



RECENT TRENDS IN EXTERNAL TRADE PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a brief overview of broad patterns of external trade in the Latin American and Caribbean region, including intra-LAC trade. It is based primarily on data from the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).¹ Readers will find that looking only at broad patterns leaves many questions unanswered. Problems with relying on aggregate regional or sub-regional totals include the distortions introduced by the change in the treatment of maquila exports and by wide swings in the prices of primary products, especially hydrocarbons; and the failure of these aggregates to reflect significant diversification within broad export categories.

II. LAC TRADE TRENDS

A. Total Value of Goods and Services Exports

The value of goods exports by the LAC countries amounted to \$102.0 billion in 1980 (see Table 1). Five years later the figure was virtually identical (\$102.6 billion), as the region struggled through the “lost decade” brought on by a major external debt crisis (see Table A-1). By 1990 LAC exports were up to \$147.4 billion, and by 2000 they had risen to \$370.7 billion. The compound annual growth rate of goods exports between 1990 and 2000 was 9.7% in nominal dollars. This was a good performance compared to the 1980s, but not a great one. After dipping slightly between 2000 and 2002, a reflection largely of the U.S. recession at the time, goods exports rose between 2002 and 2008 at a compound annual rate of 16.8% in nominal dollars, to reach \$909.9 billion.² This rapid rate of growth reflects, in part, rising prices for primary-product exports.

Breaking down the LAC region into sub-regions, we find that the fastest rate of growth of goods exports between 1990 and 2000 was in Mexico, where the compound annual growth rate was 24.9% (see Table 2). This growth reflects to a large extent the expansion of the *maquila* industry. Thus it is somewhat misleading, since *maquila* exports, on average, contain a significantly lower domestic value-added proportion than “normal” exports.³ In other words, *maquila* exports have a higher import content. Elsewhere in

¹ **NOTE:** When data were retrieved for the initial draft of this report (25 February 2010), the online version of ECLAC’s *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* (January 2010) included historical data going back to 1980. The current online version includes data only for 2001-08. Another data source is the World Bank’s new World Trade Indicators website, a description of which is reproduced in Appendix B. The ECLAC data set was preferred for this report in part because it includes data on intraregional trade.

² ECLAC actually reports a total of \$906.1 billion. However, this figure excludes exports from Cuba, for which 2008 data were not available. If we assume that Cuban commodity exports in 2008 were equivalent to those in 2007, we obtain a more realistic total of \$909.9 billion.

³ The Mexico data include the full value of *maquila* exports beginning in 1992. Standard international practice, prior to major revisions in balance of payments and national accounts conventions adopted by the international community in 1993, was to count only **value added** by *maquila* operations, and to treat these amounts as exports of services rather than goods. Mexico’s adoption of the new international standards

the LAC region, export growth rates ranged from 11.2% in Central America, where both *maquila* operations and agricultural diversification contributed to this good performance, to a low of 6.6% in South America, whose aggregate goods exports in 2000 virtually equaled those of Mexico but where *maquila* operations were much less important.

Table 1: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Exports of Goods and Services, 1980-2008						
(billions of current U.S. dollars)						
	1980	1990	2000	2002	2008	<i>Adj.</i> <i>2008^e</i>
<u>Exports of Goods</u>	<u>102.2</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>370.7</u>	<u>359.2</u>	<u>906.1</u>	<u>909.9</u>
Mexico	18.0	40.7	166.1	161.0	291.3	291.3
Central America ^a	7.4	8.0	23.1	22.8	41.4	41.4
South America	65.0	87.5	165.9	161.4	540.1	540.1
Caribbean ^b	11.6	11.3	15.6	13.9	33.2	37.1
<u>Exports of Services</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>59.9</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>114.7</u>	<u>124.0</u>
Mexico	4.6	8.1	13.7	12.7	18.0	18.0
Central America ^a	1.6	2.7	6.3	6.7	14.5	14.5
South America	8.6	13.2	26.2	24.2	68.3	68.3
Caribbean ^c	2.6	5.9	13.6	12.6	13.9	23.2
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>119.6</u>	<u>177.3</u>	<u>430.6</u>	<u>415.4</u>	<u>1,020.8</u>	<u>1,033.9</u>
Mexico	22.6	48.8	179.8	173.7	309.3	309.3
Central America ^a	9.0	10.7	29.4	29.5	55.9	55.9
South America	73.6	100.7	192.1	185.6	608.4	608.4
Caribbean ^d	14.2	17.2	29.2	26.5	47.1	60.3

Source: Tables A-1 and A-2.

^a Excludes Belize's very small exports of goods and services in 1980.

^b Excludes Cuba's exports of goods in 1980 and 2008 and Guyana's in 1990, except for the adjustments in the last column (see footnote ^c below).

^c Excludes Cuba's services exports in 1980 and 2008, Guyana's in 1990 and 2008, and Trinidad and Tobago's in 2006-08, except for the adjustments in the last column (see footnote ^e below).

^d See notes ^b and ^c for exclusions.

^e Assumes that missing export figures for Cuba, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago in 2008 are equivalent to the figures for the last available year.

NOTE: Totals may show slight discrepancies with the sum of the sub-regional figures because data from the source were rounded.

Exports in all four LAC sub-regions were basically stagnant between 2000 and 2002, reflecting the downturn in the U.S. economy at the time. In the export growth spurt that

means that the reported recent growth of Mexico's exports—and that of other countries—is distorted upwards. See Appendix C for a simple example illustrating this point.

occurred between 2002 and 2008, the strongest performance was recorded by South America, where rising prices for hydrocarbons and other primary products (see Table A-14) helped push the compound annual growth rate to 22.3%. The total value of South American commodity exports, which had equaled Mexico's in 2002, rose to \$540.1 million in 2008, nearly double the \$291.3 million recorded by Mexico, where the 2002-08 growth rate was 10.4%. Total commodity export growth in the Caribbean was a high 17.8%;⁴ but this figure is misleading because the sub-region's exports are dominated by Trinidad and Tobago's oil exports, which benefited from rising prices. Excluding Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean sub-region's growth rate was a modest 6.5%. Central America, where the only (and very small) oil production is in Guatemala, recorded a growth rate of 10.5%. Traditional agricultural export growth in Central America was well below this average, but *maquila* growth in some countries was strong.

Table 2: Latin America and the Caribbean: Export Value Growth Rates, 1990-2000 and 2002-2008 (compound annual percentages changes)		
	1990-2000	2002-2008
<u>Exports of Goods</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Mexico	24.9	10.4
Central America	11.2	10.5
South America	6.6	22.3
Caribbean	8.7	17.8
<u>Exports of Services</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>14.1</u>
Mexico	5.4	6.0
Central America	8.8	13.7
South America	7.1	18.8
Caribbean	8.7	10.7
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Mexico	13.9	10.1
Central America	10.6	11.2
South America	6.7	21.9
Caribbean	5.4	14.7
Source: Table 1.		

ECLAC estimates that the value of goods exports by LAC countries fell by 23.4% in 2009 as the world economy was plagued by economic and financial difficulties (see

⁴ Based on the adjusted export 2008 figure in Table 1.

Table 3).⁵ The estimated decline was much sharper in South America (-25.5%) and Mexico (-22.0%) than in Central America (-8.6%).⁶

Table 3: Latin America and the Caribbean: Estimated Changes in Export Volume and Value, 2009		
(percent)		
	Export Value	Export Volume
TOTAL LAC	-23.4	-9.6
Mexico	-22.0	-14.3
Central America	-8.6	-4.6
South America	-25.5	-6.6
MERCOSUR	-21.8	-7.1
Mining Countries	-21.7	-4.9
Oil-Exporting Countries	-34.4	-6.4

Source: United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2009* (Santiago, Chile, December 2009), p. 15.

For the LAC region as a whole, **exports of services** are much smaller than commodity exports. The value of services exports rose from \$17.4 billion in 1980 to \$124.0 billion (adjusted) in 2008 (see Table 1). They grew at a compound annual rate of 7.2% between 1990 and 2000 and by 14.1%—nearly twice as fast—between 2002 and 2008. In the earlier period, Central America (8.8%) and the Caribbean (8.7%) had the fastest growth rates, while Mexico trailed with 5.4% (see Table 2). In the more recent period, South America had the most rapid growth rate (18.8%), while Mexico recorded only 6.0%. Central America (13.7%) and the Caribbean (10.7%) occupied intermediate positions.

Since services exports grew less rapidly than commodity exports, their share of total exports fell from 14.5% in 1980 (with a rise to 16.9% in 1990) to 12.0% in 2008 (see Table 4). For a number of Caribbean countries, however, services exports exceed

⁵ Imports were estimated to have declined slightly more, by about 25%. See CEPAL, *El comercio internacional en América Latina y el Caribe en 2009* (Santiago, Chile, December 2009), p. 5. This document contains numerous graphs and tables of interest, but country coverage is less comprehensive than in the *Statistical Yearbook*, mainly because the smaller Caribbean countries are excluded.

⁶ U.S. trade data for all of 2009 show that U.S imports from the CAFTA-DR countries (i.e. exports of these countries to the United States) fell by only 2.7% in 2009. This decline was the smallest among the top 23 suppliers to the U.S. market. See “CAFTA-DR: Trade and Investment Impact,” two-page briefing memorandum prepared by the Foreign Commercial Service, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, February [?] 2010.

commodity exports (see Tables A-1 and A-2). Service exports are also significant in Panama (36.3% of the total in 2008).

Table 4: Latin America and the Caribbean: Relative Importance of Goods and Services Exports, 1980-2008 (percentage of total exports)				
	1980	1990	2000	Adj. 2008 ^a
<u>Exports of Goods</u>	<u>85.5</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>86.1</u>	<u>88.0</u>
Mexico	79.6	83.4	92.4	94.2
Central America ^b	82.2	74.8	78.6	74.1
South America	88.3	86.9	86.4	88.8
Caribbean ^b	81.7	65.7	53.4	61.5
<u>Exports of Services</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Mexico	20.4	16.6	7.6	5.8
Central America ^b	17.8	25.2	21.4	25.9
South America	11.7	13.1	13.6	11.2
Caribbean ^b	18.3	34.3	46.6	38.5
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Mexico	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central America ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caribbean ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Table 1.				
^a As explained in Table 1, note ^e .				
^b See Table 1 for notes on excluded data.				

B. Export Volume

While part of the increase in the value of commodity exports during the 2000s is attributable to rising primary-product prices (see Table A-14), export volume has grown rapidly as well, rising by 42.4% between 2000 and 2008 (see Table 5). Among the major regions, South America experienced the fastest growth (78.9%), followed by Central America (70.8%). Mexico had below-average growth of 26.9%, while growth in the Caribbean averaged only 9.2% and was positive only in Haiti.⁷ Among the larger

⁷ These regional growth rates are unweighted, which in all cases except Mexico (a single-country region) results in an upward bias. For example, South America's export growth was fastest in the traditionally smallest exporters, Bolivia and Paraguay, and Central America's was fastest in Nicaragua, which accounted for only 6% of the region's exports. Nevertheless, the relative performance of the regions is quite clear even with unweighted averages.

economies of the region, Brazil had a particularly impressive growth in export volume of 90.2%.

The deteriorating world economic situation in 2009 has reversed the LAC region's strong upward trend in export volume. ECLAC projected export volume in 2009 to have fallen by 9.6%, with the greatest decline occurring in Mexico (-14.3%) (see Table 3 above).

Table 5: Latin America and the Caribbean: Export Volume, 1980-2008 (2000 = 100)					
Year	Total LAC	Mexico	Cen. Amer.^a	South Amer.^a	Caribbean^{a,b}
1980	23.4	11.5	43.6	35.2	40.4
1990	40.1	27.9	43.4	55.5	31.8
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	102.8	100.8	108.2	103.2	92.1
2002	103.9	100.2	112.7	105.0	88.2
2003	107.8	99.5	120.7	114.6	93.2
2004	119.0	105.1	132.9	133.4	99.9
2005	128.2	112.0	141.5	148.4	106.5
2006	136.9	124.4	155.4	157.8	111.2
2007	141.5	126.5	166.6	165.3	112.7
2008	142.4	126.9	170.8	178.9	109.2

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.3.7.

^a Unweighted averages.

^b The Caribbean countries in the source table include only Cuba (1997-2007), the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

C. Latin America's Share of World Exports

Latin America's share of world exports, after experiencing a long-term decline, stabilized during the 2000s at approximately 5.5%, as shown in Table 6. Much of this performance, as noted earlier, is attributable to high prices for agricultural, mineral, and hydrocarbon exports. The sharp contraction in the region's export value in 2009 has again lowered the region's share of world exports, at least temporarily.

Table 6: Latin America and the Caribbean: Share of World Exports, 1995-2008										
(percent)										
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LAC Share of World Trade	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5

Source: Calculated from United Nations, *2008 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, Vol. I: Trade by Country* (New York, 2009), Table A.

D. Exports of Goods by Broad Category

ECLAC provides two breakdowns of exports of goods by broad category. The first is a simple split into primary and manufactured products. Examining shifts in the primary and manufactured shares is of limited usefulness, however, in part because they reflect to a large degree the volatility of primary-export prices, and well as their long-run decline relative to prices of manufactured goods, at least until this trend was reversed during the first decade of the 2000s (see Table A-14). Thus it is much more instructive to look at long-term trends than to examine year-to-year changes in the primary-manufactures split.

In 1980 primary exports accounted for 82.2% of the region's total exports. By 1990 their share had fallen to 66.8%, and by 2000 to 42.1%. By 2008, however, the primary-export share for the region as a whole had risen to 52.9%, reflecting in part rising prices for food, mineral, and hydrocarbon products. Nevertheless, it is clear that a significant diversification of the LAC region's exports into manufactured goods has occurred over the last three decades. Diversification within the primary and manufacturing groups has also taken place—Chile is a notable example⁸—but an examination of this type of diversification is beyond the scope of this paper.

Table 7 shows shifts since 1980 in the primary-manufactures split by sub-regional trading bloc. The greatest shift from primary to manufactured exports has occurred in the 12 countries of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA, or ALADI by its Spanish acronym), with the primary-export share falling from 82.6% in 1980 to 52.2% in 2008. However, these figures are heavily influenced by the experience of Mexico, where the primary-export share fell sharply from 87.9% in 1980 to 27.1% in 2008, in large part because of the rapid growth of *maquila* operations and the change in how these are recorded in balance-of-payments data. Most of the other LAIA countries experienced

⁸ The share of primary products in Chile's total exports has remained basically constant over the last three decades, and the high 2008 figure of 88.0% (see Table A-3) may appear at first glance to be disturbing. Yet Chile has experienced a significant diversification of primary exports, particularly in the agricultural sector. Until the quadrupling of copper prices during the current decade, Chile had reduced its dependence on copper exports from 47% in 1980 to 36% in 2002-03. The sharp rise in copper prices raised this ratio to an average of 55% during 2006-08. See United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.3.18.

either no basic change in the primary-manufactures split (Chile, Peru) or less dramatic shifts in favor of manufactured exports (see Tables A-3 and A-4).

The Central American Common Market (CACM or MCCA) experienced the next greatest shift out of primary exports toward manufactured exports, with the primary-export share falling from 75.4% in 1980 to 52.9% in 2008. As in the case of Mexico, *maquila* operations explain much of this shift. Mercosur and the Andean Community experienced more modest shifts in the primary-manufactures balance.

Trading Bloc	Primary Products				Manufactured Exports			
	1980	1990	2000	2008	1980	1990	2000	2008
CACM (MCCA)	75.4	76.0	52.5	52.9	24.6	24.0	47.5	47.1
LAIA (ALADI)	82.6	66.7	41.2	52.2	17.4	33.3	58.8	47.8
Andean Community	86.6	82.4	75.2	81.0	13.4	17.6	24.8	19.0
Mercosur	66.9	55.5	50.8	59.8	33.1	44.5	49.2	40.2
TOTAL LAC	82.2	66.8	42.1	52.9	17.8	33.2	57.9	47.1

Source: Tables A-3 and A-4.

A second, more interesting classification scheme divides exports of goods into six broad categories: (1) agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing; (2) mining and quarrying (including petroleum and natural gas); (3) food, beverages, and tobacco; (4) other manufactures, mainly non-durable consumer goods; (5) manufactures, mainly intermediate; and (6) metals and machinery. These trends are reported in Table 8, based on the more detailed statistics found in Appendix Tables A-5 through A-10. The final year shown in Table 8 is 2006 rather than 2008, since the absence of detailed data for Venezuela in 2007-08 introduces a major distortion into the totals for these years by excluding that country's large petroleum exports. It should also be noted that this ECLAC data set, unlike others used in this report, excludes all Caribbean countries.

For the South American and Central American countries covered by these data, the **agricultural sector's** share of the total value of goods exports was 14.5% in both 1980 and 1990, then fell sharply to 8.4% in 2000 and more slowly to 7.4% in 2006. Agriculture's contribution to export earnings is greatest by far in Central America, even after falling from 48.8% in 1980 to 29.1% in 2006. Sharper drops occurred in the Andean Community countries (from 32.3% to 12.2%) and in Mexico (from 9.7% to

2.9%).⁹ The decline was more modest in the Mercosur countries (from 15.7% to 11.7%). While the long-term trend seems clear, sharply fluctuating prices for agricultural products mean that changes in agriculture's share need to be interpreted cautiously.

Mining exports, which include oil and natural gas from Mexico and a number of South American countries, accounted for 34.1% of total LAC goods exports in 1980 (shortly after the second global oil-price shock). By 2000 this share had fallen to 15.6%, but rising prices pushed it up to 22.6% in 2006. Even with the 2000-06 price increases, a long-term downward trend in mining exports seems clear for LAC as a whole. This decline, however, is attributable largely to the sharp drop in the relative importance of the mining sector in Mexico—from 67.1% of total exports in 1980 to 14.5% in 2006. Mining's contribution to total exports is greatest in the Andean Community nations (37.5% in 2006) and least in Central America (2.4%), with the Mercosur countries occupying an intermediate position (11.9%). All three of these regional groupings saw an increase in the relative importance of mining between 1980 and 2006.¹⁰

Agro-industrial exports (food, beverage, and tobacco products) declined in importance for the LAC region as a whole, from 16.7% of the value of total goods exports in 1980 to 7.5% in 2000, then rose slightly to 8.8% in 2006. This sector is strongest in the Mercosur countries (20.0% in 2006) and in Central America (14.0%).

Exports of **non-durable goods** (and some other manufactures) rose from 5.3% of total LAC goods exports in 1980 to 8.5% in 2000, before falling back to 5.1% in 2006. However, it is evident that this data set does not fully account for *maquila* exports of textiles and clothing, which are particularly important in Central America, for which the data show an implausible decline in the share of non-durable goods from 14.7% in 1980 to 6.8% in 2006.¹¹ If *maquila* exports were fully taken into account, this sector's share of Central American exports would have shown a much smaller decline. This omission significantly distorts other sector shares for the Central American countries, but its impact on LAC-wide shares is small because Central America accounts for less than 5% of total LAC exports.

The share of **intermediate goods** exports for the LAC countries as a group exceeded 20% in all four years reported in Table 8, but it has shown no clear trend. In 2006, the sector's contribution was strongest in the Andean Community (30.5%) and Mercosur (29.1%) trading blocs, and it was also above-average in Venezuela (26.2%). It accounted for 20.7% of Central America's exports but only 12.6% of Mexico's.

⁹ These and other calculations for Mexico (and Venezuela) in the following paragraphs were made from the country data in Tables A-5 through A-10.

¹⁰ The mining's sector's share also rose in Venezuela, from 66.4% to 71.7%.

¹¹ If one adds the figures in Tables A-5 through A-10, total exports of the five CACM countries in 2006 were \$14.998 billion. Table A-1, by contrast, shows a total of \$25.254 billion. The discrepancy is due largely to the exclusion of most *maquila* exports in the former data set.

The **metal and machinery** sector has shown the strongest export-share growth in the LAC region, from 7.0% in 1980 to 39.3% in 2000, before falling to 31.6% in 2006. This sector's performance has been dominated by Mexico, which accounted for 74.5% of total LAC metal and machinery exports in 2006 (and 60.3% of Mexico's total exports in that year). Most of these exports (including, notably, automobiles and automobile parts) are to the United States. Metal and machinery exports are also important in Central America (26.8%) and Mercosur (22.2%). Their share is small, however, in Venezuela (1.7%) and the Andean Community (4.4%).

Table 8: LAC Exports by Six Major Categories, 1980-2006
(percent of total)

Trading Bloc	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Agro-Industry	Non-Durable Manufactures	Intermediate Manufactures	Metals & Machinery
CACM (MCCA)						
1980	48.8	1.8	14.8	14.7	16.1	3.7
1990	32.8	0.6	39.7	8.3	15.5	3.0
2000	35.0	2.0	12.2	8.8	18.6	23.4
2006	29.1	2.4	14.0	6.8	20.7	26.8
LAIA (ALADI)						
1980	12.6	35.9	16.8	4.8	22.7	7.2
1990	13.9	24.2	11.6	6.6	30.2	13.5
2000	7.5	16.1	7.3	8.5	20.7	39.9
2006	6.8	23.1	8.7	5.1	24.6	31.7
Andean Community						
1980	32.3	27.6	9.6	7.1	21.1	2.4
1990	26.6	32.9	7.7	11.1	20.1	1.6
2000	17.4	31.7	10.4	8.9	27.2	4.4
2006	12.2	37.5	8.0	7.4	30.5	4.4
Mercosur						
1980	15.7	6.3	37.8	9.2	15.8	15.2
1990	16.8	6.5	21.9	9.8	29.3	15.7
2000	13.9	8.8	18.1	8.0	26.9	24.4
2006	11.7	11.9	20.0	5.0	29.1	22.2
TOTAL LAC						
1980	14.5	34.1	16.7	5.3	22.4	7.0
1990	14.5	23.4	12.6	6.6	29.7	13.2
2000	8.4	25.6	7.5	8.5	20.7	39.3
2006	7.4	22.6	8.8	5.1	24.5	31.6

Source: Tables A-5 through A-10.

E. Services Exports by Major Category

Table 9 shows that the most important services export is **tourism and travel**, which since 1980 generally has accounted for 40% to 50% of all services exports. In terms of absolute levels of foreign exchange earnings, the leading LAC providers of tourism and travel services in 2008 were Mexico (\$13.3 billion), Brazil (\$5.8 billion), Argentina (\$4.7 billion), and the Dominican Republic (\$4.2 million). No other country had exports of more than \$2.3 billion, although Cuba—for which ECLAC provides no separate tourism and travel data—may have exceeded this amount.¹² Mexico's large figure, however, is misleading in that the country's earnings from tourism and travel accounted for only 4.3% of total goods and services exports. In *relative* terms, tourism and travel earnings accounted for more than half of all 2008 foreign exchange earnings in some of the smaller countries—e.g., 61.5% in the Bahamas and 57.2% in St. Lucia.

Tourism was affected adversely in 2009 by the international economic/financial crisis and by the outbreak of the AH1N1 influenza virus in Mexico during the second quarter. For the LAC region as a whole, ECLAC estimates that tourist arrivals in 2009 fell by 5-10%, with the steepest decline occurring in Mexico.¹³

Exports of **transportation services** also are significant, generally accounting for close to a quarter of total services exports. The three leading countries in this category are Brazil (\$6.4 billion), Chile (\$5.4 billion), and Panama (\$3.1 billion). The surprise in this group is Chile. The figures in all other countries are significantly less.

Category	1980	1990	2000	2008
Tourism and Travel	41.1	48.6	47.2	43.0
Transportation Services	25.2	23.3	18.0	22.3
Other	33.7	26.4	29.6	34.6
Statistical Discrepancy ^a	--	1.7	5.2	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Tables 2.2.2.59, 2.2.2.61, 2.2.2.63, and 2.2.3.65.

^a Except for 1980, the sums of the three major categories do not add to total reported services exports.

¹² ECLAC reports that Cuba's total exports of services in 2007 amounted to \$8.2 billion.

¹³ United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2009* (Santiago, Chile, December 2009), p. 16.

F. Export Concentration

ECLAC provides data on the share of total exports accounted for by the ten largest export products. Table 10 shows—for the region as a whole and the major trading blocs¹⁴—trends in this export concentration ratio since 1980. For all of LAC, the ratio fell from 58.4% in 1980 to 43.0% in 1990 and 34.7% in 2000, indicating a significant amount of export diversification in the region. Since 2000, the ratio has been virtually flat, largely because continued diversification trends have been offset by sharp rises in the prices of primary-product exports (see Table A-14).

With respect to the major blocs, the ratios for LAIA are similar to those for the entire LAC region, which is not surprising since LAIA includes all the largest LAC economies. Much of the reduction in the LAC and LAIA ratios is due to export diversification in Mexico, where the concentration ratio fell from 79.9% in 1980 to 47.5% in 2000. In the Andean Community the (high) export concentration ratio fell only modestly between 1980 and 2000, continued to decline for a while, and then rose again. The average ratio for 2006-08 (57.1%) exceeded that for 2000 (56.0%). In Mercosur, dominated by the large Brazilian and Argentine economies, the export concentration ratio fell from 39.3% in 1980 to 29.5% in 2000 but then began to rise, with a sharp jump in 2008 bringing the figure to 38.1%. The greatest diversification has occurred in the CACM, where export concentration fell from 63.5% in 1980 to 48.8% in 2000 and to 38.5% in 2008.

Table 10: Latin America and the Caribbean: Export Concentration Ratios, by Major Trading Bloc and for Mexico, 1980-2008

(percentage of exports accounted for by the 10 leading exports)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CACM (MCCA)	63.5	60.8	48.8	41.4	41.1	43.0	38.9	40.6	43.5	42.7	38.5
LAIA (ALADI)	58.6	43.7	35.4	34.3	34.1	33.8	32.9	36.0	39.4	34.1	36.1
Andean Comm'ty	63.4	62.0	56.0	51.5	52.4	54.3	53.3	54.4	57.2	55.2	58.8
Mercosur	39.3	32.3	29.5	31.2	33.6	33.6	33.8	32.8	32.4	32.9	38.1
Mexico	79.9	60.2	47.5	48.2	47.6	48.2	47.6	48.4	50.5	51.3	51.9
TOTAL LAC	58.4	43.0	34.7	33.1	33.2	32.8	32.0	35.1	38.5	32.9	35.1

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Tables 2.2.2.5-9 and 2.2.2.26.

¹⁴ Data are also available for individual countries.

G. Imports of Goods and Services¹⁵

Region-wide **imports of goods** declined significantly in the early to mid 1980s, as the LAC countries were forced to adopt austerity measures—planned or otherwise—to cope with a major debt crisis and bring their balance of payments accounts under control. Even after a period of recovery, imports of goods in 1990 were only 15.5% higher in value than a decade earlier. The major exception to this trend was Mexico, where imports of goods almost doubled during the course of the decade, as rising oil exports made foreign exchange readily available. In South America, on the other hand, imports of goods in 1990 were still well below their 1980 level (see Table 11). **Services imports** grew somewhat faster than imports of goods and increased in all sub-regions between 1980 and 1990. Their share of total imports rose from 21.9% in 1980 to 23.3% in 1990 (see Table 13).

¹⁵ ECLAC groups imports of services into three broad categories: transportation services (freight and insurance charges for imports of goods), travel services (mainly tourism), and other services. In 2008 these three categories accounted for 39.2%, 24.1%, and 36.7%, respectively, of total services imports. See United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Tables 2.2.2.60, 2.2.2.62, 2.2.2.64, and 2.2.3.66.

Table 11: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Imports of Goods and Services, 1980-2008
(billions of current U.S. dollars)

	1980	1990	2000	2002	2008	<i>Adj.</i> <i>2008^c</i>
<u>Imports of Goods</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>374.3</u>	<u>341.5</u>	<u>862.9</u>	<u>873.0</u>
Mexico	21.1	41.6	174.5	168.7	308.6	308.6
Central America ^a	8.3	9.7	29.5	31.6	67.9	67.9
South America	61.2	51.9	143.5	116.2	441.1	441.1
Caribbean ^b	12.2	15.6	26.8	25.1	45.3	55.3
<u>Imports of Services</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>71.9</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>144.2</u>	<u>145.3</u>
Mexico	6.5	10.3	16.0	16.7	25.1	25.1
Central America ^a	1.9	2.3	5.4	5.8	10.3	10.3
South America	18.0	19.9	43.8	37.2	100.5	100.5
Caribbean ^c	2.5	3.6	6.8	6.6	8.4	9.5
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	<u>131.8</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>446.2</u>	<u>407.9</u>	<u>1,007.1</u>	<u>1,018.3</u>
Mexico	27.6	51.9	190.5	185.4	333.7	333.7
Central America ^a	10.2	12.1	34.9	37.4	78.2	78.2
South America	79.2	71.8	187.3	153.4	541.6	541.6
Caribbean ^d	14.7	19.2	33.6	31.7	53.7	64.8

Notes to Table 11

Source: Tables A-12 and A-13.

^a Excludes Belize's very small imports of goods and services in 1980.

^b Excludes Cuba's imports of goods in 1980 and 2008 and Guyana's in 1990, except for the adjustments in the last column (see footnote ^c below).

^c Excludes Cuba's services imports in 1980 and 2008; Guyana's in 1990 and 2008; and Trinidad and Tobago's in 2006-08, except for the adjustments in the last column (see footnote ^e below).

^d See notes ^b and ^c for exclusions.

^e Assumes that missing import figures for Cuba, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago in 2008 are equivalent to the figures for the last available year.

NOTE: Totals may show slight discrepancies with the sum of the regional figures because data from the source were rounded.

Between 1990 and 2000, the value of imported goods for the region as a whole grew at a compound annual rate of 12.2%, significantly faster than the 9.6% growth rate of foreign exchange earnings from exports of goods (see Table 2). A region-wide surplus of trade in goods amounting to \$28.6 billion in 1990 was thus converted into a small deficit of \$3.6 billion in 2000 (see Table 14). The fastest import growth rate again was in Mexico,

a reflection to a large extent of the change in international balance-of-payments accounting conventions for *maquila* trade, as noted at the beginning of this report. Imports of services, meanwhile, grew at a modest annual rate of 7.1%, slightly below the services export growth rate of 7.2%. The share of services imports in total imports fell from 23.3% in 1990 to 16.1% in 2000. Nevertheless, region-wide trade in services registered a deficit of \$12.0 billion in 2000, up from \$6.3 billion in 1990.

The value of imports of both goods and services fell by about 8-9% between 2000 and 2002, a reflection largely of the impact of the U.S. recession on the LAC region. But they grew at compound annual rates of 16.9% and 13.8%, respectively, between 2002 and 2008, roughly the same rates as export growth (see Table 2). The most rapid growth occurred in South America (24.9% annually for goods; 18.0% for services), due in part to high prices for hydrocarbons and minerals. The slowest growth was in Mexico (10.6% annually for goods; 7.0% for services).

Table 12: Latin America and the Caribbean: Import Value Growth Rates, 1990-2000 and 2002-2008 (compound annual percentages changes)		
	1990-2000	2002-2008
<u>Imports of Goods</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>16.9</u>
Mexico	15.4	10.6
Central America	11.7	13.6
South America	10.7	24.9
Caribbean	5.6	14.1
<u>Imports of Services</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Mexico	4.5	7.0
Central America	8.8	10.0
South America	8.2	18.0
Caribbean	6.5	6.2
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>16.5</u>
Mexico	13.9	10.3
Central America	11.2	13.1
South America	10.1	23.4
Caribbean	5.8	12.6
Source: Table 11.		

Table 13: Latin America and the Caribbean: Relative Importance of Goods and Services Imports, 1980-2008 (percentage of total imports)				
	1980	1990	2000	Adj. 2008 ^a
<u>Imports of Goods</u>	<u>78.1</u>	<u>76.7</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>85.7</u>
Mexico	76.4	80.1	91.6	92.5
Central America ^b	81.3	80.7	84.5	86.9
South America	77.3	72.3	76.6	81.5
Caribbean ^b	83.2	81.2	79.9	85.4
<u>Imports of Services</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Mexico	23.6	19.9	8.4	7.5
Central America ^b	18.7	19.3	15.5	13.1
South America	22.7	27.7	23.4	18.5
Caribbean ^b	16.8	18.8	20.1	14.6
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Mexico	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central America ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caribbean ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Table 11.				
^a As explained in Table 11, note ^c .				
^b See Table 11 for notes on excluded data.				

Table 14 shows the region-wide balance of trade in goods and services for selected years between 1980 and 2008. The goods balance has fluctuated from positive to negative but generally has been positive, while the services balance has been consistently negative. South America, which includes a number of oil and gas exporters, has generally had robust positive trade balances in goods, while Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean have experienced deficits. In the case of services, South America and Mexico have run deficits, while Central America and the Caribbean generally have had surpluses.

Table 14: Latin America and the Caribbean: Balance of Trade in Goods and Services, 1980-2008^a (billions of dollars)					
	1980	1990	2000	2002	Adj. 2008
<u>Goods Balance</u>	<u>-0.7</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>-3.6</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>36.9</u>
Mexico	-3.1	-0.9	-8.4	-7.7	-17.3
Central America	-0.9	-1.7	-6.4	-8.8	-26.5
South America	3.8	35.6	22.4	45.2	99.0
Caribbean	-0.6	-4.3	-11.2	-11.2	-18.3
<u>Services Balances</u>	<u>-11.5</u>	<u>-6.3</u>	<u>-12.0</u>	<u>-10.2</u>	<u>-21.3</u>
Mexico	-1.9	-2.2	-2.3	-4.0	-7.1
Central America	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	4.2
South America	-9.4	-6.7	-17.6	-13.0	-32.2
Caribbean	0.1	2.3	6.8	6.0	13.7
<u>Total Trade Balance</u>	<u>-11.2</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>-15.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Mexico	-5.0	-3.1	-10.7	-11.7	-24.4
Central America	-1.2	-1.3	-5.5	-7.9	-22.1
South America	-5.6	28.9	4.8	32.2	66.8
Caribbean	-0.5	-2.0	-4.4	-5.2	-4.6
Source: Tables 1 and 11.					
^a See footnotes to Tables 1 and 11 for excluded data and adjustments for 2008.					
NOTE: Totals may show slight discrepancies with the sum of the regional figures because data from the source were rounded.					

H. Intraregional Trade

Intraregional trade among the LAC countries has exhibited some pronounced swings since 1980. Although intraregional exports as a percentage of total exports were modestly higher in 2008 than in 1980, a long-term upward trend is barely perceptible. Table 15 summarizes the course of the intraregional trade ratio by grouping the data into variable time periods within each of which the ratio was relatively stable.

Table 15: Latin America and the Caribbean: Intra-regional Exports as a Percentage of Total Exports, 1980-2008 (average ratio for selected time periods)						
	1980-82	1983-90	1991-92	1993-98	1999-2004	2005-08
<u>Total LAC Region</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>18.6</u>
LAIA (ALADI)	16.0	12.4	16.4	19.1	15.0	18.0
CACM (MCCA)	28.5	21.0	27.0	29.6	34.5	37.0
Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, <i>Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009</i> , Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.45.						

The intraregional trade ratio for the LAC countries as a whole averaged 16.2% in 1980-82, then fell to an average of only 12.6% over the next eight years, in part because the economic difficulties associated with the regional debt crisis of the 1980s prompted protectionist measures in a number of countries. After rising to 16.4% in 1991-92 and 19.2% during 1993-98, the ratio fell again to 15.8% during 1999-2004, in part because of the effects in the region of the U.S. recession in the early 2000s. After hitting a low of 14.7% in 2002, the ratio has risen each year since then, reaching 20.4% in 2008. Whether this steady upward trend can be sustained remains to be seen.¹⁶

The countries with the highest intraregional trade ratios are all small: Paraguay (68.9% in 2008), El Salvador (65.8%), and Bolivia (65.0%). Guatemala (55.3%) is the only other country with a ratio above 50%. Mexico, whose external trade is heavily concentrated with the United States, had an intraregional trade ratio in 2008 of only 7.0%.

Of the two major regional integration organizations, the much larger but loosely integrated LAIA exhibited intraregional trade ratios close to those for the region as a whole, with similar patterns of fluctuation. The five countries of the CACM, meanwhile, already had a significantly higher-than-average ratio in 1980-82 (28.5%), and this figure, after experiencing a fall during the mid and late 1980s, rose steadily to 37.0% in 2005-08.¹⁷ This higher degree of intraregional trade in the CACM reflects both the deeper (but

¹⁶ A number of LAC countries introduced protectionist measures in response to the recent sharp upsurge in food prices (which has since been partially reversed); but on the whole these were rather modest measures and some have already been rescinded. Their negative impact on intraregional trade thus may have been rather small.

¹⁷ Intra-regional trade among the CAFTA-DR countries rose by about 17% in 2007 and 18% in 2008. See "CAFTA-DR: Trade and Investment Impact," op. cit.

still flawed) sub-regional integration process that had begun in 1960, as well as the geographic proximity of the five Central American countries, their small size, and the reasonably good transportation links among them.

III. SUMMARY—AND A LOOK FORWARD

After a long period during which the LAC region's share of world exports of goods had declined, the region experienced strong export growth between 2002 and 2008, and its share of world goods exports stabilized at about 5.5%. While part of this recent expansion is attributable to high prices for primary commodities, export volume also experienced strong increases. In 2009, however, exports of goods fell significantly in both volume and value because of the worldwide economic and financial crisis.¹⁸ The LAC region, nevertheless, has weathered the crisis better than expected, a reflection of sound macroeconomic management in most countries.

In terms of export volume—i.e. abstracting from the sharp price fluctuations experienced by primary export commodities—South America and Central America have experienced much more dynamic growth than Mexico, while growth in the Caribbean has been sluggish.

Mexico and Central America have made the greatest progress in export diversification. But all of Mexico's progress was achieved between 1980 and 2000, while Central America continued to diversify its export base during the 2000s.

Intraregional trade is more significant among the Central American countries than among those of South America. Moreover, the intraregional trade ratio in Central America has been increasing.

For 2010 ECLAC projects that GDP in the LAC region as a whole will grow by 4.1%, with above-average growth rates in South America,

given the larger size of the domestic markets in some of the countries (particularly Brazil and, to a lesser extent, Argentina and Colombia), the diversification of export markets, and the greater role played by Asia, China in particular, as export markets for a number of countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru). By contrast slower growth is expected in more open economies that have a less diversified portfolio of trading partners and are more heavily reliant on manufacturing trade, such as Mexico and the Central American economies. The

¹⁸ The IMF's price index for all commodities (2005 = 100) fell from a peak of 219.0 in July 2008 to 96.5 in February 2009. It has since recovered to an average of 139.4 during November 2009-February 2010. See <http://imf.org/external/np/res/commod/table1a.pdf>.

Caribbean economies may be similarly placed and many face additional difficulties arising from a complex financial and exchange-rate situation.¹⁹

Export performance in 2010 is projected to be good, especially in countries that rely heavily on a number of primary commodities for which prices are expected to continue the recovery they have made over the last 12 months, although at a more moderate pace given above-average world inventories and substantial spare production capacity for many commodities.²⁰ Still, rapid import growth is likely to lead to a region-wide deterioration in the current account of the balance of payments. ECLAC does not see this as a concern for 2010, however, as it is likely to be offset or even exceeded by increased foreign direct investment flows and greater availability of external financing.²¹

For the longer term, ECLAC estimates that the LAC region's GDP growth potential for the 2010-20 period will average about 3.8%, higher than in previous decades.²² What the region actually experiences will depend not only on the LAC countries' economic policies but also on what happens in the world economy.

¹⁹ UN-ECLAC, *Preliminary Overview*, p. 32.

²⁰ International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook Update: A Policy-Driven, Multispeed Recovery," January 26, 2010.

²¹ ECLAC, *Preliminary Overview*, p. 33.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 34-35. This projection is based on production-function methodology that assumes full potential use of the factors of production, as well as estimates for total factor productivity.

ANNEX A. STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table A-1: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Exports of Goods, f.o.b., 1980-2008
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	18,031	26,758	40,711	79,542	166,121	158,780	161,046	164,766	187,998	214,233	249,925	271,895	291,343
Central America													
Belize		90	129	165	282	269	310	316	308	325	427	426	466
Costa Rica	1,001	939	1,354	3,482	5,813	4,923	5,270	6,163	6,370	7,099	8,102	9,300	9,566
El Salvador	1,075	679	644	1,651	2,963	2,892	3,020	3,153	3,339	3,447	3,759	4,039	4,611
Guatemala	1,520	1,060	1,211	2,158	3,961	4,111	4,224	4,526	5,105	5,460	6,082	6,983	7,848
Honduras	860	806	934	1,769	3,343	3,423	3,745	3,745	4,534	5,048	5,277	5,594	6,046
Nicaragua	450	305	332	545	881	895	914	1,056	1,369	1,654	2,034	2,336	2,538
Panama	2,519	2,133	3,346	6,091	5,838	5,992	5,315	5,072	6,080	7,375	8,478	9,338	10,289
South America													
Argentina	8,021	8,396	12,354	21,162	26,341	26,543	25,651	29,939	34,576	40,387	46,546	55,980	70,021
Bolivia	942	623	831	1,041	1,246	1,285	1,299	1,598	2,146	2,791	3,874	4,458	6,448
Brazil	20,132	25,639	31,414	46,506	55,086	58,223	60,362	73,084	96,475	118,308	137,808	160,649	197,942
Chile	4,705	3,804	8,373	16,025	19,210	18,272	18,180	21,664	32,520	41,267	58,680	67,666	66,456
Colombia	3,986	3,650	7,079	10,593	13,760	12,869	12,384	13,813	17,224	21,730	25,181	30,577	38,532
Ecuador	2,520	2,905	2,724	4,468	5,057	4,821	5,258	6,446	7,968	10,468	13,176	14,870	19,147
Paraguay	400	466	2,096	4,219	2,329	1,890	1,858	2,170	2,861	3,352	4,401	5,580	7,812
Peru	3,916	3,049	3,322	5,491	6,955	7,026	7,714	9,091	12,809	17,368	23,830	27,882	31,529
Uruguay	1,058	854	1,693	2,148	2,384	2,140	1,922	2,281	3,145	3,774	4,400	5,043	7,100
Venezuela	19,275	14,478	17,623	19,082	33,529	26,667	26,781	27,230	39,668	55,716	65,210	69,010	95,138

Table A-1: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Exports of Goods, f.o.b., 1980-2008 (continued)
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caribbean													
Antigua & Barbuda	60	28	33	53	52	45	34	45	57	82	74	76	76
Bahamas	5,006	862	284	225	465	423	422	426	477	549	694	802	956
Barbados	229	357	219	254	286	271	253	264	293	378	465	481	461
Cuba			5,415	1,507	1,675	1,622	1,422	1,671	2,180	2,369	3,167	3,830	
Dominica	10	28	56	46	55	44	44	41	43	43	44	39	36
Dominican Rep.	962	738	734	3,780	5,736	5,276	5,165	5,471	5,936	6,145	6,610	7,160	6,949
Grenada	17	22	29	25	83	64	41	46	33	33	31	41	30
Guyana	389	214		496	503	485	490	508	584	551	585	698	798
Haiti	216	223	266	88	332	305	274	334	378	460	495	522	490
Jamaica	963	569	1,191	1,796	1,563	1,454	1,309	1,386	1,602	1,664	2,134	2,363	2,744
St. Kitts & Nevis	24	20	28	37	52	55	63	57	59	64	59	58	57
St. Vincent & G's	21	63	85	62	52	43	41	40	39	43	41	51	53
St. Lucia	46	52	131	115	53	54	69	72	96	89	97	101	186
Suriname	918	600	832	416	399	437	369	488	782	997	1,174	1,359	1,708
Trinidad & Tobago	2,728	2,142	1,960	2,456	4,290	4,304	3,920	5,205	6,403	9,672	14,217	13,391	18,686
TOTAL LAC	102,002	102,553	147,434	237,483	370,695	355,902	359,167	392,175	483,457	582,940	697,078	782,578	906,062

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.57.

Table A-2: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Services Exports, 1980-2008
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	4,591	4,808	8,094	9,780	13,712	12,660	12,692	12,533	13,955	16,066	16,221	17,489	18,040
Central America													
Belize		38	115	133	153	166	176	212	235	302	363	398	386
Costa Rica	194	275	609	969	1,952	1,926	1,868	2,021	2,242	2,621	2,972	3,551	4,094
El Salvador	139	224	329	389	698	704	783	948	951	946	1,015	1,130	1,041
Guatemala	211	101	356	666	778	796	808	849	1,100	1,308	1,519	1,731	1,789
Honduras	82	104	142	270	507	505	542	591	645	700	745	750	910
Nicaragua	44	39	60	117	221	223	226	258	286	308	344	373	399
Panama	902	1,180	1,092	1,519	1,994	1,993	2,278	2,540	2,794	3,231	3,938	4,924	5,864
South America													
Argentina	1,876	1,651	2,446	3,826	4,936	4,627	3,495	4,500	5,288	6,634	8,023	10,376	12,090
Bolivia	88	96	146	192	224	236	257	364	416	489	477	499	500
Brazil	1,665	2,034	3,752	4,929	9,498	9,322	9,551	10,447	12,584	16,048	19,476	23,954	30,450
Chile	1,263	692	1,848	3,333	4,083	4,138	4,386	5,070	6,034	7,134	7,830	8,952	10,754
Colombia	1,342	855	1,600	1,700	2,049	2,190	1,867	1,921	2,258	2,668	3,377	3,636	4,137
Ecuador	367	397	538	728	849	862	884	881	1,014	1,012	1,036	1,200	1,313
Paraguay	164	153	418	584	595	555	568	574	628	656	798	966	1,081
Peru	715	695	798	1,131	1,556	1,437	1,455	1,716	1,993	2,289	2,660	3,159	3,636
Uruguay	468	404	466	1,359	1,276	1,122	771	771	1,112	1,311	1,387	1,807	2,158
Venezuela	693	797	1,183	1,671	1,182	1,376	1,013	878	1,114	1,342	1,572	1,673	2,162

Table A-2: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Services Exports, 1980-2008 (continued)
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caribbean													
Antigua & Barbuda	45	150	312	348	414	401	394	413	477	462	477	517	520
Bahamas	746	1,122	1,500	1,542	1,973	1,804	2,062	2,055	2,244	2,486	2,436	2,599	2,543
Barbados	345	439	654	867	1,090	1,068	1,041	1,166	1,224	1,438	1,529	1,635	1,589
Cuba			525	1,528	3,114	2,571	2,450	2,979	3,450	6,550	6,667	8,192	
Dominica	6	10	33	61	90	77	80	77	88	85	100	109	116
Dominican Rep.	309	584	1,097	1,951	3,228	3,110	3,071	3,469	3,504	3,913	4,542	4,767	4,911
Grenada	21	31	64	99	153	134	131	134	157	116	130	147	146
Guyana	20	48		134	169	172	172	157	161	148	148	173	
Haiti	90	114	52	104	172	140	147	137	132	146	194	257	343
Jamaica	401	610	1,026	1,598	2,026	1,897	1,912	2,138	2,297	2,431	2,649	2,706	2,795
St. Kitts & Nevis	8	23	54	82	98	98	90	108	135	163	173	174	173
St. Vincent & G's	18	19	45	74	128	133	137	133	145	158	171	162	143
St. Lucia	40	70	151	265	324	274	250	318	367	410	334	356	368
Suriname	176	79	37	104	91	59	38	59	141	204	234	245	285
Trinidad & Tobago	411	264	328	343	554	574	637	685	851	897			
TOTAL LAC	17,438	18,105	29,872	42,396	59,888	57,351	56,233	61,101	70,022	84,672	93,537	108,610	114,735

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.59.

Table A-3: Latin America & the Caribbean: Primary Exports as a Percentage of Total Exports, 1980-2008

	<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico		87.9	79.4	56.7	22.5	16.5	14.9	15.7	18.6	20.2	23.0	24.4	25.0	27.1
Central America														
Belize	a				89.1	88.7	99.4	99.3	82.8	85.0	85.1	95.8	91.6	98.6
Costa Rica		70.2	77.7	70.7	74.9	34.5	37.6	36.7	34.6	37.3	36.2	35.6	35.4	37.6
El Salvador		64.6	74.3	64.5	61.2	51.6	45.1	41.6	42.9	40.1	42.5	43.6	45.3	45.3
Guatemala		75.6	79.8	75.5	72.3	68.0	61.8	65.0	59.7	58.2	60.2	65.1	62.1	62.8
Honduras		87.2	96.0	90.5	77.2	77.9	73.0	75.4	66.5	63.6	64.2	70.7	71.4	70.7
Nicaragua		81.9	91.1	91.8	79.7	92.5	88.2	81.7	88.2	89.4	89.6	91.3	90.2	89.9
Panama		91.1	87.2	83.0	79.7	84.1	86.9	88.0	88.9	90.0	90.9	90.1	89.3	91.3
South America														
Argentina		76.9	79.2	70.9	66.1	67.6	67.4	69.5	72.2	71.2	69.3	68.2	69.1	69.2
Bolivia		97.1	99.6	95.3	83.5	72.3	79.4	84.2	83.9	86.7	89.4	89.8	91.9	92.8
Brazil		62.9	56.3	48.1	46.9	42.0	46.0	47.4	48.5	47.0	47.3	49.5	51.7	55.4
Chile		88.7	93.3	89.1	86.8	84.0	82.2	83.2	83.8	86.8	86.3	89.0	89.6	88.0
Colombia		80.3	83.1	74.9	65.8	65.9	60.6	62.2	65.7	62.9	65.3	64.4	60.8	68.5
Ecuador		97.0	99.2	97.7	92.4	89.9	88.1	89.7	88.0	90.7	91.0	90.4	91.3	91.7
Paraguay		88.2	94.5	90.1	80.7	80.7	83.7	85.1	86.3	87.3	82.9	84.1	89.1	92.1
Peru		83.1	88.2	81.6	86.5	83.1	81.4	83.0	83.0	83.1	85.3	88.0	87.6	86.6
Uruguay		61.8	65.0	61.5	61.3	58.5	58.4	63.7	66.3	68.4	68.5	68.7	68.9	71.3
Venezuela		98.5	90.0	89.1	85.8	90.9	88.8	86.2	87.3	86.9	90.6	92.7		
Caribbean														
Barbados	b	47.5	16.2	56.7	41.2	48.3	49.4	50.4	58.1	44.4	59.9	54.2	52.6	52.0
Cuba	c					90.6	89.8	86.6	81.0	78.5	73.4	36.0	39.2	
Dominican Rep.		76.4			22.3	59.3	65.8							
Guyana	d						83.0	78.3	73.6	75.8	81.1	81.9	79.6	90.4
Haiti				14.6	37.9									
Jamaica	e	37.3	46.8	30.9	28.8	27.2	32.4	36.0	32.7	32.9	31.9	40.4	41.9	37.7
Trinidad & Tobago	f	95.0	81.8	73.3	57.9	71.2	54.3	66.9	64.1	64.0	73.8	79.1	71.5	74.9
TOTAL LAC		82.2	76.4	66.8	50.1	42.1	41.1	41.4	44.5	46.6	50.1	52.8	49.7	52.9
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	g	75.4	82.4	76.0	73.1	52.5	51.4	50.2	47.6	48.8	49.3	50.1	50.7	52.9
<i>LAIA (ALADI)</i>	h	82.6	76.3	66.7	49.5	41.2	40.3	40.7	44.0	46.2	49.6	52.2	49.1	52.2
<i>Andean Comm'ty</i>	i	86.6	90.3	82.4	77.5	75.2	72.4	74.8	76.5	76.1	78.5	79.6	77.9	81.0
<i>Mercosur</i>	j	66.9	62.3	55.5	53.5	50.8	53.2	54.5	56.0	54.1	53.5	54.9	56.9	59.8

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.1.

a Belize data for 2003-07 include re-exports.

b Barbados data for 2003-08 include re-exports.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Guyana data for 2005-08 include re-exports.

e Jamaica data for 2003-08 include re-exports.

f Trinidad & Tobago data for 2004, 2007, and 2008 include re-exports.

g Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

h Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

i Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

j Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Table A-4: Latin America and the Caribbean: Manufactured Exports as a % of Total Exports, 1980-2008

	<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	12.1	20.6	43.3	77.5	83.5	85.1	84.3	81.4	79.8	77.0	75.6	75.0	72.9
Central America														
Belize	b				10.9	11.3	0.6	0.7	17.2	15.0	14.9	4.2	8.4	1.4
Costa Rica		29.8	22.3	29.3	25.1	65.5	62.4	63.3	65.4	62.7	63.8	64.4	64.6	62.4
El Salvador		35.4	25.7	35.5	38.8	48.4	54.9	58.4	57.1	59.9	57.5	56.4	54.7	54.7
Guatemala		24.4	20.2	24.5	27.7	32.0	38.2	35.0	40.3	41.8	39.8	34.9	37.9	37.2
Honduras		12.8	4.0	9.5	22.8	22.1	27.0	24.6	33.5	36.4	35.8	29.3	28.6	29.3
Nicaragua		18.1	8.9	8.2	20.3	7.5	11.8	18.3	11.8	10.6	10.4	8.7	9.8	10.1
Panama		8.9	12.8	17.0	20.3	15.9	13.1	12.0	11.1	10.0	9.1	9.9	10.7	8.7
South America														
Argentina		23.1	20.8	29.1	33.9	32.4	32.6	30.5	27.8	28.8	30.7	31.8	30.9	30.8
Bolivia		2.9	0.4	4.7	16.5	27.7	20.6	15.8	16.1	13.3	10.6	10.2	8.1	7.2
Brazil		37.1	43.7	51.9	53.1	58.0	54.0	52.6	51.5	53.0	52.7	50.5	48.3	44.6
Chile		11.3	6.7	10.9	13.2	16.0	17.8	16.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	11.0	10.4	12.0
Colombia		19.7	16.9	25.1	34.2	34.1	39.4	37.8	34.3	37.1	34.7	35.6	39.2	31.5
Ecuador		3.0	0.8	2.3	7.6	10.1	11.9	10.3	12.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	8.7	8.3
Paraguay		11.8	5.5	9.9	19.3	19.3	16.3	14.9	13.7	12.7	17.1	15.9	10.9	7.9
Peru		16.9	11.8	18.4	13.5	16.9	18.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	14.7	12.0	12.4	13.4
Uruguay		38.2	35.0	38.5	38.7	41.5	41.6	36.3	33.7	31.6	31.5	31.3	31.1	28.7
Venezuela		1.5	10.0	10.9	14.2	9.1	11.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	9.4	7.3		
Caribbean														
Barbados	c	52.5	83.8	43.3	58.8	51.7	50.6	49.6	41.9	55.6	40.1	45.8	47.4	48.0
Cuba	d					9.4	10.2	13.4	19.0	21.5	26.6	64.0	60.8	
Dominican Rep.		23.6			77.7	40.7	34.2							
Guyana	e						17.0	21.7	26.4	24.2	18.9	18.1	20.4	9.6
Haiti				85.4	62.1									
Jamaica	f	62.7	53.2	69.1	71.2	72.8	67.6	64.0	67.3	67.1	68.1	59.6	58.1	62.3
Trinidad & Tob.	g	5.0	18.2	26.7	42.1	28.8	45.7	33.1	35.9	36.0	26.2	20.9	28.5	25.1
TOTAL LAC		17.8	23.6	33.2	49.9	57.9	58.9	58.6	55.5	53.4	49.9	47.2	50.3	47.1
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	h	24.6	17.6	24.0	26.9	47.5	48.6	49.8	52.4	51.2	50.7	49.9	49.3	47.1
<i>LAIA (ALADI)</i>	i	17.4	23.7	33.3	50.5	58.8	59.7	59.3	56.0	53.8	50.4	47.8	50.9	47.8
<i>Andean Comm.</i>	j	13.4	9.7	17.6	22.5	24.8	27.6	25.2	23.5	23.9	21.5	20.4	22.1	19.0
<i>Mercosur</i>	k	33.1	37.7	44.5	46.5	49.2	46.8	45.5	44.0	45.9	46.5	45.1	43.1	40.2

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.2.

a Mexico data include *maquila* exports beginning in 1992.

b Belize data for 2003-07 include re-exports.

c Barbados data for 2003-08 include re-exports.

d Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

e Guyana data for 2005-08 include re-exports.

f Jamaica data for 2003-08 include re-exports.

g Trinidad & Tobago data for 2004, 2007, and 2008 include re-exports.

h Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

i Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

j Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

k Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Table A-5: Exports of Goods by Sector: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	1,510	1,722	2,447	4,616	4,791	4,470	4,228	5,174	5,871	6,013	7,200	7,936	7,903
Central America		2,135	2,125	1,270	3,976	4,013	3,167	2,847	3,193	3,519	3,936	4,369	5,070	5,775
Costa Rica		488	574	523	1,518	1,356	1,232	1,225	1,378	1,471	1,547	1,809	1,963	2,151
El Salvador		282	355	32	455	355	168	158	165	172	211	237	239	312
Guatemala		672	586	278	912	1,160	835	774	805	877	1,038	1,057	1,405	1,575
Honduras		481	487	336	826	755	687	461	563	668	781	875	975	1,086
Nicaragua		212	123	99	265	388	245	231	281	331	358	391	487	651
South America		8,483	12,957	13,019	18,851	19,447	21,071	20,540	24,869	29,160	32,529	35,484	45,124	58,571
Argentina		2,911	3,634	3,369	5,105	5,290	5,976	5,141	6,324	6,568	7,481	7,734	11,406	15,414
Bolivia		34	18	121	123	112	54	61	95	132	173	161	187	270
Brazil		1,380	4,659	3,459	4,479	5,552	6,516	6,696	8,613	11,306	11,776	12,951	17,047	22,618
Chile		368	564	1,448	2,460	3,087	3,219	3,181	3,714	4,131	4,663	5,465	5,894	6,960
Colombia		2,701	2,163	2,199	3,056	2,403	2,057	2,111	2,138	2,509	3,363	3,461	3,928	4,145
Ecuador		466	751	1,075	2,022	1,531	1,636	1,845	2,103	2,074	2,380	2,739	2,870	3,750
Paraguay		162	255	653	496	419	587	447	692	826	819	760	1,348	2,047
Peru		279	305	243	581	551	557	612	665	928	1,225	1,448	1,543	2,011
Uruguay		143	167	250	363	275	285	285	420	543	544	681	900	1,355
Venezuela	b	41	442	201	166	226	183	161	106	143	107	84	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	149	134	146	128	136	100	90	106	...
TOTAL LAC		12,128	16,804	16,735	27,442	28,400	28,841	27,761	33,364	38,686	42,578	47,143	58,236	72,249
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	<i>2,135</i>	<i>2,125</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>3,976</i>	<i>4,013</i>	<i>3,167</i>	<i>2,847</i>	<i>3,193</i>	<i>3,519</i>	<i>3,936</i>	<i>4,369</i>	<i>5,070</i>	<i>5,775</i>
<i>LAIA (ALADI) Andean Comm'ty</i>	e	<i>9,994</i>	<i>14,679</i>	<i>15,465</i>	<i>23,466</i>	<i>24,387</i>	<i>25,674</i>	<i>24,914</i>	<i>30,171</i>	<i>35,167</i>	<i>38,642</i>	<i>42,774</i>	<i>53,165</i>	<i>66,474</i>
<i>Mercosur</i>	f	<i>3,480</i>	<i>3,237</i>	<i>3,639</i>	<i>5,782</i>	<i>4,598</i>	<i>4,303</i>	<i>4,629</i>	<i>5,001</i>	<i>5,643</i>	<i>7,140</i>	<i>7,809</i>	<i>8,529</i>	<i>10,177</i>
	g	<i>4,595</i>	<i>8,714</i>	<i>7,731</i>	<i>10,444</i>	<i>11,537</i>	<i>13,365</i>	<i>12,569</i>	<i>16,048</i>	<i>19,244</i>	<i>20,619</i>	<i>22,126</i>	<i>30,701</i>	<i>41,435</i>

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.34.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data are not available for 2007-08.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-6: Exports of Goods by Sector: Mining and Quarrying, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	10,395	13,656	9,756	8,078	15,454	12,077	13,496	17,328	22,306	29,551	36,178	39,719	45,493
Central America		77	48	25	46	229	160	208	250	270	343	367	590	873
Costa Rica		1	0	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	4	5	7
El Salvador		3	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	10	13
Guatemala		20	15	24	41	167	106	154	192	203	258	244	322	454
Honduras		53	31	0	1	57	50	50	52	63	79	110	250	395
Nicaragua		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
South America		18,091	13,268	17,190	21,198	37,001	32,170	36,694	41,912	50,965	79,595	107,870	72,285	93,977
Argentina		34	92	188	1,697	3,606	3,353	3,328	3,679	4,137	4,883	5,336	4,188	4,318
Bolivia		381	495	492	384	423	480	528	715	1,093	1,750	2,806	3,293	4,949
Brasil		1,789	1,900	2,796	2,933	3,661	4,087	5,198	6,187	8,254	12,741	17,263	21,600	33,132
Chile		505	600	916	2,560	2,869	2,628	2,223	3,033	6,523	9,388	14,272	17,249	16,274
Colombia		13	124	2,079	2,490	4,877	3,778	3,575	3,900	4,823	6,541	7,425	9,003	14,314
Ecuador		1,377	1,825	1,261	1,398	2,145	1,723	1,839	2,373	3,899	5,398	6,936	7,430	11,792
Paraguay		...	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
Peru		1,203	780	670	1,012	911	994	1,262	1,492	2,552	4,428	6,819	9,513	9,190
Uruguay		8	1	3	5	3	3	1	1	3	5	7	6	6
Venezuela	b	12,783	7,452	8,785	8,718	18,506	15,123	18,739	20,532	19,680	34,460	47,005	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	18	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	...
TOTAL LAC		28,563	26,971	26,972	29,322	52,701	44,410	50,399	59,493	73,547	109,491	144,418	112,595	140,343
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	77	48	25	46	229	160	208	250	270	343	367	590	873
<i>LAIA (ALADI) Andean Comm'ty</i>	e	28,486	26,923	26,946	29,276	52,473	44,250	50,191	59,243	73,277	109,148	144,051	112,006	139,470
<i>Mercosur</i>	f	2,973	3,224	4,503	5,284	8,356	6,974	7,204	8,480	12,368	18,117	23,985	29,239	40,244
	g	1,830	1,993	2,987	4,636	7,270	7,444	8,528	9,868	12,394	17,630	22,607	25,797	37,459

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.35.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data are not available for 2007-08

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-7: Exports of Goods by Sector: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Industries, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	766	371	790	1,833	3,510	3,691	4,035	4,181	4,719	5,754	6,922	7,433	8,494
Central America		648	442	1,557	1,045	1,393	1,526	1,587	1,732	1,998	2,318	2,107	3,259	3,893
Costa Rica		183	126	394	326	453	454	488	541	664	714	551	958	1,094
El Salvador		49	60	272	115	220	262	253	267	307	386	433	535	601
Guatemala		180	115	563	420	451	484	493	524	553	651	687	950	1,152
Honduras		141	109	136	71	121	152	140	202	222	261	219	333	495
Nicaragua		95	33	193	113	149	173	212	199	252	307	218	483	551
South America		12,535	8,414	12,184	20,316	19,742	22,093	23,409	28,125	35,174	40,925	46,842	56,480	72,467
Argentina		2,693	2,088	3,899	5,962	6,372	5,987	6,723	8,481	10,151	11,266	13,201	17,009	21,741
Bolivia		59	9	80	138	319	347	378	410	489	418	449	539	684
Brasil		7,883	4,933	5,480	9,142	7,534	9,900	10,471	12,800	16,444	19,563	22,240	26,225	33,197
Chile		442	431	827	1,868	1,738	2,107	1,963	2,233	2,802	3,250	3,608	4,361	5,118
Colombia		315	137	303	609	708	815	790	881	1,081	1,225	1,447	1,893	2,507
Ecuador		345	193	149	347	481	565	617	787	762	955	1,156	1,308	1,749
Paraguay		61	24	179	178	230	186	315	335	532	608	761	1,023	1,922
Peru		316	246	519	1,045	1,231	1,218	1,215	1,199	1,574	2,000	2,085	2,339	2,952
Uruguay		387	271	544	649	871	699	696	832	1,183	1,484	1,745	1,782	2,597
Venezuela	b	34	83	204	378	259	270	240	166	157	156	151	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	692	813	614	555	570	428	287	317	...
TOTAL LAC		13,948	9,227	14,531	23,194	25,337	28,122	29,644	34,593	42,461	49,425	56,158	67,489	84,854
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	648	442	1,557	1,045	1,393	1,526	1,587	1,732	1,998	2,318	2,107	3,259	3,893
<i>LAIA (ALADI) Andean Comm'ty</i>	e	13,301	8,785	12,974	22,149	23,944	26,597	28,058	32,861	40,463	47,107	54,051	64,230	80,961
<i>Mercosur</i>	f	1,035	585	1,051	2,139	2,739	2,944	3,000	3,278	3,906	4,599	5,136	6,079	7,892
	g	11,024	7,315	10,102	15,931	15,007	16,772	18,206	22,448	28,310	32,920	37,947	46,039	59,457

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.36.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data for 2007-08 are not available.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-8: Exports of Goods by Sector: Other Manufactures, Mainly Non-Durable Consumer Goods, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	299	345	929	7,559	18,165	16,617	17,111	16,294	17,352	17,811	17,277	17,086	16,603
Central America		645	350	322	591	1,012	1,072	965	996	1,109	1,155	1,026	1,069	1,165
Costa Rica		80	47	140	182	551	524	547	463	465	491	462	436	367
El Salvador		209	75	76	136	208	203	215	222	288	275	213	250	303
Guatemala		273	116	80	105	162	146	113	226	267	297	268	278	310
Honduras		42	15	20	110	79	187	74	74	76	79	68	86	158
Nicaragua		41	97	5	58	12	13	17	12	14	13	15	19	29
South America		3,489	3,603	6,401	9,780	9,415	9,632	9,098	10,072	12,193	13,189	14,578	16,512	16,407
Argentina		779	502	974	1,987	1,606	1,584	1,370	1,400	1,623	1,624	1,766	1,904	1,853
Bolivia		5	1	32	126	140	127	131	143	172	176	199	218	265
Brasil		1,532	2,205	2,811	4,023	4,346	4,452	4,429	5,081	6,091	6,415	6,921	7,433	7,014
Chile		27	13	161	416	372	413	315	277	352	350	352	422	378
Colombia		414	265	1,028	1,718	1,331	1,447	1,285	1,415	1,835	2,057	2,657	3,632	3,659
Ecuador		18	5	18	73	94	111	101	115	134	139	148	153	228
Paraguay		6	6	55	99	101	98	84	92	109	197	152	114	132
Peru		333	258	436	522	776	761	792	952	1,251	1,585	1,698	1,982	2,264
Uruguay		367	328	649	673	561	557	494	529	550	587	620	655	614
Venezuela	b	8	20	237	143	87	83	96	70	74	59	66	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	17	20	14	111	152	74	30	22	...
TOTAL LAC		4,433	4,298	7,652	17,929	28,608	27,342	27,187	27,474	30,806	32,229	32,912	34,689	34,174
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	645	350	322	591	1,012	1,072	965	996	1,109	1,155	1,026	1,069	1,165
<i>LAIA (ALADI)</i>	e	3,788	3,948	7,330	17,338	27,596	26,269	26,222	26,478	29,697	31,074	31,885	33,620	33,010
<i>Andean Comm'ty</i>	f	770	529	1,514	2,440	2,342	2,446	2,309	2,625	3,393	3,957	4,701	5,986	6,415
<i>Mercosur</i>	g	2,684	3,041	4,489	6,781	6,613	6,691	6,377	7,100	8,373	8,823	9,459	10,105	9,613

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.37.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data for 2007-08 are not available.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-9: Exports of Goods by Sector: Other Manufactures, Mainly Intermediate Goods, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	1,718	3,760	5,268	12,748	16,814	15,600	16,250	17,337	21,778	26,240	31,360	35,366	41,261
Central America		705	436	602	1,243	2,127	2,264	2,265	2,500	2,890	3,256	3,112	4,358	5,283
Costa Rica		146	127	206	422	723	803	831	874	994	1,143	1,100	1,465	1,731
El Salvador		128	100	104	234	443	469	510	511	579	653	892	1,017	1,226
Guatemala		288	142	192	391	631	700	591	747	873	981	757	1,304	1,578
Honduras		89	55	60	156	255	201	202	267	326	346	246	395	530
Nicaragua		55	13	40	40	74	92	131	102	118	132	117	178	218
South America		16,305	21,115	28,429	41,400	50,019	46,895	44,390	51,867	78,135	96,677	121,880	119,372	137,070
Argentina		992	1,527	3,092	3,593	5,357	5,566	6,102	6,941	8,465	9,734	11,793	13,041	15,942
Bolivia		541	147	196	366	258	226	218	228	308	348	465	555	671
Brazil		3,434	7,266	10,101	15,570	16,493	15,428	17,634	22,130	28,514	35,250	42,445	48,110	56,467
Chile		3,088	2,093	4,931	8,023	9,122	9,291	8,698	9,802	15,851	19,290	30,002	35,058	36,544
Colombia		334	741	979	1,938	3,075	3,188	3,283	4,111	5,302	6,286	7,364	8,810	10,473
Ecuador		232	126	195	410	553	450	520	578	701	900	1,173	1,484	1,961
Paraguay		81	19	70	135	113	112	98	115	142	154	199	221	233
Peru		1,166	1,260	1,374	2,220	3,298	3,136	3,494	4,331	5,632	8,387	10,500	11,178	13,645
Uruguay		103	64	218	271	375	357	289	349	555	659	764	916	1,135
Venezuela	b	6,335	7,872	7,273	8,875	11,376	9,139	4,054	3,283	12,665	15,669	17,176	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	777	625	606	823	1,363	1,400	475	499	...
TOTAL LAC		18,729	25,310	34,299	55,392	69,737	65,384	63,511	72,527	104,165	127,573	156,828	159,595	183,614
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	705	436	602	1,243	2,127	2,264	2,265	2,500	2,890	3,256	3,112	4,358	5,283
<i>LAIA (ALADI) Andean Comm'ty</i>	e	18,024	24,874	33,697	54,149	67,610	63,119	61,246	70,027	101,276	124,317	153,716	155,237	178,331
<i>Mercosur</i>	f	2,272	2,274	2,744	4,933	7,185	7,001	7,515	9,249	11,943	15,921	19,501	22,027	26,749
	g	4,610	8,876	13,481	19,569	22,337	21,463	24,123	29,534	37,676	45,797	55,201	62,288	73,777

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.38.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data for 2007-08 are not available.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-10: Exports of Goods by Sector: Metals and Machinery, 1980-2008
(millions of dollars)

Country	FN	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	a	810	2,915	7,077	44,521	107,566	105,819	105,404	104,900	116,895	127,746	150,584	163,633	169,896
Central America		164	84	117	308	2,679	1,959	2,130	2,935	2,899	3,396	4,017	4,869	4,894
Costa Rica		70	43	65	120	2,401	1,700	1,858	2,541	2,357	2,769	3,328	4,099	3,962
El Salvador		41	19	21	46	91	96	93	81	120	127	130	125	149
Guatemala		40	18	25	54	127	120	103	140	155	153	184	268	306
Honduras		8	2	2	55	54	34	35	164	255	334	361	353	443
Nicaragua		6	2	3	33	6	9	42	9	11	14	13	24	34
South America		4,868	5,280	7,999	14,085	22,505	22,976	21,127	23,638	32,349	41,034	47,087	52,948	61,273
Argentina		609	551	825	2,607	3,604	3,580	2,871	3,035	3,476	4,632	6,423	8,205	10,428
Bolivia		17	3	2	41	220	117	52	83	69	62	142	65	110
Brazil		3,773	4,401	6,380	9,735	16,421	16,647	15,821	18,156	25,719	32,396	35,456	39,634	45,226
Chile		125	37	124	362	618	640	529	489	614	815	1,030	1,318	1,561
Colombia		137	67	131	389	717	1,013	843	617	1,141	1,552	1,882	2,680	2,482
Ecuador		29	4	14	111	122	163	119	265	183	328	575	553	815
Paraguay		0	...	2	10	7	7	6	8	17	32	33	36	52
Peru		73	46	70	60	96	157	114	109	143	198	187	266	362
Uruguay		51	19	40	135	206	147	90	72	96	114	170	190	236
Venezuela	b	54	154	412	635	494	504	683	805	891	905	1,188	...	...
Cuba	c	...	...	...	...	22	27	39	66	104	153	341	302	...
TOTAL LAC		5,843	8,279	15,193	58,914	132,771	130,780	128,700	131,539	152,246	172,330	202,028	221,752	236,063
<i>CACM (MCCA)</i>	d	164	84	117	308	2,679	1,959	2,130	2,935	2,899	3,396	4,017	4,869	4,894
<i>LAIA (ALADI)</i>	e	5,679	8,195	15,076	58,606	130,093	128,822	126,570	128,604	149,348	168,934	198,011	216,883	231,169
<i>Andean Comm'ty</i>	f	256	119	217	601	1,156	1,451	1,128	1,074	1,536	2,140	2,787	3,564	3,770
<i>Mercosur</i>	g	4,433	4,971	7,246	12,487	20,238	20,381	18,788	21,271	29,308	37,174	42,082	48,065	55,943

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin American and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G/2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.39.

a Beginning in 1992, Mexico data include *maquila* exports.

b Venezuela data for 2007-08 are not available.

c Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary; 2008 data are not available.

d Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

e Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

f Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

g Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Table A-11: Latin America and the Caribbean: Intra-regional Exports as a Percentage of Total Exports, 1980-2008

	<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico		6.2	5.5	6.0	5.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0
Central America														
Belize	a	7.6	6.4	9.7	2.7	5.7	9.0	8.1	12.4	14.0	16.3	25.5	39.6	26.1
Costa Rica		33.3	21.4	16.5	20.7	18.9	23.4	23.8	22.5	25.7	24.9	18.4	24.7	28.3
El Salvador		28.5	26.4	34.7	47.5	61.1	69.2	69.6	69.9	64.9	64.8	63.7	66.4	65.8
Guatemala		32.6	25.4	34.6	39.6	40.6	52.5	49.3	53.0	55.8	52.4	47.1	54.5	55.3
Honduras		13.5	7.0	6.5	12.4	25.8	18.7	30.8	28.5	26.5	24.1	19.0	31.2	37.5
Nicaragua		19.7	9.2	21.8	21.6	31.9	41.2	52.3	43.7	41.9	43.4	23.0	44.8	43.6
Panama		19.2	14.0	18.2	20.0	23.2	23.2	24.7	17.5	17.1	19.0	18.7	16.2	16.0
South America														
Argentina		23.6	18.6	26.0	47.1	48.1	46.3	42.3	38.3	40.4	39.9	42.1	40.3	39.4
Bolivia		35.7	60.1	44.8	36.8	44.5	58.8	59.6	64.0	65.3	67.4	65.6	62.4	65.0
Brazil		18.1	9.6	11.3	22.7	24.7	22.3	18.2	20.1	23.1	25.1	25.9	24.7	23.5
Chile		24.3	14.7	12.6	19.4	21.9	23.9	20.4	19.3	17.8	17.2	16.8	16.7	19.4
Colombia		16.6	11.9	16.1	27.8	28.8	35.2	32.3	28.5	33.3	33.5	31.1	36.0	35.8
Ecuador		19.2	9.3	17.7	22.2	31.5	32.2	27.6	29.3	34.4	30.8	27.4	33.3	35.6
Paraguay		45.7	35.7	52.4	65.1	74.5	65.3	69.1	64.7	59.4	57.8	59.3	63.1	68.9
Peru		21.2	13.7	14.6	17.3	18.1	19.8	16.9	18.1	19.7	20.9	20.6	21.0	21.0
Uruguay		37.3	28.0	39.5	53.4	54.2	51.0	42.2	40.8	36.3	34.6	36.9	40.6	40.3
Venezuela		14.1	9.3	8.9	28.3	19.5	19.0	19.5	15.2	18.1	13.4	13.5		
Caribbean														
Bahamas		6.7	2.2	1.3		0.7	0.8		2.3	1.3	0.9	2.6	2.1	4.2
Barbados	a	17.3	1.6	16.9	26.3	33.0	32.9	32.5	20.4	27.0	17.6	16.5	39.5	15.4
Cuba	b					10.4	8.7	9.7	19.0	22.2	26.1	52.6	56.0	
Dominican Rep.		10.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	15.8	13.5	15.9						
Guyana	a	21.2	15.1	11.6		4.3	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.9
Haiti		1.1	1.3	0.9										
Jamaica	a	7.6	9.4	6.0	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.9
Suriname		10.1	16.5	6.1	7.7	7.9	6.8							
Trinidad & Tobago	a	15.0	12.0	14.4	30.3	30.9	34.2	27.1	25.2	17.1	25.9	20.2	19.9	25.4
TOTAL LAC		16.4	11.1	13.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	14.7	14.9	16.6	17.4	17.5	19.0	20.4

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile 2010), Table 2.2.2.45.

a Includes re-exports from Belize (2003-07), Barbados (2003-08), Guyana (2005-08), Jamaica (2003-08), and Trinidad and Tobago (2004 & 2007-08).

b Cuba data for 2006-07 are preliminary.

Table A-12: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Imports of Goods, f.o.b., 1980-2008
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	21,087	18,359	41,592	72,453	174,458	168,396	168,679	170,546	196,810	221,820	256,058	281,949	308,603
Central America													
Belize		114	188	231	478	478	497	522	481	556	612	642	788
Costa Rica	1,375	1,001	1,797	3,804	6,024	5,743	6,548	7,252	7,791	9,258	10,829	12,285	14,551
El Salvador	897	895	1,310	3,114	4,703	4,824	4,885	5,439	6,000	6,385	7,291	8,144	9,004
Guatemala	1,473	1,077	1,428	3,033	5,560	6,322	7,061	7,486	8,737	9,650	10,934	12,470	13,422
Honduras	954	892	938	1,879	3,988	4,152	4,382	4,774	5,827	6,545	7,303	8,556	10,389
Nicaragua	803	794	570	930	1,802	1,805	1,853	2,027	2,475	2,956	3,485	4,094	4,749
Panama	2,806	2,570	3,504	6,680	6,981	6,687	6,350	6,274	7,616	8,933	10,190	12,521	15,003
South America													
Argentina	9,394	3,518	3,726	18,804	23,889	19,158	8,473	13,134	21,311	27,300	32,588	42,524	54,557
Bolivia	574	463	776	1,224	1,610	1,580	1,639	1,497	1,725	2,183	2,632	3,455	4,980
Brazil	22,955	13,154	20,661	49,972	55,783	55,572	47,240	48,290	62,835	73,606	91,351	120,617	173,107
Chile	5,469	2,920	7,089	14,644	17,091	16,428	15,794	17,941	22,935	30,492	35,900	44,031	57,610
Colombia	4,283	3,673	5,108	13,139	11,090	12,269	12,078	13,258	15,878	20,134	24,859	31,173	37,556
Ecuador	2,242	1,611	1,715	4,535	3,657	5,178	6,160	6,366	7,684	9,708	11,408	13,047	17,776
Paraguay	675	659	1,735	4,489	2,866	2,504	2,138	2,446	3,105	3,814	5,022	6,093	8,948
Peru	3,090	1,830	2,923	7,733	7,366	7,221	7,422	8,238	9,805	12,082	14,844	19,595	28,439
Uruguay	1,668	675	1,267	2,711	3,311	2,915	1,874	2,098	2,992	3,753	4,898	5,598	8,654
Venezuela	10,877	7,501	6,917	12,069	16,865	19,211	13,360	10,483	17,021	24,008	32,498	46,031	49,482

Table A-12: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Imports of Goods, f.o.b., 1980-2008 (continued)
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caribbean													
Antigua & Barbuda	115	175	235	291	342	318	303	352	402	455	560	649	662
Bahamas	5,467	1,426	1,080	1,157	1,983	1,764	1,635	1,657	1,826	2,312	2,727	2,956	3,199
Barbados	484	566	628	691	1,030	952	955	1,066	1,264	1,447	1,468	1,528	1,685
Cuba			7,417	2,992	4,796	4,469	3,810	4,245	5,098	7,604	9,498	10,083	
Dominica	48	52	104	99	130	116	102	113	128	146	147	172	197
Dominican Rep.	1,520	1,286	1,793	5,170	9,478	8,779	8,838	7,627	7,888	9,869	12,174	13,597	16,095
Grenada	49	66	106	130	221	197	181	228	205	294	263	328	343
Guyana	386	209		536	550	541	514	525	592	784	885	1,063	1,300
Haiti	319	345	443	517	1,087	1,055	980	1,116	1,210	1,308	1,548	1,618	2,108
Jamaica	1,038	1,004	1,693	2,625	3,004	3,073	3,180	3,328	3,546	4,246	5,077	6,204	7,547
St. Kitts & Nevis	41	47	97	117	173	167	178	176	161	185	220	242	270
St. Lucia	112	114	239	269	312	272	272	354	348	418	521	542	578
St. Vincent & G's	52	71	120	119	144	152	158	177	199	212	240	288	302
Suriname	810	552	668	293	246	297	322	458	740	928	903	1,045	1,350
Trinidad & Tobago	1,789	1,355	948	1,868	3,322	3,586	3,682	3,912	4,894	5,725	6,517	7,670	9,622
TOTAL LAC	102,854	68,972	118,814	238,317	374,342	366,181	341,540	353,407	429,511	509,118	605,450	720,810	862,875

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.58.

Table A-13: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Imports of Services, f.o.b., 1980-2008
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	6,514	5,524	10,323	9,715	16,036	16,218	16,740	17,134	18,562	20,779	21,957	23,794	25,119
Central America													
Belize		28	60	95	123	123	132	142	147	159	152	164	170
Costa Rica	286	282	550	913	1,274	1,180	1,183	1,245	1,384	1,505	1,621	1,818	1,893
El Salvador	274	291	315	510	933	954	1,023	1,055	1,030	1,074	1,206	1,420	1,625
Guatemala	487	180	384	695	887	943	1,059	1,112	1,344	1,450	1,778	2,041	2,159
Honduras	174	195	216	342	694	711	732	753	849	929	1,036	1,037	1,215
Nicaragua	104	130	112	220	351	364	355	377	409	448	478	555	608
Panama	588	657	689	1,088	1,141	1,103	1,310	1,300	1,457	1,811	1,728	2,107	2,601
South America													
Argentina	3,788	2,187	3,120	7,262	9,219	8,490	4,956	5,693	6,619	7,626	8,524	10,828	12,979
Bolivia	258	246	311	350	468	399	433	551	607	682	827	688	700
Brazil	4,704	3,627	7,348	12,411	16,660	17,081	14,508	15,378	17,261	24,356	29,116	37,173	47,140
Chile	1,583	1,080	2,076	3,657	4,802	4,983	5,087	5,688	6,780	7,756	8,462	9,927	11,401
Colombia	1,170	1,427	1,750	2,873	3,308	3,602	3,302	3,360	3,938	4,770	5,496	6,243	7,188
Ecuador	704	636	804	1,173	1,269	1,434	1,600	1,625	1,968	2,142	2,341	2,572	2,954
Paraguay	165	180	434	711	420	390	355	329	301	343	384	460	595
Peru	880	934	1,164	1,864	2,290	2,400	2,449	2,616	2,725	3,124	3,397	4,346	5,566
Uruguay	476	340	392	858	882	807	618	636	786	940	979	1,124	1,414
Venezuela	4,253	2,043	2,534	4,836	4,435	4,681	3,922	3,512	4,497	5,339	6,005	8,625	10,516

Table A-13: Latin America and the Caribbean: Total Imports of Services, f.o.b., 1980-2008 (continued)
(millions of U.S. dollars)

<i>FN</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caribbean													
Antigua & Barbuda	17	38	105	148	156	170	171	182	190	227	259	283	290
Bahamas	226	383	573	639	1,026	969	1,005	1,041	1,176	1,256	1,611	1,580	1,360
Barbados	129	156	250	363	487	498	491	519	556	676	718	816	744
Cuba			600	683	808	640	625	650	740	175	211	292	
Dominica	6	12	30	43	53	50	54	45	46	52	52	66	70
Dominican Rep.	399	274	440	966	1,373	1,284	1,313	1,219	1,213	1,456	1,558	1,746	1,819
Grenada	11	21	32	39	89	83	91	83	90	95	99	111	112
Guyana	107	104		172	193	192	196	172	208	201	245	272	
Haiti	162	212	72	284	280	263	270	301	336	544	593	674	784
Jamaica	370	415	697	1,104	1,422	1,514	1,597	1,586	1,725	1,761	2,021	2,282	2,367
St. Kitts & Nevis	6	10	35	55	76	75	79	80	81	95	102	102	112
St. Lucia	22	38	81	126	134	131	129	145	148	172	169	188	189
St. Vincent & G's	11	18	32	55	56	58	57	65	73	79	88	114	110
Suriname	364	141	171	161	216	174	166	195	271	355	266	310	407
Trinidad & Tobago	645	725	479	242	388	370	373	371	371	541			
TOTAL LAC	28,884	22,536	36,182	54,656	71,947	72,334	66,381	69,159	77,888	92,917	103,477	123,758	144,207

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.2.60.

Table A-14: Latin America and the Caribbean: Indices of Primary Commodity Prices by Major Product Group, 1980-2008
(2000 = 100.0)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	<u>153.2</u>	<u>116.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>94.9</u>	<u>153.2</u>	<u>101.7</u>	<u>115.6</u>	<u>121.5</u>	<u>135.1</u>	<u>154.7</u>	<u>189.1</u>
Food	166.8	122.2	100.0	107.9	102.6	96.1	108.3	117.5	143.4	143.6	177.3
Beverages	219.4	100.3	100.0	68.9	65.1	69.5	86.9	122.1	123.9	133.8	152.5
Oils & Oilseeds	142.8	115.0	100.0	99.0	106.9	127.2	145.3	131.5	130.0	190.0	265.8
Other	112.4	120.1	100.0	91.3	92.4	102.2	112.1	116.2	137.0	145.7	151.9
Minerals & Metals	<u>119.9</u>	<u>129.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>89.9</u>	<u>90.2</u>	<u>102.7</u>	<u>148.2</u>	<u>181.5</u>	<u>238.1</u>	<u>253.8</u>	<u>315.5</u>
Copper	119.9	146.8	100.0	87.0	86.0	98.1	158.0	202.9	370.7	392.6	383.6
Energy	<u>125.0</u>	<u>80.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>87.3</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<u>102.3</u>	<u>134.8</u>	<u>188.9</u>	<u>224.7</u>	<u>247.7</u>	<u>333.3</u>
Crude petroleum	125.7	78.1	100.0	86.7	88.4	102.4	133.8	189.1	227.8	252.1	343.8
Petr. Derivatives	119.0	81.0	100.0	85.9	81.4	100.7	135.8	181.3	212.0	236.0	286.6
Coal	155.5	146.7	100.0	114.2	117.2	112.7	149.3	244.1	253.3	237.7	459.7
Natural Gas	43.1	46.0	100.0	108.9	80.0	132.4	147.9	198.5	173.5	173.0	218.8
All Commodities	<u>132.4</u>	<u>110.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>90.8</u>	<u>91.0</u>	<u>102.3</u>	<u>133.5</u>	<u>164.0</u>	<u>200.3</u>	<u>219.4</u>	<u>279.3</u>

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Document No. LC/G.2430-P/B (Santiago, Chile, January 2010), Table 2.2.3.18.

ANNEX B. WORLD TRADE INDICATORS

World Trade Indicators

Benchmarking Policy and Performance

About the World Trade Indicators 2009/10 – Trade Under Crisis



The *World Trade Indicators 2009/10* is a wide-ranging database and innovative ranking tool designed to benchmark trade policy and performance. First launched by World Bank Institute in June 2008, and updated in January 2009, the database contains a broad set of trade indicators for 211 countries and territories to help policy makers, advisors and analysts identify border and behind-the-border constraints to trade integration. The database is organized around five thematic categories or pillars, namely **(i) Trade Policy, (ii)**

External Environment, (iii) Institutional Environment, (iv) Trade Facilitation, and (v) Trade Outcome.

Each pillar contains a main (default) indicator, and is further divided into sub-categories. Indicators may be viewed as ranks or values. Country performance may be examined individually as well as in relation to other countries or country grouping, (by region, income group, trade agreement or other user-defined group). The expanded database contains 500 annual and quarterly variables, which span the period 1995-2009, based on availability. Data descriptions, availability and sources are posted in the User Guide to Trade Data.

The *World Trade Indicators 2009/10 database* is complemented by:

- ▶ an analytical **overview report** of trade outcomes and policy responses during a tumultuous period for global trade
- ▶ country-level **trade briefs** which summarize insights from the database as well as analyze national impacts of and responses to the food crisis and global recession
- ▶ user-friendly **Trade-at-a-Glance (TAAG)** tables of all countries which provide a snapshot of key aspects of trade policy and performance

Explore the World Trade Indicators 2009/10

Overview Report (coming soon) | [Trade Briefs & Trade-at-a-Glance \(TAAG\) Tables](#)

INTERACTIVE ANNUAL DATABASE

There are five ways to explore the *annual database*:

- ▶ [Country Ranking](#) - provides a ranked country list for up to five selected indicators, for a chosen period
- ▶ [Country Snapshot](#) - displays data on a selected country and up to two comparators, across all indicators and four periods
- ▶ [Country Comparison](#) - compares up to five indicators across ten countries or country groups, for a chosen period

- ▶ [Overtime Comparison](#) - shows the evolution of one indicator for up to 10 selected countries or groupings
- ▶ [Map](#) - provides a geographical overview of relative country performance for one selected indicator and period

NEW! QUARTERLY DATABASE

The *quarterly database* contains real and nominal growth rates – year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter – from 1995 to 2009, for total trade in goods and services, which is disaggregated further into exports and imports, as well as goods and services:

- ▶ [Total Trade \(g+s\), Total Exports \(g+s\), Total Imports \(g+s\)](#)
- ▶ [Goods Trade, Goods Exports, Goods Imports – Balance of Payments \(BoP\)](#)
- ▶ [Goods Trade, Goods Exports, Goods Imports – National Accounts \(NA\)](#)
- ▶ [Services Trade, Services Exports, Services Imports – Balance of Payments \(BoP\)](#)

User Support and Documentation

- ▶ [Functionalities of the World Trade Indicators 2009/10 database](#)
- ▶ Country Grouping: [by Region, Income](#) | [by Trade Agreements](#)
- ▶ [User Guide to Trade Data](#)
- ▶ [List of Indicators](#)
- ▶ [Online Data Sources](#): main external sources include the [International Trade Centre](#) (ITC) which actively supports the WTI database, the [World Trade Organization](#) (WTO), and the [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development](#) (UNCTAD).
- ▶ Previous Issue: [Overview Report 2008](#) | [Country Briefs & Trade-At-A-Glance Tables 2008](#)

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ANNEX C. ALTERNATIVE BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS TREATMENTS OF MAQUILA EXPORTS

C. Zuvekas, 12-10-07

Assumptions (these should be reasonably close to reality):

- Domestic value added in “normal” exports averages 50%
- Domestic value added in *maquila* exports averages 25%
- Normal exports are 1,000 in Year 0 and then grow by 6% annually between Year 0 and Year 6
- *Maquila* exports are zero in Year 0; 60 in Year 1, and then grow by 30% annually between Year 1 and Year 6

Scenario 1: Value added (only) of *maquila* exports is counted as exports of services (old balance-of-payments accounting practices)

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
“Normal” exports	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,191	1,262	1,338	1,419
<i>Maquila</i> exports	0	15	20	25	33	43	56
Total exports	1,000	1,075	1,144	1,216	1,295	1,381	1,475
Annual growth rate of total exports: 6.7%							

Scenario 2: Total value of *maquila* exports is counted as exports of goods (new balance-of-payments accounting practices):

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
“Normal” exports	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,191	1,262	1,338	1,419
<i>Maquila</i> exports	0	60	78	101	132	171	223
Total exports	1,000	1,060	1,202	1,292	1,394	1,509	1,642
Annual growth rate of total exports: 8.6%							

If this scenario is extended out over a longer period of time, and/or the *maquila* growth rate is increased, the differences between the two sets of growth rates become greater.