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Latin America after the Financial Crisis: Economic ...

Latin America has been the global epicentre of the pandemic since early June, accounting for more than 40 per cent of the world ' s new Covid-19 deaths despite having only 8 per cent of the ...

Latin America ' s economic recovery ... - Financial Times

Washington, Nov 19 (efe-epa).- Latin America and the Caribbean have pushed forward a digital transformation in the financial sector during the coronavirus pandemic, becoming a “ prudent ” region with personal finances, according to a study released Thursday at the LAC Mastercard Innovation Forum. “ Latin America is at a time of momentous technology adoption, where seamless and ...

Latin America spurs financial digital transformation ...

Latin America has become a major and, in a sense, unexpected victim of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis. The end of the 2003–07 boom was already visible in early 2008 in several countries, and particularly since the end of the commodity price boom in the middle of that year, but it became severe and widespread only after the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008.

Latin America and the global financial crisis | Cambridge ...

The world ' s most unequal region, Latin America has long been generous to the wealthy. Some 100 billionaires and more than 14,000 ultra-high-net-worth individuals, each

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Latin America ' s taxing problem | Financial Times

After providing the initial context by detailing the state of financial inclusion in Latin America before COVID in markets like Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Chile and others, the whitepaper looks at how financial aid programs in certain countries helped to drastically change financial inclusion.

## How COVID-19 Accelerated Financial Inclusion in Latin America

Latin America has form on constitutions. Several of its nations are among the world ' s most prolific charter-writers. The Dominican Republic is said to hold the record, with more than 30 since ...

Lessons from Latin America ' s fallen angel | Financial Times  
Latin America “ already had a lot of debt before the crisis,” José Ángel Gurría, secretary-general of the OECD, told the Financial Times, adding that after the “ brutal reality ” left by the virus the...

Fears mount of a fresh Latin American ... - Financial Times  
Juan Cruz, who served as the top White House adviser on Latin America from 2017-19, said the region had worked out a modus vivendi with Mr Trump. “ He may be a bit black-and-white and ...

Latin America fears tougher treatment under Biden ...

The United States emerged in the 1920s as the overwhelmingly dominant economic presence in Latin America and, relying on its economic strength, began to dismantle its empire in the Caribbean, send financial advisers to Latin America, and negotiate more positively with Mexico

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## in petroleum disputes brought on by the Mexican constitution of 1917.

### Studies in Latin American Heterodox Economics

United States–Latin American Relations | Encyclopedia.com  
Across Latin America, the COVID-19 crisis has yielded a rare bright spot: Millions of people like Fierro who were long excluded from traditional banking have joined the financial system using ...

Pandemic draws more Latin American poor into banking ...  
In Colombia, Latin America ' s third most populous nation, the death of a man on September 9 after police repeatedly stunned him with a taser while on the ground ignited pent-up anger against the ...

Pandemic politics: the rebound of Latin America ' s ...  
Between 1975 and 1982, Latin American debt to commercial banks increased at a cumulative annual rate of 20.4 percent. This heightened borrowing led Latin America to quadruple its external debt from US\$75 billion in 1975 to more than \$315 billion in 1983, or 50 percent of the region's gross domestic product (GDP). Debt service (interest payments and the repayment of principal) grew even faster as global interest rates surged, reaching \$66 billion in 1982, up from \$12 billion in 1975.

Latin American debt crisis - Wikipedia  
Even with stronger growth in Brazil, Latin America is forecast to expand at only 1.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent next year, a slower rate than other emerging markets and well below the continent ' s ...

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Latin America was one of the regions least affected by the global financial crisis of 2008. During this time of widespread economic downfall, Latin America continued to achieve an annual growth rate of around 5%. Latin America after the Financial Crisis explains how the global financial crisis affected the region and why it was not as severe as other crises in the past. The collection covers data from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, and demystifies the impact of the crisis on the accumulation path of the region without losing sight of each country's particularities. Each country is analyzed by leading specialized and heterodox researchers who have vast experience in the field and who use an array of heterodox perspectives, from Keynesian to Kaleckian and Marxian to Sraffian.

Why has the economy of Latin America responded more positively than Asia, Europe or the United States after being hit by the recent global financial crisis? Three years after the worst of the crisis, Latin America's GDP is 25 percent higher than its precrisis level. José De Gregorio, Governor of the Central Bank of Chile from 2007 to 2011, tells the story of how Latin America has responded to the crisis with a perspective that only an insider can have. De Gregorio focuses on the seven largest economies of the region, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela (90 percent of the region's output). He argues that Latin America was resilient because of good macroeconomic policies, strong financial systems, and "a bit of luck."

This reissue, initially published in 1984, examines the evolution of international financial flows to Latin America since 1945, along with their implications for National Development . The book describes how, in each of the first

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three decades since the war, a new agency emerged (foreign investors in the 1950s, official aid agencies in the 1960s and multinational banks in the 1970s) which was willing to play a dynamic role in generating new financial flows to the region. The lack of such an agent in the 1980s, combined with a reluctance on the part of former investors to maintain their level of assistance culminated in an economic debt crisis in Latin America which this work seeks to address, asking the crucial question: what measures should be taken – both nationally and internationally – to deal with this critical issue, in a way that will both encourage Latin American Development and avoid a major international financial crisis?

The financial systems of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have been widely resilient to the global financial crisis, which reflects strong progress in both macroeconomic management and prudential oversight. However, the current juncture provides a unique tapestry upon which this book examines several key questions and challenges looking forward. Does LAC continue to underperform on some key financial development indicators and, if so, why? How can LAC's financial systems contribute more effectively to the region's welfare and growth? How can LAC secure the benefits of deepening financial development while avoiding the fault lines that recently burst to the surface in other parts of the world?

With growth slowing across much of the Latin America as a result of the end of the commodity supercycle and economic rebalancing in China, as well as fragmentation of the international banking system, policies to stimulate growth are needed. This book examines the financial landscapes of seven Latin American economies—Brazil, Chile, Colombia,

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Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay—and makes a case for them to pursue regional financial integration. Chapters set out the benefits to the region of financial integration, the barriers to cross-border activity in banks, insurance companies, pension funds, and capital markets, as well as recommendations to address these barriers. Finally, the volume makes the case that regional integration now could be a step toward global integration in the short term.

A major, new, and comprehensive look at six decades of macroeconomic policies across the region What went wrong with the economic development of Latin America over the past half-century? Along with periods of poor economic performance, the region's countries have been plagued by a wide variety of economic crises. This major new work brings together dozens of leading economists to explore the economic performance of the ten largest countries in South America and of Mexico. Together they advance the fundamental hypothesis that, despite different manifestations, these crises all have been the result of poorly designed or poorly implemented fiscal and monetary policies. Each country is treated in its own section of the book, with a lead chapter presenting a comprehensive database of the country's fiscal, monetary, and economic data from 1960 to 2017. The chapters are drawn from one-day academic conferences--hosted in all but one case, in the focus country--with participants including noted economists and former leading policy makers. Cowritten with Nobel Prize winner Thomas J. Sargent, the editors' introduction provides a conceptual framework for analyzing fiscal and monetary policy in countries around the world, particularly those less developed. A final chapter draws conclusions and suggests directions for further research. A vital resource for advanced undergraduate and graduate students of

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economics and for economic researchers and policy makers, *A Monetary and Fiscal History of Latin America, 1960-2017* goes further than any book in stressing both the singularities and the similarities of the economic histories of Latin America's largest countries. Contributors: Mark Aguiar, Princeton U; Fernando Alvarez, U of Chicago; Manuel Amador, U of Minnesota; Joao Ayres, Inter-American Development Bank; Saki Bigio, UCLA; Luigi Bocola, Stanford U; Francisco J. Buera, Washington U, St. Louis; Guillermo Calvo, Columbia U; Rodrigo Caputo, U of Santiago; Roberto Chang, Rutgers U; Carlos Javier Charotti, Central Bank of Paraguay; Simón Cueva, TNK Economics; Julián P. Díaz, Loyola U Chicago; Sebastian Edwards, UCLA; Carlos Esquivel, Rutgers U; Eduardo Fernández Arias, Peking U; Carlos Fernández Valdovinos (former Central Bank of Paraguay); Arturo José Galindo, Banco de la República, Colombia; Márcio Garcia, PUC-Rio; Felipe González Soley, U of Southampton; Diogo Guillen, PUC-Rio; Lars Peter Hansen, U of Chicago; Patrick Kehoe, Stanford U; Carlos Gustavo Machicado Salas, Bolivian Catholic U; Joaquín Marandino, U Torcuato Di Tella; Alberto Martin, U Pompeu Fabra; Cesar Martinelli, George Mason U; Felipe Meza, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México; Pablo Andrés Neumeyer, U Torcuato Di Tella; Gabriel Oddone, U de la República; Daniel Osorio, Banco de la República; José Peres Cajías, U of Barcelona; David Perez-Reyna, U de los Andes; Fabrizio Perri, Minneapolis Fed; Andrew Powell, Inter-American Development Bank; Diego Restuccia, U of Toronto; Diego Saravia, U de los Andes; Thomas J. Sargent, New York U; José A. Scheinkman, Columbia U; Teresa Ter-Minassian (formerly IMF); Marco Vega, Pontificia U Católica del Perú; Carlos Végh, Johns Hopkins U; François R. Velde, Chicago Fed; Alejandro Werner, IMF.

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This book addresses the problems of Latin America, through two of the most important features of the post-Bretton Woods economic order, large corporations and weak financial markets. In turn, it shows that their impact on economic growth and development is feeble and short-lived. This resulted in income concentration and an extremely unequal distribution of wealth in the region.

The efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of public financial management in Latin America is critical for the supervision of public resources, fiscal stability, and sustainable economic development. In recent years, the countries of Latin America have embraced reforms in public financial management and have made many important advances; however, many challenges remain. This book brings together the knowledge and experiences of IMF and IDB staff and representatives from 16 governments in the region to document these reforms, and examines the experiences and lessons learned. It is a valuable resource for those looking at issues in public financial management.

This paper seeks to draw lessons from the IMF ' s experience in handling financial crises around the globe over the past ten years that are relevant to the challenges faced by countries in Latin America, especially in the wake of the recent crisis in Argentina. Experience suggests that there is no quick or easy fix in the face of a wide-ranging crisis involving both acute external financing pressures and rapidly changing asset prices that undermine financial stability and household and corporate balance sheets. In the end, effective solutions depend on developing a comprehensive strategy combining the full range of fiscal, monetary, financial

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system, and debt policy instruments. Recent experience with crises has had important implications for the IMF 's work in assessing crisis vulnerabilities. IMF surveillance work has been strengthened and a more objective framework has been developed for assessing debt sustainability, and this approach continues to be refined.

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