

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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Key Findings

- In 2015, Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) exports reached 907 billion US\$ and the imports 1,007 billion US\$. Consequently, the trade balance in the region was negative by 100 billion US\$. This is due, mainly, to the deficits in the Central American countries, Colombia and Mexico. Only Brazil and Chile showed surpluses (see Table 1a).
- The region experienced a 14.7% reduction in the value of its exports and an 8.5% fall in its imports (see Table 1a). Thereby, 2015 was the third consecutive year with a decline in the region's exports.
- El Salvador (+4.7%) was the only country with an increase in its exports in 2015. The largest drops were observed in the oil and gas exporting countries, among them the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Ecuador (-49.3%, -35.2%, -32.3% and -28.6%, respectively).
- In terms of imports, only Cuba (+12.9%), Honduras (+1.1%) and Nicaragua (+0.4%) registered increases, while the imports of El Salvador and Mexico slightly fell (-0.9% and -1.2%, respectively). At the extremely opposite end were Brazil (-25.1%), Ecuador (-22.5%), Uruguay (-17.4%), Paraguay (-15.7%) and Colombia (-15.6%). Among the sub-regional integration schemes, all registered drops in their imports. The purchases of the Central American Common Market decreased 5.2%, while those of MERCOSUR, the Andean Community, and the Caribbean Community dropped 19.4%, 13.4% and 10.3%, respectively (see Table 1a).
- The exports also declined in all sub-regional integration schemes: the Central American Common Market registered the smallest decline (-5.7%) compared to the Andean Community (-27.2%), MERCOSUR (-22.0%), and CARICOM (-22.0%) (see Table 1a). In short, trade in the Central American countries showed greater resilience than South American and Caribbean countries.
- The decrease in the region's exports in 2015 was due to the sharp 16.4% reduction in the prices related to the region's export basket that could not be set off by a 1.0% increase in export volume. All sub-regions registered decreases in prices with the most notable being in the Andean Community and in MERCOSUR.
- Mexico, the MERCOSUR countries and the Central American countries could increase their export volume, while all the remaining sub-regions registered a drop in export volume (see Figure 1b).
- The decrease in Latin America and the Caribbean exports in 2015 is in line with the 12.0% decline in global exports. The exports of Africa and the Middle East, the euro area and the United States decreased by 37.2%, 13.1% and 7.1%, respectively while those of China increased by 2.6% (see Table 2). This means that the largest decreases in exported value were registered in the regions exporting raw materials.
- The intra-regional exports declined by 18.1% in 2015 with respect to 2014. If Mexico is excluded, the decrease is even 19.1% (see Table 4). The coefficient of intraregional trade (measured by exports) thus lies on average at 15.7% (23.2% if Mexico is excluded), its lowest value in the last 10 years.

A – Trade by Origin and Destination

Table 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trends in Goods Exports.
(Millions of current US\$ and growth rates in percentages)

a) Accumulated, January – December 2015

	January-December 2015			Change rate compared to January-December 2014	
	Exports	Import	Balance	Exports	Imports
Argentina	56 752	59 787	-3 035	-16.9	-8.3
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	8 723	9 037	- 314	-32.3	-8.4
Brazil	191 134	171 460	19 674	-15.1	-25.1
Chile	63 362	59 220	4 142	-16.3	-12.8
Colombia	35 491	54 058	-18 566	-35.2	-15.6
Costa Rica	9 666	15 504	-5 838	-14.5	-9.8
Cuba	3 425	14 721	-11 296	-29.5	12.9
Dominican Republic	9 526	16 860	-7 334	-4.0	-2.5
Ecuador	18 366	21 506	-3 140	-28.6	-22.5
El Salvador	5 520	10 415	-4 895	4.7	-0.9
Guatemala	10 726	17 638	-6 913	-1.0	-3.5
Honduras	3 920	9 411	-5 491	-3.7	1.1
Mexico	380 772	395 232	-14 460	-4.1	-1.2
Nicaragua	2 419	5 902	-3 483	-8.2	0.4
Panama	696	12 136	-11 440	-15.0	-11.5
Paraguay	8 357	9 529	-1 173	-13.5	-15.7
Peru	33 247	38 060	-4 813	-12.9	-4.7
Uruguay	7 679	9 489	-1 811	-16.2	-17.4
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	37 892	46 639	-8 747	-49.3	-9.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	906 548	1 007 032	-100 484	-14.7	-9.8
Andean Community (ANC)	95 827	122 660	-26 833	-27.2	-13.4
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	18 874	30 427	-11 552	-14.5	-10.3
Central American Common Market (CACM)	32 947	71 007	-38 060	-5.7	-5.2
Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)	301 814	296 905	4 909	-22.0	-19.4

b) Exports, January – December 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Argentina	3 797	3 867	4 390	5 146	5 202	6 039	5 567	5 131	5 169	5 032	4 000	3 411
Bolivia, P.S.	794	706	791	751	796	776	746	701	726	693	619	624
Brazil	13 704	12 092	16 979	15 156	16 769	19 628	18 533	15 485	16 148	16 049	13 806	16 783
Chile	5 967	5 095	5 936	5 754	5 017	5 356	5 087	4 815	4 951	5 039	5 144	5 201
Colombia	2 875	3 128	3 402	3 212	3 359	3 218	3 002	2 809	2 867	2 713	2 362	2 543
Costa Rica	728	782	887	814	887	854	800	756	758	817	811	772
Cuba	279	221	308	328	333	301	300	266	305	251	264	269
Dominican Republic	690	750	827	838	828	846	874	771	814	811	777	700
Ecuador	1 610	1 569	1 714	1 531	1 767	1 635	1 533	1 543	1 371	1 425	1 331	1 337
El Salvador	424	478	526	426	496	477	539	417	417	441	472	407
Guatemala	879	885	1 005	915	1 004	910	965	883	825	826	791	838
Honduras	326	380	442	401	369	375	308	261	232	256	257	312
Mexico	26 554	29 716	34 134	32 954	31 340	33 840	32 804	31 048	32 241	34 155	31 025	30 961
Nicaragua	197	216	258	226	223	218	213	185	168	184	152	178
Panama	52	53	64	57	63	60	65	62	60	65	49	45
Paraguay	764	806	877	680	666	745	727	650	631	679	607	524
Peru	2 757	2 581	2 651	2 336	2 601	3 134	2 783	2 950	2 619	2 975	2 789	3 070
Uruguay	518	545	591	748	863	718	659	728	650	592	513	554
Venezuela, B.R.	3 216	2 672	3 049	4 118	3 945	4 045	3 159	2 517	2 807	2 628	2 971	2 766
Latin America and the Caribbean	67 945	67 806	80 023	77 754	78 489	84 646	80 225	73 258	75 532	77 272	70 339	73 259
ANC	8 036	7 983	8 558	7 831	8 523	8 764	8 063	8 003	7 583	7 807	7 102	7 574
CARICOM	1 814	1 266	1 193	1 363	1 959	1 471	1 560	1 280	1 770	1 638	1 596	1 964
CACM	2 607	2 794	3 181	2 839	3 042	2 894	2 891	2 564	2 461	2 591	2 532	2 552
MERCOSUR	21 998	19 982	25 886	25 848	27 445	31 175	28 645	24 511	25 406	24 981	21 898	24 039

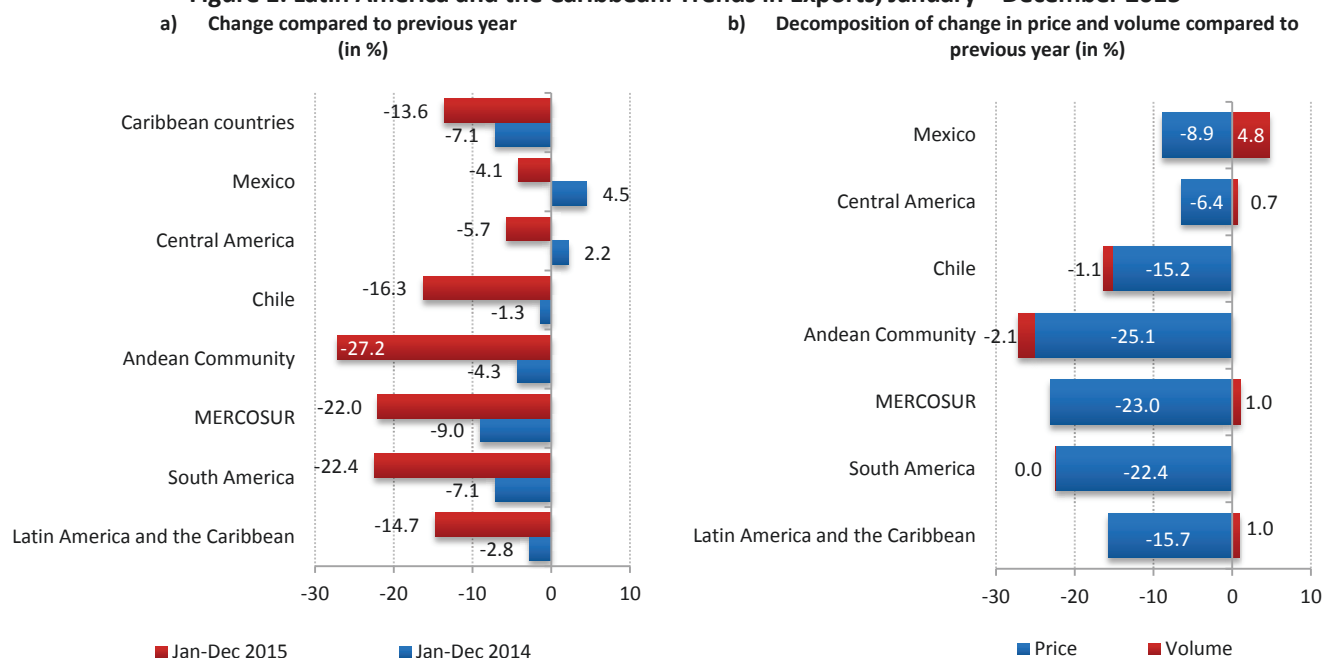
c) Imports, January – December 2015

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
Argentina	4 205	3 999	5 052	4 957	4 988	5 758	5 665	5 438	5 525	4 940	4 741	4 521
Bolivia, P.S.	700	722	797	710	721	695	795	704	742	827	728	897
Brazil	16 878	14 934	16 521	14 665	14 008	15 101	16 147	12 796	13 204	14 053	12 609	10 543
Chile	5 045	4 504	5 141	4 753	4 263	4 746	5 358	5 038	5 068	5 210	4 744	5 351
Colombia	4 885	4 587	4 641	4 461	4 440	4 221	4 968	4 438	4 498	4 515	4 243	4 159
Costa Rica	1 204	1 193	1 293	1 310	1 259	1 254	1 438	1 285	1 240	1 365	1 387	1 276
Cuba	1 023	1 069	1 128	1 190	1 248	1 289	1 344	1 202	1 291	1 315	1 335	1 289
Dominican Republic	1 255	1 220	1 465	1 340	1 464	1 492	1 517	1 393	1 459	1 436	1 430	1 388
Ecuador	2 210	1 878	2 019	1 928	1 749	1 840	1 809	1 612	1 739	1 709	1 537	1 474
El Salvador	837	837	860	872	902	902	953	817	877	894	851	813
Guatemala	1 359	1 294	1 532	1 430	1 544	1 450	1 641	1 454	1 536	1 548	1 462	1 389
Honduras	732	800	877	793	830	791	834	714	752	767	742	777
Mexico	29 816	29 124	33 664	33 040	32 357	34 589	35 071	33 830	33 661	35 599	32 593	31 887
Nicaragua	418	490	489	442	518	499	493	481	473	522	587	488
Panama	1 019	922	1 030	871	945	1 009	1 053	1 005	1 061	1 203	961	1 055
Paraguay	828	778	839	814	757	810	862	824	767	744	736	771
Peru	3 288	2 861	3 306	3 130	3 084	3 287	3 263	3 258	3 216	3 214	3 125	3 028
Uruguay	933	769	893	801	709	962	848	679	714	791	667	726
Venezuela, B.R.	3 458	3 925	3 552	3 562	3 866	4 085	3 890	3 827	4 047	4 263	4 046	4 119
Latin America and the Caribbean	82 577	78 460	87 815	83 616	82 126	87 871	90 629	83 116	84 470	87 214	80 915	78 224
ANC	11 083	10 047	10 763	10 229	9 994	10 043	10 834	10 012	10 195	10 266	9 633	9 559
CARICOM	2 485	2 553	2 714	2 550	2 474	3 090	2 679	2 320	2 602	2 298	2 390	2 272
CACM	5 570	5 537	6 082	5 717	5 998	5 905	6 414	5 757	5 938	6 299	5 991	5 798
MERCOSUR	26 301	24 405	26 856	24 798	24 327	26 716	27 411	23 564	24 255	24 792	22 799	20 680

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), EUROSTAT of the European Union, *Statistics Canada*, the International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS), and the Central American Monetary Council.

Notes: Data for Trinidad and Tobago and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for September - December 2015 are estimated. For Cuba the monthly DOTS trends are applied. Data for Honduras and Nicaragua do not include *maquila*.

Figure 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trends in Exports, January – December 2015

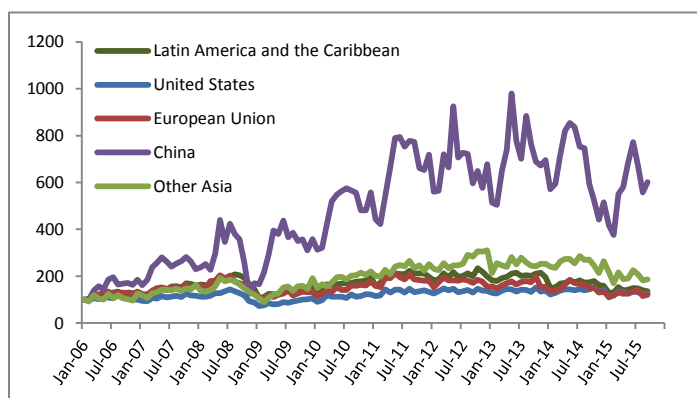


Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, USITC, EUROSTAT, and DOTS.

Notes: The variation in prices for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are estimated. The price index calculated for Mexico takes 2014 as the base year. CACM data do not include Panama; they also do not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua.

Figure 2 and Table 2. Latin America and the Caribbean and Selected Regions: Trends in Value of Exports, January 2006 – September 2015

Latin America and Caribbean Exports: Main Destinations
(January 2006 index =100)



Growth Compared to Other Regions
(Accumulated to September each year, in %)

	Growth 2013	Growth 2014	Growth 2015
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.6	-2.8	-14.7
Africa and the Middle East	-1.3	-5.9	-37.2
Asia	4.8	3.5	-5.8
China	7.8	6.0	-2.6
Japan	-10.4	-3.6	-9.4
Euro area	3.4	1.8	-13.1
United States	2.1	2.7	-7.1
World	2.2	1.0	-12.0

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, USITC, EUROSTAT, *Statistics Canada*, DOTS, CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, and NBS National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Notes: Data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for September - December 2015 are estimated. Figure 2 does not include Cuba, CARICOM, Panama and the Dominican Republic; it does also not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua.

In 2015, the main export destinations of Latin America and the Caribbean were the United States (44.4%), Asia (17.9%) and the region itself (15.9%). As regards imports, the United States also were the main source (31.6%), followed by Asia (30.9%) and the region itself (15.4%). The imports coming from China accounted for 17.9% of total imports (see Table 3). It is worth noting the relative recovery of the exports to the United States, which in recent years had represented 40% of the region's total exports.

Table 3. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trade with Main Partners, January – December 2015
(Millions of current US\$)

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Share %
Exports	66 744	66 873	79 184	75 403	75 708	82 365	79 319	72 407	74 224	76 413	68 802	71 662	100.0
United States	28 693	30 746	35 498	34 369	32 475	35 158	34 174	32 205	32 695	34 552	31 841	32 355	44.4
European Union	7 042	7 295	8 202	7 738	7 939	8 462	8 655	7 158	7 464	7 821	6 652	7 011	10.3
Asia	12 073	10 047	13 641	13 092	14 432	16 645	14 847	12 647	13 290	13 296	11 872	12 930	17.9
China	5 079	4 563	6 689	7 045	8 290	9 370	8 164	6 771	7 297	6 606	5 742	5 877	9.2
Other Asia	6 994	5 483	6 953	6 047	6 142	7 275	6 683	5 877	5 992	6 689	6 130	7 052	8.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	10 913	11 070	13 034	11 815	12 070	12 715	12 613	11 942	11 524	11 920	10 630	11 033	15.9
Rest of the World	8 023	7 716	8 808	8 390	8 793	9 385	9 030	8 454	9 251	8 824	7 807	8 334	11.6
Imports	76 795	72 695	81 477	77 666	75 995	80 990	84 035	77 196	78 057	80 962	74 798	72 219	100.0
United States	24 056	22 405	26 290	24 612	24 143	25 933	25 919	24 447	23 538	24 832	23 327	23 070	31.4
European Union	10 475	9 724	7 640	7 613	10 295	11 032	11 675	10 759	10 127	10 321	9 942	9 915	12.8
Asia	24 593	22 975	24 769	23 513	23 206	23 638	25 968	23 911	25 380	26 394	22 922	21 407	30.9
China	14 377	13 126	13 964	12 901	13 028	13 561	14 367	13 908	14 841	15 573	13 671	13 437	17.9
Other Asia	10 216	9 849	10 805	10 611	10 178	10 077	11 600	10 003	10 539	10 821	9 251	7 970	13.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11 028	11 065	13 037	12 148	11 618	12 834	12 914	11 705	11 972	11 804	11 647	11 528	15.4
Rest of the World	6 643	6 526	9 742	9 781	6 734	7 553	7 559	6 374	7 040	7 611	6 960	6 299	9.5

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, USITC, EUROSTAT, *Statistics Canada*, and DOTS.

Notes: Includes data from Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It does not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua. In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the total was disaggregated using the DOTS structure.

In 2015, the exports to the European Union and China decreased by 19.6% and 15.7%, respectively, compared to 2014. In terms of imports, the largest declines were registered in those coming from the region itself (-18.0%) and from the European Union (-15.7%). In contrast to the trend observed earlier that year, the imports from Asia also decreased (-2.0%), with a slightly smaller reduction observed in the purchases from China (-1.4%).

Table 4. Latin America: Intra-Subregional and Intra-Regional Trade, January – December 2015
(Percentages of total exports and growth rates)

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Growth 2015/2014 ^a
Intra CAN	7.1	8.3	7.2	8.6	9.2	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.7	8.2	7.4	8.1	-21.9
Intra CACM	25.0	23.9	23.4	26.0	24.2	25.3	26.8	27.0	28.1	27.7	28.2	27.6	2.3
Intra MERCOSUR	13.4	15.5	15.1	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.7	14.9	14.0	13.6	15.4	12.9	-20.3
Chile to LAC	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.0	18.4	16.8	21.3	20.3	19.5	23.3	21.0	19.5	-13.7
Mexico to LAC	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	-12.1
Intra LAC	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.7	15.9	15.4	15.9	16.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4	-18.1
Intra LAC w/o Mexico	23.2	25.1	24.4	23.0	22.9	21.9	22.7	24.5	23.1	23.5	23.8	23.3	-19.1

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, USITC, EUROSTAT, and DOTS.

Note: It does not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua.

^a Growth rates with respect to the same period of the previous year.

In 2015, the largest share of intra-regional trade was observed in the Central American Common Market (26.8%), the only sub-region whose coefficient lay above the aggregated one for whole Latin America and the Caribbean (15.7%). The Andean Community (CAN) remains the grouping with the lowest coefficient of intra-subregional trade (8.1%). Moreover, the negative growth recorded for intra-Can (-21.9%) and MERCOSUR (-20.3%) and for the exports of Chile and Mexico to the region (-13.7% and -12.1%, respectively) should be highlighted (see Table 4). In contrast, the Central American Common Market observed an increase in intra-regional trade (+2.3%).

B – Trade by Category and Main Products

Table 5. Latin America and the Caribbean: Main Traded Product Categories, January – December 2015
(Millions of current US\$)

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Share %
EXPORTS	68 293	66 391	78 621	76 191	76 303	82 962	78 459	70 424	73 592	75 571	68 552	71 197	100.0
Agriculture and Livestock	10 577	9 111	10 953	9 976	10 580	10 541	10 250	9 170	9 381	10 148	9 460	9 918	13.5
Mining and Petroleum	17 459	14 758	16 084	16 467	16 991	18 533	15 618	14 330	14 465	14 348	13 552	13 756	21.0
Manufactures	40 257	42 522	51 585	49 748	48 733	53 887	52 591	46 924	49 745	51 074	45 540	47 523	65.4
IMPORTS	79 497	75 175	84 635	78 956	78 782	84 065	87 015	79 890	80 770	83 583	77 423	74 713	100.0
Capital Goods	15 383	13 077	14 822	14 242	13 233	14 238	15 181	13 708	14 132	14 607	13 475	13 972	17.6
Intermediate Inputs	40 630	39 534	45 090	41 617	42 529	44 940	46 080	41 453	43 167	44 513	40 960	38 636	52.8
Consumption Goods	15 007	14 390	16 455	15 036	14 969	15 652	16 537	16 552	16 092	16 670	15 549	15 110	19.5
Fuels	8 477	8 174	8 269	8 062	8 051	9 235	9 217	8 177	7 378	7 794	7 439	6 995	10.1

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, USITC, and EUROSTAT.

Note: Includes data from Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It does not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua. Data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for September – December are estimated.

By product categories, the largest changes in 2015 with respect to the previous year were registered in the exports of mining and petroleum (-37.5%) and in the exports of agricultural and livestock products (-6.6%). The manufactured goods that alone accounted for 65.4% of total exports in 2015 dropped 4.8%.

The decline in export value can be mainly explained by the change in oil, copper and gas prices, which together represent about 30% of the total exports. Likewise, the Latin American commodities price index fell by 29.2% (see Table 6.b), with sharp declines in all products (oil, iron, gas, soy, sugar) except banana. In terms of export volume, all products registered increases, above all iron, beverages, soy, and sugar, while oil and gas fell in exported volume (see Table 6a).

Table 6. Latin America and the Caribbean: Main Products Exported, January – December 2015

(Millions of current US\$, percentages and price indices 2010=100)

a) Selected Products										b) Product Groups					
Products	(D)	Value				Prices				Volume change	(E)	Prices			
		Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2015	Value change	Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2015	Price change	Jan-Dec 2014			Jan-Dec 2015	Price change	Dec 2015	
Sugar	2%	12 287	10 427	-15.1	68.8	79.9	63.1	-21.0	5.8	Foodstuff	10%	105.9	90.2	-14.8	87.4
Banana	1%	4 394	4 563	3.9	105.8	105.8	108.8	2.9	1.0	Beverages	3%	99.0	78.3	-20.9	73.0
Beverages (A)	2%	9 992	9 522	-4.7	73.0	99.0	78.3	-20.9	16.2	Oils and flours	8%	112.8	87.6	-22.3	80.7
Meats	7%	26 171	23 576	-9.9	109.5	146.8	131.4	-10.5	0.6	Other agro	9%	93.5	88.3	-5.6	85.1
Copper	8%	49 228	41 058	-16.6	61.4	91.0	73.0	-19.8	3.2	Minerals and metals	27%	85.0	65.4	-23.1	54.5
Gas	1%	7 680	4 521	-41.1	43.8	99.6	59.6	-40.2	-1.0	Fuels	45%	118.8	69.0	-41.9	52.4
Iron-Steel (B)	3%	15 969	13 065	-18.2	31.5	77.2	45.0	-41.7	23.5	Total	100%	103.5	73.3	-29.2	62.1
Oil	21%	147 746	73 272	-50.4	46.2	121.7	64.2	-47.2	-3.2						
Soy (C)	3%	28 791	27 976	-2.8	82.7	109.4	86.8	-20.6	17.8						
Sub-total	47%	302 258	207 982	-31.2	62.7	113.4	77.2	-31.9	0.7						

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistical Offices, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, CEPALSTAT and the World Bank.

Notes: Product statistics are made up by main exporters in the region and not with all countries; in each case, they represent more than 70% of the annual total in that product. In the case of prices, it is an index calculated by ECLAC.

(A) Average of coffee, tea, and yerba mate; (B) Made up of iron and steel manufactures; (C) Soy grains; (D) Weight of each product in the total regional exports; (E) Weight of each group in natural resources and manufacturing exports in the region.

Recent Activities of the International Trade and Integration Division

Publications

- Relaciones comerciales y de inversión entre la Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC) y sus socios extrarregionales estratégicos (Nov 2015)
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy 2015. The regional trade crisis: assessment and outlook (Oct 2015)
- Sostenibilidad ambiental y competitividad internacional: la huella de carbono de las exportaciones de alimentos (Sep 2015)
- Globalización, integración y comercio inclusivo en América Latina: Textos seleccionados 2010-2014 (Sep 2015)
- Rising concentration in Asia-Latin American value chains: Can small firms turn the tide? (Jun 2015)
- Latin America and the Caribbean and China: towards a new era in economic cooperation (May 2015)
- Economic relations between Latin America and the Caribbean and the Republic of Korea: Advances and opportunities (Apr 2015)
- La participación de América Latina y el Caribe en el Mecanismo de Solución de Diferencias de la OMC: una mirada panorámica a los primeros 20 años (Feb 2015)
- First Forum of China and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC): Exploring opportunities for cooperation on trade and investment (Jan 2015)
- La Alianza del Pacífico y el MERCOSUR: hacia la convergencia en la diversidad (Nov 2014)
- Aid for Trade indicators Dashboard: user manual (Oct 2014)
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy 2014: Regional integration and value chains in a challenging external environment (Oct 2014)
- Oportunidades para el aprovechamiento del protocolo comercial entre Guatemala y Chile (Oct 2014)
- Informe del quinto seminario internacional sobre la huella de carbono "Prácticas públicas y privadas para reducir las huellas ambientales en el comercio internacional": CEPAL, 13 y 14 de junio de 2013 (Sep 2014)
- The Panama Canal expansion: A driver of change for global trade flows (Aug 2014)

Events

- Taller: Financiamiento para la innovación exportadora (19 Apr 2016, Chile)
- Seminar: Republic of Korea- CELAC "Exploring strategies for economic cooperation between Korea-Latin America and Caribbean" (11 Apr 2016, Chile)
- Seminario El Acuerdo de Asociación Transpacífico: impactos para América Latina y el Caribe (5 Apr 2016, Chile)
- Panorama Comercial de América Latina y el Caribe 2015-2016 y Cadenas de Valor Ecuador-Comunidad Andina (15-17 Mar 2016, Ecuador)
- Política comercial y evaluación de efectos sociales. Metodología y estudios de casos (11 Feb 2016, Ecuador)
- Seminario: Innovación para pymes exportadoras (20-21 Jan 2016, Chile)
- Política Comercial y Evaluación de Efectos Sociales: Metodología y Estudios de Caso (15 Dec 2015, Ecuador)
- Séptimo seminario internacional CEPAL sobre la huella ambiental, sostenibilidad del comercio internacional y estándares ambientales (14-15 Dec 2015, Chile)
- Seminario: Innovación para exportar y su financiamiento en el Salvador (7 Sep 2015, El Salvador)
- Taller: Microdatos y tecnología (18 Aug 2015, Chile)
- Reunión Regional sobre Sistemas de Compras Públicas en América Latina y El Caribe (15-16 Jul 2015, Ecuador)
- Quinto Foro internacional de servicios Promperú (8 Jul 2015, Peru)
- Taller Regional: Capacitación en Inteligencia de Negocios (BI) aplicada a Riesgo y Valoración Aduanera y Modelo de Datos de la OMA (16-17 Jun, Costa Rica)

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