

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
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Argentina

[Click here](#) for map of Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: [The World Factbook - Argentina](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

9 July 1816 (from Spain)

Constitution:

1 May 1853; revised August 1994 ([click here](#))

Legal system

Mixture of US and West European legal systems; has not accepted compulsory International Court of Justice jurisdiction

Administrative divisions

23 provinces, and 1 autonomous city – federal district, Buenos Aires

Source: [The World Factbook - Argentina](#)

The legacy of military rule (1976-1983) remains an issue. Immunity laws, which protected former junta members from prosecution, were repealed in 2003. A deep recession was the prelude to economic collapse in 2001, leaving more than half the population living in poverty. The country struggled with record debt defaults and currency devaluation. By 2003 a recovery was under way, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed to a vital new loan in September.

Source: [BBC - Country Profiles \(edited\)](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	38,428	178,471	15,806	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	19,592	90,560	7,982	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	18,836	87,911	7,824	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	96	97	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.17	1.24	1.23	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	27	28	27	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	15	9	12	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	12	7	10	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	88	82	86	
Rural population (%), 2001	12	18	14	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.35	1.88	1.48	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.06	-1.93	-0.72	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	14.3 ⁱ	13.4	13	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	15 ⁱ	13.6	13	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	13.5 ⁱ	13.1	13	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	3.2 ⁱⁱ	13.2	4.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	3.2 ⁱⁱ	13	4.1 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	15 ^{iv}	9.6 ^v	7.9 ^{vi}	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	44 ^{iv}	54 ^v	35 ^{vi}	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	73 ^{iv}	82 ^v	73 ^{vi}	2

Notes: ⁱ 1999/2000; ⁱⁱ 1991; ⁱⁱⁱ 1992; ^{iv} Aged 10 years and over, Months of May and October, 28 urban agglomerations; ^v 1999, Aged 10 years and over, Excluding the rural population of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Par and Amap, Month of September; ^{vi} 2001, Fourth quarter of year

1.2 Economy	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	102,191	452,387	64,154	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	2,694	2,593	4,118	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	401,817	1,311,503	148,945	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	10,594	7,516	9,561	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	11.1	5.8	8.8	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	34.8	19.1	34.3	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	54.1	75.1	56.9	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	10.7	12.8	4.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	62.7	56.9	63.3	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	11.4	19.3	11.4	

Notes:

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [HUNESCO](#); ^{d2} [HUNESCO](#); ^{e1} [HIOH](#); ^{e2} [HILO/OECDH](#)

² [World Bank](#) - [Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	1.4 ⁱ	4.7	3.3	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.5	5.1	3.6	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	4.2	3	2.2	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.4 ⁱⁱ	2.9 ⁱⁱ	2.7	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	1.3	1.9	3.6	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1.3	1.3	3.3	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	4.4	1.8	9.1	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	9.6	10.5	8.7	

Notes: ⁱ Data refer to the ministry of education only; ⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>	Argentina 1991-1995	Argentina 1996-2000	Latin America & Caribbean average ⁴ 1996-2000	Excluding the Caribbean average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000	
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	301.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.89	..	0.69	0.74	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	969.0	..			
	(% pop.)	2.82	..	0.69	0.74	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	278.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.82	..	0.58	0.58	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	114.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.34	..	..	..	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	67.0	73.0			
	(% pop.)	0.19	0.20	0.34	0.37	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	138.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.40	..	2.16	2.16	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	1,867	..			
	(% pop.)	5.47	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	2.1	2.7	6.6	5.6	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	17.0	14.8	20.3	19.7	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	17.8	14.7			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	19.3	14.8			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ HUNDPH - Human Development Report 2002H

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view HCountry SourcesH for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Republic of Argentina is composed of 3 branches. The Legislative is bicameral, with a Senate, as well with a Chamber of Deputies. The Executive Branch includes the president, vice president, and a cabinet. In addition, the Judicial Branch covers the Supreme Court, federal and provincial trial courts. In Argentina, there are 23 provinces and one autonomous federal capital district, working as administrative subdivisions.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral National Congress consists of Senate and Chamber of Deputies.⁶

women in parliament: Senate: 24 out of 72 (33%); Chamber of Deputies: 79 out of 257 (31%).⁷

The bicameral National Congress consists of the Senate (72 seats; members are elected by direct vote; presently one-third of the members being elected every two years to a six-year term) and the Chamber of Deputies (257 seats; members are elected by direct vote; one-half of the members elected every two years to a four-year term).

The Senators can be indefinitely re-elected. The Deputies shall hold office for a term of four years and may be re-elected, but the House shall be renewed every two years. Therefore, for this purpose those elected for the first legislative session, after meeting, have to draw lots to decide those who will leave after the first period.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Argentina](#)

Fact box:

elections: Senate - last held 14 September 2001 (next to be held intermittently by province, every two years); Chamber of Deputies - last held 14 September 2001 (next to be held intermittently by province, every two years)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: appointed by the President.

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms; the last election held was the presidential primary election of 27 April 2003 (next election to be held in 2007)

The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the Nation, head of the government and politically responsible for the general administration of the country. This position is also the supreme commander of the Armed Forces in Argentina.

On 22 August 1994, the Constitution of Argentina had its last Amendment. According to that, the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of four years; and they may be re-elected or may succeed each other for only one consecutive term. If they have been re-elected or they have succeeded each other, they cannot be elected for either of these two positions but with the interval of one term (Sec. 90 of Highest Law in Argentina).

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Argentina](#)

Fact box:

chief of state and head of government: President Nestor KIRCHNER (since 25 May 2003); declared winner of a runoff election by default after Carlos Saul MENEM withdrew his candidacy on the eve of the election; Vice President Daniel SCIOLI (since 25 May 2003)

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: HThe World FactbookH - HArgentinaH

⁷ HInter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National ParliamentsH

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by the president with approval by the Senate.

The Judicial Branch of the Argentinean State is vested in a Supreme Court and in such lower courts as Congress may constitute in the territory of the country. Also, the President of the Nation will not exercise judicial functions, assume jurisdiction over pending cases, or reopen those already adjudged.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Argentina](#)

2.4 Local Government

Sub national governments, split into provinces and an autonomous city, compose the country.⁸ They reserve to themselves all the powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution of Argentina. They determine their own local institutions and are governed by them. They elect their governors, legislators, and other provincial officers, without intervention of the federal government.

Each province enacts its own Constitution, ensuring municipal autonomy and ruling its scope and content regarding the institutional, political, administrative, economic and financial aspects. The provinces have as well the original dominion over the natural resources existing in their territory.

The provinces may enter into partial treaties for purposes of the administration of justice, of economic interests, and works of common benefit, with the knowledge of the Federal Congress; and may promote their industry, and the construction of railways and navigable canals.

The City of Buenos Aires has an autonomous system of government with power of legislation and jurisdiction, and the people of the City elects directly the head of its government. Since the City of Buenos Aires is the country's capital, a law guarantees the interests of the State.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Argentina](#)

⁸ Provinces: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquen, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero, Tierra del Fuego, and Tucumán. Autonomous city: Ciudad de Buenos Aires

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsman

The Constitution of Argentina provides the role of the Ombudsman Office in the government. It is an independent body created within the sphere of the National Congress operating with full autonomy.

Its mission is the defense and protection of human rights and other rights, guarantees and interests sheltered under this Constitution and the laws, in the face of deeds, acts or omissions of the Administration; as well as the control of public administrative functions.

It is also considered there that any person shall file a prompt and summary proceeding regarding constitutional guarantees, provided there is no other legal remedy, against any act or omission of the public authorities or individuals which currently or imminently may damage, limit, modify or threaten rights and guarantees recognized by this Constitution, treaties or laws, with open arbitrariness or illegality.

The institution is able to complement control procedures for other government agencies, but never substitute them. The Ombudsman can start an investigating procedure related to malfunctioning; irregularity; lack of response to complaints; lack of information; bad procedure to general public; violation to human rights; violation to consumer rights; and environmental concerns.

The Office is also able request to the Judiciary information that might be denied, and it can also suggest to the Legislative Branch to modify rules that might cause unfair or loss situations.

Sources: [Government of Argentina's Ombudsman Office](#) & [Constitution of the Republic of Argentina](#)

3.2 NGOs

In 1999, there were 51,750 non-governmental organizations in the country, in accordance to Society and State Studies Center (CEDES), and Johns Hopkins University Civil Society Studies. In those, 464,000 people were employed, working altogether with 2,655,000 volunteers. That represented 6% of the work force, and 3% of the GDP. Nowadays, these organizations are estimated in more than a 100,000 in Argentina, acting in charity, political rights and empowerment.

Sources: [John Hopkins University - Civil Society Studies](#) & [CEDES](#)

3.3 Civil Society

From the world-known "Mothers of May" pressure group against the military dictatorship, Argentina had also others associations like the *cacerolazos*, which was successful to get the resignation of president De la Rúa, for demonstrations against politicians, as well as the *trueques clubs*.

However, it is important to notice those spaces to barter products and services are a direct consequence of the economic crisis. Low salaries, unemployment, and high prices prevent poor people from buying in stores, thus creating, out of solidarity, these "clubs," with the aim of exchanging – without profit – many goods, such as food, clothes, furniture, and services, like professional advice, house cleaning and babysitting. Members can barter things using "credits" (papers valid only inside the club) instead of money.

Source: [John Hopkins University - Civil Society Studies](#)

4. Civil Service

The Public Management Argentinean Department, linked to the Presidency, has the mission of being aware of the process of the modernization of the State, as well to assist the Executive Branch in policies related to this issue. Furthermore, it deals with State guidelines for procurement issues, training, human resources, public modernization, and e-government.

Source: [Argentinean Public Administration Secretary](#)

4.1 Legal basis

The law number 25,164/1999 is the National Public Employment Regulation. This normalizes the duties and rights of the national Argentinean civil servants. It establishes also that its articles possess general characteristics, and, for specific situations concerning public employment, there should happen collective negotiation.

It is relevant to inform also about the Decree number 624/2003, which establishes the Public Administration Secretary as the agency in charge for Modernization of the State in Argentina. This agency has to deal with the Argentinean Administration Structure, with issues as: human resources; quality in public sector; negotiation and conflict mediation; training; e-government; and procurement. As well, the organization deals with those topics in its intergovernmental relations, with provinces and municipalities.

Sources: [Public Administration Secretary of Argentina - Legal basis](#) & [CLAD - SIARE - Argentina](#)

4.2 Recruitment

The Public Service National Bureau is in charge for dealing with recruitment policies in the Executive Branch National Level in Argentina.

Currently, a big concern for this issue is about the operative capacity of the National Public Administration. The personnel are aging quickly. Therefore, challenges go for having recruitment and work force preservation policies.

National Civil Servants –Years of Employment (%) and total number						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.6
1 – 4	11.1	8.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	4.9
5 – 9	15.2	18.0	18.8	22.5	20.1	14.0
10 – 14	14.4	13.6	13.2	12.1	14.9	18.5
15 – 19	21.4	18.5	16.6	12.3	12.8	15.5
20 – 24	14.0	16.3	17.0	18.5	20.2	19.2
25 – 29	11.0	12.6	12.8	11.7	11.8	13.0
30 – 34	4.6	5.1	7.1	7.2	8.6	9.5
35 and more	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.2
Total number	26,564	24,930	26,171	24,812	24,306	23,728

Reference: Statistical Bulletin SINAPA, 2002

Source: [Public Administration Secretary of Argentina - Statistics](#)

4.3 Promotion

There are 2 ways to join a place in the Argentinean Civil Service. The first is the system of general selection, which allows people who are already working in the government to be reallocated. The second is by open selection system, for everyone who has the minimum requirements asked for the position needed. This is valid for many careers there, as for auditors, for instance.

Source: [Public Administration Secretary of Argentina](#)

4.4 Training

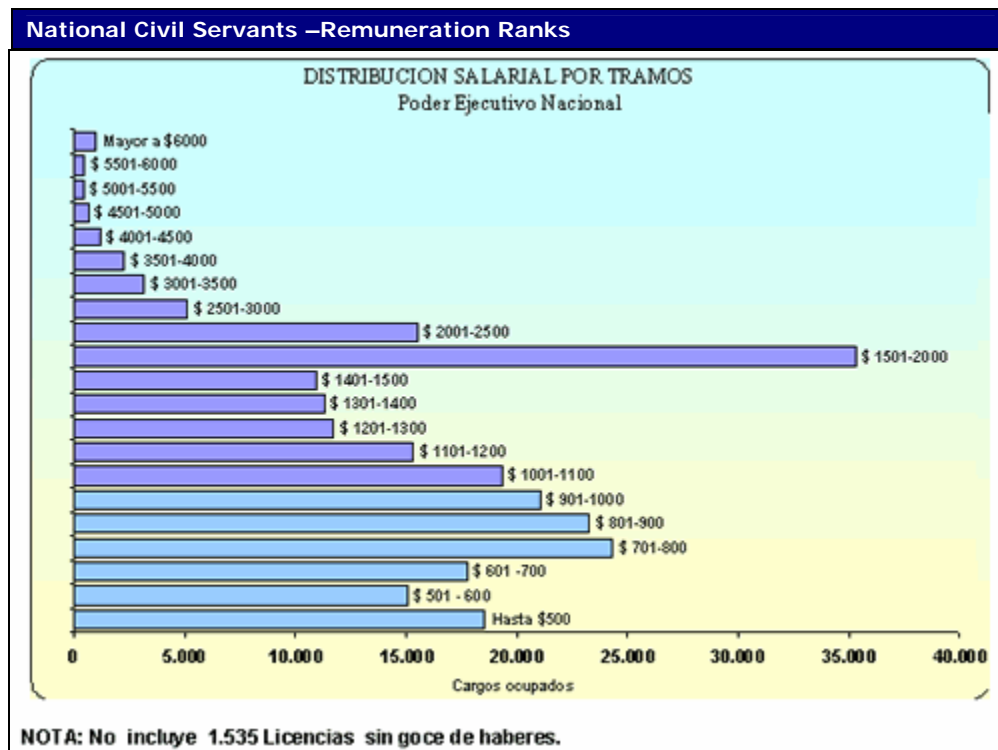
The National Institute of Public Administration – INAP – is the organization in charge of dealing with training and educational policies. It has focus on 3 areas:

- Managers’ Training Program: prepares coaching activities and offers academic courses to employees in higher positions, by cooperation with accredited national/international institutions.
- Permanent Development Program: instructs servants who work in the support level.
- Management Quality Program: develops quality criteria for training public policies in the government, defines quality standards for those procedures, and supports human resources unities about training administration.

Source: [INAP - Training](#)

4.5 Remuneration

Remuneration of national civil servants in Argentina: The largest rank shows that about 35,000 civil servants of the total earns between ARS \$1.501 and ARS \$2.000 (about 12%).



Note: 1,535 licensees not depicted.

Reference: National Direction of Organization – Public Administration Secretary of Argentina

Source: [Cristal Website - Remuneration](#)

4.6 Gender

Although the amount of women who are civil servants in Argentina is almost the same as men's, there is preponderance of those latter in directive positions (A and B): 14% of men are there, in opposition to 10% of women.

Also, on the lowest levels (support levels – E and F), there is a prevalence of 31% of men versus 25% of women. Only on the intermediate levels, there happens to have more women – 65% against 55%.

National Civil Servants – level and gender						
Level	Total	(%)	Female	(%)	Male	(%)
A	690	2.9	232	2.0	458	3.8
B	2,213	9.3	972	8.2	1,241	10.4
C	6,291	26.5	3,355	28.4	2,936	24.7
D	7,906	33.3	4,307	36.4	3,599	30.2
E	6,022	25.4	2,778	23.5	3,244	27.3
F	606	2.6	184	1.6	422	3.6
Total	23,728	100.0	11,828	100.0	11,900	100.0

Reference: Statistical Bulletin SINAPA, 2002

Source: [Public Administration Secretary of Argentina - Statistics](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
92	Argentina	2.5	12	0.5	1.6 - 3.2	8	2.2 - 2.7
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

In accordance with a study by Transparency International, the lack of structured policies for the prevention of corruption and promotion of values all over the government contributes for the persistence of informal codes that incentive inefficiency and irregularity. Additionally, they conclude the Judicial Branch is not independent from other branches; there are no mechanisms to evaluate the consistency of parliamentarians with their political platform; the State should be in charge of monitoring the financing of political parties; and the media highly affects political decisions, and contributes to set matters in the public agenda.

However, most of the interviewed persons stressed that reforms implemented in the Judicial Branch during the last decade (Judiciary Board, and courts that try a judge's malfeasance or misfeasance) constitute a timid progress towards greater transparency; and there exists real competence in the search of political power both, at national and provincial level.

Likewise, the high technical value of the reports elaborated by the National Auditing Commission and the National Auditor's Office, the compromise and training of members of the Anticorruption Office and the detection of cases by the Ombudsman were highlighted.

Moreover, the website *Cristal* offers information about clearness in State. Its contents are split into 3 themes: 1) Federal State; 2) Management Aims and Results; and 3) Citizen Control. The site provides available data from many areas of the government, with the effort of showing them in a clear way to Argentinean citizens. Therefore, it makes available on Internet information about:

- Budget execution status;
- Resources calculation status;
- Financial data;
- Human resources data;
- Retired and pension data;
- Public debt status;
- Record of bills to be paid; and
- Information for accomplishing community control for social expenses.

Sources: [Transparency International - National Integrity Systems](#) & [Cristal](#)

5.2 Ethics

Since 1999, the Ministry of Justice has an Anti-corruption Office. The performance scope goes through all the centralized and decentralized National Public Administration, companies, corporations and any other public or private entity with State share, or having State contributions as its main resource.

The authority in charge of the Office is the Administrative Control Prosecutor, and he is appointed by the President of the Nation, after nomination of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights.

The Mission of this agency is to control the performance of officials' duties and the proper use of state resources, as well to elaborate state policies against corruption in the national public sector.

Its obligation is to submit to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights final reports of each of the investigations affected, and an annual report about its administration. These reports are public and can be consulted personally or by the Internet.

Source: [Anticorruption Office](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

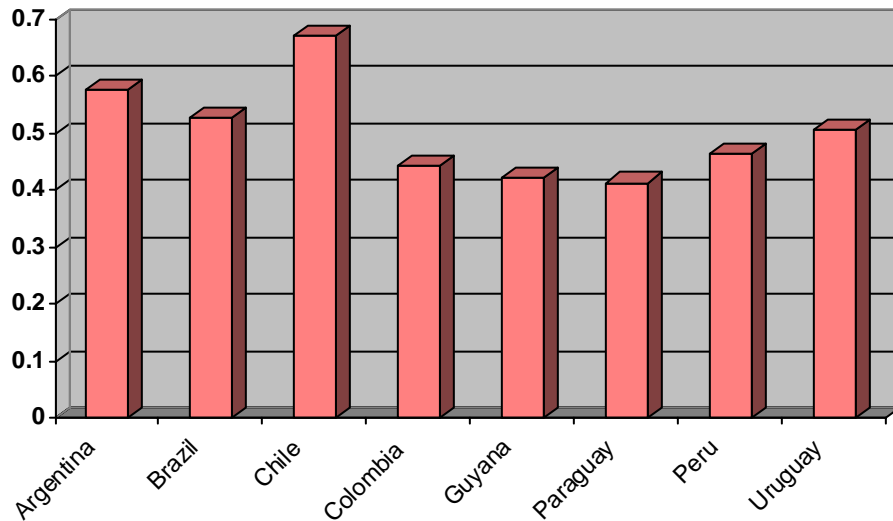
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

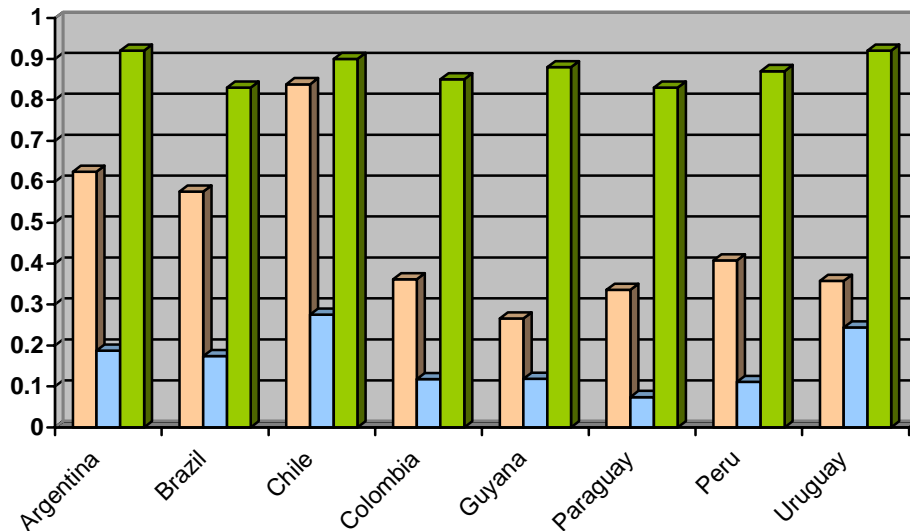
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

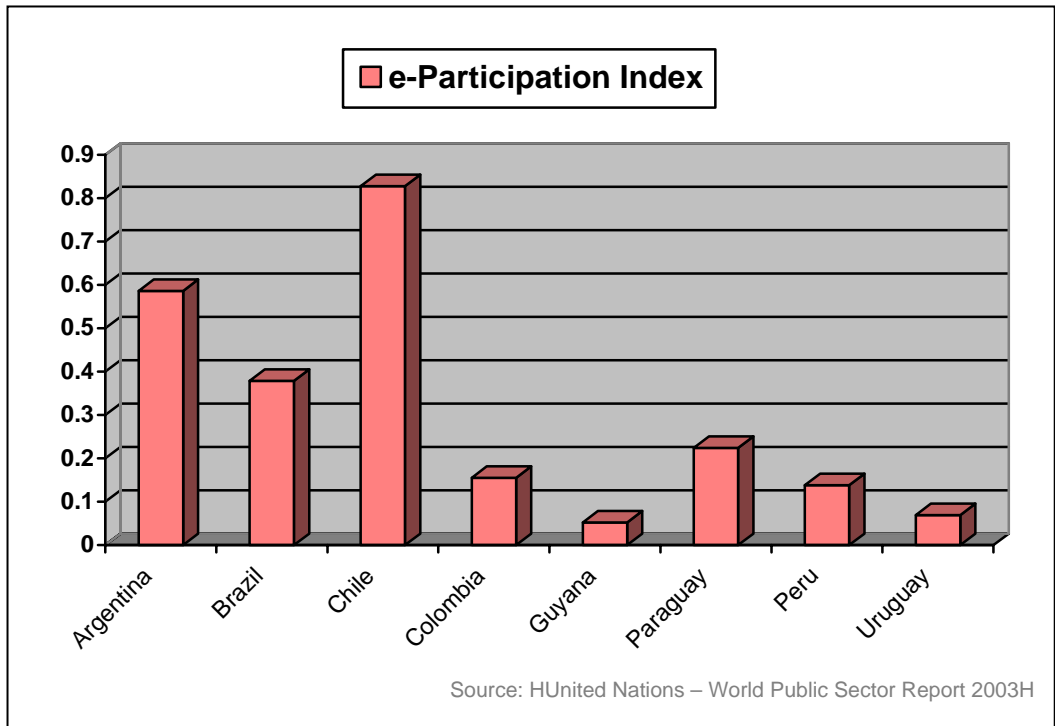
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

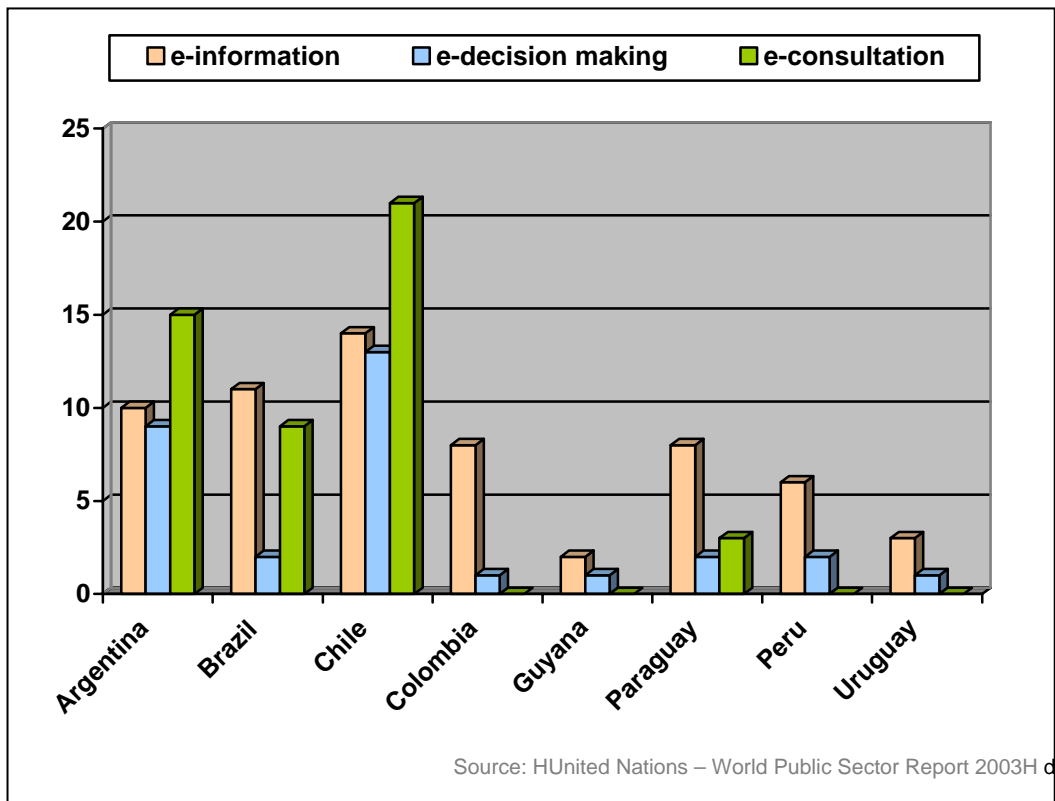
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	http://www.presidencia.gov.ar/
Government	http://www.argentina.gov.ar
Federal Senate	http://www.senado.gov.ar
Chamber of Deputies	http://www.diputados.gov.ar
Judiciary	http://www.pjn.gov.ar
Ministry of Justice	http://www.jus.gov.ar
Sub-secretary of Public Management	http://www.sgp.gov.ar
Ombudsman	http://www.defensor.gov.ar
Cristal	http://www.cristal.gov.ar

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Centro Latinoamericano de Administración Para el Desarrollo (CLAD)	http://www.clad.org.ve
Development Gateway	http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	http://www.iadb.org
Organization of American States (OAS)	http://www.oas.org
Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) (OAS)	http://www.upd.oas.org
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.org.ar
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/ar