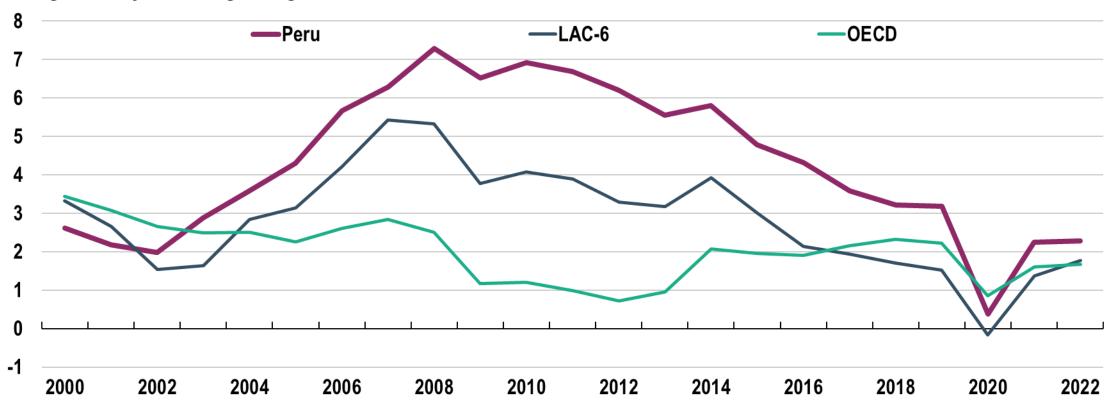




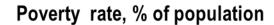
#### **Economic growth has been strong**

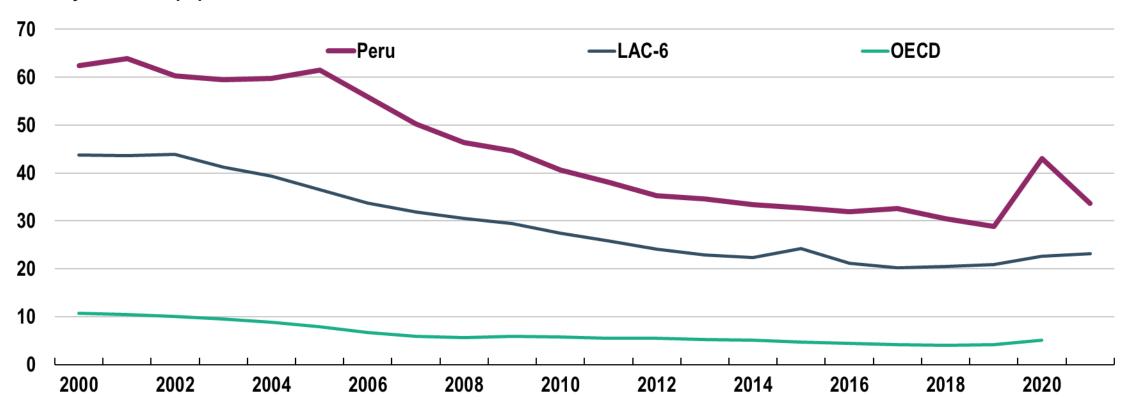






#### Poverty has fallen significantly





Note: Poverty measured at USD 6.85 a day in 2017 PPP. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.



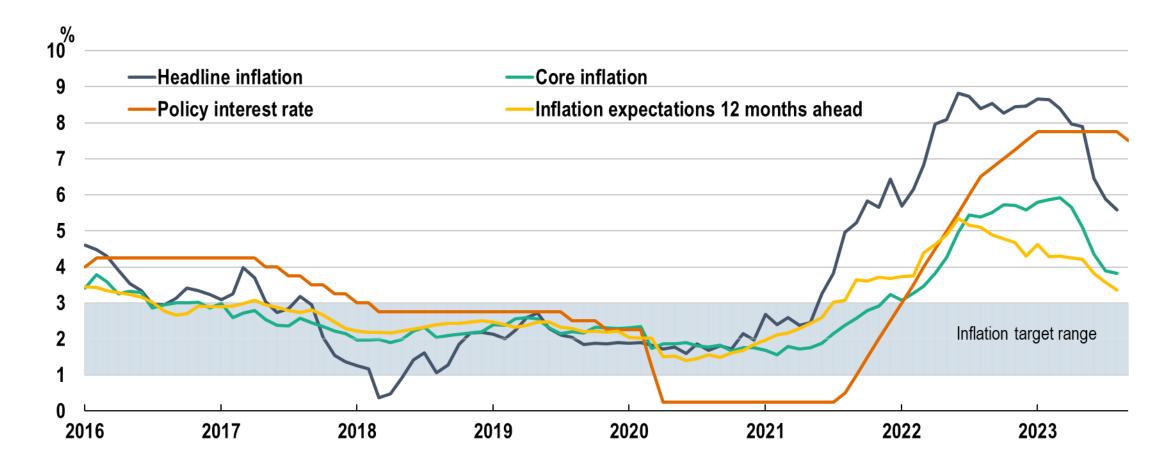
#### Growth will pick up

	2022	2023	2024
 Real GDP growth, %	2.7	1.1	2.7
Unemployment rate, %	4.4	4.7	4.0
Consumer price inflation, %	7.9	6.8	3.2
Fiscal balance, % of GDP	-1.7	-2.4	-2.0

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Database (September 2023).



# Inflation is slowing thanks to timely monetary policy tightening



Note: Inflation refers to Metropolitan Lima area.

Source: National Statistics Institute: Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

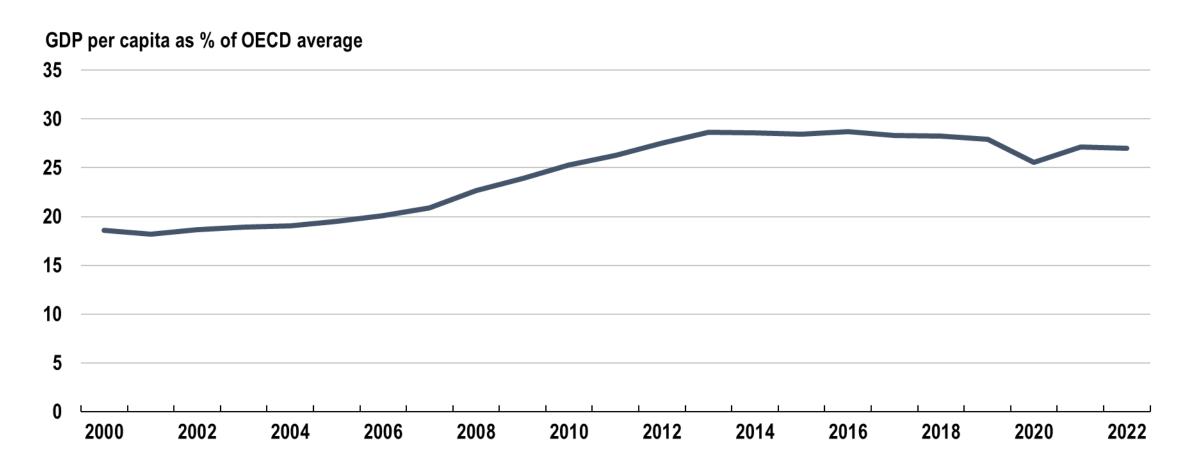


Boosting long-term growth





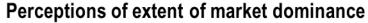
### Convergence needs to resume to further improve living standards

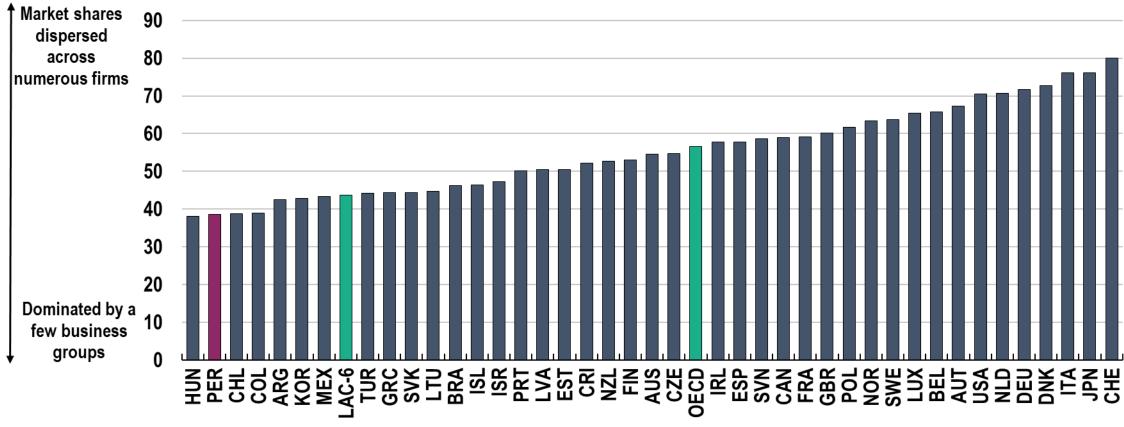


Note: Real GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 USD). Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.



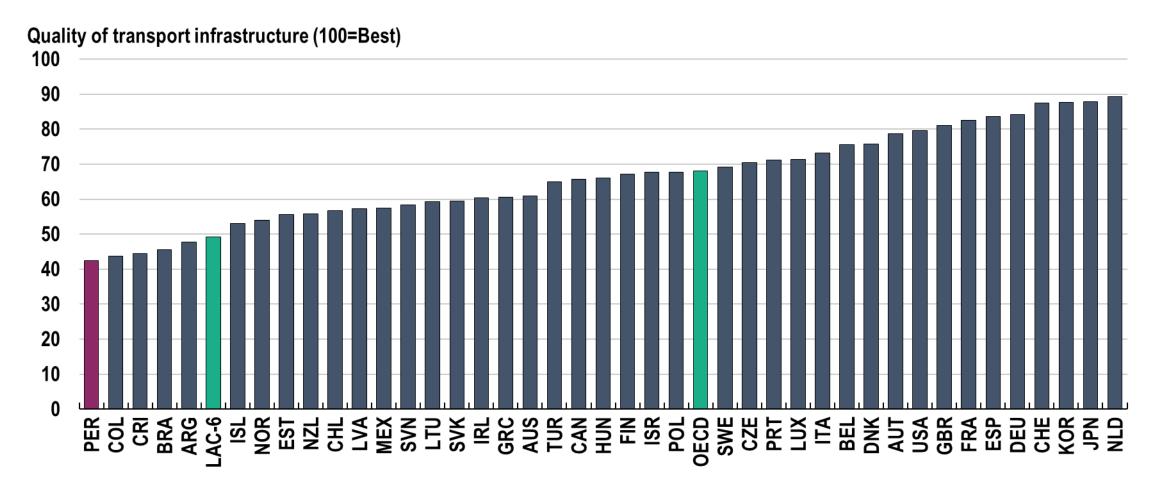
### Stronger competition would help stimulate productivity





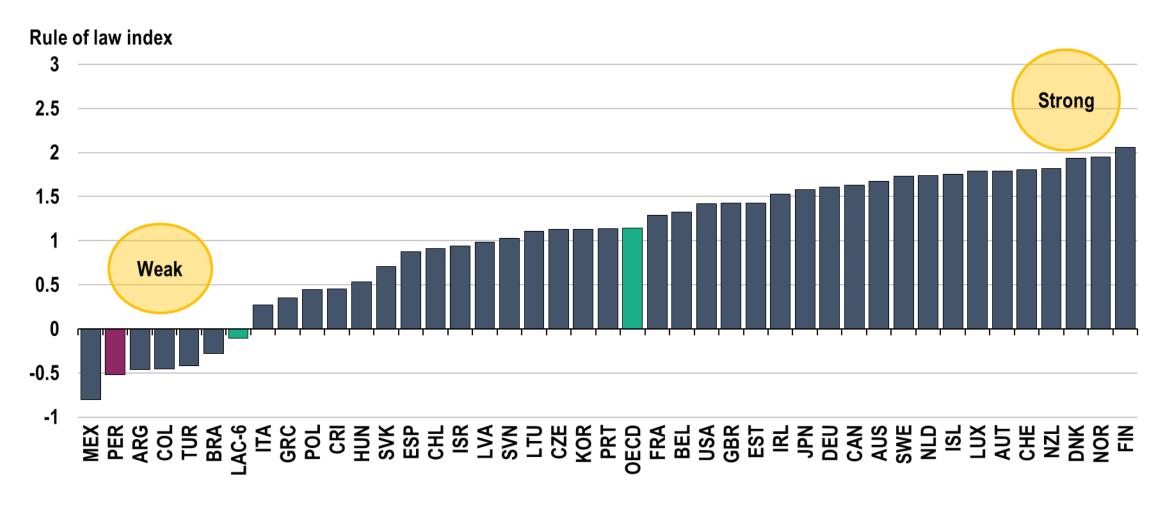
Note: Data are for 2019. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 4.0.







#### Strengthening public governance would boost investment



Note: Data are for 2021. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: World Bank. Worldwide Governance Indicators.



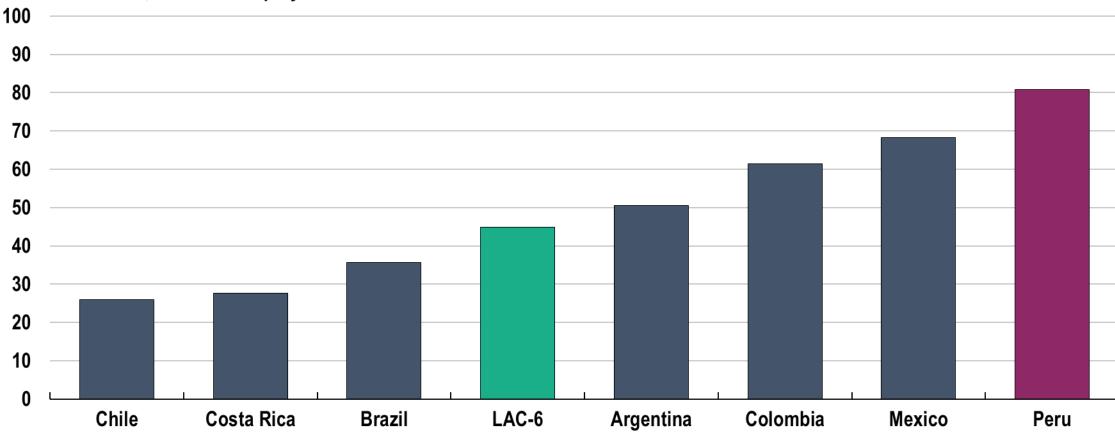
**Tackling** informality and expanding social protection





# Tackling informality is essential for lifting living standards

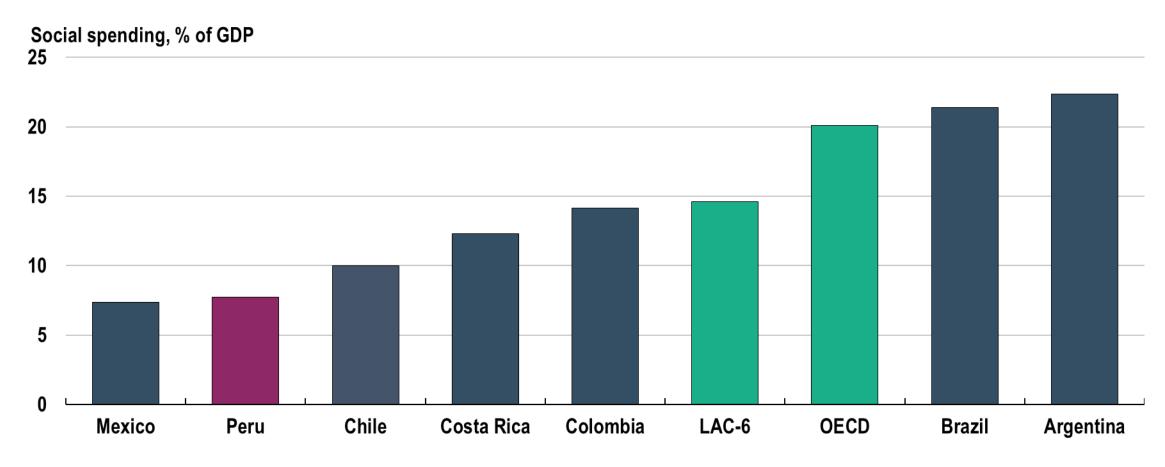
#### Informal workers, % of total employment



Note: Data are for 2021 or latest. Informal workers are those not contributing to the pension system. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: Inter-American Development Bank, SIMS database.



### Enhancing social protection requires more social spending



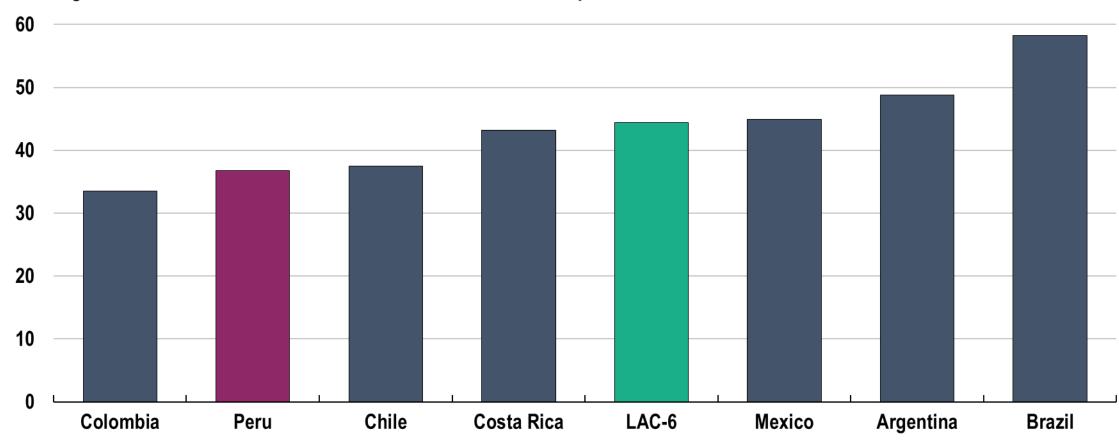
Note: Data are for 2019. Social expenditure comprises old-age, survivor, incapacity-related, health, family, unemployment, housing, active labour market support and other social policy areas. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database; CEPAL.



## Expanding the reach and size of cash transfers is key to further reduce poverty

Coverage of conditional cash transfers, % of households in the 1st quintile

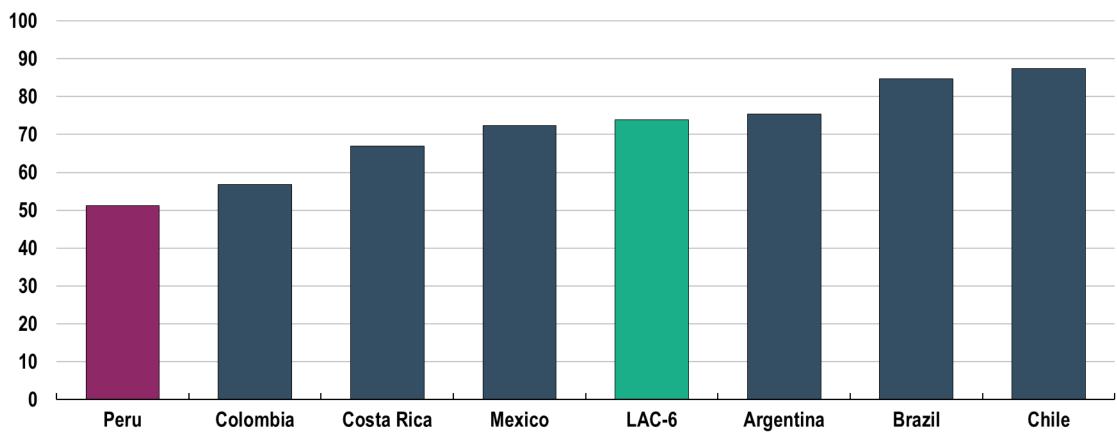


Note: Data are for 2019. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: World Bank, Atlas of Social Protection, Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE).



## Expanding social pensions would contribute to broadening pension coverage

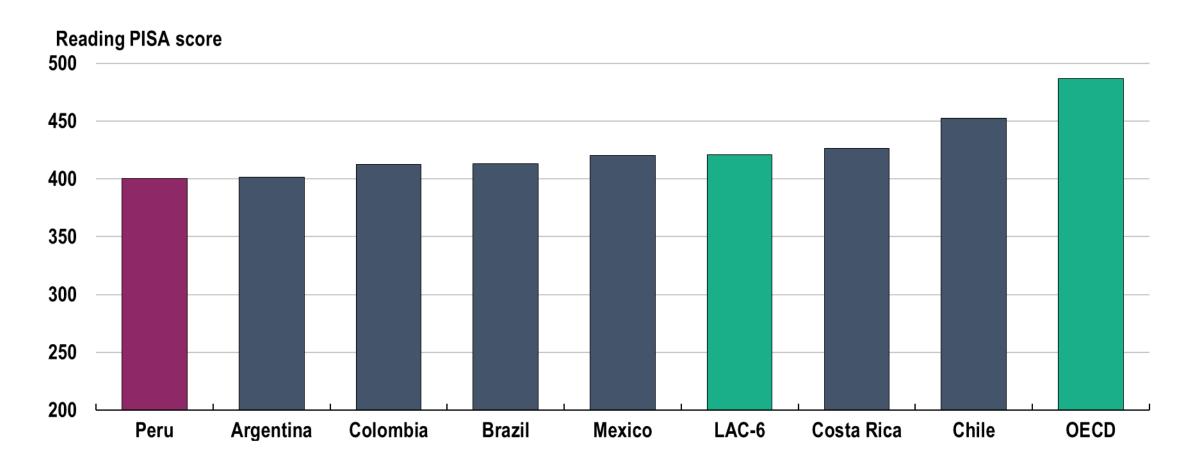
Population aged 65 and over who declare receiving contributory or non-contributory benefits (%)



Note: Data are for 2021 or latest. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: Inter-American Development Bank, SIMS Database.



#### More and higher-quality learning is key



Note: LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: OECD, PISA results database (2018).

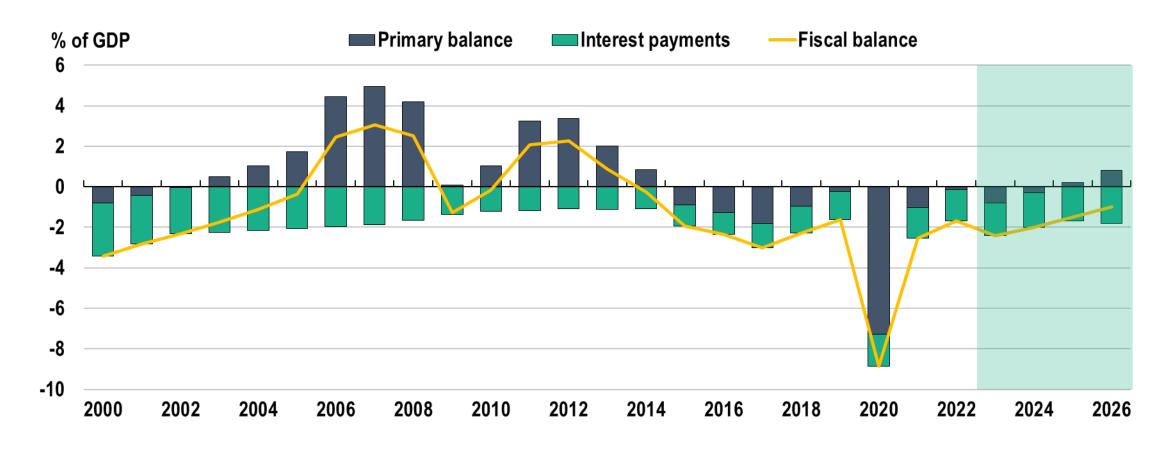


Sustaining strong public finances





#### The planned fiscal restraint will help maintain fiscal buffers

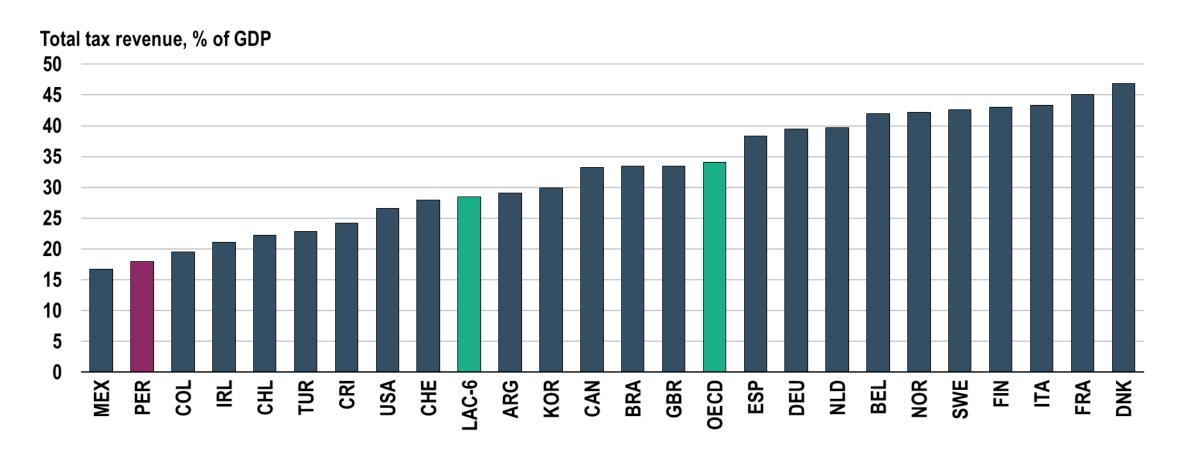


Note: Shaded area represents forecasts.

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru; Ministry of Economy and Finance, Multiannual Macroeconomic Framework (August 2023).



### Higher tax revenues are needed to provide better public goods and services for citizens



Note: Data are for 2021. LAC-6 is the simple average of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Source: OECD Global Tax Revenue Database; OECD Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean.

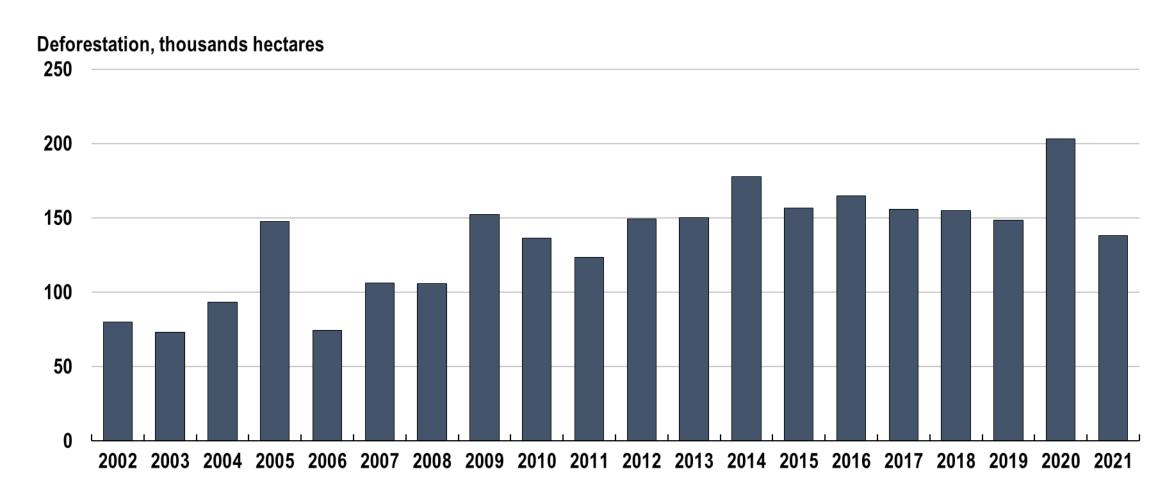


Accelerating the green transition



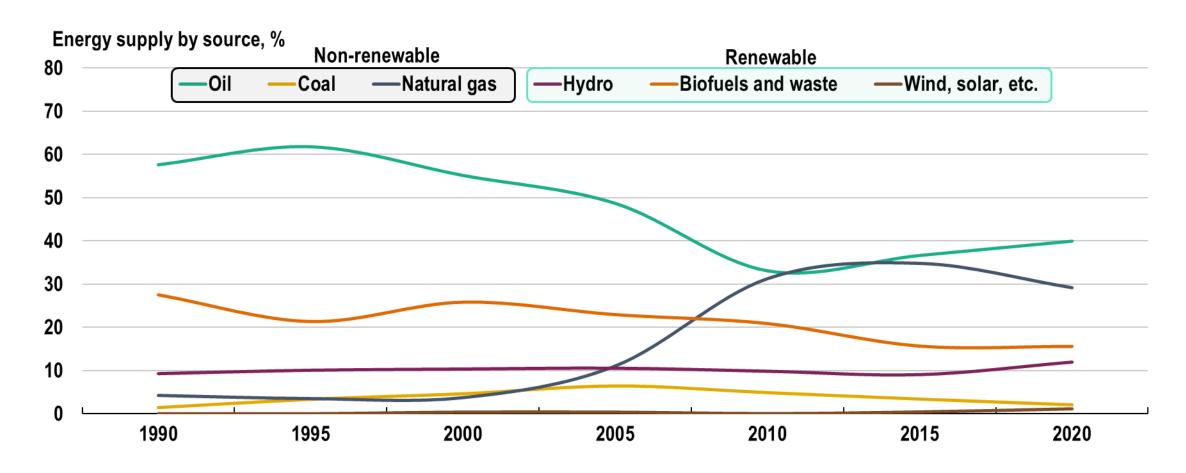


#### Meeting emissions targets requires reducing deforestation





## Regulation and consistent pricing can boost renewable energy





The OECD accession process





#### Cornerstones of the accession process



**In-depth 360° assessment by 24 OECD technical committees** of Peru's legislation, policies and practices



Covers almost every area of government policy and is a unique opportunity to identify ways to improve outcomes for Peru



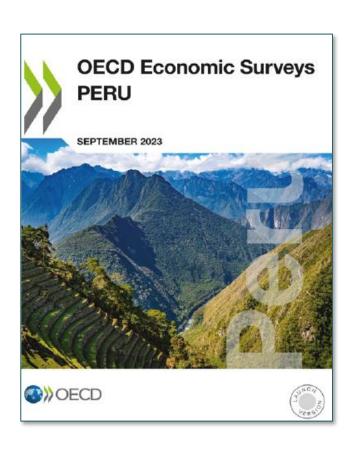


#### The accession process: A catalyst for reform





#### For more information







oe.cd/peru

#### Disclaimers:

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