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**TOWARD A DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) ***

- A proposal for action -

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PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY

The system of international relations created after World War II contributed to sustained world economic growth for nearly three decades. Since the mid-1970s, however, this system has been subject to intense pressures, because it is no longer viable within the context of structural change now occurring in the major industrialized market-economy countries. Changes such as the shift toward services and high technology goods, the new engines of development in these societies, suggest that a new international division of labour is in the process of consolidation.

The international trade system is today marked by great instability and uncertainty. The growth in trade that has occurred primarily among the developed countries has been interrupted, and the results of successive rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalize trade have fallen short of the international community's expectations. Although tariffs on manufactured goods have been reduced, a veritable arsenal of non-tariff restrictions is now employed against exports of all types and origins. The emergence of new countries as significant world suppliers and the importance of the developing countries as markets for both exports and direct investments from the industrialized countries have contributed to a profound change in the international trade picture. Another factor is that Japan has now consolidated its position as a major world exporter, using its comparative advantages in terms of technological development and low costs to accumulate large trade surpluses. These developments constitute a departure from past trends -- a new reality that has led to widespread protectionism and trade retaliation in breach of the multilateral rules established in the GATT.

Particularly troubling is the crisis now affecting the world's multilateral mechanisms -- the movement away from the principles of international co-operation toward an approach based on the power of individual countries or groups of countries. This tendency is intrinsic to the new economic reality in the industrialized countries as well as to the structure of world power itself -- the conflict between superpowers manifested directly or indirectly in various regions of the world.

Discord also characterizes the current financial and monetary order. In the absence of multilateral international control over the macroeconomic policies of the major industrialized countries, exchange rates for the major currencies have been radically altered; this in turn has severely affected world trade and financial flows, concentrating great power of decision in a group of five countries, power derived neither from the market nor from international conventions. The Latin American countries and a number of European countries have called for a revision of the international monetary

and financial system in conjunction with the GATT's new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

In one sense, however, the questions and uncertainty hanging over the current world situation --in constant, often sudden transformation-- may also be regarded as an opportunity for fresh ideas and action. The challenges are great and require transcendental decisions. For Latin America and the Community, these challenges relate directly to future development possibilities, and in an increasingly interdependent world, call for closer co-operation than ever.

Latin America's economic problems are serious, posing a threat of unsuspected proportions to the resurgence of Democracy in the region. The per capita product in 1986, according to ECLAC estimates, only slightly exceeded the level reached by the region in 1978. The total transfer of resources abroad, generated by financial movements, amounted to US\$ 132 billion during the period 1982-1986. The terms of trade for Latin American goods deteriorated by 20% between 1981 and 1986. In 1986, the value of exports fell by 14.8% while imports increased by only 2.4%, which means that their level was 34% lower than in 1980. Inflation accelerated in the region, although there were spectacular reductions in some countries where inflation had reached almost uncontrollable rates. Urban unemployment grew in nearly every Latin American country to levels higher than in the previous decade. For the fourth consecutive year, debt service (interest) represented approximately 35% of exports in 1986. All of these facts have led to adjustment policies that are constricting Latin American economies and placing a strain on political and social tolerance.

Europe also faces many challenges in the current situation. One such challenge is how to reduce unemployment, which is particularly prevalent among young people just entering the work force. Another challenge is intensified competition with the United States and Japan in world trade markets; to improve its competitive position, Europe will be obliged to increase its rates of saving, investment and productivity.

Both regions need to diversify their external economic relations in order to grow, to save, to better distribute the fruits of development and to preserve their autonomy, so that in turn they can design and execute economic policies consistent with the needs of their respective societies. For Latin America, the European Community represents not only an attractive export market, but also a significant alternative source of technology, services, capital goods and financing. There are historic, cultural and political links which, from a Latin American perspective, must be built upon in order to achieve a closer relationship between the two regions.

The member countries of the Community are fully aware of the potential of Latin America: a population exceeding 400 million today and projected to reach 535 million by the end of the century; a wealth of natural resources and a production capacity that has been diversified and must now be structured to meet the growing demand of vast segments of its population and to participate in the dynamic growth sectors of international trade. ECLAC contends that in order to regain economic momentum and growth, Latin America will require a high volume of imports, particularly in view of the adjustment policies

currently being applied by Latin American countries to confront the crisis --policies in which imports have become a negative factor, restricting economic growth. In order to increase its imports, however, the region requires additional external financing. For the Community, a Latin America making sure progress on the path of economic and social development is a promising associate for the years ahead and a significant potential element in the Community's own growth and export success.

The potential for closer relations between these two regions, however, is latent --nothing will happen through spontaneous generation. Deliberate decisions must be taken at a high political level; areas in which reciprocal relations can be broadened must be found and the appropriate ad hoc mechanisms developed.

On the basis of these considerations, ECLAC and the Institute for European-Latin American Relations, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, have convened a meeting of prominent Latin American and European figures, participating strictly on their own behalf, without representing governments or institutions, in a forum not for negotiation, but for collective reflection, disassociated from any official activities or proceedings between the governments of these two regions.

The central objective of the meeting is to find a balanced and harmonious group of areas in which Latin American countries and the Community can pursue shared medium- and long-term interests, given that the relationship between them can become closer and more stable only if both parties benefit from it.

The meeting is also intended to remove relations between Latin America and the European Community from the traditional context in which one is "donor" and the other "recipient", in which one of the parties requests and the other grants. The idea is to view the reciprocal relationship from a perspective that benefits both parties, taking into account the differences that exist between the two groups of countries with respect to their economic situations and degrees of development. This would help to enrich the co-ordinated range of measures that could be negotiated between Latin America and the Community, giving it, at the same time, an equitable character.

In order to identify the harmonious and balanced group of areas of mutual short-, medium- and long-term interest between Latin America ^{1/} and the European Economic Community, ^{2/} ECLAC used a methodology based on the "revealed comparative advantage", which is explained in the first section of this document.

The present exercise refers exclusively to goods; however, given their importance, services could be included in subsequent studies.

The second section provides the results obtained by applying this methodology. The statistical data used covered the period 1978-1983, which made it possible to distinguish between the prospects for short-term as opposed to medium- and long-term complementation. The prospects for short-term complementation consist of products or groups of products in respect of which Latin America could open its market to Community exports, and inversely, those for which the Community could open its market to Latin American exports.

Medium- and long-term prospects for complementation consist first of all of the sectors where it would be desirable to create mixed enterprises or effect co-investments in order to serve both the Latin American and European markets. This section also contains a number of reflections on the possibilities for increasing trade between both regions. Technological co-operation is an integral part of this process, in so far as it helps Latin America to improve its current production processes and restructure its production capacity so as to respond to the region's own specific needs and resources and adapt to demand in the European and international markets.

The third section discusses financial co-operation, conceived as a fundamental support mechanism essential to converting this new approach into reality and enabling Latin America to recover its capacity to import goods and services indispensable for its economic and social development.

Of course, the methodology can be improved. Statistics can and should be updated and disaggregated. But its advantage is that without entering into each sector individually, an overall proposal could be prepared covering all four key areas to be described below. For this reason, it is important that the meeting in Montevideo centre its discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of the methodology proposed, and not on the sectors or groups of products to which it might apply, since this meeting is not intended to serve as a table for trade negotiations.

A process such as that contemplated in this document can only be realized through deliberate action based on the solid political will of both regions. At the beginning of this process, a meeting of prominent figures from Latin America and Europe can perform an essential political and economic function, from a position of independence, by identifying the balanced and harmonious group of areas in which medium- and long-term mutual interests for both groups of countries can be developed. Their findings can then be communicated to the governments of Europe and Latin America as a contribution to overcoming the current stagnation in reciprocal relations and placing them on a much more dynamic plane consistent with their potential.

This new approach to mutual relations places demands on both regions. The Community would be obliged to adopt a new attitude in its external relations, and to adopt a policy deliberately seeking closer relations with Latin America. Latin America, in turn, would have to find the means to express itself as a region and develop the instruments necessary to conduct complex negotiations. The demands on both regions are high. The obstacles to co-operation between Latin America and the Community can be overcome only if precise objectives and appropriate mechanisms are established. In particular, both regions must realize that the process on which they are embarking is mutually beneficial.

I. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

As observed earlier, the relationship between Europe and Latin America can become closer and more stable only if both parties benefit from it. How, then, should economic relations between the two regions be conceptualized, and how can interest be elicited from both parties in seeking an authentic development partnership?

These notes propose concrete, technically-grounded responses to this question, identifying areas of short-, medium-, and long-term mutual interest in which significant progress can be made toward correcting the current stagnation, if not deterioration, in relations between Latin America and the Community.

First of all, four areas have been identified in which the short-, medium-, and long-term interests of the two regions may coincide: a) trade; b) joint enterprises, direct investment, co-investment, etc.; c) technological co-operation; and d) financing.

Given their close interdependence, these four areas should not be treated separately. Judging from past experience, trade, considered in isolation, does not offer great promise for the future. On the other hand, if trade is considered in conjunction with a range of areas or sectors of economic and productive activity, the possibilities for breaking the prevailing inertia are much greater. A package encompassing the four areas listed above would offer a much broader range of opportunities for negotiation by enabling each region to make concessions on one front in order to obtain advantages on another.

In view of these considerations, the following methodology was adopted:

The first step is to assess the relative positions of Latin America and the EEC in the process of international industrial redeployment. Sectoral trends in both regions with respect to comparative advantage are then analysed in order to identify industries whose relative importance is increasing or diminishing and to determine the repercussions this process may entail for each region.

The method used to assess trends in comparative advantage for the various types of products during the period from 1978 to 1983 is based on the revealed comparative advantage index,^{3/} whose definition and method of calculation are given in detail in the annex.

In essence, the revealed comparative advantage index is based on the assumption that differences in competitive conditions are reflected by export currents within the different branches. Protectionist measures, transport costs, consumer preferences, etc., are assumed to remain constant. Despite these limitations, this index constitutes one of the best means available for quantifying comparative advantage for countries or groups of countries.

The point of departure for this methodology is to examine the degree to which each group of countries is specialized in a determined product. A region is considered specialized in a category of products when those products' share of the region's total exports is greater than their share of total world exports, a situation that is indicated by a number greater than 1.^{4/} Increases or decreases in this degree of specialization with reference to a base year (in this case 1978), indicate the product or products in which a determined region displays a revealed comparative advantage. If the degree of specialization tends to increase, the revealed comparative advantage index will be greater than 1, which indicates that a comparative advantage exists. Inversely, if the revealed comparative advantage index is less than 1, the region does not have a comparative advantage in this product.

The second step is to classify products --as listed in the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)-- into four categories, for both Latin America and the EEC.

a) The first category is composed of products in which the region concerned displays a low degree of specialization and the absence of comparative advantage. These conditions indicate that this sector of the region's economy is unsuccessful and thus constitutes a potential market for imports if opened to them.

b) The second category consists of products in which the region displays comparative advantage but has not yet achieved a degree of specialization. Such sectors might be referred to as "hopeful", since, while their volume is still relatively low, their dynamic suggests that the production processes in question might be worthy of direct investments, the establishment of joint enterprises or co-investments in which both regions participate.

c) The third category includes products in which the region still has a high degree of specialization but has lost its comparative advantage. These are products of what one might call the "nostalgia" industries --those whose relative importance is declining. In the European countries this group surely includes the "aging" sectors, for which decline in comparative advantage will, in the medium and long term, lead to a transfer of production activity toward the developing countries.

d) The fourth category consists of the "successful" sectors, in which the region has a high degree of specialization and a clear comparative advantage. These are products that will tend naturally to be exported.

The third step, based on the results of the preceding exercise,^{5/} is to clarify the options for mutually beneficial complementation with respect to trade, investment and technological co-operation between the EEC and Latin America. That process is the essence of this document. The idea is to develop a group of areas for co-operation with an emphasis on areas of coinciding interest, which, with the proper political and financial support, could yield balanced, symmetrical benefits for both parties.

Since the most recent statistics offering detailed information by product, as well as relatively complete coverage by country, extend only through 1983, the period 1978-1983 was selected as the basis for research.

For this period, the products or groups of products for which Latin America could have opened its market to the Community —and vice versa— and the sectors in which it would be feasible to establish joint companies or effect joint investments with a view to supplying the Latin American, European and international markets are indicated for the purpose of example.

Technological co-operation is an important element in this process, since it will help Latin America to restructure its production capacity, adjusting it to its own needs and resources and to world demand. Finally, financial co-operation is conceived as a fundamental support mechanism, essential to converting this new approach into reality. This is not a call for financial transfers, but rather an analysis of possibilities for liberating resources so that Latin America can recover its capacity to import, overcome its current stagnation and realize the potential inherent in its relations with the Community.

II. RESULTS

As relations between the two regions have become progressively weaker, renewed efforts by both parties to formulate a coherent proposal for an interregional system of co-operation, by means of joint programmes and concrete projects consistent with the dimension and level of development of each, would appear increasingly justified.

The possibilities for economic complementation between the EEC and Latin America are numerous. Indeed, recent technological developments, the energy crisis, the new Japanese industrial strategy, the increasing competitiveness of products exported by the Asian economies, etc., have led to changes in comparative advantage necessitating structural, long-term adjustments in the European economies. This situation opens up opportunities for complementation with Latin America, particularly with respect to sectors that are declining in Europe while becoming more dynamic in Latin America, or vice versa.

Analysis of the prospects for economic complementation raised by these structural changes suggests that trade, investment and technological co-operation must be linked in order to develop a more complete and symmetrical proposal.

This section will discuss possible results with respect to complementation in the three fields mentioned, distinguishing between short-term and medium- and long-term prospects. In the subsequent section we will turn to an analysis of the formulas for financial co-operation between the two groups of countries, a subject which is fundamental to gaining support for the proposal.

1. Short-term complementation

The analysis conducted at the aggregate level for the two groups of countries is based on the proposition that the sectors with revealed comparative

advantage also have prospects for growth. Following the methodology adopted, we begin by indicating the specific sectors that have prospects for short-term trade complementation between the EEC and Latin America, given the changes that have occurred in their relative comparative advantage with respect to certain products. Two separate groups of products have been identified:

a) Community products that could be exported to the Latin American market

These are products in which Latin America lacks comparative advantage and displays a low degree of specialization. This situation suggests that the sectors producing these goods are unsuccessful and that the market appears potentially receptive to imports, which the Community would be in a very good position to supply. For these same products, the EEC displays a high degree of specialization as well as comparative advantage. This is a situation of perfect complementation. Latin America would import from the Community those products for which its own production is deficient, and the Community in turn would have the opportunity to expand the exportation of products in which it tends increasingly to specialize and in which it is likely to continue being competitive in international markets.

To illustrate how the methodology is applied, statistical data corresponding to the period 1978-1983 were used. If Latin America and the EEC had agreed to apply the method suggested in this document to identify areas for reciprocal co-operation from 1983 onwards, it would have been possible at that time to identify an initial group of products in which the EEC could have increased its exports toward the region.

The sectors in which this complementary situation would exist between the Community and Latin America, and which are listed as they appear in the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2, are as follows:

SITC group

- 022 Milk and cream
- 024 Cheese and curd
- 046 Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin
- 048 Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits or vegetables
- 091 Margarine and shortening
- 098 Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.
- 112 Alcoholic beverages
- 269 Old clothing and other old textile articles; rags
- 277 Natural abrasives, n.e.s. (including industrial diamonds)
- 531 Synthetic organic dyestuffs, etc., natural indigo and colour lakes
- 533 Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials
- 541 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
- 553 Perfumery, cosmetic and toilet preparations (excluding soaps); aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils (including such products suitable for medicinal uses)
- 554 Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations
- 592 Starches, inulin and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues
- 598 Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.

- 613 Furskins, tanned or dressed (including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms); pieces or cuttings of furskins, tanned or dressed (including heads, paws, tails and the like, not being fabricated)
- 652 Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)
- 654 Textile fabrics, woven, other than of cotton or man-made fibres
- 655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including tubular knit fabrics, pile fabrics and open-work fabrics)
- 657 Special textile fabrics and related products
- 659 Floor coverings, etc.
- 661 Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)
- 662 Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials
- 679 Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.
- 692 Metal containers for storage and transport
- 694 Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper
- 699 Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.
- 716 Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 718 Other power generating machinery and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 721 Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 722 Tractors (other than those falling within headings 744.11 and 783.2) whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys
- 724 Textile and leather machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 745 Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 783 Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
- 786 Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s., and specially designed and equipped transport containers
- 847 Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.
- 873 Meters and counters, n.e.s.

It should be added that in 1983, exports 6/ of these products to Canada, the United States and Japan that could potentially have been shifted toward Latin America represented a value of approximately US\$ 2.5 billion. Such a shift would have meant an increase of 20% in Community exports toward Latin America and a decrease of only 5% in its exports to the three countries mentioned. It should also be noted that in 1983, the EEC exported less of certain products to Canada, the United States and Japan than Latin America imported from these same countries. This was the case for: Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.; Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.; Meters and counters, n.e.s.; Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s., and specially designed and equipped transport containers; Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin; Metal containers for storage and transport; Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.; Margarine and shortening. In other words, as far as these products are concerned, Latin America represents a potential export market for the Community that is greater than the shift in trade alone.

b) Latin American products that could be exported to the Community

The methodology proposed could also have been applied to identify a second group of products in which the EEC has not attained a degree of specialization and does not have comparative advantage, but in which Latin America displays high degrees of specialization that in most cases are

increasing even further. Latin America would appear to be in a good position to increase its exports in these sectors toward the EEC.

Analysis of the period 1978-1983 indicates that this situation of complementation exists with respect to the following products, as they appear in the SITC, Rev. 2.

SITC group

- 045 Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley and maize)
- 057 Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried
- 058 Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations
- 081 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
- 121 Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse
- 274 Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites
- 281 Iron ore and concentrates
- 287 Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.
- 289 Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)
- 291 Crude animal materials, n.e.s.
- 671 Pig iron, spigeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys
- 682 Copper
- 687 Tin
- 762 Radio-broadcast receivers (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers).

A new commercial current, symmetrical with that described earlier, would thus have been created, with the Community importing from Latin America products it once imported from Canada, the United States and Japan. Again, a value on the order of US\$ 2.5 billion (as recorded in 1983) is involved, an amount that would have permitted an increase of 14% in Community imports from Latin America and a reduction of less than 4% in imports from the other three developed countries.

In 1983, EEC imports of some of the products indicated (such as: Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse; Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals); Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites; Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold), and Crude animal materials, n.e.s.) from Canada, Japan and the United States, amounted to US\$ 3 billion, whereas Latin American exports of these products to the same three countries represented a value of only US\$ 408 million. This indicates that there is a significant potential market in the EEC for Latin American exports of these products.

A diversity of factors conspire against concrete trade negotiations covering the products listed. First, import markets must be sufficiently accessible for the products indicated, and second, if this list of products is treated as an initial step toward richer, more meaningful co-operation, the inertia that has heretofore characterized relations between Europe and Latin America must be overcome.

There is furthermore a significant asymmetry within this list of products, in that Community exports would consist primarily of industrial products, while Latin America would continue to export unfinished products. This asymmetry, however, will tend to be corrected over the medium and long term as the objectives described below are gradually attained.

2. Medium- and long-term complementation

In the new phase of relations between the Community and Latin America contemplated in this document, joint action in the fields of investment and technology constitutes a priority medium- and long-term objective within the range of coinciding interests between both regions.

In the European economies, growth depends increasingly on performance in the services and high technology sectors, while profound, long-term structural adjustments are required in the declining sectors, if only to prevent the inefficient use of scarce resources or avoid the increasingly painful loss of jobs.

It is highly probable that these adjustments will have a considerable impact on relations between the EEC and Latin America over the medium and long term. Two questions arise in this regard.

First, what possibilities are there for complementary reconversion by the two regions, in which production activities that are tending to decline in Europe might be transferred to Latin American countries showing more dynamic tendencies?

Second, to what extent could this European industrial reconversion lead to an increase in trade between the two regions?

a) European investments in Latin America

With respect to the first question, as to the sectors where Latin America would be in the best position to attract production activity in which the European countries have been losing comparative advantage, concrete results have been obtained. When we examine the trends in comparative advantage and specialization for all sectors in the two regions (through 1983), we find products in respect of which Latin America has achieved comparative advantage but not, as yet, a degree of specialization, whereas for the same products, the Community has achieved a high degree of specialization but has lost comparative advantage. In the medium, and long term, such a situation will probably lead to a transfer of these "aging" industries from Europe to other regions with better prospects for growth.

Based on the statistical data analysed, the sectors characterized by this complementary situation of decline in the Community and dynamism in Latin America are as follows (as they appear in the SITC, Rev. 2):

SITC group

- 073 Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.
- 266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning
- 512 Alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
- 562 Fertilizers, manufactured
- 583 Polymerization and copolymerization products
- 584 Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, etc.
- 628 Articles of rubber, n.e.s.
- 664 Glass
- 673 Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)
- 674 Universals, plates and sheets of iron and steel
- 677 Iron or steel wire (excluding wire rod), whether or not coated, but not insulated
- 684 Aluminium
- 713 Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 737 Metalworking machinery (other than machine-tools), and parts thereof, n.e.s.
- 759 Parts and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines
- 761 Television receivers (including receivers incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound recorders or reproducers)
- 764 Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s. of and accessories for the apparatus and equipment falling within division 76
- 771 Electric power machinery and parts thereof
- 772 Electrical apparatus for making, breaking, protecting and connecting electrical circuits, etc.
- 773 Equipment for distributing electricity
- 774 Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus
- 775 Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
- 781 Passenger motor cars (other than public-service type vehicles), including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods
- 821 Furniture and parts thereof
- 843 Outer garments, women's, girls' and infants', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)
- 846 Under garments, knitted or crocheted
- 871 Optical instruments and apparatus
- 882 Photographic and cinematographic supplies
- 895 Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.

It should be assumed that in all of these sectors the Community has accumulated a wealth of experience and technology, but that currently they do not contribute to growth nor to an improved competitive position in world markets.

Many interpretations could be offered as to the causes for this phenomenon. The prolonged economic growth achieved by the EEC countries through the end of the 1960s was clearly driven by industrial and agricultural complementation within the Community, with notable advances in economies of scale, productivity and, in general, a more efficient and successful

placement of productive resources. At the same time, increased industrial complementation was sought between the EEC, the United States and Japan, primarily through tariff reductions and trade liberalization for manufactured products.

In the last decade, however, industrial complementation among the developed countries has been on the decline, and competition increasingly on the rise. This, in conjunction with the economic crisis, contributed to a sustained fall in the growth rates of the OECD countries. This situation particularly affected the Community, whose basic economic indicators suggest a relative decline vis-à-vis their main competitors in the OECD, especially the United States and Japan.

This loss of competitiveness has now become the focus of European industrial policy, which is why, since 1980, efforts have been made to stimulate the development of scientific and technological research (for example, the ESPRIT,*/ RACE **/ and EUREKA ***/ programmes), in order to confront the overwhelming presence of the United States and Japan in the most advanced technologies.

At the same time, however, Europe is not in a position to accept deindustrialization, and, since the declining sectors cannot contribute to a regeneration of the European economy, the region must reorder its priorities, including those in the field of external relations. It appears evident that if European de-industrialization is in part a consequence of the increasing competitiveness of industry in certain developing countries, this process should be expanded within a co-ordinated system offering benefits to both parties.

The purpose of this document is to impart a methodology designed to permit the identification of sectors or groups of specific products that could serve as a basis for closer co-ordination between European industrial policy and European investments in Latin America and for the harmonization of the EEC's and Latin America's economic policies. On the one hand, the Community would benefit by participating more actively and on a more equal footing with other developed countries in the reorganization of the world economy imposed by the crisis. On the other hand, by strengthening relations with the EEC, Latin America could demonstrate its determination to promote economic and social development by increasing intra-regional co-operation and diversifying its economic and political relations.

The approach taken in Latin America to develop the sectors indicated will depend in the final analysis on which countries participate and which products are included. However, a suggestion can be advanced in this respect. A contractual approach that would assure Latin American enterprises of a reasonable share of the business capital, would permit a better absorption of

*/ European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technology.

**/ Research and Development in Advanced Communication and Technology for Europe.

***/ European Research Co-ordination Agency.

the technological and managerial contributions of their European counterparts. The idea is to find a means for disaggregating direct foreign investment, which traditionally is offered as a block, and to avoid 100% retention of capital by the foreign investor. Joint enterprises and co-investment —binational or multinational— have become increasingly prevalent in recent years and could offer interesting possibilities for co-operation between the EEC and Latin America in the sectors discussed above as a crucial link providing access to greater possibilities in international and regional markets than enterprises operating exclusively at the national level.

Joint enterprises could also provide the basis for an appropriate and impartial transfer of technology and would permit greater participation in and assimilation of technical industrial progress by the local Latin American community.

Since basic research and the development of new processes and products have occurred primarily in the industrialized countries, which have dedicated infinitely greater resources to these tasks, it is evident that Latin America's best possibilities are in the rapid incorporation and adaptation of these advances. Lack of access to certain production processes is the factor which, in the final analysis, prevents the region from sufficiently taking advantage of its own resources and effectively employing its labour force.

An important fact of such technical co-operation is training for Latin American professionals and students in order to complement and update their academic education, particularly in areas which have a particular bearing on the region's development. Moreover, such training is beneficial for both parties: on the one hand, it would provide a significant boost for the training of high-level technical and professional personnel, and on the other hand, personnel training in European universities, imparting knowledge of European technology and European capacity for innovation and production, would create a natural bias in favour of European products and technology. This form of technical co-operation may be regarded as an investment by the Community that would mature in the medium and long term.

It would also be desirable to promote the participation of Latin American enterprises and professionals in European research and development projects, such as EUREKA, ESPRIT, RACE and BRUTE.*/ This would provide the region with access to the most advanced technologies, which today are simply beyond their reach. For the EEC it is an opportunity to spread its technological innovations, with all the forward linkage effects such a process entails.

b) The creation of new trade possibilities

The second question, i.e., to what extent European industrial reconversion could lead to the creation of new trade possibilities in the medium and long term, calls for a number of reflections.

The transfer of European production activities to Latin America, to the extent it occurs, would have a significant impact on that region's balance of

*/ Basic Research in Industrial Technology for Europe.

payments, and consequently, would create additional markets for EEC exports in so far as the import capacity thus created in Latin America is oriented toward EEC industries. Thus, the EEC would be in a position to establish a relationship between Latin American economic growth and its own exports.

Furthermore, the transfer of industrial activities to Latin America, with production exported to European, and increasingly, to Latin American markets would create new trade flows, not only between Latin America and the EEC, but also within Latin America itself.

Finally, with respect to the products listed as possibilities for symmetrical trade in the short term, it is probable that Latin American export production capacity would be insufficient to supply the community market, which opens additional prospects for profitable investment by the European countries. This is the case for: Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse; Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals); Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites; Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold), and Crude animal materials, n.e.s.

In the same way, the EEC could expand its exports of those products for which Latin America is a potential market greater than that represented by a simple shift of trade away from Canada, the United States and Japan. This is the case for such products as: Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.; Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.; Meters and counters, n.e.s.; Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s., and specially designed and equipped transport containers; Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin; Metal containers for storage and transport; Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s., and Margarine and shortening.

III. FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

In the previous sections, illustrations have been provided of the possible ways in which a methodology can be used to identify a concrete group of areas in which the shared short-, medium- and long-term interests of Latin America and the European Community could be pursued. This section will examine financial co-operation between the two regions as a necessary mechanism to ensure the viability of this entire process.

It is well known that one of the most serious problems threatening democratic, economic and social stability in Latin America is the service of external debt. Intimately associated with this problem are the adjustment policies that are being applied in some countries of the region, which, in the great majority of cases, have a recessionary bias, disregarding or discouraging considerations related to development and emphasizing restrictions on aggregate demand.

This severely limits Latin America's ability to import, nullifying possibilities for economic co-operation between the two regions in the group of areas or sectors that may be identified by applying the methodology suggested in this document. Consequently, formulas must be found to

re-establish positive financial flows toward the Latin American countries, reversing the current paradoxical situation in which Latin America is a net exporter of capital to the developed world.

On the other hand, the abrupt reduction in net loans granted to Latin America has contributed to a situation in which the countries whose private banks have lent money to the region have experienced a sharp decline in the levels of their exports toward the debtor markets.

In an EEC-Latin American colloquium held in Strasbourg in June 1986, under the auspices of the Council of Europe and IRELA, attention was called to the close relationship between the most serious Latin American problem, external debt, and the most important factor of social instability in Europe, unemployment. In this regard, a speech given by EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson is particularly revealing. He indicated that while Latin America has had to restrict its imports by approximately 35%, and has experienced a decline in per capita gross national product of 11% over five years, the consequences for the European countries have also been dramatic. Europe lost US\$ 1.7 billion annually in exports towards all developing countries, which amounts to a loss of one million jobs.

Furthermore, the arduous and difficult process of democratization in Latin America is severely tested by policies that, out of necessity have in one way or another postponed urgent and legitimate national aspirations. Europe, which encouraged and promoted this democratic process, should make every possible effort to support it. A democratic Latin America, that has once again found the path of economic and social development, could be a promising partner of enormous interest to the European Community. In a document by the Commission of the European Communities describing the prospects that appear to encourage Community action with respect to Latin America, it is clearly indicated how worthwhile it would be for both parties to improve relations. In the financial field in particular, the Commission suggests that the magnitude of Latin America's difficulties should not be used as an excuse for not pursuing financial co-operation between the two regions. On the contrary, the existence of serious financial problems only accentuates the need for the Community to pursue such relations, given the region's continuous, long-term financial assistance requirements. The Commission considers that the European Investment Bank should be invited to use its financing possibilities outside the Community in favour of the Latin American countries. Similarly, the projects that are financed in this manner should be of mutual interest.7/

If finding mutual short-, medium- and long-term interests is regarded as the fundamental basis for the new forms of co-operation between Latin America and the Community, and when we consider the technical and political considerations expressed by the Community bodies along the same lines, it would not appear difficult to clear a path for concerted and programmed financial co-operation. Such co-operation must be viewed as an indispensable mechanism for successful negotiation and concrete action with respect to the co-ordinated areas of mutual interest, whose potential has not been tapped until now. The issue therefore, is not one of financial transfers to be provided free of charge or on preferential conditions, but the creation of financial mechanisms to support economic and political co-operation of a broader scope, in which both regions have an interest.

Solid and stable financial co-operation between Latin America and the Community cannot be based on conventional mechanisms, such as official aid on concessionary terms or the granting of special treatment. It must rather be based on the political will to develop relations that will be beneficial and necessary for both parties and in which efforts and resources will be complementary.

Official development assistance provided to Latin America by the member States of EEC is marginal in relation to the total flow of financial resources toward the region; at the beginning of the 1980s its value represented between 3 and 4% of the total. It is also marginal in relation to official assistance provided by EEC States to all developing countries, since in that case it only reached 5% of the total.

These proportions contrast with the direct involvement of European sources in Latin America's external debt, which is estimated at approximately one-third of the total. These sources include official and private institutions in Europe. It appears appropriate, therefore, to include the subject of Latin American external debt among the most important and urgent issues that both groups of countries must confront in the area of financial co-operation. Together, they must seek the most appropriate, efficient and equitable formulas for satisfying Latin America's unpostponable need to grow, a need the industrialized countries themselves have increasingly been recognizing.

At the summit meeting of the seven major industrialized countries, the Latin American nations of the Cartagena Consensus called for political dialogue as a means to find these formulas, before internal social pressures forced Latin American governments to take decisions that, out of a sense of responsibility, they have refrained from in the past --decisions that are not considered the best option. Furthermore, if Latin American countries are not successful in saving or channeling resources for growth, they must confront the need to reduce their purchases from abroad even further, which would affect the very basis of the co-operation now being sought.

A. Co-operation with respect to Latin American external debt

Latin America and the Community have already had the opportunity to engage in dialogue on the subject of the region's external debt and its effects on economic and social development. The Community is thoroughly familiar with the burden imposed by the service of external debt and its effects not only in economic terms but also in political and social terms. Most recently, this situation has been aggravated by an unrelenting decline in prices for the basic commodities Latin America exports, including petroleum. The member States of the EEC are also familiar with the positions taken by the Cartagena group in seeking viable solutions to this problem as soon as possible. These positions may be summarized as follows:

1. The Latin American economies are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in the world economy because of their high external debt. In the last four years, the region transferred abroad more than US\$ 100 billion, which does not include the transfer of resources implicit in the fall of raw

material prices. It is not surprising, therefore, that Latin America's standard of living was lower in 1985 than in 1980.

2. Despite the great efforts made, the results of the adjustment processes continue to be discouraging for most of the countries. The margins for manoeuvre in economic policy are reduced and are becoming increasingly more so for social as well as political reasons. Consequently, the region does not share the optimism that has been spreading in the industrialized countries as a result of declining interest rates, lower oil prices and reduced inflation. Despite these developments, it would be dangerous and incorrect to infer that conditions have automatically improved in the Latin American countries.

3. There is a fundamental conflict between the need to increase Latin American exports in order to permit debt servicing and the persistent application of protectionist measures by the industrialized countries. The trade disputes that have arisen between developed countries are prejudicial to Latin American participation in international trade and have contributed to a fall in prices for the region's main export products. These difficulties are compounded by a decline in capital flows from international organizations, governments and private banks as well as in direct foreign investment. This combination of factors clearly shows that the developed economies have a broad scope within which to address the external debt problem and assume their rightful responsibility in overcoming it.

4. This circumstance lends particular significance to proposals by the Cartagena Consensus. These countries have called for political dialogue with the industrialized countries to seek a stable and lasting solution to the problem of external debt within a context of economic growth in Latin America.

5. In order to distribute the burden of adjustment more equitably between debtors and creditors, special attention must be given to the relationship between debt and trade, and in particular to the link between the export earnings of Latin American countries and their debt servicing capacity. To maintain and improve the current balance, concrete progress in trade liberalization --particularly in Latin America's priority sectors-- is urgently required.

6. The abundant resources freed up in the industrialized countries by lower prices for oil and other raw materials should permit the implementation of policies to encourage fresh financial flows to Latin American countries, enabling them to develop their economies and integrate them into the world growth dynamic.

The Community, for its part, has recognized the need to find an appropriate solution to the problem of Latin America's external debt. Its position is that adjustment within the debtor countries and the combined efforts of multilateral institutions, commercial banks, creditor countries and debtor countries alike should continue.

At their meeting in early April 1986, the Community's Ministers of Economy and Finance examined a report by the Commission on the dialogue with the Latin American countries of the Cartagena Consensus, so that it could be

taken into account in formulating the EEC's position at the meetings of the OECD, the IMF Interim Committee, the World Bank Development Committee and at the summit meeting of industrialized countries at Tokyo.

The EEC Commission recommended that the Ministers of Economy and Finance adopt measures to help improve the international economic situation, including improvements in the Generalized System of Preferences, so as to attenuate existing imbalances, reduce interest rates, bring about sustained growth in the industrialized countries and thus provide greater trade opportunities for the developing countries.

The Latin American countries and the EEC agree on the basic issues. Working together in the context of a renewed relationship would make it easier to find appropriate formulas that would clear the path for Latin America to get back on the road to economic and social development and consolidate its democratic processes. For the Community this would be an especially propitious opportunity to associate itself with the Latin American effort, in the conviction that it is acting, not only in its own interest, but with medium- and long-term vision.

B. Other ways and means of financial co-operation

A first means of financial co-operation consists of financing for reciprocal trade created through negotiation of the groups of areas discussed above. To this end, lines of credit could be established with private or public banks facilitating imports and promoting exports from Latin America, a matter of interest to both parties. The particular conditions for these lines of credit should be agreed upon in order to avoid fluctuations in interest rates and commissions, for the simple reason that this instrument is intended to benefit both regions. In this way, fluctuations could be forecast with greater certainty and security. It should also be pointed out that these lines of credits would serve as a promotional instrument for European exports. The establishment of special conditions for such loans to Latin American countries would be compatible with the agreements adopted within the OECD between industrialized countries.

A second means of financial co-operation consists of joint enterprises established by public or private entrepreneurs from both regions. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and development banks from both regions could participate in such efforts, as recommended by the EEC Commission. EIB could work with similar financial bodies within the Latin American integration schemes, such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) or the Andean Development Corporation (ADC). As financial entities promoting development, these institutions could give impetus to investment, trade and financing opportunities of interest to both regions. For example, responsibility in the co-financing and co-investment mechanisms could be shared, permitting greater security in channeling resources from one region to another by spreading the risks among all of the entities participating in a determined operation.

A third approach worth expanding is that of buyer credits extended by the member countries of the Community, giving rise to new trade flows and allowing the Latin American countries greater flexibility in choosing their suppliers.

A fourth means of co-operation in the financial area consists of government-to-government financing through financial protocols. This type of instrument constitutes a valuable precedent that should be more actively promoted within the framework of relations with the Community.

Similarly, an increase in EEC's participation in the IDB and in other subregional financial bodies, such as the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) or the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) should be considered. The Community could assume a much more important role vis-à-vis such financial institutions than at the present time.

Finally, financial co-operation must be considered in the context of technology transfer to Latin America or joint enterprises operating in the Latin American and Community markets. In this regard, financial co-operation should relate to a vital field: research and development projects. Financing conditions should be identified and negotiated in every concrete case, with experience providing the best basis for formulating conditions.

Notes

1/ In this paper, the expression Latin America refers to the group of 16 countries constituted by the members of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the members of the Central American Common Market (CACM). The member countries of ALADI are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The member countries of CACM are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

2/ In this paper, the 12 member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) - Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom were included when the information available referred to the period subsequent to the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community and when the potential for shifting trade was calculated. In all other cases, only the 10 countries for which information is available were included.

3/ See Bela Balassa, "Trade liberalization and revealed comparative advantage", The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies, Vol. 33, No. 2, 1965, pp. 99-123 and Fernando de Mateo, "México: política comercial y desarrollo", Comercio Exterior, Vol. 35, No. 11, November 1985, pp. 1037-1041.

4/ In contrast, if the degree of specialization in a product is lower than unity, the region is not considered specialized.

5/ See the figures in the annex.

6/ See the annex for an explanation of the trade diversion potential.

7/ See Commission of the European Communities, Guidelines for the Strengthening of Relations between the Community and Latin America, Brussels, 6 April 1985.

METHODOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL ANNEX

The analysis was made at the Group breakdown level of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 2.

The statistical information used to calculate the degree of specialization and revealed comparative advantage of each item, for Latin America and the European Economic Community, is given in table 1. These figures were taken from the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics for the years 1982 and 1983, published by the United Nations. At this stage of the work this source of information had two limitations. One was that the trade of Spain and Portugal could not be included, since these countries entered the EEC after 1983. The other was that the coverage of world trade comprises only the countries with market economy. In calculating Latin American overall trade the sum of the data for the member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the Central American Common Market (CACM) was used.

To record the evolution of comparative advantages in different types of products during the period 1978-1983, use was made of the index of revealed comparative advantage (RCA),^{a/} which in synthesis may be defined as follows:

$$a) S_{i,j} = \frac{x_i}{X_i} / \frac{x_t}{X_t}$$

$$b) RCA_{i,j} = S_{i,j} / S_{i,1}$$

where $S_{i,j}$ represents the degree of specialization of country A in product i ($i = 1 \dots n$) in the year j ($j = 1 \dots r$) ^{b/}

x_i = Total exports to the world of product i from country A.

X_i = World exports of product i.

x_t = Total exports to the world from country A.

X_t = Total world exports from all sources and of all products.

^{a/} See for the general model: Bela Balassa, Trade Liberalization and Revealed Comparative Advantage, Center Paper No. 63, Yale University.

^{b/} In this particular case, 1978 is considered as the base year ($j = 1$) and 1983 as $j = r$.

The index of revealed comparative advantage of product i in the year j ($RCA_{i,j}$) indicates the variation that occurred in the degree of specialization in the year j (1983 in our analysis) in relation to the base year (in this case 1978) for country A. If $S_i > 1$, this means that country A is specialized in product i , since the percentage share of product i in the exports of country A is greater than the share of this product in total world exports. If $S_i < 1$, country A is not specialized in product i .

In the same way, if $RCA_i > 1$ the country enjoys revealed comparative advantage in product i , and if $RCA_i < 1$ it is without it. Again, if $RCA_{Ai} > RCA_{Bi}$, then country A has a greater revealed comparative advantage than country B in relation to product i .

Despite the fact that revealed comparative advantage is also affected by factors such as protectionist measures, transport costs, subsidies, consumer preferences, traditional trade links, tastes, etc., it is assumed that these factors remain constant, because of the difficulty of quantifying them. Nonetheless, and despite these limitations, this index is one of the best measures available for quantifying comparative advantages among countries or regions.

At a later stage the products, both for the EEC and Latin America, were classified in four groups, according to whether the degree of specialization was higher or lower than one, and whether the Revealed Comparative Advantage was also higher or lower than one. In the form of a matrix we would have the following diagram:

	RCA < 1	RCA > 1
DS < 1	Group I	Group II
DS > 1	Group III	Group IV

Group I is composed of products that register a low degree of specialization and at the same time lack comparative advantages. This means that there is a market potentially open to imports, since they are unsuccessful sectors in the respective region.

Group II comprises products which have comparative advantage but have not reached a degree of specialization. These are the sectors that might be called "promising", since although they are still relatively unimportant, their dynamics suggest that their production might justify direct investments or co-investments, or joint ventures.

Group III consists of products with a high degree of specialization but where the comparative advantage is tending to decline. They are industries that might be described as "nostalgic", that is, that are tending to lose their former relative importance. In the European countries, these are probably "aging" sectors, in which in the medium and long term the change in

comparative advantages will probably cause a transfer of production from Europe to developing countries.

Group IV consists of the "successful" sectors, where the degree of specialization is high and there is no doubt about their revealed comparative advantage. These are the products suitable for export.

The results respecting all the products are detailed in table 2.

To determine the new trade flows for which Latin America might offer its markets to the EEC, we identified the products that belong to group I in Latin America ($RCA < 1$ and $DS < 1$) and simultaneously appear in group IV ($RCA > 1$ and $DS > 1$) in the Community. Table 3 presents the products suitable for export by the Community with their respective degrees of specialization for 1978 and 1983 and the index of revealed comparative advantage for the latter year, both for the Community and for Latin America.

In table 4 information is given analogous to the foregoing, but this time for products that might be exported by Latin America. Products were identified which belong to group I for the Community ($RCA < 1$ and $DS < 1$) and at the same time appear in group IV ($RCA > 1$ and $DS > 1$) or in group III ($RCA < 1$ and very high DS) for Latin America.

Next we calculated for 1983 and for each of the products in table 3, the value of Latin American imports from Canada, the United States and Japan, and also that of the exports from the Community to these same three countries. Subsequently, the lower of these two values was selected --for each product-- to indicate the trade diversion potential and the amount involved in trading in this group of products (see table 5).

In the same way, we identified for each of the products in table 4 the value of Latin American exports to Canada, the United States and Japan, also calculating the Community imports of these same goods from the three countries. Once again the figures apply to 1983. Later, and as already explained, we selected the lower of these two values for each product (see table 6).

In this part of the analysis (tables 5 and 6) two sources of information were used: the Foreign Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), of ECLAC, and the Compressed Trade Data Bank (COMTRADE) of the United Nations Statistics Office. At this stage of the study it was possible to include Spain and Portugal as member countries of the European Economic Community.

Finally, to identify the sectors in which it is suggested that the European Economic Community might invest in Latin America those products were considered which belong at the same time to group III for the Community ($RCA < 1$ and $DS > 1$) and group II for Latin America ($RCA > 1$ and $DS < 1$) (see table 7).

Table 1
 EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE WORLD,
 1978 AND 1983
 (Millions of dollars)

SITC Rev2	1978			1983			
	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	
				Xt = 1174 515		Xt = 1618 726	
				xt(LA) = 48 677		xt(LA) = 83 167	
				xt(EEC) = 463 831		xt(EEC) = 588 756	
001	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,532	232	2,315	4,607	225	2,594
011	Meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	11,117	1,111	5,877	14,006	1,466	7,353
012	Meat and edible meat offals, dried, salted, in brine, or smoked	777	1	708	823	6	739
014	Meat and edible meat offals, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.; fish extracts	1,796	401	1,138	2,204	527	1,273
022	Milk and cream	3,232	18	2,673	4,456	13	3,402
023	Butter	2,240	8	1,861	2,777	28	2,167
024	Cheese and curd	2,988	52	2,291	3,797	21	2,953
025	Eggs, birds, and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not	611	3	448	755	3	573
034	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	3,758	237	1,080	4,771	249	1,331
035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish	803	6	145	1,036	13	158
036	Crustaceans and molluscs whether in shell or not, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water	3,127	650	271	5,029	1,022	417
037	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	1,881	123	349	2,479	125	477
041	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	9,145	177	1,705	14,375	89	2,802
042	Rice	2,688	142	412	3,420	113	445
043	Barley, unmilled	1,929	2	1,370	2,476	10	1,328
044	Maize (corn), unmilled	7,703	594	1,084	9,332	366	1,332
045	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley and maize)	1,383	444	191	1,546	414	118
046	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	1,152	19	659	1,151	2	615
047	Other cereal meals and flours	145	1	69	311	3	64
048	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits and vegetables	2,261	74	1,590	3,062	65	2,140
054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables); roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, n.e.s., fresh or dried	4,866	576	2,234	6,795	545	3,099
056	Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	1,974	90	969	2,524	82	1,285
057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	7,866	1,122	2,218	10,445	2,234	2,377
058	Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	2,873	508	929	3,990	973	116
061	Sugar and honey	8,763	791	1,531	11,226	1,169	1,985
062	Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery) and other sugar preparations	751	34	518	773	39	507

Table 1 (continuation)

SITC Rev2	1978			1983			
	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	
				Xt = 1174 515		Xt = 1618 726	
				xt(LA) = 48 677		xt(LA) = 83 167	
				xt(EEC) = 463 831		xt(EEC) = 588 756	
071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	11,755	6,653	779	11,489	6,903	751
072	Cocoa	5,325	1,194	958	3,306	709	727
073	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	1,332	4	1,064	1,608	66	1,151
074	Tea and mate	1,563	56	181	1,441	79	189
075	Spices	928	71	59	946	115	80
081	Feeding stuff for animals	7,408	1,870	2,266	11,994	3,986	3,313
091	Margarine and shortening	537	14	365	493	8	351
098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	1,957	61	1,154	3,186	79	1,752
111	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	583	1	344	755	3	434
112	Alcoholic beverages	6,876	95	5,439	7,910	105	6,192
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	3,469	371	529	3,775	584	434
122	Tobacco, manufactured	2,526	19	1,303	3,833	52	2,028
211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	2,636	50	858	2,619	62	905
212	Furskins, raw	1,231	3	565	1,268	10	604
222	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken, of the kind used for the extraction of "soft" fixed vegetable oils	7,512	796	191	8,908	1,025	913
223	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken, of the kind used for the extraction of other fixed vegetable oils	557	42	44	479	15	46
232	Natural rubber latex; natural rubber and similar natural gums	4,133	16	23	4,520	19	20
233	Synthetic rubber latex; synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber; waste and scrap of unhardened rubber	1,950	10	1,117	2,806	70	1,529
244	Cork, natural, raw and waste	48	0	3	44	0	1
245	Fuel wood and wood charcoal	39	1	10	66	4	12
246	Pulpwood (including chips and wood waste)	416	0	106	721	1	161
247	Other wood in the rough or roughly squared	4,165	35	263	4,562	69	232
248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	7,776	244	538	9,396	299	545
251	Pulp and waste paper	5,592	189	294	7,918	498	398
261	Silk	114	3	7	92	1	11
263	Cotton	4,924	1,165	174	4,879	747	193
264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste thereof (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)	172	0	7	133	1	4
265	Vegetable textile fibres (other than cotton and jute) and waste of such fibres	307	46	142	327	55	149
266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	1,842	23	1,059	2,473	59	1,290
267	Other man-made fibres suitable for spinning and waste of man-made fibres	869	7	293	1,142	16	342

Table 1 (continuation)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC)= 463 831			xt(EEC)= 588 756		
SITC Rev2		Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)
268	Wool and other animal hair (excluding wool tops)	3,586	347	596	3,781	322	569
269	Old clothing and other old textile articles; rags	352	0	170	394	0	191
271	Fertilizers, crude	1,283	36	19	1,684	28	22
273	Stone, sand and gravel	859	20	474	1,080	45	524
274	Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	372	16	82	949	110	143
277	Natural abrasives, n.e.s. (including industrial diamonds)	487	11	178	499	1	186
278	Other crude minerals	3,128	140	1,061	3,501	170	1,238
281	Iron ore and concentrates	4,718	1,438	84	6,455	2,215	30
282	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel	1,826	0	909	2,009	13	1,044
286	Ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium	650	0	41	371	0	0
287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	6,884	785	752	9,993	1,465	765
288	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	1,570	9	758	2,851	73	1,289
289	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	520	46	90	1,557	157	142
291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	973	46	397	1,191	74	430
292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,654	191	2,120	4,774	292	2,570
322	Coal, lignite and peat	6,328	12	1,517	10,620	15	1,384
323	Bricketts; coke and semi-coke of coal, lignite or peat; retort carbon	1,584	4	1,345	1,249	3	914
333	Petroleum oils, crude, and crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals	126,385	8,177	2,397	198,377	23,537	15,759
334	Petroleum products, refined	38,106	3,559	14,863	72,697	8,015	26,070
335	Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	2,270	41	917	3,947	212	1,511
341	Gas, natural and manufactured	9,125	226	3,922	28,162	823	7,709
411	Animal oils and fats	1,305	65	241	1,288	36	262
423	Fixed vegetable oils, "soft", crude refined or purified	3,134	619	1,015	3,579	651	1,355
424	Other fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified	2,777	201	370	2,689	139	323
431	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	867	35	542	1,258	26	618
511	Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	4,932	51	3,256	9,145	494	5,656
512	Alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	2,362	75	1,411	3,756	217	1,959
513	Carboxylic acids, and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	3,017	45	1,734	4,738	155	2,916
514	Nitrogen-function compounds	3,448	33	2,050	5,846	96	3,378
515	Organo-inorganic and heterocyclic compounds	4,212	17	2,616	5,504	64	3,379

Table 1 (continuation)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC) = 463 831			xt(EEC) = 588 756		
SITC		xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi
Rev2			(LA)	(EEC)		(LA)	(EEC)
516	Other organic chemicals	2,284	12	1,413	3,253	36	1,961
522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	4,227	235	2,034	6,314	263	2,897
523	Other inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals	2,984	64	1,477	4,140	115	2,018
524	Radio-active and associated materials	3,004	0	1,852	4,021	1	1,764
531	Synthetic organic dyestuffs, etc., natural indigo and colour lakes	2,601	9	1,453	2,910	9	1,627
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts, and synthetic tanning materials	244	54	116	230	68	153
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	3,103	39	2,166	4,256	51	2,871
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,401	182	5,747	14,407	3	7,644
551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour material	1,305	62	665	1,561	65	789
553	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (excluding soaps); aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils (including such products suitable for medicinal uses)	1,866	29	1,360	2,861	39	2,040
554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	2,015	45	1,351	2,728	55	1,746
562	Fertilizers, manufactured	5,323	47	2,126	6,372	129	2,288
572	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	422	10	191	646	8	215
582	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear	4,829	11	3,584	7,062	63	4,979
583	Polymerization and copolymerization products	10,377	5	7,498	15,896	214	10,154
584	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (e.g., collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre	1,338	9	860	1,520	27	765
585	Other artificial resins and plastic materials	442	38	280	637	30	354
591	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, antisprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles	3,157	79	1,687	4,181	113	2,113
592	Starches, inuline and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	1,148	33	733	1,673	38	1,047
598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	6,214	107	3,890	9,173	111	5,388
611	Leather	2,735	415	1,087	3,379	451	1,419
612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather, n.e.s.; saddlery and harness; parts of footwear, n.e.s.	648	37	3,645	942	80	414
613	Furskins tanned or dressed; pieces or cuttings of furskin, tanned or dressed	937	26	632	966	21	637
621	Materials of rubber	1,159	13	816	1,456	14	937

Table 1 (continuation)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC) = 463 831			xt(EEC) = 588 756		
SITC Rev2		Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)
625	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds	5,153	90	2,984	6,791	141	3,287
628	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	1,496	10	787	2,040	19	940
633	Cork manufactures	228	7	25	261	2	26
634	Veneers, plywood, "improved" or reconstituted wood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	3,176	123	960	4,212	200	968
635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	2,307	87	1,030	2,695	96	1,115
641	Paper and paperboard	13,800	158	3,856	18,871	300	5,085
642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, and articles of paper or paperboard	3,383	68	1,903	5,146	177	2,719
651	Textile yarn	9,699	498	5,515	11,655	580	6,018
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	5,239	183	2,331	6,102	240	2,536
653	Fabrics, woven, or man-made fibres (not including narrow or special fabrics)	7,198	70	3,314	8,702	73	3,018
654	Textile fabrics, woven, other than of cotton or man-made fibres	2,667	42	1,691	2,968	43	1,790
655	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	1,719	22	1,141	1,912	17	1,170
656	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other small wares	939	6	329	1,073	13	379
657	Special textile fabrics and related products	3,243	93	1,816	4,036	126	2,212
658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	2,604	113	1,000	3,165	125	1,042
659	Floor coverings, etc.	4,188	11	2,073	3,888	11	1,977
661	Lime, cement and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)	3,059	113	1,520	4,110	99	1,872
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	2,891	59	2,059	3,289	77	2,238
663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	2,778	32	1,713	3,588	48	2,015
664	Glass	2,480	49	1,591	3,588	131	1,987
665	Glassware	2,176	96	1,473	2,705	90	1,758
666	Pottery	1,481	19	868	1,807	26	914
667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	14,689	82	8,364	11,531	83	5,525
671	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys	2,947	268	852	3,109	519	786
672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel	5,312	79	3,233	5,539	172	3,239
673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)	10,302	180	5,733	10,410	434	4,307
674	Universals, plates and sheets, of iron or steel	15,870	139	8,184	17,541	887	7,499
675	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	2,254	2	1,541	2,183	12	1,400
676	Rails and railway track construction material, of iron or steel	529	0	258	500	1	290

Table 1 (continuation)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC)= 463 831			xt(EEC)= 588 756		
SITC Rev2		xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)
677	Iron or steel wire (excluding wire rod), whether or not coated, but not insulated	1,467	16	854	1,354	22	686
678	Tubes, pipes and fittings, of iron or steel	11,619	148	5,633	12,252	267	1,853
679	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.	726	11	374	646	5	333
681	Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	2,344	268	925	6,188	944	2,681
682	Copper	7,795	1,560	2,894	10,155	2,096	3,301
683	Nickel	1,509	7	377	1,538	6	389
684	Aluminium	7,849	50	3,634	12,441	758	4,693
685	Lead	939	101	383	866	68	305
686	Zinc	1,206	97	407	11,787	138	615
687	Tin	2,291	261	256	1,905	296	161
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	718	19	201	778	6	202
691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	6,002	31	3,555	7,096	43	3,622
692	Metal containers for storage and transport	1,771	28	1,115	2,452	23	1,616
693	Wire products (excluding insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills	17,018	45	893	1,829	76	841
694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	2,290	19	979	2,426	22	1,000
695	Tools for use in the hand or in machines	4,464	61	2,136	5,068	92	2,346
696	Cutlery	1,044	26	495	1,210	36	515
697	Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	2,391	57	1,368	3,054	42	1,919
699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	7,974	119	4,252	9,676	138	4,934
711	Steam and other vapour generating boilers, superheated water boilers, and auxiliary plant for use therewith; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,654	6	915	1,772	6	594
712	Steam and other vapour power units, not incorporating boilers; steam engines with self-contained boilers, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,217	1	586	1,242	2	495
713	Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	11,867	431	5,250	15,495	885	5,508
714	Engines and motors, non-electric; parts, n.e.s. of the engines and motors of group 714 and item 718.88	5,014	21	2,686	8,881	22	3,897
716	Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.	5,196	40	2,544	5,937	45	2,735
718	Other power generating machinery and parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,185	3	653	1,365	2	906
721	Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	3,892	39	2,155	4,260	51	2,362
722	Tractors, whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys	4,844	112	2,310	4,636	76	2,343
723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and parts thereof, n.e.s.	9,630	72	4,363	12,073	84	4,105

Table 1 (continuation)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC) = 463 831			xt(EEC) = 588 756		
SITC Rev2		Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	Xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)
724	Textile and leather machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	7,070	46	3,895	6,912	47	3,631
725	Paper mill and pulp mill machinery, paper cutting machines and other machinery for the manufacture of paper articles; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,709	7	915	1,889	29	1,011
726	Printing and bookbinding machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	2,420	5	1,516	3,140	8	1,932
727	Food-processing machines (excluding domestic) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,645	21	1,108	1,905	19	1,111
728	Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	12,030	70	7,878	12,633	86	6,970
736	Machine-tools for working metal or metal carbides, and parts and accessories thereof, n.e.s.	8,011	43	4,493	8,018	38	4,049
737	Metalworking machinery (other than machine-tools), and parts thereof, n.e.s.	2,406	6	1,401	2,476	50	1,235
741	Heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof, n.e.s.	8,894	88	4,521	10,465	77	4,832
742	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators; parts, n.e.s. of such pumps and liquid elevators	3,912	23	2,296	4,696	32	2,534
743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids) and compressors; fans and blowers; centrifuges; filtering and purifying apparatus; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	6,466	42	3,464	7,760	65	4,010
744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	8,438	33	4,253	8,237	35	3,890
745	Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof, n.e.s.	4,983	55	2,826	6,231	54	3,406
749	Non-electric parts and accessories of machinery, n.e.s.	11,102	93	6,601	13,298	121	7,315
751	Office machines	4,827	93	2,122	5,889	75	1,727
752	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, n.e.s.	7,102	88	3,193	18,280	224	6,839
759	Parts, n.e.s. of and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading 751 or 752	5,303	23	2,285	13,835	218	4,953
761	Television receivers	4,283	5	1,672	4,637	99	1,299
762	Radio-broadcast receivers	4,812	101	793	5,182	295	475
763	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic	3,436	6	739	8,641	17	737
764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s. of and accessories for the apparatus and equipment falling within division 76	12,947	34	5,766	20,838	866	6,475

Table 1 (continuation)

SITC Rev2	1978			1983			
	Xt	xi	xi	Xt	xi	xi	
	= 1174 515	(LA)	(EEC)	= 1618 726	(LA)	(EEC)	
	xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167			
	xt(EEC) = 463 831			xt(EEC) = 588 756			
	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	
		(LA)	(EEC)		(LA)	(EEC)	
771	Electric power machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	2,493	3	1,308	3,657	163	1,353
772	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits	9,066	47	5,034	13,334	374	6,112
773	Equipment for distributing electricity	3,652	53	1,835	5,280	110	2,183
774	Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus	1,946	1	1,120	3,285	6	1,417
775	Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.	6,290	67	3,797	8,087	136	4,041
776	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	8,625	68	2,629	19,247	298	3,572
778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	10,968	146	6,155	13,737	161	5,996
781	Passenger motor cars, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods	46,994	285	25,853	66,187	532	29,692
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials and special purpose motor vehicles	16,697	264	5,891	19,046	273	5,872
783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	2,388	71	1,391	2,470	51	1,572
784	Parts and accessories, n.e.s. of the motor vehicles falling within heading 722, 781, 782 or 783	26,153	370	12,531	33,857	430	14,266
785	Motorcycle, motor scooters and other cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	3,843	17	1,090	4,471	9	1,017
786	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s. and specially designed and equipped transport containers	2,759	24	1,658	2,233	18	1,433
791	Railway vehicles (including hovertrains) and associated equipment	1,713	60	818	2,277	389	1,246
792	Aircraft and associated equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	14,289	48	4,816	25,032	129	10,257
793	Ships, boats (including hovercraft) and floating structures	17,343	148	3,783	17,767	335	4,291
812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,494	34	1,670	2,892	50	1,747
821	Furniture and parts thereof	6,925	54	5,072	9,207	133	6,014
831	Travel goods, shopping bags, and similar articles	1,590	73	733	2,094	119	836
842	Outer garments, men's and boys', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	4,544	119	2,020	5,936	115	2,464
843	Outer garments, women's, girls' and infants', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	5,388	57	2,819	9,052	158	3,419
844	Under garments, textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	1,654	15	348	1,979	26	319

Table 1 (conclusion)

		1978			1983		
		Xt = 1174 515			Xt = 1618 726		
		xt(LA) = 48 677			xt(LA) = 83 167		
		xt(EEC) = 463 831			xt(EEC) = 588 756		
SITC RevZ		xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)	xi	xi (LA)	xi (EEC)
845	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	5,311	44	2,875	7,084	50	3,373
846	Under garments, knitted or crocheted	2,249	43	964	3,615	134	1,230
847	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	1,215	11	604	1,490	7	709
848	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	2,500	249	871	3,394	115	1,060
851	Footwear	6,638	390	3,748	9,724	978	4,813
871	Optical instruments and apparatus	752	2	378	1,309	20	524
872	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	2,056	13	1,076	3,332	27	1,652
873	Meters and counters, n.e.s.	469	8	242	455	8	225
874	Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.; parts and accessories, n.e.s. of the instruments and apparatus of groups 873 and 874	97,401	31	4,701	15,831	51	6,837
881	Photographic apparatus and equipment, n.e.s.	3,425	6	1,043	3,671	4	991
882	Photographic and cinematographic supplies	3,803	51	2,029	6,028	126	2,792
883	Cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track or consisting only of sound track, negative or positive	238	1	121	219	2	92
884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	1,696	6	754	2,361	10	952
885	Watches and clocks	5,588	7	1,039	6,211	22	870
892	Printed matter, n.e.s.	5,764	178	3,455	7,425	139	4,040
893	Articles of materials of the kinds described in division 58	4,922	60	3,277	7,186	88	4,454
894	Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	4,910	51	1,852	7,047	177	2,116
895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1,087	12	604	1,530	22	730
896	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,709	7	825	2,908	73	1,288
897	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials, n.e.s.	3,486	22	2,174	6,165	35	3,344
898	Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof (including phonograph records and the like)	2,803	17	1,259	5,441	17	1,899
899	Other miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	3,110	38	1,302	3,762	60	1,383

Source: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1982 and 1983

Table 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:
DEGREE OF SPECIALISATION AND
REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

1978 AND 1983

(Indexes)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
001	Live animals, chiefly for food	1.58	0.95	0.60	1.66	1.55	0.93
011	Meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2.41	2.04	0.84	1.34	1.44	1.08
012	Meat and edible meat offals, dried, salted, in brine, or smoked	0.03	0.14	4.57	2.31	2.47	1.07
014	Meat and edible meat offals, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.; fish extracts	5.39	4.65	0.86	1.60	1.59	0.99
022	Milk and cream	0.13	0.06	0.42	2.09	2.10	1.00
023	Butter	0.09	0.20	2.28	2.10	2.15	1.02
024	Cheese and curd	0.42	0.11	0.26	1.94	2.14	1.10
025	Eggs, birds, and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not	0.12	0.08	0.65	1.86	2.09	1.12
034	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	1.52	1.02	0.67	0.73	0.77	1.05
035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish	0.18	0.24	1.35	0.46	0.42	0.92
036	Crustaceans and molluscs whether in shell or not, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water	5.02	3.96	0.79	0.22	0.23	1.04
037	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	1.58	0.98	0.62	0.47	0.53	1.13
041	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	0.47	0.12	0.26	0.47	0.54	1.14
042	Rice	1.27	0.64	0.50	0.39	0.36	0.92
043	Barley, unmilled	0.03	0.08	3.14	1.80	1.47	0.82
044	Maize (corn), unmilled	1.86	0.76	0.41	0.36	0.39	1.10
045	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley and maize)	7.75	5.21	0.67	0.35	0.21	0.60
046	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	0.40	0.03	0.08	1.45	1.47	1.01
047	Other cereal meals and flours	0.17	0.19	1.13	1.20	0.57	0.47
048	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits and vegetables	0.79	0.41	0.52	1.78	1.92	1.08
054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables); roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products, n.e.s., fresh or dried	2.86	1.56	0.55	1.16	1.25	1.08
056	Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	1.10	0.63	0.57	1.24	1.40	1.13
057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	3.44	4.16	1.21	0.71	0.63	0.88
058	Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	4.27	4.75	1.11	0.82	0.80	0.98
061	Sugar and honey	2.18	2.03	0.93	0.44	0.49	1.10
062	Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery) and other sugar preparations	1.09	0.98	0.90	1.75	1.80	1.03

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	13.66	11.69	0.86	0.17	0.18	1.07
072	Cocoa	5.41	4.17	0.77	0.46	0.60	1.33
073	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	0.07	0.80	11.03	2.02	1.97	0.97
074	Tea and mate	0.86	1.07	1.23	0.29	0.36	1.23
075	Spices	1.85	2.37	1.28	0.16	0.23	1.44
081	Feeding stuff for animals	6.09	6.47	1.06	0.77	0.76	0.98
091	Margarine and shortening	0.63	0.32	0.50	1.72	1.96	1.14
098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	0.75	0.48	0.64	1.49	1.51	1.01
111	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	0.04	0.08	1.87	1.49	1.58	1.06
112	Alcoholic beverages	0.33	0.26	0.78	2.00	2.15	1.07
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	2.58	3.01	1.17	0.39	0.32	0.82
122	Tobacco, manufactured	0.18	0.26	1.45	1.31	1.45	1.11
211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	0.46	0.46	1.01	0.82	0.95	1.15
212	Furskins, raw	0.06	0.15	2.61	1.16	1.31	1.13
222	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken, of the kind used for the extraction of "soft" fixed vegetable oils	2.56	2.24	0.88	0.06	0.28	4.38
223	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole or broken, of the kind used for the extraction of other fixed vegetable oils	1.82	0.61	0.34	0.20	0.26	1.32
232	Natural rubber latex; natural rubber and similar natural gums	0.09	0.08	0.88	0.01	0.01	0.86
233	Synthetic rubber latex; synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber; waste and scrap of unhardened rubber	0.12	0.49	3.92	1.45	1.50	1.03
244	Cork, natural, raw and waste	0.00	0.01	8.80	0.16	0.06	0.39
245	Fuel wood and wood charcoal	0.62	1.18	1.91	0.65	0.50	0.77
246	Pulpwood (including chips and wood waste)	0.00	0.03	15.51	0.65	0.61	0.95
247	Other wood in the rough or roughly squared	0.20	0.29	1.45	0.16	0.14	0.87
248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	0.76	0.62	0.82	0.18	0.16	0.91
251	Pulp and waste paper	0.82	1.22	1.50	0.13	0.14	1.04
261	Silk	0.63	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.33	2.11
263	Cotton	5.71	2.98	0.52	0.09	0.11	1.22
264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste thereof (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)	0.01	0.07	5.22	0.10	0.08	0.80
265	Vegetable textile fibres (other than cotton and jute) and waste of such fibres	3.62	3.27	0.91	1.17	1.25	1.07
266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	0.30	0.46	1.54	1.46	1.43	0.99
267	Other man-made fibres suitable for spinning and waste of man-made fibres	0.19	0.27	1.40	0.85	0.82	0.96

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
268	Wool and other animal hair (excluding wool tops)	2.33	1.66	0.71	0.42	0.41	0.98
269	Old clothing and other old textile articles; rags	0.02	0.01	0.72	1.22	1.33	1.09
271	Fertilizers, crude	0.68	0.32	0.48	0.04	0.04	0.96
273	Stone, sand and gravel	0.56	0.81	1.44	1.40	1.33	0.95
274	Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	1.04	2.26	2.17	0.56	0.41	0.74
277	Natural abrasives, n.e.s. (including industrial diamonds)	0.55	0.04	0.07	0.93	1.02	1.11
278	Other crude minerals	1.08	0.95	0.88	0.86	0.97	1.13
281	Iron ore and concentrates	7.35	6.68	0.91	0.05	0.01	0.28
282	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel	0.00	0.13	95.31	1.26	1.43	1.13
286	Ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	2.75	2.85	1.04	0.28	0.21	0.76
288	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	0.14	0.50	3.60	1.22	1.24	1.02
289	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	2.13	1.96	0.92	0.44	0.25	0.57
291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	1.14	1.21	1.06	1.03	0.99	0.96
292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1.26	1.19	0.94	1.47	1.48	1.01
322	Coal, lignite and peat	0.05	0.03	0.60	0.61	0.36	0.59
323	Brickettes; coke and semi-coke of coal, lignite or peat; retort carbon	0.06	0.05	0.77	2.15	2.01	0.94
333	Petroleum oils, crude, and crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals	1.56	2.31	1.48	0.05	0.22	4.55
334	Petroleum products, refined	2.25	2.15	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.00
335	Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	0.44	1.05	2.40	1.02	1.05	1.03
341	Gas, natural and manufactured	0.60	0.57	0.95	1.09	0.75	0.69
411	Animal oils and fats	1.20	0.54	0.45	0.47	0.56	1.20
423	Fixed vegetable oils, "soft", crude refined or purified	4.77	3.54	0.74	0.82	1.04	1.27
424	Other fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified	1.75	1.01	0.58	0.34	0.33	0.98
431	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	0.97	0.40	0.41	1.58	1.35	0.85
511	Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.25	1.05	4.21	1.67	1.70	1.02
512	Alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.77	1.12	1.47	1.51	1.43	0.95
513	Carboxylic acids, and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.36	0.64	1.77	1.46	1.69	1.16
514	Nitrogen-function compounds	0.23	0.32	1.38	1.51	1.59	1.06
515	Organo-inorganic and heterocyclic compounds	0.10	0.23	2.32	1.57	1.69	1.07

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
516	Other organic chemicals	0.13	0.22	1.70	1.57	1.66	1.06
522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	1.34	0.81	0.60	1.22	1.26	1.04
523	Other inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals	0.52	0.54	1.04	1.25	1.34	1.07
524	Radio-active and associated materials	0.00	0.00	1.51	1.56	1.21	0.77
531	Synthetic organic dyestuffs, etc., natural indigo and colour lakes	0.08	0.06	0.72	1.41	1.54	1.09
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts, and synthetic tanning materials	5.34	5.75	1.08	1.20	1.83	1.52
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	0.30	0.23	0.77	1.77	1.85	1.05
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0.42	0.00	0.01	1.40	1.46	1.04
551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour material	1.15	0.81	0.71	1.29	1.39	1.08
553	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (excluding soaps); aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils (including such products suitable for medicinal uses)	0.37	0.27	0.71	1.85	1.96	1.06
554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	0.54	0.39	0.73	1.70	1.76	1.04
562	Fertilizers, manufactured	0.21	0.39	1.85	1.01	0.99	0.98
572	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0.57	0.24	0.42	1.15	0.92	0.80
582	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear	0.05	0.17	3.16	1.88	1.94	1.03
583	Polymerization and copolymerization products	0.01	0.26	22.54	1.83	1.76	0.96
584	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (e.g., collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre	0.16	0.35	2.13	1.63	1.38	0.85
585	Other artificial resins and plastic materials	2.07	0.92	0.44	1.60	1.53	0.95
591	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, antisprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms or packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles	0.60	0.53	0.87	1.35	1.39	1.03
592	Starches, inuline and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	0.69	0.44	0.64	1.62	1.72	1.06
598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	0.42	0.24	0.57	1.59	1.61	1.02
611	Leather	3.66	2.60	0.71	1.01	1.15	1.15
612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather, n.e.s.; saddlery and harness; parts of footwear, n.e.s.	1.38	1.65	1.20	1.43	1.21	0.85
613	Furskins tanned or dressed; pieces or cuttings of fur skin, tanned or dressed	0.67	0.42	0.63	1.71	1.61	1.06
621	Materials of rubber	0.27	0.19	0.69	1.78	1.77	0.99

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
625	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds	0.42	0.40	0.96	1.47	1.33	0.91
628	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	0.16	0.18	1.12	1.33	1.27	0.95
633	Cork manufactures	0.74	0.15	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.99
634	Veneers, plywood, "improved" or reconstituted wood, and other wood, worked, n.e.s.	0.93	0.92	0.99	0.77	0.63	0.83
635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.91	0.69	0.76	1.13	1.14	1.01
641	Paper and paperboard	0.28	0.31	1.12	0.71	0.74	1.05
642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, and articles of paper or paperboard	0.48	0.67	1.38	1.42	1.45	1.02
651	Textile yarn	1.24	0.97	0.78	1.44	1.42	0.99
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	0.84	0.77	0.91	1.13	1.14	1.01
653	Fabrics, woven, or man-made fibres (not including narrow or special fabrics)	0.23	0.16	0.70	1.17	0.95	0.82
654	Textile fabrics, woven, other than of cotton or man-made fibres	0.38	0.28	0.74	1.61	1.66	1.03
655	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.31	0.17	0.56	1.68	1.68	1.00
656	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other small wares	0.15	0.24	1.53	0.89	0.97	1.09
657	Special textile fabrics and related products	0.69	0.61	0.88	1.42	1.51	1.06
658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	1.05	0.77	0.73	0.97	0.91	0.93
659	Floor coverings, etc.	0.06	0.06	0.87	1.25	1.40	1.12
661	Lime, cement and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)	0.89	0.47	0.53	1.26	1.25	1.00
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	0.49	0.46	0.93	1.80	1.87	1.04
663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	0.28	0.26	0.94	1.56	1.54	0.99
664	Glass	0.48	0.71	1.49	1.62	1.52	0.94
665	Glassware	1.06	0.65	0.61	1.71	1.79	1.04
666	Pottery	0.31	0.28	0.90	1.48	1.39	0.94
667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	0.13	0.14	1.04	1.44	1.32	0.91
671	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys	2.19	3.25	1.48	0.73	0.70	0.95
672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel	0.36	0.60	1.68	1.54	1.61	1.04
673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)	0.42	0.81	1.92	1.41	1.14	0.81
674	Universals, plates and sheets, of iron or steel	0.21	0.98	4.66	1.30	1.18	0.90
675	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	0.02	0.11	5.00	1.73	1.76	1.02
676	Rails and railway track construction material, of iron or steel	0.02	0.02	1.28	1.23	1.59	1.29

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
677	Iron or steel wire (excluding wire rod), whether or not coated, but not insulated	0.26	0.32	1.20	1.47	1.39	0.94
678	Tubes, pipes and fittings, of iron or steel	0.31	0.42	1.38	1.23	1.31	1.07
679	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.	0.37	0.15	0.41	1.30	1.42	1.09
681	Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	2.76	2.97	1.08	1.00	1.19	1.19
682	Copper	4.83	4.02	0.83	0.94	0.89	0.95
683	Nickel	0.11	0.08	0.68	0.63	0.70	1.10
684	Aluminium	0.15	1.19	7.72	1.17	1.04	0.88
685	Lead	2.60	1.53	0.59	1.03	0.97	0.94
686	Zinc	1.94	1.50	0.77	0.85	0.95	1.11
687	Tin	2.75	3.02	1.10	0.28	0.23	0.82
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	0.64	0.15	0.24	0.71	0.71	1.01
691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	0.12	0.12	0.95	1.50	1.40	0.94
692	Metal containers for storage and transport	0.38	0.18	0.48	1.59	1.81	1.14
693	Wire products (excluding insulated electrical wiring) and fencing grills	0.63	0.81	1.28	1.32	1.26	0.96
694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	0.20	0.18	0.88	1.08	1.13	1.05
695	Tools for use in the hand or in machines	0.33	0.35	1.07	1.21	1.27	1.05
696	Cutlery	0.60	0.58	0.96	1.20	1.17	0.97
697	Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	0.58	0.27	0.47	1.45	1.37	0.94
699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	0.36	0.28	0.77	1.35	1.40	1.04
711	Steam and other vapour generating boilers, superheated water boilers, and auxiliary plant for use therewith; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.09	0.07	0.75	1.40	0.92	0.66
712	Steam and other vapour power units, not incorporating boilers; steam engines with self-contained boilers, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.01	0.03	2.63	1.22	1.10	0.90
713	Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.88	1.11	1.27	1.12	0.98	0.87
714	Engines and motors, non-electric; parts, n.e.s. of the engines and motors of group 714 and item 718.88	0.10	0.05	0.48	1.36	1.21	0.89
716	Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.19	0.15	0.79	1.24	1.27	1.02
718	Other power generating machinery and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.06	0.03	0.47	1.40	1.82	1.31
721	Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.24	0.23	0.96	1.40	1.52	1.09
722	Tractors, whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys	0.56	0.32	0.57	1.21	1.39	1.15
723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.18	0.14	0.75	1.15	0.93	0.81

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
724	Textile and leather machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.16	0.13	0.84	1.40	1.44	1.04
725	Paper mill and pulp mill machinery, paper cutting machines and other machinery for the manufacture of paper articles; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.10	0.30	3.02	1.36	1.47	1.09
726	Printing and bookbinding machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.05	0.05	0.99	1.59	1.69	1.07
727	Food-processing machines (excluding domestic) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.31	0.19	0.63	1.71	1.60	0.94
728	Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.14	0.13	0.94	1.66	1.52	0.91
736	Machine-tools for working metal or metal carbides, and parts and accessories thereof, n.e.s.	0.13	0.09	0.71	1.42	1.39	0.98
737	Metalworking machinery (other than machine-tools), and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.06	0.39	6.53	1.47	1.37	0.93
741	Heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.24	0.14	0.60	1.29	1.27	0.99
742	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators; parts, n.e.s. of such pumps and liquid elevators	0.14	0.13	0.93	1.49	1.48	1.00
743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids) and compressors; fans and blowers; centrifuges; filtering and purifying apparatus; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.16	0.16	1.04	1.36	1.42	1.05
744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.09	0.08	0.88	1.28	1.30	1.02
745	Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.27	0.17	0.63	1.44	1.50	1.05
749	Non-electric parts and accessories of machinery, n.e.s.	0.20	0.18	0.88	1.51	1.51	1.00
751	Office machines	0.46	0.25	0.53	1.11	0.81	0.72
752	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, n.e.s.	0.30	0.24	0.80	1.14	1.03	0.90
759	Parts, n.e.s. of and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading 751 or 752	0.10	0.31	2.93	1.09	0.98	0.90
761	Television receivers	0.03	0.42	14.58	1.00	0.77	0.77
762	Radio-broadcast receivers	0.51	1.11	2.19	0.42	0.25	0.60
763	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic	0.04	0.04	0.91	0.54	0.23	0.43
764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s. of and accessories for the apparatus and equipment falling within division 76	0.06	0.81	12.77	1.13	0.85	0.76

Table 2 (continuation)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
771	Electric power machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.03	0.87	29.88	1.33	1.02	0.77
772	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits	0.13	0.55	4.36	1.41	1.26	0.90
773	Equipment for distributing electricity	0.35	0.41	1.16	1.27	1.14	0.89
774	Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus	0.01	0.04	2.87	1.46	1.19	0.81
775	Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.	0.26	0.33	1.27	1.53	1.37	0.90
776	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes; and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.19	0.30	1.58	0.77	0.51	0.66
778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	0.32	0.23	0.71	1.42	1.20	0.84
781	Passenger motor cars, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods	0.15	0.16	1.07	1.39	1.23	0.89
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials and special purpose motor vehicles	0.38	0.28	0.73	0.89	0.85	0.95
783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	0.72	0.40	0.56	1.47	1.75	1.19
784	Parts and accessories, n.e.s. of the motor vehicles falling within heading 722, 781, 782 or 783	0.34	0.25	0.72	1.21	1.16	0.95
785	Motorcycle, motor scooters and other cycles, motorized and non-motorized; invalid carriages	0.11	0.04	0.37	0.72	0.63	0.87
786	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s. and specially designed and equipped transport containers	0.21	0.16	0.75	1.52	1.76	1.16
791	Railway vehicles (including hovertrains) and associated equipment	0.85	0.33	0.39	1.21	1.50	1.24
792	Aircraft and associated equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.08	0.10	1.24	0.85	1.12	1.32
793	Ships, boats (including hovercraft) and floating structures	0.21	0.37	1.78	0.55	0.66	1.20
812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0.33	0.34	1.02	1.70	1.66	0.98
821	Furniture and parts thereof	0.19	0.28	1.49	1.85	1.80	0.97
831	Travel goods, shopping bags, and similar articles	1.11	1.11	1.00	1.17	1.10	0.94
842	Outer garments, men's and boys', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	0.63	0.38	0.60	1.13	1.14	1.01
843	Outer garments, women's, girls' and infants', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	0.26	0.34	1.33	1.32	1.04	0.78
844	Under garments, textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	0.22	0.26	1.17	0.53	0.44	0.83

Table 2 (conclusion)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
845	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	0.20	0.14	0.69	1.37	1.31	0.96
846	Under garments, knitted or crocheted	0.46	0.72	1.56	1.09	0.94	0.86
847	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	0.22	0.09	0.42	1.26	1.31	1.04
848	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of other than textile fabrics; headgear of all materials	2.40	0.66	0.27	0.88	0.86	0.97
851	Footwear	1.42	1.96	1.38	1.43	1.36	0.95
871	Optical instruments and apparatus	0.06	0.30	4.63	1.27	1.10	0.86
872	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	0.15	0.16	1.03	1.33	1.36	1.03
873	Meters and counters, n.e.s.	0.41	0.34	0.83	1.31	1.36	1.04
874	Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.; parts and accessories, n.e.s. of the instruments and apparatus of groups 873 and 874	0.08	0.06	0.82	1.22	1.19	0.97
881	Photographic apparatus and equipment, n.e.s.	0.04	0.02	0.50	0.77	0.74	0.96
882	Photographic and cinematographic supplies	0.32	0.41	1.27	1.33	1.27	0.95
883	Cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track or consisting only of sound track, negative or positive	0.14	0.18	1.25	1.29	1.15	0.90
884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	0.09	0.08	0.97	1.13	1.11	0.98
885	Watches and clocks	0.03	0.07	2.28	0.47	0.39	0.82
892	Printed matter, n.e.s.	0.75	0.36	0.49	1.52	1.50	0.99
893	Articles of materials of the kinds described in division 58	0.29	0.24	0.81	1.69	1.70	1.01
894	Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	0.25	0.49	1.95	0.96	0.83	0.86
895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	0.27	0.28	1.05	1.41	1.31	0.93
896	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.10	0.49	4.94	1.22	1.22	1.00
897	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials, n.e.s.	0.15	0.11	0.73	1.58	1.49	0.94
898	Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof (including phonograph records and the like)	0.15	0.06	0.42	1.14	0.96	0.84
899	Other miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	0.29	0.31	1.05	1.06	1.01	0.95

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the data contained in table 1.

a/ Degree of specialization (DS).

b/ Latin America (LA).

c/ Revealed comparative advantage (RCA).

Table 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:
DEGREE OF SPECIALIZATION AND
REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE
IN THE PRODUCTS EXPORTABLE BY THE
COMMUNITY TO LATIN AMERICA,
1978 AND 1983

(Indexes)

SITC Rev2	DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
	1978	1983		1978	1983	
	a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
024	0.42	0.11	0.26	1.94	2.14	1.10
046	0.40	0.03	0.08	1.45	1.47	1.01
048	0.79	0.41	0.52	1.78	1.92	1.08
091	0.63	0.32	0.50	1.72	1.96	1.14
098	0.75	0.48	0.64	1.49	1.51	1.01
112	0.33	0.26	0.78	2.00	2.15	1.07
269	0.02	0.01	0.72	1.22	1.33	1.09
277	0.55	0.04	0.07	0.93	1.02	1.11
531	0.08	0.06	0.72	1.41	1.54	1.09
533	0.30	0.23	0.77	1.77	1.85	1.05
541	0.42	0.00	0.01	1.40	1.46	1.04
553	0.37	0.27	0.71	1.85	1.96	1.06
554	0.54	0.39	0.73	1.70	1.76	1.04
592	0.69	0.44	0.64	1.62	1.72	1.06
598	0.42	0.24	0.57	1.59	1.61	1.02
613	0.67	0.42	0.63	1.71	1.81	1.06
652	0.84	0.77	0.91	1.13	1.14	1.01
654	0.38	0.28	0.74	1.61	1.66	1.03
655	0.31	0.17	0.56	1.68	1.68	1.00
657	0.69	0.61	0.88	1.42	1.51	1.06
659	0.06	0.06	0.87	1.25	1.40	1.12
662	0.49	0.46	0.93	1.80	1.87	1.04

Table 3 (conclusion)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
679	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.	0.37	0.15	0.41	1.30	1.42	1.09
692	Metal containers for storage and transport	0.38	0.18	0.48	1.59	1.81	1.14
694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	0.20	0.18	0.88	1.08	1.13	1.05
699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	0.36	0.28	0.77	1.35	1.40	1.04
716	Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.19	0.15	0.79	1.24	1.27	1.02
718	Other power generating machinery and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.06	0.03	0.47	1.40	1.82	1.31
721	Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.24	0.23	0.96	1.40	1.52	1.09
722	Tractors, whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys	0.56	0.32	0.57	1.21	1.39	1.15
724	Textile and leather machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.16	0.13	0.84	1.40	1.44	1.04
744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.09	0.08	0.88	1.28	1.30	1.02
745	Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.27	0.17	0.63	1.44	1.50	1.05
783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	0.72	0.40	0.56	1.47	1.75	1.19
786	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s. and specially designed and equipped transport containers	0.21	0.16	0.75	1.52	1.76	1.16
847	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	0.22	0.09	0.42	1.26	1.31	1.04
873	Meters and counters, n.e.s.	0.41	0.34	0.83	1.31	1.36	1.04

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the data contained in table 1.

a/ Degree of specialization (DS).

b/ Latin America (LA).

c/ Revealed comparative advantage (RCA).

Table 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:
DEGREE OF SPECIALIZATION AND
REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE
IN THE PRODUCTS EXPORTABLE BY
LATIN AMERICA TO THE COMMUNITY,
1978 AND 1983

(Indexes)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
045	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley and maize)	7.75	5.21	0.67	0.35	0.21	0.60
057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	3.44	4.16	1.21	0.71	0.63	0.88
058	Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	4.27	4.75	1.11	0.82	0.80	0.98
081	Feeding stuff for animals	6.09	6.47	1.06	0.77	0.76	0.98
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	2.58	3.01	1.17	0.39	0.32	0.82
274	Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	1.04	2.26	2.17	0.56	0.41	0.74
281	Iron ore and concentrates	7.35	6.68	0.91	0.05	0.01	0.28
287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	2.75	2.85	1.04	0.28	0.21	0.76
289	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	2.13	1.96	0.92	0.44	0.25	0.57
291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	1.14	1.21	1.06	1.03	0.99	0.96
671	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys	2.19	3.25	1.48	0.73	0.70	0.95
682	Copper	4.83	4.02	0.83	0.94	0.89	0.95
687	Tin	2.75	3.02	1.10	0.28	0.23	0.82
762	Radio-broadcast receivers	0.51	1.11	2.19	0.42	0.25	0.60

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the data contained in table 1.

a/ Degree of specialization (DS).

b/ Latin America (LA).

c/ Revealed comparative advantage (RCA).

Table 5

LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS a/ FROM JAPAN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EXPORTS b/ TO JAPAN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 AND TRADE DIVERSION POTENTIAL, 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

SITC Rev2		Latin American imports from Japan, USA and Canada	EEC exports to Japan, USA and Canada	Trade diversion potential
024	Cheese and curd	5,529	261,085	5,529
046	Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	5,625	29	29
048	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour or starch of fruits and vegetables	37,497	194,869	37,497
091	Margarine and shortening	17,798	1,130	1,130
098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	29,552	87,417	29,552
112	Alcoholic beverages	19,975	2,223,610	19,975
269	Old clothing and other old textile articles; rags	6,505	4,934	4,934
277	Natural abrasives, n.e.s. (including industrial diamonds)	9,940	46,252	9,940
531	Synthetic organic dyestuffs, etc., natural indigo and colour lakes	34,175	261,750	34,176
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	56,995	210,764	56,995
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	161,030	892,585	161,030
553	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (excluding soaps); aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils (including such products suitable for medicinal uses)	15,457	191,657	15,457
554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	36,301	45,569	36,301
592	Starches, inuline and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	24,810	124,042	24,810
598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	16,698	4,373	4,373
613	Furskins tanned or dressed; pieces or cuttings of furskin, tanned or dressed	112	28,028	112
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	14,420	116,378	14,420
654	Textile fabrics, woven, other than of cotton or man-made fibres	5,849	318,803	5,849
655	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	9,821	30,572	9,821
657	Special textile fabrics and related products	24,482	68,745	24,482

Table 5 (conclusion)

SITC Rev2		Latin American imports from Japan, USA and Canada	EEC exports to Japan, USA and Canada	Trade diversion potential
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	37,266	193,961	37,265
679	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.	10,717	31,722	10,717
692	Metal containers for storage and transport	49,255	28,972	28,972
694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and the like, of iron, steel or copper	65,003	68,949	65,003
699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	282,113	293,937	282,113
716	Rotating electric plant and parts thereof, n.e.s.	925,141	628,398	628,398
718	Other power generating machinery and parts thereof, n.e.s.	658,774	1,964,284	658,774
721	Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) and parts thereof, n.e.s.	54,934	149,665	54,934
722	Tractors, whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys	73,088	355,333	73,088
724	Textile and leather machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	27,158	79,854	27,158
745	Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof, n.e.s.	108,761	422,550	108,761
783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	68,617	14,039	14,039
786	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s. and specially designed and equipped transport containers	271,255	53,267	53,267
847	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics, n.e.s.	28,256	354,751	28,256
873	Meters and counters, n.e.s.	15,270	9,919	9,919

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data supplied by: Foreign Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL) for Latin America and the Compressed Trade Data Bank (CONTRADE) of the United Nations Statistics Office for the EEC, Japan, USA and Canada.

a/ In this study the term Latin America refers to the group of 16 countries formed by the member countries of LAIA (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela) and the member countries of the CACM (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).

b/ Belgium-Luxemburg, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

Table 6

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS a/ TO JAPAN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY IMPORTS b/ FROM JAPAN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 AND TRADE DIVERSION POTENTIAL, 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

SITC Rev2		Latin American exports to Japan, USA and Canada	EEC imports from Japan, USA and Canada	Trade diversion potential
045	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley and maize)	257,431	61,817	61,817
057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	761,970	320,954	320,954
058	Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	434,881	78,390	78,390
081	Feeding stuff for animals	101,981	1,923,593	101,981
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	183,651	736,622	183,651
274	Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	74,758	86,079	74,758
281	Iron ore and concentrates	673,813	366,118	366,118
287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	667,243	508,228	508,228
289	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals (other than of gold)	38,046	225,744	38,046
291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	9,817	100,914	9,817
671	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys	253,495	42,554	42,554
682	Copper	739,929	287,157	287,157
687	Tin	174,066	7,345	7,345
762	Radio-broadcast receivers	590,177	466,331	466,331

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data supplied by: Foreign Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL) for Latin America and the Compressed Trade Data Bank (CONTRADE) of the United Nations Statistics Office for the EEC, Japan, USA and Canada.

a/ In this study the term Latin America refers to the group of 16 countries formed by the member countries of LAIA (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela) and the member countries of the CACM (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).

b/ Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

Table 7

LATIN AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:
DEGREE OF SPECIALIZATION AND
REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE
IN THE PRODUCTS IN WHICH THE COMMUNITY COULD
INVEST IN LATIN AMERICA,
1978 AND 1983

(Indexes)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
073	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, n.e.s.	0.07	0.80	11.03	2.02	1.97	0.97
266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	0.30	0.46	1.54	1.46	1.43	0.99
512	Alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.77	1.12	1.47	1.51	1.43	0.95
562	Fertilizers, manufactured	0.21	0.39	1.85	1.01	0.99	0.98
583	Polymerization and copolymerization products	0.01	0.26	22.54	1.83	1.76	0.96
584	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (e.g., collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre	0.16	0.35	2.13	1.63	1.38	0.85
628	Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	0.16	0.18	1.12	1.33	1.27	0.95
664	Glass	0.48	0.71	1.49	1.62	1.52	0.94
673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)	0.42	0.81	1.92	1.41	1.14	0.81
674	Universals, plates and sheets, of iron or steel	0.21	0.98	4.66	1.30	1.18	0.90
677	Iron or steel wire (excluding wire rod), whether or not coated, but not insulated	0.26	0.32	1.20	1.47	1.39	0.94
684	Aluminium	0.15	1.19	7.72	1.17	1.04	0.88
713	Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.88	1.11	1.27	1.12	0.98	0.87
737	Metalworking machinery (other than machine-tools), and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.06	0.39	6.53	1.47	1.37	0.93
759	Parts, n.e.s. of and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading 751 or 752	0.10	0.31	2.93	1.09	0.98	0.90

Table 7 (conclusion)

SITC Rev2		DS(LA)	DS(LA)	RCA(LA)	DS(EEC)	DS(EEC)	RCA(EEC)
		1978	1983		1978	1983	
		a/	b/	c/	a/	b/	c/
761	Television receivers	0.03	0.42	14.58	1.00	0.77	0.77
764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s. of and accessories for the apparatus and equipment falling within division 76	0.06	0.81	12.77	1.13	0.85	0.76
771	Electric power machinery, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	0.03	0.87	29.88	1.33	1.02	0.77
772	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits	0.13	0.55	4.36	1.41	1.26	0.90
773	Equipment for distributing electricity	0.35	0.41	1.16	1.27	1.14	0.89
774	Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus	0.01	0.04	2.87	1.46	1.19	0.81
775	Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.	0.26	0.33	1.27	1.53	1.37	0.90
781	Passenger motor cars, including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods	0.15	0.16	1.07	1.39	1.23	0.89
821	Furniture and parts thereof	0.19	0.28	1.49	1.85	1.80	0.97
843	Outer garments, women's, girls' and infants', of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	0.26	0.34	1.33	1.32	1.04	0.78
846	Under garments, knitted or crocheted	0.46	0.72	1.56	1.09	0.94	0.86
871	Optical instruments and apparatus	0.06	0.30	4.63	1.27	1.10	0.86
882	Photographic and cinematographic supplies	0.32	0.41	1.27	1.33	1.27	0.95
895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	0.27	0.28	1.05	1.41	1.31	0.93

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the data contained in table 1.

a/ Degree of specialization (DS).

b/ Latin America (LA).

c/ Revealed comparative advantage (RCA).

