

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



International Trade and Integration Division, ECLAC – [www.cepal.org/comercio](http://www.cepal.org/comercio)

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## Key Findings:

- In the first quarter of 2014, Latin America and the Caribbean exports reached US\$ 251 billion and imports reached US\$ 264.17 billion. Consequently, the trade balance in the region was negative by US\$ 13.15 billion -- 21% higher than the same period in 2013 when the regional balance was US\$ 10.84 billion. This is due, mainly, to the deficits shown by Central American countries, Brazil, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Mexico. The only countries in the region with surplus were Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (See Table 1a).
- The region recorded a decline in exports for the second consecutive quarter (-0.6% in the first quarter of 2014). Meanwhile, imports recovered from their fourth quarter decline in 2013 (-1.9%), although only with an accumulated growth of 0.3% in the first three months of 2014 (see Table 1a).
- Paraguay (+14.2%), Nicaragua (+11%), Cuba (+9.9%) and Ecuador (+6.1%) were the countries with the highest annual increases in exports in the first quarter of 2014, while Peru, Argentina and Honduras had the largest reductions (-9.5%, -9.1% and -8.5%, respectively). In the rest of the countries the performance was uneven with reductions in El Salvador (-5.4%), Colombia (-4.8%), Panama (-3.4%) and Brazil (-2.5%), and increases in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (+5.7%), Dominican Republic (+5.5%), Guatemala (+2.9%) and Mexico (2.9%), among others.
- Among the sub-regional integration schemes, exports decreased in CARICOM (-11.6%), the Andean Community of Nations (-3.3%), MERCOSUR (-3%) and the Central American Common Market (-0.3%) (See table 1a).
- In terms of imports, the highest growth rates were seen in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay (12.5% in both cases). Other countries that increased their foreign purchases were Guatemala, Colombia and Nicaragua (+5.6%, +4.2% and +3.3%, respectively). At the opposite end were the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (-8.7%), Cuba (-8.5%), Chile (-6.4%) and Paraguay (-6.3%) which showed decreases in imports. Meanwhile, imports from Argentina and Brazil fell 1.3% and 0.6% respectively, while those from Mexico increased by 3%. Among the sub-regional integration schemes, foreign shopping in the MCCA grew by +2.8%, the Andean Community by +2.3% and, to a lesser extent, in the CARICOM countries (+0.8%); MERCOSUR recorded a decline of 1.9% (See table 1a).
- The small decrease in exports from Latin America and the Caribbean recorded between January and March 2014 contrasts with the growth of 1.3% of world exports. Similarly, exports of the Euro Zone and the United States grew by 4.2% and 2.1%, respectively, while exports from Africa and the Middle East decreased by 4.1%. Within Asia it was noteworthy the strong growth in Chinese exports (+22.1%), while exports from Japan fell 3.5% (see Table 2)
- The reduction in the region's exports was due to a 7.5% reduction in prices which was not compensated for by the 6.9% increase in the volume exported. In the first two quarters of 2014, all the subregions registered a decrease in prices and an increase in volume exported with the exception of the Caribbean countries which exhibited a reduction in both price and volume (See Graph 1b)
- Intra-regional trade decreased 4.9% with respect to the first quarter in 2013. If Mexico is excluded, there is a 3.7% reduction (See Table 4).

**A – Trade by origin and destination**

**Table 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trends of goods exports**  
(Millions of current dollars and rates of growth in percentages)

**a) Accumulated from January to March**

	January - March 2014			Variation	
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
Argentina	15 877	15 756	121	-9,1	-1,3
Bolivia, Plur. St. of	3 171	2 210	961	5,7	12,5
Brazil	49 588	55 660	-6 072	-2,5	-0,6
Chile	19 037	16 961	2 077	1,8	-6,4
Colombia	13 454	14 760	-1 305	-4,8	4,2
Costa Rica	2 844	4 518	-1 674	0,2	2,9
Cuba	1 466	2 056	- 590	9,9	-8,5
Ecuador	6 604	6 478	126	6,1	-2,1
El Salvador	1 289	2 615	-1 326	-5,4	2,9
Guatemala	2 682	4 379	-1 698	2,9	5,6
Honduras	1 025	2 170	-1 145	-8,5	-2,0
Mexico	90 872	92 064	-1 192	2,9	3,0
Nicaragua	696	1 330	- 634	11,0	3,3
Panama	191	3 169	-2 978	-3,4	2,0
Paraguay	2 549	2 587	- 38	14,2	-6,3
Peru	9 281	10 316	-1 035	-9,5	0,6
Dominican Republic	2 379	3 302	- 922	5,5	-0,3
Uruguay	1 661	2 979	-1 318	-0,8	12,5
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	21 937	14 429	7 509	-1,5	-8,7
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>251 014</b>	<b>264 168</b>	<b>-13 154</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Andean Community (ACN)	32 511	33 764	-1 253	-3,3	2,3
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	4 410	6 429	-2 020	-11,6	0,8
Central American Common Market (MCCA)	8 726	18 181	-9 455	-0,3	2,8
Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)	91 612	91 411	201	-3,0	-1,9

**b) Exports from April 2013 to March 2014**

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Argentina	7 372	8 501	7 583	7 398	7 474	6 846	7 144	6 609	5 267	5 231	5 393	5 253
Bolivia, Pl. St. of	1 010	1 018	1 011	1 051	1 052	1 013	1 110	966	975	1 012	1 023	1 137
Brazil	20 631	21 822	21 134	20 807	21 424	20 850	22 821	20 861	20 846	16 026	15 934	17 628
Chile	6 766	7 011	6 341	6 338	6 377	5 812	7 025	6 115	6 208	5 531	6 214	7 292
Colombia	4 949	5 332	4 871	4 652	4 978	4 850	4 838	4 944	5 272	4 775	4 271	4 408
Costa Rica	993	1 017	978	946	935	970	1 006	981	880	851	958	1 035
Cuba	609	470	488	556	655	463	502	528	531	515	401	551
Ecuador	1 934	2 055	1 983	2 130	2 102	2 195	2 124	2 025	2 186	2 033	2 150	2 421
El Salvador	489	520	451	491	478	425	450	400	425	403	412	474
Guatemala	889	965	808	827	805	733	768	804	826	839	807	1 035
Honduras	355	353	320	308	288	290	270	289	359	339	328	357
Mexico	32 861	32 836	31 025	32 212	32 668	31 385	35 088	31 703	32 086	27 038	30 520	33 314
Nicaragua	231	208	197	196	191	182	202	190	179	226	210	260
Panama	71	75	62	80	76	77	76	70	60	59	61	71
Paraguay	918	976	920	908	924	697	658	661	538	734	864	951
Peru	3 188	3 479	3 252	3 331	4 101	3 566	3 511	3 217	3 612	3 000	3 178	3 103
Dominican Republic	824	927	776	857	826	782	849	762	719	793	793	793
Uruguay	713	988	1 002	885	934	803	673	655	728	597	460	604
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	7 859	6 986	7 540	7 124	7 673	7 434	7 094	7 482	7 024	7 764	6 821	7 352
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>94 326</b>	<b>97 115</b>	<b>92 457</b>	<b>92 731</b>	<b>95 507</b>	<b>90 703</b>	<b>97 634</b>	<b>90 608</b>	<b>90 099</b>	<b>79 094</b>	<b>82 169</b>	<b>89 751</b>
ACN	11 082	11 884	11 118	11 164	12 233	11 624	11 583	11 152	12 045	10 820	10 622	11 069
CARICOM	1 663	1 577	1 715	1 634	1 545	1 330	1 425	1 347	1 377	1 326	1 370	1 713
CACM	3 028	3 137	2 816	2 848	2 773	2 676	2 772	2 734	2 728	2 717	2 777	3 232
MERCOSUR	37 493	39 274	38 179	37 122	38 430	36 630	38 390	36 268	34 403	30 353	29 472	31 788

### c) Imports from April 2013 to March 2014

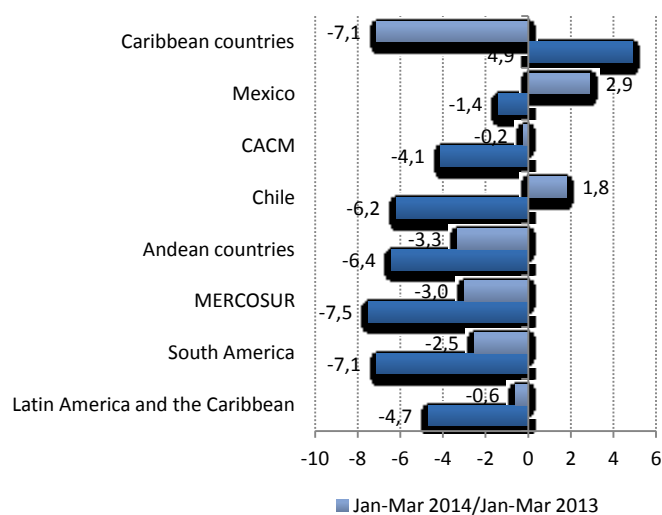
	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Argentina	6 378	7 063	6 368	7 022	7 107	6 130	6 550	5 912	5 160	5 196	5 349	5 211
Bolivia, Pl. St. of	712	736	578	711	800	694	833	779	938	779	764	667
Brazil	21 622	21 059	18 826	22 706	20 201	18 857	23 051	19 123	18 194	20 084	18 059	17 517
Chile	6 388	6 685	5 768	6 539	6 689	5 803	6 695	5 674	6 207	6 092	5 311	5 558
Colombia	5 167	5 181	4 311	5 112	4 975	5 148	5 348	5 033	4 935	4 844	5 003	4 912
Costa Rica	1 606	1 488	1 390	1 538	1 525	1 502	1 610	1 533	1 431	1 520	1 375	1 623
Cuba	762	774	740	751	699	728	767	760	824	684	625	747
Ecuador	2 249	2 499	2 228	2 277	2 550	2 199	2 454	2 207	2 023	2 337	1 972	2 168
El Salvador	947	957	961	967	934	831	942	895	796	905	814	896
Guatemala	1 610	1 596	1 382	1 532	1 387	1 474	1 605	1 443	1 333	1 547	1 356	1 476
Honduras	738	714	710	804	767	733	798	807	824	680	699	791
Mexico	34 088	33 306	30 168	33 651	32 902	30 726	35 217	31 364	30 441	30 234	29 543	32 287
Nicaragua	493	466	479	491	510	445	488	463	500	473	409	447
Panama	1 027	1 203	1 069	1 112	1 115	960	1 297	1 102	1 041	1 076	1 033	1 061
Paraguay	1 056	936	828	923	965	966	991	922	952	868	855	865
Peru	3 188	3 479	3 252	3 331	4 101	3 566	3 511	3 217	3 612	3 730	3 087	3 499
Dominican Republic	1 107	1 140	1 158	1 182	1 175	1 142	1 310	1 161	1 190	1 101	1 101	1 101
Uruguay	992	1 018	828	988	1 011	1 129	1 105	982	941	1 083	905	991
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	4 127	3 392	7 121	4 194	4 228	4 801	4 827	4 846	4 728	5 268	4 475	4 686
<b>Latin America and the</b>	<b>96 274</b>	<b>95 608</b>	<b>90 385</b>	<b>97 813</b>	<b>95 960</b>	<b>90 134</b>	<b>101 441</b>	<b>90 351</b>	<b>88 357</b>	<b>90 653</b>	<b>84 669</b>	<b>88 847</b>
ACN	11 316	11 895	10 369	11 431	12 426	11 607	12 146	11 236	11 508	11 691	10 827	11 246
CARICOM	2 019	1 916	2 219	1 982	2 318	2 300	2 042	2 128	2 288	2 150	1 933	2 347
CACM	6 420	6 425	5 992	6 445	6 238	5 945	6 740	6 243	5 926	6 201	5 687	6 293
MERCOSUR	34 174	33 467	33 972	35 832	33 513	31 883	36 523	31 785	29 975	32 500	29 643	29 269

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

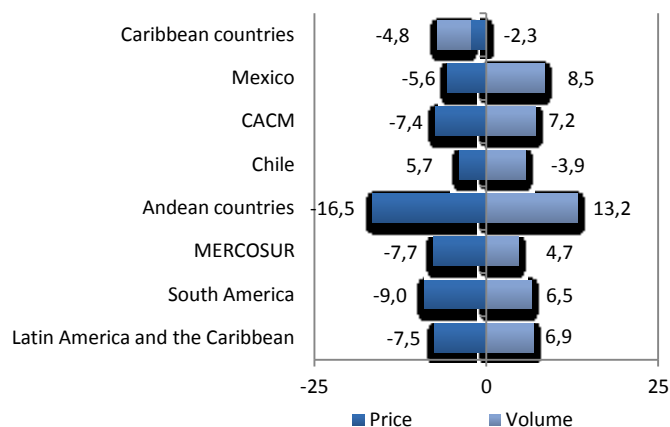
Notes: Data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is estimated for July to September 2014 and the monthly DOTS trends were applied; Mirror statistics from main trading partners were used beginning in October 2013. Data for Cuba and the CARICOM countries are estimated based on mirror statistics. Data for Honduras and Nicaragua does not include maquila. Data is estimated for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the periods October to December 2013; Data for the Dominican Republic is estimated for May 2014. MERCOSUR data includes the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and those of CACM include Panama.

### Graph 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trends in exports, January-March 2014

a) Rates of variation compared to the previous year



b) Detail of growth in price and volume in comparison to the previous year

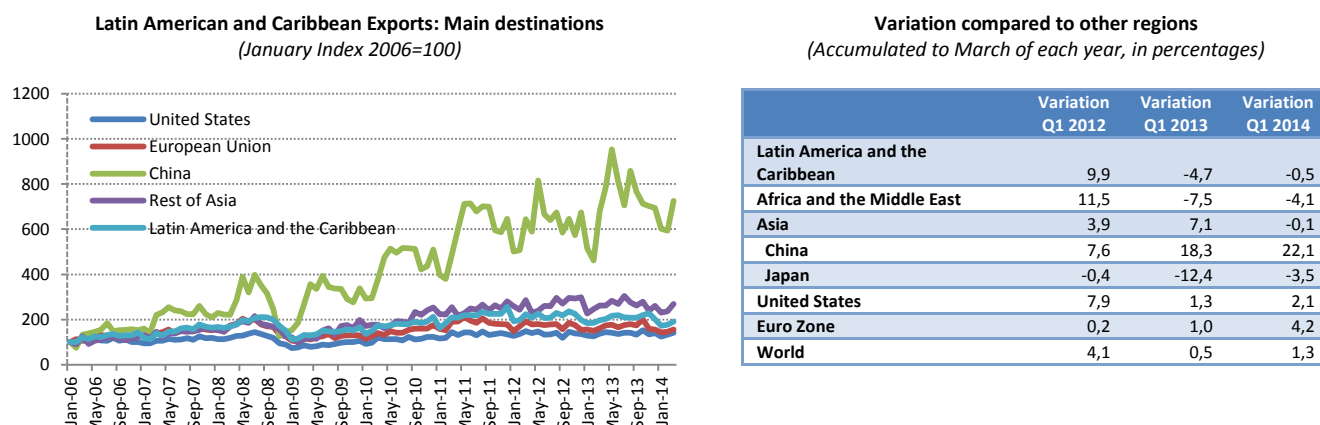


Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistics Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission, the EU EUROSTAT, Statistics Canada, International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) and the Central American Monetary Council.

Notes: Data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are quarterly and the monthly DOTS trends were applied. Data for countries in the Caribbean (Cuba and CARICOM) were estimated using mirror statistics. Cuba's deflator is built based on the volume imported by the European Union; the Caribbean's deflator is built based on the deflators reported by Guyana and Jamaica to the International Monetary Fund. CACM statistics do not include maquila from Honduras or Nicaragua. MERCOSUR data includes the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. CACM data does not include Panama.

In the first quarter of 2014, exports from the region declined 0.6%, following a 7.5% reduction in prices and which failed to be offset by the 6.9% increase in export volumes. In the first quarter of 2014, all sub-regions recorded decreases in prices and increases in export volumes, except for the Caribbean countries that showed losses of both prices and volumes (See Graph 1b).

**Graph 2 and Table 2. Latin America and the Caribbean and Selected Regions: Trends in export values, January 2006 – March 2014**



Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistics Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission, the EU EUROSTAT, Statistics Canada, International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) and CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.

Notes: For the data for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the period between July and September 2014 DOTS monthly trends were used; beginning in 2013 data are estimated based on mirror statistics from main trading partners. Data for Cuba and the CARICOM countries are estimated based on mirror statistics. Graph 2 does not include Panama, the Dominican Republic; it also does not include *maquila* for Honduras and Nicaragua.

In the first three months of 2014, the main destination of exports from Latin America and the Caribbean were the United States (41.2%), followed by Asia (19%) and the region itself (18%). In the case of imports, the United States was also the main provider (31.7%), followed by Asia (27.7%) and the region itself (17%) (See Table 3).

**Table 1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Trade with Main Partners, April 2013 to March 2014 (Millions of current dollars)**

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Per. %
<b>Exports</b>	<b>93 431</b>	<b>96 113</b>	<b>91 619</b>	<b>91 794</b>	<b>94 605</b>	<b>89 844</b>	<b>96 708</b>	<b>89 776</b>	<b>89 320</b>	<b>78 241</b>	<b>81 315</b>	<b>88 887</b>	<b>100,0</b>
United States	36 989	36 599	34 792	36 217	36 273	34 426	39 200	34 426	35 648	31 875	34 012	36 519	41,2
European Union	10 829	10 963	10 269	10 983	11 128	10 863	12 330	9 797	9 571	8 813	8 936	9 382	10,9
Asia	18 248	20 882	18 699	18 125	19 707	18 134	17 727	16 430	16 972	14 512	15 308	17 471	19,0
China	9 546	11 567	9 825	8 430	10 466	9 366	8 605	8 584	8 421	7 132	7 401	8 873	9,4
Rest of Asia	8 703	9 315	8 874	9 695	9 242	8 767	9 122	7 846	8 550	7 380	7 907	8 598	9,6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16 793	17 919	18 261	17 151	17 454	17 262	18 115	18 936	16 736	14 114	14 497	16 015	18,0
Rest of the World	10 572	9 751	9 599	9 318	10 042	9 159	9 336	10 187	10 392	8 928	8 562	9 501	10,9
<b>Imports</b>	<b>94 141</b>	<b>93 264</b>	<b>88 158</b>	<b>95 519</b>	<b>93 670</b>	<b>88 032</b>	<b>98 833</b>	<b>88 088</b>	<b>86 127</b>	<b>88 476</b>	<b>82 535</b>	<b>86 685</b>	<b>100,0</b>
United States	28 976	27 743	24 978	27 985	28 460	26 776	29 510	27 125	26 418	27 018	26 112	28 512	31,7
European Union	14 007	14 099	12 731	13 911	13 927	12 318	13 768	12 848	11 763	11 938	10 935	12 182	13,6
Asia	24 773	25 325	23 213	26 805	25 852	24 472	28 403	23 983	23 232	25 745	22 899	22 844	27,7
China	12 775	13 592	12 668	14 968	14 668	14 380	16 376	13 618	13 407	14 967	12 951	12 257	15,6
Rest of Asia	11 998	11 733	10 545	11 837	11 184	10 091	12 027	10 365	9 980	10 899	9 821	10 374	12,1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 851	17 894	16 063	17 129	17 519	16 625	17 889	16 113	15 394	14 755	13 944	15 028	17,0
Rest of the World	8 534	8 204	11 174	9 688	7 912	7 841	9 263	8 020	9 319	9 020	8 646	8 119	10,0

Source: ECLAC based on Statistical Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission, EU EUROSTAT, Statistics Canada and the International Monetary Fund Division of Trade Statistics (DOTS).

Notes: Includes data for Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and CARICOM. It does not include *maquila* from Honduras or Nicaragua. Data for Cuba and CARICOM are estimated using mirror statistics from the United States, the European Union, Canada and the rest of Latin America. In the case of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the total was disaggregated utilizing mirror statistics from the United States, the European Union, Chile, Colombia and Japan and the rest of the MERCOSUR countries, the Andean Community, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua; DOTS structure was used for the rest of the destinations.

With respect to the first quarter of 2013, regional exports to the EU fell 5.9%, while those destined to the United States grew by 2.1%. Meanwhile, sales to Asia continued with the dynamism recorded since the end of 2012 and increased 7%; shipments to the region itself fell 4.9%. Meanwhile, the most dynamic imports were from Asia (+5%), particularly from China (+6.7%).

**Table 2. Latin America: Intra-subregional and Intra-regional Trade, April 2013 to March 2014**  
(Percentages of total exports and rates of growth)

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Var. Q1 14/Q1 13 <sup>a</sup>
Intra-CAN	8,0	7,2	7,4	7,9	6,2	7,8	7,7	6,9	6,5	6,8	7,3	8,5	-0,3
Intra-CACM	21,6	22,8	23,7	24,3	23,6	25,5	25,0	25,9	23,3	23,7	23,3	23,1	5,2
Intra-MERCOSUR	13,7	13,6	12,9	14,3	13,8	14,7	15,3	16,0	14,6	14,0	15,4	14,6	-2,5
Chile to LAC	16,2	18,1	18,4	19,2	19,3	18,5	18,5	20,2	16,6	16,1	17,5	16,2	0,6
Mexico to LAC	7,3	7,5	7,7	7,6	7,9	7,7	7,1	6,8	5,8	6,0	6,2	6,7	-6,4
Intra-LAC	18,0	18,6	19,9	18,7	18,4	19,2	18,7	21,1	18,7	18,0	17,8	18,0	-4,9
Intra-LAC w/o Mexico	18,4	19,1	20,7	24,7	24,0	25,4	25,4	28,9	26,0	24,4	24,8	24,8	-3,7

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistics Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission, the EU EUROSTAT, International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS)

Notes: (a) Rates of variation with respect to the same period the previous year. It does not include maquila for Honduras or Nicaragua. Data for MERCOSUR includes the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Up to March 2014, the largest share of intra-subregional trade was observed in the Central American Common Market (23.1%) -- the only region whose coefficient is above the aggregate of Latin America and the Caribbean (18%). The Andean Community is still the group with the lowest coefficient of intra-subregional trade (8.5%). Negative variations recorded by Mexico's exports to the region (-6.4%) and by intra-MERCOSUR (-2.5%) and intra-CAN trade (-0.3%) should be highlighted. This is in contrast to the dynamism of intra-CACM exports (See Table 4).

### B – Trade by category and main products

**Table 3. Latin America and the Caribbean: Main traded product categories, April 2013 to March 2014**  
(Millions of current dollars)

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Per. %
<b>EXPORTS</b>	<b>91 676</b>	<b>95 198</b>	<b>90 068</b>	<b>91 086</b>	<b>93 112</b>	<b>88 990</b>	<b>88 602</b>	<b>81 382</b>	<b>81 091</b>	<b>68 604</b>	<b>72 743</b>	<b>79 257</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Agriculture and Livestock	12 246	12 277	10 849	11 011	11 398	10 097	10 529	10 008	10 001	10 092	9 356	10 264	13,5
Mining and Petroleum	26 645	27 625	26 259	26 644	27 960	28 070	21 254	19 830	21 841	17 949	18 700	19 045	25,2
Manufactures	52 784	55 296	52 960	53 432	53 753	50 824	56 820	51 544	49 249	40 563	44 687	49 947	61,3
<b>IMPORTS</b>	<b>94 379</b>	<b>94 544</b>	<b>84 918</b>	<b>95 623</b>	<b>92 888</b>	<b>86 420</b>	<b>94 416</b>	<b>83 021</b>	<b>80 255</b>	<b>80 621</b>	<b>75 903</b>	<b>79 109</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Capital Goods	16 838	16 937	15 348	16 991	16 271	15 136	16 892	15 556	15 813	15 047	13 041	13 374	17,6
Intermediate Inputs	45 129	46 252	41 888	46 598	45 862	43 174	46 600	40 947	38 294	38 901	37 893	40 926	50,0
Consumer Goods	18 092	17 200	16 075	17 969	18 253	17 335	19 320	16 787	16 063	15 067	14 037	14 319	18,4
Fuels	14 319	14 154	11 607	14 065	12 501	10 775	11 604	9 731	10 085	11 606	10 932	10 491	14,0

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistics Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, the United States International Trade Commission and the EU EUROSTAT.

Notes: Includes data for 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 from Honduras or Nicaragua.

By product categories, the largest variations from January to March 2013 were recorded in exports of mining and petroleum (decreased 28.7%) and, to a lesser extent, in relation to agricultural products (down 7.9%). Meanwhile, manufacturing – accounting for most of the region's exports - recorded a 0.1% reduction.

The decline in export values was due mainly to the behavior of prices of minerals and petroleum -- which together account for just over 25% of total exports. Also in the first quarter of 2014, Latin American commodities price index fell 5.5% (see Table 6b), with declines in most of the products (especially iron, copper and sugar). In terms of export volumes, sharp declines in gas and oil and the increases in soy and iron should be highlighted (see Table 6a).

**Table 4. Latin America and the Caribbean: Main products exported, January-March 2014**  
(Millions of current dollars, percentages and price indexes 2000=100)

a) Selected Products										b) Product Groups					
Products	(D)	Value			Prices				Variation in volume	Prices					
		Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Variation in value	Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Variation in prices		(E)	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Variation in Prices	Mar 2014	
Sugar	2%	3 570	2 783	-22.0	218.9	226.7	204.4	-9.9	-12.2	Food	10%	172.3	171.7	-0.3	176.6
Banana	1%	1 038	1 114	7.3	230.5	222.3	225.8	1.6	5.7	Beverages	3%	138.0	147.8	7.0	178.8
Beverages (A)	3%	2 131	1 797	-15.7	178.8	138.0	147.8	7.0	-22.7	Oils and meals	8%	214.6	209.0	-2.6	205.0
Meats	2%	5 549	5 305	-4.4	225.5	220.7	218.6	-1.0	-3.4	Other agro	9%	153.0	153.6	0.4	155.4
Copper	9%	12 199	11 981	-1.8	367.7	437.2	388.3	-11.2	9.4	Minerals and Metals	27%	258.0	220.4	-14.6	209.9
Gas	2%	2 267	1 821	-19.7	113.2	81.1	120.3	48.4	-68.1	Fuels	45%	177.9	175.8	-1.2	177.4
Iron-Steel (B)	5%	3 125	3 800	21.6	404.0	536.1	435.3	-18.8	40.4	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>186.3</b>
Petroleum	30%	43 018	20 275	-52.9	387.8	391.8	386.6	-1.3	-51.5						
Soy (C)	3%	2 845	4 920	72.9	236.0	279.5	260.7	-6.7	79.6						
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>75 741</b>	<b>53 795</b>	<b>-29.0</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-23.6</b>						

Source: ECLAC based on data from Statistics Institutes, Central Banks, Export Promotion Agencies, CEPALSTAT and the World Bank. See description in the Excel spreadsheet in the Annex.

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 for the region 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

### International Trade and Integration Division Recent Activities

#### Publications

- [Huella de carbono, exportaciones y estrategias empresariales frente al cambio climático](#)
- [Informe del cuarto Seminario internacional sobre la huella de carbono "Huella ambiental en las exportaciones de alimentos de América Latina: normativa internacional y prácticas empresariales"](#)
- [Integración regional: hacia una estrategia de cadenas de valor inclusivas](#)
- [Cadenas globales de valor y diversificación de exportaciones: el caso de Costa Rica](#)
- [Estudio sobre la complementariedad comercial entre Honduras y Uruguay](#)
- [Latin America's emergence in global services](#)
- [Promoción del comercio y la inversión con China: desafíos y oportunidades en la experiencia de las cámaras empresariales latinoamericanas](#)
- [La cooperación entre América Latina y la Unión Europea: una asociación para el desarrollo](#)
- [Panorama de la inserción internacional de América Latina y el Caribe 2013](#)
- [Strengthening biregional cooperation between Latin America and Asia-Pacific: the role of FEALAC](#)
- [Comercio internacional y desarrollo inclusivo. Construyendo sinergias](#)
- [Documento de discusión para el seminario Cooperación para el desarrollo CELAC-Unión Europea: Desafíos post 2015](#)
- [Huella de carbono y exportaciones de alimentos. Guía práctica](#)
- [Panorama de la inserción internacional de América Latina y el Caribe 2011-2012](#)
- [La República Popular China y América Latina y el Caribe: Diálogo y cooperación ante los nuevos desafíos de la economía global](#)

#### Events

- [VI Seminario Internacional CEPAL sobre la Huella de Carbono. Programas piloto de huella ambiental en productos de exportación](#)
- [Seminario: "Comercio, Inversión Extranjera Directa en Latinoamérica y Cadenas Globales de Valor: Una Estrategia de Inserción Internacional e Integración para América Latina"](#)
- [Foro Interregional del Proyecto de la Cuenta de Desarrollo: "Facilitando la efectiva integración de los países en desarrollo a la economía global a través de ayuda para el comercio"](#)
- [Taller de Indicadores de Comercio Exterior y Política Comercial](#)
- [TALLER REGIONAL: "Bases de datos para identificar y caracterizar a las pymes exportadoras"](#)
- [Seminario: "La asociación estratégica entre la Unión Europea y América Latina"](#)
- [Reunión de Expertos: "Facilitando la efectiva integración de países en desarrollo en la economía global a través de programas de Ayuda para el Comercio"](#)
- [Seminario internacional: "Cadenas de valor globales y regionales: experiencias Asia y América Latina"](#)
- [Diálogo regional sobre la promoción del desarrollo y el comercio de servicios en América Latina y el Caribe](#)
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- [Seminario "Competitividad y Cadenas de Valor en América Latina"](#)
- [Seminario "Semana Asia"](#)
- [Taller de Huella de Carbono para productos de exportación, sector alimentos, de América Latina: prácticas empresariales](#)

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