This 2019 survey included some countries not considered in their first study in 2016. The countries added to the survey were:

1. Argentina
2. El Salvador
3. Dominican Republic

The countries that were surveyed in 2016 and again in 2019 were:

1. Brazil
2. Chile
3. Colombia
4. Costa Rica
5. Ecuador
6. Mexico
7. Peru

2. On Central Regulatory Coordination Bodies (CRCBs) the report does not discuss their presence but the OECD country profiles, based on this new 2019 data, do indicate that half (5) of the 10 surveyed countries maintain CRCBs:

1. Argentina: The Legal and Technical Secretariat
2. Brazil: The Ministry of Economy, along with the Office of the Chief of Staff
3. Ecuador: General Secretariat of the Presidency
4. El Salvador: Organism for Better Regulation
5. Mexico: CONAMER

This list includes new CRCBs that have formed in the time since the previous survey: Argentina (2018), Brazil (2019), and El Salvador (2018) (these were not captured in our review at the beginning of the year, in which we drew from OECD and different reports).

3. All of the countries surveyed – except for Brazil, Chile, and Peru – have assigned a minister or high-level official to be charged with regulatory reform; and all countries surveyed have introduced an explicit policy for regulatory reform/quality. These indicators would suggest a commitment, even if not a CRBC in every case.

4. The survey only considered a handful of the GRPs that we referenced in our survey:

- Stakeholder engagement
- Ex ante Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)
- Ex post evaluation of regulations and administrative simplification