in infrastructure and budget balance** (%of nominal GDP)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010), ECLAC and IMF databases

Figure 5.**Public investment in infrastructure vs. budget balance variations**
(Surplus increase vs. investment reduction, % of nominal GDP)

Budget balance, 1980-2006 Cyclically-adjusted primary balance, 1990-2006



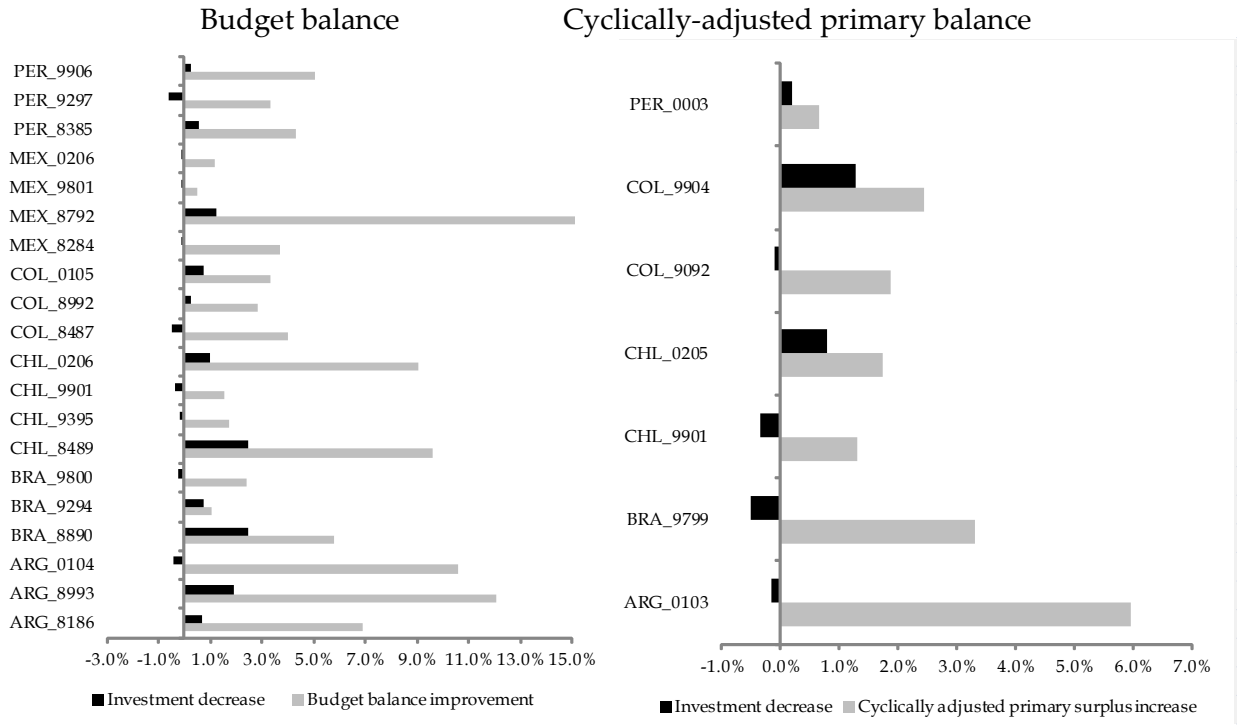
Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010), Daude *et al.* (2011), ECLAC and IMF databases

Additionally, following the exercise by Martner and Tromben (2005), we analysed episodes of sustained fiscal consolidations, defined as those in which budget balance improved for two or more consecutive years. Also for these episodes, irrespective of whether the analysis is done based on observed or on cyclically-adjusted balances, the infrastructure component of fiscal improvements remains limited (Figure 6). For instance, focusing on the latter, only in the cases of Colombia 1999-2004 and Chile 2002-2005, and less so Peru 2000-2003, investment drove fiscal developments (right panel of Figure 6).

In spite of this, closing the infrastructure gap remains a fiscal issue, whether done jointly with private firms, or by the public sector alone. In particular, as international and regional experience indicates that, due to a combination of flawed contract design, imperfect regulation, deficient institutions and macroeconomic shocks, private provision of infrastructure often involves renegotiations of contracts and consequent changes in contractual conditions that should be accounted for as contingent liabilities of the public sector (for Latin America, see Guasch *et al.* (2007) for the sectors of transport and water, and Engel *et al.* (2003) for highways). Therefore, the emerging consensus is that PPPs should be pursued in sectors and activities where the private sector management and execution add value and efficiency relative to the public sector, but not to create artificial fiscal space to increase infrastructure investment (e.g. see OECD, 2008*b*). Additionally, countries with higher debt-to-GDP levels also exhibit larger infrastructure gaps, as we show in the next section. All of this supports the generation of a significant fiscal space for the next decades.

© OECD 2011

Figure 6.**Fiscal balance improvement and investment reduction**
(Surplus increase or deficit decrease vs. investment reduction, % of nominal GDP)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Calderón and Servén (2010), Daude *et al.* (2011), ECLAC and IMF databases

II. 2. Infrastructure gaps, debt and governance

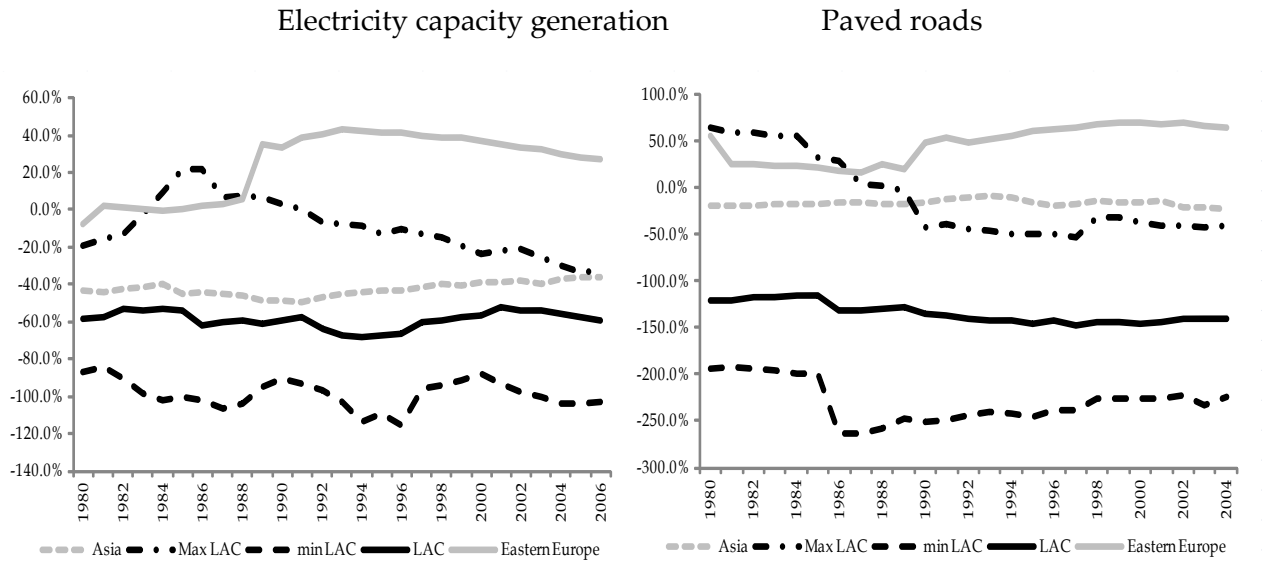
As a consequence of years of low – and probably rather inefficient – investment in infrastructure, many countries in Latin America present significant infrastructure gaps (see Perry *et al.*, 2008; CAF, 2009; or Perroti and Sánchez, 2011). The shortfalls are especially evident in the transportation and electricity sectors. The literature agrees upon the importance of gaps both in quantity and quality of infrastructures in the region.

However, most papers analyse observed infrastructure stocks across countries. This might be misleading as it does not take into account structural characteristics which determine the optimal level of infrastructure. For example, the degree of urbanisation or geographical dispersion of the population determines the optimal and effective amount of roads and other transport infrastructures.

Compared to a counterfactual based on such country characteristics, Latin American economies perform in general below their expected patterns (see Figure 7). As of 2007, a back-of-the-envelope calculation of the cost of closing these gaps shows that they amount well above 30% of the regional GDP (Balmaseda et al, 2011). The weak performance of Latin America is especially worrisome when contrasted to other developing countries and emerging markets

(notably Asia and Eastern Europe). Furthermore, there has been little advancement over the last two decades regarding these gaps in the region.

Figure 7. **Comparative degree of achievement in transport and energy infrastructure**



Notes: The degree of achievement is the log difference between the observed pattern and the country-specific expected value according to the contra-factual estimated from a regression on the degree of urbanisation, the sectorial composition of output, population density, GDP per capita, country fixed effects and common time effects.
Source: Balmaseda *et al.* (2011)

These large shortfalls in key infrastructure categories are often considered one of the factors that explain Latin America's low levels of economic growth and persistent levels of inequality and poverty. As public infrastructure investment in general is assumed to have growth enhancing properties (see Aschauer, 1989; Fernald, 1999), these low levels of investments in the region are worrisome. For example, Calderón and Servén (2010) estimate that more adequate investment and infrastructure quality in Latin America could accelerate GDP growth significantly. However, there is also evidence showing that public investment does not translate automatically into more infrastructure and economic growth (see for instance Pritchett, 2000). An adequate framework – not only for regulating private infrastructure investment but also implementing and evaluating *ex ante* and *ex post* public projects – is important. Otherwise, it is more likely for public investment to simply crowd-out – at least in part – private investment, and have only a reduced impact on economic growth (Cavallo and Daude, 2011).

What explains quantitatively these infrastructure gaps in Latin America? As discussed above, a prominent explanation has been fiscal consolidation programmes that have cut public investment, as other budget items – current expenditures – are less flexible to postpone or reduce fast. In fact, Balmaseda *et al.* (2011) show that a significant fraction of the cross-country differences in the degrees of achievement in infrastructure is explained by fiscal and institutional factors. The results show that countries with higher public debt-to-GDP ratios tend to

© OECD 2011

underperform in terms of infrastructure. Also, a higher budget balance is correlated with less achievement in transport infrastructure (not so for energy). In both cases, the quality of institutions relevant for the management of public infrastructure projects has a positive and significant impact on the degree of infrastructure achievement.

While on average debt-to-GDP levels have declined and the debt composition has become less risky in terms of currency composition and maturity in the past decade in Latin America, these estimates show that countries with high levels of debt could still benefit from fiscal consolidation, as lower debt levels imply lower financing costs for infrastructure investment (either public or private). However, if such a consolidation is based primarily on a reduction of public investment, it will come at a price of increasing further the infrastructure gaps at least in some sectors. The other important result is that in terms of explaining differences across countries in their infrastructure achievements, the institutional dimension is important. Actually, the quality of the bureaucracy explains by its self almost one fourth of the total variation in the observed infrastructure gaps. A one-standard-deviation improvement in this dimension (e.g. passing from Peru´s institutional quality to that of Chile), would on average close the gap in paved roads by around 58% and the gap for electricity generation by around 45%. This shows the importance of adopting complementary reforms in public institutions which would raise the efficiency of public investment more generally (a point emphasised by Isham and Kaufmann, 1999; Fedelino and Hemming, 2005; and Cavallo and Daude, 2011; among others). Of course, other drivers are also relevant, in particular the development of financial markets.

© OECD 2011

III. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT, FISCAL PERSPECTIVES AND FRAMEWORKS

At the same time, there is no doubt that Latin America shares the need to pursue fiscal consolidation. According to standard debt sustainability analysis, fiscal positions in most countries in the region during the 2000s were in line with those needed to stabilise the current debt-to-GDP ratios, and much closer that those exhibited among most OECD countries. However, with the exception of Brazil, Latin America has not completely decoupled in this sense, such that in some cases a considerable fiscal consolidation is needed in the years ahead. According to Daude *et al.* (2011), cyclically-adjusted primary balance should increase between 2 and 4 percentage points of GDP to stabilise debt at pre-crisis levels.[6] In a similar exercise, OECD (2010) estimates that the required fiscal adjustment in industrialised economies is higher than 5 p.p. of GDP (Figure 8).

The main difference between Latin America and other regions, especially developed countries, is that fiscal adjustments in the region tend to be required mostly for cyclical reasons, as its strong recovery and high commodity prices are pushing countries in South America into the expansive phase of the business cycle. For example, while Chile would require an improvement of 3.8 p.p of GDP to stabilise its debt-to-GDP ratio, the highest in our sample, this ratio was just around 13% of GDP as of 2009.

However, as important as the size and urgency of the fiscal adjustment ahead is its composition. The current debate on fiscal frameworks runs the risk of being too limited. This is delicate, since well-defined fiscal frameworks (from budgetary processes and numerical fiscal rules, to fiscal agencies and councils)[7] can both enhance social confidence in the medium-term orientation of fiscal policy and facilitate returning public finances to sustainable positions in the

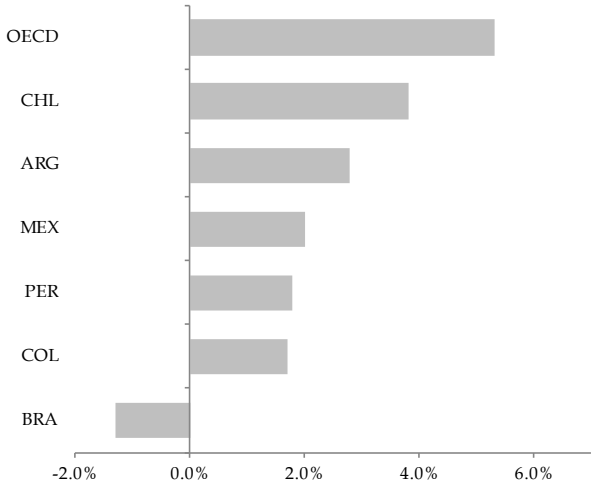
6 Of course, initial debt-to-GDP ratios differ significantly across countries in the region. For example debt levels in Chile in 2009 were around 13% of GDP, while in Brazil it was around 48% of GDP.

7 Fiscal frameworks, oftentimes regulated though fiscal responsibility laws take into account not only numerical goals, but also procedures, jurisdictional coverage sanctions, escape clauses, and cyclical considerations (see Corbacho and Schwartz, 2007 for a survey). Theoretical and empirical analysis of fiscal rules can be found in Kopits and Symansky (1998) and Kopits (2001). For a recent overview of the experience with independent fiscal councils see Debrun *et al.* (2009) and Hagemann (2010). The relationship between budgetary institutions and fiscal performance in Latin America and OECD countries can be found in Boyer *et al.* (2011). In all cases, the authors stress that each components are necessary but not sufficient conditions for a better fiscal policy, and highlight the need of strong political commitment.

© OECD 2011

short-term (OECD, 2010). As the IMF clearly put it: "where improvements are needed, reforms to these (fiscal) institutions should be part of the exit strategy" (Bornhorst *et al.*, 2010).

Figure 8. **Required change in structural primary balances to stabilise debt-to-GDP ratios**
(% of nominal GDP)



Source: OECD (2010), and Daude *et al.* (2011) for Latin America

In order to avoid this potential drawback, the debate on fiscal frameworks should complement the usual sustainability focus with at least two other dimensions. First, reforms should address socio-economic challenges in the short-run, leaving enough room for stabilisation policies (automatic and discretionary, at least during severe downturns). And second, they should incorporate medium and long run elements, managing both "assets" (for instance commodity revenues) and "liabilities" (such as poverty reduction, infrastructure gaps, and age-related expenditures).

Focusing on the infrastructure dimension, in order to set an adequate framework in practice, it is important first to review first the trade-off regarding sustainability and public investment. It is often argued that fiscal consolidation programmes based on cutting public infrastructure investments are short-sighted as these investments would increase potential output growth and therefore increase fiscal solvency (Easterly *et al.*, 2008). Thus, if the growth effects would be taken into account in the solvency assessments and the fiscal policy framework more in general, reducing public infrastructure investments would be less attractive.

The argument depends on the balance between solvency risks (and probably also liquidity risks) that could trigger a higher financing cost versus the gain in terms of economic growth. In this sense, it is true that public investment reduction during the late 1980s and early-1990s might have set the scene for the low growth performance during the 1990s in Latin America. However, it is also important to remember that most countries were still in default from the 1981-1982 debt crisis and that these fiscal adjustments were part of larger packages

© OECD 2011

under the *Brady plan* to regain access to finance. Clearly, the reliance on privatisation without proper regulation did not create the expected results in terms of private investment in the region. However, it is not clear if at that time countries had many other options given the overall bad state of public finances. Nowadays, especially resource-rich countries in South America are closer to a situation where they have to decide on the optimal mix between reducing debt further – which would allow a lower interest rate and boost private investment – and more public investment in infrastructure.[8]

III.1. Public infrastructure investment and fiscal policy: Main policy options

One traditional fiscal framework that in principle allows for more fiscal space to finance public investment are the so called *golden rules*, which set targets on the current balance and exclude capital expenditures. In theory, they have many advantages if higher public investment translates into higher growth, and therefore more revenues to sustain debt levels (see Blanchard and Giavazzi, 2004). In some sense, this alternative assumes a private-sector approach, in which current revenues finance current expenditures, while borrowing finances capital expenditures. These provisions tend to be used rather often. According to the IMF (2009), around one third of the fiscal rules in emerging and developing countries exclude public investment and other special items from budget targets. However, these paths are not free of practical problems. In addition to the need to run separate (and credible) budgets, the public sector does not usually receive financial returns on its investment, departing from the private sector rationale (Martner and Tromben, 2005)[9]. Besides, several authors have pointed out that even if budget policy remains fiscally sustainable (an assumption which is far from evident in this framework) public infrastructure investment has decreasing rates of returns, and that separating the budget may introduce a bias against education, health and other intangible investments (see IMF, 2004, Fedelino and Hemming, 2005, and OECD, 2010 for critical approaches).

Another popular policy option, accepted by several public accounting conventions, is to exclude from the fiscal targets the operations of commercially-run public enterprises. By this means, investment expenditure can be registered along several years. However, once again, it is not straightforward how to identify these public enterprises. The spread of PPPs is a related promising option, if accompanied by good procurement and concession processes, and adequate regulatory frameworks.[10]

Finally, a more general and also promising formula would be to explicitly adopt macro-fiscal rules. They should require, by law, the accumulation of savings during good times, generating the fiscal space to maintain public investment during economic downturns (for a comprehensive analysis of the main issues in defining and implementing structural fiscal rules in

8 For a framework that deals with these trades-offs for resource rich countries see van der Ploeg and Venables (2011).

9 A variation of this rule, also discussed and dismissed for practical problems in Martner and Tromben (2005), would consist in changing the public accounting principles, and record investment as an increase in non-financial assets.

10 For an analysis of the different options to increase public investment in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru, see IMF (2004).

© OECD 2011

Latin America, see Ter-Minassian, 2011). We will devote the next two sections to macro-fiscal rules, adapted to the context of the main Latin American economies.

III. 2. Basic principles for a way forward

Based on previous arguments, fiscal consolidation and infrastructure convergence should be made compatible, taking also into account an additional restriction: the particularly strong association of investment and political cycles in Latin America (OECD, 2008*a*; Nieto-Parra and Santiso, 2009). An alternative for fiscal policy in Latin American countries (both in the short and the long run) is to create or modify existing rules and frameworks such that they incorporate a path towards the steady state for an economy with a large infrastructure gap in a very simple way: specifying a debt objective and path, supplemented by a spending and/or deficit rule. In addition, a fiscal council could set the scenarios, estimating the gap, defining the deficit/debt and investment trends.

In this context, moving towards a fiscal framework that assesses more the long-term trade-offs between solvency and different government expenditures and investments seem not only feasible, but necessary. Of course, there are many practical questions of implementation to be addressed to achieve a more long-term approach to public finances that includes these growth effects. For example, infrastructure investments are not the only item with potential growth-enhancing effects. Public expenditures on education, health, or public security could also affect growth as well as the reduction of tax expenditures that create misallocations of resources could boost productivity. Furthermore, the estimates of the effects of these growth effects are inherently imprecise and could be subject to manipulation.

Nevertheless, these challenges can be resolved and improved through learning-by-doing. For example, advisory fiscal councils can present estimates and simulations of the growth effects of the different budget programmes which could be valuable information for the prioritisation of policies. Estimates provided in a transparent matter by an external council – even if they are not binding – would be subject to less manipulation and could be improved by evaluating existing programmes. Also, reporting tax expenditures in a transparent way might be a helpful by-product of a more sophisticated fiscal framework with emphasis on net worth. In this sense, fiscal rules do not automatically translate in to better fiscal outcomes (see for instance Arezki and Ismail, 2010 or Caceres *et al.*, 2010); they must be accompanied by complementary reforms to the transparency and efficiency of the budget process. A combination of deficit targets and current expenditure limits, supervised by some type of council or independent institutions is probably a good practical option (in a similar line, see Ter Minassian, 2011).

III. 3. Infrastructure in fiscal rules in Latin America, with a focus on Peru

Some advances in fiscal policy-making have been significant since the 2000s. According to Daude *et al.* (2011), from a structural perspective, both cyclically-adjusted balances and debt sustainability analysis confirm the better position enjoyed by most countries in Latin America before the crisis. These good practices in the stabilising role of fiscal policy (notably in Chile, Colombia, and Peru), and in general in fiscal sustainability, stem from a combination of well-designed fiscal rules, better institutions, and good policy makers. However, the institutional framework is often weaker than it appears. According to the IMF (2009), only one out of the five

© OECD 2011

countries with fiscal rules during the crisis (Brazil) did not modify the rule (Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru did; Colombia is in the process to approve it). In what follows we sketch the treatment of infrastructure investment in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Peru.

Chile's fiscal rule (2001) does not include any specific disposition on investment, neither it is discussed (Comité Asesor para el Diseño de una Política Fiscal de Balance Estructural de Segunda Generación para Chile, 2010). In the case of Colombia, the Comité Técnico Interinstitucional (2010) mentions the possibility to earmark royalties to finance high-productivity local infrastructures. Colombia's *Fiscal Responsibility Law* from 2003 does not address explicitly the issue of targets and the treatment of infrastructure, but it provide budgeting rules for contingent liabilities due to concessions to the private sector.

Argentina's *Fiscal Responsibility Law* (set in 1999) allows excluding social programmes, public investment and projects financed by multilaterals from budget balance requirements. There is also a cap on primary expenditure growth, which should grow less than nominal GDP or remain constant in periods of negative nominal growth. However, the rule has frequently been violated or suspended.

The approach employed in Brazil and Mexico can be thought as a soft version of the golden rule, with all the shortcomings already mentioned. Brazil's *Fiscal Responsibility Law* (2000) allows investment to be excluded from targets for the states. Furthermore, the law imposes certain minimum spending amounts (as a percentage of total revenues and transfers from the federal government) on social issues like heath or education. These earmarked allocations reduce significantly the possibility of changing priorities in the budget, in addition to creating pro-cyclicality in expenditures. In the case of Mexico (the *Fiscal Responsibility Law* was adopted in 2006), the target is set on a cash basis. Since 2009, budget targets exclude investment on behalf of PEMEX, the state-owned oil company. Excess resource revenues can partially be allocated to certain state-level investment projects or to the oil stabilisation fund. If this later fund exceeds 1.5% of GDP, all additional revenue is split between a fund for state-level investment (50%), PEMEX investment (25%) and a fund to finance future pensions (25%) (see Villafuerte and Lopez-Murphy, 2010).

The case of Peru

The case of Peru represents probably one of the best practices in the region. As previously shown, Peru represented an extreme case in public investment in infrastructure, not only for its low level at the start of the period of analysis, but also for the volatility of its infrastructure investment. These characteristics explain the country's very high infrastructure gaps. However, at the same time, recent developments in the design of its fiscal framework may represent a good practice for economies in a similar situation.

At the end of 1999 the *Fiscal Prudency and Transparency Law* was enacted, imposing two numerical restrictions: a ceiling on the consolidated public sector (non-financial public sector plus the central bank) fiscal deficit of 1% of GDP, and a restriction that the annual increase of non-financial expenditures of the general government should not exceed the inflation rate plus 2%. Expenditures included all transfers and credits with government guarantees. For general election years, there were additional restrictions on non-financial expenditures and the fiscal

 © OECD 2011

deficit to prevent outgoing administrations from engineering an opportunistic fiscal expansion: the general government's non-financial expenditure during the first seven months of the year could not exceed 60% of the total non-financial expenditure budgeted for the whole year; and the Consolidated Public Sector deficit for the first semester could not exceed 50% of the programmed annual deficit.

The 1999 fiscal law had escape clauses. In case of national emergency or international crisis that may significantly affect the national economy (GDP falling for three consecutive quarters or annual public debt interest payments amounting to more than 0.4% of GDP), the Executive could ask the Congress to suspend for the fiscal year any of the rules described above. Also, given sufficient evidence that real GDP is contracting or could decrease in the following year, based on a report from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the law authorised a fiscal deficit above the 1% of GDP ceiling, but in no circumstance could it exceed 2% of GDP.

The law also created a Fiscal Stabilisation Fund as a countercyclical expenditure measure. Funding came from the excess of current income (if current income from ordinary resources exceeded its three previous year's average in 0.3% of GDP, the difference would go to the fund) and from privatisation (75% of income from privatisations would go to the fund).

As an accountability and transparency measure, the law mandated the Ministry of Economy and Finance to publish a Multiannual Macroeconomic Framework, which included forecasts for the next three years of the main macroeconomic variables, fiscal balance targets, public investment, public debt, as well as the guidelines for fiscal policy.

As fiscal accounts were still rather weak, especially after the 1997-1998 crisis, the law established a convergence process for achieving the 1% fiscal deficit target, imposing ceilings of 2.0% for 2000 and 1.5% for 2001. However, these wider limits were not enough and in 2001 a law was enacted to suppress the limits for the years 2001 and 2002. During the next five years the *Fiscal Prudency and Transparency Law* was modified several times. In 2003, its name was changed to *Fiscal Responsibility and Transparency Law*; the 1% of GDP ceiling for the fiscal deficit was now for the non-financial public sector rather than the consolidated public sector, and the real annual increase of the general government's non-financial expenditure could not exceed 3% using the GDP deflator as the adjustment factor. During electoral years, the limit on the fiscal deficit for the first semester was reduced to 40%, and changed from consolidated to non-financial public sector.

The 2003 modification introduced fiscal rules for regional and local governments as well. They set restrictions for regional governments' debt, such that the ratio of total debt stock over current income should not exceed 1 and that the ratio of annual debt service to current income should be lower than 0.25. Also, the average primary balance of the last three years should not be negative for each local and regional government, and regional governments' debt with state guarantees can only be destined to infrastructure.

Exception rules also changed. Now permission to suspend any of the targets could be granted for a maximum of three years, the maximum allowed fiscal deficit would be 2.5% of GDP instead of 2.0%, and for the years following the exception the fiscal deficit should decrease 0.5% of GDP per annum until it reaches the limit established by the law. Furthermore, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will establish the adequate fiscal rules for regional and local governments.

© OECD 2011

The Fiscal Stabilisation Fund also went through some minor changes. Since 2001, 50% of liquid income from state concessions would go to the Fund, and the cumulative savings of the Fund could not exceed 3% of GDP. Any difference would go to the Pension Reserve Consolidated Fund or should be used to reduce public debt. Since 2003, the Ministry of Economy and Finance would have to publish a detailed balance sheet of the fund in the official newspaper and on electronic public media.

Thus, during the period 2000-2005 fiscal rules had two main achievements: convergence to the fiscal deficit and stabilisation of the debt-to-GDP ratio. However, they failed in limiting public expenditure growth, and Congress always approved waivers solicited by the Executive to increase expenditure above the limits established by law. To worsen the situation, the composition of public expenditure privileged growth in current expenditure (public consumption) rather than public investment.

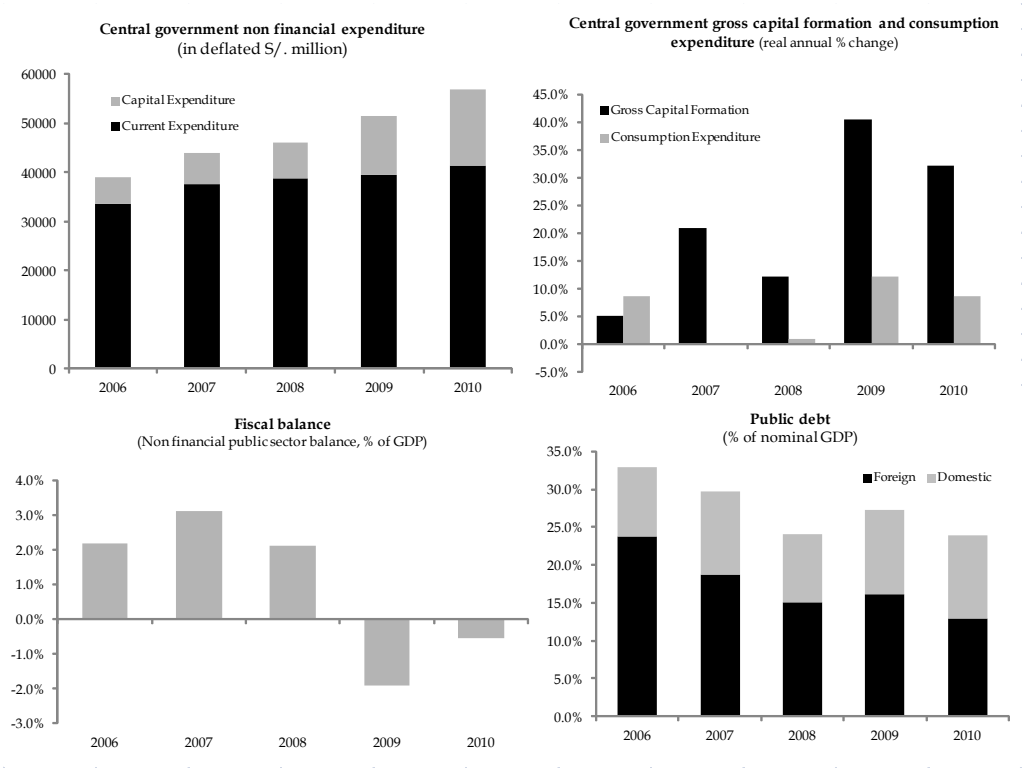
One of the objectives of the Administration entering in July 2006 was to focus on public investment to close the infrastructure gap. But the rules restrained public expenditure in infrastructure as well, so the Fiscal Responsibility Law had to be adapted. At the end of 2006, the non-financial expenditure limit was modified to exclude maintenance expenses from its calculation, the adjustment factor would now be the price index, and the limit was now over the central government rather than the general government. In 2007, the 3% real annual increase limit was now put on consumption expenditure - composed by wages and expenditure in goods and services- and the adjustment factor changed to the inflation target set by the Central Bank. By the end of that same year, the rule was modified again by the 2008 Budget Law, as the ceiling was reset to 4% and consumption expenditure included in addition to wages, expenditure in goods and services also pensions. This way, public investment was not restrained, except for the 1% fiscal deficit ceiling.

From 2006 onwards the trends of capital expenditure and current expenditure of the central government changed. While the first increased, the second declined. Public investment over GDP ratio grew significantly, and consumption expenditure was contained, as real growth was zero in 2007 and 2008 (Figure 9). Moreover, between 2006 and 2008 the fiscal balance was positive. There was a political cost though, as during those years wages in the public sector were frozen; however, it was well handled by giving emphasis to infrastructure and its social benefits.

The international crisis hit Peru slightly later and less severely than more advanced economies. However, an economic stimulus plan was designed under which fiscal rules had to be put aside for the years 2009 and 2010. Congress approved the waiver presented by the Executive soliciting a fiscal deficit ceiling of 2% for both years and higher consumption expenditure growth rates. This time the Central Government's consumption expenditure was allowed to grow 10% in 2009 and 8% in 2010, basically in maintenance of roads, schools, and rural infrastructure. The first year the limit was exceeded by 0.2% going up to 10.2%, and the second year expenditure growth was below the limit reaching only 6.4%.

© OECD 2011

Figure 9. **Main macroeconomic and fiscal indicators in Peru, 2006-2010**



Source: Author's calculations, based on data from the Peruvian Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank (BCRP)

The economic stimulus plan emphasised expenditure in infrastructure mainly for two reasons: first, to encompass a short-term objective of stimulating the economy with a long-term goal of economic and social development by closing the infrastructure gap; and second, because according to studies from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, government expenditure was more effective to stimulate the economy than lowering taxes. Moreover, as it was expenditure in infrastructure, the impact on the output level was permanent and the exit strategy from the stimulus plan was not complicated.

Some caveats remain. The multiyear macroeconomic framework (and consequently the budget planning) is undertaken within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. But the Ministry is also the actor charged with designing and implementing the fiscal policies supposedly regulated by the multiyear framework and the budget planning. Thus there is room for further strengthening of external formal checks-and-balances. (The Central Bank assessment is not binding and the Budget Committee ultimately rely on Minister's experts[11]). Additionally, improvements are needed in the formal infrastructure policy cycle, ranging from planning and

11 See Carranza *et al.* (2009) for a detailed political economy analysis of the Peruvian budget process.

prioritisation stages to investment execution, operation and maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation.

All in all, in the Peruvian case, fiscal rules have been effective in imposing discipline upon governments. However, they had to be fine-tuned along the years, and it is clear sometimes making exceptions and having escape clauses is necessary. Recovering credibility among economic agents and mainly investors was crucial for Peruvian successful economic performance during the last decade – a remarkable one in terms of growth-, and fiscal rules contributed significantly to this purpose.

© OECD 2011

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In this paper we documented the size of fiscal consolidation needed in six of the main economies in Latin America, and the infrastructure gaps in the region, based on original research. We took stock of the debate on second-generation reforms of the fiscal rules and frameworks existing in Latin America, with a particular focus on their treatment of public infrastructure investment in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and especially in Peru.

We argued that fiscal exit strategies already debated and in many cases under implementation, should incorporate not only a sizable fiscal retrenchment, but also a fiscal framework favourable to public infrastructure investment. Specifically, the case of Peru was chosen as a potential good practice for the region, since the establishment of a simple fiscal rule that combines deficit and current expenditure ceilings seems to be behind the public investment boom in the last five years.

The analysis focused on fiscal rules, but the effectiveness of fiscal consolidation would be eased by a combination of rules, institutions (from fiscal councils to independent fiscal agencies), and better budgetary procedures. Needless to say, higher infrastructure investment, thanks to more fiscal space, should be accompanied by better spending processes.

Several lines for future research are opened. First, a disaggregated analysis of the different types of infrastructure may shed some light on their relationship with budget balance developments (especially for the telecommunications sector vs. electricity and land transportation). Second, depending on data availability, it would be interesting to include more years (in particular the last business cycle) and more countries (notably incorporating good practices from emerging Europe and Asia). Finally, the descriptive analysis could be complemented by a simple modelling of the trade-offs between public deficits to close infrastructure gaps, and higher interest expenses with imperfect capital markets which would allow understanding the optimal path to close the infrastructure gaps.

© OECD 2011

REFERENCES

ARESKI, R. and K. ISMAIL (2010), "Boom-bust cycle, asymmetrical fiscal response and the Dutch disease", IMF *Working Paper* 10/94. International Monetary Fund.

ASCHAUER, D.A. (1989), "Is public expenditure productive?" *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 23(2), pp. 177-200.

BALMASEDA, M., C. DAUDE, A. MELGUIZO and L. TAFT (2011), "Infrastructure Patterns in Emerging Markets: An Empirical Analysis with a Focus on Latin America", OECD Development Centre *Working Paper*, forthcoming.

BLANCHARD, O. and F. GIAVAZZI (2004), "Improving the SGP through a proper accounting of public investment", CEPR *Discussion Papers* 4220. Centre for Economic Policy Research

BORNHOST, F., N. BUDINA, G. CALLEGARI, A. ELGANAINY, R. GOMEZ, A. LEMBRUGER, A. SCHAECHTER and J. BEOM SHIN (2010), "A status update on fiscal exit strategies", IMF *Working Paper* 10/272, International Monetary Fund.

BOYER, P., T. CURRISTINE, J. PONCE, L. RECUERO and A. REDONDA (2011), *Budgetary Institutions and Fiscal Performance: Latin American and OECD Countries Compared*. OECD, forthcoming.

CACERES, C., A. CORBACHO and L. MEDINA (2010), "Structural breaks in fiscal performance: do fiscal responsibility laws have anything to do with them?, IMF *Working Paper* 10/248. International Monetary Fund.

CALDERÓN, C. and L. SERVÉN (2004): "Trends in infrastructure in Latin America, 1980-2001", *Policy Research Working Paper* 3401, World Bank, Washington, DC.

CALDERÓN, C. and L. SERVÉN (2010): "Infrastructure in Latin America", Policy Research *Working Paper* 5317, World Bank, Washington , DC.

CARRANZA, L. (2011), "Politics of fiscal reform in Peru", in J. DAYTON-JOHNSON AND J. SANTISO (eds.), *Handbook of Latin American Political Economy*, Oxford University Press, forthcoming.

CARRANZA, L., J.F. CHAVEZ and J. VALDERRAMA (2009), "Success in sustainability? The case of Peru", in M. Hallerberg, C. Scartascini and E. Stein (eds.), *Who decides the budget? A political economy analysis of budget process in Latin America*, pp.191-224. Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC.

CAVALLO, E. and C. DAUDE (2011), "Public investment in developing countries: A blessing or a curse?", *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 39(1), pp. 65-81.

COMITÉ ASESOR PARA EL DISEÑO DE UNA POLÍTICA FISCAL DE BALANCE ESTRUCTURAL DE SEGUNDA GENERACIÓN PARA CHILE (2010), *Informe Comité de Balance Estructural*, Santiago de Chile.

COMITÉ TÉCNICO INTERINSTITUCIONAL (2010), *Regla fiscal para Colombia*, Banco de la República, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público y Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Bogotá.

COMMISSION ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (2008), *The growth report. Strategies for sustained growth and inclusive development.* International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank, Washington, DC.

CORBACHO, A. and G. SCHWARTZ (2007), "Fiscal responsibility laws", in M. Kumar and T. Ter Minassian (eds.), *Promoting fiscal discipline*, pp.58-106. International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC.

© OECD 2011

CORPORACIÓN ANDINA DE FOMENTO (2009), *Economía y desarrollo RED 2009. Caminos para el futuro: Gestión de la infraestructura en América Latina*. CAF, Caracas.

DAUDE C., A. MELGUIZO and A. NEUT (2011), "Fiscal policy in Latin America: countercyclical and sustainable?", *Economics e-Journal*, under revision.

DEBRUN, X., D. HAUNER and M. S. KUMAR (2009), "Independent fiscal agencies", *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 23(1), pp. 44-81.

DE MELLO, L. and N. MULDER (2006), "Fiscal Adjustment in Latin America: Trends and Stylised Facts", in *Challenges to Fiscal Adjustment in Latin America. The Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico*, pp. 19-41. OECD, Paris.

EASTERLY, W., T. IRWIN and L. SERVÉN (2008), "Walking up the down escalator: Public investment and fiscal stability," *World Bank Research Observer,* 23(1), pp. 37-56

ENGEL, E., R. FISCHER, A. GALETOVIC, E. SCHARGRODSKY and J.P. MONTERO (2003), "Privatizing highways in Latin America: Fixing what went wrong", *Economia*, 4(1), pp.129-164.

FEDELINO, A. and R. HEMMING (2005), "A fiscal policy framework to safeguard public investment". In D. Franco (ed.), *Public Expenditure*, pp.499-516. Banca d'Italia, Rome.

FERNALD, J. G. (1999), "Roads to prosperity? Assessing the link between public capital and productivity," *American Economic Review*, 89(3), pp. 619-638.

GUASCH, J.L., J.J. LAFFONT and S. STRAUB (2007), "Concession of infrastructure in Latin America: Government-led renegotiation", *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 22(7), pp.1267-1294.

HAGEMANN, R. (2010); "Improving Fiscal Performance through Fiscal Councils", OECD Economics Department *Working Paper* 829, OECD.

IMF (2004), *Public investment and fiscal policy*. Fiscal Affairs Department and Policy Development and Review Department, Washington DC.

IMF (2005), *Public investment and fiscal policy – Summaries of the pilot country studies*. Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

IMF (2009), *Fiscal rules – Anchoring expectations for sustainable public finances.* Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

IMF (2011), *World Economic Outlook Update*, January. International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC.

ISHAM, J. and D. KAUFMANN (1999), "The forgotten rationale for policy reform: the productivity of investment projects," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 114(1), pp. 149-184.

IZQUIERDO, A. and E. TALVI (2008), *All that glitters may not be gold: assessing Latin America's recent macroeconomic performance*. Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC.

KOPITS, G. (2001), "Fiscal rules: useful policy framework or unnecessary ornament?" IMF *Working Paper* 01/145. International Monetary Fund.

KOPITS, G. and S.A. SYMANSKY (1998), "Fiscal policy rules", *Occasional Paper* 162. International Monetary Fund.

LORA, E. (2007), "Public investment in infrastructure in Latin America: is debt the culprit," *Working Paper* 595, Inter-American Development Bank.

MARTNER, R. and V. TROMBEN (2005), "Public investment and fiscal adjustment in Latin American countries". in D. Franco (ed.), *Public Expenditure*, pp.827-858. Banca d'Italia, Rome.

NIETO-PARRA, S. and J. SANTISO (2009), "Revisiting Political Business Cycles in Latin America", OECD Development Centre *Working Paper* 281.

OECD (2008*a*), *Latin American Economic Outlook 2009,* OECD Development Centre, Paris.

OECD (2008*b*), *Public-Private Partnerships: in Pursuit of Risk Sharing and Value for Money*. OECD Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development, Paris.

OECD (2009), *Latin American Economic Outlook 2010,* OECD Development Centre, Paris.

OECD (2010), "Fiscal Consolidation: Requirements, Timing, Instruments and Institutional Arrangements", *Economic Outlook*, 2010/2, pp. 219-265.

PERRY, G., L. SERVÉN and R. SUESCUN (2008), F*iscal policy, stabilization and growth: Prudence or abstinence*, World Bank, Washington, DC.

PERROTI, D.E. and R.J. SÁNCHEZ (2011), "Measuring the infrastructure gap in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries", *Serie Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura*. ECLAC, Santiago.

PRITCHETT, L. (2000) "The tyranny of concepts: CUDIE (Cumulated, Depreciated, Investment Effort) is not capital," *Journal of Economic Growth* 5(4), pp.361-384.

TER-MINASSIAN T. (2011), "National fiscal frameworks: the way forward". Paper presented at the 13th Public Finance Workshop of the Banca d'Italia, Perugia, 30 March-2 April 2011.

VAN DER PLOEG, F. and A. J. VENABLES (2011), "Harnessing windfall revenues: Optimal policies for resource-rich developing economies," *Economic Journal*, 121(551), pp. 1-30.

VLADKOVA-HOLLAR, I. and J. ZETTELMEYER (2008), "Fiscal positions in Latin America: have they really improved?", IMF *Working Paper* 08/137. International Monetary Fund.

© OECD 2011

OTHER TITLES IN THE SERIES/ AUTRES TITRES DANS LA SÉRIE

The former series known as Technical Papers and Webdocs merged in November 2003 into Development Centre Working Papers. In the new series, former Webdocs 1-17 follow former Technical Papers 1-212 as Working Papers 213-229.

All these documents may be downloaded from:
http://www.oecd.org/dev/wp *or obtained via e-mail* (dev.contact@oecd.org).

Working Paper No.1, *Macroeconomic Adjustment and Income Distribution: A Macro-Micro Simulation Model*, by François Bourguignon, William H. Branson and Jaime de Melo, March 1989.
Working Paper No. 2, *International Interactions in Food and Agricultural Policies: The Effect of Alternative Policies,* by Joachim Zietz and Alberto Valdés, April, 1989.
Working Paper No. 3, *The Impact of Budget Retrenchment on Income Distribution in Indonesia: A Social Accounting Matrix Application*, by Steven Keuning and Erik Thorbecke, June 1989.
Working Paper No. 3a, *Statistical Annex: The Impact of Budget Retrenchment*, June 1989.
Document de travail No. 4, *Le Rééquilibrage entre le secteur public et le secteur privé : le cas du Mexique*, par C.-A. Michalet, juin 1989.
Working Paper No. 5, *Rebalancing the Public and Private Sectors: The Case of Malaysia*, by R. Leeds, July 1989.
Working Paper No. 6, *Efficiency, Welfare Effects and Political Feasibility of Alternative Antipoverty and Adjustment Programs,* by Alain de Janvry and Elisabeth Sadoulet, December 1989.
Document de travail No. 7, *Ajustement et distribution des revenus : application d'un modèle macro-micro au Maroc*, par Christian Morrisson, avec la collabouration de Sylvie Lambert et Akiko Suwa, décembre 1989.
Working Paper No. 8, *Emerging Maize Biotechnologies and their Potential Impact*, by W. Burt Sundquist, December 1989.
Document de travail No. 9, *Analyse des variables socio-culturelles et de l'ajustement en Côte d'Ivoire*, par W. Weekes-Vagliani, janvier 1990.
Working Paper No. 10, *A Financial CompuTable General Equilibrium Model for the Analysis of Ecuador's Stabilization Programs,* by André Fargeix and Elisabeth Sadoulet, February 1990.
Working Paper No. 11, *Macroeconomic Aspects, Foreign Flows and Domestic Savings Performance in Developing Countries: A State of The Art Report*, by Anand Chandavarkar, February 1990.
Working Paper No. 12, *Tax Revenue Implications of the Real Exchange Rate: Econometric Evidence from Korea and Mexico,* by Viriginia Fierro and Helmut Reisen, February 1990.
Working Paper No. 13, *Agricultural Growth and Economic Development: The Case of Pakistan*, by Naved Hamid and Wouter Tims, April 1990.
Working Paper No. 14, *Rebalancing the Public and Private Sectors in Developing Countries: The Case of Ghana,* by H. Akuoko-Frimpong, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 15, *Agriculture and the Economic Cycle: An Economic and Econometric Analysis with Special Reference to Brazil,* by Florence Contré and Ian Goldin, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 16, *Comparative Advantage: Theory and Application to Developing Country Agriculture,* by Ian Goldin, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 17, *Biotechnology and Developing Country Agriculture: Maize in Brazil,* by Bernardo Sorj and John Wilkinson, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 18, *Economic Policies and Sectoral Growth: Argentina 1913-1984,* by Yair Mundlak, Domingo Cavallo, Roberto Domenech, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 19, *Biotechnology and Developing Country Agriculture: Maize in Mexico,* by Jaime A. Matus Gardea, Arturo Puente Gonzalez and Cristina Lopez Peralta, June 1990.
Working Paper No. 20, *Biotechnology and Developing Country Agriculture: Maize in Thailand*, by Suthad Setboonsarng, July 1990.
Working Paper No. 21, *International Comparisons of Efficiency in Agricultural Production*, by Guillermo Flichmann, July 1990.

© OECD 2011

Working Paper No. 22, *Unemployment in Developing Countries: New Light on an Old Problem*, by David Turnham and Denizhan Eröcal, July 1990.

Working Paper No. 23, *Optimal Currency Composition of Foreign Debt: the Case of Five Developing Countries*, by Pier Giorgio Gawronski, August 1990.

Working Paper No. 24, *From Globalization to Regionalization: the Mexican Case*, by Wilson Peres Núñez, August 1990.

Working Paper No. 25, *Electronics and Development in Venezuela: A User-Oriented Strategy and its Policy Implications*, by Carlota Perez, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 26, *The Legal Protection of Software: Implications for Latecomer Strategies in Newly Industrialising Economies (NIEs) and Middle-Income Economies (MIEs)*, by Carlos Maria Correa, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 27, *Specialization, Technical Change and Competitiveness in the Brazilian Electronics Industry*, by Claudio R. Frischtak, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 28, *Internationalization Strategies of Japanese Electronics Companies: Implications for Asian Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs)*, by Bundo Yamada, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 29, *The Status and an Evaluation of the Electronics Industry in Taiwan*, by Gee San, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 30, *The Indian Electronics Industry: Current Status, Perspectives and Policy Options*, by Ghayur Alam, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 31, *Comparative Advantage in Agriculture in Ghana*, by James Pickett and E. Shaeeldin, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 32, *Debt Overhang, Liquidity Constraints and Adjustment Incentives*, by Bert Hofman and Helmut Reisen, October 1990.

Working Paper No. 34, *Biotechnology and Developing Country Agriculture: Maize in Indonesia*, by Hidjat Nataatmadja *et al.*, January 1991.

Working Paper No. 35, *Changing Comparative Advantage in Thai Agriculture*, by Ammar Siamwalla, Suthad Setboonsarng and Prasong Werakarnjanapongs, March 1991.

Working Paper No. 36, *Capital Flows and the External Financing of Turkey's Imports*, by Ziya Önis and Süleyman Özmucur, July 1991.

Working Paper No. 37, *The External Financing of Indonesia's Imports*, by Glenn P. Jenkins and Henry B.F. Lim, July 1991.

Working Paper No. 38, *Long-term Capital Reflow under Macroeconomic Stabilization in Latin America*, by Beatriz Armendariz de Aghion, July 1991.

Working Paper No. 39, *Buybacks of LDC Debt and the Scope for Forgiveness*, by Beatriz Armendariz de Aghion, July 1991.

Working Paper No. 40, *Measuring and Modelling Non-Tariff Distortions with Special Reference to Trade in Agricultural Commodities*, by Peter J. Lloyd, July 1991.

Working Paper No. 41, *The Changing Nature of IMF Conditionality*, by Jacques J. Polak, August 1991.

Working Paper No. 42, *Time-Varying Estimates on the Openness of the Capital Account in Korea and Taiwan*, by Helmut Reisen and Hélène Yèches, August 1991.

Working Paper No. 43, *Toward a Concept of Development Agreements*, by F. Gerard Adams, August 1991.

Document de travail No. 44, *Le Partage du fardeau entre les créanciers de pays débiteurs défaillants*, par Jean-Claude Berthélemy et Ann Vourc'h, septembre 1991.

Working Paper No. 45, *The External Financing of Thailand's Imports*, by Supote Chunanunthathum, October 1991.

Working Paper No. 46, *The External Financing of Brazilian Imports*, by Enrico Colombatto, with Elisa Luciano, Luca Gargiulo, Pietro Garibaldi and Giuseppe Russo, October 1991.

Working Paper No. 47, *Scenarios for the World Trading System and their Implications for Developing Countries*, by Robert Z. Lawrence, November 1991.

Working Paper No. 48, *Trade Policies in a Global Context: Technical Specifications of the Rural/Urban-North/South (RUNS) Applied General Equilibrium Model*, by Jean-Marc Burniaux and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, November 1991.

Working Paper No. 49, *Macro-Micro Linkages: Structural Adjustment and Fertilizer Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa*, by Jean-Marc Fontaine with the collabouration of Alice Sindzingre, December 1991.

Working Paper No. 50, *Aggregation by Industry in General Equilibrium Models with International Trade*, by Peter J. Lloyd, December 1991.

Working Paper No. 51, *Policy and Entrepreneurial Responses to the Montreal Protocol: Some Evidence from the Dynamic Asian Economies*, by David C. O'Connor, December 1991.

Working Paper No. 52, *On the Pricing of LDC Debt: an Analysis Based on Historical Evidence from Latin America*, by Beatriz Armendariz de Aghion, February 1992.

Working Paper No. 53, *Economic Regionalisation and Intra-Industry Trade: Pacific-Asian Perspectives*, by Kiichiro Fukasaku, February 1992.

Working Paper No. 54, *Debt Conversions in Yugoslavia*, by Mojmir Mrak, February 1992.

Working Paper No. 55, *Evaluation of Nigeria's Debt-Relief Experience (1985-1990)*, by N.E. Ogbe, March 1992.

Document de travail No. 56, *L'Expérience de l'allégement de la dette du Mali*, par Jean-Claude Berthélemy, février 1992.

Working Paper No. 57, *Conflict or Indifference: US Multinationals in a World of Regional Trading Blocs*, by Louis T. Wells, Jr., March 1992.

Working Paper No. 58, *Japan's Rapidly Emerging Strategy Toward Asia*, by Edward J. Lincoln, April 1992.

Working Paper No. 59, The Political Economy of Stabilization Programmes in Developing Countries, by Bruno S. Frey and Reiner Eichenberger, April 1992.

Working Paper No. 60, *Some Implications of Europe 1992 for Developing Countries*, by Sheila Page, April 1992.

© OECD 2011

Working Paper No. 61, *Taiwanese Corporations in Globalisation and Regionalisation*, by Gee San, April 1992.
Working Paper No. 62, *Lessons from the Family Planning Experience for Community-Based Environmental Education*, by Winifred Weekes-Vagliani, April 1992.
Working Paper No. 63, *Mexican Agriculture in the Free Trade Agreement: Transition Problems in Economic Reform*, by Santiago Levy and Sweder van Wijnbergen, May 1992.
Working Paper No. 64, *Offensive and Defensive Responses by European Multinationals to a World of Trade Blocs*, by John M. Stopford, May 1992.
Working Paper No. 65, *Economic Integration in the Pacific Region*, by Richard Drobnick, May 1992.
Working Paper No. 66, *Latin America in a Changing Global Environment*, by Winston Fritsch, May 1992.
Working Paper No. 67, *An Assessment of the Brady Plan Agreements*, by Jean-Claude Berthélemy and Robert Lensink, May 1992.
Working Paper No. 68, *The Impact of Economic Reform on the Performance of the Seed Sector in Eastern and Southern Africa*, by Elizabeth Cromwell, June 1992.
Working Paper No. 69, *Impact of Structural Adjustment and Adoption of Technology on Competitiveness of Major Cocoa Producing Countries*, by Emily M. Bloomfield and R. Antony Lass, June 1992.
Working Paper No. 70, *Structural Adjustment and Moroccan Agriculture: an Assessment of the Reforms in the Sugar and Cereal Sectors*, by Jonathan Kydd and Sophie Thoyer, June 1992.
Document de travail No. 71, *L'Allégement de la dette au Club de Paris : les évolutions récentes en perspective*, par Ann Vourc'h, juin 1992.
Working Paper No. 72, *Biotechnology and the Changing Public/Private Sector Balance: Developments in Rice and Cocoa*, by Carliene Brenner, July 1992.
Working Paper No. 73, *Namibian Agriculture: Policies and Prospects*, by Walter Elkan, Peter Amutenya, Jochbeth Andima, Robin Sherbourne and Eline van der Linden, July 1992.
Working Paper No. 74, *Agriculture and the Policy Environment: Zambia and Zimbabwe*, by Doris J. Jansen and Andrew Rukovo, July 1992.
Working Paper No. 75, *Agricultural Productivity and Economic Policies: Concepts and Measurements*, by Yair Mundlak, August 1992.
Working Paper No. 76, *Structural Adjustment and the Institutional Dimensions of Agricultural Research and Development in Brazil: Soybeans, Wheat and Sugar Cane*, by John Wilkinson and Bernardo Sorj, August 1992.
Working Paper No. 77, *The Impact of Laws and Regulations on Micro and Small Enterprises in Niger and Swaziland*, by Isabelle Joumard, Carl Liedholm and Donald Mead, September 1992.
Working Paper No. 78, *Co-Financing Transactions between Multilateral Institutions and International Banks*, by Michel Bouchet and Amit Ghose, October 1992.
Document de travail No. 79, *Allégement de la dette et croissance : le cas mexicain*, par Jean-Claude Berthélemy et Ann Vourc'h, octobre 1992.
Document de travail No. 80, *Le Secteur informel en Tunisie : cadre réglementaire et pratique courante*, par Abderrahman Ben Zakour et Farouk Kria, novembre 1992.
Working Paper No. 81, *Small-Scale Industries and Institutional Framework in Thailand*, by Naruemol Bunjongjit and Xavier Oudin, November 1992.
Working Paper No. 81a, *Statistical Annex: Small-Scale Industries and Institutional Framework in Thailand*, by Naruemol Bunjongjit and Xavier Oudin, November 1992.
Document de travail No. 82, *L'Expérience de l'allégement de la dette du Niger*, par Ann Vourc'h et Maina Boukar Moussa, novembre 1992.
Working Paper No. 83, *Stabilization and Structural Adjustment in Indonesia: an Intertemporal General Equilibrium Analysis*, by David Roland-Holst, November 1992.
Working Paper No. 84, *Striving for International Competitiveness: Lessons from Electronics for Developing Countries*, by Jan Maarten de Vet, March 1993.
Document de travail No. 85, *Micro-entreprises et cadre institutionnel en Algérie*, par Hocine Benissad, mars 1993.
Working Paper No. 86, *Informal Sector and Regulations in Ecuador and Jamaica*, by Emilio Klein and Victor E. Tokman, August 1993.
Working Paper No. 87, *Alternative Explanations of the Trade-Output Correlation in the East Asian Economies*, by Colin I. Bradford Jr. and Naomi Chakwin, August 1993.
Document de travail No. 88, *La Faisabilité politique de l'ajustement dans les pays africains*, par Christian Morrisson, Jean-Dominique Lafay et Sébastien Dessus, novembre 1993.
Working Paper No. 89, *China as a Leading Pacific Economy*, by Kiichiro Fukasaku and Mingyuan Wu, November 1993.
Working Paper No. 90, *A Detailed Input-Output Table for Morocco*, 1990, by Maurizio Bussolo and David Roland-Holst November 1993.
Working Paper No. 91, *International Trade and the Transfer of Environmental Costs and Benefits*, by Hiro Lee and David Roland-Holst, December 1993.
Working Paper No. 92, *Economic Instruments in Environmental Policy: Lessons from the OECD Experience and their Relevance to Developing Economies*, by Jean-Philippe Barde, January 1994.
Working Paper No. 93, *What Can Developing Countries Learn from OECD Labour Market Programmes and Policies*?, by Åsa Sohlman with David Turnham, January 1994.

Working Paper No. 94, *Trade Liberalization and Employment Linkages in the Pacific Basin*, by Hiro Lee and David Roland-Holst, February 1994.

Working Paper No. 95, *Participatory Development and Gender: Articulating Concepts and Cases*, by Winifred Weekes-Vagliani, February 1994.

Document de travail No. 96, *Promouvoir la maîtrise locale et régionale du développement : une démarche participative à Madagascar*, par Philippe de Rham et Bernard Lecomte, juin 1994.

Working Paper No. 97, *The OECD Green Model: an Updated Overview*, by Hiro Lee, Joaquim Oliveira-Martins and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, August 1994.

Working Paper No. 98, *Pension Funds, Capital Controls and Macroeconomic Stability*, by Helmut Reisen and John Williamson, August 1994.

Working Paper No. 99, *Trade and Pollution Linkages: Piecemeal Reform and Optimal Intervention*, by John Beghin, David Roland-Holst and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, October 1994.

Working Paper No. 100, *International Initiatives in Biotechnology for Developing Country Agriculture: Promises and Problems*, by Carliene Brenner and John Komen, October 1994.

Working Paper No. 101, *Input-based Pollution Estimates for Environmental Assessment in Developing Countries*, by Sébastien Dessus, David Roland-Holst and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, October 1994.

Working Paper No. 102, *Transitional Problems from Reform to Growth: Safety Nets and Financial Efficiency in the Adjusting Egyptian Economy*, by Mahmoud Abdel-Fadil, December 1994.

Working Paper No. 103, *Biotechnology and Sustainable Agriculture: Lessons from India*, by Ghayur Alam, December 1994.

Working Paper No. 104, *Crop Biotechnology and Sustainability: a Case Study of Colombia*, by Luis R. Sanint, January 1995.

Working Paper No. 105, *Biotechnology and Sustainable Agriculture: the Case of Mexico*, by José Luis Solleiro Rebolledo, January 1995.

Working Paper No. 106, *Empirical Specifications for a General Equilibrium Analysis of Labour Market Policies and Adjustments*, by Andréa Maechler and David Roland-Holst, May 1995.

Document de travail No. 107, *Les Migrants, partenaires de la coopération internationale : le cas des Maliens de France*, par Christophe Daum, juillet 1995.

Document de travail No. 108, *Ouverture et croissance industrielle en Chine : étude empirique sur un échantillon de villes*, par Sylvie Démurger, septembre 1995.

Working Paper No. 109, *Biotechnology and Sustainable Crop Production in Zimbabwe*, by John J. Woodend, December 1995.

Document de travail No. 110, *Politiques de l'environnement et libéralisation des échanges au Costa Rica : une vue d'ensemble*, par Sébastien Dessus et Maurizio Bussolo, février 1996.

Working Paper No. 111, *Grow Now/Clean Later, or the Pursuit of Sustainable Development?*, by David O'Connor, March 1996.

Working Paper No. 112, *Economic Transition and Trade-Policy Reform: Lessons from China*, by Kiichiro Fukasaku and Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, July 1996.

Working Paper No. 113, *Chinese Outward Investment in Hong Kong: Trends, Prospects and Policy Implications*, by Yun-Wing Sung, July 1996.

Working Paper No. 114, *Vertical Intra-industry Trade between China and OECD Countries*, by Lisbeth Hellvin, July 1996.

Document de travail No. 115, *Le Rôle du capital public dans la croissance des pays en développement au cours des années 80*, par Sébastien Dessus et Rémy Herrera, juillet 1996.

Working Paper No. 116, *General Equilibrium Modelling of Trade and the Environment*, by John Beghin, Sébastien Dessus, David Roland-Holst and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, September 1996.

Working Paper No. 117, *Labour Market Aspects of State Enterprise Reform in Viet Nam*, by David O'Connor, September 1996.

Document de travail No. 118, *Croissance et compétitivité de l'industrie manufacturière au Sénégal*, par Thierry Latreille et Aristomène Varoudakis, octobre 1996.

Working Paper No. 119, *Evidence on Trade and Wages in the Developing World*, by Donald J. Robbins, December 1996.

Working Paper No. 120, *Liberalising Foreign Investments by Pension Funds: Positive and Normative Aspects*, by Helmut Reisen, January 1997.

Document de travail No. 121, *Capital Humain, ouverture extérieure et croissance : estimation sur données de panel d'un modèle à coefficients variables*, par Jean-Claude Berthélemy, Sébastien Dessus et Aristomène Varoudakis, janvier 1997.

Working Paper No. 122, *Corruption: The Issues*, by Andrew W. Goudie and David Stasavage, January 1997.

Working Paper No. 123, *Outflows of Capital from China,* by David Wall, March 1997.

Working Paper No. 124, *Emerging Market Risk and Sovereign Credit Ratings,* by Guillermo Larraín, Helmut Reisen and Julia von Maltzan, April 1997.

Working Paper No. 125, *Urban Credit Co-operatives in China,* by Eric Girardin and Xie Ping, August 1997.

Working Paper No. 126, *Fiscal Alternatives of Moving from Unfunded to Funded Pensions,* by Robert Holzmann, August 1997.

Working Paper No. 127, *Trade Strategies for the Southern Mediterranean*, by Peter A. Petri, December 1997.

Working Paper No. 128, *The Case of Missing Foreign Investment in the Southern Mediterranean*, by Peter A. Petri, December 1997.

Working Paper No. 129, *Economic Reform in Egypt in a Changing Global Economy*, by Joseph Licari, December 1997.

© OECD 2011

Working Paper No. 130, *Do Funded Pensions Contribute to Higher Aggregate Savings? A Cross-Country Analysis*, by Jeanine Bailliu and Helmut Reisen, December 1997.
Working Paper No. 131, *Long-run Growth Trends and Convergence Across Indian States,* by Rayaprolu Nagaraj, Aristomène Varoudakis and Marie-Ange Véganzonès, January 1998.
Working Paper No. 132, *Sustainable and Excessive Current Account Deficits,* by Helmut Reisen, February 1998.
Working Paper No. 133, *Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Transfer in Developing Country Agriculture: Rhetoric and Reality,* by Carliene Brenner, March 1998.
Working Paper No. 134, *Exchange-rate Management and Manufactured Exports in Sub-Saharan Africa,* by Khalid Sekkat and Aristomène Varoudakis, March 1998.
Working Paper No. 135, *Trade Integration with Europe, Export Diversification and Economic Growth in Egypt,* by Sébastien Dessus and Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, June 1998.
Working Paper No. 136, *Domestic Causes of Currency Crises: Policy Lessons for Crisis Avoidance,* by Helmut Reisen, June 1998.
Working Paper No. 137, *A Simulation Model of Global Pension Investment,* by Landis MacKellar and Helmut Reisen, August 1998.
Working Paper No. 138, *Determinants of Customs Fraud and Corruption: Evidence from Two African Countries,* by David Stasavage and Cécile Daubrée, August 1998.
Working Paper No. 139, *State Infrastructure and Productive Performance in Indian Manufacturing,* by Arup Mitra, Aristomène Varoudakis and Marie-Ange Véganzonès, August 1998.
Working Paper No. 140, *Rural Industrial Development in Viet Nam and China: A Study in Contrasts,* by David O'Connor, September 1998.
Working Paper No. 141,*Labour Market Aspects of State Enterprise Reform in China,* by Fan Gang,Maria Rosa Lunati and David O'Connor, October 1998.
Working Paper No. 142, *Fighting Extreme Poverty in Brazil: The Influence of Citizens' Action on Government Policies,* by Fernanda Lopes de Carvalho, November 1998.
Working Paper No. 143, *How Bad Governance Impedes Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh,* by Rehman Sobhan, November 1998.
Document de travail No. 144, *La libéralisation de l'agriculture tunisienne et l'Union européenne: une vue prospective*, par Mohamed Abdelbasset Chemingui et Sébastien Dessus, février 1999.
Working Paper No. 145, *Economic Policy Reform and Growth Prospects in Emerging African Economies,* by Patrick Guillaumont, Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney and Aristomène Varoudakis, March 1999.
Working Paper No. 146, *Structural Policies for International Competitiveness in Manufacturing: The Case of Cameroon*, by Ludvig Söderling, March 1999.
Working Paper No. 147, *China's Unfinished Open-Economy Reforms: Liberalisation of Services*, by Kiichiro Fukasaku, Yu Ma and Qiumei Yang, April 1999.
Working Paper No. 148**,** *Boom and Bust and Sovereign Ratings*, by Helmut Reisen and Julia von Maltzan, June 1999.
Working Paper No. 149, *Economic Opening and the Demand for Skills in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory and Evidence*, by David O'Connor and Maria Rosa Lunati, June 1999.
Working Paper No. 150, *The Role of Capital Accumulation, Adjustment and Structural Change for Economic Take-off: Empirical Evidence from African Growth Episodes,* by Jean-Claude Berthélemy and Ludvig Söderling, July 1999.
Working Paper No. 151, *Gender, Human Capital and Growth: Evidence from Six Latin American Countries,* by Donald J. Robbins, September 1999.
Working Paper No. 152, *The Politics and Economics of Transition to an Open Market Economy in Viet Nam,* by James Riedel and William S. Turley, September 1999.
Working Paper No. 153, *The Economics and Politics of Transition to an Open Market Economy: China,* by Wing Thye Woo, October 1999.
Working Paper No. 154, *Infrastructure Development and Regulatory Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Air Transport,* by Andrea E. Goldstein, October 1999.
Working Paper No. 155, *The Economics and Politics of Transition to an Open Market Economy: India,* by Ashok V. Desai, October 1999.
Working Paper No. 156, *Climate Policy Without Tears: CGE-Based Ancillary Benefits Estimates for Chile,* by Sébastien Dessus and David O'Connor, November 1999.
Document de travail No. 157, *Dépenses d'éducation, qualité de l'éducation et pauvreté : l'exemple de cinq pays d'Afrique francophone,* par Katharina Michaelowa, avril 2000.
Document de travail No. 158, *Une estimation de la pauvreté en Afrique subsaharienne d'après les données anthropométriques*, par Christian Morrisson, Hélène Guilmeau et Charles Linskens, mai 2000.
Working Paper No. 159, *Converging European Transitions,* by Jorge Braga de Macedo, July 2000.
Working Paper No. 160, *Capital Flows and Growth in Developing Countries: Recent Empirical Evidence,* by Marcelo Soto, July 2000.
Working Paper No. 161, *Global Capital Flows and the Environment in the 21st Century,* by David O'Connor, July 2000.
Working Paper No. 162, *Financial Crises and International Architecture: A Eurocentric Perspective,* by Jorge Braga de Macedo, August 2000.
Document de travail No. 163, *Résoudre le problème de la dette : de l'initiative PPTE à Cologne*, par Anne Joseph, août 2000.
Working Paper No. 164, *E-Commerce for Development: Prospects and Policy Issues,* by Andrea Goldstein and David O'Connor, September 2000.

Working Paper No. 165, *Negative Alchemy? Corruption and Composition of Capital Flows*, by Shang-Jin Wei, October 2000.
Working Paper No. 166, *The HIPC Initiative: True and False Promises*, by Daniel Cohen, October 2000.
Document de travail No. 167, *Les facteurs explicatifs de la malnutrition en Afrique subsaharienne*, par Christian Morrisson et Charles Linskens, octobre 2000.
Working Paper No. 168, *Human Capital and Growth: A Synthesis Report*, by Christopher A. Pissarides, November 2000.
Working Paper No. 169, *Obstacles to Expanding Intra-African Trade*, by Roberto Longo and Khalid Sekkat, March 2001.
Working Paper No. 170, *Regional Integration In West Africa*, by Ernest Aryeetey, March 2001.
Working Paper No. 171, *Regional Integration Experience in the Eastern African Region*, by Andrea Goldstein and Njuguna S. Ndung'u, March 2001.
Working Paper No. 172, *Integration and Co-operation in Southern Africa*, by Carolyn Jenkins, March 2001.
Working Paper No. 173, *FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa*, by Ludger Odenthal, March 2001
Document de travail No. 174, *La réforme des télécommunications en Afrique subsaharienne*, par Patrick Plane, mars 2001.
Working Paper No. 175, *Fighting Corruption in Customs Administration: What Can We Learn from Recent Experiences?*, by Irène Hors; April 2001.
Working Paper No. 176, *Globalisation and Transformation: Illusions and Reality*, by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, May 2001.
Working Paper No. 177, *External Solvency, Dollarisation and Investment Grade: Towards a Virtuous Circle?*, by Martin Grandes, June 2001.
Document de travail No. 178, *Congo 1965-1999: Les espoirs déçus du « Brésil africain »*, par Joseph Maton avec Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, septembre 2001.
Working Paper No. 179, *Growth and Human Capital: Good Data, Good Results*, by Daniel Cohen and Marcelo Soto, September 2001.
Working Paper No. 180, *Corporate Governance and National Development*, by Charles P. Oman, October 2001.
Working Paper No. 181, *How Globalisation Improves Governance*, by Federico Bonaglia, Jorge Braga de Macedo and Maurizio Bussolo, November 2001.
Working Paper No. 182, *Clearing the Air in India: The Economics of Climate Policy with Ancillary Benefits*, by Maurizio Bussolo and David O'Connor, November 2001.
Working Paper No. 183, *Globalisation, Poverty and Inequality in sub-Saharan Africa: A Political Economy Appraisal*, by Yvonne M. Tsikata, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 184, *Distribution and Growth in Latin America in an Era of Structural Reform: The Impact of Globalisation*, by Samuel A. Morley, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 185, *Globalisation, Liberalisation, Poverty and Income Inequality in Southeast Asia*, by K.S. Jomo, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 186, *Globalisation, Growth and Income Inequality: The African Experience*, by Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 187, *The Social Impact of Globalisation in Southeast Asia*, by Mari Pangestu, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 188, *Where Does Inequality Come From? Ideas and Implications for Latin America*, by James A. Robinson, December 2001.
Working Paper No. 189, *Policies and Institutions for E-Commerce Readiness: What Can Developing Countries Learn from OECD Experience?*, by Paulo Bastos Tigre and David O'Connor, April 2002.
Document de travail No. 190, *La réforme du secteur financier en Afrique*, par Anne Joseph, juillet 2002.
Working Paper No. 191, *Virtuous Circles? Human Capital Formation, Economic Development and the Multinational Enterprise*, by Ethan B. Kapstein, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 192, *Skill Upgrading in Developing Countries: Has Inward Foreign Direct Investment Played a Role?*, by Matthew J. Slaughter, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 193, *Government Policies for Inward Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries: Implications for Human Capital Formation and Income Inequality*, by Dirk Willem te Velde, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 194, *Foreign Direct Investment and Intellectual Capital Formation in Southeast Asia*, by Bryan K. Ritchie, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 195, *FDI and Human Capital: A Research Agenda*, by Magnus Blomström and Ari Kokko, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 196, *Knowledge Diffusion from Multinational Enterprises: The Role of Domestic and Foreign Knowledge-Enhancing Activities*, by Yasuyuki Todo and Koji Miyamoto, August 2002.
Working Paper No. 197, *Why Are Some Countries So Poor? Another Look at the Evidence and a Message of Hope*, by Daniel Cohen and Marcelo Soto, October 2002.
Working Paper No. 198, *Choice of an Exchange-Rate Arrangement, Institutional Setting and Inflation: Empirical Evidence from Latin America*, by Andreas Freytag, October 2002.
Working Paper No. 199, *Will Basel II Affect International Capital Flows to Emerging Markets?*, by Beatrice Weder and Michael Wedow, October 2002.
Working Paper No. 200, *Convergence and Divergence of Sovereign Bond Spreads: Lessons from Latin America*, by Martin Grandes, October 2002.
Working Paper No. 201, *Prospects for Emerging-Market Flows amid Investor Concerns about Corporate Governance*, by Helmut Reisen, November 2002.
Working Paper No. 202, *Rediscovering Education in Growth Regressions*, by Marcelo Soto, November 2002.

© OECD 2011

Working Paper No. 203, *Incentive Bidding for Mobile Investment: Economic Consequences and Potential Responses,* by Andrew Charlton, January 2003.
Working Paper No. 204, *Health Insurance for the Poor? Determinants of participation Community-Based Health Insurance Schemes in Rural Senegal,* by Johannes Jütting, January 2003.
Working Paper No. 205, *China's Software Industry and its Implications for India,* by Ted Tschang, February 2003.
Working Paper No. 206, *Agricultural and Human Health Impacts of Climate Policy in China: A General Equilibrium Analysis with Special Reference to Guangdong,* by David O'Connor, Fan Zhai, Kristin Aunan, Terje Berntsen and Haakon Vennemo, March 2003.
Working Paper No. 207, *India's Information Technology Sector: What Contribution to Broader Economic Development?,* by Nirvikar Singh, March 2003.
Working Paper No. 208, *Public Procurement: Lessons from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda,* by Walter Odhiambo and Paul Kamau, March 2003.
Working Paper No. 209, *Export Diversification in Low-Income Countries: An International Challenge after Doha,* by Federico Bonaglia and Kiichiro Fukasaku, June 2003.
Working Paper No. 210, *Institutions and Development: A Critical Review,* by Johannes Jütting, July 2003.
Working Paper No. 211, *Human Capital Formation and Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries,* by Koji Miyamoto, July 2003.
Working Paper No. 212, *Central Asia since 1991: The Experience of the New Independent States,* by Richard Pomfret, July 2003.
Working Paper No. 213, *A Multi-Region Social Accounting Matrix (1995) and Regional Environmental General Equilibrium Model for India (REGEMI),* by Maurizio Bussolo, Mohamed Chemingui and David O'Connor, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 214, *Ratings Since the Asian Crisis,* by Helmut Reisen, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 215, *Development Redux: Reflections for a New Paradigm,* by Jorge Braga de Macedo, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 216, *The Political Economy of Regulatory Reform: Telecoms in the Southern Mediterranean,* by Andrea Goldstein, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 217, *The Impact of Education on Fertility and Child Mortality: Do Fathers Really Matter Less than Mothers?,* by Lucia Breierova and Esther Duflo, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 218, *Float in Order to Fix? Lessons from Emerging Markets for EU Accession Countries,* by Jorge Braga de Macedo and Helmut Reisen, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 219, *Globalisation in Developing Countries: The Role of Transaction Costs in Explaining Economic Performance in India,* by Maurizio Bussolo and John Whalley, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 220, *Poverty Reduction Strategies in a Budget-Constrained Economy: The Case of Ghana,* by Maurizio Bussolo and Jeffery I. Round, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 221, *Public-Private Partnerships in Development: Three Applications in Timor Leste,* by José Braz, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 222, *Public Opinion Research, Global Education and Development Co-operation Reform: In Search of a Virtuous Circle,* by Ida Mc Donnell, Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte and Liam Wegimont, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 223, *Building Capacity to Trade: What Are the Priorities?*, by Henry-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 224, *Of Flying Geeks and O-Rings: Locating Software and IT Services in India's Economic Development,* by David O'Connor, November 2003.
Document de travail No. 225, *Cap Vert: Gouvernance et Développement,* par Jaime Lourenço and Colm Foy, novembre 2003.
Working Paper No. 226, *Globalisation and Poverty Changes in Colombia,* by Maurizio Bussolo and Jann Lay, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 227, *The Composite Indicator of Economic Activity in Mozambique (ICAE): Filling in the Knowledge Gaps to Enhance Public-Private Partnership (PPP),* by Roberto J. Tibana, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 228, *Economic-Reconstruction in Post-Conflict Transitions: Lessons for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),* by Graciana del Castillo, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 229, *Providing Low-Cost Information Technology Access to Rural Communities In Developing Countries: What Works? What Pays?* by Georg Caspary and David O'Connor, November 2003.
Working Paper No. 230, *The Currency Premium and Local-Currency Denominated Debt Costs in South Africa*, by Martin Grandes, Marcel Peter and Nicolas Pinaud, December 2003.
Working Paper No. 231, *Macroeconomic Convergence in Southern Africa: The Rand Zone Experience*, by Martin Grandes, December 2003.
Working Paper No. 232, *Financing Global and Regional Public Goods through ODA: Analysis and Evidence from the OECD Creditor Reporting System*, by Helmut Reisen, Marcelo Soto and Thomas Weithöner, January 2004.
Working Paper No. 233, *Land, Violent Conflict and Development*, by Nicolas Pons-Vignon and Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, February 2004.
Working Paper No. 234, *The Impact of Social Institutions on the Economic Role of Women in Developing Countries*, by Christian Morrisson and Johannes Jütting, May 2004.
Document de travail No. 235, *La condition desfemmes en Inde, Kenya, Soudan et Tunisie*, par Christian Morrisson, août 2004.
Working Paper No. 236, *Decentralisation and Poverty in Developing Countries: Exploring the Impact*, by Johannes Jütting, Céline Kauffmann, Ida Mc Donnell, Holger Osterrieder, Nicolas Pinaud and Lucia Wegner, August 2004.
Working Paper No. 237, *Natural Disasters and Adaptive Capacity*, by Jeff Dayton-Johnson, August 2004.

Working Paper No. 238, *Public Opinion Polling and the Millennium Development Goals*, by Jude Fransman, Alphonse L. MacDonnald, Ida Mc Donnell and Nicolas Pons-Vignon, October 2004.

Working Paper No. 239, *Overcoming Barriers to Competitiveness*, by Orsetta Causa and Daniel Cohen, December 2004.

Working Paper No. 240, *Extending Insurance? Funeral Associations in Ethiopia and Tanzania*, by Stefan Dercon, Tessa Bold, Joachim De Weerdt and Alula Pankhurst, December 2004.

Working Paper No. 241, *Macroeconomic Policies: New Issues of Interdependence*, by Helmut Reisen, Martin Grandes and Nicolas Pinaud, January 2005.

Working Paper No. 242, *Institutional Change and its Impact on the Poor and Excluded: The Indian Decentralisation Experience*, by D. Narayana, January 2005.

Working Paper No. 243, *Impact of Changes in Social Institutions on Income Inequality in China*, by Hiroko Uchimura, May 2005.

Working Paper No. 244, *Priorities in Global Assistance for Health, AIDS and Population (HAP)*, by Landis MacKellar, June 2005.

Working Paper No. 245, *Trade and Structural Adjustment Policies in Selected Developing Countries*, by Jens Andersson, Federico Bonaglia, Kiichiro Fukasaku and Caroline Lesser, July 2005.

Working Paper No. 246, *Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction: Measurement and Policy Issues*, by Stephan Klasen, (September 2005).

Working Paper No. 247, *Measuring Gender (In)Equality: Introducing the Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base (GID),* by Johannes P. Jütting, Christian Morrisson, Jeff Dayton-Johnson and Denis Drechsler (March 2006).

Working Paper No. 248, *Institutional Bottlenecks for Agricultural Development: A Stock-Taking Exercise Based on Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa* by Juan R. de Laiglesia, March 2006.

Working Paper No. 249, *Migration Policy and its Interactions with Aid, Trade and Foreign Direct Investment Policies: A Background Paper*, by Theodora Xenogiani, June 2006.

Working Paper No. 250, *Effects of Migration on Sending Countries: What Do We Know?* by Louka T. Katseli, Robert E.B. Lucas and Theodora Xenogiani, June 2006.

Document de travail No. 251, *L'aide au développement et les autres flux nord-sud : complémentarité ou substitution ?*, par Denis Cogneau et Sylvie Lambert, juin 2006.

Working Paper No. 252, *Angel or Devil? China's Trade Impact on Latin American Emerging Markets*, by Jorge Blázquez-Lidoy, Javier Rodríguez and Javier Santiso, June 2006.

Working Paper No. 253, *Policy Coherence for Development: A Background Paper on Foreign Direct Investment*, by Thierry Mayer, July 2006.

Working Paper No. 254, *The Coherence of Trade Flows and Trade Policies with Aid and Investment Flows*, by Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann and Thierry Verdier, August 2006.

Document de travail No. 255, *Structures familiales, transferts et épargne : examen*, par Christian Morrisson, août 2006.

Working Paper No. 256, *Ulysses, the Sirens and the Art of Navigation: Political and Technical Rationality in Latin America*, by Javier Santiso and Laurence Whitehead, September 2006.

Working Paper No. 257, *Developing Country Multinationals: South-South Investment Comes of Age*, by Dilek Aykut and Andrea Goldstein, November 2006.

Working Paper No. 258, *The Usual Suspects: A Primer on Investment Banks' Recommendations and Emerging Markets*, by Sebastián Nieto-Parra and Javier Santiso, January 2007.

Working Paper No. 259, *Banking on Democracy: The Political Economy of International Private Bank Lending in Emerging Markets*, by Javier Rodríguez and Javier Santiso, March 2007.

Working Paper No. 260, *New Strategies for Emerging Domestic Sovereign Bond Markets*, by Hans Blommestein and Javier Santiso, April 2007.

Working Paper No. 261, *Privatisation in the MEDA region. Where do we stand?*, by Céline Kauffmann and Lucia Wegner, July 2007.

Working Paper No. 262, *Strengthening Productive Capacities in Emerging Economies through Internationalisation: Evidence from the Appliance Industry*, by Federico Bonaglia and Andrea Goldstein, July 2007.

Working Paper No. 263, *Banking on Development: Private Banks and Aid Donors in Developing Countries*, by Javier Rodríguez and Javier Santiso, November 2007.

Working Paper No. 264, *Fiscal Decentralisation, Chinese Style: Good for Health Outcomes?*, by Hiroko Uchimura and Johannes Jütting, November 2007.

Working Paper No. 265, *Private Sector Participation and Regulatory Reform in Water supply: the Southern Mediterranean Experience*, by Edouard Pérard, January 2008.

Working Paper No. 266, *Informal Employment Re-loaded*, by Johannes Jütting, Jante Parlevliet and Theodora Xenogiani, January 2008.

Working Paper No. 267, *Household Structures and Savings: Evidence from Household Surveys*, by Juan R. de Laiglesia and Christian Morrisson, January 2008.

Working Paper No. 268, *Prudent versus Imprudent Lending to Africa: From Debt Relief to Emerging Lenders*, by Helmut Reisen and Sokhna Ndoye, February 2008.

Working Paper No. 269, *Lending to the Poorest Countries: A New Counter-Cyclical Debt Instrument*, by Daniel Cohen, Hélène Djoufelkit-Cottenet, Pierre Jacquet and Cécile Valadier, April 2008.

Working Paper No.270, *The Macro Management of Commodity Booms: Africa and Latin America's Response to Asian Demand*, by Rolando Avendaño, Helmut Reisen and Javier Santiso, August 2008.

© OECD 2011

Working Paper No. 271, *Report on Informal Employment in Romania*, by Jante Parlevliet and Theodora Xenogiani, July 2008.
Working Paper No. 272, *Wall Street and Elections in Latin American Emerging Democracies*, by Sebastián Nieto-Parra and Javier Santiso, October 2008.
Working Paper No. 273, *Aid Volatility and Macro Risks in LICs*, by Eduardo Borensztein, Julia Cage, Daniel Cohen and Cécile Valadier, November 2008.
Working Paper No. 274, *Who Saw Sovereign Debt Crises Coming?*, by Sebastián Nieto-Parra, November 2008.
Working Paper No. 275, *Development Aid and Portfolio Funds: Trends, Volatility and Fragmentation*, by Emmanuel Frot and Javier Santiso, December 2008.
Working Paper No. 276, *Extracting the Maximum from EITI*, by Dilan Ölcer, February 2009.
Working Paper No. 277, *Taking Stock of the Credit Crunch: Implications for Development Finance and Global Governance*, by Andrew Mold, Sebastian Paulo and Annalisa Prizzon, March 2009.
Working Paper No. 278, *Are All Migrants Really Worse Off in Urban Labour Markets? New Empirical Evidence from China*, by Jason Gagnon, Theodora Xenogiani and Chunbing Xing, June 2009.
Working Paper No. 279, *Herding in Aid Allocation*, by Emmanuel Frot and Javier Santiso, June 2009.
Working Paper No. 280, *Coherence of Development Policies: Ecuador's Economic Ties with Spain and their Development Impact*, by Iliana Olivié, July 2009.
Working Paper No. 281, *Revisiting Political Budget Cycles in Latin America*, by Sebastián Nieto-Parra and Javier Santiso, August 2009.
Working Paper No. 282, *Are Workers' Remittances Relevant for Credit Rating Agencies?*, by Rolando Avendaño, Norbert Gaillard and Sebastián Nieto-Parra, October 2009.
Working Paper No. 283, *Are SWF Investments Politically Biased? A Comparison with Mutual Funds*, by Rolando Avendaño and Ja vier Santiso, December 2009.
Working Paper No. 284, *Crushed Aid: Fragmentation in Sectoral Aid*, by Emmanuel Frot and Javier Santiso, January 2010.
Working Paper No. 285, *The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries*, by Homi Kharas, January 2010.
Working Paper No. 286, *Does Trade Stimulate Innovation? Evidence from Firm-Product Data*, by Ana Margarida Fernandes and Caroline Paunov, January 2010.
Working Paper No. 287, *Why Do So Many Women End Up in Bad Jobs? A Cross-Country Assessment*, by Johannes Jütting, Angela Luci and Christian Morrisson, January 2010.
Working Paper No. 288, *Innovation, Productivity and Economic Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*, by Christian Daude, February 2010.
Working Paper No. 289, *South America for the Chinese? A Trade-Based Analysis*, by Eliana Cardoso and Márcio Holland, April 2010.
Working Paper No. 290, *On the Role of Productivity and Factor Accumulation in Economic Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*, by Christian Daude and Eduardo Fernández-Arias, April 2010.
Working Paper No. 291, *Fiscal Policy in Latin America: Countercyclical and Sustainable at Last?*, by Christian Daude, Ángel Melguizo and Alejandro Neut, July 2010.
Working Paper No. 292, *The Renminbi and Poor-Country Growth*, by Christopher Garroway, Burcu Hacibedel, Helmut Reisen and Edouard Turkisch, September 2010.
Working Paper No. 293, *Rethinking the (European) Foundations of Sub-Saharan African Regional Economic Integration*, by Peter Draper, September 2010.
Working Paper No. 294, *Taxation and more representation? On fiscal policy, social mobility and democracy in Latin America*, by Christian Daude and Angel Melguizo, September 2010.
Working Paper No. 295, *The Economy of the Possible: Pensions and Informality in Latin America*, by Rita Da Costa, Juan R. de Laiglesia, Emmanuelle Martínez and Angel Melguizo, January 2011.
Working Paper No. 296, *The Macroeconomic Effects of Large Appreciations*, by Markus Kappler, Helmut Reisen, Moritz Schularick and Edourd Turkisch, February 2011.
Working Paper No. 297, *Ascendance by descendants? On intergenerational education mobility in Latin America*, by Christian Daude, March 2011.
Working Paper No. 298, *The Impact of Migration Policies on Rural Household Welfare in Mexico and Nicaragua*, by J. Edward Taylor and Mateusz Filipski, May 2011.
Working Paper No. 299, *Continental vs. Intercontinental Migration: An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Immigration Reforms on Burkina Faso*, by Fleur Wouterse, May 2011.
Working Paper No. 300, *"Stay with Us?" The Impact of Emigration on Wages in Honduras*, by Jason Gagnon, June 2011.