Abstract

The Direct Foreign Investment (IED) takes the great protagonism in the context from the economic globalization, forcing the governments to reorient its economic policies, thus to bring greater investors and to obtain greater capital. The countries of Latin America present a stability in their economies, with tendencies to improve, as it express Chile, country flag of AL, being shown exemplary macroeconomic indices for any country, since its trajectory in the last years has been the best one, as it sees in the ranking of competitiveness of World Economic Forum (WEF), being located in position 23 at the moment. All this thanks to the policies adopted in the last years, wanting to open its doors to the rest of the world and to as much offer security for the foreign investors as for the nationals. Clear that Colombia and Brazil, also have wanted to change their policies in search of obtaining macroeconomic improvements and greater pick up of IED; thanks to its present governments, presenting preoccupation to offer greater security in the matter of investment. But a particular case is had, like is it Venezuela, that no roadside ditch neither with a government nor with favourable policies for the pick up of IED, being a country with a great power at the moment to the rich petroleum being, phenomenon that is beneficial for its macroeconomic stability. Therefore, it is possible to be concluded that a country to catch greater capital, does not concern the cut of its government, but that must adopt policies that offer confidence for the investors (foreign and national), and thus to be able to obtain improvements in its macroeconomics and to obtain better standards of world-wide competitiveness.

Keywords

Institutionales Reforms, Stability Macroeconomic, Direct Foreign Investment, Risk of Evaluation.