



# Think Strategically: "Populism's Impact on Investment Climate: A Global Perspective"

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## The Populist Paradox

The populist political movement has gained momentum in various parts of the world in recent years. It is characterized by leaders who claim to represent the ordinary people against the perceived elites and establishment. Populist leaders often employ simple and emotionally charged rhetoric, promising to address the grievances of their supporters. The rise of populism has significant implications for many nations and can affect politics, economics, and social cohesion in various ways.

Populist movements often thrive on dividing society into "us" versus "them". Leading as it is happening in the U.S. to increased political polarization, making it challenging for governments to find common ground and pass effective policies. Also, populist leaders tend to undermine democratic institutions and checks and balances in their quest for power, eroding democratic norms and weakening the rule of law.

Populist rhetoric can exacerbate social divisions by targeting specific groups, such as immigrants or ethnic minorities. The division of populists creates increased social tensions and conflicts.

It's important to note that the impact of populism varies from country to country and is influenced by numerous factors, including the specific grievances of the population, the strength of democratic institutions, and the charisma and leadership style of populist figures. Some populist movements have led to significant policy changes, while others have faced challenges implementing their agendas.

## Failure to Adapt to Change is the Precursor of a National Decline

However, in addition to the populist movement, countries can fail for various complex reasons, and it's a subject that has been extensively studied by economists, political scientists, and historians. Here are some key factors that can contribute to the failure of nations:

1. **Political Instability:** One of the primary reasons for the failure of nations is political instability. This can result from corrupt or ineffective governments, frequent leadership changes, and the absence of the rule of law. Political instability can deter foreign investment, hinder economic growth, and lead to social unrest. One Key Example is Venezuela, a stark illustration of political instability leading to national failure. Years of autocratic rule, economic mismanagement, and corruption have plunged the country into a deep economic crisis. Hyperinflation, a collapse of the oil-dependent economy, and a humanitarian catastrophe have resulted from political instability.

2. **Economic Mismanagement:** Poor economic policies, including excessive debt, inflation, and currency devaluation, can lead to economic crises that undermine a nation's stability. Mismanagement of resources, such as relying heavily on a single export commodity, can also make a country vulnerable to economic shocks. For example, Zimbabwe's economic failure due to severe economic mismanagement. Land reforms in the early 2000s led to a collapse of commercial agriculture, hyperinflation, and widespread poverty. The economy contracted dramatically, and the country faced severe shortages of essential goods.
3. **Social Inequality:** High levels of income inequality can lead to social unrest and even conflict. When a small portion of the population controls most wealth and resources, it can create resentment and social divisions. South Africa grapples with high levels of income inequality and racial disparities due to its history of apartheid. Despite political progress, economic disparities persist, leading to social tensions and protests. Addressing inequality remains a significant challenge for the nation's stability.
4. **Corruption:** Corruption within the government and institutions can erode public trust and hinder economic development. It often results in diverting resources for personal gain rather than public welfare. Corruption has been a long-standing issue in Nigeria, affecting various sectors such as politics, business, and public services. It has hindered economic development and contributed to social unrest. The diversion of oil revenue for personal gain has deprived the country of much-needed resources for infrastructure and social programs.
5. **Lack of Education and Healthcare:** Insufficient investment in education and healthcare can limit a nation's human capital development. This, in turn, hampers economic productivity and competitiveness on the global stage. Afghanistan's history of conflict and instability has resulted in poor access to quality education and healthcare. This has left large segments of the population with limited opportunities for economic and social advancement, contributing to instability.
6. **Natural Disasters:** Nations prone to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or droughts, can struggle to recover and develop without the necessary infrastructure and preparedness. Haiti, one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, has faced repeated natural disasters, including earthquakes and hurricanes. Weak infrastructure, inadequate disaster preparedness, and limited resources for recovery have hindered the nation's development.
7. **External Factors:** Sometimes, external factors like international conflicts, trade sanctions, or dependency on foreign aid can contribute to a nation's failure. North Korea's isolation from the global community due to international sanctions and its secretive regime has contributed to its economic stagnation and political isolation. External factors can significantly impact a nation's stability.
8. **Geopolitical Factors:** A nation's geopolitical location can also influence its stability. Proximity to conflict zones or powerful neighbors can pose challenges to its development. Ukraine's geopolitical location between Russia and Western Europe has made it vulnerable to conflicts and power struggles. These factors have hindered its political stability and economic development.
9. **Failure to Adapt:** Failure to adapt to changing global economic and technological trends can also lead to a nation's decline. Being stuck in outdated industries or practices can make a nation less competitive. Two examples include two U.S. Jurisdictions that went bankrupt Detroit and Puerto Rico.

On a smaller scale, the city of Detroit in the United States is an example of how failure to adapt to economic changes can lead to decline. Heavy reliance on the automotive industry and its inability to diversify its economy contributed to the city's financial woes and population decline. In turn, Puerto Rico and its failure to adapt to the loss of Section 936 tax benefits is a significant factor in the economic challenges faced by Puerto Rico. Even though Section 936 was phased out in the late 1990s and eliminated in 2006, the loss of tax benefits profoundly impacted Puerto Rico's economy for several reasons. Puerto Rico had become heavily dependent on Section 936 as a source of

revenue and job creation. The loss of Section 936 highlighted Puerto Rico's failure to diversify its economy. The island has relied on and continues to this day to have north of 45% GDP in manufacturing, particularly in the pharmaceutical and biopharma facilities. Puerto Rico was forced to borrow heavily to cover its budget shortfalls, significantly increasing public debt, and we all know the results.

10. **Cultural and Historical Factors:** Historical conflicts, ethnic tensions, or cultural divisions can contribute to a nation's instability without effective governance and policies. The Balkans region has experienced conflicts rooted in historical grievances and ethnic divisions. These tensions have hindered political stability and economic development in several countries in the area. The Balkans region has experienced conflicts rooted in historical grievances and ethnic divisions. These tensions have hindered political stability and economic development in several countries in the area.

It's important to note that the interplay of these factors is complex, and the path to a nation's failure can differ from one case to another. Prosperous countries often have stable governments, strong institutions, a focus on education and healthcare, and policies that promote economic growth and social equity. Conversely, failed nations often exhibit the opposite characteristics.

Analyzing and understanding these factors in the context of specific countries can provide valuable insights into their prospects for success or failure.

### **The Final Word: The Next Electoral Cycle is Critical for Puerto Rico**

Certainly, Puerto Rico stands at a crucial juncture in its history, facing numerous challenges that require thoughtful consideration during the next electoral process.

In conclusion, the upcoming electoral process should prioritize several critical areas for Puerto Rico's advancement, including Economic Diversification, Fiscal Responsibility, Infrastructure Investment, Sustainable Development, Education and Workforce Development, Inclusivity and Social Justice Engagement and Transparency.

In this transformative moment, we must all play a role in shaping the dialogue around these issues. By fostering informed discussions and advocating for policies promoting economic development and growth, Puerto Rico can navigate its challenges and emerge more robust and prosperous in the years to come.

**"The greatest danger in times of change is not the change itself but acting using ideas that failed us in the past".**

Francisco Rodríguez-Castro  
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