



Overall performance

Guatemala has satisfactory overall investment in infrastructure at 3.4% of GDP. However, financial closes for private infrastructure investment have declined in the five years to 2020. Guatemala could reform its infrastructure governance and planning to attract better quality investment. Setting out a strategic infrastructure plan for the nation, publishing a project pipeline and conducting post-completion reviews on infrastructure projects could contribute to an improved infrastructure investment environment.

Drivers	Rank (176)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	71	↑ 1	27	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Regulatory frameworks	59	↓ 3	50	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Permits	54	↑ 2	60	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Light Blue
Planning	72	↓ 2	19	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Procurement	41	↓ 9	74	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Blue
Activity	18	↓ 5	47	Teal	Teal	Teal	Light Blue	Light Blue
Funding capacity	48	↑ 1	30	Orange	Orange	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Financial markets	61	↑ 3	24	Yellow	Yellow	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue

Guatemala at a glance

\$4,617
GDP per capita
(USD, 2019)

17.6 million
Population
(2019)

—
Infrastructure investment
(2019 estimate)

—
Infrastructure gap
(2019 estimate)

55.9
Infrastructure quality
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

\$143 million
Private infrastructure investment
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

Top performing metrics



93.8/100

Financial stability

According to the World Economic Forum, Guatemala has good financial stability, above the average of 88 for Upper Middle Income Countries. The long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is to be determined.



80.2/100

Gross government debt

Guatemala's gross government debt grew to 25% of GDP in 2019 from 24% in 2016. This remains lower than the average of 47% for Upper Middle Income Countries but the fiscal impact of COVID-19 pandemic may affect this.



78.6/100

Registering property

It takes 24 days to register a property in Guatemala, similar to the Upper Middle Income Countries' average of 23.5 days. As infrastructure projects often involve property rights, shorter time to register properties means less cost and lower to projects.

Opportunities to grow



No

Published project pipeline

Guatemala does not currently publish an infrastructure pipeline of projects. The addition of an infrastructure pipeline could help provide infrastructure participants with a clear indication of prospective and confirmed infrastructure activity.



No

Market sounding and/or assessment

According to the World Bank, there is no formal requirement for a market sounding process in Guatemala. Adding one could allow the government to determine if there is an interest from investors and lenders to provide commercial financing for projects.



No

Published infrastructure plan

Guatemala does not have a national or sub-national infrastructure plan. The addition of an infrastructure plan could highlight infrastructure challenges and opportunities for investment, as well as detail the government's planned responses.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Guatemala Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	81.3	Population (million, 2019)	17.6	Unemployment rate (2019)	2.7%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	4,617	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	51.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	4.2%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	3.4%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	25.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.52
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	1.6%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	45	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2014)	48.3

METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	No -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	52.3 ↑	Cost to start a business	65.3 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	58.5 ↓	Dealing with construction permits	28.4 ↓
Recovery rate	28.1 ↑	Product market regulation, network sectors	53.7 [^] -	Quality of land administration	45 ↑
Rule of law	29 ↓	Regulatory (including competition) quality	46.1 ↑	Registering property	78.6 -
Shareholder governance	16.7 -	Strength of insolvency framework	25 -	Time required to start a business	66.9 ↑
Political stability and absence of violence	41 ↑	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	No -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	50.4 [^] ↓	Infrastructure investment	41.6 [^] ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	No -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	50 -	Private infrastructure investment	18.6 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	55 -	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	64.6 [^] ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	78 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	61.8 ↓
Market sounding and/or assessment?	No -	PPP contract management	68 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		Drawing on data from: International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	5.9 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	15.8 ↓		
Gross government debt	80.2 ↓	Financing through local equity market	32.7 ↑		
Long term GDP growth trend	29.9 ↓	Stocks traded	7.9 [^] ↑		
Summary credit rating	45 -	Financial depth	28.2 ↑		
		Financial stability	93.8 ↓		

Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017 ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017 - No change from InfraCompass 2017

Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

[^]Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.