

Latin America: Recent Performance and main challenges

Comments to OECD's Latin American Economic Outlook 2010

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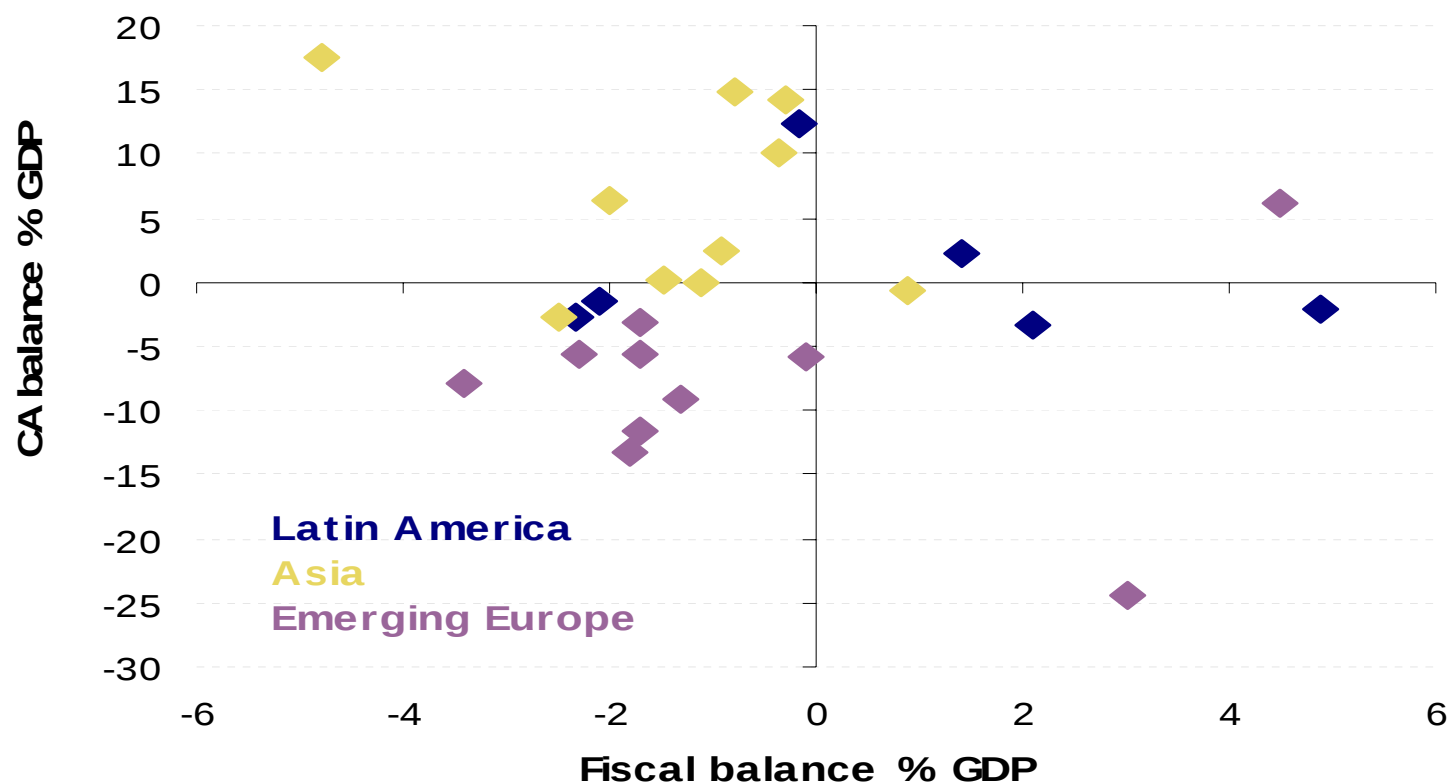
April 2010

- The economic performance of LATAM during the Global Recession is a clear break from the past, reflects the structural changes of economic reforms and will have long lasting effects on country risks ✓
- Better initial conditions – due to a good management of previous bonanza – allowed for effective counter - cyclical policies and a quick return to economic growth ✓
- Sound financial systems and effective responses by monetary authorities helped the region to resist the liquidity squeeze with no bank bailouts. ✓
- Notwithstanding the previous improvements, the region still faces substantial institutional shortcomings: education, low financial development and the business environment are among the most important. 21
- Looking forward we expect the region to resume growth, but it will have to switch from labor intensive growth to one more intensive in capital accumulation and productivity enhancement 21

- **Recent Economic Performance: a break from the past**

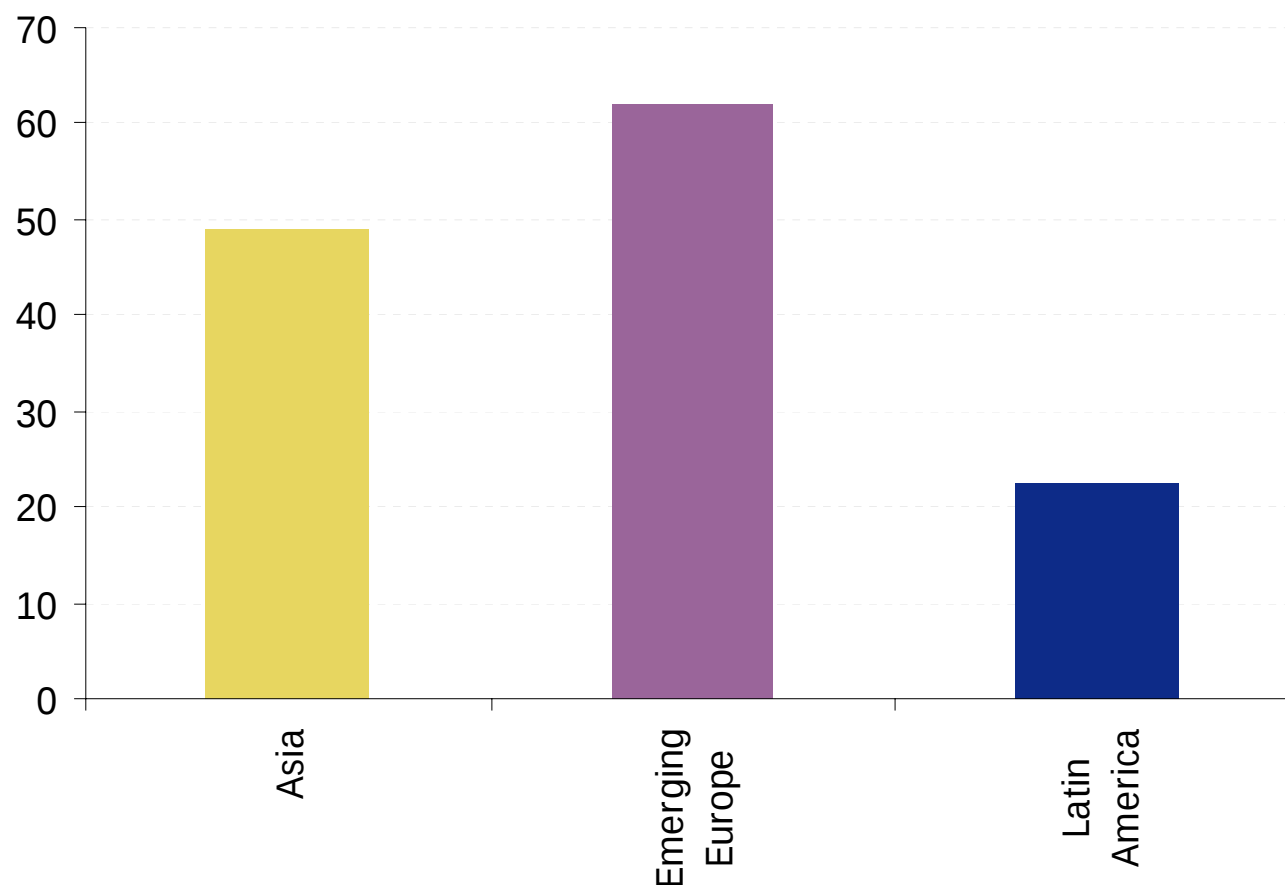
- **The Crisis: better initial conditions**
- **The Financial Sector: a break from the past**
- **Better fundamentals allowed for better policy reactions**
- **Exchange flexibility and price stability**
- **The recovery is underway**

Fiscal and CA Balance % GDP (2008)



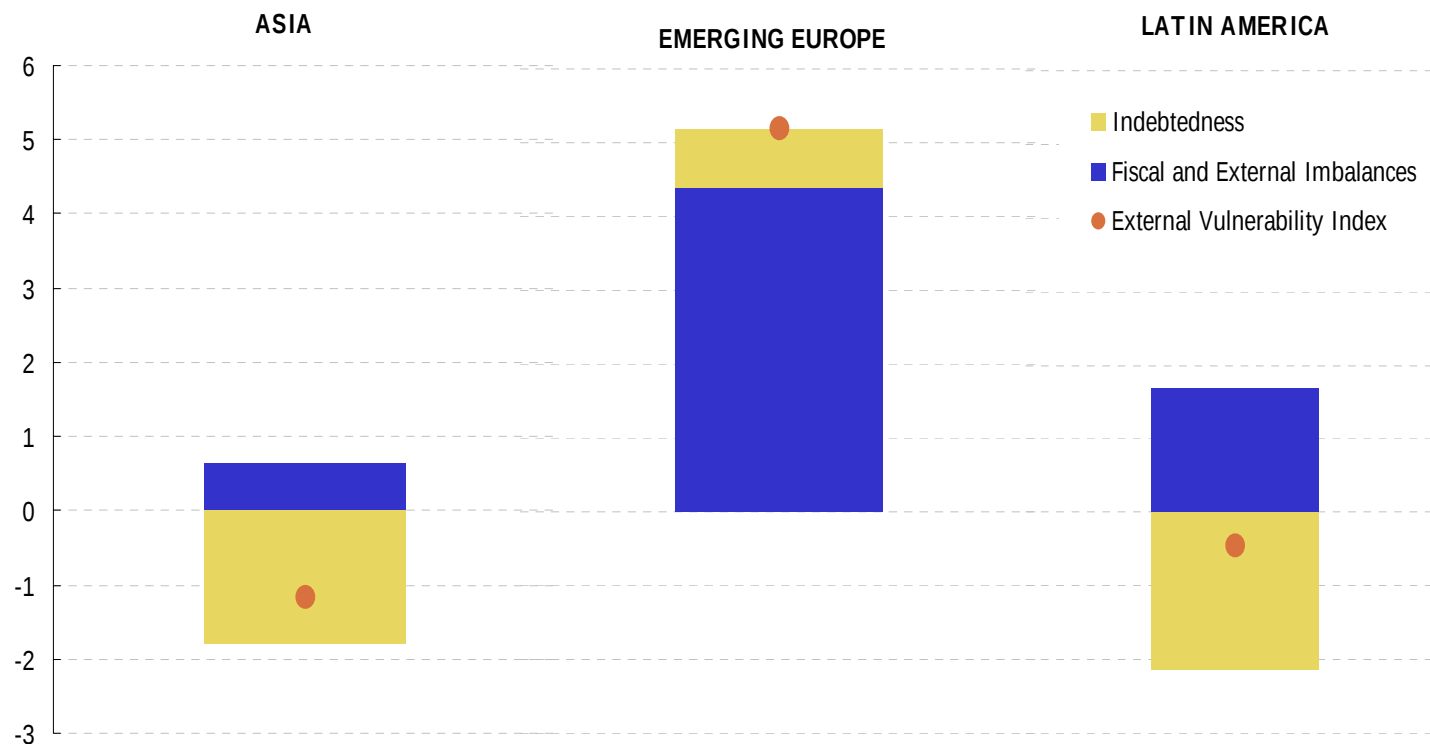
Source: WEO

Total Foreign Liabilities as % of GDP (Sep.2008)



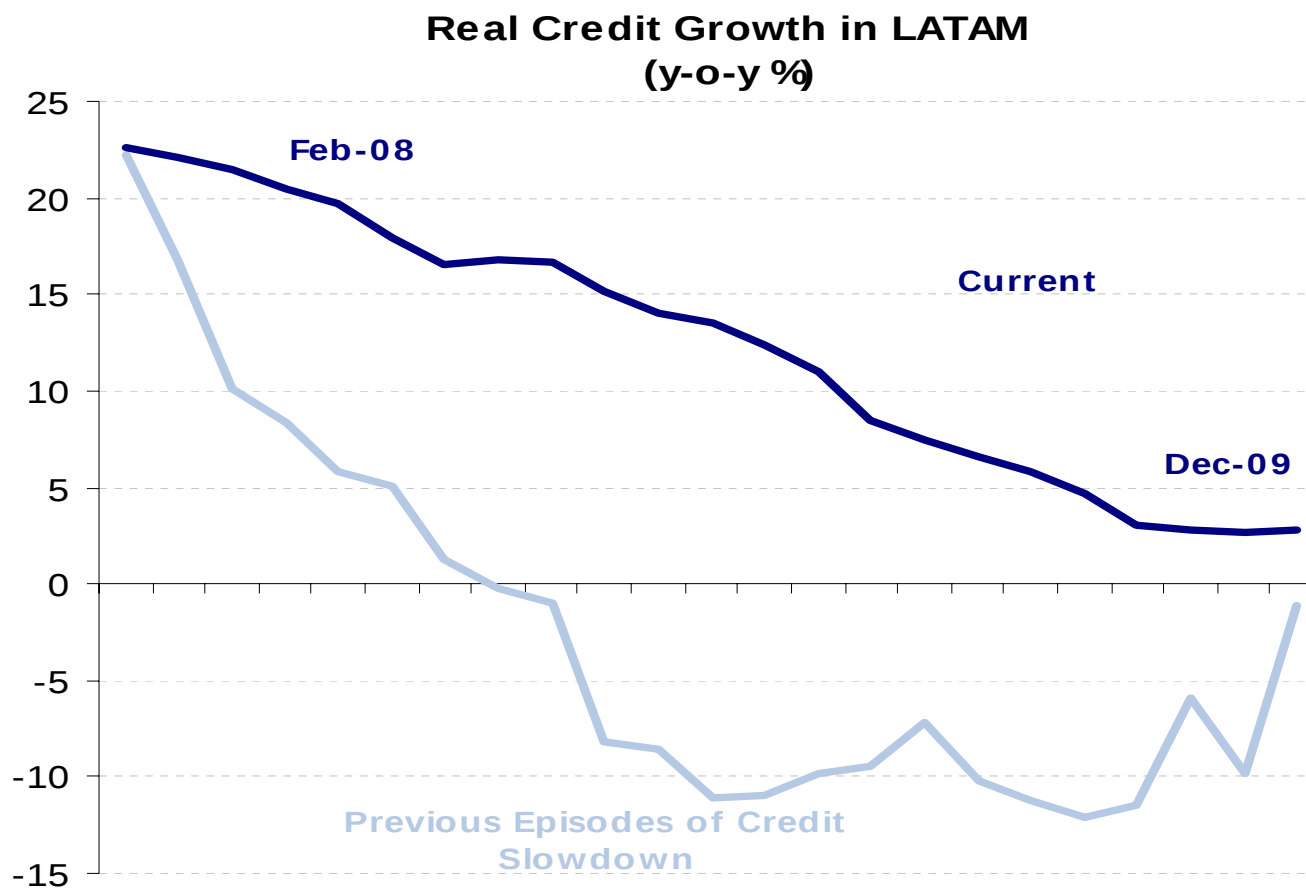
Source: BIS (Consolidated claims of reporting banks-immediate borrower basis) and BBVA.

BBVA EXTERNAL VULNERABILITY INDEX



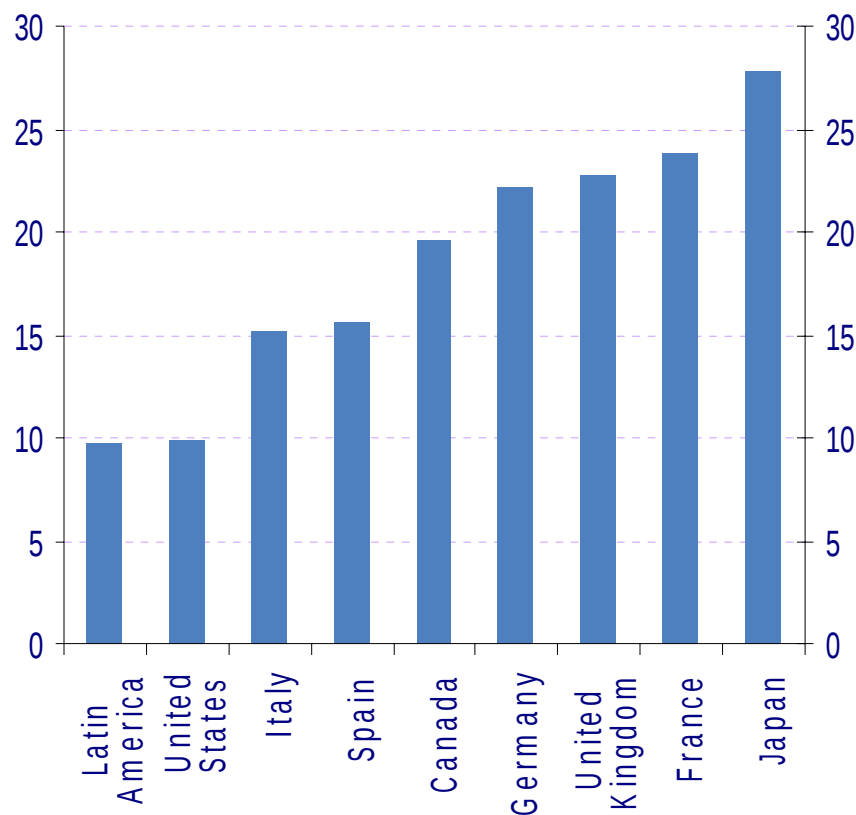
External Vulnerability Index of BBVA includes (1) **Indebtedness** (a) Debt as % of GDP (b) Growth in debt and (c) Short Term Debt as % of reserves and (2) **Fiscal and External Imbalances** (a) Current Account as % of GDP (b) Fiscal Balance as % of GDP and (c) Growth Export. Update: Dec. 2008.

The index ranges from -10 to 10, with greater values reflecting greater vulnerability.



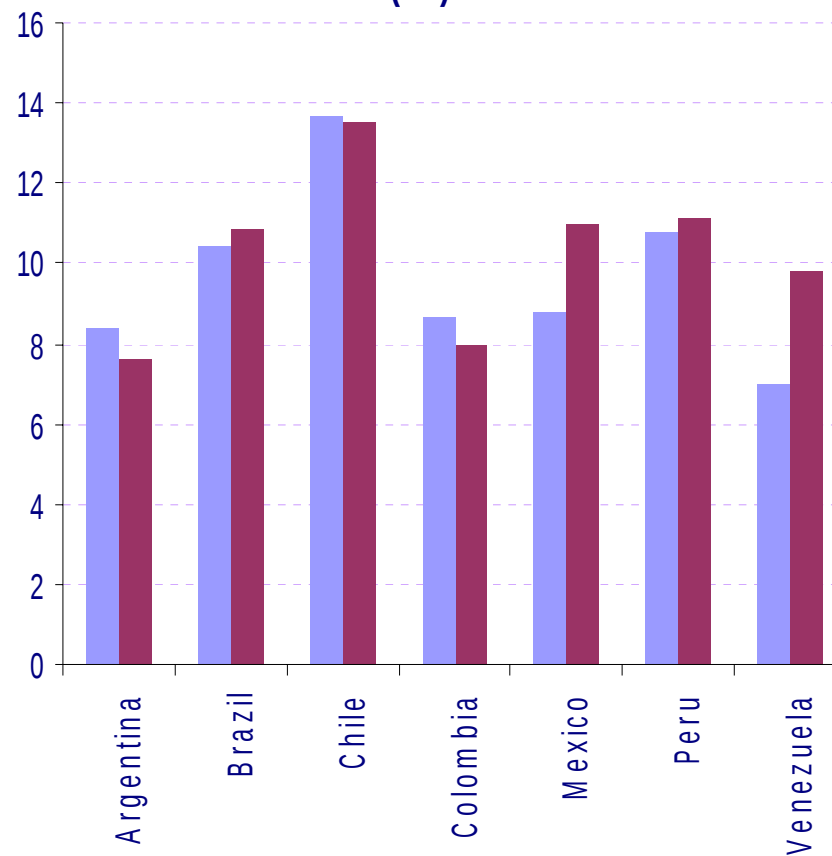
* Previous: 1994-95 (ARG, BRA, MEX), 1982-1983 (CHI), 1998-99 (COL, PER) and 1992-93 (VEN). Credit to the Private Sector. Source: IFS, BBVA

**Leverage
(%)**



Source: GSFR

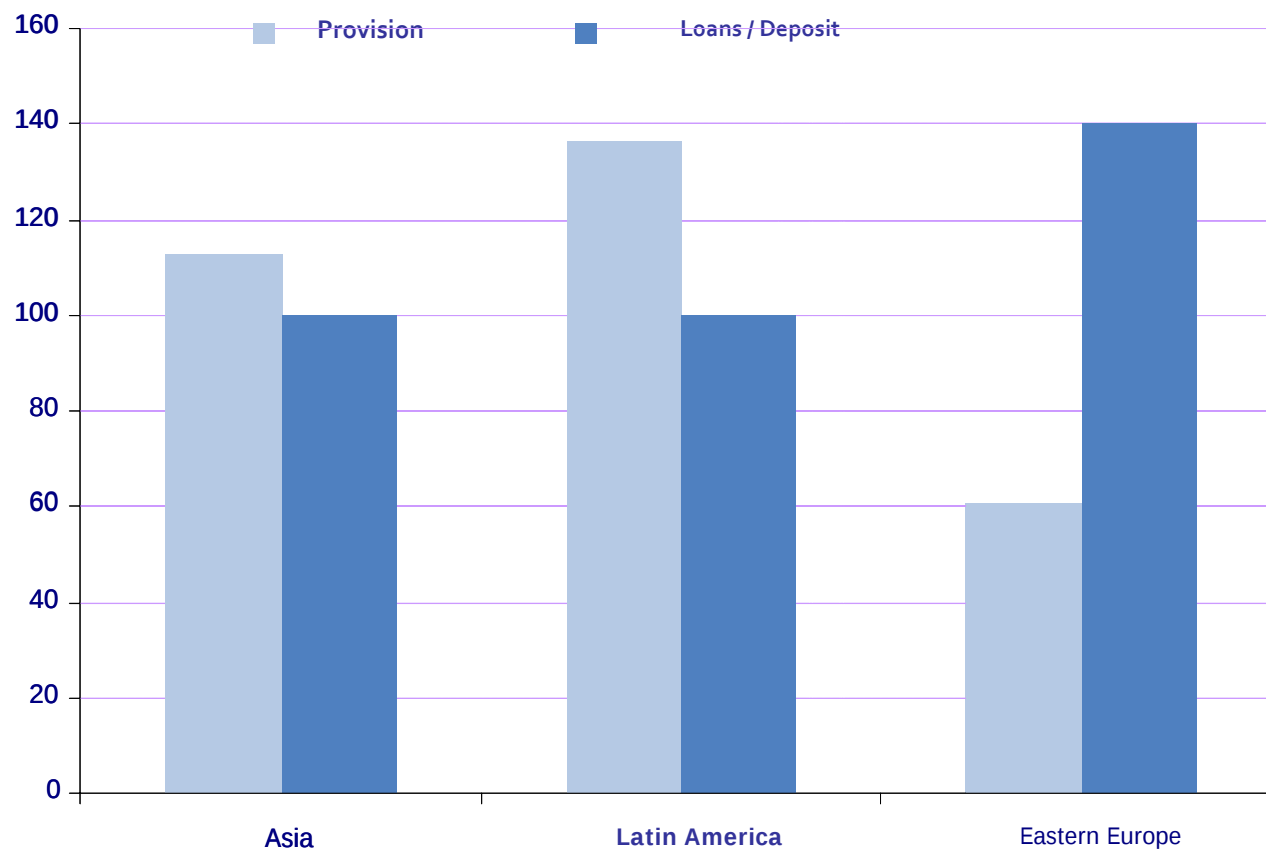
**Leverage
(%)**



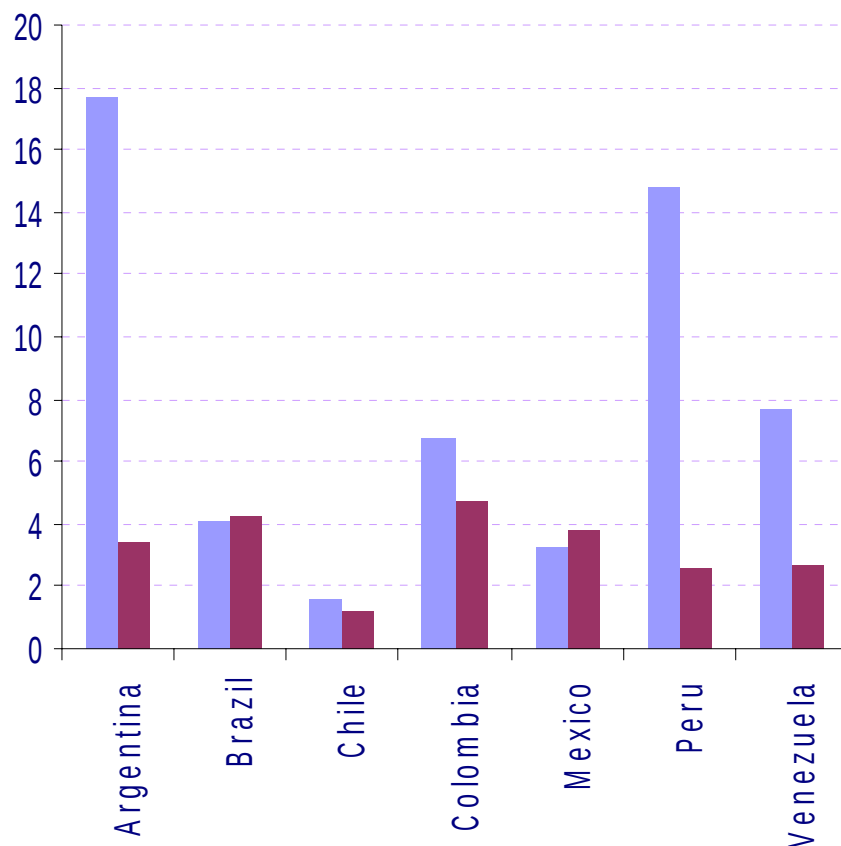
Source: GSFR

■ 2003 ■ 2009

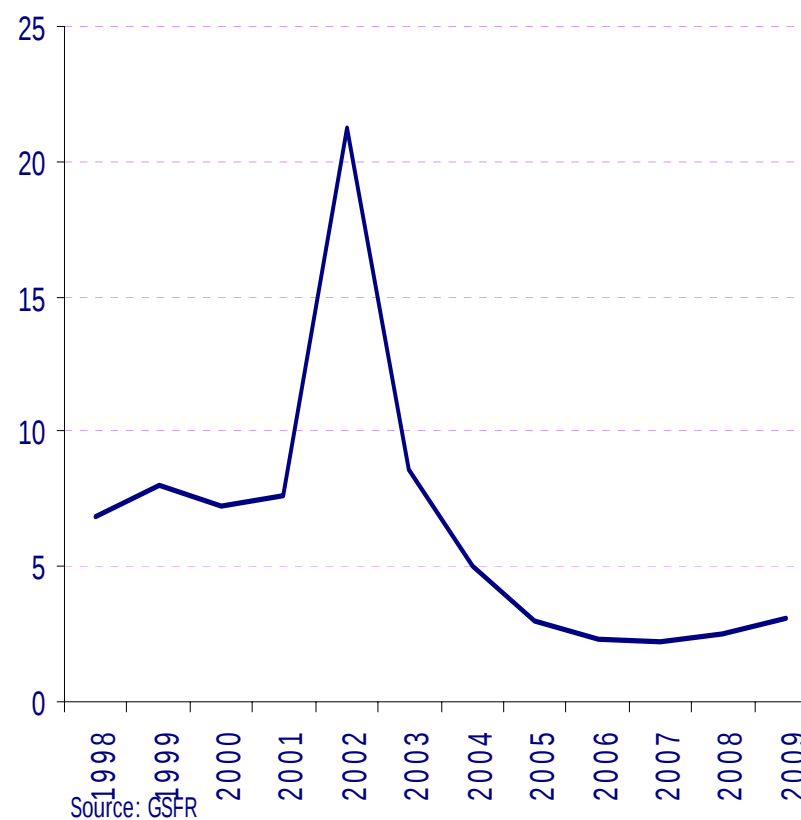
Emerging. Banking sector (2009)



Non Performing Loans



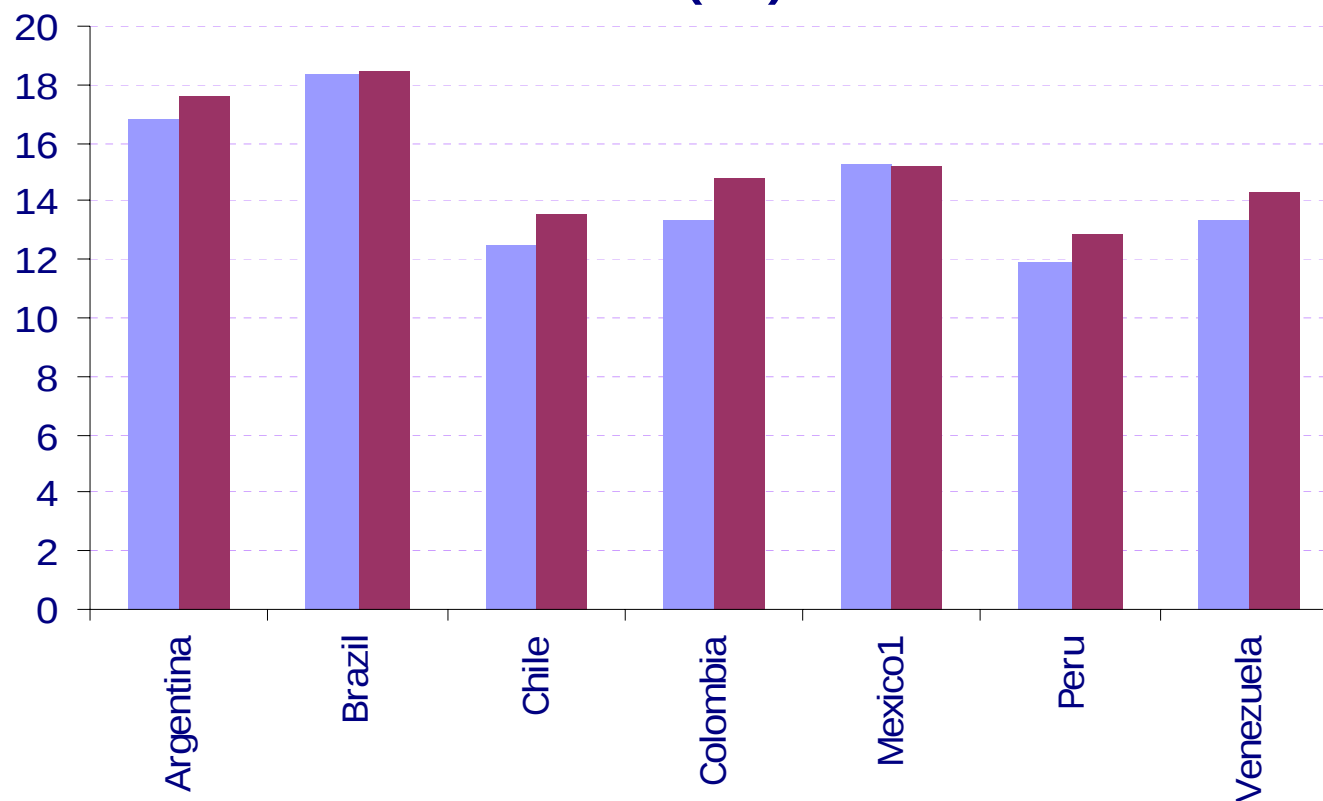
Latin America: Non Performing Loans (%)



Source: GSFR

■ 2003 ■ 2009

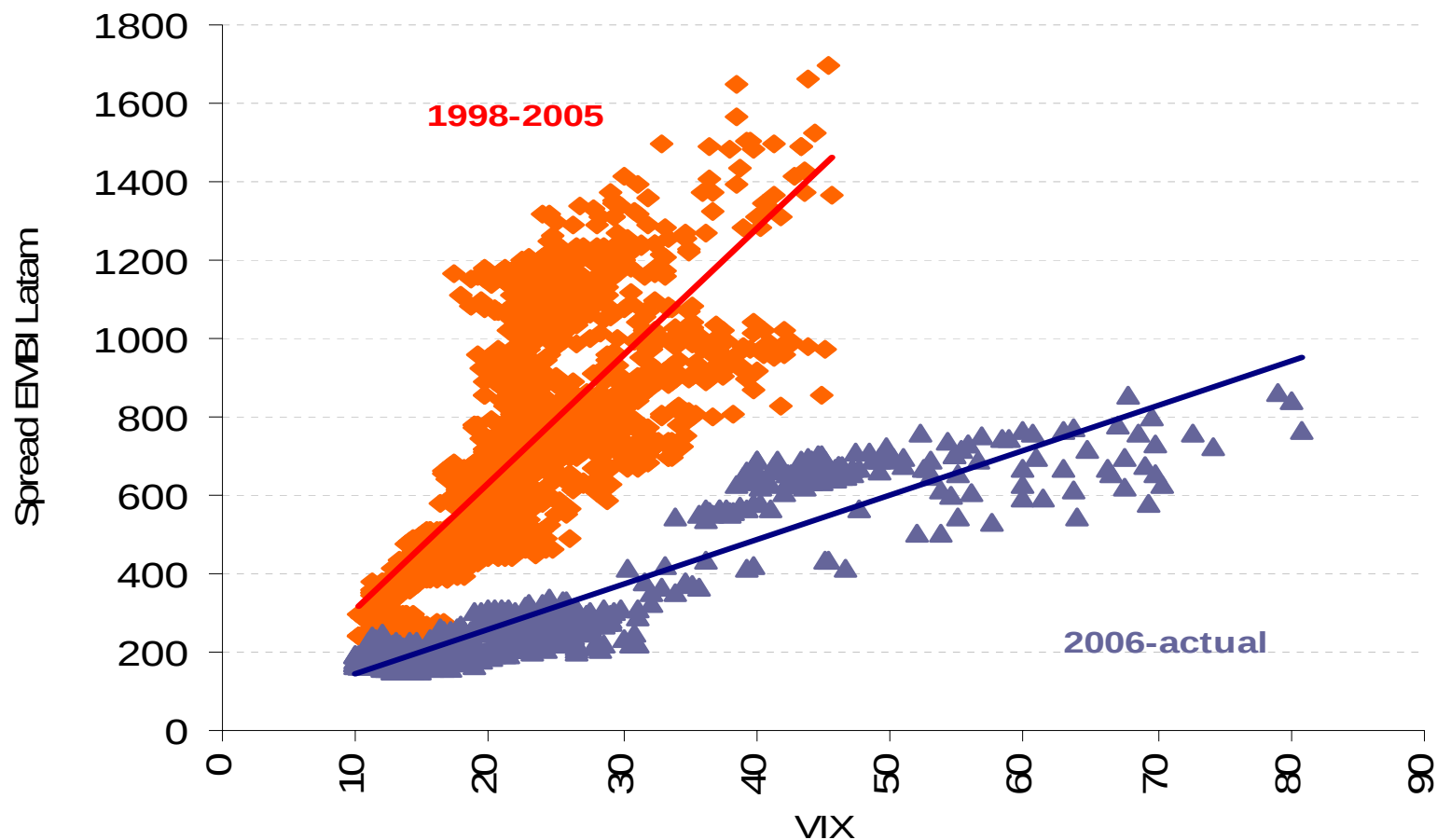
Capitalization: Before and After the Crisis (%)

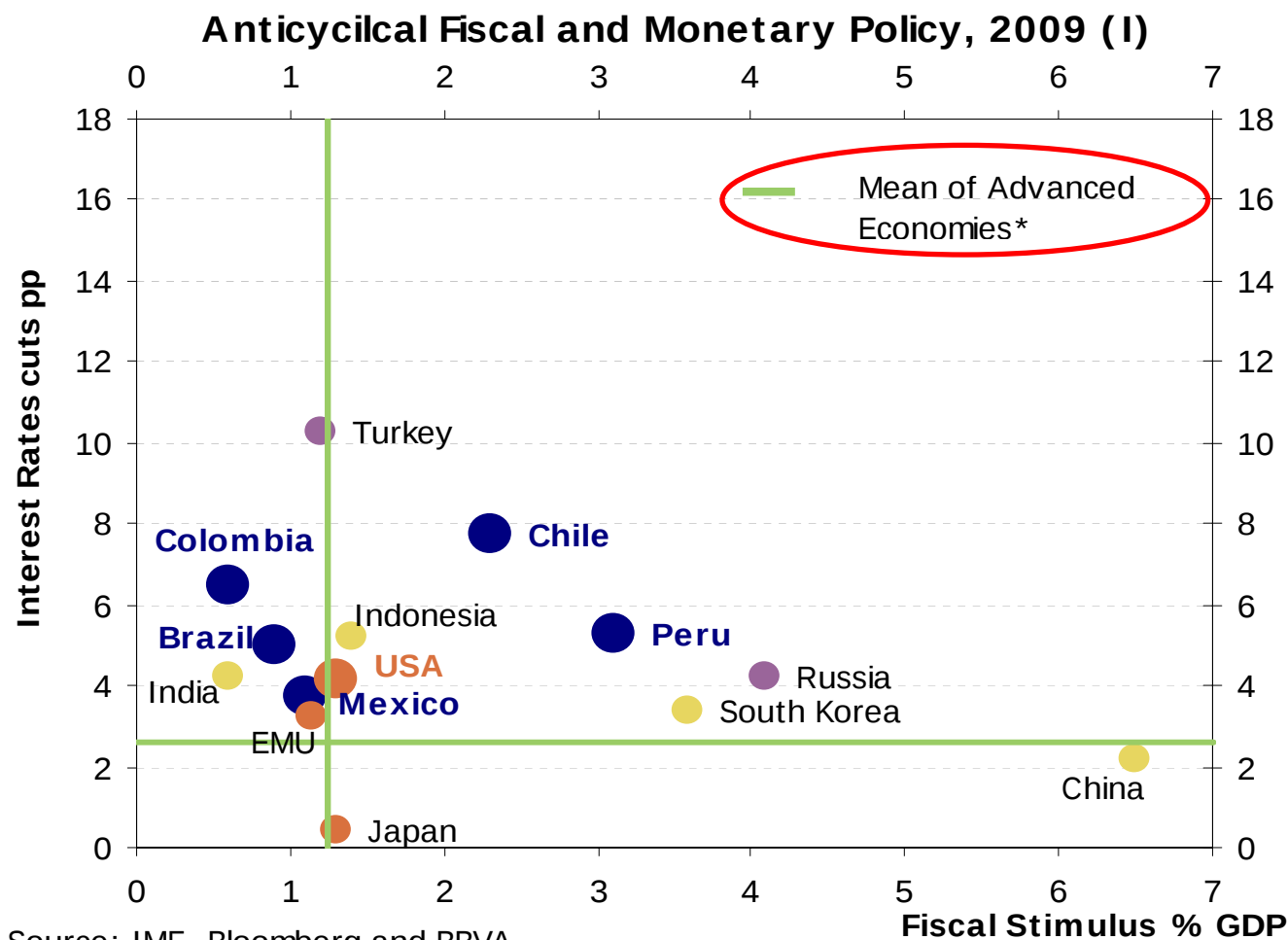


Source: GSFR

■ 2008 ■ 2009

Global Risk Aversion and EMBI+

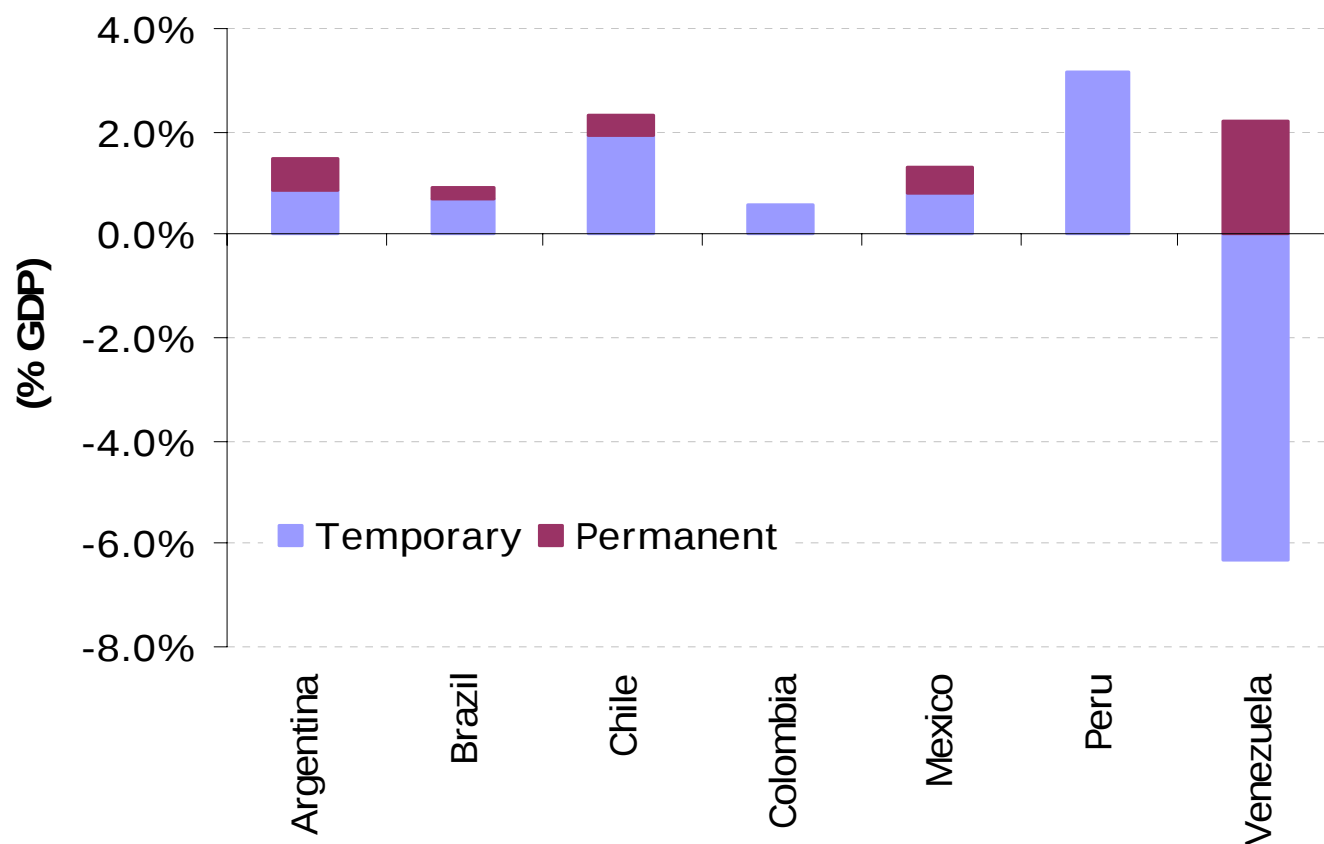




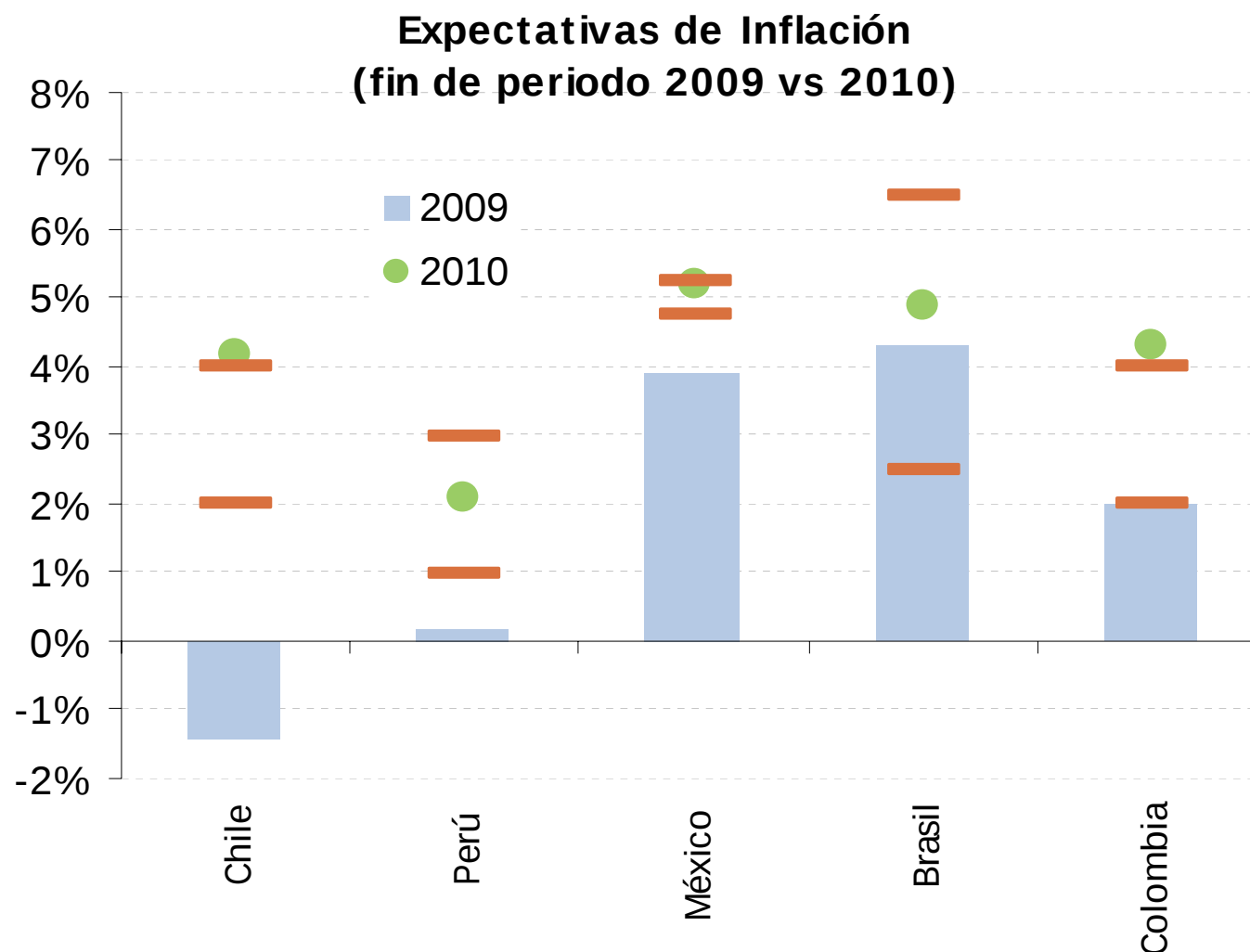
Source: IMF, Bloomberg and BBVA

* Advanced Economies: USA, EMU and Japan

Latin America: Composition of the 2009 fiscal stimulus

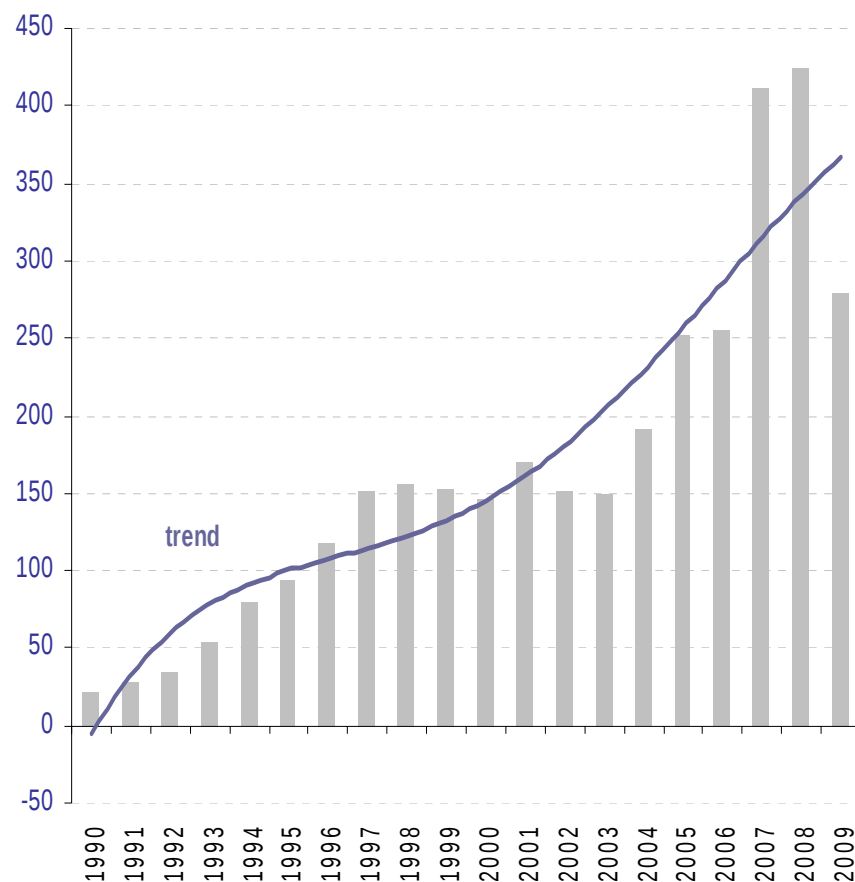


Source: BBVA

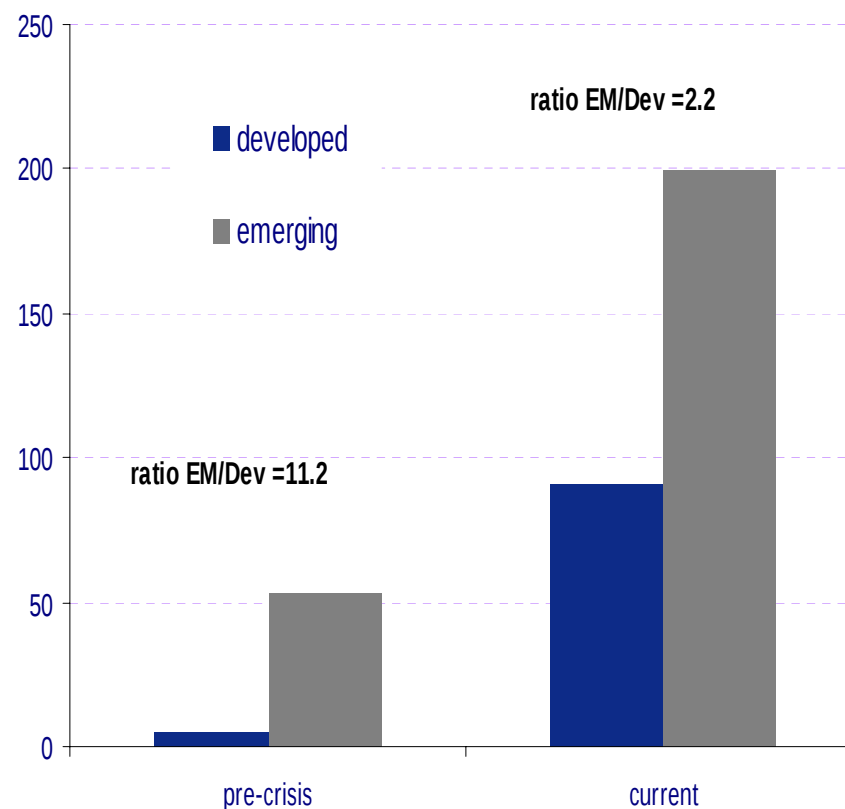


Fuente: BBVA. Las líneas rojas definen los objetivos del Banco Central para 2010

Emerging Markets Capital Inflows: FDI
bn USD

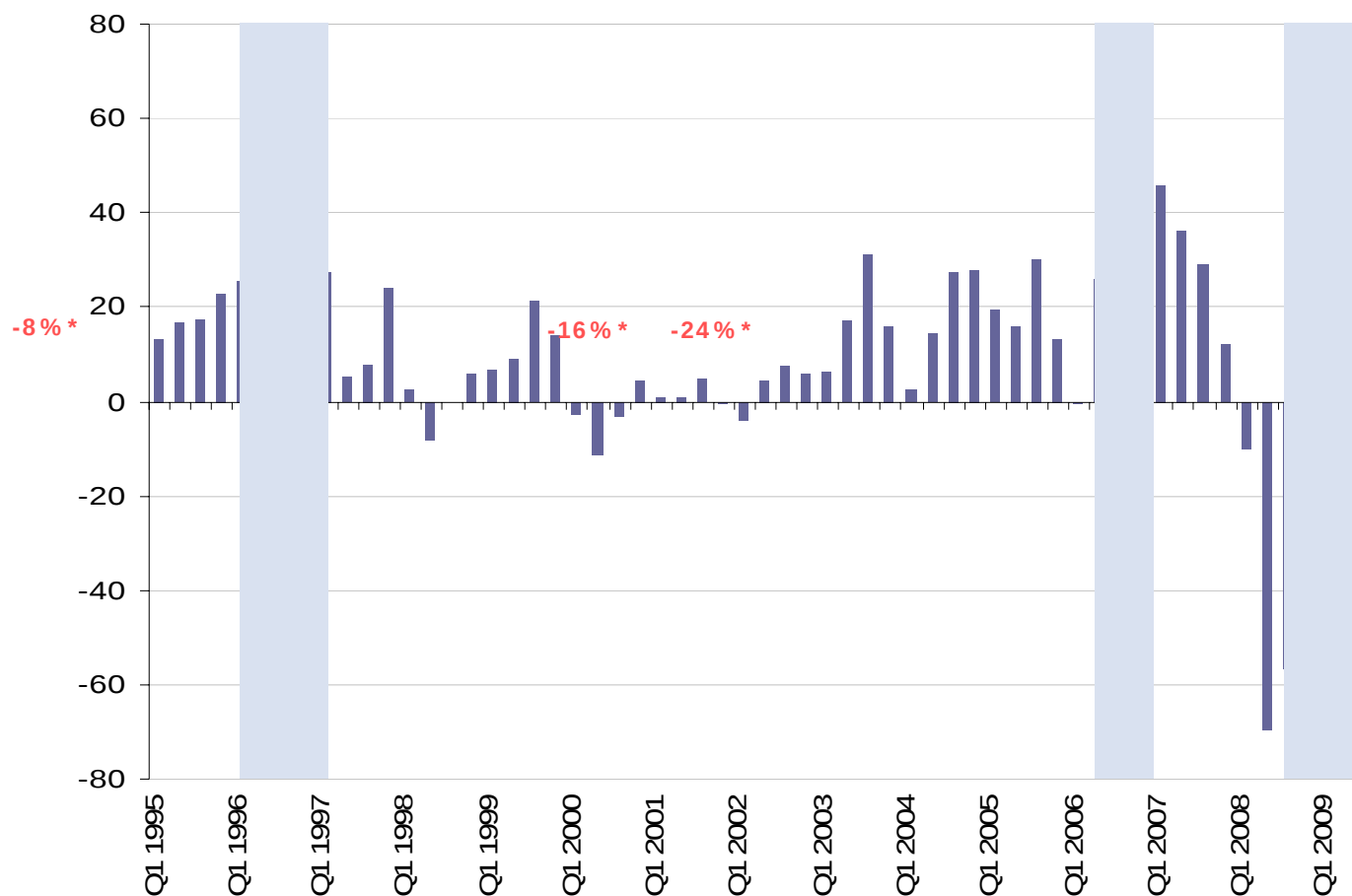


Developed vs Emerging CDS: pre-crisis and current spreads (bps)



Source: Datastream. *pre-crisis date is June 1st, 2007.
Aggregates are simple avgs

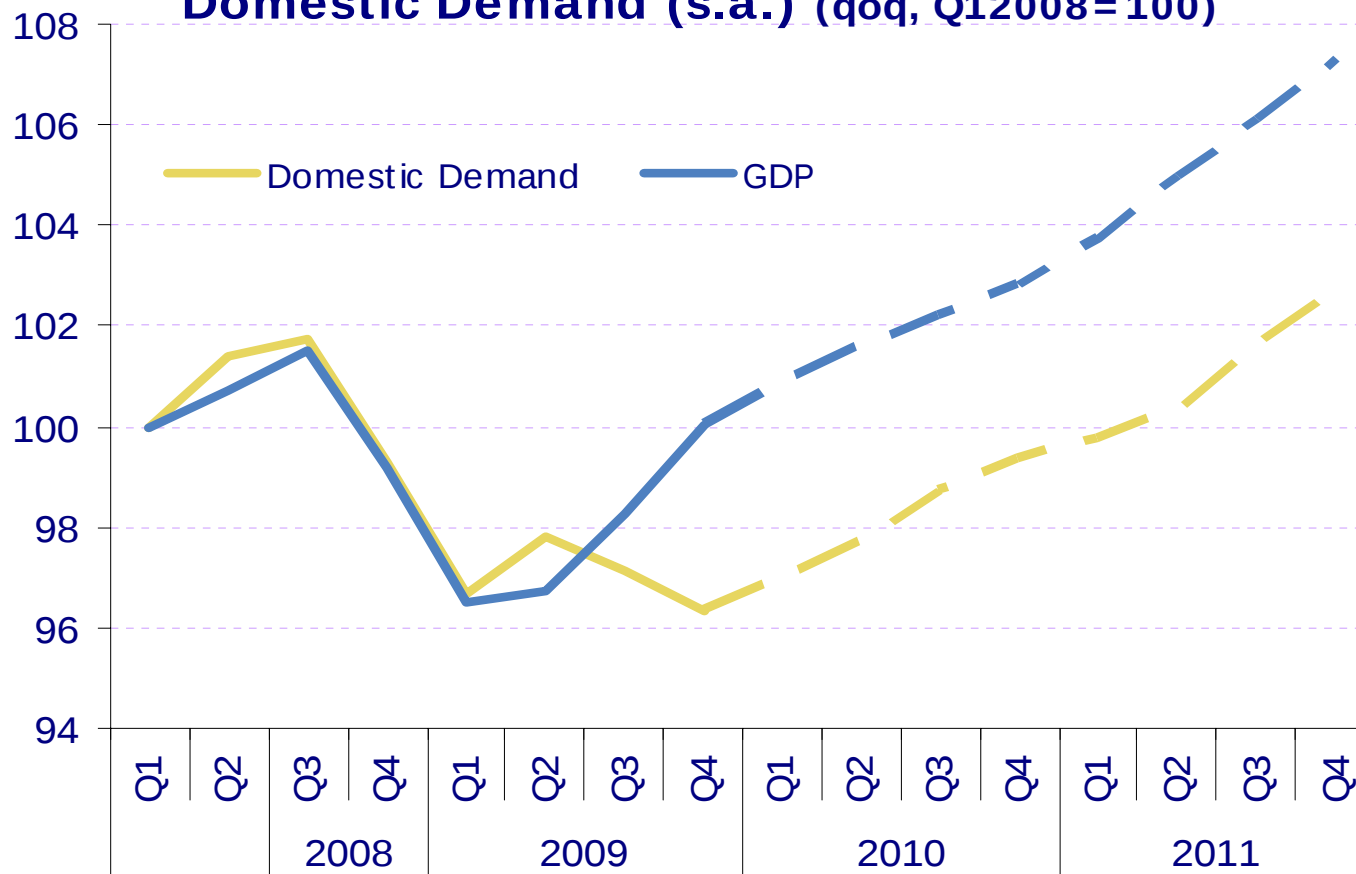
EMERGING MARKETS: Portfolio inflows bn USD



Source: IFS and ERD BBVA

* The value is the maximum appreciation registered during the flow surge period (simple average between key emerging countries: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, Poland, Russian and Turkey).

Latin America: Evolution of GDP and Domestic Demand (s.a.) (qoq, Q12008=100)



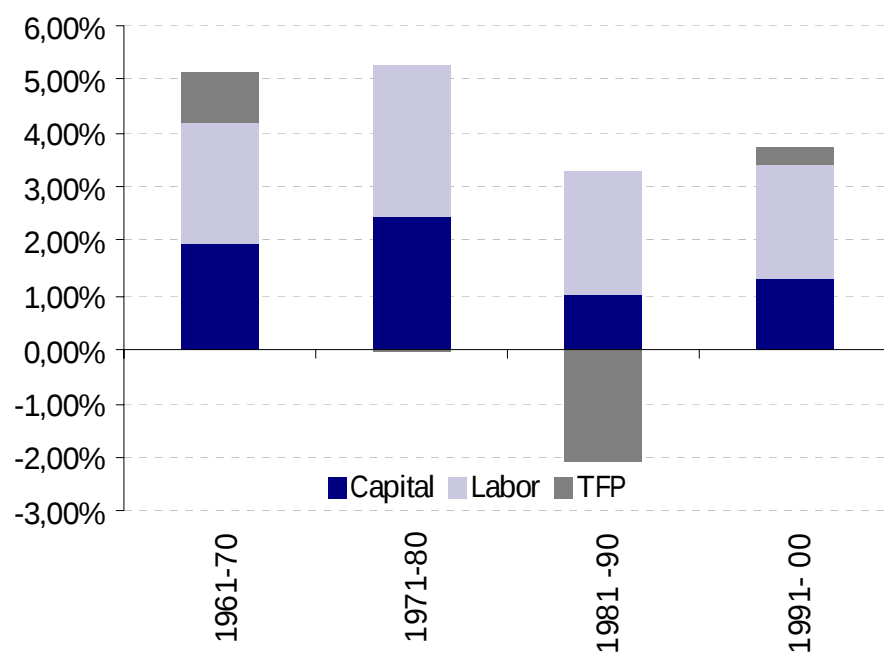
Source: ERD BBVA

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 - **The Crisis: better initial conditions**
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- **Main Challenges for the future**

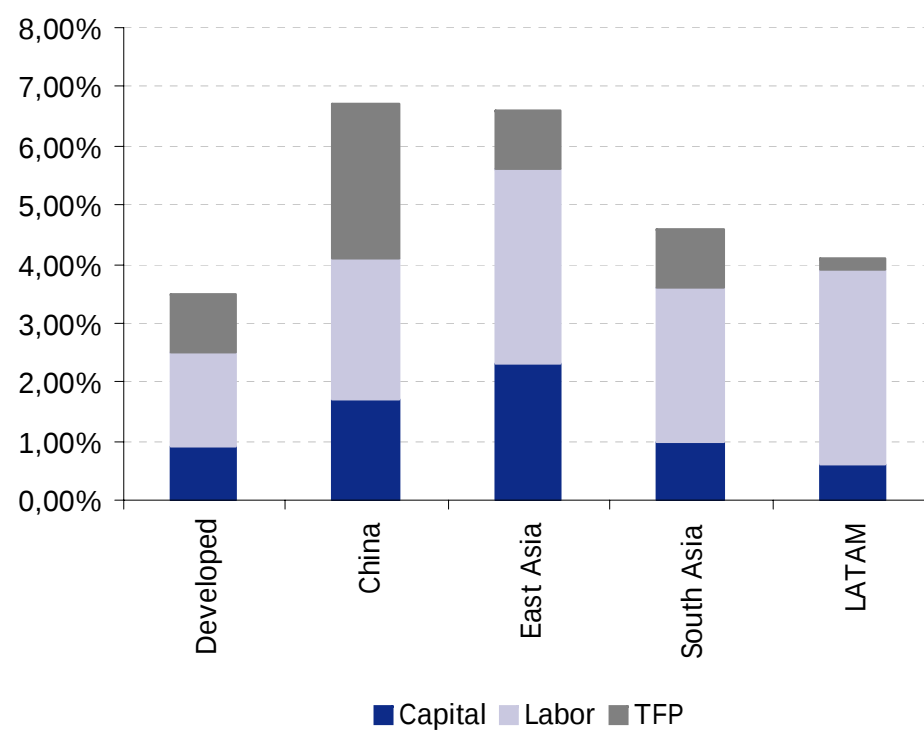
- **Labor – intensive growth**
- **Demographics and the labor market**
- **Informality and growth**
- **Investment must rise**
- **Pension Reform and Capital Investment**

Sources of Growth for Latin America

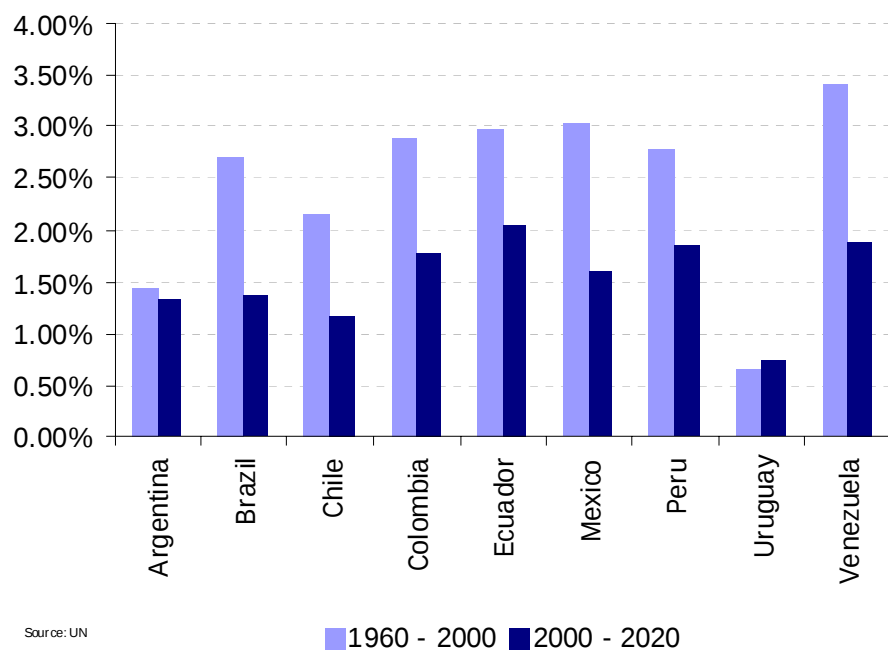


Source: Calderón, Loayza and Fajnzylber

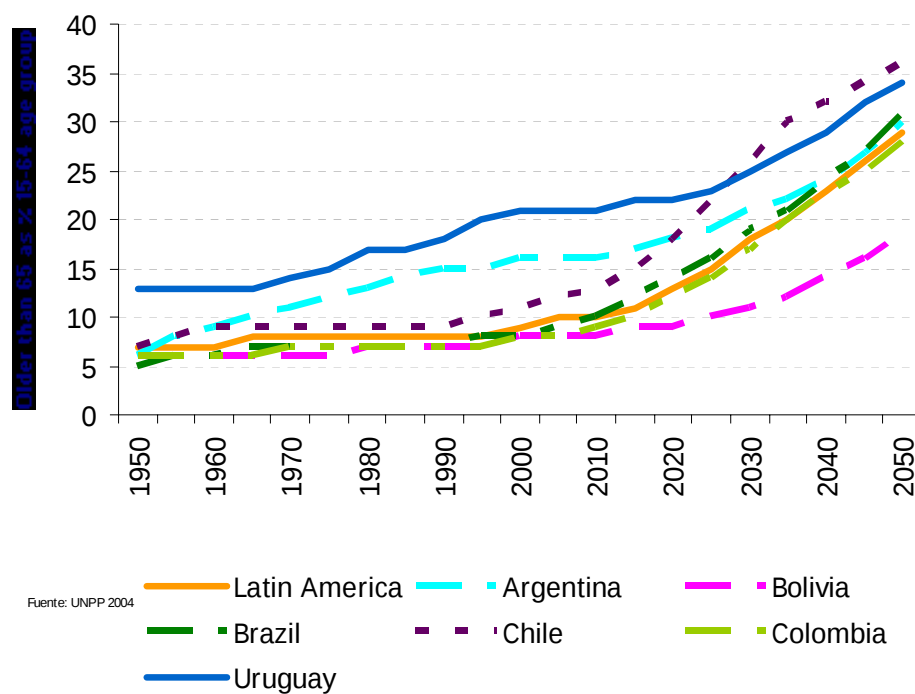
Sources of GDP growth 1960-2000



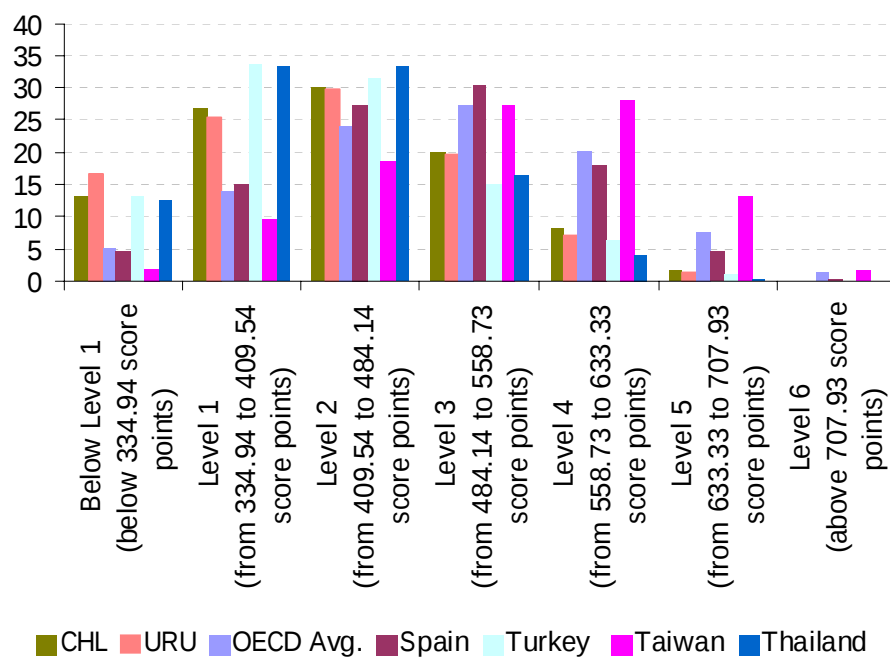
Annual growth rates of Working Age Population



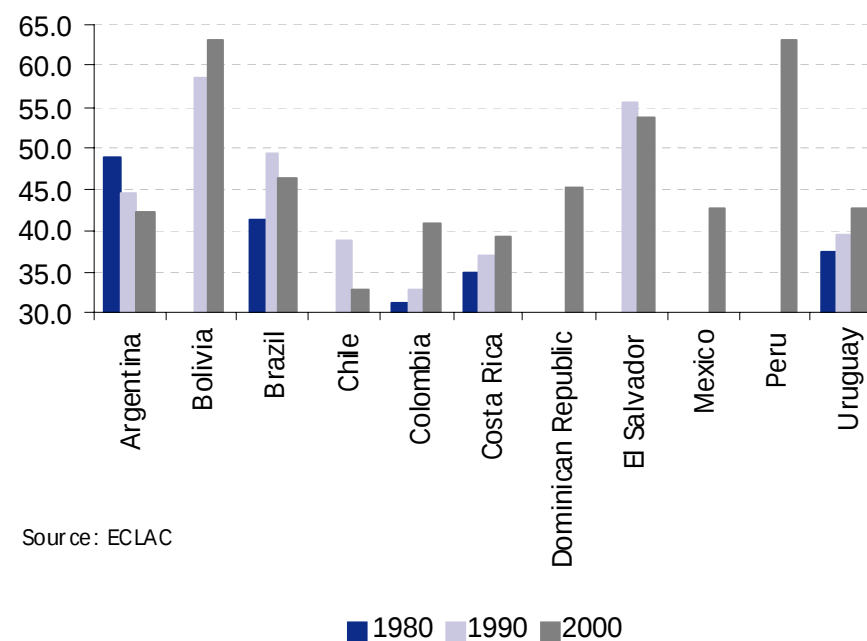
Old Age Dependency Ratios



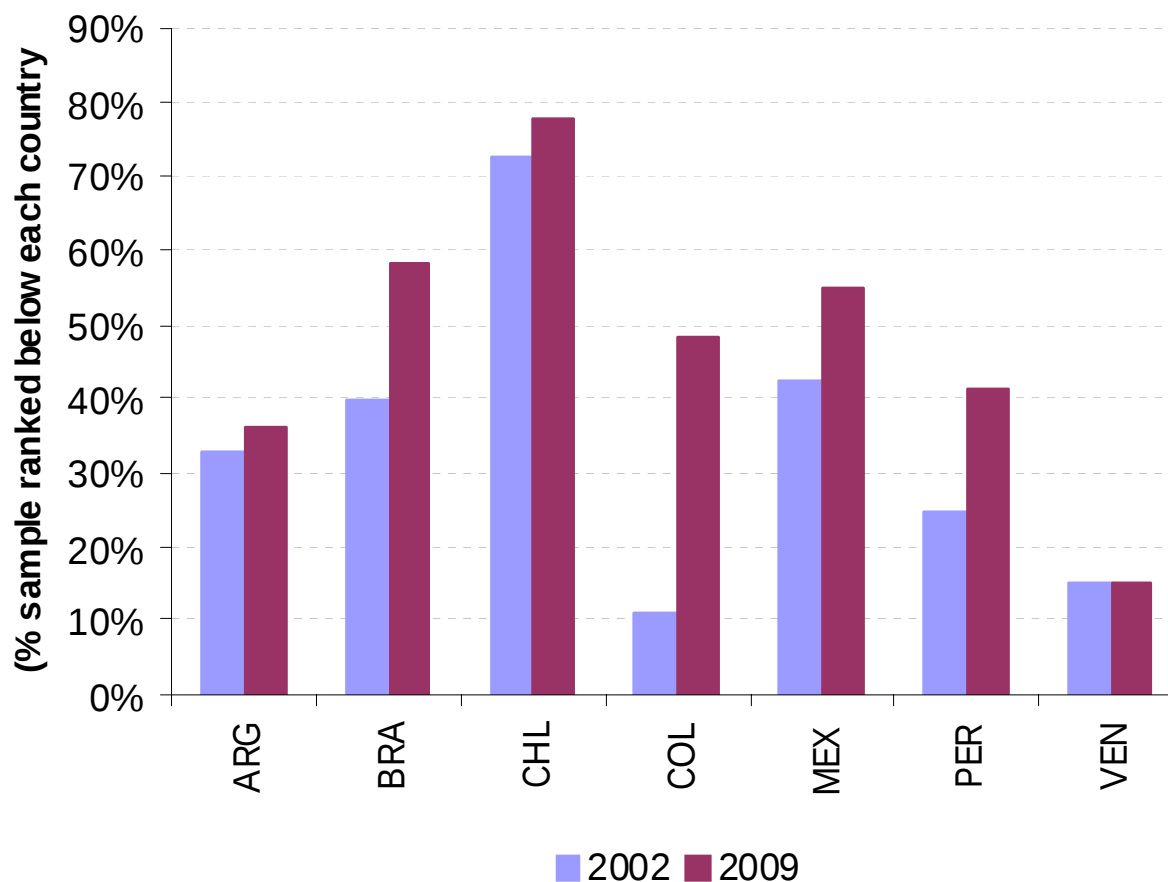
PISA Scores. Science, 2006. Best LATAM and reference countries



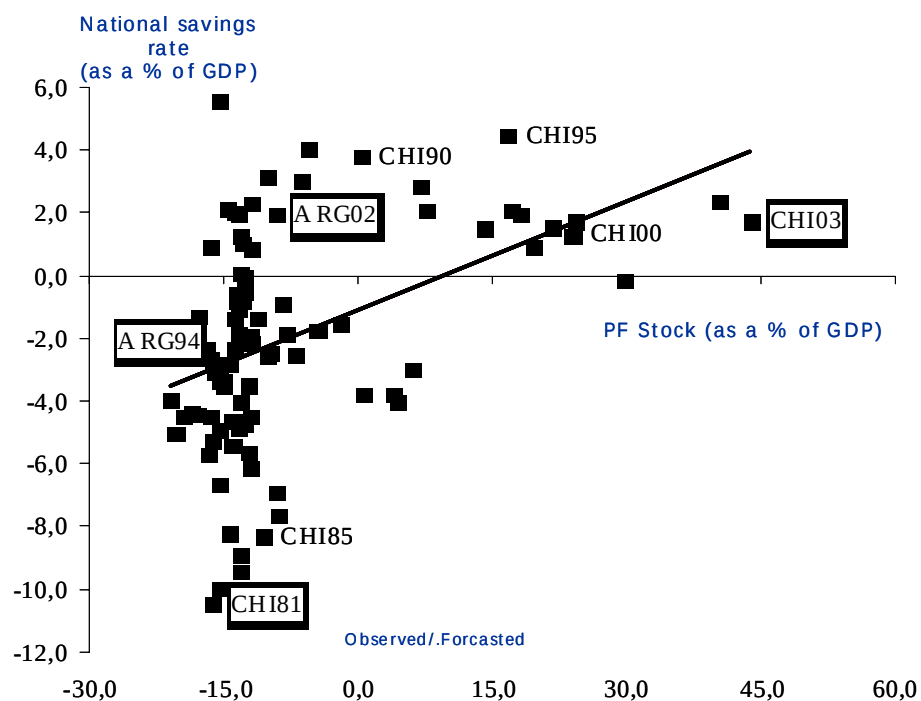
Urban Informality rates



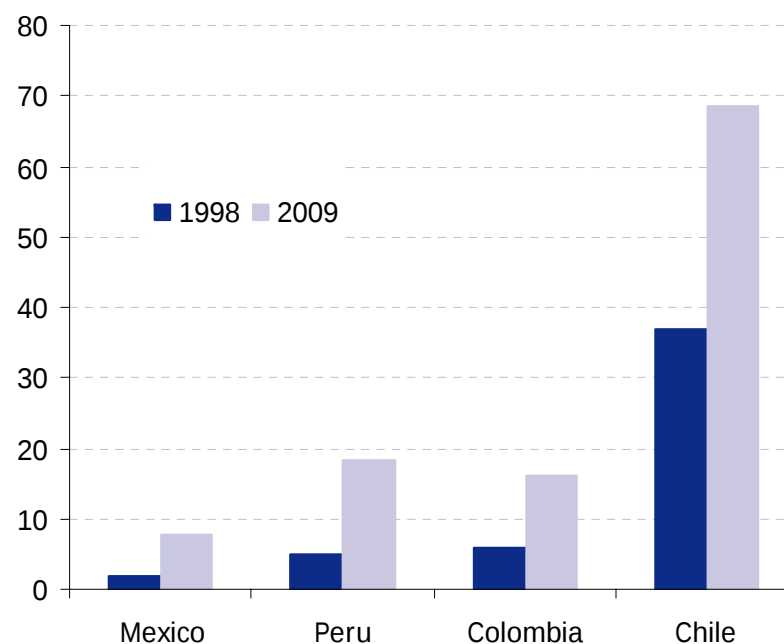
Global Competitiveness Index (WEF)



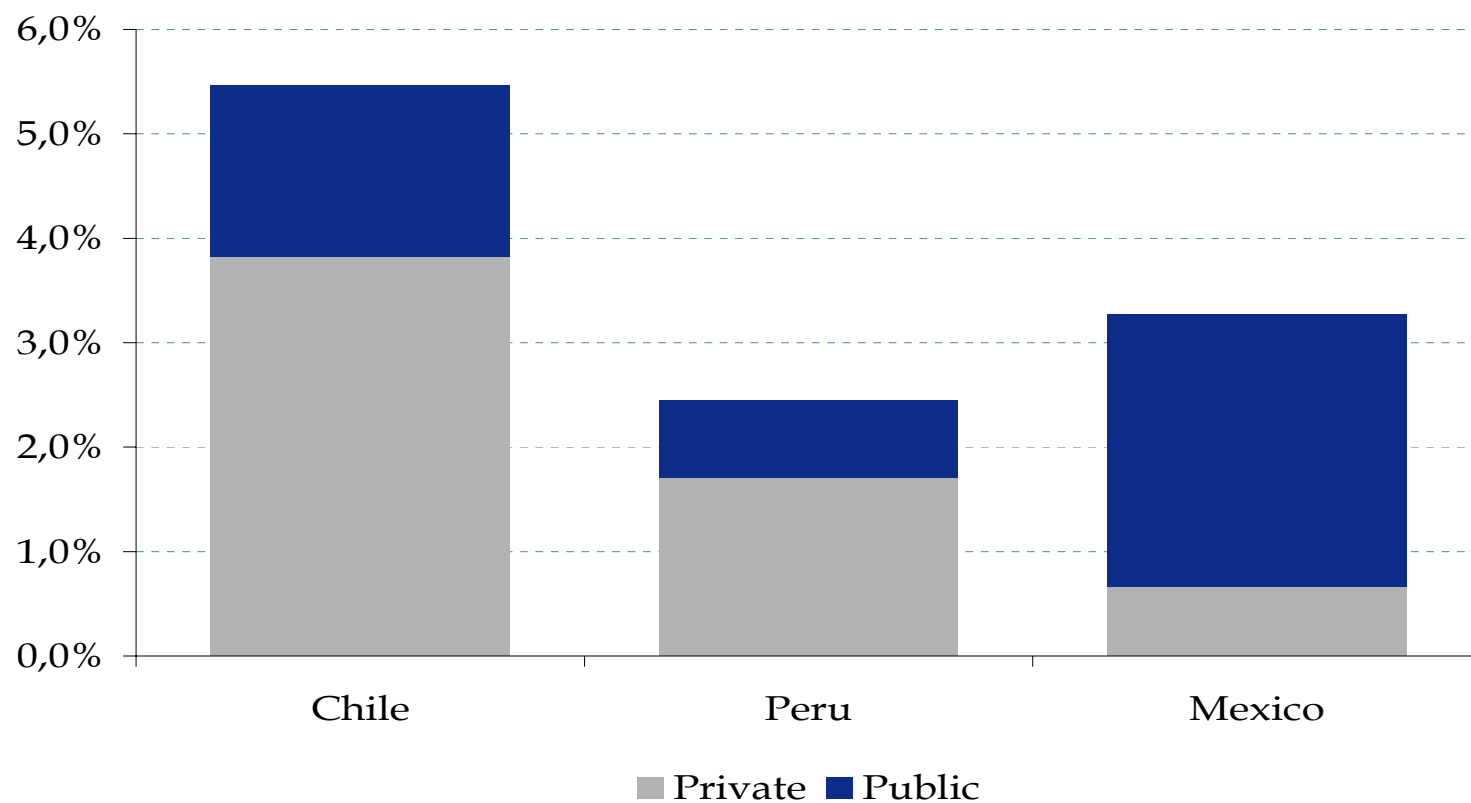
Pension funds and savings ratios



Pensions Funds Value: 1998 y 2009 (percentage of GDP)



Infrastructure investment over GDP in Chile, Mexico and Peru, around 2000



Source: World Bank, official sources and BBVA

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