

# **Gobernanza, Corrupcion, y Captura del Estado en América Latina:**

***Un enfoque empirico comparativo global***

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**Presentación en el Seminario Calidad Institucional  
y Democracia en América Latina**

**Universidad Carlos III**

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# Temas básicos

- **Importancia de una mirada amplia y con rigor: sobre gobernanza, en un marco global, regional, y de país**
- **Basado en medición y su análisis diagnóstico**
- **Que es gobernanza, se mide, y que nos dice la evidencia empírica sobre la realidad latinoamericana en las dimensiones de gobernanza? Y sobre su trayectoria?**
- **Que es Captura del Estado, se mide, y que nos dice? Evidencia en América Latina?**
- **Conclusiones**

# Indicadores de Gobernanza Mundiales (WGI):

*Gobernanza: el conjunto de instituciones y normas mediante las cuales se ejerce la autoridad en un país, específicamente:*

- El proceso por el cual los que tienen autoridad son seleccionados y reemplazados.
  - VOZ Y RENDICIÓN DE CUENTAS
  - ESTABILIDAD POLÍTICA/AUSENCIA DE VIOLENCIA Y TERROR
- La capacidad del gobierno para formular e implementar políticas.
  - EFICACIA DEL GOBIERNO
  - CALIDAD REGULATORIA
- El respeto de los ciudadanos y el Estado por las instituciones que rigen las interacciones entre ellos.
  - ESTADO DE DERECHO
  - CONTROL DE LA CORRUPCIÓN

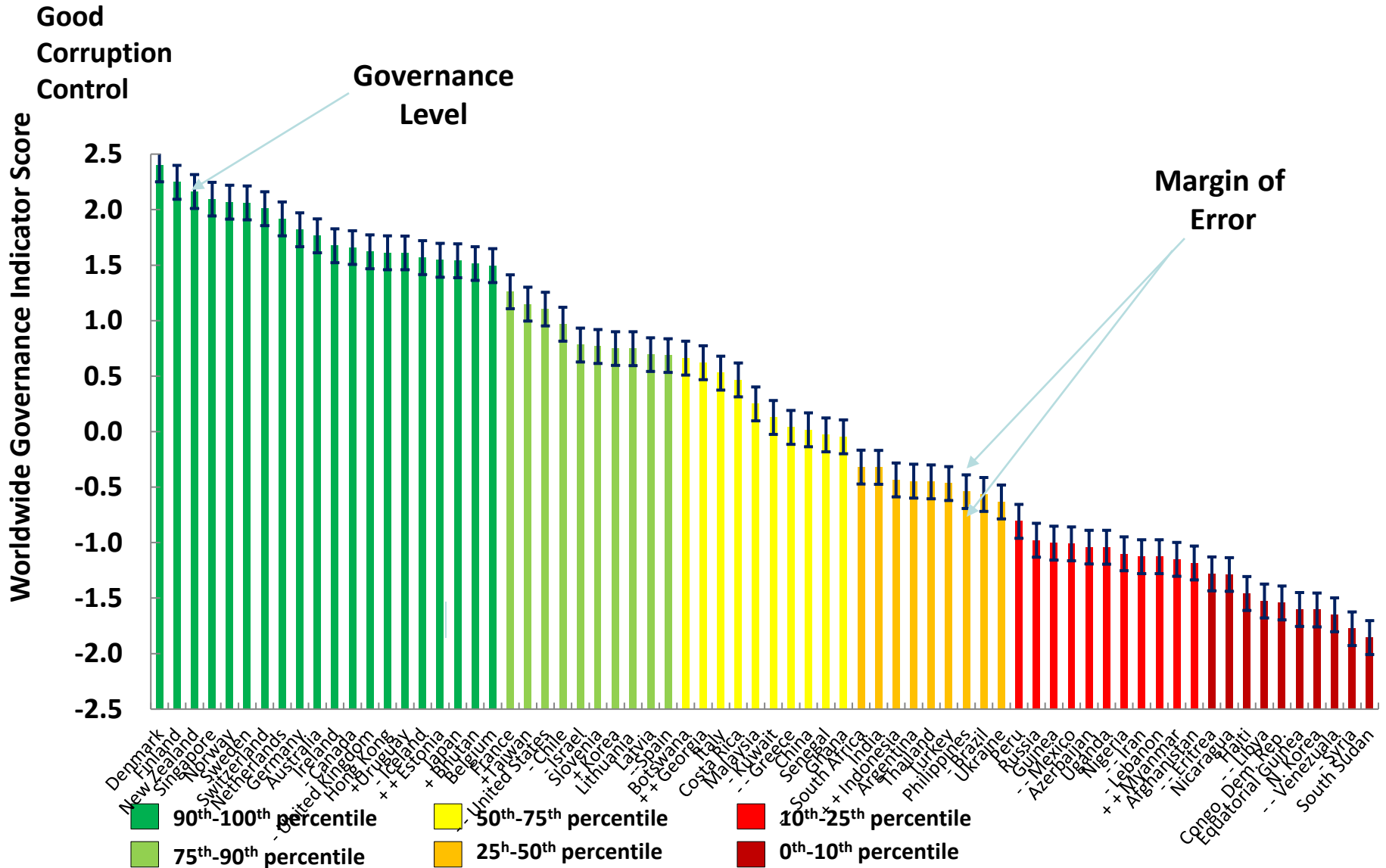
# Indicadores de Gobernanza Mundial

- Datos sobre seis dimensiones de la gobernanza que abarcan más de 200 países desde 1996
- Síntesis de cientos de indicadores individuales de unas 30 fuentes de datos diferentes
- Indicadores agregados e individuales disponibles en [www.govindicators.org](http://www.govindicators.org), sobre la base de datos de gobernanza disponible públicamente más grande del mundo
- Resultado de un proyecto de investigación de larga data, que presenta la serie "Governance Matters"

# Fuentes individuales para construir el WGI

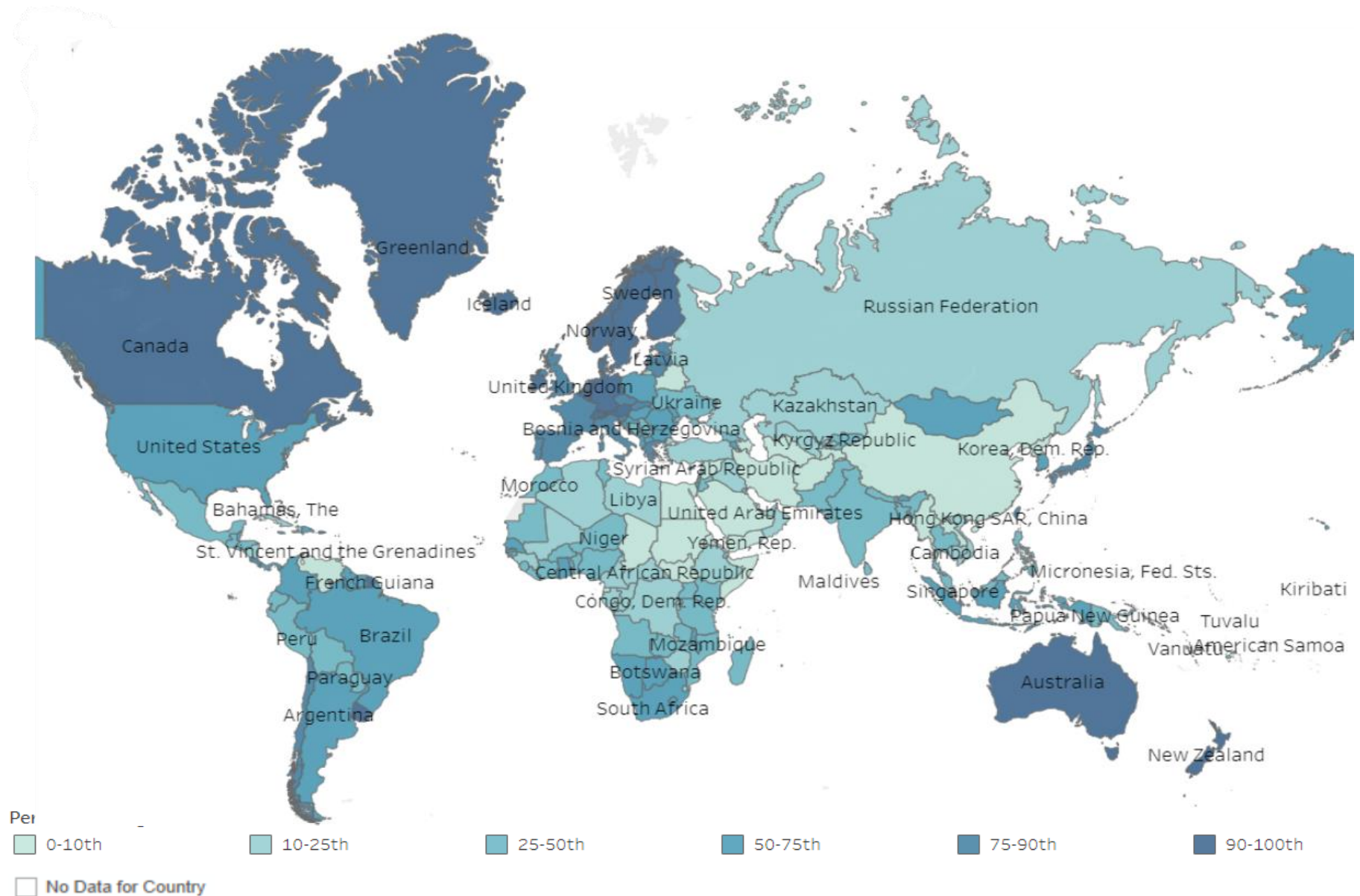
- **Encuestas de empresas entre países:** Encuesta de competitividad mundial, Anuario de competitividad mundial, BEEPS
- **Encuestas de personas entre países:** Gallup World Poll, Global Corruption Barometer, Latinobarometro, Afrobarometer
- **Evaluaciones de expertos de agencias calificadoras de riesgos comerciales:** Global Insight, Political Risk Services, BERI, Economist Intelligence Unit, Merchant International Group, IJET Travel Consultancy, Asia Risk Consultancy
- **Evaluaciones de expertos de ONG, Think Tanks:** Reporteros sin fronteras, Heritage Foundation, Freedom House, Bertelsmann Foundation, Amnistía Internacional, IREX, V-Dem Global Integrity, Binghamton University, International Budget Project
- **Evaluaciones de expertos de gobiernos, multilaterales :** BERD, AFDB, ADB, Departamento de Estado, OCDE, FIDA

# WGI Control of Corruption 2022: *Selected Countries*



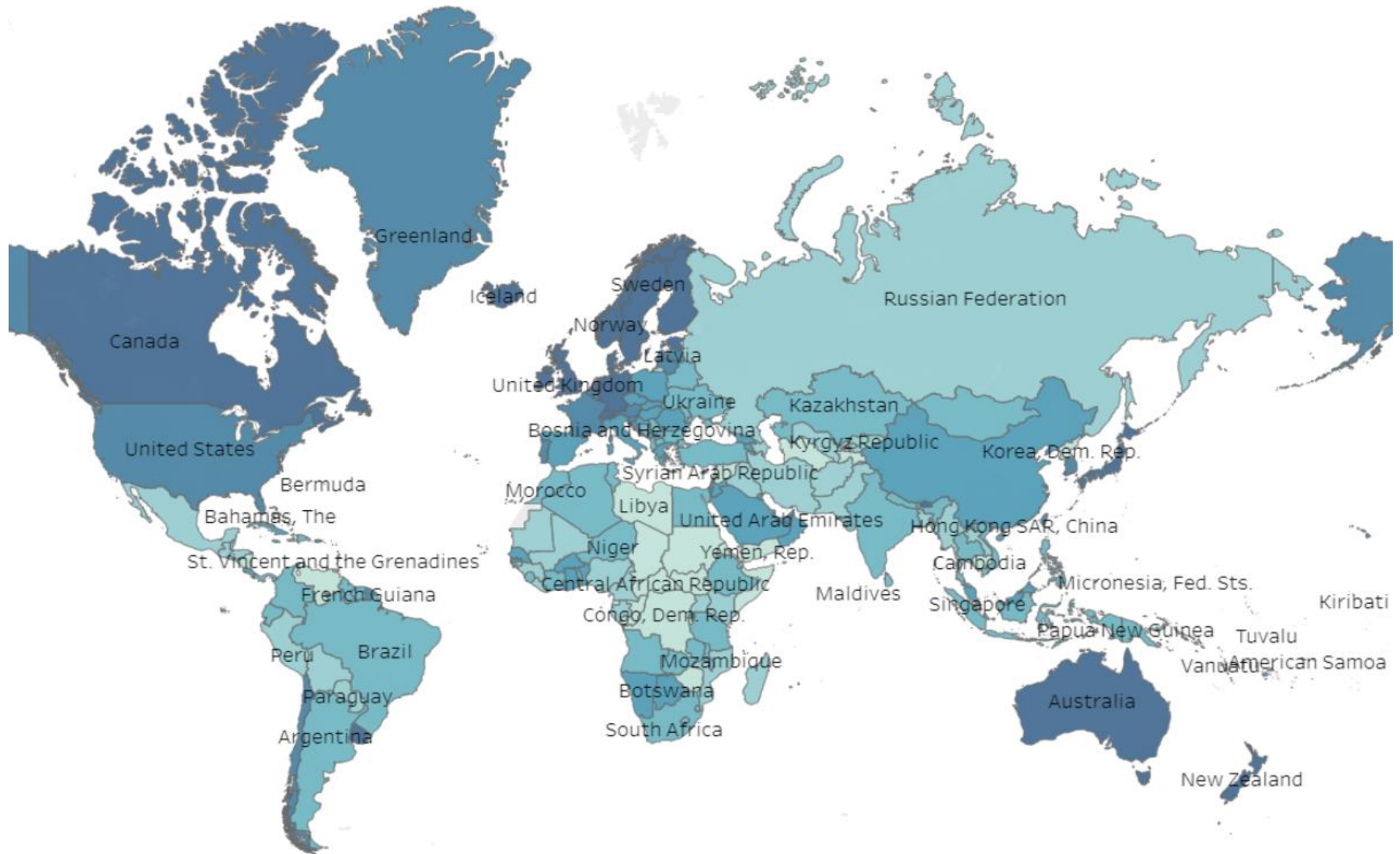
Notes: ++, --, + & - signs preceding a country name denotes that the country score changed significantly since 2000, at 90% (double sign) and 75% (single sign) confidence levels, respectively. Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators, <http://www.govindicators.org>, by Kaufmann, D. and A. Kraay. Z-scores for countries can range from the minimum of -2.5 to +2.5 (denominated in standard deviation units).

# Voice & Accountability 2022 (WGI)



Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators ([www.govindicators.org](http://www.govindicators.org)). Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay, & M. Mastruzzi (2010), [The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues](#), World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430.

# Control of Corruption 2022 (WGI)



Percentile Range



No Data for Country

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators ([www.govindicators.org](http://www.govindicators.org)). Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay, & M. Mastruzzi (2010), [The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues](#), World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430.



# Control of Corruption, Latin America, 2022 (WGI)



Percentile Range

0-10th

10-25th

25-50th

50-75th

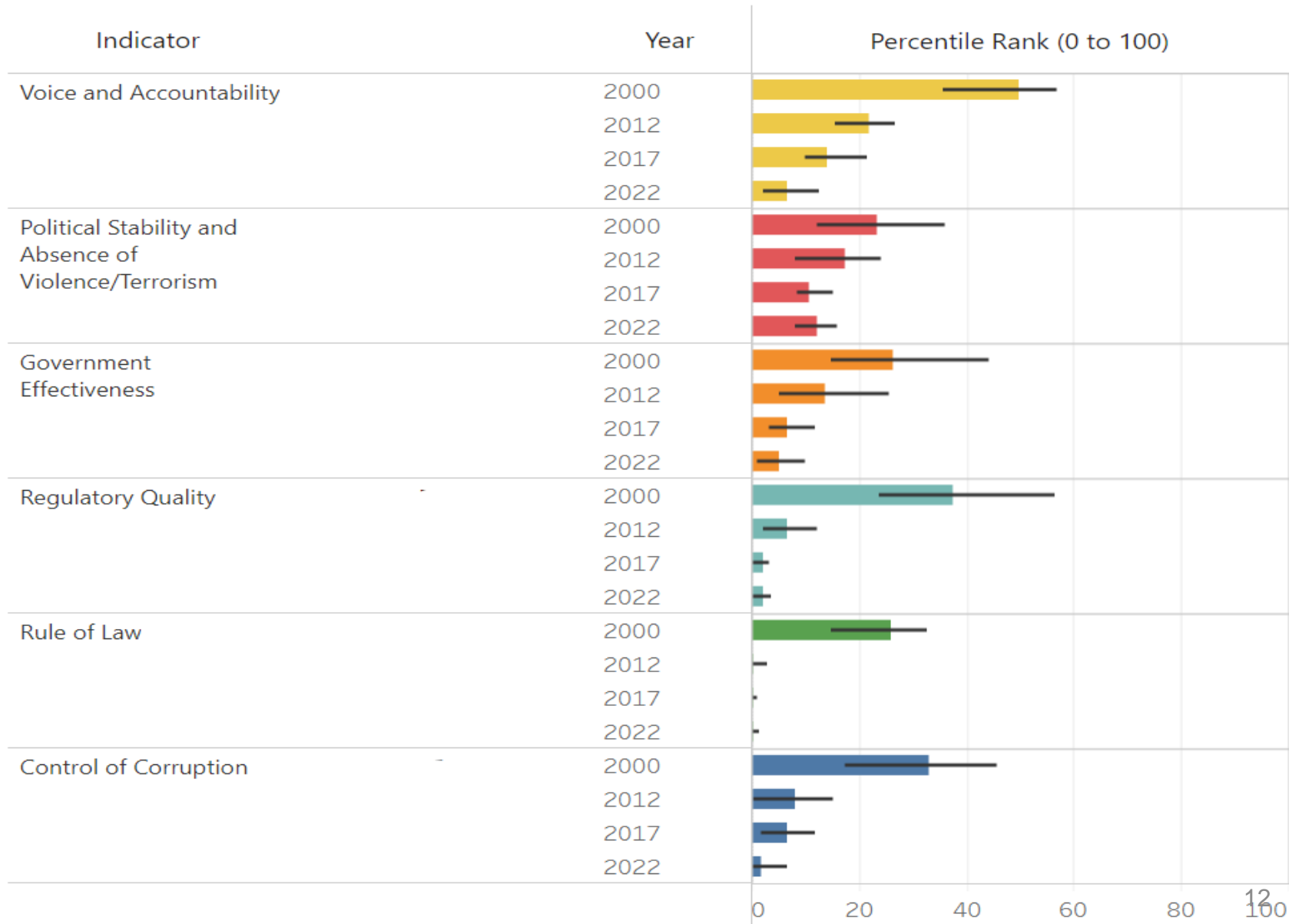
75-90th

90-100th

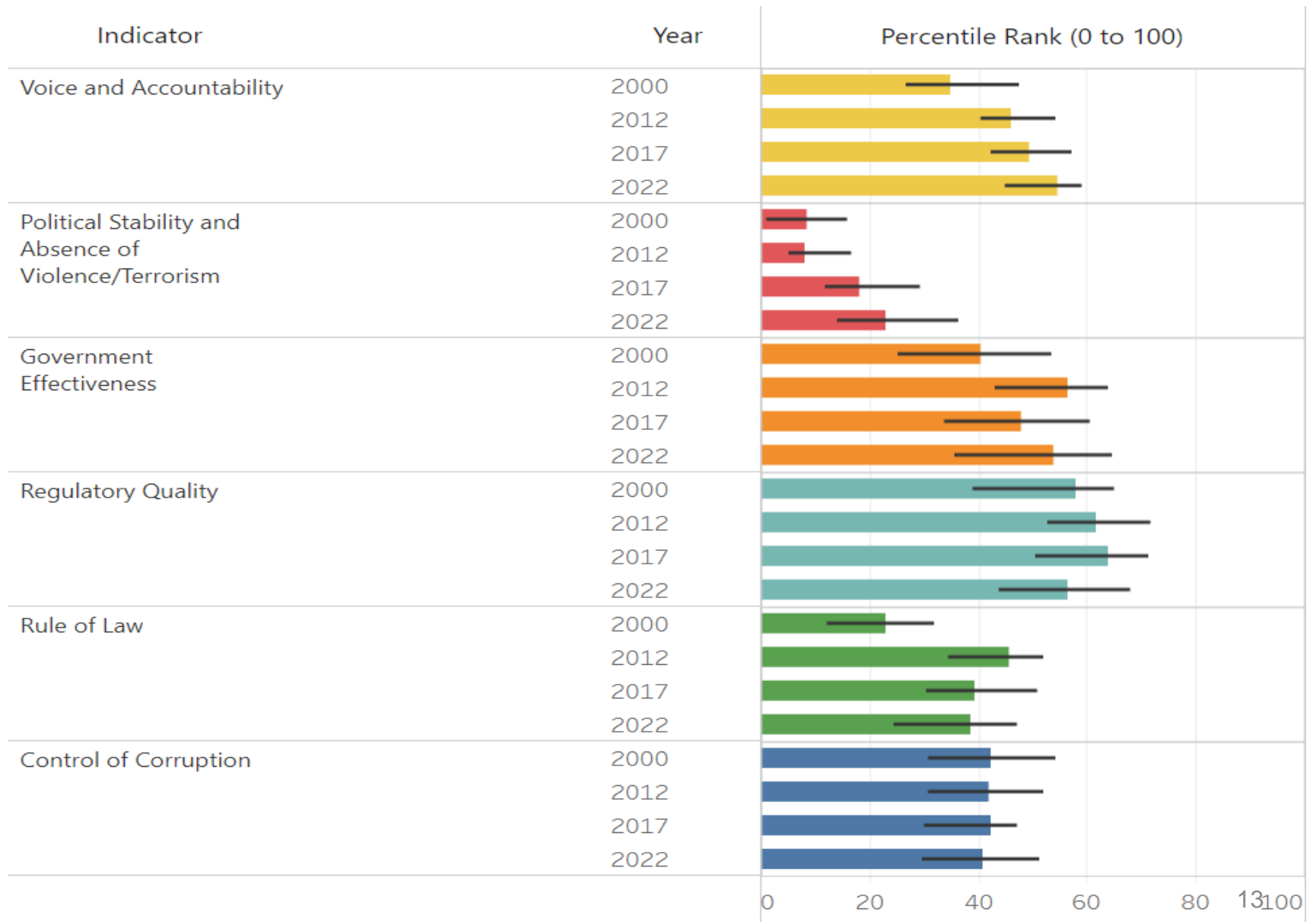
No Data for Country

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators ([www.govindicators.org](http://www.govindicators.org)). Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay, & M. Mastruzzi (2010), [The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues](#), World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430.

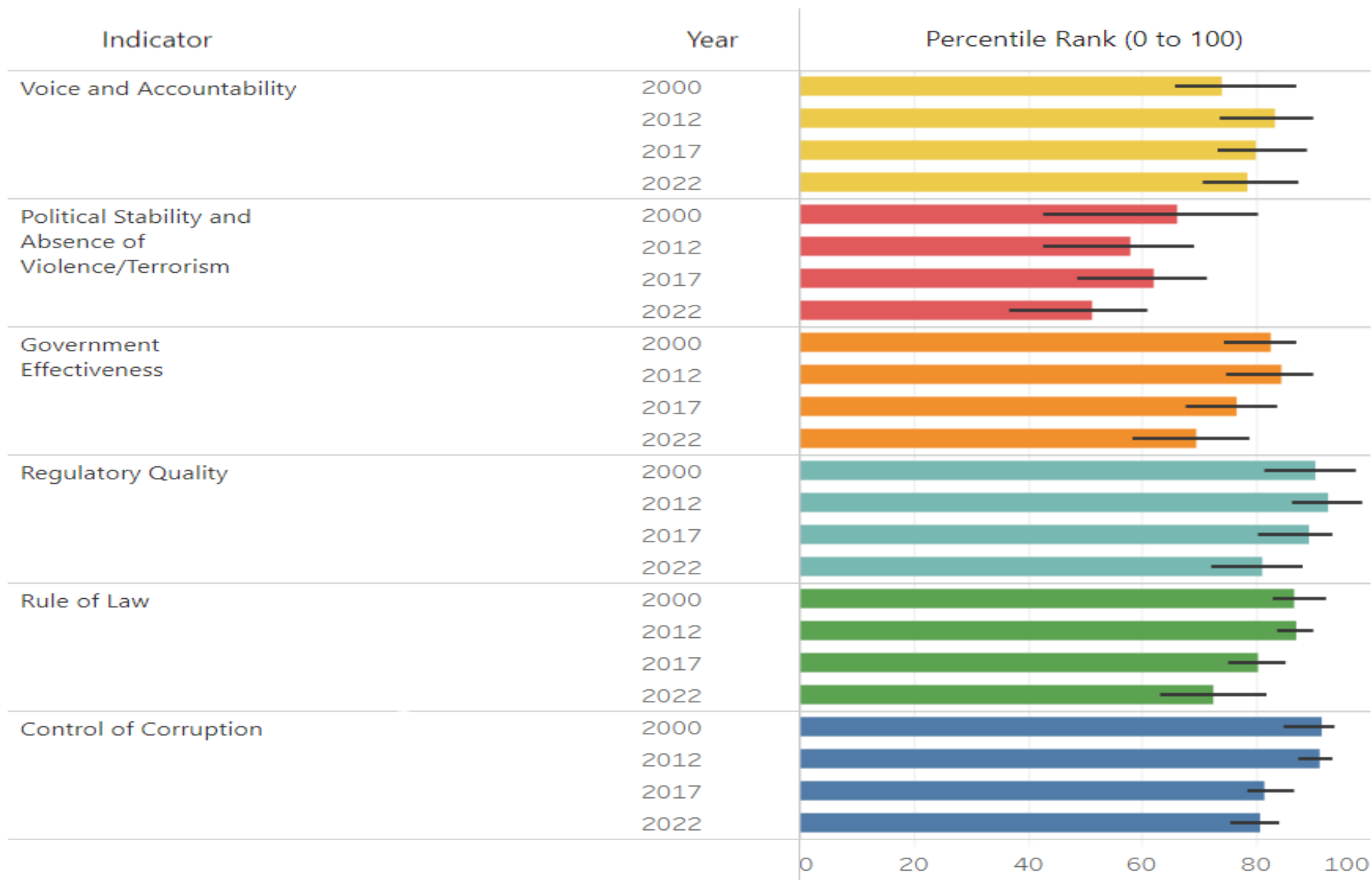
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Venezuela: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



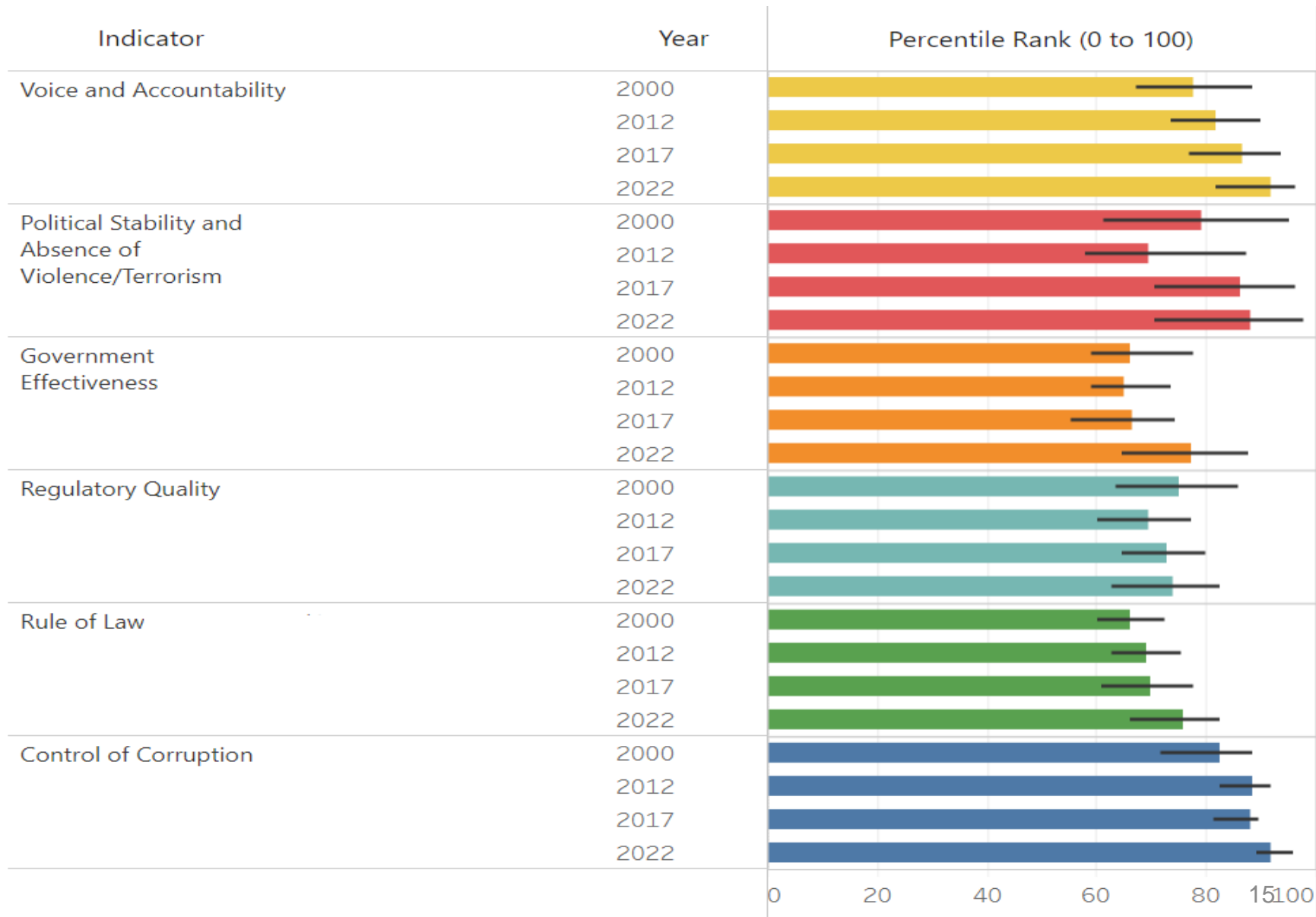
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Colombia: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



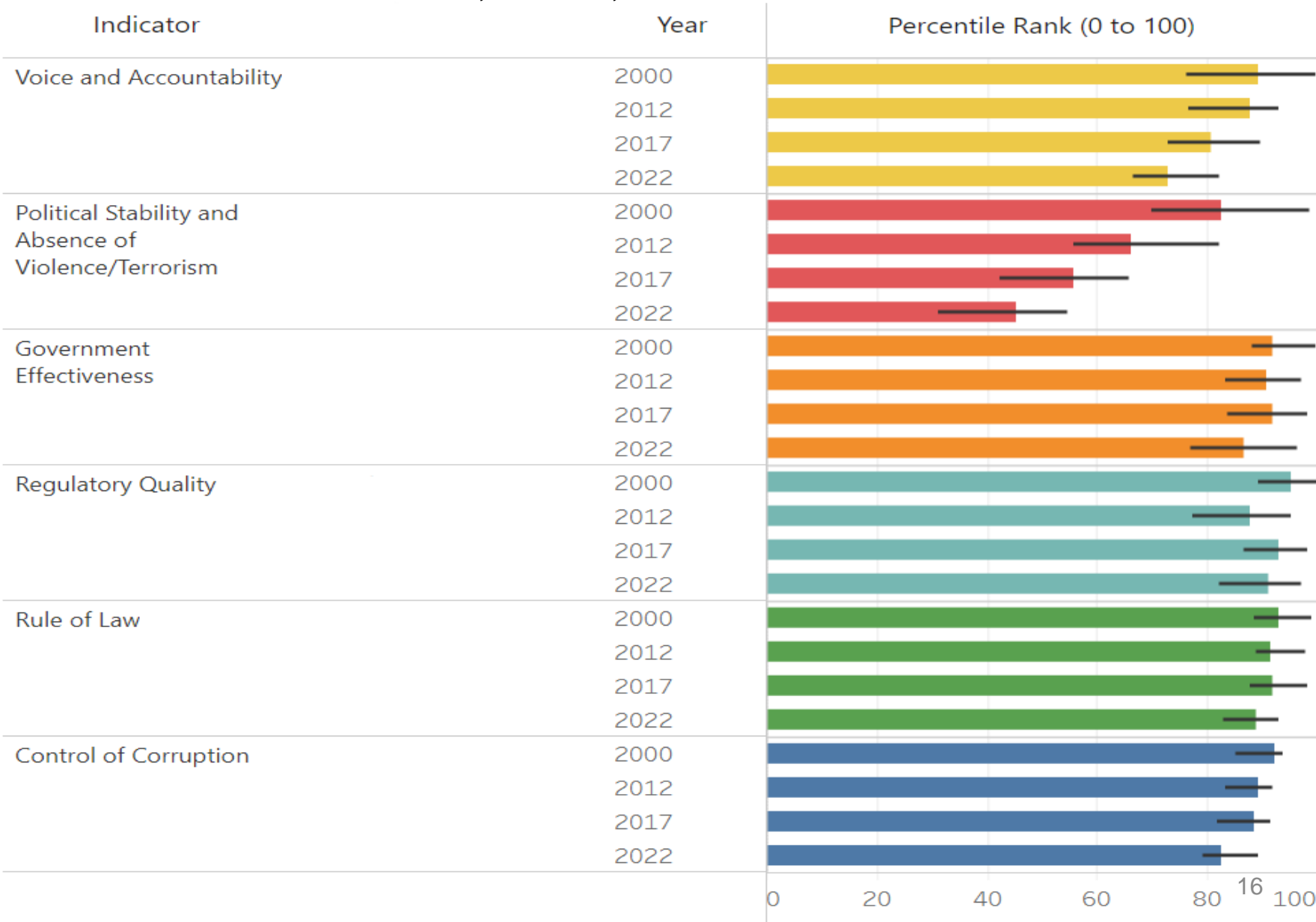
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Chile: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



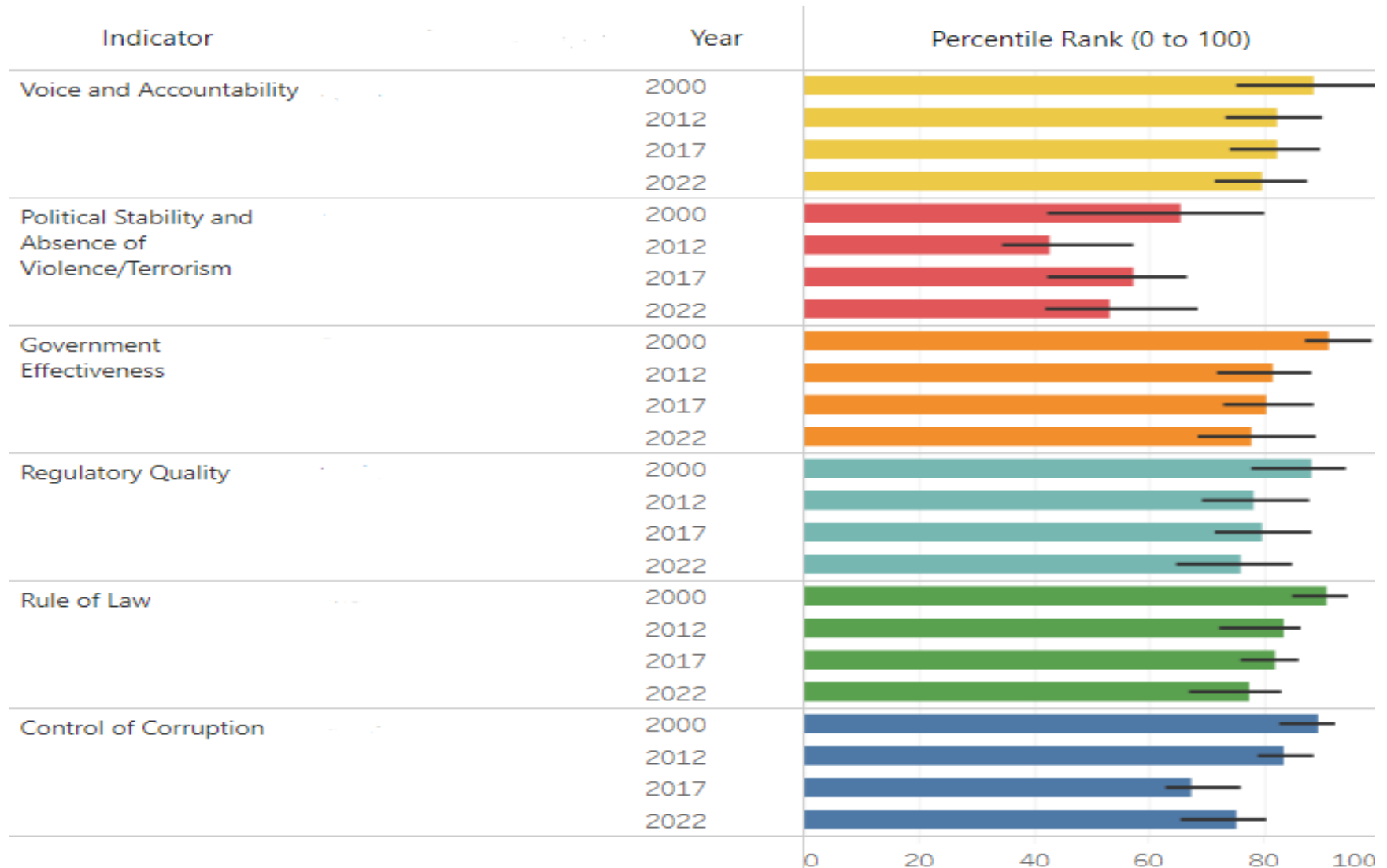
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Uruguay: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



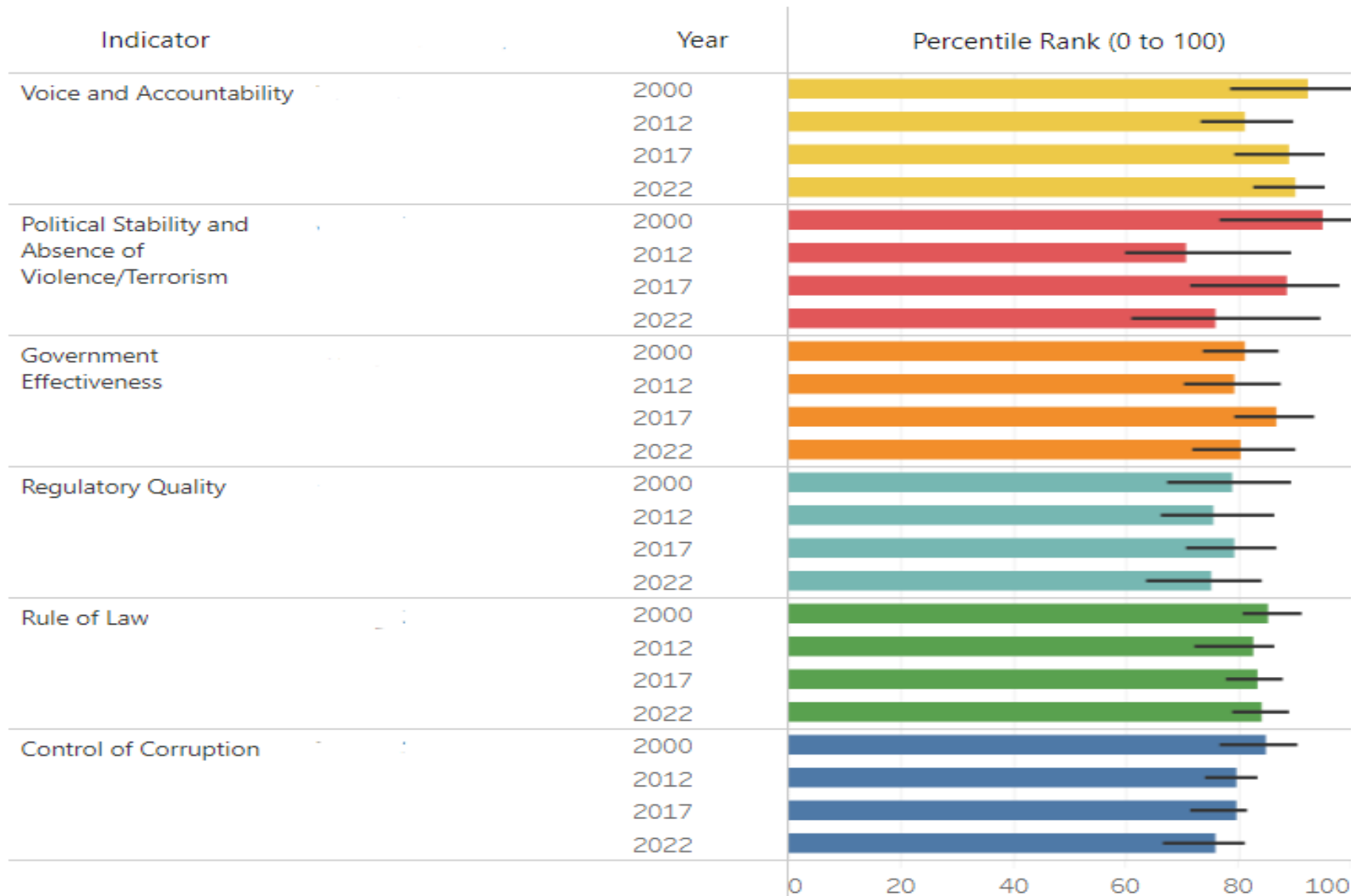
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for United States: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Spain: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022

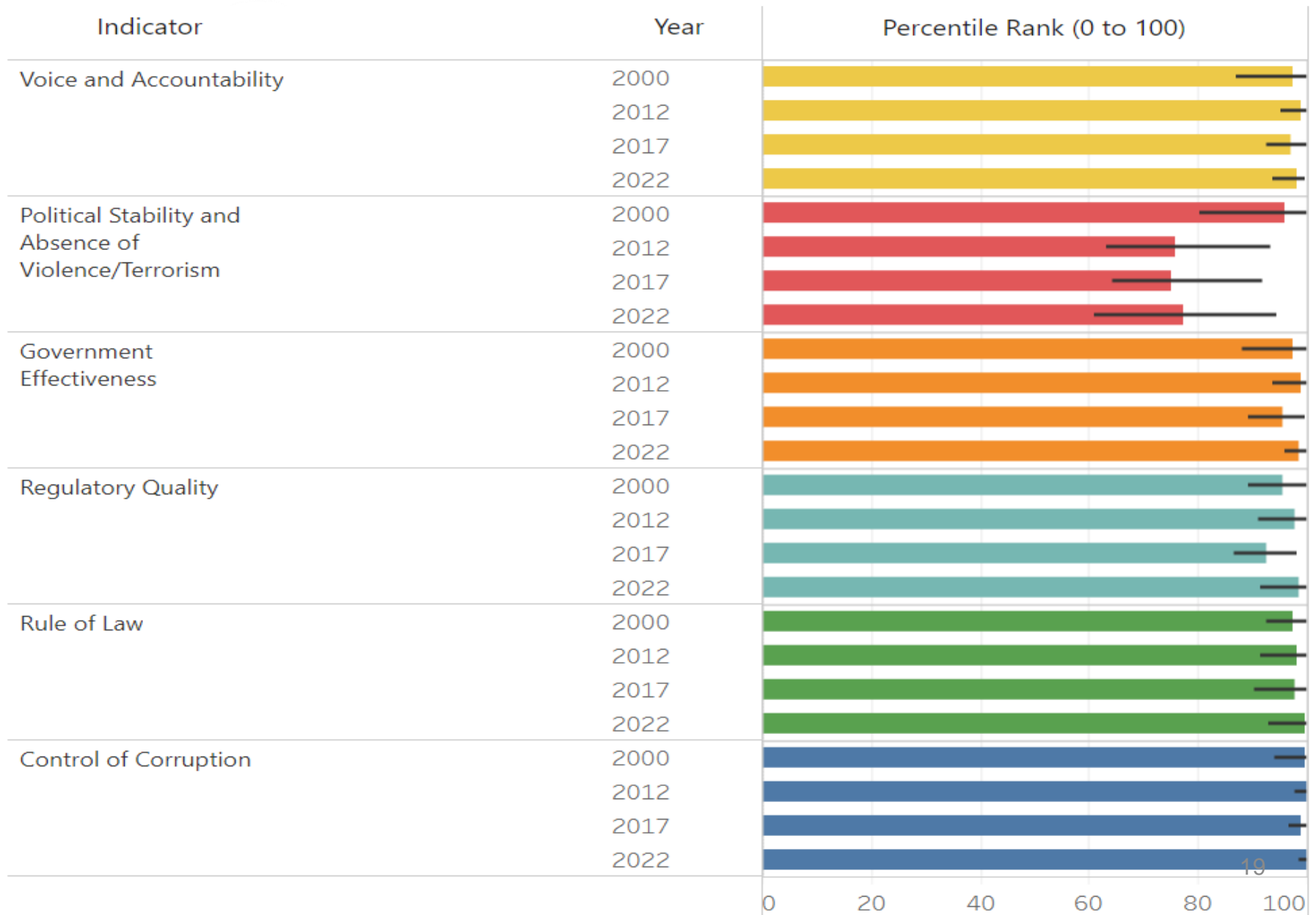


# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Portugal: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022

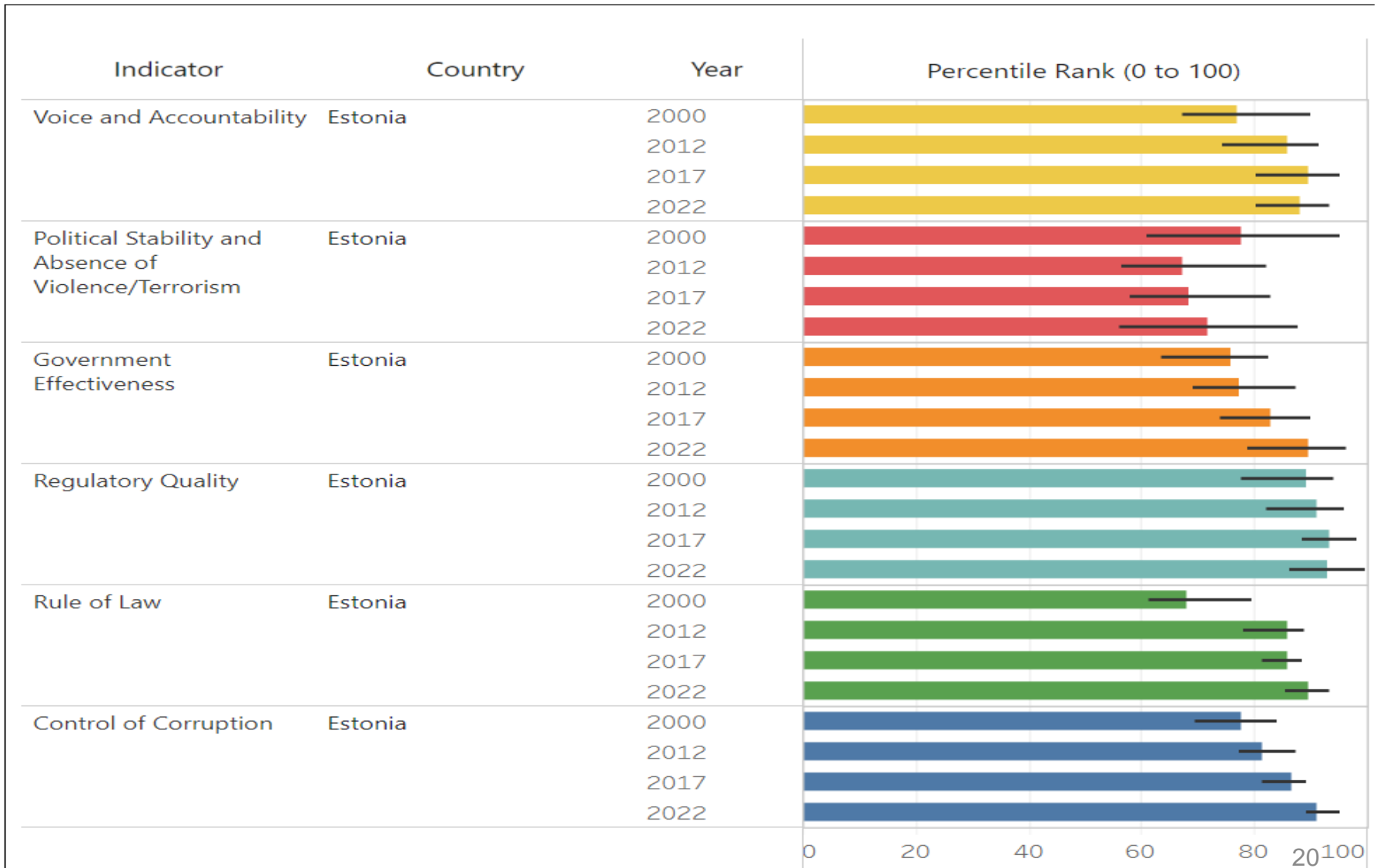




# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Denmark: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



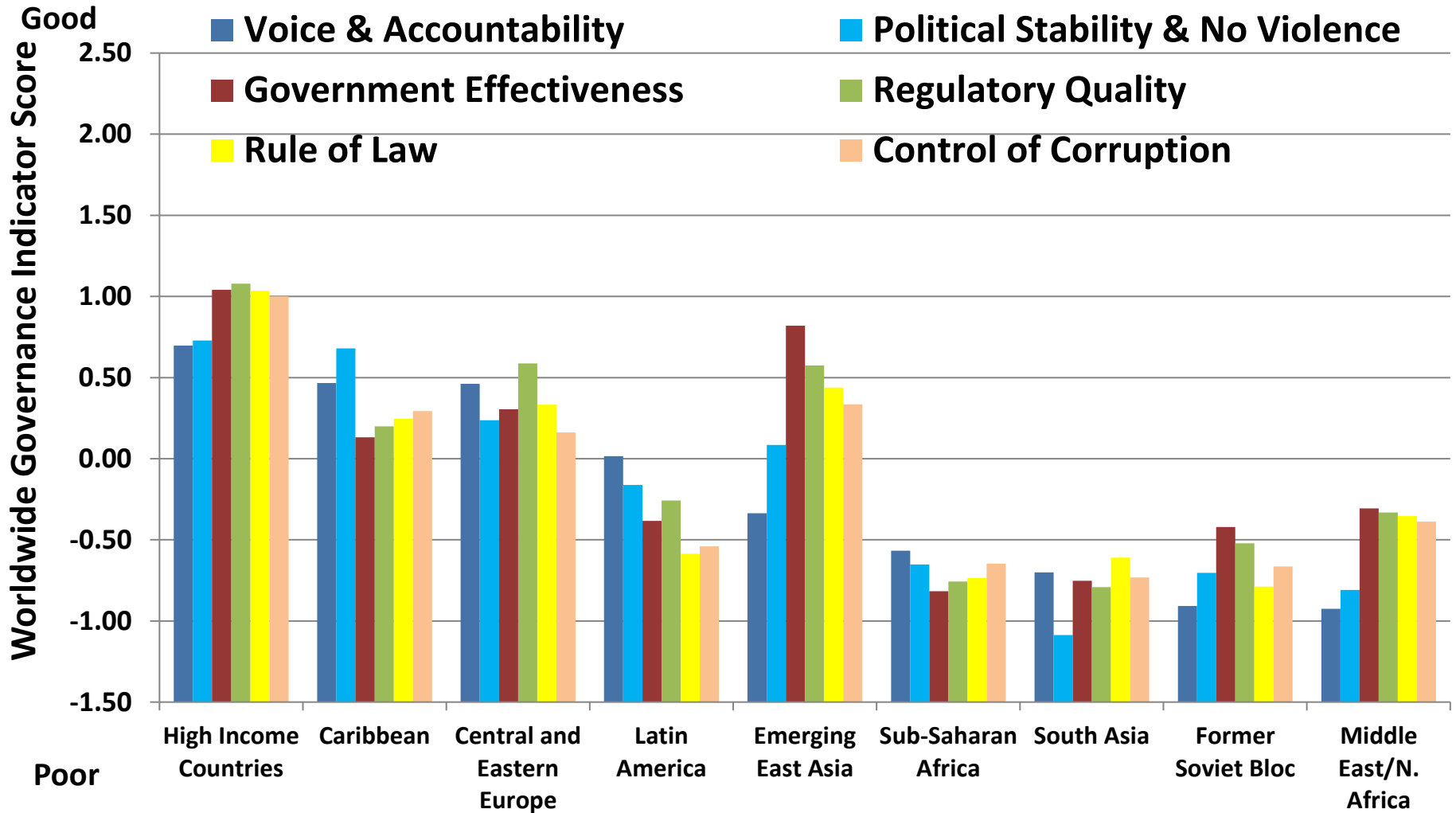
# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Estonia: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



# Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Taiwan: 2000, 2012, 2017 & 2022



# WGI Quality of Governance across Regions & Components (WGI, 2022)

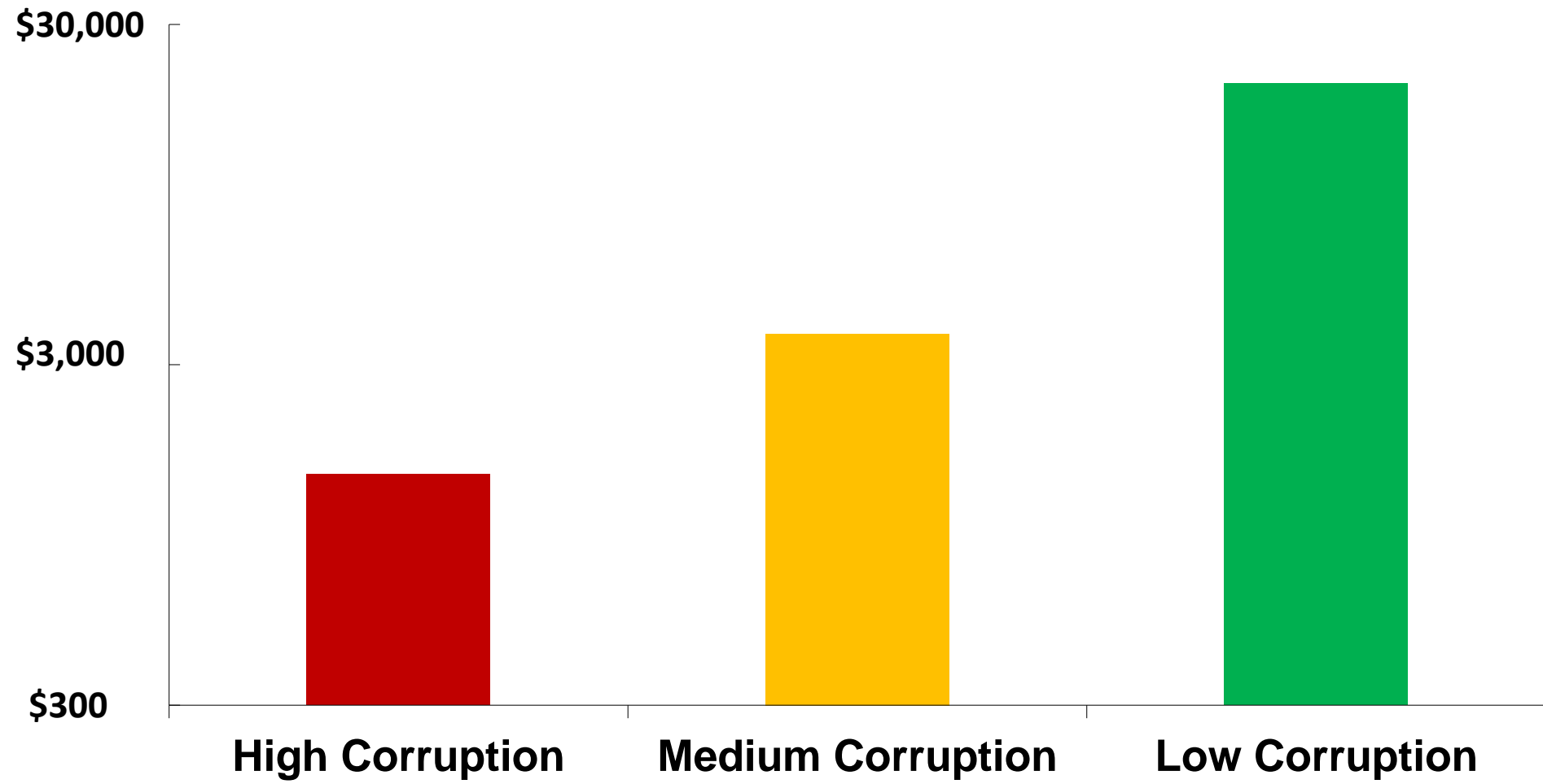


Notes: Eastern Europe refers to the former socialist Central & Eastern European countries. Emerging East Asia refers to China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Belize, Suriname, French Guiana and Guyana were assigned to the Caribbean group of countries. High Income countries comprise those whose income per capita is above US\$12,696 according World Bank classification and income per capita data. Source for the calculation of WGI average scores: Worldwide Governance Indicators <http://www.govindicators.org>

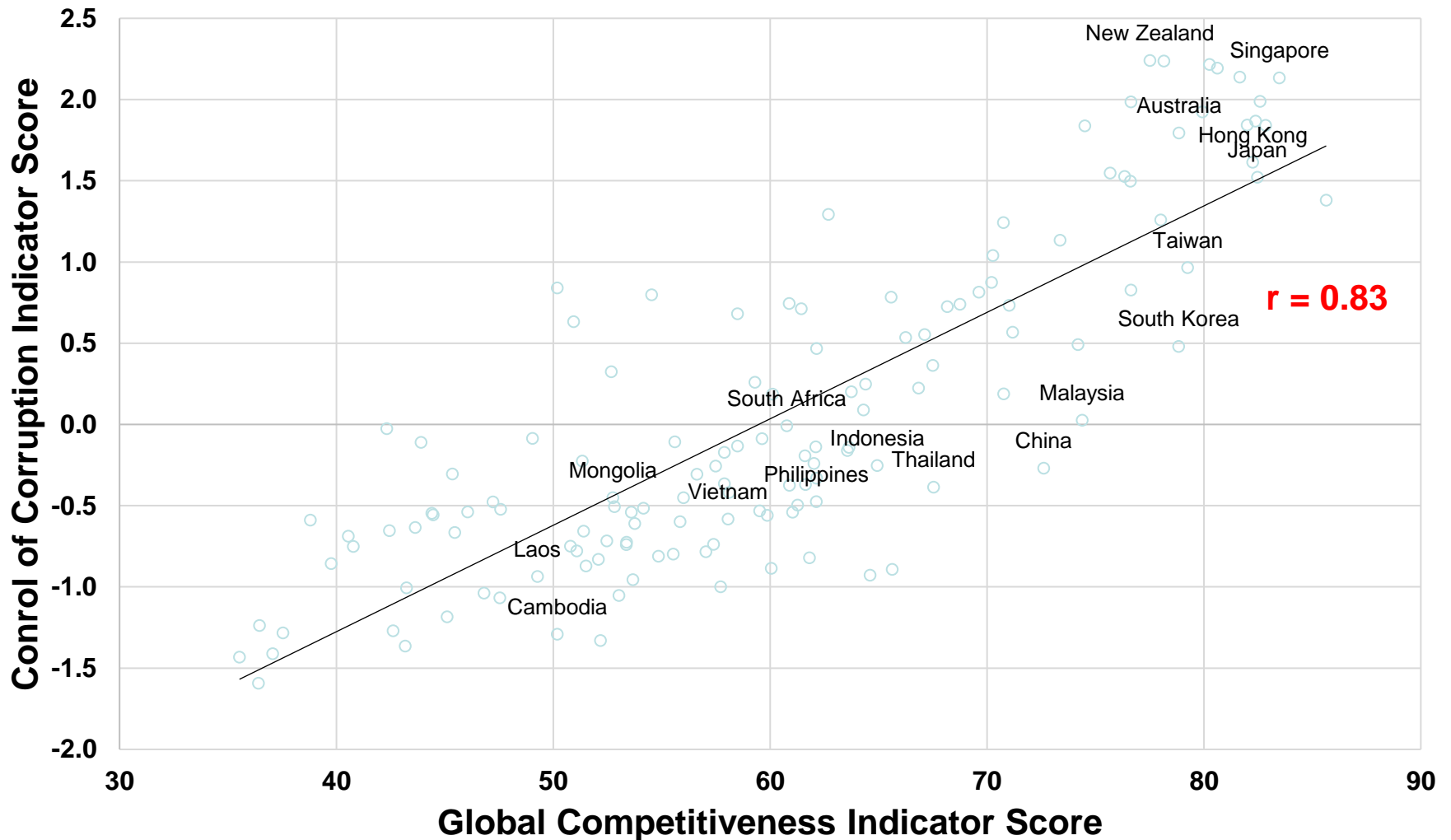
# La Gobernanza Importa?

- **OK, la gobernanza se puede medir...**
- **Pero importa?**

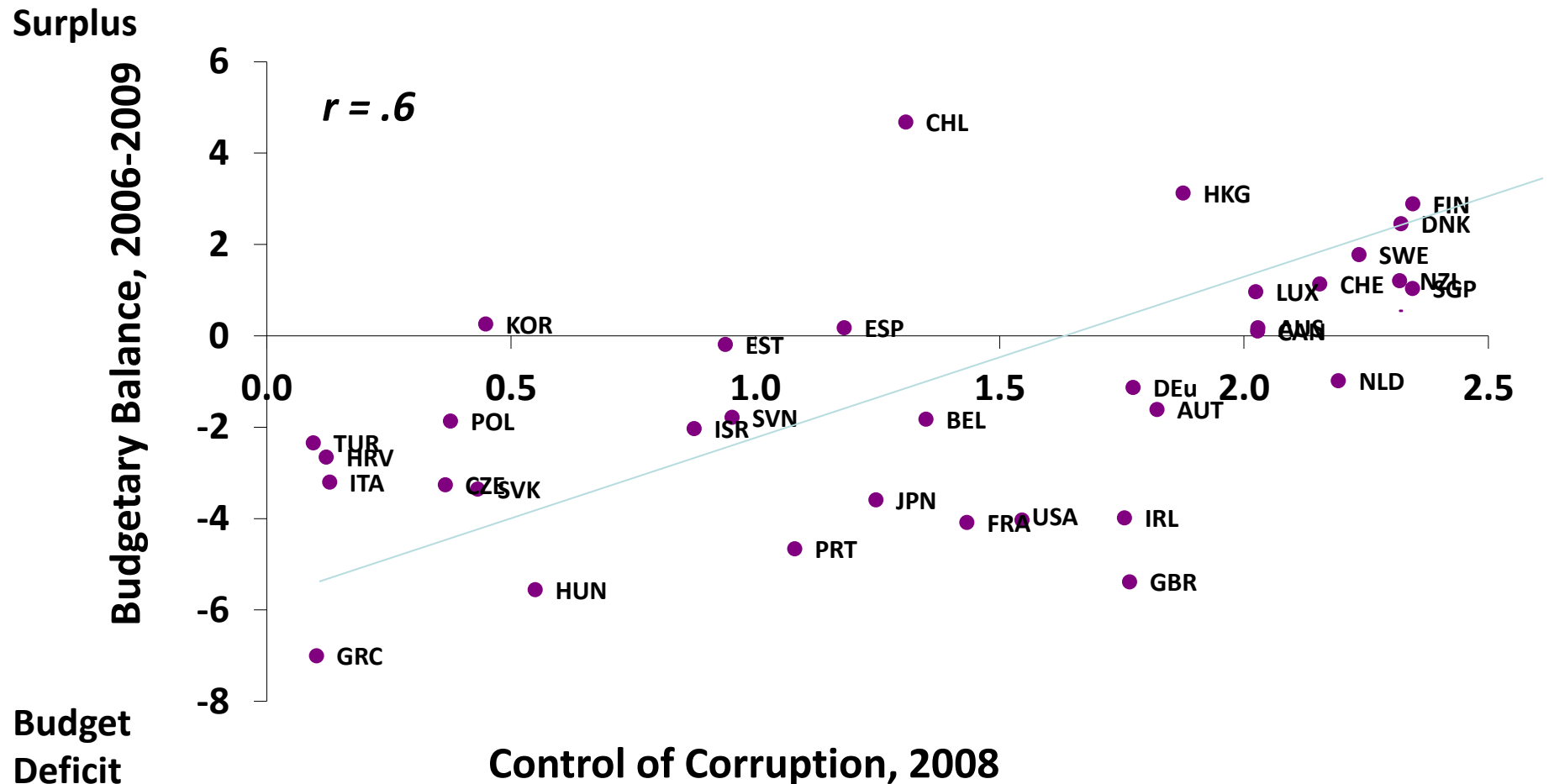
# The 3X Development Dividend From Improving Governance & Controlling Corruption



# Close link between WEF Global Competitiveness (2018) & WGI Control of Corruption (2017)



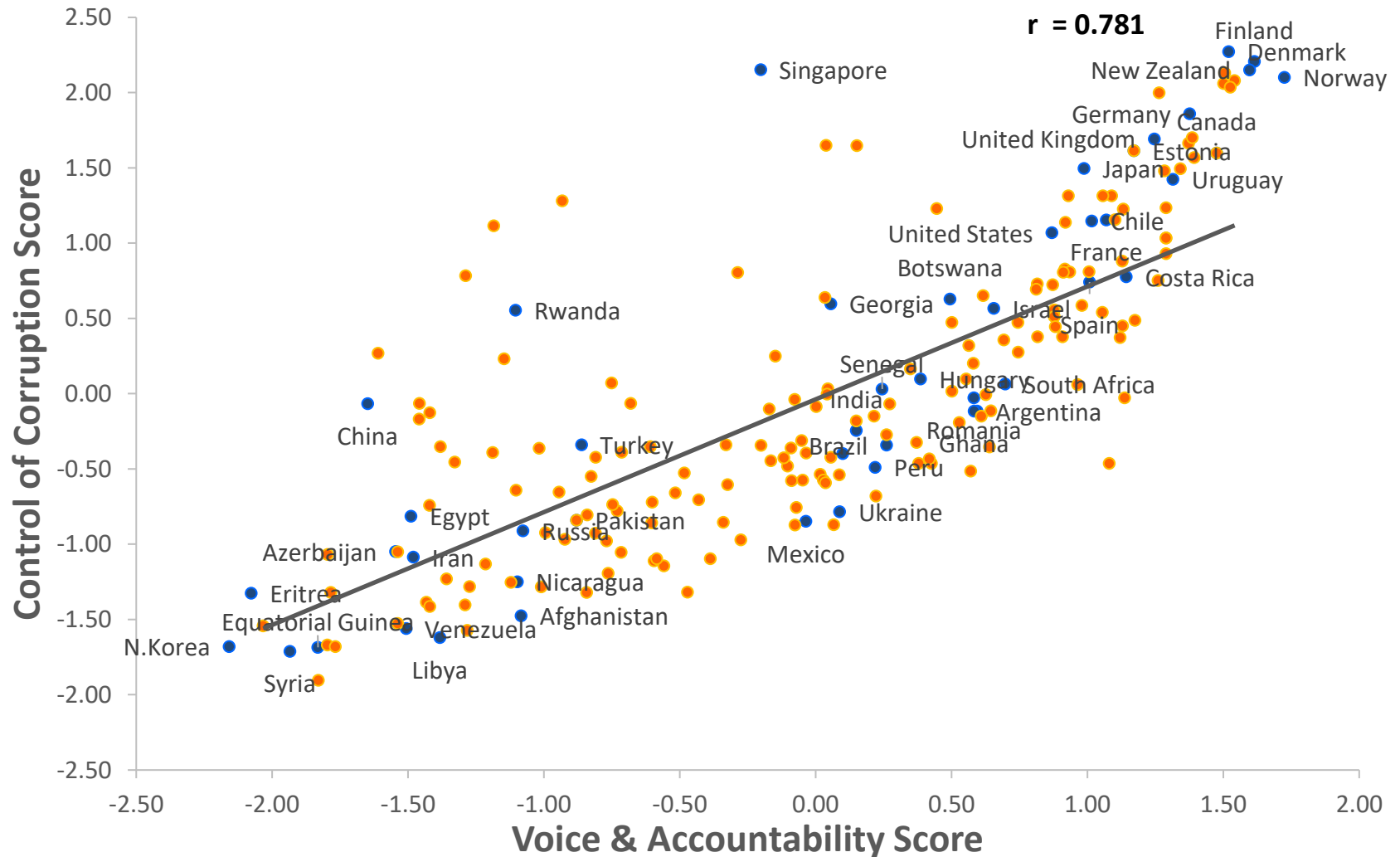
# Are Budgetary Deficits in Industrialized Countries Associated with Corruption?: Yes



Graph from: D. Kaufmann, 'Corruption and Budget Deficits in Industrialized Countries: Heresy in the Eurozone and Beyond', forthcoming (2010), Brookings Working Paper Series. Sources of Data for this graph: Control of Corruption, 2008 from the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI): [Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi, "Governance Matters VIII" \(2009\)](#). Higher value means better Corruption Control. Budget Balance: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), average for budget balance for 2006-2009. A positive (negative) value for budget balance depicts a budgetary surplus (deficit). Chart shows sample of 35 countries of the OECD and other high income economies, except for oil-rich and small islands.



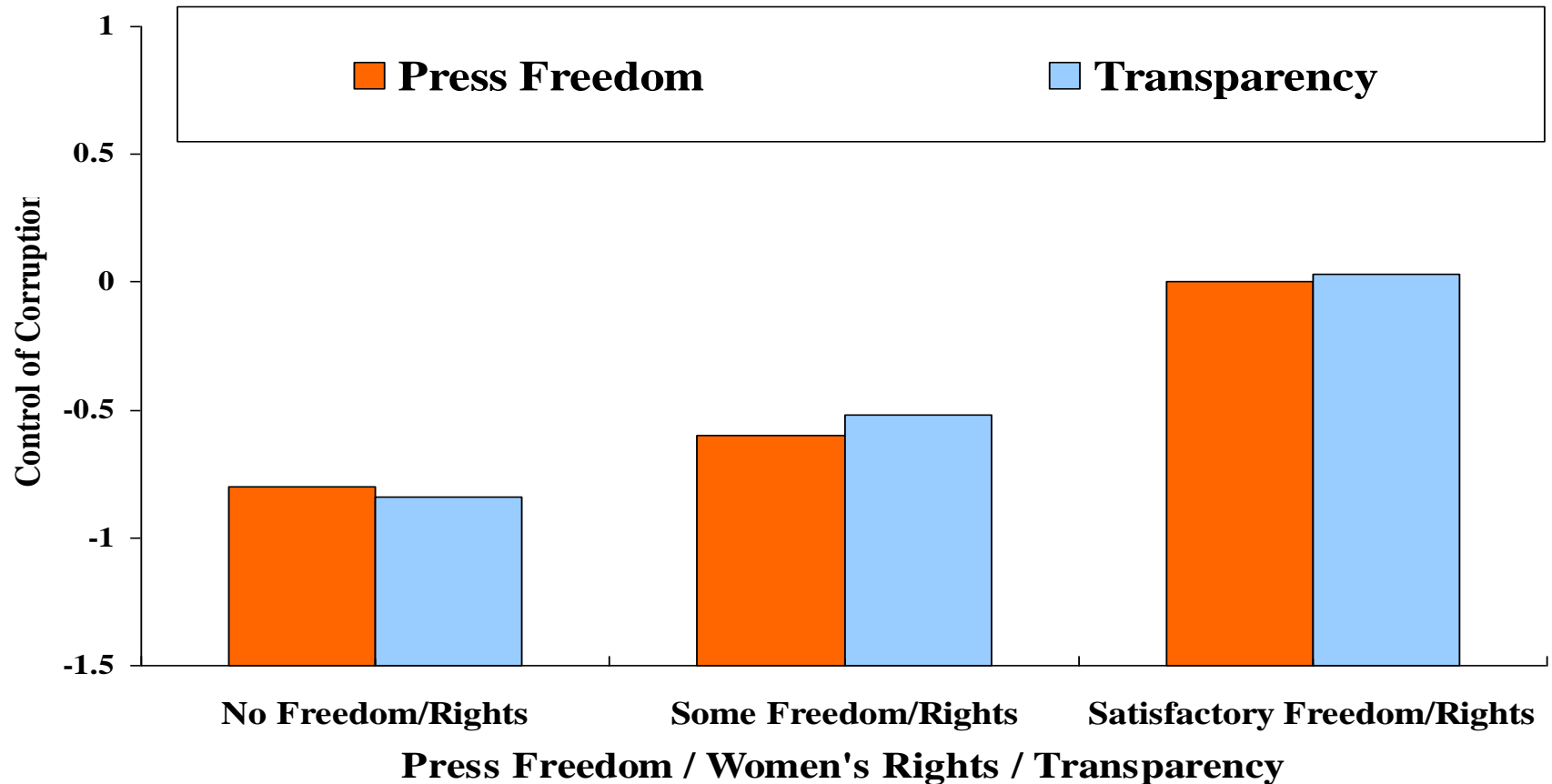
# Control of Corruption and Voice & Accountability



# Freedom of the Press and Transparency is Associated with Corruption Control

(Emerging Economy sample-- 135 countries)

Good



Source for Control of Corruption: : 'Governance Matters IV: Governance Indicators for 1996-2004', Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay and M. Mastruzzi, (<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata/>); Source for Press Freedom: Freedom House. Source for Gender Equality: CPIA 2004. Source for Transparency: 'Transparency: A Bellver and D. Kaufmann. Satisfactory Freedom/Rights reflect higher ratings from Press Freedom, women's rights, gender equality and transparency ratings.

# Captura del Estado

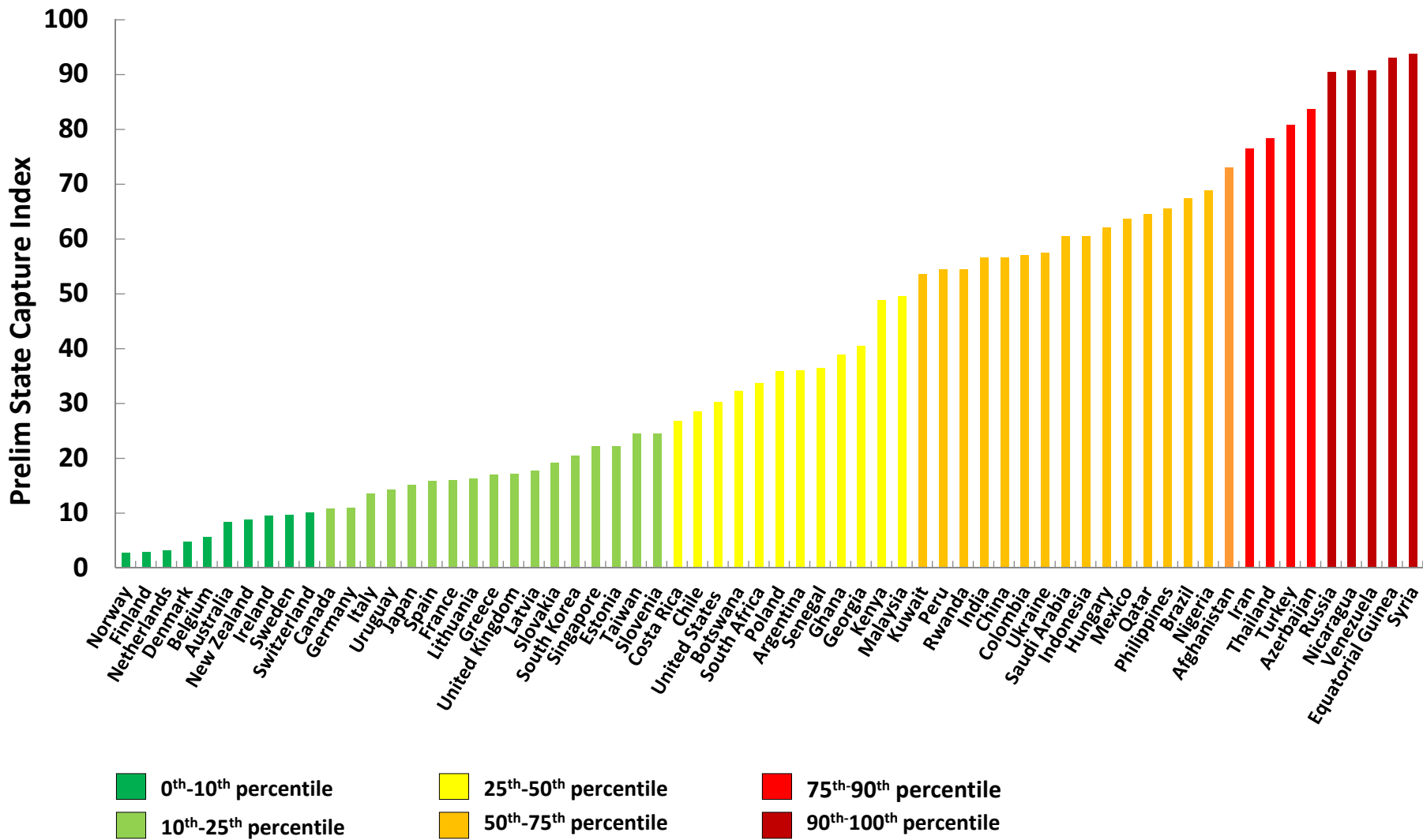
- De que estamos hablando?
- Importa?
- Medible?
- America Latina? Otros?

# Captura del Estado

- **Nociones tradicionales de corrupción administrativa = *Implementación de las Reglas del Juego***
- **Captura del Estado = *Formacion y moldear las reglas del juego (políticas, regulaciones, leyes, e instituciones) por parte de los económica/políticamente influyente***
- **En lugar de centrarse en un servidor público corrupto, que es el 'captor': *a menudo un privado poderoso (que influye o colude con un político de alto nivel)***
- **La Industria/Finanzas Privadas (y líderes políticos) se convierten en 'moldeadores' del régimen legal, regulatorio, y de políticas -- y no lo tradicional de considerar como fijas las reglas del juego**
- **La Captura del Estado tiene lugar donde existe una marcada desigualdad de Influencia. *Y puede ser Legal.***

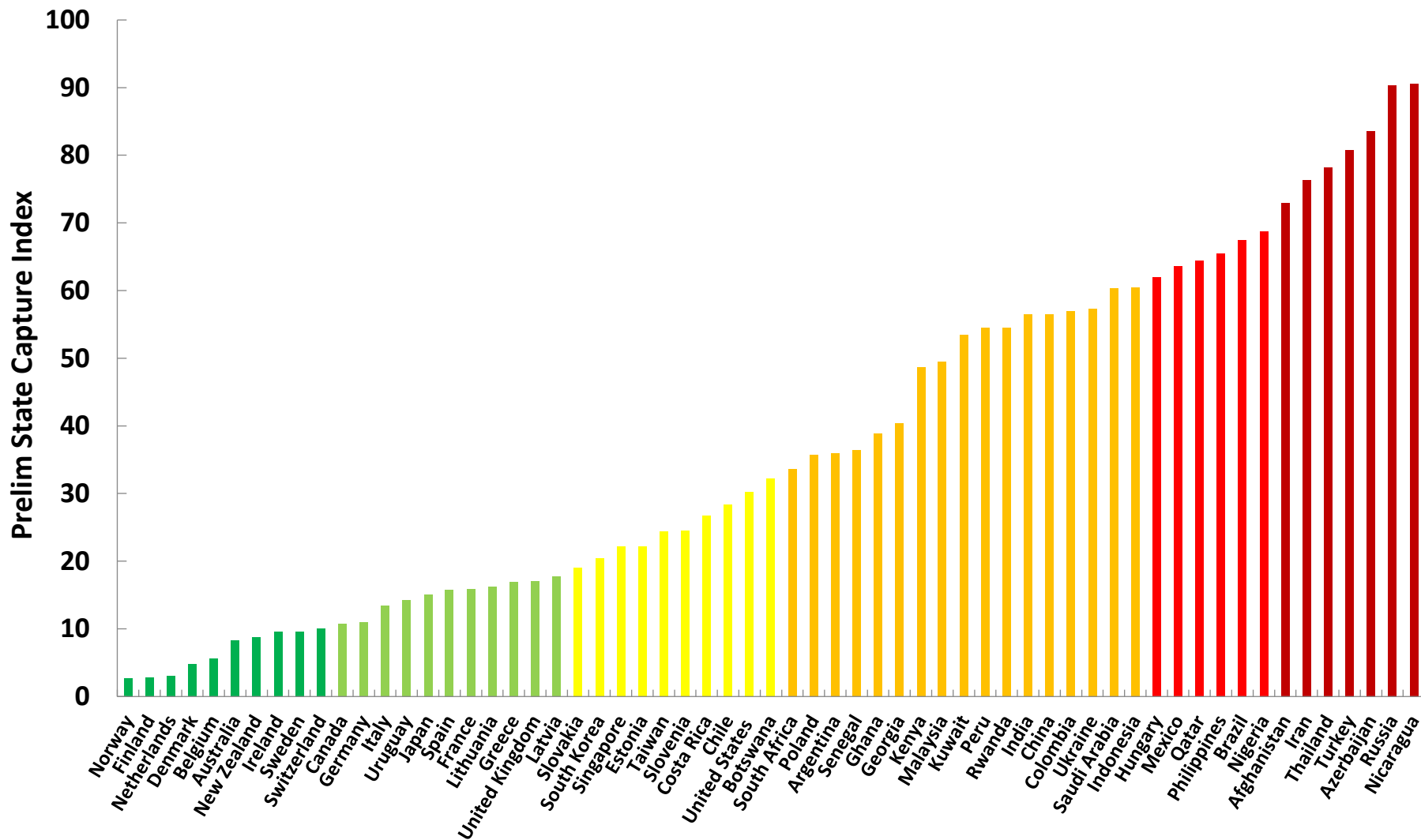
# State Capture Index (SCI) 2020-2022: *Selected Countries*

## High Capture

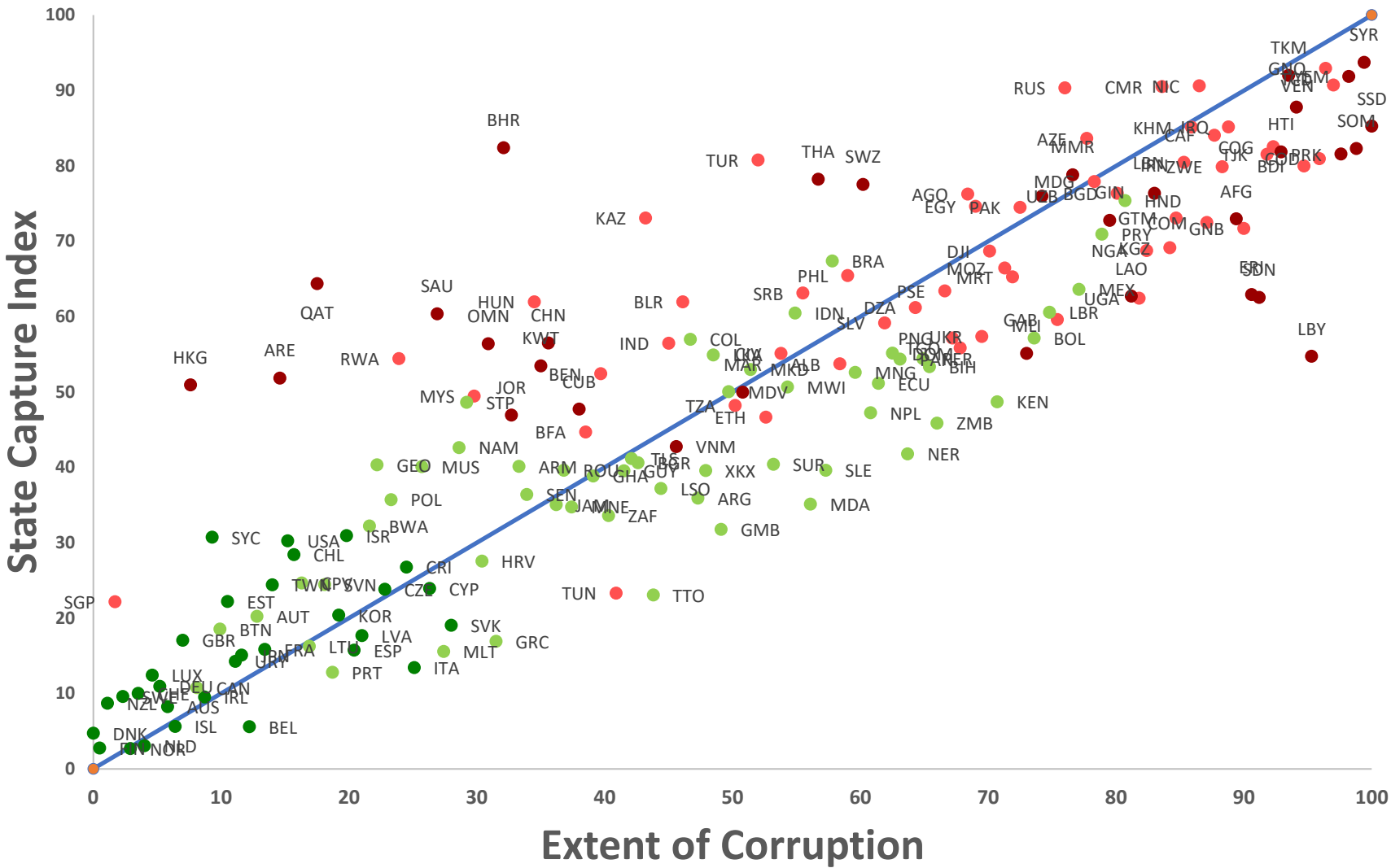


# State Capture Index (SCI) 2020-2022: *Selected Countries*

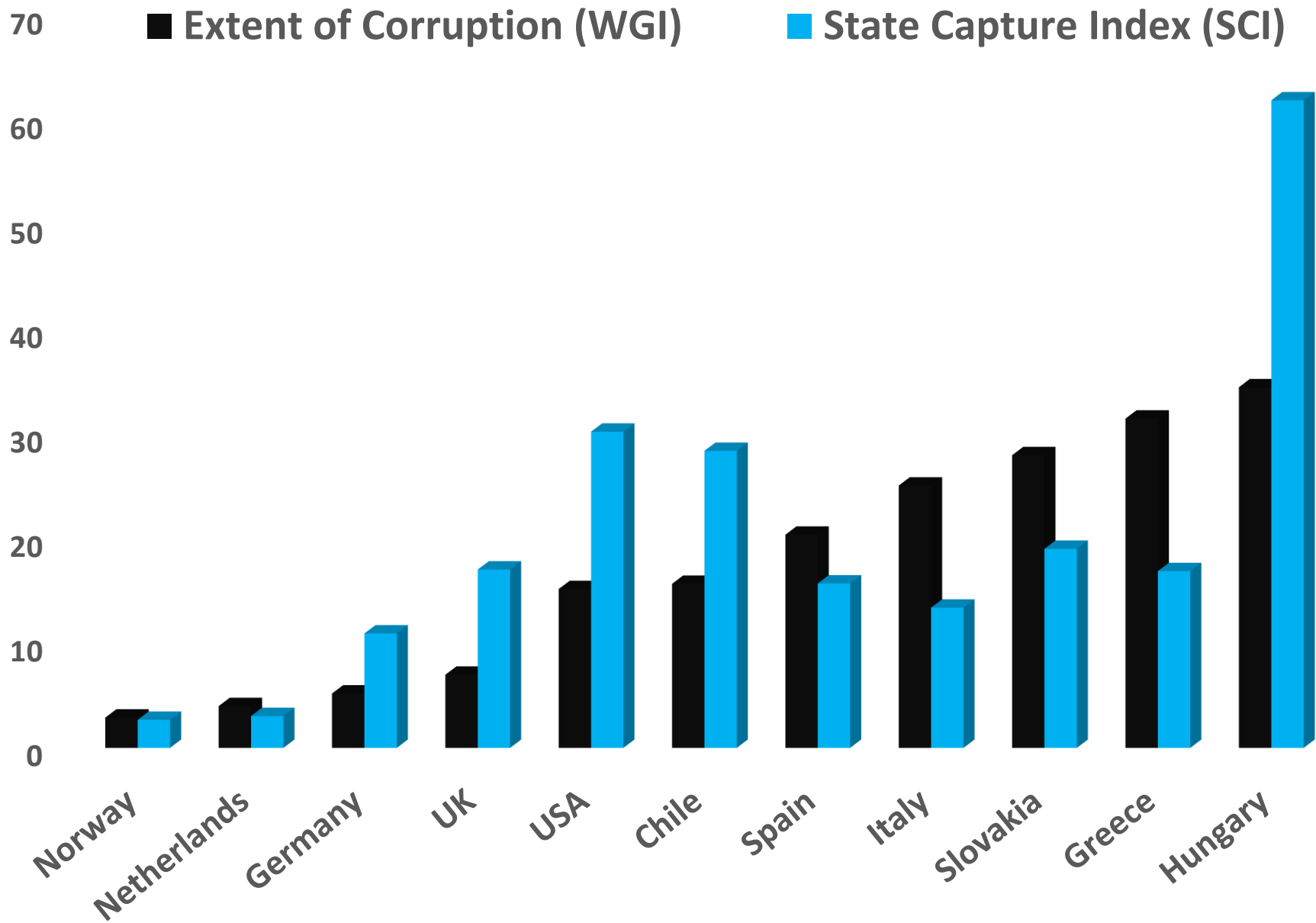
High Capture



# State Capture vs Extent of (traditional) Corruption: 2020-22

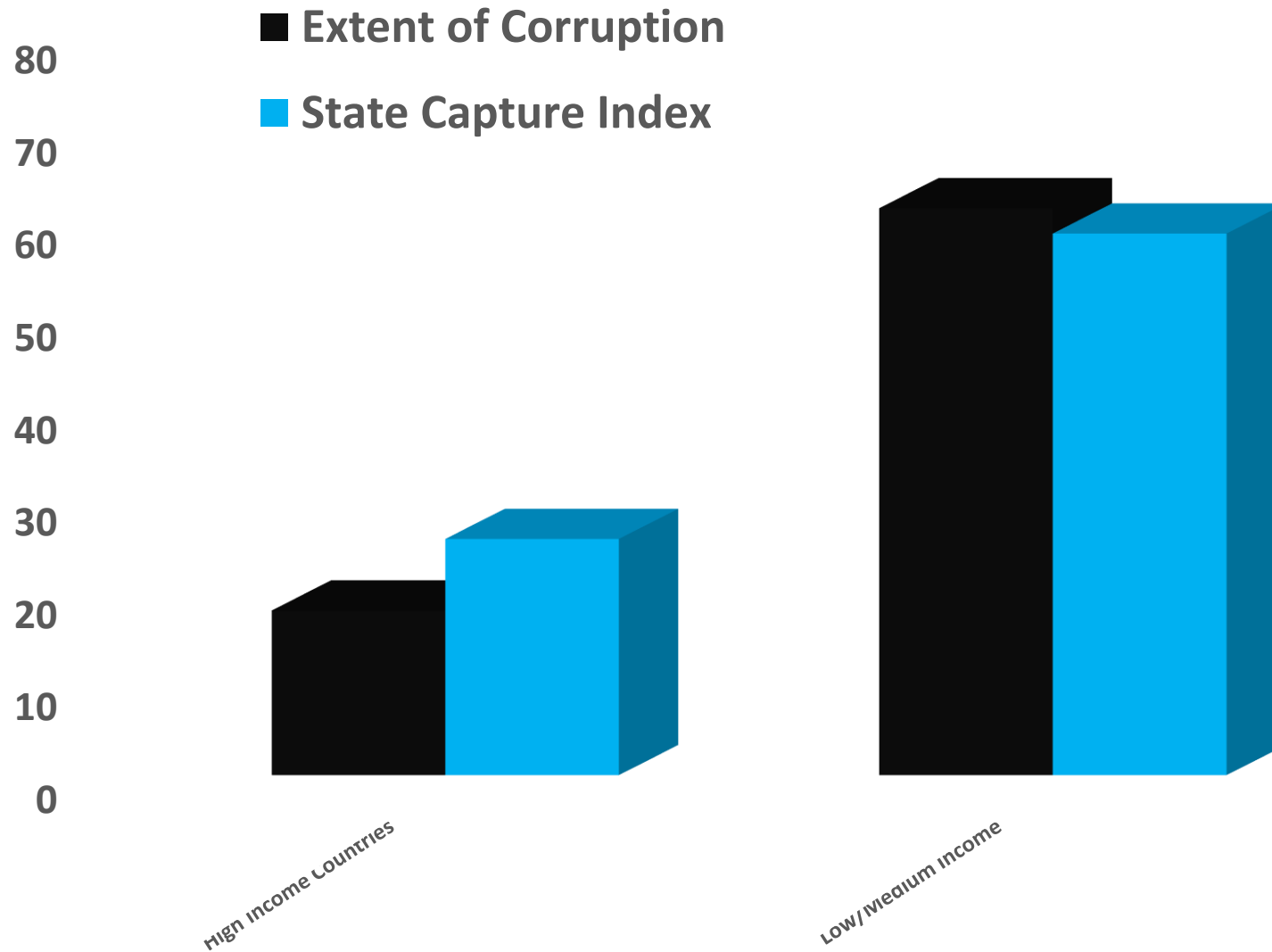


# Extent of Corruption & State Capture (2020-2022) : Selected Countries

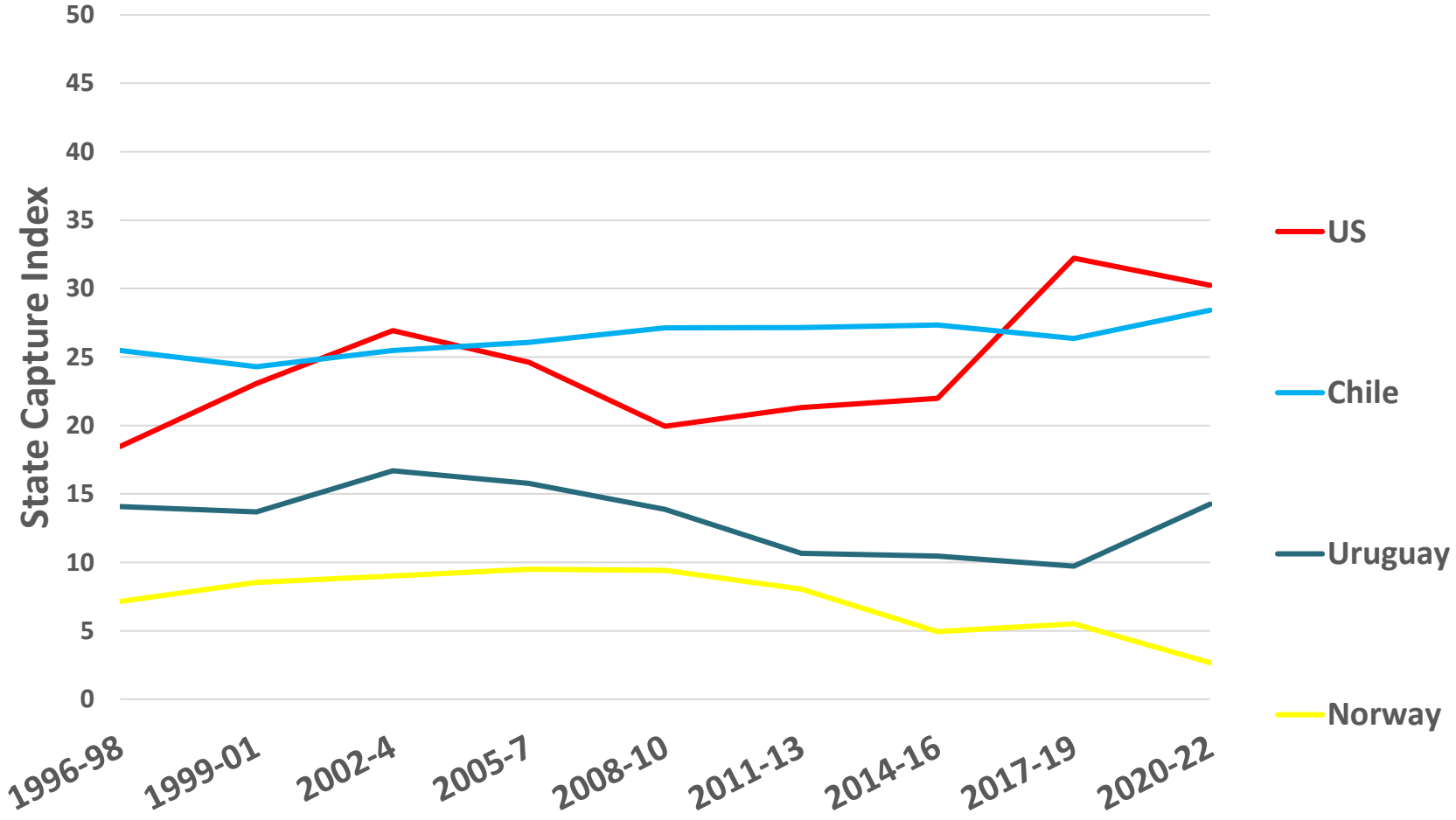




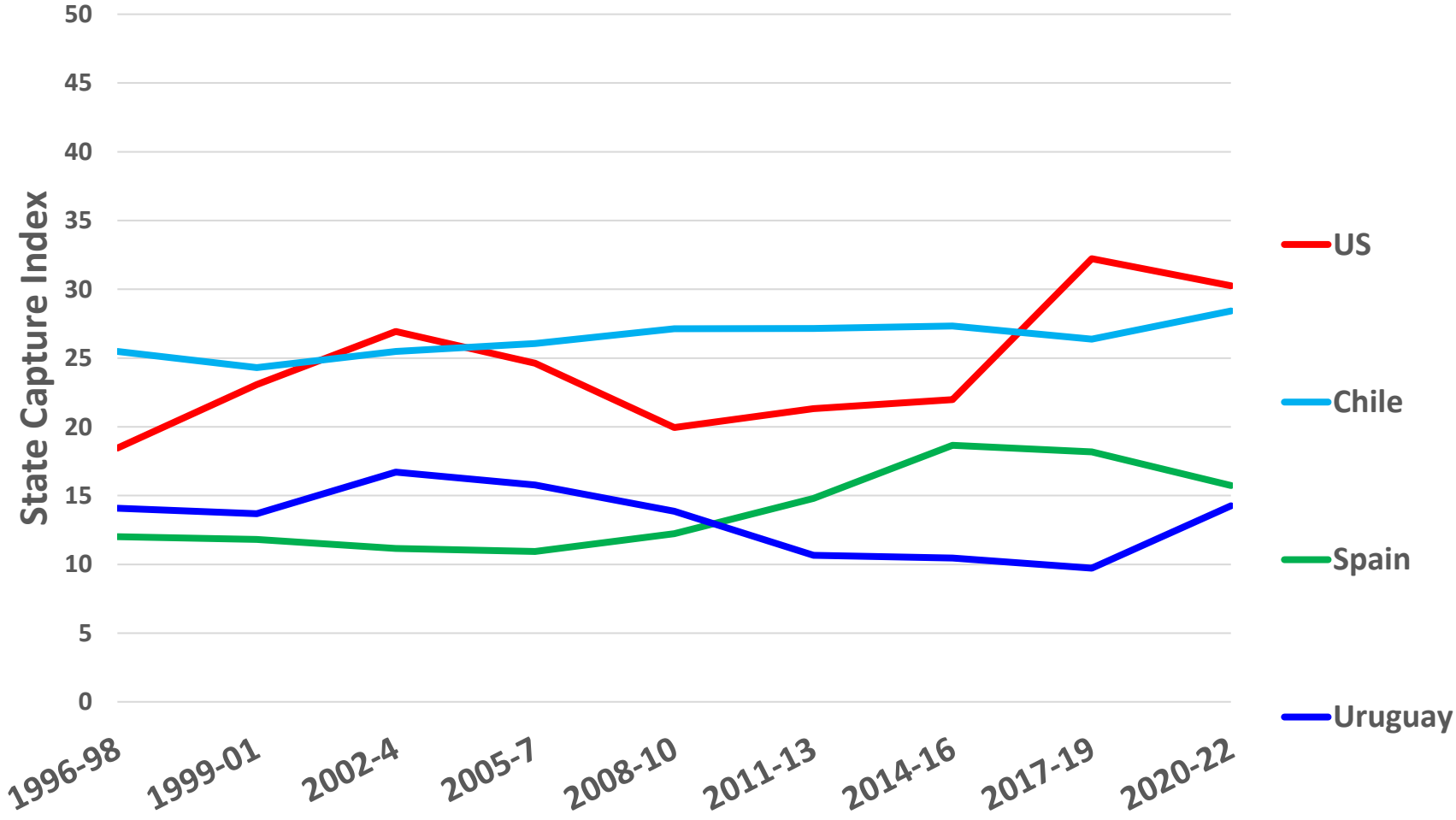
# Extent of (traditional) Corruption (WGI) vs. State Capture Index (SCI) for High Income and Low/Medium Income Countries (2020-22 period)



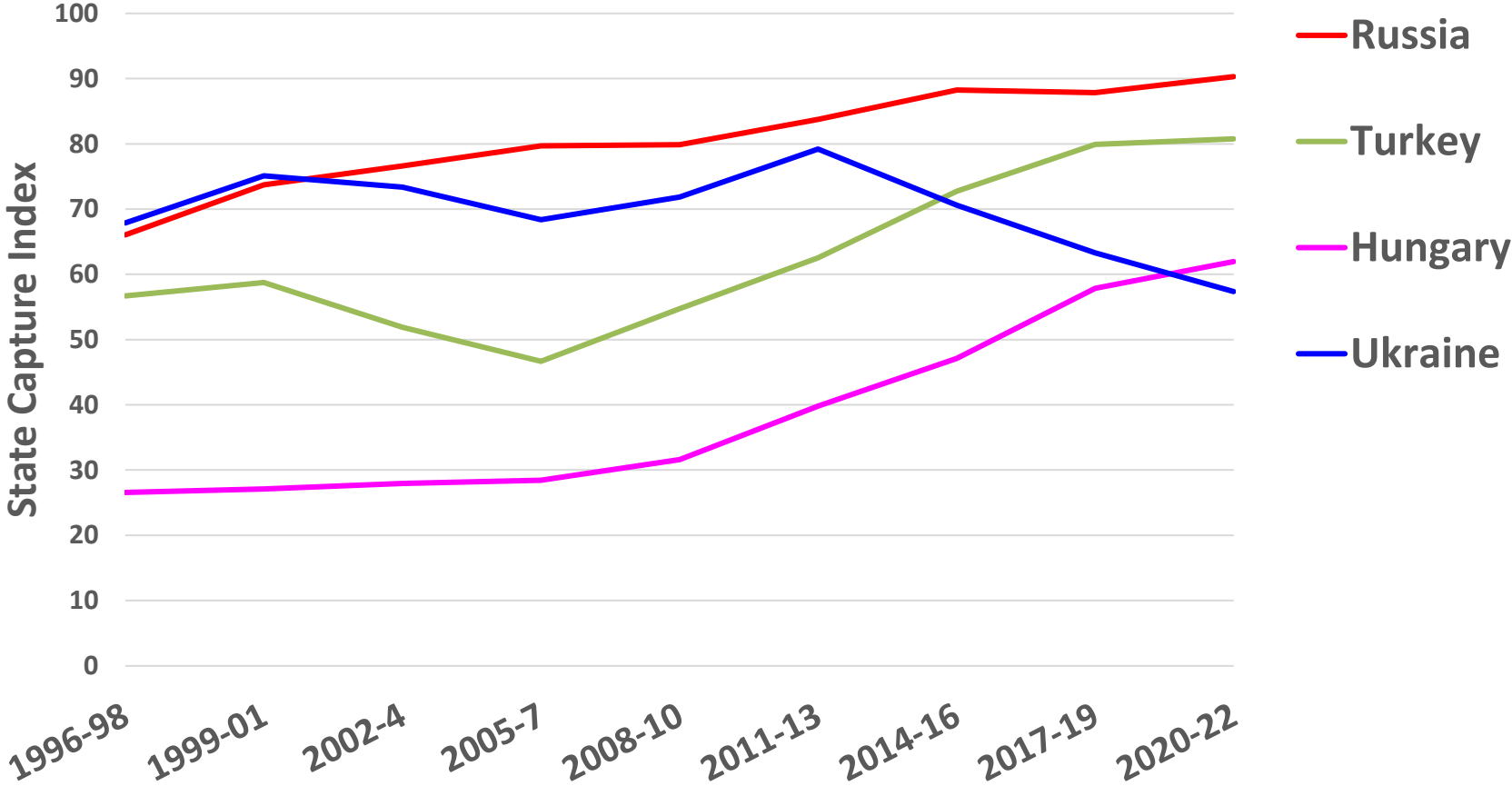
# Evolution of State Capture, selected countries: 1996-2022



# Evolution of State Capture, selected countries: 1996-2022

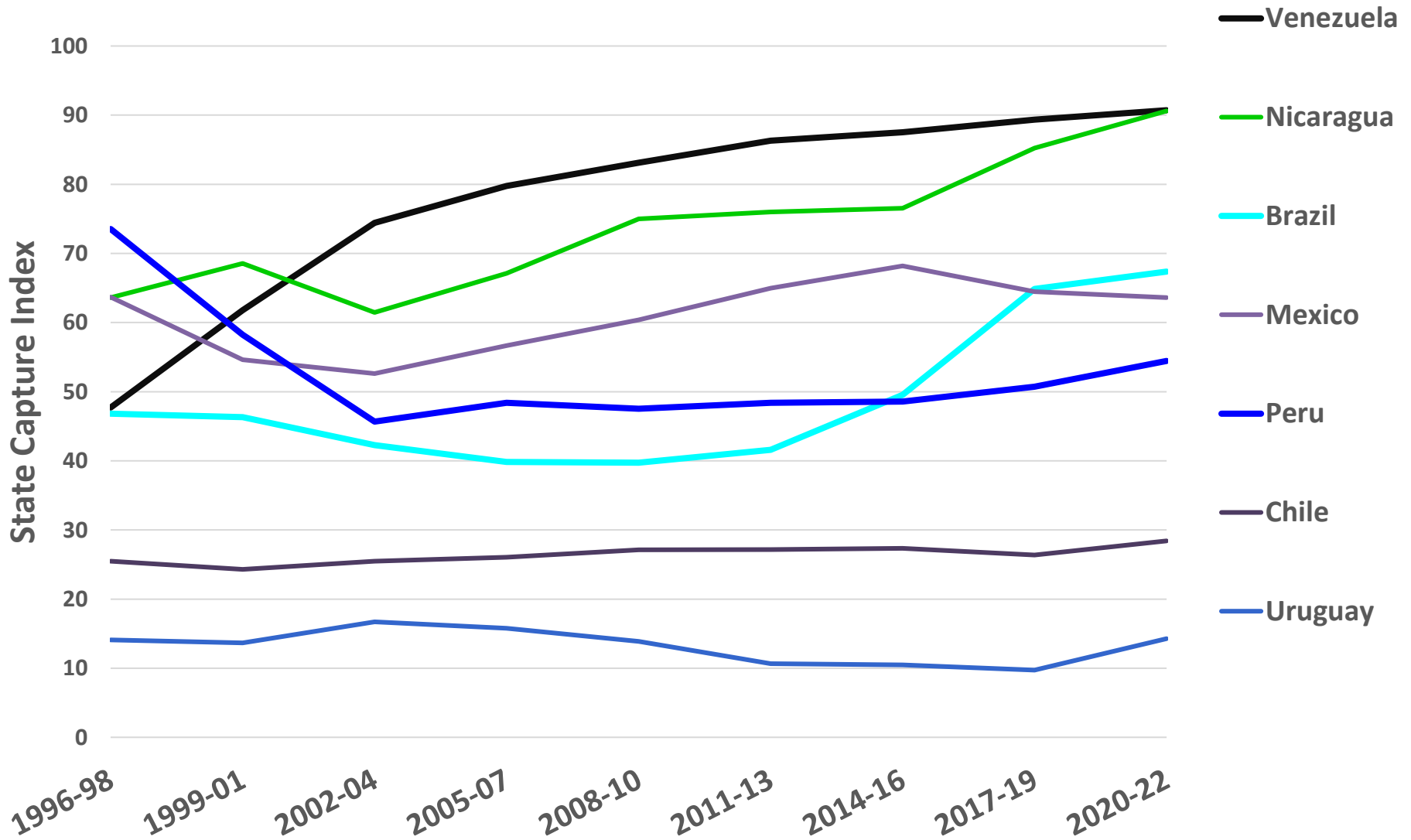


# State Capture, selected countries: 1996-2022



Source: Authors' calculations based on the ongoing construction of the SCI, September 2023 Initial draft not for circulation.

# State Capture, selected countries: 1996-2022



# Concluyendo

- **Gobernanza es medible, importa, y distinto de corrupcion**
- ***'No se lucha contra la corrupcion luchando contra corrupcion'***
- **Corrupcion tradicional  $\neq$  Captura del Estado**
- **Grandes desafios pendientes en gobernanza, corrupcion y captura del estado en la mayoria de los paises del mundo**
- **La mayoria de los paises en America Latina han 'perdido decadas' debido a gobernanza debil, incluyendo captura**
- **Desafios pendientes en America Latina incluye el marco regulatorio/legal/judicial (independencia), corrupcion, captura del estado (*incluyendo sector extractivo*)**
- **Enfoque en la desigualdad de Influencia y captura del estado (*baja la confianza en instituciones democraticas*).**
- **Y conlleva a desigualdad economica y educacional. Freno a la innovacion, baja productividad y transicion energetica.**
- **Reformar y modernizer la politica y su financiamiento**