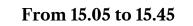
### **Daniel Mitchell**

2023

'Bidenomics' Producing Disaster in Argentina

A discussion of the inescapable cost of bad public policy.



Further details in the agenda.





# Argentina's Economic Decline

Miami November 2023



### The Rise and Fall of Argentina

- Argentina was one of the world's richest nations during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- As recently as the late 1940s, Argentina was one of 10-richest nations.
- Since then, it has plummeted in the rankings.



### What Happened?

- Argentina's economy has been suffocated by decades of bad policy.
- Key thing to understand is that it was incremental bad policy.
  - Not a communist revolution
  - Not a socialist revolution
  - Just a steady drip-drip of bigger government.



# Some of Peron's "Drops"

- Import substitution
- Exchange controls
- Rent control
- Price controls
- Nationalizations
- Redistribution
- Regulation



### Peronism After Peron

- Most of Perons' bad policies are still in place.
- The damage is exacerbated by inflation.
- Which is related to deficit spending.

### Total Number of IMF Lending Arrangements

Rank	Country	Total IMF Lending Arrangements	
1	Haiti	27	
2	Colombia	25	
3	Peru	25	
4	Honduras	23	
5	Philippines	23	
6	Uruguay	23	
7	Argentina	22	
8	Pakistan	22	
9	Liberia	21	
10	El Salvador	21	



## A Very Dirigiste Economy

Argentina today has very little economic liberty, ranking only #158 out of 165 nations.

(Doing better than Venezuela, which is a very low bar)



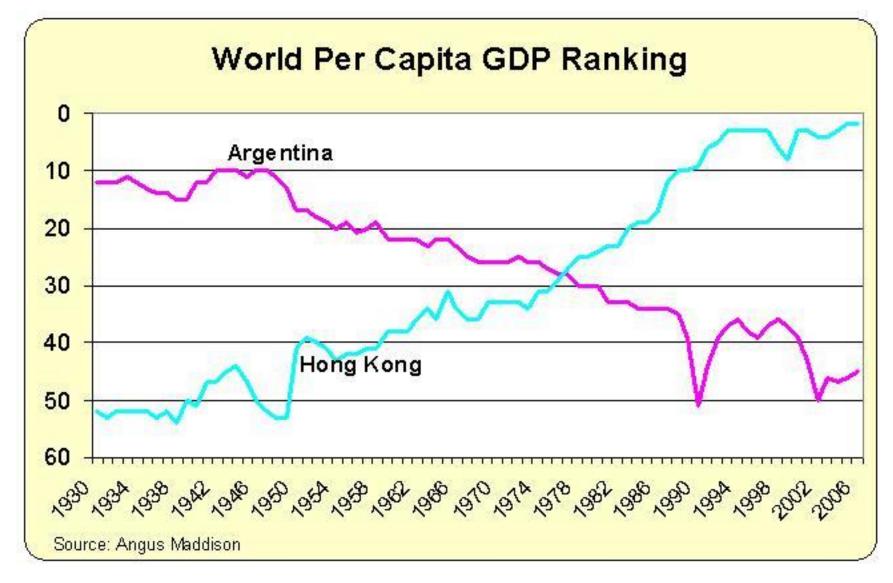
	<b>158</b> RANK	4.77 SCORE (OUT OF 10)
RANK 103	SCORE (out of 10) 6.21	CATEGORY Size of Government
83	4.98	Legal System and Property Rights
161	4.04	Sound Money
163	3.32	Freedom to Trade Internationally
143	5.30	Regulation



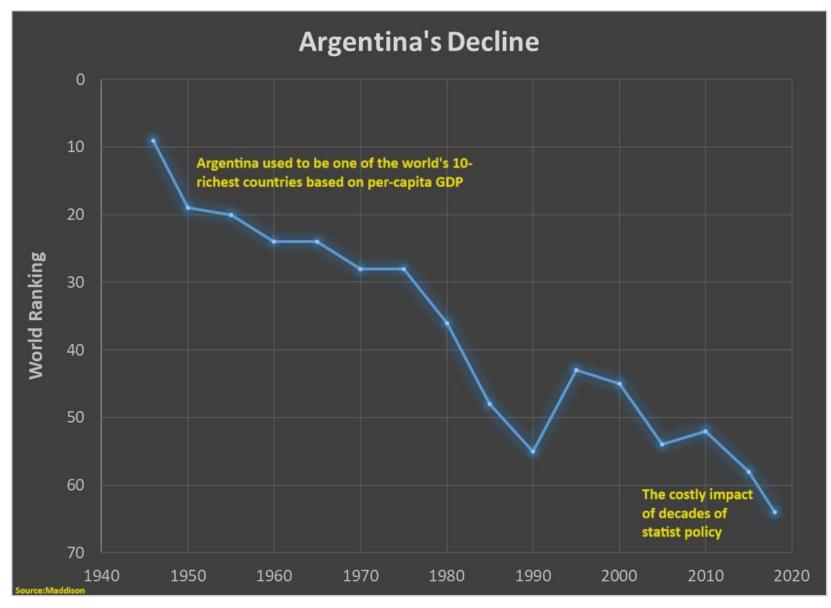
### Economic Decline, in Pictures

- Decline is defined in relative terms.
- The people of Argentine are richer today (on a per-capita basis) than they were in the late 1940s.
- But dozens of other nations have become richer at a much-faster pace.
- Let's look at some visuals.

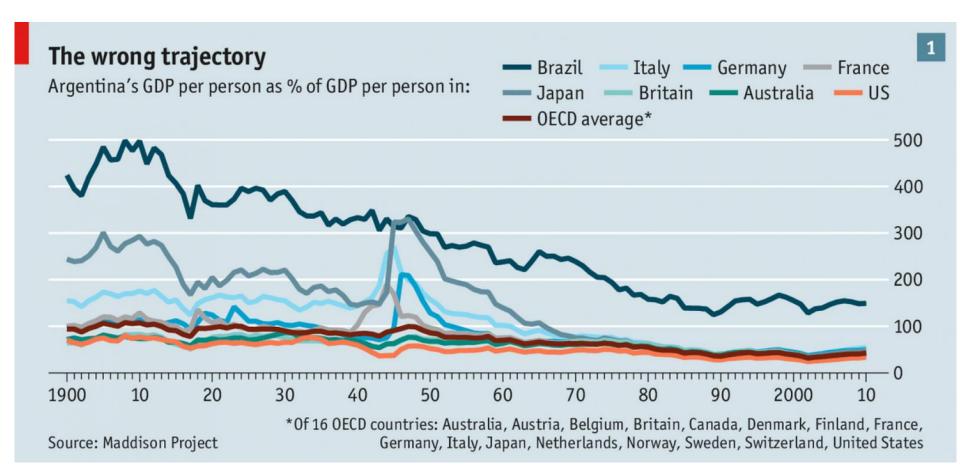








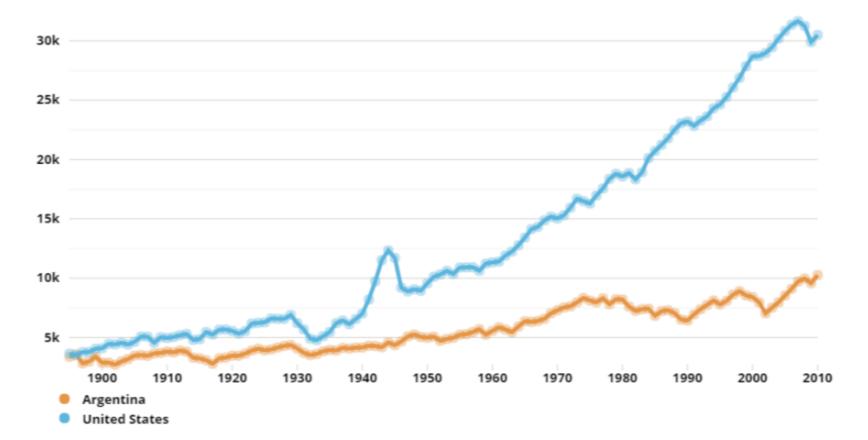






HumanProgress.org

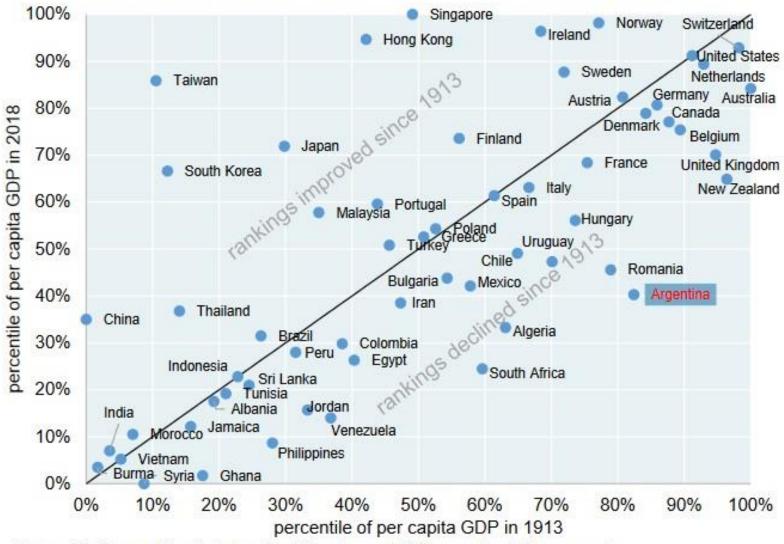




Source: Angus Maddison

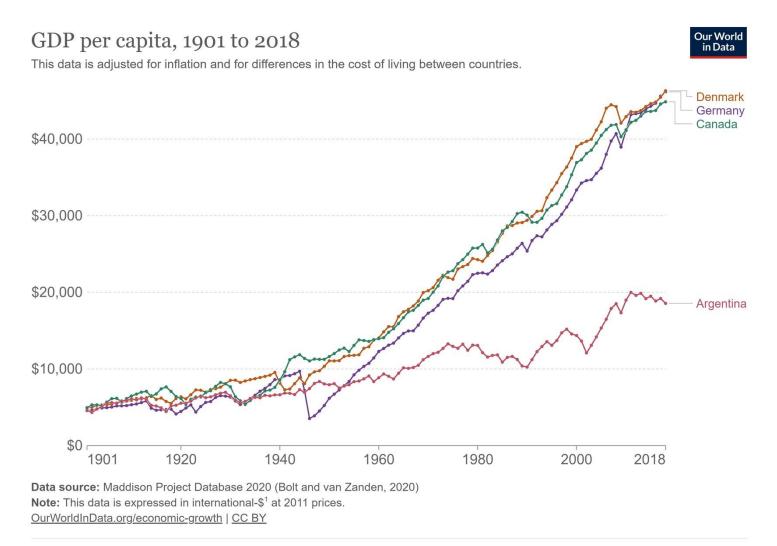


Reversals of fortune: changes in per capita GDP rankings since 1913



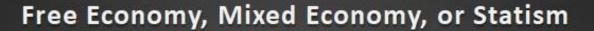
Source: Conference Board, University of Groningen, J.P. Morgan Asset Management

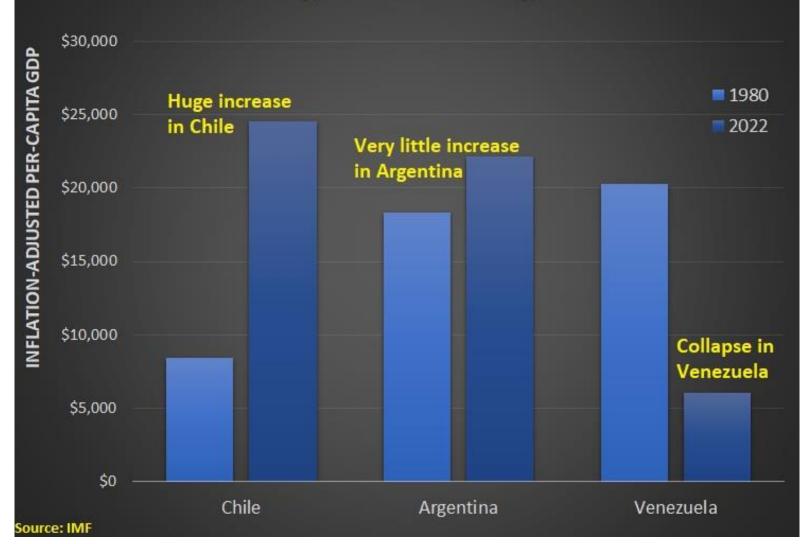




1. International dollars: International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards. Figures expressed in international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries. The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent. Read more in our article: What are Purchasing Power Parity adjustments and why do we need them?

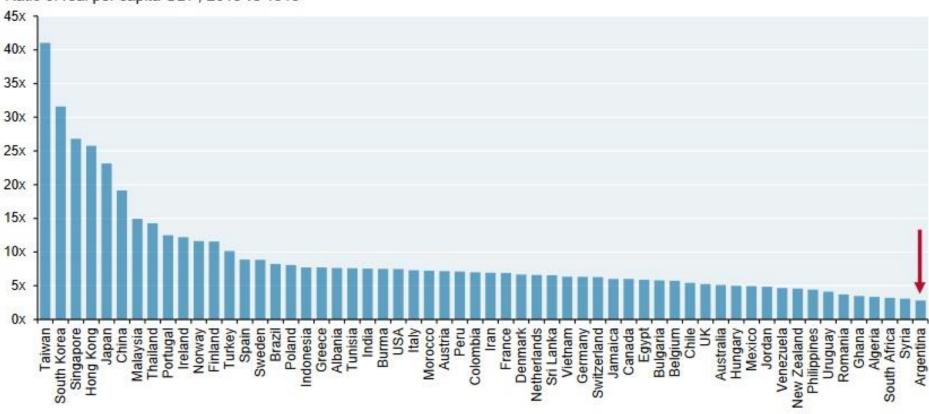








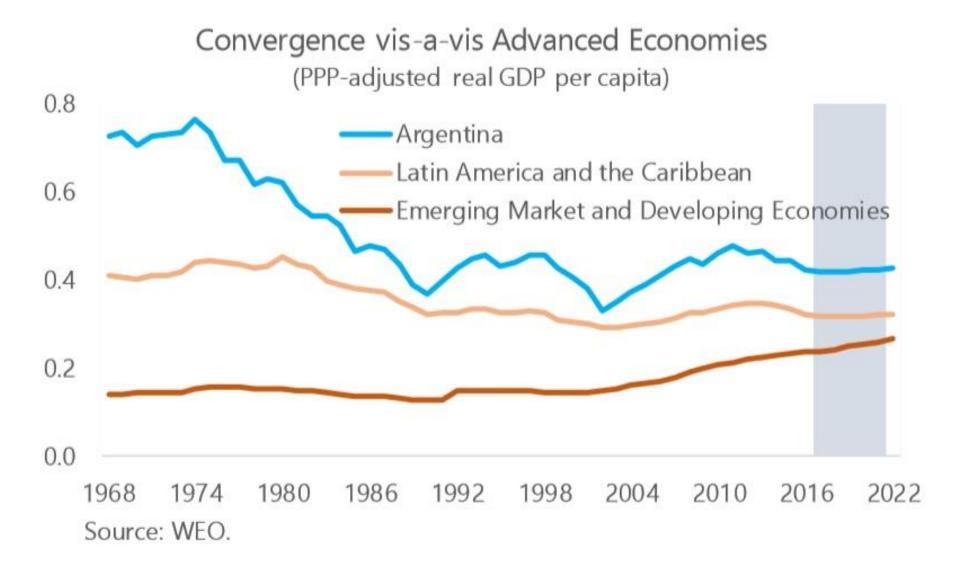
#### Argentina's per capita GDP has barely doubled in over 100 years



Ratio of real per capita GDP, 2018 vs 1913

Source: Conference Board, University of Groningen, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. 2018.







### A Lesson for the United States?

- According to Economic Freedom of the World, the United States (on a 0-10 scale) has dropped from 8.84 to 8.14 since 2000.
- Interestingly, if the U.S. had maintained its 2000 score, it would today be the world's most economically free nation.

By a wide margin.



### Bipartisan Statism

- Bush increased the burden of government.
- Obama increased the burden of government.
- Trump increased the burden of government.
- Biden is increasing the burden of government.



### Little Reason for Optimism

- Spending burden expected to increase.
- Inexorable pressure for higher taxes.
- Both parties favoring industrial policy.
- Both parties supporting protectionism.
- More and more red tape.
- Boom-bust monetary policy (and CBDC?).
- Declining rule of law.



### Pernicious Role of the IMF/OECD

- International bureaucracies want harmonization and centralization.
- Without jurisdictional competition, it will be easier for governments to impose bad policy.
- Tax and regulatory cartels will further sap economic vitality.

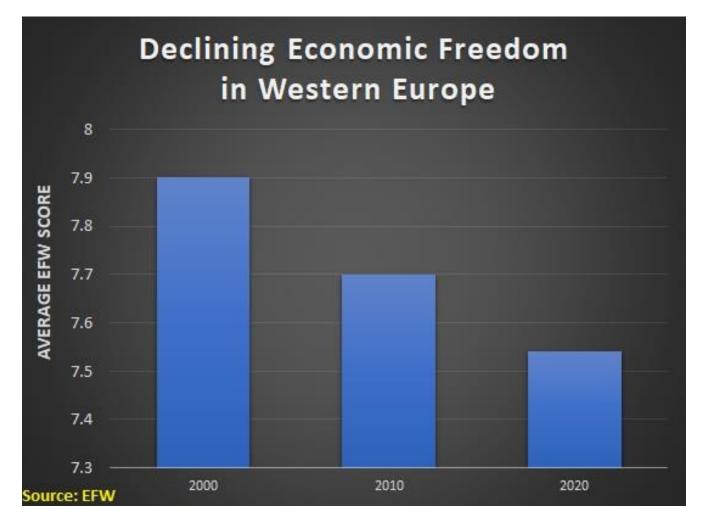


### The (Not Really) Silver Lining

- While policy has worsened in the United States, it is also getting worse in many other nations.
- The "Washington Consensus" no longer exists.
- So the relative score of the USA may not drop as rapidly as the relative score of Argentina.



## Falling Economic Liberty in Europe





### Conclusion

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